

<b>WINERY NAME:</b>	MASSERIA LI VELI
<b>WINERY LOCATION:</b>	Cellino San Marco (Brindisi province), Puglia
<b>VINEYARD LOCATION:</b>	Salento peninsula, Puglia
<b>VINEYARD LAND:</b>	82 acres (33 ha)
<b>FARMING PRACTICES:</b>	Sustainable
<b>GRAPE VARIETIES:</b>	Negroamaro, Primitivo, Susumaniello, Malvasia Neri di Lecce, Aleatico, Cabernet Sauvignon, Verdeca and Minutolo
<b>WINE STYLES:</b>	Dry red; dry rosato; dry white; sweet dessert
<b>WINE REGIONS:</b>	Salice Salentino DOC, IGT Puglia, IGT Salento, IGT Valle d'Itria
<b>TOTAL WINE PRODUCTION:</b>	350,000 bottles (260,000 liters)
<b>YEAR FOUNDED:</b>	1999
<b>OWNER(S):</b>	The Falvo family
<b>WINEMAKER(S):</b>	Riccardo Cotarella



Puglia has a long agrarian history, thanks to its relatively high proportion of flat or rolling terrain suitable for growing crops. For many centuries, Puglia's agriculture was dominated by extensive land grants from the ruling nobility. Known as *latifundi*, these holdings were the equivalent of plantations or haciendas in other countries, often controlled by absentee landowners and worked by local peasants and sharecroppers. Beginning in the 16th century in Puglia, many of these latifundi began to build structures known as *masserie*. The masseria was sort of a cross between a castle and a farmhouse and was designed to improve the life of the farmworkers. It was typically a large stone building located in or near the fields of the latifundo with room for the managers and many of the farmworkers to sleep and for storage of equipment and harvests. It was also intended to be strong enough to protect the inhabitants from raids by pirates, bandits, and marauding soldiers.

The latifundi began to be broken up during the period of Napoleonic rule in Italy at the end of the 1700s and early 1800s, and the essentially feudal system that they represented was outlawed in 1950. By that time, most of the masserias had fallen into disrepair. One such ruin was Masseria Li Veli, located near the center of the Salento Peninsula in southern Puglia, on the southern slopes of the Murgia plateau. Many masserias have been reconstructed as residences or agritourism accommodations beginning in the 1970s, but this particular one was rebuilt much earlier for a different purpose.

The crumbling Masseria Li Veli was acquired in the late 19th century by Marchese Antonio de Viti de Marco (1858–1943), an important economist and professor who was influential in the theory of public finance in the Kingdom of Italy. In 1895, the masseria was restored to serve as a model wine cellar, demonstrating an ambitious concept for economic development for all of southern Italy. It stayed in operation until the 1950s.

The masseria is once again functioning as an important winemaking facility, having been renovated and modernized into an up-to-date production center for the Li Veli wines. The Falvo family, former owners of the Avignonesi winery in Tuscany but with Puglian roots, purchased the masseria and its 128 acres of land in 1999 and breathed new life into de Viti de Marco's project. The vision is to establish a new quality benchmark in the region, through both vineyard management and vinification.

The light-colored carparo (limestone) masseria has been transformed and enlarged, based on a functional design that is in keeping with the style and layout of the original building. Today, the beautifully restored masseria covers an area of 350,000 square feet, including 40,000 square feet of offices, a reception area, vinification, storage, and aging cellars. Traces of the late-medieval structure can still be seen in the present masseria.

Li Veli produces quintessentially Puglian wines from mostly native grape varieties. The Li Veli estate comprises 85 acres of vineyards around the masseria planted with the well-known Puglian grape varieties Negroamaro and Primitivo, as well as with several less familiar local native grape varieties such as Susumaniello, Verdeca, and Minutolo. The vineyards use an ancient form of vine training: bush-trained (albarello) vines in a hexagonal configuration (known as the settonce system). Li Veli uses this type of training because they feel it allows high planting density, maximum exposure of foliage to the sun, good air circulation, maximum space for roots, and ease of cultivation. All the grapes of Li Veli's estate vineyards are produced according to sustainable methods. Plans call for increasing the vineyard area to around 150 acres.

The main Li Veli line includes reds made from Negroamaro, Primitivo, or both. There are also a rosato, a Fiano-based white, and a sweet red dessert wine from Aleatico. The Askos line features wines made from distinctly Puglian grape varieties Malvasia Nera di Lecce, Primitivo, Susumaniello, and Verdeca. In addition, Li Veli makes the wines of the Contrade brand (listed separately). Production is overseen by one of Italy's most respected consulting winemakers, Roberto Cotarella.



## WINES IN THE MASSERIA LI VELI PORTFOLIO

- Masseria Li Veli "Torremossa" Fiano Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Sybar" Negroamaro Rosé Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Torrerose" Primitivo Rosato Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Orion" Primitivo Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Primonero" Negroamaro Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Passamante" Salice Salentino DOC
- Masseria Li Veli "Askos" Verdeca Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Askos" Susumaniello Rosato Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Askos" Susumaniello Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Askos" Primitivo Salento IGT
- Masseria Li Veli "Pezzo Morgana" Salice Salentino Riserva DOC
- Masseria Li Veli "MLV" Salento IGT