

## **LIFE AND WORK OF DOCTOR J. MANUEL REVERTE COMA**

The trajectory of Professor Dr. José Manuel Reverte Coma in the area of forensic anthropology has been the key for the Museum of Forensic Anthropology, Paleontology, Criminalist to have applications in studies of Prehistory, Archeology, and famous individuals of the history such as Raimundo Lulio, Juan de Mena, Santa Juana, doña Magdalena de Valois, Doña Blanca I. de Navarra, Relics of Carlomagno, The mummy of Don Carlos de Navarra, Príncipe de Viana, The famous decapitated woman of San Frutos, San Valentín y Santa Engracia, and many more,

The museum has more than 500 expert appraisals from Spain and overseas that credit its practical-scientific work.

### **CURRICULUM VITAE. DR. JOSE MANUEL REVERTE COMA**

Extraordinary Award of Doctorate for his Thesis "Histopathology of the Neoplasia of Bones" (1945-46).

Twice received scholarship from the Superior Council of Scientific Research of Spain at the Instituto Ramon y Cajal to work in the development of virus (1946-1950).

Carried out special studies in Endocrinology with Dr, Gregorio Marañón at the General Hospital of Madrid (1945-1950).

Carried out special studies in Pathologic Anatomy in the Course of Histology and Pathologic Anatomy of the School of Medicine of San Carlos from Madrid with Prof. Julián Sanz Ibáñez (1941-1950).

Carried out special studies in Working Medicine (1978)

Carried out special studies in Legal and Forensic Medicine (1979)

Carried out two special courses in Forensic Anthropology and Paleontology at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History (WASHINGTON), and at the FBI (Hoover Bldg) under the teaching of Lawrence Angel, Thomas D. Stewart,, P. Putchar, and Lucile St. Hoyme (1981-1983).

Was Director of the Department of Legal Medicine (Univ. Complutense) until his retirement in 1986, when is appointed Emeritus Professor.

Founder professor of Universidad Santa Maria of Panama. Professor of Anthropology and Ethnology of Universidad de Panamá (1960-1968); when requested license to return to Spain.

Emeritus Professor of Universidad Complutense of Madrid (since 1986).

Twice awarded by the Royal Academy of Medicine, obtaining the "OBIETA AWARD" for his medical and teaching work, and the "ERNESTO SECO AWARD" for his book "Medical Anthropology".

Six time recipient of "RICARDO MIRO AWARD" at Panama for his six books on Anthropology.

Received the Zumel Award from the Society of Medic Writers for his book "Biopathology of Pedrarias Dávila".

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The Government of Panama awarded him the Vasco Núñez de Balboa Medal for his contribution to the development of Sanity there. Also, the Government of Panama awarded him the José Daniel Crespo Medal for his contribution to the Education at Panama. The Spanish Government awarded him the Isabel la Católica Medal for his work developed in America during the years 1950 thru 1968.

He is Full Member of Iberian-American Institute of Cooperation.

Former President and Founder of the Panamanian Institute of Hispanic Culture

He is Full Member of the Spanish Royal Academy of History.

He is Honorary Full Member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Medicine.

He is Member of the Academies of History and Language of Panama, and Permanent Member and Secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

He is Full Member of the Academies of History from Popayan, Cartagena, Valle del Cauca, Atlántico (Colombia).

The Ministry of Justice has awarded him the San Raimundo de Peñafort Medal for his collaboration with Justice. He has received the Merit Cross from the Civil Guard, with white distinction, for his collaboration as Forensic Anthropologist in the solution of several criminal cases. The Ministry of the Interior from Spain, on October 2, 1997, accepted him to the Order of the Police Merit for his numerous works in criminal investigations.

He was elected "Author of the Year 1991" by EL MEDICO magazine for the publication of his work "Forensic Anthropology". He is President and Founder of the Spanish Society of Paleontology. Since October 8, 1993, he is Honorary President. He has done 250 expert appraisals of judicial and criminal cases sent by the Courts of Spain on behalf of the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Police.

