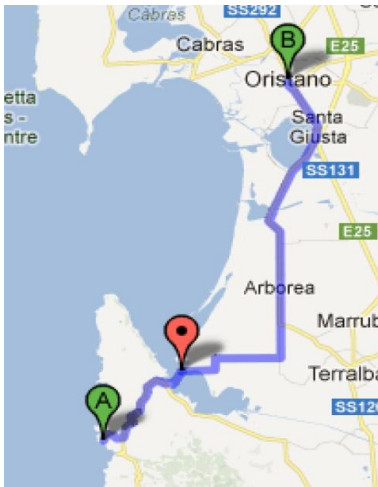




# To discover Sardinia

**For a holiday to remember, do not miss our excursions!**



## [Tour 14: Torre dei Corsari, Oristano](#)

[Cathedral Santa Maria Assunta](#), in the city center, is the site of a Byzantine settlement, as confirmed by the discovery of graves in the churchyard of the time. It was rebuilt in Romanesque style around 1130.

Archdiocesan Seminary located in the Piazza del Duomo. The complex is characterized by a majestic and monumental effect of the actions undertaken on the complex over the centuries. In 1712 the building was commissioned by Archbishop Masones, was in fact only a small part of the structure;

Church San The original structure dates back to the thirteenth century. The early nineteenth century the complex was in an advanced state of degradation to which the church was rebuilt under the direction of Cima. In the Church of San Francesco you can admire an important and fascinating masterpiece of sculpture: the wooden crucifix of 1350, high school Spanish gothic, known as "Nicodemus."

[Church Santa Chiara](#) in the center attached to the convent of cloistered Poor Clares. The presence of the Poor Clares in the city dates back to 1260-1265, due to the hypothetical establishment of the monastery back to the thirteenth century following the authorization granted by Clement VI to the judge of Arborea Peter III de Bas Serra;

Church Carmine Built 1776-1785 and designed by Giuseppe Viana, Construction, were funded by the Marquis d'Arcais.

[Sant'Efisio "Su Brugu"](#) In 1792 we embarked on the construction of the church dedicated to Efisio Martyr will of the people of the district, said Su Brugu, who helped raise the funds and dissolve as a vow made during the invasion of the coast of Sardinia by the French fleet.

Church San Martino dating from 1228 donated by Judge Peter II to the Benedictine monks. Altar with an altarpiece decorated with medallions miniaturali with scenes of the Passion is a work of craftsmanship unknown.

[Piazza Eleonora d'Arborea](#) Originally known as Town Square, was rebuilt in the first half of the nineteenth century, the square still retains the old world charm. At the center stands the marble monument to Giudicessa Eleonora, carved by Florentine Ulisse Cambi and opened in 1881.

[Palace Scolopi](#) Built as a synagogue for the presence of a large colony of Jews in Oristano, passed in 1676 in the hands of Scolopi, who founded schools pious citizens. The complex Scolopi since 1830, was the subject of a marked renovation by the Cano, who characterized the facade through the inclusion of elements of classical matrix.

[Palazzo Carta-Corrias](#) attributed to the architect Gaetano Cima commissioned by the noble and generous Giuseppe Corrias, around the middle of the nineteenth century.

[Palazzo D'Arcais \(Siviero\)](#) The first palace to be built in the late eighteenth century in Corso Umberto I, was the palace D'Arcais Siviero already.

[Palazzo De Castro](#) where he lived and died Salvator Angelo De Castro stands in the street. The building shows the influence in the decorative Gothic Aragonese.

Torre San Cristoforo or Mariano II, was one of the entrances to the city, called Porta Manna. The main body is elevated to a height of about 19 meters and develops a "U", the side facing the city is open, while the other three sides facing outwards, are closed.

[Torre Portixedda](#) Situated at the confluence of the Via Mazzini and Piazza Mariano The tower was built in the Middle Judicial named after the smaller door of the walls of the city, which was positioned to defend.

[ANTIQUARIUM ARBORENSE](#) dispone di un patrimonio di Beni Culturali formato in particolare dalle collezioni archeologiche, è uno dei pochi musei in Sardegna a disporre di una sezione espositiva dedicata ai non vedenti e agli ipovedenti.

Cathedral Rimedio was the parish church of a destroyed country, Nuracraba. Since 1957, he assumed the title of minor basilica. Existing forms a Latin cross, refer to the nineteenth century, although the cult of Remedy rimonti at least the sixteenth century, on 'high altar, the wooden statue of Our Lady of Remedy, workshop Sardinian-bell of the first half of 600

