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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI PERUGIA

The Foundation of the *Studium Generale*

In the Middle Ages, the importance of a town did not only lie in the prestige of its political institutions or in its trading potential, which was closely related to its military power, but also derived from its capacity to develop and spread an advanced *Weltanschauung* that could be translated into a positive and industrious mentality from which the whole community could benefit. The political elite ruling and running the Council of Perugia was probably well aware of the crucial importance of having the right mentality. As a matter of fact, a clause in the 1285 City statute provided that the Council had to promote the establishment of a *Studium ut civitas Perusii sapientia valeat elucere et in ea Studium habeatur* (so that the City of Perugia may shine in learning and that there may be a *Studium* in town). Since the previous decade the City Council was committed to providing the city with higher education. There is, in fact, evidence for such a commitment in the City Council archives, which some scholars have used to prove an earlier date for the establishment of the *Studium*, as early as 1276 (this is the date on the University banner). The original *Studium* may be regarded as having had a “special” status, that is, that its diplomas were only recognised within the city walls of Perugia. It was up to the City Council to search and provide for renowned academics so as to attract a large number of students. This would also pave the way for the recognition by the great

universal powers of the time - notably the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire - of the quality of teaching at the *Studium* as well as the approval of the validity of its academic qualifications in all the domains under the power of the Church and the Empire.

The first official act bearing witness to the willingness of Perugia to have a real *Studium* - albeit of the “special” type as mentioned above - featuring academics who were



The Palace of the Captain of the People in Perugia, in 1483 Pope Sixtus V made it the seat of the *Studium Generale*.

to be recruited and paid by the Perugia City Council - dates back to 1285. However, the final step in the establishment of the *Studium*, once the City Council had passed and concluded all the complex legislation to establish the new institution in the 1306 statute, was the issuing and granting by Pope Clement V of the bull *Super Specula* on 8 September 1308. The long-standing loyalty and devotion to the Holy See made the City worthy of the awarding of the prestigious academic office. Clement V's act entitled Perugia to lecture *generaliter*, which is the right to offer courses on all subjects. The University of Perugia had come into existence at last and was quickly rising to prominence. Formal Imperial recognition arrived in 1355, when Charles IV, who had come to Rome to be crowned Emperor, granted the city two diplomas: the former to grant Perugia the permanent right to have a *Studium* and the latter to grant all the people, even from the remotest regions, free access and safe return home from their studies in Perugia, without having to fear retaliation, tax, or duties.

The *Studium* in the 14th Century

In the 14th century, the *Studium* had two degree courses: law and the arts. In the arts, excellence was achieved in Medicine, Philosophy and Logic, even though they did not reach the status of independent faculties. Moreover, in 1371, at the request of the City Council and by the people of Perugia the Faculty of theology was established. However, there is no evidence of its actual existence. To those who attended the *Studium*, that is to say "scholars", the City Council recognised the privilege to associate in a "*Universitas*": *Scolaribus qui sunt et pro tempore erunt in civitate Perusii sit licitum universitatem constituere*. Such a *Universitas* was in fact, not very different from a trade guild, which was ruled by a rector, a chancellor, who had the duty to assure that all members complied with the rules of the particular statute. It also had the right, as a recognised guild, to participate in the government of the town besides being accountable, as we would put it today, for the quality of scientific and teaching standards of the *Studium*.

In this century, teaching was first-rate and the *Studium* had renowned scholars among its lecturers, such as, Iacopo da Belviso from Bologna, jurist of unrivalled competence and originality, whose *lettura* (lectures) certainly attracted many students to Perugia.

Cino dei Sinibuldi from Pistoia, a great poet and jurist, followed him. Thanks to Cino's lectures on the Codice and the Digesto, Bartolo da Sassoferrato

acquired and developed his forensic expertise. He was to become the foremost juriconsult of the Middle Ages. Later on, he became an academic of the *Studium Generale*, a position which he held untill he died, probably in 1357. Bartolo also perfected a new method for studying law, the so-called "comment". The other great 14th century jurist - Baldo degli Ubaldi - successfully studied with Bartolo and became a lecturer as early as 1348, a position he kept for 30 years, which greatly increased the reputation of the *Studium* of Perugia. The most renowned academic of the school of medicine - Gentile da Foligno - was killed by the plague which decimated the town in 1348. Gentile fell victim to his eagerness for knowledge as he became infected from being frequently in contact with sick people.



Medal commemorating the 500th anniversary of the death of Baldo degli Ubaldi.

The Statute of 1306

If we were to choose a symbolic date to mark the beginning of our university, we would probably have to go back to 1306, the year in which this Statute was drawn up. It was in that year, in fact, that preparations were under way in Perugia for the selection of a delegation to be sent to Pope Clement V for the purpose of obtaining a *Studium Generale*. In order to ensure the success of this delicate mission, it was necessary to add to the city statutes, as had been done in Bologna and other university cities, a long chapter regulating all aspects of the life of the *Studium*: the procedures to be followed for the selection of professors, the privileges to be granted to students, the institutional figures responsible for the administration. For the first time, higher education in the city of Perugia, which the Commune had been promoting since the middle of the 13th century, was given a formal structure. This happened two years before 1308, the year in which the delegation from Perugia finally succeeded in obtaining the papal privilege, which is normally considered the founding document of the *Studium*. So then, should the seven hundred years of academic life in Perugia be celebrated in 2006 or 2008? The more consolidated historical-juridical view holds that the University of Perugia was born in 1308 because, in the Middle Ages, recognition by some universal authority (papal or imperial) was indispensable to the institutional completeness of a university. Placing its origin in 1306, on the other hand, emphasizes the historical importance of the role played by the city in the genesis of the institution. In the half century leading up to 1306, the city had shown its awareness of the need to endow itself with an institution of higher education, and it had now demonstrated its capacity to enact, through the promulgation of the Statute (the symbolic instrument of the city's legislative autonomy), the necessary regulatory framework.

The Founding Bull (8 September 1308)

The papal bull issued by Clement V on 8 September 1308 is considered the official birth certificate of the University of Perugia. It constitutes the coronation of the city's long-cultivated aspiration to endow itself with a university *Studium* capable of competing with the famous universities of Bologna and Padua. Already in the closing decades of the 13th century, the Commune of Perugia, economically and politically strong, had begun to concern itself with higher education in the city. Statutory provisions enacted around the turn of the 14th century contained measures for the institution and funding

of chaired professorships, particularly in Law. The citizens of Perugia were acutely aware of the importance for the city to “be enlightened by the light of science.” A statute approved in 1306 established all of the rules regulating the life of the university, the organization of the courses, the selection and compensation of professors. The only thing lacking for the University of Perugia to have the status of “*Studium Generale*” was papal recognition. In order to obtain it, the city fathers would spend two years of hard work and a lot of money. Finally, the pope, reached by the city’s delegation in Saintes, in northern France, granted the hoped-for bull. Dated 8 September 1308 it would reach Perugia in the first few months of the following year. The privilege granted by Clement V was later supplemented by those granted by John XXII, which gave the Perugian *Studium* the right to confer degrees in Civil and Canon Law (1318) and later in Medicine and the Arts (1321). These papal concessions were followed by recognition on the part of the empire in the form of two diplomas issued by Charles IV on 19 May 1355. The history of the conservation of these documents demonstrates the strong ties binding the city to its university. For a long time, the founding bull and the diploma issued by Charles IV, along with other documents judged to be of fundamental importance to the city, were kept in a small cedar strongbox walled into the façade of the Town Hall - Palazzo dei Priori. The site is now marked by a plaque bearing the inscription: *A.D. MCCCLV - Carolus imperator, Perusini status amator, has gratias egit, quas lapis iste tegit.*



The birth certificate of the *Studium Generale*: the bull signed by Pope Clement V (1308).

From the end of the 14th century to well into the 15th century Perugia was a *Signoria*. However, unlike other cities with a similar form of government in other areas of Italy, the lord of Perugia did not have much influence on the running of the *Studium*. Nevertheless, the two universal political powers - the Holy See and The Holy Roman Empire - stopped being the polestars for the *Studium*. Whenever popes decided to take action with regards to ruling or developing (to which they devoted much attention in the 15th century), they did so as "Papal sovereigns". For the *Studium*, the most significant of the *Signorie* was that of Gian Galeazzo Visconti which lasted for three years. On 19 January 1400, on approving the pacts of allegiance between the Priori and the ambassador of Milan's lord, the General Council heartily welcomed the clause by which "*se degga mantenere lo Studio alla città de Perosia*". Visconti did, in fact, generously support the *Studium*. In 1403, the year the city returned under papal rule, the City Council and Pope Boniface IX came to an agreement by which *quod Studium manuteneri debeat in civitate Perusii cum salaris et expensis consuetis, secundum formam statutorum civitatis*: virtually the same formula that Braccio da Montone, who was the lord of the city, albeit in conjunction with the Pope, used in 1416 to ensure the continuation of the *Studium*. The definitive transformation of the *Studium*, which was carried out by Braccio, took place in 1467 when Pope Paul II ordered his representatives to become

actively involved in the running of the institution, in the recruitment of academics as well as in the appointment of teaching positions. Such major changes had far-reaching consequences for the *Studium*, which, deprived of its independence, precipitated into a serious crisis. The crisis did not arise from a decline in teaching standards but rather from the ineffectiveness of its administrative framework, which greatly affected the academic standards of the university. The



The jurist doctors, miniature of the first page of the Constitution of 1574.

decline went on throughout the 16th century. Finally, Pope Urban VIII took action and introduced a comprehensive reform, through the short act *Pro directione et gubernio Studii Perusini*, which would remain the fundamental law of the University of Perugia for two more centuries. Major changes came about in the 18th century, as the contents of learning and studying methodologies took a new direction, both in the exact sciences and in the arts, brought about by scholars' relentless craving for more freedom of thought and speech.

Three Centuries of Teaching

Perugia's forensic science, over this long period of slow but steady evolution from Scholastic Philosophy to New Learning and Renaissance, included important academics such as Guglielmo Pontano, Ristoro Castaldi and Giovan Paolo Lancellotti. Likewise, the Faculty of Medicine had among its academics Luca De Simone, personal physician of The Duke of Mantua, Ludovico Gonzaga, Nicolò Rinaldi da Sulmona, who was portrayed as *magnificus miles et eximius medicinae doctor* by the press, the foremost 15th century Perugian doctor, Mattiolo Mattioli, and Doctor Alessandro Pascoli, sophisticated and representative figure of the cultural scene in 17th century Perugia. Mathematical sciences were given great prestige by Fra Luca Pacioli's (from Borgo Sansepolcro) groundbreaking studies, which shed light on the basic principles of algebra and paved the way for major developments in mathematical studies in the centuries to follow.

Humanae litterae started an irresistible rise thanks to Tommaso Pontano and Francesco Maturanzio, a man of letters praised for his great sensibility.



The courtyard of the Administration Building.

The Napoleonic, Papal, and Free University

The profound political and social changes which took place between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century also had significant repercussions for the University. The statute and program of studies were, in fact, thoroughly revised. The city's University, which was once ruled and run by the City Council and protected and safeguarded by a prince's authority, was now replaced by the Papal University, which had a low degree of administrative autonomy as its ruling bodies were under the close control of the Papal central government in Rome. The University had become the real centre of "Governmental" culture. It was right before 1861 (the year of Italy's union) that the statute of the old *Studium* underwent major changes which led to the acquisition of University status as we conceive it today. The advocates of the first reforms - which stemmed from the revolutionary turmoil of the late 18th century - were Annibale Mariotti, professor of theoretical medicine and anatomy, probably the most representative political and academic figure of his time, and Antonio Brizi, also a Perugian academic. Once the time of the (Roman) republic was over, after a short Austrian regency, control over the University was again in Papal



Annibale Mariotti's enrollment in the Faculty of Medicine.

hands. The government in Rome provided "The plan to reopen the University of Perugia", by which the academics who were affected by "French opinions" were to be replaced. In spite of this wave of conservatism, the establishment of the Academy of Anatomy and Surgery with its own theatre dates back to this time, proving that there had already been valuable contacts with the most advanced trends in both science and politics. Fresh impetus came from the union of Perugia and the Papal States with the French Empire in May 1809. The progress made by academic standards under Napoleon was so significant that the papal government, which was returned to power by the Restoration, decided, at least in the beginning, that no changes were to be made to the organization of public administration and education. It was only in 1824 that Pope Leo XII reformed university regulations: a law regulating the management of all the universities in the Papal states. The troubled times leading to Italy's union (1861) eventually returned to the town an institution which was ready again to gain prominence and excel for the quality of its teaching and the achievements of its researchers. "The Foundation for Agricultural Training" (1892) and "The Experimental Agricultural Institute" were established. Their goal was to promote advances in agriculture through research and the training of farmers.

Teaching and Research in the 19th Century

For the Umbrian cultural scene, the 19th century was a time of renewed energy and achievement, which fed on the increasingly steady exchanges with other major cultural centres. In forensic studies, professor Antonio Brizi, scholar of very diverse literary and philosophical interests, Silvestro Bruschi and Pietro Vermiglioli rose to prominence. The passage of medical and natural sciences from the realm of speculative sciences to that of experimental sciences was demonstrated by the activity of eminent doctors, such as Annibale Mariotti and Giuseppe



Giuseppe Antinori (1776-1839).

Severini: all very consistent with modern scientific methods of patient observation as well as with the latest teaching methodologies. Methods of experimental science were also introduced by other scientists such as the pharmacist Annibale Vecchi, the botanist Domenico Bruschi, the physicist Bernardo Dessau and the chemists Giuseppe Colizzi and Sebastiano Purgotti. By far the dominant as well as the most open-minded figure of the 19th century Perugia literary scene was the Arcadian and Classicist Professor Giuseppe Antinori. Historical studies were particularly productive in this time thanks to the work of Giovan Battista Vermiglioli, Ariodante Fabretti and count Giancarlo Conestabile della Staffa.

The *Studium* Seal

From its origin as the *Studium* and up to the modern era, the University was comprised of several quasi-autonomous components: the Commune, which, through the Magistracy of the Sages, functioned as an administrative body; the Colleges of the Doctors, which gathered together the teachers of the various disciplines; the *Universitates* of the students, organized according to the students' geographical provenance; and the bishop, who conferred the university degrees. Each of these components adopted its own symbol to be used as a seal. At times, even individual professors or student rectors used their own family crests as their seal.

Amid this multiplicity of elements, the Commune seems to have been dominant throughout this long period, not only because it had been the founder of the *Studium* and had provided for its governance since its inception,

but above all because our university was always considered a child of the Commune, a source of pride and prestige. Thus, for example, the University chose as its symbol Saint Herculano, patron saint of Perugia.

The earliest certain historical evidence, however, dates back only as far as the 1600s, when the griffin, the city's most honored symbol, was adopted as part of the University crest. The figure of the griffin was represented as rearing up on its hind legs, holding a book and a laurel branch. From that time on, the griffin appears in all of the University's successive



The seal of the *Studium* on the banner conserved in the Administration Building.

crests, with slight modifications, down to the crowned griffin holding the lictoral fasces surmounted by the symbol of the House of Savoy.

In 1925, the Ministry of Public Instruction ordered all Italian universities to provide themselves with symbols reproducing their respective historical crests. Professor Luigi Tarulli researched the history of the Perugian seal while Prof. Alberto Iraci worked on the graphic design. The problem was deciding which historical symbol to adopt. After long discussions, the final design was chosen: a shield in a circular frame bearing the words: *Studium Generale civitatis Perusii constitutum A.D. MCCLXXVI*. On the left half of the bipartite shield, Saint Herculan, with the inscription: *Sanctus Herculanus*, on the right, the rampant griffin. The university banner was designed at the same time: hand embroidered in gold with the same image as the seal, flanked by lictoral fasces, later eliminated in 1949 and replaced by laurel branches.

After the Second World War, a bipartite circular seal was created, like the current one, maintaining the griffin and Saint Herculan, but without any chronological references. It was not until recent years that the inscription of the date 1308 was added to the seal, in commemoration of Pope Clement V's grant of the privilege of *Studium generale*. The Papal Bull was thus preferred as a founding moment over 1276, year of the earliest historical evidence of teaching having begun in the city. The earlier date appears, however, in the 1925 seal and remains today in the university banner.



The entrance to the University Rectorate, in the former Convent of the Olivetans of Monte Morcino Nuovo.

The image of this long history is the Rare Book Library of the University of Perugia. The Collection - Perugia is the only Italian university that still conserves its own complete Historical Archive, while all the others have been placed under the custody of the Archival Superintendencies - is indeed a rich depository of treasures.

