



PALERMO

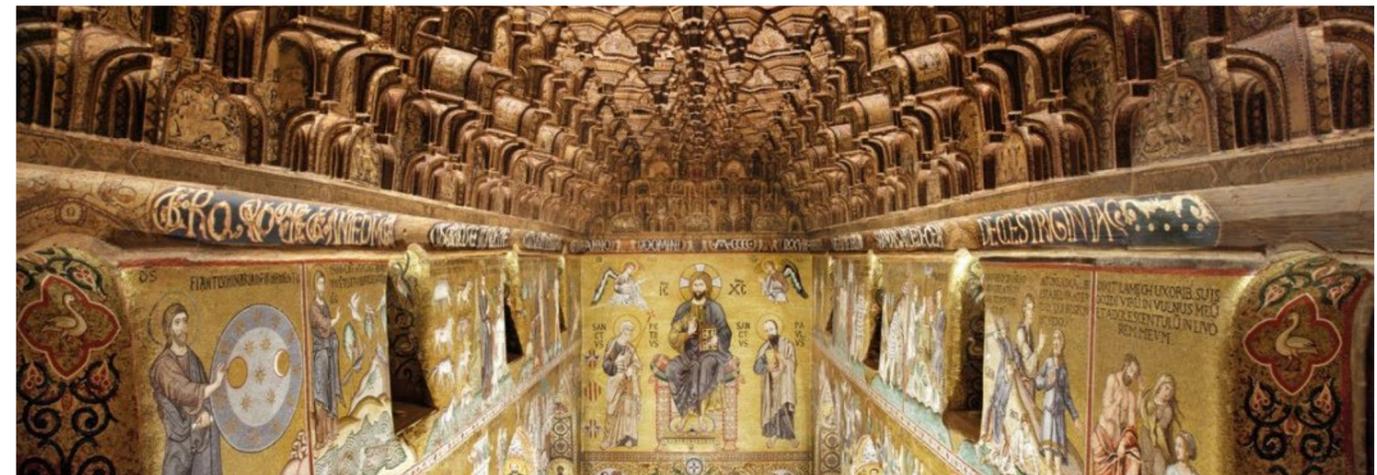
Teatro Massimo

Biggest theatre in Italy and the most important in the city. Can be visited from inside.



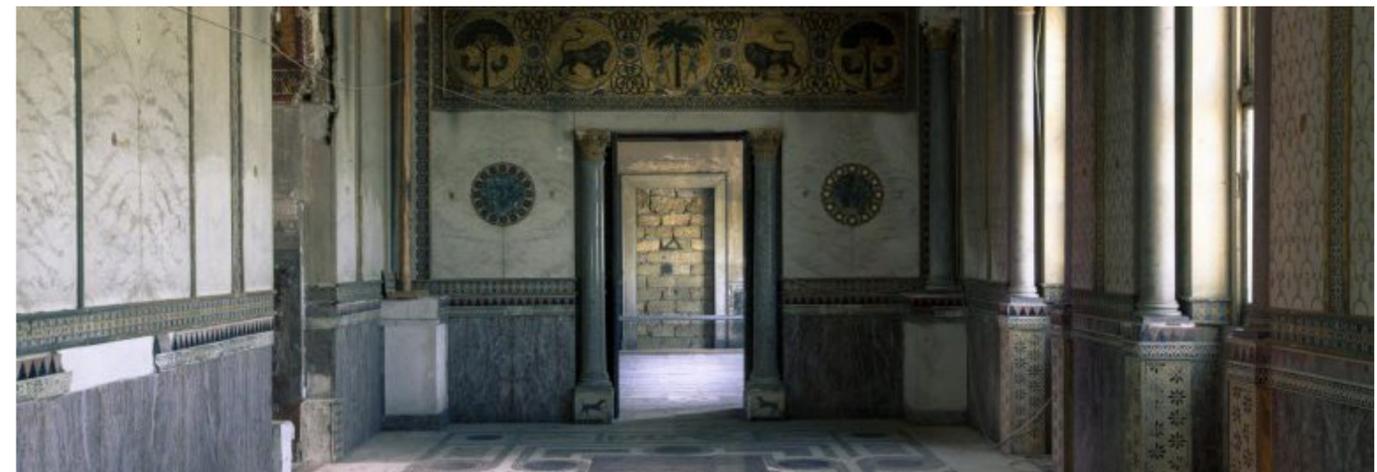
Palazzo dei normanni

The royal palace of the city and one of the most important sites for Arab-Norman architecture. The gem of the structure is the private chapel.



