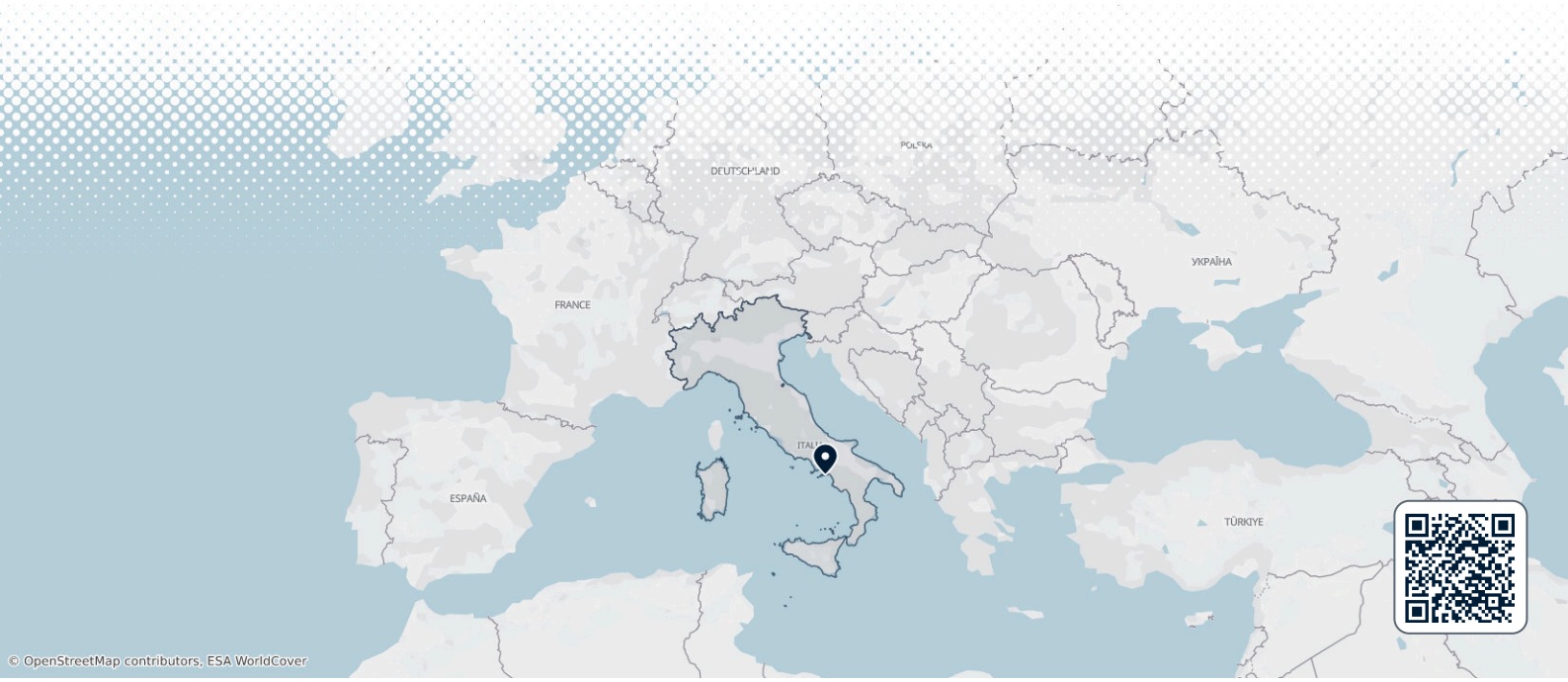


Amalfi

Province of Salerno · Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Amalfi is a small town squeezed into a steep ravine on the Amalfi Coast, south of Naples. White houses climb the cliffs above a short beach and a busy harbour. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a rich sea republic that traded across the Mediterranean, and its great cathedral still dominates the main square.

