



UNIONE EUROPEA



REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



REGIONE AUTÒNOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

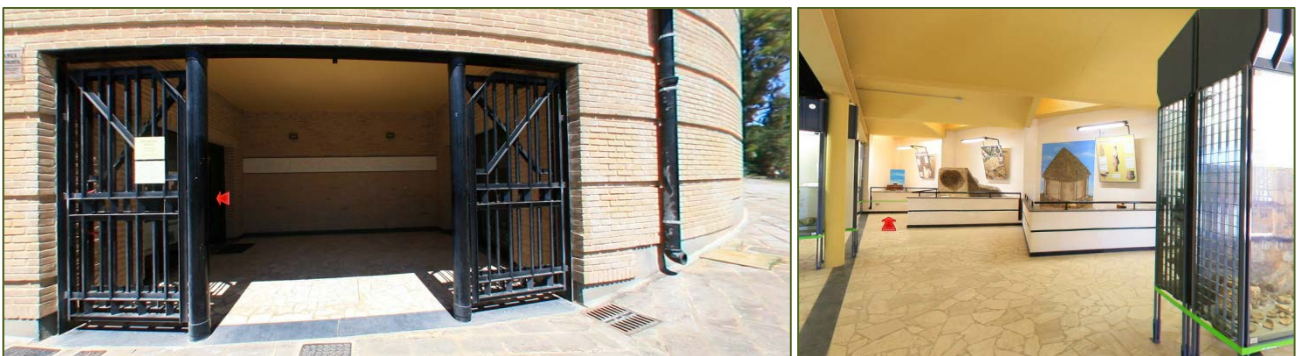
Archaeological area of Mount Sirai

Patrimonio culturale
SARDEGNA Virtual Archaeology



■ The New Civic Archaeological Museum of Villa Sulcis

The New Villa Sulcis Museum, in Via Campania in Carbonia, has been open since 2008. As this is a municipal archaeological museum, it comes under the group of museums managed by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. It is managed by the Società Cooperativa Mediterranea, that also manages the archaeological areas in the territory, and is run by the archaeologist Carla Perra.



Figs. 1, 2 - The New Civic Archaeological Museum of Carbonia: entrance and territory room (photo from VILLASULCIS VIRTUAL TOUR 2015).

The previous museum building was the mine's management building, built at the end of the 1930s

Today the site is modern, arranged into three rooms and with indoor and outdoor, classic and multimedia learning equipment, aiming at giving value to places and reading materials via the presentation of contexts and plastic reconstructions (fig. 3). The main groups of the museum are the historical Pispisa and Doneddu collections, together with acquisitions from the public digs carried out in recent decades.

If a civic museum is traditionally a reflection and interaction with the territory it belongs to, it must also be said that the items on show - from prehistory through the Nuragic, Phoenician and Roman age and up to the Medieval age - go well beyond the territory itself and are highly valuable for all Sardinia and the entire Mediterranean basin.

Prehistory is documented by several sites, including materials from grottoes and rock shelters (on the whole Carroppu-Sirri) from the *domus de janas* and the wealth of materials about all phases of prehistory, and, of particular value, documentation regarding Campania pottery culture.

There are several items from the Nuragic and Phoenician-Punic eras, with materials such as the statue of Astarte from Monte Sirai (fig. 4): this site, together with other famous Phoenician era contexts, are particularly well documented. The natural referral is to the exhibition in the archaeological area. There are several 3-D reconstructions, panels with photographs and elevations and scenographic presentations of contexts, such as that of the Monte Sirai tophet (fig. 5).



Figs. 3, 4 - Reconstruction of the Sirai nuraghe; glass case with several Phoenician materials and the Astarte statue (photo from VILLASULCIS VIRTUAL TOUR 2015).



Fig. 5 - Reconstruction of part of the area of the tophet at Monte Sirai (photo from VILLASULCIS VIRTUAL TOUR 2015).

The museum is linked to the monuments in the territory: all together they are the subject of admiration due to the service offered and the effort made through the public initiatives for a development based on culture and landscape that brings with it knowledge and wealth.

■ Credits

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

■ Bibliography

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PERRA 2008 = C. PERRA, *Museo archeologico Villa Sulcis : guida alle esposizioni*, Carbonia.

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La Sardegna cresce con l'Europa



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