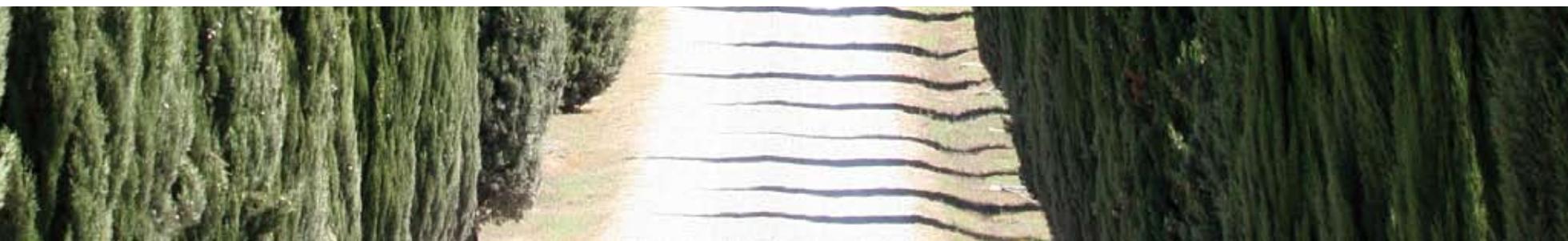


VALDERA

What to see Museums Restaurants

Churches Curiosity Hotels



The Valdera Union consists of fifteen municipalities (Bientina, Buti, Calcinaia, Capannoli, Casciana Terme, Chianni, Crespina, Lajatico, Lari, Palaia, Peccioli, Ponsacco, Pontedera, Terricciola and Santa Maria a Monte) and covers 117,000 inhabitants, spread over a territory of 648 sq. km. It is the second Union in the national population size and the first in Tuscany.

The Valdera Union is a large-scale, administrative and politic instrument for strengthening the services and for the promotion of a sense of cooperation among municipalities.

This guide represents the will to make known a territory, made up of hills and plains, unspoilt landscapes, villages and small but vibrant and industrious towns, museums, churches, theatres and works of art in the open air.

An handbook for the tourist who wants to spend some days in this land. In these pages you will find everything you need in order to visit, to sleep, to eat and to hike in Valdera community.

An indispensable key to discover the details of a territory and its people, who with their welcome will make you feel at home, and ... in the distance, a row of cypress trees becomes a song, which just ends you will playback hundred times, until you have learned by heart.

For the realization of this volume we would like to thank the fifteen municipalities of Valdera and in particular the Sportello Unico Attività Produttive (Productive Activities and Culture office) and all the educational offices of the municipalities, the local tourist offices of Lari and Casciana Terme, Paolo Rossi, Polo Alta Valdera Manager, project manager, Anna Marconcini and Lorella Ferretti, for the research and the organization of the texts, Marzia Cerrai - MaMa Special for graphic design, Piero Frassi for photos and high availability, Barbara Baldini for the translation of the text.

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City of Bientina
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II°, 53
56031 Bientina (Pi)
Ph. 0587.758411 Fax 0587.756728

Getting there:

By bus: - From Pontedera take the bus line "Clap" for Lucca, line Pontedera, Buti, Lucca.

From Pisa: take the bus line "Cpt" for Cascina, on arrival take the line "Cpt" for Buti

By car: take the FI-PI-LI main road, getting out at Pontedera, follow the SS439 road towards Lucca, for Bientina.

From Pisa: take FI-PI-LI main road, getting out at Cascina and take the SS67bis road direction Bientina Vicopisano.

The town of Bientina is situated in Valdarno Inferiore, in the lowland, among the hills of Cerbaie and Monte Pisano. It has ancient origins, as per archaeological finds in the area of Lake Bientina, named in the past Lake of Sesto, which would trace its origins to Iron Age and Etruscan period.

The name of Bientina was found the first time on a map of the Lucchese of year 793.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it was alternately under the dominion of Lucca and Pisa. In 1402 the town was submitted to the dominion of Florence until the end of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (1859), with the exception of the period in which the troops of Charles VIII of France conquered the plain of Pisa (1494).

Bientina is a famous town of antique shops, restoration workshops and exhibitions of antique subject, with unique pieces. It is possible to buy the antiques by the antiques open-air market, the fourth Saturday and Sunday of the month.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Pieve di Santa Maria Assunta - the Parish church was enlarged in the XVII century - consecrated in 1644, adorned in the eighteenth century. Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II; Ph. 0587.755513; Inside the church there are the stone pulpit of 1400 and the wooden ceiling, which was built between the XVII and XVIII century, with the image of the Assumption in the Gloria of the Angels.

Oratory of San Domenico (1621) Piazza dei Portici - In the tympanum of the facade in marble bas-relief depicting the blazon of the municipality. Inside: a painting on canvas "The Risen Christ in the midst of the S.Peter and Giusto" - (author unknown of 500) "Last Supper" (1603-1604) by Aurelio Lomi

S. Colomba village is worth a visit, the Church of the '700, formerly property of the Carthusian monks of Calci, is dedicated to **Madonna del Bosco**.

The Walls, Towers and Mastio

In 1222 **Castle Bientina** was surrounded by walls, which had to be impressive, because in their articulation the walls were closed for eight towers.

The towers visible till today are:

The **Tower of Paracintolo** placed at the corner of the square, now named to Vittorio Emanuele II,

The tower known as "La Mora" in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. It is placed going in a straight line southeast from the tower of Paracintolo;

The tower called "Il Giglio" Dante Alighieri road, corner of XX Settembre road;

The ancient **Mastio della Rocca**, once said: Rocca Grande or Belvedere, piazzetta dell'Angiolo.

Around the fourteenth century structure Mastio is still existing a down and obtuse arch, which was the ancient Bientina door.

Museums



Museum of Holy Art of Pieve di Santa Maria Assunta - Borgo della Pieve, 2, can be visited by appointment c / o Culture office - Ph. 0587.758445

The museum is placed in the rectory of the church and collects a large quantity of sacred furnishings and vestments, silver and noble metal, supplied the church between the XVI and XIX century.

Etruscan Museum and the Ancient History of the Territory - Via Marco Polo, c / o church of San Girolamo. Open every Sunday (10-12), excluding August or by appointment, c / o Culture Office Ph. 0587.758445.

The museum is housed in the seventeenth century oratory of the church of San Girolamo. It contains Etruscans, Etruscan-Roman exhibits, found in the area of the ancient lake or Padule of Bientina.

- **Il teatro delle Sfide (The Theatre of challenges)** -Via XX Settembre, 30

Information and bookings: Ph. 0587.608533

A theatre that works and creates worlds in which to spend a good evening.

- **Natural Protected Area of Local Interest (ANPIL) "Bosco dei Tanali"**

Environmental Education Centre - dell'Angiolo piazzetta, 14; Ph. 0587.756495

www.zoneumudetoscane.it

Tanali forest is located on the west side of Padule of Bientina, at the bottom of Monte Pisano, in the municipality of Bientina, in Caccialupi district, in the area of the ancient lake of Bientina. Protected Natural Area occupies about 153 hectares, of which twenty between forest and reed, placed in a dike to the edge of the bed of the ancient lake, and the rest, mainly pasture. They are lands of the bed of the lake dried up in the last century.

The area contains a variety of environments, very significant for the Padule of Bientina. It is possible to observe: wet meadows, periodically flooded, straw field, humid forests of black alder, reed beds and small pools of water; These environments are important to the lives of many species of plants and animals, today more and more rarefied and subject to degradation actions.

ACCOMODATION

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Via Marco Polo, 119

Ph. 0587.488316

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AGRITURISMO PRATOGRANDE

Via Vespucci, Loc. La Fratta

AFFITTACAMERE NESTI RAFFAELE

Via Marzaiola, 2B
Mob. 329.0256408

WHERE TO EAT

VILLA DELLE MIMOSE

Quattro Strade Di Vecchi M.&C. Snc
Via Corte Betti 26/A - 56031
Ph. 0587.714038

LA FONTANA SNC DI FILIDEI LUCA & NICCOLAI FRANCO

P.zza Vittorio Emanuele II, 28
Ph. 0587 757198

PIZZERIA "UN QUARTO"

Via Polidori, 35
Ph. 0587.757537

MARGHERITA'S

Via Valdinievole, 1 - Quattro Strade
Ph. 0587.714375

IL SOGNO PASTA E BASTA

Via Pacini, 92
Ph. 0587.757070

CAMST M.Polo

Via Marco Polo, 119
Ph. 0587.488316

DI MEMMO GIOVANNA

Via Meucci, 17
Ph. 0587.756656

IL PATINO

Via j. Del Polta, 53
Ph. 0587.755547

L'OSTERIA DEL CONTADINO DI PAOLI SONIA

Via Polidori, 97
Ph. 0587.758100

FRATELLI VETTORI

Via Pacini, 232
Ph. 0587.755879

CIGNO NERO

Via della Lendinaia
Ph. 0587.489996

L'INCONTRO DI ANGELA E FIGLI SNC DI ANGELA TALPONE & C.

Via Monte Est, 611
Ph. 0587.714104

LA LOCANDA DEI BIRBANTI

Via Polidori, 133
Ph. 0587.755475

OFFICINA PERDUTA CAFE'

P.zza dei Pini
Ph. 0587 756752

YURI 2

Via Pacini, 100
Ph. 0587.755534 - 757365

TABOIS IN

L.go Roma, 10
Ph. 0587.755625

QUELLI DELLA NOTTE

Via S. d'Acquisto, 63
Ph. 0587.755533

CAFFE' MARTINI

Via Valdinievole Sud, 14
Quattro strade
Ph. 0587.714169

BUTI

Surface kmq. 23,00; Height 85 m. sea level

City of Buti
P.zza I. Danielli, 5 - 56032 Buti (PI)
Ph. 0587.722511; Fax 0587.723784
www.comune.butipi.it



Information Office - Tourist Information
P.zza Divisione Acqui, 5 - 56032 Buti (PI)
Ph. 0587.722539
e-mail: ufficoturismo@virgilio.it

Getting there:

By plane: Airport "Galileo Galilei" of Pisa. Continue by train, bus or car.

By train: Pisa-Florence line, station Cascina. Continue with bus line CPT to Buti (see "By Bus") alternative get off at Pontedera and continue with the bus line CLAP to Lucca, line-Pontedera-Buti Lucca.

By bus: bus line CPT to Cascina. At the terminal station take the bus line CPT Buti direction (line-Cascina Vicopisano-Bientina-Buti).

By car: FI-PI-LI main road, getting out at Cascina.

Continue along the road Vicopisano or main road-Buti FI-PI-LI, exit Pontedera. Continue on road 439-Lucca Pontedera. Once in Cascine di Buti take the province road 38 to Buti.

From the highway Firenze Mare exit Altopascio, follow direction to Bientina on the Bientinese province road. Follow signs to Cascine di Buti, then take the provincial road 38 to Buti.

Probably Roman, the village of **Buti** is located on the eastern slopes of Mount Pisano, on Rio Magno, the territory of the commune includes three villages: Buti, La Croce and Cascine, linked together by the road skirting the Rio Magno.

The first written attestation about the existence of the village concerns the building of two churches and it dates back to the year 841, in the eleventh century the territory had already a powerful defence system, to the extent of that eight castles overlooking the tops of the mountains of that area: Castle Panicale, Castell'Arso, Farneta Castle, the Castle of Santo Stefano in Cintoia, Castel di Nocco, Castel Tonini, Castel San Giorgio and the Castle of St. Agatha. Some of them were lost over the centuries, others survived and can still be visited, like Castel di Nocco and Castel Tonini, which today represent small inhabited villages.

Buti was one of the villages that participated in the hard fights among the territories of Lucca, Pisa and Florence, as a consequence it was destroyed and rebuilt more than once. The particular location of the village and the fact that it is almost completely surrounded by the Monti Pisani, greatly influenced the economy of Buti. It was once an agriculture village, whose business was based on the oil production, on the harvest of chestnuts and wood craft, the olive and chestnut being the major resources of the area. Starting from the nineteenth century the handcraft production of baskets, crates and Corbelli increased, while the twentieth century saw the development of the manufacture of furniture.

The handcraft is still the major business of the area of Buti, in particular, with the adhesion to the "strada dell'olio: Monti Pisani" the Buti's strong contribution to local oil production is further promoted also through the supply of two modern mills, which are used by several villages in the province.

The old town of Buti, which is dominated by the imposing **Castel Tonini**, retains many buildings built during the XVI and XVII centuries, of which the most significant is the sixteenth-century **Villa Medicea**.

The nineteenth century theatre, named after Francesco di Bartolo, located in the town centre, is of great interest.

Of the eleven churches of Buti from the Republic period of Pisa, there only remain the parish church of **San Giovanni Battista** and the Romanesque church of **San Francesco**, both located in the old town, the church of **Santa Maria delle Nevi**, placed at a short distance from Buti, in a small village part, which is a part of the ancient castle of **Panicale**. The small church dedicated to **St. Rocco**, protector from the plague, which dates back to the first half of the seventeenth century, was built as an act of devotion and

thanks giving for dangers escaped during the terrible epidemics of those decades. Inside, a single nave, contains an admirable painting of the Madonna with Child between Saints, by the painter Giovanni Maria Reggi 1642.

WHAT TO SEE

Public Buildings



Castel Tonini - is the fortress that dominates and used to protect the ancient village of Buti, it is placed on the right bank of the Rio Magno, the gate way to the villa ge is still present although the walls that surrounded the historic core have now disappeared. The castle underwent a major renovation in early 1900 when its high and massive bulk, typical of medieval forts, was softened by elegant mulioned windows in the Gothic style. The building, although well preserved, is of public property but is unfortunately closed for visitors. The ancient village, which lies behind

Castle Tonini, still preserves many alleys and buildings that recall the ancient medieval atmosphere, despite the inevitable modifications and renovation occurred over time.

Villa Medicea - situated in the oldest part of the town, on Marianini street of Castle Tonini, the villa was built under the will of the Medici in the sixteenth century on the ruins of a pre-existing fortress built tracing back to century XI, below the sixteenth century city walls there still can be seen the Medieval fortifications. That which became the Villa Medici was originally formed by a tower and a house belonging to the Florentine captains, on the seventeenth century the building was enlarged by the administrator of the Medicea farm of Cascine, Pier Maria di Domenico Petracchi, and on the following century it was sold to Giovanni Maria Berti. At that time, the house consisted of, beside the house building, a kitchen garden, a church, the stables and a garden. Up to the end of the eighteenth century the villa maintained the characteristics of manor house, in charge of the administration of agricultural activities. After passing to a new owner, Santi Banti on the second half of the eighteenth century, it became, under the name of "Villa Delizia, a real luxury house: of this period are the famous frescoes of Giarre, artist, who also worked at the Certosa di Calci. The villa is spread over three floors and a cellar in the basement, both the ground floor and the main floor are articulated around a central hall, that gives access to several richly frescoed rooms. In the attic, once used for the drying of grain and fruits, there are three arches.

The garden lies on three terraced levels corresponding to the cellar, to the first and second floor of the villa and it is decorated with fountains, statues and flower beds. In the neighborhood of the villa there existed a secret passage, used to hide or grant the escape of the personalities of the time in case of danger, such passage consisting of a natural cave that is no longer accessible.

Castel di Nocco - the old fortified town of Castel di Nocco is situated about 1 km. from the road that from Buti leads to Vicopisano. The castle takes its name after Nocco Bonfigli, who in the fourteenth century distin-

guished himself in the battle for the defence of the small village. The castle was probably built to replace the two fortresses that in the Middle Ages controlled the road that connected Buti to Vicopisano; Castel di Nocco was part of a broader defensive system of the territory: to the east it was aligned with the castle of Sant'Agata, while to the west with the fortification situated on the slopes of Mount Roccali. Only the ruins consist of heaps of stones squared remain today of the ancient fortification. The town has maintained the characteristics of a medieval village, although of the city walls there remain today only the underlying stone earthworks, which show the longitudinal plan of the castle. Among the ruins of its medieval church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, with the inscription Ara Cerasi, was found an headstone in the nineteenth century, assuming the presence in early time of an ancient temple of Ceres, The roman goddess of the harvest. The stone walls of the church are still visible, enclosing the side altars made of stone and the presbytery.

Panicale - the village of Panicale is situated on the banks of the Rio Magno, along the road that from Buti rises to Monte Serra. The village, which preserves evident traces of the original planimetry, still exist the old oil mills and the water mills, which were part of the small town. They were built in stone "verrucana", whose wheels operating the grindstones, the channels carrying the water of the torrent and the courts entry arches are well preserved.

Castello di Sant'Agata or di Monte d'Oro - Located on the top of Monte d'Oro, it is reachable by a path starting from the village of Castel di Nocco. The fortification, according to some opinions are of clear Lombard origin, was probably destroyed in the twelfth century, during the wars between Pisa and Lucca. It is still possible to see their access ramps, either on the north side or to the south, and the base of the two towers, one of which was probably a surveillance tower. The inner surface of the castle, a irregular planimetry, is now taken up by olive trees. The city walls, consisting of a wall-earthworking, where in the south-east of the wall is somehow preserved the parapet walk, are still visible.

Religious Buildings

Pieve of St. Giovanni Battista - P.zza Martiri della Libertà, Ph. 0587.723214. Built in the thirteenth century, it underwent several modifications and extensions over the centuries, the last dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century.

The main facade portal and the two sides ones are the entries to the three naves building. Inside, the walls are frescoed by Pietro Giarre, it is possible to admire a statue of the Madonna del Rosario of the second half of the sixteenth century, a sculpture depicting the Madonna and Child carved in wood and painted by a local artist in the fourteenth century, a crucifix also in carved and gilded wood, decorated with papier-mâché and plaster, of the sixteenth century. The baptismal font is carved in Carrara marble, in particular the bottom of the font dates back to the early seventeenth century. The minor altars, of the seventeenth century, are in serenestone. Finally several seventeenth-century paintings, made by Tuscan artists.

The bell tower has a domed cover and was originally a medieval tower that up until the nineteenth century still retained the battlements.

Church of St. Francesco - Piazza San Francesco - Ph. 0587.723214

Situated in the homonym square, the church of San Francesco was built between the thirteenth and fourteenth century, but underwent profound modifications over the centuries XVII and XVIII.

The single nave building with a transept and a span roof shows on the inside the splendour of the seventeenth / eighteenth interventions. Among the works of art to be admired, several paintings of the school of Pisa of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, a Madonna and Child with Saints, also of the school of Pisa, some ovals of the eighteenth century by Jacopo Danielli of Buti representing saints Gaetano, Francesca Romana, Giuseppe and Andrew, dating back to 1731.

The bell tower, adorned by three orders of mullioned windows, is decorated with exquisite sculptures inserts among these, the Christ supporting the world is particularly interesting.

Church of Santa Maria delle Nevi or Ascension - Panicale, Via Provinciale del Serra - Ph. 0587.723214. Placed in a suggestive spot surrounded by olive groves, in via Provinciale del Monte Serra, it probably dates back to the period between the eleventh and twelfth century, its architectural style been Romanesque-Pisan. On the outside the apse is elegantly divided by pilasters, decorative vertical elements, and crowned by arches resting on corbels carved in various ways. The church has a single nave, with three arches that divide the space of the chancel from the rest of the building.

On the architrave over the portal side a square and a compass are carved, which supporting the tradition that the church would be built by the sect of "Liberi Muratori", precursors of the Freemasons.

Surroundings

CASCINE DI BUTI

The village of Cascine di Buti was in ancient times the site of a farm belonging to the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, but of historic buildings there is no trace. Tracing back through its toponomastic names, some details are found, however, point directly at the fact that the old place was a disputed border territory among the cities of Pisa, Lucca and Florence (ex: Via della Dogana). Nothing remains of Castellaro, an ancient fortress, set on fire by Castruccio Castracani. There is the evidence instead of a building with an octagonal plan, in the area called La Risaia, presumably a place for the processing of the rice at the time of Grand Duke Francesco I. This building could correspond to the one that is in the territory over the Villa Tronchetti, now used as a storage of the public aqueduct. In the eighteenth century during the brief French domination, the town housed a major department of the gendarmerie, used to control the vast area comprising Buti, Bientina and Vicopisano. In the twentieth century the village was the site of several handcraft cooperative and associations, such as the Cooperative of Terrazzieri which was concerning the construction of natural engineering works, or the Fighters and Veterans Cooperative who ran and organized social work in the fields.

LA CROCE

It was first born from a town whose shape recalls that of a ship, hence the name "the ship". Afterwards it expanded as far as a junction of roads and began then to be known as La Croce, because of a sacra image. The so-called Via dei Frati is still feasible, which linked the nearby village of Cintoia, with its convent and the castle, to Castellaro, skirting around an ancient abbey, now part of the private property of villa BADIA that houses a fine work of art of Dupré.

Protected Areas

A.N.P.I.L. Stazione Relitta di Pino Laricio - Protected Area, established by the Municipal Authority of Buti in 1997, has since 1999 listed in the Regional Protected Areas. It stretches for 124 acres to the eastern slopes of Mount Pisano, bounded on the north by the Monte Cucco and on the south by the river Tanali. The A.N.P.I.L. was established specifically to protect the habitat of the relict station of the laricio Pinus, a pine species of the most impressive, which may even reach 50 meters in height. The Laricio pine is a subspecies of Pinus nigra presents in the Mediterranean, but only in some areas such as the Monti Pisani, Calabria, the area of Etna in Sicily and Corsica. Pine laricio is furthered divided into several subspecies, of which those of ANPIL of Buti, is of very highly biogeographic value being a survivor species of glacial eras. The special microclimate of the area, fresh and moist, has allowed these specimens to live and develop also in periods later to glacial eras, some specimens can be found following a steep pathway after about half an hour walk; Some other four are located around a private estate. The specimens of pine laricio grow surrounded by vegetation mainly made of maritime pine, chestnut, oak, laurel, bay tree and acacia. The whole area is of particular interest from a botanic and naturalist point of view.

The collaboration between the municipalities of Bientina, Buti and Calciniaia with the Province of Pisa and the Region of Tuscany has led to the creation within the ANPIL of the Educational Park of Monte Cucco, under the "Integrated Project Area" of the municipalities in question. In the area there is a slate quarry once used for roofing, a wood recognized of natural interest, wetlands where the aquatic blackbird nests, and where the presence of various species of amphibians such as the spotted salamander, an interesting sample of the herpetology fauna, are presumed. The park, open on appointment, offers seven courses headed by nursery. Primary and secondary school teachers of the public institutes of Bientina, Buti, and Calciniaia Fornacette.

Riserva Naturale (Natural Reserve) Provinciale Monte Serra di Sotto

The area of Serra Bassa covers 400 hectares both on the south-east side of the Pisani Mountains, at north-west of the village of Buti, and includes the eastern side of Monte Cimone and west side of Mount Passatoio. The abundance of springs and rivers makes it possible to maintain a natural environment of value for wildlife (flora and fauna). In fact within the area there is the Site No.: 27 Monti Pisani site, described in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as of Community Relevance, in addition to being the a site of regional interest according to Art. 1 L.R. No 56, 06/04/2000.

The presence of a large forested area has allowed the development of certain species of mushrooms such as Calocybe leucocephala or Russula chloroides. The extensive woods of maritime pine and of sclerophyllous evergreen and deciduous trees, Chestnut trees, conifers are part of the charming landscape of that area; moreover, there are some specimens of Listeria ovata, Orchis laxiflora and, between the cryptogamic plants, the Spagnum; while among vascular plants, of great interest are the Drosia, indicated by the IUCN as vulnerable domestic, particularly Rhynchospora alba. As far as the fauna there is in ANPIL a diversified range of species, such as: the lizard Wallcreeper, collar grass snake, the Aesculapius snake, the white lead, the salamanders. Among mammals, the garden dormouse and the dormouse, the porcupine, the Arvicola and dwarf bat. Last but not the least among the birds species of the area, the following can be numbered: the kestrel, the tree sparrow and woodlark.

Buti and Theatre

Teatre Francesco di Bartolo - Via F.lli Disperati, 4 (Ph. 0587.724548 - e-mail: teatrodibuti@teatrodibuti.it).

Named after the poet of Buti of the fourteenth century, author among his works of the first comment of the Divine Comedy, was built in 1842 by some wealthy families of Buti gathered together to promote the cultural development of the country. The structure of the theatre is the so called "Italian style" with a horseshoe plan and two sets of stands, in addition to the pit and of course the stage. The stands were the property of the aristocratic families of the place, while the poor had no right to enter the building.

In the twentieth century the theatre was used as a cinema, but the structure went into a decline, when the closure was forced in the early '70s.

A few years later, however, the restoration work were carried out by the municipality and in 1987 the theatre was brought back to its splendour.

In a few years, the theatre, now the capacity of 220 seats, was named among the most important Italian Theatre for the production and dissemination of original cultural activities. The activity directed to promote forms of research and experimentation as well as to maintain the popular traditions.

The Association of Theatre Buti, running theatre, promotes and organizes a season full of reviews that distinguish themselves for not being homologically them (such as the Festival "Small Fires").

Il Maggio di Buti - In the context of popular expression theatre the "May" represents its noblest core. In its elements of the folk repertoire colour the aesthetics of the literary educated tradition exerting its influence either in the choice of themes and subjects or in the linguistic expressions.

