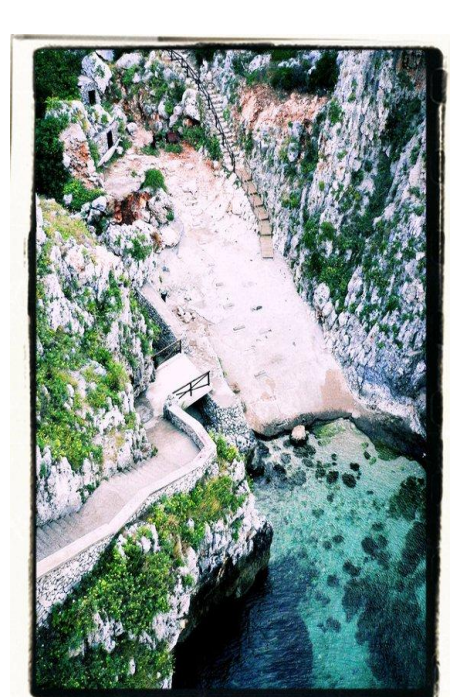
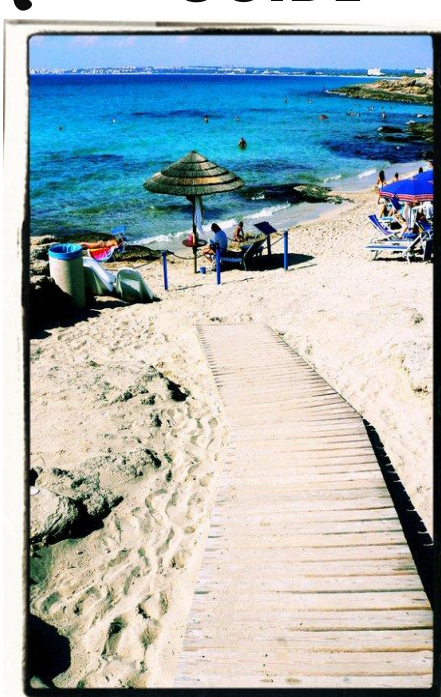
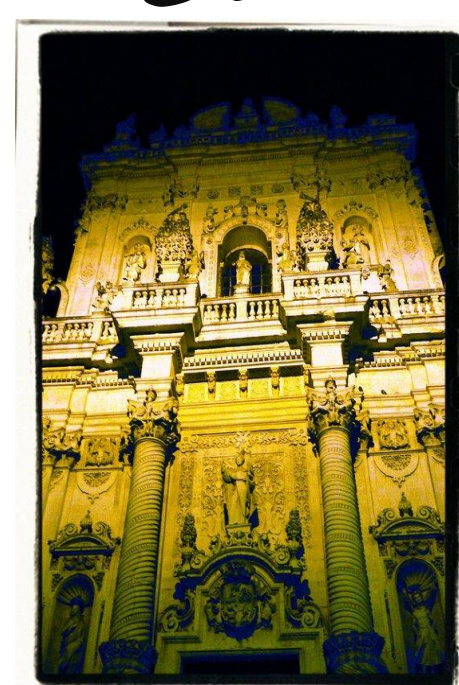
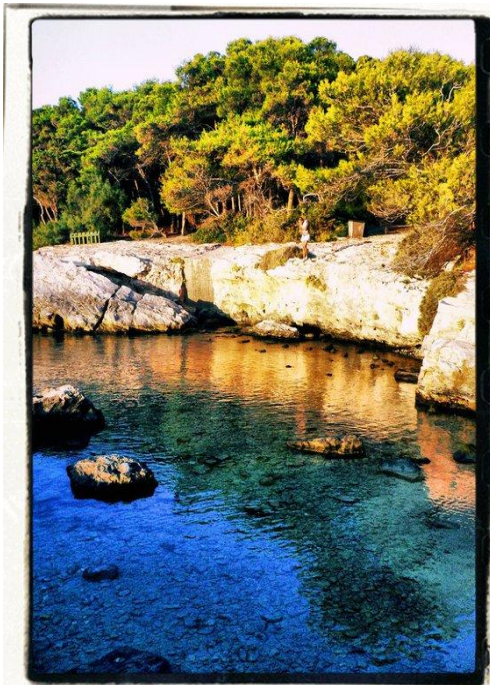


Salento GUIDE





Map Salento

Do not miss...

LECCE

Lecce, sometimes called the Florence of the south, is the main city on Puglia's Salento Peninsula. Because of the soft limestone that's easy to work, Lecce became the center for the ornate architecture called the *barocco leccese* and the city is filled with Baroque monuments. The historic center is compact making it a great place for walking and its restaurants offer abundant fine food typical of Puglia. Also notable are the traditional handicrafts, especially the art of paper mache'.

Lecce Top Sights:

Piazza del Duomo, or Cathedral Square, is a beautiful square with ornate buildings. Here you'll find the duomo, Cathedral of the Madonna Assunta, originally built in 1144 and completely restored in 1659-70 when the 70-meter tall bell tower was added. The Bishop's Palace and Seminary, two Baroque monuments, are also in the square.

Via Vittorio Emanuele is the main street lined with shops and cafes that runs between Piazza del Duomo and Piazza Sant'Oronzo. Along the street you'll find the tourist information office and Church of San Giovanni Battista.

Roman Amphitheater was built in the second century AD and once held 25,000 spectators. The amphitheater is partially excavated but monuments have been built above most of it. You'll see the remains near Sant'Oronzo Square where there's a Roman column topped by a copper statue of Saint Oronzo, the city's patron saint.

