

**VITORITALY**<sup>®</sup>  
Italy with Italians

## **FEDERICO TOUR**

**Stunning Puglia and Matera in 8 days**

### **DAY-BY-DAY ITINERARY**



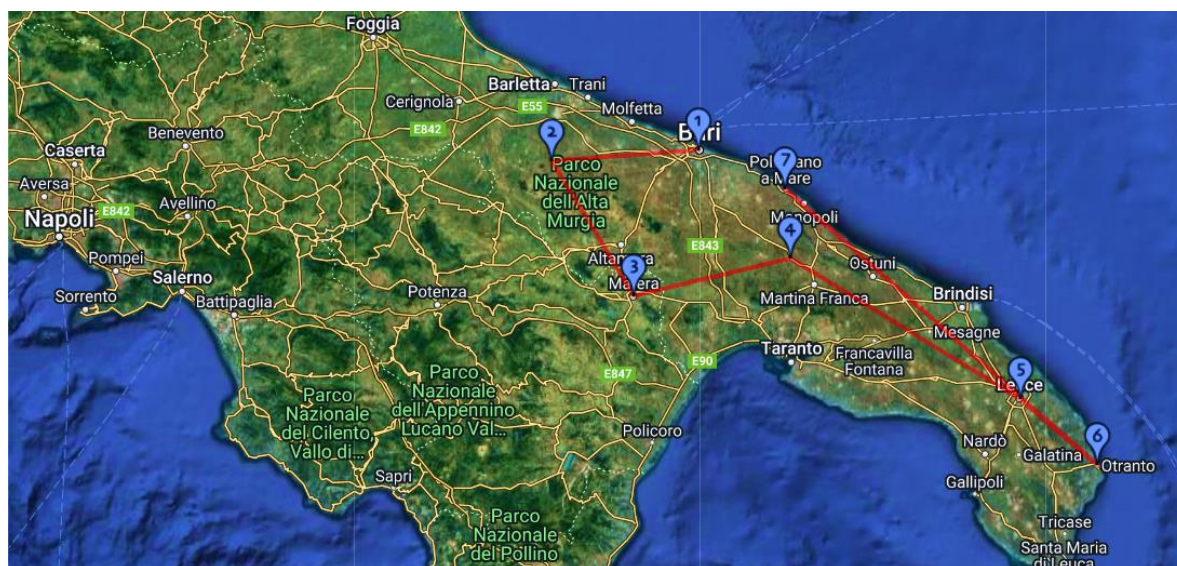
Eight days at the discovery of Puglia with its seas of olives, transparent seas and exceptional food. From Bari, the “door to the East”, to mysterious Castel del Monte, then Matera, the perfect set, Alberobello and its fantastic houses, and finally Salento with Lecce, the “Florence of the South”.

## TOUR SUMMARY

- Duration: 8 days +8 nights
- Type of tour: circular
- Tour starts in Bari and ends in Monopoli area

## TOUR HIGHLIGHTS

- Bari, a meeting point between East and West
- Castel del Monte, the fortress of mystery
- Matera, the city of stones
- Alberobello, living in Trulliland
- Lecce, the “Florence of the South”



## ITINERARY SUMMARY

DAY	ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM
Day 1 <b>Bari</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3-hour private walking tour of Bari city centre with an <u>Authorised Tourist Guide</u></li> <li>- Transfer to your accommodation in Trani area</li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Trani area</i>
Day 2 <b>Castel del Monte &amp; Trani</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full-day excursion to Castel del Monte and Trani</li> <li>- 1-hour private walking tour of Castel del Monte with an <u>Authorised Tourist Guide</u></li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Trani area</i>
Day 3 <b>Matera</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transfer to your accommodation in Matera</li> <li>- 3-hour private walking tour of Matera city centre with an <u>Authorised Tourist Guide</u></li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Matera city centre</i>
Day 4 <b>Alberobello &amp; Fasano area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full-day excursion to Alberobello</li> <li>- Pugliese Cooking Class in a typical Trullo</li> <li>- Drop off at your accommodation in Martina Franca area</li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Martina Franca area</i>
Day 5 <b>Martina Franca</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full-day excursion to Martina Franca – Free time</li> <li>- Mozzarella di Bufala and Burrata Making Class in an ancient Masseria</li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Martina Franca area</i>
Day 6 <b>Lecce</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full-day excursion to Lecce</li> <li>- 3-hour private walking tour of Lecce city centre with an <u>Authorised Tourist Guide</u></li> <li>- Visit of a local wine cellar with tastings</li> <li>- Drop off at your accommodation in Lecce area</li> </ul> <i>Overnight in Lecce area</i>

