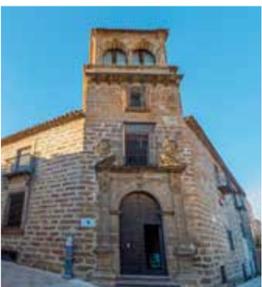


introduction

The Cástulo Archaeological Ensemble, created in 2011 by the Ministry of Culture of the Regional Government of Andalusia, encompasses the Archaeological Museum of Linares and the city of Cástulo. The Iberia-Roman city of Cástulo was one of the central capitals of the Southern Iberian Peninsula in ancient times, and had access to exceptional resources like the minerals of Sierra Morena mountain range. The Archaeological Museum of Linares, monographic of Cástulo, was founded in 1956 by the Linares City Council to preserve and exhibit the remains of the long history of the city, from the Copper Age until the 15th century.



) Archaeological Museum of Linares



) City of Cástulo. Reception Centre

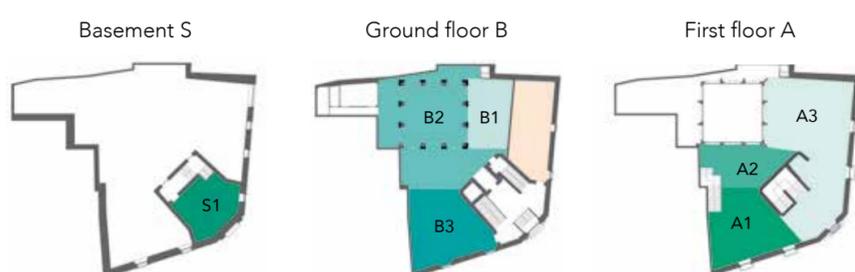
Archaeological Museum of Linares. An endless collection

The Archaeological Museum of Linares was affiliated to the Spanish National Board of Museums in 1972 and, in the same year, the Ministry of Education and Science expropriated land from the old city of Cástulo. Due to its archaeological interest, a public land of 70 hectares was established on the right bank of the Guadalimar river in the Linares municipality.

The Ministry of Culture also then ordered the restoration of the D'Ávalos family home as the headquarters of the institution, which opened as a permanent exhibition in 1982. Two years later, the management of the Archaeological Museum and of the city of Cástulo was transferred to the Regional Government of Andalusia.

With the creation of the Cástulo Archaeological Site, a new excavation programme was started. Since then the city of Cástulo and the Archaeological Museum of Linares are constantly being updated, which confirms the potential that this archaeological zone has for scientific investigation in the long term.

distribution



Ground Floor - B

On the ground floor, the room B1 houses remains of the most remote history of human occupation of the Cástulo archaeological zone during the Middle Palaeolithic until the establishment of the La Muela sanctuary in the 12th and 13th centuries BC. In space B2, built around the courtyard of the building, a diverse collection of sculptures and remains of architectural interest from the Iberian and Roman times are housed. The room B3, dedicated to Iberian necropolis, show a single collection of grave goods that illustrate the diversity of Iberian society.



) Bronze perfume burners. 7th century BC

Basement - S

In the basement, the epigraphic collection of the Archaeological Museum of Linares is located.

First floor - A

On the first floor, room A1 houses a thematic exhibition that, based on a unique Christian object –the paten of Christ in Majesty, discovered in 2014, shows us the diversity and interconnection of the Mediterranean imaginary in relation to religion in the last three thousand years. The objects on display in room A3 explore public and private places in Roman Cástulo; it leads on to space A2 which is a gallery around the courtyard where tools and instruments used in the fields and down mines can be observed.



) Majestic Christ Paten. 4th century AD



) Lamp with menorah. 4th to 5th centuries AD

City of Cástulo. 4,000 years of history

The *oppidum* or fortified city of Cástulo was the most important population hub of the Iberian Oretania. It was built later in the Roman town and became the episcopal headquarters in the Roman Empire period. This complex stratigraphic and temporary sequence, which started in the Copper Age and has reached our days in an exceptionally well conserved condition, forms a very important part of the history of Andalusia.

