



English
Version



WELCOME IN PONTREMOLI

A TOURIST GUIDE OF THE TOWN
AND ITS TERRITORY

con il patrocinio di



INDEX

How to get to Pontremoli	<i>pag.</i> 2
The Mayor's greeting	<i>pag.</i> 4
The Town	<i>pag.</i> 5
The Tour	<i>pag.</i> 6
The Piagnaro Castle and the Stele Statues Museum	<i>pag.</i> 8
The main monuments	<i>pag.</i> 9
The Valleys	<i>pag.</i> 14
The Via Francigena	<i>pag.</i> 17
The Abbots Way	<i>pag.</i> 19
Bike Tour	<i>pag.</i> 20
The specialities of Pontremoli	<i>pag.</i> 22
Events	<i>pag.</i> 24
Where to eat and where to sleep	<i>pag.</i> 26
Tourist service and Associations	<i>pag.</i> 29

Redazione: *Sara Bertocchi, Luciano Bertocchi, Francesco Bola, Pierangelo Caponi,
Clara Cavellini, Gabriella Toblini.*

Traduzione in Inglese: *Silvia Bertocchi*

Impaginazione e grafica: *Andrea Antolini.*

Testi di riferimento: *Guida turistica della Pro Loco (1996)
Guida turistica "Benvenuti a Pontremoli" del Comune di Pontremoli (2004)
Deplians turistici di: Comune, dell'APT e della Provincia di Massa Carrara*

Immagini: *Francesco Bola, Angelo Ghiretti, Walter Massari, Bernardo Ricci Armani,
www.comune.pontremoli.ms.it, www.farfalleincammino.org,
www.terredilunigiana.com, www.turismoinlunigiana.it*

Immagine di copertina di Graziano Lorenzetti

Flickr: [flickr.com/photos/28259716@N02](https://www.flickr.com/photos/28259716@N02)

Finito di stampare Giugno 2014

HOW TO GET TO PONTREMOLI

By car A15 motorway, exit of Pontremoli
Cisa State Road 62;

By train Parma-La spezia line
Pontremoli train station.

In bus Servizio ATN (www.atnsrl.it)

Main distances towards touristic and art towns

23 Km from Zum Zeri ski resort;

35 Km from Carrara (marble quarries);

35 Km from La Spezia;

50 Km from Cinque Terre National Park and Portovenere (train is recommended);

60 Km from Cerreto Laghi ski resort;

83 Km from Parma

90 Km from Lucca;

100 Km from Pisa e Pisa G. Galilei Airport (Tel. 050.849111);

100 Km from Genova;

170 Km from Firenze;

For further information about places of tourist attraction near Pontremoli, please visit the website www.turismomassacarrara.it or call the number **0585.240063**.

USEFUL NUMBERS

Carabinieri
Via Gropptomontone

Tel.: **112**

Hospital Tel.: **0187.4621**
"S. Antonio Abate" via Nazionale

Fire brigades
Viale Lunigiana - Aulla

Tel.: **115**

Municipal Police Tel.: **0187.4601248**
Piazza della Repubblica

ACI breakdown service

Tel.: **116**

Town Hall Tel.: **0187.4601**
Piazzetta della Pace

Healthservice
via Nazionale

Tel.: **118**

Library Tel.: **0187.830134**
Via P. Cocchi

Forest rangers
Via Pineta

Tel.: **1515**



THE MAYOR'S WELCOME



Among the slight but indestructible lines of a net built by Pontremoli's history and destiny, tourists find themselves in a fascinating combination of past and present, of meanings and questions which can be understood only by those who like watching around very carefully, deeply understanding, looking around and feeling at home.

In an historical context featured by a constant growth of globalization, our town is proud of its roots, its meaningful traditions and history, unique, even if compared with other places in Lunigiana, perhaps due to its very important geographical location, offering the sight of ancient palaces which were splendidly decorated between the 18th and 19th century, churches and museums, medieval bridges and squares, without forgetting the magical atmosphere which the Piagnaro Castle always succeeds in evoking.

Marks of our history and past are strong evidence, even today, of the precious presence of men and women in our land; they testify how our land had been theatre of battles against misery and poverty together with the offer of hospitality to wanderers, with meetings and exchanges, with development of jobs and arts, giving us not only rich artistic and architectural masterpieces but also a deep heritage of material and immaterial treasure.

Located in quite a large geographical area Pontremoli features itself as one of the most important municipalities in Lunigiana. It is composed mainly by mountainous land and interesting lowlands areas. The many typical chestnuts woods, together with the livestock breedings and a not always fruitful farming, were for centuries the main source of life for the population; all this created a rich tradition of wines and food, together with contents and ceremonies, interesting answers and solutions given by our forefathers to the hard problems they had to face day by day to survive in this poor area.

Living the atmosphere Pontremoli offers, rich of contrasts and proofs of past centuries, discovering the deep meaning of history, understanding what slowness means, understanding memory not only as commemoration or regret but also as a way of creating a new social contest, based on people's value and on creativity and intelligence, discovering the great amount of significant corners of the ancient part of Pontremoli and tasting the particular flavours of our food tradition, all of this is the great heritage which our past has given and is still giving everyday to each of us; and each of us has the moral duty to respect and maintain this heritage.

Pontremoli, place of arts and history, symbol of a place which has chosen culture as the way to build its future, even from an economical point of view, town of books and of reading, gateway of Tuscany's Francigena way, greets its guests warmly and with real enthusiasm.

the Mayor

Prof.ssa Lucia Baracchini



View from the Piagnaro Castle

THE TOWN

Pontremoli is the heart of Lunigiana, very rich in history, culture and traditions. In the Middle Ages it was known as the "only key and door of Tuscany" and was a free village, a noble town of Grand Duchy of Tuscany and an episcopal seat.

The name may come from a bridge, the famous "pons tremulus", a trembling wooden bridge that was subject to destruction because of the frequent floods of the river Magra. The area of the municipality of Pontremoli is very wide and is about 182 Km² and, as a result, is one of the largest Italian municipalities. It extends at the foot of the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines to the extreme north of Tuscan Lunigiana and connects to the neighbouring valleys through the Cisa Apennines, the Borgallo, Bratello and Cirono passes. The historical centre is located about 250 metres above sea level and is a large basin opening to the valleys of the Magra river and the Verde and Gordana streams.

During ancient times it developed itself among the limits marked by the land included among the Magra river and the Verde stream. It was ruled by the Piagnaro castle, between northern Porta Parma until the junction of both rivers and extended itself at the left bank of the river Magra in southern Porta Fiorentina, starting from the twelfth century. Only during the second half of the twentieth century, the village extended until the land called Verdeno, situated at the right bank of the stream Verde.

During the centuries, Pontremoli was a crossroads of ancient tracks and a strategic connection on the linking ways among the Po Valley, Liguria and central Italy. Its linking position, next to the Apennines,

among different regions, was and is still today a featuring element and it's still possible to easily reach very important tourist destinations like Cinque Terre, the Poets Gulf, the Apuan Alps, Versilia or towns like Lucca, Pisa, Parma, Florence, Genoa and Milan. Mentioned for the first time around 990 A.D. in the famous route of the Archbishop Sigeric from Canterbury, as a halt number 31st of the Via Francigena, leading from England to Rome (and vice versa), Pontremoli, thanks to its strategic position, had a remarkable development in the municipal period, during which it kept its independence and its area of jurisdiction was recognized by Emperor Federico Barbarossa. Because of its strategic importance, various Italian lordships competed the village for a long time and after several ownership changes, in 1650, Pontremoli entered in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and lived a long period of political stability and economical prosperity, leading to the total reconstruction of the ancient village (in 1495 was devastated by fire hanged by the troops of Charles VIII), as shown by the many mansions, the Cathedral and the many churches (rich in art treasures) distributed in the historical center.