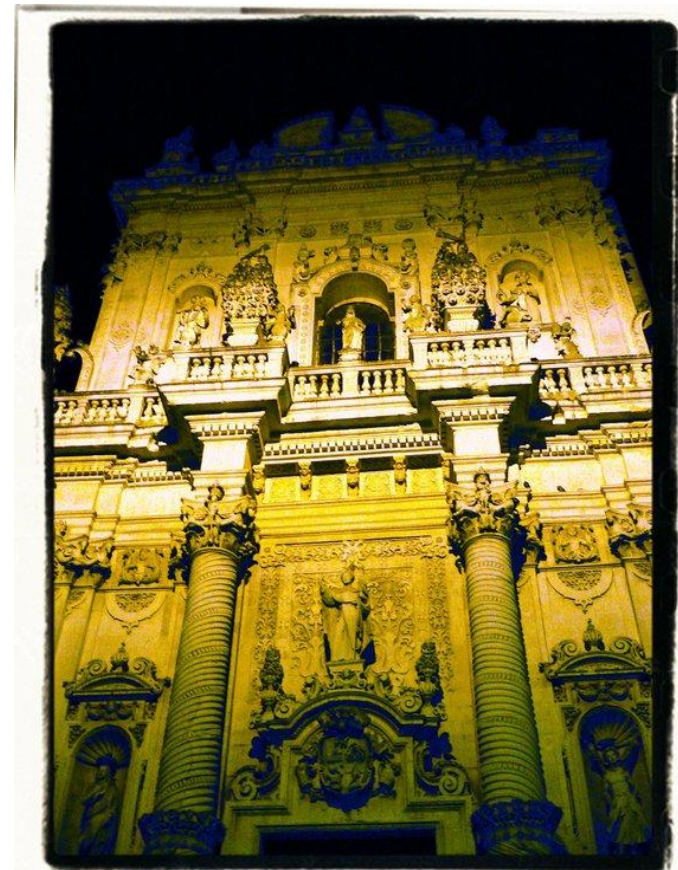
Church of Santa Chiara, famous for its ceiling with paper mache' decorations, is a short distance from the amphitheater.

Archaeological Museum, open only on weekday mornings, and remains of a Roman theater, discovered in 1929, that once held 6000 spectators are behind Santa Chiara.

Basilica of Santa Croce, on Via Umberto I, has a richly decorated facade and is considered the emblem of the city. Next to the church is Palazzo Celestini, a former monastery that's now a government building. Behind it are the municipal gardens.

Castle of Charles V was built in the 16th century and was the royal residence. Next to it is the Opera House.

Provincial Museum, on Viale Gallipoli, currently has free admission and houses important finds from the city and the region.



According to the legend, a city called *Syba* existed at the time of the Trojan War. It was founded by the Messapii Italic tribe and later occupied by the Iapygians and conquered by the Romans in the 3rd century BCE, receiving the new name of *Lupiae*.

Under the emperor Hadrian (2nd century AD) the city was moved 3 km to NE, taking the name of *Licea* or *Litium*. Lecce had a theater and an amphitheater and was connected to the Hadrian Port (the current San Cataldo). Orontius of Lecce, locally called Sant'Oronzo, is considered to have served as the city's first Christian bishop and is Lecce's patron saint. After the fall of the western Roman Empire, Lecce was sacked by the Ostrogoth king Totila during the Gothic Wars. It was conquered by the Byzantines in 549, and remained part of the eastern empire for five centuries, with brief conquests by Saracens, Lombards, Hungarians and Slavs.

After the Norman conquest in the 11th century, Lecce regained commercial importance, flourishing under the subsequent Hohenstaufen and Angevine rule. The County of Lecce was one of the largest and most important fiefs in the Kingdom of Sicily from 1053 to 1463, when it was annexed directly to the crown. From the 15th century, Lecce was one of the most important cities of southern Italy, and, from 1630, was enriched with precious Baroque monuments. To avert invasion by the Ottomans, a new line of walls and a castle were built by Charles V, (who was also Holy Roman Emperor), in the first part of the 16th century. In 1656, a plague broke out in the city, killing a thousand inhabitants.

In 1943, fighter aircraft was based in Lecce to help isolated Italian garrisons in the Aegean Sea fighting Germans during World War 2. Because they were delayed by the Allies, they couldn't prevent a defeat. In 1944 and 1945, B-24 long-range bombers of the 98th Heavy Bomb Group attached to the 15th U.S. Army Air Force were based in Lecce. The crews flew missions over Italy, the Balkans, Austria, Germany and France.



GALLIPOLI

Gallipoli, from the Greek Kallipolis meaning beautiful city, is a fishing village on the coast.

Gallipoli's old town is built on a limestone island and linked to the mainland by a 16th century bridge.

Gallipoli Highlights

The 17th century Baroque Sant' Agata Cathedral is located in the center of the town. Several interesting churches are facing the sea.

The walls and bastions surrounding the old town would have been built in the 15th century to fend off attacks, especially from pirates.

The walls were altered in the 19th century.

The Hypogeum Oil Press at Palazzo Granafei was a major center of lamp oil production. It is now open to the public.

The pretty port is still used by fishing boats and you will see fishermen mending their colorful nets and their houses decorated with fishing baskets. Restaurants offer fresh seafood. Sea urchins are a specialty of Gallipoli (try urchins with pasta).

Castello Angiono stands near the entrance of the old town.

The current fortress, built on old Byzantine fortifications, was probably built in the 11th century but a part of it was altered in the 15th century.

The fortress guarded the old port, once part of an important trade route, and was connected to the mainland by a drawbridge.

Corte Gallo is a surprising little alleyway that looks like an open-air ethnographic museum.

A sandy beach, Spiaggia della Purita, lies on one side of the old town, outside the walls. Private boats can dock in the recently built tourist harbor.

