

For info, bookings, guided tours, educational activities, events, please contact  
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Scan the QR code below to visit the museum's webpage



## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF VERONA

Stradone San Tomaso, 3  
37129 Verona

The museum is open from Friday to Sunday, 10:00-18:00.  
The ticket office closes at 17:00.

Ticket: € 5,00 (concessions apply)

How to get to the museum:

By bus: 31/32/33 (91 on Sundays and bank holidays) (Stop: Via Carducci),  
96/97 (Stop: Lungadige Rubele), 11/12/13 (90/92 on Sundays and bank  
holidays) (Stop: Via XX Settembre).

By train:

- Verona Porta Nuova: 20 minutes' walk from the museum.
- Verona Porta Vescovo: 15 minutes' walk from the museum

# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF VERONA



What was Verona like before the Roman 'Arena', before the palaces that provided the backdrop to the theatrical idea of Romeo and Juliet, before the architectural grandeur of the Scaligeri family? Discover the most ancient human traces from the province of Verona at the National Archaeological Museum, brought to light thanks to more than a century of archaeological research.

Admire the remains of Palaeolithic art in the caves of the first Sapiens; travel back in time, let the Museum amaze you with the Neolithic revolution, and the first pots for cooking and preserving food; discover how people lived in the Bronze Age pile dwellings, now recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

Discover the daily life of the most ancient human communities, with emotions, needs and aspirations that are both ancient and timeless.

## HIGHLIGHTS



This calcareous stone painted with red ochre is also known as 'the Shaman'. It is one of the most ancient European painted figures, dated to 40000 years ago (Upper Palaeolithic). It portrays a shaman or a figure in between animal and human.

This extraordinary artefact, related to the artistic activity of the first Sapiens, comes from the Fumane Cave. It let us grasp the spiritual sensitivity in the Palaeolithic.



Since the Copper Age, communities started using metals to fabricate some objects. This production intensified in the following period, the Bronze Age.

This curious foot-shaped bronze object was found in the cemetery of Desmontà di Veronella and it is probably a baby bottle. It gives us a glimpse of daily life in the Final Bronze Age (1150-950 BC).

Since the Neolithic (5500-3500 BC), with the discovery of agriculture, humans have used their ingenuity to stock and preserve food.

The shapes of pottery vessels and their decorations are expressions of the cultural identity of specific communities and settlements. This vase, for example, comes from Lugo di Grezzana and dates back to the Ancient Neolithic (5300-5000 BC).



Many folded swords were found in Pila del Brancon, together with other metal objects such as spear heads and daggers dated to the Final Bronze Age (1150-950 BC).

The swords, intentionally folded to prevent their further use, are votive offerings (objects dedicated to the gods, in accordance with vows, for favours received) probably linked to military actions.

