

a) Football Stadiums (fields)
Grounds

From Petralia, excursions may be effected to the solitary shrine of the Madonna dell'Alto (1819 m.o.s.l.) which in August becomes the populated center of faithful pilgrims and devout peasants; as well as to the Holy Saviour's (1910 m.a.s.l.). Here, the road, running down the opposite mountain slopes first takes you to Passo Canale, where the Alpine Club soon plans to reestablish the old Refuge quarters.

From Petralia, following the National Highway, you get to the Madonnauzza (995 m.a.s.l.) and visit other interesting places. It takes still 14 kms. to get into the big town of Gangi. The Cathedral in Gangi preserves many works of art, such as the Universal Judgment by G. Salerno, known as the Lamb of Gangi and in the Church's underground resembles somewhat the Catacombs of Palermo, where the skeleton mummies of monks are exposed in their niches.

On your way out of Gangi Town, you meet a junction and follow the road for Geraci Siculo, perched (1077 m.o.s.l.) on top of a hill above a very deep solitary valley. Here are the remains of a castle that in olden times belonged to the illustrious and powerful Ventimiglia Household. The legend says that Francis Ventimiglia, besieged by King Peter of Aragon, fell with his horse from this high rock down into the valley. There is also an artistic public fountain, called the Abbeveratoio della Trinità. There is a ____ kms. distance from Gangi to Geraci Siculo.

Now the road begins to wind lower and lower. The traveller admires high Peak Antenna or the Princess' Peak. You meet the dense woods of cork-oaks and after 28 kms. of gentle sloping road you get into Castelbuono (423 m.a.s.l.). This is also a large country town and is proud too of its medioeval castle which witnessed the age-old power of the Ventimiglias who once represented the most powerful household of Barons in Sicily. There are several churches which preserve works of art and of great value.

From Castelbuono, where you may find lodging, excursion may be effected for Antenna Peak or the Princess' (1975 m.o.s.l.), it is so called because, years ago, it was visited by the Princess of Baucina who was followed by a court of 200 ladies and gentlemen; also to Iron Peak (1878 m.o.s.l.), to the Palme and to the Canna, overlooking an interesting dark chasm. The excursion up to the Antenna is very interesting; for after the Aetna volcano mountain, is the very high Madonian Peak and you go through a dense chestnut-tree woods called the San Guglielmo; so called by a shrine in honor of Saint William. Five hours are sufficient for the ascension.

Coming down from Castelbuono you get into Isnello, after ____ kms.. Isnello is an interesting country village; its quaint streets recall a medioeval town where grazing is the chief flourishing industry and where women peasants are skilled in embroideries and rug weaving.

Still down from Isnello, after 10 Kms. you get into Collesano. It also has the remains of a medioeval castle. The Cathedral and the very old Church of Santa Maria preserve the valued marble sculptures by Antonello Da Messina and a Crucifix by the master hand of the Lamb of Gangi. In this town, once flourished the clay pottery industry and its earthenware was widely appreciated for all domestic service and purposes. From Collesano, a visit to Scillato will prove very interesting; here are the water springs that provide Palermo with its water supply.

Now gradually coming down the road, mid olive groves, after 12 Kms., you get into Campofelice Roccella and meet the Messina-Palermo Railroad Line and the Messina-Palermo National Highway.

Here, undoubtedly, you close your interesting and very pleasant Madonie Circuit Trip.

You have enjoyed the sun and blue sky and nature and the works of man-artist.

Show your throttle/accelerator direct to Palermo where a warm bath and a good meal awaits you and next..... a nice cigar during the Puppet Show or Teatro dei Pupi!

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

a)

Football Stadiums (fields)
Rugby Grounds
Basketball Campus
Handball Playing Grounds
Tennis Courts
Bowling Aisles
Sharp Shooting Grounds
Canoe Club (Nautical Sports Club)
Ippodrome (Horse Racing Grounds)

Boxing, Wrestling and Gymnastics Academy
Foot racing Campus
Bicycle Speed Contest Stadium

Auto Races Grounds
Motorcycle Racing Tracks
Roller Skating Campus

Alpine Club Refuge Home Quarters
Fencing Academy
The Sails Club

Institutions of Learning
United Sports Associations
Sports Equipment (Sport Wear and Sport Goods)

Traduzioni del Prof. Francis Pontani R.
Ott. 27, 1948

b)

SEGESTA:

Segesta! It is the strongest impression had in Sicily. And yet, it may be condensed in few things: a half ruined temple in a desert of barren hills. It is impossible to get a picture of a plane, lines and more simple decorations.

Ah! though near to Palermo as we are, yet so far distant from marvellous art but so complicated and overcharged of the Palatine Chapel and of the Cathedral of Monreale!

No researches, no effects of shades and of mystery and yet an emotion arises; an emotion of different nature, perhaps a deeper one that derives from this perfection of which the Greeks held the secret as well as from the enigma that this Temple reigning in silence and solitude exerts like the Egyptian Sphinx.

I know - either by having read it or because the remains of a great theatre prove it - that there was here a city, perhaps even a great City where people came to take sulphurated baths. Had it been founded by Aeneas, who after his vessels took fire, being unable to take with him many of his followers, other than the bravest of his warriors, there he left the others and the Trojans under the leadership of Alcestes?

Segesta, at any rate, claimed for herself this illustrious legendary origin, then when, after she had been half destroyed by Selinunte, her rival, the Romans became masters of the Island. But this did not prevent her decadence; She became ever poorer and poorer and desert under the Empire; in the Middle Ages she had totally disappeared.

...inspired by the majestic and

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and good wine.

