



Il Cammino di San Jacopo (The San Jacopo Road)

The Cammino di San Jacopo retraces the ancient routes of travel and pilgrimage that connected Florence to Prato, Pistoia, Pescia and Lucca. following the route of the Via Cassia-Clodia and constituting a stretch of the route leading to Santiago de Compostela.

Historically, this San Jacopo route was the subject of renewed interest thanks to the events that brought a relic of the Apostle James, called Jacopo in Tuscany, to Pistoia from Compostela in 1145. The event made the town famous throughout Europe, so much so that it was called **Minor** Santiago, "The Little Santiago". Even today, the route, at every point, offers the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of rural tabernacles. Etruscan settlements, churches, hamlets and castles with timeless charm.

The departure from the Tuscan capital makes it possible for travellers to admire numerous distinctive cultural, historical and architectural features. The first stop, that at Piazza della Signoria, offers the opportunity to visit some of the most important monuments of the historic center, such as the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore or the Basilica of San Lorenzo. Continuing on, it is possible to reach the northern part of Florence and the town of Sesto Fiorentino. Here the route leads visitors to unexpected and less famous attractions, yet ones that have timeless charm. Among these, the incredible beauty of the Medici Villas stands out, famous for the elegant grace of their gardens.

₹ 110 km

Firenze - Lucca

Stage 2 Prato - Pistoia Stage 3 Pistoja - Pescia Stage 4 Pescia - Lucca

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mountains located along it: Monte Venere (Mount Venus), Monte Adone

(Mount Adonis) in Monzuno and Monte Luario (Mount Luario) in

Firenzuola, connected to the Roman goddess Lua.

Middle Ages to the Second World War.

The itinerary was born from the spirit of a group of **Bolognese walkers** belonging to a CAI (Italian Alpine Clup) group (the Dû pâs e 'na gran magnè, which means "two steps and a hearty meal" in dialect), who were eager to reach the Tuscan capital to enjoy its food and wine and a journey marked by fascinating, newly discovered places rich in history. The Route, in fact, retraces the one which the Etruscans and the Romans travelled in order to develop their trade and which over the centuries has played a significant role in the connection of the two territories: from the

Among the beauties along the route, some stand out, such as the Nature Reserve of the Contrafforte Pliocenico, the "Flaminia Military Road", a road built in 187 BC by the will of the Roman consul C. Flaminio, the Trebbio Castle, commissioned by Cosimo I de 'Medici, the Sanctuary of Monte Senario, where the friars offer walkers the "Gemma di abeto" liqueur, and the town of Fiesole, a hamlet founded by the Etruscans which is considered the jewel of the Florentine hills.

Stage 1 Bologna - Sasso Marconi

Stage 2 Badolo - Monzuno Stage 3 Madonna dei Fornelli Passo della Futa - Monte di Fo' Stage 4 Monte di Fo' - Passo Osteria Bruciata - San Piero a

Stage 5 San Piero a Sieve -Bivigliano Stage 6 Bivigliano - Fiesole -



Firenze - Bologna



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Anello del Rinascimento (Renaissance Ring)

The Anello del Rinascimento is a trekking route and a cycle path that goes through the hamlets and areas around the city of Florence, the epicenter of Italian Renaissance culture. A circular path of a historical-artistic nature, created with the aim of reviving the glories of one of the most culturally-rich historical periods in our country. Each of the areas was lucky enough to enjoy the innovative thrust that came from the capital of the de' Medici family.

The main route of the Anello consists of 8 stages, enriched by five variants and three additions that lead to Londa, Valdarno and Chianti. for a total of 250 km of traveling. Among the places along the route, we find the scenarios of natural beauty and fantastic landscapes of Florence, Bagno a Ripoli, Calenzano, Campi Bisenzio, Fiesole, Impruneta, Lastra a Signa, Pontassieve, Rignano sull'Arno, Scandicci, Sesto Fiorentino, Signa, Vaglia.

An opportunity to visit historic centers, castles, parish churches and landscapes of rare beauty, ranging from the river bank to the mountains. The green hills and the peace of the Tuscan countryside will accompany travellers on a journey of the discovery of territories with a charm that remains unchanged over time.

Città di Firenze

₹ 250 km

Morello - Vaglia Stage 2 Vaglia - Alberaccio -Santa Brigida Stage 3 Santa Brigida Montecucco - San Donato in Stage 5 San Donato in Collina -

Impruneta Stage 6 Impruneta – La Certosa Stage 7 La Certosa – Pian dei Cerri

Stage 8 Signa - Campi Bisenzio -Variant 2AB: Bivigliano - Fiesole Variant 4A: Rignano sull'Arno -

Bagno a Ripoli Variant 7A: La Certosa – Firenze Variant 8A: Signa - Firenze Variant 3ABCD: Londa -Pontassieve

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Variant 4B: Figline-Incisa -SanDonato in Collina



Il Cammino di Francesco (The Route of St. Francis)

The Cammino di Francesco is a route that connects the various places that characterized the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Each stage aims at proposing a "Franciscan experience", along the paths that inspired the heart of the Saint and that continue to enrich the existential and spiritual journey of thousands of pilgrims. A multiform and multifaceted route that connects different regions and territories, with varying degrees of difficulty in walking, and can be tackled both on foot, by bike or on

