



Galatone

Version n. 1.0

Territorial Mapping Activity



REGIONE PUGLIA



ZAJEDNICA OPŠTINA CRNE GORE
UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF MONTENEGRO

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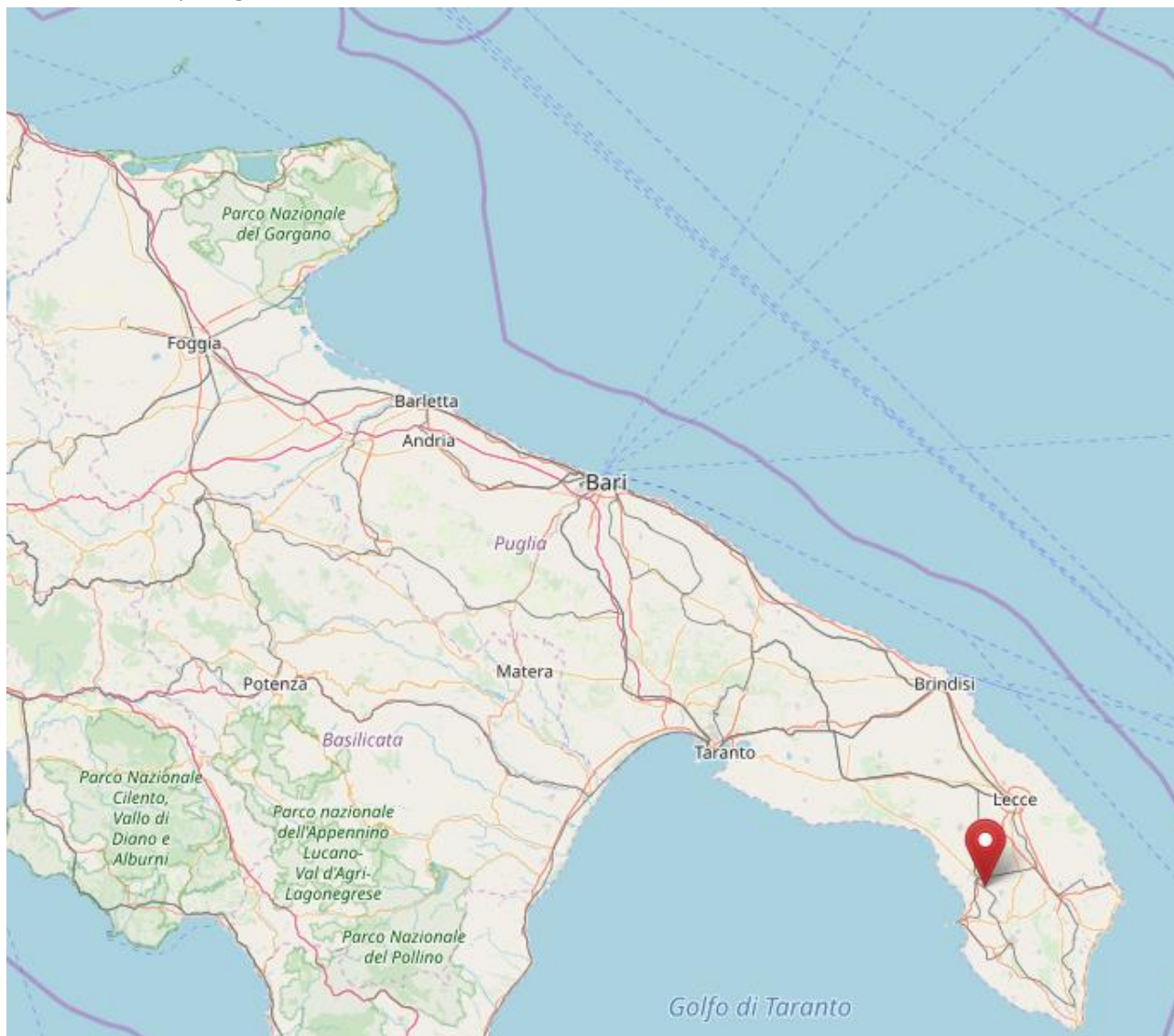
1 Location

Name of the place: Galatone

Localisation: Italia, Puglia, (Lecce)

Territory: Salento

Lat: 40.142922 | Long: 18.070424



<https://www.openstreetmap.org/search?query=Galatone#map=8/41.005/17.243>

Alditude: 58 m s.l.m.

Territorial area: 47,08 km²

Inhabitants: 15.417 (30-9-2018)

Population density: 327,46 ab./km²

Zip Code: 73044

Short description of the village

Galatone, on a slope of a hill, is located just 25 km from Lecce. Inserted in the Association of Authentic Italian Villages for its historical and artistic riches, many expressions of the Baroque of Lecce.

Galatone's architecture is varied: in the old heart of the town, late-Renaissance and Baroque churches, "court" houses and nineteenth-century buildings. Outside the ancient village, towards the countryside, they stand out with their Moorish, Art Nouveau style and decidedly inspired by different exotic villas, bearing witness to the noble past of the center of Salento.

Home to the most illustrious humanist of southern Italy, Antonio De Ferrariis (known as Galateo).

2 Data regarding historical traditions

History of the village:

in the territory the first settlements date back to the Neolithic period, as evidenced by the findings found in the surrounding area (in the "Villaggio Costante" on the Serra Campilatini and in the Pinnella cave).

