



Cisternino

Version n. 1.0

Territorial Mapping Activity



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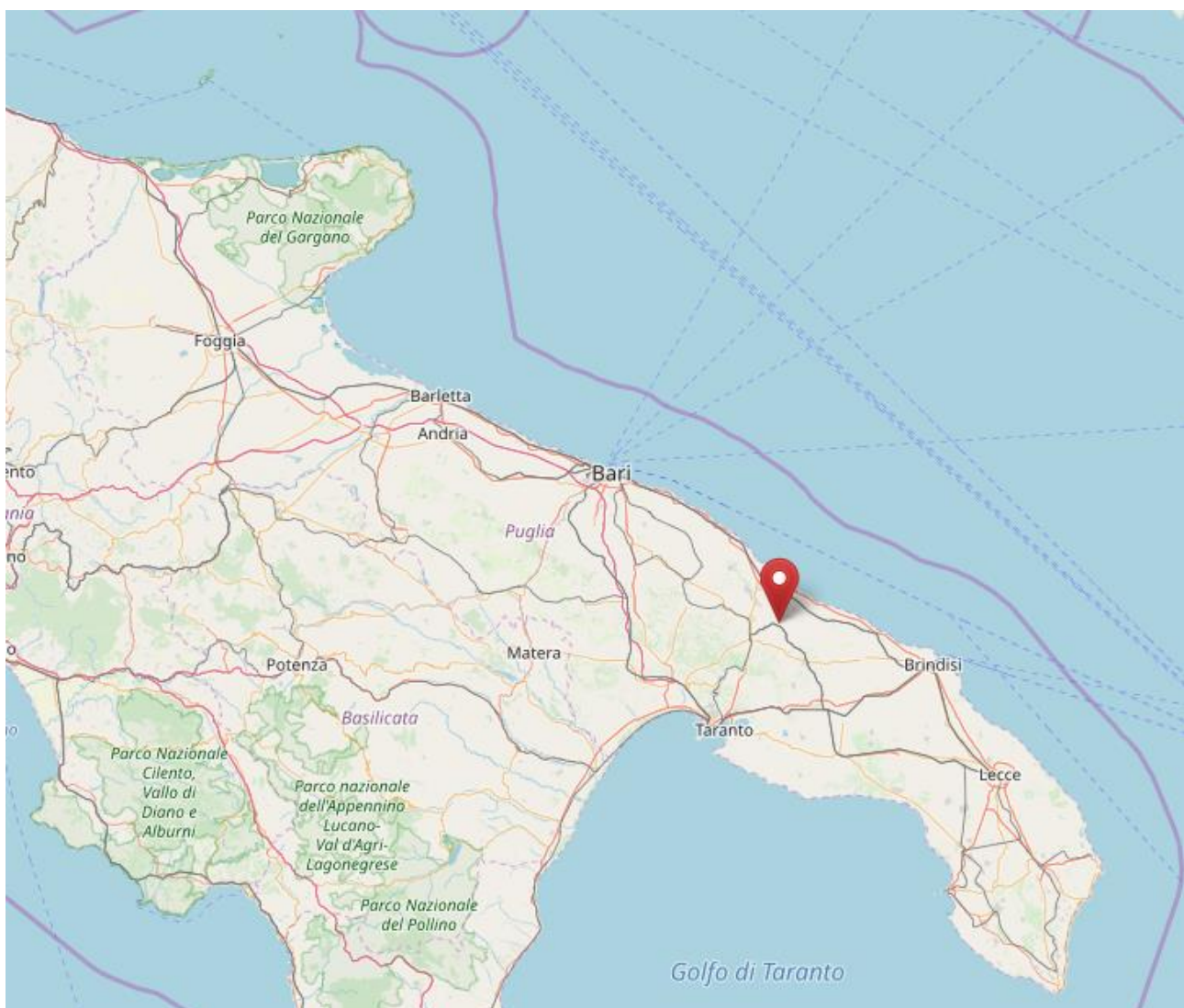
1 Location

Name of the place: Cisternino

Localisation: Italia, Puglia, (provincia di) Brindisi

Territory: Itria Valley

Latitudine: 40.742985 | Longitudine: 17.425745



<https://www.openstreetmap.org/search?query=cisternino#map=8/40.757/17.424>

Altitude: 394 m s.l.m.

Territorial area: 54,17 km²

Inhabitants: 11.600 (28/2/2014)

Population density: 214,14 ab./km²

Zip Code: 72014

Short description of the village:

Cisternino, 46 km away from Brindisi, overlooking the Valle d'Itria, in the so-called Murgia dei Trulli, is not far from the Adriatic coast.

It is one of the most beautiful villages of Italy, it is part of the "Slow City" network and has the Orange Flag, the mark of the environmental tourist quality of the Italian Touring Club destined for small towns in the hinterland that are characterized by the quality offer and accessibility to it. The historic center of the village and the village, in fact, is all easily accessible and can easily be walked around. The ancient heart of the town is architecturally harmonious and homogeneous.

Evocative in the village is the osmosis between interior and exterior spaces, between houses, alleys and courtyards, it is the result of architectural solutions dictated by practical reasons, the so-called "spontaneous architecture", since in its construction there was not followed a predetermined plan of architects but it was human needs that regulated and determined the town: between the whitewashed houses and the narrow alleys, between the blind courtyards and the external staircases, between the arches and flowered balconies: spaces where you can meet with the villagers, where aggregation is created; shared spaces, both public and private. A peculiarity of Cisternino and in general of the small villages, where in the historical center one has remained almost "immobile in time".