The MADONIE: State Highway No 120 that starts from Palermo is denominated "The Madonie & the Aetna Road." Soon at its start it runs along the sea-coast and it offers an incomparable beautiful scenery of the beaches of Aspra, Porticello, Solanto, S. Nicholas l' Arena, Termini I. ~~and the~~ Tranquil patrician villas ~~that~~ are scattered along on the way, connected nearly uninterruptedly by long vivaceous bordering and flanking fences of geraniums; while olive, almond, fig and citrus fruit trees ~~extend~~ their rich branches loaded with blossoms or fruits even over the road. Right after Termini, and precisely at the Cerda Railroad Station, there is a junction: the road to the left leads you to Messina; that on the right takes you to Catania/or to Caltanissetta &/or Agrigento. At the junction there remain the once famed stands and tribunes of the world-renown "automobile Florio Trophy races." Now buildings, boxes, stands and all outfits lie abandoned; also because war actions there brought about destruction and devastation. This land-spot is famous ~~both~~ for the past 40 "Madonie"

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inspired by the majestic and

^{the} p with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

To MONGIARRATE and to the snow clad mountains:
Mongerrate is to

July 29, 1943

The MADONIE:

State Highway No 120 that starts from Palermo is denominated "The Madonie & the Aetna Road." Soon at its start it runs along the sea-coast and it offers an incomparable beautiful scenery of the beaches of Aspra, Porticello, Solanto, S. Nicholas l'Arana, Termini I. ~~and~~ Tranquil patrician villas ~~are~~ scattered along on the way, connected nearly uninterruptedly by long vivaceous bordering and flanking fences of geraniums; while olive, almond, fig and citrus fruit trees ~~extend~~ their rich branches loaded with blossoms or fruits even over the road. Right after Termini, and precisely at the Cerda Railroad Station, there is a junction: the road to the left leads you to Messina; that on the right takes you to Catania or to Caltanissetta &/or Agrigento. At the junction there remain the once famed stands and tribunes of the world-renown "automobile Florio Trophy races." Now buildings, boxes, stands and all outfits lie abandoned; also because war actions there brought about destruction and devastation. This land-spot is famous ~~both~~ for the world auto meetings contests of the fastest makes in the past 40 years and it was at this "Floriopoli Auto Circuit of the Madonie" that celebrated auto racing aces achieved speed records and met their fate for the conquest of ever improving speed records.

This road that now we will follow, gradually climbing and ever winding up, is the famed auto circuit: it served to test motors and pulses and make auto manufacturers world renown. At times, you meet a stone block on a side edge marked with a cross. It reminds the ill fate or the mortal end of celebrated racers.

Caltavuturo (635 meters on sea level) is 31 Kms. distant from Termini Im. On the outskirts of this town there may be seen the old wall and tower ruins of the Kalat-abi-thur stronghold which King Roger I seized from the Saracens. On proceeding, at kilometer 46 you come to a high hill called "Serra Fichera" (845 m.o.s.l.) and you have a grand view of down valley. At km. 52 there is a junction. The road to the left leads you to Polizzi.

Polizzi Generosa (917 m.o.s.l.) at 5 kms. distance from this junction, still shows the old ruins of a ~~castle~~ built by Roger I ^{a castle} and is the native place of the illustrious late Cardinal Rampolla whose election as Roman Pontiff was vetoed by Emperor Francis Joseph. This town preserves notable works of art and a Triptic by or of Memling School in the Cathedral. The square place in front of the Trinity Church offers a fine vista. This territory produces filberts. On returning back to the junction, you enter into a fresh green valley where there are many water-springs and its aspect is in full contrast with the extensive wheat sown fields that have been crossed up to here.

Castellana Sicula is at the center of this shell-like-valley and appears from afar as a group center of country-houses and hamlets. Also, at horizon distance, you disclose the two Petralie large towns; the higher one is crowned with the Church bell-towers. On their backs stand the massive Rocks of the Madonie. *Belfries*

Petralia Sottana (1000 m.o.s.l.) is 65 kms. distant from Termini and is an important meeting center of road communications of the interior of the Island. It may be stated to be a progressive city. There are many churches and its Cathedral of the Assumption preserves famous paintings of Giuseppe Salerno, nicknamed the "Lame of Gangi;" a bronze chandelier of great artistic value surmounted with roostered birds of Arabian manufacture. In the Church of the Holy Trinity there are 23 bas-reliefs of Jean Dominic Gagini and other works of art are preserved in the Churches of Saint Francis of Assisi and of Saint Mary of the Fountain. This town is considered as a renown summer resort and there are Hotels and attractive touring alpine excursion spots to be visited such as Collesano and Castelbuono.

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

MONGIARRATE and to the snow clad mountains July 29, 1946

Petralia Soprana (1147 m.c.s.l.) is about 3 kms. farther from Petralia Sottana following a good provincial road and appears to be perched on a mountain cliff whence you can admire a wonderful panoramic vista of the Madonie Mountains, The Caronie Mts., Enna, Calascibetta, Cammarata, Busambra Rock and when the sky is clear you take a glimpse of the Aetna Volcano.
This is the native city of Friar Humble Pintorno, the master of many sculptured Crucifixes preserved in several Churches in Sicily.

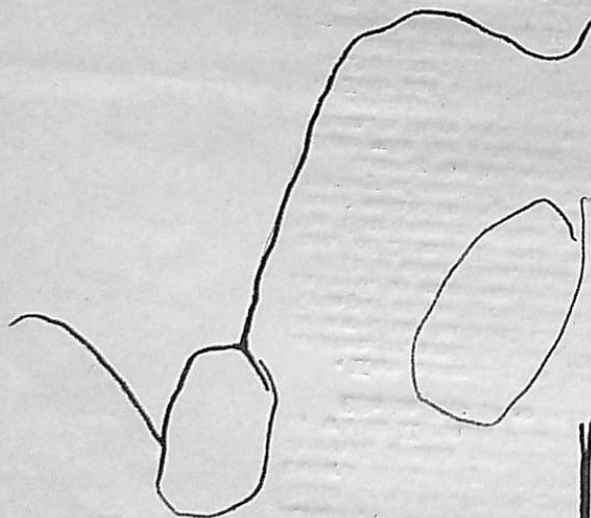
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trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine. There you

and B. - July 29, 1948

Mongerrate is the very base for excursions towards the snow skiing grounds on the Madonie mountains. Hence you may reach the places by automobile, for, after all, the mountain resorts can easily be reached by a well planned network of panoramic roads.

There is a daily Auto Passenger Service from Palermo (C.I.T. ticket Office, Via Epicarmo next to the main Post Office Building) for Collesano, Isnello and the bus stops at Mongerrate, distant from Palermo about 100 Kms.

From Mongerrate to Mont'Alone

da Petrolia Jobara: escursioni per S. Salvatore 1910
Madonna sui'alti 1869

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Contributor: ~~by him~~
P. J. Tarro

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To MONGIARRATE and to the snow clad mountains:
R. - July 29, 1948

Mongerrate is the very base for excursions towards the snow skiing grounds on the Madonie mountains. Hence you may reach the places by automobile, for, after all, the mountain resorts can easily be reached by a well planned network of panoramic roads.

There is a daily Auto Passenger Service from Palermo (C.I.T. ticket Office, Via Epicarmo next to the main Post Office Building) for Collesano-Isnello and the bus stops at Mongerrate, distant from Palermo about ____ Kms..

