

PLACES OF INTEREST



Archeological Park of Himera – Temple of Victory

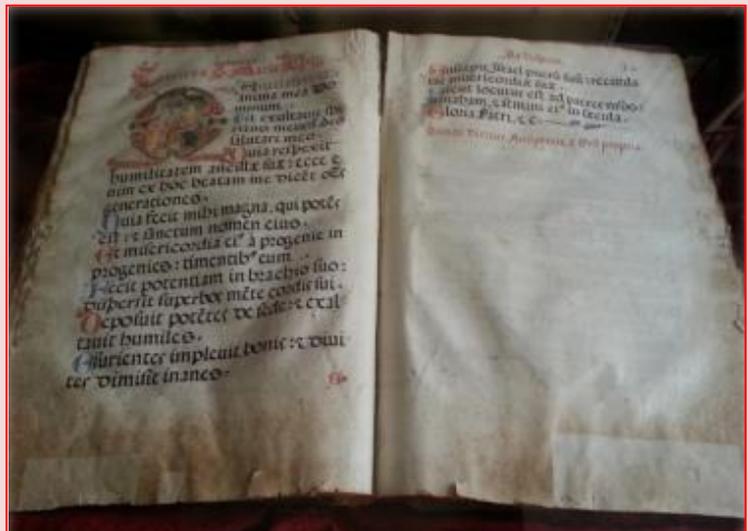
Greek colony founded on the west of the same name river by a mixed group of ionic and doric people in 648 B.C. The archaeological complex it's composed by three temples, a protective fence and various spaces lean against the wall and of all were brought to light the building structures. Dominates the plain of the Victory temple, monumental Doric architecture built after the 480 B.C. on the occasion of the victory of the Imeresi over the Carthaginians. The temple has a base of 25x62 meters, with 6 front and 14 side columns. SS.113, Buonfornello Zone.



Romanic Aqueduct Built in the second century A.D., represents the largest and unique in its kind Roman architecture in Sicily. The massive hydraulic work consisted of a long and complex aqueduct system that from the source reached the top of the city. It works up for over 100 feet in length and for a maximum height of 16 meters. The bridge is constituted by a double series of arches. *Contrada Figurella*.

Biblioteca Liciniana

Founded in 1800 by the priest Giuseppe Cipri, the municipal library has nowadays: 93,000 volumes - 13 incunabula - 150 manuscripts - 19 scrolls - 700 editions of the fifteenth century, 10 editions of the twelfth century and a rich collection of ancient writings from of great historical and literary characters. *Via Garibaldi*.





Rest of the Curia Romana - Villa Nicolò Palmeri Right inside there are impressive ruins of an extended complex of spaces from the Romanic era, including a hall with an apsis and the bell tower of St. John, home of the Knights of Malta. Open: daily. *Via Enrico Iannelli.*



Roman Amphitheatre - Cloister of Santa Chiara

Amphitheatre of the imperial age, of which remain part of the arena, the podium and entrance. The remains in light today permitted the reconstruction of the plant: the arena, dug into the ground, measured 53 meters in the axis major and 30 in the minor one. Around the fifteenth century rose up there the Monastery of Santa Chiara, which has a wonderful cloister overlooking the amphitheater. *Via Garibaldi.*

S. Leonardo Bridge

Designed in 1625 by Architect Daidone, was built only in 1723 under the reign of Charles VI of Habsburg to make safe the crossing of the river, which was sometimes impetuous. Decorated with fine architectural elements, represented the magnificence of the House of Habsburg.





Belvedere and the Castle Fortress

Panoramic viewpoint from which admire the gulf of Capo Zafferano, Cefalù and Mount San Calogero. In the area, one of the most impressive castles from the ancient Sicily. *Via Principe di Piemonte.*