After being dominated by the French at the end of the eighteenth century, in 1815 Pontremoli returned to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and then, in 1847, to the Duchy of Parma until the Italian Unification.

Pontremoli is also known as the "Book City", thanks to the prestigious literary award called Bancarella (the Stall Award) which was established in 1952 and is still presented by Pontremoli Booksellers Company.

THE TOUR

We can begin the tour in Piazza della Repubblica, the heart of the town, where we can find the Tourism Information Point. The large rectangular square, where we can see the Town Hall, the Court and the mansions Pavesi and Bocconi, is ruled by the bell tower, a huge tower 36 metres high, once a central part of the impressive fortress called Cacciaguerra (War Fighter), built by lord Castruccio Castracani in 1322, subsequently raised and changed in the current bell tower. The adjacent Piazza del Duomo is dominated by the majestic marble facade of the Cathedral dedicated to Santa Maria Assunta, the Virgin Mary, who protected the village from the beginning of the plagues in the seventeenth century. Every year, on July 2nd, the people of the village commemorate the event with a large religious celebration. The building of the Cathedral was a consequence of a perpetual vow made to the Virgin Mary in 1630 and began in 1636 and lasted until the completion of the façade in 1881; the interior in Latin plan is in Baroque style, the apse and the presbytery are adorned by gilded stucco, dating back to the eighteenth century, and the niche at the centre of the apse preserves the thirteenth-century wooden statue representing the Virgin Enthroned with Child, venerated as the Madonna del Popolo (the Lady of our People); inside the church, many valuable pain-

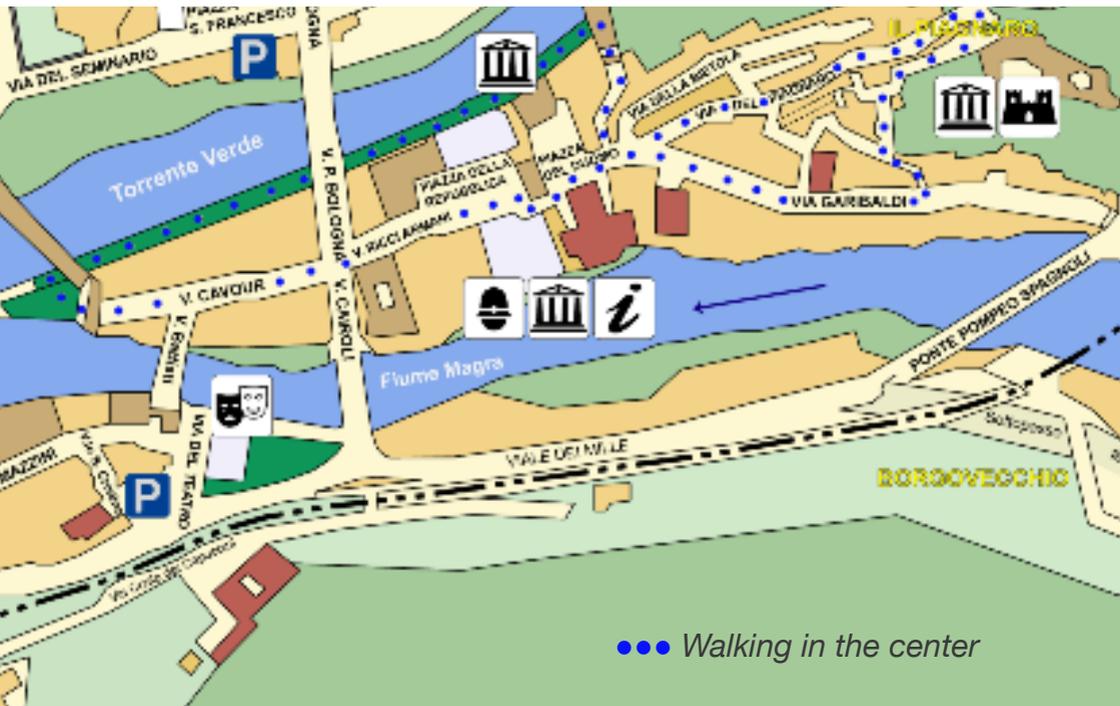
tings of the eighteenth century are preserved, all dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The church became then a cathedral, after the foundation of the Diocese in 1787. On the other side of the square is the Bishop's Palace, where there is also the Diocesan Museum. If you keep going on via Garibaldi, you can find two of the eldest churches in Pontremoli. San Geminiano church, dedicated to the patron saint of Pontremoli, overlooking the homonymous square. Its foundation dates back to the eleventh century. Inside, a medieval sandstone circle is kept, representing blessing Jesus Christ and a wonderful wooden statue representing Jesus leading to the Calvary, made in the twelfth century. A little bit further, the San Nicolò church, once oriented in the opposite way of the current one. Remarkable is the statue of the Black Christ, inside the church. The big bronzen portal is to be admired, with numerous panels representing some scenes of the history of the village.

The village carries on among two endless lines of mansions until Porta Parma, an ancient fortified entrance and main access to the village for those coming from north. By going up along the typical narrow roads called *surcheti*, or the Piagnaro staircases, in the eldest part of Pontremoli, you briefly reach the magnificent Piagnaro Castle, ru-



ling still today over the village. Today the castle is the house of the Museum of the Stele Statues. Coming back from the castle and moving along the centre, you can reach the medieval bridge of San Francesco above, also called Cresa, along a suggestive route. Beyond the bridge, just close to the river Verde starts the walk of the Chiosi, leading to Villa Dosi Delfini. At the beginning of the bridge, you can get down a little staircase and walk along the river Verde, towards the southern part of the village until Parco della Torre (the Tower Park), ruled by another magnificent medieval bridge called San Francesco under, also called Ponte stemma (coat of arms bridge). At the end of this bridge you can see the tower of Seratti, once closed by the homonymous door. You may reach this area by walking along via Ricci Armani until the pedestrian via Cavour, where you can also deviate to the Jubilee Bridge, a very ancient passage on the river

Magra and rebuilt in the year 2000, to reach the fourteenth century Castelnovo Tower, next to the Nostra donna oratory (Our Lady), and the eighteenth century Teatro della Rosa (the Rose Theater). From there you can see then nineteenth century bridge of Four Saints (San Geminiano, Santa Zita, Sa Francesco di Assisi, San Francesco Fogli). By moving along the village, hidden by houses you can glimpse Santa Cristina church and then various mansions like Petrucci, Negri, Damiani and the churches of San Giacomo del Campo, with the adjacent Museum of Misericordia and san Giacomo d'Altopascio. At the southern end of the village there is the church of San Pietro, where the famous Labyrinth is kept, carved in the twelfth century and miraculously saved from the bombing of the last world war. A little bit further was once Porta Fiorentina, the southern door of Pontremoli, demolished in the second half of the Nineteenth century.