DAY	ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM
Day 7 <b>Salento</b>	- Full-day excursion to Otranto – Visit of a local olive oil mill with tastings <b>OR</b> - Full-day private boat tour along Salento Coast <i>Overnight in Lecce area</i>
Day 8 <b>Ostuni &amp; Polignano</b>	- Full-day excursion to Ostuni and Polignano a Mare – Free time - Drop off at your accommodation in Monopoli area <i>Overnight in Monopoli area</i>

## WHAT'S INCLUDED

- **Accommodations with Continental Breakfast (\*):**

- Days 1 & 2: 3\* to 5\* Masseria in Andria area
- Day 3: 3\* to 5\* Hotel in Matera city centre
- Days 4 & 5: 3\* to 5\* Masseria in Martinafranca area
- Days 6 & 7: 3\* to 5\* Masseria in Lecce area
- Day 8: 3\* to 5\* Masseria in Monopoli area

(\*) The Hotel list is available upon request

- **Transfers (\*\*):**

- Day 1: Transfer to your accommodation in Andria area
- Day 3: Transfer to your accommodation in Matera

(\*\*) All transfers by private car (2 pax) / minivan (3 to 6 pax) / minibus (7 to 10 pax)

- **Private Guided Visits / Tours / Activities (\*\*\*):**

- Day 1: 3-hour private walking tour of Bari city centre with an Authorised Tourist Guide
- Day 2: Full-day excursion to Castel del Monte and Trani - 1-hour private walking tour of Castel del Monte with an Authorised Tourist Guide
- Day 3: 3-hour private walking tour of Matera city centre with an Authorised Tourist Guide
- Day 4: Full-day excursion to Alberbello and Fasano area - Pugliese Cooking Class in a typical Trullo - Drop off at your accommodation in Martinafranca area
- Day 5: Full-day excursion to Martinafranca – Mozzarella di Bufala and Burrata Making Class in an ancient Masseria
- Day 6: Full-day excursion to Lecce - 3-hour private walking tour of Lecce city centre with an Authorised Tourist Guide - Visit of a local wine cellar with tastings - Drop off at your accommodation in Lecce area
- Day 7: Full-day excursion to Otranto – Visit of a local olive oil mill with tastings OR Full-day private boat tour to the Salento Coast
- Day 7: Full-day excursion to Ostuni and Polignano a Mare – Drop off at your accommodation in Monopoli area

(\*\*\*) All tours by private car (2 pax) / minivan (3 to 6 pax) / minibus (7 to 10 pax)

- **Admission tickets:**

- Castel del Monte in Andria area

- **Full emergency assistance 24 hours/day by our Back Office**

- **List of recommended restaurants along the itinerary**

- **All taxes**

## NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE

- All transfers and other services not specifically mentioned in the above program
- Meals, wine and beverages
- Porterage fees at every accommodation
- Camera or Video fees
- Tipping for local guides and drivers
- Laundry, telephone calls and other expenditures of personal nature
- Travel / Vacation insurance

## OPTIONS

- Pick up at Bari Airport /Railway Station on the day before the start of the tour
- Accommodation in Bari the night before the start of the tour
- Drop off at Bari Airport /Railway Station at the end of the tour
- Other options upon request

## TOUR MAIN FEATURES

### BARI

Benvenuti in Italia, welcome to Bari!

Bari, an important religious and commercial centre defined as "the door to the East", presents a significant ancient town centre in terms of historical and urban heritage. The city's mild climate makes it a top-rated destination, with many tourist and cultural attractions and numerous beaches.

The city has ancient origins and takes its name from the Greek **Barion**; it was a Roman municipality taken over in later times by Byzantines and Swabians, which became the heart of Italian Orthodox Catholicism and a place of pilgrimage for the three monotheistic religions during the Middle Ages. One of its many symbols is, in fact, Basilica di San Nicola (St. Nicholas), which was erected in the heart of the old city in Romanesque style towards the end of 1200 to house the relics of St. Nicholas, which according to tradition, were stolen by devout sailors from the city of Myra (now Turkey) and brought to Bari in 1087.



Another Romanesque building showing a majestic rose window is the Cathedral of San Sabino. In contrast, different styles characterize the following impressive buildings: the Palace of the Apulian aqueduct, Palazzo Mincuzzi, both in an eclectic style, Palazzo Fizzarotti, whose three floors are in Venetian style, and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century neoclassical Palazzo de Gemmis.

