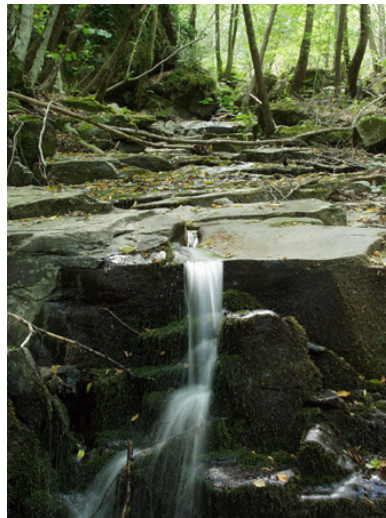




The territory

Is one of the smallest municipalities of the Casentino by population but not by extension, where you will find small villages like Islands in a sea green. Its territory under the slopes of Pratomagno is away from industrial centres and is the ideal place for those looking for an authentic nature unspoilt by time and man.



Its rich vegetation of numerous species of plants, FIR, beech, chestnut forests and a rich undergrowth. Among the vegetation flowing streams from clear water and fresh that disrupt the silence of the Woods. In October she collects the fruit of chestnut trees, and once a delicacy today indispensable element for the survival of the local people.



1 November, feast of chestnuts and wine (T) and 8 December, sweet polenta fair and baldino (Spain), moments of celebration to enhance the fruit of our forests.



Talla

The capital of the municipality, located on the bottom of the Valley at the heart of its territory and its fractions. Talla is dominated by Castellaccia, original nucleus of the village, situated on a cliff. La Castellaccia



includes the church dating back to the year 1000 and several houses including the natalr House of Guido of Arezzo, the current seat of the Museum of music. You do not know the time of his first building due to a slump at the end of the 15th century. Talla develops around 1500 when they lose strategic value mountain fractions of Pontenano, Capraia, Spain, Bagnena and Il Sarale now ruin of a castle. In 1644 is built a large church in a large population. The creation of the municipality of Talla dates back to 1808, when the French built in Tuscany the Mairies ", since the boundaries are unchanged.



To see the village that connects Piazza Guido Monaco Square Licio Nencetti, Landi Square dominated by the Palace of the rich factor strings and bows that create a beautiful play of light and shade, Via Verdi that climbs to the Town Hall and the Church of the village is dedicated to St. Nicholas with architecture of the ' 600. Particularly characteristic place is located at Boccetti source out of the village on the road to Pontenano.



Pieve of Pontenano

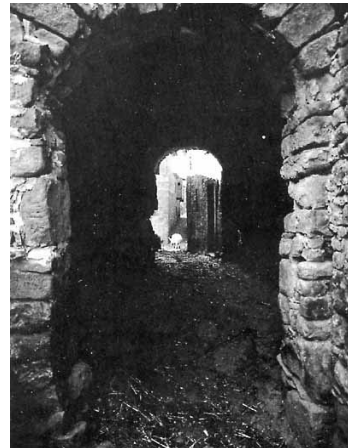
Pieve of Pontenano is 4.5 Km from the capital of Talla, a small town ever fortified with simple local stone architecture, the houses grow along a single village and in the central square is the church dedicated to St. Paul with an elegant belfry, already existed in the early 14th century. battestimale source of Capraia, Pontenano and Bagnena.



Pontenano

Taking the road from Pieve di Pontenano, after 3 km we reach Pontenano, breathtaking landscape for his views. It is said that Hannibal during the Punic Wars heading da Fiesole towards Arezzo has walked the ridge of Pratomagno pausing to Pontenano to study the movements of Roman troops. In clear days the landscape opens onto Arezzo, Valdichiana and Lake Trasimeno.

