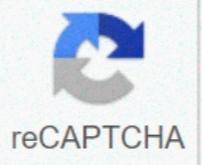




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Old town palermo

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The extravagant initiative becomes an amazing echo that reaches all over the country and internationally until it is mentioned in the New York Times and in the British newspaper "The Telegraph" Here the village, with its 7000 inhabitants, has been inundated with well 2000 requests from all over the world. The village, little by little, has regained its former splendor and in addition to renovations made directly by the municipality of Gangi, boast 108 houses reassigned, 60 at symbolic price to be reassigned and for sale 32 lots of various sizes.GangiGangi — Corso Fedele VitaleGangiGangiComune di GangiVia Salita Municipio n.290024 Gangi (PA)tel. 0921644076Download the documentation to find out how to participate in the project 1 Euro Houses (Case a 1 Euro)schede aggiornate 1.10.2016formtransferimmobileDownload the Pdf of the "Bando 2015"Download the Pdf of the "List of Available Houses"acquisizione_immobileAvviso_cessioneimmobile2013 RegioneSicilia ProvinciaPalermo Abitanti6972 Altitudine1011 metri Back to the list of Municipalities interested in the project Case a 1 Euro Comune in Sicily, ItalyBagheria Baaria (Sicilian)ComuneCittà di BagheriaFishing boats in Aspra Coat of armsLocation of Bagheria in ItalyShow map of ItalyBagheriaBagheria (Sicily)Show map of SicilyCoordinates: 38°08'05"N 13°30'E / 38.083°N 13.500°E / 38.083; 13.500Coordinates: 38°05'N 13°30'E / 38.083°N 13.500°E / 38.083; 13.500CountryItalyRegionSicilyMetropolitan cityPalermo (PA)FrazioniAspra, SicilyGovernment • MayorFilippo TripoliArea[1] • Total23 km² (11 sq mi)Elevation76 m (249 ft)Population (31 December 2020)[2] • Total153 149Demonym(s)Bagheresi (Baarioti in Sicilian)Time zoneUTC+1 (CET) • Summer (DST)UTC+2 (CEST)Postal code90011Dialing code091Patron saintSan GiuseppeSaint dayMarch 19WebsiteOfficial website Bagheria (Italian pronunciation: [ba'ge:r'i:a]; Sicilian: Baaria [ba:'ri:a]) is a town and comune in the Metropolitan City of Palermo in Sicily, Italy, located approximately 10km to the east of the city centre. Etymology According to some sources, the name Bagheria (by way of old Sicilian Baaria) originates from the Phoenician term Bayharia meaning "land that descends toward the sea." Other sources claim that it derives from the Arabic Bāb al-Geib, or "windy gateway." However, the most plausible explanation is that it derives from Arabic بَحْر bahriyah, meaning 'of the sea, marine'.[citation needed] According to "Deciphering the English Code", Joseph Aronesty, the BAGH refers to a "base or bottom". Eria is just "earth" or land, from Hebrew "eretz" and many old languages. Also "area" Latin. Bagheria therefore means what it is, a land at the bottom of mountains. History Since its founding, the town has gone by the names of Bayharia, Baharia, and Baaria. In 1658 Giuseppe Branciforti, Prince of Butera and former Viceroy of Sicily, built a large villa and established the region as the preferred location for the vacation homes of Palermo's elites. Villas like the fortified Villa San Marco (designed by Andrea Cirrincione) with angled bastions and a drawbridge soon followed. The area experienced a boom in villa building roughly coinciding with the period of Savoyard (1713-21) and Habsburg (1721-30) rule and continuing for several decades thereafter. The two most striking baroque residences, Villa Valguarnera and Villa Palagonia were designed by the architect Tommaso Napoli in 1712 and 1715 respectively. Both were completed only decades later. Napoli had been influenced by his experiences in Rome and Vienna and this is reflected in his designs. Other architects and clients like Giuseppe Mariani and the Prince of Aragona also looked to prints of Roman exemplars when constructing the Villa Aragona (now Cutò) in 1714.