

Bari

Apulia · Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Bari is the capital of Apulia and a large working port on the Adriatic Sea. Most visitors arrive here first, by plane, train or ferry, and many use it as a base for the rest of the region. It deserves a few nights of its own. The compact old town sits on a small peninsula, with Romanesque churches, a Norman castle and lanes where daily life still happens on the street.

Bari is also a major pilgrimage city. The relics of Saint Nicholas have rested here since 1087, and Catholic and Orthodox pilgrims come from all over Europe. Next to the old town, the grid of the 19th-century Murat district holds the main shopping streets, the opera house and a long seafront promenade. Food is a big reason to come: fresh pasta made by hand, raw seafood and cheap street snacks.

When to visit

Late spring and early autumn are the best times to visit, with warm days and a sea that is good for swimming from June to October. July and August are hot and humid, and the city beaches get crowded. Winters are mild and fairly wet, and some days are windy.

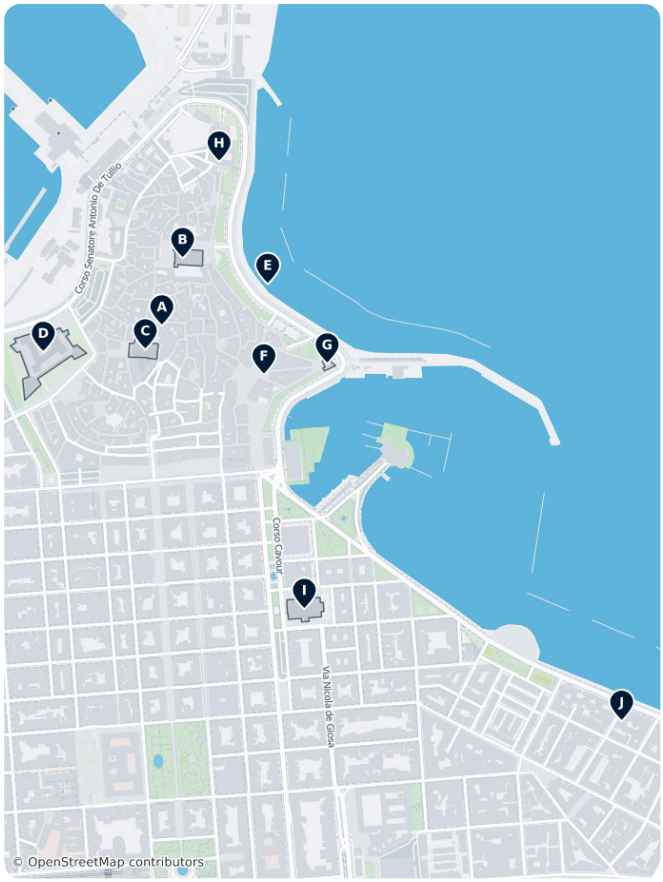
The biggest event of the year is the **Feast of Saint Nicholas (Festa di San Nicola)** on 7–9 May. It marks the arrival of the saint's relics in 1087. A historical parade in medieval costume crosses the old town, the saint's statue is taken out to sea on a boat, and the celebrations end with fireworks. Book a room early for these days. A second, smaller feast takes place on 6 December.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Fair Fair for sightseeing	12° / 16° Feels like 8°	8° / 4°	Dry air
February	Fair Fair for sightseeing	13° / 17° Feels like 8°	8° / 4°	Dry air
March	Fair Fair for sightseeing	15° / 19° Feels like 11°	9° / 5°	Dry air
April	Good Good for sightseeing	18° / 22°	12° / 8°	Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 26°	16° / 12°	
June	Great Great for sightseeing	26° / 31°	20° / 16°	21 sunny days · Humid air
July	Great Great for the beach	29° / 33°	23° / 19°	25 sunny days · Muggy, humid air
August	Great Great for the beach	29° / 33°	23° / 20°	20 sunny days · Muggy, humid air
September	Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 30°	20° / 16°	Humid air
October	Great Great for sightseeing	21° / 26°	16° / 12°	
November	Good Good for sightseeing	17° / 22°	13° / 8°	Dry air
December	Fair Fair for sightseeing	13° / 17° Feels like 10°	9° / 5°	Dry air

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

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

Top sights



Most of Bari's sights are inside A Bari Old Town, a maze of narrow lanes, courtyards and small churches that is easy to explore on foot in a day.

- B Basilica of Saint Nicholas is the city's most important church and a model of Apulian Romanesque style. The crypt holds the tomb of Saint Nicholas, and you will often see Orthodox pilgrims praying there.
- C Cattedrale di San Sabino is the city's cathedral, plainer and calmer than the basilica. Its crypt holds the relics of Saint Sabinus, and an underground area shows the remains of earlier churches.
- D Norman-Swabian Castle of Bari guards the edge of the old town behind a moat. Inside are exhibitions and a large collection of plaster casts of carvings from medieval churches across Apulia.
- E Bari City Walls are the old sea walls on the eastern side of the old town. A walkway on top runs from the Fortino to Santa Scolastica, with wide views of the sea.
- F Infamous Column stands in Piazza Mercantile, the old town's main square. Debtors were once tied to it and shamed in public.
- G Fortino Sant'Antonio is a small fort at the tip of the sea walls, with views back over the old harbour and the seafront.
- H Museo Archeologico di Santa Scolastica sits in a bastion at the northern tip of the old town. It shows finds from Bari's past, from prehistory to the Middle Ages.
- I Petruzzelli Theatre is Bari's grand opera house on Corso Cavour, in the Murat district. It burned down in 1991 and reopened in 2009 after a long restoration.
- J Pinacoteca Metropolitana "Corrado Giaquinto" is the city's main art gallery, on the seafront. It shows art linked to Apulia, from medieval works to 20th-century Italian painting.