In the village the most valuable historical buildings are the tower and the church that overlook the square. At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the town began to develop outside the city walls, where the only interesting example is that of some buildings with liberty decorations in Via San Quirico.

2 Data regarding historical traditions

History of the village: the territory of the current municipality of Cisternino was inhabited, since the middle-upper Paleolithic, by human nuclei coming from the north of the Italian peninsula or from the Sicilian-African area. They left numerous testimonies of their settling down and living in those places: in the area of Mount Specchia, on the hills of Restano and on the uncultivated cliffs of Serra Amara, prehistoric utensils of all kinds can be found: spearheads, blades, scrapers and chisels for engrave bones.

These human communities profited and expanded in the Bronze Age.

The name Cisternino derives from the eponymous hero Sturnoi, companion of Diomedes, who after the Trojan War founded a city (ancient Japigio center) that was occupied by the Romans and was called by them Sturninum; it would be the current Ostuni.

The name therefore, derives from "Cis-Sturninum", on this side of Sturni. The town would have been sacked by the Goths and ruined.

The current historic center of Cisternino would be reborn thanks to the Basilian monks who in the Middle Ages. The first testimony on the Casale di Cisternino is the discovery, below the Romanesque church of S. Nicola, of the remains of a small Christian temple, built realistically around the year 1000.

Pope Alexander III, with a papal bull of February 26, 1180 assigned this church and the Casale of Cisternino to the Bishop of Monopoli.

Since then the town has followed the historical events linked to the nearby Monopoli.

has undergone numerous dominations, from the Norman-Swabian to the Aragonese and the last Bourbons. All have left their mark on the cultural heritage of Cisternino: for example the ancient city walls (now almost all incorporated in civil architecture) were built starting from the 13th century, the quadrangular castle recalls the Norman will and of Frederick II of Swabia, the cylindrical towers recall the Angevin past.

Ancient traditions and rituals:

A 'Pasquarèdde.

Easter Monday, Easter Monday. For the occasion, visit the sanctuary of the Madonna d'Ibernia, which is brought as a gift typical sweets called "u churrùchele" (in the shape of a small bag with two boiled eggs for children, with a doll-shaped one with a hard-boiled egg for the girls), which would bring prosperity and fertility. The Madonna d'Ibernia itself is a symbol of fertility and abundance.

Santi Quirico and Giulitta.

Also called simply "The feast of San Quirico", the feast of the patron saints of the town falls on the first Sunday of August: it takes place with a procession among the illuminations, with the music of the band as a background and the fireworks. For the Cisternini it represents the end of the summer period.

Sagra delle Orecchiette.

In August, the Orecchiette Festival is held in Caranna, organized by the Festa Maria SS Addolorata Committee

The town is located on the side of the wooded hill, the last offshoot of the Murge: in this evocative location you can go wild with dancing, folk music and tasting of typical products.

(also present rabbit festival always in August and wine in September)

Sacred Sounds from the Planet.

In the period July-August, a great multi-ethnic interreligious festival with sacred songs from all over the world, from East to West: Indian devotional music, Jewish and Russian Orthodox chants, Afro-Cuban santeria, gospel, dances for mother earth. In a magical setting of the Valle d'Itria.

Rosticcerie del Centro Storico

The Pronto cooker is a historical tradition of the old town of Cisternino. Entering these ancient butcher's shops you can choose the meat you would like to eat and the skilled operators of the stove prepare it with a unique and slow cooking. You can eat in these small rooms or in the streets of the old town.

Festival Internazionale Bande Musicali

The International Bands Music Festival is a musical show event that takes place in Cisternino the third weekend of July. Musical bands from all over Europe take part in parades in the city streets and concerts.

Festival dei Sapori

The “Festival dei Sapori” or Festival of Tastes brings together all the historical festivals of the city. It is organized in summer, engaging the weekends in a different places in the city. This way you can also get to know the suburbs and the countryside of the city. You can taste typical dishes of the local culinary tradition, accompanied by traditional music and dances.

Fiera della Bomminedda

The Bomminedda fair has a very long tradition in the community. It was the time when people could buy animals and everything needed for the family. Today it remains a traditional appointment accompanied above all by the search for typical dishes to be savoured in the historic centre.

Marcia della Pace

The March of Peace and Solidarity is a journey that starts from Cisternino and reaches the Marinelli district, birthplace of Father Francesco Convertini, a Salesian missionary in India.

Festa di Maria Ausiliatrice

The religious community celebrates the Feast of Mary Help of Christians. In addition to religious rites such as celebrations and the procession, the city also celebrates with stalls, lights, a fireworks display and musical shows.

Festa di San Biagio

The religious community celebrates San Biagio on February 3rd. Although there is no church in the village dedicated to him, the rites of the blessing of the gorge take place inside the Church of San Cataldo, in Corso Umberto.

Festa di Santa Lucia

The religious community celebrates the Feast of Saint Lucia on December 13th. A small church is dedicated to her in the Historic Center of Cisternino. The day is gladdened by the town band.

Ancient trades: Present artisans of wood and stone. Typical artifacts: baskets and rosaries.

Ancient flavours and the local food and wine heritage: poor and peasant food with: riselle, cacio-ricotta, extra virgin olive oil, capocollo.