From Mongerrate to Mont'Aspro Tower, a half hour/ 6 Kms. trip; or, if you like to walk, it will take you 1.30 hours to climb the road, recently paved. Prince of Baucina, who is the owner of the land estate, will only be too glad to grant you permission to continue your trip as far as Piano degli Zucchi (4 Kms. farther distant or 30 minutes auto trip or, if on foot, a one hour road climb).

Wonderful scenery, midst old staunch oaks and even "Brer Squirrel!"

Piano degli Zucchi is at 1106 m. o.s.l. and there the Sicilian Alpine Club, in 1921, established a Refuge or Inn Living Quarters for some 20 people: comfortable beds and running water. Apposite the Refuge there is a peak called La Guardiola whence you enjoy the view of the Isnello Valley and the vast panorama of Termini as far as unto Palermo. Excursions may be effected to various peaks such as The Great Antenna and the Little Antenna, Monte Cervi, Mufara & Serracella and the San Salvatore. In winter, these places are crowded with hundreds snow skiers and the Inn managed by Pippo Tarro has full house.

There is a better snow skiing field (1600 m.o.s.l.) known as Piano della Battaglia, at 1.30 hr. distance from Piano degli Zucchi or some 20 minutes auto ride on the newly built road. Here, in 1947, the Italian Alpine Club founded the CAI Club Village named G. Marini, and here you may find hospitable quarters with the Inn Keeper and restaurant mgr., Mr. R. Peri of Isnello. 35 people may find comfortable reception and lodging, running water and a small library. From here, excursions may be effected for the Mufara Peak in 40 minutes, for Pizzo Antenna or Princes in 1;30 hrs and for the Ferro Peak.

Prof. Francis Pontani R,
traduxit

Nov. 15, 1948.

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...tributed to Antonello da Messina.
There is also another Portrait of a young patriot, Salvatore
Spinuzza, who was shot by the Bourbons and reminds that this
city, whose religious fervor, inspired by the majestic and

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

translation: Prof. Francis Pontani R. July 29, 1943.

Campofelice territory is famed for its vineyards and extensive olive groves. So it happens that the Ordnance Division of the ever moving and ubiquitous American unrivaled motorized Forces here, in 1943, established an immense ordnance depot and dumps covering acres and acres of olive shaded terrain. The Negro GI's here felt really at home, they were not homesick at all: they would swap their field rations and GI outfit and dollars most cheerfully for exquisite wines and virgin olive oil and savory melons and fragrant muskat, fresh eggs and fresh fish, kid and lamb, veal and pork and last but not the least, smoking tobacco and brushless cream against wrist-watches for which they had a craze. Here, we dare say, American blackmarket practices and underethics and gangster standards had their genesis which afterwards became widely spread and imitated; and talented Italian/Sicilian "Intrallazzo", alias "within the lasso's loop", alias fooled, alias embroiled! "Paese che vai, uso che trovi" - "All the world is a stage and men and women merely players.....!"

Lascari, next, a small country town, grows wheat, grapes, citrus fruits, olives, manna/mannite and ~~grapes~~. Yes!, "Andy", the U.S. paratrooper from Missouri, in 1943, a typical southerner and farmer, a connoisseur of mules but not of colonels, chose his "paisa=sweetheart" and exchanging his heart promise of love, presented her with a mule which had cost him 4000 lire or 400 dollars. Andy's grand passtime was the mule and the fiancée, "m-acaroni con salsa" and dancing and music afforded by "His Master's Voice" phonograph disks. One day, all of a sudden, Andy disappeared. He had left and abandoned everything and everybody. The Sicilian broken hearted girl still loves Andy, implores him to write, send dollar-fodder for the mule and increase the music disk-o-theat! Missouri, the land of Pershing and mules and other colonels has not responded to Lascari's appeals! "Love cools, friendship falls, brothers divide!"

And now, Cefalù: God and Mammon are great in Cefalù!

From the Greek "Kephales" head, cape, promontory; about sixty miles off from Palermo, ~~is~~ perched under an imposing massive rock, as if a cliff arising from the calm and nymph inhabited Tyrrhenian sea, formerly the stronghold and fortress of mighty Himera warriors. Later it became a Roman City and later still it draws its greater glory from the Norman dominion and domination.

Here, King Roger had disposed by his will to be the eternal resting place for himself and for his wife, the queen; so much so, that he had provided the construction of magnificent porphyry sarcophagi. The Panormitans; however, when he died, opposed the royal will and claimed the remains of the mighty King at Palermo to be entombed in their Gothic Cathedral.

But the Norman Cathedral of Cefalù, though the grand primitive design of the king was not wholly carried out, may be said to have rivaled to that of Palermo.

King Roger having escaped death in an open sea tempest, gave orders, in thanks living to the Lord Jesus, to start the construction, in honor of the Holy Saviour, in the year 1131.

The American writer and traveller, W.A. Paton, in a vivid description of his writings, so expresses himself: Let's follow him: "....."

At few steps out of the Cathedral, within the Lyceum quarters, there it pays to go and visit the Mandralisca Museum. There is a valuable Portrait of Unknown, attributed to Antonello da Messina. There is also another Portrait of a young patriot, Salvatore Spinuzza, who was shot by the Bourbons and reminds that this city, whose religious fervor, inspired by the majestic and

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

imponent Cathedral, ^{and} is beyond saying strong^A know how to express generous impulses of patriotism and garibaldine-virtues a pro real democratic liberties and freedom and independence.

Valueless Greek and Roman excavation findings like coins and pottery and vases may be the object of admiration and of study.

For those who love the mountains and hiking, an excursion to Gibilmanna is advisable.

Gibilmanna, an Arabian derivative name, a tall mountain - 800 m. 4547 - summit, is the site of a venerable Sanctuary. The hospitable convent is run by the Capucines; the church of the 15th century is dedicated to the Madonna or the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Hospice is surrounded by old secular oak trees and cypresses. It is peace all around.... "far from the madding crowd!" On September 8, grand Fiesta Day and religious celebrations recall crowds and multitudes of faithfuls from all corners of the island.

It has now become a summer resort in delightful scenery!

It invites you !

Last but not least, Cefalù is the hometown of origin of the Di Giorgios family, the well known American Fruit importers and Steamship Corporation.

trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine. There you

Grand Hotel Villa Ignea, a 5 Km. dalla Stazione Centrale, alle falde
stant from the Central Railroad
a via di riattamento a causa
and on the sea-side, is being

the war.