He has been appointed Delegate of Spain to the United Nations and the International Institute of Cooperation of Spain, as well as General Coordinator of the judicial investigations carried out at EL MOZOTE (Republic of El Salvador due to the massacre carried out during the civil war on that country [1992]).

He has been appointed Forensic Anthropologist expert in criminal cases in Germany, where he presented his reports for the solution of several judicial cases. He has published hundreds of investigation cases in Paleontology of Archeological Sites from Spain, Italy, and Tunisia. He maintains close collaboration with archeologists and pre-historians, and has carried out studies of the Sites of Tiermes, Carratiermes (Soria), San Millán (Segovia), Jewish Cemetery at Segovia, Medellín (Badajoz), Navarra, several sites of Celtic-Iberian (Guadalajara), Pozo Moro (Albacete), Iberian sites (Alicante), Iberian cremations (Valladolid, Zamora, Burgos, León), and many other. In Italy he has studied several Etruscan, Greek, and Roman sites; addressing conferences of Paleontology and Forensic Anthropology for the University of Turin.

He has performed studies of the mummies and bone remains of some historic individuals. Raimundo Lulio, Juan de Mena, la Santa Juana, founder of the Monastery of the Sagra, Doña Magdalena de Valois, last queen of Navarra, relics of Carlomagno, D. Carlos de Navarra, Príncipe de Viana, la Dama de Baza, and others. He addresses two yearly courses of Forensic Anthropology at the School of Legal Medicine at Madrid, and at the School of Judicial Studies. He is director of the Forensic Anthropology and Paleontology Laboratory of the School of Legal Medicine (School of Medicine) of Universidad Complutense of Madrid.

He created the MUSEUM OF MEDICAL AND FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY of the School of Legal Medicine that contains: the JUDICIAL ARCHIVE, COLLECTION OF HISTORIC SKULLS FROM DIFFERENT CONTINENTS AND EXCAVATIONS, COLLECTION OF HOMICIDE ARMS, SKULLS OF KILLED AND KILLER PERSONS, COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL BONES WITH DIVERSE PATHOLOGY, COLLECTION OF TREPANNED SKULLS, COLLECTION OF PALEONTOLOGY, AND COLLECTION OF HISTORIC MUMMIES.

He has been appointed by DECREE, Director of the University Museum of Medical and Forensic Anthropology that keeps and conserves the JUDICIAL ARCHIVE of the School of Legal Medicine, with the most important criminal cases of Spain from the last twelve years.

On June 21 1997, during the meeting of the Council of the Department of Legal Medicine and Sanitary Legislation, and the School of Legal Medicine of Universidad Complutense of Madrid, it was unanimously approved an agreement by which the Museum of Forensic Anthropology will be named "PROFESSOR MANUEL REVERTE COMA MUSEUM OF FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY, PALEONTOLOGY AND CRIMINALISTS", and it was approved to place at the entrance of the Museum the corresponding plate with the change of the name.

## PROFESSIONAL LIFE

During 1973, being Mayor of Benidorm, by his initiative, it was built the Police Office of Benidorm.

During the year 1981, being Director of the Department of Legal Medicine of the School of Medicine (Universidad Complutense), by his initiative, it was created the Laboratory of Forensic Anthropology at the School of Legal Medicine; unique in Spain with the purpose of collaboration with the Police and Courts in the criminal investigations. Since then they have used the diverse specific techniques of the Forensic Anthropology, and have prepared a great number of professionals in the application of this forensic specialty in cases of identification.

Since 1981, he gathered archeological pieces, homicide arms and several collections of Criminology; as well as a complete Judicial Archive that was the base for the creation of the University Museum of Forensic Anthropology and Criminology, which under his sponsorship is created by University Decree. Unanimously, the Faculty recently decided that the Museum is called " PROF. REVERTE COMA MUSEUM OF FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY".

Since 1977, he teaches two annual courses of Forensic Anthropology and Criminology to many judicial policemen, detectives, criminologists, lawyers, and other professionals.

Since 1981 he teaches two annual short courses on Forensic Anthropology to judges and prosecutors at the School of Judicial Studies in Madrid.