Present the typical dish of the Bari area: the orecchiette with the sauce with meat, but also with pecorino and ricotta cheese, or with turnip tops and salted anchovies. The cartellate are the local desserts.

Of the place the mashed beans and the typical gnummareddi (entrails rolls) and bomblets. Cisternino is rich in butchers in the historic center, where the meat bought at the counter is consumed and cooked on the spot.

3 Data regarding monuments and other historical and cultural objects

Name: Chiesa Madre di San Nicola di Pàtara

Territorial resource: Historical, artistic and religious cultural heritage

Address: Piazza Giuseppe Garibaldi 72014 Cisternino

website: [https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/4568/it/Chiesa-Madre-di-San-Nicola-di-P%C3%A0tara-53-\(BR\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/4568/it/Chiesa-Madre-di-San-Nicola-di-P%C3%A0tara-53-(BR))

Contact: +390804448026

Services available: free ticket, free parking



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: it was built in the 12th century on the previous Basilian church of the 8th century, of which today the foundations remain, and modified over time. The current façade, of neoclassical taste, replaced the previous Romanesque one around 1848.

Important traces remain of the original system. The interior has a three-nave layout, divided by columns with stone capitals that preserve the original medieval imprint

The cross vault of the transept and some sculptural decorations date back to the XIII-XIV centuries.

In the right aisle there are the chapels of the Blessed Sacrament and of the Rosary, with a sculpture of the Imago pietatis. On the wall that joins the two chapels, the living stone tabernacle dedicated to the Madonna del Cardellino (1517), a magnificent example of the Apulian Renaissance, by Stefano da Putignano, author of another stone statue with putti and Ecce Homo, present stands out. also in church.

On the left, traces of paintings unfold with the Madonna of Constantinople between St. George and St. Catherine of Alexandria. On the high altar there is a wooden statue of St. Nicholas. The interior has a three-nave layout, divided by columns with stone capitals that preserve the original medieval imprint

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Name: Norman-Swabian Tower of Porta Grande

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Corso Garibaldi

GPS 40,74121 N 17,42584 E

website: <https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33401/torre-grande>

Contact: +390805285111

Services available: occasional exhibitions being an exhibition center



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: The Norman-Swabian tower, built in the 11th century by the Normans, is 17 meters high, later rebuilt largely at the end of the 14th and subject to various readjustments, the last of which in 1995. The tower was the main entrance to the city. On its top there is a small statue of St. Nicholas of Bari blessing. Being devoid of defensive elements, such as loopholes or drains, it is supposed to be used as a lookout tower or signpost. In support of this thesis, the tower is located on the highest point of the hill overlooking the Valle d'Itria.

Currently owned by the Municipality, it is used as an exhibition site. On the top floor there is a plaque with noble weapons.

Name: Sanctuary of the Madonna d'Ibernia

Territorial resource: cultural and religious good

Address: Contrada Lamacesare, Cisternino

Website: <https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33397/area-archeologica-presso-santuario-madonna-d>

Available services: possible visits



<https://www.bandierearancioni.it/approfondimento/le-tradizioni-di-cisternino>

Description: The Sanctuary of the Madonna d'Ibernia (Madonna de Bernis) is located 3 km from the town of Cisternino.

According to tradition it would have been the Virgin Mary to appear and to indicate the place where a sanctuary should have been built for her.

The building of worship was built in the 12th century according to the dictates of the Romanesque style. The site incorporates the remains of a pre-existing Basilian monastery and was built not far from a previous pagan temple dedicated to the goddess Cybele.

In fact, numerous archaeological finds have been found in the site, including the remains of the cult in Cibeles, goddess of fertility, ceramics and finds from the Roman and medieval ages, a Byzantine capital and burials.

Name: Valle d'Itria Botanical Conservatory - Pomona Gardens

Territorial resource: naturalistic asset

Address: Contrada Figazzano 114, 72014 Cisternino (Brindisi)

website: <https://www.igiardinidipomona.it/>

Contact: Phone: +390804317806 mobile: +393333670653 email: info@igiardinidipomona.it

Services available: guided tours of the garden, fruit garden tasting, educational fruit processing workshops, the possibility of staying in three mini apartments of the farmhouse, congress hall, multimedia room, craft products shop, food and wine shop.



<https://www.igiardinidipomona.it/cosa-sono-i-giardini-di-pomona/>

Description: the Conservatory is located in the Itria valley, the valley of the Trulli, in the countryside between Locorotondo, Cisternino and Martina Franca.

In its 10 hectares are preserved varieties of ancient fruit plants from all over the world and many of them saved from extinction, conducted with organic methods. An incredible biodiversity with more than a thousand varieties of fruit trees, of which only fig (*figus carica*) 600 thanks to which it is one of the most important collections of Europe and the Mediterranean basin for variety and quality.

The conservation of nature is essential and mission of the place, enhanced and promoted with a low impact tourist reception.