Palermo, Nov. 7, 1948,
34 Via E. Parisi, tel. 17 0 71
Sezione Politeama, Palermo,
Sicily,
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flying Angels with wings and the

31 cm. tall, with sacred winged faces
and the Holy Crucifix;

archbishop Roano; a thinly wrought silver

alia such as a white silk bishop's mitre;
with yellow and violet linings and edges
to XVI Century;

ed silk with ornamented silk drawings;
gold linings; etc..

in parchment form of the XVII century;
ed is a binding of a Roman Pontifical

the TREASURES which once again only recently
have been exhibited for the visitors, formerly consisted of a richer
and vaster collection of precious samples of immense artistic value.
Now, however, they consist of fewer objects.

There are to be seen: fine gold and silverware, sacred vestments, old
enriched Gospels, bindings in silver, etc.

Reliquaries are precious indeed:

The one of the Sacred Thorn, which however is not that mentioned in
Western manuscript sources, because, unto this day, it appears in the
Baroque style character;

that of Philip the Third, King of France, the son of Louis the Ninth,
who deceased in 1270 in Tunis during the Crusade. This reliquary was
presented by the above named King in memory of the burial honors
rendered to his Father;

There are still others of the ^{15th} ~~XVI~~ Century; though they appear with
retarded Gothic characteristics. These are the works of masters Andrea
De Peri and of Andrea Gili.

Others still, such as the "Manna in the Desert" and "Adam's Land"
and "with the Hair of the Blessed Virgin Mary" deserve to be recalled.

Worthy of mention also: a copper box with sun rays like cover,
studied with enamels representing flying Angels with wings and the
"Lamb of God";

the Pyx with hexagonal basis, 31 cm. tall, with sacred winged faces
among whom the Blessed Virgin's and the Holy Crucifix;

a Pastoral which belonged to Archbishop Roano; a thinly wrought silver
vessel of Baroque character.

Other sacred church paraphernalia, such as a white silk bishop's Mitre;
white brocade tunic ornamented with yellow and violet linings and edges
which dates back to the end of the XVI Century;

a mass-piñeta in granadine red silk with ornamented gilt drawings;
a silk embroidered apron with gold linings; etc..

Among the Codes: a Breviary in parchment form of the XVII century;

Richly decked and precious indeed is a binding of a Roman Pontifical
dated in Rome in the year 1545.

August 19

1 R E S

To Baida and to Boccadifalco.

You may hop on Autobus N° 25 at Piazza Bologni. Two or three hours are sufficient to visit and return from Baida. You follow the same road that leads to the Capucines and that takes you to the Airport; a little way further and you reach the suburb of Boccadifalco, one of the several little hamlets dotting the superb Golden Shell of Palermo: rustic low house buildings, one flat high at the most, externally whitewashed in red or blue.

Once you get into Piazza Turrisi at Boccadifalco, there where the town Clock Tower stands, turn to the right and follow Via Belvedere. "Belvedere" or Belview is the same thing and requires no explanation in meaning, for following it as far as the Baida Convent of the Capucines, you will enjoy one among the grandest views of the "Conca d'Oro".

You will find in the exquisite courtesy of the reverend Prior o.f.m. a warm expression of hospitality in your request for visiting the Convent. The big building was founded by Manfred Chiaramonte in the year 1388 and it preserves a great work of art attributed to the great sculptor, master Antonello Gagini.

To San Martino delle Scale and to the Castellaccio.

In the midst of a pine grove, partly devastated by the war, on a shell like, green, gradual sloping ground, at about ten miles distance from Palermo and 548 meters above sea level, there rises the Monastery of Saint Martin, whose origin goes back as far as the sixth century.

You can get there either by the road to Boccadifalco and from Monreale.

"San Martino delle Scale" is the preferred mountain outing village where family and club parties and merry people set out on their Sunday picnic or holiday outing.

It has been rebuilt and restored in 1546 by B. Angelo Senisio. In 1770, architect V. Marvuglia enlarged the Monastery. The Church which dates back to the XVI th century preserves precious works of art and masterpieces and wonderful choir wood carvings and four statues of great stone finess, a painting by Peter Novelli, others of the Borremans and another still attributed to the celebrated Zoppo di Gangi.

Francis Pontani R.
traduxit
Oct 8, 1948.

Augusta 19

At this point, should you happen to be sight-seeing and riding on a cab, you may decide to go back to the Foro Italico and take a full breath of salt water air and a full view of the Gulf, then following the coast wise road proceed eastward. At the very start you meet a little fishing boat haven: Saint Erasmus; next to it a small railroad station where passengers are delighted with coal smoke and tar odors. The narrow gauge railway tracks follow the sea coast and border the national highway. This city quarter is known as Via Messina Marine and offers on the left a splendid sea panorama and on both sides an endless picturesque sequence of taverns and restaurants, pubs and bars, ice cream counters and soft drinks kiosks and fried fish and fried potatoes shacks. In this vicinity is Rognolo where the popular bathing establishments and dancing restaurants are situated: "yours for the asking" either a la carte or on Menu! Going further on you reach Sperone and Acqua de Corsari or the Corsairs Waters are so called because there on tufaceous sea rock stands solemn and severe an ancient Watch Tower erected for the defense against barbaric invaders. Under the tower, a small gulf whose ever turbulent waters wash a red sand bank but the waters are claimed to be maraculous and health restoring and thus they have been named after Santa Rita, the saint invoked in all impossible situations.

This is the limit of our city limits ride and you may now shout to your coachman: "Cocchiere, ritorniamo a casa!"

Your return trip will prove to be as interesting as when you set out and probably ever more interesting as no doubt you will meet hundreds more picturesque corners and inimitable scenery of sailing boats, resting boats and fishermen and nets, dining tables in the open inviting you to dine outdoors!

Francis Pontani R.
traduxit
Oct 8, 1940

Car. Roselli
Via Maurilio, 4

the PITRE Museum : the quarters next to the Chinese House
ing which formerly were occupied by the serfdom of the Bourbons,
re occupied for the Ethnographic Museum founded by the great
ian demo-psychologist Joseph Pitre, actually directed by Prof. but
Chiara. In about fifty rooms built around an open air flower
on which there stands a modest monument in honor of the founder,
t and interesting collection of material had been diligently
red and may be proclaimed as the documentary of the traditions
e Sicilian People. The original portion of it had been assembled
tre himself with extraordinary fondness but modest means.
may proudly be stated that this folkloristic treasures make one
e most celebrated home loving museum in Europe and probably in
world.

omelife and the inborn artistic sense of the Sicilian People
admirably shown and set before the gaze of curiosity craving
tors. There, on the plot grounds, a rustic natural size kitchen
reproduced as genuine as the originals. In the interior of the
ous rooms, there may be found innumerable utensils and tools
works and objects which characterize the typical home loving
of the Sicilian People or labor activities of the Sicilians,
as, and particularly, all that material that deals or refers
griculture, fishing, hunting, grazing or pastoral and animal
ing, husbandry and economy, home industries, spinning, looms,
iles, crafts all; particularly are to be admired the male and
le costumes richly adorned of the various regions and particu-
y those of Piana dei Greci, vestments and clothing and sacred
ments connected with religious and monastic life and last but
least, a group of curios connected with witchcraft, such as
ets, evil or devil's masks, enchantment figures or practices
meddle with superstition. But the creative grandeur, even in
ingenuity, of the Sicilian People is in those sections where
manufactures and wares and varied products are arranged ela-
ately and presented in vision to public admiration.