Amalfi is the transport hub of the coast. Buses and ferries leave from the waterfront for Positano, Ravello and Capri, so it works well as a base for a few nights. Expect crowds by day in summer and a much quieter town in the evening, when the day visitors leave. The coast is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

When to visit

May, June, September and early October are the best months: warm days, a warm sea and fewer crowds than in high summer. July and August are hot, busy and expensive. From November to March many hotels and restaurants close, most ferries stop and rain is frequent, but the town is calm and prices are low.

The biggest local event is the feast of **St Andrew** on 27 June, with a procession, fireworks over the bay and the statue of the saint carried at a run up the cathedral steps. A smaller feast follows on 30 November.

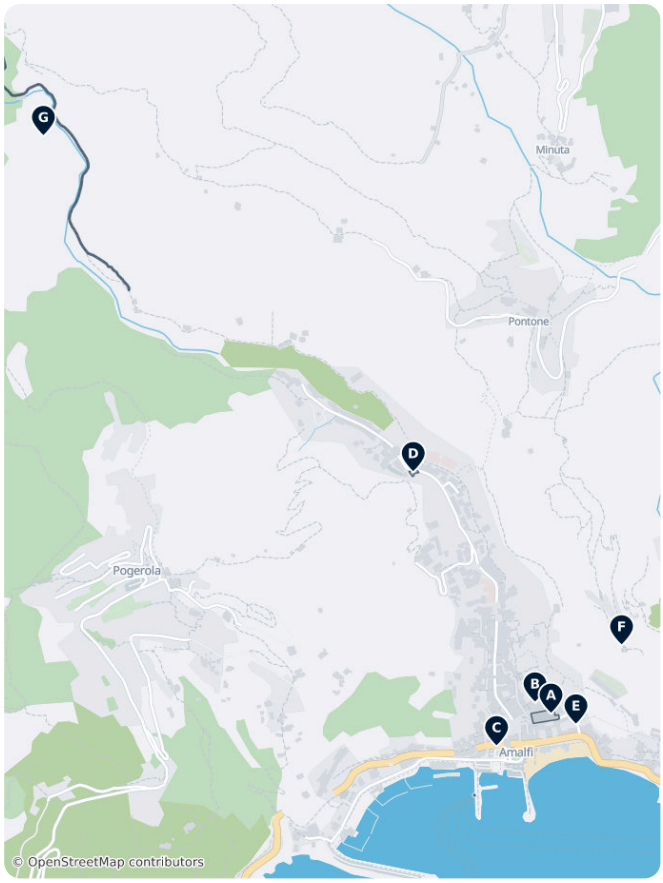
MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Fair Fair for hiking	12° / 16° Feels like 9°	8° / 4°	14 rainy days · Dry air
February	Good Good for hiking	13° / 16° Feels like 9°	8° / 3°	12 rainy days · Dry air
March	Good Good for hiking	14° / 18° Feels like 11°	9° / 5°	12 rainy days · Dry air
April	Good Good for hiking	17° / 21°	12° / 8°	Dry air · Calm winds
May	Great Great for sightseeing	21° / 25°	15° / 12°	Calm winds
June	Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 30°	19° / 15°	24 sunny days · Humid air · Calm winds · UV 8 (Very high)
July	Great Great for the beach	28° / 31°	22° / 19°	28 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · Calm winds · UV 9 (Very high)
August	Great Great for the beach	28° / 32°	23° / 20°	27 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · Calm winds
September	Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 29°	20° / 16°	Humid air · Calm winds
October	Great Great for sightseeing	21° / 25°	16° / 12°	Calm winds
November	Fair Fair for sightseeing	17° / 21°	13° / 8°	15 rainy days · Dry air
December	Fair Fair for hiking	14° / 17° Feels like 10°	10° / 5°	14 rainy days · Dry air

Best months: May, June, July, August, September, October

Climate data: NASA POWER + Copernicus ERA5-Land and ERA5 · 1996–2025

Top sights

The old town is small, and most sights are within a 10-minute walk of the main square, Piazza Duomo.



