



Vico del Gargano

Version n. 1.0

Territorial Mapping Activity



REGIONE PUGLIA



ZAJEDNICA OPŠTINA CRNE GORE
UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF MONTENEGRO

This Project is co-financed by the European Union through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) in the programming period 2014-2020



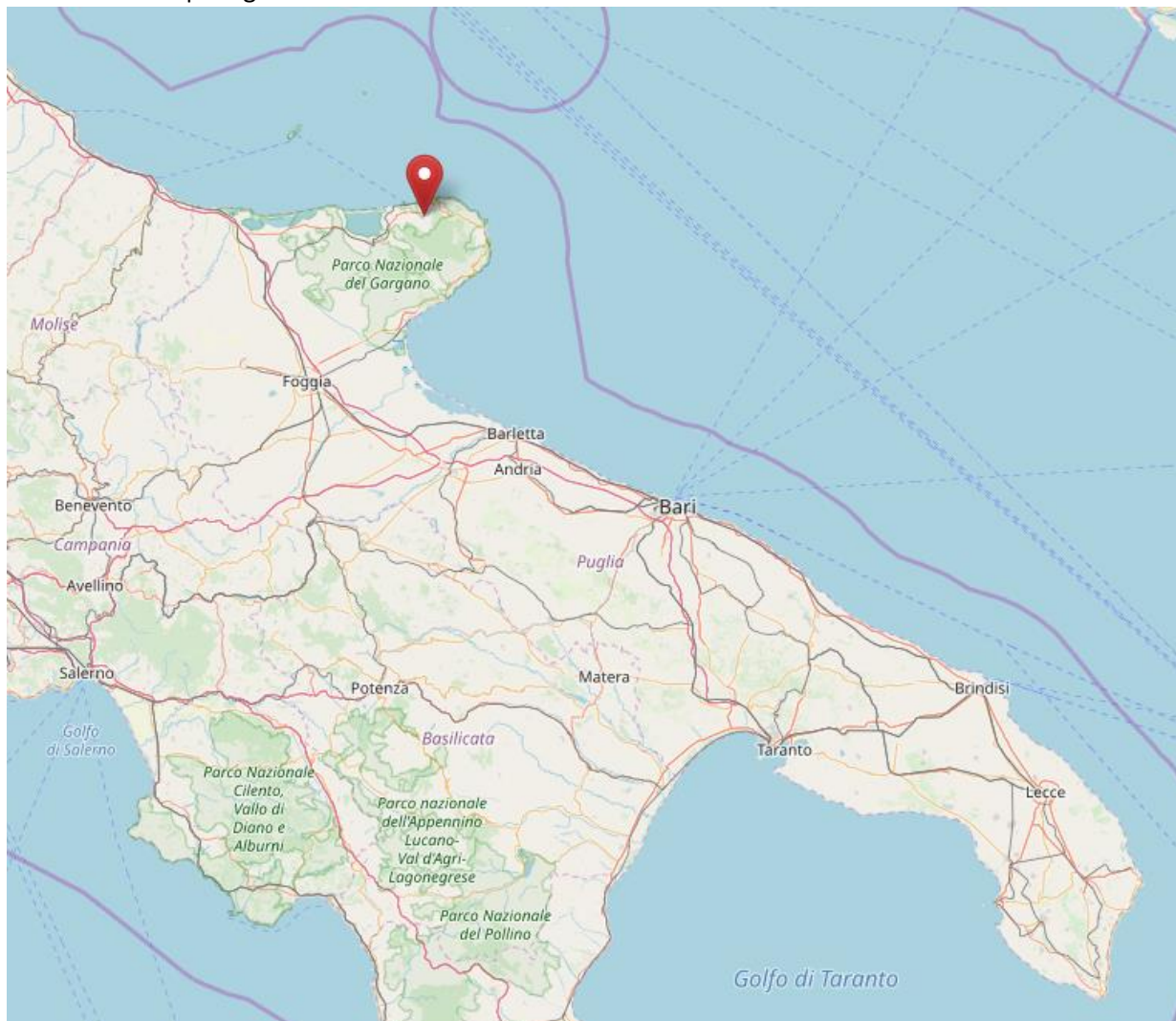
1 Location

Name of the place: Vico del Gargano

Localisation: Italia, Puglia, (Foggia)

Territory: Gargano

Lat: 41.898344 | Long: 15.957554



<https://www.openstreetmap.org/search?query=vico%20del%20gargano#map=8/41.110/16.771>

Altitude: 445 m.s.l.m

Territorial area: 111,08 km²

Inhabitants: 7.674 (31-12-2017)

Population density: 69,09 ab./km²

Zip Code: 71018

Short description of the village:

Vico del Gargano is one of the most beautiful villages in Italy.

It is in the Natural Park of the Gargano and its territory also includes the Umbra Forest. The city territory also has an outlet to the sea through the hamlet of San Menaio, 7km from the urban center of Vico, and Calenella.

2 Data regarding historical traditions

History of the village: The stable human presence in its vicinity dates back to the most ancient times, attested by archaeological evidence; however the town was founded in 970 by Slavic mercenaries (Schiavoni) in the pay of the Byzantines after the expulsion of the Saracens from the Gargano.

Subsequently, in the XI century under the Norman rule the Castle was built, enlarged in 1240 by Frederick II of Swabia who favored the rebirth of the village.

During the feudal period Vico was the territory of the most important Neapolitan families, among which the Caracciolos (to whom Vico came and was given as a fief by Ferdinando II of Aragon in 1495 for his contribution in the expulsion of the Turks from Otranto) and the Spinelli from 17th century. Under the Spinelli family the village grew with the birth of the Casale district thanks to the arrival of settlers from Dalmatia.

Vico del Gargano with a very serious earthquake in 1646 had serious material damage, especially to the convent of the minor Capuchin friars.

