

Archaeological Hall of the Cerco de Numancia



In two rooms, separated by a symbolic wall in a 'Roman enclosure' form, the Celtiberian world is reconstructed in one room and the Roman in the other. A section of wall is reconstructed and using special means, a burial in a Celtiberian village can be seen.

Address

Ctra. Nacional 111. Garray. Soria.

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More information

Tourist Office of Garray

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Timetables and Prices

Opening hours

- From April, 1 to June, 18:
- Friday: 16:00 – 19:30
- Saturday and Holidays: 10:00 – 14:00 and 16:00 – 19:30
- Sunday: 10:00 – 14:00
- Closed: monday to thursday
- Summer June, 21 – September, 17):
- Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 10:00 – 14:00 and 16:00 – 19:30
- Closed: monday and tuesday
- From September, 22 to December, 10:
- Friday: 16:00 – 19:30
- Saturday and Holidays: 10:00 – 14:00 and 16:00 – 19:30
- Sunday: 10:00 – 14:00
- Closed: monday to thursday

This website shall not be responsible for the accuracy of this data

Site

Numancia

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The first time el Cerro de la Muela was occupied was back in the Chalcolithic and early Bronze Age (2500 - 1600 B.C.). A settlement formed by different cultures from prehistory to the roman era.

There are no news of further occupations until a millennium later (7th and 6th centuries B.C.), when a fortified settlement was created corresponding to the "Castreña culture" (Castreña: a local people) of the First Iron Age, which would continue into the 4th century B.C., immediately prior to the age of Celtiberian culture.

In 153 B.C., the Roman consul Quinto Fulvio launched the first attack on the Celtiberian town. It was the first defeat suffered by the Roman army, and would open twenty years of fruitless attacks on the pre-Roman arévaco people's settlement. In 133 B.C., the winner at Carthage, Cornelio Escipión, built a wall surrounding the Celtiberian settlement, leaving the (Numantine) enemy without provisions or resources to be able to survive.

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