In 1985, the Ministry of Justice awarded him the "San Raimundo de Peñafort Order" for his work on behalf of Justice.

In 1990, the Civil Guard awarded him the Merit Cross with white distinctive for his collaboration with numerous cases of criminal investigation.

In 1997 (October 2), the Ministry of the Interior accepts him as member of the Police Merit Order for his numerous works on criminal investigations.

Since 1981 until now, he has carried out more than 250 forensic anthropological expert appraisals, thus collaborating with the police investigations.

The case of murder with piece cutting or cremation of the Cemetery of Fuencarral (1983, Court Room N° 32 of Madrid) that carried out in collaboration with, on that time, Inspector Juan Manuel García Calle.

The crime of the "Amoladeras" (Court Room N° 2 of Cartagena - September 16, 1983).

Study of bone remains that appeared at Calderón Theatre of Madrid (March 27, 1985 – Court Room N° 32. Madrid).

The crime of "Valsemana", double cremation (October 16, 1985) – General Directorate of the Homicide Police, Valladolid).

Double infanticide with wall covering, Abades Street of Madrid (February 1986, Court Room N° 5 of Madrid).

Bone remains of “de la Paja Square”. (April 3, 1986 – Court Room N° 23, Madrid).

Murder of “de Lavapiés Street” of Madrid (wall covering). (December 12, 1986 – Court Room N° 10 of Madrid).

Murder of the punk defenestrated through the hole of an elevator (March 4, 1987).

Study of bone remains of a woman found on “Comandante Fortea Street of Madrid (June 1, 1987), Court Room of Madrid.

The skull of “Valderas”, murdered man, burned (collaboration with the Police of Alcorcón, April 13, 1988).

Murdered man (wall covered) of “Agustín Lara Square” of Madrid (July 11, 1988, Court Room N°3, Madrid).

The double murder of “MESON DEL LOBO FERROZ”, Lucientes Street of Madrid (February 6, 1989, Court Room N° 24, Madrid). Due to this famous case in the History of Crime in Spain, the High Commissioner of the Police publicly congratulated him for the work done, and the Police awarded him a plaque to thank him for his collaboration.

The case of “Carbonero”, found dead in a basement at Madrid (April 9, 1989, Court Room N° 16, Madrid).

The case of “clochard”, a wandering who died in suspicious circumstances, eaten by rats (April 17, 1989, Court Room N° 19, Madrid).

The bone remains of Vallecas (Commissary of Vallecas, January 16, 1990).

The case of “the headless mummy”, corpse of a woman found in an abandoned house of Valencia (July 18, 1990, Court Room N° 10 of Valencia). In this case, Dr. Reverte assisted upon request of the Police of Valencia and the Senior Judge, in two occasions to the place of facts, helping to solve the case that was a very famous crime that could be resolved by the Police.

Bone remains sent by the Commissary Police of Retiro (September 10, 1990).

Case of Asturias (exhumation and photographic comparison of bone remains for identification). Territorial Audience of Oviedo, October 29, 1990).

Skull found at Dr, Fleming Street of Madrid (November 13, 1990, Court Room N° 11 of Madrid).

Case of carbonized man close to Hotel Don Quijote of Madrid (January 22, 1991, Court Room N° 39, Madrid).

He has published several anthropologic forensic articles in the POLICE magazine.

During 20 years he has collaborated with the National Police in different missions of his specialty.

**Activities of the Museum “Prof. REVERTE COMA” REPORT FOR 2000 YEAR**

**COURSES**

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Forensic Anthropology, Paleontology, and Criminology Course, addressed by Prof Jose Manuel Reverte Coma to judges, lawyers, criminologists, judicial and forensic policemen. Fifty hours of instruction and four credits awarded.

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## CONFERENCES

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Prof. Reverte addressed during the Course 1989-1990, the following conferences: At Tarragona: **Paleopathologic study of the mummy of Prince D. Carlos de Navarra, Prince of Vienna.**

At Madrid (Cultural Room of Caja de Ahorros of Navarra): **"Pathology found in the mortal remains of Doña Blanca I, Queen of Navarra"**.