Shopping : go to the modern part of Gallipoli.



According to a legend, the city was founded in ancient times by Idomeneus of Crete. Pliny the Elder attributes the foundation to the Senones Gauls but it was more likely a Messapic settlement.

We know that Gallipoli was a city of the Greater Greece, ruling over a large territory including today's Porto Cesareo. In 265 it sided with Pyrrhus and Taranto against ancient Rome, suffering a defeat which relegated it as a Roman colony (later a *municipium*).

In the early Middle Ages, it was sacked by the Vandals and the Goths. Rebuilt by the Byzantines, Gallipoli lived an economically and socially flourishing period due to its geographical position. It was later owned by the Roman Popes, and became a center of rebellion against the Greek monastic orders.

In the 11th century Gallipoli was conquered by the Normans and in 1268 besieged by Charles I of Anjou, forcing numerous inhabitants to flee to the nearby Alezio. The city was repopulated around 1300, under the feudal rule of the principality of Taranto. In 1484 the Venetians tried to occupy it, but without results. King Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies started the construction of the port. It became (XVIIIth century) the largest olive oil center in the Mediterranean area.

After the unification of Italy (1861), Gallipoli became a capital of a "*circondario*", together with Lecce and Taranto.



OTRANTO

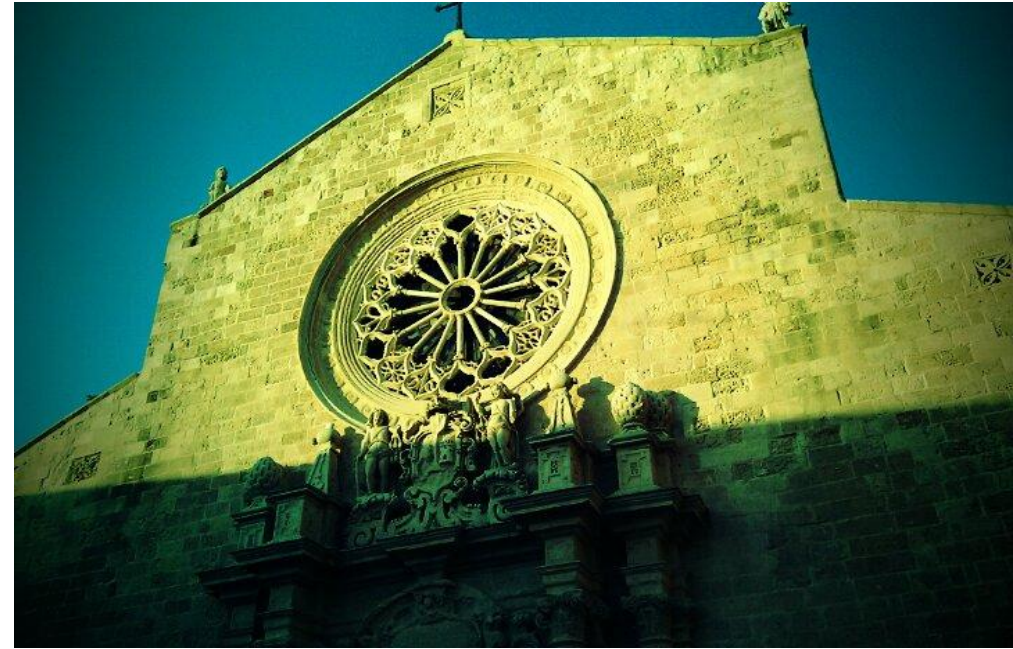
Otranto is the "gateway to the East", the eastern most point in Italy and one of the peninsula's best hidden treasures. Strategically located, its history is full of visitors, conquerors and invaders. Repeatedly invaded by the Turks, it was ransacked in 1480, commemorated each year at the festival of the blessed martyrs. The cathedral (presumably built in 1080) houses a magnificent floor mosaic and the relics of the 800 men who were massacred because they defied the Turks.

The Otranto castle (1485) was built by the Aragonesi and immortalized by the British writer Horace Walpole, who wrote the first Gothic novel in history (entitled "The Castle of Otranto").

But Otranto's charm is best expressed in the village, one of the most beautiful in Italy. The bare stone paving, the typical Southern houses painted with bright colors, the natural port, the sandy beach and Monte Carlo Magno and Minerva hills with their breathtaking views...and the history in every corner in Otranto.

Entering through "Porta Terra" leads you directly to Piazza Basilica to admire the Cathedral. From here, lose yourself among the narrow alleyways parallel to the sea, especially Corso Garibaldi with its antique stores, souvenir shops, local products and restaurants. St. Peter's Basilica, behind Piazza del Popolo, is the best example of a Medieval church of Byzantine origin in Apulia.

Just a 10 minute walk away outside the village you'll find Torre Pinta, a beehive tower named after...a pint of beer. Hypogeum (ancient underground tombs also found in Umbria, Sicily and Sardinia) are hidden under the tower with rows of small cells used to hold burial urns and niches used to breed pigeons, lit by the light filtering through the vegetation. The site is private property but you can ask the owner to take a look.



Otranto main sights include :

- The *Castello Aragonese* (Castle), reinforced by Emperor Frederick II and rebuilt by Alphonso II of Naples in 1485-1498. It has an irregular plan with five sides, with a moat running along the entire perimeter. It had originally a single entrance, reachable through a draw-bridge. Towers include three cylindrical ones and a bastion called *Punta di Diamante* ("Diamond's Head"). The entrance sports the coat of arms of Emperor Charles V.
- The *Cathedral*, consecrated in 1088, a work of Count Roger I adorned later (about 1163), by Bishop Jonathas, with a mosaic floor; it has a rose window and side portal (1481). The interior, a basilica with nave and two aisles, contains columns said to come from a temple of Minerva and a fine mosaic pavement of 1166, with interesting representations of the months, Old Testament subjects and others. It has a crypt supported by forty-two marble columns. The same Count Roger also founded a Basilian monastery here, which, under Abbot Nicetas, became a place of study; its library was nearly all bought by Bessarion.
- The church of *San Pietro*, with Byzantine frescoes.
- The catacombs of *Torre Pinta*.
- *Idro*, a small river which the toponym Otranto stems from.