The Tuscan stretch connects the city of Florence, and specifically the Basilica of Santa Croce, with the Sanctuary of La Verna, where in 1224 Francis received the stigmata. It is possible to reach it following two different variants: the **Pontassieve branch** and the **Rignano branch**. The former crosses the Consuma pass and along the way, it is possible to encounter the important Pieve di San Giovanni a Remole, inside of which there is a Crucifixion by members of Botticelli's workshop, a "Madonna enthroned with the Child, Angels and Saints" by Corso di Buono and a glazed terracotta from the beginning of the sixteenth century with San Giovanni Battista. The second route reaches the ${\bf Via}$ Croce Vecchia pass and it represents a route of a greater degree of difficulty than the first one, where it is possible to visit Franciscan places of great value such as the churches of Certomondo a Ponte in Poppi or

the famous Pievi (parish churches) such as that of Buiano.

Stage 1 Basilica di Santa Croce Stage 2 Pontassieve (centro paese) Stage 3 Consuma

Chiusi della Verna Direction 2 - Rignano Stage 1 Basilica di Santa Croce

Stage 6 Santuario della Verna

Stage 5 Badia Prataglia

Stage 2 II Bigallo Stage 3 Pieve a Pitiana Stage 4 Prato di Strada Stage 5 Bibbiena Stage 6 Santuario della Verna -Chiusi della Verna











La Via Romea Sanese (The Via Romea Sanese)

The Via Romea Sanese (also called "Via Romea del Chianti") is a trail that connects the Tuscan capital with the city of Siena. The itinerary crosses the Chianti area and reaches scenarios of exceptional natural beauty and charming hamlets, such as San Casciano in Val di Pesa, Badia a Passignano, San Donato in Poggio and Castellina in Chianti.

The term "romeo" historically refers to the pilgrims who went on pilgrimage to Rome. During the thirteenth century, with the enhancement of the trans-Apennine route to Bologna, the romei pilgrims, favoring the Mugello passes instead of the Cisa pass, made Florence an obligatory stopping point on their way to the capital. The Via Sanese played an increasingly important role within the system of pilgrimage routes and still today it aims at enhancing the history, landscapes and beauties of the territories it encounters.

The route of the Via Sanese is characterized by paved roads that alternate with dirt roads. The route crosses a **hilly landscape** and, along the initial part, it intersects with the main route of the Via Francigena. Starting from the residential area of San Donato in Poggio, the trail has a character that is one of a trail exclusively for hiking. The natural forest roads and paths are the background for breathtaking landscapes linked to the persistence of historical-cultural elements typical of the rural Tuscan economy.

Santissima Annunziata - San Casciano in Val di Pesa Stage 2 San Casciano in Val di Pesa - Badia a Passignano Stage 3 Badia a Passignano Castellina in Chianti Stage 4 Castellina in Chianti -Siena, Basilica di San Francesco











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Il Cammino di Dante (Dante's Route)

The Cammino di Dante is a circular route that connects Florence, the

birthplace of the Sommo Poeta (Supreme Poet), and Ravenna, the place

destinations, the scenarios that characterized the years of exile and to

where he was buried. Divided into 20 stages for a total of over 380 km, the

route represents the opportunity to discover the events at a slow pace, the

approach the history and works of the author in an experiential dimension.

It is precisely in this universe that the ${\bf Divine\ Comedy}$ was born. A ${\bf journey}$

beauties. The Cammino has two identities that are constantly combined

and intertwined: one of a socio-cultural nature, relating to historical and

A way to rediscover the regions of Tuscany and Emilia Romagna following

Apennine heights, it is possible to follow in the footsteps of the Florentine

poet. A route that connects the Tuscan capital with enchanting towns and

in Dante's footsteps and passing through the places of his literary and

political activity. Among plains, hills, secular forests, monuments and

hamlets on both sides of the Apennines, and it ends up in the area of

Ravenna, running alongside natural beauties such as the Acquacheta

refer to the life of the Supreme Poet in their every corner.

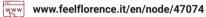
Waterfall and the Casentinesi Forests. Images, views and pathways that

poetic references, and another of a naturalistic nature, which includes

physical, contemplative and introspective experiences.

through time through art, poetry, literature and the architectural and natural





Stage 1 Firenze - Pieve a Pitiana

Stage 2 Pieve a Pitiana – Prato di

Stage 3 Prato di strada – Casalino

Stage 6 Premilcuore - Portico di

Stage 7 Portico di Romagna -

Stage 8 Dovadola – Forlì

Stage 9 Forlì - Passo Vico

Stage 10 Passo Vico - Ravenna

Stage 11 Ravenna - Passo Vico

Stage 14 Brisighella – Monte

Stage 12 Passo Vico - Oriolo dei

Stage 13 Oriolo dei Fichi – Brisighella

Stage 15 Monte Romano – Marradi

Stage 16 Marradi - San Benedetto in

Stage 17 San Benedetto in Alpe -

Stage 18 San Godenzo - Dicomano Stage 19 Dicomano - Pontassieve Stage 20 Pontassieve – Firenze

Stage 5 Passo della Calla -

Romagna

Stage 4 Casalino – Passo della Calla

Tuscany



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