Just take a look at the shepherds made famous by their creator,
ter Francesco Matera; some of them seem to possess extraordinary
er of life-likeness.

Inestimably interesting for foreigners is the documentation
feasts and holydays and holidays and of the typical Sicilian
ws, among which the world-famed Teatro dei Pupi or Puppets Show.

Then, the tourist shall not overlook to expressly visit the
nown Sicilian Cart, section, admired especially because of their
lticolored and vividly pictured pannels on which is historied
e chivalrous epoch of the Paladins of France and the Crusades
d of the lives of popularly esteemed Saints: the most tenacious
story of the Sicilian People.

The Ethnographic Museum of Palermo is open to visitors
ery day and the custodian may be found there at any convenient
me.

Francis Pontani R.
traduxit
Oct 8 '48.

To : Mondello - Sferracavallo.

It is advisable to leave the "FAVORITA Park" by the Giusino Gate, following the Viale d'Ercole. Immediately thereafter, you meet a junction that discloses the wide and down-going road for Valdesi gently flowing towards the sea. On the right you look at the barren, picturesque rocks of Mount Pellegrino, while at the left you admire cozy, artistic, modern chalets & bungalows, enshrined with groping green plants and inbedded or bedecked with luscious multi-colored flowers.

So, this is the outskirts of MONDELLO, whose quarter-moon-like shore forms the most attractive Lido in Sicily and one of the most wonderful sea bathing beach and all year-round resort in the world. Mondello town-habitat is only a fishing center but Mondello Beach with its soft, tiepid sands, the smoothness of the shallow bottom, its chrystalline, limpid waters, its never-ending-terse horizon, its balmy and pleasantly scented air, has all qualifying elements that insure an everlasting fascination to this enchanting sea spot, ~~where an amphitheater created by Nature, where in its indigo colored gulf two mountain sided crests reflect their shades and where men craving for health, rest and comfort have nothing overlooked that a fugaceous visit or a prolonged stay may render delightful the trip and happy the sojourning there.~~

From Mondello, following the Viale Galatea, you get into Artanna, a small country village surrounded by lemon groves and orchards; then through a typical country, level and winding road, flanked by walled fences, you reach Tommaso "atale".

From here to Sferracavallo is a question of a short distance and few minutes ride on autobus. It is a small suburb at the foot of Monte Gallo, a typical fishing center perched on the sea shore rocks of a sinuous haven, around which many villas stand. It is also a summer resort and owns a narrow sandy beach well frequented by the middle class Palermitan who besides a bath wishes to enjoy a wonderful sunset into the far distant horizon. The town is crossed by the Palermo - Trapani national highway and the next town you meet is Isola delle Femine.

Francis Pontani R.
traduxit oct 9 48

o Santa Maria di Gesù :

Cassa di Risparmio, ~~just back of the Bank of Sicily~~
~~Building~~, you take autobus N° 20 that goes to Chiavelli
I take you directly to Santa Maria di Gesù.

On your way back, you may fraction your return trip and visit
~~the old Castle of Favara or Maredolce passing by the nearby Church~~
old Castle of Favara or Maredolce passing by the nearby Church
Saint Cirò and then procede for the old Church of San Giovanni
Lebbrosi.

The Church & Convent of Santa Maria di Gesù is situated just
the foot slopes of Mount Grifone. Its edifice dates back to
the xvth century and is very picturesque; a little cemetery is
annexed to it and it impresses the visitor as a restful and de-
lightful haven of shade and green. In this resting place, far from
the madding crowd of a modern, busy City, a little monument marks
the tomb of Luigi Mercantini, a poet and the author of Garibaldi's
Hymn. Adjacent to the Church there is a little Cloister with
pilastrellis of very original form and it is suggestive indeed.
From the Convent cells windows and from the Belvedere you
enjoy an unforgettable and delightful v ista of the City of
Palermo.

Before returning to your Hotel quarters, it is suggested
that you do not omit to visit the not far distant old Norman
Church of Santo Spirito or of the Vespers, famous in History as
recalls the first fight between Sicilians and French .
For it was at Vesper time, on Easter Tuesday of the year 1282,
in front of this venerable Church, a Sicilian bride was offended
by an Anjoine soldier who had dared to lay his lusty hands on
her breast. A bloody struggle ensued and spread as an open re-
bellion that determined the ousting of the French from the Island,
as Dante reminds with his immortal verses in the 8th Canto of
Paradise " : The bad rulers led Palermo to shout out loud: Let
them die, do give death to them ! "

Francis Pontani R
traduxit 10 ott 48

a capo 1

your return trip, a little way before getting to the
the section, it is suggested that you pay a visit to Villa
Monte entering it by the secondary gate entrance. In conclu-
your enjoyment with art and nature, secure your exit through
main entrance which leads directly apposite the Villa Igea
Hotel. The visitor now stands on a little promontory with
Pellegrino on one side and Palermo & its Gulf on the other.
Upon going by Via Lecerf you get to the Arenella suburb,
hometown of the renowned chemical manufacturing concern
ing the same name. Still continuing your way you pass by the
mental cemetery of the Rotoli and soon thereafter you get
the little rustic hamlet of the Vergine Maria. For those who
delight in hiking and mountain climbing, there are in this
neighborhood, on the slopes and under the peaks of the East side
Mount Pellegrino wonderful grottos such as the Addaura and
Grotta Perciata still to be explored within the interminable
walls of the massive rock, rich in prehistoric findings of bones,
primitive man's tools, marvelous specimens of stalactites and
lagmites. In this section there is the so called Scaletta del-
Perciata or Stairway, a difficult vertical climb that alpinists
should dare to superate.