The coast around Bari is dotted with several medieval towers built for defensive purposes against the Saracen pirates. However, the most important defensive construction is still that of the Norman-Swabian castle and its long wall surrounding the old city, which dates back to the twelfth century.

Evenings are given over to strolling along the promenade in the mild climate, followed by a visit to one of the many restaurants in the city centre offering local dishes of raw fish and "poor" cuisine centred on "orecchiette" pasta. Alternatively, try one of the many places offering a typical aperitif accompanied by "tarallucci" (savoury round pretzels) and "friselle" (a ring-shaped hard bread that requires dipping in water).

### CASTEL DEL MONTE

Recognized as a World Heritage Site in 1996, Castel del Monte is a brilliant example of medieval architecture located on a hill in the Murge area. Commissioned by the eclectic and cultured Frederick II, Duke of Swabia, Emperor of the Sacred Roman Empire, the Castle is an exceptional work for the perfection of its forms and the fusion of cultural elements from different periods and places. The Lions at the monumental entrance are typical of Romanesque art, while the friezes that decorate some parts of the castle belie Classical inspiration. And the floor's design and materials are partly reminiscent of Islamic art.



The number 8 is the principal factor in the castle's plan: 8 sides of the castle, 8 rooms on the ground floor and first floor, arranged to form an octagon, and 8 the massive octagonal towers.

It is still unclear what led Frederick II to build this brilliant piece of architecture. An air of mystery surrounds it and is thus the fount of many legends and the charm of this unique place.

## MATERA

Matera is one of the oldest cities in the world, whose territory holds evidence of human settlements from the Paleolithic and has been without interruption until today. Touring Matera is like experiencing a forgotten past - you feel like setting foot in a nativity scene when you visit this charming city in Lucania. It's no coincidence it's referred to as "the second Bethlehem" and was the setting for Mel Gibson's movie "The Passion" and the last James Bond, "No time to die".

Matera is widely known as the city of the "**Sassi**", the original urban nucleus, developed from the natural caves carved into the rock and subsequently modelled in increasingly complex structures.



In the 1950s, when the inhabitants who lived in the caves dug out of the mountain were forced to abandon those dwellings to settle in modern districts, no one would have ever thought that those grottos - the Sassi - would have become the symbol of a reborn city. UNESCO added the Sassi of Matera to its list of World Heritage Sites in 1993 as a whole and a millennial way of life to be preserved and handed down to our descendants. In fact, it was recognized as a model for living harmoniously with the environment while integrating with it and taking advantage of resources without disturbing the environment.

Geologists call it calcarenite, and ordinary folk refer to it as "tuff": it's the rock surrounding

Matera that this land's master artisans learned to work with in ancient times. This brittle, adaptable material is abundant in the mountain that dominates the city, so it seemed only natural for the people from Matera to go up there and dig out that rock to build a home. The extracted material was processed to make the façade of the dwelling. After the first home, others were constructed until the network of houses, tunnels and alleyways became that magical place called Sassi - a gigantic sculpture, a miracle of town planning!

In Matera, you'll discover one of the most beloved Italian breads. "Pane di Matera" is a bakery product for which only hard wheat semolina and sourdough are used. The characteristics to recognize the bread of Matera are the shapes, croissant or high bread, and a straw-yellow crumb. But besides bread, you'll not miss other local specialities such as the Caciocavallo cheese or the "Lucanica" sausage.

## ALBEROBELLO & MARTINA FRANCA

The **Trulli** are famous worldwide for their beauty and unique characteristics and represent one of the most extraordinary examples of Italian folk architecture. They were built in a particular historical period when the construction of stable dwellings was highly taxed; the region's inhabitants thus boasted a great capacity to adapt and an exceptional cleverness in coming up with the Trulli, temporary houses built with the local stone. From precariousness to stability - the process of transformation and recovery and the deference to the originality of the work earned the Trulli of Alberobello their recognition as a World Heritage Site.

In Alberobello, the capital of the Trulli, each Trullo has a different shape and size. Unique constructions are sometimes combined in a complex of communicating houses, while others are built on two levels. Most feature a grey cone-shaped roof, ending with a sphere or hemisphere shape. The interior, arranged as a single chamber, comprises niches for

a fireplace, bed and furniture. The structure assures excellent indoor climate control: cool in summer and warm in winter!

