

AEOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK
MUSEUM **LUIGI BERNABÒ BREA**

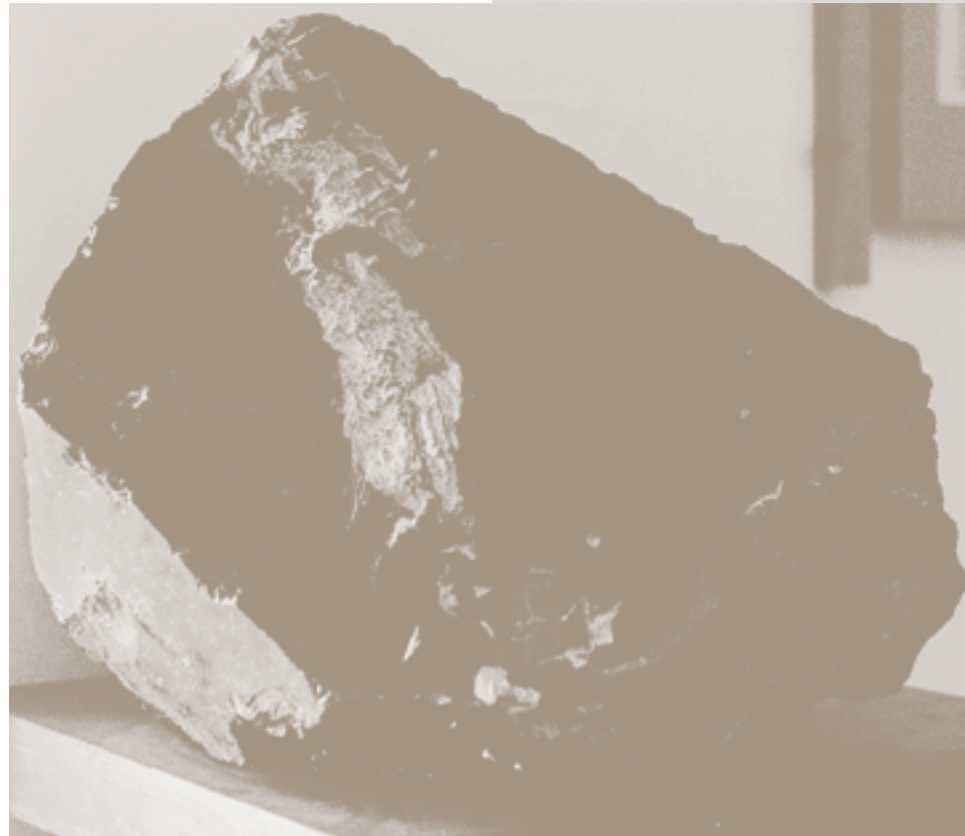


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A PLACE THAT TELLS A LIFESTYLE

The Aeolian Museum, created in 1954 by the archaeologists Luigi Bernabò Brea and Madeleine Cavallier, offers more than 3 thousand finds deriving from archaeological excavations realised in the Aeolian Islands Archipelago. The exhibition develops itself on a chronological path enriched with didactic information both in Italian and English. The feature of the museum is the disposition of the collections in different buildings on the Rock of the Castle, so the visit is alternated between the stairs and the open spaces of the park.

Rosario Vilardo
*Director of the Aeolian Archaeological Park -
Museum Luigi Bernabò Brea*



A CLAMOROUS DISCOVER






The Fortress of the Castle of Lipari has been inhabited since the Neolithic. The evidence of settlements of all ages overlapped those of previous periods, forming a stratigraphy over 10 meters high. Today it represents one of the centres of the cultural life of the Aeolian Islands, where you can retrace the stages of its history through archaeological excavations, the fortification walls and its churches. In the park there are also the remains of the huts of four Bronze Age villages, the bothros of Aeolus where the first Greek colonists made offerings in the sanctuary dedicated to him and the streets of the Greek and Roman city. Nothing more evocative than walking on the Spanish walls, enjoying the view of the Rocca, resting on the theatre gardens, in a scenario dominated by the blue colour of the sea.