With the Enlightenment period cultural renewal led to the foundation of the famous Accademia degli Eccitati, the birth of Michelangelo Manicone, the raising of the Tree of Freedom and the construction of the monumental cemetery of San Pietro extra moenia (one of the first in Europe). With the nineteenth century there is the birth and the flourishing of the cultivation and the citrus fruit trade. Flourishing activities until the mid-twentieth century, which then declined but are now again important.

During the unification of Italy, due to its proximity to the Umbra Forest, it was the seat of many bands of Bourbon partisans. They, loyal to the Bourbon king, fought to restore the throne.

Ancient traditions and rituals:

"The Mad Mass"

In Italy the rites of Holy Week and Passion have always been some of the most significant and well represented traditions of villages and towns. In Vico del Gargano, the most important religious ceremony is held on Good Friday.

Early in the morning the women go to the Mother Church, where they visit the Addolorata (Madonna) wrapped in a precious fabric from Spain and worked by the nimble hands of the place. Singing 'At your feet, o beautiful Mother' accompany her in procession, making her carry on the shoulder on a wooden canopy by some men.

At the same time men of all ages, belonging to the five ancient confraternities of the country, wearing their white linen shirts, blessed and unblemished, adorned with precious lace, with a cross-shaped cord tied at the head with a white handkerchief with a crown of thorns on the brambles reaching the church of their own confraternity. From the five churches, another five processions begin which, along the historic center, visit the "Sepolcri" of the eleven churches in the town. The eleven churches are open from the previous day

illuminated with the light of a candelabrum, here called herice, composed of fifteen candles that will be extinguished one after another until it gets dark.

Each procession has its "Madonna", each has its own Christ and each sings "the Miserere mei Deus". A confraternity will also bring with it the mysteries of the passion, and unlike the others it will have a brown coat, a white girdle, a light mozzetta.

After the tour, at about three in the afternoon, they gather in the church of Purgatory, Word will be made in the Three Hours of Agony, with the liturgical commentary on the seven words of Jesus on the Cross. But before the Word the "presantificati" mass is held, also called "mad", since it is celebrated with the hosts consecrated the day before because it is a day in which there is no more order even in the ordinary liturgical rite. Towards evening there is another procession for Calvary, in the Carmine district, a space where five crosses are arranged, like the five wounds of Jesus Christ. For the Calvary the procession is unique, the confraternities unite always singing Miserere in a single procession, separated only by a wooden cross with the scourges, the pincer, the spear, the crown of thorns, the hammer, the sheet. The confraternity of San Pietro opens, followed by the Confraternity of the Discalced Carmelites, the Arciconfraternita del Santissimo Sacramento, the Confraternity of Prayer and Death and closes the Confraternity of the Cinturiati of Sant'Agostino and Santa Monica.

At Calvary, the archpriest in front of each cross recites the prayers and an ancient verse ("I adore you or Holy Cross, hard wood of my Lord; I adore you with the voice, I adore you, Holy Cross"). Thus symbolically Our Lady of Sorrows is reunited with her Son. The people, first in a state of devoted prostration, explode with joy and sing: "Long live the Cross, source of glory".

Subsequently the procession of the return begins: first a single procession, below the Castle, splits: one with the Addolorata for the Mother Church, the other with the Dead Christ for the church of San Giuseppe. The Miserere is always intoned.

Valentine's Day

February 14th is the feast of the patron saint of Vico, which is celebrated with a procession through the town, all adorned with oranges and lemons. Legend has it that by eating the Vico del Gargano oranges or drinking their juice you increase your chances of crowning your dream of love.

For the occasion the Chiesa Matrice, the alleys and the squares of the historic center, the private houses are decorated with local citrus fruits. The oranges are intertwined with petiole stalk, in a single cluster of oranges, which here they call "marròcche"; it then with another bunch, yet another, and yet another ... up to frame and "make architectures" of oranges like the throne to the statue of their Patron Saint (in photo). The symbol of this festival is the so-called "Vicolo del Bacio", a very narrow and picturesque little street symbol of the "Country of Saint Valentine", also festively decorated.

On the morning of February 14th at 11 am the solemn procession of Saint Valentine takes place, Patron of Vico del Gargano and Protector of the orange groves and lovers. At 3pm from the alleys of the ancient center up to Piazza Fuori porta "Sagra dell'Arancia and its derivatives", display of typical products and tastings. During the Valentinian week 8/15 February there are usually other important cultural events crowning the feast of Saint Valentine, such as: National Review of Art "Premio San Valentino", San Valentino Fair and choral and instrumental concerts.

Ancient crafts: local craftsmanship is multifaceted and mainly focused on the use of wood and ceramics.

Original products of the Gargano area are: whistles, fonts and the characteristic wicker objects (called cruedde the baskets typical of Ischitella).

Each country has its own vases with unmistakable characteristics, which the ceramic and terracotta craftsmen forge / vain (like iron and copper, used for the most disparate purposes) to adapt them to domestic and agricultural needs; in them wine and oil are preserved / vain, but not only. The most important artisanal production of the territory concerns the production of various materials with wood, one should not be surprised, given the wooded heritage of the area. The protagonist is the secondary wood. The craft of embroidery and lace is a characteristic craft. The motifs of the Vico del Gargano frames often refer to typical Saracen colors and shapes. There are workshops for the production of typical instruments of Gargano music: swing guitar and tambourines.

o Ancient flavors and the local food and wine heritage: The specialty of the Gargano is the Magliatello, that is the kid meat. The fish is combined with the traditional relationship between sea and mountains: with vegetables. A typical dessert of Vico is the full host, a crunch of fruit, almonds and honey. The typical agro-food product of Vico is the citrus fruits (lemons and oranges) that have conquered the DOP mark and world fame.