In Madrid (Royal National Academy of Medicine): "Criminals and crime", **"Ethnobotanics"**, **"Reconstruction of soft parts of the face over the skull for corpse, judicial and historical identification."**

At Madrid (Medical Forensic Anthropology, Paleontology and Criminology Museum): Cycle of lecturers to group of visitors to the Museum, advance appointment on Tuesdays from 9 to 12:00 a.m. There have been 30 lecturers of two hours each in total.

At Guatemala: Three lecturers about **"Traumatic Pathology in the corpse"** for prosecutors, lawyers, and criminologists.

At Panama: Conference at Universidad de Panama about **"Treatment of Terminal Sick People."**

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## PUBLICATIONS

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Reverte Coma, J.M.: **"Anthropology and Paleontology Study of bone remains of 250 skeletons from mass grave of Alijaferia de Zaragoza (1808, French invasion period)"** Monographic study published by the Comunidad of Aragon).

Reverte Coma, J.M.: "Criminals and crime" (Annals of the National Royal Academy of Medicine").

Reverte Coma, J.M.: **"Reconstruction of the face over the skull for corpse identification."**

Reverte Coma, J.M.: **"Forensic Anthropology"** (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1100 pages, edited by the Ministry of Justice in 1998-99).

Reverte Coma, J.M.: **"Anthropologic Analysis of the work of Quirós y Llanas, The bad life at Madrid"** (Institute of Alto Aragonese studies. Huesca Legislature).

Reverte Coma, J.M.: **"Anthropologic forensic report of the bone remains of Queen Doña Blanca I of Navarra"** (Publication by the Junta of Castilla and León).

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## ANTHROPOLOGIC FORENSIC STUDIES

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Anthropologic study bone remains identification of Doña Blanca I, Queen of Navarra, that appeared at the Royal Monastery Church of Sta. Maria of Nieva of Segovia.

Anthropologic and identification study of the mummy of D. Carlos de Navarra, Prince of Vienna, at the Monastery of Sta. Maria of Poblet (Tarragona).

In September 1998, Dr. Reverte traveled to Guatemala upon request of the General Prosecutor of that Republic and the President of the Country to carry out the exhumation of the embalmed body of Monsignor Juan José Gerardi, Bishop of Guatemala, assassinated on April 26, 1988. Dr. Reverte performed a second autopsy. His expert appraisal discovered the wounds that caused the death, and how were produced. His study concluded that it was not a political crime, but a "domestic" crime with the participation of people who were living with him.

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## **EVOLUTION OF THE MUSEUM**

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Six new stands have been installed in the new extension, occupying part of the hallway that for its dimensions allowed its location in it. The civil work is under preparation with the permission of the academic authorities to build a sixth hall which joins the other five in one single block.

For the first time the Dean of the University visited the Museum.

An audiovisual system is under installation in all the halls of the Museum, with information points for the public, supported by a software that will allow a better understanding of the collections under exhibition. "ONCE" support has been obtained, and the installation is under way by a specialized company of plates in Braille System on each display to allow blind people enjoy their visit to the Museum. Also, the project embraces the installation of photoelectric cells that upon being activated by the physical presence of the visitor, an explanation with sound of each display and the history of each piece it contains begins to function.

With the digital camera obtained thanks to the Project approved by the Comunidad of Madrid, the pieces of the Museum that will serve as base to the inventory have been photographed.

An agreement with the General Management of Penitentiary Institutions was signed, by which this has transferred as a loan, the old Penitentiary Museum of the Carabanchel Prison; of great historic value, that as of the month of January 1999 will be maintained and its pieces display in Prof. Reverte Coma Museum.

Numerous pieces have been obtained from several deposits of the Court Rooms of Madrid and Provinces; notably increasing the funds of the Museum. That has motivated the constant restructuring and redesign of the halls of the Museum. Valuable collections donated by people have been obtained (ancient instrument, shamanism and witchcraft tools, and Egyptian funerary pieces).