THE PIAGNARO CASTLE AND THE STELE STATUES MUSEUM



Walter Massari



© Museo delle Statue Stele Lunigianesi

The **Piagnaro castle** overlooks the historical centre of Pontremoli in a strategic position. This name comes from the presence of mines of “piagne”, typical tiles coming from sandstone slabs used to make roofs in the land of Lunigiana. Built at the beginning of Middle Ages with the aim of protecting and controlling the roads, the castle was transformed during the centuries for more times and used during the Twentieth century as a private residence and school seat, until its complete renovation during the Seventies. Even today you can see the impressive medieval keep, the body of a central factory used as ancient barracks and the powerful 16th century bastions from where you can see a wonderful view of the village.

Since 1975, the castle is the house of the **Museum of the Stele Statues**, one of the most important museums of Lunigiana, totally renewed and opened to the public in 2015 with an elegant and modern alignment making it today a point of absolute reference among the museums dedicated to the megalithic prehistory.

The **Stele statues** are mysterious stone sculptures dating from the fourth and the first millennium before Christ, cut in the sandstone by the ancient villagers of the Magra Valley.

The stele statues are classified into three typological groups (A B C), with a half moon head and represent male and female human beings, with a complex equipment of weapons and ornaments. The new setting of the museum, expanded and enriched with a large multimedia equipment, displays more than forty original stele statues, under a radiant light enhancing the anatomical features and the refined details.

Stele Statues Museum “Augusto Cesare Ambrosi” - Piagnaro Castle

Via Francigena halt point and guest.

Info: ADMITTANCE: full price ticket €5 – reduced tickets €3 for people over the age of 65 and children under the age of 14 and groups of at least fifteen people. Free for invalid people and children under the age of 6.

Museum is open at the following times:

Opening hours: **open every day, except on Mondays**

From May to September: **9:00 - 12:30 e 15:00 - 18:00**

From October to April: **ore 9:00 - 12:30 e 14:30 - 17:30**

Museum of stele statues of Lunigiana – Pontremoli Piagnaro Castle, Tel. 0187.831439 info@statuestele.org
www.statuestele.org

THE MAIN MONUMENTS

Il Campanone (the Big bell Tower)

The great bell tower, the symbol of Pontremoli, was built in 1322 according to Castruccio Castracani degli Antelminelli's will. The tower was a central part of a real fortress called Cacciaguerra (War Fighter). It was built in the heart of the village to separate the two clashing factions, the Gueplhs and the Ghibellines living the areas of Somboborgo (the northern area) and Imoborgo (the southern area). In 1578 the tower became a bell and a civic tower.



Santa Maria Assunta Cathedral

The building of Santa Maria Assunta church is a result of a vow made by the people of Pontremoli in 1630 to the Virgin Mary, for she could save the village from a terrible plague.

In 1787 the church will become the cathedral of Pontremoli's Diocese.

The big church works started in 1636 on a previous medieval church called Santa Maria di Piazza and came to an end only in the nineteenth century by carrying out the Carrara marble façade.



Originally frescoed, today we can see its beautiful decorations in stucco and gilded carvings in Rococo style. Inside the apse, above the high altar there is the precious olive wooden Statue of Madonna del Popolo (the Lady of Our People), carved in the thirteenth century and today decorated with Child Jesus, with precious crowns and a wonderful dress in 1695.



The church is open every day.



The Diocesan Museum (Piazza Duomo)

The museum contains numerous testimonies of art, history and faith, from the upper Lunigiana and illustrates, even thanks to reconstructions, casts, reproductions in plastic, the most important moments of the history of Christianity in Lunigiana, starting from the dawn of Christianization up to the events of the Diocese of Pontremoli in the eighteenth and twentieth centuries.

The museum can be visited upon request by contacting the following numbers: 0187.830572 (the curia) or 328.3120525 (authorized guides)



The Magnavacca and Dosi Mansion

The mansion was planned by Giovanni Battista Natali and built during the first half of the eighteenth century and testifies, in a symbolic way, the taste, the style, and the magnificence widespread in many private homes in the historical centre of Pontremoli, during the Baroque period. The meeting rooms are decorated by the same Giovanni Battista Natali, together with Giuseppe Galeotti, with impressive mythological and allegorical frescos, architectural and perspective trompe l'oeil.

It can be visited on demand. 328.3120525 (authorized guides)



The Misericordia Museum (Via P. Cocchi)

Recently opened, this Museum experiences the events of the Misericordia Confraternity in Pontremoli, by a singular collection of objects, documents and means of transport. The Misericordia Confraternity was founded in 1262 and is one of the most ancient in Italy.

The Museum can be visited on demand by contacting the following numbers: 328.4189933 - 334.8673300

San Francesco's church

According to a tradition, the Church and the attached monastery of San Francesco are bound to the transit of saint Francesco di Assisi in Pontremoli, in 1219. For a long time, the church was a privileged burial place for Pontremoli inhabitants, and the tombs testify it, dating back to the fourteenth and the sixteenth centuries. In the fifteenth century the church was extended and restored during the eighteenth century. Inside, the church is totally decorated in refined stuccos and various paintings bound to the seventeenth reorganization. Among the valuable works, we can find a marble bas relief in the left nave, dating back to the fourteenth century, made by Agostino di Duccio, representing a very elegant Virgin Mary with Child, and the Crucifixion of Christ by Guido Reni. In the apse you can see a big painting by Gianbettino Cignaroli, representing the rapture of San Francesco.

The church is open every days



Nostra Donna (Our Lady) Church

The small church of Our Lady (Nostra Donna) was built next to the tower of Castelnuovo between 1732 and 1738, on the foundations of the sixteenth century Oratory of Our Lady of the Bridge (Madonna del Ponte), destroyed by a terrible flood of the river Magra. Inside, the church was decorated by Giovanni Battista Natali, by his father Francesco Natali and Sebastiano Galeotti. The inside was planned by Giovanni Battista Natali. The church is considered a masterpiece of Pontremoli's Baroque.

Visits are available on demand.



Teatro della Rosa

Built along the banks of the river Magra during the Seventies of the eighteenth century, the Rose Theater was the seat of the homonymous Academy, founded by twenty-five noble families in Pontremoli, whose motto was "pungit et delectat" (spur and delight). The Rose Theatre is a typical example of an eighteenth-century theater and is the oldest in the province of Massa Carrara. Recently restored, this architectural gem is now open again to the public.

Visits are available on demand.

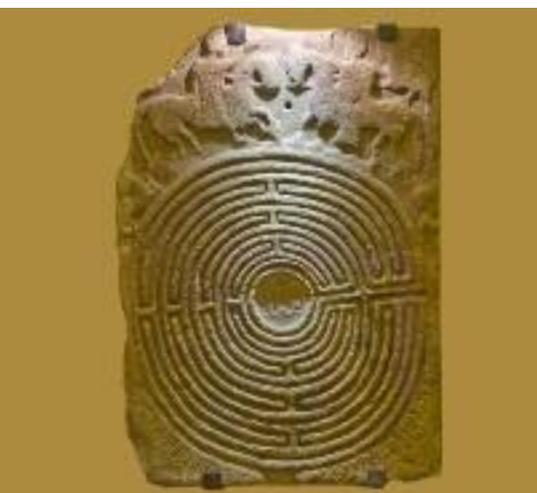




The Capuchins Monastery.