Its origins as a civil agglomeration date back to the Greek-Byzantine period when, due to its strategic position, it became Kastellion ("castle" in Greek). There were strong Greek influences in the village (city only since 2005): in fact the Greek language was alive beyond the end of the fifteenth century (its name derives very probably from the ancient Greek "gala": milk that refers to its origins of shepherds' village), as well as the Greek Orthodox religion, respectively the Byzantine Rite. In the Middle Ages the territory was the object of occupations and raids by Saracens, Hungarians, and Byzantines.

With the Byzantine domination there was a flourishing period during which agriculture and livestock developed considerably and there was a notable demographic increase.

Around it were built small rural communities (Choría) dedicated to agriculture: Tables, Tabelluccio, Fulcignano, San Cosma, Fumonegro Morice and Renda, which were later abandoned and the resident populations settled in the farmhouse of Galatone.

In the XV century it suffered the siege of Giovanni Antonio Orsini Del Balzo who razed part of the walls to the ground. After the death of Orsini in 1463, Galatone was followed by a long period of peace, interrupted by the Turkish invasion of 1480 and the invasion of the Venetians four years later.

From 1556 it belonged to the Squarciafico family who gave prosperity and cultural growth by building in 1570 a poor hospital run by the clergy.

A noteworthy event is the terrible earthquake that in 1743 caused the collapse of part of the city walls, of Porta San Sebastiano, of the marquis palace and of many houses, but which was also the occasion for an urban renaissance.

Ancient traditions and rituals:

- Feast of San Sebastiano (patronal feast)
On 20 January in his honor the village is set up with numerous illuminations and animated by band concerts and fireworks.
- The arrow
Curious "propitiatory" event from 20-22 January: an arrow about 2 meters long, suspended from a tie rod, pushed by pyrotechnic charges, is made to impact from a distance of about 200 meters on the clock bell of the town.

the arrow may not reach the bell and then the year just started may not perform well.

- **Carnival**
It is held in February-March. As usual fashion shows and single and group mask competitions and floats.
- **Festa SS. Crocifisso e Carro di Sant'Elena**
The feast of Holy Crucifix of the Pietà is celebrated from 2nd to 4th May. The preparations start already a month before with Responsorial Psalms sang every day until May 2, day of the "Miracles" and of the procession which is held in the evening. The Saint Helen's carriage parade takes place every three-five years on May 4. This tradition dates back to 1718, re-enacting the transportation to Rome of the remnants of the Holy Cross found by Saint Helen, mother of emperor Constantine whose character is played by a young woman of Galatone. On this occasion, knights, handmaids and angels march in parade through the streets. The carriage's procession (5 meters high, 7 meters long and 3.5 meters wide - pulled by 3 horses), ends with the handover of the Cross to the Sanctuary's chaplain who blesses the crowd with it.
- **Sant'Anna / Galatone in pot**
On 26 July, another religious festival with illuminations. For the occasion there is also a "Galatone in pentola", a festival of typical local dishes, music and traditional dances.
- **Palio delle contrade**
It is held either in the first ten days of August or early September. Event with more than 200 Apulian and Campanian figurants who stage a mediaevally reconstructed medieval "games" such as: tug of war, shooting the line, a bumpy ride, firing balls with a catapult, archery, throwing youngster, booby, forest game, knight's merry-go-round and much more. Parateatral representations of Galatone's medieval history are also held.
- **Madonna of Grace**
The celebrations in honour of Our Lady of Grace take place since the Eighties of the 1500. On this occasion, a festival and a fair dating back to the half of the Seventeenth century are organized. They start on September 7. In the past, after the visit to the miraculous image of Our Lady and in occasion of the fair, people got together near the Church to enjoy a dinner of bun filled with ricotta forte cheese, sardines, and anchovies. Over the centuries, this pagnotta (the bun) has taken folk connotations during the annual "Sagra della pagnotta e del vino" (Bun and Wine festival).
- **Cristu di Tabelle**
September 14th, a religious festival in the ancient farmhouse of Tabelle. For the occasion: Maypole.
- **Santissimi Medici**
It is held on September 25th and 26th. Religious festival with lights and fireworks
On the 25th evening we have the Procession, on the 26th for the occasion also a festival of typical dishes of the country.
- **Saint Lucia**
In Galatone, the inhabitants start to feel the Christmas spirit from December 12, Saint Lucy's Eve, because of the traditional bonfires lighted by each neighborhood in honor of the Saint. The wood is collected days before and is burned at sunset, while the neighborhood makes the so-called pettule (fried bread) and offers wine and hot drinks.
- **Living Nativity Scenes**

From 25 to 6 January: living crib in the historic center. For the occasion, the festival of the Pettula is also held.

- Santu Lazzaru

In ancient times, Easter in Salento was introduced by Christ's Passion's Carols. Nowadays, they are still part of the folklore even if they lost their religious purposes. They turned into real alms known by the name of "Santu Lazzaru": verses of good wishes ending with a request for dairy products.

- Sparo del panno

On the Holy Saturday a purple cloth, hanging above the altar during the season of Lent, is thrown upwards, thus representing the moment when Jesus took away the tombstone to rise. This rite is called Sparo del Panno (Shot of the Cloth) because the throwing of the cloth was once followed by a real blast.

