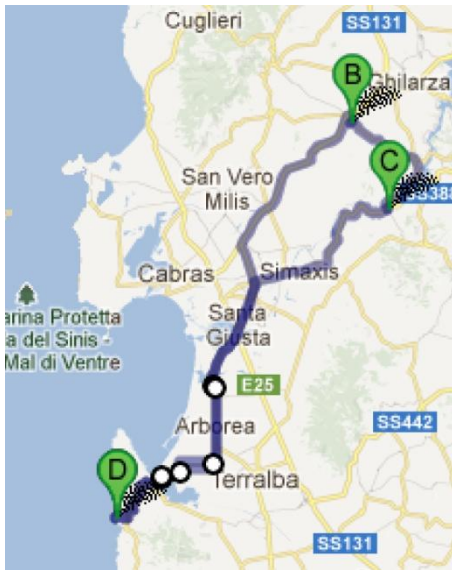




To discover Sardinia



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

[Tour 12: Torre dei Corsari, Paulilatino, Fordongianus](#)

[The sanctuary Nuraghic Santa Cristina](#) *the well temple* (XII sec. A.C.) wonderful example of a refined technique of building nuragic period. Around it are the remains of the village where you can see, in the front, the "cottage meetings", in local basalt, the well temple consists of a stairwell in the trunk trapezoidal section, a cell hypogeic turned ogival made concentric rings, embraced by a themenos that delimits the sacred area. There are two nuraghes: the Bau fenu, and Santa Cristina.

Not far away is the Christian sanctuary that houses the small country church of Santa Cristina, built in the Middle Ages by monks Camaldolese. Just outside, you are in the great square of the village of novena, surrounded by beautiful muristenes (novenaries), also known in other parts of the island by the name of cumbessias.

[Archaeological Museum of Ethnography Palazzo Atzori](#) belonged to a famous family of Paulilatino. It is an impressive building the first of which can be traced back to centuries. XVIII, a building of stone and adobe bound together with mortar and mud, which stands on three floors and consists of 14 exhibition halls. The museum used to display valuable finds from the archaeological heritage existing in the territory of Paulilatino, and a remarkable and interesting ethnographic collection room.

[Nuraghe Losa](#) visit the largest dolmen in the province of Oristano

Fordongianus in the first century. ac., the Romans began to exploit systematically the thermal source for therapeutic purposes, Aquae Hypsitanae, garrison created to guard the nearby territory of Barbaria and under Trajan (98-117 AD) took the name of Trajan's Forum, becoming important commercial center half way between Turris and Libisonis Karalis. The first mention dates back to Ptolemy, Acquae Ypsitanae. Apart from the presence of thermal waters, already in itself a valid reason, the development of Trajan's Forum, the new name under Trajan, was tied to its strategic position, in defense of the fertile plains of the Campidano by the people of civitates Barbariae, who opposed the Roman domination. The construction of the road that led to Karales Turris, today's Porto Torres, who passed in Trajan's Forum on Tirso bypassing the mighty bridge, further contributed to its development. Under Diocletian, near the end of the third century AD, Trajan's Forum became "minicipium" and always goes back to this period the martyrdom of Lussorio.

The Byzantine period In this period the name of Trajan's Forum was temporarily replaced by that of "Crisopolis" city of gold, signifying that here was the headquarters annona, ie the organization of supply of foodstuffs as well as the gold reserves.

Aragonese house, built in 500, is typical of central Sardinia which overlap architectural and decorative elements Spaniards. Spectacular element, the carved stones that decorate doors and windows, and the front porch, the major difference between the architecture of this area and those of the Campidano of Cagliari and Oristano, where the house has the traditional porch (sa husk).

The Church S. Lussorio built in the XII century in Romanesque style - Pisa, perhaps the work of the monks Caldolesi, surrounded by the natural "cumbessias" (little houses for the accommodation of pilgrims), about 1.5 km from the village, in an area cemetery Roman period connected with the ancient center of Trajan's Forum, and was the scene of the martyrdom of the saint to whom the church-building is dedicated. Lussorio was a apparitor, an officer. His body was buried in a crypt used for pagan worship of the waters, and then a place of pilgrimage for all Christians on the island.