- A Amalfi Cathedral rises above Piazza Duomo at the top of a wide flight of 62 steps. Its striped facade dates from the 19th century, but the bronze doors were cast in Constantinople before 1066. The visit includes the old Basilica of the Crucifix, now the Diocesan Museum, and the crypt with the relics of St Andrew.
- B Chiostro del Paradiso is the cathedral's 13th-century cloister, with slim paired columns, pointed Arab-Norman arches and ancient sarcophagi. It is the entrance to the cathedral museum and crypt, on one ticket.
- C Arsenale di Amalfi is the stone-vaulted shipyard where the medieval republic built its galleys. Inside, a museum covers Amalfi's seafaring past, with early compasses and a copy of the town's medieval code of sea law.
- D Museo della Carta sits in an old paper mill a short walk up the valley. Guides show how Amalfi's handmade paper was made, and the old machinery still works.
- E Amalfi Civic Museum is a small free museum in the town hall. It tells the story of the republic and shows the designs for the mosaic on the cathedral facade.
- F Torre dello Ziro is a round medieval tower on the ridge above the town. You see it from the waterfront, and you can reach it on a steep path for wide views over Amalfi and Atrani.
- G Valle delle Ferriere is a shaded valley above the town, with a stream, small waterfalls, rare ferns and the ruins of medieval ironworks. The walk from town and back takes about 3–4 hours, with some steep steps.

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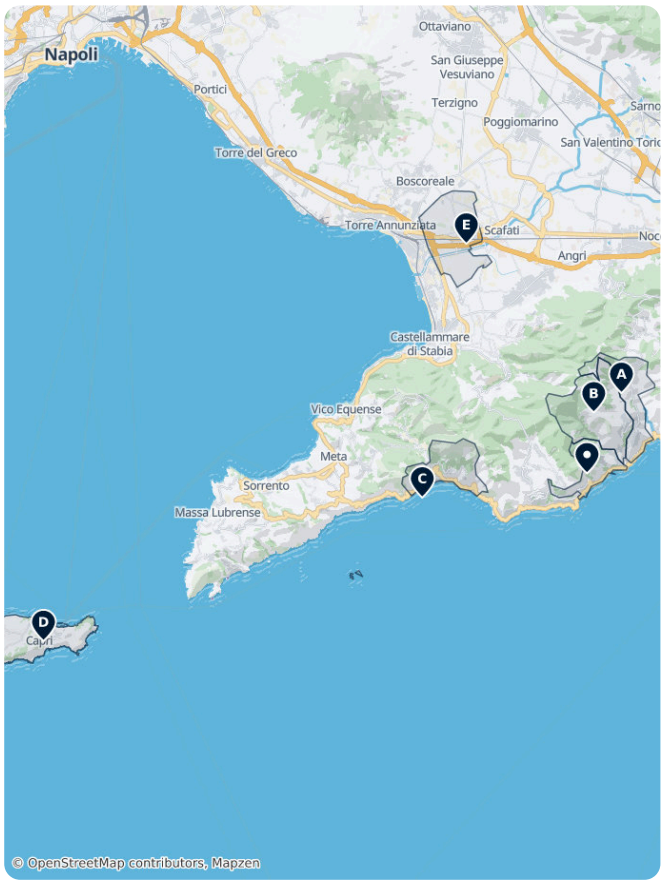
What to experience

These are the local traditions and activities worth planning around.

- **The feast of St Andrew** (27 June and 30 November): after a procession through town, bearers carry the heavy statue of the patron saint up the 62 cathedral steps at a run, to cheers from the crowd. The June feast ends with fireworks over the bay.
- **A boat along the coast**: take a ferry or a small boat from the harbour to see the towns from the water. It is the best view of the cliffs and avoids the road traffic. Many boats stop at coves and grottoes that you cannot reach by land.
- **Walking the old stairways**: centuries-old stepped paths link Amalfi with Pontone, Scala and Ravello. Walk up through lemon terraces and down by bus, or the other way round.
- **The Regatta of the Maritime Republics**: Amalfi, Genoa, Pisa and Venice take turns to host this rowing race between crews in historic costume. It comes to Amalfi once every four years, in late spring or early summer.