In addition to these tourist sights, visitors can simply roam the lanes of the historic town, coming across picturesque scenes and views. The centre is still enclosed within its defensive walls, which gives a real sense of history. The busiest lanes are lined with decent souvenir shops (ceramics, sandals, that sort of thing) and with restaurants and bars. On summer nights Otranto has a lively holiday scene. Up out of the atmospheric alleys, explorers can stroll along the walls above the sea, where a couple of really idyllically-sited bars allow you to sit and sip drinks or eat a light lunch while gazing over the harbour and bay. Further atmosphere can be appreciated among the crumbling ruins above the harbour, which include a stone altar open to the sky.



NARDO'

Nardò (population 30.000), the third-largest city in the province of Lecce, was founded by the Messapians, and became a Roman municipium under the name of Neritum. It retained an Oriental stamp throughout the Middle Ages. It was taken by the Turks in 1480 and it participated in the anti-Spanish revolt that shook Lecce and sent repercussions throughout the peninsula, and adhered enthusiastically to the cause of the Risorgimento.

The Piazza Antonio Salandra

The Palazzo della Prefettura, has been rebuilt in 1772. It has an open arcade on the ground floor and a vaulted loggia on the floor above, both with trefoil arches. Above the shop fronts on the other sides of the piazza are ironwork balconies and elegant loggias, some of which have been wholly or partially walled up. The adjacent piazza takes its name from the church of San Domenico, built in the late 16C but restored in a Baroque style after 1743 : the façade hosts a strange colony of grotesque herms and caryatids.

The town hall, (the castle of the dukes of Conversano) was begun by Giovanni Antonio Acquaviva d'Aragona, who built the central block and the mandorla-like corner bastions in the early 16C. The other parts are clearly later additions. Adjoining the medieval town walls is a largo containing the curious octagonal aedicule (1603) called the Osanna, composed of eight small columns joined by polyfoil arches, surmounted by a segmented stone cupola with eight pinnacles and a sculptured finial.

The cathedral, founded by the Benedictines in 1090, was partially rebuilt after an earthquake in 1230, enlarged in the following century, and modified several times, particularly in 1721 by Ferdinando Sanfelice, when additions were made to the façade and to the interior.

The nave and aisles are separated by compound piers with engaged columns. The rounded arches on the south side are those of the original building; the pointed arches on the north are part of the 13C reconstruction, above the altars are paintings by local artists and a 13C Catalan crucifix which, according to the legend, began to bleed when the Saracens attempted to carry it off. On the walls and piers are frescoes dating from the 13C to the 15C. On the bishop's place you can see a Madonna with Saints Peter and Paul by Francesco Solimena.



CENATE (NARDO')

Le Cenate are part of Nardo' (LE).

This area is full of ancient and modern villas.

You will find the Cenate going from Nardo to Santa Caterina and Santa Maria al Bagno resorts.

Architecture and environment

The villas

There are about 20 villas, most of them built at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th.

The oldest date back to the 15th , 16th and 17th centuries.

A plurality of styles

Walking or biking by the narrow paths in the countryside is the best way to discover all these stunning and amazing villas built in Barocco, Moorish or Liberty style.

The historical villas

Among them two are particularly interesting from a historical point of view :
The bishop villa which used to be the summer residence of the bishop, and the oldest one, the magnificent Villa Taverna which would had been built in the 15th century and used as a rest place by knights.

It was located on a antic road going from Galipolli to Avetrana and Taranto according to a roman layout.



PORTO SELVAGGIO NATIONAL PARK (NARDO')

The park is one of the major lungs in the Lecce area and covers over 1,122 hectares of which 300 of pinewood and 7 km of unspoiled high coastline.

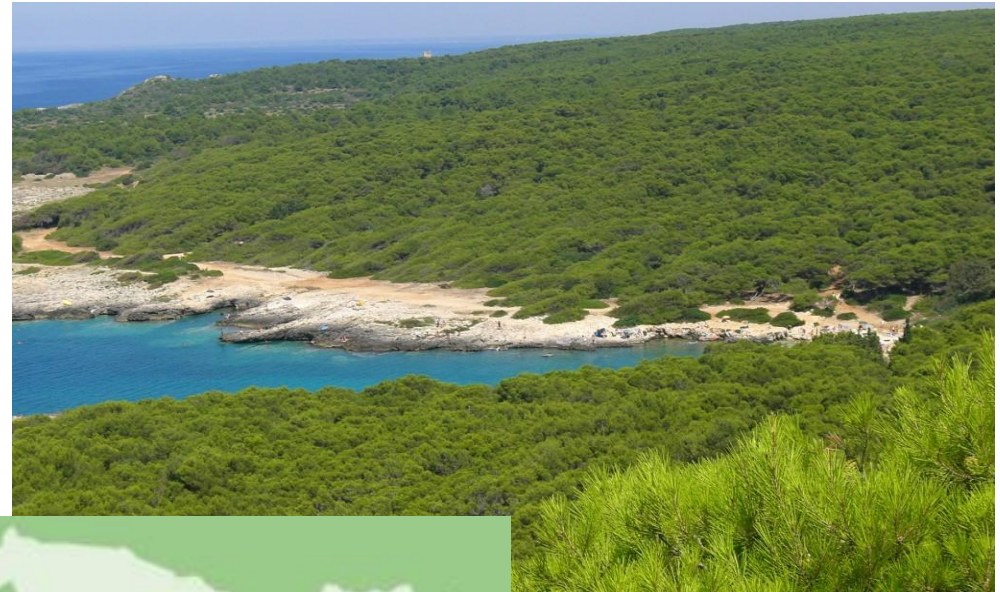
The area includes three sites of "community importance" (SIC) "Uluzzo Tower", "Inserraglio Tower" and "Palude del Capitano (Captain's Marsh)", and several areas of archaeological and palaeontological interest.