Dr. Reverte brought from Guatemala a great collection of Maya funerary and ceremonial masks and a collection of poisonous snakes for the Toxicology Section, and from Panama 25 giant tarantulas for this Section, as well as poisonous reptiles. This material has notably reinforced and increased the Toxicology Section.

THE "PROF REVERTE COMA MUSEUM" is in charge of the former Museum of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, which has 3,000 pieces that are under restoration.

Two three-page color leaflets have been prepared with the help of the Comunidad of Madrid and other from the University, of which a large edition was done for distribution and advertisement of the Museum.

A CD-ROM with the sections of the Museum with digitalized photos and its corresponding text and sound that allows blind visitors to enjoy the Museum, using a keyboard with the Braille system was also prepared.

Thousands of labels have been printed with the logotype of the Museum were placed on each piece of the Museum to assign a number and as the base of the inventory, to have an appropriate classification.

A web page in Internet where it explains the history and composition of the Museum was completed.

The Dean has offered us to edit through the Publication Services of the University, the catalog of the Museum. Along with the audiovisual system under installation at the Museum, a CD-ROM about the Museum and its Collections has been edited.

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### **VISITS TO THE MUSEUM: TUESDAYS at 09:30 Hrs. Advance telephone Appointment at 91-394-15-78**

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All year round the Museum receives visitors with advance appointment or general public. These visits are serviced by the proper Museum's Director or by the scholarship holders of the support personnel, Ms. Guadalupe Hernández and Mr. Mario García Bartual. Sometimes the groups are so numerous at the Museum that it has been necessary to simultaneously explain to three different groups, but starting at different places.

The television, the press and the media in general has prepared interviews and films at the Museum. A newspaper from Madrid has included the Museum at the guide of cultural organizations that could be visited, providing telephone number and hours of visits. All visits are free of charge.

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### **PIECES UNDER RESTORATION**

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Numerous pieces have been restored, both of bone material as well as all kind of pieces.

It is noteworthy to mention that numerous voluntary collaborators coming from Technical Schools of Pathological Anatomy in this project, are doing a valuable work that has allowed to rapidly advance due to the increment that the Museum has had during the last two years. The learning in techniques such as digital photography, restoration, preparing of molds and information technology, as well as the diverse techniques of Museology has been for them a great school of training. They have been provided with computers that they perfectly handle.

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### **THREE DIMENSION REPRODUCTIONS**

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It has been obtained heads of famous criminals ("El Escalero," the murderer beggar, Landrú, one leg destroyed by an anti-personnel mine, and is underway, the process for the reproduction of other four criminals' heads, and one case of criminal dismemberment (the crime of the Noon Station; historic fact of the last century) under elaboration by an expert in special effects; as well as a German shepherd dog, of those trained by the police, in charge of detecting drugs and explosives. This will be placed at the displays of Terrorism and Drug Trafficking, to honor the noble animals that fight against crime along with the judicial police.

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### **ECOLOGY CRIMES**

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A new section dedicated to "ecology crimes" has been opened; obtaining from the Air and Land Border Surveillance Services, a great number of animals confiscated (lions, giant turtles from the Caribbean, Central American "muflones," wild boars, caimans, animal skins and others) prohibited species or in danger of extinction; kill them or sale them constitutes a crime.

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### **SPACE AND DISPLAYS PROBLEMS**

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Right now our great concern is being able to receive the each time more numerous collection that are donated or acquired by the Museum, and the displays to have them in exposition, using the most modern techniques of Museology. The support of the private companies is necessary, especially for the build of adequate displays.

## Activities of "Prof. REVERTE COMA" Museum, YEAR 2001 REPORT. Conservation and betterment of the Museum.

According to Art. 11.2 of the order that regulates the Convocatory (Order 628/1998, of April 6) by which it was transferred to the signor and responsible of the Project of "Conservation and betterment of the Museum of Medical and Forensic Anthropology, Paleontology, and Criminology," I have the honor of submitting the mandatory Report corresponding to those two years in which the mentioned project has been developed.