Day trips

Buses and, from spring to autumn, ferries make Amalfi the easiest base on the coast. Start early in summer, as roads and buses fill up by late morning.



Close by

- **Atrani** (10 minutes on foot): a tiny village next
through the pedestrian tunnel or along the roa
- A Ravello (about 25 minutes by bus): a hilltop
sea. Villa Rufolo and Villa Cimbrone have some
- B Scala (about 20–30 minutes by bus): a quiet
down into the valleys above Amalfi.
- Grotta dello Smeraldo (about 15 minutes by bo
makes the water glow green. Boats leave from

Along the coast

- C Positano (about 20–25 minutes by ferry, or
the coast, with pastel houses stacked above a
- **Path of the Gods** (bus to Bomerano in Agerola
path of about 8 km to Nocelle above Positano,
- D Capri (about 50 minutes by ferry, April to Oc
the chairlift to Monte Solaro.

Further afield

- E Pompeii (about 2 hours by bus and train via
Vesuvius in 79 AD. Allow a full day.
- **Paestum** (about 2 hours via Salerno): three we
Salerno.

Where to explore

Amalfi shares its steep valley with two hill villages that are easy to combine with a stay in town.

- Ravello sits on a ridge above Atrani, a short bus ride away, and is known for its gardens and summer concerts.
- Scala is one of the oldest settlements on the coast, with walking paths that lead down to Amalfi.
- Further west, Positano is the other main base on the coast, linked by bus and ferry.

Getting there

Amalfi has no railway. Most visitors arrive by train or plane to Naples or Salerno and continue by bus, ferry or private transfer.

- **By air**: Naples International Airport is the main gateway, about 1.5–2 hours away by car. Without a car, take a bus or taxi to Naples Central station, then a train to Salerno and a ferry or bus to Amalfi. Salerno Costa d'Amalfi Airport is closer and has seasonal flights; a bus links it with Salerno station, where you change for the bus or ferry.
- **By train**: take a high-speed or regional train to Salerno, then a ferry or bus. Salerno is about 40 minutes from Naples and about 2 hours from Rome. From Naples you can also take the Circumvesuviana train to Sorrento, then the coast bus, which takes about 1.5 hours from Sorrento to Amalfi. Trenitalia
- **By ferry**: from April to October, ferries link Amalfi with Salerno (about 30 minutes), Positano, Capri and Sorrento. In winter there are few or no ferries from Amalfi, and sailings stop in rough seas.
- **By bus**: SITA SUD buses run along the coast road from Salerno (about 1 hour 15 minutes) and Sorrento (about 1.5 hours). Traffic in summer can add a lot of time.

Getting around

- **On foot**: the centre is small and pedestrian, but it climbs steeply. Many streets are stairs and narrow covered passages. Walking is the only way to explore it.
- **Buses**: SITA SUD buses leave from Piazza Flavio Gioia on the waterfront, for Ravello, Positano, Sorrento and Salerno. **Buy tickets before you board**, at tobacconists, bars and newsstands, or in the UnicoCampania app, and validate them on the bus. A 24-hour coast ticket is good value if you ride several times. In summer, buses are often full; arrive early and expect to queue. SITA SUD
- **Ferries**: from spring to autumn, boats are the most relaxing way to reach Positano, Capri and Salerno. They leave from the pier next to the bus terminal. Buy tickets at the kiosks on the pier or online.
- **Taxi**: taxis wait near the harbour and are expensive. Agree the fare before you start.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Moderate

The small centre is car-free and best seen on foot, but streets are steep stairways and the coast road has no pavement.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

The narrow, busy coast road and steep hills make cycling impractical.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: no. The coast road is narrow and winding, very busy in summer, and parking is scarce and expensive. Buses and ferries reach everything a first-time visitor needs.
- **Parking**: the centre is closed to cars. The large Luna Rossa garage is cut into the cliff between Amalfi and Atrani, and there is paid parking at the port. Expect about €3–5 per hour in season, and more for longer stays.
- **Restrictions**: on peak days in spring, summer and some autumn weekends and holidays, only cars with odd or even plate numbers may use the coast road (SS163) between Positano and Vietri sul Mare, on alternate days during daytime hours. Hotel guests with a booking on the coast are exempt on their arrival and departure days. The dates are set each year, so check them before you drive.