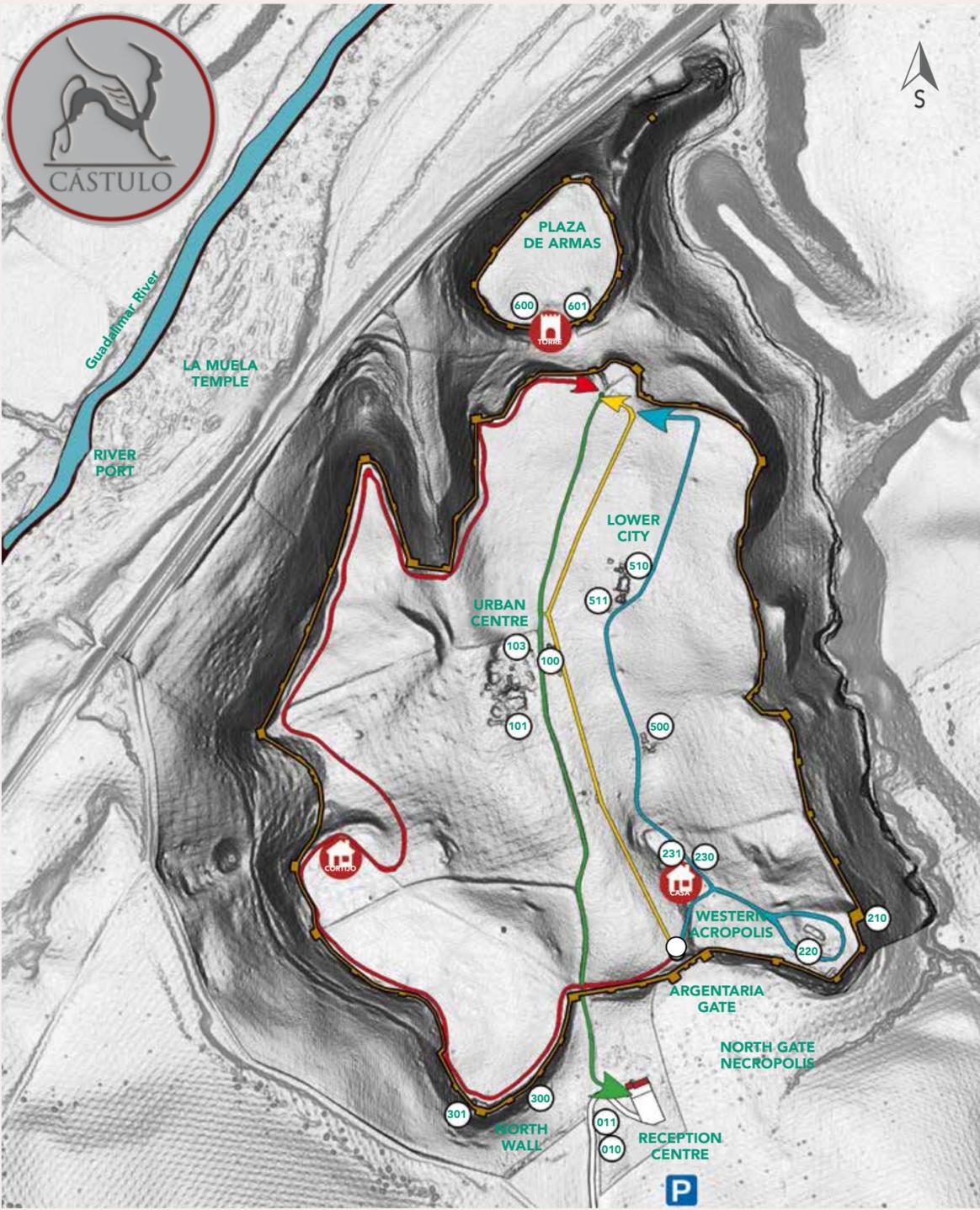
Classic authors gave special mention to the city of Cástulo due in particular to its importance in the second Punic War. In addition, the long-lasting cultural interest that the Cástulo ruins provide must be highlighted since its abandoning in the 15th century; and, in the modern day, the identification of the city of Linares on the site of the former city of Cástulo.



) Bronze winged victory. 1st to 2nd centuries AD

itinerary

The visit to the city of Cástulo starts in the centre of the reception, situated by the car park, where certain audiovisual resources are available which explore the history of this settlement. From here, visitors are led to the Argentaria gate, from where the three basic routes of the tour leave. Route 1 follows the path of the main street until the town centre (100-103). Route 2 takes visitors to the Western acropolis and, from there, to the lower city (510-511). And route 3 guides visitors to the La Muela hill, situated in the east (300-301). These three routes converge in front of Plaza de Armas square, where Santa Eufemia shrine (600-601) was, from where route 4 leaves and returns to the reception, passing by the old path from Torreblascopedro to Linares.



