

"Pranu Muttetu"

Archeological park



Goni - Sardegna
Italy

How to find us



We are at the Km. 16.200
of the road SP 23
wich connects Senorbì with Goni (CA)

PRANU MUTTEDU ARCHEOLOGICAL PARK

GONI - (CA) Italy

A few kilometres away from the village Goni, in the south-eastern part of Sardinia it is possible to admire one of the most impressive sites of the interior of the island. The area of the park is about 200.000 sq m and has some of the most important monuments of Sardinian prehistory. The excavations, conducted by the archeologist Enrico Atzeni in the 80s, have brought to light a large number of items of different typology and shape which date back to the recent stone age (known locally as the Ozieri culture, 3200-2800 BC). The numerous graves and menhirs make one think of a site with tombs and religious purposed connected with the cult of the ancestors.

There are about sixty menhirs distributed all over the park in couples, alined and in groups. This archeological complex has the greatest concentration of menhirs in Sardinia. The monumental regroupment is situated in a wood of ancient oak trees and scrub vegetation.

The combination of a rich and rare monumental patrimony together with the wood and the ambience, the variety of colours and perfumes of the numerous plants and flowers make this site a very impressive one with peculiar characteristics.



Air view of the big circles

In the area there are some circles made of rows of stones. It is conceivable that they were used for burial ritual and religious ceremonies.

The rituals use of this wonderful complex is evident in the tomb II and the numerous menhirs in its centre, those in the periphery, isolated or in groups. The range of menhirs in an east-westerly direction with presumable astral and temporal references can also be connected with the cult of the ancestors. The orientation of the range can be observed during the equinox.



Alignment of 20 Menhirs on east-west direction with presumably astral and temporal meaning. The alignment can be noticed during the equinox.



Grave II

The entry pavilion of the grave is chiseled out of a sandstone monolith. The inner groove of the fit of the door is visible. The monument is finely sculptured by means of a stony pick and is evidence of the high level of the skill of the people and also of the production of the tools.



Detail of grave II

This tomb must have been the centre of the whole area. It is sculptured out of different sandstone blocks transported to this place and combined in a complex monument.

It comprises a pavilion like entry, a hall and the tomb. The tomb itself is composed of an esedra shaped façade and three internal rooms partly sculptured out of the sandstone rock and partly built in dry masonry.

Symmetrical entries lead into each of them.