



THE MUSEUM

In the Archeological Museum of Espera (MAE, from its acronym in Spanish), visitors can find a series of materials discovered in the two nearby archeological sites of Espera: Carissa Aurelia and Esperilla, two important Roman towns.



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de
ESPERA



A WONDERFUL WORLD AROUND US

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Erasmus+



GROUND FLOOR

Here we can find prehistoric materials, mainly sculptures, and different types of burials related to the dead and the funerary world during the Roman period.



Sculptures

The Roman sculptures seen in this museum have anthropomorphic and zoomorphic form, especially lions, as part of Roman burials (see the front page).

Prehistory

In the main showcase, there are tools made of stone. They were used by humans in their daily tasks during the Paleolithic and Neolithic age. In the Neolithic, they used ceramics and tilled the land to have wheat for the very first time. They even used stone mills to bake bread.

FIRST FLOOR

It is dedicated to daily life during Roman times. Historiographers and geographers of ancient Rome and Greece mentioned Carissa Aurelia, so this town was important.

Burials



There were two types of burial rituals: cremation and inhumation. There were also some types of tombs, urns and sarcophagi. Traditionally, Romans used to bury their beloved ones with the funerals dowry: either objects of adornment for women or objects related to work for men. One of the tombs found in Carissa Aurelia had an inkpot and the handle of a quill pen. This means the buried man was probably a scribe.

Houses

Their houses were built with bricks and cement. In the pavement they used either bricks made of clay or mosaics and on the roof, tiles. The Romans also used kitchens similar to ours, with pots, clay vessels, and oil lamps to light up the house.

Clothes

They also used a different clothes depending on their economic status, having rings, pendants, mirrors and hair needles.



Coins

The Romans used coins to buy and sell. They could be made of gold, silver and bronze. In Carissa Aurelia they made a coin, which obverse had either the face of Hercules or a soldier; and the other side had a horseman holding a spear

Olive oil

The Romans produced olive oil in Betica -the province to which Carissa Aurelia belongs- and it was taken to Rome in amphoras and clay pots to be used by the emperor and his court. These amphoras did not return to Hispania.