[3] By 1763, tastes were changing. The Villa Villarosa, supervised by the young G. V. Marvuglia, was directly modeled on more neoclassical plans published by Jean-François de Neufforge in 1760.[4] In 1769, one of the descendants of the original Prince of Butera redesigned his estate into a well-planned town, allowing him to collect rents from the inhabitants. Bagheria was a preferred stopping point for Europeans pursuing the Grand Tour in Sicily including Patrick Brydone, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, John Soane, Karl Friedrich Schinkel and many others.[5] In the 20th and 21st centuries, the Baroque and Neoclassical architecture of Bagheria was largely obscured by unregulated building. Main sights Villa Palagonia, renowned for its complex external staircase, curved façades, and marble. Designed by Tommaso Maria Napoli, it is today open to the public. Other notable building include Villa Butera, Villa Valguarnera, Villa Trabia, Villa Spedalotto, Villa San Cataldo, Villa Villarosa, Villa San Marco, Villa Filangeri, Villa Sant'Isidoro, Villa Ramacca, Villa Serradifalco, Villa Larderia, Villa Campofranco. The Museum of the painter Renato Guttuso with a permanent exhibition of his work is placed in Villa Cuto. Religion Although the official feast day of St. Joseph, the town's patron saint, is March 19, it is celebrated in Bagheria the first Sunday of August; religious celebrations are held throughout the week leading up to Sunday, when more solemn ceremonies are initiated; the following Monday evening festivities conclude with a fireworks display. Culture Bagheria was the birthplace of many well-known 20th century figures: poet Ignazio Buttitta, photographer Ferdinando Scianna, artists Renato Guttuso and Nino Garajo (1918–1977, Rome), gangster Joe Aiello, and film director Giuseppe Tornatore. Tornatore portrayed his love for his town in the multiple award-winning film Nuovo Cinema Paradiso in 1989 and the 2009 film Baaria, featuring the history of the town from the 1930s to the 1980s through the life of a local family. The town is also depicted in The Godfather Part III.[6] Bagheria is the setting of Dacia Maraini's eponymous autobiographical work.[7] References ^ "Superficie di Comuni Province e Regioni italiane al 9 ottobre 2011". Istat. Retrieved 16 March 2019. ^ "Popolazione Residente al 1° Gennaio 2018". Istat. Retrieved 16 March 2019. ^ A. Belvedere, Il Palazzo Cutò di Bagheria (Palermo 1995) ^ E.H. Neil, "Architects and architecture in 17th & 18th century Palermo," in Annali di Architettura n.7 (1995) pp.159-176. ^ P. Brydone, A Tour through Sicily and Malta (London 1773) ^ "Film locations for The Godfather Part 3". Movie-locations.com. Archived from the original on 2017-12-20. Retrieved 2011-04-09. ^ External links Wikipedia Commons has media related to Bagheria. Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). "Bagheria". Encyclopædia Britannica (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from "City in Sicily, Italy This article is about the city in Italy. For other uses, see Palermo (disambiguation). Comune in Sicily, ItalyPalermo (Sicilian)Pánormos / Πάνορμος (Greek)Balarμ, بَلَرْمُو (Arabic)Comune di PalermoClockwise from top: Mondello, Teatro Massimo, Cappella Palatina, Zisa, Cathedral, Virgin Annunciate of Antonello da Messina, Quattro Canti in Maqueda Street, Churches of Martorana and San Cataldo, Interior of Santa Caterina Church, Pretoria Square and Mount Pellegrino FlagCoat