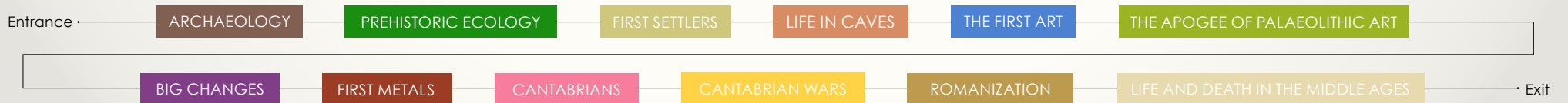




Virtual tour



- Not to miss
- ◆ Touchable elements
- ♿ WC
- 📺 Lift
- ♿ Accessibility
- 🚪 Emergency exit



Do not miss...



The cave bear coexisted with humans in the coldest times of the Pleistocene and competed with them for the occupation of caves. It lived in the forests of southern Europe and its diet was based on vegetables. It had a shorter snout and a more sunken forehead than the current brown bear. It became extinct about 20,000 years ago.



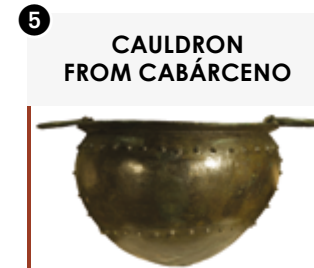
The perforated baton from El Castillo is decorated with the figure of a red deer. A deep engraving represents the animal from the side, while details are made with thinner lines. Its support is a deer antler and the image of the animal adapts to its shape.



Made from the rib of a large bovid, this piece is fully polished and pointed at its distal end. The figure of a wild goat has been carved in bas-relief with a high degree of realism on its proximal side. The front and back of the animal have been drawn with a unique sculptural treatment. Moreover, it preserves ochre remains.



It is likely that this flint dagger was part of an extensive network of exchanges between social groups in different areas of the Iberian Peninsula to end up being deposited as part of the funerary goods of a grave in the cave. The quality of its raw material and its careful preparation makes it an exceptional piece.



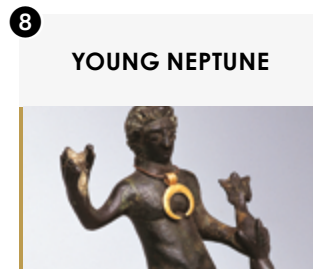
The cauldron from Cabárceno is one of the most emblematic pieces in the museum. Discovered in a well of Mina Crespa, this bronze cauldron bears witness to the relations that linked the north of the Iberian Peninsula and the European Atlantic coast during the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age.



Giant discoid steles are one of the icons of Cantabria. The stele of Zurita features a defeated warrior who is being eaten by birds. On the upper side, two armed foot soldiers and a horse symbolize the paradise of warrior nature to which his soul shall be carried by the bird. On the other side, the characteristic waxing moons are represented.



Tesserae symbolized the existence of agreements between individuals, families and cities. Each party received one half that, when confronted with the other, identified its owner and beneficiary of the pact. The tessera in the shape of a bear from the fortified settlement of Las Rabas has on its back seven holes to fit the other half together.



This small bronze figure was discovered near the Roman town of Flaviobriga, today known as Castro Urdiales. The naked young man holds in one hand what seems to be a dolphin while in the other he used to hold an object that is now lost. He has a golden waxing moon on his neck. This representation has been traditionally related to Roman God Neptune, Lord of the sea.



They were found intact and filled with charcoal along with the remains of two individuals in a tomb partially affected by the foundations of the Gothic Church of Santa María. This finding is interpreted as a penitential act intended to calm the distress of the restless dead, a ritual known in Northern Europe in Merovingian times.



Among the belt buckles found in medieval funerary contexts, that of Santa María de Hito, carved in bone, stands out. It is a piece of painstaking work with great heritage and artistic value that consists of two parts: the buckle, decorated with circular and linear motifs and the plate, with three horizontal friezes, pairs of birds face to face and vegetable elements.

Opening times

FROM TUESDAY TO SUNDAY

October 1 – April 30

10:00-14:00; 17:00-19:30

May 1 – September 30

10:00-14:00; 17:00-20:00

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

10:00-14:00; 17:00-20:00

Closed: Monday | Jan 1 / 6 | Dec 24 / 25 / 31

Guided tours

Daily 10:30, 12:00, 17:15 and 17:45

On Tuesday afternoon, only at 17:30

On Sunday afternoon, there are no guided tours.

Groups have to make prior reservations.

Prices

GENERAL (13 or over): 5 €

REDUCED (Children aged 4 to 12, both inclusive): 2 €

- Groups of 10 people or more
- Large family group *
- Pensioners *
- Students *
- Disabled persons *

FREE ENTRANCE

- On Sunday afternoon
- Children from 0 to 3 years old
- Teaching staff *
- Members of ICOM, ANABAD and other associations and cultural centres linked to museums *
- Members of MUPAC Friends Association*
- Multiaccess Family Card
- Companion of any disabled person who needs help

* Evidenced by card.