**Martina Franca** is a charming baroque town 400 metres above sea level. The era of greatest splendour for this city was undoubtedly the 18th century when the most important monuments and churches still dominating the historic centre were built. Baroque is the predominant style; it can be seen in many buildings, and in this city, it has taken on characteristic connotations that distinguish it from the other variations of this artistic and architectural current; in fact, we speak of "Martinese" Baroque.



## LECCE

Lying on a plain at the foot of the Salento Plateau is Lecce - the "**Florence of the South**" - one of the most exciting cities in the region for its architecture, typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Of ancient origins, the city experienced two distinct periods of prosperity: the Roman era and the Kingdom of Naples. Under both, the construction of buildings, monuments, and mansions increased significantly. These new structures were characterized by magnificent and rich ornamentations that earned this typical architecture the definition of "Leccese Baroque".



The imaginative and meticulous sculpting work was facilitated by the fact that the local stone is flexible and easy to inlay. A visit to Lecce can begin with **Piazza Duomo**, once used as a fortress and today considered the most elegant "salon" in the city. The grandeur of the Duomo, the work of Zimbalo, Cino and Penna, the five-story-tall bell tower, Palazzo Vescovile (Bishop's Palace), and Palazzo del Seminario (Seminary) mark the perimeter of the square, one of the monumental works that best represent the magnificence of Lecce's style.

Not far away, Piazza Sant'Oronzo narrates the city's entire history. The Roman period is visible in the ruins of the Amphitheatre that becomes the exceptional stage for theatrical performances in the summertime, and in part by the high Column - on which stands a bronze of St. Orontius, depicted in the act of blessing - erected in the 17th Century utilizing some of the Roman columns positioned on the Ancient Appian Way. Palazzo del Seggio, known as the "Seat," hosting important art exhibitions, and the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, with its interesting frescoes and works sculpted in wood, are the very symbols of the Apulian Renaissance.

Not to be missed is Basilica di Santa Croce, where the inspiration of master masonry is visible in every part of the monumental façade that anticipates the beauty of its interior, a harmonious balance between the sobriety of the classical style and the splendour of Lecce's Baroque.

## SALENTO

Southern Puglia, also called “**Salento**”, is an actual 'region inside the region'. It is the area with most municipalities in Italy, almost all consisting of small or tiny villages, each jealous of its patronal feast, dialect and typical products. A holiday in Salento can be a once-in-a-lifetime travel experience. In addition to Lecce, you can not help but see Otranto and Gallipoli.

Walking in the oldest part of **Otranto**, enclosed by the Aragonese walls, you will enjoy its millennial charm, with the white houses and the maze of streets paved with stones that converge towards the Romanesque Cathedral, characterized by the imposing Renaissance rose window. Inside, you will discover the precious mosaic floor made in the 12<sup>th</sup> century by the monk Pantaleone, depicting the tree of life with scenes that mix sacred and profane. Then, the Castle built by Alfonso of Aragon at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, in close relationship with the city walls, which is the background to art exhibitions and events.



Salentine cuisine is more characterized by the region's geographical location than any other Southern Italy gastronomic tradition. Over the centuries, Puglia and Salento have been a crossroads of peoples with very different cultures that have contaminated many aspects of everyday life, and therefore also food, with cooking methods, ingredients and customs, giving life to natural mixtures of flavours and smells that still delight the palates of locals and visitors. Salento cuisine is characterized above all by vegetables, the real foundation of the traditional diet of this area: turnip top, green cabbage, thistle, peppers, eggplants, artichokes; all legumes, from beans to chickpeas, peas and fava beans, fresh in spring and dry in winter. Fish is excellent, especially in areas close to the coast: bluefish dominate, but molluscs and crustaceans are also common. But the real king of the Salentine cuisine is bread from unrefined wheat flour, with a particularly dark colour due to bran.

Puglia is famous for its *orecchiette* pasta, the glorious sandy beaches and the “Pizzica” dance, to name a few. Still, nothing is quite as Puglia-defining as the 50 to 60 million olive trees (no one seems to know for sure how many) that carpet the region, from the north to the south. The sheer number of trees is impressive, but so, in many cases, are their size and age. We will come across *ulivi secolari* (literally “centuries-old olive trees”), big trees with knotted, gnarled, robust trunks that have been twisted into grotesque shapes by a mix of time, wind, sun and man’s hand. They give an impression of wizened sagacity, seen-it-all tiredness and patient acceptance of the immutability of time. Finally, we will visit an olive oil mill to delight in the strong taste of the local olives.

The tour is over, but the memories of a fantastic journey will accompany you for a lifetime!

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