Hence, at few miles distance from the world renown Villa Igea
and Hotel, the tourist is offered a varied form of enjoyment
sports and excursions and of natural research study of minerals
prehistoric life.

For those that like game hunting and pigeon shooting, happy
hours may be spent at the new Tiro a Volo Stand.
Those who are generous and charitable may visit the Colonia
Trina, a beneficent Institution founded with American Relief
funds that rehabilitates street urchins and "Shoe shiners" and
our personal account cheque bequest will be most welcome!

Here we are, again at Mondello and so we have completed the
circuit trip around Monte Pellegrino.

Francis Pontani R
- traduxit
oct 8 48

o: Isola delle Femine - Carini etc.

Having left behind the little gulf at Sferracavallo, upon reaching swimming elbow of the road on the hill, you have the vision of a ~~nterialand~~ ~~ashif~~ stretching out from the sea coast: Isola di Fuori or Isola delle Femine. While it is uninhabited it is picturesque. On the coast line, apposite it, there is the town, in the midst of orchards and gardens, bearing the same name, whose people for the most part are fishermen. A little further on, there is a nice sandy beach and is being slowly a summer bathing resort.

Capaci is a contry town about 27 kilometers distant from Palermo; produces sumac, almonds, manna and mannite; on its right departs the road for Carini. It is worth while to get to Carini, ancient Hyckara, situated on a veranda like summit that recalls revolutionary episodes of 1860; it is rich in spring waters and fruits and famous as a lemon producing center. At the entrance of the town, there is an old Castle founded by the feudal and noble Chiaramonte Household but actually owned by a French princess. It is now spoiled of any ornaments and the courtyard is occupied by humble peasant or artisan families. From its tower, a splendid view may be had of the sea and the surrounding territory. Everywhere is sunshine and peace. The place was the scene of the tragic story of Baroness of Carini: she loved against her father's will a young patrician and one night she and her lover were surprised by a severe parent and murdered in an attempt to save her sweetheart. A popular legend narrates that after she was struck to death she lingered about the halls and on leaving on the walls the impressions of her blood stained hands, her spirit now haunts the room. This story in its development and epilog stirred the fancy of poets and demopsychologists and the episode has been eternized in opera music and poetry.

Returning from Carini to the main highway, you proceed for Terrasini, which is a characteristic village with some oriental element and has a nice little fishing boat haven and a smooth sandy beach which make it a pleasant summer resort. A junction road only a couple kilometers distant, takes you to the Zucco, the estate of the Duke d'Aumale actually owned by the Prince of Gangi, a renown wine producing center.

Partinico is a large town, 52 kms. distant from Palermo and it fares extensively with the wine and olive oil trade. A few miles ahead, you meet an uninhabited hamlet - Valguarnera Ragusa, deserted many years ago by famine and the Bourbon tyranny. Then, continuing your ride on undulating terrain and next on down hill and up hill, you reach Alcamo, only 72 kms. distant from Palermo. It is a large rural city. It has a glorious ancient history, founded by the Arab Al-Kamouk under a stronghold rock. It is the native town of one Ciullo d'Alcamo, a Sicilian Poet head of a famous School with the Court of Frederick II, in the XIII th century. His house building is still standing though restored. In 1860 it participated of the Revolution and on the morrow of the famous Calatafimi battle it gave a solemn reception to Garibaldi and his 1000 men. A visit to the Cathedral will prove interesting: it has a medioeval belfry tower and in the Church are preserved frescoes of the Flemish painter William Borremans and a famed sculpture by Antonello Gagini in the Privileged Chapel.

Going ahead on the Alcamo-Calatafimi Road, at the Gaggera road-post marked with Km. 86, there is a junction and the road to the right leads to Segesta, it is 3.3 kms. long, it was built 22 years ago, a reinforced cement bridge on the stream takes you to a flat footground just below the Temple: Here is Segesta! Mr. René Bazin, an Academician of France, visited Segesta half a century ago starting from the Zucco where he had been feted there and undertook the trip on foot, in company with friends of his and writes as follows:

we walk one after the other and lay our feet on withered grass
race a path, wrapped by a strange heavy air vapors in the untold
ss of the dark evening. We are plunged in this dense vegetation
hides the soil up to our waists. No horizon before us except the
distance ahead of us, towards sunset, where the mountain tops
appear clear against the sky. And nothing breaks this silence,
even the chirping of a bird or the barking of a dog nor the rolling
s of a cart which might prove like comforting words and recall the
sant traffic over country roads in France ! "

Now is the time to go up to the Temple. Few steps more and the posi-
allows you to admire it in all its grandeur of solitude. Around
the immense stillness of the fields, real peace for men and things.
The temple is a marvellous and imposing example of Doric Style, it raises
impossible 16 columns, 9,36 m. high including the capitol and 1,95 m.
meter. The front has six columns. When inside, a better view may be
the robustness of the columns; they are not chiselled and with
main methopes, their massiveness recall works of giants. Each column
armed with the superposition of 10 or 12 pieces. It is not with-
mmotion to learn that this very ancient city dates back to the
century before the coming of Christ, and that the construction of
Temple was interrupted in the year 409 B.C., when the Carthaginians
it and dispersed any footprints of Greek Civilization.

visited
about 20 years ago, Gabriel Faure, these famous places and the remi-
nce of these far distant origins suggested to him to write a vivid
of description, the history of the past and the actual which meet
ustify mutually. He says: "Without doubt, Segesta is my strongest
ession....." *insin 6.6*

Besides the Temple, on going up a foot path leading to Mt. Barbaro
is the Theatre in the heart of the remains of the ages old Greek
. There is about 30 minutes walk; the effort of going up hill is
ensated by the splendid panoramic view. On concluding the excursion
and on returning to Palermo, you cannot fail to approve René Bazin's
ession that the spirit at the moment of admiration is raptured in
souvenir of little things and details. In effect it is so: there
moments in our life when in reviewing scenes and things and people,
virtue of their extraordinary features, our memory recalls all and
minute detail and even the most insignificant wont lapse.

Bazin, therefore, was right in writing this pleasant and yet formi-
le page; it plucks the secret of what is immortal and that which
ears to be feeble and fugitive and yet it is not.