The theatre of May derives from Buti; historical hypothesis, not yet confirmed, unanimously considers it possible that the influence derives from the examples of Greek theatre, that were brought by Cistercian monks, coming from Magna Graecia, who took shelter in Monti Pisani about the end of the thirteenth century.

The example of the theatre of May Buti is the oldest and the most sticking to the Middle Ages. The performance took place in the square or in a court and the actors, not on stage, sat with the audience. The play began with the appearance of "courier" with a long stick in his hand, to symbolize the flowery branch of the medieval May Day. He placed himself in the middle of the stage singing the prologue and a brief summary of history to the audience and inviting those present to pay attention.

The classic May did not include sets: a stool, where a king is sat, becomes the throne room with the trinket and tapestries created by the imagination of the audience, the changes of the scene were announced by a bill and by voice, the costumes were not realistic and were often obtained from a wide variety of showy items.

Since 1973 a renewed company of May dedicated to the shepherd poet Pietro Frediani, bring the tradition to the attention of ranking among its actors several young people.

The Company in 1973, inspired itself to the film director Paolo Benvenuti: who portrayed a group of peasants of Buti giving new life to the popular tradition of the May drama. Today the company is endeavoured to keep alive the interest for a cultural heritage that would otherwise fall to oblivion. Recent is the debut of a new representation of the Orpheus and Euridice at the Foundation Royaumont in Paris.

Centro Polivalente Ex Cinema Vittoria - Via Europa 2, Cascine di Buti. In June of 2004 the activities were restored in the place symbol of Cascine di

Buti, which have been unavailable since the '70 slept a troubled sleep.

Cinema Vittoria, built by the local people of Cascina after the Second World War, since then the property of the Cooperative Fighters and Veterans, was for many years a window on the world. The crowded room with every film was the rendez vous for a society that was growing, which was evolving and changing along with the films of those years.

In the nineties, after a period of decadence and following closure, the town bought the building, but it took ten years before to find the resources necessary to bring the Cinema Vittoria back to its former splendour.

Today it is a multicultural hall where, in addition to the projection of films, theatre and cultural activities of various kinds find space. The hall is available for meetings and conferences or theatre representation available for the schools. On the upper floor, or the old "gallery" houses a small library and a meeting room. The Centre is run by the association Cascinamà, which take care of organizing and coordinate interesting training for young people, from music to the technique of sound and lights.

- **Extra virgin olive oil for Buti.** The Buti extra virgin oil may proudly carry the label "TOSCANO" Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), and belongs to the category of soft oils suitable for raw dressing. The IGP oil derives from the Cultivar Frantoio, Leccino and Moraiolo, which are the predominant variety of olive tree cultivated in this area. Historically, the harvest took place when the olives were fully ripe, now the harvest begins as early as the end of October when the fruit starts of the ripening process and this allows the product to maintain its valuable peculiarities as long as possible. Harvesting is hand made using nets placed under the plants according to a peculiar system widely used in the territory. The extraction is made with respect for tradition, performed with the cold crushing performed 24-36 hours after harvesting. The milling is made through modern mechanical olives press, so that the product is most pure without any residual material. The result is an oil with a very low acidity (0.1%), of pale green to yellow gold colour, fruity smell and a delicate flavour, with hints of almond and fresh tomato. The oil of Buti won awards in many important events where it was submitted.

- The high number of restaurants shows that the territory of the Municipality of Buti can offer a variety of typical Tuscan food. Characteristic is **Minestra di cavolo** (cabbage soup), **Maccheroni al coniglio** (Macaroni with rabbit sauce), **Trippa alla Butese** (the tripe of Buti), **Baccalà Dolce e Forte** (the sweet and sour stockfish) and **Fagioli alla Butese** (beans Buti style); among cakes: **Torta di Riso** (the rice cake), the **Migliaccio** a variant of chestnut cake of Buti and the **Bigia** (polenta chestnut flour).

- **Buti Baskets.** The making of different shape baskets, used in the past for transportation of pasta, pottery, asparagus and agricultural produces, is a result of a chestnut old processing. They could be round or square. "Corbello" and "canestra" are round while "cesta" is square. The traditional Monte Pisano basket handcraft making with its old intertwine techniques is still used in Buti. The raw material comes straight from small chestnuts logs called "pedoni" or "polloni". After being cut they are putted into rainwater, so that the fibres maintain the proper elasticity for the making process. Then they are putted into ovens to make them ready for "schiaffatura" namely their division into thin, narrow, flexible sheets called "venchi, stecche and lungagne", which intertwined with each other give life to the baskets. The making begins from the bottom followed by the trunk intertwine with its "vincatura and imponentura" phases. Finally, purposely bent chestnut sprouts, called "calocchia", are used to border and sew the baskets.

ACCOMODATION

AFFITTACAMERE LA GROTTA
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Ph. 0587.724660 - Fax: 0587.724660
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AFFITTACAMERE MIRIAM CELONI
Loc. La Frana, 1
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aldomiriam@libero.it

AFFITTACAMERE PIETRA D'ACQUA
Via Provinciale del Serra, 9
Ph. 0587.723289 - 723007
pietradacqua@tiscali.it

AGRITURISMO SAN BASTIANO
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Ph. 0587.724465 - Fax: 0587.724026
poderesanbastiano@virgilio.it

AGRITURISMO CASCINALE SOLAIO ALTO
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info@solaioalto.it

AGRITURISMO IL SERACINO
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Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.723665
seracino@libero.it

AGRITURISMO IL VECCHIO FRANTOIO
Via del Campaccio, 8
Ph. 0587.724677 - Fax: 0587.724677
i.ilvecchiofrantoio@tin.it

AGRITURISMO PODERE DELLA SERRA
Loc. la Serra

AGRITURISMO PODERE LE CATASTINE 1°
- in famiglia
Via G. Mazzini, 10 - Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.723727 - Fax: 0587.723727
palettifrancesca@alice.it

AGRITURISMO SERRA DI SOTTO
Via Prov.le del Monte Serra
Loc. Serra di Sotto
Ph. 0587.758053 - Fax: 0587.723311
rinnovamento@tin.it

B&B / RIFUGIO MOLINO IL ROTONE
Via Sarzanese Valdera
Ph. 328.5998405

info@molinodelrotone.it

B&B BRUNERO BERNARDINI
Via Panicale Basso, 19
Ph. 0587.723557

B&B SAN FRANCESCO
P.zza San Francesco, 3
Ph. 0587.722155
info@bebsanfrancesco.it

B&B IL GIARDINO DI FLORA
Via A. Gramsci, 35/A
Loc. La Croce
Mob. 346.1727596 - Fax: 0587.724267
info@ilgiardinodiflora.com

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE - PIZZERIA AI FICHI
Via del Termine, 4
Ph. 0587.725255

RISTORANTE AL VECCHIO MULINO
Via di Panicale, 93
Ph. 0587.723725

RISTORANTE ALLORO
Via Rio Magno, 101
Ph. 0587.723333

RISTORANTE CIRCOLO I MAGGIO
Via Panicale Basso Buti, 3
Ph. 0587.722066 - Fax: 0587.722066

RISTORANTE - PIZZERIA LA GROTTA
Via Rio Magno, 35
Ph. 0587.724660

PIZZERIA LA NAVE DEI PAZZI
Via XX Settembre, 4
Ph. 0587.724362

RISTORANTE LA PUPPA DE' VECCHI
P.zza San Francesco 1 - Buti (Pi)
Ph. 0587.724435

OSTERIA DA PACCI
Via Roma 5 - Buti (Pi)
Ph. 0587.723172

RISTORANTE LE MANGITTOIE DA TORMENTO
P.zza San Francesco, 3
Ph. 0587.723020

RISTORANTE VILLA DEI LIMONI
Via Rio Magno, 63
Ph. 0587.723718

RISTORANTE ANTICA OSTERIA AL PONTE
P.zza Tronchetti, 5 - Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.723142

TRATTORIA CIONAMARKET
Via Sarzanese Valdera, 4 - Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.723374 - Fax: 0587.722305
cionamarket@virgilio.it

TRATTORIA - PIZZERIA LA VELETTA
Loc. La Veletta, Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.723772

AGLIO, OLIO E PEPERONCINO
Via Gramsci, 69 - Cascine di Buti
Ph. 0587.724435

RISTORANTE I CRISTALLI
Via Provinciale del Serra
Loc. Prato a Ceragiola
Ph. 050.820640

AGRITURISMO SERRA DI SOTTO
Via Provinciale del Serra - Loc. Serra di Sotto
Ph. 0587.758053

Surface kmq. 15,00; Heght 16 m. sea level

CALCINAIA



City of Calcinaia
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comune.calcinaia@comune.calcinaia.pi.it

Getting there:
By bus: take the bus line Cpt for Pontedera (Pisa Vicopisano line-Calcinaia).
By car: take the FI-PI-LI main road, getting out at Pontedera, follow the SS439 road towards Lucca, to Calcinaia
From Pisa: take the FI-PI-LI main road getting out at Cascina, take SS67bis road follows the direction to Vicopisano Calcinaia.

Calcinaia is situated partly to the right bank of Arno river and partly to the left bank, between Pontedera, Bientina, San Giovanni alla Vena and Vicopisano. Probably of ancient Roman origins because Calcinaia meets the criteria of the oldest military town with regular quadrilateral plan.

Anciently called Vico Vitri probably with reference to the working of glazed pottery in the village. Calcinaia is first mentioned in a document dated 15 October 975 in which the Bishop Alberico da Pisa is asking to the two sons of the Marquis Oberto the concession in emphyteusis of the plebeian Church of St. John the Baptist and of the one of S. Pietro a Vico Vitri; the same church is named in a document of Celestine III, sent on 13 November 1193 at the priest at that time.

The village gained its current name Calcinaia in reference to the many lime kilns, in that time multiplied in the territory, taking the particular emblem with two clams (or tellin) in connection with the water, the sand.

In the early Middle Ages, the counts Cadolingi of Fucecchio were exercised the rights to the Lordship in Calcinaia. Before the age of Commons, the counts tried to build their own possession in the centre of the valley of the Arno river. Then succeeded by the noble family of Upezzinghi of Pisa.

CALCINAIA

Later the village was involved in the ongoing struggles between the Republic of Pisa and Lucca and in Calcinaia, Pope Innocent II and the Emperor Lothario II met during the years 1138. In the fifteenth century, there was the final passage of Calcinaia under the Republic of Florence.

In 1555, the Grand Duke Cosimo I de Medici was achieved in major hydraulic works, based on the maps drawn by Leonardo da Vinci, in order to regulate the floods of Arno river and prevent the frequent flooding, that affect a large areas of the village. Under the rule of Lorraine it started the optimization of the water course, the drainage of the great lake of Bientina, bordering the Lucca's territories, and the large Tuscan hydraulic works with the construction of the "cask" channel, that near Fornacette, passes under the Arno river and discharge the waters of the plain towards the sea.

Even today, those great works, designed by Alessandro Manetti, are listed among the wonders of the Tuscan engineering and architecture. The process of industrialization, which was considerable in the sixties years, was developed mainly in the fraction of Fornacette, where, in recent decades, are born small, medium and large manufacturing firms and service companies. While the town, seat of the municipal offices, has developed the service sector although there are also a few artisan and service companies.

- With the Upezzinghi family, Calcinaia was surrounded by walls with four towers, located at the corners. Still visible today: The Tower of Upezzinghi Family in via Vittorio Emanuele - remained as memory of ancient fortification.

- **Lago di Marrucco** - Via Marrucco - Mob. 335.7842028 (www.greenlandia.net). The lake covers an extensive area and is located in the area where once stood the old course of the Arno river. The park is equipped with a bar, restaurant and games for all. It is possible to rent pedal boats to go along the lake and observe the fish and birds. In summer there are several performances and events.

- **Sport fishing in Calcinaia.** The Arno river, in Calcinaia area, is very rich of fish, for this is the ideal place for "The Italian sports fishing championship". The field of competition, along the Arno, is a large, three layers embankment with a ladder descending to the River. The event annually attracts many fishermen.

- **Bosco di Montecchio** (Legambiente Valdera www.legambientevaldera.191.it) The Montecchio woods is a nature trail that starts in Santa Colomba, crosses the hills of Cerbaia, along a stretch of the original pavement of the ancient way of Pistoia, and arrives in Montecchio.

- **The Nozza.** It is a delicious typical sweet, a thin pastry baked on a hot special plate, with a slight taste of anise. The hot Nozza is rolled in the shape of a cone and it is possible to eat it empty or filled with cream. In ancient period, it was prepared and bids during the wedding, now the Nozza is the sweet of the tradition. Every year, every third Sunday of May, in Calcinaia, there is "The Festival of Nozza".

WHAT TO SEA

Religious Buildings

Churce of St. Giovanni Battista - P.zza Manin, 6 - Ph. 0571.489031
It dates back to 1789. Inside wooden choir of the seventeenth century, two statues of angels of the school of Andrea della Robbia, a statue of the fifteenth century depicting the sorrowful Magdalene, an interesting fresco depicting St. Ubaldesca of Fornaini. To remember that in a side chapel are preserved the relics of revered S. Ubaldesca, patroness of Calcinaia, which is celebrated the fourth Sunday in May.

Surroundings

FORNACETTE

Of probable Roman origin, attested by archaeological finds, Fornacette was in ancient times, a location of transit and of rest along the road leading from Florence to Pisa. Today, the village has small, medium and large production firms and services companies, that employ many people.

Near the "Cottolengo" Opera Pia, there is "The Bridge of the overflow" of the XVI century made by bricks. Ancient hydraulic works built by the Medici in order to contain the floods of the Arno river.

Churce of St. Andrea Apostolo - Via della Chiesa, 12 - Ph. 0587. 420251

Remodelled in 1786-87, however, it is mentioned for the first time in a document dated 1213, (probably in 1213 was in another place than the current one). In Neoclassical style, inside the main altar, made of two shelves of the eighteenth century, from the church of the Santo Sepolcro of Pisa and some paintings of the school of Pisa also of the '700.

MONTECCHIO

It was an important and strong castle, in a strategic position, on the of hill. The oldest document in which was traced the Montecchio's name is dated 897. It became property of the Carthusian monks at the end of the domain of Upezzinghi and Gambicorti families and several other owners. The monks turned it into a thriving monastery and farm. In 1830 the Grand Duke Leopold II gave the monastery, at this point in ruins, to an English noble. Remarkable today on the hill of Montecchio, La villa.

POZZALE

The oldest nucleus, today is a separate centre from the most important Fornacette village.

ACCOMODATION

CALAMIDORO HOTEL ****

Via del Tiglio, 143
Ph. 0587.297111
www.calamidoro.com
calamidoro@calamidoro.com

DA PIERO AFFITTACAMERE

Via Giuseppe di Vittorio, 30
Ph. 0587.489041
www.affittacameredapiero.it
info@affittacameredapiero.it

PESCE GIANNI AFFITTACAMERE

Via del Tiglio, 77
Ph. 0587.489200

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE IL CAVATAPPI

Via del Tiglio, 49
Ph. 0587.56440

RISTORANTE CALAMIDORO

Via del Tiglio, 143
Ph. 0587.29703-297111

RISTORANTE LA PATATA BOLLENTE VALDERA

Via Tosco Romagnola, 2 - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.421781

LA TAVERNETTA

Via Tosco Romagnola, 139
Ph. 0587.420290

OSTERIA SENZA TEMPO

Via Tosco Romagnola, 174
Ph. 0587.420114

MC DONALD DRIVE

Via Mazzei - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.420844

CALCINAIA

GREEN PARK

Loc. Marrucco
Ph. 0587.488289
www.greenparkmarrucco.it

TRATTORIA "DA PIERO"

Via Giovanni XXIII, 1
Ph. 0587 489041

TRATTORIA NONNA ILVA

Via T.Romagnola, 287 - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.421701

PIZZERIA PINK ELEFANT

Via T.Romagnola, 108 - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.422786

RISTORANTE DA NILO

Via T.Romagnola, 279 - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.420130

RISTORANTE PALASPORT BOWLING

Via T.Romagnola, 127 - Fornacette
Ph. 0587.420120

RISTORANTE "SIMONVAL"

Via di Circonvallazione

RISTORANTE "LA CHIMERA"

Via del Tiglio

RISTORANTE TULATU'

Via di Mezzo
Ph. 0587.940433 - 486855

RISTORANTE VINAI PER PASSIONE

Via del Tiglio ,149/e
Ph. 0587.757439

CAPANOLI

Surface kmq 22,71; Height 51 m. sea level



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Tourist Information Office
c/o Hotel Portavaldera, Via De Chirico 11
- 56037 Capannoli
Ph. 0587.672102, Fax 0587.670740

Getting there:

By bus: from the town Pontedera take the bus line Cpt. Diricetion Volterra for Capannoli.

By car: from Pisa: take the FI-PI-LI main road getting out at Ponsacco, take the SP439 road towards Volterra Capannoli.

Capannoli is a town of 5105 inhabitants of the province of Pisa, in the valley of the River Era. Centre lively and active, with many activities in the artisanal sector which, with a good agricultural economy, with the cultivation of the vine, of olive and kiwi with a very important company in Tuscany. In this area is present the white truffle. Due to a recent archaeological finds from the Etruscans and Romans period, the experts in archaeological field, advocated a land use dating back to ancient times. The name of the site was first mentioned in an official document dating back to year 961, where it is registered the sale of "Capannule".

In 1000, the territory was dominated of Counts of the Gerardesca, which had to cede the castle to the bishops of Lucca, to the direct intervention of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany.

Between 1200 and 1300 the Gambacorti family of Pisa was exercised the power over the village and in 1384 Capannoli was occupied for the first time from the Florentine Republic, under which the town returned in 1406 with the defeat of the Republic of Pisa. In 1631 its inhabitants suffered a terrible epidemic of plague which decimated the population. In 1860, Capannoli was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Abbey of San Bartolomeo - P.zza San Bartolomeo Ph. 0587.609133. It dates from the eleventh century and was built as a church. In 1398 it was rebuilt with the material of the church in ruins and in 1631 took the title of Abbey. The bell tower was built in 1800 and at that time the church, lost in restructuring the original medieval structures. Inside, fine work arts: a wooden crucifix of the seventeenth century, a painting depicting the Eucharist, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth century and the painting of the Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew of the painter Maruscelli of the seventeenth century.

Santuario della Santissima Annunziata - Santissima Annunziata district. It is located just outside the town of Capannoli and was built in the fifteenth century. It is dedicated to Our Lady of the SS. Annunziata. It has a nice arcade in Florentine style, with a single aisle. Inside paintings of '600: The Guardian Angel and the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian attributed to the painter Ranieri Del Pace and the two statues of the Annunciation of the fourteenth century. A painting of the fifteenth century, depicting the Santissima Annunziata. Relevant also the choir and the organ of the '600.

The Villas



Villa Comunale Baciocchi (XV century) - P.zza Castello, 4 - property of the town, houses the Documentation Centre of Archaeological Valdera and the Zoological Museum. The villa is located in the nucleus where there was the Medieval Castle and was built in late baroque and neo-classical style from the Counts of the Gherardesca. Senator Pucci restored the villa in the middle of the eighteenth century, in 1833 it became the property of Baciocchi family, (the count and his wife Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte).

Inside of the villa there are some tempera wall paintings, which are visible in some rooms, with inspiration to view painters of the eighteenth century. The garden surrounding the villa was realized starting from the second half of the nineteenth. In the park, today, more than 167 botanical species and 12 monumental trees.

Villa Berzighelli - P.zza Castello. Built between the XVI and XVII century, owned to the Berzighelli family, from which it takes its name. At the beginning of the '600 the farm was transformed into a villa. Renovation in 1771 by Stassano. On the front a pediment as a watch that recalls the Certosa di Calci.

Villa La Torre - Via Torre, 31. Built by the Upezzinghi family (1500), the house becomes the property of Lanfreducci in 1748. Domenico Gabrielli Tempesti and Ranieri frescoed the core of the villa with the representation of the Judgments of Paride. The architect Bellincioni realized the construction of the wall on the way for Volterra to define the park and the construction of the temple (or a little castle) used as a tea room.

Villa Zeiro - Via Torre. The farm house, belonged to the noble family De Capannoli from Pisa, in 1580.

Museums

Documentation Center of Valdera Archeologica - P.zza Castello 1-4, c/o Villa Baiocchi, Ph. 0587.607035. Paths of the archaeological and Media Valdera. This museum houses exhibits that determine the archaeological history of the municipalities of the Valdera.

Museo Zoologico Valdera - P.zza Castello 1-4, c/o Villa Baiocchi, Ph. 0587. 607035. Located in the rooms on the ground floor of Villa Baiocchi. There are several species of animals, with more than 1,400 specimens of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and insects.

Surroundings

SANTO PIETRO BELVEDERE

Which offers a magnificent panorama. Located in the hills south-west of Capannoli between two rivers, the Cascina and Era. Even today the town has a triple ring of walls and clear medieval origins, although recent archaeological finds suggest that the place was already inhabited in the Etruscan-Roman period.

Church of St. Pietro e Paolo, Via Castello 2, Ph. 0587.609353. Parish church by 1680 and by 1720 provostship church included in the diocese of Lucca since 1260. Today, in it, worthy of note, there is a baptismal font at the end of 1600 and two major paintings: San Gaetano and the Crucifixion (seventeenth century) and a Madonna and Child (Madonna of the good harvest). The church, as it is today, is the result of the restoration of the 50's. The bell tower was built in the late 800's on a design by the architect Belincioni.

- **Avio Superficie Valdera** (www.aeroclubpisa.it - aeroclubpisa@tin.it). The Avio Superficie Valdera is located 10 km south-southeast from Pontedera, between the town of Capannoli and Forcoli along the road of Fila, direction Peccioli Volterra. The Aero Club Pisa and its structure, the Avio Superficie Valdera, enjoy a privileged position not only in terms of geography and tourism, but also in terms of relations with the Territory and with the institutions hosting the association and its infrastructure. In the Avio superficie Valdera were constructed several times a large number of metal hangars for private aircraft shelters. The hangar also host the aircraft of the Flight School, a garage with certified "Rotax" mechanic and host the headquarters of Pipistrel Italy, importer of ultralight aircraft.

The renovation of an old barn has allowed the creation of a beautiful club house, which hosts the course of flight and the offices. A children's playground and a series of tents equipped with tables and benches for picnic, a yard covered with a technical structure, a fenced area with benches in front of the track to complete the spaces for members and guests. The track, bordered by buoys, provides an area for the taxiway and areas for parking of aircraft. The beginning of the runway shows the numbers indicating the orientation. A petrol station is active.

- **Teatro Comunale** - P.zza del Popolo - Ph. 0587.606611. Housed in a building of the end of '800, now owned by the municipality, which has restructured it (end restorations in 1990), hosts varied performances during the year.

- **Pista Ciclabile della Fila**. The runway is 2900 meters long and along with about 4,000 in the town of Peccioli provides an area of Valdera pedestrian-cycle of about 7 kilometres. Può essere percorsa, in bicicletta o a piedi, ed attraversa un'area di rilevante interesse per il turismo sportivo. It can be travelled by bike or on foot, and crosses an area of significant interest to the sports tourism. It pass through the territory on Provincial Road No. 64 and it is known as " pista ciclabile della Fila". It connects Capannoli to Peccioli and Forcoli, district of the municipality of Palaia, at the bridge over the stream Roglio.

ACCOMODATION

VILLA EUROPA MEUBLE'
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Ph. 0587.609129
www.villaeuropameuble.it

SGHERRI AUGUSTO AFFITTACAMERE
Via dello Stillo, 3
Ph. 0587.609274

LA SORGENTE
Via Volterrana, Podere San Tommaso
Ph. 0587.607410
www.lasorgentesrl.it

AGRITURISMO TENUTA IL PINO
Via Provinciale Belvedere - Santo Pietro Belvedere
Ph. 0587.607273
www.tenutailpino.com

AGRITURISMO RIPA D'ERA
Via Salterio
Ph. 0587.608228

AGRITURISMO SANTO PIETRO
Srt, 439 Sarzanese Valdera
Vallicelle il Bosco
www.agriturismo.santopietro.it

TENUTA QUARRATA
Sp Santo Pietro Belvedere, 26 - Loc. Quarrata, Santo Pietro Belvedere
Ph. 0587.606162
www.tenutaquarrata.com

WHERE TO EAT

IL CAPRICORNO
Via San Francesco, 26
Ph. 0587.607577

RISTORO OSTERIA DEL SOLE
Via Volterrana, 117
Ph. 0587.609257-609457

ELLEGI
Via Torre, 32
Ph. 0587.607556

PIZZA MANIA
Via Giacomo Leopardi, 2
Ph. 0587.606150

PIZZA & COMPANY
Via Volterrana, 274
Ph. 0587.606164

OSTERIA LA VINACCIA
Via Roma, 28
Ph. 0587.609016

DA BIBE
Via Volterrana, 36
Ph. 0587.609748

Surface kmq. 36,42; Height 125 m. sea level

CASCIANA TERME



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Tourist Information Centre c/o il "Ritrovo del Forestiero"
Via Cavour 11 - 56034 Casciana Terme (Pi)
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proloco@casciana.it

Getting there:
By bus: from Pontedera take bus line Cpt direction Chianni or Casciana Terme.
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road, getting out at Pontedera, Ponsacco follows the SP439 road direction Casciana Terme.