- Ancient trades: the ancient trades of the village are honored and rediscovered with events for the whole community and schools in events that give merit to the history of the town. But they seem to be disused and not really in the labor market. In 2013, renamed two streets of the old town, celebrating the town's past work: via caldarelle (creating pots) and vico delle coronelle (intertwining rosaries).
- Ancient flavors and the local food and wine heritage: Local cultures of excellence at national level are apricot, honey, saffron. A symbolic local product of the town is the so-called Galatone apricot, an early variety of the fruit, whose color fades from light yellow to soft pink.
- the traditional dishes are: the friselle of barley and wheat seasoned with extra virgin olive oil and tomato, the pasticciotto of Lecce and the rustic leccese of nearby Lecce.

3 Data regarding monuments and other historical and cultural objects

Name: Fenced castle of Fulcignano

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Via Tunisi 73044 Galatone - Lecce

Website: <https://www.comune.galatone.le.it/vivere-il-comune/territorio/da-visitare/item/castello-recinto-di-fulcignano>



https://www.notizie.it/castello-fulcignano-mistero-salento/?refresh_ce

Description: Outpost of a defensive line in the southern suburbs of Galatone built in the Normans, the castle of Fulcignano has a quadrangular shape with limestone walls (tuff) about 8 m high and 2.60 thick. The front of the factory looks to the east and is reinforced by two quadrangular towers with an internal circular plan. The main entrance, facing east, has a pointed arch portal surmounted by a frieze. The first room after the entrance has a pointed arch vault with decorations, a masonry seat along the right side and a fireplace. The entrance hall leads to the garden and to two rooms with a barrel vault. The maximum splendor of Fulcignano is attested around the middle of the XIV century. Its decline occurs as a result of the Angevin wars and those between Orsini del Balzo and Ottino de Caris.

Name: Church / Sanctuary of the Crucifix of the Pietà

Territorial resource: cultural and religious good

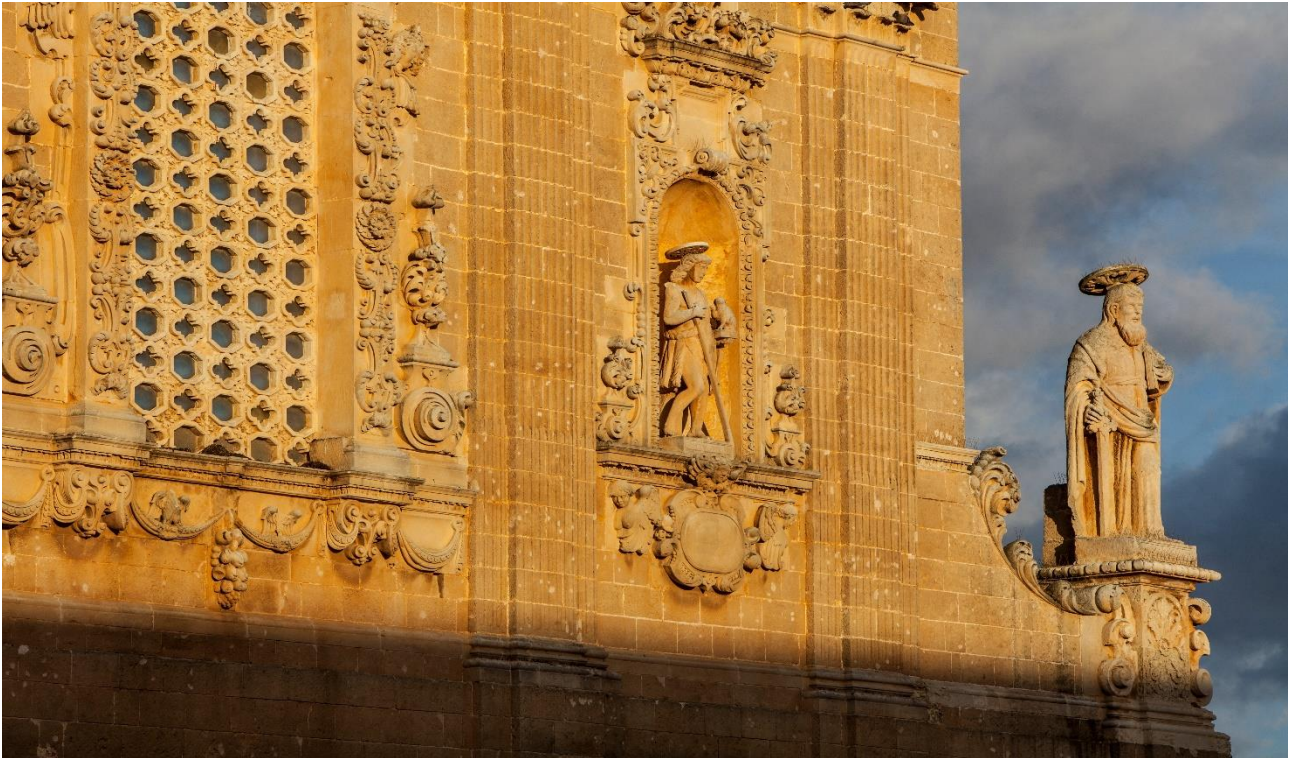
Address: Piazza Santissimo Crocifisso 73044 Galatone

website: <https://www.comune.galatone.le.it/vivere-il-comune/territorio/da-visitare/item/chiesa-del-crocifisso>

[https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/9/luogosacro/723/it/Santuario-del-Crocifisso-della-Pietà-98-\(LE\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/9/luogosacro/723/it/Santuario-del-Crocifisso-della-Pietà-98-(LE))

Contact: +390833865419

Services available: free ticket



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: The baroque church of the Crucifix was built from 1683 to 1694, built on the site of a first church, erected following the discovery of an image of the Crucifixion. When the first church located there collapsed in 1682, the lamp that illuminated the sacred icon remained miraculously lit encouraging the construction of the second church that received in 1796 the Bull of election to Sanctuary by Pope Pius VI. Open for worship April 21, 1694, it was finished in internal works 1696.

