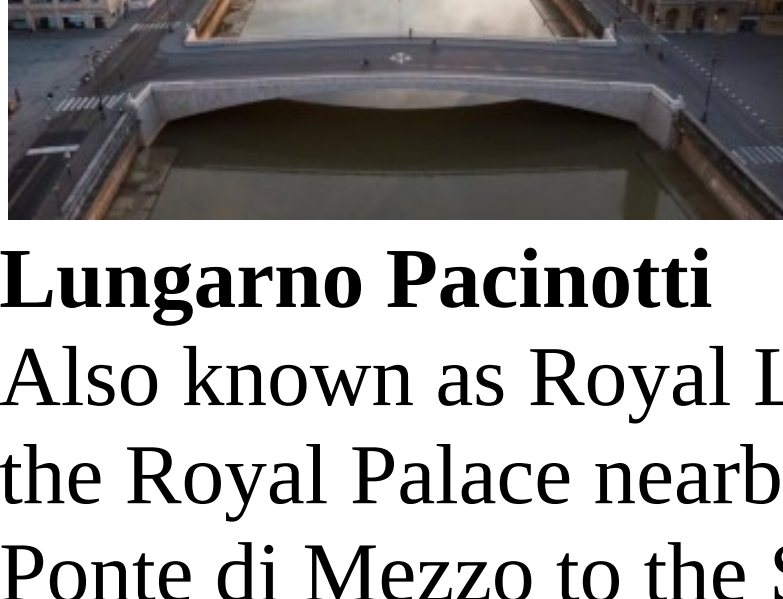


The Lungarni are the wide and elegant streets that directly overlook the Arno river, in the historic center of the city of Pisa the Lungarni are full of ancient and historic palaces, bridges and churches that reflect their profiles on the water of the river, creating a beautiful scenic effect typical of the Lungarni of Pisa. The Arno river with its Lungarni divides the city of Pisa in two in the two parts called by the Pisans "Mezzogiorno" and "Tramontana", names that the two parts have during the “Gioco del Ponte”, a historical game that takes place on the last Saturday of June preceded by a large procession with very suggestive figures in period costumes. The Lungarni of Pisa have also been much loved by very famous poets and writers who have stayed in the city and have written poems and



immortal hatreds in the buildings that overlook the Arno river: Leopardi, D'Annunzio, Byron, Shelley, Didier.

Lungarno Pacinotti

Also known as Royal Lungarno (because of the Royal Palace nearby), goes from the Ponte di Mezzo to the Solferino bridge.

Beside the splendid view upon the

Mezzogiorno quarter, you can also admire

some extraordinary historical palaces like:

- The Lanfreducci Palace, seat of the rectorate of the University of Pisa. The University building, which dates from the late XII century, is situated near Lungarno , in the area between Via Curtatone , Via Montanara and Via della Sapienza.
- The Agostini Palace (the only one remained with its terra-cotta facade)
- The National Museum of the Royal Palace
- The church of Madonna dei Galletti

Lungarno Mediceo

The Mediceo Lungarno is the part of the river bank from Fortress bridge to Ponte di Mezzo bridge. It's probably the most

famous lungarno of Pisa and it got its name because of the Grand Duke residency: the Medici's Palace, which is now the seat of Prefecture. Among the historical buildings that could be found here are:

- The Toscanelli building, which is the seat of the Archives of the State now
- The S. Matteo in Soarta church
- The National Museum of San Matteo.

Lungarno Simonelli

The Simonelli lungarno is located between

the Solferino bridge and the Cittadella

bridge. It got its name after Ranieri

Simonelli, the man who reconstructed it in

the XIX century. Some of the buildings of

this lungarno are:

- The church of S. Vito and Ranieri (S. Ranieri is the patron of Pisa, and this is the place where he died)
- The Museum of Armory
- The old Fortress or Cittadella

Lungarno Galilei

The name of the Lungarno Galilei is dedicated to famous scientist, Galileo Galilei, from Pisa. It was thought that he

was born exactly in this area. It goes from the Ponte di Mezzo until the Fortress

bridge, on the opposite side of the Lungarno

Mediceo. You could see there:

- The Fiumi e Fossi Palace
- The Franceschi Palace
- The Pretorio Palace, nowadays the Municipal Library
- The Lanfraschi Palace, a splendid building constructed upon the ancient tower houses
- The San Sepolcro church

Lungarno Gambacorti

Lungarno Gambacorti got its name after the family which ruled the city of Pisa in the

XIV century and lived exactly here, at this part of Arno, in the Gambacorti Palace,

which is now the seat of the Municipality of Pisa. The splendors of this lungarno are:

- The Logge di Banchi
- The church of Santa Cristina
- The church of Santa Maria della Spina

Lungarno Sidney Sonnino

Sidney Sonnino was the Minister of the foreign affairs during the World War I. He's

originally from Pisa. The Lungarno is located exactly on the opposite side of the

Lungarno Pacinotti, between the Solferino and Cittadella bridges. The buildings that

rise from there are:

- The Gate to the Sea (it's called this way because it was the way to get to Livorno)
- The ex Convent of Benedettine
- The San Paolo a Ripa d'Arno church

Lungarno Buoizzi

In extension of the Lungarno Mediceo, it was constructed in the XIX century thanks

to the creation of the Piazza del Rosso and the demolition of the Piagge Gate. This was

the place where Politeama Theatre proudly stayed, but it was destroyed during the

World War II bombings. Now, there's the Congress Palace of the University of Pisa.

Lungarno Fibonacci

This lungarno is named after the great mathematician, Fibonacci from Pisa. It is

located between the Fortress and Vittoria bridge. It is the seat of the San Gallo

fortress, built during the Florentine domination in the XV century. In the XVIII

century it lost its function as a fortress and became the place for private residencies. At

the end of the XVIII century, while it was the property of the Scotto family, the

internal part was transformed into a splendid garden, called the Scotto Garden.

During summer, it hosts a lot of musical events with national and international

artists.

Luminara di San Ranieri

In the evening of June 16th, a day before the San Ranieri patron Holy Day, the

lungarnos of Pisa transform into a

spectacle: the splendid buildings of the river

bank became illuminated by 70.000 little

lights and candles called "lampanini".