Casciana Terme is situated on a beautiful hill, among olive trees and vineyards, in the hills of Pisa.

Its history is closely linked to the therapeutic properties of water, that flows giving rise to the thermae. Casciana origins date back to Etruscan period, as per recent archaeological discoveries in Parlascio. The oldest written, dating back to the ninth century and attesting the existence of the Pieve di Santa Maria ad Acquis, is in a document of the bishop of Lucca.

A document of 1148 evidenced for the first time the therapeutic properties of thermal waters of Casciana, especially for skin diseases. In the twelfth century Casciana (Aqui) was the seat of a castle with walls and towers, located in the nucleus of Petraia, where it is still visible the beautiful medieval tower, Torre Aquisana. Casciana become a musicality since 1927.

Le Terme di Casciana - Although many academics claim that the thermal waters of Casciana were already known by the Romans, the documented construction of the first thermae was the one of Federico da Montefeltro, Lord of Pisa, in 1311.

In 1460, after almost two centuries, was restored for the first time by the "Magnificent Florentine Gentlemen" by order of Grand Duke of Tuscany Leopold I, who twice visited the thermae and in 1596 brought further improvements.

With the Lorrain, between 700 and 800, the Grand Ducat brought back the attention to the thermae of Casciana and in 1824, by order of Ferdinand III, started a new restructuring plan.

During 1870 the new building designed by Poggi, famous for having created the Michelangelo square in Florence.

The thermae began, then, their period of greatest success, with the introduction of significant changes, technical, functional and rather architectural. The fine structure and the neo-classical facade of the thermae has kept the same original characters till now.

In the centre, adjacent to the Spa, is located the Thermal Park with swimming pool, lush greenery and fresh avenues ideal for relaxing walks.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Church of Santa Maria Assunta - P.zza Garibaldi, 2 - Ph. 0587.646239.

The present appearance of the church comes from the reconstruction of the nineteenth century, but is appointed for the first time in an ecclesiastical document of the 840th. Inside important art works: the work of Passignani: Our Lady of the Rosary with the Sancasciano's family portraits (late sixteenth century) and the Madonna and Child or the "Madonna delle grazie," painted by the Maestro di San Torpè (1300). Remarkable, a baptismal font of the fifteenth century.

Church of San Martino in Petraia - P.zza San Martino. The church, which houses the image of taumaturgic Crucified, dates from the end of 1500 and which has become "Sanctuary" in 1963. The author of the sculpture is unknown, we know only the initials, SL, carved into a femur. The paint is particularly dear to the people Casciana of which they celebrate the festival on May 3rd, with religious ceremonies, parades and tournaments between the districts of the country.

The Oratory of Madonna dei Sette Dolori - Antecedent construction to the ninth century. It was a centre for pilgrims during the Crusades. It stand, there was an Hospital, said St. Bartolomeo. Artistic heritage of this church are two works by famous authors: the first belongs to Giunta Pisano and Bartholomeo Da Ceppato, second (mysteriously disappeared) is attributed to the school of Benozzo Gozzoli.

Other Interesting Places

Torre Aquisana e Corte Aquisana in the medieval Petraia district, they constitute the historic medieval core of Casciana. The AQUI court is attested in a paper of 1024 for the first time, as management centre for the agricultural exploitation of the territory. The tower also had defensive value, as sighting structure, perhaps in sight conjunction with the near Castle of Vivaia. The original structure of stone and brick of the medieval village are still around the buildings.

Stabilimento termale - The thermal water of Casciana is called Mathelda Water, which flows from its source at a constant temperature and natural 35.7 °C. The waters belong to the family of bicarbonate calcium sulphate, with a content of natural mineral salts mixed in such a way as to distinguish themselves for their specificities and effectiveness. Always used to combat arthritis, rheumatism and sciatica, with the passage of time has seen to broaden its uses in modern motor rehabilitation therapies, in cardiovascular and inhalation cares. The mud treatment, for a long time immersed in thermal water, acquires its merits and its content.

Its composition, rich in salts and carbon dioxide, stimulates the dilation of blood vessels causing an increase in speed venous and an overall improvement of circulation.

Carrying a highly relaxing and natural action which make them interesting and preferable for those seeking to avoid the problems stemming from everyday life. Within the thermal bath are the Spa, where it is possible to enjoy a complete relax with numerous facial and body treatments, recommended and carried out by highly qualified experts.

The large outdoor swimming pool is full of the most prodigious technologies, where it is possible to spend whole days alternating dives to the pleasure of lying on the soft grass of the park that surrounds it.

The pool with its 500 square meters of thermal water continually renewed, and its constant depth of 1.30 meters, is ideal for individuals, couples and entire families, because the mild climate of Casciana and light summer breeze help to relax completely, or simply lying on a comfortable sun loungers.

This is a real therapy bath, which, beside the possibility to enjoy a relaxing environment, is suitable to prevent the typical diseases of old age, creating a better relationship with the body and the mind.

The inside covered thermal pool is being designed, primarily, to highly professional motor rehabilitation, organized in small groups and under the watchful eye of rehabilitation therapists.

Inside a villa of 1700 and next to the spa, there is the Terme Villa Borri, a real jewel, which is in addition to the many suggestions of the thermae of Casciana.

Terme Villa Borri is an old manor house of the eighteenth century, restored with great finesse, without altering the size and original features, full of charm, with elements of great innovation and quality. It is possible to define it as the first real "beauty farm in Tuscany" because it is an old farm restored as a splendid residences for the exigent guests who loves Tuscany.

The guest can enter to the Wellness & Spa, located in the villa, just walking for a few meters, wearing a bathrobe, in the private park which gathers the entire complex. There are twelve treatment rooms, which are exclusive and unique with frescoes of the time, where the original paints have been expertly restored, with the wide spaces that make them as a real thermal suite. Particularly rich in emotions and ideas is the thermal path Villa Borri,

adjacent to fitness centre, in the building, which once housed the old mill of the farm, made up of swimming pools, Turkish bath (hammam), salt pool, emotional showers, and the old washhouse where flows the thermal water.

www.termedicasciana.com - Ph . 0587.644608 - Fax 0587.644673

www.termevillaborri.com - Ph. 0587.644644 - Fax 0587.644630

Gran Caffé of the Terme - With neoclassical and liberty paintings. Very elegant and refined, furnished with period furniture. The restaurant has a rich and inviting menu and a prestigious wine list. Served only the most precious and exquisite local products, strictly seasonal.

Via Roma: Il Campanile - The first drawing of the bell tower, executed by Arch. Bellincioni, was realized starting in 1907. The work remained unfinished for about 20 years, it was resumed in 1925 and continued under the modified plan by the engineers: Severini and Buoncristiani. Constructed of local bricks and travertine, is dedicated to the memory of the fallen soldiers and civilians of the world wars of the last century.

Villa Prato-Lami - Built in 1803, as reported by the inscription on the pediment, the facade and many other rooms are painted. The villa is furnished with period furniture, paintings and prints of value. The large rear kitchen retains a lot of copper crockery. In the park there is a frescoed chapel (private property).

Via del Botro - One of the most typical streets of Casciana, along the wall, that borders the park of the villa Prato-Lami, with splendid views of the villa and of the Tower Aquisana between the branches of olive trees. On the other side of the park Villa Margherita. At the end the square and church of San Martino.

Piazzetta del Mercato Vecchio (Old Market) - It is one of the most beautiful views of Casciana. A little and silent square. Among the stone benches in the old market place, around the fountain in cast iron, still seems to hear the call of the sellers of herbs and products of the season.

Surroundings

COLLEMONTANINO

It is placed at the bottom of a hill where there was the Rock of Montanino, of which are still visible the ruins. According to the legend, the castle was the seat of the Countess Matilda. Every day a sick blackbird's - the story says - flew to the source of water and the water cured the bird giving him a good health. Blackbird of the Countess Matilda belongs to the story of Casciana and its thermae.

Ancient castle, belonging first to the Cadolingi's family and in then to the Upezzinghi's family, had a strategic importance, due to its position and it was repeatedly contested between Lucca and Pisa. The church of San Lorenzo was the parish church. Of note, the Poggio alla Farnia, green area with pine trees and Mediterranean scrub.

PARLASCIO

It appears for the first time in a purchase document dated 1193. On the top of Parlascio, where there was the fortress, recent archaeological excavations have unearthed Etruscan and medieval structures. Some of the finds are exhibited in display cases inside the thermae and by the "Ritrovo del Forestiero" the tourist information office.

Church of Santi Quirico e Giulitta (XII century). The Church of Santi Quirico e Giulitta (XII century) was rebuilt by the family Upezzinghi, owners of the village in 1444, in Romanesque style, that it is possible to admire today.

The façade was originally decorated with ceramic basins, now preserved in the Museo di San Matteo in Pisa. The inside frescoes, among which the Holy Face attributed to Bartolomeo da Ceppato, the Saints Quirico and Giulitta and a bust of the Madonna del Latte.

The church is next to a terrace, which offers an extraordinary panorama of central western Tuscany, from the Apuan Alps, to Volterra and hills of Valdera, country, houses, vineyards, villages, cultivated fields.

CEPPATO

Old village with sighting tower homes (XIII-XIV). In the square there are buildings of the XVII-XVIII century. At the bottom of the village, near the cemetery, a small church dedicated to San Rocco.

SANT'ERMO

The village gathers around the Church of Sant'Ermete, which was attested since 1260. Near there is the Sanctuary of "Madonna dei Monti" where the road goes up, from Livorno, connecting the valley of the Tora with the one of Valdera. In the direction of Santa Luce, Gello Mattacino. A castle, a small church, a few houses interrupt the dark green of the woods, high up, on cultivated fields, there are farm houses and mills. Purchased by Alessandro di Matteo Cini in 1542 (hence the name), starting from the nineteenth century it was the property of a noble family of Pisa: Rosselmini.

ACCOMODATION

GRAND HOTEL SAN MARCO *****

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TERME VILLA BORRI*****

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ALBERGO ROMA***

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HOTEL VILLA MARGHERITA ***

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ALBERGO LIVORNO ***

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www.albergolivorno.com

ALBERGO TOSCA ***

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Ph. e Fax 0587 646301

AFFITTACAMERE IL LECCIO MAGICO

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www.illecciomagico.it

AFFITTACAMERE L'ABETE

Via Salvetti, 22

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galleschi2@interfree.it

AFFITTACAMERE CASA DI CLARA

Via Don camillo Mostardi, 29

Ph. 0586 851070

l.guidi@daxo.it

AFFITTACAMERE ALLE TERME

Via della Vittoria, 14

Mob. 347.1224215 - 348.5862561

allettermerooms@libero.it

BED & BREAKFAST LA RUSTICA BETILDE

Via di Ceppato, 31/33 - Parlascio
Ph. 0587.649115

AFFITTACAMERE TRACOGNA FRANCA

La Tora, 55 - Sant'Ermo
Ph. 0587.649123

AGRITURISMO LE VALLI

Sc di Terricciola, 18 - Collemontanino -
Ph. 0587.648132
www.agriturismolevalli.com
sabinan@tiscali.it

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA POGGIANTI MONICA

Loc. Piccozzo, 113
Ph. 0587.649209
www.piccozzo.com - piccozzo@tin.it

AGRITURISMO BOZZANINO

SP Montevaso - Bozzanino Collemontanino
Ph. 0587.731280
martolini@cid.it

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA LE QUERCIOLE

Campagna Fichino,90 -Fichino
Ph. 0587 646709 - www.lequerciole.com

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA LE VILLE

Via Il Pino 64 Fraz. Sant'Ermo
Ph. 0587.649133
www.agriturismoleville.com
info@agriturismoleville.com

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA MADONNA DEI MONTI DI BACCI ILENA

Campagna di Sant'Ermo 37
Fraz. Sant'Ermo
Ph. 0587.649239

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA DELL'OVO ALLORI FERINANDO

Strada vicinale di Collina, 29
Campagna di Ceppato
Mob. 320.6062856

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA

LA LOCANDA DEL TOSCANO

Podere Le Pulci, 4 - Sant'Ermo
Ph. 0587.649259

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE LA CARABACCIA

Via Magnani, 28
Ph. 0687 645164

RISTORANTE SAPORI D'ORIENTE

P.zza Garibaldi, 22
Ph. 0587.644019
info@ristorantesaporioriente.it

RISTORANTE IL MERLO

P.zza Miniati, 5
Ph. 0587.644040
info@ristoranteilmerlo.it

BISTROT BENI

Largo Mazzini, 40
Ph. 0587.645307

GRAN CAFFÈ DELLE TERME

P.zza Garibaldi, 9
Ph. 0587.644603

PIZZERIA IL POGGIO

Via del Poggio, 7 - Collemontanino
Ph. 0587.646675

AL ROSSOVINO

P.zza del Mercato, 9
Ph. 0587.644603

CHIC & SHOCK CAFÈ

P.zza Martiri della Libertà, 11-12

BAR GELATERIA LA BARACCHINA

P.zza Garibaldi, 45

BAR SPORT

Via Cavour, 1
Ph. 0587.646366

ENO PUB LA CONTESSA

P.zza Minati, 5

GELATERIA IL CIGNO

Largo Mazzini, 37
P.zza Garibaldi 15
Ph. 0587.644037

CHALET DELLE TERME

Viale Regina Margherita, 4
Ph. 0587.644641

Surface kmq. 62,09; Height 284 m. sea level

CHIANNI



City of Chianni

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56034 Chianni (Pi)
Ph. 0587.647282; Fax 0587. 647377
www.altavaldera.it
sociale@comune.chianni.pisa.it

Getting there:

By bus: - From Pontedera take the bus line Cpt for Chianni, (line: Cascina Terme - Chianni)

By car: take the FI-PI-LI main roads getting out Pontedera / Ponsacco and take the SS439 road direction Casciana Terme and then for Chianni.

By train:

Daily trains: LINE Florence-Pisa stop in Pontedera station / Casciana Terme, then take the Bus line Cpt from the station to Chianni.

By plane: Airpot "Galilei" Pisa Airport or "L.da Vinci" in Florence

Chianni is a town belonging to the High Valdera territory. It is bordered to the north by the cities of Casciana Terme and Terricciola, to the west by the cities of Santa Luce and Castellina Marittima, to the east by the city of Laiatice and to the south by the city of Riparbella. The Territory of Chianni is bounded by the Sterza torrent and surrounded by woods of Turkey oaks, chestnut oaks with a underbrush of wild plants, with a soil humid and cool.

The town has a surface of about 62 Km and it is placed on the slope of the spurs that divide the valley of the river Era from the one of the River Fine.

The town has a surface of about 62 Km and it is placed on the slope of the spurs that divide the valley of the river Era from the one of the River Fine.

In the Middle Ages was an important castle.

The church of the castle, Santa Maria, is nominated for the first time in 1061. The Bishop of Volterra claimed the right to possession of the church, stemming from a certificate of Henry IV of 1186, as King of the Romans but also the Republic of Pisa claimed the right to possession, which seemed to belong to another certificate always of Henry IV. In 1288 the Bishop of Volterra took possession with the mediation of Florence. During the same year, Guido di Montefeltro, commander of the troops of Pisa, conquered the Castle. The people of Volterra, supported by Florence, made many attempts to regain the castle of Chianni, only after the mid-fourteenth century Pisa returns it to Volterra. In 1406, with the defeat of Pisa, the castle was submitted to the republic of Florence.

In 1624 Ferdinand II granted the castle in fief to the family of the Marquis Riccardi who held the lordship until the abolition of the fiefs of 1776. The origin of the actual town is Leopoldina, (Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo 1772) it is born with the administrative reorganization of the 1772. In 1925 was granted independence as a municipality.

The territory of the Municipality of Chianni is very favourable for the cultivation of olive. The oil, that is collected here, is light and fine, fruity flavour and low acidity and it is designed "Toscano IGP". Recently, some farmers produce optimums wine, enjoyed by tourists and distributed in the various local and national events.

The Rivalto village is known for the production of chestnuts and its flour. Chianni offers a lot of interesting art tours, wine, food and naturalistic itinerary. In summer, the temperate climate is ideal for excursions and walks.

- Piscina (pool) comunale of Chianni - Mob. 349.6566941

- For those who enjoy walking and hiking can be found at the City of Chianni a guide entitled "Guida alla storia, la cultura e i sapori di Chianni" (Guide to the

CHIANNI

history, culture and tastes of Chianni) with 7 itineraries, at different levels:

Poggio Rosso, holm-oak trees; il Poggio alla Nebbia, oak trees; the area of the La Sterza torrent with willows and poplars, wildlife and the wild boar, which is the symbol of Chianni; Masso Montalone of where there are huge boulders and thick woods. ; Valley Stream Fine on the road of Montevaso in Rivalto village; le Miniere the path between the mines of sandstone and quarries of Gabbro.

- **Public park "Il Boschetto"** is characterized by green areas and spaces for recreational and cultural activities in addition to the restaurant (dinner only from June to September) where you can taste the typical products of Chianni.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Church of St. Donato and St. Giovanni - The Parish church of St. Giovanni was the ancient church of Chianni. It situated outside the castle walls, it was mentioned the first time in the document of Pope Alexander III to the Bishop Sant'Ugo dated 29 December 1171 and perhaps, because of its distance from the town, in 1437 the church was in ruins. Probably at the end of that century the title of Parish Church passed to the Church of San Donato, which already existed in 1275. The church was expanded in early 1800. The major altar, built between the late 1600 to early 1700 at Massa town, was acquired by the people of Chianni at the price of 4,000 escudos in early 1800. The apse was frescoed by the painter A. Gaioni in 1961. In one of the four chapels has preserved the paint of the Holy Family of Giovan Battista Tempesti. In the central part of the church there are other frescoes painted by E. Fornaini in 1991.

Chapel of the Compagnia della Santissima Annunziata - It is famous for the precious frescoes of Tempesti (1739) placed on the barrel vault and on the walls. It does not know exactly when this chapel was built, most likely was as underground of the castle. In 1500 it was used for religious worship as a church of the Santissima Annunziata, as witnessed by the two statues in plaster, enamel painted, placed on the altar representing the Virgin Mary and the Archangel Gabriel.

Church of Madonna del Carmine (XVII century) - A few hundred meters from the village of Chianni, along the road to the Croce del Magno districts, is situated this sanctuary dedicated to Our Lady of Carmine in 1629.

It is a single nave, Latin cross church, probably built on the basis of a church dedicated to Santa Maria di Chianni in 1200. Our Lady of Carmine or Carmelo was considered miraculous, as evidenced even today by many ex votes stored there.

Surroundings

RIVALTO

With its houses built on the ruins of the castle, the village still has old buildings dating from the fourteenth-fifteenth century and was, as Chianni, the feud of Marquis Riccardi. The Dominican friar beatified Giordano who invented the glasses to put on the nose, was born in Rivalto.

Church of St. Fabiano e Sebastiano - The blazon in marble of the Florentine Mazzinghi's family is outside this church. Inside, an important pottery altarpiece painted and two paintings of the seventeenth century. Outside a

brick bell tower with originals mullioned windows.

Oratory of the Compagnia della Santa Croce - The building has a single aisle and it still maintains the eighteenth aspect, with the masonry altar and a part of the mosaic decorations on the high section of the walls. On the altar there is a beautiful shrine, depicting Mary of Sorrows and St. John, dating from the seventeenth century.

Church of Madonna del Carmine - Is of the eighteenth century with an interesting pronaos with a colonnade. It is situated on a hill, not far from the village, surrounded by a pine forest.

Fortifications in the Territory

Castello (Castle) of Montevaso - Old castle on a hill that offers a wonderful panorama that sweeps from the island of Capraia to the island of Corsica. Towards the north are visible the Apuane mounts and Pisa, while to the east, behind the fortress of Miemo, Volterra shows its typical "crag".

The castle was named for the first time in a document of 780 in the middle of disputes between Pisa and Volterra, since it was in a border area, strategically and militarily important. It was under Pisa until the defeat in 1406. Feud of the Marquis Riccardi, until the abolition of fiefs. It was an imposing structure and it is still possible to have this impression visiting its existing current double defensive circuits.

ACCOMODATION

IL RUSTICHINO

Via Castellinese, 10
Ph. 0587.648159

AZIENDA AGRICOLA PODERE LECCETA

Loc. Riparossa
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www.poderelecceta.com

POGGIO AI LUPI AZIENDA

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AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA PRATACCIA DI MONTEVASO

Via Provinciale del Montevaso
Ph. 0587.647441
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AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA CORIGLIANO FABIO

Podere San Giovanni
Ph. 0587.648076

AZIENDA ROSAVITA DI MONTEVASO

Via Castellinese, Montevaso
Ph. 0587.647589

AGRITURISMO VINCI DAVID

Località Poderino
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AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA PODERE CASCIANO

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AGRITURISMO I DUE PONTI

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AGRITURISMO PODERE CASA VECCHIA

Via Campagna
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AGRITURISMO PODERE SAN LUIGI

Podere San Luigi
Ph. 0587.607410

AFFITTACAMERE ZULPO MASSIMILIANO

Podere Cordicella

LOCANDA DEL GALLO

Via Castellinese
Ph. 0587.648160

CHIANNI

I GRANAI
Via Farini
Ph. 0587.648165

ALBERGO LE VECCHIE CANTINE
Via Farini, 14
Ph. 0587.648164
www.leveccchiecantine.it

B&B PODERE LA STERZA
Podere la Sterza
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PALAZZO DEL BORGO
Piazza Gramsci, 15
Mob. 335.6654757
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CASALE LA COLLINA
Via Vicinale della Collina, 23

RISTORANTE PIZZERIA 543
Via della Rimembranza, 6
Ph. 0587.647225

**BAR RISTORANTE PIZZERIA
DA MIRELLA**
Via Vespucci, 7 - Rivalto
Ph. 0587.647264

LOCANDA DEL GALLO
Via Castellinese, 10
Ph. 0587.638160
www.locandadelgallo.net

LE VECCHIE CANTINE
Via Farini, 14
Ph. 0587.648164
www.leveccchiecantine.it

TRATTORIA LA BOTTEGHINA
Via la Fornace, 57
Ph. 0587.647210

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE IL BOSCHETTO
Via Mercatale, 1
Mob. 340.9187082



CRESPINA

Surface kmq 26,97; Height 86 m. sea level



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P.zza Cesare Battisti, 22
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Tourist office Pro Loco, P.zza Cesare Battisti, 20 - 56040 Crespina (Pi)
proloco.crespina@tiscali.it

Getting there:
By bus: At Pontedera take the bus line Cpt to Crespina (line Pisa-Collesalvetti-Fauglia-Crespina)
By car: take SS206 Emilia road direzione Collesalvetti, follows indications to Crespina or S.G.C. Fi.

Crespina is located between the green and pleasant lower hills of Pisa, in healthy air. The town has a landscape of the most beautiful of the Tuscan

countryside, with numerous villas, that enrich it, constructed for the most part by the nobles, who in the nineteenth century came to Crespina, attracted by the beauty of the land.

Crespina is a little river which probably gave its name to the first inhabited. According to some historians Crespina comes from ancient Etruscan language Crispu but for others its origin is Roman: fundus Crespini or the name derives from the family Crespina who owned the territory. The first written document dates back to 983, in which the Bishop of Lucca granted to Willelmo all properties of the parish of Atriana, with the tithes of Crespina. The castle of Crespina is named only in the eleventh century. In 1115 the whole territory was in the hands of Lucca. Like many other castles in the area, Crespina, was the focus of struggles between Lucca and Pisa.

In 1332 the Fortress of Crespina was conquered by the Florentines and then resumed by the Pisans till the 1406, when after the defeat of Pisa, it came back in the hands of the Florentines. Under the lordship of Florence became the seat of tenure of the podestà. In 1413 it obtained the baptismal font in the church of Santo Stefano. Between 1431 and 1495-1496, there were struggles and achievements on both parts of Pisa and Florence. In 1580 there was a serious outbreak of plague and in 1606 came under the captaincy of Livorno. In 1846 suffered a serious earthquake. The municipality was established in 1902.

- An interesting tourist itinerary is the one of **La Strada del Vino delle Colline Pisane** which passes through the municipality and the wineries of the area, indicated by signs, including vineyards, wine-cellars and natural beauties.

- **The owl fair.** At Crespina there is the use of raising the owls and every year at the end of September, in occasion of the feast of the Patron Saint Michael, the owl Fair is held.

- **The Breeding owls Centre,** large green park with aviaries and routes, deserves a visit. Monument to the owl (1970), P.zza della Fiera delle Civette.

- **Flower nursery and vineyard.** The area of Crespina specializes in flower nursery with the production of cuttings, scions and buds. In Cenaia there is the cultivation of the stone loach, nursery product of wine production.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Church of San Michele Arcangelo - Via dei Tommasi, 2 - Ph. 050.634333
It dates, according to Bocci (local historical expert), even to the fourth century and was suffragan of the parish of Atriana. In 1580 it was restored and it is assumed that in that year was built the bell tower. The current church was built in the period between 1885-1891 and designed by Del Guerra architect. On the external front: the statue of San Michele Arcangelo. Inside there are a fourteenth-century table with San Michele Arcangelo of Daddi and a beautiful painting by Giovanni di Bartolomeo Cristiani (XIV), The Madonna and Child with musicians Angels.