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### 1º DISPLAYS:

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With the support of private companies has been obtained, free of charge, 12 displays to extend the facilities of the Museum. Three more displays were obtained, with an extraordinary budget of that Community. The later were given to place the collection of 3,000 pieces, some of them of large size; from Pathology of the former San Juan de Dios Hospital, evidently not sufficient, because the displays could only fit 45 of the mentioned pieces.

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### COLLECTIONS:

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The existing collections at the former Penitentiary Museum of the Jail of Carabanchel of an extraordinary value were transferred through an agreement signed by the signor and the General Management of Penitentiary Institutions. That has enriched the whole Criminology Section.

Besides the request from the Autonomous Community of Madrid, the subscribed Director of the Project was requested to receive the **Collection from the former San Juan de Dios Hospital of Madrid**; it was abandoned during forty years at the basements of Marañón Hospital (3,000, pieces, some of large size), with no institution having interest in them. The collection was boxed in a place wet and full of insects, no one having an interest on them, even though it is a unique National Patrimony. Done over the wounds of the living patients with wax and resin, the best artisans gave them a similar color to the wounds.

In Europe there were only three collections of this type of Pathology (syphilis, skin wounds, and in relation to prostitution and crime ratio): one at Berlin, another at St. Louis Hospital of Paris, and the other at San Juan de Dios Hospital in Spain.

The German collection was mostly destroyed during World War II; the one from Paris was conserved, and the one of Madrid, even though was abandoned, stayed enclosed in semi-open boxes during years. The shocks received have broken some of these valuable pieces and the labels and clinical history that were at the back were eaten by cockroaches and several kinds of insects. Some are so useless that it is impossible their restoration. It will take a long time and money to restore these pieces, so it would be necessary a special restorer. We have restored a good part of them; those displayed to the public.

**The collection of funerary mask and ceremonies** has filled one display with articles donated from my private collection and other purchased in Guatemala, Kenya, Tanzania, Tibet, and Zaire; besides one collection of African and Brazilian voodoo dolls, Cuban Santeria, from Haiti, Indonesia, and from Guatemala.

**The collection of compared anatomy** has increased to a hundred of samples brought by myself from America (theses were prepared by a professor from the Sciences Museum and me). I just bring from Panama, were I was during the month of December, a hundred of Chiropterans (bats and vampires), some transmitters of rabid virus; several species of batrachians, unique reptiles from the Tropic, arachnids, and reptiles.

I signed an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution to obtain skulls from different animals from the Tropic for the Compared Anatomy and Evolution Section.

[For the Toxicology Section](#), I captured several poisonous snakes that we maintain in formol for demonstrations of the students of Forensic Anthropology, which I teach, as well as to carry out several practices among the numerous public of the Special Schools, Universities and Institutes; I was able to bring a viper from Gabon, the most poisonous (Vitis Gabonic or Vitis snorted), rattlesnake from Central America and other series of poisonous animals (poisonous day butterflies, poisonous night butterflies, poisonous woodlouse, spiders, tarantulas, African, Asian and American scorpions, poisonous fish from Japan, with which we have two full displays.

A reproduction of a rattlesnake from the Dessert of Mohave (*Crotalus durissus terrificus*) that have movement upon touching a button was done.

[The Section of Short Arms](#) confiscated to ambushers has increased in 20 units that have been donated by different Court Rooms.

[The Section of Civil War Arms](#) has increased with the transfer of one of the visitor who donated the Museum some short arms, parts of mortars, an incendiary bomb, a life Laffitte grenade deactivated by one of my students who is a specialist from TEDAX Civil Guard.

[The Judicial Archive](#) was increased by the skulls of several murderers obtained with the material from the Prison of Carabanchel, and also the garrote that acted in executions until the dead penalty was abolished in Spain.

[The Collection of Medieval](#) trepanated Skulls has increased in 6 new units coming from medieval cemeteries.

[The Collection of Arms confiscated to prisoners](#) has increased in such amount that these do not fit in the displays.

[The Section of Paleopathology](#) has increased in one more display where are showed the new acquisitions.

The Section of Paleontology has been increased with new pieces, such as the reproduction of the skull of a big sable teeth tiger, today extinguished specie. The displays dedicated to evolution and Hominid are three of double size.

