

Natural beauty



HOW TO GET THERE:

By car- A20 Me-Pa interchange Brolo along the SS 113 bivio per Sinagra-Ucria;

By train- Railway Station Capo D'Orlando o Brolo;

By plane - Airport of Reggio Calabria (Km 135); Airport of Palermo (Km 180), Airport of Catania (Km 120).

Where to eat

Trattoria "A barracca di nonno Rizzo" C/da Piano Campo Tel. 0941.664576;

Trattoria "La Baita" C/da Piano Campo Tel. 0941.664252;

Trattoria "La Rocca" C/da Rocca S. Marco Tel. 0941.662228;

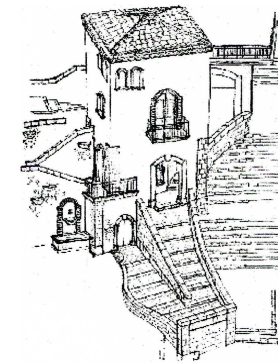
Trattoria "Trovato Sebastiano" C/da Minissale Tel. 0941.662228;

Ristorante pizzeria "Keria" Via S. A. del Prato Tel. 0941.664011.

Bar Pizzeria Ponzo Via P. Bernardino Tel. 0941.664506



**COMUNE DI UCRIA
PROVINCIA DI MESSINA**



Piazza Castello—Tel. 0941.664021

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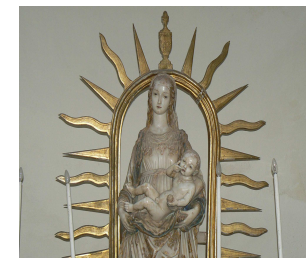
HISTORY

Ucria is a small mountain town nestled in a green valley of hazel (between 710 and 790 m above sea level) on Nebrodi, the origin of the country seems to date back to the times of the Greeks, and the name derives from the Arabic "KERIA" which means "the villa-village". The archaeological findings are evidence of the man 'in these areas since ancient times. The country is rich in water and woods, is worth visiting for a day in contact with nature on horse-back or on foot you can reach the Pineta and from there to the top of Monte Castello at an altitude of 998 meters from where you can admire the Tyrrhenian Sea north and south of the imposing summit of Mount Etna. The forest cover that covers the mountains reminds us that the country is one of the 23 municipalities that make up the "Nebrodi Park" and the bearer of those assets landscape and nature that make this park one of the largest and most beautiful d 'Europe. Ucria then recently, it has become the "Land of Museums", owns five: the Museum of teaching art and creativity of young people with valuable works of the students of Italy and the Mediterranean countries, the Museum of Art popular, contains exhibits of popular tradition, the ethnological Museum of papier-mâché masks that contains around 500, the Museum ethnohistorian Nebrodi, the oldest of the five, contains working tools of the peasant and pastoral.



CHURCHES

Mother Church From Piazza Padre Bernardino (botanical ucriese lived in 1700), go down the path R. Trucks up to the Mother Church. Dedicated to S. Peter the Apostle, was built in 1625 in Renaissance style. On the east side of the building, through a nuber of steps, leads to a short square, enclosed by an iron railing. This opens the main door that has a portal in sandstone of fine workmanship. The two sides are recessed four chapels and two magnificent stone columns topped with Corinthian capitals. On the front of the portal is engraved an emblem depicting two large crossed keys. The interior of the church has three naves, separated by eight monolithic columns complemented by a Corinthian capital. The excellent arrangement of columns allows you to admire from any position of the 11 altars of the church and their chapels. The time (12 m high) is based on Arabic style arches, supported in turn by 8 columns and 4 magnificent stone pillars carved. The main altar is made up of a carved wooden chapel in baroque style, all painted in gold, made in 1668. Note: the 4 beautiful angels arranged in a ring of a coat of arms and the majestic columns that seem to support the entire structure. The chapel was built as a massive case of the statue of the "Lord of Mercy" patron saint of the country. This small image of Ecce Homo, of Byzantine, presents behind the objects which were used for the crucifixion of Jesus



CHJESA SS ANNUNZJATA



CHJESA DEL SS. ROSARJO



MUSEUMS

A COMPARISON OF TWO WORLDS



ETHNOHISTORIAN MUSEUM