3 Data regarding monuments and other historical and cultural objects

Name: Necropolis (rock settlement) of Monte Pucci

Territorial resource: Historical and artistic heritage

Address: Strada Statale 89. 71018 Vico del Gargano

Geographic coordinate: 41.938526, 15.986484

website: <http://www.move.fg.it/it/il-museo/la-necropoli-di-monte-pucci>

Contact: +390884991007

Services available: free ticket, free parking



Ph: Pugliapromozione

Description: Monte Pucci is located in the territory of Vico del Gargano (FG) and is located on the northwestern side of a small promontory between San Menaio and Peschici, overlooking the plain of Calanella.

Datable between the fourth and seventh centuries AD, the complex has about a thousand burial niches, dug under the floor, in more heights than the rocky walls, or elevated on shelves. They are organized around 27 early Christian hypogeums (with more intricate galleries with rooms dedicated to the cult of the dead). Beyond the places for the depositions, there are also environments certainly aimed at the liturgical practice, their presence differentiates this site from the other Garganic necropolises.

Name: Church “della Beatissima Vergine Assunta”

Territorial resource: Historical, artistic and religious cultural heritage

Address: Salita Chiesa Madre, 32 – 71018 Vico del Gargano (FG)

Contact: phone: +390884993489

Services available: free ticket, free parking



<https://www.artpuglia.com/chiese-e-cattedrali/beni-culturali/chiesa-matrice-2718.html>

It is the oldest parish of Vico, it was founded next to the castle crowning a hill whose houses still enclose the houses of Civita and Casale. The simple facade of the building, enclosed by a triangular tympanum, is refined by a trabeated portal in living stone. On the architrave there is an inscription with the date of 1675. The quadrangular bell tower and a ribbed dome shape the vertex of the town's acropolis spindle.

With three naves, the church has eleven altars among which the altar of Saint Valentine, patron saint of Vico already for sixty years, and the altar of the Saint. Crucifix under the patronage of D. Troiano Spinelli marquis of Vico. In the mid-eighteenth century the church was awarded the title of "Collegiata".

Name: Norman Swabian Castle

Territorial resource: Historical and artistic heritage

Address: Via Castello, 2, 71018 Vico del Gargano FG



Ph: Mirabilia Sistemi

In the quadrilateral shape of the castle, different architectural forms highlight the times, functions and artistic cultures that succeed one another, from the Normans to the Aragonese.

The first structure of the complex is built for defense reasons by the Normans, in the Swabian age it assumes the residential ideals of a *domus solaciorum*, of a noble residence perhaps even of the emperor Frederick II himself. The oldest part of the castle extends along the NE-SE axis, closed at the corners by square towers. That of NE rises on a basic shoe with shaped and rounded blocks, highlighted by a string-course rib; the other of SE culminates with an elegant mullioned window, described by A. Haseloff ("a capital with flat leaves and large oblique bulbs"), and with the original battlement.

The tracing of the walls that insists on the SE-NO axis is visible only at certain points as the buildings are leaning against buildings built in the following centuries. Near the current entrance the route is interspersed with a semicircular tower; at the northwest corner a tower with a circular structure rises on a string-course frame shoe. The cross vault with the heavy ribs and the appearance of the modillions are reminiscent of the Frederick castles built in Gothic forms: a resemblance which, since similar forms are not customary in the architecture of the Capitanata, makes it possible to include this part of the castle of Vico accordingly. among the imperial constructions of the years around 1240.

A circular fortification bastion, the so-called master tower, recalls the Aragonese period. And the adaptations for firearms, next to the crossbowmen, report to the recurrent drama of the war, to the siege and the cannonade of Vico in 1529, by the Spanish soldiers.

Name: Church Santa Maria Pura del Gargano

Territorial resource: Historical, artistic and religious cultural heritage

Address: Via Fontana Vecchia, 71018 Vico del Gargano

Contact: +390884965576

Services available: free ticket, free parking



<https://mapio.net/pic/p-61139573/>

Just outside the city walls, the small church of Santa Maria Pura del Gargano is from the 17th-18th century, and is located below the Civita district, probably on the remains of an ancient abbey, surrounded by greenery. The name of the building derives from the custom of burying virgins and children inside the church, an ancient custom cited in the Book of the Dead (preserved in the Mother Church with writings ranging from 1600 onwards). The sober external façade hides an interior with three naves, of which the central one is covered with wooden trusses, while the side ones are surmounted by non-symmetrical arches in stone blocks. A triumphal arch conciliates the presbytery and the central nave, covered by a concrete dome. Below, instead, lies the Baroque main altar, in local soft stone and the altar along the right aisle, carved into the rock. The decorations and statues are also in local stone and are presumed to be from the Baroque of Lecce. Annexed to the Church of S. Maria Pura is a very restored factory, which in the past was a hospital held by the "Fatebenefratelli" for the shelter of soldiers sick in the eighteenth century. Nearby there is the torrent from which comes Asciatizzi, one of the few perennial waters of the Gargano.

Name: Murgia della Madonna or Suspect Beach

Territorial resource: environmental and naturalistic asset

Address: Murgia della Madonna or Suspect Beach 71012 Vico del Gargano

Website: [https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/134/parco/5069/en/Spiaggia-di-Murgia-della-Madonna-o-Sospetto-224-\(FG\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/134/parco/5069/en/Spiaggia-di-Murgia-della-Madonna-o-Sospetto-224-(FG))

Contact: +390884919432

Services available: none, completely without services



<http://www.gargano.it/spiagge/murgia-della-madonna/>

In the territory of Vico del Gargano, 7 km from Peschici, under the rocky spur of the Pineta Marzini with its Aleppo pines, the beach of Murgia della Madonna o Sospetto extends for about 250 m. Its coastline is about 30 m wide.

It owes its double name to the Murgia where, according to tradition, the Madonna appeared to the fishermen and the karst cave, called "Sospetto", which overlooks the beach. Completely unspoiled and lacking in all services. Usable by all, it is free and open access.

