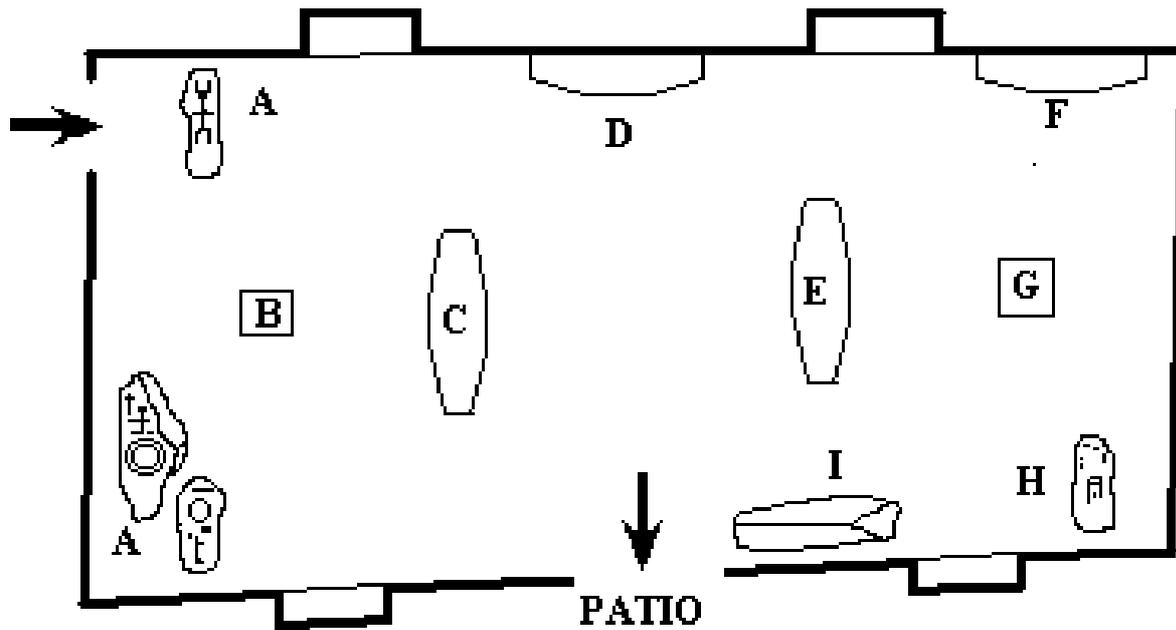


PROTOHISTORY

This room is dedicated to the period that begins in the 8th century BC, when local cultures came into contact with Greeks, Phoenicians and other Mediterranean cultures, and ends with the Roman Conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in the 2nd century BC.



- A:** Warrior-*stelae*: these slabs are typical of southwestern archaeology. They represent, schematically, a human figure, a sword, a shield, a two-horse chariot and other luxury items. They are interpreted as representations of great chieftains.
- B:** Show-case: imported and luxury items found in the Medellín burial ground.
- C:** Show-case: other finds from the Medellín burial-ground (7th to 5th centuries BC). A typical grave is reconstructed on the lower shelf.
- D:** Show-case: Different finds belonging to the Orientalizing Period. Of special interest are two remarkable bronze jugs.
- E:** First show-case dedicated to Cancho Roano, a 5th century cult-center. The top shelf is dedicated to objects related to horses. The lower one, to the consumption of wine.
- F:** Show-case: the top shelf contains a selection of ornamental objects from Cancho Roano, the lower one, iron tools and weights.
- G:** Show-case: a sample of gold, silverwork, and diverse pottery from the Second Iron Age (3rd to 2nd centuries BC)
- H:** A warrior-stele with superimposed Tartessian inscription.



I: Tartessian stone inscription, later reused in Roman times as a grave-stone