In the construction of the church, workers from all over the Salento area were hired, on which Giuseppe Zimbalo stands.

The facade is divided into three orders. In the first order there is a carved wooden portal made 1696 from April Petrachi by Melendugno. Laterally and in the other two orders there are the stone statues of the evangelist saints, of St. Peter the Apostle and of St. Paul, of St. Sebastian and of St. John the Baptist, of the Guardian Angel and of St. Michael the Archangel. The interior is in Baroque style, with a mixture of golden decorative elements and grandiose canvases that narrate the miracles operated by the Crucifix of the Pietà. The factory has the shape of a Latin cross with four chapels on each side of the nave. The last chapel on the right side houses the organ and the carved and gilded fiery opera choir. The wooden ceiling is formed by 60 octagonal tiles. In the transept there is an octagonal dome supported by four pillars in which the statues of

the church's doctors live in as many niches: S. Agostino, S. Girolamo, S. Ambrogio, S. Gregorio. The paintings reproduce the theme of the finding of the cross by S. Elena. In the sacristy there is the canvas of the "handing over of the keys to St. Peter" by Bartolomeo Vimercati (1646) which was part of the pictorial equipment of the first church built in 1623 and collapsed in 1683.

Name: Mother Church or Collegiate Church of the Assumption

Territorial resource: cultural and religious good

Address: Largo Chiesa 73044 Galatone

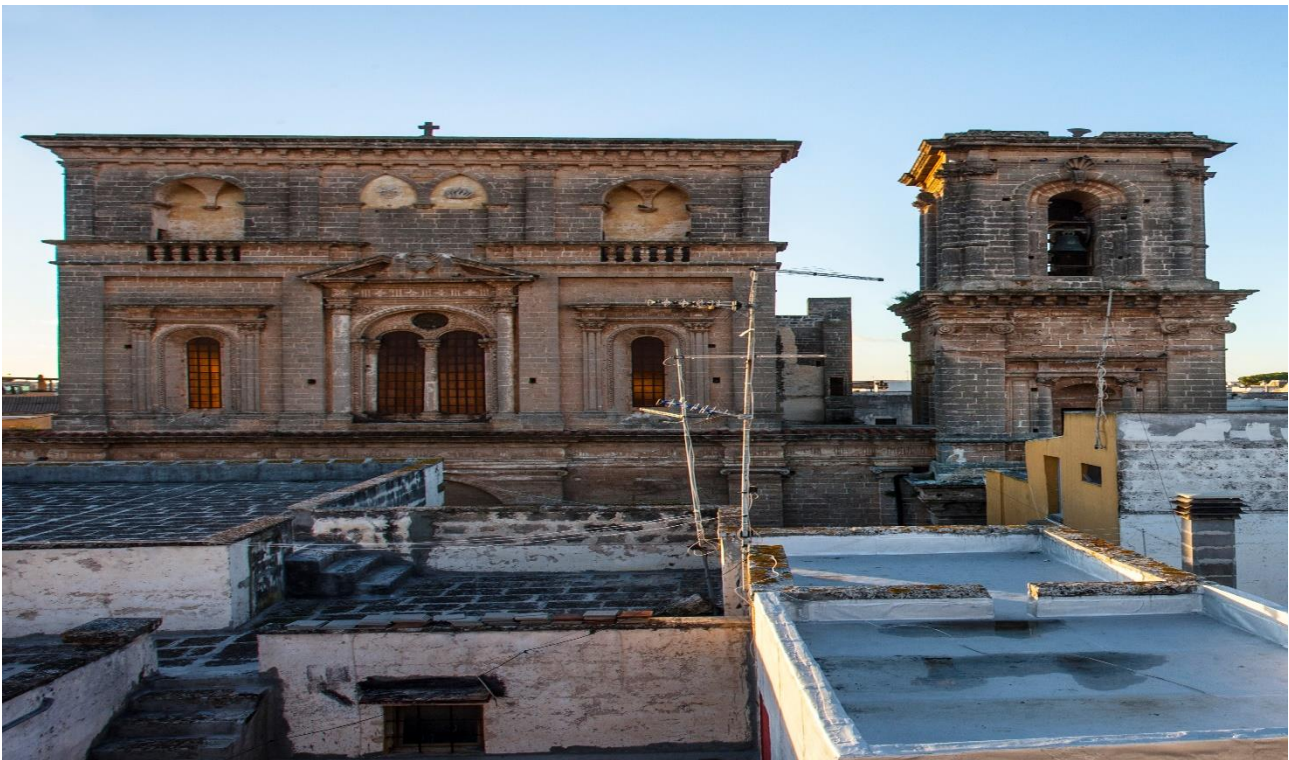
Geographic coordinate: 40°08'55.2"N 18°04'20.9"E

website: <https://www.comune.galatone.le.it/vivere-il-comune/territorio/da-visitare/item/chiesa-madre>