Recent inventories have revealed that the collection includes some 27 "incunabula" - the first publications printed with movable type, dating back to the 15th century - and about 9,300 prestigious volumes. The ongoing inventory has discovered even more precious examples. An analysis of the contents of the volumes has shown that many of them contain more than one work, with some in which 4 or 5 complete works are bound together, in accordance with a practice that had until now concealed the presence in the Collection of many important texts belonging to a wide range of disciplines.

The rediscovery of the actual holdings of the Collection, which include publications, printed from the 15th through the 19th centuries, on the most varied subjects from theology to law, from medicine to literature and history, is one of the fruits of the restoration done on the Sala del Dotto-



Some of the "cinquecentine" in the University Rare Book Collection.

rato (Doctorate Room), where the Collection has been housed since the 1800s. More recently, the volumes in the collection, and particularly their frontispieces, have been the subject of a digital photographic study, and work has begun on a topographical catalogue, which reports not only the title of the book and the name of the author, but also the city and year in which the book was printed, and its inventory number. This study of the frontispieces will make it possible to reconstruct the history of the books, of the Collection, and in all likelihood, some interesting pages of the history of the university itself.

The University's 7th Centenary Celebrations

The year 2008 will mark the 7th Centenary of the founding of the University of Perugia. Historians have indicated 1308, the year of Clement V's *Super specula* bull, as the date of official recognition of the university by the papal authority. Actually, however, teaching had already begun as early as the end of the previous century.

This anniversary is especially important because it provides the occasion to highlight the role that the University of Perugia has played in the history of Italian and European culture.

The festivities, which comprise a long and rich program of events, got under way in 2003 with the exhibition, *Doctores Excellentissimi*, which presented for the first time to a wide audience documents and materials related to the history of the university.

Other initiatives addressed more specifically to the academic world - such as seminars, conferences, and awards of honorary degrees - have already been held and still others are now being organized to lead us up to 2008, the key moment in the celebrations, with events of national and international significance.



The logo of the celebrations for the 7th Centenary of the Foundation of the University.



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI PERUGIA

With its eleven faculties and vast selection of first and second level and single cycle degree programs, the University of Perugia responds to the needs of young people, the expectations of society and the demands of the economy. The University offers courses in Perugia and throughout the Region in the cities of Assisi, Città di Castello, Foligno, Orvieto, Spoleto, and Terni, while its research programs are conducted by 29 departments with a total of 1,200 full-time teaching staff. The University's activities also include 25 service organizations and research centers as well as 12 libraries with rich collections and equipment for every need. Today, the University is one of the largest employers in the Region of Umbria, looking toward the future and to the international dimension of university studies with its numerous exchange programs and cooperation agreements with prestigious foreign universities, in Europe and around the world. Its location in a city rich in art and culture makes it easy for students to feel at home in the local community. It is certainly not difficult for students who enroll in the University of Perugia to become a part of its lively and warm social setting. The University, furthermore, provides a series of services that make it easier for students to get the most out their chosen field of education and professional training, from the Orientation Service, which helps aspiring first-year enrollees and upper class students in choosing their own personal educational itinerary, to the Office of International Relations, which coordinates international study programs and the European community Socrates-Erasmus programs for international cooperation. The University Language Center for the study of foreign-languages, the *AlmaLaurea* service to facilitate the transition for new



The Dessau room in the Administration Building.

graduates from the classroom to the workplace, and the University Sports Center with its modern and well-equipped facilities located in the "Giuseppe Bambagioni" Sports and Recreation Complex, round out a series of services and programs aimed at making student

life pleasant and rewarding. Students from outside the region can get help in planning their stay in Perugia from A.Di.S.U. (Agenzia Regionale di Gestione per il Diritto allo Studio) which ensures students' right to education through financial aid, dormitories, food service, and cultural events. The University and the City of Perugia offer students a full range of programs, services, and assistance.

The University System

The university's organizational scheme provides for two consecutive learning cycles (First Level Degree and Second Level Degree) lasting three and two years, respectively (also known as 3+2), to which may be added a third level, called the university master.

In order to be admitted to the degree programs, aspiring students must possess or acquire the pre-established adequate level of initial preparation, generally conducted and tested in collaboration with the secondary schools. In cases where such preparation is lacking, students must recuperate their so-called "educational debit" through remedial work during their first year of enrollment.

Upon conclusion of each degree program, students receive a diploma which permits them to market their professional skills freely throughout the European Union. With this new scheme, the university enables young people to enter the job market at age 22 or 23 instead of the average age of 28 under the old system.

Degree Credits

In order to attain a first level degree, students must learn at least one foreign language and obtain 180 credits (Crediti formativi Universitari). The credit is the unit of measure of the volume of "learning work" required of students possessing adequate initial preparation in order to acquire knowledge and skills in the educational activities comprised in each of the university's degree programs. Each credit corresponds to 25 hours of work for the student, including classroom instruction (lessons, seminars, exercises) as well as individual study and other learning activities, such as internships. The average annual amount of work for a full-time student has been established as 60 credits. Credits are acquired upon passing an examination or other form of evaluation and do not replace the course grade, which continues to be expressed in the traditional formula (30/30) for single courses and (110/110) for the final comprehensive exam.

The Three-year Degree

The first level of higher education, the three-year degree, aims to create graduates endowed with a solid basic education capable of either continuing their university education at higher levels or finding gainful employment on the job market. Along with its more traditional academic programs, the University of Perugia has designed new degree programs marked by an interdisciplinary approach in which different academic areas are brought together to provide training more in step with a world that is asking for new and integrated skills and abilities.

The Second Level Degree

Second level degree programs offer students an advanced level of education and training for the exercise of professions and specialized activities addressed to highly qualified sectors of the economy. In designing its specialized degree programs the university has combined high quality and flexibility, allowing students to construct study programs that bring together a variety of disciplines.

Students are thus assured the opportunity, in making the transition from the first to the second level degree program, to move from one area or sector to another with no or very few educational debits. Attainment of a



second level degree requires 300 credits of which 180 can be carried over from the first level degree program, unless the student chooses to pursue a specialization in a new area, in which case only a part of the 180 first-level credits can be applied toward the second level degree.

Master Programs

The university's course offerings have also been enriched by opportunities for continuing education, whether recurring or permanent, with master or skills training programs aimed at satisfying the job market's demand for ongoing education and training, as well as a valid offering of doctoral level research programs which constitute the basic nucleus of training in scientific research. Universities may now create and implement high level courses in scientific research as well as continuing and lifelong education programs following on from their first and second level degree programs and designed in accordance with their own academic standards and regulations, which conclude in conferment of first and second level university master diplomas. Students may also obtain a post-graduate diploma, activated exclusively in accordance with special laws or directives of the European Union, with the objective of providing students with knowledge and skills required in the exercise of a profession.



Today, the University of Perugia is one of the most important economic actors in the Region of Umbria and, rooted in its 700 years of institutional life, it looks proudly to the future and to the international dimension of university studies through the establishment of exchange programs and cooperative agreements with the world's most prestigious universities, stimulating foreign study in association with the numerous European study programs. The University's setting in a mid-size city, rich in art, culture, architecture and natural beauty - characteristics that make Perugia an important center for tourism - allows its students to become familiar with the surrounding local communities quickly and easily, and to take advantage of the rich offering of services and assistance that are available to them. The University's impact on the life of the city is not just cultural; the *Studium Generale* has also had a profound impact on Perugia's urban development. The University, in other words, by virtue of the constant increase in the number of its students and the consequent search for new spaces in which to expand its teaching and research activities, has often made substantial contributions to the urban design of the city and the flow of people's movement within it. The most recent additions to the city's infrastructure confirm this: the new relocation of the registrar's and student records offices to the premises of the former Fiat dealership in the Pallotta district and the ongoing transformation of the Montelucente hospital - Via del Giochetto, as well as the Faculty of Medicine's move to the health and medical center in Sant'Andrea



View of some university buildings in the hospital area of via del Giochetto in Perugia.

delle Fratte. All relocations to neighborhoods and areas quite distant from one another but now connected by the University and the presence of its students, reinforcing the existing network of public transportation and its continuing expansion (trains, busses, above-ground mass transit).

Academic Authorities and University Governance

The Rector is the legal representative of the University, who, assisted by the Cabinet, exercises the functions of proposal and stimulus with respect to the other governing bodies of the institution and their respective areas of responsibility. The Rector also ensures the harmony of the directives approved by the Academic Senate and by the Board of Directors and is responsible for their implementation.

The Vice Rector takes the place of the Rector in case of a temporary impediment to his performance of the office or in case of the Rector's resignation or removal from office before the expiration of his term.

The Cabinet is the collegial body that assists the Rector in developing proposals to be presented to the other university governing bodies.

The Academic Senate is the collegial governing body of the University and exercises functions of planning and policy-making. It also performs functions of organization, coordination, and supervision of research and teaching activities.

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for the University's finances and accounting.

The Student Council is the representative of the student body, which performs functions of proposal, consultation, and supervision.

Performance Evaluation

Team

Composed of five professors, a senior administrator, a member of the administrative staff, and two experts or researchers in the field of evaluation, the task of the Performance Evaluation Team is to monitor the University's use of public funding and



Rector Francesco Bistoni (right) with some professors during the ceremony inaugurating the academic year.

the productivity of its research and teaching, and to evaluate administrative operations and programs in support of the right to study.

The Faculties are the structures that coordinate and develop the University's academic activities with respect to the specific disciplinary areas. Within the framework of the resolutions approved by the University's governing bodies and with due respect for the autonomy and needs expressed by the research and teaching compartments, the Faculties are responsible for: programming the utilization of available human and material resources; instituting, in collaboration with other Faculties, degree courses in conformity with current national legislation.

The Dean of the Faculty is a full professor who serves for four years. The dean represents the Faculty, convenes and presides at meetings of the Faculty Council and Faculty Cabinet; implements the resolutions of the Faculty Council; exercises functions of initiative and coordination; performs activities of supervision and control in accordance with the General Regulations of the University.

Degree Program Councils

Each degree program or course of study has its own Council, which provides for the organization of didactic activities.



The inauguration of the academic year in the Great Hall.

The Teaching and Research Center in Terni

The Teaching and Research Center in Terni coordinates the University of Perugia's academic and development activities at its Terni campus. It is an academic structure with financial, organizational, contractual, and budgetary autonomy, endowed with ample powers of autonomous management, constituted for the organic supervision of the University's numerous academic activities now conducted in Terni.



One of the buildings of the Teaching and Research Center in Terni.

The Center is responsible for promoting the coordinated development of instructional activities on the Terni campus, including student support and services. Today, the Teaching and Research Center in Terni hosts the activities of six university faculties (Economics, Engineering, Letters and Philosophy, Medicine, Education, and Political Sciences), distributed in 14 degree programs offering a total of 450 courses. The Center is under the direction of a Vice Rector who represents the Rector in the decentralized campus and takes part at meetings of the University's governing bodies and their committees. There is also a Center Council which drafts and proposes to the Academic Senate the multi-year development plan as well as proposals for the expansion and maintenance of the physical plant, and establishes criteria for the allocation and assignment of the financial resources made available to the Center for research, instruction, and related services.

History

The university's initial expansion to Terni came about in 1975 with the establishment there of the three-year clinical program of the Faculty of Medicine. In 1991, the Faculty of Engineering instituted a full degree program in the city (Materials Engineering) and in 1995 the Faculty of Economics activated a three-year degree program (the DUEC). These were the first milestones of the University of Perugia's presence in Terni, a natural evolution that has grown steadily over the years. The five years since the signing of the Letter of Understanding and the first programmatic agree-

ment involving the Ministry of Higher Education, the University of Perugia, the Region of Umbria and local governments, have seen the growth of the Terni Teaching and Research Center as part of the reorganization of the University into a *multicampus* institution. With the approval of a resolution of the Academic Senate on 30 May 2002 the Terni Center was officially established.

The Terni Campus

At the present time, the “University-city” in Terni is comprised of six distinct areas, one for each of the participating faculties. This distribution makes it possible to conduct the various teaching and training programs in specially designed classrooms and laboratories while maintaining close ties with the urban fabric. The degree programs and laboratories serving the Faculty of Engineering are located in the



The Laboratory for the study of radiation effects on materials for outer space at the Teaching and Research Center in Terni.

science park in Pentima, also the site of important private research and training centers. The former monastery of San Valentino houses courses affiliated with the Faculty of Political Sciences. The Faculty of Medicine's degree program is located in a specially designed building near the city hospital in the Colle Obito neighborhood while the nursing degree program is located in the Istituto Leonino along with courses offered by the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy. Courses offered by the Faculty of Education are held in the specially-designed Service Center in the Maratta industrial zone. The Faculty of Economics is located in Palazzo Catucci Gelasi in the Collescipoli neighborhood; and the Leonine Institute for the study of foreign languages. The entire project has been carried out with the objective of avoiding congestion and minimizing the impact on the social equilibrium of the city while at the same time providing for reinforcement of the city's local public transportation network, new parking areas, parks and public gardens as well as promotional events and public information campaigns to make the university's presence in the city more visible and better known on the local, regional, and national level.

Services in Terni

The Terni Center is fully equipped with laboratories, classrooms, reading rooms, and student services offices. Its degree programs are housed in prestigious historical buildings of great architectural value, especially refurbished with state-of-the-art facilities and equipment. The Center and its host city have all of the support systems needed to provide for a university experience of the highest quality from a logistical as well as an academic point of view. Recently, some important new student services have been added, including high-speed on-line access to all of the university's internet services by way of a specially designed radio bridge. In March 2003 a new Library Services Center was established to coordinate library services serving all of the degree programs activated at the Terni Center, bringing together bibliographical support necessary to all six disciplines present there. Each faculty is also served by a library services subsection for the distribution and conservation of bibliographical materials. All of the Terni facilities have computer laboratories with PCs plugged into the university network for consultation of catalogues and databases. The Faculty of Medicine also has a constantly updated collection of anatomical models. In collaboration with A.D.i.S.U. (the Regional Agency for the Right to University Education) students are provided with food services at each faculty site as well as discounts on services provided by the private sector and assistance in finding affordable housing. (A.D.i.S.U. Terni, tel. 0744 400274, Fax 0744 449919). Many of the teaching staff also participate in the *Erasmus-Socrates* exchange programs, providing students with the opportunity to take advantage of special scholarships.

Terni Teaching and Research Center

Vice Rector: Prof. Pietro Burrascano
Via Pentima Bassa, 21 - 05100 Terni
Tel 0744 492 929 Fax 0744 492 925
Internet site: <http://terni.unipg.it>

Student Orientation and Tutoring Service

next to Offices of Student Records
Via Pentima Bassa, 21 - 05100 Terni
Tel 0744 492 926/81 Fax 0744 492 917
e-mail: sspolotr@unipg.it



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI PERUGIA

Orientation Service

The University of Perugia has established an Orientation Service to assist students in making their way through the various stages of their academic careers and professional training: choosing their degree program, during their course of studies, and after graduation.

In the pre-enrollment phase, the service offers young people completing their secondary school studies



A stand set up during orientation week.

individual interviews and psychological aptitude testing aimed at helping them choose the right faculty. During the academic year, orientation specialists organize group meetings with secondary school students, interviews with future first year students and their families, and presentation sessions focusing on university faculties and services.

After taking their degree, graduates can use the service for support in looking for opportunities on the job market. Individual assessment interviews, data bases, free courses on career planning, contacts with companies involved in recruiting and staff selection, and opportunities to meet business representatives through the "*Spazio Azienda*" are just some of the tools made available to graduates by the Orientation Service. The service also acts as a reference point for companies and public agencies, from Umbria and outside the region, to obtain CVs and information about new graduates. The Orientation Service has also set up a psychological support program for students in difficulty and an organizational and academic tutoring program for students with disabilities.