Its main attractions are the landscape, its history and archaeology, with its towers and numerous caves dating back to the Palaeolithic, including the Grotta del Cavallo (Horse Cave), Capelvenere, Riparo Zei and Serra Cicora.

Uluzzo Tower is an ideal place to watch very impressive summer sunsets.

The Palude del Capitano is not actually a wet area, but an important karstic phenomenon represented by various dolina shaped resurgences full of brackish water, locally called "spunnulate" with a characteristic hygrophilous vegetation to *Ruppia*.

Go to Porto Selvaggio to spend a nice day on its little beach or rocks and stay until sunset...



PORTOSELVAGGIO PALUDE DEL CAPITANO Parco Naturale Regionale NARDÒ (Le)



Portoselvaggio

SANTA MARIA AL BAGNO

Santa Maria al Bagno is a small fishermen village located on the coastline of the Gulf of Taranto, on the Ionian west coast between Gallipoli and Porto Cesareo.

It has unspoilt rocky and sandy beaches all along the coast.

The next door regional wildlife reserve "Porto Selvaggio" is a famous natural park with 400 hectares of pinewood forest and 7 kilometers of high and unpolluted coasts.

Porto Selvaggio is one of the main green lungs in Apulia.

Santa Maria Al Bagno is approximately at 45 mn by car from Brindisi, at 20 mn from Lecce and approximately at 1h 30 mn from Bari. There are several food shops in the village, restaurants...

Santa Maria al Bagno was the site of a post World War II displaced person camp.

A new museum opened in the village dedicated to the thousands of concentration camp survivors who travelled through Italy on their way to Israel after World War II., the Museum of Memory and Welcome.

The museum houses all the material relating to the time from the town council archives, including witness reports, photographs and videos, as well as a multimedia room and a library.

The graffiti in Santa Maria al Bagno were realized in 1946 by a personality who still lives in the memories of the elder local people : Zevi Miller, a Jewish of Polish origins, who escaped the death camp by throwing himself out of a running train. He married a local girl .

Santa Maria al Bagno, already famous for its thermal baths and its roman harbor, is a pleasant bathing town with several historical buildings from the end of the nineteenth century. There is also the "Four Columns", remains of a castle built in the sixteenth century.





OSTUNI

The so-called "Old Town" is Ostuni's citadel built on the top of a hill and still fortified by the ancient walls. Ostuni is an architectural jewel, and is commonly referred to as "the White Town" ("La Città Bianca", in Italian) for its white walls and its typical white-painted houses. A monument on its own, the town's largest buildings are the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, together with a number of palazzi of local aristocratic families: Aurisicchio, Ayroldi, Bisantizzi, Falghieri, Ghionda, Giovine, Jurleo, Marseglia, Moro, Palmieri, Petrarolo, Siccoda, Urselli, Zaccaria.

In the surrounding countryside there are typical Pugliese "masserie", fortified large estate-farms, one of which, San Domenico, was once held by the Knights of Malta.

The area is inhabited since the Stone age. The town is reputed to have been originally established by the Messapii, a pre-classic tribe, and destroyed by Hannibal during the Punic Wars. It was then re-built by the Greeks, the name Ostuni deriving from the Greek *Astu néon* ("new town").



CASTRO

With its pleasant welcoming atmosphere and enchanting sea, Castro is one of the most beautiful tourist resorts in Salento. It is divided into two areas, the upper town and the lower town, Castro Marina, overlooking the emerald green sea. Castro Marina was a fishing village with its characteristic port. The caves were used as storerooms by fishermen. The origins of Castro date back to the Cretans and Greeks. The caves 'area is a paradise for divers. The Zinzulusa Cave takes its name from the calcareous formations that "hang" from the ceiling, like rags been hung up (in Salento dialect, zinzuli): the stalactites and stalagmites have strange shapes and colours. Not far from the Zinzulusa Cave is the Blue Cave, a large marine cave with turquoise waters.



ALBEROBELLO (Provincia di Bari)

The town of Alberobello is situated on two hills riven by an ancient riverbed.

The Eastern hill is home to the modern town and the other hill towards the West is where the "trulli" are to be found. These buildings are clustered into two quarters forming an urban settlement: Monti and Aia Piccola, and are both considered National Monuments.

The surrounding countryside features dense plantations of almond and olive trees that are typical in karstic areas whereas the materials used for building the trulli come from stratified limestone rocks from thereabouts. The history of this particular settlement dates back to the latter part of the 16th century when it was a small fiefdom under the Counts of Conversano of the Acquaviva family. Farmers began to settle on the "Selva" (as it is known) and made the land fertile.

The Counts allowed drywall homes to be built so that they could be easily dismantled in the event of a royal inspection, which would entail the payment of taxes for a settlement. This strategy was a form of tax evasion.

In 1797, a plucky group of Alberobello residents that were fed up with their somewhat precarious position went to Taranto to seek the help of King Ferdinand IV of Bourbon.

On 27 May 1797, the king issued a royal decree granting freedom to the little village.