[https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/753/it/Chiesa-matrice-o-Collegiata-dell-Assunta-98-\(LE\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/753/it/Chiesa-matrice-o-Collegiata-dell-Assunta-98-(LE))

Contact: +390833865572

Services available: free ticket



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: it is the main church of the village, built in the late sixteenth century on the remains of a pre-existing building, it is dedicated to the Virgin of the Assumption. Flanked by a bell tower, the façade is made entirely in carparo and is marked by three orders. The Latin cross interior, with four chapels on each side of the nave and two in the transept, preserves an eighteenth-century copy of the Martyrdom of San Sebastiano by Mattia Preti executed for the Neapolitan church of Santa Maria dei Sette Dolori. The bell tower, built in different periods between 1599 and 1750, has three floors in the shape of superimposed prisms.

The church also houses a rich parish archive, where obituaries, parchments, manuscripts and important ancient documents are preserved, including the precious Galatian Code. The historical archive of the church, on the other hand, contains 3 Greek codes.

Name: Church of San Sebastiano and San Rocco

Territorial resource: historical, artistic and religious asset

Address: Piazza Costadura 73044 Galatone

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'55.7"N 18°04'23.8"E

Website: [https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/727/it/Chiesa-di-San-Sebastiano-e-San-Rocco-98-\(LE\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/10/luogosacro/727/it/Chiesa-di-San-Sebastiano-e-San-Rocco-98-(LE))

Contact: +393318215860

Services available: free ticket



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: Built in 1520 in Baroque style and dedicated to San Sebastiano and San Rocco, it was built at the behest of the feudal lord Giovanni Castriota and then rebuilt in the early eighteenth century.

The façade, entirely made of carparo, is marked by three orders and is adorned with a fringe of hanging arches and the sixteenth-century columned portal, surmounted by a stone statue of San Sebastiano, protected by two column-bearing lions.

The interior has a single nave with four Baroque altars made of Lecce stone and tuff. Among the many paintings, the luminous Candelora and the Madonna del Rosario by Donato Antonio d'Orlando stand out.

Name: Palazzo Marchesale Belmonte- Pignatelli

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Piazza SS. Crocifisso 6, 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'54.6"N 18°04'25.1"E

Contact: 0833 864900 (Mayor's office); 0833 861316 (Pro Loco); 0836 901858; info@ilpalazzomarchesale.it

Working hours: Guided tours, only on reservations

Website: <https://http://www.ilpalazzomarchesale.it/>

www.comune.galatone.le.it/vivere-il-comune/territorio/da-visitare/item/palazzo-marchesale

Available services: laboratories (in weaving, embroidery, IT), courses, outdoor activities, enhancement of ancient crafts typical of the local fabric, professional orientation.



Ph. Carlos Solito

Description: three-wing building located on a total area of about three thousand square meters, set in a bracket around a large courtyard.

Seat of the feudal lords of Galatone since the 16th century, the palace has been subject to changes over the centuries. The adjacent square tower of a more remote era has fulfilled the task of defense. For its defensive conformation, there was not even the access, today at street level, on piazza SS. Crocifisso, created in the full nineteenth century. Originally it was possible to reach the ground floor, barrel-vaulted, only through a ladder in the south wall. The oldest nucleus dates back to the century XI, the age of the Galatone fortification. The most antiquated part visible to the naked eye, however, is that datable to the end of the century. XII with the masonry works near the left corner of the courtyard. At the Swabian age, they would go up through the pointed arches along the inner faces of the building. New structures date back to the first half of the century XIV, period of infection. Minor architectural interventions were cared for by the feudal lords on duty, during the late Middle Ages and the beginnings of the modern age.

However, it was the Marquis Pinelli, between the end of the sixteenth century and the second half of the seventeenth century, who gave the castle a new structure and transformed it, starting from the entrance portal and the façade. Of its splendor remains the portal and the elegant windows decorated with floral

motifs and masks looking towards the Piazza SS. Crucifix and on via castello. The angular pilaster of the surviving façade houses the coats of arms of the feudal families that succeeded one another: Squarciafico, Pinelli, Pignatelli, Grillo. The last restoration dates back to 2009. Today it is a socio-cultural center.

Name: Porta San Sebastiano

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via S. Sebastiano, 119, 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'50.5"N 18°04'14.3"E



https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Porta_San_Sebastiano_di_Galatone.jpg

Saint Sebastian's door is also called the "South Door" for its cardinal position, and it is still the only one surviving in Galatone. The current architecture dates back to 1748 because the pre-existent Antro's door was damaged during the earthquake in 1743. Neo-classical in style, the door is enriched by the statue in leccese stone of Galatone's Saint patron, Saint Sebastian, and by the crests of the feudal lords of that time, Pinelli-Pignatelli e Della Chiesa. In the doorway there is an alcove where, according to the tradition of Candelora's day, people placed blessed candles; in the back of the door there is a headstone emblem representing the civic flame.