Orientation Service

Piazza IV Novembre, 23 - 06100 Perugia

Tel 075 572 9602 Fax 075 572 1958

e-mail: orienta@unipg.it

Office of International Relations, European Community Programs, and International Cooperation

In order to expand opportunities for international exchange, the University has activated an international relations section in Terni, with staff from the Office of International Relations, European Community Programs, and International Cooperation. The office carries out initiatives aimed at promoting international cooperation and providing information on the many sources of funding and financial assistance offered by the European Union, the Ministry of Higher Education, Conference of University Rectors, etc. More specifically the Office's responsibilities include:

- International Research and Cooperation;
- Promotion of financial assistance programs for projects of an international nature and consulting and assistance for the presentation and reporting of international projects (Program Framework VI etc.);
- Procedures related to the *Socrates* Programs (Azioni PROG, MOD, IP, Comenius, Reti Tematiche ecc.), *Tempus*, Leonardo da Vinci, EU-USA, EU-Canada, Alfa, Jean Monnet, Galileo, Azioni Integrate Italia-Spagna etc.;
- Organization of Seminars and Informational Events related to European Community Programs;
- Relations with Public and Private Institutions (European Union, MIUR, MAE, CRUI, Assindustria etc.);
- Implementation of bi-lateral agreements and organization of monitoring activities related to *Socrates/Erasmus* programs;
- Implementation of University *Socrates/Erasmus* Charter;
- *Erasmus Mundus* Program;
- Implementation of procedures related to agreements and international scientific and cultural protocols;
- Internationalization of the university system;

Special attention is given to international study opportunities in order to enrich the educational experience and cultural background of our student body. The university participates in the *Socrates/Erasmus* international exchange programs of the European Union aimed at bringing university education into line with European integration, providing



The Rector of the University of Perugia, Francesco Bistoni, and the President of Grand Valley State University, Mark Marry, signing a framework agreement for research and teaching.

students with the opportunity to carry out part of their studies in another European country, including some 280 universities. The University of Perugia was one of the first universities in Italy to participate in the *Socrates* program and, in accordance with bi-lateral agreements it has with partner universities in Europe, it now offers periods of foreign study lasting from 3 to 12 months. Our students are thus able to conduct a significant part of their university studies at a foreign university, acquiring a basic university education made up of titles and qualifications recognized throughout the European Union. Applications for the *Erasmus/Socrates* programs are accepted on an annual basis.

Office of International Relations, Community Programs, and International Cooperation

Palazzo Murena, Piazza dell'Università 1 - 06123 Perugia

Tel 075 585 2176/2305/2355 Fax 075 585 2214

e-mail: uri@unipg.it; programmi.comunitari@unipg.it

Internet site: www.unipg.it/progcom



Students from Perugia and Hungary, participants in the *Erasmus* foreign study program.

Offices of Student Records

The Offices of Student Records are the offices responsible for all of the administrative acts regarding students' university careers, starting with registration and enrollment, moving on to presentation of personal study programs, and concluding with conferral of the degree. In June 2004 the Offices of Student Records moved to the specially refurbished space of the former FIAT dealership at Strada Tuderte 59, in the Pallotta neighborhood. The new location has made for easier access for students to administrative services thanks to its proximity to the E 45 highway exit and the train station and the frequent bus service connecting it to various parts of the city. The building is also served by a large parking area. The office is the place to submit applications for registration and enrollment, payment of university tuition, and enrollment in the various degree programs offered by the university. Forms can be downloaded directly from the internet at www.segrst.unipg.it/websegr/ where it is also possible to consult the Manifesto degli Studi. Finally, the website also offers an on-line service allowing students to record changes of address and other personal information, check the status of tuition payments, and obtain information regarding their university career. Additional on-line services will be available soon.



The new Student Records Offices in the Pallotta area.

Offices of Student Records

Strada Tuderte, 59 - Zona Pallotta - 06126 Perugia

Internet site: www.unipg.it/segreter

Office of Student Records, Faculty of Engineering

Via G.Duranti, 93 - 06125 Perugia

Tel 075 5853816 Fax 075 5853817

e-mail: singegne@unipg.it

Office of Student Records - Terni Teaching and Research Center

Via Pentima Bassa, 21 - 05100 Terni

Tel 0744 492926 Fax 0744 492917

Internet site: www.terni.unipg.it

e-mail: sspolotr@unipg.it

Office hours:

monday/wednesday/friday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

tuesday/thursday from 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.



The atrium of the new offices of Student Records in strada Tuderte, in Perugia.

The University Language Center or CLA (Centro Linguistico d'Ateneo) is dedicated to the teaching of foreign languages to students from all degree programs. In addition to programming all foreign language lessons and exercises throughout the university, the



There are 600 places for the students to study foreign languages in the laboratories of the University Language Center.

Center provides preparatory language instruction for students participating in the *Socrates/Erasmus* foreign exchange programs and will also serve as a testing center for the principle international language certification programs. Foreign languages currently taught at the CLA are: Chinese, French, English, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and German. Other activities of the CLA include: research in the field of foreign language learning and on the use of advanced technologies in language teaching; the production of original teaching materials; training and continuing education for language teachers in primary and secondary schools; the design and teaching of foreign language courses responding to the needs of specific user-groups outside of the university (companies, public agencies, professional associations etc.), and finally, the creation of self-study materials for both university students and external language learners. The CLA's more than 4,000 square meters of floor space include 10 classrooms for a total of 600 places, a recording center for the production of teaching materials, a video laboratory with a capacity for 40 users, a multimedia library, three computer laboratories, a large lecture hall, a conference center, and a cafeteria.

University Language Center

Via Enrico dal Pozzo - 06100 Perugia

Tel. 075 585 6800

Internet site: www.unipg.it/clateneo



The University Language Center (CLA) is an official host site for the Internet-based (iBT) TOEFL test (Test of English as a Foreign Language). The TOEFL certificate is recognized internationally and has now become an indispensable prerequisite for admission to university programs conducted in English. Furthermore, more and more public and private employers are using TOEFL as the preferred instrument for ascertaining job-applicants' knowledge of English. The special feature of the Internet-based TOEFL test (iBT) is that it is administered directly and in real time via satellite connection with the certifying institution, located in New Jersey. In addition to serving as a testing site, the University Language Center is now organizing a pilot course of 40 hours (6 hours of lessons per week tentatively to be held between 6 and 10 p.m.) reserved to TOEFL candidates already in possession of a B2 level knowledge of English. Admission to the course will be based on the successful completion of a placement test and the course will be activated once 25 applicants have been accepted.



The costs of enrollment, inclusive of study materials, are as follows:

- Students enrolled at the University of Perugia: € 150,00
- University faculty or technical-administrative personnel: € 200,00
- External applicants: € 380,00

For information concerning the dates and times of the placement test or other information regarding the course please consult the CLA website: www.unipg.it/clateneo, or contact:

University Language Center

Segreteria Amministrativa

Tel. 075 585 6806/6840

e-mail clateneo@unipg.it



The Library Service Center is organized into twelve sections situated in various places in Perugia (close to each Faculty) and in the Teaching and Research Center in Terni. The addresses of the Libraries and useful information can be found on the web site www.unipg.it/biblioteche. Each Library

is equipped with reading rooms and internet access. Libraries are open Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The following services are available: librarian advice, document delivery, inter-librarian loan (also international), duplication and distribution of teaching materials (also in digital formats).

The Center runs the on-line catalogue which offers free access via internet. A rich collection of electronic resources (data base and journal full text) can be consulted at any internet point connected to University net.

Library Service Center

Director: Prof.ssa Anna Salvadori
Piazza dell'Università, 1 - 06123 Perugia
Tel. 075 585 2145 Fax 075 585 2027
Coordinator: Dott.ssa Giovanna Ascani
Tel. 075 585 2325 Fax 075 585 2027
Internet site: www.unipg.it/biblioteche

Central Library Service at the Terni Teaching and Research Center

Responsible: Dott.ssa Laura Paolucci
Via Pentima, 21 - 05100 Terni
Tel. 0744 492 979 Fax 0744 492 95
e-mail biblioterni@unipg.it

In 1995 the University of Perugia instituted the Center for Science Museums (CAMS Centro di Ateneo per i Musei Scientifici) in order to better display the University's collections of scientific materials and to offer an educational, as well as technical and scientific, experience to students. CAMS gives students the opportunity to make use of the great number of scientific materials in the University collection.

There are seven main areas of study: Earth Sciences (the mineralogy, paleontology, and geology collections); Plant Biology (antique *herbariums*, collections of morphological specimens); the Botanical garden (collections of medicinal herbs, edible plants, succulents, tropical and subtropical fruits, ornamental plants, and local *flora*); Animal biology, (zoological collections); Human anatomy, (anatomical specimens); History of science, (gypsoplast gallery, map collection, and slide collection); Mathematics, (mathematical instruments).

CAMS initiatives and facilities are not only available to university students but are also open to primary and secondary school students and the general public. Everyone, scholars and laymen, experts and casual visitors alike, is welcome to take part in the exhibits, conventions, lectures, seminars, and workshops. In fact, one of the main objectives of CAMS is to act as a *liaison* between the University and community, to make scientific knowledge available to the public at large and create a basic cultural awareness throughout the local area. The Center also acts as an important source of technical support for conservation, documentation, and preservation for natural science collections throughout Umbria.



The CAMS also organizes science activities addressed to the public schools.

Center for Science Museums

Via Borgo XX giugno, 74 - 06121 Perugia

Tel 075 585 6073 Fax 075 585 6055

Internet site: www.unipg.it/camso1

e-mail: camso1@unipg.it



The University of Perugia is home to three centers for excellence in research set up under the auspices of the program approved by the Ministry of Education and Research on 13 January 2000. The program provides for the constitution of Centers for Excellence in Research at universities and secondary schools, with co-financing for the first three years of activity with regard to both logistical needs (buildings, facilities, equipment) and the start-up of specific research projects.

The research centers supported by the Ministry must satisfy the following requirements:



- . inter/multidisciplinary research projects so as to acquire the capacity, over the mid to long term, to exploit opportunities offered by the integration and convergence of technological, economic and social innovation;
- . integration of research activity with high level training programs aimed at strengthening the country's scientific and technological know-how and generating entrepreneurial initiatives in innovative sectors of the economy;
- . development of science-industry partnerships in support of strategic research for mid-size and large companies and capacity to attract direct foreign investment from multinationals operating in knowledge-intensive sectors;
- . implementation of organizational strategies conducive to the development of national and international networks of cooperation with Italian researchers working abroad and other scientists of international rank while promoting mobility of researchers between and among universities and private and public research institutes.

Thematic areas of research and requirements for access to funding are indicated by the Ministry upon announcement of each new project.

The CERB is the only Italian Center for Excellence in Research on the quintessential beverage food: beer.

Instituted in 2003 as a joint venture between the University of Perugia and Assobirra (Association of Beer and Malt Industries), the CERB, like similar centers in other European countries, aims to establish a partnership between the university and private industry.

The CERB is both a research center in the field of production and development as well as the certification of brewing quality for improved consumer protection, but it is also an “area of exchange” in which the agro-food industry can promote the specialized training of future technicians in beer and malt production. The CERB has been certified in accordance with UNI EN ISO 9001:2000.

Center for Excellence in Research on Beer

Director: Prof. Paolo Fantozzi

Via Corrotdo, Casilina di Deruta - 06151 Perugia

Internet site: www.agr.unipg.it/cerb/

e-mail: cerb@unipg.it

Temporary location: c/o Department of Economic-Estimative and Food Sciences - Sez. di Tecnologie e Biotecnologie degli Alimenti

Via San Costanzo, Perugia

Tel 075 585 7910 (Director)

Tel 075 585 7946 (Secretariat)



The SMAArt Center for Excellence promotes the development and expansion of cooperation between the humanities and physical sciences through the conduct of archaeological and art historical research projects enriched by information obtainable with the most advanced scientific and technical methods. The Center offers national and European academies as well as public institutions responsible for cultural preservation, a broad array of advanced scientific resources and highly specialized skills.

The Center for Excellence brings together several research groups of the University of Perugia operating in the humanities, such as Archaeology and Art History, and in the physical sciences applied to materials and the environment, such as Chemistry, Biology, Mineralogy, Petrography, Computer Sciences, Civil and Environmental Engineering. These groups belong to five university departments (Department of Art Historical Studies, Department of Chemistry, Department of Earth Sciences, Department of Experimental Medicine and Biochemistry, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering) and several different laboratories of the National Inter-university Consortium for Materials Science and Technology (INSTM). The SMAArt research teams conduct independent or cooperative research studies under the auspices of national and international research projects. On the national level, important results have been achieved during excavations in the area of the *Etruscan hypogeum* of *Genusius Clepsina* in Cerveteri. The



Mural painting in the former Barbershop in via Mazzini, analyzed by the SMAArt.

collaboration of humanities and science departments on this excavation has produced tangible proof of the Center's outstanding capacity to create interdisciplinary cooperation of the highest quality. In the area of international cooperation, archaeological and scientific studies have been carried out on Etruscan wagons from San Mariano conserved in the National Museum of Archaeology in Perugia. Recent studies conducted by the SMAArt involved paintings by Leonardo, Raffaello, Perugino, Beato Angelico, and Benozzo Gozzoli as well as the sculpture of the Crucifixion by Antelami in the Cathedral of Parma, the *Madonna* by Donatello in the church of Saint Francis in Citerna (PG) and Michelangelo's David in the Galleria dell'Accademia in Florence.

The SMAArt Center coordinates the European project Eu-ARTECH (Access, Research and Technology for the conservation of the European Cultural Heritage), a network of prestigious European institutions working in the field of art history and conservation, including the C2RMF laboratories of the Louvre, the National Gallery of London, l'Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence, l'Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique in Bruxelles, the Instituut Collectie Nederland in Amsterdam and others. As part of the Eu-ARTECH project, the SMAArt Center offers European researchers transnational access for on site measurements of monuments or works of special value through its advanced mobile laboratory (MOLAB).

With regard to high level professional training, the SMAArt Center trains, through interdisciplinary research, new kinds of professional research-practitioners active in the study, conservation, and enhancement of our national and European cultural heritage, expert not only in its historical and esthetic value but also in its material properties.

Scientific Methodologies Applied to Archaeology and Art

President: Prof. Mario Torelli
Tel 075 585 4958

Vice-President: Prof. Antonio Sgamellotti
Tel 075 585 5516

Coordination Eu-ARTECH: Prof. Brunetto Giovanni Brunetti
Tel 075 585 5509

Administrative Secretariat: Dott.ssa Cristina Martinelli
Tel 075 585 7406

CEMIN

(Center for Excellence in Research on Innovative Nanostructured Materials)

The CEMIN is the Center for Excellence in Research on Innovative Nanostructured Materials for chemical, physical, and biodynamic applications. Nanotechnology is a discipline that consists in the observation and manipulation of atoms and molecules.

The CEMIN team, coordinated by Prof. Gianfranco Savelli, has formally been operative since July 2004 and has obtained funding from the Ministry of Education and Research and matching funds from the University of Perugia.

Of 95 proposals on the national level, only eleven Centers for Excellence have been activated of which the Perugia center is one.

The research staff is composed of some 70 people, both teaching and non-teaching staff, and involves three University Faculties (Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, Medicine, and Pharmacy) and six Departments (Chemistry, Physics, Pharmacological Chemistry and Technology, Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Cellular and Environmental Biology).

The main objective of the CEMIN is the creation of functionalization processes. Every surface is composed of particles which could carry out multiple functions beyond those which they effectively carry out on the molecular level.

Organic and inorganic materials and polymeric nanocomposites are synthesized to develop new and more efficient functions at the molecular level.

Nanotechnology will also bring benefits to bio-medical science. Thanks to the research of the CEMIN it will be possible, in fact, to transfer drugs and biomolecules within organisms through the use of specially functionalized systems, intervening even on the body's DNA, making a positive contribution to the treatment of genetic and oncological pathologies.

Center for Excellence in Research on Innovative Nanostructured Materials

Coordinator: Prof. Gianfranco Savelli

Department of Chemistry

Via Elce di Sotto, 8 - 06123 Perugia

Tel/Fax 075 585 5538

e-mail: savelli@unipg.it; cemin@unipg.it

The Project Design Group is a training agency accredited by the Region of Umbria for the conduct of training programs, especially high-level training and training related to university credits, as well as continuing education programs and it is active on the national and international marketplace with UNI-EN-ISO 9001:2000 certification. Within the university the Project Design Group provides specialized technical support in project design in the following service/product areas:



- 1) Cooperation Agreements: aimed at establishing stable synergetic relationships, preferably non-exclusive, with entities and agencies interested in the development of joint project design and cooperation on the national and international level. Agreements regard specific areas in which the contracting counterpart has a leading role. Examples are cooperation agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the European Space Agency (ESA).
- 2) Partnership Agreements: the sharing of project design, implementation, and reporting activities with project partners on two operational levels. On the first level, the Project Design Group plays a leading role, coordinating various components involved in a research project or high level training program. On the second level, the Project Design Group is an academic partner in a team coordinated by an entity or agency with a leadership role in a particular field or market sector or field.
- 3) Project Design: the elaboration and presentation of funding applications to a variety of funding agencies and sources, such as the European Union, national Ministries and national and international public agencies, Regional and Provincial governments, and others. This is the Project Design Group's main activity and it has successfully obtained funding for projects ranging from the environment to biotechnology, space engineering and telemedicine.