MAP



- 1 PREHISTORY AND FOUNDATION OF LIPARA
- 2 PREHISTORY OF MINOR ISLANDS
- 3 VOLCANOLOGY
- 4 GREEK AND ROMAN PERIOD
- 5 EPIGRAPHY
- 6 EXCAVATION AND MUSEUM HISTORY
- 7 TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS (EX CHURCH OF SANTA CATERINA)
- 8 EX PRISONS
- 9 THEATRE
- 10 OPEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

FACILITIES

-  ENTRANCE
-  EXIT
-  TICKET OFFICE
-  OFFICES AND MUSEUM LIBRARY
-  INFORMATIVE PANELS

THE WORLD VIEW STARTS FROM THE HUMAN BEING

— Characteristic of the Bronze age are small oval huts (no more than 5 meters wide) built with the use of dry stone, floors covered with raw clay and roofs made of broom branches. The Bronze Age saw the birth of large stone hut villages in the archipelago in perched and well defended positions. Contacts with the Mycenaeans date back to this period. Between 2200 and 1500 the culture of Capo Gra-

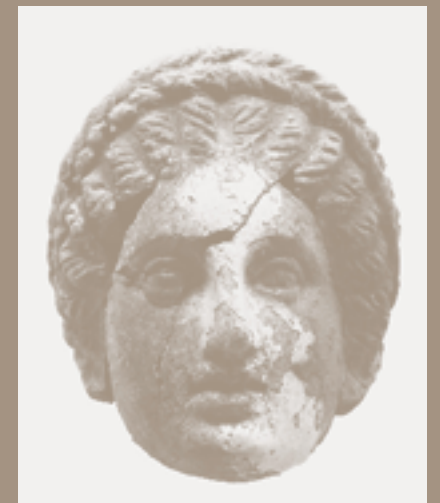
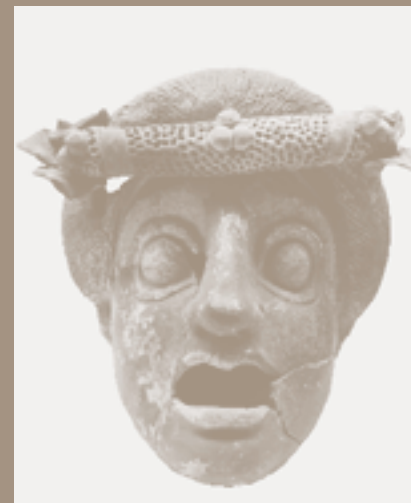
ziano di Filicudi develops. From the village of Filo Braccio comes the famous cup with one of the oldest examples of depiction of Italian prehistory. In the drawing you can see a man with open arms with his fingers, the waves of the sea drawn in a zigzag and some boats. In the same village there is also clear evidence of the cultivation of the vine.



A LARGE MARKET PLACE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SEA

— Greek colonization began around 580-576 BC by settlers of Cnido and Rodi. The section dedicated to the foundation of Greek Lipara in the 6th century BC collects the objects found inside the bothros of Aeolus, a votive pit closed by a lava stone slab over a lying lion representing the motherland of Cnido. An extraordinary collection of grave goods comes from the Necropolis in the Diana district in Lipari, where about 3,000 tombs have been discovered.

Vases, personal items, statues, masks and jewels are the objects that accompany the deceased on their otherworldly journey, returning the evolution of material culture over the centuries. In the room dedicated to maritime archaeology, hundreds of artifacts found in wrecks on the seabed of the Aeolian islands are exhibited. The garden with the Epigraphic Pavilion adjoining preserves numerous stones and gravestones inscribed from the Greek and Roman periods.



ENERGY THAT COMES FROM THE DEEP



The volcano is a silent, constant, energetic presence. The Stromboli volcano rose from the waters about 160,000 years ago, and today it is one of the most active in the world. The geomorphological characteristics of Stromboli and the other islands of the archipelago are well described in the Volcanology Pavilion, combining data and distinctive features with the main volcanoes in the world. An interesting section is the one that explores the relationship between man and territory in ancient times, describing the use of volcanic products such as obsidian, pumice, sulfur, alum and sulphurous water. Black obsidian with its unique translucent reflections is the volcanic glass that is obtained when the lava cools quickly without becoming crystal.