of armsThe municipality of Palermo within the Metropolitan City of Palermo Location of Palermo in SicilyShow map of ItalyPalermoPalermo (Sicily)Coordinates: 38°07'N 13°22'E / 38.117°N 13.367°E / 38.117; 13.367CountryItalyRegionSicilyMetropolitan cityPalermo (PA)Founded736 BCGovernment • MayorLeoluca Orlando (PD)Area[1] • Total158.9 km² (61.4 sq mi)Elevation14 m (46 ft)Population (31 January 2013)[2] • Total676,118 (city) 1,300,000 (metro)Demonym(s)PalermitanPanormitaPalermitan(English)Time zoneUTC+1 (CET) • Summer (DST)UTC+2 (CEST)Postal code90100ISTAT code082053 Patron saintSaint Rosalia, Saint Agata, Saint Oliva and Saint Benedict the MoorSaint day14 JulyWebsiteOfficial website Palermo (/pə'leərmoo, '-ləs-r/-pə-LAIR-moh, -LUR, [3] Italian: [pa'lermo] (listen); Sicilian: Palermu, [pa'lɛrmu]; Latin: Panormus, from Greek: Πάνορμος; Arabic: بَلَرْمُو, Balarm, then بَلَرْمُو, Balirmu) is a city in southern Italy, the capital of both the autonomous region of Sicily and the Metropolitan City of Palermo, the city's surrounding metropolitan province. The city is noted for its history, culture, architecture and gastronomy, playing an important role throughout much of its existence; it is over 2,700 years old. Palermo is in the northwest of the island of Sicily, by the Gulf of Palermo in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The city was founded in 734 BC by the Phoenicians as Ziz. Palermo then became a possession of Carthage. Two Greek colonies were established, known collectively as Panormos or "All-Port"; the Carthaginians used this name on their coins after the 5th century BC. As Panormos, the town became part of the Roman Republic and Empire for over a thousand years. From 831 to 1072 the city was under Arab rule during the Emirate of Sicily when the city first became a capital. The Arabs shifted the Greek name into Balarμ[4][5] (Arabic: بَلَرْمُو), the root for Palermo's present-day name. Following the Norman conquest, Palermo became the capital of a new kingdom, the Kingdom of Sicily, that lasted from 1130 to 1816.[6] The population of Palermo urban area is estimated by Eurostat to be 855,285, while its metropolitan area is the fifth most populated in Italy with around 1.2 million people. In the central area, the city has a population of around 676,000 people. The inhabitants are known as Palermiani or, poetically, panormiti. The languages spoken by its inhabitants are the Italian language and the Palermitano dialect of the Sicilian language. Palermo is Sicily's cultural, economic and tourism capital. It is a city rich in history, culture, art, music and food. Numerous tourists are attracted to the city for its appealing Mediterranean climate, its renowned gastronomy and restaurants, its Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque[7] and Art Nouveau[8] churches, palaces and buildings, and its nightlife and music.[9] Palermo is the main Sicilian industrial and commercial center: the main industrial sectors include tourism, services, commerce and agriculture.[10] Palermo currently has an international airport, and a significant underground economy.[citation needed] In fact, for cultural, artistic and economic reasons, Palermo was one of the largest cities in the Mediterranean and is now among the top tourist destinations in both Italy and Europe. It is the main seat of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale. The city is also going through careful redevelopment, preparing to become one of the major cities of the Euro-Mediterranean area.