This great complex was built during the half of the seventeenth century on Santa Cristina's coast, in the eastern part of Pontremoli, over a hillock overlooking the railways. The Monastery hosts an interesting reliquary of Padre Pio and is considered one of the most important buildings of northern Italy. Inside the church, its wooden furniture still keeps the charms of the Franciscan simplicity. The monastery is open every day and hosts the pilgrims who walk along the Via Francigena.

The Monastery is open every days



The Church of San Pietro

The Saint Peter's Church was built ex novo, after the bombing in 1944 completely destroyed the previous church connected to the monastery of San Pietro de Conflentu. Inside the church the famous Labyrinth of the twelfth century is kept, a carved sandstone slab representing a labyrinth with symbols and one inscription. During the Middle Age period, the labyrinth was the symbol of the pilgrimage and the tortuous way to reach salvation. Today, the labyrinth is present in various places along the Via Francigena. You can find one similar to the labyrinth of Pontremoli on the façade of the Cathedral San Martino in Lucca.

Visits are available on demand.

The church of Santissima Annunziata.

Situated at 1 km in the southern part of Pontremoli, this church represents one of the most important 15th century building in the province of Massa Carrara.

According to a tradition, this is the place where various apparitions of the Virgin Mary occurred, starting from 1470. From here, the building of the big church started, together with the attached monastery of the Augusti-



nian friars. Inside the church, the apse and presbytery are raised, showing a shape of the late Gothic period mixing with Renaissance elements. In the middle of the unique nave you can find the wonderful octagonal temple made by Jacopo Sansovino in 1526. Inside the temple is the wonderful Adoration of the three Wise Men, by Luca Cambiaso, the major Ligurian artist of the Renaissance, who also painted the lunette overcoming the entrance to the sacristy. Here you can admire the wonderful walnut carving made by friar Francesco Battaglia in the seventeenth century.



Outside the church you see the entrance to the monastery and two suggestive Renaissance cloisters, today the seat of the Record Office and the City Book Foundation.

Villa Dosi

By a pleasant walk through the spectacular avenue of Chiosi , you can reach the magnificent villa of Marquis Dosi Delfini, protected by giant cedars. A monument on national level, the villa has been built in the last years of the seventeenth century and is still owned by the family Dosi Delfini.

The villa is private property



Stemma Bridge



THE VALLEYS

The territory of the municipality extends over three valleys, each with special historical and scenic value. Here are some suggested itineraries.

The Magra Valley.



The Magra Valley and its tributaries Magriola and Civasola, as well as having an important role about roads, has fascinating landscapes with a rich wood vegetation alternating in cultivated areas dotted with small and picturesque villages. Starting from Pontremoli, along the State Road 62 we surpass the fraction of Mignegno (in a close chestnut forest the sixteenth Oratory of St. Terenziano is located). By going on the state road 62 we arrive in Montelungo, a location cited as a halt in the oldest itineraries of medieval pilgrims. This halt is especially known for the healing properties of its mineral waters flowing from the so-called "source of virtue".

Montelungo is located just 5 km from the Cisa Pass (m.1041), a historical pass guarded by a small church dedicated to Our Lady of the Guard and today reported as the "Gateway to the Via Francigena in Tuscany". Leaving the State Road of Cisa you can return to Pontremoli along different paths. Two of these paths allow us to

descend into the valley of the Magra, by reaching Cavezzana of Antena or Cargalla, the other path allows us to visit the Valley of Magriola by reaching the village of Succisa, known for being the birthplace of Santa Zita to whom a chapel has been dedicated, built on the ruins of what, by tradition, was the residence of her parents. For those who love landscapes, they may want to climb from the village Gravagna to the green meadows of Groppo del Vescovo, from where you can enjoy a view of the whole of the valley. From Gravagna, by following the course of the river Civasola, you descend to Molinello, the connection point between the many villages representing the Magra Valley.

By going up in the direction from Molinello to the villages of Casalina and Pracchiola, you can reach the Cirone pass (m.1255) on the slopes of a mountain range from where Mount Orsaro (m.1831) rises; on this road, in the village of Groppodalosio, a picturesque medieval bridge with a single arch is placed, today still practicable for people. From Mount Borgognone (m.1401) dominating Pracchiola, the river Magra starts its course and in the area you can find a waterfall called il Piscio, a true natural jewel. On Cirone pass there is a charming small church dedicated to Our Lady dell'Orsaro.



Groppodalosio Bridge

The Traverde Valley



Verde Lake

Starting from Pontremoli and going on the Provincial Road 39 of Bratello, you quickly reach Traverde. Here in a small chapel, in the Santa Maria Bianca Oratory, attached to the graveyard there are some fifteenth century valuable frescoes of Lombard school. By moving towards the provincial road you get to Grondola, an important village in the past due to its strategic position and for its important castle, situated on a lonely hill, which ruins still guard the ancient paths of the Borgallo and the Bratello ways.

Besides Grondola, you meet the two villages Braia and Bratto, today almost desolate, which keep various rustic buildings entirely made of stone. By going on the provincial road we arrive at the Bratello Pass (m.953) where the Chapel dedicated to the emigrants was erected. From here you can reach, through a dug road, first the Iron Cross (m.1173) and then, the summit of Mount Molinatico (m.1549).

By moving in the direction of the Borgallo pass between streams, waterfalls, farms and thick forests you will get to Guinadi, connected to many villages of the Verde.high valley.

The most important village of this valley was, at least in the past, Cervara, a very populous centre and seat of an ancient hospital.

From here, by moving along a dug road you come to the lakeVerde, a small expanse of water set between meadows and beech forests at an altitude of over a thousand meters, a destination for excursions

and fishing competitions. Nearby is an impressive stone village in the area of Farfara.

From Cervara you can get off at Pontremoli by the local road leading to fractions of Pra del Prete and di Barca, where you have a complete view of the Val di Magra and the Apennine ridge: from Mount Orsaro to Marmagna, from Mount Aquila to Sillara, until the white Apuan Alps. By going down to Pontremoli you can reach the villages of Dozzano, Bassone and Vignola, this late one known for the presence of the Parish of St. Pancrazio, mentioned for the first time in 1148. The church, despite numerous restorations, keeps the ancient Romanesque three naves plan and, recently, an early Romanesque side apse was found .

It is said that under the altar of the Santa Croce, a pagan altar is walled. The cult of Santa Croce would, in fact, be bound to the Christianization of the territory. On the evening of 2nd May, before the feast of Santa Croce, at the end of the vespers, a great bonfire is lit, in which were burned once the Pipins, small wooden statues that, according to tradition, represented the pagan idols burned by population when they converted to Christianity.



Verde Creek

The Valley of Gordana



Stretti di Giaredo

The Valley of stream Gordana is in the western part of the territory. By going up from Casa Corvi you reach the villages of Dozzano and Scorano, where Pavese - Negri Villa is located, with a picturesque "Italian" garden with belvedere and nymphaea.

