

ALDO BORGONZONI ART GALLERY



The art gallery is located upstairs. It was donated to the city by the local painter **Aldo Borgonzoni** (Medicina, 1913-2004). The collection is an assemblage of many unique objects, such as drawings, paintings and sculptures, made either by Borgonzoni himself or other famous contemporary artists (i.e., Schifano, Grazzini, Rambelli, Bioli).

The themes of social struggles, the Italian anti-fascism and resistance movement and the farmers' daily lives, were at the heart of Borgonzoni's artistic inquiries. Not only had he kept an accurate record of them all but in 1948 he also immortalized on a very large mural the evolution of Italy's trade history through the twentieth century. It is located inside a labor union center, called *Camera del Lavoro* (visits are only available upon request). *The War* is a very beautiful Borgonzoni's mosaic, recently acquired and located on the ceiling of the Medicina Council Chamber at the Town Hall.



For more information on the painter, you may visit
ARCHIVIO & CENTRO STUDI ALDO BORGONZONI
Via Frassinago, 57 - 40123 Bologna - ITALY



The mural painting at the labor union center, Saffi road 198

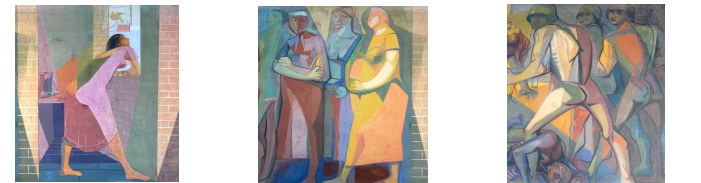


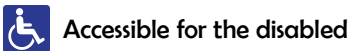
Photo: Giuliano Gardenghi

Medicina Town Museum is located inside *Palazzo della Comunità*. Until the beginning of the 19th century, it was used as a meeting room by the town council. Later on and until 1892, its premises were granted to the *Partecipanza di Medicina*. In the 1970s, it was finally given back to the local administration. Today it's a civic center mainly focused on the promotion of art and culture awareness. In fact, besides the museum, there's also an art gallery, a library and a lecture hall.

The museum was opened in 1997, which was also the year of its new set-up. It was originally established in the early 1960s and included two exhibits of important historical documents located inside the town hall and the local elementary school. The collection of these documents was possible thanks to the hard work of ACRASMA volunteers (an acronym for Cultural Association for Archeological and Historical Studies at Medicina). Through the years, archeological relics have been added to the preexistent collection, which resurfaced thanks to the dedicated work of the local archeological team.

For info and booking

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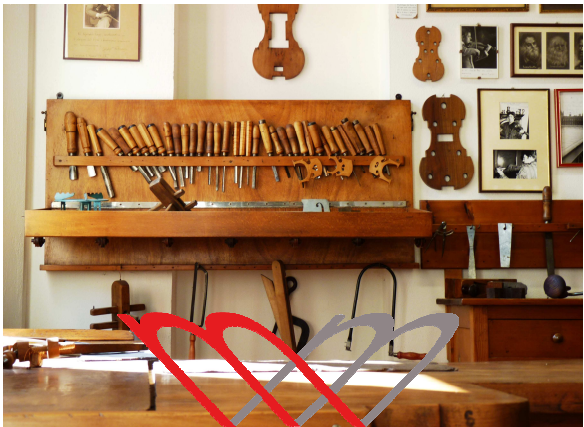


Medicina Cultura

A special thank you to Hetti Puntin



Città di Medicina



**MUSEO
CIVICO
DI
MEDICINA**

**ADMISSION AND
OPENING TIMES**

OPEN every first Sunday of the month
from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

CLOSED in the months of January, July
and August,
except on some special events

Palazzo della Comunità
Via Pillio, 1 - Medicina (BO)