Name: Amati Palace

Territorial resource: historical and cultural asset

Address: Via San Quirico 21, Cisternino

GPS 40,74159 N 17,42515 E

Website: <https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33400/palazzo-amati>

Services available: lounge bar, location for events



<https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33400/palazzo-amati>

Description: Between the Villa Comunale and Piazza Garibaldi is the Palazzo Amati with its tower. The tower is the only cylindrical Angevin tower with the Torre Capece remastaci; the others were destroyed or incorporated in urban buildings, thus losing the defensive connotations to acquire those of civil dwellings. The body of the tower is flanked by the 3-arched palace with an elegant balustrade of turned columns that alternate with apotropaic masks

Name: Lagravinese palace

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via la Fiera

GPS 40,74215 N 17,42747 E

Website: <https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33399/palazzo-lagravinese>

Email/telefono: 0804445211



govalleditria.it/notizie/cisternino/attualita/17295-il-palazzo-lagravinese-di-cisternino-sta-per-tornare-alla-luce.html

Description: The Palazzo Lagravinese located in the heart of the historic center of Cisternino is considered the most representative building for the local community, it has been the subject of a careful recovery for the particular intrinsic value it represents. Recognized as a work of historical-artistic interest, it has been restored and refurbished to be used as a museum for exhibitions and exhibitions.

Noble noble residence of the late eighteenth century, on the border with the ancient medieval Borgo Cistranese, on two levels with a loggia and two coats of arms with cartouche, one with the date of construction and one with decorations clearly attributable to the Masonic symbolism.

Belonged to the Lagravinese - Termetrio families, it presents next to the entrance portal, a commemorative plaque of Lagravinese Maria and Rita, poetesses and culinary art experts, and Nicola and Pasquale, international founding fathers and professionals: the surgeon Nicola above all, doctor of Savoy and D'Annunzio.

Name: Climate Museum

Territorial resource: naturalistic asset

Address: Via Libertà 50

Website: <https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33404/museo-clima>

Contact: Phone: +39 3771408918 +363346711698 +390804448040



<https://www.barinedita.it/storie-e-curiosita/n1428-il-museo-del-clima--«divulghiamo-l---incandescente---metereologia»>.

Description: The climate museum, used in the rural school of Caranna di Cisternino, is a vehicle for information on global climate diversity and its continuous evolution.

The primary mission of the Climate Museum will be the dissemination of meteorological, climatological and environmental sciences, secondly the organization of events, seminars, excursions, workshops, shows and specific courses.

The climate museum offers the visitor the opportunity to take advantage of various tools (a well-stocked library, a series of explanatory infographics, audio-video supports) disseminating about the different climatic realities of the Planet, with particular reference to the Apulian climate.

Name: Ashram Bhole Baba

Territorial resource: spiritual center

Address: Contrada Portarino, 10 72017 Ostuni (BR), Italia

Website: <https://www.bholebabaji.it/>

Contact: info@ashrambholebaba.com

Services available: overnight stay, spiritual retreat, workshops, concerts. To consult the events calendar



<https://www.bholebabaji.it/babaji-italia/#fondazione>

The Bhole Baba Ashram in Cisternino was founded in 1979 on the initiative of Lisetta Carmi. It is located in the Valle D'itria, a plateau where peaceful worshipers of the Great Mother lived in the Neolithic period. The ashram is inspired by the teaching of the legendary Indian master Babaji, considered by devotees an avatar of Shiva. In the years '80 in Cisternino was built a temple identical to that of Hera Khan and, in the early '90, a twin dhuni of the Indian. The Cisternino ashram is directly connected to the main one of Hera Khan. Several courses and concerts are held in the ashram (in particular Indian and Nepalese music). Not Shivaiti teachers are also invited.

About fifty people moved steadily into the valley. They live in ancient Trulli in the shade of olive, figs, oaks, almond and carob trees. They carry out activities in part related to the ashram and partly autonomous, from organic farming to the management of a vegetarian farm. Their experience is named "Bhole Baba City".

The ashram can accommodate about 40 people in Camerons or two-bedded rooms and offer three vegetarian meals a day. Two to three people receive a small salary, board and accommodation to provide full-time service.

Name: Torre dell'orologio

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, 2, 72014 Cisternino BR



http://www.itriabarocco.net/web/guest/home/areamultimediale?p_p_id=rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox&p_p_lifecycle=1&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-4&p_p_col_pos=3&p_p_col_count=4&rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox_f=p_index_tipi.jsp&rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox_tag=&rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox_l=&rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox_articleid=17742&rb01_menu_tipi_WAR_raybox_tipo=i#

Symbol of Cisternino, the clock tower, stands flirtatious and elegantly slender in the square, contrasting with the simplicity of the houses with unmistakable seventeenth and eighteenth-century appearance. The final aspect of the square dates back to the nineteenth century and it seems clear that the clock tower, was built in the second half of the NINETEENTH centuries, coinciding with the reconstruction of the façade of the mother church and the restructuring That the village itself underwent under the new neoclassical breath. The square, despite having undergone some profound modifications, still retains the original appearance of the seventeenth century, thanks to the ability of Anonymous Masons who have been able to harmonize the prospects of a random architecture, born spontaneously without an intact project. Within this spontaneous context fits perfectly the only architectural element built to follow a little ' what was the fashion of the eighteenth century; Create a clock in the main square. The tower was built in 1850, entruding the design to the Curri masters of Alberobello, architects of the Basilica of the SS. Medici.

Name: Chiesa Santa Maria di Costantinopoli

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via Martina Franca, 72014 Cisternino BR

Geographic coordinate: 40,742235; 17,421637



<https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33423/chiesa-santa-maria-costantinopoli>

The church of Santa Maria di Costantinopoli, also called St. Anne, but better known for the cemetery, rises outside the city on the way to Martina Franca. The church is traceable to the beginning of the SEVENTEENTH century. Following the Bourbon Decree of 1840 prohibiting the burials of the dead in public churches, the church was destined to house the cemetery of the city. A historical role that he held from July 29, 1840 until June 14, 1918, when the new cemetery was inaugurated on the way to Ostuni.