The Villas of the Territory of Crespina

Villa Belvedere - Via Belvedere, Loc. Belvedere. Built on a manor of the XV century, was transformed into a villa around the end of '700 by Baron Del Testa. It is one of the most beautiful villas of Crespina and takes its name from its panoramic position on the hills of Pisa. Deliberately, there aren't



fence or gate entrance, is accessed by a tree-lined boulevard with cypresses. The facade, articulated at three levels, has two side towers. Inside, the admirable frescoes of Tempesti. It is surrounded by a park with a pavilion equipped with a tank, oratory, and canonical.

Villa Ciuti - P.zza Cesare Battisti. Dating back to the sixteenth century, it was the hunting residence of a noble of a Florentine family. The building is on two floors, according to the characteristics of Florentine architecture of the sixteenth century. On a side of the villa there is the chapel built in the first half of the 700, while the garden is tastefully of the nineteenth century.

Villa Corsini Valdisonzi - Via Valdisonzi, Valdisonzi village. (Private property not open). Dates back to the sixteenth century and the nineteenth century was equipped with a beautiful romantic park of seven acres, wanted by Luisa Scotti princess Corsini. From that time belonged to the princes Corsini of Florence. The villa gave repeatedly hospitality to the Grand Duke Leopold II. Unlike other villas of Crespina, it is in isolated position. Hidden from view, from the outside it is possible to see only the bell tower of the Oratory.

Villa il Casermone - Via I Pinucci, 15. Il Casermone is today awful condition and it is possible to reach it by a dirt road in front of the gate of the Villa Il Poggio. Built in the sixteenth century and enlarged in the first half of the '700 by Captain Paoletti, composed of a central body and two towers.

Villa il Poggio - Via I Pinucci, 3. Built at the end of the fifteenth century by the family Lanfranchi of Pisa, has suffered of several restructuring and expansion over the time. Its facade is built on three levels. The side entrance has a beautiful double bricks stairway that leads to a railing. The tree-lined avenue of access to the villa dates back to the middle of 900th .

Surroundings

TRIPALLE

It lies along the road that leads from Crespina to Fauglia. It was a fort of which, now, there is no traces. The Upezzinghi, the Lanfranchi, Della Gerardesca were lords of Tripalle.

The Church of Santi Jacopo e Cristoforo - Nominated for the first time in 1260 in the catalog of the churches of Lucca, has undergone several changes in the nineteenth century. Preserve today, inside, a fourteenth-century Madonna and Child with Saints Torpè and Antonio, attributed to Neri di Nello.

The villa Fattoria Ott. - Built in the eighteenth century by the family Mecherini of Pisa, it is provided of the Oratory of San Isidoro and the Madonna of the Heart. Inside also an Italian style garden.

CENAIA

Its origins seem to be Longobard. Cenaia was first mentioned in a document of the diocese of Lucca in 1068.

Villa Martinelli, today La Torre home - Tower home of the XIV century, includes an oratory.

San Rocco, San Rocco village - The current oratory, of the seventeenth century, was built by the Marquis Malaspina in Romanesque style with some Baroque imprints.

ACCOMODATION

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I 7 TAVOLI

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DA BRUNO

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I GIOIELLI

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IL BOCCONDIVINO

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LE MUSE

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PRIMIZIE E DELIZIE

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TUSCANY GRILL

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Getting There:
By bus: From Pontedera take the bus line Cpt for Lajatico (line-Capannoli - La Sterza - Volterra)
By car: take the FI-PI-LI main road, getting out at Pontedera, take SS439 road direction of Volterra. At La Sterza follows the signs for Lajatico.

Lajatico is located in unspoiled countryside of the hills, that divide the valley of Era from the one of La Sterza. Its origins dates back to the Etruscan period, as per archaeological finds in its territory. The first document, where it is possible to trace the name of Lajatico, is of '891. In the XII century it was an important castle, property of the Counts of Pannocchieschi Elci, under the religious jurisdiction of the Bishop of Volterra, until the Count Ildebrando Vescovo came into possession of it with court policy, by a certificate of Henry V, King of the Romans. The castle was always contested between Volterra and Pisa. After the defeat of Pisa against Genoa at the Melorie in 1284, came under the protection of Florence and then was returned to Pisa. After fierce battles between Pisa and Florence, in 1406, it was conquered by Florence that destroyed the walls. Lajatico also suffered the invasion of troops of the Duke of Milan, controlled by Niccolo Piccinino. In mid-1600, Count Bartolomeo Corsini got the castle Lajatico with the title of Marquis, granted by Ferdinand II. Lajatico returned in 1749 under the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and was later recognized as a free town in 1776.

The environmental characteristics of the territory with the large green area, allows for walks, trekking in the dense woods and pleasant hills. The typical products are wine and oil. At Lajatico there is the work of Irish lace, lace particularly working on crochet, with a school to maintain the tradition. The famous tenor Andrea Bocelli is native of Lajatico and he is the honorary president of the Theatre of Silence.

WHAT TO SEE

Towers and Palaces

Palazzo Pretorio - On the main street of the village, with its prisons of the twelfth century and the facade of the crests of the Corsini and the Brothers Camaldolesi, when it was used as a convent.

Torre Civica (1351) - Bell tower with a clock, installed in 1791, the tower was probably part of the castle.

Religious Buildings

Church of San Leonardo - P.zza della Chiesa Ph. 0587.643137. The church, transformed in the nineteenth century, had been erected in the third century. It is in Neoclassical style, with bell tower and rectory. Inside, the picture of St. Joseph (1855), Marine painter.

Oratorio di San Sebastiano (1520) - Located within walking distance from

the church of San Leonardo, since 1946 is recognized as a chapel. In 2001, the facade was frescoed by the contemporary painter Paolo Maiani.

Other Interesting Places

Sala Polivalente - It was an old chapel in ruins, in 2002 was recovered and used as a polyvalent hall, houses a small permanent exhibition of Etruscan artefacts found in Calcinaia's area, during the year hosts several exhibitions. Located within walking distance of the Oratory of St. Sebastiano.

Le Fonti - Equipped in 1783 for animals drinking and tanks for public washrooms.

Teatro del Silenzio - In sinuous Lajatico green hills, in a natural amphitheatre is placed the Theatre of Silence, in order to convey emotions, art and music. Honorary chairman is Andrea Bocelli. The theatre, a work unique in its kind, remains intact and harmonious throughout the year, and one day only is hosting a big event with singers, actors, artists from all over the world, creating a unique annual meeting.

Municipality Theatre - Built in 1910 is now municipal property. Larger than the hall, between the stalls and the gallery has 150 seats. Besides the main function of theatre is also film hall and place of events and training courses.

Rocca of Pietracassiasi (500 m. on the sea level). The fortress is located on a dominating hill on the road that from Lajatico leads to Orciatice. It is a monument of Medieval architecture. Rock of sight, watched on the other castles surrounding the domain of the hills of Pisa, it was strategic for the control of the territory. The place was along the way, that the Etruscans used to extract the copper in the nearby mines of Montecatini. The first document that reports the Pietracassia name, dates back to 1028. It was divided into two structures, the Fortress and Castle, which is the highest part, with two towers on either side. The inside of the Castle is almost completely dismantled. The Fortress is still very impressive and it has an immense landscape.

Mofetta of Lajatico - It is a natural phenomenon of Borboi's woods near the Orciatice district. These are muddy water affected by a carbon source of geothermal energy. Its name comes from the Goddess Mofite, who lived into the land, who protected from asphyxiation dead, in accordance with the beliefs of rural communities. The natural phenomenon and millenarian activities has been studied by geologists from all over the world.

Surroundings

ORCIATICO

At 313 mt. sea level. It was also an ancient Castle and it suffered the same historical events of Lajatico. It is possible to admire the historic village with its fortress and the tower of the castle and a beautiful view over Valdera.

Torre of Castello of Orciatice - It dates from the twelfth century, was restored in 1993. During the restoration was found a stone dated 652, which is now on its facade.

Church of San Michele Arcangelo (XVI sec.) - Consecrated in 1509. Inside a charming decorated wooden crucifix in the seventeenth century.

The Oratory of SS. Annunziata - Eighteenth century church, dedicated to SS. Annunziata, is located just outside the town. Inside, a painting depicting the "Annunciation" of End of '500 beginning of '600. In 2002 the church

and bell tower have been restored.

The Windmills (Mulini) - The remains of two mills, are located south of Orciatico, reachable in 10 minutes walking. They are tower and stone body type mills on two levels with a revolving wooden tower. They were built in the XVII-XVIII century. It is possible to enjoy a wonderful panorama till the fortress of Pietracassa from one of the mills.

SPEDALETTO

Among the green hills, probably Roman origins, the old complex was built by the Brothers Hospitallers of Altopascio around 1000, in order to assist the travellers and the pilgrims.

Villa Fattoria Medicea Corsini - Is now a large farm, it was the hunting residence of Lorenzo il Magnifico, who called the distinguished artists such as Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Perugino to fresco the large entrance. The frescoes were destroyed in a fire. Since 1607 the owners are the principles Corsini of Florence.

- **The Greens paths and the Trails Nature.** The environment is the greatest resource of the City of Lajatico with green paths and walks in the woods or to relax in a beautiful meadow, with the possibility of seeing different species of birds and animals in their natural habitat, benefit from the top of the hills in the breathtaking views of nature.

(Available on the website of the City the book guide with the territory paths covered: <http://www.altavaldere.it/dc/guidalajatico2008.pdf>)

ACCOMODATION

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WHERE TO EAT

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RISORANTE LA VALLATA
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LA MANGIATOIA
Via Castellana, 7
Ph. 0587.641082

RISTORANTE IL VILLAGGIO
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Villaggio San Giovanni
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PODERE CASA D'ERA
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Podere Casa D'Era

CASA VACANZE CIONINI
Via Valgimigni



Surface kmq. 43,15; Height 130 m. sea level

LARI



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www.cittadelleciliegie.it

Getting there:
From the highway: A1 exit Firenze Signa, follow the Fi.Pi.Li. main road direction Pisa, getting out at Ponsacco, follow signs to Perignano-Lari.
From the highway: A12 exit Collesalveti, follow signs to Cenaia-Lari.
By train: station of Pontedera-Casciana Terme.
By bus: from Pontedera take the bus line CPT to Lari (line Ponsacco - Lari)
By plane: airport G. Galilei Pisa

Lari - In the heart of the hills of Pisa, the small village of Lari, with its millennial history, lies on the intersection of three ridges in a very evocative landscape. The name Lari has Etruscan origin (Lars was one of the most widespread name among Rasenna).

The citadel stands on what was probably an early medieval fortress destroyed in 1194 by Pisa. Thanks to its strategic position Lari was the subject of many conquests, between 1230 and 1289 fell into the hands of the Upez-zinghi's family. During the year 1289 Guido da Montefeltro reconquered Lari from Pisa, who transformed the city in an Harbour office of the Republic. In 1406 Lari, with the first conquest of Pisa by the Florentines, came under the dominion of Florence, had reformed its statutes and maintained the same jurisdiction already entrusted by Pisa. During the Florentine domination, Lari became the capital of the Hills of Pisa and Livorno, many vicars, who were representing the most important families, exercised their jurisdiction over

the territory until 1776, years of administrative reform of the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo of Tuscany. With the Habsburg-Lorraine reforms of the '800 and its annexation to Piedmont, Lari, gradually, lost its administrative and legal importance, maintaining, however - up to half of the 900 - a certain commercial and agrarian importance.

In the fascist era (1927) the territory of Lari was reduced and some districts went to build the town of Bagni di Casciana, now known as Casciana Terme. The picturesque old town, enclosed by double walls and accessible by the three ports of entry, is built around the majestic basement of the Castle of the Vicars, an imposing monument that dominates the village and surrounding area. The fortress, which can be reached by a stone stairway, evidences the original architecture, essential but of great impact, thanks to patrol walkway around the entire building and the massive walls that surround the hill of tufa on which the whole structure is built .

As evidence of its glorious past are the many blazons, which adorn the walls of the courtyard, the spacious hall with frescoes, the small but fascinating museum, the severe prison rising on the cold side of midnight. Lari, a worthy tourist destination is famous, since the 700, for its production of cherries, does not betray the expectations of the visitor revealing step by step with all what beautiful and antique still be present: the narrow "lines", the courts, the ancient palaces, the beautiful Piazza topped from the portico with five arches where, now as before, the weekly market have its place.

Among the opportunities offered to visitors, stay at the numerous facilities, excursions along nature paths and shopping in the shops of the Nature Centre. A pleasant alternative than the rural routes is the visit of the exhibition centre of Perignano important for the production and marketing of mobile, it is a showroom of the most prestigious interior stylists.

- **The cherry of Lari** - The production of the cherry of Lari has a secular tradition attested by the presence of numerous varieties many of which are listed in the Germplasma Bank of the Tuscany Region (LR 50/97) and added to the national list of traditional products and to the Cesto Pisano, promoted by the Province of Pisa. The return to the traditional agricultural and food production, typical of this area, imposed to the Committee for the Protection and Development of the Cherry of Lari to look carefully at a product as prestigious and unique. In order to utilize and to enhance the varieties of cherries, that are difficult to be placed on the market because easily perishable, the Committee initiated, in collaboration with the town of Lari, the Province of Pisa and the Arsia, the experimental project of transformation and production of an Extra Cherries jam.

- **The National Association city of cherries** - It was established with the ambitious goal of bringing together all the communities, where it is strong and deeply rooted the culture of cherry, to encourage cultural activities linked to rural tradition, contributing to enhance, to diffuse and to share the experience on cherry cultivation.

- **The orange flag** - Since 2003, Lari has the mark of quality tourism and environmental Orange Flag awarded by the Italian Touring Club to inland locations that meet the criteria related to the enhancement of cultural heritage and the protection of the territory.

WHAT TO SEE

The Historical Center

Three Doors are the entrance to Lari: **Porta Fiorentina** where above the arch shows, in the centre, the Mediceo marble blazon, the blazon of Salviati on the left and the one of the Podesteria of Lari on the right ; **Porta Maremmana** consists of an outer door named Porticciola and of the actual door,

which was subject to numerous restoration over the centuries and **Porta Volterrana** originally equipped with a drawbridge, was demolished in 1780 to allow easier drayage transit. In the main square it is possible to admire the market **Loggia** made by Cosimo I de Medici following the request of people of Lari, with the aim of creating a commercial covered area. In the centre of the town, surrounded by walls of red brick, stands the imposing **Castle**, accessible by a wide stone stairway. Ninety-two steps to reach the patrol walkway that runs around the fortress. Noteworthy are the vicars blazons, which adorn the walls of the courtyard. The castle preserves the original Florentine bricks floor and a beautiful central cistern used to collect rainwater. Interesting is the visit to the Hall of the Court and that of "torments" adorned with frescoes emerged during the recent restoration work. It is evocative the visit of the prisons and of the underground of the castle. Among the cult places worthy of note: the **Propositura of S. Maria Assunta and S. Leonardo**, hosting two marble statues, the works of Andrea di Francesco Guardi, depicting the Angel and Annunciation.

The **Oratory della Madonna delle Nevi** is characterized by a beautiful monumental arcade in Baroque style.

The **Oratory della Madonna del Carmine** was, in the past, the home of a Carmelite Brotherhood.



Surroundings

At the bottom of the fort, just outside the walls, it is possible to reach on foot or by bicycle a few villages with historical and religious buildings of considerable interest. Away from Santa Caterina road, in the town center, can be reached Capannile, Aiale and Colle; by Sonnino road can be reached Canfreo and Querceto, north of the castle lies the district of Villa, which in the Middle Ages was the part of the town without fortifications.

CAPANNILE, AIALE AND COLLE

Along the Santa Caterina road take the detour direction Crespina, after the Oratory of Madonna delle Nevi continuing on the right, along the road that borders the park of the former villa Trambusti can be reached the village of Capannile, dominated by impressive villa of Venere Agostini della Seta. The complex is very extensive and includes a large park, decorated with statues depicting the four seasons, the elegant villa with private chapel, cellars and warehouses. In the suburb, that surrounds the villa, there are the old houses, some of which have been recently restored. Continuing north, beyond the ridge of a hill, can be reached Aiale, a village made up of very old and characteristic buildings; still going forward there is the town of Colle, with traces of ancient buildings.

CANFREO AND QUERCETO

Canfreo is an ancient town whose name derives from the Latin Confragus (hough, rugged and steep place) located southeast of the Castle of Lari. This suburb houses religious and civilian buildings of considerable historic and artistic interest.

VILLA

District of Lari located to the north, reached from Roma road, Villa is an ancient centre, where it is possible to admire the eighteenth century **Church of St. Nicola and St. Anna**, built on an existing church dates back to the X century and Villa Melani, building of the first half of the eighteenth century, originally belonged to the painter and architect of Pisa.

CASCIANA ALTA

Fraction of ancient origin, was divided in two villages: the village called Sezzana or Sessanio, developed around the fortress, which has maintained the original plan and the one placed down, said Croce. The parish **Church of St. Nicola**, rebuilt in the eighteenth-century style, is located in Mascagni square in the centre of Casciana Alta.

Inside there are fine paintings in Baroque style: left, above the first confession, there is the painting "San Giuliano revives the drowned", by Orazio Fidani of 1645, on the left side altar is the painting "the Circumcision of Our Lord", of Santi di Tito, on the first confessional, on the right, there is "the family of Joseph" of Filippo Tarchiani and on the right wall is the Madonna del Rosario di Santi di Tito.

The church kept the famous polyptych of "the Virgin and Child among the Saints John, Bartholomew, Stephen, Thomas Aquinas and the prophets", from the Cathedral of Pisa, then in Santo Stefano di Vivaia and it is now preserved in the Museo Nazionale di San Matteo in Pisa.

CEVOLI

Anciently called castrum de Ceulis, Cevoli was owned by the bishops of Lucca. However, it is probable that at least until the twelfth century the actual power were pursuing by the counts of Strido, who had a tower in Cevoli. The counts Strido were replaced by the Ceuli's family which hit the tower, undertook the construction of a church that remained unfinished. The structure of the parish **Church**, dedicated to **St. Pietro and Paolo**, dates back to the first decade of the eighteenth century and has two works of art: in the chapel on the right side a Holy Conversation by Andrea Pisano "de Pisis" (the only work signed by this artist) dated 1490 and a huge wooden crucifix of the eleventh century.

Among the many noble buildings located in the surroundings there are two interesting villas: the **Villa Ceuli-Norci** and **Villa Cioppa**, both privately owned. The first was built at the end of the seventeenth century, with a park, a fermentation room and a private chapel which houses a sundial framed by festoons made by bas-relief technique. Villa Cioppa, ex villa Zar, dates in part to the early sixteenth century and in part to the eighteenth century, when it was enlarged by the counts da Scorno. The chapel attached to the villa retains a panel depicting the Madonna della Neve, attributed to the school of Andrea del Sarto.

LAVAIANO

Once divided into two: old Lavaiano and new Lavaiano, this ancient village is mentioned since the year 880. In 1370 the town was fortified by Pisa with a castle equipped with moat and drawbridge. In 1389 the fortress was destroyed by the Florentines. Today the village is surrounded by agricultural plots and by a vast area dotted with farmhouses, farms and villas. The parish **Church of San Martino** keeps inside, above the choir, a sixteenth altarpiece. On the pediment of the entrance door there is a blazon of the Order of the Knights of Santo Stefano.

PERIGNANO

Probable Latin-colonial origin Perignano is mentioned in a document of 963. In 1260 the village had two churches recorded in the diocese of Lucca, **St. Andrea and St. Lucia**. Today the village is known throughout Italy as the "city furniture" for the vast and qualified offer of its exhibition centre, which is the result of several craft industries in the sector of furniture. Perignano is also an agricultural centre, with fields cultivated with cereals and fodder and several villas.

The current parish church of **St. Lucia**, which was completed in 1885,

is decorated with wall paintings made by Antonio Gajoni of 1941 and with seventeenth-century paintings, probably coming from the original **Church of Saint Lucia**. At south of Perignano on the road to Lari, there is the vast complex of the **Villa Sanminiatielli** typical residence in the countryside. The entrance is a beautiful avenue of cypress trees, which is entering into a wonderful park, that connects the farm to the house and the family chapel. Thanks to Count Orazio, in the villa is set up a library of great prestige, among the most valuable volumes there are two editions of the Divina Commedia of the fifteenth century and an edition of the works of Marsilio Ficino printed at Pisa in 1492.

USIGLIANO

Ancient village known for the presence of Upezzinghi's family witnessed by Upezzinghi's Palace, former seat of the castle and of the tomb of Giovanni Upezzinghi, preserved in the **Church of San Lorenzo**. Today the village is a small rural centre, distributed on four hills with many residential villas, including the villa Nelli Feroci originally Upezzinghi, which appears for the first time in a document dated 1378, and the villa Castelli, which retains a cellar completely earthed into the travertine, which it is possible to see, in addition to the old mill, the characteristic centenarians terracotta jars of Impruneta, used to store oil.

ACCOMODATION

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P.zza Curtatone e Montanara, 6
Cevoli www.villacevoli.it -
info@villacevoli.it

LARI

VILLA LA FONTE AFFITTACAMERE

Via Magenta, 44 - Casciana Alta
Ph. 0587.689047
Daphne.stevens@btopenworld.com

LO SPOLVERELLO AFFITTACAMERE

Via degli Olivi, 4 - Casciana Alta
Ph. 0587.687030

B&B KLAESS ELISABETH

Via Colle, 33 - Colle
Mob. 347.5205786

GIAMPAOLO BARGAGNA AFFITTACAMERE

Via Delle Colline, 5 - Casciana Alta
Ph. 0587.689131 - Mob. 338.5638972

WHERE TO EAT

ANTICA OSTERIA AL CASTELLO

P.zza Matteotti, 9 /13
Ph. 0587.687868

RISTORANTE LA LOCANDA DI ANGY

Via Belvedere, 1, Ph. 0587.685233

ENOTECA IL VIOLINO ROSSO

P.zza Tommaseo, 10
Ph. 0587.684084

TRATTORIA DAL FISCHIO

Via delle Vigne, 18 - Boschi di Lari
Ph. 0587.686119

RISTORANTE DA LIDO

Via Rossini, 2
Quattro Strade di Perignano,
Ph. 0587.616020

PIZZERIA FOCACCERIA PABLO

Via Livornese ovest, 80
Quattro Strade di Perignano
Ph. 0587.616794

RISTORANTE CASTERO

Via Galilei, 2 - Lavaiano
Ph. 0587.616121

PIZZERIA LA MERIDIANA

Via Livornese Est, 180 - Perignano
Ph. 0587.616089

A TUTTA PIZZA

Via A. Gramsci, 152 - Perignano
Ph. 0587.616499

PIZZERIA I DUE LAGHI

Via del Commercio, 178
San Ruffino, Ph. 0587.685140

PIZZERIA TAVOLA CALDA MUCELLI

Via Belfiore, 5 - San Ruffino
Ph. 0587.687056

PIZZERIA TAVOLA CALDA

IL PIANETA VERDE
Via di Lucagnano, 4 - Cevoli
Ph. 0587.686151

RISTORANTE KISS ME LION

Via del Commercio, 11 -
La Capannina, Mob. 328.9581889

TAVOLA CALDA STEMAR

Via del Commercio, 35/37 -
La Capannina, Ph. 0587.686098

TAVOLA CALDA LA CAPANNINA

Via del Commercio, 93 -
La Capannina
Ph. 0587.687029 - 686253

PIZZOTECA TRE SOLDI

Via del Commercio, 48/A
La Capannina, Ph. 0587.686165

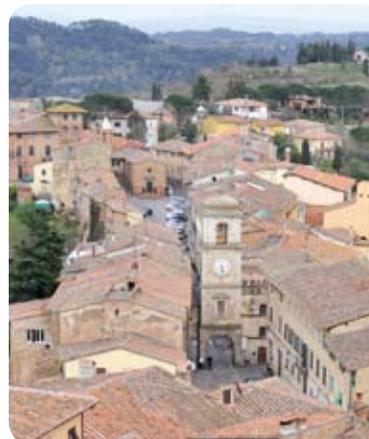
RISTORANTE LE CAVE

Via le Cave, 8
Casciana Alta
Ph. 0587.689241



Surface kmq 73,82; Height 240 m. sea level

PALAIÀ



Comune di Palaia
P.zza della Repubblica, 56 - 56036 Palaia (Pi)
Ph.: 0587.62141 - Fax 0587.622539
www.altavaldera.it
prot@comune.palaia.pisa.it

Tourist Information Centre
P.zza della Repubblica, 56 - 56036 Palaia (Pi)
Ph.:0587 62.14.37
open from June to September)

Getting there

By bus: From Pontedera take the bus line Cpt for Palaia (line-Palaia Montefoscoli Ghizzo)
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road ,getting out at Pontedera, take the road of the Hills for Legoli, indications Palaia.
Alternatively, Take always Fi.Pi.Li main road, getting out at Montopoli in Val d'Arno, follow the signs to Palaia

Palaia, Valdera country, is one of the largest areas of the province of Pisa. The village is a tourist destination, its origins are dated back to the Etruscan period, as per recent archaeological discoveries in the area. The name derives from Palaia, which is related to the massive production of the wood poles of this area. It was an important Feudal castle, with ditches, charcoal and a drawbridge, named for the first time in two documents of Lucca of 789 and 930, which were two contracts in favour of the church. The castle was under the jurisdiction of Lucca until the twelfth century, it received two degrees from the Emperors Henry VI and Charles V. The bishopric of Lucca maintained its religious jurisdiction on the village but the political and civil jurisdiction was under the Republic of Pisa. In this period there were many fights between Guelfi and Ghibellini and many disagreements between Lucca, Pisa and Florence. With the defeat of Pisa in 1406, Palaia was submitted to the Florentine Republic. In 1431, the troops of the Duke Visconti of Milan, who fought against Florence controlled by Niccolo Piccinino, laid waste the village. This event has probably originated the assumptions of the saying "Palaia Worse" because the commander Piccinino reported in his dispatch: "Ponsacco is destroyed, but Palaia ... worse. "

In the following years, Palaia returned under the Florentines, who sent in the city the Podestà of the best Florentine families, such as Caponi, Cavalcanti, Cerretani, Corsini, Davanzati of which are still visible today the blazons in a beautiful repertoire, which is located in the Hall of Palazzo Comunale in Piazza della Repubblica. Under the Grand Duke Ferdinando I (1776) the Podesteria Palaia comprised of thirteen community. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, Palaia undergone a progressive economic and social reduction, because it was too peripheral than other communication way from the province and in 1838 the court was divested in Pontedera.

