

# THE GREEK ADVENTURE IN SICILY STARTED HERE

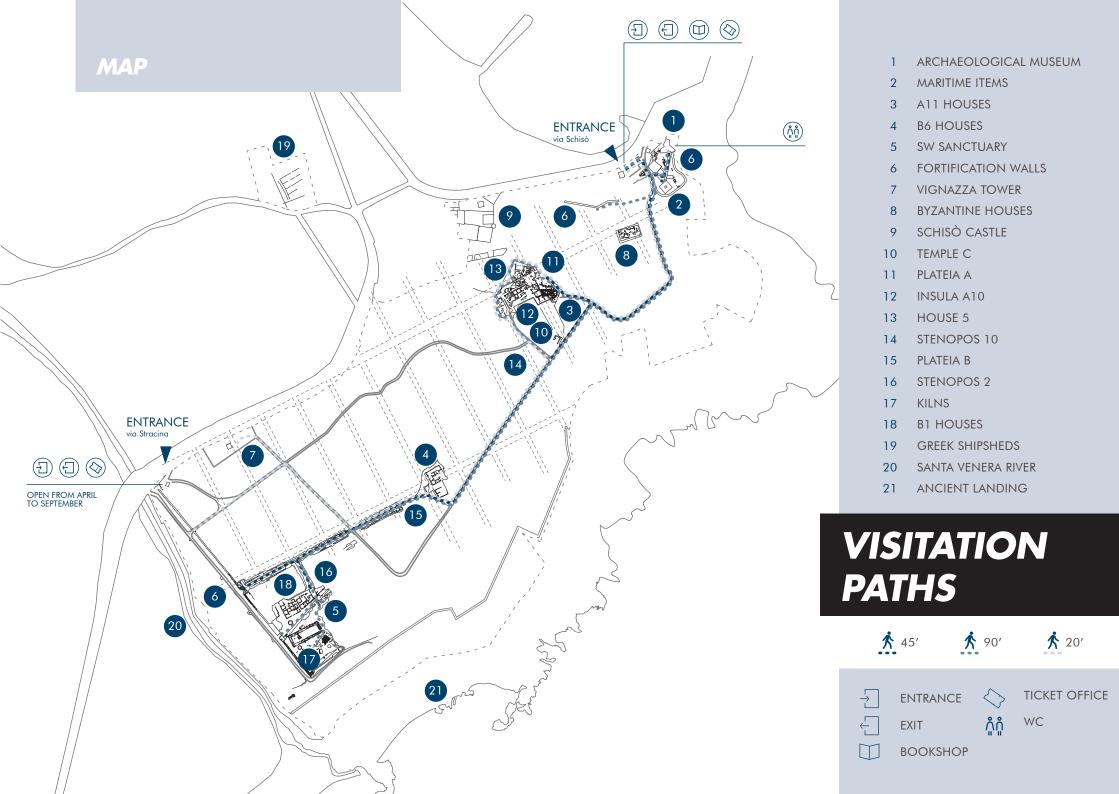
apped by the sea, by the fresh waters of the Santa Venera stream and overlooking the natural bay of Schisò, ancient Naxos was the first colony founded by Greek colonists in Sicily. Today, the backbone of streets, houses, temples and its navy yard, shelter for boats, remain of that first pòlis. The Archaeological Museum houses artefacts that tell the daily life of women, men and children of ancient Naxos, while in the underwater archaeology section, amphorae and millstones recovered from the seabed tell us about its past as a seaside town.



Gabriella Tigano Director of the Park of Naxos -Taormina

## A SEASIDE TOWN

axos was founded in 734 BC just alongside a deep bay, the first landing point for sailors coming from the east. In the period between the eight and the end of the fifth century BC the excavations give us a story marked by ruinous destruction and punctual reconstructions. Surrounded by a monumental fortification, the Greek town has two superimposed urban systems, with streets, sanctuaries dedicated to the venerated divinities (Hera or Aphrofite) and isolated with private houses (from the oldest ones, with a single compartment, to the larger and more articulated ones around the courtyard). An exceptional naval arsenal, next to the main square (agorà) and the port, used between the sixth and fifth centuries BC for the shelter and storage of warships (the famous triremi), reveals the main seafaring vocation of the city which had one of its main sources of development in the port.