So in the 19th century when the church was to cover this new social function was surrounded by walls and enlarged in order to meet the needs of the community.

The façade of the church is very simple the portal is marked by a tympanum supported by two shelves covered with acanthus leaves. At the top, asymmetrically stands a belfry. Inside the church, noteworthy, is the Baroque high altar, made of local stone between 1734 and 1737 by master Pasquale Simone di Lecce. The altar is a splendid lithic machine of exquisitely salentina matrix, adorned with twisted columns wrapped in girali and floral elements interspersed with statues of saints. The invoice of the altar recalls that of the church San Quirico, not by chance is signed by the same author Salentino. The altar Ancona reproduces St. Anne with the Virgin Child, called La Bomminin, which is linked to one of the oldest fairs.

On the right wall of the chapel there is a fresco in the late-Renaissance style depicting Saint Mary of Constantinople in the midst of saints. The presence of two effigy of the Madonna inside the church also explains the double ownership of the building. In fact in the seventeenth century the church was named after the Madonna of Constantinople, whose cult spread during that period as protector from the plague. The second title, dedicated to Saint Anne, was acquired in the first decades of the 17th century, when the saint was elevated to protectress of the craftsmen of Cisternino. Since then the artisans instituted the famous fair of 8 September carrying in procession the sculptural group of the Virgin with a little girl who is now kept in

the Church of St. Nicholas. The church's churchyard is enclosed by a wall of great scenic effect. Inside it, just crossed the gate of the entrance, is placed on the left the chapel Amati. The portal with classical tones includes inside the gable the skull, an obvious symbol of death. The same bleak element is found throughout the façade and along the base there are niches that house a kind of shaped canopies. The whole complex is enveloped in a twilight atmosphere which seems to be a great mystery.

Name: Palazzo del Governatore

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via Santa Lucia, 72014 Cisternino BR

Geographic coordinate: 40,742307;17,427055



<https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33408/palazzo-governatore>

The governor's palace rises close to the city walls, adjacent to the so-called Porta Piccola, historically identified as Porta di Santa Maria. Its construction is dated in the period of Venetian domination, so presumably the founding date dates back to the last decades of the SIXTEENTH century. The palace was the historical seat of the governor who had the task of overseeing the life of the community. At the time of its construction, the community managed by the governor consisted of about 400 foci, i.e. households, for a total of about 2000 inhabitants. The overall structure of the building traces more the model of a tower pierced by the arches of the galleries. The portal, slightly shifted on the left, compared to the axis of the two upper verandas, is surrounded by a light frame in ashlar, bearing on the Keystone a heraldic coat of arms difficult to interpret. Inside the building there is a staircase that leads to the various floors and the two verandas that follow each other coincide with the plans of the galleries. The first veranda is distinguished by

an airy arch, whose lower surface is decorated with the classic Renaissance motif of the Rosetta, very widespread in the ancient village of Cisternino. The arch is supported by two pillars underlined by elegant frames. The second porch is even more refined. This time the arch is supported by two slotted semicolumns terminating with a capital. The lower surface of the arch is highlighted by rounded kerbs and a frame of acanthus leaves. Next to the arch there are two suspended studs supported by two masks and a little further up are the classic Renaissance rosettes. Today the palace is divided between the different private owners.

Name: Ciclovía dell'acquedotto

Territorial resource: natural asset

Address: 72014 Cisternino Province of Brindisi



<https://comune.cisternino.br.it/contenuti/33413/acquedotto-pugliese-sua-ciclovía>

The Ciclovía Dell'acquedotto Pugliese is a cycle tour of about 500 km that follows the route of two historical pipelines of the aqueduct: the main channel, from Caposele (AV) to Villa Castelli (BR), which in just nine years (1906-1915) managed to get The water in Bari, and the large siphon Lecce, which from the end point of the first reaches Santa Maria di Leuca (LE), where the infrastructure is celebrated with a monumental waterfall built in 1939. It is a unique "narrative itinerary" that crosses three regions of southern Italy (Campania, Basilicata and Puglia), linking some of the most fascinating and still little valued places of the peninsula: Alta Irpina, Vulture Melfese, Alta Murgia, Valle d'Itria, Land of Arneo and hinterland of Salento.

Name: Chiesa di San Cataldo

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Corso Umberto, 111, 72014 Cisternino BR

Geographic coordinate: 40,742052; 17,428016



https://www.tripadvisor.it/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g652000-i269669888-Cisternino_Province_of_Brindisi_Puglia.html

The Church of San Cataldo is located on the edge of the old town, outside the medieval city walls and partly absorbed by the urban development of the modern area. Its construction was due to Antonio Angrisani who died (1765) donated his goods to the chapter as long as they were destined for the construction of a new church. The work was initiated in 1772 and completed in 1783 and only in 1788 was opened to the public. Very troubled events characterized the design and construction of the building. In fact, at first the direction of the works was entrusted to the Royal Engineer Giuseppe Palmieri and then sold to Maestro Antonio Antelmi.