Palazzo Forcella de Seta

Palazzo Forcella De Seta is one of the most significant examples of nineteenth century eclectic architecture in Palermo.



Charleston

Liberty restaurant on the coast; it used to be the bathing facility of the city. It can be seen from the inside



Zisa Castle

Built during the Norman domination in Sicily important for water and ventilation technologies in the building



Arab markets Capo or Ballaro or Vucciria

Examples left of the Arab cultural domination in Sicily



Politeama theatre

The Politeama Theatre was built in 1867 by Galland construction as an important example of neoclassical architecture.



Lo Spasimo

A church in the Khalsa area (arabic); its peculiarity is that the roof was never completed and so now it's a very suggestive no-roof event hall



Casa Professa

A church in the city, most opulent and important example of Sicilian baroque



Oratorio di Santa Cita

An example of the stucco of Serpotta one of the most famous sculptor of the of city who invented a very special techniques for stuccos.



Palazzo Butera

A noble palace, it is the only palace of the city which is not facing the mountain but the sea, run by a very controversial and political family at the time. Today is an art gallery in collaboration with the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge showing examples of Sicilian art or foreign art inspired by the Island



Cathedral & roof

A feast of geometric patterns, ziggurat crenellations, majolica cupolas and blind arches, Palermo's cathedral has suffered aesthetically from multiple reworkings over the centuries, but remains a prime example of Sicily's unique Arab-Norman architectural style. The interior, while impressive in scale, is essentially a marble shell whose most interesting features are the royal Norman tombs (to the left as you enter), the treasury (home to Constance of Aragon's gem-encrusted 13th-century crown) and the panoramic views from the roof.



Church of the Martorana or Maria dell'Ammiraglio

The Church of Saint Mary of the Admiral, or “La Martorana” in the Aragonese period it was ceded (1438) to the Benedictine Nuns of the Monastery by King Alfonso “the Magnanimous”. [The nuns were famous for the preparation of marzipan fruit, called “frutta di martorana”].



Church of San Cataldo

Next to La Martorana is The Church of San Cataldo (Chiesa di San Cataldo), an example of the wonderful Arabian-Norman architecture. San Cataldo is one of the sites in Palermo inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. After 1787 the church served as a post office, and later it was restored (in 1885). Its outside is more spectacular than the very minimalistic inside



Pretoria Fountain

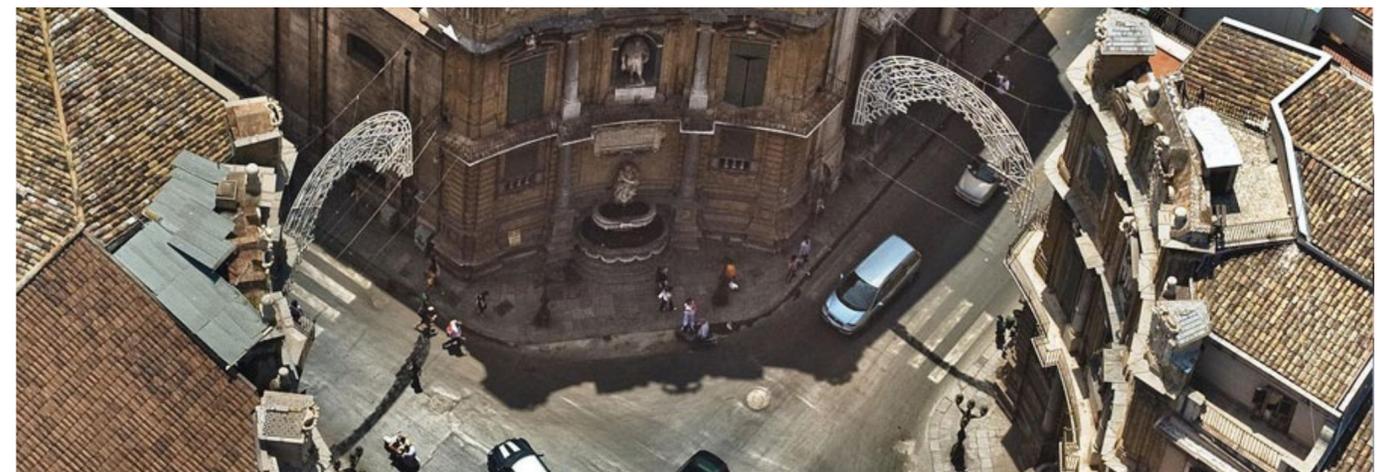
The Pretoria Fountain, sculpted by Francesco Camilliani, arrived in Sicily's capital in 1574, after having enhanced a beautiful garden in Florence for a few years: it was transported to the island divided into pieces – 644 of them to be exact – and was put back together in its current location. Palermo's Senate had purchased it from the original owner, who needed to solve his financial problems and pay his debts.