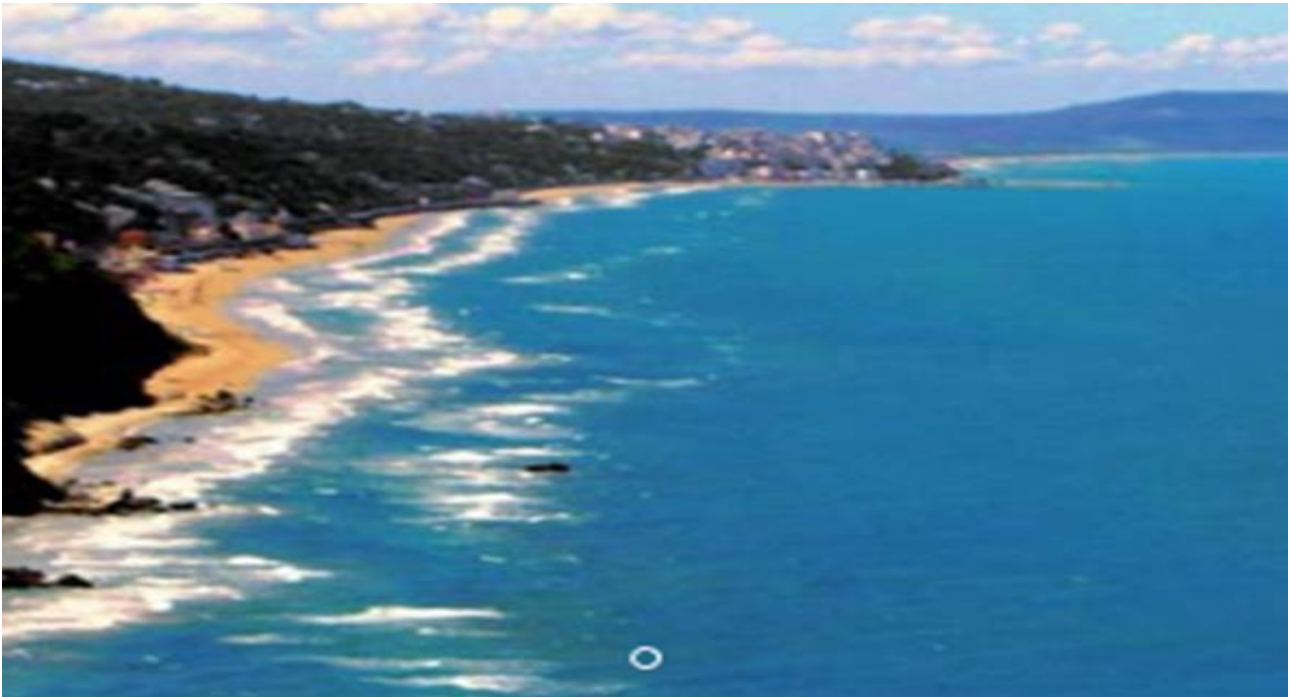
Name: Cento scalini or Tufare beach

Territorial resource: environmental and naturalistic asset

Indirizzo e Coordinate geografiche:
Website: [https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.eu/at/134/parco/5068/it/Spiaggia-dei-Cento-scalini-o-delle-Tufare-224-\(FG\)](https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.eu/at/134/parco/5068/it/Spiaggia-dei-Cento-scalini-o-delle-Tufare-224-(FG))

Contact: +390884919432

Services available: free ticket. Bathing facilities



<http://www.gargano.en/spiagge/cento-scalini-o-delle-tufare/>

Narrow and long sandy expanse watched over by a high rocky ridge, the Cento gradini beach, also called delle Tufare, is an ideal place for those seeking tranquility in an essentially virgin place but with few essential services. It is the "tail" of the long stretch of San Menaio (a hamlet of Vico Del Gargano), from which it can be reached by a walk on the shore. The beach, instead, located between Rodi Garganico and Peschici, is directly accessible from the Gargano coast road through a path of a hundred steps that gives its name to the site. The Marzini pinewood is nearby, with its pines of Aleppo it offers a suggestive panorama and shelter for bathers during the hottest hours.

Name: Necropolis of Monte Tabor

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Sito web: <http://www.move.fg.it/it/il-museo/la-necropoli-di-monte>

Available services: It is possible to visit Civic Museum "Francesco delli Muti", in Via Sbrasilè 11



<http://www.move.fg.it/it/il-museo/la-necropoli-di-monte-tabor>

The Necropolis of Monte Tabor extends to the outskirts of Vico del Gargano. It dates back to the Iron Age (VI-V century BC). The earthen tombs are of the well type, carved in the calcareous bench, in concentric rows according to a ritual not yet fully known. Each tomb has a rectangular or elliptical mouth on the outside, around which a small channel for rainwater is engraved. It is considered from the examination of the grave goods that the tomb was positioned in the highest place and exposed to the lift based on the importance of the deceased. The bodies were placed in a fetal position. The tombs, known already for a century, have been subjected to looting over time, but numerous bronze objects, coarse and fine pottery have been saved and are now preserved in the Civic Museum.

Name: Trappeto Maratea Museum

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Piazza Castello, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.897388; 15.952837

Contacts: Pro Loco Vico del Gargano; +39 346 090 1463; info@prolocovicodelgargano.it

Working hours: July - September from 19:00 to 22:00; on reservation – always



The Trappeto Maratea Museum, the main exhibition space in Vico del Gargano, is located in the medieval village within an ancient trappeto, which is an olive oil mill dating back to the 14th century. It is a very important exhibition space to understand the local culture, which was found in the cultivation of olives, and therefore in the environment of the trappeto, one of the foundations of its own existence. Inside the museum / trappeto, 32.25 meters long and 3.50 to 5.50 meters wide, there are two areas: in one there are wooden presses for pressing the olives, the millstone and other tools useful for the production of oil and for agricultural work; in the other, you can see an oil tank, a warehouse and a stable. Other interesting elements of the exhibition illustrate the objects of daily life and the monastic kitchen, where it was possible to refresh those who worked in the mill.

