UNIONE EUROPEA

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

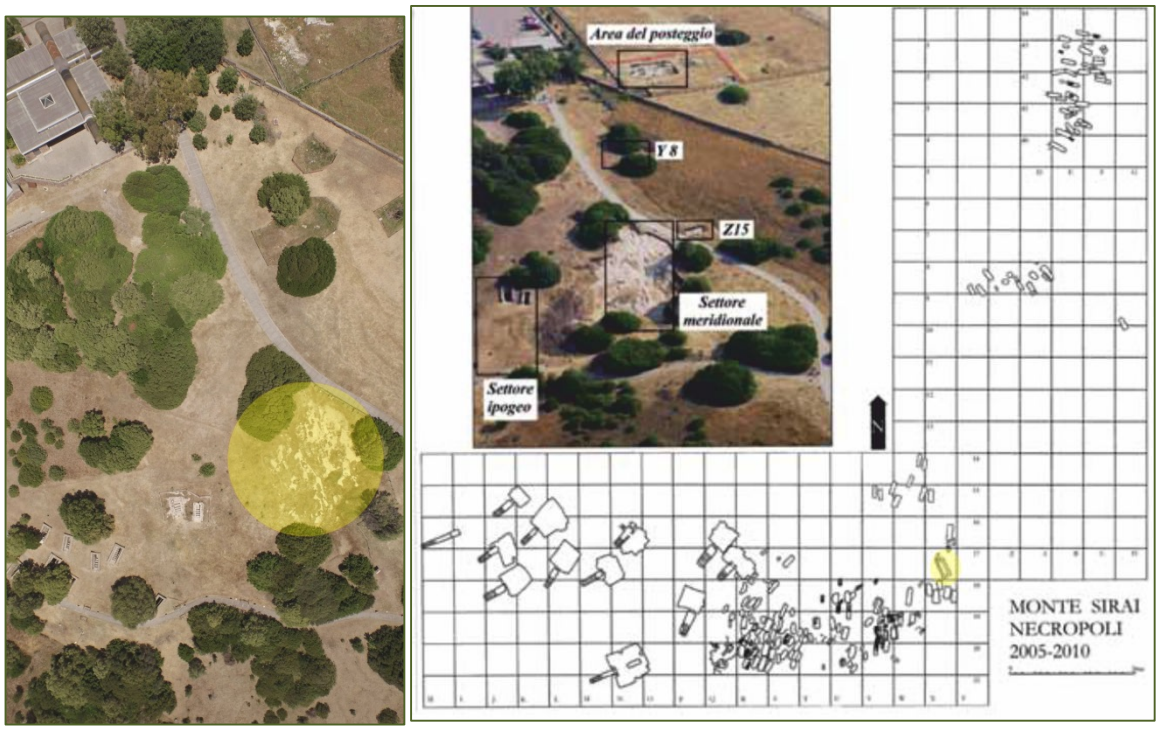
REGIONE AUTÒNOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

Archaeological area of Mount Sirai

Patrimonio culturale
SARDEGNA Virtual Archaeology

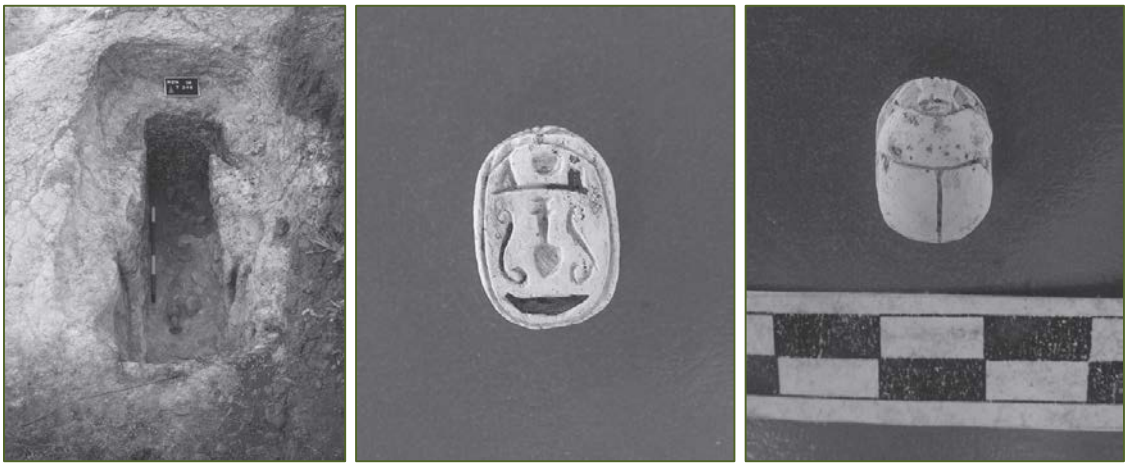
Tomb no. 248

Tomb 248, belonging to the Phoenician necropolis and one of the closest in line with the residential area, is one of the oldest tombs of the Monte Sirai settlement. The tomb dates to the early decades of the 6th century BC.



Figs. 1, 2 - Aerial view of the Phoenician necropolis (photo UNICITY 2015); map of the necropolis and location of tomb 248 (GUIRGUIS 2013, fig. 28).

It is a large rectangular pit where the body was laid in a supine position. The tomb was covered with three large stone slabs. The items accompanying the deceased were Phoenician ceramics, both turned (such as pitchers with mushroom rims, plates, a transportation amphora) and kneaded. There is also a steatite scarab made in the Egyptian ateliers in Naucratis, no later than 570 BC. The monumental relevant of the tomb, the ceramics in the tomb and the scarab has allowed a hypothesis that the buried person was one of a high social class.



Figs. 3, 5 - Tomb 248 during dig and the Naucratite production scarab (GUIRGUIS 2008, figs. 2; 5-6).

Credits

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

Bibliography

GUIRGUIS 2008 = M. GUIRGUIS, *Nuovi dati dalla necropoli fenicia e punica di Monte Sirai (Sardegna): la tomba 248,* in *L'Africa romana XVII (Sevilla 2006*), Roma 2008, pp. 1633-1652.

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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