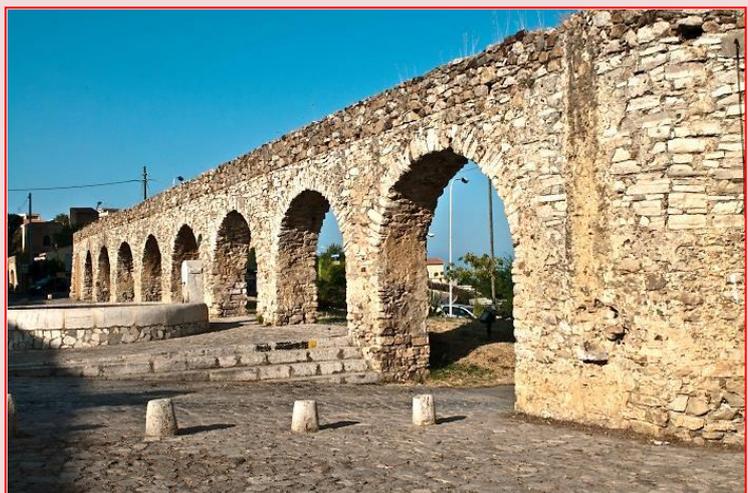


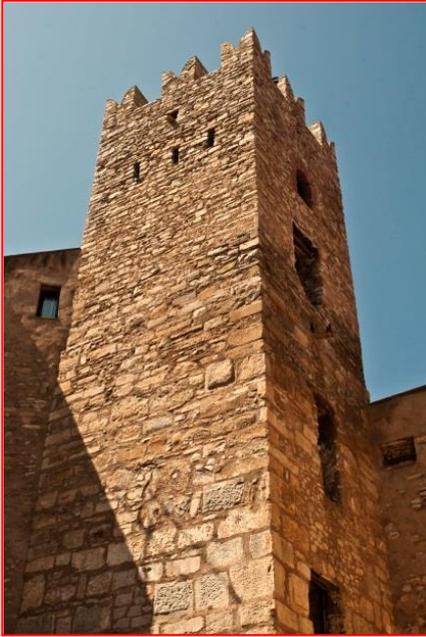
Town Hall - "Cammara picta"

Built in the late sixteenth century, was the seat of the city Senate. The facade is in Renaissance style. It entirely preserves, in its original form, the "Cammara picta", an ancient room of meetings. Entirely decorated by **Vincenzo La Barbera** (1577 - 1651), presents a valuable coffered ceiling, where in the coffers, are inserted nine large oil painted canvases. Opening days: Monday and Wednesday 8am/6pm, Tuesday and Saturday 8am/2pm, Sunday 10am/12pm. *Piazza Duomo.*

Cornelio Aqueduct

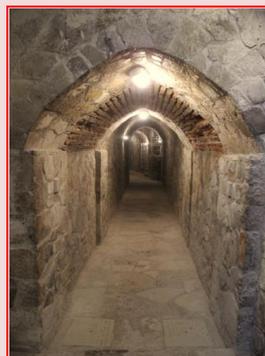
Built in the first century A.D., represents an important engineering testimony of the Romanic era, used to transport the water from the source to the city center. *Via Falcone e Borsellino.*





Medieval Tower – Via Roma

Monumental staircase built at the end of the nineteenth century, with a medieval tower and the Jesuit College. *Via Roma.*



Ancient Thermal Baths Thermal Building

Work of Giuseppe Damiani Almeyda. Built in the seventeenth century on the still visible ruins of Roman and Arab thermal baths. *Piazza delle Terme.*

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Reserve of mount S. Calogero

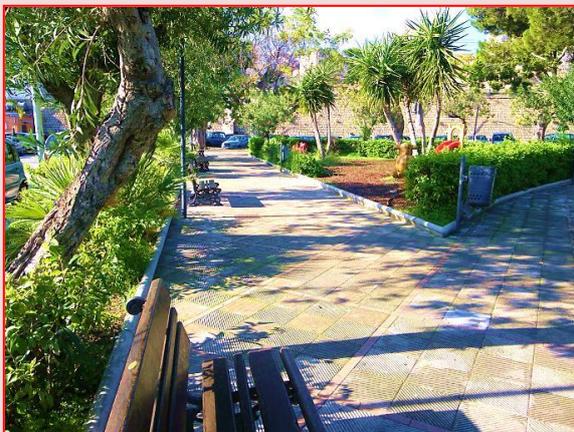
Established by the Regional Department for Territory and Environment in 1992. The reserve covers a total of 2800 hectares, and affects the territories of Termini, Caccamo, Sciara between the altitude of 200 meters and the peak of Mount San Calogero.



“Pregne” Walls Significant evidence of megalithic structures (dolmens and megalithic walls) of uncertain dating, located at the foot of Mount San Calogero, Brucato.
C.da Mura Pregne



Urban Park of Culture and Solidarity Urban park dedicated to Melvis Jones, founder of the International Association of Lions Clubs. Opening days: every day. *Via Mattarella.*



Marina Park Free entry. *Piazza Marina*