Project Design Group

Piazza IV Novembre, 23 - 06100 Perugia

Tel/Fax 075 572 9597

Internet Site: npu.unipg.it

e-mail: npu@unipg.it

The University of Perugia is a member of the inter-university *consortium AlmaLaurea*; a program to help new graduates get started on their careers. In order to provide a liaison between recent graduates and soon-to-be graduates and the professional world, students can enter their CV in an on-line database, which can be accessed by personnel departments. Companies and potential employers can quickly conduct a search of graduates on the basis of 100 individual items regarding their university careers; study experience in Italy and abroad, languages spoken and computer literacy, as well as personal goals. Companies can quickly pinpoint job candidates with the right qualities and experience, opening a fast track between employers and young job hunters.

The *AlmaLaurea* inter-university consortium has further goals that go far beyond the data bank and job placement. In fact, it has a permanent monitoring function to enable evaluation of the quality of teaching in the universities and working status of graduates. Thus the governing bodies of member universities, evaluation offices, and teaching and orientation commissions are assured a reliable source of documentation on which they can base decisions and plan teaching and other activities to better serve the student population.

AlmaLaurea

Internet site: www.almalaurea.it



"G. Bambagioni" Sports and Recreation Complex

Students enrolled in all faculties can take advantage of the numerous modern facilities in the University of Perugia's "G. Bambagioni" Sports and Recreation Complex. The Complex is at the heart of a project to create a vast athletic center. The Complex is strategically located near the new home of the student records offices, about two kilometres from the Perugia-Bettola E45 ring road, and can be easily reached with public transportation from all points in the city.

The "G. Bambagioni" Complex has tennis courts, soccer fields (there are soccer lessons for children from 6 to 10 years old), five and seven man soccer, beach volley-ball courts, a swimming pool where swimming and aquagymnastics lessons are held, rec-rooms, a playground for small children, a club house, a bar, a restaurant-pizzeria, pay TV rooms, rooms for meetings and private parties. The Complex's secretary coordinates all activities and enquiries.

"G. Bambagioni" Sports and Recreation Complex

Via Bambagioni, 9 - Zona Pallotta - 06100 Perugia
Tel 075 35 795



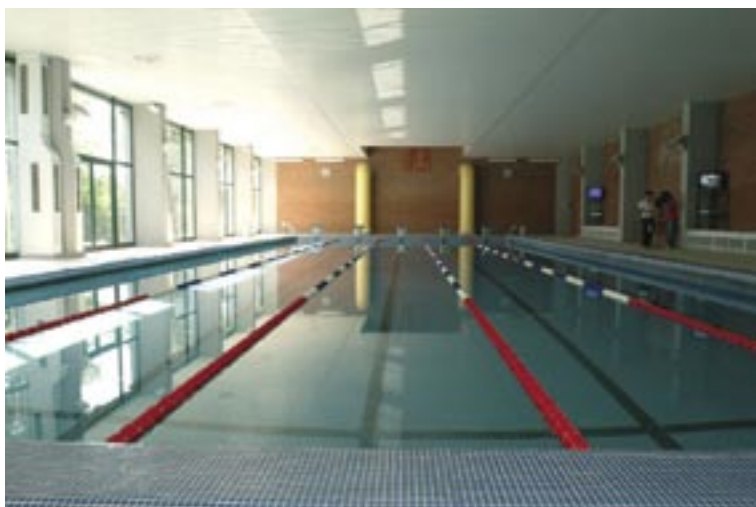
University Swimming Pool

This athletic facility is open to students and city residents. The facility is the site for courses offered in the Motor Sciences degree program as well as courses for all those interested in learning how to swim. The building has recently been rehabilitated and refurbished with the latest equipment featuring a digital interface monitoring system. The facility has two swimming pools: one for adults measuring 25 meters with 5 lanes and one for children which is also used for rehabilitative physical therapy. The facility has also been designed to offer free access to the handicapped.

University Swimming Pool

Via Bambagioni - Zona Pallotta - 06100 Perugia

Tel 075 33 326



Study, but sports too. Because healthy physical activity, whether competitive or not, can be an important part of life at the university.

That's why the University of Perugia maintains its own University Sports Center (CUS), which is in all respects a sports association created to satisfy the need for students to have at their disposition spaces and facilities for the practice of a variety of athletic disciplines, even at a competitive level, with the opportunity to participate in first class events and competitions on both regional and national levels.

The sports and activities offered by the Center include track and field, basketball, billiards, bocce, soccer, five-man soccer, canoeing, cycling, checkers, dance, horseback riding, hiking, gymnastics, golf, judo, karate, wrestling, swimming, water polo, volleyball, parachuting, ice skating and roller skating, rugby, chess, alpine and cross-country skiing, taekwondo, tennis, target shooting, skeet shooting, archery.

In addition, the CUS organizes both winter and summer camps.

The CUS also has many contractual arrangements for the use of other facilities located around the city, where students can play sports free of charge or at reduced prices.

CUS Perugia is part of the national selection circuit for international tournaments, participates regularly in national university championships and in



the intense competitions of "InterCUS," against its corresponding associations at other Italian universities.

Finally, the physicians and staff of the University Center for Sports Medicine are available to students for routine check-ups and monitoring.

The University Sports Center

Strada Tuderte, 10 - Zona Pallotta - Perugia

Tel 075 32120 Fax 075 30955

Internet site: www.unipg.it/cusperugia

e-mail: cusperugia@unipg.it



One of the facilities of the CUS in Strada Tuderte.

Medical and Psychological Assistance

The University of Perugia provides health care for the mental and physical well-being of all enrolled students and foreign *Erasmus* scholarship students. In fact, a Psychological Counseling Center has been available free of charge since 1999. Students are welcome to meet with expert counselors on an individual basis or for group encounters, in order to better understand and come to terms with psychological problems.



The University medical clinic is available for students from outside Perugia.

Office hours:

monday to thursday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.;
tuesday and wednesday from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.;
friday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Office hours:

every Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.
Tel 075 469 3256

The clinic is located in the Casa dello Studente in via Zeffirino Faina, 6
(IV padiglione), in Perugia.

The Perugia A.Di.S.U. is the Regional Agency for the Right to University Education (Agenzia Regionale per il Diritto allo Studio Universitario). It is responsible for guaranteeing all qualified students in situations of economic hardship the right to accede to all levels of higher education.

A.Di.S.U. provides the following kinds of assistance: financial aid, housing, meals, and cultural activities. Some forms of assistance are limited to students on the basis of academic achievement and financial need, while others are available to everyone. A.Di.S.U. is administered by a Commissioner and a Director.

Services provided by A.Di.S.U. are listed in detail and are available for consultation in specific offices or may be consulted on the web site www.adisupg.it.

Among the most important initiatives of A.Di.S.U. are the scholarships and financial aid for study abroad; assistance to handicapped students and special provisions for students from non EU countries; low interest loans to students to assist them in completion of their studies, and to unemployed graduates to assist them in starting up a business; discounts on public transportation.

The Agency also supports cultural activities for all students, such as, theatrical productions, concerts and musical performances, workshops, assemblies, and art exhibitions. Yet another service, "Easy Book", acts as a kind of clearing house for text books, class notes, and teaching materials which are catalogued in a data base and made available for loan and exchange



The A.Di.S.U. student dormitory near the Rectorate.

among students.

A recent accord with local museums will facilitate student use of museums and access to the cultural heritage of Umbria.

Students will be offered discounts on entrance fees to numerous museums throughout the region, discounts on publications on sale in museum bookshops, guided tours to museums and archaeological areas, participation in "Culture Week". A.Di.S.U. has also joined in with other local organizations in Perugia's project "*PerugiaGiovani*".

It is a program for students and all young people between the ages of 18 and 28 and is designed to help them better enjoy and take advantage of musical and cultural events, free time activities and shopping in the historic city center.

With the "*PerugiaGiovani* Card" young people can get discounts in all participating shops and places of business.

Discount rates are also available in Sipa operated parking lots.

A.Di.S.U. - Regional Agency for the Right to University Education

Perugia campus

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Internet site: www.adisupg.it

Terni campus

Palazzo Gazzoli, via del Pozzo, 1 - 05100 Terni

Tel 0744 400 274 - 449 919 Fax 0744 449 919

Internet site: www.adisupg.it

Cafeterias and Food Services

All enrolled students can use the A.Di.S.U. run student cafeteria. The cost of a meal is determined on a yearly basis according to the student's financial need and academic merit. A.Di.S.U. runs four cafeterias in Perugia; one directly and the other three through a sub-contract agreement, while three other cafeterias and seven restaurants have a meal plan agreement with the University at its satellite campuses in Terni, Assisi, Foligno, Orvieto, and Città di Castello. Complete meals (first course, main course, side dish and fruit) or smaller meals (first course, side dish and fruit or main course, side dish and fruit) or partial meals (a single main course or a selection of portions of main courses) are served in the cafeterias; the partial meals are served only in the cafeteria in via A. Pascoli. The cafeterias are open from Monday to Saturday from 12:15 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. A complete meal costs € 5,15; a smaller meal costs € 3,65; while the price of a partial meal is € 2,60. A recent addition to the food service is the "100dieci", a place where students can gather, have a coffee, study, and organize cultural activities.



The main cafeteria in via Pascoli.



The new Café "100dieci".

An important part of university life is participating in free time activities. The University Theater Center (C.U.T. Centro Universitario Teatrale), for example, offers the opportunity to take part in theatrical productions and workshops.

Another free-time activity is the University of Perugia Choir. Students, teaching and non-teaching staff are all welcome to take part.

The choir, directed by Maestro Salvatore Silivestro, not only performs at various official ceremonies in the University (conferral of degrees *honoris causa*, inauguration of the academic year, etc.) and throughout Umbria, but also participates in a number of cultural exchanges with choirs from other Italian universities, and once a year with a choir from a university in another European country.

Then there is the Chamber Orchestra. Italian and foreign students enrolled at the University may audition to join.

The Chamber Orchestra frequently performs with the Choir and various soloists.

Another group plays popular music and is often invited to perform at student parties and other activities.

Students participating in the Choir or Orchestra are actively encouraged to pursue their interest through the study of singing or a single instrument.



University Theater Center

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e-mail: cutperugia@libero.it.

Choir

e-mail: corodiperugia@hotmail.com

Internet site: www.unipg.it/coro

Inaugurated on 23 May 2005 inside the Rocca Paolina fortress in the heart of Perugia, the University of Perugia Infopoint is a multimedia information center on the university and its activities.

Designed and built with the support of the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Perugia, it offers an overview of the university's 11 Faculties, its Degree Programs, its scientific research activities, and the services and campuses present in Perugia and throughout the region. In addition to pamphlets and brochures, visitors can learn about the university by viewing wide-screen videos and panels dedicated to the various university faculties and research centers.

Open seven days a week, the Infopoint also provides information on upcoming cultural events organized and hosted by the university.



The University Infopoint inside the Rocca Paolina fortress.

The University of Perugia owns and operates a farm which serves as a teaching and research resource for the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, and also for experimentation in the fields of biology, technology, and agronomy. The farm occupies a total surface area of 2,300 hectares and is used for various kinds of crops (herbaceous and arboreal) as well as animal husbandry. A fundamental resource for teaching and research and for biological, technological, and agronomical experimentation, the Farm offers students the opportunity to do practical internships and training at its own facilities.

The university farm also provides support services for external training programs and promotes public awareness of agro-zootechnical activities among students at all levels of education, from kindergarten to secondary school.

The Director of the university farm is the Rector or his delegate.



AGRICULTURE

One of the oldest and most prestigious in Europe, Perugia's Faculty of Agriculture was instituted in 1896. A decree issued in that year established its name ("Istituto Superiore Agrario") and its aim ("educate the young to the holy, active, and laborious life of country gentlemen"). The inauguration took place on 25 November, with a ceremony featuring an address by the Director of the institute, Senator Faina, and a speech by the Minister of Agriculture, Guicciardini. A Decree issued on 9 December 1900, granted graduates the right to the title of doctor equal to that conferred by similar schools in the realm. A Royal Decree issued in 1936 transformed the Institute



The bell tower of the Benedictine monastery of Saint Peter, symbol of the Faculty of Agriculture.

into the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Perugia, which found its natural home in the ancient Benedictine Abby to which new buildings have been added over time. The Faculty has enjoyed a constant relationship with the Foundation for Agricultural Instruction which has allowed it the use, for research and teaching purposes, of farmlands in Casalina and Sant'Apollinare, as well as granting lands for the construction of a college for students and a Botanical Garden. The history of the Faculty of Agriculture has made it an integral part of the city whose culture and traditions it reflects while giving expression to the constant interest of its citizens for agricultural life and work.

Dean

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ECONOMICS

The Economics Faculty of the University of Perugia began in 1969 with the name "Faculty of Economics and Commerce" which derived from the homonymous degree program originally part of the Faculty of Political Sciences since 1939.

Dean

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PHARMACY

The earliest historical testimony regarding the Faculty of Pharmacy is fragmentary, but there is clear documentary evidence that establishes its existence at the beginning of the 19th century. During the 1809/10 academic year, the university drafted a "Preliminary Project for a Chair in the Arts" to distribute chairs which did not belong to the Faculty of Law. On that occasion a Chair in Pharmacy was created and, with the 1821/24 edition of the by-laws of the University of Perugia, this was transformed into a two-year "Degree Program in Pharmacy", in the Faculty of Medicine. The Leonine Rule of 1833 decreed that this degree program had to be preceded by a two-year *curriculum studiorum* in Philosophy and by a *Baccalaureate* in Philosophy. Later decrees defined the nature of the Degree program in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Instruction was coordinated by a "School of Pharmacy" and the duration of the course was increased from two to three years. In 1877, the School of Pharmacy became a Faculty with the possibility of conferring a "Diploma in Pharmacy", a four-year course, three years of university study and one year of professional practice. Starting in 1923, this diploma was joined by a degree in "Chemistry and Pharmacy" and after 1936 a degree in "Pharmacy" conferred after four years of study and one year of practice. Finally, in 1971, Decree N. 293 of the President of the Republic founded a second Degree Program in the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Perugia which took the name "Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Technologies".



Dean

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LAW

In the second half of the 13th century, even before the constitution of the *Studium Generale*, courses in law were organized in Perugia with the support of the communal authorities. Upon issuance of the Papal Bull on 8 September 1308, the *Studium*



Facade of the Faculty of Law.

was organized into *Facultates*, one of which was in Civil and Canon Law. On 1 August 1318, Pope John XXII, with the Bull *Inter ceteras curas*, granted the privilege to confer degrees in Civil Law and Canon Law. Thus the Faculty, later called Jurisprudence or Law, was born. The Perugian *Studium* quickly assumed an important role in juridical studies thanks above all to its two celebrated and prestigious jurists, Bartolo da Sassoferrato and Baldo degli Ubaldi, creating the conditions which attracted students to Perugia from all over Italy as well as many European countries. Juridical studies were taught in Perugia by a series of legal luminaries, such as Jacopo da Belviso, Cino da Pistoia, Giovanni di Calcina and the Perugians, Francesco di Odduccio and Lamberto di Gianni. In the modern and contemporary eras the Faculty of Law has been the home of many renowned scholars, including Antonio Segni, Massimo Severo Giannini, Roberto Lucifredi, Sergio Panunzio, Angelo Criscuoli, Edoardo Ruffini-Avondo, Giuseppe Ermini, Leonardo Coviello, Pio Fedele, Guglielmo Nocera, Giuliano Amato, and Luigi Spaventa. Today, Perugia's Faculty of Law is considered to be outstanding for the distinguished quality of its teaching staff, the rigorous professional training offered by its degree programs, and the international level of the research conducted by its scholars.

Dean

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ENGINEERING

The Faculty of Engineering of the University of Perugia was officially instituted by Presidential Decree N. 864 on 29 August 1986. It has since grown and expanded. During the 1987/88 academic year, degree programs were activated in Civil Engineering and Electronic Engineering. These were joined by degree programs in Mechanical Engineering (1988/89), in Materials



Entrance to the Faculty of Engineering.

Engineering, Terni campus (1989/90), Environmental Engineering (1993/94), and by university diploma programs in Telecommunications Engineering (1998/99) and Materials for the Conservation of Ancient and Modern Buildings (1998/99). Most recently, following the reform of the university system, new Degree Programs, particularly suited to respond to the demands of the contemporary job market, have been designed and implemented.