[11] Roman Catholicism is highly important in Palermitan culture. The Patron Saint of Palermo is Santa Rosalia whose Feast Day is celebrated on 15 July. The area attracts significant numbers of tourists each year and is widely known for its colourful fruit, vegetable and fish markets at the heart of Palermo, known as Vucciria, Ballarò and Capo.[12] Geography Palermo lies in a basin, formed by the Papireto, Kemonia and Oredo rivers. The basin was named the Conca d'Oro (the Golden Basin) by the Arabs in the 9th century. The city is surrounded by a mountain range which is named after the city itself. These mountains face the Tyrrhenian Sea. Palermo is home to a natural port and offers excellent views to the sea, especially from Monte Pellegrino. Climate Gulf of Mondello seen from Monte Pellegrino Palermo experiences a hot-summer subtropical Mediterranean climate (Köppen climate classification: Csa) with moderate seasonality. Summers are very long, hot and dry due to the domination of subtropical high pressure system, while winters are mild and changeable, with rainy weather due to the polar front.[13] Temperatures in autumn and spring are typically warm. Palermo is one of the warmest cities in Europe (mainly due to its warm nights), with an average annual air temperature of 18 °C (64 °F); it is one of the warmest cities in Italy. It receives approximately 2,530 hours of sunshine per year. Snow is a rare occurrence having snowed about a dozen times since 1945.[14] Since the 1940s to nowadays there have been at least five times when considerable snowfall has occurred. In 1949 and in 1956, when the minimum temperature went down to 0 °C (32 °F), the city was blanketed by some centimetres of snow.[15] Snowfalls also occurred in 1981, 1986, 1999 and 2014.[16] The average annual temperature of the sea is above 19 °C (66 °F); from 14 °C (57 °F) in February to 26 °C (79 °F) in August. In the period from November to May, the average sea temperature exceeds 21 °C (70 °F).[17] Climate data for Palermo-Boccadifalco Airport on the outskirts of the city (altitude: 117 m, satellite view), 1971-2000 normals, Extremes 1943-present Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 27.2(81.0) 28.1(82.6) 34.6(94.3) 32.2(90.0) 39.1(102.4) 44.0(111.2) 13.6(51.0) 45.2(113.4) 30.3(86.5) 26.7(80.1) 45.2(113.4) Average high °C (°F) 14.7(58.5) 14.5(61.5) 18.7(65.7) 23.3(73.9) 27.2(81.0) 29.8(85.6) 30.5(86.9) 27.5(81.5) 23.5(74.3) 19.0(66.2) 15.8(60.4) 21.7(71.1) Daily mean °C (°F) 11.8(53.2) 11.5(52.7) 13.0(55.4) 15.1(59.2) 19.3(66.7) 23.2(73.8) 25.7(78.3) 26.6(79.9) 23.8(74.8) 20.1(68.2) 15.9(60.6) 13.0(55.4) 18.3(64.9) Average low °C (°F) 8.9(48.0) 8.5(47.3) 9.6(49.3) 11.4(52.5) 15.3(59.5) 19.2(66.6) 21.7(71.1) 22.7(72.9) 20.1(68.2) 16.7(62.1) 12.9(55.2) 10.2(50.4) 14.8(58.6) Record low °C (°F) -1.2(29.8) 0(32) -0.3(31.5) 4.6(40.3) 8.4(47.1) 11(52) 14.8(58.6) 13.1(55.6) 10.6(51.1) 7.2(45.0) 3.6(38.5) 0.8(33.4) 1-2.1(29.8) Average precipitation mm (inches) 97.5(3.84) 109.9(4.33) 78.2(3.08) 65.1(2.56) 36.2(1.43) 17.9(0.70) 6.7(0.26) 31.8(1.25) 65.3(2.57) 105.6(4.16) 117.5(4.63) 123.7(4.87) 855.4(33.68) Average precipitation days 9.6 9.6 8.7 8.6 4.1 1.9 1.2 2.4 5.4 8.2 10.4 12.8 21.1 Source 1: Servizio Meteorologico[18] Source 2: Tu Tiempo[19] Extreme temperatures. Climate data for Palermo-Valverde, elevation: 21 m or 69 ft, 1961-1990 normals, Extremes 1960-1990 Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Average high °C (°F) 15.4(59.7) 15.9(60.6) 17.5(63.5) 20.1(68.2) 23.4(74.1) 27.2(81.0) 30.1(86.2) 30.4(86.7) 28.3(82.9) 24.5(76.1) 20.6(69.1) 16.9(62.4) 22.5(72.5) Daily mean °C (°F) 11.1(52.0) 11.5(52.7) 12.7(54.9) 15.1(59.2) 18.2(64.8) 21.9(71.4) 24.6(76.3) 25.0(77.0) 23.1(73.6) 19.7(67.5) 12.6(54.7) 17.6(63.7) Average low °C (°F) 6.8(44.2) 7.0(44.6) 8.0(46.4) 10.1(50.2) 12.9(55.2) 16.6(61.9) 19.0(66.2) 19.6(67.3) 