By going down to Valunga and Cavezzana Gordana and going up along the stream Gordana, you reach the mouth of the suggestive Stretti di Giaredo, a site of great natural interest where the river flows between two steep walls of red and green jasper, which were used in the past to create some of the altars of the churches in Pontremoli. It is possible to go up the gorges of the straits of Giaredo for several hundred metres by walking and swimming, by plunging in a picturesque and unpolluted environment. Anyway, we suggest to go to the tourism office and require information about how to reach the site. Guided tours are available in the summer. By going on the right bank of Gordana we arrive at San

Cristoforo village. Here, in 1948, the most northern stele statue of Lunigiana was found, as well as one of the oldest. By going up the valley towards Zeri you can reach Arzelato, a centre situated on the back of a spur of Mount Rotondo, from which you can enjoy a splendid view on the countries of the valley floor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. By going down back to Pontremoli, you can visit the ancient Saliceto parish known as the Parish of the saints Ippolito and Cassiano Urceola and lately, the subject of archaeological excavations. Not far away, opposite the Magra river and among the streams Gordana and Teglia, you can find Oppilo, among slopes adorned with vineyards. By following the provincial road again, you reach, just after the industrial area of Novoleto, the village Teglia, marked by a Romanesque bell. Above a bight of the homonymous river stands the eighteenth century Pavese Negri Villa.



The Valley of Magriola

The Valley of Magriola goes down from the Cisa Pass to Mignegno, a suburb of Pontremoli, by crossing the villages of Montelungo and Succisa and skirting the territory of Cargalla. This is a valley with beautiful forests, where chestnut and beech trees dominate the landscape, but it's also a treasure of a rich and cultural heritage spread in many picturesque villages.

In Mignegno you can find "The Palace", a building where, according to the tradition, the king of France, Charles VIII slept and the Oratory of San Terenziano and the church of Santa Maria Assunta. In Succisa, a collective name referring to a collection of small villages placed under the Cisa pass, you can visit the church of Saint Felicità and Perpetua, the remains of the castle, Ferrari- Musetti Palace, the House-Chapel of Saint Zita, whose birth, Succisa competes with Monsagrati in Lucca. However, Lucca also recognizes that the holy girl's father was from Succisa. The Valley of Magriola is also famous for pole mushrooms, certified with PGI mark, which

harvest is regulated within the reserve Giogallo, managed by the homonymous association. Succisa has an official website: "the country of Succisa" www.succisa.it .

In Montelungo, a village famous for its thermal waters, you can also visit the church of Saint Benedict and the "Palace", an ancient historical building connected with the route of the Via Francigena, according to local tradition.

In facts, since the early Middle Ages, in Montelungo is attested the presence of a religious settlement administered by a Benedictine order, a "xenodochium" with functions of hospitality and assistance to pilgrims and travelers in transit along the Cisa road. In the Valley of Magriola there are several restaurants open all year round, offering typical food. The most important festivals are the Mushroom feast in September and in April, Saint Zita feast in Succisa, in March, the St. Benedict feast in Montelungo and on the first of September, the San Terenziano feast in Mignegno.

THE VIA FRANCIGENA



The Via Francigena is called this way because, during the Middle Ages served as a connecting route between France and Rome. Today it is recognized by the Council of Europe and valued as one of the most important religious and cultural and touristic itineraries in Europe. This important linking road, where people of every

country and every social stratus walked along, crossed the Lunigiana, a natural corridor linking the north and the Italian peninsula. Along this route, Pontremoli was a compulsory halt, cited in all medieval and historical itineraries, starting with the most ancient and famous one of the Archbishop of Canterbury Sigeric, dated to 990-994 d.

C, which is reported as stage n.31st between Rome and Canterbury. Today it is possible to go on foot, by bicycle or by horse riding in the footsteps of medieval pilgrims and merchants and this slow and authentic walk allows you at the same time to rediscover the charm of our past and the reasons of our present. The Apennine and Cisa Pass and Pontremoli stage is one

is about 20 km long and takes about 6 or 7 hours to walk it all. Alternatively, you can follow some chosen traits. From Cisa Pass, you go up to the left of the staircase leading to the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Guardia, following the trail "00". After a few hundred metres, turn left following the sign VF (pay attention to the junction) and, through a forest of beech and pine you can reach, in about an hour, the "Righedo" pass. From here, you descend along the national road up to the first bend. Here you turn left, by going up first by the electric box's side for a dug road, then along the path, following the ridge to reach, the mount "Cucchero" among the meadows, at 1000 metres above sea level. Here, you can see an excellent view. On the left, the valley of Gravagna and in the background the "Groppo del Vescovo," before the chain of mount Orsaro and at the right, the whole Val di Magra (the Magra valley).

The path descends through oaks and hornbeam to the village of Cavezzana Antena. Immediately after the first house, the path turns to the left until you reach the village of Groppoli in about an hour and a half from Righedo pass. if you keep coming down, in a few minutes you cross the stream Civasola and then come to the fraction of Previdé. From here, once you crossed the village, the path continues to the fields, olive groves and vineyards to quickly reach the village of Groppodalosio Inferiore (lower) and, by going down to the right, the old single-arched bridge of the fourteenth century which crosses the river Magra.

After passing a chestnut grove you go up to the village of Casalina where the trail runs along the houses on the left. You have to note at the top of the village an old chapel currently used as a mill with large basin above the water reserve. After the cemetery of Casalina you go left along a muletrack to the village of Toplecca higher. Just further, the trail leads between



of the most interesting of the Italian routes, due to its characteristics of environmental and landscape value and for the chance to walk the entire route on unpaved roads, away from noise and dangers. The stage

mainly chestnut woods until you arrive at the village Crocetta, a masonry small chapel among the meadows . From here begins the descent to the village of Arzenigo, where you can see the Stations of the

Cross along the street.

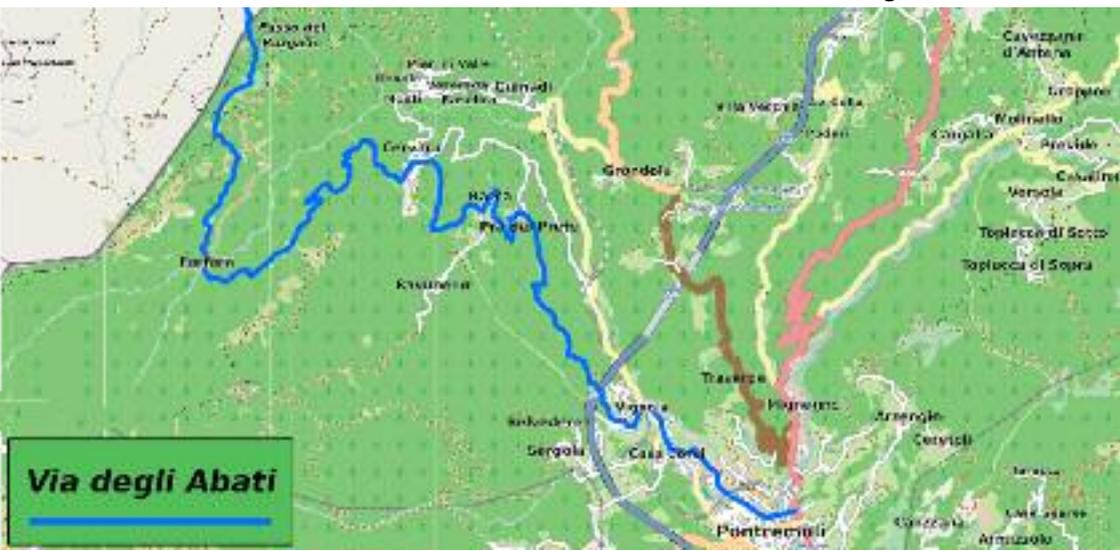
If you keep going down through the olive groves, along a muletrack you reach the town of Pontremoli near the old hospital, about three hours from Groppoli .