Food & drink

Amalfi's cooking is built on fish and lemons. The local lemon, the large, sweet *sfusato amalfitano*, grows on terraces above the town. It flavours *limoncello*, served cold after dinner, and the *delizia al limone*, a small sponge cake filled with lemon cream. Try *scialatielli*, a short fresh pasta, with seafood, and the fresh fish of the day. *Colatura di alici*, an anchovy sauce from nearby Cetara, is often served with spaghetti.

The best area to eat is the narrow main street, Via Lorenzo d'Amalfi, and the lanes around Piazza Duomo, where old pastry shops and cafés serve lemon cakes and *sfogliatelle*. For a quieter dinner, walk to the restaurants in Atrani or take the bus up to Ravello. A cover charge (*coperto*) per person is normal on the bill.

What to eat & drink

LUNCH

Pizza Margherita
Thin-crust pizza topped with tomato, mozzarella, and basil, invented in Naples and still best there.

DINNER

Spaghetti alla Carbonara
Pasta with egg, cured pork cheek (guanciale), pecorino cheese, and black pepper, a Roman classic.

Risotto alla Milanese
Creamy saffron-infused rice dish from Milan, often served alongside braised veal shank.

Lasagna · Lasagne al Forno
Layered baked pasta with ragu, bechamel, and cheese, a staple of Emilia-Romagna cooking.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Prosciutto and Cheese · Prosciutto e Formaggio
Cured ham paired with regional cheeses, a common antipasto plate found nationwide.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Gelato
Dense, slow-churned Italian ice cream, traditionally lower in fat and air than American-style ice cream.

Tiramisu · Tiramisù
Layered dessert of coffee-soaked ladyfingers and mascarpone cream, dusted with cocoa.

DRINKS

Espresso · Caffè
A short, strong shot of coffee drunk quickly, usually standing at a bar counter.

Wine · Vino
Italy is one of the world's largest wine producers, with regional styles from Piedmont's Barolo to Tuscany's Chianti.

Aperol Spritz
A bittersweet orange aperitif mixed with prosecco and soda water, a staple of the early-evening aperitivo.

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Safety & health

Amalfi is very safe. Petty theft is rare, but keep an eye on bags in crowded buses and on the busy waterfront.

- **The coast road**: much of the road has no pavement. Avoid walking along it, especially between towns; use the tunnel to Atrani and the stairways instead.
- **Hiking**: paths are mostly stone steps, steep and slippery after rain. Wear proper shoes, carry water and start early in summer to avoid the midday heat.
- **Sea and sun**: summer sun is strong. Ferries and boat trips are cancelled in rough seas, so keep some flexibility if you need to catch a flight or train.

History

Amalfi became independent in the 9th century and grew into one of Italy's first maritime republics, ruled by its own dukes. Its merchants traded with Constantinople, North Africa and the Middle East, and brought home luxury goods and new ideas. Amalfi merchants founded a hospital in Jerusalem in the 11th century, the origin of the Knights Hospitaller.

The town's seafaring power left a lasting mark. Its customs of sea trade were written down in the *Tabula de Amalpha*, an early code of maritime law; a copy is shown in Arsenale di Amalfi. Amalfi is also traditionally linked to the early use of the magnetic compass in Europe.

