

International Fellowship of Flying Rotarians



===oOo=== INVITATION OF THE ITALIAN SECTION ===oOo===

Fly-in: 23 a 25 Agosto 2019, PISA – LUCCA – FIRENZE



PROGRAM

Friday 23/8

09.00 - 13.00 arrival at airport of Lucca Tassignano (**LIQL**)
13.00 - 13.30 brunch at the airport
14.00 transfer to the NH Hotel di PISA (4 *)
15.30 – 17.30 visit to 46° Aerobrigata (airport di Pisa)
20.00 casual dinner

Saturday 24/8

09.00 depart to Lucca
10.00 – 12.30 guided tour of Lucca
12,30 – 14.00 lunch in Lucca
14,00 – 17.00 continues visit Lucca
17.00 return in Hotel a Pisa
20,00 gala dinner

Sunday 25/8

09.30 – 11.30 guided tour of Pisa
12.00 brunch in Pisa
15.00 1° alternative: continues guided tour of Pisa
2° alternative: **free tour to Firenze** (by train)

Monday 26/08

09.30 transfer to the airport and free departures

COSTS: See in detail on the registration form - **deadline for reservation 20 July 2019**

ARRIVAL

PS: LUCCA-Tassignano Airport (LIQL) has a runway of 910 m. asphalt and availability of AVGAS and JET-A1. However, those who need to land at the airport Galileo Galilei of PISA (LIRP), in particular for customs controls, should then go directly to the NH Hotel, via della Stazione 2, PISA, within the 15.30.

PISA

major seaport already in period of ancient Rome, was a glorious Italian Maritime Republic and, between the 11th and 13th centuries, imposed its domination in the Mediterranean Western and Central Europe. The city, overlooking a wide bend in the River Arno, today is no longer located near the sea, but preserved its urban style with medieval churches, palaces and houses. Piazza del Duomo, known as Field of Miracles, is home to four buildings, head-works of Medieval Architecture: the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the Campanile and the Cemetery.

The Cathedral represents a new model of Church, polychrome architecture and use of the Loggia, which is found in other Tuscan cities such as Lucca and Pistoia, but even in the territories that were under the domination of Pisa, such as Sardinia and Corsica. On the sides were included reuse materials from monuments of the Roman times to emphasize the greatness of Pisa as "other Rome".



The Baptistry is an imposing structure which, like the Cathedral, is surrounded by arches on columns and has a roofing system made of a double Dome, one inside in form of a truncated cone, and an external one in form of a hemispherical dome, which endows the acoustics environment that makes it a real "musical instrument".

The Bell Tower, with its seven enormous bells and beautiful architecture, sloped shortly after its completion and became what is still known as the Torre Pendente.



The Campo Santo, the last built on the Piazza dei Miracoli, is one of the oldest medieval architectures, destined for the cult of the dead. In the course of 14th century, internal walls arose of wonderful frescoes, focused on the theme of Life and Death, who started a new phase of painting: for all remember "the triumph of Death", attributed to Buonamico Buffalmacco. Piazza dei Miracoli is also remembered for being the scene of the experiments and the first insights of Galileo Galilei.



LUCCA

The city of Lucca is traditionally dubbed the city of a hundred churches for the large number of places of worship of various different ages present inside the walls. This name is not a coincidence when you consider that, in addition to the large number of official churches, each building has its own private chapel. Currently, many churches have been consecrated, but are still some unsettled religious buildings of great interest. The Cathedral of Lucca,



the Cathedral of San Martino, founded by San Frediano in the 11th century and later remodelled, apart from the medieval and Renaissance architectural beauty, contains masterpieces by Nicola Pisano, Jacopo della Quercia and Tintoretto.



Very interesting are the Walls of Lucca: built in the 16th-century period, enclose whole-mind the historic centre and are the true symbol of the city, recognized for its uniqueness worldwide. Preserved intact until now, the city walls are considered an active resource for citizens who, along the 4 km, live their leisure time in the shade of trees.

Visible from the walls, stand out above the rooftops the Guinigi Tower, tree-lined tower built around 1390 by the powerful family of Lucca, and the Torre of the Hours dating from the medieval period and wanted by the City Council of the city.

Not to forget is the Piazza dell'Anfiteatro, today named Piazza del Mercato, where in the past the site of the old Roman Forum. Access to the square is permitted by four doors located at the ancient gateways. Piazza dell'Anfiteatro is a jewel for the city of Lucca with its cosy restaurants and its workshops of painters and artists. The day of 27 April pay tribute the patroness Saint Zita tinged the Piazza dell'Anfiteatro of colors with traditional flower market.



FIRENZE



The city of Florence is unique: there are many things to see and just turn walk to town, for a whole day, and still you won't have seen all.

To prepare a program of guided tours is therefore difficult and useless.

Difficult because you risk to select places already seen by many people – and especially by our members – who already know the City of Florence, and also unnecessary, because a lot of people might like to visit different things from the most known.

This is the reason why you can not find in the program a guided tour to characteristic landmarks. In fact for the Sunday afternoon on August 25, as an alternative to the guided tour of the less known places of Pisa, you can go in Florence individually (by train) to visit places that you want to freely choose.