The town's historical center is on a hilltop, amid the scent of almond and olive trees, and has been declared an International Human Resource by UNESCO.



SANTA CESAREA TERME

Santa Cesarea Terme only became an independent town in 1911, after the inhabitants in the nearby villages discovered springs in the area, with waters believed to have therapeutic effects. The aesthetic and homeopathic effects of the water drew considerable interest from the nearby royalty in Lecce and Ostuni and a lot of money began to be spent on making Santa Cesarea Terme a tourist resort.

Numerous villas were built throughout the town. The famous one is the Villa Sticchi (XIX^o century) built in a Moorish style.



ZOO SAFARI FASANO

Fasano, Brindisi, Puglia, Italia

The Safari Zoo in Fasano is one of the biggest in Europe and the biggest in Italy. There are more than 200 animal species.

There are different visitors paths :

safari by car, walking through the zoological garden, the ornithologic room, the tropical room with an aquarium, a reptilium and a delfinarium. It takes about 3 hours to see all the zoo.

<http://www.zoosafari.it/>

SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA

Santa Maria di Leuca is famous for its lighthouse which is one of the most important in Italy (height : 47 meters, position : 102 meters above sea level). Next to the lighthouse you'll find the Sanctuary, or Basilica De Finibus Terrae ("End of the Land", 1720-1755), built to commemorate the passage of St. Peter during his travel to Italy. It lies on the former site of a Roman temple dedicated to Minerva. The edifice has a fortified structure. It sustained several assaults by Turk pirates. On the same site was erected in 1939 a Corinthian column to celebrate the construction of the Apulian aqueduct (Acquedotto Pugliese). The basilica is connected to the port through a 184-step staircase.

Punta Meliso promontory (the ancient Promontorium Iapygium or Salentinum) is the south eastern extremity of Italy —traditionally considered as the lowest point of the geographical "heel" of Italian peninsula, as well as the meeting point of the waters from the Adriatic sea and the Ionian Sea. But there is another promontory called Punta Ristola challenging this geographical particularity. According to Google Earth, Punta Ristola, at 39° 47' 22.96" N, is approximately 440 meters south of Punta Meliso, at 39° 47' 37.73" N. Since October 2006 its territory is part of the Regional Park "Costa Otranto -Santa Maria di Leuca e Boscodini Tricase". There are numerous caves on the coast covered with Latin and Greek inscriptions. The numerous (43) Patrician villas (19th century) are also very famous.

Not far from Punta Ristola lies the shipwreck of the Italian submarine Pietro Micca, sunk during World War II with its crew of 58 men.



LOCOROTONDO (BARI)

Locorotondo is a *comune* (municipality) in the Province of Bari, Italy, with a population of c. 14,000.

The city is known for its wines and for its round historical center (its name means round place). It is located in south-east Murgia, deep in the Itria Valley, dotted with white trulli.

Locorotondo is listed as one of most beautiful hamlets in Italy.

History

The site had already been settled in ancient times, as testified by archaeological finds (from the 3rd and the 7th century BC). The foundations of the town dates back to around 1000 AD as an unfortified hamlet under the jurisdiction of the Benedictine monastery of St. Stephen in Monopoli. The estate of various feudal lords for 500 years saw an increase in population, housing development, and the construction of the walls and castle. The Caracciolo family, the Dukes of Martina Franca and the last feudal lords remained in Locorotondo until the beginning of the 19th century.

Main sights

St. George the Martyr

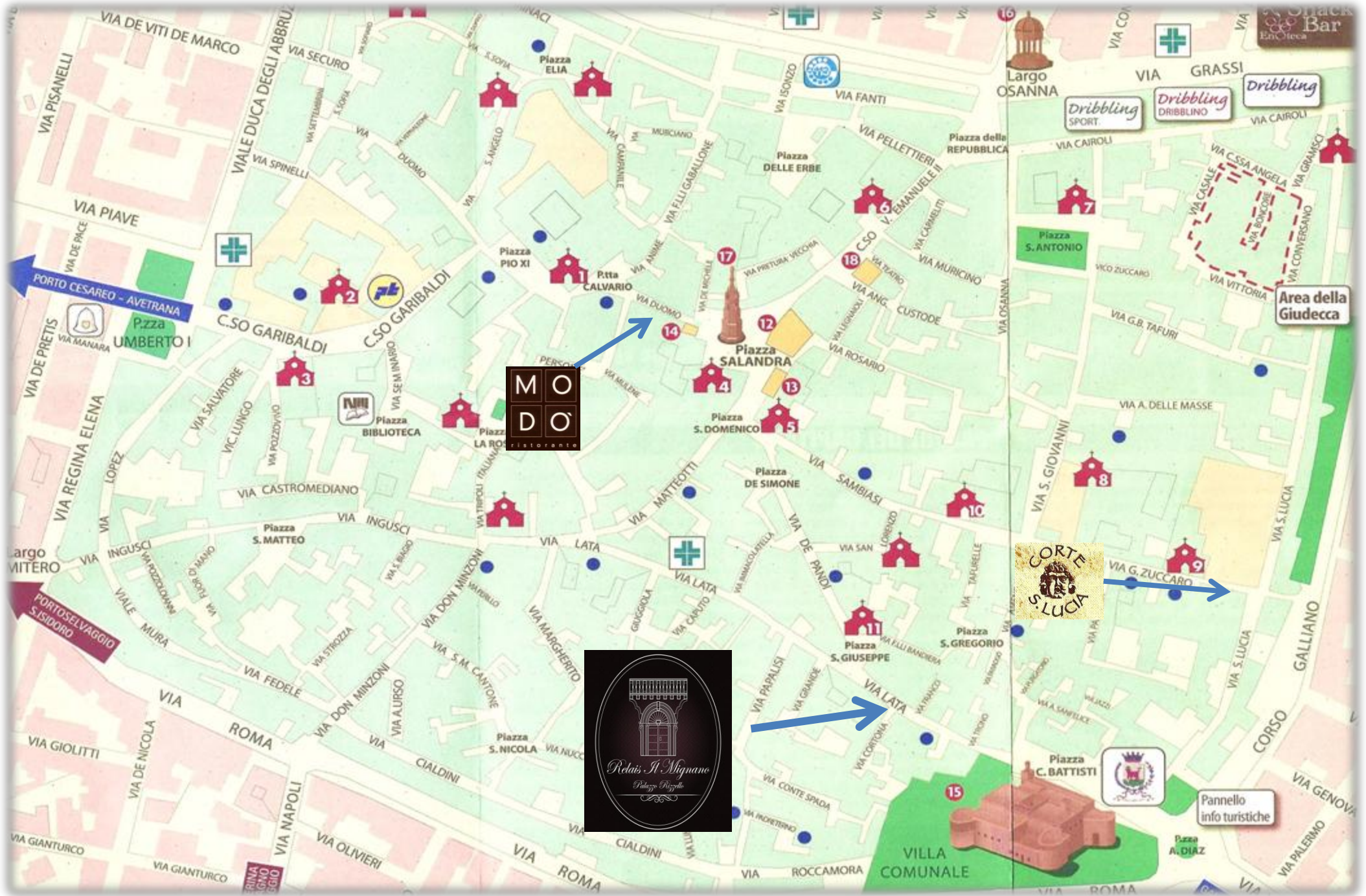
Locorotondo's heritage includes the Mother Church of "St. George the Martyr", built between 1769 and 1821 and including bas-reliefs from the 14th century; the church of "San Rocco", the Romanesque church of "Our Lady of Greece". The beauty of the historic center is also due to the labyrinth of white streets. The white houses and their pitched roofs called "cummerse" are a typical feature of the historical center of Locorotondo.