17.9(64.2) 14.8(58.6) 11.3(52.3) 8.4(47.1) 12.7(54.9) Average precipitation mm (inches) 39(3.5) 69(2.7) 58(2.3) 46(1.8) 25(1.0) 10(0.4) 5(0.2) 12(0.5) 42(1.7) 80(3.1) 93(3.7) 613(24.2) Average precipitation days 12 9 9 7 4 2 1 1 5 8 10 12 80 Source: Servizio Meteorologico[20] Climate data for Cinisi, at 30 kilometres (19 mi) from Palermo (Palermo Punta Raisi Airport), elevation: 21 m or 69 ft, 1961-1990 normals, Extremes 1960-1990 Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 25.6(78.1) 29.4(84.9) 34.7(94.5) 34.6(94.3) 40.0(104.0) 44.2(111.6) 43.1(109.6) 42.4(108.3) 40.6(105.1) 35.2(95.4) 31(88) 26.7(80.1) 44.2(111.6) Average high °C (°F) 14.8(58.6) 15.1(59.2) 16.1(61.0) 18.4(65.1) 21.8(72.1) 25.1(77.2) 28.3(82.9) 28.8(83.8) 26.7(76.9) 22.9(73.2) 19.3(66.7) 16.0(60.8) 21.1(70.0) Daily mean °C (°F) 12.5(54.5) 12.6(54.7) 13.5(56.3) 15.7(60.3) 18.4(66.0) 22.4(72.3) 25.7(78.1) 26(79.4) 21.4(69.5) 16.5(64.5) 14.9(62.5) 10.2(50.4) 10.1(50.2) 10.9(51.6) 12.9(55.2) 16.0(60.8) 19.7(67.5) 22.9(73.2) 23.6(74.5) 21.5(70.7) 17.8(64.0) 14.3(57.7) 11.5(52.7) 16.0(60.7) Record low °C (°F) 1.4(34.5) 2.4(36.3) 5.8(42.4) 9(48) 13.3(55.9) 16(61) 17.9(64.2) 13(55) 8(46) 5.1(41.2) 1.6(34.9) 1.4(34.5) Average precipitation mm (inches) 71.6(2.82) 65.4(2.57) 59.5(2.34) 44.1(1.74) 25.5(1.00) 12.2(0.48) 5.1(0.20) 13.3(0.52) 41.5(1.63) 98.0(3.86) 94.3(3.71) 80.0(3.15) 610.5(24.02) Average precipitation days 10 10 9 6 3 2 1 2 4 8 9 11 75 Average relative humidity (%) 73 72 72 72 71 72 71 70 73 72 Source 1: NOAA[21] Source 2: Altervista[22] Extreme temperatures. Topography Monte Pellegrino pictured at the end of the 19th century; the mountain is visible from everywhere in the city Palermo is surrounded by mountains, which form a cirque around the city. Some districts of the city are divided by the mountains themselves. Historically, it was relatively difficult to reach the inner part of Sicily from the city because of the mounts. The tallest peak of the range is La Pizzuta, about 1,333 metres (4,373 ft) high. However, historically, the most important mount is Monte Pellegrino, which is geographically separated from the rest of the range by a plain. The mount lies right in front of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Monte Pellegrino's cliff was described in the 19th century by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, as "the most beautiful promontory in the world", in his essay "Italian Journey". Rivers Today both the Papireto river and the Kemonia are covered up by buildings. However, the shape of the former watercourses can still be recognised today, because the streets that were built on them follow their shapes. Today the only waterway not drained yet is the Oredo river that divides the downtown of the city from the western uptown and the industrial districts. In the basins there were, though, many seasonal torrents that helped formed swampy plains, reclaimed during history; a good example of which can be found in the borough of Mondello. View of Palermo from Monte Pellegrino Districts See also: Mayor of Palermo Quarters of Palermo Municipality Quarters I Kalsa, Albergheria, Seralcadio & La Loggia II Settecannoli, Brancaccio & Ciaculli-Oreto III Villagrazia-Falsomiele & Stazione-Oreto IV Montegrappa, S. Rosalia, Cuba, Calafatimi, Mezzomonreale, Villa Tasca-Altarello & Boccadifalco V Zisa, Noce, Uditore-Passo di Rigano & Borgo Nuovo VI Cruillas, S. Giovanni Apostolo, Resuttana & San Lorenzo VII Pallavicino, Tommaso Natale, Sferracavallo, Partanna Mondello, Arenella, Vergine Maria & San Filippo Neri (formerly known as ZEN) VIII Politeama, Malaspina-Palagonia, Libertà & Monte Pellegrino Shown above are the thirty five quarters of Palermo: these thirty five neighbourhoods or "quartiere" as they are known, are further divided into eight governmental community boards.