The people of Palermo looked at those half-dressed statues and identified them with the corrupt officials in their city hall... but in reality they were meant to represent mythological figures such as the gods on Mount Olympus, and Florence's rivers



Quattro canti, the central square of the city

A square stands at the intersection of two of the most prominent streets in Palermo, Via Maqueda, and Via Vittorio Emanuele. This baroque square formed in an octagon is known officially as Villena Square to honour the Spanish Viceroy who commissioned this construction in 1609.



Foro Italico

The Foro Italico is a lawn along the seafront of Palermo, Sicily, Italy.

In 1582 Vice-King Marco Antonio Colonna created a walking path in this part of the coast, that became a favourite destination for the leisure of the upper classes of the city in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Villa Giulia

Villa Giulia is the oldest public park in Palermo; opened on June 11th, 1778 it was actually the first public park in Sicily. The park has a form of the perfect square with highly symmetrical design consisting of four main alleys intersecting at 45 degrees, four diagonal alleys and the circular open space in the centre.

There is a little area dotted with several marble statues. The most notable is the “Genius of Palermo” (Il Genio) – a mysterious deified personage with roots most likely dating back to the times of Punic wars waged by Scipio “Africanus” against Hannibal. It’s a statue of an old crowned man, sitting on a rock dominating the little fountain. This is the protective deity of the Sicilian city. A male counterpart of Santa Rosalia, he is simply known as Genio di Palermo – the Genius of Palermo.

Botanic Gardens

The Botanical Garden of Palermo is among the top Italian academic institutions. It is a centre of scientific research deeply involved in the knowledge and conservation of the environment.

As an open-air museum, this botanical garden contains living collections of plants and provides the best growing conditions that many different types require. The Botanical Garden is important for the vast number and variety of different species. The favourable climate of Palermo reproduces the natural habitat of Mediterranean, tropical and subtropical plants, as well as by numerous specimens of exotic plants.

Train Station Centrale

Built in 1885, Palermo Centrale is one of the oldest Italian stations still in use. Its monumental front is typical of the eclectic architectural style popular in Palermo towards the end of the 19th century, with classical and renaissance elements reworked in the interior decoration, in the wrought ironwork, in the cut stones from Bagheria and Cinisi and in the furnishings of the salons and waiting rooms.



Palazzina Cinese

The Casina – or Palazzina – Cinese (literally, the “little Chinese house”) was built in Palermo at the end of the 18th century, and represents a small yet striking emblem of the aesthetic taste that was popular in that period in Italy and Europe in general.

A Chinese-inspired exoticism had already flourished during the previous century, in the wake of the growing interest for anything “foreign”. It had become a cultural phenomenon influencing painting and literature, as well as architecture.



Villa Zito

Museum of Sicilian artists and Sicilian inspired art.



Capogallo

Sea area and protected natural reserve. Famous for trekking, natural landscape and a swimming spot. Only one entrance through a private gate for a small price per person.



Liberty villas on the sea side



Mondello beach

Main sandy coastal area of the city; Mondello is a village itself with a vibrant centre which offers restaurants and bars beyond an amazing beach



Palazzo Riso

The historic home of Palazzo Belmonte Riso, in the heart of the historic centre of Palermo, built in the late eighteenth century by the Princes Ventimiglia di Belmonte, is an interesting example of a private noble residence that combines late Baroque magnificence with neoclassical rigour.

After years of neglect and degradation, in 1986 it was bought by the Sicilian Region, which carried out restoration work in the 1990s, returning a monument to the city and creating a new exhibition space, home to Riso, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Sicily since 2005



Camera delle Meraviglie

The Chamber of Wonders of Palermo is a chamber of wonders that is part of an apartment on the Via Porta di Castro in the Albergheria district , near the Ballarò market and in the area of the ancient Kemonia river bed .