Following Palaia, with the agriculture, the farms and its villas reached a new high brilliance. Today, the town maintains its medieval structure with the typical fortress and the village. Palaia is one of the largest centre of rural tourism in Valdera, with its trails for horseback riding, walking and cycling. (Marked trails, trails maps available at the local tourist office), and several farmhouses laying in the green of its hills. At a few kilometres on the road that leads from Valdera in Valdarno, in the agriculture plain there is La Chiecina.

Always in the plain on the road leading to Pontedera, there is Forcoli with an interesting artisan and commercial area. Palaia is a land of good wine and extra virgin olive oil and of the delicious White truffle, of centuries-old tradition. It is possible to visit the wineries with wine tasting in the main farm and tasting menu made with truffles by the producers. (For information

contact the Tourist Information). There is established the Consortium of Oil Producers of Hills of Pisa.

The various restaurants and taverns in the hilly centres offer dishes of Tuscan cuisine.

WHAT TO SEE

Borgo and Rocca

Borgo - a longitudinal plan with a square which was the social and political centre of the country.

Rocca - It is a circular plan and it is the highest part of the country. This is probably the place where, once stood the castle of "Monsmagnifridum" mentioned in a document of 936. Beautiful and characteristic alleys to reach it. Some houses, in the alleys, still have the characteristics typical of a tower house. On the rock was "The Citadel" donjon tower with battlemented walls. Of the ancient fortress today there's nothing left, only a few ruins, but from the small plateau that it has remained It is possible to enjoy a vast and magnificent landscape.

Le Porte (Doors)

Porta Fiorentina, which leads into the village and in the Piazza della Repubblica. It dates to the period in which Palaia was under the control of Lucca. It has a low arch with at the right the guardhouse and at the left the guard tower, where today it is possible to see the bell tower of the church of Santa Maria. In a plaque on the left of the door there is the blazon of Francesco Ferrucci and the name of his father dated 1506. On the opposite side of the village, there is **Porta Pisana** (the door of Pisa), near where today there is the police building, that was destroyed in 1850.

Porta Civica and Torre dell'Orologio - The Civic door and the Clock Tower are in the centre of the country. La Porta Civica and clock tower once called Podestà Arch (1500), probably because it was nearby his home, has a embattlement of Ghibellini style and was adapted as a clock tower after

Villas and Palaces

Former Villa Dal Borgo (installation of the XIV century renovated several times) and garden - via della Pieve. Bricks building with a beautiful park, today it is a Municipality property, the garden has been recently renovated and used as a public space. There is a beautiful panorama.

Palazzo del Municipio, Former Checchi Palace - P.zza della Repubblica, 56 (Opening hours for visits Town Hall from 8.30 to 12.30). From the first nineteenth century, like other buildings of the village, it was transformed into the present palace. In the atrium of the building were placed the ancient and interesting blazons of the Podestà. On the first floor there are the frescoes of the end of '700 attributed to Luigi Ademollo. The Egyptian hall, first floor (after the stairs, turn right, the first door on the right) (Luigi Ademollo, Milan, 30 April 1764 - Florence, 11 February 1849, he was an Italian painter). In the corridor just climb the stairs, there is the permanent exhibition, entitled The Castle of Palaia - The Medieval Construction of Antonio Alberti. (pictures and signs in Italian)

Ex Palazzo Pretorio - P.zza delle Scuole No. 2. Former Praetorian Palace was the seat of the Podestà of Palaia, today houses the Municipal Library and Local Public Assistance.

Religious Buildings

Chiesa di S. Andrea - P.zza Sant'Andrea - Ph. 0587.622120. It was built in the eleventh century probably on an old pagan temple, the church has a facade and the bell tower, (built between the XII and XV century), in Romanesque style. Its interior has a single nave with side chapels. At the entrance on the right side, one sees that the bell is derived in the same room of the church. It is supported by a large brick cylindrical column with capital in stone. It is possible to admire a dossal, made in white and blue glazed terracotta attributed to Giovanni della Robbia, two crucifixes in wood painting of the art school of Siena dated 1300. The one on the high altar is attributed to Andrea Pisano (years 30 of the 1300). On the right of the main altar there is a "Madonna" in polychrome wood, painted and gilded, signed by Francesco di Valdambrino (1403) and to the left side of the main altar there is a "Madonna and Child" in tempera painted terracotta by Andrea della Robbia.

Chiesa di Santa Maria - P.zza della Repubblica - Ph. 0587.612120. The church is of the XII century, Romanesque architecture, very simple but beautiful at the same time, the bell tower was obtained from a guard tower of the city walls. The facade was changed in the '700, with the portal in Baroque style.

Pieve di San Martino - Via della Pieve - Ph. 0587.622120. The beautiful parish church of San Martino is located just outside the town in a beautiful natural landscape. Built between 1279 and 1300, in the late Romanesque style with Gothic elements, the building is partially ascribed to Andrea da Pontedera. The stone facade, with decorative elements in bricks, has three portals. The lateral sides are decorated with arches, whose "corbels" ending with stone shelves with a beautiful repertoire of sculptural elements. Inside, the church has three aisles of five spans, with a raised presbytery, where there are three chapels. The construction was carried out in two eras, the oldest part is the apse. Inside, the columns with decorative brick, a baptismal hexagonal font and a stoup, a conoidal marble vase, that was the extent of oil and wine. An ancient stone baptismal font coming from the church of Santa Maria a Repezzano was destroyed in 1600.

- **The Fila slope.** From Forcoli of Palaia, before to cross the Roglio's Bridge there is the bike and walk path named Fila, which is 2900 meters long and with about 4,000 meters of Peccioli become a biky circuit of around 7.000 meters. The Fila slope colleagues Palaia and Capannoli to Peccioli.

Other Monuments

Ancient washhouse - Via della Fonte. Before crossing the Civic door, going down the path of source you will reach the source and the old wash houses, where women of the village went to wash the clothes when there was no public water.

Muro a Tramontana - Via del Popolo. After the City Hall and going towards the clock tower, one sees on the left the ancient wall built in 1793 by Grand Duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand III in defence of the winds and to support the road, with a plaque that remembers him.

Museums

Museum della civiltà contadina di Montefoscoli and the **Vacca Berlinghieri House Museum** - Via Andrea Vaccà, 49 - Ph. 0587.657014

PALAIA

The Museum of peasant civilization is placed into a house of the XVI century. It shows several pieces of Tuscan civilization since the end of '700, until a few decades ago. It is also possible to admire the HOUSE MUSEUM VACCA BERLINGHIERI where it is reproduced the daily life of the past time. Remarkable collection of surgical instruments, which belonged to Andrea and Francesco Vaccà Berlinghieri, surgeons. <http://www.museomontefoscoli.pisa.it/>

Museo della civiltà Rurale di San Gervasio - Via Palaiese, 30, San Gervasio - Ph. 0587.483360. The Rural museum of San Gervasio is placed in a farmhouse of the XVIII century. It shows a beautiful repertoire of tools and machinery used by farmers in the province of Pisa and in Tuscany, in the last two centuries. the museum also held workshops and educational activities. It really deserves a visit.

Surroundings

ALICA

Great panoramic point. Due to recent archaeological discoveries it is possible to trace the Etruscan origins of this village, although its name seems to derive from the cultivation of the *Triticum spelta* and of the Roman *alicae* campus that support its Roman origins. There is an ancient castle, which name is mentioned for the first time in a document of Lucca of 980th. The present church is the one of Santa Maria Assunta. In the village buildings dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

COLLEOLI

It was an important castle in the middle of fights between Lucca and Pisa. It was mentioned for the first time in a document of Lucca of 980th. The farm house is now a luxury resort. The church has been recently built and inside presents two large paintings of the seventeenth century.

FORCOLI

It is the most populous and dynamic centre of the municipality of Palaia. Centre of services and handicrafts. It is still possible to see the medieval subdivision of the town, with the Lombard castle ruins on the top, which dominated the village, dating back to 1100. The castle is today **Villa Brunner** and the church. The other part of the country is plain. Admirable recent works of contemporary artist Canuti by the primary school in P.zza Brunner.

GELLO OF PALAIA

With the church and the position of the houses that recall ancient origins. The church of San Lorenzo realized in Tuscany brick, mentioned in a document of the churches of the diocese of Lucca in 1260. Inside, a precious fresco dated XV Century.

MONTEFOSCOLI

Important Castle, donated in 1102 by the Countess Matilda to the noble of Pisa Foscolo Scarpetta dei Griffi. Castle Montefoscoli was like the other castles in the middle of fratricidal strife between Pisa and Florence from the fourteenth to the fifteenth century. In 700 it was purchased by the family Vaccà Berlinghieri to become the headquarters of the farm. In the court,

every year, the third Sunday of July, is held the Filippeschi lyric concert, in honor of Mario Filippeschi, great tenor, a native of Montefoscoli (www.mariofilippeschi.com).

The church of Saints Pietro e Paolo - Romanesque style, inside there are two fine wooden statues of the sixteenth century, the Archangel Gabriel and the Santissima Annunziata.

Il Tempio di Minerva - The Temple of Minerva (Open on request Ph. 0587. 657095 or 657135). Neoclassical pagan temple dedicated to Minerva Medicea, built between 1821 and 1823 by the architect Castinelli of Pisa following the will of Andrew Vaccà Berlinghieri, includes the portico with eight columns of Ionic order, the vestibule and semicircle with cupola at the rear.

Peasant Civilization Museum (see Museums).

PARTINO

Of Etruscan origin, attested by archaeological finds and from the origins of the name, which in Etruscan meant pasture. It was an ancient castle which remain today only a few ancient buildings which confirms to the origins of the village.

Churce of Santa Maria Assunta - In the catalog of the churches of Lucca in 1260. Today it has a nineteenth century Pisan architecture. Significant inside a table, ascribed to the followers of Correggio, and the admirable recent frescoes by the painter Gaioni of San Miniato (Pi).

SAN GERVASIO

Old and powerful Castle, became a farm house, built on the last base of the fortress.

La pieve di San Giovanni Battista - The parish church of San Giovanni Battista, XI century - It is the oldest church of the whole territory of Palaia. Romanesque - style has undergone many restorations over the centuries. Inside it was completely decorated with polychrome plaster, of which it is possible to see only some remaining parts. It deserves a visit the old cellars of the castle - farm.

Museum of rural and peasant San Gervasio (see Museums).

TOIANO

Of Etruscan origin, as per most important archaeological finds in the area. It stands on a clayey spur with cliffs that recall the famous crags and gully of Volterra, among beautiful and winding hills is an area of great scenic interest. Ancient castle in the middle of battles between Pisa and Lucca, and finally in the hands of Florence after the defeat of Pisa in 1406. Today Toiano is a charming village almost deserted, with masonry arched street and the remains of the door of entry to the village and the ancient Parish church.

Close to the San Michele holding, before reaching Toiano, there is an interesting **park named of "Toiano Vecchio"** with the fortress, detached from the villa, where, once probably there was the first inhabited place. It is possible to visit it.

VILLA SALETTA

It has probable Etruscan origin, attested by recent archaeological studies. The village retains the typical features of the castle, with walls and a single street. Ancient estate of the Marquis Riccardi first and Niccolai Gamba Castelli later, now owned by an English company.

Remarkable, in the village, the clock tower, a church of the seventeenth-century and private manor villa.

There is held every year, during the period End of June/first week of July, a major review of popular theatre (www.teatropopolare.it).

ACCOMODATION

ALBERGO BORGO DI COLLEOLI*****

Loc. Colleoli
Ph. 0587.622524
reservations@ippcitaly.com
www.ilpalazzocolleoli.com

AGRITURISMO LA CA' SOLARE

Loc. Campagna di Montefoscoli
Ph. 0587.670190
www.lacasolare.it
guidocarlogatti@tiscali.it

AGRITURISMO CONCA D'ORO

Via delle Colline per Legoli
Montefoscoli
Ph. 0587.657168

AGRITURISMO SAN GERVASIO

Via Palaiese - San Gervasio
Ph. 0587.629233
www.sangervasio.com
info@sangervasio.com

PODERE SAN GIORGIO

Via Grotta al Leccio
Ph. 0587.620625

AGRITURISMO SANTA CATERINA

Via Vicinale della Madonna
Ph. 0587.622339

PODERE GINESTRAIO

Podere Ginestraio
Ph. 0587.621749

IL PRATO

Via Antonio Vivaldi, 1 Gello di Palaia
Ph. 0587.622076
www.agriturismoilprato.com
info@agriturismoilprato.com

PODERE LA PIEVE

Via della Pieve, 75 - 56036 Palaia (Pi) -
Ph. 0587.622230

LA CERBANA

Via delle colline per Legoli, 35
La Cerbana
Ph. 0587.632058
www.lacerbana.com
info@lacerana.com

TENUTA SAN MICHELE

Strada Comunale di Toiano, 20
Toiano
Ph. 0587.632128

www.tenutasanmichele.it
info@tenutasanmichele.it

FATTORIA DI COLLEOLI

Via di Colleoli, Podere Cerretello
I Soli, Colleoli
Ph. 0587.622010
www.colleoli.it - info@colleoli.it

LE QUERCE

Via Castellare, 35 - San Gervasio
Mob. 333.6071039

AGRITURISMO COLLEOLI

Colleoli
Ph. 0587.622621 - Mob. 349.8461430
www.agriturismocolleoli.it

IL POGGIONE

Via Agliati, 123 - Agliati
Ph. 0587.622186

LA PALAZZINA

Via Grotta al Leccio, 37 - La palazzina
Ph. 0587.622664
www.lapalazzina.net
info@lapalazzina.net

PODERE DELLA COLLINA

Sp delle Colline - Toiano
Ph. 0587.632020
www.poderedellacollina.it
info@poderedellacollina.it

PODERE MONTEMARI

Via della Pieve - Colleoli
Mob. 3932207252
www.agriturismomontemari.it
forgionemarco@gmail.com

CASANOVA

Loc. Colleoli Collelungo

PODERE MONTEVIZZANO

Via Murella - Le Murelle
Ph. 0571.497715

LA CARBONAIA

Loc. Caronaia
Ph. 0587.657092

IL BOSCHETTO

Via Montacchita Centro, 52 - Forcoli
Ph. 0587.629425

PODERE CRESTINE

Loc. Crestine
Ph. 0587.622548
www.poderecrestine.it

info@poderecrestine.it

PODERE LA CASA

Via Fonte Gello - Gello di Palaia
Ph. 0587.622741
www.ilpoderelacasa.it
info@poderelacasa.it

PODERE MUCCHIETO

Loc. Mucchieto di Sopra
Partino

IL MONTICINO

Via della Pieve, Podere il Monticino
Ph. 0587.622577

IL MELETTO

Via i Pini, 6 - Montefoscoli
Ph. 0587.632165
www.ilmeletto.it - info@ilmeletto.it

AGRITURISMO LE TOMBE

Podere le Tombe, 5 - Toiano
Ph. 0587.632050
mimma@virgilio.it

ALICA SAS

Via de Gasperi
Ph. 0587.629626
info@borgodialica.it

APPARTAMENTI LA ROCCA

Via del Forte, 30
Ph. 0587.622148
info@a-larocca.it

PALARIA casa vacanze

Via della Rocca
Ph. 0587.622489
www.palaria.it

PODERE IL LECCIONE

Via della Costa Vecchia
Ph. 0587.622239

AFFITTACAMERE DI CAMPINOTTI

Via Montechiari
Ph. 0587.629181 - Fax 0587.629181

AFFITTACAMERE DI CINI

Via a Vaccà
Ph. 0587.657092

AFFITTACAMERE DI CONSOLI GIULIANO

Loc. Montacchita
Ph. 0587.629462

AFFITTACAMERE DI CALVELLI STEFANIA

Via Verdi
Ph. 0587.629715

AFFITTACAMERE LEONES

Via Popolo
Ph. 0587.622024 - FAX 024814736
info@leones-palaia.it

AFFITTACAMERE WASSERFUHR ANGELA
CAROLINE

Via della Chiesa - San Gervasio
www.easytobook.com

AFFITTACAMERE PODERE LE MURELLA

Via Le Murella
Ph. 0587.622589

AFFITTACAMERE PODERE FERRALE

Podere Ferrale
Ph. 0587.622326

VALLIMONTI VACANZE

Loc. Vallimonti di Gello
Ph. 0587.622135

B&B ORCHIDEA

Loc. La Palazzina
Ph. 0587.622664
info@palaiaparadise.com

ALBERGO MONTECHIARI**

Loc. Montechiari
Ph. 0587.629514

PODERE LE CAPANNACCE

Associazione Melete -
Podere Le Capannacce
Ph. 0587.622106
enacci@cld.it

WHERE TO EAT

ANTICA FARMACIA

Via del Popolo, 51
Ph. 0587.622149

BAR TAVOLA CALDA FERIDA'S DREAM

Via delle Colline per Legoli, 11
Montanelli
Ph. 0587.628280

PALAIÀ

IL PETTIROSSO

Via San Martino,15
Ph. 0587.622111 - Fax 0587.621777
info@ristoranteilpettirosso.it
www.ristoranteilpettirosso.it

PEGGIO PALAIÀ PUB

Via del Popolo,24
Ph. 0587.622522

IL CHIOSTRO

Via Danesi, Forcoli
Ph. 0587.628205

RISTO PIZZA LA PATATA

Via privata Cellai
Ph. 0587.628081

RISTORANTE COLLEOLI

Loc. Le Colline Colleoli
Ph. 0587.622621
www.ristorantecolleoli.com

RISTORANTE PIZZERIA I TIGLI

P.zza san Bartolomeo
Colleoli

Ph. 0587.622686

RISTORANTE IL PALAZZO BORGO DI COLLEOLI

Piazza San Bartolomeo
Colleoli
Ph. 0587.622524
reservations@ippcitaly.com
www.ilpalazzocolleoli.com

IL CAMINETTO

Località Chiecinella
Ph. 0587.622136 - 622108

RISTORANTE MONTEVERDI

Via della Querce Gobbe
Forcoli
Ph. 0587.629422

PECCIOLI

Surface kmq. 92,63; Height m. 144 sea level



City of Peccioli
P.zza del Popolo, 1 - Peccioli 56037 (Pi)
Ph. 0587.67261 - Fax 0587.636177
www.altavaldera.it
info@comune.peccioli.pi.it

Tourist Information Office
c/o Hotel Portavaldera - Via De Chirico, 11
56037 Peccioli
Ph. 0587.672102 - Fax 0587.670740

GETTING THERE:

By bus: From Pontedera, take the bus line Cpt to Montelopio and Ghizzo, line Peccioli - Fabbrica Montelopio or line Peccioli Ghizzo.
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road, getting out at Pontedera, take the Via delle Colline Legoli and continuing on the via della Fila (della Fila road) to Peccioli.

Peccioli is located on top of a hill overlooking the vast surrounding plain, between the Era and Arno valley.

Etruscan origins, as per important archaeological finds in the area. The finds can be admired by the Archaeological Museum. The first written documents, which mentioned this beautiful town of Valdera, dates back to 793, for a citation of a church dedicated to San Quirico. In 1100 it was one

of the most important castles in the province of Pisa. The castle was ceded to the Bishops of Volterra from the Da Catignano in 1115. In this period the people of Peccioli, commanded by Captain Giovanni Borgherucci, rebelled against the bishops of Volterra. Della Gherardesca family was exercised the privileges on the castle. The great leader Castruccio Castracani, who was a builder of castles and fortresses, made the fortress of Peccioli the strongest of Valdera. Pisa claimed the possession of the castle, until they occupied it in 1160. The people rose up against Pisa, which quashed the insurgency and restoring the castle. After the battle of Melorie, with the defeat of Pisa, Peccioli sided with the Florentine Republic, which held the castle until 1293, when for effect of the Fucecchio Peace, the castle was subjected again by Pisa. From 1406 to 1431 it returned again under the Republic of Florence, except during the occupation of Captain Niccolò Piccinino with the troops of the Viscount of Milan, who began to fire and sword also the other castles of the Valdera. In 1530 the castle was the seat of the Podestà under the Medici of Florence. In 1776 the tenure of Podestà was dissolved and Peccioli became a municipal institution and community capital, proclaimed by Peter Leopold of Habsburg Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany. Since 1848 is part of the Prefecture of Pisa.

Even now, the old village has kept a medieval semblance, with large buildings of historical and architectural relevance. Suggestive and of considerable interest are the tower houses, the alleys and lanes. Peccioli today is a country rich in cultural resources and scientific events. Innovative city in projects related to the environment. Peccioli holds the Orange flag of the Touring Club because it satisfies its development and quality criteria with a great attention to the environment and hospitality. Important are the productions of the wine and of the oil, which with the possibility to spend a pleasant holiday on the farms, offers to the tourists an alliance for a rural holiday.

The typical product for excellence is the "Colombana" grape of Peccioli, table grapes, amber colour and sweet and fruity taste, that, in the '50 years, made Peccioli famous throughout Europe.

- **Fonte Mazzolla Amphitheater.** Peccioli Foundation - Ph. 0587.672158, www.fondarte.peccioli.net. The amphitheatre has a very picturesque setting, with a vast and unique landscape. Built in 2007, it hosts nationwide summer cultural events with a capacity of more than a thousand spectators.

- **"Peccioli Theatre" Company.** Peccioli Foundation - Ph. 0587.672158, www.fondarte.peccioli.net. The "Peccioli Theater" company was founded in 2005 under the artistic direction of Andrea Buscemi and produces theatrical show, which premiere is always performed in Peccioli during the summer festival "11 Moons", a great event that has seen rotating the most great actors over the years.

- **The Fila slope.** Peccioli had the intuition and was the creator and the first director of this important cycle track of 4000 meters in the Peccioli Municipality. Today the runway is extended for another 2900 meters, reaching Capannoli and Palaia becoming a pedestrian-cycle of about 7 kilometres in the Valdera territory. The Peccioli portion has rest areas equipped with benches, a drinking water fountain, a gazebo, a gym path and lighted runway to be enjoyed also during the night. It can be travelled by bike or on foot, crossing an area of significant interest to the sports tourism.

- **La Casa Domotica.** Via Boccioni, 1. This is a laboratory house - designed by bio-engineering experts of the Sant'Anna high school of Pisa. The project: "The home

automation is becoming a reality: research and innovation for the home attraction system” aims to conduct a thorough investigation in research and innovation fields, in order to get closer and closer to the people who need a valuable support in their home. In it were all automated the home comforts to make more comfortable and safe any home and allow more autonomy in performing the daily life of the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Enterprises Incubator via La Fila. In 2008 was inaugurated the new Enterprises Incubator, “a research village” intended to welcome the new technological innovation businesses, as well as offices and services related to the research laboratories already operating in the productive settlement called Peccioli Produce. The modern structure extends over three levels, covering an area of approximately 4,500 square meters, where each link is provided by stairways and elevators. It is surrounded by open spaces used as parking areas and green squares for over 6,500 square meters. The building has a linear shape and connected to a pyramidal base building with multipurpose spaces for the relationship activities between companies and between them and the public. The Incubator includes the already existing “Casa Domotica” building and its area.

WHAT TO SEE

Poggio of the Castellaccia, Porte (doors), Tower Houses, Lanes, Alleys, Palaces, Bell Tower.

The **Poggio della Castellaccia** was the fortress Castellaccia of Peccioli in the XI century and it still is the same for the people who went there, entrance from Via Marconi, an important point of sighting. The alleys, the lanes, the ancient tower houses of the village near the fort are of sure interest.

Porta Carrai or **Porta Volterrana** - Via Bastioni. Brick door, with arched vault. The **Porta Pisana**, where Petresi alley is today, is incorporated in Palazzo Orsini with slits for arms

Palazzo Fattoria Gaslini - Via Marconi. The palace was recently renovated and it is the site of the Belvedere Spa, of the engravings and lithographs of the '900 Museum and of the Archaeological Museum, and the Choral Valdera. La Corale Valdera which officially starts its activities in 1971, intensively promoting the study of choral singing and recovering the traditions of its land. He has events in Europe and the World (www.coralevaldera.it).

