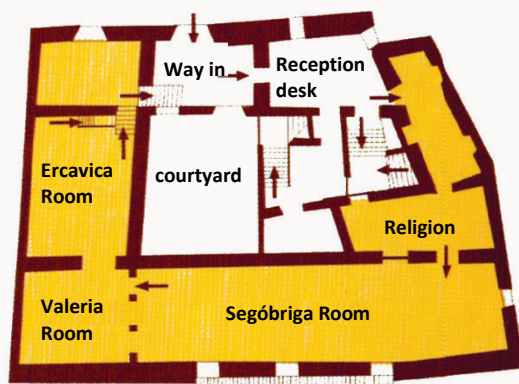
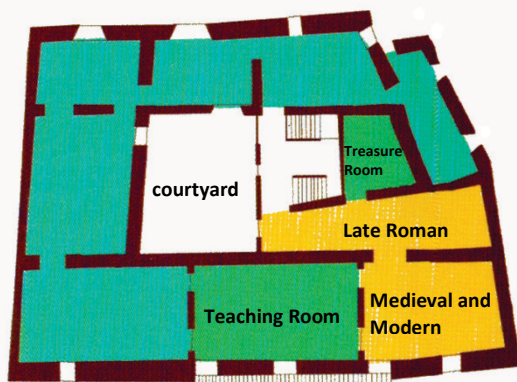


Ground floor  
**PREHISTORY**



First floor  
**CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**



Second floor  
**3rd to 18th Century ARCHAEOLOGY**

## Visit us

Located in the historic centre of Cuenca, opposite the Museum of Abstract Art and the Diocesan Museum, the Museum of Cuenca occupies the so-called Casa del Curato, a fourteenth-century building with surviving remains of its primitive Gothic construction and a coffered ceiling, decorated with the arms of the Luna and Albornoz families.



## OPENING TIMES

- Tuesday to Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- Sundays and holidays: from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

## SUMMER OPENING

From June 16 to September 15

- Tuesday to Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- Sundays and holidays: from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

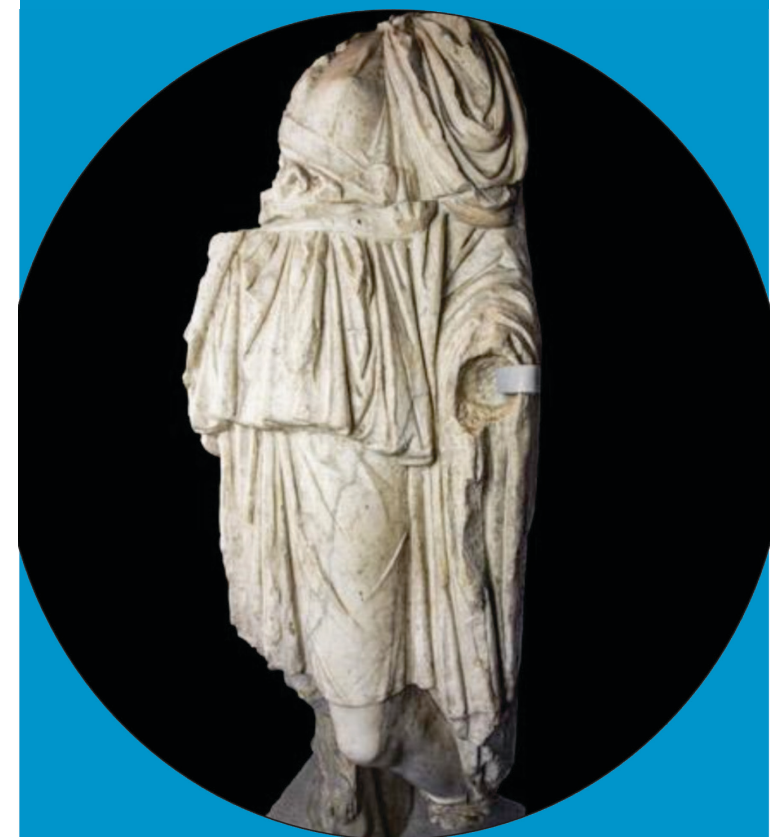


**Castilla-La Mancha**



**MUSEO DE  
CUENCA**

# MUSEUM OF CUENCA



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The Museum of Cuenca has three sections: Archaeology, Fine Arts and Ethnography. However, only the archaeology section and a small exhibition of paintings in the reception area can be visited in its permanent exhibition.

The exhibition space is divided into three floors:

- **Ground Floor:** Prehistory
- **First Floor:** Romanization
- **Second Floor:** Middle and Modern Ages

## Ground Floor: Prehistory



The first display cases are dedicated to the **Palaeolithic** -and the first tools made, such as scrapers and drills - and to the **Neolithic**, from various parts of the province. Of particular note is Verdelpino, an emblematic site of the Peninsular Neolithic.

One of the oldest traces of human presence in the Iberian Peninsula, in the province of Cuenca, is **prehistoric rock art**, mainly Levantine and schematic style.



Important changes that followed the appearance of metal in human life are shown. Hand pottery became more complex and sedentary life led to the appearance of the first settlements during the **Chalcolithic (Copper Age)** and **Bronze Age**.



The arrival of the **Iron Age** led to the construction of walled settlements, with embryonic urban planning, and cremation necropolises. The collection includes objects of Greek, Phoenician, Egyptian, Carthaginian and Central European origin, the result of an active trade during the 8th to 2nd centuries BC.



## First Floor: Romanization



As an example of the changes to everyday life brought about by the **Romanization** of the territory, coins and new types of ceramic tableware brought by the Romans are exhibited.

The importance of the Roman presence in Cuenca means that this period features prominently in the exhibition with excavated materials from the great sites - Valeria, Segóbriga, Ercávica and Noheda - as well as innumerable artifacts from the Roman presence in the rural environment.



## Second Floor: Middle and Modern Ages

Remains from the **Middle Ages** of the Three Cultures - Jewish, Christian and Muslim - have been found. From Andalusian culture, ceramic pieces, oil lamps, a treasure of Caliphal coins from Valeria and a magnificent capital tenth century from the excavations in the Plaza de Mangana in Cuenca all stand out.



The permanent exhibition rounds off with the display of a **treasure** trove of 247 gold coins and one bronze coin discovered in the excavations of Calle Alcázar, in the historic centre of the city.

## Museum of Cuenca services and activities

- Princesa Zaida Temporary Exhibition Hall (year-round programme)
- Conference room (Segóbriga Room, capacity 40 people).
- Researchers' library.
- Department of Cultural Action and Teaching (workshops, teacher training)
- Guided tours (by arrangement).
- "The Featured Piece of the Month" programme.
- Temporary exhibition hall of the Museum of Cuenca.
- Restoration laboratory (temporary).