This settlement pattern in the Locorotondo countryside is mostly due to emphyteutic leases, particularly in the 19th century for the development of vineyards.



Maps

NARDO



ITINERARY from Santa Maria di Leuca to Lecce

MAR ADRIATICO

END

LECCE

START

S. M. di Leuca



- coste sabbiose
- coste rocciose
- Ospedale
- Pineta naturale o attrezzata
- Da visitare



LECCE
DO NOT MISS
« THE FLORENCE OF THE SOUTH »

BAIA DEI TURCHI
A LAST SWIM IN THE TIRQUOISE
WATERS BEFORE GOING TO
LECCE

OTRANTO
THE MOST ORIENTAL CITY OF
ITALY

PORTO BADISCO
THE BEST PLACE TO EAT SEA
URCHINS

SANTA CESAREA
FAMOUS FOR ITS BATHS

GROTTA DELLA ZINZULUSA
BEAUTIFUL CAVES (PRICE WITH A
GUIDE : 4 EUROS/PERSON)

TRICASE PORTO
FOR A LUNCH AT THE
RESTAURANT BELVILLA

SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA
BEGINING OF THE TOUR :
BEAUTIFUL MOORISH VILLAS

When you get to Santa Maria di Leuca's lighthouse, turn on the radio and choose a Greek radio station (we are at 70km from Corfu, Greece) and start your trip to Otranto



ALBEROBELLO

The "Trulli di Alberobello" were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site in December 1996.

CASTELLANA-GROTTE

The main tourist attraction of this town is provided by one of the largest groups of karst caves in Italy: the famous Grotte di Castellana. The caves were discovered by the speleologist Franco Anelli who, on January 23rd of 1938 descended in to the cavity of Grave di Castellina, to find himself in a vast underground complex of karst caves of great scientific interest. The attractive historic center of Castellana Grotte, with its narrow streets lined by little houses built in stone, is also worthy of visit.

LOCOROTONDO

Its historic center has been so well maintained that Locorotondo has been nominated in the list of the 'most beautiful towns in Italy'. There are both modest white cottages, typical of Puglia's coastal villages, and impressive patrician residences such as the 18th century Palazzo Morelli, built in ornate baroque style.

OSTUNI

Known as the White City for its characteristic white washed houses which make the town visible from afar. Once the only way of keeping the plague at bay, today the practice of whitewashing the buildings has resulted in Ostuni being a quite unique town in Puglia.

CASTEL DEL MONTE-ANDRIA

... "Castel del Monte is of outstanding universal value in its formal perfection and its harmonious blending of cultural elements from Northern Europe, the Muslim world and classical antiquity. It is a unique masterpiece of medieval military architecture reflecting the humanism of its founder: Frederick II of Hohenstaufen". With these words, in 1966, the UNESCO Committee for the World

Patrimony included the castle, built in 1240 by Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, in the World Heritage List.





Good restaurants

Ristorante Pizzeria Quattrocolonne

(in a tower built in 1596)

Viale Lamarmora, Santa Maria al bagno

Ristorante Art Nouveau (Mediterranean cuisine, specialty : fish) Santa Maria Al Bagno (LE) 6, VIA PUCCINI

tel: 0833 573671

Ristorante La Pergola (good value for money)
73048 Santa Maria Al Bagno (LE) 5, PIAZZA NARDO'

tel: 0833 573008

Ristorante Rossini - Al.Mar. Srl

73048 Nardò (LE) 25, VIA LAMARMORA

tel: 0833 573009

Antica Roma Sas Di Distanto Addolorata & C
(typical romana cuisine)

73048 Santa Maria Al Bagno (LE) 5, PIAZZA NARDO'

tel: 0833 574782

Ristorante Bar Pizzeria Le Terrazze

73048 Santa Caterina (LE) 3, VIA MICCA P.

tel: 0833 574223

Ristorante Pescheria La Reggia Ristorante

73048 Santa Maria Al Bagno (LE) VIA LITORANEA

Ristorante - Ginetto

Filieri Luigi Trattoria -Loc S. Maria Al Bagno

73048 Nardò (LE) VIA LAMARMORA

tel: 0833 573330

Il Bastione S.N.C. Di Russo Lucia & C.