THE ABBOTS WAY



An old historical route, known as an alternative to the Via Francigena is called today "the Abbots Way". From the seventh century, this route was the ancient road covered by the monks of the Monastery of San Colombano di Bobbio (PC) and was a linking road for the towns Pavia, Piacenza, Bobbio, Pontremoli and Lucca. Largely forgotten in the past, today, this important historical route has been rediscovered and valued, with the distinction of being entirely practicable by foot, away from the "modern obstacles" and is also suitable for mountain bikers and horse riders. Among the monasteries, castles and ancient traces of medieval settlements, the Abbots Way unwinds itself from Bobbio to Pontremoli, at a distance of approximately 192 km, mostly surrounded by a wild and picturesque nature. The entrance in Lunigiana starts from Borgo Val di Taro (PR) through the Borgallo pass, from which we descend to the villages of Cervara and Vignola up to Pontremoli. The stages of the Abbots Way are quite challenging, about 30km per day and the name AW (Abbots Way) indicates the sign to follow, together with red and white signs.

Website: www.viadegliabati.com



BIKE TOUR

Directions : At the foot of the Tuscan- Emilian Apennines

A circular route of about 40 km taking you through paved roads, ancient footpaths and muletracks from Pontremoli to the foot of the Apennines, to the Mattei Refuge of Cai Logarghena through the meadows; villages, forests, open and sunny stretches will alternate where the view opens up wide glimpses of Lunigiana. You will ride your bike by going from the asphalt to the crushed stones and from the stones to the land, the roots of trees and stones; for the descent, various possibilities depending on your skills and your adrenaline desire.

Length: 37 Km

Duration: half day

Height: min. 236 (Pontremoli) - max . 1150 (Mattei Refuge)

Road: asphalt and dirt

Biking: mountain biking

Difficulty: medium difficulty

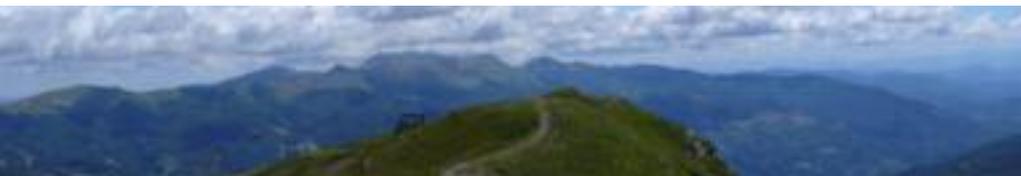
Check-out: Pontremoli

Check-in: Pontremoli (circular trail)

From Pontremoli, take the State Road 62 of Cisa towards Parma and reach the village of Mignegno. Here the road keeps going up to the junction, on the right with the provincial road 42 of Cirone Pass where a stretch of ups and downs begins up to the village of Molinello. Following the indication for Cirone pass you meet, on the right, the junction for Logarghena. Cross the villages of Versola, Toplecca The Piagna and where the paved road ends and begins the dirt and carriage road. The slope increases and, after about 4 km, at the jun-

ction for the shelter "Enrico Mattei", close to the fountain, turn left to reach the refuge from where you can enjoy a beautiful view. Take the same sloping road, at the junction at the fountain, and turn left until you cross the road.

By going downhill you arrive in Serravalle and after 2.2 Km you reach Caprio. Keep going down through the villages of Ponticello and Scorcetoli and you return to the crossroads of Cisa State road 62 northwards towards Pontremoli.



Itinerary : Places of Faith and Defense along the Via Francigena.

Length : 37 Km

Duration: half day (arrival in Aulla) – a whole day (with return in Pontremoli)

Height: min. 50 m asl (Aulla) - max . 380 m asl (Castiglione del Terziere)

Road: asphalt

Bikes: with road

Difficulty: medium difficulty

Check-out: Pontremoli

Check-in: Aulla

Path (route): Pontremoli - Ponticello (Filattiera) - Caprio (Filattiera) - Filattiera - Mocrone (Villafranca) - Malgrate (Villafranca) - Bagnone - Castiglione del Terziere (Bagnone) - Merizzo (Villafranca) - Amola (Licciana Nardi) - Monti di Licciana Nardi - Aulla



From the historical centre of Pontremoli, take the Cisa State Road 62 southwards, pass in front of the church and the monastery of S.S. Annunziata and keep going until you reach the village Scorcetoli, then turn to the left towards Ponticello and Caprio. From here, the road begins to climb. Cross the characteristic stone cambered bridge, pass by the village of Ponticello,

famously known for its towered houses, then keep going to the gates of the village of Caprio. From here deviate to the right, towards Filattiera. A short stretch of road, first downhill and then uphill, through the woods, leads to the village of High Filattiera, with its castle and the village. From here you descend, regaining the state Road 62 southwards, towards Villafranca Lunigiana, until you deviate to the left for Bagnone. You pass beneath the villages of Mocrone and Malgrate and then you cross Bagnone, its square and the arcades and climb up to the castle. From here keep going on towards Castiglione Terziere, with a wonderful castle, pass near the village and take the road downhill until Monti di Licciana Nardi. The road climbs without any obstacles, passes next to the villages of Merizzo and Amola and reaches the village of Monti, dominated by a beautiful castle. Take the provincial road 665 towards Aulla until you reach the state road 62 of Cisa pass and follow it until you reach Aulla.

THE SPECIALITIES OF PONTREMOLI



Testaroli

In Pontremoli, the first traditional dish is called Testaroli, a special pasta made only with flour and water, prepared in the Testi, a stone clay or cast iron container used as a “portable oven” and acts as an intermediary between the fire and the food. The Testaroli cooked in the Testi can be stored in the sideboard and, when appropriate, must be cut into diamond shapes and softened for a few seconds in boiling water. Once ready, Testaroli can be seasoned with olive oil and cheese or with Ligurian pesto. Born as a poor man's dish of a peasant tradition, today Testaroli are a well-known speciality and is recognized by the Slow-food organisation.



Amor

The Amors of Pontremoli, a simple but tasty sweet pastry, are formed by two thin wafers filled with a rich custard.

The original recipe of Amor was imported in Pontremoli by some families of Swiss confectioners and is still an inimitable secret, handed down from generation to generation only in some confectioneries of Pontremoli.



Spongata

Spongata is a typical dessert of Lunigiana and the mountain area between Liguria, Emilia and Tuscany. Pontremoli's Spongata is made of two layers of dough stuffed with a filling made of honey, cocoa, dried and candied fruits, herbs and spices. In the early nineteenth century, the Cappellini Café had become famous for this cake so appreciated by the Duke of Parma, Charles III. The ancient café is no longer there but the other confectioneries reproduce Spongata in various sizes.



Torta d'erbi (the Herb Pie)

Torta d'Erbi is a salty pie made with a thin sheet of water and flour and a filling of spontaneous herbs and seasonal vegetables and differs from the other pies of the rest of Lunigiana, because the vegetables are raw prepared. There is no fixed recipe and the filling ingredients vary, depending on the different seasons and tastes. According to Pontremoli's tradition there are many other salty pies with vegetables and spontaneous herbs. Some of these are Barbotla, a salty pie made of pumpkin flowers and Erbadela, another salty pie made of corn flower and chopped onions.