Name: Torre dell'Orologio e Sedile

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Piazza Costadura, 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'56.8"N 18°04'22.0"E

Contact: 0833 865116; circolocittadinogalatone@gmail.com

Working hours: Monday – Sunday 09:00 – 12:00 / 16:00 – 22:00



The Clock Tower was completed in 1809. It has two bell windows. The clock, well visible in the middle of the tower, is placed between two decorative columns. Recently, a modern clock has substituted the old one dating back to 1911. On the Southern side of the tower we can admire a still working meridian.

The so-called Sedile, close to the Clock Tower, was the original seat of the civic assembly of the University of Galatone. It was built by Onofrio Fanuli in 1589, and it was also the headquarter of the municipal assembly until 1870. Nowadays, the Sedile hosts the "Galateo Circle", instituted in 1861.

Name: Frantoio proto-industriale

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Piazza SS. Crocifisso 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'54.6"N 18°04'25.1"E

Contact: 0833 864900 (Mayor's office) and 0833 861316 (Pro Loco)

Working hours: Guided tours, only on reservations



The proto-industrial oil mill in Galatone, placed in the Marchesale Palace, was built by Angelo Granito. The settlement was organized and structured in 1844 by the agronomist from Otranto and administrator of the Pinelli-Pignatelli family, Sir Luigi Semola. From the architectural point of view, the oil mill is stunning for its size and its sumptuousness: it has a quadrangular layout of about 600 m², and it is divided in sixteen spans covered by starry vaults. The architectural structure was carved into the local calcareous stone. It had sixteen double-stone baths and nine hydraulic presses. The oil mill was daily visited at least by one hundred people committed in the extraction of common oil as well as fine oils. Seventy-two gas lamps allowed the grinding night and day.

Name: Monumento Antonio De Ferrariis

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Piazza SS. Crocifisso, 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'54.6"N 18°04'25.1"E



The monument, built in honour of Antonio de Ferrariis, is the tangible example of the deep respect that the city of Galatone addresses to its most distinguished citizen. Antonius De Ferraris was born in 1444 in Galatone, located in Salento, in the province of Lecce (Apulia, in southern Italy) to a family of Greek descent. Both his great-grandfather and grandfather were priests in the Eastern Orthodox Church and were fluent in both Greek and Latin literature. His father was also fluent in both Greek and Latin. His family was part of the historical Greek community of Southern Italy. He later wrote of his pride to be descended from Greek ancestors and priests and of the Greek traditions of his province proclaiming: "We are not ashamed of our race, Greeks we are, and we glory in it". He was commonly called "il Galateo", an epithet he took from the city of his origin Galatone. He used the nickname in almost every document, and the name was also inherited by his children and grandchildren, it ultimately replaced his original family name of "De Ferraris". The most important of de Ferraris' works is the *De situ Japigiae*, written between 1506 and 1511 but first printed in 1558 in Basel at the expense of the Marquis of Oria Giovan Bernardino Bonifacio. Reprinted in Naples in 1624, it amended some critical steps toward the Catholic Church hierarchy. Other editions and translations into various languages followed.

Name: Museo delle Macchine di Leonardo Da Vinci
Territorial resource: cultural asset
Address: Piazza SS. Crocifisso73044 Galatone LE
Geographic coordinate: 40°08'54.6"N 18°04'25.1"E
Contact: 3925819972 (Jenny Manisco)
Working hours: Guided tours, only on reservations



The museum is run by the association CreativAmens and is located inside the Marchesale Palace. Since 2009, the aforementioned association organizes an exhibition called “Leonardo Da Vinci in the city of the Galateo”, curated by Giuseppe Manisco. Being fond of Leonardo’s genius, Manisco rebuilt around 70 of the uncountable Da Vinci’s works. The exhibition offers a unique trip among war, architectural and technological machines, such as hygrosopes, bridges, anemometers, and compasses. A still working multiple-barrel catapult is also displayed, along with reproductions of the most famous paintings and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci.

Name: Museo delle Radio d'epoca

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Piazza SS. Crocifisso 73044 Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°08'54.6"N 18°04'25.1"E

Contact: 0833 864900 (Mayor's office)

Working hours: First Sunday of the month from 10:00 to 12:00



Alongside speakers with a peculiar design from the Twenties, built by famous brands such as Safar, Phonola, Magnanide, Telefunken, Radiomarelli, the museum displays more than one hundred receivers coming from different countries. Among them, it is remarkable the presence of a receiver made in the USA in 1918. In addition to the hall dedicated to the radios, a second one, which is dedicated to the famous Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi, hosts a telegraphic station and various scientific tools.

The donor of the entire collection is Alberto Chiantera, a citizen of Galatone who runs, together with his son Francesco, the Museum of Vintage Radios in Verona.

Name: Chiesa della Madonna dell'Odegitria
Territorial resource: historical asset
Address: Piazza Itria, 73044 Galatone LE
Geographic coordinate: 40°08'44.7"N 18°04'25.2"E
Contact: 0833 865572 (Collegiate Church of the Assumption)
Working hours: Every Saturday, from 18:00
Available services: celebration of Holy Masses



Only a few traces remain of the little Church dedicated to the Virgin of the Odegitria (also known as Saint Mary of Itria), which dates back to the XII century, very little is extant. For instance, the external gable roof got lost in time. What remain of the original building, Catalan-Durres in style, are the narrow lateral windows surmounted by arches and a little north-oriented oculus. The inside, with its barrel roof, was once well decorated and embellished with scenes of Passion of Christ. In the middle of the structure, it is possible to admire a painting where the Virgin of the Odegitria is pointing at her Son Jesus as the only way for redemption. On the side, there are a representation of Saint Eligio venerated by the local folklore, and frescoes of other Saints from the Eastern liturgy, thus testifying the link between Salento and the Byzantine tradition.