[23] Landmarks Palermo Cathedral Palermo has a large architectural heritage and is notable for its many Norman buildings. Palaces and museums Palazzo dei Normanni, seat of the Sicilian Regional Assembly. Palazzo dei Normanni (the Norman Palace), a notable example of Norman architecture, this palace houses the Cappella Palatina. Zisa (1160) and Cuba, magnificent castles/houses historically used by the kings of Palermo for hunting. The Zisa today houses the Islamic museum. The Cuba was once encircled by water. Palazzo Natoli Palazzo Chiaramonte Palazzo Abatellis. Built at the end of the 15th century for the prefect of the city, Francesco Abatellis. It is a massive though elegant construction in typical Catalan Gothic style, with Renaissance influences. The Gallery houses an Eleonora of Aragon bust by Francesco Laurana (1471) and the Malvagna Triptych (c. 1510), by Jan Gossaert and the famous Annunziata by Antonello da Messina. The Regional Archeological Museum Antonio Salinas is one of the main museums of Italy: it includes numerous remains from Etruscan, Carthaginian, Roman and Hellenistic civilisations. It houses all the decorative remains from the Sicilian temples of Segesta and Selinunte. Palazzina Cinese, royal residence of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies and location of the Ethnographic Museum of Sicily. Churches Main article: Churches in Palermo San Cataldo's Church. Chiesa della Martorana. Church of Saint Catherine. Church of San Francesco d'Assisi. Palermo Cathedral: Located at Corso Vittorio Emanuele, corner Via Matteo Bonello, its long history has led to an accumulation of different architectural styles, the latest being the 18th century. Cappella Palatina, the 12th century chapel of the Palazzo dei Normanni, has outstanding mosaics in both Western and the Eastern traditions and a roof by Saracen craftsmen. San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi San Giovanni degli Eremiti (St. John of the Hermit Order): Located near the Palazzo dei Normanni, a 12th-century church notable for its bright red domes, a remnant of Arab influence in Sicily. In his Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily, F. Elliot described it as "... totally oriental... it would fit well in Baghdad or Damascus". The bell tower is an example of Norman architecture. Chiesa della Martorana: Also known as Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (St Mary of the Admiral), the church is annexed to the next-door church of San Cataldo and overlooks the Piazza Bellini in central Palermo. The original layout was a compact cross-in-square ("Greek cross plan"), a common south Italian and Sicilian variant of the middle Byzantine period church style. Three eastern apses adjoin directly to the naos, instead of being separated by an additional bay, as was usual in eastern Byzantine architecture.[24] The bell tower, lavishly decorated, still serves as the main entrance to the church. The interior decoration is elaborate, and includes Byzantine mosaics. San Cataldo: Church, on the central Piazza Bellini, which is a good example of Norman architecture. Santa Maria della Gancia Santa Caterina: This church is located behind Piazza Pretoria and built between 1566 and 1596 in the baroque style. Santa Maria della Catena: This church was built between 1490 and 1520. Designed by Matteo Carnilivari. The name derives from chains that were once attached to one of the walls. San Domenico: Located near Via Roma, it is known as the "Pantheon

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