! In these very moments of admiration, the soul is raptured
the very little things. And these have a sense and the soul is
oved by what they mean or say. I remember there was a star which
appeared as if placed just above the prospect. It was a blue trembling
tar like two eyes I used to know. I began to walk attracted by it
as well as by the Temple and since I was compelled to follow an unle-
velled soil, at times it appeared above the columns and at times in
the intervals that separate them as if floating in between them.
When I reached the lower marble steps, it had disappeared. Three birds
s winged out across the peristyle structure and without beating their
wings and noiselessly, flew out into the darkness. Then, wandering in
the midst of the tall grass which grow inside of the ruins and that
the wind only sow or reap, stunned by these enormous constructions
that suddenly became grey-dark, I was assailed by the sentimental
spirit of the hour, the chilly temperature and by the depressing sense
of solitude right there where we were. "

Prof. Francis Pontani R,
traduxit Oct. 31, 1948

Fra

There, below, just under your eyes, there is Solanto, a tuna-
center; once it was the summer residence of the royal Bourbons
village spot is Porticello, a fishing center. There you
trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

Altofonte etc

This excursion may have its start with a visit to the Villa des Fleurs, stamped with the Fleurs des Lys of France. The Villa is actually the seat of the Presidency of the Sicilian Region ment. In order to get here, you may walk or ride from the City ti (four corners), going up Via Vittorio Emanuele as far as Porta (the New Gateway); (an itinerary already known for incomparable mental beauties which you may be offered to enjoy) you get into Piazza endenza and there, just back of the Royal Palace, at the extreme the Villa d'Orleans is located. At the junction just in front of alace, the road, Corso Pisani, departs and leads you to Parco/Altofonte.

You come across clear, fresh and sweet waters, murmuring since ery start and, in the admirable scenery, as referred by Petrarc, you our ever gazing eyes on the heavy golden mass of citrus fruits on sides of the road. At 10,7 Kms. distance from Palermo, you come into own of Altofonte; formerly it was called Parco, it being at the time rman King Roger a hunting reserve park. Passing through this village newhat a problem owing to the narrowness of its streets. Hand in that you get out of the town, you ride up hill and what a beautiful you have of Palermo and the Golden Shell; on the very top of the you see the Calvario or Mount Calvary, barren and picturesque and an ask in memory of the passage of the famous 1000 Red Shirts of Gari-. You coast an up climbing road along the desert Vallone del Fico.

one hours ride from Palermo (23 Kms. from Palermo), you get into a dei Greci or Piana degli Albanesi (725 meters a.s.l.) in the t of a fertile, wheat growing, shell like valley, dominated by the uta mountain Peaks and the Kumeta, where marble stone is quarried. is the capital settlement center of the Albanian people in Sicily. verrun by the Turks and unable to oppose further resistance after death of their national hero, George Castriota, known as Scandeborg, Albanians sought refuge in friendly land: Italy. They spread over southern peninsula finding hospitality everywhere and history records lock union with noble Sicilian Families. But particular warm reception ay had in the Island, and colonies were established in Piana, Santa stina, Contessa E., Palazzo Adriano & Mezzojuso. Their dialect/language all survives as well as their religious oriental rites (Greek Orthodox) well as their customs. It may be no boast to say that these Greek lonies met with no resistances or contrasts, so much so that they firmly lieve in the Legend of Santa Maria of Odigitria which assumes the ory that it was from the blood stained altars of Santa Maria di Odi- tria (meaning of the Safe Road) that the revelation came in the form a miraculous sign to the blood beaten faithfuls who were anxious of escaping the tortures of the Turks and seeking other shores and lands.

In 1948, there recurs the V Centenary of the coming of the Albanians to Sicily and celebrations will take place and recall the history of their plight. Studies on Albanology, folklore songs and poems, religious ankgivings, excursions, pilgrimages and other manifestations will be plemnized and the Provincial Touring Organization has arranged a varied rogram contributing in the revival of Greek/Albanian traditions.

Real living symbols of tradition are the richly ornamented costumes hat women and peasants wear on Holydays and Feasts Days and solemn occasions as Wedding, Christmas Day & Easter Sunday. Characteristic their alist belts richly shrewn with gold and silver and in front a relevant atal plate effigy reproducing the venerated Santa Maria Odigitria or saint George, their patron Saints. The Albanian town women are proud o make show and to show their costumes at the kind request of tourists or travellers.

A visit to the Greek Rite Cathedral will prove to be very intere- sting and attending the religious celebration of a wedding ceremony is a delightful and a very pleasant treat or unusual passtime.

After which, an extended excursion to the artificial lake will give you an idea how precious are these waters for generating electric power and for irrigating the immense orchards and groves of the Palermo Golden Shell Valley.

FPR traduxit.

as far as unto the Aeolian Islands and the Aetna.

There, below, just under your eyes, there is Solanto, a tuna- center; once it was the summer residence of the royal Gourbon village spot is Porticello, a fishing center. There you trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and cold wine.

at the same time and program allow it, the tourist may proceed towards the prior of the Island, continuing the ride towards Ficuzza. The road is very interesting indeed and runs under the bare mountain crests. Portella S. Agata (1445 m. o.s.l.) at 34,5 Kms. distance from Palermo is the opposite top that closes the Piana Shell Valley. For which you encounter other rocky Sierra known as Rocca Bu- (1615 m.o.s.l.) whose foot slopes are grey with centuries old trees of the "Cappelliere". Now the road gets slopes down, you pass through extensive wheat sown fields and vinelands, as far as the Lapotto (585 m.o.s.l.). Next you meet the Ficuzza River junction (515 m.o.s.l.) and 45 kilometers distance from Palermo, leaving to the left the Corleone Highway, you get into that on the left which takes to Ficuzza.

Ficuzza, very near by, is a little country hamlet built on the west side leading to the Royal Summer Palace. It was built by architect Venanzio Marvuglia, in 1803, on the orders of the Bourbon King Ferdinand the IV and it stands on a prairie and in front of a bordering forest over which Rocca Busambra overlords. Ferdinand was a chase hunter here he could find unlimited reserves for the sport he loved. Needs for fuel and the war have greatly depauperized the woods consequently land acquired for wheat raising.

This famed landscape is the meeting place for excursionists, foot hikers, alpine escalators and Sunday or week end picnic parties. Its mild climate, its health restoring air, its spring waters and the way it affords of outdoor walks and sports attract many people in summer. Oaks, elms, frassinus, chestnuts, firs, birch trees are largely represented.

On your return trip, other itinerary is suggested: e.g. way of Marineo, Misilmeri, Villabate,

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Palermo

October 31
November 1, 1948

...allows your sight to extend, with fair weather and visibility, as far as unto the Aeolian Islands and the Aetna. There, below, just under your eyes, there is Solanto, a tuna- center; once it was the summer residence of the royal Bourbon village spot is Porticello, a fishing center. There you trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and red wine.

Translation: Prof. Francis Pontani P. July 28th, 1948.

