

times; ornate molded plaques, belt buckles and pottery jars for funeral purposes. The little we know about the remains corresponding to that time is mostly thanks to the Church's activities. In Baena, this Christian culture is evident in rural churches like Izcar and Cerro de los Molinillos. In Izcar, we must mention the famous Chrismon, one of the finest representations of the monogram of Christ, found inside a tomb.

VII. 2. The Muslim period. The first news about Baena in the High Middle Ages dates back to 899, as a result of *Omar Ben Hafsun's* rebellion when he seized the region prior to the conquer of Cordova. Arabic Baena was known as *Bayyana*. The room hosts several domestic items from the time, and pottery.

VII. 3. Modern and Contemporary Periods. The exhibit includes several coats of arms belonging both to the town and to the municipality.

Room VIII. Juan Alfonso de Baena

This room shows some fundamental documents of the municipality, together with the gallery honouring most famous people from Baena, renowned for the greatness and importance of their works, such as *Juan Alfonso de Baena (15th century writer)* and *José Amador de los Ríos (19th century historian)*.



In this room, we find a remarkable item, namely the first colour facsimile copy of the Song Book of Baena, which was created especially for the study and exhibition purposes of this Museum.

Room XI. Temporary Exhibitions

OPENING HOURS:
 TUESDAY TO THURSDAY: 11:00 am – 2:00 pm.
 FRIDAY, SATURDAY & HOLIDAY EVE:
 11:00 am – 2:00 pm / 4:00 pm – 6:00 pm
 SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS: 11:00 am – 2:00 pm
 MONDAY: Closed



LOCAL HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

THE BUILDING

The museum is located in the Casa de la Tercia de Baena, a house which was built between 1792 and 1795 as a grain and seed warehouse, and as a cellar for keeping oil. It was also used for the collection of Church taxes and other funds belonging to the Crown. In 1841, when Minister Mendizábal stopped all tax payments to the Church, the usage of the building changed and became a private property. At the beginning of the 20th century, it functioned as an inn, and during the Spanish Civil War, 1936–1939, it was used as a prison. The Town Council rented the house from 1960 until 1984, when it purchased the building to incorporate it into the local heritage. In 2010, the house underwent extensive renovations in order to host the museum.



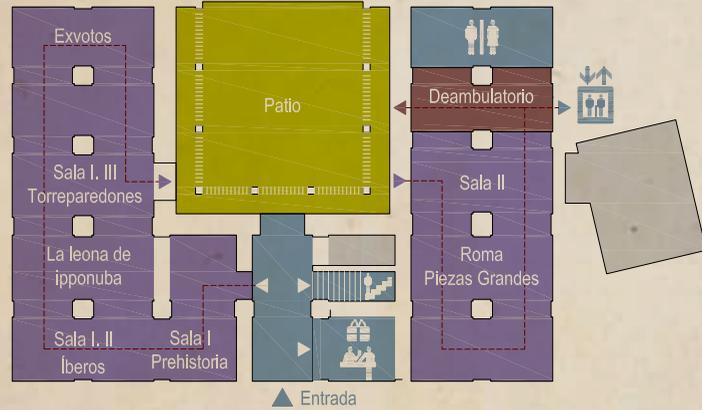
LOCAL HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM



Local History & Archaeology Museum
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 (Edif. Casa de la Tercia) - BAENA
 Tel. 957 671 946
 www.baenacultura.es

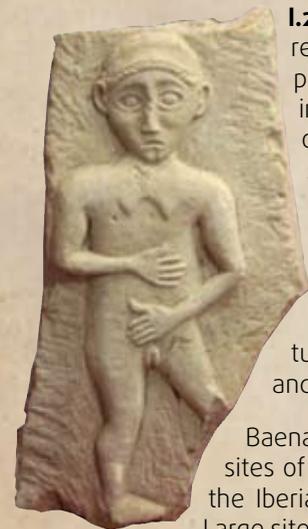


GROUND FLOOR



Room I

I.1 Prehistory. The Museum exhibits several vegetable fossils from the Primary or Palaeozoic ages, from Secondary or Mesozoic ages (typical ammonites), and from Tertiary or Cenozoic Ages, where Miocenic shells are the best known specimens. The oldest material remains found in Baena are dating from lower Palaeolithic period (700.000-100.000 years BC). They are samples of the first handcraft industries and are associated to carved stones. As to the rest of the Prehistory periods, the Museum hosts an interesting collection of objects, with both stone and pottery items.



I.2. Iberians. Iberian culture is the result of the transformation experienced by native populations in the South by the influence of other Mediterranean peoples such as the Phoenicians and the Greeks. Iberians lived in fortified settlements (oppida) in elevated areas that were easy to defend. Their economy was based on agriculture, livestock breeding, mining and textile industry.

Baena has numerous archaeology sites of interest where the richness of the Iberian culture can be established. Large sites like Izcar, Cerro del Minguillar,



Torreparedones, Cerro de los Molinillos and Torre Morana were fine urban sites surrounded by walls.

