



# PLAN OF THE MUSEUM

**Bell-Beaker Bowl**  
Las Carolinas (Madrid).  
Bell Beaker Chalcolithic (2500-1800 BC). Fragment with geometric decoration on the outside, typical of campaniform, and symbolic figurative elements on the inside, representing five deers and two suns. The MARPA logo has been designed based on these figures.



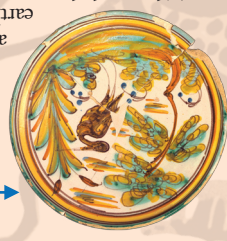
**Silver Patena**  
Tutulcia.  
Second Iron Age (4th-3rd centuries BC). Gilded silver ritual plate with the head of Medusa surrounded by snakes. Although it is registered in an Carpetan context, the iconographic parallels suggest it to be an import from the Iberian world.



**The Bacchus Mosaic**  
Complutum (Alcalá de Henares).  
Roman period (4th century AD). The central scene of the mosaic depicts a procession presided over by Bacchus (god of wine), a satyr, and a dancing maenad. Two leopards or panthers appear on the sides of the main scene.



**Talavera Salver Or Earthenware Tray**  
Plaza de Oriente (Madrid).  
Modern period (17th-18th centuries AD). Decorated with a heron and arboreal and vegetal elements. The earthenware and tiles produced in Talavera de la Reina and Puente del Arzobispo were very popular throughout five centuries.



**Flint Bifacial**  
Arriaga (Rivas-Vaciamadrid).  
Late Middle Pleistocene (300,000-128,000 years BP). These bifacial tools, characteristic of the Acheulean culture, for over a million years across almost the entire Old World. They are multifunctional and are associated with the processing of large animals.



**Ritual Spindle Whorl**  
El Quemadero (Madrid).  
Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (11th-9th centuries BC). This ceramic object, with incised decoration and applied color, would have served as a stand for a singular ceramic item. Very few examples of this type are known.



**The Leda Mosaic**  
Complutum (Alcalá de Henares).  
Roman period (4th century AD). Set within a geometric frame, the central emblem depicts the mythological scene of Jupiter transformed into a swan to consummate his adultery with Leda. It includes an explanatory inscription "ADULTERERUM LEDA IOVIS".



**Caliphal Gate**  
Casa de San Isidro (Madrid).  
Andalusian period (10th-11th centuries AD). A terracotta model showing a town gate flanked by two battlemented towers and a door with a horseshoe arch. It could be depicting the ancient Andalusian enclosure of Madrid.



**Skull of Machaobodus apbanistius**  
Cerro de los Batallones (Torrejón de Velasco).  
Upper Miocene (11-9 million years BP). These felids had large fangs that facilitated prey death by exsanguination. The MARPA collection of this species is one of the best in the world.



**Bell Beaker Casserole**  
Camino de las Yeras (San Fernando de Henares).  
Bell Beaker Chalcolithic (2500-1800 BC). Ceramic casserole with bell-shaped decoration and a figurative frieze with schematic deers. The frieze of vase, bowl, and casserole is characteristic of burials from this period.



**The Horse Vessel**  
El Llano de la Horta (Santorcaz).  
Second Iron Age (2nd-1st centuries BC). Ceramic vessel with a frieze of horses registered in an indigenous Carpetan site. Numantine pottery, with which it shares great similarities.



**Belt Buckle Made Of Bronze And Glass Paste**  
Daganzo de Arriba.  
Visigoth period (6th century AD). These impressive brooches are characteristic of Visigoth goldsmithing and are found in some tombs from this period, along with rings, earrings, and other ornaments.