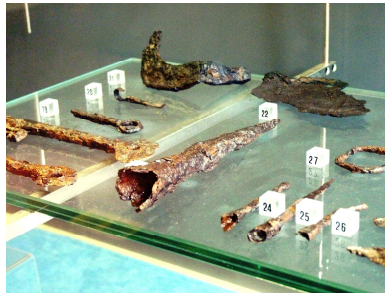


FREE ENTRY

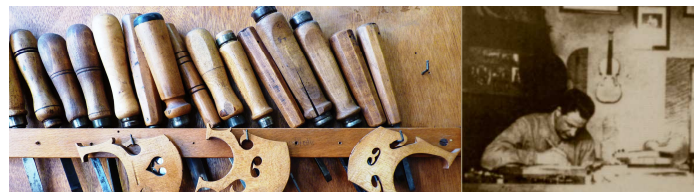


LANDSCAPE ARCHEOLOGY

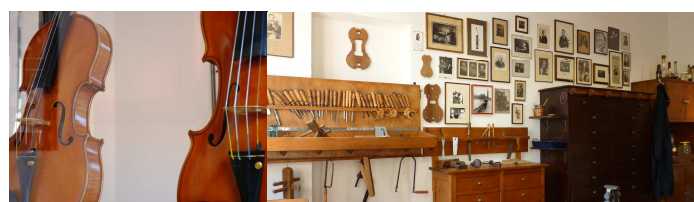
The archaeological artifacts on display in this area, are relics of local origins from the **Bronze** (i.e., mostly fragments of special jars, called "olle"), **Roman** (i.e., small fragments from the ancient Claterna's kilns and houses, such as handlebar bricks, floor mosaic tiles and loom weights) and, especially, **Middle Ages** (i.e., pottery, beaded necklaces, coins, mugs). Building construction techniques are unraveled and explored via a scale model of local villages, such as the town of Villa Fontana and the Galisano Casale settlement.



MUSIC



An exact setup of the **world-wide renowned Villa Fontana-born violin maker's studio (Ansaldo Poggi, 1893-1984)** is located in the music section, along with **two of the finest violins, owned by Giuseppe Fiorini (1918) and Ansaldo Poggi (1933)**, plus several documents that go back over the entire story of the municipal band (est. in 1844). The violins are played during annual concerts, held in Medicina and surrounding areas.



HOLY ARTIFACTS



The religious art collection contains both **terracotta offerings** and other splendid devotional artifacts, which present undisputable evidence of the deeply rooted religious devotion of the community. A remarkable **silver statue of Christ made by the Giambologna's school of art** is to be taken into special notice.

Note: This is a multi-purpose room. As a result, its space may be occasionally used for temporary exhibitions. This means that, from time to time, exhibits may differ from the one described above.



ARCHITECTURE

This area of the museum is dedicated to the 17th and 18th-century art and architecture. It includes important records of churches and buildings designed by the most famous contemporary local architects of the time. They are the most solid evidence of the fact that the city's artistic evolution was rapidly developing. Display cases contain drawing and projects by the two most important architects from Medicina, **Angelo Venturoli** and **Francesco S. Fabri**. Some portions of the decorations of a country house, made upon request by Pietro Modoni and completed in 1782-1793 by **A. Venturoli**, portray allegories. A visitor may admire them in this section as well. They are Neoclassical oval medallions, decorated with unique cameo artistry. They were made by **Luigi Acquisti**, inspired by Carlo Bianconi's design.



APOTHECARY AND PHARMACY

The town name of Medicina derives from a legend about the medicinal abilities of its inhabitants. The story is, in fact, supported by the presence *in loco* of four **herbal stores, which date back to the 17th century and were owned by the Order of the Brothers of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel or Carmelites**. Additionally, there's an old hospital pharmacy. It has been recently restructured but some of its original furniture, labware, vials and tools have been preserved.



At the end of the section, documents about the famous veterinarian, **Adelmo Mirri**.



MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Tinti's loom and **Silvio Marabini's spinning wheel tools (1896-1984)** are fine examples of the community's "hands-on" approach to everyday life. The giant clock on the top of the **Medicina Town Tower** is an extraordinary example of engineering excellence made by **Vincenzo Burzi in 1824**.



Most of the 23 carved puppets were made by the **Frabboni's brother and sisters – Filippo, Emilia and Augusta** – in the first half of the twentieth century. Here, they come along with a rich set of stage paraphernalia and accessories, lots of clothes and 26 different theatrical backgrounds. In particular, the sewing technique of clothing material, such as the so-called *burattos* (special hand gloves used to control the movements of the puppets), strictly follows the 19th-century local stitching parameters.