Name: Montagna Spaccata

Territorial resource: natural asset

Address: Località La Reggia, Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°06'54.5"N 18°00'15.1"E



It is one of the most picturesque landscape areas in the Ionic coastline of Salento, located between the neighbouring Lido Conchiglie and Santa Maria al Bagno. The Aleppo Pine stands out against the much shorter Mediterranean vegetation. The rocky coastline, full of access points to the sea, is characterized by small caves of karst origin partially submerged and by different types of coral species.

Name: Chiesa Madonna della Grazia e Convento

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via Lecce, Galatone LE

Geographic coordinate: 40°09'31.6"N 18°04'24.2"E



The Church, dating back to the XVI century, displays on its façade the coats of arms of the ecclesiastical Chapter, of the city and of the feudal lords of that time, the Pinelli family, together with frescoes depicting Franciscan saints. The interior of the building has a single nave surmounted by three cross vaults in Lecce stone. On the right side, there are two paintings attributed to Luca Giordano, while the altar is home to the miraculous icon of Our Lady of Grace.

Annexed to the Church is the evocative and well-preserved convent, that once hosted, amongst its novices, Saint Egidio from Taranto and the venerable friar Giuseppe Ghezzi.

Name: Chiesa San Francesco D'Assisi e Convento
Territorial resource: historical asset
Address: Via Metello, Galatone LE
Geographic coordinate: 40°08'33.3"N 18°04'07.7"E
Contact: 0833 865069



The Church of Saint Francis of Assisi and its Convent were built in 1600 by the feudal lords of Galatone, Livia Squarciafico Pinelli and her son Cosimo Pinelli, whose remains rest in one of the Chapels. The façade has a simple portal recessed between two plain plasters supporting a frescoed lunette portraying Saint Francis. Above the latter there is a rectangular window surmounted by the Pinelli coat of arms and a marble plaque commemorating the construction of the Church. Inside, a wooden high altar is topped by a Fabrizio Santafede's painting. The Convent has simple architectural forms, a picturesque cloister and eighteen cells.

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

There are 32 artisan businesses in the country; the offer is quite varied with 19 types of services.

They are divided as follows:

- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of other articles nec", therefore 0.32% of the craft;
- 3 out of 32 exercises in the sector: "Production of pasta, couscous and similar farinaceous products", therefore 0.96% of the handicraft;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Packaging of underwear", therefore 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the "Milk derivatives production" sector, thus 0.32% of the craft sector;
- 3 out of 32 exercises in the sector: "Restaurants and mobile catering activities", therefore 0.96% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of knitwear", therefore 0.32% of the craft;
- out of 32 exercises in the "Ice cream and pastry shops" sector, thus 1.12% of the craft industry;
- 4 out of 32 exercises in the "Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation" sector, then 1.12% of the craftsmanship;
- 3 out of 32 exercises in the sector "Artistic processing of marble and other similar stones, mosaic works", then 0.96% of the craftsmanship;
- 3 out of 32 exercises in the "Production of fresh bakery products" sector, thus 0.96% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of clothing items (excluding fur clothing)", therefore 0.32% of the craft;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Production of fresh pastry products", therefore 0.32% of the craft;
- 1 business out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of other furniture", therefore 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Packaging of bed linen, table linen and furnishings", therefore 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Laboratories by frame", therefore 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of furniture for domestic furnishings", therefore 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 business out of 32 in the sector: "Manufacture of other wooden elements and carpentry for construction", thus 0.32% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 32 in the sector: "Packaging of other outer clothing", then 0.32% of the craft;
- 1 out of 32 exercises in the sector: "Production of precious metals", therefore 0.32% of the craft sector

PERCENTUALE	ATECO	CODICE ATECO	RAGIONE SOCIALE	INDIRIZZO IMPRESA
0,32%	Manufacture of other nec metal products	2599	ZENOBINI RITA	VIA XXIV MAGGIO 28
0,32%	Pack of underwear	1414	CARDINALE CINZIA	VIA XX SETTEMBRE 114