Name: MoVe – Museo Civico Archeologico

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Via Sbrasile 11, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.897543, 15.954421

Website: <http://www.move.fg.it/it/>

Contacts: +39 0884 994666; move.fg@gmail.com

Working hours: Monday – Friday 09:00 – 19:00; Saturday 09:00 – 21:00



The "Francesco delli Muti" Civic Archaeological Museum, established on April 20, 1979, is located in the "Opera Pia Monaco" building, a bourgeois building of 1860, located in Via Sbratile 11. The museum collections are set up in four rooms divided between the basement and the ground floor, in illuminated displays and accompanied by adequate photographic documentation and a series of illustrative panels on nature, the function of the finds and the archaeological areas of origin. The Museum carries out research, dissemination and teaching activities.

Name: Cinta Muraria

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Da Piazza Castello – Via Riccitelli – Via Le Mura, Vico del Gargano, FG



Vico del Gargano is an ancient city that has a double boundary wall. The innermost seems to date back to before 1000. The perimeter embraces the bumps of two neighboring hills, the outermost outer of which dominates the Valle dell'Asciatizzi which constitutes the access road to the sea. The walls are reinforced by about 22 circular towers. In 1674 the city was sacked by the Turks, although a battalion of the viceroy commanded by the Marquis of Astorga resided in the walls. Under Calvo III a period of peace was established in the mid-eighteenth century. In this climate, in 1759, the Accademia degli eccitati arose in Vico, dealing with solving the most difficult scientific problems of that time.

Name: Old Fountain

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Fuori Le Mura, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.899794, 15.950648



Fontana Vecchia whose waters wind up to gather in a large monumental basin dated 1885. Small in size surrounded by an enchanting garden that dresses up at the beginning of May and intoxicates the air with the blooming of wonderful red roses, presents a three-nave plan: the central nave is quite large with a wooden trussed roof; the connection with the aisles is given by non-symmetrical arches in stone blocks. The presbytery joined to the central nave by the triumphal arch, is dominated by the dome grafted on four regular and symmetrical arches in blocks of local stone. The cast concrete dome is painted on two registers. The front part of the presbytery is dominated by the main altar in local stone, adorned with a traditional Baroque decoration. Of the aisles, the one on the right is interesting for decoration using an articulated system

Name: Capuchin monastery - Santa Maria degli Angeli

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Viale Cappuccini, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.900574, 15.968210

Website: <http://www.cappuccinifoggia.it/conventi/attuali/vico-del-gargano>



The convent of Vico del Gargano was founded in 1566 by Fr. Anselmo from Morte in the second three years of his provincialate with the consent of the Archbishop of Siponto, Bartolomeo Gallo at the expense of the Marquis Colantonio Caracciolo. Title of the church: Ss.ma Annunziata. On 31 May 1646 there was a strong earthquake that destroyed it. It was immediately rebuilt. The church was consecrated on February 25, 1677 with the title of St. Mary of the Angels. In the period of the suppression of convents by the French government, the convent of Vico was spared due to the intervention of the mayor Gianvincenzo Mattei, the decurionato and the judge of peace of the district of Vico, Francesco Calderisi who pointed out to the steward Charron that the friars of that convent were very useful for the country by spreading "maxims of attachment to the present government". Not only was the convent not suppressed but the number of friars from eight to thirteen was also increased. In 1867 it was closed by the law of suppression of 1866 and reopened in 1902. It was a novitiate, student residence and seraphic seminary. Title of the church: S. Maria degli Angeli - Archdiocese of Manfredonia.

Name: Secular holm oak

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Viale Cappuccini, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.900574, 15.968210

Website: <http://www.cappuccinifoggia.it/conventi/attuali/vico-del-gargano>



The holm oak was planted by Father Nicola, a humble friar of St. Francis, who spent much of his life here and died in the concept of holiness. One day, having gone to the Umbra Forest, the monk dug a small watering hole for his mule at a spring. And here, soon a tiny holm oak grows out of the earth. Father Nicola took the seedling and transplanted it to the convent. Before carrying out the operation he asked the Superior Father to bless the earth and the young shoot. The friar became very fond of the plant, and every morning, before going to work, he watered it carefully. The exact date of the event is not known.

It is known, however, that Father Nicola died on 10 November 1729, when the holm oak had already grown enough. It can therefore be assumed that the tree was planted towards the end of the 1600s and that it now counts about three centuries of life. Currently its trunk has a circumference of about five meters.

Name: Alley of the Kiss

Territorial resource: cultural asset

Address: Via San Giuseppe, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.896619, 15.954546

Available services: Not accessible for people with disabilities



The alley of the kiss is located a few meters from the church of San Giuseppe in the heart of the historic centre of Vico del Gargano. Having become a symbol of the city it is about 30 meters long and 50 centimetres wide; so tight that sweethearts are forced to "touch" each other. Legend has it that this alley in the past represented a sort of "blessed place" for lovers. The sweethearts met in the alley that they walked several times just to be able to touch; to aumante the joy of love there would also be the fruit symbol of Vico del Gargano or the orange, which if detached from the decoration of the Saint and given to the other half, turns into a special love filter.