Touring Itinerary schedules in the province of Palermo.

gheria - Solunto:

An afternoon time period is sufficient to visit both places
Balleria and Solunto.

The archeological remains at Solunto actually have been reduced to a modest limit and consistency and the old renown splendor of the place in Bagheria partly has gone lost; nevertheless the trip is at all times advisable because it offers the possibility to travel through a very fertile orchard zone where citrus fruits are particularly world wide CELEBRATED.

Going by railway, you may comfortably reach at the Prd. Station Santa Flavia-Solunto. Upon leaving the city of Palermo, looking to the right, your eyes discover massive Mount Grifone (832 met. a.s.l.), one of the most suggestive corners of the Conca d'Oro = Golden Shell = borders the mountain which may be the goal of a pleasant excursion.

In Bagheria (10 miles distant from Palermo) a visit to the 17th century villas, among which the Prince of Butera's and the Prince Valguarnera's mansions will prove to be very interesting. In the 17th century, one of the lords disgusted with unbearable court life ordered the inscription over the entrance gate, sculptured in big cubic letters, which reads: "Farewell, Oh Court!". A century later a descendant of his built a "Certosa" in the neighborhood which has its notoriety from the trappist like clad personages in wax that are to be found in the monastic cells and under whose clothes and garments the same are concealed for that era.

But the artistic jewel in Bagheria is the Palagonia Villa, a strange jewel created by a strange prince, undoubtedly exhausted in and had planned the oppressive design of reproducing in drawings, paintings and sculptures uglier, more monstrous, more terrifying and more loathsome than up to the times human mind could conceive or humanity represent; a strange contrast between the beauties of the land and the horrifying characters and figures idealized. The villa, documentation of evil minded and ill fancy, has been attentively studied by illustrious scholars and even now, that it has been reduced to squalor and it holds but few pale remains of antics, it still arouses ever growing interest as demonstrated by the recent publication of ...'s book, which also contains beautiful photo reproductions. Wolfe Goethe, who had visited the weird villa in April=1787, carried with him a neverending remembrance.

Once you had strolled around the main streets in Bagheria, it could then be convenient to keep on walking as far as getting into the "Red House" of the custodian of the "Solunto Antiquities". It is pleasant, few minutes walk which may serve the purpose of getting rid of the recollection of the Palagonia monsters.

You can do without the assistance of a guide in visiting the ruins of the old Punician city. The climb on the rock where the scattered ruins are set, owing to its steepness, is not excessively easy. Very soon you will come across with a stone-block road-bed which gave access to the City. It is well to calculate one hour's time up hill and back in order to reach the hill top without fatigue or getting tired.

All objects found or uncovered at Solunto are now deposited for the greater part at the National Museum at Palermo. In the old city there remain street pavement tracts, the remnants of a Gymnasium consisting of six doric undulated columns and capitals and friezes and mosaic-like ornamented pavements scattered here and there.

There is one thing that Father Time will never be able to cancel or destroy: that's the immense, superb, incomparable grand view that allows your sight to extend, with fair weather and visibility, as far as unto the Aeolian Islands and the Aetna.

There, below, just under your eyes, there is Solanto, a tuna-
center; once it was the summer residence of the royal family.
The best village spot is Porticello, a fishing center. There you
can enjoy a trip with a fine fresh fried fish dinner and good wine.

translation: Prof. Francis Pontani R. July 23, 1941. 2

Termini - Cefalù - Gibilmanna.

Termini Imerese may be reached from Palermo (30 miles distant) either by the national coastwise, comfortable, highly panoramic highway that leads unto Messina or by railway.

Crossing through Bagheria, next you meet small seaside villages like Santa Flavia, Solunto, Casteldaccia, Altavilla Milici, San Nicholas, Trabia and lastly, passing over the Saint Leonard stream, you get into Termini Imerese, well known in History for the famous Battle of Himera and its thermal, health restoring warm spring, radio active waters in which Hercules bathed.

Eliseus Reclus so recalls the ancient myth:.....

Indeed, this city deserves a greater and more intensive touring preference. For besides the precious virtues of its waters, it possesses in its nearby territory the characteristic beauty of Mount San Calogero whose pinnacle crests resemble a torn down crater mouth and whose Cathedral, built in the 17th century and dedicated to Saint Nicholas of Bari, is located on a magnificent Belvedere, one of the most attractive in Sicily.

A visit to the Civic Museum is worth while enjoying for it stores Roman and Greek inscriptions as well as Arabian tablets, Himera celebrated pottery and vases, mosaic like pavements, inestimable tapestries of the 15th century, paintings of renown by native artists, miniatures and a very small invaluable Byzantine Tryptic.

Upon leaving Termini Imerese, soon you come to Giunatori, a railway junction for Meszi a to the left and for Agrigento and Catania to the right. In this now fruit orchards spot stood the mighty Himera, actually consisting in a restricted rectangle of ruined massive tufo blocks to symbolize the great doric temple that ~~was~~ dated at about five centuries before the coming of Christ.

In this City, Stasicore, the poet, has his birth.

It was in these coastal lowlands of the open blue bright sea, unsurpassed for matchless celestial colors and unforgettable grand pictorial twilight and ~~inimitable~~ ^{inimitable} Sicilian sunsets, that the Carthageneans suffered the most grave defeat by Geron, the tyrant of Syracuse. In the year 409, they however avenged themselves by raising to the ground the city.

What, then, are the proper authorities of Termini waiting for to take full acknowledgment of such incomparable wealth in order to rebuild and sistematize the thermal baths ? "

Eliseus Reclus.

Here, according to the legend, Hercules, the heavenly messenger, made a stop. Being tired of having chased and followed the bulls of the Sun, he came here to invoke the Nymphs at the spring that they soothe his fatigued muscles. Indeed, he came out rejuvenated !

It is clear, then, that when the physicians and business men of Termini Imerese will make up their mind to boast to the four corners of the Earth publicity and advertisements for their salubrious spring waters, they can proudly recall their history of ancient gone by epochs !

Among the hot springs resorts that blow their trumpets of fame with the names of great personages of renown who visited them, is there even one which like Termini may glorify itself of having restored health and vigor to the muscles of the son of Jove and to have been sung and made famous by the harp of Pindarus ?

And it is well to keep in mind that for three thousand years the Springs of Hercules have not come less or rendered less in their health restoring virtues !

What, then, are the proper authorities of Termini waiting for to take full acknowledgment of such incomparable wealth in order to rebuild and sistematize the thermal baths ? "

Eliseus Reclus.