Art played a vital role in the Iberian world. This Museum contains a number of animal shaped sculptures, such as the lion that was found in Cerro de los Molinillos or the lioness from Ipponuba (Cerro del Minguillar). These feline sculptures were used to adorn the tombs belonging to local aristocracy.

The Iberians were a particularly religious people. Their Gods were praised in shrines, temples and holy places; animals were sacrificed and votive offerings were presented in their honour. The collection of votive offerings found in Torreparedones comes from a shrine that was devoted to Dea Caelestis. This Goddess was trusted to heal different limbs and ensure a good child-birth. Faithful locals would bring human shaped figures carved in stone as a token of their gratitude.



Room II. Rome

When Romans arrived in the Iberian Peninsula (218 BC), their culture gradually influenced the way of life and the traditions of the peninsular tribes. Not only did they integrate their political and administrative system, but also their cultural customs.

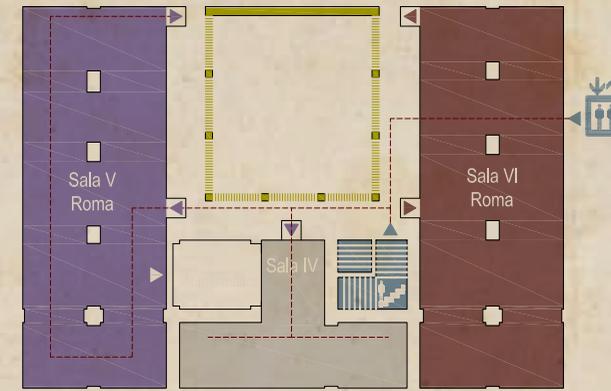
In Baena, this process can be particularly well appreciated in the site of Torreparedones, where archaeologists have discovered a town, possibly *Ituci Virtus Iulia* as mentioned by Plinius, which at its greatest splendour in the 1st century AD became a colony or municipality.

The forum uncovered is located by the side of the market, in the noble part of town, and it is one of the best

samples of Imperial Roman architecture. The square was ornated with large sculptures, some of which have been preserved: a *thoracata* - a military representation of the Emperor, a bust of Emperor Claudius and two other figures of the Imperial family, namely a robed man and a sculpture of a woman.

Two more important towns from Roman times are located in the Baena area: *Iponoba* (Cerro del Minguillar) and *Municipio Contributo Ipsense*, later known as *Respublica* (Cerro de la Aldea, near Cortijo de Izcar). It is known that these two settlements became municipalities under Emperor Vespasian.

FIRST FLOOR



Room IV. Rome



III.1. The Coin Collection. The coin collection of the museum includes over 2000 coins minted in an important period of the Roman Empire.

Also on exhibit are Mediaeval and Arabic coins, as well as the Iberian samples that are in Room I.

III.2. Roman Architecture. This room displays several building elements, including fragments from buildings that have disappeared, such as capitals, column bases and other remains.

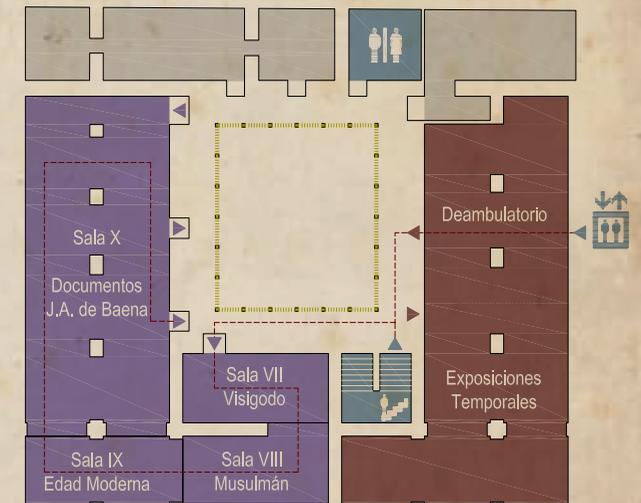
Room V. Romanisation

Throughout the centuries of Roman rule in the provinces of Hispania, Roman traditions, religion, law and general lifestyle were enforced quite strongly on the native population. This room documents several ash urns belonging to the Pompeii family in Torreparedones. There is a recreation of a *Columbarium* with original pieces from funeral rituals used in the Roman world.

Besides the ash urns, the room includes a collection of ceramic items from Roman times; pieces in *terra sigillata*, lanterns, *terracotta*, glass, etc. On exhibit are metallic items, cups, buttons, brooches, phallic amulets, small bronze figures, different types of accessories, etc... The room also hosts instruments from Roman agriculture factories, such as cereal and olive mills and other tools for agricultural uses.

Room VI. Theme exhibitions

SECOND FLOOR



Room VII. Middle Ages

VII. 1. The Hispanic Visigothic World. The Early Middle Ages are represented by different items from Visigothic