One display has been dedicated to the sample of funerary aspects of ancient Egypt that consists of three mummy's heads from 4,000 years, an embalmed leg, and reproductions of photographs from the Book of Deaths; other of the technique followed in an embalmmnt of the period, Ushebtis, sacred beetles, tombs blueprints of the Kings' Valley, reproductions of different deities that have relation with the worship to deaths, alabaster figures of canopic vases, photographs of mummies from Kings and radiographs thereof.

[Section of Forensic Teratology](#): Consists of mummies and skeletons of children born with deformities, thalidomide effects, abortions, hydrocephalic of diverse intensity, mummified fetus, and a collection of monsters' photographs (Cyclops, pygopagus, sternothoraxiopagus, Siamese, prosothoracpagus, diprosopus, amyelinics, focus amyelinics, anencephalus, mole, and many more that were part of the former collection of the old Laboratory of Histology and Pathologic Anatomy of the School of San Carlos, which I shot when I was an intern of this Course, for a book titled "Medical-Legal Study of the monstrosity." These pictures are witness of the Collection that existed at those times, today disappeared.

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**PANELS OR BOXES OF LIGHT:** Some new ones were made.

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[Mortal injuries due to suicide or murder.](#) A series of transparent enlarged photographs that show very diverse injuries from firearms wounds, sharp instruments, blunt instruments, hangings, abrasion by fire, criminal dismemberments. This panel is use to provide the students of the Course of Forensic Anthropology with a practice.

**Poisonous Animals.** This a series of color photographs that show the most poisonous animals of the world. It is use to another practice for the Course of Forensic Anthropology.

**Short Firearms:** Teaches students about the different type of short firearms by country; their elements, shutting mechanism, and the injuries they produce; entrance and exit holes according to the caliber, distance of the arm, the intervening elements, the streaks and strias, etc.

**Forensic Entomology:** Shows a box of light, photographs, and sketches of the eight angles of death, a series of Forensic Entomology that shows the different phases of dead body decomposition, and the successive series of dipterous, coleopterons, lepidopteron, arachnids and acaroids, etc, that appear on each phase of decomposition.

**Panel dedicated to hair:** How to distinguish a human hair from one of animal, different types of animal hair, injuries of hair, how to distinguish hair that has been pulled from one that has been cut, and in this case what instrument has been used, formation of scar tissue of hair, how much time has passed since the moment of cutting until the moment of death, if it was smashed by the blunt arm, measures of hair and its indexes. It serves to another practical lesson for the students of Forensic Anthropology.

**Medieval torture instruments** and the injuries they produce: Some still in use by some countries of the world. It is another box of light with enlarged photographs that show some of these instruments. There is one display, recently done, with other instruments that have been obtained or reproduced at normal scale.

**Famous jails of the world:** Series of enlarged photographs of famous jails that show the evolution of punishment and form of the jails: The Bastille, the Model Jail of Carabanchel, Sing-Sing, La Conciergénie, Alcatraz, Jail of Dueso, Tower of London, and some blueprints thereof.

**The death penalty:** Collection of photographs about used techniques (ancient and modern) to apply the death penalty.

**Stains from blood and sperm:** This series of transparent photographs shows all the related to stains from blood and sperm. How to determine the height from which a drop of blood has fallen from, difference between a blood stain and other liquids that look alike. How to determine a stain of sperm on clothes; if it is an old one or a recent one, etc.

**Determination of DNA:** A series of photographs that show all current techniques to determine DNA. It is use for demonstrations to students of Forensic Anthropology Course.

**Poisonous and hallucinogen plants:** Photographs of some of the most poisonous and hallucinogen plants of the world. It is also use in the lessons of Forensic Anthropology where it is explain the Ethno botany and the utilization of these plants with criminal purposes, their action, effects they produce over the different organs of the body.

**Shamanism-Witchcraft:** This collection has been enlarged (in more than 100 specimens) with plants, objects and all kind of substances obtained by us in different countries of America and Africa.

At the museum there are two video screens where people could watch several documentary works (Toxicology, Paleontology, famous crimes and others).