The façade shows a sober and very elegant Baroque: the pilasters and the cornices share it in a harmonious way without subscribing to decorative decorations. In fact, the Baroque decoration that surrounds the portal and the Curvilinear window of the second order is essential. Only in the upper part there is a greater refinement of details, such as the lateral serpentines, the torchlight and the central niche surrounded by a mirror effect that houses the figure of San Cataldo in episcopal dresses. Following the last restoration work a hypogeal sepulchre was discovered with barrel vaults, which can be glimpses only by means of some mirrors as it is impossible to access. Inside the church on the high altar of 1789, built by the master of Greek of Ostuni, is placed a sculpture in polychrome stone of the holy owner of the church, in the midst of a superb plant, overflowing with white stucco.

Also inside the church is the modern wooden statue of San Biagio, the work of Vincenzo Musner, very important because it is linked to the celebrations in honor of the Saint on February 3.

Name: Palazzo Vescovile

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via Castello, 72014 Cisternino BR

Geographic coordinate: 40,741490; 17,425880



http://rete.comuni-italiani.it/wiki/Cisternino/Palazzo_Vescovile_o_Baronale

It was on February 26th of 1180 when Pope Alexander III with a papal bull assigned the Casale of Cisternino to the bishop of Monopoli. Since then the secular domination of the bishops of Monopoli began, which also took the title of Barons of Cisternino. A sovereignty sanctioned in all respects by the Bishop's Palace, built behind the Torre Grande, with which it was once also communicating.

The palace was built in 1560 by the Bishop of the period, F. O. Preconium. A sign strongly stamped on the stone as evidenced by the coat of arms, even if it is actually very deteriorated, placed on the keystone of the entrance arch. But the most obvious sign is the epigraphical inscription on the trabeation, which reports verbatim the following sentence: < TUTELE VASSALORUM ECLESIE F. OCTAVIANUS DE PRECONE A MESSAMA OR. M. C. EPS. MONOPOL. UTILIS BARO CISTERNINI 1560 >.

The palace was enlarged by its successor, Bishop A. Porzio, in 1583. Also in this case a lapidary inscription, placed on the side window at the top and relative family crest, remind us of the event. The inscription says the following: < HAS AEDES CURAVIT ET R. VS. DNS ANTONIUS PORTIUS MONOPOLIS ANTISTES ET UTILIS DNS ET BARO CISTERNINI ANNO DNI 1583 >. Another sign of the past is on the side façade of the building, but in this case it is an unidentifiable coat of arms. In spite of the various tweaks the palace remained substantially incomplete, in fact the upper floor, corresponding at present to the terrace, was destined to host another room, in fact here are clearly distinguished the taxes of the hearth, of Entablature of the inner door surmounted by a coat of arms.

The façade of the building is framed in an architecturally exquisitely Renaissance architectural frame. Laterally the two rounded semi columns on a high plinth support the trabeation and the pediment. The only decorative elements are the two side rosettes. In fact, there are two other elements that intrigue, barely visible; On the left column you can see the engraving of a knight, while on the right column you perceive a pattern, just furrowed, of a horse.

Name: Chiesa di Santa Lucia

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via Santa Lucia, 13, 72014 Cisternino BR

Geographic coordinate: 40,742200; 17,426814



http://www.docartis.com/Puglia/Guide/guida_cisternino/private_cisternino/Cisternino_ChieseSantuari.htm

The Church of Santa Lucia is located after the so-called Porta Piccola (in dialect Porta Piccènne), which constituted the ancient entrance into the ancient village. Dated in the SEVENTEENTH century, it is one of the most characteristic churches of the town and it presents itself to one classroom. It has two entrances, a central one with a small rose window, and another side with a round newsstand depicting a beautiful tempera of Saint Lucia. At this top side entrance stands a sail-shaped bell tower. The church was originally owned by the family De Leonardis, one of the most famous of the agrarian aristocracy. Inside, behind the altar is a small apsidal with some fragments of fresco dating back to the eighteenth century. Of the few fragments one can distinguish a Christ blessing at the center, a refined image of an unrecognizable saint on the right and on the left outlines a mutilated face difficult to identify. The niche on the left of the altar is placed a paper statue of the holy owner of the church. On the counterface of the entrance portal some tombstones report in Latin the fundamental stages of the remaking and restorations that the building underwent in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

4 Data regarding businesses (or workshops) related to artisanal products

There are 61 artisan businesses in the country; the offer is quite varied with 32 types of services. They are divided as follows:

- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Other processing and preservation of fruit and vegetables", therefore 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Other activities of graphic designers", therefore 0.61% of craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Cultivation of oily fruits", therefore 0.61% of the handicraft;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Wholesale trade in fresh or preserved fruit and vegetables", thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Packaging of underwear", then 0.61% of craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector: "Care and maintenance of the landscape", therefore 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Serial packaging of outerwear", therefore 1.22% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector "Extraction of ornamental and construction stones, limestone, gypsum, clay and slate", thus 0.62% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Manufacture of other wooden elements and construction joinery", therefore 1.22% of the craft
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Manufacture of other elements of carpentry in wood and carpentry for construction", therefore 1.22% of the craftsmanship
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector "Manufacture of textile fibers ribbons, labels and trimmings", therefore 0.61% of the craft;
- out of 61 exercises in the "Manufacture of objects in iron, copper and other metals", thus 3.66% of the craftsmanship
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Manufacture of armchairs and sofas" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Manufacture of wooden doors and windows (excluding armored doors)", thus 1.83% of the craftsmanship;
- out of 61 exercises in the sector "Manufacture of doors, windows and their frames, shutters and metal gates", thus 4.27% of the craftsmanship
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the "Ice cream and pastry shops" sector, thus 1.83% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector "Installation of electrical systems in buildings or in other construction works (including maintenance and repair)", therefore 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector "Installation of plumbing, heating and air conditioning (including maintenance and repair) in buildings or other construction works", then the 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the sector "Installation of street lighting systems and electrical signaling devices, lighting of airport runways (including maintenance and repair)", therefore 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Framing laboratories" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the "upholstery workshops" sector, thus 1.22% of the craftsmanship
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Processing and processing of flat glass" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Modification and repair of articles of clothing not carried out by tailors", therefore 1.22% of the craftsmanship;