HAMLET

0,32%	Production of milk by-products	10512	CAVALERA MAILA	VIA SAVOIA ANG. VIA TOSELLI 140
0,32%	Manufacture of knitwear items	143	SIRAGUSA GRAZIA	VIA SCHIFONIO 5
0,32%	Manufacture of clothing items (excluding fur clothing)	141	MODA E ARTE DI ZUCCALA' MONIA	VIA MONTEGRAPPA 16
0,32%	Production of fresh pastry products	10712	LORIA COSIMO DAMIANO	VIA CAIROLO SNC
0,32%	Manufacture of other furniture	3109	MIGALI ARMANDO	CONTRADA ABAZIA
0,32%	Packaging of bed linen, table linen and furniture	13921	LEZZI MARIA ANTONIETTA	VIA SAVOIA 163/16
0,32%	Framing laboratories	16294	LA BOTTEGA DELL'ARTE DI DANIELI LOREDANA	VIALE XIV MAGGIO 168
0,32%	Manufacture of furniture for home furnishings	31091	GIANNINA 1968 SOCIETA' A RESPONSABILITA' LIMITATA SEMPLIFICATA	VIA LECCE 50
0,32%	Manufacture of other wooden elements and construction joinery	16232	FALEGNAMERIA PARISI ORLANDO DI PARISI MICHELE E PANTALEONE S.N.C.	VIA G. SALVEMINI 40
0,32%	Packaging of other outer clothing	1413	ELLE CREAZIONI S.A.S DI POLO ELENA E C.	VIA O . DEL BALZO 22
0,32%	Production of precious metals	2441	DANIELA GIOIELLI DI SCHIRINZI DANIELA	VIA XXIV MAGGIO 6
0,32%	Production of pasta, couscous and similar starchy products	1073	AI CONFINI DEL PALATO DI MASTROGIOVANNI MARIA BELLAFRONTE ENRICO SONORO ANNA	VIA SCOLATURA 5 VIA APPENNINI 48 VIA GALLIPOLI 8
0,32%	Restaurants and mobile catering activities	561	ROLLI MARIA MARRA ELIDE CIRIGNACO GIORGIO	VIALE XXIV MAGGIO 66 VIA SAN SEBASTIANO 7 VIA PAGLIARULO 43
0,32%	Artistic working of marble and other similar stones, mosaic works	23702	LUPERTO LUIGI I MOSAICI DI BOVE MARCELLO NEGRO GIANLUCA	VIA GARIBALDI 30 VIA SAVOIA 73 VIA TORRENTE 87
0,32%	Production of fresh bakery products	10711	MICCOLI LUCIO MIGALI S.R.L. PERUZZI ERNESTO	VIA STAPANE ANG. VIA PALMA VIA G.C. VANINI 40 VIA FORNO TOLLE 15
1,12%	Ice cream shops and pastry shops	56103	PASTICCERIA FILONI DI FILONI CARLO PASTICCERIA REALE DI DE FILIPPO PAMELA & C. S.A.S.	VIALE XXIV MAGGIO 95/97 PIAZZA UMBERTO I

1,12%	Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation	73044	SCHIROSI ADRIANA	VIA PISANELLI SNC
			FILONI DINO	VIA PALOMBAIO 79
			LA FENICE PIZZERIA-PANINOTECA	VIA GALLIPOLI 8
			D'ASPORTO DI CATASTO PAMELA	
			HACKERS DI MARCUCCIO	VIA G. MAMELI 34/A
			CRISTIAN	
			PIZZERIA SALENTU DI PAPA	VIA APPENNINI 34
			AURELIO	
			POTENZA ROBERTA	VIA PARAPORTI 59/B

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

Name of the association: Pro Loco Galatone

Type of association (cultural, religious, etc.): cultural, tourist promotion

Short description: The Pro Loco Association of Galatone is the only non-profit association recognized by the State and the Puglia Region that deals with the development of the territory, tourist accommodation and the organization of events. The Association, every year, takes part in the National Civil Service project through which the youth who participate have the opportunity to contribute to the growth of their own territory.

Opening hours: 08:00 - 13:00, 15:00 - 20:00

Address: Piazza SS. Crucifix, n. 4 - Galatone Telephone: +390833861316 Email: proloco.galatone@libero.it

Name of the association: Galatone Traders Union

Type of association (cultural, religiosity, etc.): association of traders

Address: Pierpaolo Pinca - Via Cavour, 29

Telephone: +390833863649 Email: unioneca.galatone@libero.it

Name of the association: Associazione "Itaca -Luna laboratorio rurale"

Type of association: Non-profit organization

Address: Via Don Pasquale Colopi n. 1 - 73044 Galatone; operating headquarter Contrada Luna - 73050 Seclì

Telephone: +39 327 0071701; +39 349 4532739 (Fabiana)

Email: lunalaboratoriorurale@gmail.com

6 Data regarding the main businesses in the project area

The economy of Galatone is mainly based on agriculture (oil, wine, vegetables) and on craftsmanship.

In the past, until the first post-war period, it was one of the most important agricultural centers in the province of Lecce and a hub of trade between farmers and wholesalers who bought and resold local products in the north of Puglia.

Tourism is on the rise (increasing throughout the Salento). in recent times there has been an increase in small and medium-sized businesses.

7 Data regarding geographical characteristics in the project area

From an altitude of 57 m to s.l.m. and it also overlooks the Ionian coast with the towns of Montagna Spaccata and La Reggia.

The territory of the municipality also includes the fiefdoms of ancient medieval hamlets, now abandoned, of Tabelle, Tabelluccio, Fulcignano, San Cosma, Fumonegro Morice and Renda and it is crossed to the north by the Asso stream, a river course that carried the waters coming from Cutrofiano and Neviano, to the south, towards the territory of Nardò.

Seismic classification: zone 4 (very low seismicity),

Climatic zone: C.

Mediterranean climate. Average temperature in January, coldest month: +9 degrees, August, warm month: + 25.1 degrees.

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 40-44, with 1174 people and 7.6%. The average age is 44.1 years; the average annual change is -0.31.

The percentage of the male population is 47.9%, the female 52.1%; foreigners are 1.6%

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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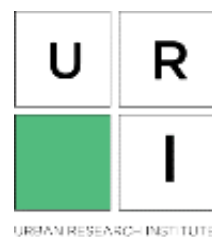
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