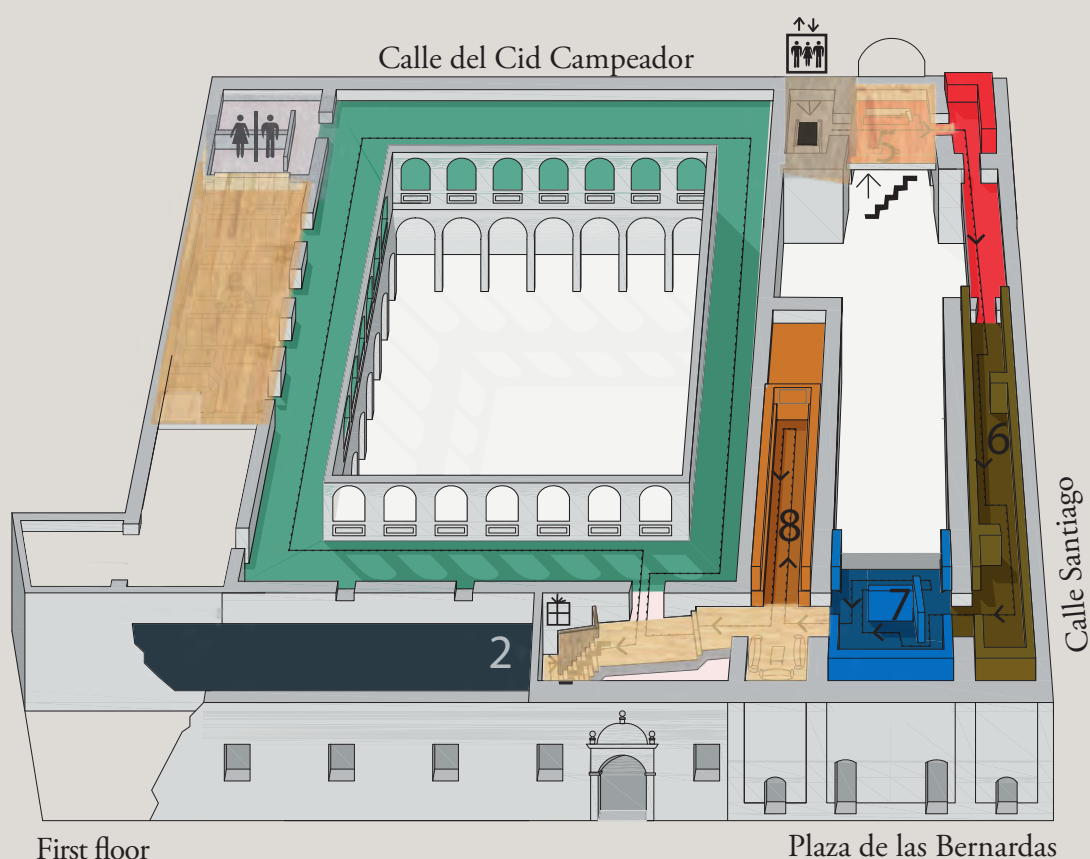


Welcome to the Archaeological and Paleontological Museum of the Community of Madrid. This institution was created with the purpose of bringing the public closer to the archeology and paleontology of our region, exhibiting the remains and the material culture left by the people and wildlife who inhabited this territory.

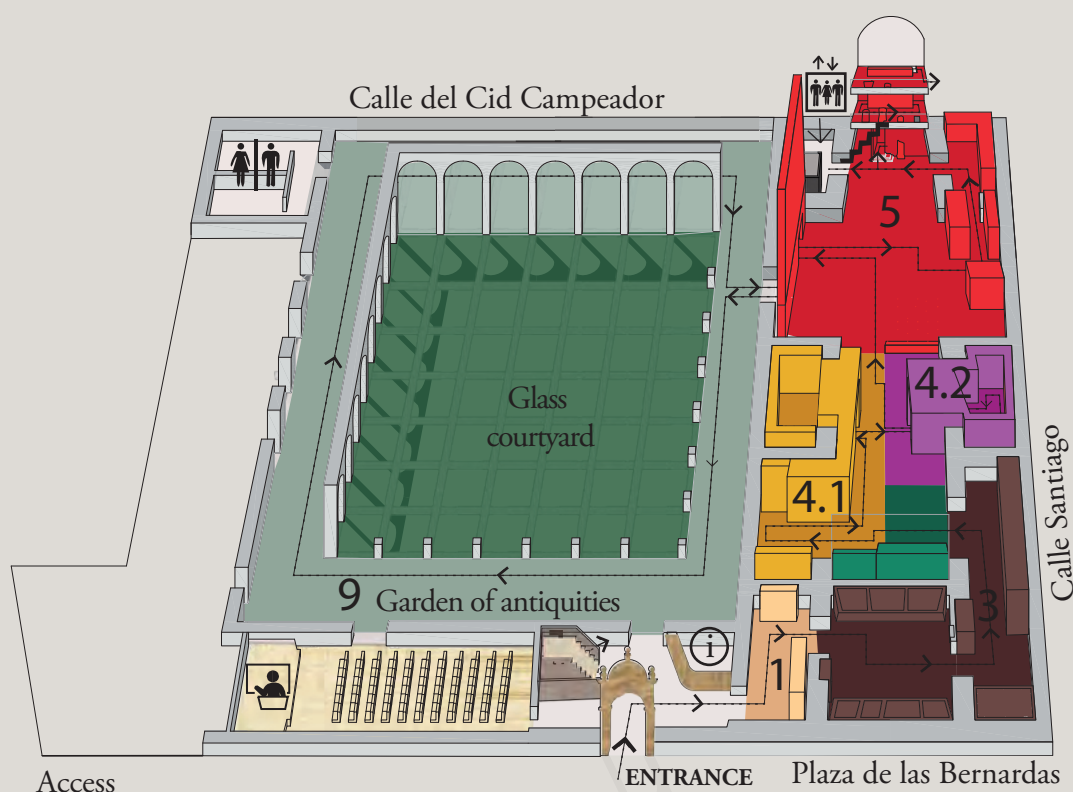
The museum is located in the convent of the Dominican friars of Madre de Dios, founded in 1565. However, the present building was erected between the 17th and 18th centuries. After being disentanglement in 1836, its interior housed rooms for judicial procedures. In 1999 the building was inaugurated for its new and definitive use as a

museum, and the permanent exhibition opened to the public in 2003.

You can find more information about the collections, temporary exhibitions and activities on the website [marpa.madrid](http://marpa.madrid). It also has a shop, a study room and a specialized library.



First floor



Access

- 9 Garden of antiquities
- 8 Knowledge, not guesswork
- 7 Madrid and the court
- 6 Medieval Madrid
- 5 Hispano-Roman period
- 4.2 The emergence of the state
- 4.1 Farmers and stock-raisers
- 3 The first inhabitants
- 2 Emiliano Aguirre Paleontology room
- 1 Welcome to the Museum

Information

Lifts

Manuel Fernández-Miranda Lecture hall

Emeterio Cuadrado Lecture room

Shop

Toilets

Stairways

Temporary exhibitions