Name: Church of Santa Maria del Suffragio or Purgatory

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Corso Umberto, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.897334, 15.954462

Available services: Not accessible for people with disabilities



The church of Santa Maria del Suffragio, called del Purgatorio, in the Borgo Nuovo in Fuoriporta, Seat of the Brotherhood of Death and Prayer, in 1759 he opened his sacristy to the ACADEMY OF EXCITED Viciensi. The philosophical, scientific and religious who animated the cenacle, still hovers in the temple, where he was buried Msgr. Domenico Arcaroli, academic and last bishop of Vieste, and one of the most excited. The chapel of the Addolorata of the Church of the Purgatory housed, in the wooden benches of the choir, the Enlightenment vichesì ante litteram. They were priests, Capuchin fathers, doctors, physicists. They met weekly, to discuss the "halved rhythms of everyday life" in this church outside the walls of the small Viking city in the walls, a unique mixture of underground carpets and palatial dwellings. The Vichean intelligence thinks it can introduce a projection on the search for the happiness of eighteenth-century men. How? Exciting them. Pulling them out, waking them from the sleep of the culture. The Excites place themselves in the custody of the "Madonna dei Sette Dolori", but the understanding is secular; a thorough search for reason. They discuss, with great competence, of social and economic issues. They firmly believe that the revival of studies is the only element of human civilization for counter the new barbarians. Guarded a fragment of the Holy Cross.

Name: Church of San Nicola

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Via San Giuseppe, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.897198, 15.953413

Available services: Not accessible for people with disabilities

Website: <https://arciconfraternitasantissimosacramentovico.wordpress.com/la-chiesa-di-san-nicola/>



The church of San Nicola was erected in the land of Vico, since time immemorial, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Manfredonia, Cardinal Vincenzo Maria Orsini, during the Holy Visit of 1676, the crosses of consecration in stone and a plaque with the epigraph they attest to the event. In the seventeenth century it is documented, in the deeds of the Holy Visit, the presence of the brotherhood of the Dead of St. Nicholas, subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Of the foundation of this confraternity there is news in the diploma of Pope Urban VIII on 29.06.1625, presented in the circumstance by the prior to the Archbishop.

The granting of the Royal Assent of 10 June 1805 attests to the presence of the Brotherhood of the Most Holy Sacrament in the chapel of San Nicola di Vico. From the correspondences of the Chapter of the Collegiate, concerning the restitution of the patrimonial assets, we note that the confraternity, already existing near the main altar of the Mother Church, moved to the Church of San Nicola, together with the Chapter on the occasion of the renovations and expansion of the Mother Church in the XVIII century. The Platea written by Domenico Marrera, of the city of Vieste, in 1676 on behalf of the archbishop Ill.mo Br. Vincenzo Maria Orsini Archbishop Sipontino, preserved in the State Archives of Foggia, reports "The main altar to which the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and still the altar does not hold dowry assigned

but is maintained by the entrance of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament "Other correspondences at the State Archives of Foggia, documenting the aggregation with confraternity in Santa Maria Sopra Minerva in Rome and San Giovanni Maggiore in Naples, as per parchment transit drawn up by the notary royal and apostolic Berardino de Marco sent on 29 November 1541. A subsequent attestation of 3 October 1908, preserved in the church. The Archconfraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament is aggregated from 4 February 1700 to that erected in the Basilica of S. Eustachio in Rome. The title of Arciconfraternita was granted with Regio assenso of July 1830 and has reached the third millennium without interruption and continues to provide for the maintenance of the church.

Name: Church of San Pietro

Territorial resource: historical asset

Address: Viale Monte Tabor, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.896050, 15.961537



From time immemorial there was on the "Tabor" a chapel that became a church, then a temple, surmounted in the XVIII century, by a dome, and dedicated to the Apostle Peter. From medieval documents it appears to be the church of San Pietro in Vico already famous at the time of the Normans. Many donations were made to this church which is named in a Brief by Pope Alexander III of 1167; in the conference proceedings of Clement III of 7.10.1197. In 1264, with land and housing, it was granted in emphyteusis to the judge Gualtieri. The church with its holdings was also "Grancia" of the monastery of San Leonardo di Siponto which, for many centuries, belonged to the Teutonic Order (later of the Knights of Malta). The church was transformed, with

adjoining land, into an extra-moenia cemetery by the Vichian canon D. Pietro Finis in the year 1792 (inauguration date). It was the third cemetery of Italy to be established outside the walls of a city (after those of Pisa and Naples) thus allowing the use of burying in churches to be abandoned. The Cemetery went out of use, with time, and, having fallen into disrepair, the church (which was semi-ruined by meteorological events) this was recently (1979-71) restored to pristine with a vast reintegrative restoration that tried to reproduce the original form and keep what still exists. The works carried out by the RR.PP. Cappuccinos were half-funded with funds from the Ministry of Public Education, under the high surveillance of the Monuments Office of Bari.

On the hill where the Church stands were found, at the time of the construction of the modern Institute of St. Peter, important finds of ancient tombs including the skeleton of a warrior of considerable proportions.

Name: Umbra Forest

Territorial resource: natural asset

Address: SP 528, Vico del Gargano, FG

Geographic coordinate: 41.816587, 15.991067

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



The Umbra Forest has an area of about 10,000 hectares and is located in the innermost part of the Gargano promontory, it presents a rugged geography with reliefs that reach 800 meters above sea level and offshoots that extend to the coasts. The Umbra Forest is rich in flora, boasts over 2,000 of plant species, and is the largest Italian deciduous forest with beech trees, which are real botanical monuments, with heights of over

40 meters and diameters greater than one meter. There are about 4,000 hectares of beech groves of Cerro, with the presence of Farnetto, Leccio, Roverella and noble species such as Acero or Palo, Carpino bianco, Acero campestre, Acero montano, Orniello, Tasso and many other species, in particular the Aleppo Pine in the coastal areas. Rich is also the low Mediterranean maquis present widely in the territory and in the undergrowth, with Holly oaks, Vitalbe, Lentisco, Ginepro and others, Wild orchids with as many as 65 species: a record in the whole Mediterranean basin! Also the fauna is very rich and varied, typical is the autochthonous Gargano roe deer, the wild cat, the wild boar, the badger, the weasel, the dormouse and the avifauna: the eagle owl, the common owl, the woodpecker, the owl, the Barbagianni, the Gazza, the Beccaccia and others. The Gargano and the Umbra Forest can be defined as "the kingdom of biodiversity", in fact, even if the Gargano represents only 0.7% of the national territory, it holds 40% of the Italian flora and 70% of the nested birds in our country. La Foresta formerly belonged to feudal properties, was later ceded to the municipalities of Monte Sant'Angelo, Carpino, Ischitella, Vico del Gargano, Peschici and Mattinata. In 1861, after the fall of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, it passed to the State of the Kingdom of Italy and, with the law of 4 March 1896 n. 3713, was declared inalienable and handed over to the State Forestry Administration.