Dean

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LETTERS AND PHILOSOPHY

The university study of letters has a age-old traditon in Perugia.

The 14th century University had two faculties: alongside the prestigious Faculty of Law, the Faculty of the Arts, comprising both literary and philosophical studies and the study of medicine.

As early as 1389, the University of Perugia opened itself to the flowering of the humanities, which saw the growing specificity of the higher level literary disciplines.

During the course of the 15th century, in fact, though still institutionally tied to the Faculty of Arts and Medicine, the *humanae litterae* acquired prestige and autonomy with respect to both medicine and philosophy.

With regard to the latter, the University of Perugia recalls renowned professors from the ranks of the religious orders, such as, in the 1400s, the Franciscan Francesco della Rovere, later Pope Sixtus IV, or a century later, the Augustinian Taddeo Guidelli, an important figure at the Council of Trent.

With specific regard to the *humanae litterae*, the 15th century flowering certainly grew out of the local tradition of the Faculty of Arts but it was also nurtured, as elsewhere, by patronage, which in the case of Perugia came from the papal legates and the Baglioni family.

As early as 1467, the Faculty was endowed with a Chair in Greek, entrusted to Angelo Decembrio.

During the last quarter of the 15th century, humanistic disciplines were taught by Giovanni Sulpizio da Veroli, whose name is tied to the beginning of printing in Perugia.

The University of Perugia then enjoyed a moment of splendor at the turn of the century with Francesco Maturanzio, who held the chair of oratory



Palazzo Manzoni, home of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy.

and poetry continuously from 1498 through 1518. Starting at the end of the 17th century and continuing for all of the 18th, literary studies in Perugia, as elsewhere, took on a more erudite approach which prepared the way, from a cultural point of view, for the great institutional breakthrough introduced by the Napoleonic reform.

With the unification of Italy, the Faculty of Letters, now limited to the Archaeological-Philological course, entered a long period of quiescence that continued even after 1925, when the University rose to the rank of State and Royal University.

Almost 100 years were to pass from its suppression in 1860 to the reconstitution of the Faculty under the rectorate of Giuseppe Ermini in 1957.

Dean

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Some of the unusual spaces of the Gypsoplast Gallery are also used as classrooms for the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy.

MEDICINE

Few schools of Medicine can boast a history as old as that of the Medical School of the University of Perugia, formally instituted by Pope Clement V at the beginning of the 14th century as *Facultas medicinae, philosophiae et artium*.

In that era, Perugia offered medical science one of the 14th century's greatest teacher-physician-scholars in the figure of Gentile da Foligno, whose writings were among the first text books of medicine and who was sought after by all of the major European universities. In the centuries that followed, Perugia's school of medicine experienced the historical vicissitudes of the city, which came under the dominion of various lords before returning under papal sovereignty.

Later, under Napoleonic rule, medical studies were separated from the other disciplines and a Faculty of Medicine was formed.

After the unification of Italy, and especially at the beginning of the 20th century, the Faculty entered a period of remarkable development, endowing itself with buildings, scientific research laboratories and ever more modern and functional equipment, which allowed it to face the challenges of the new century with all of its important new discoveries in the biomedical field.

Starting in 1923, the clinical divisions and scientific institutes of the faculty gradually moved to the Monteluca area (to the former 13th century home of the Female Order of Saint Clair).



Bust of the physician Gentile da Foligno, illustrious professor of the *Studium*.

In 1936, together with the other degree programs of the University of Perugia, the Faculty was elevated to level "A" with its financial burdens taken over completely by the national government.

In the period after the Second World War, the faculty continued to grow, both with regard to the training of new physicians and scientific research. Starting in 1974, it has expanded to other sites in the region of Umbria with the creation of its Terni campus.

This began a phase of university decentralization throughout the region, with new sites in Foligno and Città di Castello.

The upcoming move of the Faculty and its clinics and laboratories to the more modern and functional medical facility in Sant'Andrea delle Fratte represents the latest challenge faced by this age-old faculty at the outset of the new millennium.

Dean

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Computer simulation of new office distribution in the Teaching and Research Center of S. Andrea delle Fratte.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

The beginnings of veterinary medicine at the University of Perugia go back to a decree from the Napoleonic era, by virtue of which, in 1808, a lectureship in "*arte veterinaria*" was added to the Faculty of Medicine. In 1824 a two-year course for veterinarians was established in the University of Perugia, as in other pontifical universities by order of Pope Leo XII. The first year was dedicated to the theoretical side of the veterinary art, with principles of anatomy and farriery, the second year to clinical practice. The Veterinary School of Perugia was established by Royal Decree on 27 July 1864, still connected to the Faculty of Medicine, with four years of study divided into two



Main entrance of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

biennials. In 1924 the School became a University Faculty with Prof. G.B. Caradonna serving as its first dean for the 1924/25 academic year. The Royal Decree of 29 October 1925 transformed the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine into the autonomous Royal Higher Institute of Veterinary Medicine under the authority, like other similar institutes in Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, of the Ministry of the National Economy. The Faculty's new building, made necessary by the growing need for classrooms and research facilities, was inaugurated on 27 October 1929.

Dean

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EDUCATION

The Faculty was born in 1964 with the name Facoltà di Magistero (Teacher Training) and activation of two four-year degree programs in Letters and Pedagogy, and a three-year program in Vigilanza scolastica. In 1991 the degree program in Pedagogy was modified and the name was changed to Educational Sciences.

A significant turning point came in 1995, when the Faculty was recognized as having a broader scientific role in the training of future educators, a status confirmed by the change in name to Faculty of Education. In 1996 the old degree and diploma programs were suppressed.

Afterwards, the new degree program in Education Sciences was further modified into a degree course in Primary Education Sciences. With the university reform of 1999, the Faculty began a new process of transformation which has seen the degree program in Primary Education Sciences officially recognized for teacher certification and the transformation of the degree program in Education Sciences into a three-year degree program in Sciences of the Educational Professions. In 2001 degree programs were activated in Foligno and Terni.



Facade of the Faculty of Education.

Dean

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MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

The Faculty was established in 1951 with the institution of degree programs in Natural Sciences and Biological Sciences, which were later joined by degree programs in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and most recently Biotechnology, Computer Science, Civil Defense, and Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage.

Following the recent university reform, the Faculty coordinates the didactic activity in 12 Second Level Degree Programs, first and second level master programs, and doctoral research programs in Biology, Ecology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Computer Science, and Earth Science.

The Faculty also participates in specialization courses, continuing education courses, and interfaculty degree programs, and has cooperation agreements with Italian and foreign universities.

The Faculty is the most complex unit of the University of Perugia whose diversity has led to the creation of a variety of locations, each outfitted with its own classrooms, equipment and laboratories.



Bas relief of the exact sciences in Piazza dell'Università.

Dean

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POLITICAL SCIENCES

Among the first in Italy, the Faculty of Political Sciences was instituted in 1927, and in its long tradition of research and teaching it can boast the presence of outstanding scholars on both the national and international level. Today the Faculty's teaching staff is composed of 22 Full Professors, 20 Associate Professors, and 19 Researchers. With the approval of the recent university reform the Faculty of Political Sciences has been enriched with new multidisciplinary degree programs able to satisfy the needs of modern society. Versatility, mental adaptability, flexibility in the use of a variety of approaches, the breadth of knowledge allowed by a course of study benefiting from contributions - each with its own disciplinary corpus and its own methods - from such a wide variety of fields - law, economics, sociology, history, politics, linguistics, and statistics - are trump cards to be played in a job market that is ever more complex and varied. This multidisciplinary approach is greatly appreciated by graduates and employers who are called upon to work in a society that is dynamic, open, and innovative, solidly rooted in a European and international dimension. The quality most in demand is no longer the possession of thorough knowledge but the capacity to continue to learn and adapt to changing conditions.

Dean

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The Faculty in via Pascoli, atrium.

Academic Support Centers and Research Centers

To improve its performance in pursuing its objectives, the University may establish support centers and research centers, either on its own or in collaboration with other sponsoring institutions.

Interdepartmental or university-wide academic support centers provide the university's teaching and research facilities with expertise and services of common interest or unusual complexity. Such centers are instituted in response to proposals from the Councils of the interested bodies or from the Rector.

The aim of the research centers is to promote scientific cooperation, both within the University and with other partner universities, on subjects or projects of special importance. The institution of research centers, or collaboration with centers in other universities, is based on proposals from one or more university departments. Such proposals must indicate the importance of the scientific objectives and available sources of funding.



Departments	
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Departments

The departments, autonomous bodies dedicated to research, are an important hub of university life, both for activities related to scholarship and for their collaborative role in teaching. In January 2005 the university academic authorities approved a plan for the restructuring of the departments, fixing their number at 29.

Since the restructuring is still in progress, the following is a list of the departments with currently available information.

Department of Cellular and Environmental Biology

Director: Prof. Fabio Franciolini

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e-mail: fabiolab@unipg.it

Administration

Tel 075 585 5721

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Department of Vegetable Biology and Agro-industrial and Zootech- nical Biotechnologies

Director: Prof. Mario Falcinelli
Borgo XX Giugno, 74 - 06121 Perugia
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e-mail: falcinel@unipg.it

Administration

Tel 075 585 7101/7112 Fax 075 585 7122
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Department of Chemistry

Director: Prof. Antonio Laganà
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Administration

Tel 075 585 5504/5505 Fax 075 585 5624
e-mail: segrchim@unipg.it
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Department of Pharmacological Chemistry and Technology

Director: Prof. Lorenzo Testaferri
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Administration

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Department of Public Law

Director: Prof. Anna Talamanca
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Administration

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e-mail: dirpub@unipg.it - adrianof@unipg.it

Academic Secretariat

Tel 075 585 2440
Internet site: www.unipg.it/giuris/dipartimenti/pubblico

Department of Legal and Business Studies

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Administration

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Department of Economics, Finance, and Statistics

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Administration

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Department of Philosophy, Linguistics, and Literature

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Administration

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Department of Physics

Director: Prof. Claudio Ciofi degli Atti
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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

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Administration

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Department of Electronic and Information Engineering

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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Department of Industrial Engineering

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Administration

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Department of Institutions and Society

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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Computer room.

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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Department of Mathematics and Computer Science

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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine

Director: Prof. Brunangelo Falini
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Administration

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Department of Internal Medicine

Director: Prof. Fausto Santeusanio

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Administration

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Academic Secretariat

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Department of Experimental Medicine and Biochemistry

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One of the operating rooms in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

Post-Graduate Program in Sports Medicine (4 years)

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Dip. di Medicina Clinica e Sperimentale

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI PERUGIA

Speaking about the University of Perugia inevitably means also speaking about the history of its host city. It is essential, in fact, to recall the close ties that bind the Umbrian capital to its university. The historical profile of the university that opens this volume mentions some of the clear signs of the commitment and desire expressed by the city government in the medieval period to establish the *Studium* and ensure its prosperity in the centuries that followed. These bonds have their concrete testimony in the city's streets and historic buildings that are part of the university's heritage. It has been decided, therefore, to mark the occasion of the 7th Centenary of the founding of the University of Perugia with the elaboration



of a series of short presentations of some of the most significant monuments in the history of the university; spaces where beauty and history live in harmony and bear witness, through the art and suggestion of the past, to a long and uninterrupted cultural legacy.



1. Sala del Dottorato, detail of the decoration and books belonging to the ancient book collection.

La Sala del Dottorato

The beautifully decorated home of the rare book collection, The Sala del Dottorato (The Graduates' Room) is one of the university's most precious places. The room is located on the piano nobile of Palazzo Murena, the current seat of the Rectorate, named for architect Carlo Murena (Rieti, 1713-1764) who designed it and supervised its construction, starting in 1740.

The atrium

The entrance to the Sala del Dottorato is preceded by a small vestibule. The vault of this little access room is decorated by a series of murals, whose decorative

festoons and floral garlands are arranged so as to highlight the architectural ribbing. The spandrels host oval-framed portraits of four of the most important Perugian abbots of the Order of Mount Olivet; from the left: Egidio Titi, Secondo Lancillotti, Placido Carosio, and Agostino Lancillotti. In the center are two putti, one holding the armillary sphere and the other holding the globe (photo 2). The door frames, like the timpani above them, are decorated in false marble.

The main room

As indicated by its furnishings, the main room, the actual Sala del Dottorato, (photo 1) owes its name to the purpose for which it was used in the past: to host thesis presentations. At the center of the room is a large U-shaped desk to accom-



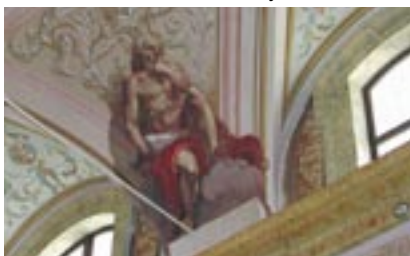
2. Sala del Dottorato, atrium, angels with globe and armillary sphere.

modate participants at graduation ceremonies and behind its middle section is a gold-lettered inscription commemorating the reopening of the Library at the end of 1848. The vault of the large Sala is also decorated with paintings: in the center Sapienza Cristiana (Christian Wisdom, photo 3) surrounded by angels carrying the emblems of the virtues (Hope, Faith, and Charity) and other symbols (the Book of the Apocalypse, the emblem of the Holy Spirit, and the scale, symbol of Justice); in the corners are four imitation bronze ovals with the symbols of the four Evangelists (the ox for Saint Luke, the lion for Saint Mark, the man for Saint Matthew, and the eagle for Saint John). Between the windows (those on the northeast wall are painted in *trompe-l'oeil*)



3. Sala del Dottorato, Christian Wisdom.

are the imposing figures of the four Doctors of the Church: Saint Augustine, Saint Ambrose, Saint Gregory the Great, shown with a dove, representing the divine inspiration of his writings (photo 5), and Saint Jerome (photo 4), dressed as a hermit. The overall effect of the decoration, both in its color scheme and in the choice of its decorative elements - both well balanced in their reciprocal relationship to the surrounding space - is one of clear design and austere composition very fitting to the library of a monastery of the Olivetan Order. Indeed, the emblem of the order (the three hills under an olive branch) recurs several times in the room to indicate, not only the fact that the entire Mount Morcino complex belonged to the monastic family of Mount Olivet, but also the centuries old commitment of the order to the expansion of culture. The walls in both rooms (the atrium and the main room) are covered by a *boiserie* painted in tempera, which conserves the University's rare book collection.



4. Sala del Dottorato, Saint Jerome.

The artists

In keeping with the division of labor typical of the era, the more decorative parts of the pictorial apparatus were done by Giovanni Bevilacqua (18th century) while the figurative compositions are the work of Vincenzo Mozzetti (Perugia, 1734-1792).

Completed in 1791, the pictorial decoration, particularly the draped figures of the Fathers of the Church, has a magniloquent tone similar to the most significant coeval examples of mural decoration in the Rome area.

The restoration

The restoration of the Sala del Dottorato, including both the mural paintings and the furnishings, was completed in October 2002. Supervised by the Superintendence for the Architectural, Environmental, Historical, Artistic, and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Umbria and executed by Coo.Bec of Spoleto and C.b.c. of Rome, the work was paid for by the Superintendence of the University with financial support from the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Perugia.



5. Sala del Dottorato, Saint Gregory the Great, detail.

The Architecture of Giuseppe Nicolosi

In the late 1940s, when he undertook the design of his first architectural projects in Umbria, Giuseppe Nicolosi (Rome, 1901-1981) was already a renowned university professor. But first and foremost, he was an architect with significant professional experience, for the most part related to suburban settings, such as: the projects he designed in Guidonia and Littoria for the Public Housing Authority of Rome (1936); his participation in competitions for the drafting of zoning plans for Italy's most important mid-size cities (Brescia in 1927, Padova in 1928, Arezzo in 1929, Cagliari in 1930); and the design of important public works projects, including the design of the School of Aeronautics in Rieti (1939), the Palace of Justice in Cassino (1946), and the Church of the Scuole Pie in Frascati (1945). Yet it was only in Umbria that Nicolosi managed effectively to combine innovation with historical continuity. In fact, careful examination of his work in the region shows that his environmentalist tendencies, inherited both from his profound interest in Crocian philosophy and from the picturesque propensities of the Roman school, succeeded in tempering the positivist concreteness acquired in the classrooms of the Faculty of Engineering in Rome. Thus, while he was averse to the exponents of total intangibility and always skeptical of any form of stylistic mimesis, Nicolosi, once in contact with the stratified character of Umbria's historic hill towns, partially revised his own beliefs concerning design autonomy, abandoning the stereometric imperative in favor of volumetric articulation and adapting, on the basis of a highly personal revision of the idea of place, his design principles to the peculiar circumstances of the site.



