

Sennariolo



Sa Copelcada



Fontana Benauda



Visit Sennariolo



Murales

The murals are certainly one of the most widespread and even most discussed forms of art in Sardinia.

This particular form of art was born in Mexico in the 30s of the twentieth century, and developed in the island since the '60s, as a free creative expression often characterized by a certain element of protest with the purpose of highlighting the suffering of the Sardinian people against the power.

Today they stand out, undoubtedly for their esthetic value, since they often enhance and embellish the urban and architectural layout of the town, but in other cases, however, in addition to fulfilling a purely decorative function, the wall paintings are characterized by a strong historical connotation, as they represent facts of chronicle, local or national historical events, or much more simply represent life stories and local characters.

The technique used is a simple water-based painting and the styles adopted are the most varied, from those of impressionist and realistic, to those more abstract or naive, often using the trompe l'oeil.

The paintings in the village of Sennariolo are mostly made on the walls of buildings, mostly private homes, and performed in the years between 2002 and 2009, by the Sardinian artist Pina Monne.

There is a total of ten of them, and they represent moments of the daily life of the village, local characters, scenes of daily work, religious events or naturalistic elements.



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Nuraghe Fromigas

Located in an area where there are several nuraghi, the ruins of a proto-Sardinian and a Roman village and the ruins of a small country church dedicated to the cult of St. George, the nuraghe Fromigas, overlooking the slope of the valley in which flows the river "Su Riu de Sinnariolo", at a distance of about two kilometers from the town, towards the hill of Santa Vittoria.

The building, in local basalt stone, is attributable to the type of "nuraghi monotorre a tholos" and reaches a height of about six meters, being certainly the best preserved site of the entire municipality.

The entrance facing south is obstructed, in fact, its interior is visible only from above, it has a circular entrance that leads into a concentric chamber. All around, for more than twenty meters, runs a cyclopean wall, preserved at times and several ruins of huts, difficult to see because of the presence of shrubby vegetation, which would attest to an intense attendance of the site.

Numerous remains of ceramics have been found on site and are still being studied.

Accessibility: the nuraghe is accessible despite being on private property, and is therefore open to visitors.

State of conservation: medium; some parts



are totally covered with shrubby vegetation, and therefore not easily visible, but still possible to visit, being it the best preserved of the territory of the village.

Nuraghe Nugari

The monument is located on the slopes of a hill, in the direction of the rural church of Santa Vittoria, about two kilometers from the town.

The building is a single tower and is built of basaltic and trachytic stone.

The dome, as well as the chamber and the entrance hall, are filled with collapsed materials.

4/5 lines of stones are preserved, thus reaching a residual height of about three metres.

Accessibility: private property, accessible and open to visitors, with the previous authorization of the owner.

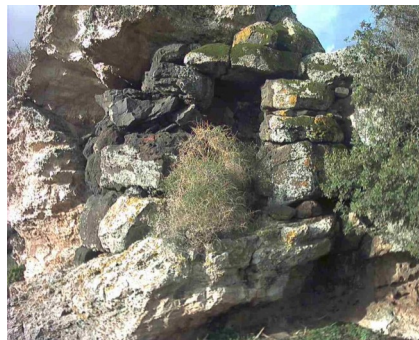
State of conservation: medium.



Cyclopic building "Su 'e S'Olia"

Located in the countryside of Sennariolo, in the direction of Tresnuraghes, the building of Su 'e s'Olia consists of a rock of trachyte with sheer walls, which rises for about ten meters. It is a megalithic construction, almost completely collapsed, of which only the foundations remain.

Accessibility: private property, very hard to reach, but still possible, you follow an impervious road to get to the site. State of conservation: medium.



Sa Copelcada

At the foot of the hill of Santa Vittoria, about 5 km from the town, there is the burial monument of "Sa Copelcada", dating back to 3200-1700 BC. It is an "allée couverte", still in appreciable condition of preservation. The front part has collapsed, the back one has been rather well preserved. The rectangular funerary corridor is delimited by a slab, while the side walls are made up of a series of blocks on which small stones rest. The residual height is about 130 cm. The entire upper surface is covered by a myriad of cupels (small cavities with magical-sacral functions). There's no trace of the tumulus left. Accessibility: accessible despite being located in a private property and open to visitors. State of conservation: medium.

Fontana Benauda

The Benauda fountain, is an ancient source that allowed the water to the inhabitants of the village. It is located near the town centre, along the S.S. 292 towards Tresnuraghes.

According to studies carried out in the documents of the historical archive of the municipality, its construction dates back to 1869, but it was subsequently modified and adapted in 1874. In 1893, it needed again repair works to supply drinking water, because the water that flowed from the previous source of water called "Puttu", seemed unhealthy. The Provincial Health Council was then entrusted with the task of carrying out an analysis of the Puttu spring: the result was that the water was actually polluted, and therefore unhealthy, and not suitable for man or animals. The reconstruction of the new Benauda spring, which took into account the problems of water containment, was started with special interventions: a drainage channel was then built which considered the slope of the ground, appropriate slopes and a pavement. The work was completed between 1896 and 1897, and tested the following year, so the final installation is attributed to 1898. The fountain was built with blocks of red trachyte. Directions: from the town centre, take the S.S. 292 towards Tresnuraghes, drive about 500 metres, the destination is on your left in front of the road that leads to the Agriturismo Sa Murta.