The Mushrooms

P.G.I Mushrooms: there are mainly four species of the Boletus kind (the pore mushrooms) naturally coming up in chestnut and beech woods of the area. The fresh pore mushrooms, dried or in oil are sold in Pontremoli and have a scent and a unique taste!

For information about picking mushrooms, see the official website of Pontremoli.

D.O.P Honey from Lunigiana

In some areas of Pontremoli, some honey varieties are produced. Among these varieties, the acacia and chestnut honey stand out for their organoleptic qualities making them unique in the world. Honey from Lunigiana is the first Italian honey to be awarded by the EU with the Designation of Protected Origin (D.O.P.).



The Tuscan P.G.I Extra Virgin Olive Oil

Pontremoli also boasts the production of quality extra virgin oil and Tuscan PGI "Colline Della Lunigiana (Lunigiana Hills)". The local production can offer a wide choice ranging from organic oils to some blends of oils obtained from different variety of typical plants of the Tuscan landscape, each of them with taste and smell peculiarities capable of satisfying even the most demanding person.



D.O.P Chestnut flour

This product comes in the peasant tradition where the chestnut, the result of the "Bread tree", was grown, harvested, dried and ground to become the base of nearly all food eaten on a daily basis, from bread and polenta, to desserts. Today, chestnut flour is an important ingredient in the local cuisine from the first dishes to desserts.



I.G.T Magra Valley Wines

In the area of Pontremoli, various IGT wines are produced. For white wine, The vines which are mainly used are Durella, Albarola, Trebbiano and Vermentino. For red wines, Pollera, Cilieggiolo Gropello and Merlot. For rosé wines, Pollera, Cilieggiolo and Merlot.



EVENTS



JANUARY

6th January:

Feast of the Epiphany with arriving of the steam train from La Spezia

17th January:

The Fire of San Nicolò, under the bridge Pompeo Spagnoli

Last Sunday of January:

S. Geminiano Fair

31th Gennaio:

S. Geminiano Fire under Crèsa Bridge

APRIL

Fourth Weekend of April:

“Bancarelfiore”, the Flowers Fair (a market and fair of flowers and plants)

MAY

Second Sunday of May:

The Jonquils march in the Logarghena meadows, by CAI, Pontremoli section

The last or second-last Saturday of May:

Children’s Literary Award Bancarellino

JULY

First weekend of July:

Saint Peter’s Feast with fireworks

2nd July: Feast of Our Lady of the People (Madonna del Popolo). The same evening, concert of Musica Cittadina Pontremoli (Pontremoli’s Band) in Piazza Duomo (the Cathedral Square)

Second Sunday of July:

Madonna dell’Orsaro, at Cirone passe

Third weekend of July:

Friday: the “Bancarella Sport” Award (the best sport book is awarded)

Saturday: “Bancarella Cucina”, (the best cooking book is awarded)

Sunday: the Literary “Bancarella” Award

AUGUST

Chiese e Palazzi aperti (Churches and mansions opened to the public)

Special opening and guided tours during the weekends of July and August

14th August:

“Stranotturna” a track event

Fourth Weekend

(from Wednesday to Sunday):

Medievalis

A Medieval Historical Commemoration

29th August:

Madonna della Guardia Feast,
at the Cisa Pass

SEPTEMBER

1st September:

Religious feast at S. Terenziano
sanctuary, in Mignegno

2nd or 3rd Sunday of September:

The Mushroom feast in Succisa

OCTOBER

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sunday of October:

“Castagnata”, a Chestnut
Feast at Parco della Torre (the Tower
Park), at the end of Via Cavour

NOVEMBER

The last Saturday of November: Fiera di
S. Andrea Fair

DECEMBER

During Christmas time:

Christmas cribs and Angels exhibitions;
27th and 28th S. Francesco living crib in the
historical centre

31th December:

New Year's Eve Party



WHERE TO EAT AND WHERE TO SLEEP



Ristorazione



Pernottamento



Pizzeria



Campeggio



Piscina

Ristoranti, Trattorie e Pizzerie

RISTORANTE "ALTA COSTA"

Località Ceretoli
Tel. 347.6186314



TRATTORIA "GARIBALDI"

Via P. Cocchi
Tel. 331.2341721



"ANTICA TRATTORIA PINELLI"

Località Montelungo
Tel. 0187.436135
E-mail: info@anticatrattoriapinelli.com



RIST. PIZZERIA "IL GIRASOLE"

Via Manfredo Giuliani
Tel. 0187.460009



RIST. "APPENNINO" di Pinelli Alberto

Località Montelungo Superiore
Tel. 0187.436131
E-mail: info@ristoranteappennino.it



RIST. PIZZERIA "IL MENHIR"

Via IV Novembre
Tel. 0187.830948



TRATTORIA "BACCIOTTINI"

Via Ricci Armani
Tel. 0187.830120



TRATTORIA "IL PAIOLO"

Via Europa
Tel. 0187.830874



TRATTORIA "BUSSÉ"

Piazza Duomo
Tel. 0187.831371



TRATTORIA "IL TESTO"

Località Succisa Pollina
Tel. 0187.874002



RISTORANTE "CÀ DEL MORO"

Via G. Bellotti, 10
Tel. 0187.830588



TRATTORIA "L'ALPINO"

Via Nazionale
Tel. 0187.830212



OSTERIA "CAVEAU DEL TEATRO"

CASA VACANZE
Via del Teatro
Tel. 0187.833228
E-mail: info@caveaudelteatro.it



TRATTORIA "L'OCA BIANCA"

Via Cavour
Tel. 0187.833219



E-mail: alessandroancillotti@alice.it

RIST. PIZZERIA "COUNTRY CLUB"

Via Veterani dello Sport
Tel. 0187.832581
E-mail: amadeiantonella@gmail.com



RISTORANTE "LA CORTINA DI

CACCIAGUERRA snc"
Piazza della Repubblica, 2
Tel. 393.0637713



TRATTORIA "LA DINA"

Località Molinello
Tel. 0187.836614



TRATTORIA "DA MARIETTA"

Località Gravagna
Tel. 0187.436082
E-mail: damarietta@pec.it



TRATTORIA "LA VECCHIA MIGNEGNO"

Via Nazionale
Tel. 0187.830249
E-mail: superga1949@libero.it



TRATTORIA "FERRARI"

Località Succisa Pollina
Tel. 0187.874020



"LOCANDA DEGLI ACERI"

Località Passo della Cisa
Tel. 0187. 836421
E-mail: locandadegliaceri@lunigiana.net



TRATTORIA "MAFFEI"

Località Molinello
Tel. 017.836620
E-mail: elena.bagatta@libero.it

TRATTORIA "MAGNANI"

Località La Borrella di Gravagna
Tel. 0187.836556

RIST. PIZZERIA "MANUEL"

Località Teglia
Tel. 0187.439680

RISTORANTE "MARINI LUCIANA"

Piazza Stazione

TRATTORIA "MARIONI RENATO"

Località Guinadi San Rocco
Tel. 0187.834715

TRATTORIA "NORINA"

Via Garibaldi
Tel. 0187.460628

"OSTERIA DELLA BIETOLA"

Via della Bietola
Tel. 0187.831949

"OSTERIA DELLA LUNA"

Via della Pietro Cocchi
Tel. 0187.836610

TRATTORIA "PELLICCIA"

Via Garibaldi
Tel. 0187.830577
E-mail: anticatrattoriapellICCIA@hotmail.com

OSTERIA "SAN FRANCESCO E IL LUPO"

