



REGIONE AUTÒNOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

Archaeological area of Mount Sirai

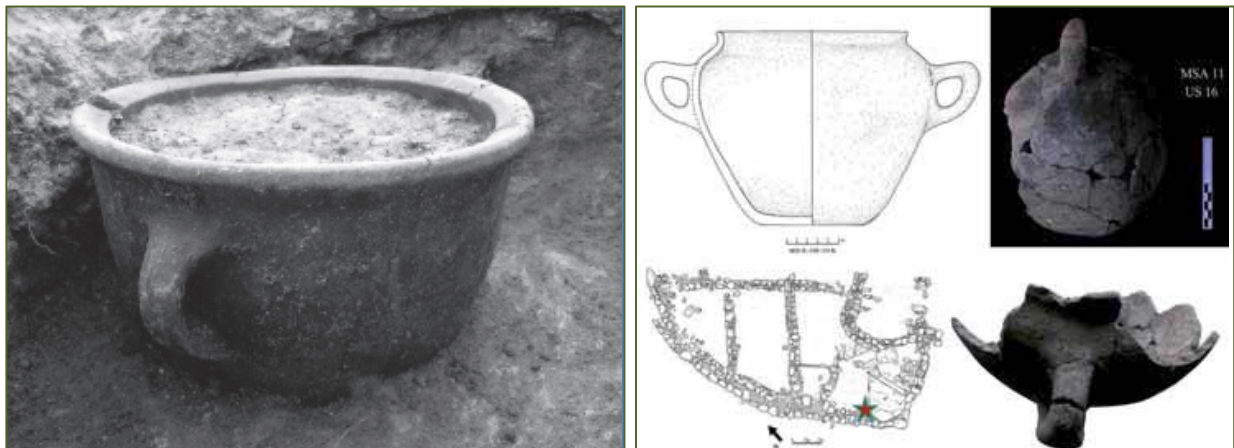
Patrimonio culturale
SARDEGNA Virtual Archaeology



■ Nuragic and native tradition materials

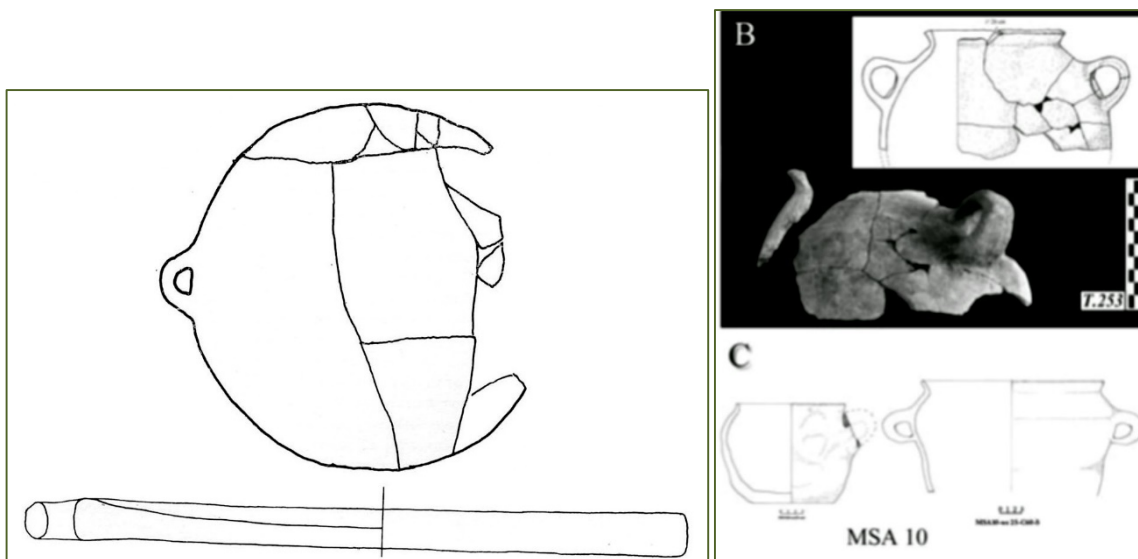
Investigation on Monte Sirai showed that the Phoenicians settled on a site already occupied since ancient times. There are traces of *domus de janas* from the late Neolithic age, partly re-used between the hypogeum necropolis and the *tophet*, and the elements of Monte Claro culture, typical of the Copper Age, linked to pieces of square walls and unmistakable items. One vase of an extremely ancient culture (dating back to two thousand years before the Phoenicians, in the third millennium B.C!) stands out, found in tomb 207 (fig. 1) part of the ancient necropolis: it is for the burial of a native or more likely, an ancient tomb, saved and incorporated in the times of the set up of the Phoenician necropolis.

There are several items from the Nuragic age: in addition to the lost wax bronze statue portraying a dog, found in the temple of Astarte together with the bronze figure of the lyre player, not far from the pre-existing Nuragic tower and probably connected to it, there are also several paste pottery items, that can be traced to Nuragic techniques



Figs. 1, 2 - Monte Claro vase from tomb 207 (BOTTO 2014, fig. 7); container with bent handles from the southern sector of the acropolis (GUIRGUIS 2013, fig. 4).

and traditions, often shaped into new types that would seem to indicate the merging of Nuragic and Phoenician elements. Important examples come from the nearby Sirai nuraghe, such as the tray from tomb 32 (fig. 3), associated with Phoenician jugs, a mug (Tomb 158, fig. 4, c, left), a small amphora from tomb 253 (fig. 4, B), or the pot with bent handles from the southern sector of the acropolis (fig. 2).



Figs. 3, 4 - Nuragic pot from tomb 232 (BARTOLONI 1983, fig. 11, c-d); native local containers of mixed culture from tombs 253 and 158 (GUIRGUIS 2012b, fig. 3).

■ 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.

BOTTO 2014 = M. BOTTO, *Fenici e indigeni nella necropoli arcaica di Monte Sirai: nuove evidenze*, in Ana Margarida Arruda (Ed.), *Fenícios e Púnicos, por terra e mar (Actas do VI Congresso Internacional de Estudos Fenícios e Púnicos, Volume 2)*, Lisboa, pp. 1132-1145.

GUIRGUIS 2011 = M. GUIRGUIS, *Gli spazi della morte a Monte Sirai (Carbonia - Sardegna). Rituali e ideologie funerarie nella necropoli fenicia e punica (scavi 2005-2010)*, in *FastiOnlineDocumenti&Research*, <http://www.fastionline.org/docs/FOLDER-it-2011-230.pdf>, pp. 1-33.

GUIRGUIS 2012b = M. GUIRGUIS, *Il pianoro di Monte Sirai tra VIII e I sec. a.c.: nuovi dati dall'abitato e dalla necropoli*, in M. GUIRGUIS, E. POMPIANU, A. UNALI (a cura di), *Summer School di Archeologia fenicio-punica, Atti 2011* (Quaderni di Archeologia Sulcitana, 1), Sassari, pp. 94-102.

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

PERRA 2012 = C. PERRA, *Scavi nella fortezza del nuraghe Sirai: campagna 2011*, in GUIRGUIS, POMPIANU, UNALI 2012, pp. 62-66.

USAI 1995 = E. USAI, *Monte Sirai prima dei Fenici*, in SANTONI 1995, pp. 85-93.



UNIONE EUROPEA



REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



REGIONE AUTÒNOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

La Sardegna cresce con l'Europa



UNIONE EUROPEA

Progetto cofinanziato dall'Unione Europea
Programma Operativo FESR 2007-2013

FESR - Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale - Asse I, Linea di Attività 1.2.3.a