- 4 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Installation of fixtures, furnishings, false ceilings, movable walls and the like", thus 2.44% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Bread production; fresh pastry products ", therefore 0.61% of the craftsmanship
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the "Production of pasta, couscous and similar farinaceous products" sector, thus 1.83% of the handicraft;
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the "Production of fresh bakery products" sector, then 1.83 in the craft sector;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Tailoring and custom-made outer clothing", therefore 1.22% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Sawing and processing of stones and marble" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship;
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Painting and glazing", then 1.83 in the craft sector
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Transformation of milk into cheese production, preparation and packaging of dairy products" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship.
- 3 out of 61 exercises in the sector "Painting and glazing", then 1.83 in the craft sector
- 1 exercise out of 61 in the "Transformation of milk into cheese production, preparation and packaging of dairy products" sector, thus 0.61% of the craftsmanship.

PERCENTUALE	ATECO	CODICE ATECO	RAGIONE SOCIALE	INDIRIZZO IMPRESA
0,61%	Other processing and preservation of fruit and vegetables	1039	"Sapori di Puglia" di Scarafile Angelo	CTN C. Da Tesoro
0,61%	Other activities of graphic designers	741029	Miceli Vincenzo	Via Mulini Vecchi, 8
0,61%	Cultivation of oily fruits	0126	Palazzo Pasquale	C.Da Figazzano 22
0,61%	Wholesaling of fresh or preserved fruits and vegetables	4631	Scaramozzi Giuseppe	VIA Pascoli30
0,61%	Pack of underwear	1414	"Confezione abbigliamento G.EMME G." di Chierregati Egidia	Via Santa Maaria d'Ibbernia 55
0,61%	Landscape care and maintenance	813	Fumarola Vitantonio	Contrada Carperi I 26/A
0,61%	Extraction of ornamental and building stones, limestone, gypsum, clay and slate	0811	Salamini Francesco	CTR Serramaro 45

HAMLET

0,61%	Manufacture of textile fibers ribbons, labels and trimmings	13961	Nastrificio Meridionale S.R.L.	CTN Sisto 94
0,61%	Manufacture of armchairs and sofas	31093	"Conchiglia divani" di Loparco Flavio	CTN Barbagiulo 137/16
0,61%	Installation of electrical installations in buildings or other construction works (including maintenance and repair)	432101	Cecere Vitantonio Giuseppe	Via San Quirico 10
0,61%	Installation of plumbing, heating and air conditioning systems in buildings or other construction works	432201	Cervellera Michele	Via S.P. gravina di Castro 69
0,61%	Installation of street lighting systems and electrical signaling devices, lighting of airport runways (including maintenance and repair)	432103	Ciaccia Vito	Via Liguria 203 INT8
0,61%	Framing laboratories	16294	"Arte e cornici" di Rendina Rosanna	Corso Umberto I 34
0,61%	Processing and transformation of flat glass	2312	Zizzi Angelo	CTN Barbagiulo
0,61%	Bread production; fresh pastry products	1071	F.LLI Enrico & Michele Palumbo S.N.C.	Via Roma 62
0,61%	Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation	56102	Marangi Maurizio	Via Manzoni 17
0,61%	Sawing and processing of stones and marble	23701	I.G.N.Marmi di Calella Natale	Via della Libertà 103
0,61%	Processing of milk into cheese production, preparation and packaging of dairy products	4634	Nutricato Rosanna	CTN Sisito 118/A
1,22%	Series packaging of outdoor clothing	14131	"Yi Fan Shun" di Chen Suirong Hu Shaoxi	Contrada Barbagiulo 142/B Via difesa 11/B
1,22%	Manufacture of other wooden elements and construction joinery	16232 -	"Falegnameria" DI Carrisi Paolo Donato e di Gentile Francesoc (SOC. DI FATTO)	Via mulini vecchi 27

