



UNIONE EUROPEA



REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



REGIONE AUTONOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

Archaeological area of Mount Sirai

Patrimonio culturale
SARDEGNA Virtual Archaeology



■ Items from pit tombs

The pit tombs, mainly used for cremation, in the Phoenician necropolis on Monte Sirai make up the oldest set of tombs found so far, from the end of the 7th century and including the entire 6th century too.



Fig. 1 - The area of the Phoenician necropolis (highlighted) (photo Unicity S.p.A.)

The most typical pottery from this era, sometimes totally covered at the top by red slip paint, are the *oinochoe*, or jug with a mushroom lip and the one with a lobated lip in various styles (figs. 2-4) Painted plates, cups and oil lamps are also found. Several ornamental and apotropaic items such as jewellery, amulets and scarabs have also been found. In the 6th century BC, there was a number of Hellenistic pottery items, of both Ionic and Corinthian origin. Nuragic pottery items (fig. 3 bottom) are a clear sign of relations with the natives.



Figs. 2, 3 - Findings from Phoenician necropolis (GUIRGUIS 2012, tab. 17); ceramic designs from tomb 32 (below Nuragic pot): BARTOLONI 1983, fig. 11.



Fig. 4 - Items from tomb 292 (GUIRGUIS 2013, fig. 40).



■ Credits

Deepening card edited by Dr. Giuseppina Manca di Mores and Prof. Marcello Madau

■ Bibliography

BARTOLONI 1983 = P. BARTOLONI, *La necropoli (campagna 1982)*, in *RStudFen*, XI, pp. 205-221.

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GUIRGUIS 2013 = M. GUIRGUIS, *Monte Sirai 1963-2013 mezzo secolo di indagini archeologiche*, Sassari.





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La Sardegna cresce con l'Europa



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