Data regarding businesses (or workshops) related to artisanal products

In the country there are 33 artisan enterprises; the offer is quite varied with 20 types of services.

They are divided as follows:

- 1 exercise out of 33 in the sector: "Tessitura", thus 3.03% of the craft;
- 3 out of 33 exercises in the "Manufacture of objects made of iron, copper and other metals", thus 9.09% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the sector "Manufacture of other wooden elements and building joinery", therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the "Processing and processing of flat glass" sector, therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "upholstery workshops" sector, therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 3 out of 33 exercises in the "Manufacture of other metal products nec" sector, thus 9.09% of the craft;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Artistic processing of marble and other related stones, mosaic works" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the "Retail trade in watches and jewelry in specialized stores" then 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the sector "Tailoring and custom-made outer clothing" therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Production of olive oil from olives predominantly not of own production" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;
- 4 out of 33 exercises in the "Production of fresh bakery products" sector, therefore 12.12% of the handicraft;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Distillation, rectification and mixing of spirits" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 departments "Production of rusks and biscuits; production of preserved pastry products", therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Production of pasta, couscous and similar starchy products" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;

- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Bread production sector; fresh pastry products ", therefore 3.03% of craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the "Restaurants and mobile catering activities" sector, hence 6.06% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Supply of prepared meals (catering) and other catering services" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;
- 1 exercise out of 33 in the "Catering with administration" sector, thus 3.03% of the craftsmanship;
- 2 out of 33 exercises in the "Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation" sector, and therefore 6.06% of the craftsmanship.

PERCENTUALE ATECO	ATECO	CODICE ATECO	RAGIONE SOCIALE	INDIRIZZO IMPRESA
3,03%	Production of pasta, couscous and flour products	1073	Mastromatteo Domenica	Via Sbrasilè, 44
3,03%	Distillation, rectification and mixing of alcohol	1101	"Essenza garganica" di Efferenante Rocco	Via Michele Monaco, 1
3,03%	Production of olive oil from olives mainly not of own production	10411	"Oleificio Fiorentino" di Fiorentino Nicola & C. S.A.S.	CTN Mannarelle
3,03%	Bread production; fresh pastry products	1071	Di Maria Michele	Corso Umberto I, 93
3,03%	Supply of prepared meals (catering) and other catering services	562	Florio Elena Elisabetta	Zona 167 Lotto 10
3,03%	Catering with administration	561011	"Amado" di Viscio Matteo	Via Valazzo,3
3,03%	Artistic working of marble and other similar stones, mosaic works	23702	Romondia Michele	Via Resistenza, 88
3,03%	Weaving	132	Voto Maria	Corso Umberto I, 10
3,03%	Tapestry workshops	952402	Rutigliano Libero Gennaro	Via Capuccini
6,06%	Manufacture of other wooden elements and construction joinery	16232	Virgilio Francesco	Via Dott.Mastromatteo, 44
6,06%	Processing and transformation of flat glass	2312	Romodina Vincenzo	Via dei Caduti, 20
			Vetreria Trotta SNC di Trotta Fabio& Valentina	Via degli Artigiani, 1
			Biscotti Giovanni	Via Arcaroli, 4

HAMLET

6,06%	Retail sale of watches and jewelery in specialized stores	32121	Mignozzi Pina Rusi Giovanni	Corso Umberto, 88 Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 4
6,06%	Tailoring and custom-made outer clothing	141323	"Perle Rare" di Biscotti Caterina Guerrato Simona	Via Lisandricchio, 11 Via Palmirio Togliatti, 2
6,06%	Production of rusks and biscuits; production of preserved pastry products	1072	Mastromatteo Corrado Fontana Matteo	CTN Mannarelle Via Rostagno, 29
6,06%	Restaurants and mobile catering activities	561	"Spizziko"- Pizzeria al taglio di Ferraraccio Maria Nicola Mastropaolo Antonietta	Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 33 Via del Risorgimento, 22
6,06%	Catering without administration with takeaway food preparation	56102	"Le due porte" di Napoletano Antonietta Ferrante Mattiuccella	Via Le Mura 23 Via Sbrasile, 7
9,09%	Manufacture of objects in iron, copper and other metals	25993	Azzarone Tommaso "D'Amato Infissi "di D'Amato Carloantonio "Gargano Serramenti" di Voto Pietro	Via Risorgimento Via Matassa SN CNT Vadotiglia
9,09%	Manufacture of other nec metal products	2599	"Lattoniere Vico" di Dattoli Alberto Fania Antonio Staffieri Antonio	Via dei Caduti, 24 Via Dr. Mastromatteo N.C Via D.F Damiani 1
12,12%	Production of fresh bakery products	10711	"Panificio Delle Fave" di Delle Fave Raffaele "Panificio Iervolino" di Iervolino Gianbattista & Francesco S.N.C "Panificio Il Germoglio" di Miu Nicolae Potromastro Angelo	Via del Carbonaro, 4 Via Risorgimento, 26 Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 24 Via Carmine, 64

Data regarding associations or NGO's in the project area

Name of the association: Pro Loco

Type of association: cultural

Short description: aims to promote and enhance the territory. Improves and protects local tourism resources. Safeguard environmental resources. The website presents information on sites of historical and artistic interest, where to eat and where to sleep. Non-profit, voluntary association.