His discovery dates back to 2003 , when in a room in the apartment of the spouses Giuseppe Cadili and Valeria Giarrusso, part of a decoration with Arab motifs was accidentally unearthed. During the restoration work, calligraphic inscriptions of gold and silver on a blue background also appeared , hidden under four layers of lime and paint. The absolute singularity of the room aroused an enormous international echo, finding considerable interest among university professors, scholars, art experts and Islamists from all over the world.



Liberty Tobacco Shops

The city is pointed with small tobacco shops in liberty style design by Ernesto Basile, mainly in near Massimo and Politeama theatre._



Ficus Tree

Tucked away in the Piazza Marina is Palermo's oldest tree, and probably the oldest in Europe, a Banyan fig tree, more than 150 years old. It is quite a sight with aerial roots coming from all sides, making it difficult to distinguish the main trunk. In the summer it provides a nice shady respite from the scorching sun.



GAM

The Modern Art Gallery Sant'Anna (Italian: Galleria d'Arte Moderna Sant'Anna) is a modern art museum in Palermo. It is located in a complex consisting of the former Franciscan convent of the Church of Sant'Anna la Misericordia and the adjacent Palazzo Bonet, in the quarter of the Kalsa, inside the historic centre of the city.

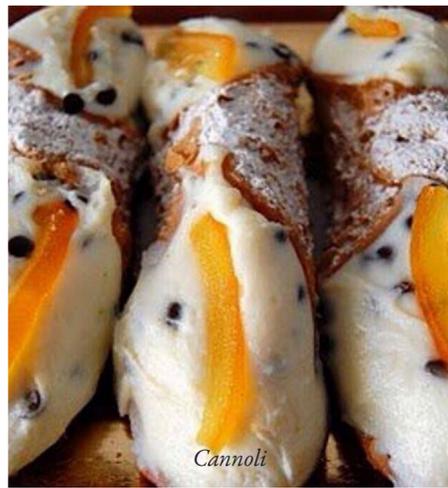




Arancine



Brioche with gelato



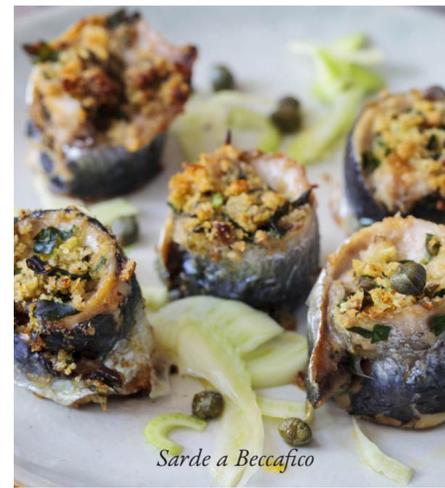
Cannoli



Crocchette di Patate



Pane Ca Meusa (con la milza)



