



# EXPLORATIONS IN THE DIGITAL WORLD



## Sailor Monument Taranto, Italy

The one-meter-high Sailor Monument, dedicated to the sailors of the Italian Navy, was made in bronze by sculptor Vittorio Di Cobertaldo in 1974, commissioned by Admiral Angelo Iachino. The sculpture depicts two sailors about to greet, cap in hand, ships departing for the Great Sea, or even in the act of welcoming them back to port.





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## Aragonese Castle Taranto, Italy

It is an Aragonese reconstruction of an earlier Norman-Swabian-Angevin fortress built on the same site. The conquest of Otranto by the Turks in 1480 clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of this type of fortification, which was therefore rebuilt by expanding the top for artillery, adding massive round towers and long fortified curtains.





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## The Basilica of San Cataldo Taranto, Italy

The cathedral encompasses three styles: Romanesque, Baroque and Rococo. This imposing basilica was built by the Byzantines in the 10th century by Emperor Nikephoros II Phocas. In the city of Taranto San Cataldo, the patron saint, is celebrated from May 8 to 10. On the evening of the first day of the feast, the silver statue of St. Cataldo is carried around the city until it takes off on a ship.





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## **The Doric Columns Taranto, Italy**

A few meters from Taranto Castle are two Doric columns and what remains of the ancient temple of Poseidon.

The work of discovering the Doric temple was carried out in 1881 by Luigi Viola. The origin of the temple dates back to the 6th century BC.





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## **The Mermaids Taranto, Italy**

In the days when Taranto was the capital of Magna Graecia, mermaids are said to have built their castle in the clear waters of the Gulf of Taranto.





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## Revolving Bridge Taranto, Italy

Is the structure that connects the island of Borgo Antico with the peninsula of Borgo Nuovo. Inaugurated on May 22, 1887 by Admiral Ferdinand Acton, the bridge overlooks a 375-meter-long, 73-meter-wide and 12-meter-deep navigable channel along its axis, which connects the Mar Grande to the Mar Piccolo.





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## **Muscettola Castle** **Leporano, Italy**

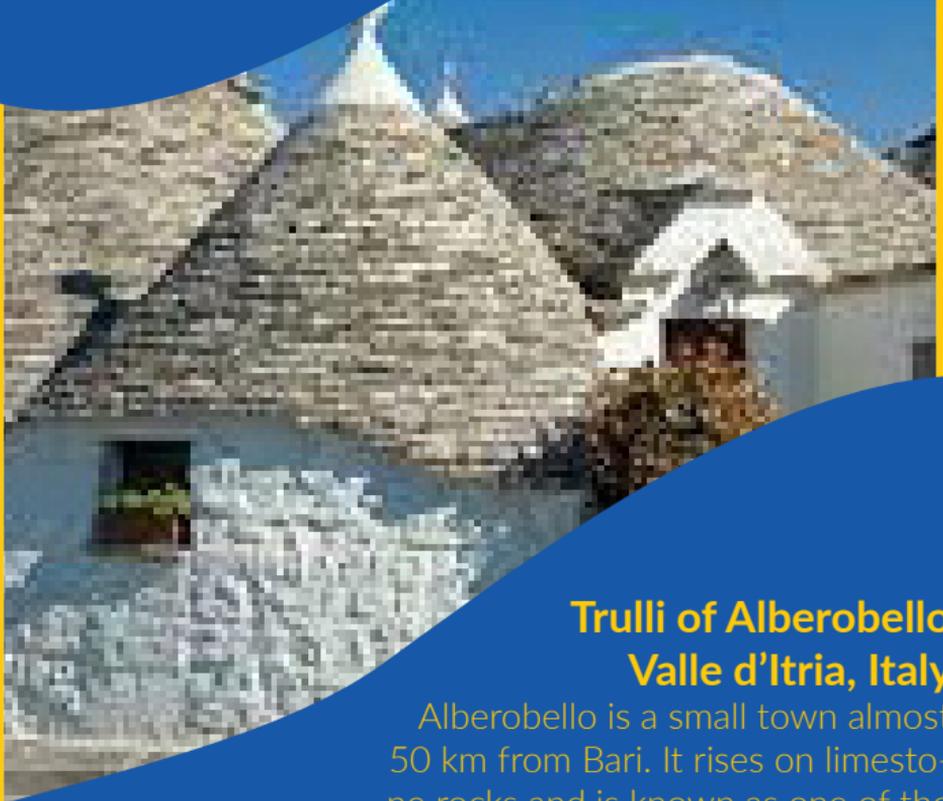
Muscettola Castle is a castle located in Leporano, a small town in the province of Taranto. Located in the historic center, it was for centuries a symbol of the feudal power of numerous noble families.

The watchtower, ancient church and fortified walls are typical features of Apulian rural architecture.





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## Trulli of Alberobello Valle d'Itria, Italy

Alberobello is a small town almost 50 km from Bari. It rises on limestone rocks and is known as one of the main towns in the Valley of Italy.

In 1996 the town became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This title was won thanks to the beauty of the trulli, the typical white houses characterized by a conical stone roof.





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## **Procession of Mysteries Taranto, Italy**

The official start of Holy Week in Taranto is the parade of the “Pardons.” These are brethren who walk in pairs around the city’s main churches to visit the so-called sepulchres, barefoot and in traditional dress. Tradition has it that the Perdoni symbolize the figure of the pilgrim on his way to Rome.





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## District of Ceramics Grottaglie, Italy

Grottaglie owes its name to the large caves nearby that served as a refuge during Saracen raids. Today it is the ceramic capital of Apulia. Many of the ceramic pieces depict fauna, floral, landscape and figurative symbols. In the past, pottery vessels were used as household items for storing food and as simple ornaments and decorations.