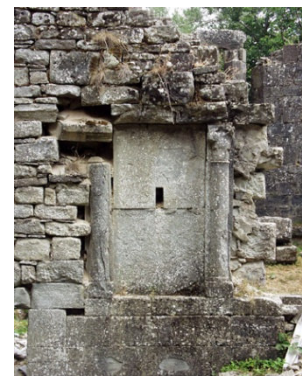
The historical records indicate Pontenano as one of the strongest castles of Pratomagno, in 1385 had ben 200 armed men, passed from Arezzo to Florence in 1426 which was forced to destroy the castle for insubordination of its inhabitants. Remains as the sole testimony of its glorious past the East Gate and a big Bell merged with the lost-wax technique with the inscription "IACOPUS ME FECIT MCCCLII." The military life and decay of Pontenano coincide with the splendour and decline of the religious and cultural life of the nearby Badia Santa Trinita in Alpe. Pontenano lends itself to numerous hiking, riding and mountain biking.



Badia Santa Trinita in Alpe

Near Pontenano sotto il monte Lori, through forests and along the fosso capraia, are now the ruins of one of the most important cultural and historical testimony of the municipality of Talla we are talking about the Abbey of the Holy Trinity in Alpe located at 950 m altitude. Founded around the year 1000 by two German monks at the behest of Emperor Eighth I, was chosen that place for pilgrims travelling to Rome, it acquired importance around 11th and 12th century. for the religious and social life of the area. Although today it is reduced to ruins, the plant is shaped like a Latin cross 31.70 m long and wide 18.60 stands an area reserved for monks and one for the people, there is a small crypt with

original columns and capitals, now no longer visitable. Towards the end of 1300 began its decline to the abandonment of mountain paths, in 1425 the monastic community came under the vallombrosan order, and was finally abandoned in 1700. The charm of Badia is not only in the memory of a glorious past but in his splendid natural context.





Capraia and Stone Bridge

At 6 miles from Talla stands the town of Capraia, perched on the rocks of a cliff near Peak on the stream. This fraction is a common gem because it has kept its architectural features, giving rise to the medieval castle with part of its walls and tied to that most important of Pontenano. To visit the Church where there is a terracotta madonna coming from Badia of Santa Trinita. The small cemetery in the country can take a medieval road (some sections visible) and reach the stream where we bridge the capraia medieval walled dry intact that rests directly

on two huge boulders, called Stone Bridge dating back to around the 13th century. , chiamato Ponte di Sasso databile intorno XIII sec.



Bicciano

Along the road from Talla leads to Arezzo through the pass of Carra meet the small hamlet of Bicciano, probably of Etruscan-Latin origin as reveals his name. Nearby lies a village Hospital definitely used as a hospice for travellers and pilgrims of the XI and XII century. By Bicciano with a 2.5 km you can reach Poggio Cricket with extraordinary views on Arezzo.



Santo Bagnena

From T to the Crocin which connects the town to the Valdarno, 2 km in the area of Santo Bagnena, the name comes from two small borghetti Santo and Bagnena. To find a barbarian origins church dedicated to San Michele arcangelo who was revered by these populations. To report a small church dedicated to Saint Anthony in the local company of the Misericordia, sadly in a poor state of conservation. Inside a valuable fresco of the '600. Bagnena recalls the origins of a past fortified with a gateway to the country intact and the remains of a quarter.

Faltona



The word Faltona identifies a geographical area that includes three villages: la Villa, Castelvechio and Castelnuovo. Their history is tied to T with the Constitution of the town in 1808, first was part of the possessions of the Ubertini di Castel Focognano. The first group going up the road from Talla is la Villa place suitable to agriculture, we find a typical mill on the Creek of Carda.



Continuing on the road we find Castelvechio the most important of the three.

The old town has traces of walls with a internal piazzeta on which overlooked an ancient Church, the Castle has steep and narrow alleys with a 400 m walk

from the river Ginesso is the Hannibal bridge, which owes its name to the passing of the legendary leader.

The last village on the road is Castelnuovo at 816 m above sea level, characteristic for its stone buildings and the landscape towards the Alpe di Catenaiia, the sanctuary of La Verna and Camaldoli. From here you can bring to the Pratomagno, heading toward a still unspoiled nature.