The decline came quickly. The Normans took the town in 1073, and Pisa sacked it in the 1130s. In 1343 a violent storm destroyed much of the harbour and the lower town. The relics of St Andrew, brought from Constantinople in 1206, made Amalfi Cathedral a pilgrimage church, and the papermaking you can still see at Museo della Carta kept the valley busy for centuries. In the 19th century Amalfi became a stop for travellers on the Grand Tour, and the cathedral facade was rebuilt after it collapsed in 1861.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Italy at a glance:

CURRENCY

EUR €

EMERGENCY

112

ELECTRICITY



Type C / Type F / Type L
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES

Italian

TAP WATER

Safe to drink

Amalfi's Absolute Essentials

Explore the historical and cultural core of Amalfi, centered around the iconic Piazza del Duomo. This selection highlights the town's religious heritage, including the 9th-century Basilica del Crocifisso and the Moorish-style Chiostro del Paradiso. Discover Amalfi's industrial past at the Museo della Carta, a former 13th-century paper mill, or observe the 16th-century Torre Saracena watchtower. The list also covers the bustling harbor and the Baroque Fontana di Sant'Andrea, capturing the maritime and artistic essence of this UNESCO-listed coastline.





A Amalfi Coast

This marvellous stretch of nature and picturesque towns is a popular tourist destination in Italy.

8 Lungomare dei Cavalieri di San Giovanni di Gerusalemme, Amalfi 84011, Italy (40.63333, 14.60000)

amalficoast.com



B Amalfi Cathedral

Amalfi Cathedral is a medieval Roman Catholic cathedral in the Piazza del Duomo, Amalfi, Italy.

Piazza Duomo 1, 84011 Amalfi (40.63451, 14.60360)



C Museo della Carta

Housed in a 13th-century paper mill, this museum demonstrates the traditional production of Amalfi's handmade paper using original medieval machinery and water-powered hammers.

23 Via delle Cartiere, Amalfi 84011, Italy (40.63973, 14.59968)

museodellacarta.it



D Chiostro del Paradiso

A 13th-century Moorish-style cloister featuring 120 slender marble columns and pointed arches. Originally built as a cemetery for Amalfi's nobility, it now houses ancient sarcophagi and fresco fragments.

2 Salita Corte del Bajulo, Amalfi 84011, Italy (40.63475, 14.60314)



E Fontana di Sant'Andrea

This 18th-century Baroque fountain features a marble statue of Saint Andrew, the city's patron saint, surrounded by figures of sea gods and symbolic maritime creatures.

8 Piazza Duomo, Amalfi 84011, Italy (40.63417, 14.60256)



F Amalfi Harbour

The primary arrival point for ferries and private boats, this active marina provides panoramic views of the town's vertical architecture and serves as the hub for coastal excursions.

Molo Scalo dell'Oriente, Amalfi 84011, Italy (40.63111, 14.59962)

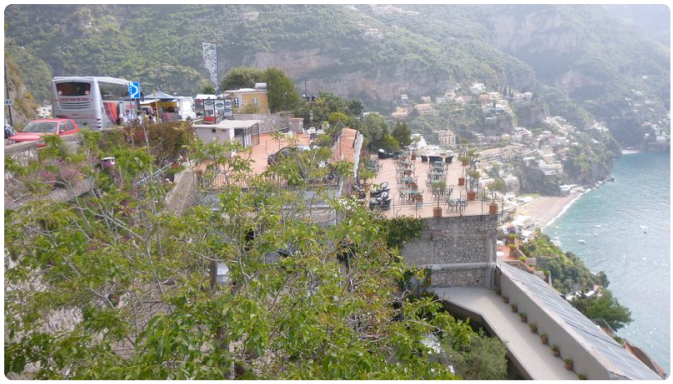


G Basilica del Crocifisso - Museo Diocesiano

Located in the 9th-century original cathedral, this museum displays the Diocese's collection of medieval silver, religious artifacts, and 13th-century frescoes.

(40.63461, 14.60309)

Mo–Su	07:30–10:00, 17:00–19:30



H Torre Saracena

A 16th-century stone watchtower built to defend the coastline against pirate raids. It is a well-preserved example of the historic fortification system common along the Amalfi Coast.