			Pizzutoli Production S.R.L.	CTN Pico 25/A
1,22%	Manufacture of other wood carpentry products and construction joinery	1623	Semeraro Quirico Zaccaria Lorenzo	Via Brindisi 83 CTN Pico
1,22%	Tapestry workshops	952402	Greco Francesco Semeraro Maurizio	Via Piave 12 Via Brindisi I 127
1,22%	Modification and repair of articles of clothing not carried out by tailors	952903	Curri Rosa Zizzi Maria Lucia	Contrada Figazzano 150 C.da Figazzano 51/2
1,22%	Tailoring and custom-made outer clothing	14132	Sicilia Francesco Soleti Anna	Via N.Sauro 47 Via Brindisi 82
1,83%	Manufacture of wooden doors and windows (excluding armored doors)	16231	"Tecnostil Serramenti" di Calianno Cosimo Crescenza Vito Sante Wood Line S.A.S. di Franchini Martina	Via Bari 8 CTN Barbagiulo 14/A Via Cristoforo Colombo 118
1,83%	Ice cream shops and pastry shops	56103	"Dolci tradizioni" di Zizzi Rubina Scarafile Angelo "Palazzo S.N.C." di Palazzo Giuseppe e Maria Luigia	Via Dante 19 Via Madonna del Soccorso 40 Corso Umberto I 103
1,83%	Production of pasta, couscous and similar starchy products	1073	"Mastro pastaio" di Zizzi Vito "Pastificio Itryah" di Blonda Vita "Pasticcio La Casereccia" di Guarnieri Assunta	Via Roma 80 Via XXIV Maggio 21 Via Painsi 29
1,83%	Production of fresh bakery products	10711	Cisternino & C. S.R.L. "Forno a legna Mediterraneo" di Puppi Mario & C. S.A.S. "Pastificio D'Aversa" S.N.C. dei F.LLI A.& G. D'Aversa	Via Cappuccini 6 Via Liguria 199 Piazza Mazzini 13
1,83%	Painting and glazing	4334	Bufano Oronzo Ceceri Lucia Marangi Giambattista	Contrada Sisto 29 Via Monte La Croce 45/A/2 Via Liguria 120/1

2,44%	Installation of fixtures, furnishings, false ceilings, movable walls and the like	433202	Camarda Antonio	VIA Masseria piccola 48
			Emmetiservice di Semeraro Francesco	Via Cappuccini 17
			"La Pergola" di Scarafile Luigi	Via Madonna del Soccorso 10
			Soleti Scarafile Giannicola	Via della Libertà 64/6
3,66%	Manufacture of objects in iron, copper and other metals	25993	"Perrini serramenti" di Perrini Salvatore	Str.prov.le Gravina di Castro
			"Perrini serramenti" di Perrini Salvatore	Str.prov.le Gravina di Castro
			Scarafile Marco	CTR. Masseria Piccola 11
			Scarafile Tommaso	C.da Termetrio 6/A
			SER.F.Aldi Semeraro Saverio	CTN Pico 15
			"ecno Fer" di Punzi Fabrizio	CTN Barbagiulo 137
4,27%	Manufacture of doors, windows and their frames, shutters and metal gates	25121	"PRO. F. AL". di Biagio Bufano e Oronzo Miuli SNC	S.P. Gravina di Castro 103
			Cecere Antonio	Via Martina Franca 59
			"Edilporte S.N.C." di Puppi Francesco & Zizzi Vitantonio	Via Valle d'Itria 15
			"Esse Emme" si Soleti Massimiliano	CTN Pico 105
			"Fabbricazione di porte e finestre" di Camarda Quirico	CTN Giaconecchia 24/2
			Martello Emilio	CTN Tesoro 52
			"Meridiana Infissi S.N.C." di Perrini P. & C.	CTN Madonna d'Ibbernia 25/A

5 Data regarding associations or NGO's in the project area

Name of the association: Cisternino Info-Point

Type of association: cultural-tourist

Short description: The Mother Church is very close, the info point aims to promote the local tourist, historical, landscape and food and wine heritage in different languages. Inside this bookshop.

Name of the association: Pro Loco Cisternino

Type of association: cultural-tourist

located in Via S. Quirico 14

6 Data regarding the main businesses in the project area

The economy is still traditionally agricultural and product processing. Craftsmanship is significantly important in the local economy, especially in the wood and stone processing sector. For years now, the economic induced by tourism has been remarkable, which has changed the economic structure.

7 Data regarding geographical characteristics in the project area

Located at 394 m.s.l.m, on the last strip of the south-eastern Murgia of Puglia, it faces S-O on the Valle d'Itria, in the so-called Murgia dei Trulli.

In the municipal area there are about 400 hectares of forest (the so-called "Monti Comunali") of which 244.18.33 are municipal property, places from 250 to 350 m s.l.m.

The municipal forests are the most consistent plant formation in the province. The Aleppo pine and the cypress are currently being replaced with native broad-leaved trees (fragno, rovello, holm oaks, etc.) that harmonize better with the essences present, such as carob trees, hackberries, carpinella, manna ash, field maple, etc.

The municipal reforested territories are about 42 hectares.

The Valle d'Itria is a karst depression that extends between the towns of Locorotondo, Cisternino and Martina Franca.

The flora consists of stretches of wood and Mediterranean scrub, vineyards (from which a high quality white wine is obtained, including the Locorotondo DOC and the Martina Franca DOC) and centuries-old olive groves from which is produced precious extra virgin olive oil .

Present protected natural areas of significant value such as the Bosco delle Pianelle of Martina Franca and the Selva di Fasano between the municipalities of Locorotondo and Fasano.

The fauna is characterized by the presence of hares, foxes, hedgehogs, robins, hawks, owls, owls, scops owls and barn owls and also white storks, cranes, mallards and starlings. Present boars, porcupines, wild cats, squirrels and fallow deer. Sightings of wolves.

8 Demographic data in the project area

Its population / age ratio is fairly homogeneous for all age groups grouped to 4 years each. The most populous age group in 2018 was 50-54, with 968 people and 8.5%. The average age is 47.1 years; the average annual change is -0.22.

The percentage of the male population is 48.3%, the female 51.7%; foreigners are 2.9%.

9 Data regarding other projects which have been already implemented, are undergoing implementation, or will be implemented in the future in the project area

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10 Sitografia

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