North Gate Necropolis

010 Tomb on pyre: pyramid burial (4th – 2nd century BC)

011 Pantheon of tombstones: mass burial (5th – 6th centuries AD)

Urban Centre

100 Trajano arcade: building T (2nd century AD)

101 Grand baths: latrines (2nd century AD)

103 Synagogue: building S (4th – 5th centuries AD)

Western acropolis

210 Alba tower: sanctuary (3rd century BC – 1st century AD)

220 Main stores: castellum aquae (1st – 2nd centuries AD)

230 Roman cistern: oval deposit (1st – 2nd centuries AD)

231 Era: stone pavements and right angles (19th – 20th centuries)

North wall

300 Wall painting: urban fortification (4th century AD)

301 Lion Monument: temple (2nd century BC – 2nd century AD)

Lower City

500 Smaller baths: swimming pool (1st – 2nd centuries AD)

510 Hall of the mosaics: building D (1st – 2nd centuries AD)

511 Christian temple: building E (4th – 5th centuries AD)

Plaza de Armas

600 Santa Eufemia turret: Almohad fort (12th – 13th centuries AD)

601 Castle: Christian fortification (13th – 15th centuries AD)

City Walls

Road I. Argentaria Gate - Town Centre

Road II. Argentaria Gate - Lower City

Road III. Argentaria Gate - La Muela Mountains

Road IV. Return to Reception Centre



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North Gate Necropolis

The necropolis situated in front of the North gate of Cástulo, also known as the Argenteria gate, was in use from at least the 4th century AD until the Visigoth era, and shows us so much the diversity of the beliefs and funeral rites which were prevalent down through the years, like the social differences reflected in the architecture and funerary goods from a multitude of graves.



) Goods and virtual reconstruction of tomb on pyre. 4th century BC

North wall

The painting excavated in the northern part of the Cástulo wall corresponds to imperial period fortification of the city, which sits among the previous Iberian walls. It was positioned in this location as a funerary monument, with two lions flanking its gate, that we identify as being the first Roman construction built in Cástulo.



) Lion Monument. 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD

Western acropolis

The acropolis of Cástulo occupies a hill in the northwestern corner of the city, where the main cisterns and other hydraulic installations can be found. There is also a temple or a sanctuary on the Alba Tower, an important fort from the Barquida period.



) Sanctuary and offerings of Torre Alba. 3rd century BC to 1st century AD

Urban centre

An ambitious urban reform project was undertaken in the monumental centre of the city of Cástulo during the first half of the 1st century AD in relation to the construction of the Trajano arcade, an impressive free-standing building with a floor of 1,200m² that determines the design of new baths and latrines and other annexed installations. In the same place, during the 4th and 5th centuries AD, there was an establishment of a Jewish community in Cástulo.



) Main thermal baths. 2nd century AD

Lower City

The hall of the *Mosaico de los Amores* (mosaic of loves) forms part of a building that was under construction between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and were provisionally the temple of Emperor Dominicano (81-96 AD). It was never finished and was partially demolished and from the start of the 4th century AD was used by the earliest Christian architects in Cástulo.



) Virtual reconstruction



) Hall of the *Mosaico de los Amores*. Central emblem. 1st to 2nd centuries AD

Plaza de Armas

Plaza de Armas, which emerged as a remote facility in the south of the city, dominating the River Guadalimar, enclosed the oldest and the most recent remains of the occupations of Cástulo in history, from the Copper Age more than 4,000 years ago to the end of the 15th century AD, when paintings of the Santa Eufemia castle were destroyed.



) Castle of Santa Eufemia. 13th century AD

welcome

For years, the Ministry of Culture of the Regional Government of Andalusia has endeavoured to modernise the Andalusian museums in order to make them centres capable of tackling new cultural and social challenges, with the aim of achieving the best and maximum access of citizens to the collections.

The museums of Andalusia managed by the Ministry of Culture form a network composed of 24 institutions, very different to each other. The Museum of Almería, Monumental Ensemble of the Alcazaba of Almería, Museum of Cádiz, Archaeological Ensemble of Baelo Claudia, Archaeological Museum of Córdoba, Fine Arts Museum of Córdoba, Madinat al-Zahra Archaeological Ensemble, Archaeological and Ethnological Museum of Granada, Casa de los Tiros Museum, Fine Arts Museum of Granada, Museum of Huelva,

Museum of Jaén, Archaeological Museum of Úbeda, Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions of High Guadalquivir, Archaeological Ensemble of Cástulo, Iberian Museum, Museum of Málaga, Archaeological Ensemble of Antequera Dolmens, Archaeological Museum of Seville, Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions of Seville, Fine Arts Museum of Seville, Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art, Archaeological Ensemble of Carmona and Archaeological Ensemble of Itálica.

At these museums, anyone is welcome who wishes to learn more about our region and our heritage with their resources and the activities that are carried out there. This artistic, archaeological and ethnographic heritage reflects what we were like and how we have come to be what we are now. The institutions, through their exhibitions and activities, show what we long to be in the future.

We want to welcome you to this museum, hoping that you enjoy your visit. We encourage you to visit all the museums in Andalusia and we thank you for the tie that you have created, from now on permanently, with Andalusian heritage.

Ministry of Culture

visit us

How to get there?

Public transport
 Archaeological Museum of Linares
 Linares Bus Station
 Plaza del Ayuntamiento (Town Hall Square) Car Park

Private transport

City of Cástulo
 Linares-Torreblascopedro (JV-3003) road Km 3.3

For information about opening hours, group tours and prices, visit www.museosdeandalucia.es

Remember

For the proper use of these facilities and for the enjoyment of all, it is necessary to comply with the rules established by the centre and to adhere to the instructions of the security staff.



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