4 Via Pantaleone Comite, 84011, Italy (40.63293, 14.60696)

Castles and Ruins

The Amalfi Coast's rugged landscape is dotted with historical defensive structures and monastic remains. This collection includes the 10th-century Castello Lauritano in Agerola and coastal watchtowers once used to guard against maritime raids. Explore the 12th-century Romanesque ruins of the Basilica of Sant'Eustachio in Pontone and the secluded 11th-century Convento di Cospita. These sites represent centuries of medieval architecture, from military fortifications to ecclesiastical centers, offering insight into the region's strategic and religious history.





A Torre Saracena

Medieval coastal watchtower built as part of a defensive network against pirate incursions.

4 Via Pantaleone Comite, 84011, Italy (40.63293, 14.60696)

B Castello Lauritano

Tenth-century fortress ruins in Agerola, originally constructed to defend the Duchy of Amalfi.

(40.62740, 14.57602)

C Colonia Montana

Rationalist-style former sanatorium and summer colony built in the 1930s on the Agerola plateau.

Via Salvatore Di Giacomo, Agerola 80051, Italy (40.62369, 14.56568)

D Convento di Cospita

Ruins of an 11th-century Benedictine monastery situated on a ridge overlooking the Amalfi Coast.

80051, Italy (40.63041, 14.57735)

cartotrekking.com

E Chapel

Via Maestra dei Villaggi, 84011, Italy (40.62442, 14.57442)

F Cattedrale di S. Eustachio

Remaining walls and apses of a 12th-century Romanesque basilica in Pontone, featuring views of the Valle delle Ferriere.

Via Casa Verrone, Scala 84010, Italy (40.64453, 14.60283)

Historic Churches and Religious Sites

Amalfi's religious landscape is anchored by the 9th-century Duomo di Sant'Andrea, an Arab-Norman cathedral noted for its Byzantine bronze doors and grand staircase. The surrounding hamlets, including Pogerola and Vettica Minore, house historic parish churches that reflect the region's medieval maritime heritage. These sites, such as the Church of the Nativity with its traditional majolica-tiled dome, offer insight into the local architectural styles and centuries-old religious traditions of the Amalfi Coast.





A Amalfi Cathedral

Amalfi Cathedral is a medieval Roman Catholic cathedral in the Piazza del Duomo, Amalfi, Italy.

Piazza Duomo 1, 84011 Amalfi (40.63451, 14.60360)

B Chiesa di Santa Marina

A 12th-century church located in the hilltop hamlet of Pogerola, overlooking the Amalfi coastline.

5 Via Giovanni Amendola, Pogerola 84011, Italy (40.63660, 14.59311)

C Madonna Delle Grazie o Del Latte

A small religious site in the Pogerola district dedicated to the Madonna of the Graces.

2 Via Giovanni Amendola, Pogerola 84011, Italy (40.63727, 14.59251)

D Chiesa della Natività di Santa Maria Vergine

A 16th-century parish church in Vettica Minore featuring a distinctive majolica-tiled dome.

(40.62664, 14.58701)

E Chiesa di San Pietro Apostolo

The parish church of the Tovere district, serving one of Amalfi's most remote hilltop hamlets.

Via Tobulum, Tovere in San Pietro 84011, Italy (40.62026, 14.56529)

F Chiesa di Fuondi

Historic church situated in the upper valley area of Amalfi near the old paper mills.

(Unnamed Road), 84011, Italy (40.63481, 14.58768)

G Cappella Santa Lucia

A small chapel located along the historic pedestrian paths connecting Amalfi's coastal hamlets.

113 Via Santa Lucia, Agerola 80051, Italy (40.62874, 14.57286)

H San Giovanni

A local church situated in the mountainous terrain above the main town center.

1 Piazza San Giovanni, Scala 84010, Italy (40.64326, 14.60360)

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