73014 Gallipoli (LE) 28, VIA SAURO NAZARIO

tel: 0833 261122

La Puritate

73014 Gallipoli (LE) 18, VIA SANT'ELIA

tel: 0833 264205

Marechiaro

73014 Gallipoli (LE) LUNGOMARE GUGLIELMO MARCONI

tel: 0833 266143

Aretè - Trattoria, Prov.le Cavallino Caprarica km. 2

Cavallino - 337/826761

337/826761 (very

good trattoria)

**BIKES, SCOOTERS, BOATS
TO RENT, HORSERIDING
ETC.**

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via Sorelle Marinaci, 75/a 73048 Nardò (LE)
Tel: +390833572081 +390833572
081 Fax: +390833874504

SUMMER HEAD OFFICE

S.Maria al Bagno

Lungomare Lamarmora
Tel. + 393277513787 + 39327751
3787

CONTACT :

Travels : info@turismodautore.com

Groups : gruppi@turismodautore.com

[http : //www.turismodautore.com/](http://www.turismodautore.com/)



SPLASH - Aquatic Park

Coastal road to Santa Maria al Bagno, Loc.
Rivabella, 73014 - Gallipoli
Tel: 0833273400

Web: www.splashparco.it

E-mail: info@splashparco.it

IMMERCITI CON NOI!

vieni a scoprire i fondali più
belli della costa salentina



Diving

Beautiful seabed with many wreck sbetween Porto Cesareo and Galipolli.

You can dive day and night with Andrea Costantini from the Diving Club Costa del Sud.

**Office : Lungomare, 6-73050 Santa Caterina di Nardò (Le)
Or(summer) Santa Maria al Bagno (port)**

**Phones: Andrea-335.5273823Federico-347.7031404
Angelica-333.4834830N40°08' 396"-E017°59' 120"**

**E-mail: info@costadelsud.it
divingcostadelsud@libero.it**



Nightlife

FICO D'INDIA Porto Selvaggio

RIO BO' Fashion club Strada prov.le Lido Conchiglie-Sannicola info 0833 275080

GIBO'73034 Gagliano Del Capo (LE) VIA LOCALITA' CIOLO tel: 0833 548979

PRAIA73014 Gallipoli (LE) VIA LITORANEA S. MARIA DI LEUCA tel: 0833 277384

**QUARTIER LATINO Gallipoli, Lido Conchiglie info 0833 209427
Casablanca Contrada cucchiara 73048 Porto Selvaggio (LE)**

BAHIA Litoranea alimini Otranto (LE) 3384862297

BLUBAY Via sant'antonio, Castro (LE) 0836 589268

BIARRITZ(disco pub) Gallipoli, litoranea Rivabella info 0833 209042

CHIKO' Riviera di Ponente – Porto Cesareo

CAPORAIS (Discoteca) Gallipoli Info: 0833/263033

CIAK Castrignano dei Greci Lecce Info: 0836/583420

LIVING Maglie (Lecce) Info: 0836423619

MALE Santa Cesarea Terme

PREMIER Gallipoli

GUENDALINA (Discoteca) Santa Cesaria Terme Info: 0836/949740





GOLF

Acaya Golf Club:

The course of the DoubleTree By Hilton Acaya Golf Club, designed by the famous American firm, Hurdzan / Fry, meanders through an area of rare natural beauty surrounded by the green of Mediterranean vegetation. The 18 hole, Par 71 course measures 6,192 metres.

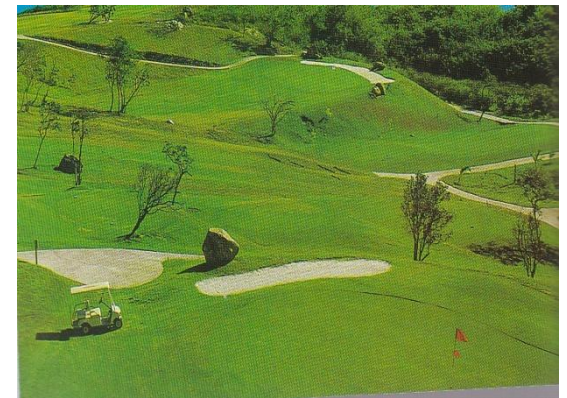
**Masseria S. Pietro
Acaya (Vernole) - LE
Tel e fax: 0832 861378
<http://www.acayagolfclub.it/>**

Gallipoli Golf Club :

There is a regularly certified golf practice field, suitable for both professionals and novices players. The field is part of the I.G.F. and allows users to attend all golf fields in the world without further enrolments.

Competitive enrolment prices. There is a federal instructor available for individual and group courses. The player will be followed by the instructor until he reaches his desired "handicap".

**S.P. Melissano/Casarano
SS 274 Gallipoli - SM di Leuca: after 7km exit Casarano
After 2 Km turn on the right to Gallipoli Golf Club.**



Cooking lessons in Lecce

Anna Maria Chirone Arnò

FNPC Personal chef

via Lupiae n.29 73100 Lecce tel.0832/396817

cell.368/251006

Writer of "IL GUSTO DEL TACCO D'ITALIA"

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Manager in the Lecce cooking school

Peccati di gola of Roberta Molani

<http://www.peccatidigola.info/sede.asp?id=7>

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