Piazza del Popolo (square) with the lodges that once housed the grain market. The newly renovated Palazzo Comunale (the city hall) is placed in the square, it has medieval origins and it is the administrative headquarters. Beside the palace is the Palazzo Comunale Pecori, also of medieval origins and renewed during the nineteenth century.

La Torre Campanaria della Pieve di San Verano - The Bell Tower of the Parish church of St. Verano with the entry on P.zza del Popolo - Information and visits: Peccioli Foundation Ph. 0587.672158. Built in 1885 by the architect Bellincioni, in sandstone, is a magnificent panoramic place.

Opening Hours Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Winter (from Nov. 1st to March 31st) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Summer time (from April 1st to Oct. 31st) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Closing days: Jan 1st and 5th, Aug. 15th, Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st afternoon if coinciding with opening day.

Palazzo Pretorio - P.zza Domenico da Peccioli. This medieval palace is

located not far from Town Hall, it was the seat of the Podestà in the sixteenth century and seat of the Gonfalonieri during the Grand Duke of Tuscany period, it was the seat of the Prefecture until 1923. Now houses the Museum of Russian Icons (see the Museums).

Palazzo Montorzi - Via Matteotti. It dates back to the thirteenth century.

Il Fratino - Vicolo G. Borgherucci. Former home of the Zoccolanti of San Vivaldo Friars in Peccioli Castle.

Former Palace Merlini - Via Corba. Medieval origins.

Cafe Haus - Va del Giardino. Documented in a print of the eighteenth century, Its space is today used for cultural activities. There is a magnificent panorama following the street to get there.

Religious Buildings

Pieve di San Verano (XI century) - P.zza del Popolo - Ph. 0587.635213

St. Verano Provostship in Roman style. Inside: the canvas paint “The Assumption of Mary” of the seventeenth-century of the painter Jacopo Vignali. The Madonna and Child with Saints dating back to 1464 of the painter Neri Bicci, two icons depicting Saint Nicholas with stories of his life and the Madonna and Child by the school of Pisa of the thirteenth century.

The crucifix of the eighteenth century. In the Assumption chapel, there is an interesting wooden gilt coffered ceiling, the Prioral bench and the singers stalls are of the seventeenth century.

Chiesa della Madonna del Carmine, dating back to 1642 - P.zza del Carmine. Built on a former chapel, the church has a fresco depicting the Madonna on the Throne and the Saints.

Museums

Museum of Russian Icons - P.zza del Popolo, 5 - Peccioli Foundation, Ph. 0587.672158, www.fondarte.peccioli.net Entrance Tickets: € 5.50 ticket. Reduced ticket € 3.50 (students, holders of Young Crat Young, over 65, groups of 10 people or more). ACI card reduced ticket € 4.00. Free admission for: children below 16 years, if accompanied; free tickets for Touring Card (Italian Touring Club) holders also with a companion and the schools; schools.

It is located in the halls of Pretorio Palace, with permanent and temporary sections. It was realized thanks to a donation of icons (XVIII - XX century), from the Bigazzi collection. Truly deserves a visit. Opening Hours Wednesday afternoon, Saturday, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. winter (from Nov. 1st to March 31st) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Summer time (from April 1st to Oct. 31st) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Closing days: Jan 1st and 5th, Aug. 15th, Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st afternoon if coinciding with opening day.

International School of Russian Icons Restoration. This school is a feather of the museum because here are teaching the latest restoration techniques, borrowed directly from the Conservation Laboratory of the Russian State Museum. The International School organizes theoretical and practical restoration and painting of icons, as well as courses on specific topics (various gilding techniques, burin working of the gold base, illuminated painting).

The Archaeological Museum - P.zza del Carmine, 33 - Peccioli Foundation - Ph. 0587.672158 - www.fondarte.peccioli.net (Free admission). Since 2007, the Archaeological Museum is located in the new charming home in Piazza del Carmine 33, into a system of tunnels still recently used as a cellar, which probably in ancient times contained the hypogean tombs. The Archaeological Museum was opened in 2004 in order to show the many artefacts found in the Etruscan archaeological site of Ortaglia, which is not far from Peccioli and others, dating back to sixth century AD, found in Colle Mustarola near Ghizzo by the Tectiana Archaeological Group. Opening Hours Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. winter (from Nov. 1st to March 31st) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Summer time (from April 1st to Oct. 31st) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Closing days: Jan 1st and 5th, Aug. 15th, Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st afternoon if coinciding with opening day.

The Engravings and lithographs of '900 Museum - Via Marconi, 5 - Peccioli Foundation Ph. 0587.672158 - www.fondarte.peccioli.net

The Museum is due to the "Vito Merlini" Donation - It was realized in 2006 and is housed in the Fondi Rustici Palace. The collection consists of 279 sheets among engravings, lithographs, woodcuts, and serigraphs. This is an overview of works documenting a precise period of our artistic history: the second part of the '900, which saw a significant flowering of Italian and foreign graphic. Opening times, Saturday, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. winter (from Nov. 1st to March 31st) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Summer time (from April 1st to Oct. 31st) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Closing days: Jan 1st and 5th, Aug. 15th, Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st afternoon if coinciding with opening day.

Museo di Arte Sacra - Holy Art Museum - for information: Peccioli Foundation. Ph. 0587 67.21.58 - www.fondarte.peccioli.net

The Contemporary art works - Starting from 1991 Peccioli is a contemporary art enthusiast with a wide range of works installed in the territory, by most important artists. The works create a relevant open-air museum. On the Fila path to Peccioli there is the **Welcome to Peccioli** round by Giorgetto Giugiaro. (1999). **The multi-storey car park**, suitable for those coming to visit the place, is itself a work of art, see "la Fessura e Contravento II" (The slit and the contravened II) by Federico De Leonardis. In P.zza del Popolo into the Pretorio Palace **Chiacchiere e Fonte** (Chat and Source) (1995) Vittorio Corsini. In Bastioni street: **La Colonna che Scende**, (The Falling Column) (1992) by Hidetoschi Nagasawa, and at no. 8 **Bastone** (Cane) by Federico De Leonardis. Always in Bastioni street **Senza Titolo** (Untitled) (1992) by Vittorio Messina. At Marconi street, **Acropoli** Acropolis (1993) by Vittorio Messina.

In Resistenza street by the Carabinieri station, **Costruttivo Peccioli** (Peccioli constructive) (2001) by Nicola Carrino. Inside the Enterprise Incubator, via La Fila, "Muri III" (Walls III) of Federico De Leonardis.

Montecchio - Via della Chiesa - **Rilievi** (Relief) (1997) by Umberto Cavenago. Fabbrica di Peccioli - Via Vittorio Veneto, 10/12/14 - **Senza Titolo** (Untitled) (1997), by Alberto Garuti, in front of the church in Di Ghizzano street there are the sculptures **Ospiti** (Guests) (1997) by Fortuyn and O'Brien. Hotel Porta Valdera - via della Fila. Outside: the hotel's brand **Senza Titolo** (Untitled) by Vedovamazzei - **Richiami** (Recalls) (2001) by Massimo Bartolini. Inside: in the waiting room **Insidout** by Alessandro Rivolta - **Senza Titolo** (Untitled) (2001) by the painter Giuseppe Restano - **Alba** (Sunrise) (2002) - "sed necesse est" (2002) and "Fondamenta" (Foundations) (2002) by Vittorio Corsini

Parks - Areas and Trekking Paths

Prehistoric Park - Via dei Cappuccini, 70 - Ph. 0587.636030, www.parcopreistorico.it It is located just outside Peccioli. Set in a large pine forest, where there are fibreglass life-size prehistoric specimens. Spread over two hectares of land. The park is a place of fun and entertainment for entire families.

Areas and trekking paths - Peccioli has several nature trails in the beautiful and varied countryside. The marked routes where riding, walking or going around with a mountain bike. (The map is available by Peccioli City Hall and by the tourist information office, Portavaldera Hotel in Fila street).

Surroundings

CEDRI

Etruscan village. The castle was sold to the Bishops of Volterra in 1160.

The castle, due to the bitter disputes between the Guelphs and Ghibellines and the fighting between Volterra and Pisa in 1360, fell into the Florentines hands. The Castle, in the seventeenth century, was owned by a noble Florentine family. The ancient Farm, now **Villa Ferretti**, of the nineteenth century with the **Church of San Giorgio** is of true interest.

CELLI

Etruscan village as per archaeological findings dating back to the sixth century BC, is for the first time named in a sale act of the Castle to the Bishop of Volterra in 1139. Today no trace remains. The Farm Villa Pescatori (XVI-XVII centuries) and the Medieval **Church of St. Francesco di Paola** are open to the public.

FABBRICA DI PECCIOLI

Important Castle, property of the Bishops of Volterra, then under the Pisa dominion, in 1163 was owned by the Gaetani family. After the peace of Fucecchio was under the control of Pisa. It was disputed between Pisa and Florence, in 1364, after the Battle of Cascina, was again under Pisa. It became the property of the Riccardi family in 1576.

The Torrino of the nineteenth century and the remaining walls of the villa Rosselli Del Turco, dating back before 1685, are very interesting.

Pieve di Santa Maria Assunta - Via della Chiesa - Ph. 0587.697205. Romanesque style, the church dates back to the twelfth century. Inside considerable terracotta furniture and sculptures: the statue of St. Anthony Abbot ascribed to Luca della Robbia. A table with the Madonna with Child and Saints, attributed to Filippo Lippi and a Last Supper dating back to the 600th, of an artist from Lucca.

GHIZZANO

Important castle, subjected to the historical Peccioli events. It is named in a document dated 988, which refers to two farms in Ghizzo and in a document dated 1139 where the count Ranieri, gave all his property to the Bishop of Volterra.

The palace Venerosi Pesciolini in Via della Chiesa, 19 (private property), which inside preserves furniture and frescoes of the XVIII-XIX century and has a beautiful Italian style garden.

Church of San Germano and Prospero - Known since 1406

Oratory of SS. Annunziata - In neo-Gothic style, inside a wooden statue of the Annunciation (mid-fourteenth century) by Tommaso Pisano brother of the famous Nino.

LEGOLI

The oldest document, which mentions Legoli, is dating back to 1135. The **Church of St. Giusto and Bartholomew** was first mentioned in 1139, for the sale of all Legoli's lands by the Count Pannocchieschi to the Volterra church. Legoli Castle controlled by Pisa, which was invested by Henry VI, was submitted to the Florentines when Pisa was submitted to the lordship of Florence. Can be seen: the Castle ruins, found in some buildings and a tower house. The church of Sants Giusto and Bartholomew with the bell tower was rebuilt after the damages of the last world war and is located in via del Castello, where is located also the Madonna delle Grazie Chapel(1800), private chapel of the family Serragli.

Oratorio di Santa Caterina - just outside Legoli the rural tabernacle of Bozzoli Benozzo (1420-1497). This small oratory, dating back to 1478, frescoed by the artist Bozzoli Benozzo in 1478, when he had found a refuge in Legoli because in Pisa there was an outbreak of plague. It really worth a visit and it is placed in the activity path of Frescante Benozzo Bozzoli.

LIBBIANO

In the village: the **Church of San Germano** situated on a hill in the beautiful Peccioli countryside, it is in the Rococo style of the seventeenth century.

Astronomic Observatory di Libbiano - Ph. 0587.672603. The Astronomical centre of Libbiano, is composed of two separate structures: The Diottattico Centre (former school), which has a Conference Room with 50 seats, equipped with video, transparencies and slides projectors. By the entrance there is the Permanent Exhibition consisting of panels which are reproduced the images taken by the members of the Astrofili Alta Valdera Association ("AAAV"). There is also a planetarium. The Centre "Galileo Galilei", which houses the two main telescopes, is managed by the Astrofili High Valdera Association - (AAAV) Peccioli, The association main purpose is to promote the astronomical science, having the opportunity to look at the sky with their instruments. In case of inclement weather, the evenings are held in the Conference Room and the Planetarium. In times of particular astronomical events, the centre will open to the public.

MONTECCHIO

The Montecchio castle was one of the most contested between Pisa and Florence in the thirteenth and fourteenth century. The **Church of St. Lucia and Pancrazio** was built in the same period of the castle, the present building dating back to 1893.

MONTELOPIO

Ancient Templar or Knights of Rhodes residence, it was the residence of the high and noble Tuscan families as Gaetani, Quarratesi, Frescobaldi and others. Visitalbe places: **San Domenico Chapel**, built in 1860 at the place of the demolished San Martino Church. The **Villa Ballata Neri** of XIII-XIV century on the municipal way to Montelopio. **Palazzo Mazzetti** (1248) in Via San Martino, modified in the nineteenth century.

CASANOVA

Via della Colombaia, 57
Ghizzano
Ph. 0587.420181
www.casanova-agriturismo.com info@casanova-agriturismo.com

DIACCONI

Podere Diaccononi, 41
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0588.84065
www.agriturismo-diaccononi.com info@agriturismo-diaccononi.com

EREDI MAZZETTI

Via Comunale - Montelopio
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0587.697304

FATTORIA DI CELLI

Podere San Francesco - Celli
Ph. 0571.366936

I MORICCI

Via di Ripassaia, 10
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0587.697446
www.imoricci.it - imoricci@tiscali.it

IL GATTERO

Via di Montelopio, 48
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0586.803257
www.gattero.it - info@gattero.it

LE PALAIE

sp per Fabbrica
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0587.697299
www.lepalaie.it - caponi.a@gori.it

MONTEFALCONI

Podere Montefalconi - Montelopio

PODERE ATRETINO

Via di Legoli, 41 - Legoli
Ph. 0587.632935
www.atretino.nl - info@atretino.nl

PODERE BONRIPOSO

Podere Bonriposo, 4 - Legoli
Ph. 0587.632053

AGRITURISMO LE MACCHIE

Via comunale per Fabbrica, 91
Mob. 338.8352911
www.agriturismolamacchia.it
info@agriturismolamacchia.it

PODERE CANALE

Via Celli - Montelopio
Ph. 0587.697500
www.agriturismocanale.it
info@agriturismocanale.it

PODERE CHIASSO GHERARDO

Via San Sebastiano, 50
Ph. 0587.635228
slup@interfree.it

PODERE CUCULE

Sp delle colline, Podere Cucule
Legoli
Ph. 0587.632147
www.agriturismocolleverde.com
agriturismo@agriturismocolleverde.com

PODERE PRATINI

Via della Bonifica, 160
I Pratini, Fabbrica
Ph. 0587.697280
www.agriturismoprattini.com
floriddiagiovanni@interfree.it

PODERE SCARMAINO

Via della Bonifica, 171
Fabbrica di Peccioli
Ph. 0587.697184
www.agriturismoprattini.it
floriddia@libero.it

AGRITURISMO PODERE BORGARUCCIO

Via del Molino, 120-124
Mob. 334.5272724
www.podereborgaruccio.it

PODERE SERRAVALLE

Località Montelopio - Montelopio
Ph. 0587.697292
www.laginepraia.com
info@laginepraia.com

TENUTA DI GHIZZANO

Via della Chiesa, 4 - Ghizzano
Ph. 0587.630096
www.tenutadighizzano.com
francescavp@tenutadighizzano.com

TENUTA DI PRATELLO

Via di Libbiano, 70
Libbiano di Peccioli
Ph. 0587.630024
www.pratello.it - tenuta@pratello.it

DI NATALE ROBERTO

Podere Casa Rossa
Ph. 0588.33131

ACCOMODATION

HOTEL PORTA VALDERA

Via De Chirico, 6
Ph. 0587.672102 - 672136
www.hotelportavaldera.it
info@hotelportavaldera.it

AGRITURISMO SAN FERDINANDO

SC di Ghizzano, 95 - Ghizzano
Ph. 0587.630207
www.poderesanferdinando.it
info@poderesanferdinando.it

GINEVRA VENEROSI PESCIOLINI

Via Santa Maria - Ghizzano di Peccioli
Ginevra.venerosi@tenutadighizzano.com

LA CANTINA

Via della Bianca, 49 - Podere la Cantina
Ph. 0587.609208
agriturismolacantina@libero.it

MODICA AGNELLO GIUSEPPE

PODERE CASA ROSSA
Via della Bonifica, 150
Ph. 0588.33035
www.agriturismocasarossa-rossa.it
danieledina@libero.it

PODERE OLIVO MORETTO

Podere olivo moretto, 39
Ghizzano
Ph. 0587.608070

PODERE PELAGACCIO

Loc. Montelopio
Ph. 0588.84064
www.agriturismopelagaccio
info@agriturismopelagaccio.com

AGRITURISMO L'ANTICA FORNACE

Via Comunale per Cedri
Mob. 348.1089343

PODERE IL MOLINO

Via di Ripassaia - Fabbrica di Peccioli

VILLA ORSINI

Loc. Poggio al Pino
Ph. 0587.656016

PODERE QUERCETO

Loc. Poggio al Pino
Mob. 348.5801124
www.borgopitti.it
borgopitti@borgopitti.it

RESIDENZA D'EPOCA MAZZETTI

Montelopio di Peccioli
56037 Peccioli (Pi)

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE LA GREPPIA

P.zza del Carmine, 19/20
Ph. 0587.672011
www.ristorantelagreppia.it

RISTORANTE PIZZERIA VIA NOVA

Via Mazzini, 75
Ph. 0587.635723

PASTICCERIA FERRETTI ENOTECA
LA VECCHIA CARRAIA

Via Carraia, 1
Ph 0587.635124
lorellafferretti@gmail.com

LOCANDA DELL'AMICONE

P.zza Domenico da Peccioli, 10
Ph. 0587.636200
www.locandadellamicone.com

ARTE GRAPPE RISTORANTE
PIZZERIA BAR GRAPPERIA

P.zza del Popolo
Ph. 0587.670154

GOLART OSTERIA ENOTECA CAFFE'

Corso Matteotti, 26/28
Ph. 0587.672181
www.golart.it
info@golart.it

RISTORANTE HOTEL PORTAVALDERA

Via de Chirico, 5
Ph. 0587.672136

RISTORANTE IL PONTE

Via Traversa Risorgimento, 2
Ph. 0587.670198
Mob. 339.4319613

LO SCORPIONE

Via provinciale della Fila
Ph. 0587.636498

PER BACCO

Via Comunale di Montelopio
Montelopio di Peccioli,
56037 Peccioli (Pi),
Ph. 0587.697240

RISTORANTE DA ADUA

Via Nazario Sauro, 2
Fabbrica di Peccioli,
56037 Peccioli (Pi)
Ph. 0587.697303



City of Ponsacco

P.zza R. Valli 8 - 56038 Ponsacco (Pi),
Ph. 0587.738111 - Fax 0587.733871
www.comune.ponsacco.pi.it
info@comune.ponsacco.pi.it

Tourist Office

c/o Mostra del Mobilio
P.zza della Mostra 4 - 56038 Ponsacco (Pi),
Ph. 0587.731102

Getting there:

By bus: from Pontedera take the bus line Cpt to Ponsacco
or from Casciana take the bus line Cpt to Ponsacco line: Cenaia Ponsacco Cascina Terme
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li. main road getting out at Pontedera/Ponsacco

Ponsacco, industrious city of Valdera, is located on the left bank of the river Cascina, a tributary of the Era river.

Local archaeological finds were found, it is assumed that Ponsacco was already inhabited at the time of the Etruscans and later by the Romans. This second assumption is supported by archaeological finds and by the layout of the square plain in the centre, which corresponds to the Roman town planning with regular quadrilateral plan. In a document dated 1197, of the Archbishop of Lucca, are transferred the property "Apud Pontem Sacco", in another of 1206 is named "Ponte di Sacco." About the Castle has been talked since the second half of the fourteenth century and was bitterly disputed between Florence, Pisa and Volterra, also for its strategic position, on the border between the Republic of Pisa and Florence. It was a castle with walls and seven towers, now there is only one, the tower of Prince Corsini (Via Palestro). In 1509, given the numerous attempts to conquer the castle, in Florence it was decided to destroy the walls, to diminish the importance of the small village. In 1637, the noble Ferdinando II de' Medici, decided to bestow the noble Filippo Niccolini with the title of Marquis of Camugliano and Ponsacco. Ponsacco, until 1781, was the residence of the Feudal Commissioner. Under the Hapsburg Lorraine (1737-1859) the town saw a sharp increase in population. The Grand Duke Ferdinando III of Lorraine, granted the building of the church of San Giovanni Evangelista and which was opened for worship in 1836. After the end second World War up today, Ponsacco has developed a Furniture Industry, it was called "Ponsacco City of the Furniture", with its Exhibition Furniture Centre, which covers an area of 2500 square meters, which represents the image of this active and dynamic city. In addition to the manufacturing of the furniture and wood, there are other important activities as the mechanics, the construction and processing of marble, which led to the emergence of small but important productive industries. A small space is also reserved for agriculture, with typical crops of the Tuscan campaigns. Ponsacco appears as one of the main centers of the territory of Valdera.

WHAT TO SEE

Religious Buildings

Church of San Giovanni Evangelista - P.zza San Giovanni, 2, Ph. 0587.731148. The ancient church existed in the fourteenth century and underwent several reconstructions. The present church dates from 1823 and it is in Neoclassical style. Neoclassical style. Inside: A Lady of the Snow of the XV century of the school of Benedetto da Maiano. Remarkable frescoes

PONSACCO

of the '900. An old organ of the Agati factory of Pistotia. Ancient Parish and Baptistery. On the right side of the ancient Parish church of the 1400 there is a bell of 1372 and a baptismal font.

The **Oratory of Madonna della Tosse** - P.zza della Repubblica. It was built at the beginning of '900 to keep the image of Our Lady.

Church of Sant'Antonio in Petriolo - The church dates to a period between the ninth century and the twelfth century and is entitled to St. Andrea.

Museums and Theatre

Museum of wood - Ph. 0587.731102, www.mostramobilio.it. It is located inside the Mostra del Mobilio (first floor), P.zza della Mostra, 4. Permanent exhibition to illustrate the evolution of woodworking. The museum, which was built based on the project of "Lo Studiolo" of the architect Massimo Bellagotti, is developed over a wide area from the first floor of the building and includes, besides the wide variety of tools, photographs, publications, posters and documents which have been cleverly placed in the appropriate showcases, scattered along the path of visitors. Sponsored by the Town Museum has also expert guides to explain to visitors, but especially to school children, every aspect of the various chapters of the ancient woodwork.

Permanent exhibition of furniture - Ph. 0587.731102, www.mostramobilio.it. The exhibition is structured on seven floors where you can find rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, living rooms, interior furnishing, sofas and all that concerns the furnishing of the house and office. Each floor is divided by the exhibitors and the first floor it is possible to visit some stand assigned as museum. The exhibition also includes a bar (closed on Wednesdays), a self-service restaurant and an auditorium in which events are held, conferences, theatre performances, fashion shows and art exhibitions.

Odeon Theatre - Via dei Mille, 6 - Ph. 0587.736168. The Odeon Cinema Theatre is a multipurpose space at Ponsacco.

The building, built in 1957, restructured in '90, presents a very large rectangular room with a gallery, with 350 seats and 80 seats in the gallery.

Other Interesting Places

The **Tower of Palazzo Corsini** - Via Palestro. One of the seven towers of the castle of Ponsacco.

Porta Pisana and the Porta Fiorentina - The vestiges of which are still visible today, the first at the corner with Via Volturno and the second at the corner with Via San Martino.

La Fonte Granducale - The bricks source was built in the early decades of the eighteenth century, on its top there is a stone emblem of the Community of Ponsacco.

Villino Mattei - in front of P.zza della Repubblica. Of the nineteenth century, created and designed by Bellincioni architect, now it is the centre of the Odeon theater.

Palace Valli - P.zza Rodolfo Valli. Built on the project by Bellincioni.

Surroundings

CAMUGLIANO

The ancient village dating back probably to the Etruscan period. It was the seat of an ancient castle.

The **Villa Niccolini** (1533). Villa of the Medici family, at the centre of a vast estate. Inside the hall, a painting by Collonna, a Tiepolo's disciple.

Inside the estate: the church of San Frediano of 1586, with the statue of Our Immaculate Lady of 1954. It holds other notable works of art (XVI-XVIII century). In the middle of the fields, near the house, there is another small church, the **Church of St. Pietro**, known as St. Pierino (1400).

- **I Poggini**. Ecological equipped educational path (downloadable map at: http://www.comune.ponsacco.pi.it/comune.aspx?tab=poggino_mappa)

Green area of the length of over four kilometres. Equipped for the rest, with facilities for sports activities. The paths suitable for walking or horseback.

- **Park Urban "Il Cavo"**. Adjacent to the Cascina river in the La Fornace village, it is a green lung of approximately 13 hectares. There is a small lake. Lesson plans and public spaces for activities and events.

ACCOMODATION

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PONTEREDERA

Surface kmq. 46,03; Height m. 14 sea level



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Getting there:
By bus: take the bus line Cpt and Clap to Pontedera.
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road, getting out at Pontedera.
By train: railway station of Pontedera.

Pontedera is located on the plains that spread from the south bank of the river Arno at the confluence of the River Era.

The territory was inhabited since Neolithic times, as per recent archaeological discoveries, and it is sure that, at the end of the first century, there was the presence of a colony of Ottaviano. The first time that was mentioned the community of Bridge Hera, under the dominion of Pisa, was in a document dated 1171.

