

NECESSITY OF INQUIRY IN THE RESEARCH  
AND CONSERVATION OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS.

AN EXAMPLE IN GALLURA

Supervisor: Angela Antona

Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici per le Province di Sassari e  
Nuoro

## MODERN ARCHAEOLOGY AND AUXILIARY BRANCHES: THE RESEARCH FOR A BALANCE

Archaeology has the purpose studying the people of the past through the analysis of material evidences. Modern archaeology by an international age-old debate is trying to exceed the methodological tradition with the contribution of the mathematical methods, natural sciences, archaeometry and data processing. If the research for scientific reliability made inadequate the interpretative approach, often given by the subjectivity of the archaeologist, on the other hand the opening to new investigation perspectives underlined the necessity of a multidisciplinary vision in relation to the archaeological issues. The need to trace back to known models the material evidences, made the modern archaeologists publish aseptic lists supplied by graphics, formulas and by mathematical, statistical synthesis. These elements, properly used, are a backing instrument to the interpretative synthesis, not to be set aside in the purpose of archaeological discipline, which take in the consideration the peculiarities of different life contexts.

## THE EMPIRIC ENQUIRY: METHODOLOGY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The archaeological research has in the excavation the direct acquisition moment of material evidences.

In the choice of the method, the excavation for stratigraphical units (US) allows to single out the largest possible numbers of natural and humans actions, accumulation a subtraction, intentional or casual. The task of the archaeologist is to desassemble an articulated amount of material evidence to reach a global reading of a context. At this stage of the *disassembling*, the archaeologist that wishes to have a clear picture, has to count on the knowledge of other disciplines, identifying everytime professional figures whose direct contribute becomes necessary in the gathering and in the description of analithic evidences. The outcome of this cooperation, given by a research, is a balance in the interaction between the humanistic and the scientific approach.

## INQUIRY PROBLEMATICS IN THE NURAGIC VILLAGE OF LA PRISGIONA (ARZACHENA, SS)

### õHut 3ö

It shows a central accumulation of clay groupings and bricks, outcome of the collapse of a not yet definable structure.

In this case, the interpretation is given by the interaccion between the archaeological research and the spectrographic analysis.

# INQUIRY PROBLEMATICS IN THE NURAGIC VILLAGE OF LA PRISGIONA (ARZACHENA, SS)

õHot 2ö

An artisan workroom?

It shows an articulate plan in the structure and in the distribution of the space.

Evidences of material culture underline the activities connectes to the use of the lead.

The archaeological interpretation needs specific contribution on the field capable of getting information not perceivable by the autoptical vision of the archaeologist.

## INQUIRY PROBLEMATICS IN THE NURAGIC VILLAGE OF LA PRISGIONA (ARZACHENA, SS)

•Hut 1ö

•Meeting hutö or area destined to specific activities?

A very articulate structure, with benches and central tank. The excavation gave back, with ceramic artifacts of daily use and elements that might show the practice of the particular activities.

Spectrometry and cromography might give the necessary elements for the interpretation.