Great Hall, interior, back wall.

L'Aula Magna - The Great Hall

In this context, the Aula Magna (or Great Hall) of the University of Perugia (1958), which in a certain sense inaugurated Nicolosi's prolific professional partnership with Rector Giuseppe Ermini, is an exemplary design. It recalls, in its connotations and formal dimensions, the rigid symmetry of the Gothic (it was modelled after the cathedral in Gubbio) while other features are clearly the product of a functionalist approach and thus indicative of the real era of the project's conception. Consider, for example, the open ring separating the base from the elevation, the calibrated distortion of the principle perspective, and, even more so, the cadence of the magniloquent reinforced concrete portals along the side walls.



Great Hall, facade, partial view.

The Great Hall, both for its peremptory typology and for its profusion of traditional materials (masonry curtains with wrought iron decoration) constitutes a sort of ideological *manifesto*, expressing the three cardinal principles that characterize Nicolosi's poetics regarding the act of "building within the built", namely, "lyrical comment on the environment", "insertion without conflict", and "emphasize the symbolic quality of the form".

The Anatomical-Surgical Academy

In this context, the Anatomical-Surgical Academy of Perugia (1971), which in a certain sense was the crowning moment of his prolific professional partnership with Rector Giuseppe Ermini, represents a sort of spiritual testament. While reaffirming Nicolosi's amply proven design practices (fragmented volumes, the prevalence of full over empty spaces, the image of a compact masonry mass lightly pierced by irregular holes of varying di-

mension) expresses an unexpected ironic vein and anticipates some post-modern traits, displaying a mischievous ambiguity between the monumental scale of the volumetric plan (exalted by the socle or base trim) and the ludic character of the overall image (which alludes to a bizarre "ark of science") from the rationalist monotone rigor of the side walls and the dynamic swerves of the covering sheath; with a propensity for decorativism and discontinuity that, although apparently in contradiction with Nicolosi's proverbial aversion to mannerisms devoid of any visible relationship between form and content, are rooted in the need for freedom of expression claimed ostentatiously by Nicolosi in all of his designs. The Academy manifests a desire to move beyond functionalist determinism and, with it, Nicolosi's incurable historicist vein. With its

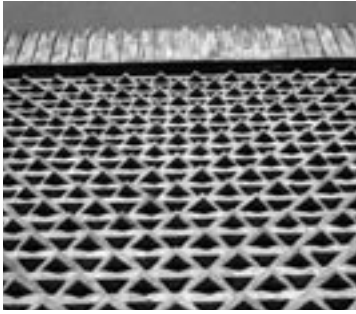


Anatomical-Surgical Academy, view from east side.

explicitly "naval" motifs, it recalls Le Corbusier's premonitory modernism, while its virtuosity in the use of brickwork betrays Nicolosi's passion for Scandinavian empiricism, particularly that of Alvar Aalto and Arne Jacobsen.

Giuseppe Nicolosi (Rome, 1901-1981)

Graduated in Civil Engineering from the Royal School of Engineering in Rome, Nicolosi began his university career as an assistant to Gustavo Giovannoni and Arnaldo Foschini in the Faculty of Architecture at the Uni-



Anatomical-Surgical Academy, detail of perimeter wall (Fioroni Archive).

versity of Rome. From 1927 to 1931 he was a member of the "*Gruppo Urbanisti Romani*". Named professor in 1931, he began teaching "Urban Design Techniques" in the Faculty of Engineering in Bologna in 1936, where he became Full Professor of "Architecture and Architectonic Composition" in 1939. In 1951 he moved to the Faculty of Engineering in Rome as director of the Institute of Architecture and Urban Design.

The context

"In Perugia, wise and far-sighted urban planning, begun in the immediate post-war period, has made it possible to reuse ancient building for university purposes. Where possible, new structures have been built, which, bound together in a persistent urban *continuum*, blend perfectly into the historical urban fabric."

(Marcello Rebecchini, *Progettare l'Università*, Roma, 1981, p. 36)



Anatomical-Surgical Academy, view from south side

The University Language Center (CLA)

The University Language Center (CLA) occupies a large building whose floor plan is as complex as its history. The structure goes back to the 13th century so a brief look at its history and evolution must begin with the medieval Commune of Perugia, when the city acquired its political autonomy and took on an architectural countenance expressive of its prosperity. In the 13th century, Perugia was the city that witnessed the rise of the “flagellants,” that invented the *conclave* to accelerate the election of Honorius III, built the beautiful Romanesque church of San Bevignate and, not far from the church, the Monastery of Santa Cecilia, the first nucleus of the present-day CLA.

The original monastery

Some small sections of sandstone wall are the only surviving traces of the monastery, which fell into a state of total abandonment in the 15th century. The building in ruins and the surrounding land were assigned by the bishop to the Capuchin brothers of Montemalbe who intended to build a monastery closer to the city than their original location in Santa Maria del Sasso, some 10 kilometers from Perugia. The friar’s request was vehemently opposed by the sisters of the convent in Monteluca who were so upset by the possibility of a male order taking up residence so close to them that they sought to have the proposal blocked by the pope. The pontiff charged Cardinal Fulvio della Corgna, then bishop of Perugia, to supervise the measurement of the distance between the convent and the proposed monastery to be carried out by the famous Perugian architect Galeazzo Alessi (1512-1572), then working on the chapel and council chambers in the



1. Exterior view of Padiglione Bonucci.

town hall, Palazzo dei Priori. The bishop’s report was in favour of the building of the Capuchin monastery, which was completed in 1571 and named Santa Maria della Pace, in memory of the Christian victory over the Turks at Lepanto in the same year. The vast area of countryside surrounding the Capuchin monastery, acquired from Adriano Montemellini, count Gualandro, was called

Luogo Nuovo, a name still in use to indicate the area below Monteluce. It is difficult today to identify the plan of the 16th century structure. It seems likely, however, that the church was located in the space now occupied by the room with the vaulted ceiling on the ground floor (the present day *Aula Magna* or Great Hall, photo 2), that the cloister coincided with the current one, albeit at a lower level, that the cells occupied two floors all around the cloister and that the monastery was separated from the road by a high wall perhaps in correspondence with the existing wall. The difficulties in deciphering the building are rooted in the numerous transformations that the monastery has undergone, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries, and to the fact that additions and modifications have been made using materials salvaged from both Santa Maria della Pace and from the older Monastery of Santa Cecilia, supplemented by more recent materials. The walls are in fact made of blocks of sandstone (from the original monastery) and blocks of limestone mixed with brick (building materials typical of the 15th-16th centuries) and more recent brick work.

Recent history

The next phase of the monastery's life began when after coming under the ownership of the Ospedale della Misericordia, it was purchased by Doctor Francesco Bonucci, Director of the Perugia Insane Asylum since 1868. Between 1891 and 1894 the property was transferred by the Bonucci family to the Province of Perugia which, planning to expand and enhance the health and social service facilities of the nearby Santa Margherita Asylum, transformed



2. CLA, Great Hall.

the building into the Bonucci Pavilion, "industrial colony" of the women's section of the hospital, comprising the nurses quarters and the women's patients ward. The new pavilion certainly occupied most of the surviving structure of the monastery while many of its structural features - the doors and windows, the decoration, the internal distribution of the space, the architecture style and the vertical expansion of the building were added *ex novo* in the late 1800s. Moreover, new facilities were added in the 1920s, such as a mill, a bakery, a pasta factory, a linen room, textile workshops and kitchens, which turned the asylum into an autonomous village. In

1928 a 300 seat theater was built which in 1936 was outfitted with a sound cinema and around the same time a bar and food store were also added. The building fell into disuse in the 1970s until it was officially closed in 1980 following the Basaglia reform of Italy's mental health care system, which closed psychiatric hospitals and transferred responsibility for mental patients to local health care services. The present-day appearance of the building that houses the University Language Center is thus that of a rich architectural palimpsest in which it is possible to read the traces of the multiple presences that occupied and modified it over the course of the centuries: from its characteristically



3. CLA, Multimedia room.

monastic floor plan to the 19th and 20th century features of its internal disposition and some of its residual decorations. Actually, the beauty and the charm of the entire complex lies in the history that can still be read in the stone, in the permanence of the ancient vaults and arches now incorporated in the masonry, in the presence of exceptional features such as the old well under the cloister, the heating system in the church, and the *nevaio* where the monks pressed the winter snow that would serve to cool the summer heat. And the natural environment surrounding the ex-monastery is no less lovely, situated along the old road to Assisi, on the edge of one of the ravines that radiate out from the center of the city, opening out onto the wide and sweet panorama of the rolling Umbrian countryside. Just as the nature of the building itself is typically Umbrian, whose present relives its past with no sense of detachment, as a co-presence of accumulated epochs, all alive with the same lifeblood flowing from deep and ancient roots.

Curiosities

The church annexed to the monastery, which remained active until the 19th century, is described in surviving documents as modest in size but rich in paintings, statues and prestigious decoration. The church was long an important point of reference in the life of the city. During the 18th century, for example, the Company of Riders and Coachmen, when solemnly bringing their conspicuous tributes to the monastery, would lead a line of mules and horses, riding to the church to be blessed in a procession called the "Cavalcade."

The Medieval Garden

The Medieval Garden is located on the grounds of the Benedictine monastery of San Pietro, believed to be the site of the city's first cathedral, and it includes some important pre-existing elements (a tract of an Etruscan-Roman road, the city gate from 1200, and the ruins of structures built by the Benedictines at the end of the 16th century). The garden is an unusual garden in that it is intended as a "symbolic" place, which implements the abstract concept of a medieval monastic garden. Thus the choice of where to place many of the plants was made on the basis of religious and cultural criteria in order to evoke myths and beliefs typical of the period. Furthermore, the garden houses a collection of vegetable species, whose scientific value derives from the recovery of ancient genetic lines. Historically, the garden recalls the *Hortus conclusus* of the medieval monastery, or a garden surrounded by a wall where medicinal and edible plants were grown.

The itinerary

To reach the entrance to the medieval garden, you have to cross the first of the monastery's courtyards and then walk through a short entryway, once the home of the Father *Cellerarius*, or the supply officer of the monastery. The suggested itinerary symbolically evokes the evolutionary, cultural, and spiritual phases of Man and is articulated in 10 successive stages: from the "primordial state" or the Garden of Eden to the "Sanctity" incarnated by the monastery of San Pietro. The first part of the Garden, with its elliptical



1. The "earthly paradise", in the Medieval Garden, panorama of the entrance.

form of the “cosmogonic egg”, the primordial cell progenitrix of all living beings, symbolizes “earthly paradise” (photo1). The ellipse is surrounded by water to recall the four rivers of Eden (*Ghicon, Pison, Tigris, and Euphrates*) and the amniotic liquid in which life originated. The area of the ellipse



2. A view of the Medieval Garden (Agriculture).

encloses the 12 signs of the zodiac and the plants characteristic of each sign, as well as two trees loaded with symbolic significance: the tree of life (*Magnolia grandiflora* L.) and the tree of Revelation (*Ficus ruminalis* L.) which mark the two end points, respectively Heaven and Earth, the Divine and the Earthly. At the center of Eden, on a symbolic mount from which spring streams indicating the elements that nourish humanity (water, milk, honey, and wine) stands the tree of Science and Light (*Olea europea* L.). A little further along you find, on the right, the *Lucus* or sacred wood. For the monks, in fact, the wood took on the symbolic meaning of “sacred wood,” a place where one could sit and meditate and relive the hermitic state. The Benedictines, furthermore, knew how to exploit the woods surrounding their monasteries, becoming an integral part of them, and it is thanks to them that several biotypes of naturalistic importance have come down to us. Some of the trees of the *Lucus*, such as the cedar of Lebanon, the so-called “strawberry tree,” the laurel, the linden tree, and the *Ginkgo biloba* or “tree of Eternal youth,” are over a hundred years old. The itinerary then proceeds, along the inside of the wall, to the last part of the medieval garden, in which the monastic garden has been reconstructed with its *Hortus sanitatis* for medicinal plants and the *Hortus holerorum*, the *Aromatarium*, and the *Pomarium* with the edible and aromatic species. The *Hortus sanitatis*, in particular, represents a small reconstruction of the *Orto dei Semplici*, present in all medieval monasteries and which collected all of the species used in treating illnesses. The labels on the over two hundred species present in the garden have the common name used in the

middle ages, based primarily on the famous texts of the Salerno School of Medicine, which in that period became one of the most important centers for medical research in all of Italy, dictating fundamental criteria of therapy, hygiene, and nutrition followed by physicians for centuries. In the *Hortus holerorum*, dedicated to food plants, there are seven sections that symbolize the seven planets known to the medieval world (Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), indicating the important influence supposed to be exercised by the stars on plants' biological rhythms. Walking up again along the garden wall you come to the *Podium*, the remains of an old tower from the 16th century walls which offers a fabulous panoramic view of the Umbra Valley, Assisi, Mount Subasio, and the Apennines. You then come to the *Theatrum* (photo 2), a semi-circular structure used as an open-air classroom and built over the remains of an old fish tank, where the monks used to raise fish. From here, you make your way out of the *Hortus conclusus*, following a tract of the old Etruscan-Roman road leading to Perugia, passing under the old medieval gate, probably from the 13th century. Beyond the gate (photo 3), after a brief climb - "the slope of Yggdrasil" (photo 3) - you return to the level of departure in front of the so-called basin of "Cosmogonic ovulation", oval in form and populated by water lilies, from where you can see the Frontone gardens across the way and the initial part of the symbolic itinerary. The exit from the medieval garden opens onto the so-called "Cloister of the Stars", designed by Galeazzo Alessi, the most renowned Perugian architect of the 16th century. The cloister is now undergoing restoration. (Description based on the book, A. Menghini, *Il giardino dello spirito*, Perugia, 1998).



3. View of the medieval garden.

Curiosities

Before 28 September 1996, the day of the inauguration of the Medieval Garden, the area had been occupied by the university's Botanical Garden, started in the academic year 1896-97 and moved 100 years later to its current location in via San Costanzo. The conception and design of the Medieval Garden are the work of Alessandro Menghini, Professor of Pharmaceutical Botany in the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Perugia.

The Mosaic of Saint Elizabeth

The history

The mosaic of *Orpheus and the Beasts*, in via Pascoli, in the Faculty of Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Sciences, is one of the most important Roman era monuments in the city. Its current name, "the Mosaic of Saint Elizabeth," recalls the medieval church that stood above it at the time of its discovery.

The mosaic, part of the public baths, is located outside of the Etruscan walls, in an expansion area of ancient *Perusia*, suited to the construction of baths because of its position and rich water supply. The discovery of



The restored mosaic in the new museum installation.

an epigraph mentioning the *plata[nona]*, the rows of beech trees lining the walkways of the gymnasium confirms this hypothesis. Rediscovered in 1875 almost in its entirety, the mosaic even then had some gaps and signs of filling in several points with marble *crustae* and fragments of cornices and inscriptions. The mosaic surface was covered completely in 1925-26 and in 1964 it was enveloped inside the university. Against a background pattern of black white tiles, the mosaic represents the myth of Orpheus enchanting the animals with the sound of his lyre. In the center section, Orpheus is seated on a rock and pictured in the Greek manner, nude, in the act of holding the instrument and the plectrum. His anatomical features are highlighted and his hair is rendered in little tufts, as though wind blown. Behind him is a laurel tree. Two groups of animals are moving toward Orpheus. Forty beasts are attracted by the mesmerizing force of his music, almost all of them shown in profile. The fine quality of the mosaic, executed between the end of the first and the beginning of the second century AD, indicates a commission by an important patron and the work of non-local artists.

The work evidently had a long life, as indicated by the numerous repairs and restorations of the mosaic surface with marble slabs, cornices, inscriptions, often cut or shaped to measure. Besides the dedicatory epigraph from the freedman *Appius Annius Priscus* to his patron *Annia Quartilla*,

a member of the *gens* of the *Anni*, a family of senatorial rank in the second century AD, other inscriptions include one on a column showing a pagan-inspired but Christian-adopted *cognomen* ("*Iovianus*"), and one on a marble slab ("*... sacrum*") which may attest a different function of the building. The presence of these inscriptions, together with several crosses engraved with a sharp point on the surface of the pavement, near the rhinoceros, as well as the apse, would seem to indicate that the building was used as a place of Christian worship, mentioned as a possession of the Church of Ravenna in the 6th century AD, abandoned perhaps following a fire, and related to the construction of a new place of worship, the Temple of the Archangel, in a nearby area. After the excavation, the mosaic was made visible for brief periods and in 1921 the architect, Ugo Tarchi (Florence, 1887-1978) designed a building, never built, for the double purpose of conserving the monument and thermal baths. In 1964, ownership passed from the Commune to the university and the mosaic was enveloped inside the university campus. Restoration work was performed in the 1970s by the *Opificio delle Pietre Dure* of Florence.