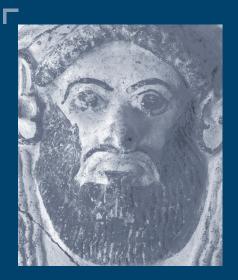
# MATERIAL CULTURE IS A TALE

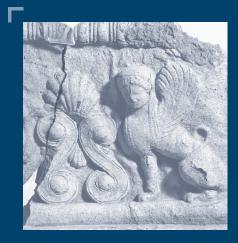
The Museum is located on Capo Schisò using a Bourbon fort that was already a fiftieth-century tower guarding the harbour. The finds are distributed over two floors, according to a thematic and chronological order: from the prehistoric to the late ancient and Byzantine age. Among the objects on display, on the ground floor, the ceramics of the oldest vascular production both imported and produced by colonists for everyday use: jugs, vessels for transporting water (hydriai), amphorae, craters, deinois, bowls to drink and to eat, plates of various sizes, all decorated with linear motifs (simple and wavy bands, metopal panels), vegetables (leaves) and stylised figures (birds).



## DIONYSIAN WORSHIP AND NAXOS IDENTITY

On the upper floor, the clay coatinfs of the urban and extra-urban sacred buildings and the arsenal stand out, the work of local workshops that achieved an expertise in this art. Do not miss the large slab with the face of the Gorgone (560 BC) and the pedimental frieze of one of the sacred buildings of the sanctuary to the west of the Santa Venera stream. Among the most original artefacts, the Silenic mask antefixes deserve attention, produced in various types from the end of the sixth to the fifth century BC, a sign of the importance that the cult of Dionysus had in the city. The image of the god has in fact characterized the coinage of Naxos since the first silver issues. In the same room is exhibited the Heiddelberg-Naxos arula (530 BC) with the depiction of two facing sphinxes, notable example of coroplastic produced in Naxos.





## CHRONICLES FROM A SUBMERGED WORLD



The visit includes the section of Underwater Archaeology set up in the Bourbon fort. Naxos was among the first archaeological sites to promote underwater investigations and excavations, with the support of local enthusiasts and divers.

The exhibition offers a rich sampling of objects returned from the seabed, from stone, lead, and iron anchors, to amphorae. Alongside the exhibits on display, a rich didactic apparatus awaits the visitor with 3D reconstructions and highly evocative historical films. The undisputed protagonists are the wrecks of the two ships sunk at Capo Taormina and in the Giardini-Naxos bay.

## PLAN YOUR VISIT

### Tickets

#### Adult

#### € 5,00 Reduced

#### € 2,50 (18-25 y.o.)

#### Free

Information available at the ticket office

## How to get here

#### Car

#### Highway exit Giardini Naxos taking A18

#### (Catania-Messina)

Towards Archaeological Museum

#### Bus

Schisò stop.

#### Train

Taormina – Giardini Naxos railway station, then bus to Schisò.

#### Plane

Airport Vincenzo Bellini of Catania – Fontanarossa.

## facilities

#### Guided tours on request

Send your reservation request to info@aditusculture.com and you will shortly receive a reply. Italiano - English - Español

#### Didactics

Visit the website aditusculture.com at the section educational tourism. Educational proposals for schools are curated by Civita, for information and reservations write an e-mail to didattica@civitasicilia.it

#### Bookshop

## Opening times

Updated opening times are available on the website aditusculture.com

### Personal conduct



Do not introduce animals.



Do not use flash photography.



Do not bring backpacks.



Do not touch exhibited works and finds.



Do not bring any food or drink.

## WALLS **OF CICLOPIC IMPACT** In the VI century BC, the Greek city was enclosed by defensive walls of cyclopean masonry, built using enormous dry lava blocks. Large areas are lightened and visible along the west side of the river S. Venera, where the curtain served as defence and embankment wall.

## THE PLEASURE OF REMEMBERING

LEAVE A COMMENT ABOUT YOUR VISIT!







#museodinaxos

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## **DISCOVER MUSEUMS** AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS OF EASTERN SICILY

Castle Maniace

Ancient Theatre of Taormina

Regional Gallery of Palazzo Bellomo

Museum and Archaeological Area of Naxos

Archaeological Regional Museum Paolo Orsi

Aeolian Archaeological Park - Museum Luigi Bernabò Brea

Interdisciplinary Regional Museum of Messina

Naturalistic Regional Museum of Isolabella

Monumental Area of Neapolis

Archaeological Area of Tindari

Roman Villa of Patti