PLAN

YOUR VISIT

Tickets

Adult
€ 6,00
Reduced
€ 3,00 (18-25 y.o.)
Free
Information available
at the ticket office

How to get here

Car
Highway exit Milazzo/Isole
Eolie taking SS113
(Messina-Palermo)
Hydrofoil
Departure from Milazzo
and Messina, from the hydrofoil
pier walk straight
to the Archaeological Park
Plane
Airport Vincenzo Bellini
of Catania - Fontanarossa

Facilities

Didactics

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Opening times

Updated opening times
are available on the website
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Personal conduct



Animals must be kept
on a leash.



Do not use flash
photography.



Do not bring
backpacks.



Do not touch exhibited
works and finds.



Do not bring any food
or drink.

WHEN MEMORY BECOMES ART

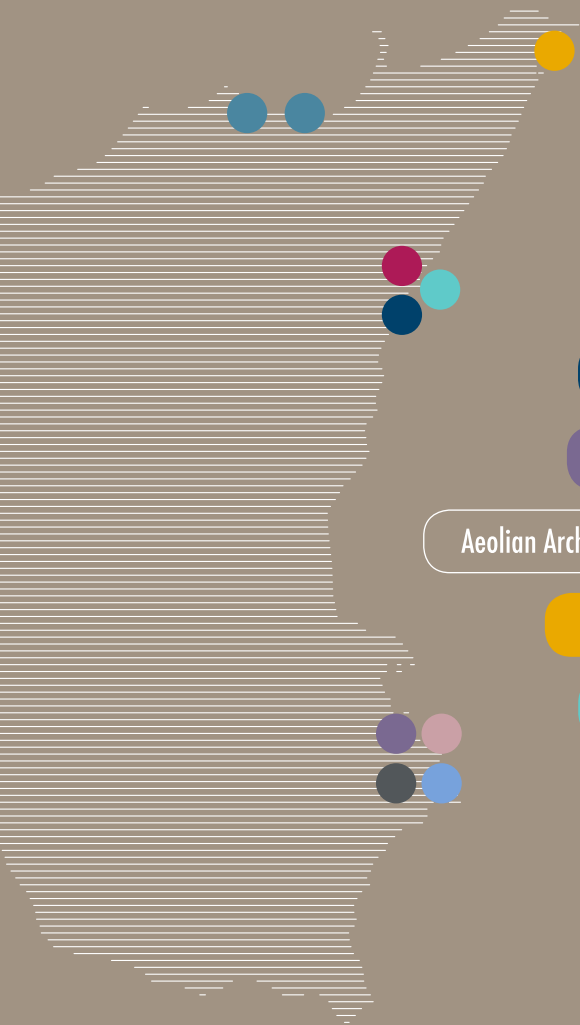
The prisons of the Castle were the first penal colony and then a place of confinement for intellectuals, politicians, and artists during the Italy's fascist period. In 1927 the exiles were almost nearly 500 and this made Lipari the main confinement colony. Among the most famous exiles there were Emilio Lussu, Ferruccio Parri and Carlo Rosselli. Today, some cells of the Castle house Mare Motus, a series of site-specific installations of contemporary art with works of Tahar Ben Jelloun, Gregorio Botta, Alex Caminiti, Carlo Gavazzeni Ricordi, Igor Mitoraj, Riccardo Monachesi, Mimmo Paladino, Piero Pizzi Cannella and Fabrizio Plessi, just to name a few. Metaphysical spaces and art languages link together in a fertile and surprising dialogue.

**LEAVE
A COMMENT
ABOUT
YOUR VISIT!**



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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



REGIONE SICILIANA

Parco Archeologico delle Isole Eolie
MUSEO LUIGI BERNABÒ BREA



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