Analysis of the deterioration and restoration



Orpheus and the Beasts, detail of the Mosaic of Saint Elizabeth prior to restoration.

The mosaic of Saint Elizabeth has always had problems of conservation. Historical and environmental events and its current location have in fact drastically altered the physical and microclimatic conditions. The causes of its deterioration involve a combination of physical, chemical, and biological phenomena, such as brusque variations in temperature, relative humidity, re-elevations, water infiltration and salt deposits, accumulation of dirt and other polluting substances. The marble tiles became detached from one another and from their supporting

substratum; there were extensive cracks and gaps and evident fissures and depressions, caused by shifting in the surface of the underlying terrain and also by earthquakes (1997). Without a drastic elimination of these causes of deterioration, the cleaning and restoration operation conducted in 1996 was quickly shown to have been useless. Furthermore, bad artificial lighting rendered the monument less than fully accessible to visitors in the evening hours. Therefore, a new conservation plan was developed whose principle elements are installation of a wood and glass protective roof and a new lighting system, which will allow visitors to see and appreciate all the archaeological features of the mosaic.

The phases of the restoration

The top priority was cleaning, first dry and then washing with de-ionized water and the use of mechanical devices (scalpels, dental drills, and ultrasound). This was followed by the application of compresses for the removal of calcium accretions and other stains of carbonic origin. Brown stains deriving from fungin were treated with suitable products. The next stage was the de-salinization and consolidation of the mosaic surface. The restoration made it possible to verify the distinctive technical and stylistic features of the monument: the black and white tiles, made of magmatic rock and limestone respectively, are parallelepipeds so as to form a firmer mosaic surface, while the *substratum* is made of hard compact cement and the interstices filled with well-smoothed and pressed cement. Traces of various past restorations were discovered. The two most recent, done in the 1970s, filled in the ample gaps with the insertion of new tiles, partially integrated with slabs of lead. The reconstruction of decorative elements was sometimes done in a rather arbitrary manner, as in the case of the laurel branch to the left of Orpheus. Still earlier and even in ancient times, the mosaic had been repaired in small areas with slabs of cipolin and other marbles, indicating the recovery and re-use of noble materials typical of the late classical period.

Financial support

The repair and restoration of the Roman mosaic of Orpheus were executed with the financial support of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Umbria; the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, S.I.I.T. Toscana-Umbria, Infrastructure Section, Perugia Office, Commune of Perugia, University of Perugia, Department of Industrial Engineering, Technical Physics Section and with a contribution from the Fondazione Cassa Risparmio Perugia.

The Gypsoplast Gallery

The history

The Gypsoplast Gallery (or Gipsoteca) occupies two floors of exhibition space for a total surface area of 280 square meters. The collection of casts, made from Greek, Roman, and Etruscan originals, is the work of Filippo Magi (Florence 1905-1986), Professor of Archaeology, History of Greek and Roman



1. The Greek Gypsoplast Gallery.

Art and Etruscology and Italian Antiquity in the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University of Perugia from 1960 to 1975. In the same period, Magi was also Director of Archaeological Research and Scholarship in Vatican City at the Office of Monuments Museums and Pontifical Galleries, where he had worked since 1935 and served as Director from 1954 to 1960. The collection, initiated as a "Scientific Cabinet" for the teaching of archaeology and the study of classical art, was first installed on the ground floor of the 16th century Palazzo Alfani-Manzoni, seat of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy. Then in 1970, Rector Giuseppe Ermini had restoration work completed on the 16th century palace known as Palazzo Pontani, named for the family of renowned jurists of the Perugian *Studium* and inhabited during the 20th century by the family of Mario Grecchi (partisan and gold medal for Military Valour, who died in 1944). The spaces of the building's old storage rooms, which look onto via Verzaro, were thus



2. Nilo group.

transformed to house the plaster cast collection. The installation was supervised by Professor Magi himself, assisted by Professor Gianna Dareggi, and the restoration of the sculptures was done by Maestro Roberto Cappelletti of Perugia. Today, the Gipsoteca is not only an instrument for students of archaeology but also a classroom where lectures and seminars are held (photo 1).

The Collection

The Collection offers a panoramic view of masterworks by classical artists, including over 80 copies of the most significant works of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan sculpture. One of the works on exhibit is the *Nilo* group (photo 2) probably done by Antonio Canova (Possagno 1757-Venice 1822) to replace the original, moved to Paris as part of the requisitions ordered by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Other works of notable importance include a cast of the a segment of Trajan's Column, executed by order of Napoleon III (1808-1873) and the casts of several sculptures from the eastern fronton of the Parthenon representing *The Horse of Selene* ordered by King William III of England when the original



3. Aristogitone, from the group of the *Tyrannicides* (foreground) and the *Oracle of Delphi* (background).

marble sculptures, now conserved in the British Museum in London, were acquired by Lord Elgin to enrich the English collection. Some of the most representative pieces of Greek art are the works of Aristogitone, from the group of the *Tyrannicides* (470 BC, foreground photo 3) the *Oracle of Delphi*, a work in bronze originally placed on a chariot pulled by four horses and flanked by a groom, sculpted to celebrate the victory of the tyrant of Gela in the games of 478 or 474 BC (photo 3, background), the *Venus of Milo*, whose original is conserved in the Louvre in Paris, the *Laocoon* group (photo 4) done in 200 BC and attributed by Pliny to the sculptors Hagesandrus, Athanadorus, and Polidorus, the *Apoxiomenos* by Lysippus, from a copy conserved in the Vatican Museum.

Etruscan art is represented by the clay sarcophagus known as *degli Sposi* (of the spouses) from Cerveteri (530-520 BC), *Mars of Todi* (end of 5th century BC) so called because it was discovered in 1835 in the Monte Santo area in Todi and since 1836 conserved in the Gregorian Etruscan Museum. Other examples of Etruscan art are the *Chimera di Arezzo* (400-350 BC),

bronze votive statue discovered in 1553 and immediately acquired for the collection of Cosimo I dei Medici and the so-called *Arringatore* (Haranguer or Orator) statue (100 BC), discovered in 1566 in an as-of-yet undetermined location (in Sanguinetto in the area of Lake Trasimene, according to some sources, in Pila, close to Perugia, according to others). The works of Roman art include a panel representing the *Saturnia Tellus* from the *Ara Pacis*, completed in 9 BC, with the large matron figure in the act of supporting two putti and flanked by two nymphs against a background of a landscape, the portrait of *Augustus* from Via Labicana, copy of an earlier portrait done in the epoch of Tiberius, a segment from Trajan's Column, a model of the Arch of Trajan in Benevento, a relief representing the winged genius Aion, belonging to the base of the Antonine column conserved in the Vatican Museum and dated 106 AD. It is also possible to see a rich series of male and female portraits. Finally, the collection also has several original Etruscan urns, with figures and vegetable decorations, from the area around Perugia.

The Center for Scientific Museums (C.A.M.S.)

In February 2003 the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Gypsoplast Gallery, part of the Classical History Area of the Department of Historical Sciences, became part of the collections owned by the University of Perugia and by the university system of scientific museums (C.A.M.S.).



4. Right, *Laocöon group*.

The Ferdinando Lolli Barbershop

According to a 19th century guidebook, via Mazzini, one of Perugia's traditional commercial streets, was home to the "the perfumer's cabinet" of Ferdinando Lolli, "painted with elegance and good taste by Napoleone Verga in 1858." For more than a century, the barbershop has been owned by the University of Perugia.

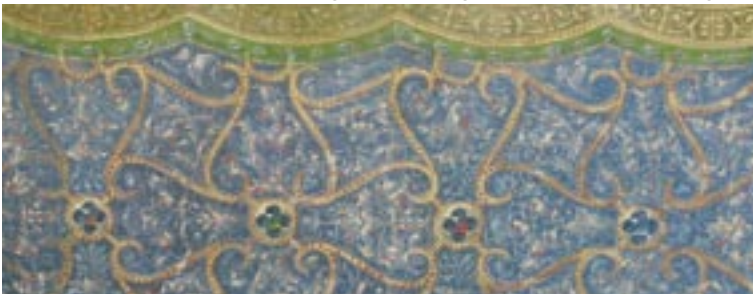
The walls

The decoration of the barbershop follows a classic plan. A simple baseboard supports pilaster strips that divide the side walls into large sections. Along the top, a continuous frieze functions as an architrave, whose lower strip is decorated by bell-flowers against a gold background, while the upper strip has foliage alternating with sheaves of feathers (photo 1).

The overall effect is an atmosphere of sumptuous elegance created by the skillful use of *trompe-l'oeil*. On each of the side walls, in the spaces between the pilaster strips, there are three painted panels of false leather (photo 2), decorated with grotesques on different blue backgrounds. To accentuate the illusion of leather stretched taut on the wall, gilt bronze round-headed upholstery nails have been inserted along the edges. Painted gems with quick and deft touches of white simulating reflected light are scattered among the



1. Frieze with feathers and bell-flowers, detail.



2. False leather panel, detail.

racemes, while the vault is painted directly on the light background of the plaster.

The end wall, opposite the entrance, bears no real decoration except for an almost monochrome tint, it being highly likely that the initial plan called for the space to be covered by a mirror, an indispensable item in a barbershop that would have also enhanced the illusion of a larger room.

The vault

The pavilion vault has an even richer decoration (photo 3) with a central round and two figured hexagons. In the central round, sitting on a cloud and supported by nymphs, is the figure of *Venus* (photo 5), while each of the smaller spaces has the figure of a putto, one identifiable as blindfolded Cupid in the act of shooting his arrow (photo 4) and the other waving a banner with a heart. The rest of the painted surface is a sort of coffered ceiling with oval frames and blue and red mirrors with decorative plant motifs, partially gilded, with figures of birds. Each square and each frame takes account of the natural light coming from the ample entrance so that the background fields have graduated hues from light to dark, the gilt parts project thin shadows and the frames alternate between shadow and light.



3. View of the vault: center round with *Venus*.

The artist

As already mentioned, the decoration was painted by Napoleone Verga

(Perugia, 1833 - Nice, 1916) who left two signatures: the first, a modest cursive brushstroke, hidden by the jutting cornice, on the plaster on the left wall; the second, a more decorous signature in a blue square right above the door in gilt capital letters "*N.VERGA DIPINSE NEL 1858 A LOLLI BARBIERE*".

Trained in Perugia and then in Rome, at the Academy of Saint Luke, Verga made his reputation as a refined miniaturist. He painted the large Album that the City of Perugia presented to Pope Pius IX on the occasion of his visit to the city in 1857, and the miniature presented to Marquis Pepoli (1861), royal commissioner of Umbria. The shop in via Mazzini shows the importance of "*grotesque*" decorative motifs, which were "rediscovered" and became quite fashionable in the 19th century.

The technical quality of the painting and the self-conscious use of *trompe-l'oeil* make for an especially pleasant atmosphere. The long, flowing brushstrokes, the paint applied freely in successive layers, the extraordinary repertory of grotesques, and the delightful invention of the feathers tied together in sheaves and the bell-flowers against the gold background make the Lolli Barbershop a place where customers could while away the hours in convivial relaxation.



4. Frescoed vault, detail of Cupid shooting his arrow.

The restoration

The Ferdinando Lolli Barbershop underwent a complete restoration during the course of 2003. The University of Perugia's Center for Excellence in Research in innovative scientific technologies applied to archaeological and art historical research (SMAArt) conducted the preliminary scientific analyses of Napoleone Verga's oil paintings. The restoration itself, supervised by the Superintendence for the Architectural, Environmental, Historical, Artistic, and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Umbria, was executed by C.B.C. of Rome, and paid for by the Superintendence of the University.



5. View of the vault: center, round with Venus, detail.



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI PERUGIA

The University of Perugia's teaching and research activities are conducted not only in Perugia and at the Teaching and Research Center in Terni, but also in other cities in the Region of Umbria: Assisi, Foligno, Città di Castello, Orvieto e Spoleto.



Umbria has preserved its singularly beautiful natural landscapes like the evocative plain of Castelluccio, near Norcia.

There is a jewel set in the green heart of Italy. Perugia, with its history, its tradition and culture, its natural beauty, architectural heritage, and livability, is a model city, envied and admired all over the world.

The capital of Umbria, situated at an altitude of 493 meters above sea level with a surface area of 450 square kilometers, the city of the Griffin - the mythical animal that combines the strength of the lion and the acumen of the eagle - is rooted in a history over a thousand years old. The hill on which it rises, looking over the Tiber valley, between Lake Trasimene and Mount Subasio, was already inhabited in pre-historic times. The development of the city, founded by the Umbrians, dates back to the middle of the 6th century BC.

Between the 6th and 5th centuries BC the city was taken over by the Etruscans whose legacy includes the surviving innermost ring of the city walls and several monuments, such as the Etruscan Arch, the Porta Marzia gate, and the Etruscan wall. The Etruscan city then fell under Roman domination, the then future first Roman emperor, Octavian, put it under siege, conquering it in 40 BC. From that time on, in accordance with the will of Octavian himself, Perugia became more vital and was given the epithet



Fontana Maggiore and Palazzo dei Priori.

Augusta. With the dissolution of the Roman Empire, Perugia suffered the destruction of the barbarian invasions. The city was invaded several times, in fact, and in 547, while defending the city in the battle against Totila, Bishop Herculan lost his life. Perugia assumed the status of a free commune in the 11th century, gradually assuming the urban design that still characterizes it today. The second half of the 13th century saw the start of activity at the university which in 1308 was granted the *status of Studium Generale* by Pope Clement V.

During the 14th century the city was often shaken by internecine conflicts between its most important noble families (the Michelotti, the Piccinino, the Fortebraccio, the Oddi, and the Baglioni), until it fell under papal domination to which it remained subject until 1860, when it became part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The thousand year history of the city is conserved almost intact in the city center, starting with Piazza Grande (today Piazza IV Novembre), a superb monumental complex that includes Palazzo dei Priori (the town hall), the cathedral of San Lorenzo, and the Fontana Maggiore, sculpted by the Pisano brothers in the 1200s. Opposite the Piazza, at the other end of Corso Vannucci, is the famous belvedere garden, planted atop the base of the Rocca Paolina, the fortress built by Pope Paul III in 1540 to punish Perugia's noble families for rebelling against papal rule during the "salt war." Not to be overlooked are the city's museums and libraries (public and private) which have conserved a cultural heritage of inestimable value.

Perugia today enjoys an excellent quality of life. Thanks to a series of new and improved facilities (new parking garages, a network of escalators, a commuter rail system) problems associated with automobile traffic have been greatly reduced. The capital city's geographic position also makes it quite easy to reach the other cities in the region, "minor" only with respect to their size, as they are all similarly endowed with first class architectural and artistic achievements. During the course of the year, the offerings of cultural events and activities are very rich indeed, featuring an ample program of drama and performing arts in the Morlacchi Theater, and cinemas, bars, pubs and restaurants in the center city and in the suburbs, where a myriad of clubs and cultural associations offer a wide range of events, encounters, concerts, conferences and relaxation. Perugia is also at the center of worldwide attention during major events such as the Sagra Musicale Umbra, Umbria Jazz and the Eurochocolate festival, all of which attract hundreds of thousands of visitors. Finally, there are lots of opportunities for sports fans and amateur athletes to enjoy themselves in parks, gymnasiums, and other recreation facilities.

By plane

The Sant'Egidio airport is the closest to Perugia. It has flights to and from Milan's Malpensa airport, where connecting flights reach all the world's major airports. A free shuttle bus service is available to and from the city center. For flight schedules and reservation information call 075 592 141 or consult the airport's website: www.airport.umbria.it

Sant'Egidio Umbrian Regional Airport

12 km from Perugia - Tel 075 592 141

Ticket Office Tel 075 5921432/3 Fax 075 692 9562

Internet site: www.airport.umbria.it

Leonardo da Vinci International Airport - Fiumicino Roma

210 km from Perugia and 120 km from Terni

Tel 06 659 51 Fax 06 659 536 46

Flight information:

Tel 06 659 536 40 - 06 659 552 38

Internet site: www.adr.it

Daily round-trip bus service Perugia - Fiumicino with ACAP-SULGA line

Tel 075 500 9641 Fax 075 505 3733

By Car

Autostrada A1

From the north:

Head south on Autostrada A1 (Milano-Roma. Exit at Valdichiana (about 100 km south of Florence) and follow the signs for Perugia (exit at Perugia centro or Perugia Prepo).