In the late sixties of the thirteenth century is known the existence of the castle of Pontedera, whose parish church was the current sanctuary of the SS. Crocifisso. Its quadrilateral walls were knocked down in 1554, they were not restored and were gradually demolished till there was not traces of them.

Pontedera, since antiquity, was the subject of the flooding caused by Era and Arno rivers, which regularly breaking their banks and invaded the whole flat. Memorable remains the flood of 1333. Between '600 and '700 centuries, the town joined the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and had the grant of the weekly market. In the second half of the '700 started, in particular, the production of fabrics. Since in the '20s of the '900, Pontedera saw growing on beside the textile industry, also mechanics one, thanks to the fact that, in 1924, the Company Piaggio of Genoa placed their industry in the town. In 1930 obtained the title of "City."

Today Pontedera, in addition to its industrial vocation seems to have rediscovered his willingness to be a land of "transit and market", the city of commerce and services. The town transformed his historical centre in a large, natural shopping mall, the stores are integrated together with the large distribution and make Pontedera the city of the shopping in Valdera. The town is the seat of the Museo Piaggio Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, of the laboratories of School University - Polo Sant'Anna Valdera and Pont-Tech -

PONTEREDERA

Pontedera Technology, with inside the centre for research and training on innovation and the transfer technology: "Cerfit".

The city today is becoming "an open-air museum with permanent sculptures and temporary installations. They are works of the greatest living artists, not just Italians. A spectacular work of art is "The Wall of Pontedera" by Enrico Baj, viale Risorgimento, a large wall mosaic. Worth a note also the location in an industrial context, of 4 wind towers, which in addition to producing clean energy, determine the orientation of the city and its region.

WHAT TO SEE

Squares, Palaces, Rounds.

Piazza Unità d'Italia (The Train Station) - renovated and opened in 2005. The monument placed in "Origine Vespa" of the Master Mino Trafeli, is centrally located on a plinth of stone and depicts two motorcycle "VESPA", one in marble and one in nickel silver. The work of the teacher focused on the body of Vespa Piaggio, the symbol of the city.

Piazza Caduti Divisione Acqui Cefalonia e Corfu' (P.zza Duomo) - the Cathedral - renowned Prevostship Saints Jacopo and Filippo (See "Religious Buildings"). La Chiesa della Misericordia - The Church of Mercy (See "Religious Buildings"). The Fountain at the centre of the square, made in travertine stone and cement, built in 1931, the last renovation dates back to 2009. **Piazza Garibaldi** - the square was designed by the architect Bellincioni and has an elliptical shape, with double row pines. In the square: the War Memorial, 1969, restored in 2005, with the bronze sculpture of Loris Lanini (1971) and the dove of Peace of Nado Canuti.

After the restructuring and retraining of 2005, in the square, were placed: "The Seats of stone", by Italian and foreign artists. The wonderful benches are works of Marcello Aitiani, Mirella Forlivesi, Kan Yasuda, Vitaliano Tarabella, Daniel Couvreur, Venturino Venturi, Mauro Berrettini, Daniel Milhaud, Joe Tilson, Cordelia von den Steinen, Girolamo Ciulla, Pietro Cascella, Canuti Nado, Giò Pomodoro, Jean Paul Philippe, Rinaldo Bigi.

Wall Pontedera artist Enrico Baj - Viale Risorgimento. The greatest work of Enrico Baj, one of the largest mosaics of Italy, 100 meters long and 3 high. A wall, which tells to the city a piece of its history, the one linked to the greatness of mechanics production which becomes a synthesis of artistic thought. This is the posthumous art of Baj, who was one of the founders of nuclear movement, the maximum exponent of the Italian art of the last century.

Piazza Martiri della Libertà - began to emerge in the second half of the nineteenth century, the square has beautiful buildings, among which Morini building (where there is the Banca Popolare di Lajatico), designed by Bellincioni (1880-1885) and restored in 2005.

Piazza Curtatone Montanara - "The Bull", the work of the artist Pietro Cascella (2001), white Carrara marble, with two benches on either side in style.

Palazzo Pretorio with the Civic Tower - late medieval construction, transformed in the seventeenth century, was the seat of the Podestà and of the Vicars, after court today is a branch of the Court of Pisa.

The porch was built in 1674 and was occupied by the corn market. Below it, today, a plaque of 1354 showing the emblem of Pisa and one with a three-arched bridge.

The Sanctuary of SS. Crucifix (See "Religious Buildings").

Piazza Cavour - it is one of the important place of the city and was the ancient fish square. There was the Porta Pisana. Today is visible where the door was located. In fact, its ruins were discovered during the reconstruction of the pavement, in 1992. The place is marked by a border of white marble bricks. "Girl in the foot" by the artist Giuliano Vangi (2001), bronze.

It depicts a young woman in the act of moving, to symbolize so obvious, the value of freedom. It is become the symbol of the life of many women.

Piazza Andrea da Pontedera - The square was recently renovated (2009), with a new floor and the benches of the Master Canuti, contemporary artist. The new square is a place of aggregation, gaming, meetings and conversations. "Monument to Andrea da Pontedera" work of the sculptor Emilio Mancini. Andrea da Pontedera, called "Pisano" (1273 -1349), famous sculptor and architect, born in Pontedera.

Interesting buildings:

In the P.zza Curtatone Montanara: **Palazzo Bellincioni** (1886); Via Lotti corner with Corso Matteotti: **Palazzo Pitschen** (Luigi Bellincioni, 1883); in Corso Matteotti, 37: **Palazzo Stefanelli** (in the early in XIX century), now seat of the Municipality of Pontedera.

Interesting Rounds:

The Oleandra by Arturo Carmassi - Viale Europa, round Via De Gasperi. work in white marble from Carrara; **Nevrotici Metropolitan** by the artist, Kurt Laurenz Metzler, round the Via Tosco Romagnola, crossing Via Pacinotti and Via Costituzione. Steel and aluminum; **Le Tre Grazie** by the artist Dolfo round of via Vittorio Veneto with Via Tosco Romagnola.

Religious Buildings

Duomo - Renowned Prevostship St. Jacopo e Filippo - P.zza Caduti Divisione Acqui Cefalonia e Corfù, 40 - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). Neoclassical style, was erected between 1840 and 1864 following the designs of the Florentine engineer Giuseppe Michelacci. In 1948/49 it was partly rebuilt after the bombing of 1944. Inside there are works of art relevant as "The Annunciation" by Jacopo Chimenti said Empoli (1599); "The Madonna of the Snow" or "of Mercy" by Francesco Curradi (sec. XVII). The paintings "Christ between the Madonna and Saints" and the Evangelists are of Otello Cirri (painter and Mayor of Pontedera, 1908-1982).

Church of Misericordia (1883-1892, last renovation 2009) - P.zza Caduti Divisione Acqui Cefalonia e Corfù - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). Designed by Luigi Bellincioni of Pontedera, in a style that mixed elements of Renaissance and nineteenth century decorative style. It was begun in 1883 and completed in 1892. It is a central plan cover with a dome, at the sides of the entrance there are two small rectangular chapels. At the south-west corner rises the bell tower in contemporary style.

The Sanctuary of SS. Crocifisso (1270/1272) - P.zza Curtatone e Montanara - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). Inside, relevant works of art: "The Annunciation", wood sculpture attributed to Nino Pisano, the son of Andrea of Pontedera (first half of the XIV century). A detached fresco of the XIV century attributed to Turino Vanni, venerated as Our Lady of Carmine. "Our Lady of the Rosary" Ludovico said Cigoli Ciardi (1595). "The Madonna with the souls in Purgatory" di Benedetto Luti (late seventeenth century).

Seventeenth-century fresco, (anonymous) depicting the baptism of Christ. An embossed silver tabernacle - Silvestro and Gaspare Mariotti (1875/61), which houses the wooden Crucifix of the sixteenth century, revered as a miracle after the fire of 1612. "The Presentation in the Temple" by Giovanni Battista Bracelli (early seventeenth century). The polychrome wooden statue of St. Sebastian (second half of XVI century). Canvas paint with a Madonna and Child between Saints Jacopo and Filippo, attributed to Zacchia il Vecchio (mid-sixteenth century).

Church of Sacro Cuore - Via Tosco Romagnola - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). It was built between 1975 and 1979 and designed by the Roman architect Fabrizio De Vico, in a single nave, polygonal plan.

Church of St. Giuseppe - Via Colombo (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). The church of S. Joseph in Oltretera was built between 1958 and 1962 following the designs by the Florentine Ferdinando Rossi. Inside: the venerated image of Our Lady of Divine Help "(1759). The terracotta and ceramic works of Vinicio Modesti, of the first half of the '60s, are: the Stations of the Cross, the adoring Angels in the chapel of SS. Sacramento, the panels with the life of Mary. Baptismal Font of Dino Nannipieri, painting with the Dinner of Emmaus of Maurizio Magretti and windows of the 90s of 900th.

Church of Padri Cappuccini - Via Diaz 35 - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). Between 1952 and 1954 was built the church dedicated to Our Lady of Assumption. A great value crucifix of the early fourteenth century, recently attributed by critics to the Master of Trecolli. The Visitation of Mary, Mother of God, to her cousin Elizabeth, attributed to the school of Ludovico Ciardi said Cigoli (first half of the seventeenth century). Recently, the church was frescoed in the sacristy and in the interior walls (altar) by contemporary artist Paolo Maiani. In the side chapels at the entrance to the church, admirable frescoes graffiti made by father Ugolino from Belluno.

Church of Santa Maria, Madre Della Chiesa - Il Romito. Via Juri Gagarin, 160 - Il Romito - (Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354). The church, designed by Luciano Giorgi, is a monument of modern architecture, characterized by a square plan.

Inside the hall presents a powerful progression of the space, forward and upward. The altar, of white marble, is characterized by a vertical slit, which do not take away its strength, but gives an harmoniously location of the altar with the cuts of the walls. The ambo and the tabernacle are at the sides of the presbytery, they are made of cherry wood. The ambo has an enveloping profile, as the elements outside the corners. The tabernacle is placed in a vertical wall, simple in design but at the same time impressive.

Villas

Villa Galletti, Franceschi, Torrigiani-Malaspina - Montecastello Village. It has a fortified home. Privat property of Torrigiani Malaspina family, the villa is open to the public in occasion of festivals and exhibitions - It is about 6 km from Pontedera.

Villa Crastan o Villa Comunale - Via della Stazione Vecchia, 3 Ph. 0587.54346. Public Library - The neo-Renaissance building is characterized by a double ramp of stairs and a tripartite loggia on the main facade. It is possible to visit the garden. Garden Opening Hours: daily from 9 to 19.

Villa Azzoni Avogadro-Carradori, of private property - Via Enrico Capecchi

PONTERERA

- La Rotta - It is about 5 km from Pontedera. The villa was built between 1850 and 1856. It has a park with trees and garden, in which the rectangular plan building stands.

Villa Riccardi, Toscanelli - Via delle colline per Legoli - It is about 3 km from Pontedera. It is possible to visit the beautiful park of the villa - open each year on 1st May and every Sunday from June to September, from 10am to sunset. The villa, which belonged to the Riccardi's family in the mid-sixteenth century, acquires the present appearance in the mid eighteenth century, when it becomes the property of the Toscanelli's family.

Theatres and Museums

Teatro Era Parco Jerzy Grotowski - Via Indipendenza Ph. 0587.55720 (opened in 2008). It was born in a popular neighbourhood of Pontedera as a prototype of a theatre built for those who play, in which its various features and usage possibilities enable creative and production processes, unusual in traditional spaces. It has poly functional characteristics. Relevant the gate, which is a work of the artist Canuti and the work "Achilles and the Sirens" of the artist Zanni, in front of the theatre.

Museo Piaggio "Giovanni Alberto Agnelli" - Viale Rinaldo Piaggio, 7 - Ph. 0587.271720, www.museopiaggio.it. The Museum Piaggio Giovanni Alberto Agnelli "was designed to preserve and enhance the historical memory of the company. Its halls welcome the Vespa and Gilera collections next to the most significant among the many products of Piaggio. Inside the museum is located the Historical Piaggio Archive "Antonella Bechi Piaggio" and there is a space for meetings and workshop, a small theatre for video projections, the bookshop. Open: Tuesday to Saturday, 10:00 - 18:00. Free admission. Historic Piaggio Archive open by appointment.

Museo dei Mattonai of the Rotta - River Park - In the old kiln Hoffmann The outside part is open from May to October. Inside is open only for the village festivals. One of the first kilns Hoffmann (continuous fire) of the area. It was established La Rotta village in 1872 by Francesco Capocchi. For information and visits Mob. 340 5309435.

Green Areas

The map of cycling and walking paths, distributed at the Tourist Office of the City of Pontedera, was made with the intent to promote and enhance the two rivers, Era and Arno, which crossing and lap the city, with trails and river parks associated with them and the medieval villages on the hills in the municipalities (La Rotta, Montecastello and Treggiaia) and the city through an urban environment, using the existing cycle paths, parks and public gardens.

Horse-racing centre

Horse Racing Centre Valdera Equitazione "Lo Scoiattolo", Via Vicinale of the Valle in Treggiaia and Horse-racing Centre of Pontedera in via Compagnia Levante, Val di Cava.

Swimming pools, tennis courts, sports facilities. Further Information - Tourist Office Ph. 0587.53354.

Surroundings

LA ROTTA

On the left bank of the Arno river. The production of bricks, that was, until a few decades ago, the most important activity, started between the X and XII century. In 1840 La Rotta had fourteen kilns. Up to 1790 the village had not its own parish that was the church of St. Matteo. Placed near the town, the **Villa Azzoni Avogadro-Carradori**, (see in "ville"). **The River Park (Parco Fluviale) La Fornace** and **The Museum of brickmakers (Museo dei Mattonai)**. The River Park, opened in 2005, is a green public area with playground and facilities for indoor activities. The old kilns "Braccini fu Antonio" and the one of Oven Hoffman are the last seat to have hosted the work and the tradition of handmade bricks. Recently it houses the Museum of Brickmakers (see "Museums").

MONTECASTELLO

Standing on top of a hill, it was a castle of great importance. Where today is the church stood the fortress. In the eighteenth century began in Montecastello the Torrigiani Malaspina dynasty with the homonymous villa (see "ville").

Pieve di St. Lucia - dated 1260, with a simple facade in Romanesque style. Inside an interesting statue of the Madonna and Child, in polychrome wood of the second half of the fifteenth century.

TREGGIAIA

Its origins are supposed to date back to Roman period but today Treggiaia has the typical medieval planimetry of a castle. In La Cava district, **Villa Riccardi, Toscanelli** (see in "villas").

Church of St. Lorenzo e Bartolomeo. With a simple facade in Romanesque style. Inside, two important wooden statues, St. Bartolomeo attributed to Valdambriano and "Madonna and Child" of the last decades of the sixteenth century.

Church of Madonna di Ripaia. Built in the thirteenth century. Inside of interest the painting attributed to the Maestro di San Torpè, in the second half of the fourteenth century, depicting the "Madonna of Ripaia".

ACCOMODATION

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EASY FOOD SELF RESTAURANT

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Ph. 0587.59782

FILMCAFFE' STUZZIPIZZA

Galleria del cinema Cineplex
Via Tosco Romagnola
Loc. La Bianca
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FORLI'

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IL MELOGRANO

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KAORI SUSHI RESTAURANT

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LA FELICITÀ

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Via Pisana, 153-157
Ph. 0587.56323

LA PERGOLA

Via Roma, 100
Ph. 0587.290627

PONTEREDERA

LA PIAZZETTA

P.zza della Casa Bianca, 3/A
Treggiaia - Loc. I Fabbri
56025 Pontedera (Pi)
Ph. 0587.475217

LA PESCACCIA

Via delle Colline, 4
Ph. 0587.52384

LA POLVERIERA

Via F.lli Marconcini, 54
Ph. 0587.54765

LA ROSMARINA (biologici)

Via Diaz, 50 C/D
Ph. 0587.292822
www.larosmarina.it
info@larosmarina.it

LA VECCHIA BANANA RISTORANTE

Via Fiorentina, 1/A
Ph. 0587.55388
Mob. 333 3194232

LE TRE CAMPANE

Via Vecchia di Treggiaia, 6
Ph. 0587.475139

LORIS BAR MORELLI LORINO

Via Friuli - Zona Ind. Di Gello
Ph. 0587.292814

ORANGE

Via Capecchi, 7
56020 La Rotta - Pontedera (Pi)
Ph. 0587.484922

ORCHIDEA NERA

Via delle Colline, 70
Ph. 0587.59300
www.orchideanera.com
info@orchideanera.com

PIZZEUS

Via Cavallotti, 4
Ph. 0587.52660

SOLE

FI.PI.LI KM. 56+
890 direzione Pisa-Livorno
Ph. 0587.292912

SPORTING CLUB

Via dell'Olmo, 63
Ph. 0587.54058 - Fax 0587.215033

TENUTA ISABELLA

Lago fra Pontedera e Fornacette
Via del Bientinese, 5
Traversa di via provinciale di Gello di
Lavaiano - 56025 Pontedera (Pi)
Ph. 0587.420735

THON FANG - Ristorante Cinese

Via Fucini, 1
Ph. 0587.55936

TRATTORIA DI GELLO

Via Provinciale di Gello, 38
Ph. 0587.291774

VECCHIA SERAFINA

Via Pisana, 40
Ph. 0587.53152

SANTA MARIA A MONTE

Surface kmq. 38,29; Height 56 mt. sea level



City of Santa Maria a Monte, P.zza della Vittoria, 47 - 56020 Santa Maria a Monte (Pi)

Ph. 0587.261611 Fax 0587.705117
www.comune.santamariaamonte.pi.it

Tourist Office, Via Carducci, 29
56020 Santa Maria Monte (Pi)
Ph. 0587.704254 Fax 0587.7056.49
turismo@santamariaamonte.com
orari: MA/GIO 15.30-19.00; ME/VE/SA
10.00-13.00; DO/LU chiuso

Getting there:

By bus: At Pontedera take the bus line Cpt to Fucecchio or to Galleno, line Pontedera, Santa Maria a Monte, Santa Cro-

SANTA MARIA A MONTE

ce, Fucecchio or Pontedera, Santa maria a Monte Galleno.
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road, getting out at Montopoli Val d'Arno and continue in direction Santa Maria a Monte.

Santa Maria a Monte is situated on the hill overlooking the Arno valley, in the area known as "leather" for the strong presence of firms producing leather and footwear, products of the local economy.

However, the oldest part of Santa Maria a Monte offers interesting historical and cultural connotations. Historical sources informed us that Santa Maria a Monte was early as 906 AD one of the most powerful and ancient castles of the Valdarno area.

In medieval period was the focus of battles between Pisa, Lucca and Florence, which contended the domain for location of the town. Repeatedly conquered by Pisa and Florence, after the defeat of Pisa in 1406 the castle was under the hegemony of Florence. During the Renaissance, the Medici family chose Santa Maria a Monte as their holiday place, in more recent period, the family of Galileo Galilei (XVI century) and the family of the poet Giosue Carducci (XIX) lived in Santa Maria a Monte.

- The Tosca's potato, a registered trademark.

The oil of the ancient village of Mignola and Madremignola, registered trademark.

Producers list :

- Azienda Agricola 'Valle di Pinino' by Maurizio Ferri, Via Pregiuntino, 80 - 56020 Santa Maria a Monte, Ph. 0587.709237; e_mail: dolcemiele.ferri @ alice.it;

- Azienda Agricola Mori Monica, Via San Michele, 20 - 56020 Santa Maria a Monte, Mob.Ph. 333.2079724;

- Azienda Agricola Romano Nieri, Via Paniaccio, 9 - 56020 Santa Maria a Monte, Mob.Ph. 348.5854311; e_mail: tognoni35@interfree.it;

- Azienda Agricola Puccinelli Isa, Sassa Via the Sun, 3 - 56020 Santa Maria a Monte, Ph. 0587.473003.

WHAT TO SEE

Hystory Center

Tourist itinarity of the historical centre of Santa Maria a Monte. Entering the village the first impression is the particular shape of the urban centre of Santa Maria a Monte, called spiral shape. This type of conformation is undoubtedly one of the most interesting of the province of Pisa. Bottom up, walking through the streets and along the three rounds of the walls, where the houses facing the street that rises to the top of the hill, you will reach the area of the **Fortress**, where there is an important archaeological site. It is easy to recognize the traces of the medieval defensive system, with portions of walls of fortification fit between the houses, vaults and arches of way, tower-houses, which are higher then the other houses: the ancient **Palace of the Podestà**, currently devoted to private homes but still marked by some blazons of recognition, with the adjacent **Clock Tower** and the **Bell Tower of the Church Collegiata**. In the area of the Rock there was, since 1984, a campaign of excavations that showed the presence of a settlement including an high medieval Parish church with the crypt (centuries VIII - X dc) with annexed sepulchral structures which have many traces of furnaces for the fusion of the Bell of the centuries XI-XIII. (the only circumstance in

SANTA MARIA A MONTE

the world). The area is bordered by the remains of fortified structures built during the period of Lucca (centuries XIII / XIV) and a medieval cistern.

On the number 33 of Via Carducci there is a blazon. Popular tradition says that this was the house where Vincenzo Galilei lived, famous musician and father of the scientist Galileo. Numerous documents report that the Galilei family moved into hills of Pisa and had lands and possessions in Santa Maria a Monte, here was born Vincent in 1520, father of the scientist Galileo. He was remarkable representative of the music of XVI century. Certainly the grandmother of Galileo Galilei, who was of the family Berghi, belonged to a family of Santa Maria a Monte.

A few steps from the house of Galilei is another home of an illustrious personage, the poet Giosuè Carducci (*Casa Carducci*). Here the Carducci family, his father Michael, a surgical doctor even without graduation, with his wife Ildegonda Celli and their two children, Dante and Valfredo, lived from 1856 to 1858. Their firstborn, the poet Giosuè, was a teacher in the nearby town of San Miniato. Now their home houses the permanent exhibition of paintings by the painter Antonio Possenti dedicated to Carducci and it is the home of the historic Town Archives. Timetable of the visit: Tuesday and Thursday 15.30 - 19.00; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 10.00 - 13.00; CLOSED Sunday and Monday. Groups by reservation.

Surroundings

LE PIANORE

Once located on the southern shore of Bientina Lake, (in ancient time it was named Sesto Lake). The famous Villa of Pianore, house hunting for the Medici, is now a private residence. It was designed by renowned architect Bernardo Bontalenti, who was doing geological studies on Bientina Lake.

CERRETTI

Is a residential centre in the green woods. The area is an expression of the Tuscan countryside and was part of the estate of Cerbaie. Recommended walks on foot, on horseback or by bike.

TAVOLAIA

The town is a destination for experts and enthusiasts of astronomy: there is in fact the observatory operated by the Group "Astrofilo Isaac Newton". The association Isaac Newton (1992 -) carries out teaching, divulgation and research activities. The teaching activities are conducted by the Astronomical Observatory of Tavolaia, by the public schools of Santa Maria a Monte and surrounding municipalities. The experts arranged also theme nights for all children and adults. Moreover, the observatory presents many astronomy courses at various levels as seminars and scientific conferences. The observatory has provided a reflector of 400 mm in diameter in two optical configuration ($f / 5 \text{ f} / 20$) (Newton and Cassegrain) and a refractor of 150 mm.

The observatory is working, on an international level, on the research program of the small planets by the Minor Planet Centre in Cambridge in the United States.

Other Surroundings: MONTECALVOLI, SAN DONATO, PONTICELLI.

ACCOMODATION

HOTEL IL POETA****

Via Prov.le Francesca, 246
Ph. 0587.709090
www.hotelilpoeta.it

HOTEL NEIDE ***

Via Prov.le Francesca, 144
Ph. 0587.704015

FORTEZZA di POZZO

Casa Vacanze
Ph. 0587.709053 - Mob 338.7777948

www.fortezadapozzo.it

B&B CASA VOLPINI

Via San Donato, 76
S. Donato
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.706311 - Mob. 338.3730738
www.casavolpini.it

B&B CIARDI LUCIANO

Via Bonci, 5
Ph. 0587.473131
www.casolaredibonci.it

B&B DAL CANTO GIUSEPPE

Via San Donato, 92/C
Ph. 0587.709375
Mob. 333/8728719

B&B CASA CERRETTI

Via Cerretti, 1
Ph. 0587.473273
Mob. 328.8636 309

B&B DA ANTONELLA

Via Bientina, 285
Ph. 0587.714463
Mob. 349.6400015
info@accomodationtuscany.net
www.accomodationtuscany.net

WHERE TO EAT

LA TAVE BAR PIZZERIA LUNA ROSSA

Piazza della Vittoria, 16
Ph. 0587.705353

ALBERGO RISTORANTE IL POETA

Via Provinciale Francesca, 246
loc. Ponticelli
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.709090

PIZZERIA SPAGHETTERIA DA CHIASSO

Via provinciale Francesca, 448
Montecalvoli
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.748357

PIZZERIA BLACK WHITE

Via San Donato
Loc. Dan Donato
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.473322

PIZZERIA PLANET PIZZA

Via Francesca, 305
Loc. Ponticelli
56020 Santa Maria a Monte
Ph. 0587.704217

PIZZOSTERIA LA TANA DEI GHIOTTI

Via Cerretti, 57
Loc. Cerretti
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.473287

PIZZERIA RISTORANTE IL PADRINO

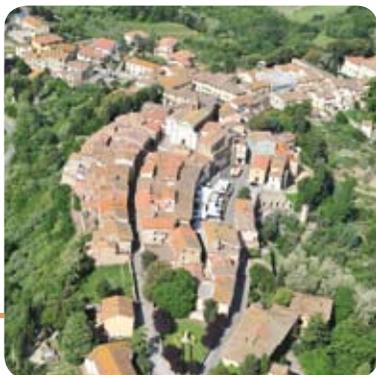
Via di Bientina, 63
56020 Santa Maria a Monte Pisa
Ph. 0587.705080

RISTORANTE IL BARONE

Via Provinciale Francesca, 144
Ph. 0587/704015

BAR, PIZZERIA, PESCA SPORTIVA IL LAGO

C/o Lago di San Donato
Via Arnovecchio
Loc. San Donato
Ph. 0587.709201



City of Terricciola
Via Roma, 37
56030 Terricciola (Pi)
Ph. 0587.656511- Fax 0587.655205
www.comune.terricciola.pi.it
info@comune.terricciola.pi.it

Getting there:

By bus: From Pontedera take the bus line Cpt for Terricciola line Capannoli, Santo Pietro Belvedere Terricciola, Casanova.
By car: take the Fi-Pi-Li main road, getting out in Pontedera / Ponsacco, continue along the SP439 road in the direction of Volterra - Terricciola.