Sarde a Beccafico



Pane e panelli



Granita



Sfinci di San Giuseppe



Caponata



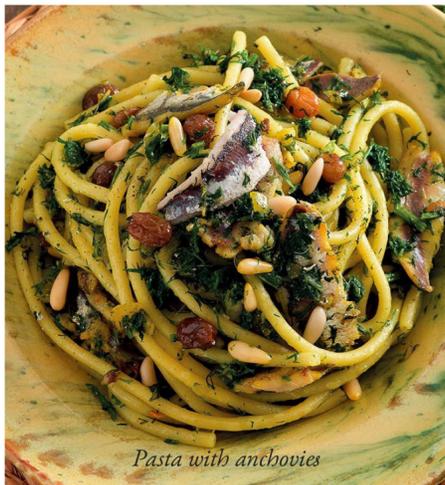
Cubaita



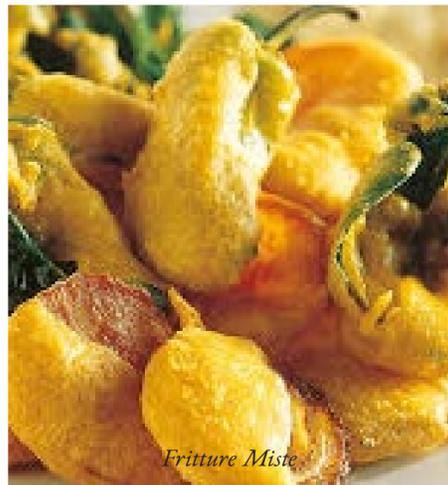
Anelletti/Pasta al forno



Involtini



Pasta with anchovies



Fritture Miste



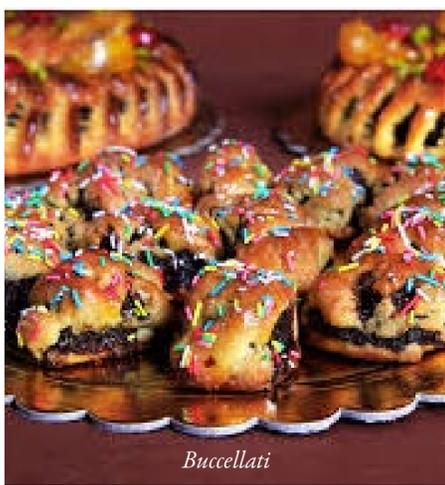
Rosticceria



Mincio Mangiare



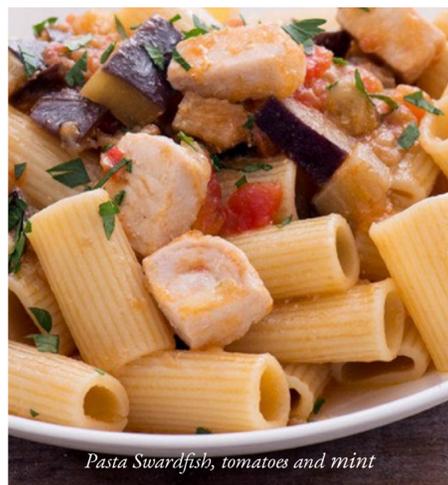
Pasta with Urchins



Buccellati



Sfincione



Pasta Swardfish, tomatoes and mint



Fruita Martorana



Parfait di Mandorle



Aubergine Parmigiana

Restaurants

1) Osteria Mercede (reccomended for fish dishes)

Via Pignatelli Aragona, 52, Palermo
+39 091 332243

2) Quattro Mani

Via Francesco Riso 3, Palermo
+39 091 616 5046

3) Quattroventi Confort Food

Via Enrico Albanese, 30 Palermo
+39 091 625 9187

4) Le Angeliche

Vicolo Abbadia, 10, Palermo (inside Capo Market)
+39 091 615 7095

5) U Babbio Made in Sicily

Via Principe di Scordia, 104, Palermo
+39 091 274 2061

6) Sapori di Mare

Via Re Federico 8, Palermo
+39 091 982 1458

7) Rosso di Sera (reccomended for fish dishes)

Piazza Marina a Sferracavallo, 6/7, Sferracavallo, Palermo
+39 331 620 4026

8) Ciccio in Pentola

Via Dello Spasimo 44, Palermo
+39 091 610 1215

Pizza

1) Mounir Pizzeria e Kebab

Via Giovanni da Procida 19 | traversa via Roma, Palermo,
+39 091 773 0005

2) Villa Costanza Ristorante e Pizzeria (sotto Monte Pellegrino)

Via Pietro Bonanno, 42 Palermo
+39 091 547027

3) LeDop

Via Emanuele Notarbartolo 5/A Palermo
+39 091 625 2844

4) Archestrato di Gela (Accanto gelateria Signor di Carbognano)

Via Notarbartolo 2/F Palermo
+39 091 625 8983

5) Sikulo

Piazza Diodoro Siculo 2 Palermo
+39 091 342236

6) Frida

Piazza Sant’Onofrio, 37-38 Palermo
+39 393 333 8092

7) La Braciera Villa Lampedusa

Via dei Quartieri, 104 – Palermo
+39 091 6881915

8) Ciccio Passami L’Olio

Via Castrofilippo n. 4 Palermo
+39 338 909 5598

Gelato stores

1) Il Signor di Carbognano

Via Notarbartolo 2/C Palermo

2) Brioscià

Via Mariano Stabile, 198 Palermo

3) La Gelateria

Via Bara All’Olivella, 65

4) Oriol

Piazzale Ungheria, 8

Bakeries

1) Pasticceria Cappello

Via Niccolò Garzilli, 19

2) Spinnato

Piazza Castelnuovo, 12

3) Antico Caffè Spinnato

Via Belmonte 107

4) Pasticceria Scimone

Via Imera 8

5) Pasticceria F.lli Magri

Via Isidoro Carini, 42