Piazza San Francesco
Tel. 0187.833064

RIST. PIZZERIA "SAN GIORGIO"

Via Nazionale
Tel. 0187.831543

Pizzerie d'asporto

"PECCI ROBERTO"

Via del Seminario
Tel. 0187.831786

"GENDI"

Via Cavour
Tel. 328.5779350

"TIME OUT"

Via Roma
Tel. 392.4836991

CAFFETTERIAPIZZERIA "PRELIBÒ"

Via Sforza
Tel. 0187.833203

Alberghi

"HOTEL NAPOLEON"

Piazza Italia
Tel. 0187.830544
E-mail: info@hotelnapoleon.net

"CÀ DEL MORO RESORT"

Via G. Bellotti, 2 Loc. Casa Corvi
Tel. 0187.832202

Agriturismi

"ALAMARA"

Località Arzengio
Tel. 333.2832936

"CÀ DEL LUPO"

Località Traverde
Tel. 338.9238373

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA "COPIADO"

Località Copiado di Montelungo
Tel. 347.9366939

"COSTA D'ORSOLA"

Località Costa d'Orsola Oppilo
Tel. 0187.833332

"AGRITURISMO FILIPPI"

Località Oppilo
Tel. 377.1141020
E-mail: agriturismofilippi@virgilio.it

AZIENDA AGRITURISTICA "GUSSONI"

Località Vignola Canà
Tel. 0187.830912

"IL GLICINE E LA LANTERNA"

Località Vignola Querceta
Tel. 0187.460050

"IL PARADISO"

Località Costa San Niccolò
Tel. 392.6950238

AGRICAMPEGGIO "MUSETTI"

Località Grondola
Tel. 333.8841166
E-mail: angelamusetti@virgilio.it

AGRICAMPEGGIO “LA LUNA E I FALÒ”

Località Careola

Tel. 320.5555561

E-mail: filippocattaneo@libero.it



“LA SERRA”

Località Vignola

Tel. 335.7752116



“LUCCHETTI FERRARI”

Via Costa San Nicolò

Tel. 0187.830571

E-mail: lucchettiferrari@mail.com



“PODERE BENELLI”

Località Oppilo

Tel. 338.9104330



“PODERE ROTTIGLIANA”

Località Rottigliana

Tel. 0187.833480

E-mail: info@podererottigliana.com



“PRATO FRANCO”

Località Costa San Nicolò

Tel. 0187.830173



Bed & Breakfast

“AI CHIOSI”

Via Chiosi

Tel. 340.2357383



“AZZURRA”

Via Porta Parma, 30

Tel. 333.9344636

E-mail: info@silviafossati.it



“CÀ BATTISTA”

Località Montelungo

Tel. 327.8387687



“DA FRANCESCA E CLEO”

Via Piagnaro

Tel. 339.5970871

E-mail: francescabardini@virgilio.it



“ENZO”

Via Mon.G.Sismondo

Tel. 333.2404895



“IL GIARDINO DI ROSMARINO”

Strada per Arzelato

Tel. 0187.1835137

E-mail: ilgiardinodirosmarino@yahoo.it



“IL POGGIO DI TRAVERDE”

Loc. Traverde

Tel. 339.2989349

E-mail: faustella@2011libero.it



“LE CAMERE DI S. FRANCESCO E IL LUPO”

Vignola Canà, 13

Tel. 347.0395243

E-mail: mancio1893@alice.it



“PINELLI”

Loc. Montelungo Sup., 12

Tel. 0187.436131

E-mail: danielavallarino@tiscali.it



“PODERE BRAMAPANE”

Località Cargalla

Tel. 333.9766431

E-mail: danielavallarino@tiscali.it



“VILLA DEI ROSETI”

Località Traverde

Tel. 339.2852873

E-mail: info@villadeiroseti.it



“ZELLO”

Loc. Casalina

Tel. 349.5269388

E-mail: delfinangelor@virgilio.it



CAV - Casa Alloggio Vacanza

“EREMO GIOIOSO”

Loc. Previdè, 4

Tel. 335.5647227

E-mail: sempreinzona.pec.it



“IL POZZO”

Pieve di Saliceto

Tel. 333.4770320

E-mail: cavellini@email.it



TOURIST SERVICE AND ASSOCIATIONS

Pontremoli Tourist Point - Info Point

Tel.: 0187.832000

e-mail: infopontremoli@aptmassacarrara.it

Town Hall - Mayor administrative office

Tel.: 0187.4601235

e-mail: sindaco@comune.pontremoli.ms.it

Pro Loco Piazzetta della Pace

Tel.: 360.700369 - 313.8214817

website: www.prolocopontremoli.it

Farfalle in Cammino Sustainable tourism association, tourist and environmental guides, guided tours in town and trekking around the territory, extraordinary opening of historical buildings.

website: www.farfalleincammino.org

Tel.: 338.5238983 - 328.2515230

Tourist and Environmental Guides (Lunigiana – Marble quarries - 5 Terre and Poets Gulf, art towns tours, trekking in the Appennines and along the Via Francigena, local food tasting tours).

website: www.turismoinlunigiana.it

Tel.: 328.3120525

BIAL - Benvenuti in Alta Lunigiana

(Association for restaurateurs and accomodation activities)

Tel.: 0187.833328

website: www.inlunigiana.it

AOTL- Associazione Operatori Turistici della Lunigiana

Tel.: 377.1031033

website: www.visitlunigiana.it

Frabike

store, assistance and rental of bicycles

Tel.: 0187.830211

Lunigiana X-Bike

(bike and mountain bike tours in the territory)

website: www.lunigianaxbike.it

Tel.: 3667008004 - 3457859073

Centro Commerciale Naturale "PONTREMOLI"

Association for traders in the historical centre.

Tel.: 339.2447305

NCC/shuttle service

Tel.: 335.8784458 - 335.1222232

Associazione Terranostra di Coldiretti

Via del Seminario
e-mail: alessandra.menegalli@coldiretti.it

Tel.: 340.1447903

Associazione Turismo Verde della CIA

Via Tellini
e-mail: m.veroni@cia.it

Tel.: 338.3563866

Baby Pit Stop

Via Reisoli, 8 Open at 9:00 - 12:30 16:00 - 19:00
from Tuesday to Saturday (open on Mondays in July and August)

Tel.: 334.8148899

Servizio Taxi

Piazza Della Repubblica
Piazza San Francesco
Piazzale Della Stazione

Tel.: 0187.830054

Tel.: 0187.830951

Tel.: 0187.830467

TerreDiLunigiana

Portale d'informazione sulla città sito web: terredilunigiana.com



All - year events

“Visitando Pontremoli” antique markets, crafts and typical products, plays for children, guided tours and train tours of Pontremoli. From March to December, every third Sunday of each month, in the squares and ways of the historical centre.

“Car boot sales” Every fourth Sunday of each month in Piazza Italia.

Weekly market every Wednesday and Saturday mornings in the historical centre of Pontremoli and in Piazza Italia.

At the same time, **“Mercato d’Pontremali”**, a producer-consumer farmers’ market in Via Garibaldi, from spring to autumn.



**COMUNE DI
PONTREMOLI**

Info about Pontremoli

www.comune.pontremoli.ms.it

www.prolocoPontremoli.it

www.lunigiana.net

www.turismomassacarrara.it