Terricciola is part of the National "City of Wine" Association, with its 500 hectares of vineyard. Wine is the emblem of this town, with its festival in September and the events performed by its wineries, including the one of the popular labels. Events related to gastronomy and the production of strawberry.

Terricciola was an ancient castle with narrow alleyways and medieval buildings, it is a fascinating experience the walkway with a view of the valley.

The town is situated on a hill in a charming position, in the centre of the province of Pisa, between Volterra and Pontedera. It is the largest Etruscan necropolis of Valdera with existing structures and hypogean, which is possible to visit. It was an important castle, probably born in the village of Castelvecchio, where even today there is an ancient oratory. In 1284, with the defeat of Pisa at the Battle of Melorie, the Bishop of Volterra put the jurisdiction of Terricciola under the protection of Florence, but after a few years with the Peace of Fucecchio, the castle, returned in the possession of Pisa. In 1406, it was again under the Republic of Florence and, in the second half of 1400, received the privileges of the parish church and of the castle of Pava (or Pieve a Pitti) already destroyed in 1430, resulting then in the pastoral visit of the Bishop of Volterra in 1576. Since then the priest of Terricciola is called Pievano of Terricciola Pava and Castelvecchio.

In 1496 the town is again under the dominion of Pisa. From 1500 until the unification of Italy, it will remain for three centuries under the Republic of Florence. There are few reports of Terricciola under the dominion of the Medici family.

The City was born probably under the Grand Duke Leopold I period, between 1760 and 1780. In 1840 came under the Vicariate of the Regio Pontedera. Since 1860 Terricciola followed the vicissitudes of the unification of Italy.

WHAT TO SEE

Terricciola offers interesting ancient buildings of remarkable architectural beauty.

The City Hall - Building, dating from the XIII-XIV centuries is of great architectural value.

The cylindrical tower - Still visible today in the north western side of the medieval wall.

The alleys - Terricciola is a village of Roman origin, which still retains the ancient urban order with the characteristic streets perpendicular to each other, from the centre toward the walls.

Underground Hypogeous complex of Etruscan origin - (for information and visits Archaeological Group Tectiana Mob.Ph. 339.761176 Lorenzo Bacci)

The Etruscan necropolis of Terricciola, dating from the fourth century BC, consists of a series of tombs excavated into the tufa in the Piazza Matteotti, on which the town is built.

The cellars - of Terricciola, engaged on multiple uses over the centuries, are a complex architectural structure.

Ancient Source - along the footpath which runs alongside The Cellars

In ancient time known as "Fontaccia", dates back to the Middle Ages. In the past was a source of considerable importance for the population. Today it is used for irrigating fields and watering the animals.

Municipal Park - Green area full of trees.

The Villas

Villa Cempini-Meazzuoli - Built in early 1700, is located in front of the City Hall. It gave birth to Francesco Cempini, an illustrious politician, Minister of Finance under the Grand Duke Leopold II, then senator and chairman of the Senate, as it is written on the epigraph located in the villa.

Villa Gherardi - villa Gherardi Del Testa is situated at the beginning of the town of Terricciola, it was the country house of the homonym noble family of Pisa. It was built in 1660 by the friar Sebastiano Gherardi, as per the epigraph placed on the facade. In this home in 1818 was born Tommaso Gherardi Del Testa, who later became a famous playwright.

In the years the building has undergone several structural changes, the most significant was the one of the second half of the '700 with the construction of a large vault with a reduced curve arch, that connects the space in front of the chapel with the rearward space, that overlooks the forest.

The last substantial intervention dates back to 1883, when it was added a building on the left side of the villa.

Today the villa has an organic landscape structure: to the east with a garden terrace and to the west with a nineteenth century garden.

Inside the hall is richly decorated with stucco, frescoes and architecture in trompe-l'oeil. Over the doors are painted rural scenes in oval shape frame, on the sides are painted cartouches and puttos. The decoration of the wooden structures of the ceiling represents a setting of urban fantasy. In the nineteenth century the halls were decorated with motifs in tempera of this period.

Villa San Marco - San Marco Village 13 - Ph. 0587654054.

The old villa, recently restored, stands on the ruins of a medieval church, that controlled the flow of people that moves from Pisa to Volterra and Siena, on the way of trade. From what it is possible to know, from the first documents of 855, the church was a property of the diocese of Lucca and it had a considerable importance, since it has a rich heritage and fourteen suffragan churches. In 1300 the parish church lost gradually its importance as a result of wars between villages, because the people preferred to go to the nearby fortified castles church. Therefore in 1466 the church of Santa Maria a Suvigliana stopped its functions. The bishop of Lucca in 1575 ordered the restoration of the church and he named it with the name of San Marco a Suvigliana. In 1622 was suppressed its benefit of parish church in favour of the cathedral of San Miniato and the church was reduced to oratory. In middle of the years '700 there were some crashes in the left aisle. It is possible now to see the foundations of the aisle. In 1819 the Bishop Pietro Fazzi gave the order to profane the oratory and to build a villa, which became his Episcopal

residence. It remained property of the bishop of San Miniato until early 1900, when it was purchased by Professor Rachah. It was transformed, after the Second World War, in the school of agriculture for young Jews set for Israel's kibbutz. In 1992 the complex was purchased by St. Mark's society, which made a massive restoration work and the reorganization of the external gardens and parks. The complex, harmoniously inserted in an amphitheatre of green hills, offers to the visitor the opportunity to immerse themselves in an environment of medieval charm.

Religious Buildings

Santuario della Madonna di Monterosso, Terricciola, Ph. 0587.658510. The current architectural structure of this important place of worship is placed near the "Castum Vetere." It seems quite likely that the Shrine of Our Lady of Monterosso may have very ancient origins and that was built on the place where was located the ancient church of Castelvecchio.

An indication of remote origins of the sanctuary is in fact a stone, preserved on the right side of the west facade of the building, well squared with a carved cross in Lombard-type, probably due, as per its form and style, to the cross of Aginulfo or to some crosses of the same period preserved in large numbers in the ancient territory of the Patriarchate of Aquileia and Cividale. For the popular devotion, of which this place always enjoyed, already in 1576 it had to start work on the restoration of external walls. In the first half of 1700 were built the beautiful porch, still existing, since the only aisle of Sanctuary was not able to accommodate the large population, that arrived from the countryside and the nearby village of Terricciola, every time there was a religious ceremony in the church.

The Sanctuary, despite the various remakes, retains a charm and a perfect insertion environment. The Shrine of Our Lady of Monterosso housed inside an excellent paint with a mage of Mary dated 1409 (according to some experts would be attributed to the artistic youth of Masolino da Panicale), which was object of devotion in the past. The marbles, that make up the altar, where the image of the Lady were fitted, are the work of Solari di Carrara, while remaining decorative marble and those representing the balcons Gherardi Del Testa has been made, again in the second half of '700, by Pietro Franzoni also of Carrara. The interior of the building is generously decorated with frescoes of Martelli of the nineteenth century.

Inside are placed the blazons of Pisa and above the external portal there is the ancient blazon of Terricciola.

Chiesa di San Donato - P.za della Chiesa, Terricciola, Ph. 0587.658509. Located in the highest part of the village, is accessed by a double flight of stairs and steps. Its origins are medieval, but its facade today suffers from nineteenth interventions, which alters its appearance. On the front side there is walled up an Etruscan cinerary urn, which was found under the choir of the parish church in 1752. Inside the church: the baptismal font is of the nineteenth century and into the counter a Madonna attributed to Bamberini of the XVIII century, a charming paint "Flagellation of Christ" of the seventeenth century. Admirable a table depicting the Madonna and Child of 1409. **Chiesa di San Bartolomeo** - Via Castello 5, Morrone, Ph. 0587.658631. Chiesa di San Bartolomeo (Via Castello 5 - Morrone - Ph. 0587658631)

Founded over the ancient fortress, the Church of St. Bartholomew was the subject of several nineteenth century remakes, as shows the front and the inside, characterized the latter, from an unusual irregular width of the two aisles, witness of the expansion of the original ancient central nave.

Further restorations were made in the thirties years, and despite the small size of the building, the church shows a refinement of forms and several works of value.

Chiesa di Sant'Andrea - It was built starting in 1852, after that the earthquake of 1846 had severely damaged the existing church, built in the XIII century. It was completed in 1897, when it was finished the impressive bell tower, designed by Luigi Bellincioni. The interior, with a single nave, looks austere, lively by only two simple wall altars. The right altar houses the "Madonna of the Rosary", the one in front, a painting depicting the "Saints John the Baptist and Andrew" and includes a recent statue of Saint Lucia. The apse was frescoed in 1994 with "scenes from the Gospel of St. John" by Paul Graziani. The baptismal font, in white marble is completed with a fresco of the "Baptism of Jesus." It is interesting the large pipe organ of 1862 of Nicomede Agati.

Surroundings

LA ROSA AND SELVATELLE

Located on the road Sarzanese Valdera, there are numerous industries in the following fields: wood, marble, mining, construction, food and wine. In recent years, many businesses such as clothing, shoes, linens have emerged in La Rosa village.

CASANOVA - It is situated on the road that leads to Terricciola Selvatele. It was an old castle.

CASTELVECCHIO - It was an old guard castle on the road to Chianni.

MORRONA - Even today the village has the urban circular shape of an ancient castle.

BADIA DI MORRONA

The abbey is located north west of the village of Morrone. The abbey is composed of a complex of buildings that held the functions of the monastery. It was founded by the Uguccione della Gherardesca in 1109. Later on it became property of the Brothers Camaldolesi, under which the abbey acquired great importance. In 1482 the abbey was suppressed and joined together with the Bishops's revenue of Volterra. Today in the Medieval Monastery is located the farm Gaslini, which is a winery. Inside the "Abbey of Morrone there is the Pieve di Santa Maria, a Roman church of the 1152.

PIEVE A PITTI

It was a small fortress with a village. In 1794 the small rural village was the property of the Pitti's family and later underwent several passages. It dates back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and includes the villa, chapel, stables and warehouses.

SOIANA

The name seems to derive from a Roman commander, "Scianus", who placed his camp in this area during the republican period. It was a great castle and the apse of the church was made into the Mastio fortress.

In the village there were five Romanesque churches, of which today the oldest existing is the one of San Michele. The Nativity Church (or of the Company) has ancient origins, unfortunately not documented.

WHERE TO EAT

RISTORANTE DA CARLO
Via Volterrana, 5

Selvatelle
56030 Terricciola (Pi)
Ph. 0587.653489

RISTORANTE DA PASQUINO
 Loc la Sterza
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.640144

VILLA SAN MARCO
 Loc. San Marco
 Soiana di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.654054

BAR TAVOLA CALDA LA ROSA
 Via S. Valdera
 La Rosa di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.760280

LA LOCANDA DELLE STREGHE
 Via voltterrana 447
 La Rosa di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.635732

NUOVO BAR PALAZZO
 Via Voltterrana 220
 La Rosa di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.670175

CRYSTAL BAR
 Via Salatola
 La Rosa di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Mob.3393478807

ENOTECA DA SUZANNE E MASSIMO
 Via Roma
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.658491

IL CIGLIERE
 Via Del Chianti
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.655211

PIZZERIA LA ROSA
 Via Voltterrana
 La Rosa di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.636360

IL MORO
 Via Voltterrana 57 - Selvatelle
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)

L'OTTAVA RIMA
 Via Fondaccio 17 - Morrone
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.658367

LA COSTANZA DI GIO'
 Via Pertini 7b
 Soiana di Terricciola
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)

ACCOMODATION

VILLA SAN MARCO *****
 Via del Pino, 14
 San Marco di Soiana
 56030 Terricciola(Pisa)
 Ph. 0587.654054
 www.sanmarcohoteles.it
 sanmarco@anmarcohoteles.it

ALBERGO DA PASQUINO
 Loc. La Sterza
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0584.640144

FATTORIA DI FIBBIANO
 Via di Fibianno, 2
 Fibianno 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.635677
 www.fattoria-fibianno.it
 info@fattoria-fibianno.it

IL SELVINO
 Pieve de Pitti, 1/2/3
 La Sterza- 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.670132
 www.ilselvino.it
 selvino@selvino.it

COLLEVERDE
 Via Colleverde, 20
 Casanova - 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.653098
 www.agriturismocolleverde.it
 info@agriturismocolleverde.it

FATTORIA BADIA DI MORRONA
 Via di Badia, 8 - Badia di Morrone
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.656013
 www.agriturismo.badiadimorrone.it
 agriturismo@badiadimorrone.it

I LEMMI
 Via Lemmi, 8 - Chientina, Soiana
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.654185
 Luigi.giugliano@virgilio.it

PIEVE DE'PITTI
 Via Pieve De Pitti, 7 bis

Pieve de' Pitti
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.635724
 www.pievedepitti.it
 stay@pievedepitti.it

TERRA DI TOSCANA
 Via Boccanera 15
 Casina Baldereschi - Stibbiolo
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.654085
 www.terreditoscana.it
 prenota@terretoscana.it

VALLE ANTICA
 Via Terricciolate 10
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.658335
 www.tiscali.it/valleantica
 valleantica@tiscali.it

AGRITURISMO VALLORSI
 Via della Cascina 19
 Vallarsi - Morrone
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.658470
 www.vallorsi.it
 vallorsi@vallorsi.it

LA CERRETELLA
 Via di Miemo 2 - La Sterza
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.674004
 www.lacerretella.it
 info@lacerretella.it

PODERE COSTANTINO
 Via Podernovo 7
 Podernovo Morrone
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)

Ph. 0587.655198
 www.agriturismoopoderecostantino.it
 poderecostantino@hotmail.it

B&B SUZANNE E MASSIMO
 Via Roma 49
 Ph. 0587.658491
 www.suzannemassimo.it
 info@suzannemassimo.it

BORGO FAJANI
 Via degli Artisti 25 - Casanova
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Mob. 339 1365994
 Alfreddini99@hotmail.com

AFFITTACAMERE CASA BUCAIA
 Via G.Martini, 13
 www.casabucaia.it
 info@casabucaia.it

IL PINO D'ORO
 Via della Lima, 4
 Mob.347 8558103

CASE VECCHIE
 Via Case Vecchie - Selvatelle
 56030 Terricciola (Pi)
 Ph. 0587.653151

IN TOSCANA
 Via Poggiarelli
 56030 Terricciola(Pi)

RESIDENCE CASALE PODERNOVO
 Via del Ponte, 15
 Ph. 0587 .656040

AGRICAMPEGGIO YUPTALA
 Via Lemmi
 Chientina - 56030 Terricciola (Pi)



EVENTS

January

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
the fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Buti**
- Palio di S. Antonio
Abate
- Theatre Season
- Pontedera**
- Market of the second
Saturday and Sunday of
the month
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Santa Maria a Monte**
- La calza più lunga
Festa della Befana
(Epiphany Festival)

February

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Carnival
- Buti**
- Carnival
- Spettacolo del Café
Chantal
- Maschere in libertà
- Theatre Season
- Casciana Terme**
- Carnival
- Ceppato (Casciana Terme)**
- Carnival
- Parlascio (Casciana Terme)**
- Carnival
- Ghizzano (Peccioli)**
- News Oil Festival
- Ponsacco**
- Maschere in Musica
- Pontedera**
- Market of the second
Saturday and Sunday of
the month
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Children's Carnival
- Theatre Season
(Era Theatre)
- Literary and Poetry
Award "Franco Bar-
gagna"

March

- Bientina**

- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Buti**
- Easter. The Passion
of Jesus
- Theatre Season
- Ponsacco**
- Ponsacco a Tavola
- Easter Market
- Valderaphil
- Pontedera**
- Market of the second
Saturday and Sunday of
the month
- Theatre Season
(Era Theatre)
- Terricciola**
- Terriciok
- La Rosa (Terricciola)**
- Spring Fair

April

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Buti**
- Theatre Season
- La Sterza (Lajatico)**
- Festival of 25 April
- Montefoscoli (Palaia)**
- Festa Contadina
- Ham and pod
(La Tabaccaia)
- Ponsacco**
- Ponsacco a Tavola
- Bicycle in the city
- Wellness Ecofestival
- Pontedera**
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Theatre Season
(Era Theatre)
- Easter Competition
Andrea da Pontedera
- Friendly Nature Fair,
Living Nature
- Santa Maria a Monte**
- Patronale feast of
the holy blessed Diana
Giuntini with proces-
sion basket of flowers
- Europa Festival

May

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,

- Sunday of each month
- Marathon
- Santa Colomba (Bientina)**
- Patronale feast
- Buti**
- Il Maggio
- Buti Fairs
- Theatre Season
- Calcinaia**
- The Nozza Festival
- St. Ubaldo Festival
- Historical Sailing Race
- Fornacette (Calcinaia)**
- Medieval Festival
- Casciana Terme**
- St. Croce Festival
- Pig Fair
- Lari**
- Cherries Festival
- Palaia**
- Crostino Fair
- Forcoli (Palaia)**
- Donor Festival
- Peccioli**
- St. Felice
- Ponsacco**
- Ponsacco a Tavola
- Val di Cava (Ponsacco)**
- 1° May, Villa Toscanelli
- Pontedera**
- Market of the second
Saturday and Sunday of
the month
- Bicycle in the city
- Spray Art Collection
- Dolce e Salato
- Stracittadina (Mar-
athon)
- Certamen in Ponticu-
lo Herae
- La Mangia...longa
- Montecastello (Pontedera)**
- C'era una volta un
Castello
- Romito (Pontedera)**
- Palio delle Frazioni
- Terricciola**
- Strawberry Festival
- Morrone**
- Festa dell'allegria

June

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Patronale feast of

- St. Valentino (Pente-
cost)**
- Peace Festival
- Buti**
- Fairs
- Cascine di Buti (Buti)**
- Patronale Feast
- Calcinaia**
- Historical Sailing Race
- Capannoli**
- Hunting and agricul-
ture Fair
- Lajatico**
- Bruschetta Fair
- Farm Festival
- Cinema
- Lari**
- Cherries Festival
- Palaia**
- Cherries Festival
- Villa Saletta (Palaia)**
- Review of popular
theatre Monni Mauro
- Fabbrica di Peccioli**
- Fairs
- Ponsacco**
- Ponsacco a Tavola
- Literary Award Dino
Campana
- Pontedera**
- Tra boschi e borghi
(Manifestation Bicycle)
- Band concerts
- Bicycle Fest
- Cinema
- National Youth Com-
petition Roberto Bertelli
- Utopia del Buongusto
(teathe)
- La Rotta (Pontedera)**
- Palio
- Ponticelli (S.M. a Monte)**
- Palio dei ciui and
Music Festival
- Selvatelle (Terricciola)**
- Antichi rombi in
Valdera

July

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Palio delle contrade
- Buti**
- Fairs

- Capannoli**
- Feast of Our Lady of
Carmine
- Village Fair
- Traders Festival a
successful evening
- Casciana Terme**
- Band concerts "Giacinto
Citi"
- Parlascio (Casciana Terme)**
- Rabbit Festival
- Lajatico**
- Andrea Bocelli Concert
(Teatro del silenzio)
- Lajatico**
- Cinema
- Lari**
- Collinarea
- Villa Saletta (Palaia)**
- Review of popular
theatre Monni Mauro
- Montefoscoli (Palaia)**
- Rewiev of lyric sing
Filippeschi Award
- Palaia**
- Concert of the Phil-
harmonic "G. PUCCINI
" Orchestra
- Forcoli (Palaia)**
- Fat Lady Festival
- Peccioli**
- Rewiev of 11 Lune
- Fabbrica di Peccioli**
- Fairs
- Ponsacco**
- Ponsacco in piazza...
- Lieti Calici
- Music in Camugliano
- Volunteer Festival
- Festival of Commerce
- Pontedera**
- Market of the second
Saturday and Sunday of
the month
- Band concerts
- Cinema
- Utopia del Buongusto
- Painting, Sculpture
and Graphics "Giovanni
Gronchi" Award
- Shopping sotto le
stelle
- Festival Sete Sois
Sete Luas
- Musicastrada
- Montecalvoli (S.M. a Monte)**
- Patronale Feast
- S. Donato (S.M. a Monte)**
- Patronale Feast

August

- Bientina**
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month
- Buti**
- Fairs
- Santo Pietro Belvedere
(Capannoli)**
- Fairs
- Miss Grandmother
- Casciana Terme**
- S. Genesio
- Miss Toscana
- Band concerts "Giac-
cinto Citi"
- Parlascio (Casciana Terme)**
- Rabbit Festival
- Chianni**
- Race of Carfts
- Patronale feast
- Rivalto (Chianni)**
- Peasant Festival
- Lari**
- Collinarea
- Peccioli**
- August Festival
- Noi per Voi Festival
- Legoli (Peccioli)**
- Under holm-oak tree
Festival
- Ponsacco**
- Lieti Calici
- Pontedera**
- Cinema
- Musicastrada
- Utopia del Buongusto
- Palio
- Santa Maria a Monte**
- Fried Potato Festival
- Terricciola**
- Calici di Stelle
- Notte Bianca
- Soiana (Terricciola)**
- Festival in the Castle
- Peasant Festival
- Morrone (Terricciola)**
- Peasant Festival

EVENTS

September

Bientina
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month

Buti
- Fairs

Fornacette (Calcinaia)
- Feast of Our Lady of
Buonconsiglio

Capannoli
- Birds Fair

Crespina
- Coquettes Fair
- Peasant Festival

Lajatico
- Messaggi di vita

Perignano (Lari)
- Palio delle contrade

San Gervasio (Palaia)
- Festival of the
Museum

Palaia
- Beer Festival
- Medieval Festival

Forcoli (Palaia)
- Exhibit of Porcino
Mushroom and Truffle

Peccioli
- District Festival
(every Saturday)

Pontedera
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Utopia del Buongusto
- European Market
- Trade Day and Night
White

La Rotta (Pontedera)
- Whistles and bells
Festival

Santa Maria a Monte
- Preview theatre and
food and wine event
- EcoFestaBenessere

Terricciola
- Grapes and Wine
Festival

Selvatelle (Terricciola)
- Hare Festival
- Peasant Festival

October

Bientina
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,

Sunday of each month

Buti
- Chestnut Festival

Rivalto (Chianni)
- Poetry Award
- Chestnut Festival

Orciatico (Lajatico)
- Chestnut Festival

Palaia
- Chestnut Festival

Peccioli
- S. Colombano
- Sabatini Cup

Ponsacco
- The Elderly Festival
- Forniture Cup
- St. Costanzo Fair
- Literary award Danilo
Chiarugi
- Rewiev of choral
singing

Pontedera
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Theatre Season
(Era Theatre)
- San Faustino
- Bread Festival
- St. Luca Fair

La Rotta (Pontedera)
- Halloween Day

Selvatelle (Terricciola)
- Hare Fair

November

Bientina
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month

Buti
- Theatre Season

Fornacette
- St. Andrea

Chianni
- Wild Boar Festival

Pontedera
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Theatre Season
(Era Theatre)

December

Bientina
- Antique Market
The fourth Saturday,
Sunday of each month

Buti
- Theatre Season

Calcinaia
- Christmas Festival

Fornacette (Calcinaia)
- Christmas Festival

Casciana Terme
- The living nativity

Lari
- The living nativity

Peccioli
- Fiabesque

Ponsacco
- Christmas Markets

Pontedera
- Carabattolandia
the third Saturday of
the month
- Via Roma Shopping
- Christmas Festival
- Volere e potere
Concert
- Christmas Markets
(Bancarelle sotto
l'albero)
- Una Penna a Pontede-
ra Award
- Christmas Concert
Polyphonic Chorus of
Pontedera
- Gospel Concert

La Rotta
- The Panforte Game

Cerretti di Santa Maria a
Monte
- News Oil Festival