From the south:

Head north on Autostrada A1 (Roma-Milano. Exit at Orte and follow the signs for Perugia (exit at Perugia Prepo or Perugia centro).

Autostrada A14 "Adriatica"

From the north:

Rimini (continue towards Città di Castello) - Fano (continue towards Gubbio)

From the south:

Ancona Nord (continue towards Gubbio) - Pescara (continue towards Terni via L'Aquila-Rieti) - Civitanova Marche (continue towards Foligno-Perugia)

Superstrada E 45 Cesena - Orte

Crosses all of Umbria from north to south

For additional information consult the website: www.autostrade.it



By Bus

Daily service to and from Perugia, Gubbio, Città di Castello, Orvieto, Todi

Public bus service between Assisi and S. Maria degli Angeli (where the train station is located), Bastia, Bettona, Rivotorto, Tordandrea, Petrignano, and San Gregorio.

For information consult:

Siti Internet: www.apmperugia.it - www.sulga.it - www.fcu.it

For more information:

Apm - Azienda Perugina della Mobilità

Tel 075 506 781

Internet site: www.apmperugia.it

Atc - Azienda Trasporti Consorziali Terni

Tel 0744 492 711

Internet site: www.atcterni.it

Ssit - Società Spoletina Impresa Trasporti

Tel 0743 212 208

Internet site: www.spoletina.it

Daily service to and from Perugia, Rome and Florence - Sulga Lines

Tel 075 500 9641

Internet site: www.sulga.it

Service between Perugia and the Adriatic Coast

Apm

Tel 075 573 1707

Internet site: www.apmperugia.it

Interegional bus service is available for the following destinations:

- . Perugia-Aeroporto di Roma Fiumicino
- . Perugia-Assisi-Napoli-Pompei
- . Perugia-Assisi-Firenze
- . Perugia-Milano
- . Perugia-Casarano (LE)

For information:

Autolinee SULGA

Tel 075 500 9641 - Numero Verde 800 099 661

Internet site: www.sulga.it

. Perugia-Crotone

Ticket Office: c/o Pool Travel,

Via Vailati Tel 075 351 69 (F.lli Romano spa, (Tel 0962 281 19)

. Perugia-Reggio Calabria

Ticket Office: c/o Visetur

Tel 075 396 307 - 075 597 9711, or Pool Travel Tel 075 35169

(Autolinee Liroso, Tel 0966 575 52/3)

• **Perugia-Cosenza**

Ticket Office: c/o Pool Travel - Via Vailati Tel 075 351 69

Reservations required (Autolinee Simet, Tel 0983 520 315)

• **Perugia-Alto Ionio (Trebisacce)**

Ticket Office: c/o Pool Travel - Via Vailati Tel 075 351 69

Reservations required (Autolinee SAJ, Tel 0981 500 331/3)

Trains

Perugia is on a secondary train line but has direct train service to Rome, Florence, and Milan.

For timetables and train fares call FS INFORMA at 8488-880 88 (every day from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. but not reachable by mobile phone) or consult the website: www.trenitalia.com and for regional trains: www.fcu.it.



The gardens of Palazzo Murena.

The foundation of the city of Terni has been dated back to the 7th century BC on the basis of an inscription on a plaque from 32 AD, dedicated to the "August perpetual well-being, to the public liberty of the Roman people, to the *Genius* of the municipality in the 704th year since the foundation of *Interamna* under the consulate of *Gneo Domizio Enobardo*".

According to the inscription, the city was founded in 672 BC, and even if this date cannot be taken literally, archaeological remains indicate that there were human settlements on the site beginning in that same period (8th-7th century BC).

The first of these settlements was likely constituted by the Umbrians or the Sabines in the Neolithic Age. Around the 3rd century BC it was conquered by the Romans, who extended their presence along the via Flaminia. Settlements grew up throughout the area, favoring the transformation of some centers into municipalities and later into a flourishing municipality.

The imperial era saw an increasing number of monuments and public works: aqueducts, bridges and roads, amphitheaters, temples offer direct evidence of a dynamic process of urbanization.

Later on Terni became an important urban center, thanks to its vicinity to Rome and the road system that connect it to the capital. The Romans also gave the city its first name, *Interamna*, or the city between two rivers.

With the fall of the empire, a series of events left their mark on the political, social, cultural and economic life of the area: Longobard invasions, the spread of Christianity, and the consequent emergence of the Papal State.

In 1580 an iron works was opened in Terni to exploit the ferrous minerals of Monteleone di Spoleto, but the 17th century would be remembered as a difficult time: a drastic decrease in population, caused in part by outbreaks of epidemics, and a series of famines sent the area into decline.

In the mid 19th century, Terni came under the direct influence of the industrial revolution.



Marmore falls in Terni

The area's vast supplies of water power were harnessed for industrial production and the city's seven largest industries (iron works, steel mill, foundry, arms factory, the mine at Colle d'Oro, the jute factory and the woolen mill) employed almost 7,000 workers as the steel, electrochemical, and electric power sectors continued to grow, making Terni one of Italy's most important centers of industrial production.

Because of these industrial facilities, the city was bombed 118 times during the Second World War, and entire neighborhoods and many public buildings were destroyed.

Today, the city of Terni greets visitors with a decidedly modern face, but the remains of past centuries are still visible, recalling its historic origins.



Piazza Tacito in Terni.

Nestled on the slopes of Monte Subasio some 26 km from Perugia, Assisi has a population of about 24,000. Rich in historical monuments and the birthplace of Francis, one of Christianity's most loved saints, Assisi is a destination for pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.

Assisi was founded by the Umbrians but its identity owes more to the influence of the Romans. Today, in fact, many monuments from the Roman municipium of *Asisium* still remain: the Forum, the Temple of Minerva, sections of the town wall, epigraphs, wells, and ruins of pagan temples. With the decline of the Roman Empire, Assisi was placed under siege and conquered by the Goths, Byzantines, and Longobards. During the communal era it flourished again economically, culturally, and religiously. This rebirth influenced the city's new urban design. The communal government reorganized the town's public spaces, redefining the market square as the most important civic space. The same period saw the construction of monasteries, palaces, churches and castles; monuments that still today testify to the importance of the medieval period in the history of the city. Guelfs



The Basilica of Saint Francis, Assisi.

and Ghibellines alternated as rulers of the city, competing in the commissioning of works of art and palaces, whose execution was entrusted to illustrious painters, sculptors, and architects. At the end of the 12th century, the city passed under papal domination. Afterwards, civil authority was centered in the figure of the *podestà* and the life of the city was influenced by the vicissitudes of noble families and soldiers of fortune, struggling to impose themselves as rulers. A series of noble governing families or *Signorie* (Visconti, Montefeltro, Fortebraccio, Sforza) succeeded one other until the middle of the 16th century, when the city was conquered by Pope Paul III and brought into the Papal State. It was annexed to Italy in 1860. Today, Assisi is a quiet town with a human dimension, ideal for a period of study. One of its many notable cultural events is the “Festa del Calendimaggio” where young people are the leading players in a re-evocation of a medieval “courteous challenge” between the two parts of the town – “la Parte de Sopra” (the High Part) and “la Parte de Sotto” (the Low Part) – all conducted in an atmosphere of song, music, theatrical productions, and local food and wine-tasting. Also worthy of note is the Monte Subasio Park whose more than 15,000 acres of olive groves, pastures, and vast wooded areas, rich with Franciscan lore – hermitages and shelters where the Franciscan monks gathered in prayer – overlook the enchanting Umbra Valley.



Panorama, Assisi - Santa Maria degli Angeli.

Foligno rises on the edge of the southeastern plain of the Umbra Valley, on the left bank of the Topino River. Through the centuries, the city has functioned as a link between the Tyrrhenian Sea to the west and the Adriatic to the east, developing into an important commercial center.

Foligno originated in ancient times as an Umbrian settlement. Later conquered by the Romans, it was first a *Municipium*, then a seat of the Prefecture, and finally a *Statio principalis* of imperial traffic along the via Flaminia. The Roman city was destroyed by the Sarcens and the Hungari. In the time of Frederick Barbarossa, it rose again, expanded, became a free Commune, and, at the beginning of the 13th century, was annexed to the Papal State.

In 1227 it was occupied by Corrado Guiscardo, a captain serving under Frederick II, who brought the Ghibellines to power, thus entering into a rivalry with Guelph Perugia. Foligno thus became the most important Ghibelline city in Umbria until 1305, the year it came under the Guelph rule of the Trinci family, whose name is associated with the most florid and glorious period of the city's history.



Cathedral of San Feliciano, Foligno.

Afterwards the city once again became part of the Papal State. In the 15th century the art of printing was introduced to the city and 11 April 1472 is the historic date of the first printing of Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy by the master printer from Mainz, Johann Numeister, with the collaboration of the minter Emiliano Orfini from Foligno. The city still celebrates this event each year with public readings of cantos from the comedy in Dantean vulgate.

During the Napoleonic occupation of the peninsula, Foligno was first part of the Roman Republic and later of the Kingdom of Italy. In 1860 it became part of United Italy. For those who want to understand the glorious history of Foligno, the annual "Giostra della Quintana" is a must. The splendid costumes of the historic procession, the heated rivalry between the competing knights, and the numerous cultural and gastronomic events make the "Quintana" a unique opportunity for getting to know the history and tradition that make up the spirit of the city.



View of the main piazza, Foligno.

Situated on a slight elevation, Città di Castello is the largest and most important town in the Upper Tiber Valley. In all likelihood it was founded by the Umbri, who settled in central Italy in around 1000 BC, and they named it Tiferno. The Romans conquered Tiferno in 295 BC and changed its name to *Tifernum Tiberinum*. In the late 1st century AD it became a rich and flourishing *municipium*, adorned with public buildings and temples by the powerful Pliny the Younger, who owned vast land holdings there as well as a villa located near the present-day locality of Lama. During the Longobard occupation in the 8th century, it was called *Castrum Felicitas*, then *Civitas Castelli*, which later became Città di Castello. It was a free commune in the Guelph camp, very powerful, with dominion over territories beyond the Apennines. The two splendid palaces of the Priori and of the Podestà, designed by the architect Angelo da Orvieto, are evidence of the city's strength and power in the Middle Ages. In the second half of the 15th century, the city was ruled by the Vitelli family. As testimony of their power, the Vitelli gave the city a new look, gentrifying it with elegant palaces, churches, and monuments, still today a symbol of the refined Tu-



Cathedral, Città di Castello.

scan architecture of the time. The frequent festivities organized by the noble family helped make the city a "place of great pleasure," inhabited by "numerous *letterati* and esteemed doctors" and nurtured the fame of its citizens as "hospitable and munificent folk." With the exception of one brief period, the Vitelli family ruled the city throughout the 16th century. Afterward, Città di Castello passed under the jurisdiction of the Papal State which, if we exclude brief periods of French domination, held power until the arrival of Piedmontese troops in 1860, when the city was liberated and annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. Città di Castello has always been an important crossroads of the arts, open to Tuscan, Roman, and Marchigiani influences. A center of high cultural tradition, it has been enriched by the contributions of illustrious artists such as Signorelli, Raffaello, Vasari, Rosso Fiorentino, up to the recently deceased contemporary artist Alberto Burri, who donated to the city an extraordinary collection of his works on display in the two exhibition spaces of Palazzo Albizzini. In addition to its monuments and museums, the ancient *Tifernum* is famous today as a leading center of the art of printing, a tradition going back to the 16th century, for its production of refined ceramics, furniture, Umbrian fabrics (to which one of its museums is dedicated) and for its excellent white truffles, the star attraction of an annual fair.



View of one of the streets in the historic center, Città di Castello.

Orvieto rises like an island emerging from the flood plain of the river Paglia, ensconced in a picturesque and singular position on the plateau of a tufa cliff, its sides plummeting to the valley floor. Its origins date back to the 9th century BC, when the Etruscans lived in caves dug in the cliff walls below the city. The Roman invasion of 264 BC forced the inhabitants to leave the city, which did not again become independent until the decline of the Roman Empire. During the age of the communes, Orvieto fortified itself militarily, expanded its residential center, and extended its administrative network, provoking inevitable territorial conflicts with the Papal State. This period was characterized by the rise of two distinct political factions, the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. The Guelph faction, led by the Monaldeschi family, forcefully opposed the incursions of Federico I "Barbarossa". Because of its demonstrated loyalty, Orvieto was well-regarded and held in high consideration by the Papacy throughout the 1200s. This was the century of the city's highest institutional, territorial, artistic, and architectural achievements. The General Council of the Four Hundred was established, new churches and new palaces were built, among them the celebrated



Panorama, Orvieto.

cathedral, and the surrounding cities were in large part brought under Orvieto's domination. This was followed by a new era of political instability until the middle of the 14th century, when Cardinal Albornozy was called by the Papal State to reassert the Church's control over Orvieto and the surrounding area. The vestiges of this long historical adventure constitute the most outstanding features of Orvieto's fame even today, along with its by now well-consolidated tradition of winemaking and crafts. In this regard, the "Orvieto con Gusto" festival has been organized to promote typical local products (wine, olive oil, truffles, cheeses and cured meats) and to contribute to the development of local productive activities in both the agro-food and tourism sectors. In addition to its museums and numerous churches, another favorite tourist attraction is Saint Patrick's Well, a true masterpiece of architecture and hydraulic engineering designed by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger in the first half of the 16th century. The well is served by two independent spiral staircases which allowed water horses to make their way down and up without running into opposing traffic.



Cathedral, detail of the façade, Orvieto.

Spoletto's charm is to be found both in its illustrious monuments and in the city's singular relationship with the surrounding countryside. Its position dominating the Valnerina has, in fact, allowed the city, since ancient times, to control a vast territory. Of Umbrian origins, Spoleto became, as recorded by Cicero, one of the most beautiful Roman colonial cities, called *Spoletium*. It always remained loyal to Rome, especially during the Punic wars when it bravely fought off the siege of Hannibal. The city then followed the vicissitudes of the Empire. Christian ever since the 4th century, it suffered several barbarian invasions. With the Longobard occupation of Italy, Spoleto was placed at the head of an important duchy, which then passed to the Franks. In 1155 it was destroyed by Frederick II. Over time, the various dominations brought Spoleto death and destruction but they also enriched it with prestigious monuments. Contested by the Holy Roman Empire and the Church, the city definitively became part of the dominions of the latter in 1247. The struggles between the opposing Guelph and Ghibelline factions kept the city unstable for a long time until peace was enforced by papal envoy Cardinal Alborno, sent by pope Innocent IV to impose obedience on the territories of the Papal



Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, Spoleto.

State. In order to make papal domination both visible and permanent, the energetic Spanish cardinal ably availed himself of military architecture. With its imposing size and the features of a grandiose lordly castle, the Rocca or Fortress of Spoleto is one of the most significant examples, for whose design and construction Albornoz commissioned the illustrious architect, Matteo di Giovanello, known as Gattapone. Except for brief periods during French occupation, Spoleto remained under papal rule until the unification of Italy. On first glance, the city of Spoleto may seem austere, compact, and fortified on its steep hilltop dominated by the Rocca, but once inside and walking along its narrow streets, one discovers the hidden and layered aspects of different eras. Walking through the city, one is struck by alternating glimpses of enchanting High Middle Age and Renaissance palaces with picturesque views of the surrounding countryside. Since 1958 Spoleto has become even more famous on the international stage as the home of the Festival dei Due Mondi, probably the first modern festival of the performing arts and one of the major cultural attractions of the region of Umbria.



Ponte delle Torri, Spoleto.



Athenaeum's *sigillum*, main entrance, Palazzo Murena.



View of Perugia's historic center from the gardens of Palazzo Murena.



Overhead view of "La Conca" university area.



Palazzo Murena, former room of the old Senate.



The University Church, interior.



Palazzo Manzoni, an office in the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy.



Great Hall of the University, at the inauguration of the academic year.



Faculty of Law, internal courtyard.



Internet laboratory.



Gypsoplast Gallery, reading room.



The medieval gate and the "slope of Yggdrasil".



University Language Center, classroom exercises.

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