For more information: <http://www.prolocovicodelgargano.it/>

Name of the association: Auser Insieme Nuova Vita

Address: Via Monastero 32, 71018 Vico Del Gargano, FG

Short description: The "Auser Insieme Nuova Vita" carries out, on the basis of its own projects or those agreed with others and in a synergistic relationship with public services, activities in favour of people and their relationship networks, without discrimination of age, gender, culture, religion, citizenship; it promotes and supports, also in terms of education, self-organization and mutual aid. It favours the processes of social formation of a competent demand both for services and goods and for the construction of community networks. It promotes solidarity and social justice and supports volunteering, lifelong learning, solidarity and open communitarianism as the foundation of an active and responsible citizenship.

Data regarding the main businesses in the project area

Today Vico del Gargano is a mainly agricultural country. His citrus fruits are famous, forgotten for a while but now in vogue again. It is the land of citrus fruits, also used in the celebrations of Saint Valentine, the patron saint of Vico. Local brands D.O.P. Vico's "Arancia bionda del Gargano" and "Limone Femminiello del Gargano" are imported into America and the European Union.

Moreover consolidated tourist tradition in the municipal territory, economic towing, thanks to the attraction represented by the natural beauties and the beaches of San Menaio. Tourism, in fact, develops essentially in the summer months, along the coast to the sea, inland for trekking and orienteering activities.

Data regarding geographical characteristics in the project area

The municipality of Vico del Gargano occupies an area of 110.4 km² in the north-eastern part of the Gargano Promontory. As written above, the town is in the territory of the Gargano National Park and partly in the Umbra Forest.

The municipal area has a marked elevation (from 0 to 782 m asl), from the sub-mountain heights of the Umbra Forest to the beaches of San Menaio and Calenella. The landscape is very varied: inside it is typical of the beech and fir woods, along the coast there are forests of Aleppo pines (Pineta Marzini, and sandy soil on the sea). Widespread centuries-old olive groves and citrus trees through terraces on the coast.

The geology is karst with numerous caves also marine.

Zone 2 seismic classification (low seismicity)

the climate was classified as CFA in agreement with Köppen and Geiger. 13.8 ° C is the temperature; 539 mm is the average annual rainfall value. Of great importance is the Umbra Forest, which characterizes the whole

Vico and Gargano territory. It is considered the "green lung" of Puglia and is part of the Gargano National Park. The Umbra Forest for its ancient beech-woods (primordial forests of the beeches of the Carpathians and other regions of Europe) is recognized since 2017 as a UNESCO protected Good.

It has an area of 399 ha in the central eastern area of the Gargano at 800 meters above sea level. Its name "umbra" comes from the Latin: cupa, shadowy, today as then. The forest has been divided into 4 more or less concentric zones: zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D, in descending order of particular security.

zone A: reproduction area of wild animal species. The most pristine and protected area, therefore access to the public is forbidden;

zone B: it is strictly forbidden to produce loud noises, raise one's voice or have behaviours that can be perceived in some way by the animal population. It is a particularly protected area;

zone C: people are allowed to walk on foot. Motorized machines prohibited to avoid disturbing wildlife;

zone D: area with greater tolerance from the environmental point of view, as it is the most anthropized forest area (which includes, in fact, the municipalities of: Monte Sant'Angelo, Vieste, Vico del Gargano, Peschici and Carpino).

Floristically, on the other hand, three zones can be distinguished: the upper part of the beech forest (about 84% of beech trees, to a lesser extent maples, hornbeams, etc.); the intermediate one of the cerreta (oaks and other oaks about 45%, beeches 21%, then hornbeams, maples, limes etc.) and the low one with the Mediterranean forest with holm oaks and minor species. Worthy of mention is a monumental Pino d'Aleppo with its 5 m of circumference of the trunk and 20 m of height. It is called "Zappino dello Scorzone" and is located between San Menaio (a hamlet of Vico del Gargano) and Peschici.

The badger (*Taxus baccata*) is present in the Umbra Forest. A particular tree as it "prefers" to live in solitude from its peers, as its roots tend to suffocate the surrounding vegetation.

The badger is also called the "tree of death", since it yields a deadly poison, the taxin, with a narcotic and paralyzing effect on humans and some animals; it's mortal: it stops breathing. According to the taxi it would have been used by Prince Frederick II of Swabia to kill his uncomfortable lovers. The taxine also has a beneficial and legal utility: the tamoxifen drug is derived from it. The yew also has a particularly elastic wood used in ancient times for the production of bows.

The fauna is varied with many species of animals such as: hares, squirrels, pheasants and small rodents as well as wild boar, roe deer, woodpeckers and weasels. But also deer, fallow deer, foxes, badgers and wild cats. Of birds there are the crow, the magpie, the blackcap, the nightingale, the robin and the blackbird. Present birds of prey such as the sparrow hawk, the kite, the goshawk and the buzzard, the great eagle owl, the tawny owl and the barn owl.

The presence of the Apennine wolf has been demonstrated thanks to the effectiveness of the protective measures implemented by the State aimed at increasing the wolf population. It is having success since, starting from the second half of the 20th century, the wolf has recovered the territories from which it had been eliminated in the previous two centuries.

Demographic data in the project area

The relationship between population / age of it is quite homogeneous for all age groups grouped to 4 years each. The most populous age group in 2018 was the 50-54, with 620 people and 8.1%.

The average age is 43.7 years; the average annual change is -0.34.

The percentage of the male population is 48.8%, the female 51.2%; foreigners are 3.6%.

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

Source of information

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This project is co-financed by the European Union under the instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II)

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the Interreg IPA CBC Italy-Albania-Montenegro Programme. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Culture of Albania and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union and of the Interreg IPA CBC Italy-Albania-Montenegro Programme Authorities.