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What to experience

Some of the best moments in Bari happen in its streets and at the water's edge.

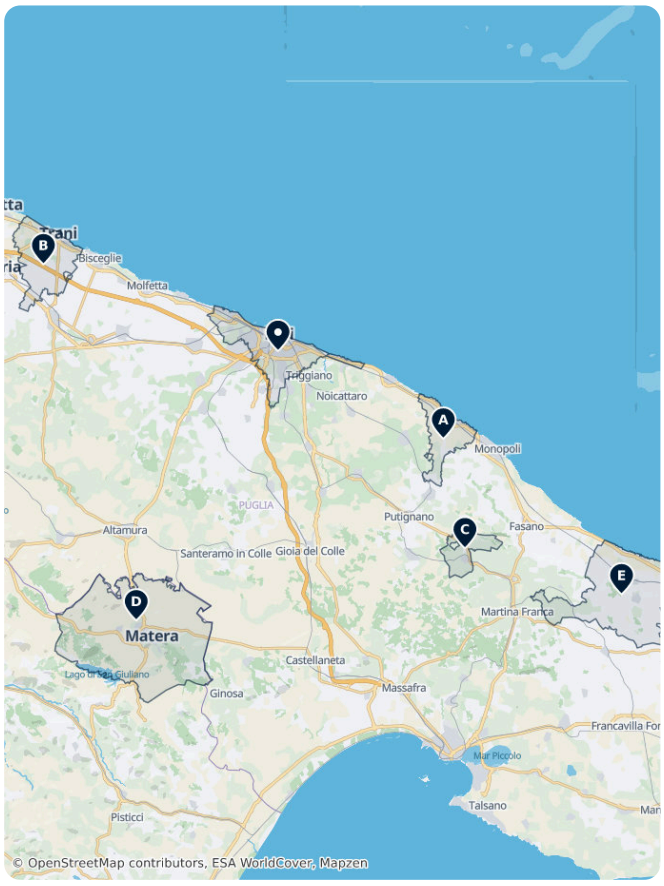
- **Watch the pasta makers**: On Strada Arco Basso, near the castle, local women shape *orecchiette* by hand at tables outside their front doors. Come in the morning to see them at work.
- **Eat raw seafood on the pier**: Every morning, fishermen sell sea urchins, octopus and other raw seafood at the small fish market on Molo San Nicola, near Teatro Margherita. People eat standing at the sea wall. Go early, and skip it if you have a sensitive stomach.
- **Join the evening walk**: In the evening, locals stroll along the shopping streets of the Murat district and the seafront promenade. Join them, then stop for a drink in a square of the old town.
- **Take a city swim**: In summer, Pane e Pomodoro, a free sandy beach south-east of the centre, is the easiest place for a quick swim without leaving the city.
- **Follow the Saint Nicholas feast**: If you are here on 7–9 May, follow the costume parade and watch the boats escort the saint's statue out to sea.

Day trips

Bari has good train links along the coast and inland, so many of Apulia's best places are easy day trips without a car.

By the sea

- A Polignano a Mare — about 30 minutes by train. A small town with white houses on top of high cliffs and a famous beach in a narrow cove.
- Monopoli — about 30–45 minutes by train. A busy fishing harbour and a pretty old town with sea walls.
- B Trani — about 30–40 minutes by train. Its Romanesque cathedral stands right at the edge of the sea, next to a lively harbour.



Inland

- C Alberobello — about 1 hour by car, or about 1.5–2 hours by Ferrovie del Sud Est train, often with a change. A UNESCO town of *trulli*, the white houses with cone-shaped stone roofs.
- Castellana Grotte — under an hour by car, or by train plus a short bus ride. Large show caves with guided tours, a good stop on the way to Alberobello.
- D Matera — about 1.5–2 hours by the Ferrovie Appulo Lucane train, often with a change in Altamura. The train leaves from its own station next to Bari Centrale. The UNESCO cave town of the Sassi, in the neighbouring region of Basilicata.
- E Ostuni — about 1 hour by train. The "White City" on a hill above olive groves. The station is about 2 km from the town, so take a bus or taxi up.
- Castel del Monte — about 1 hour by car. The unusual eight-sided castle of Emperor *Frederick II*, a UNESCO site. It is hard to reach by public transport, so a car is much easier.

Where to explore

Bari is the main gateway to Apulia.

- **Along the coast**: Polignano a Mare and Trani are short train rides away.
- **Trulli country and the white towns**: Alberobello and Ostuni lie south-east of Bari, in the green hills of the Itria Valley area.
- **Further south**: the provinces of Brindisi and Lecce cover the Salento peninsula, with Baroque towns and long sandy beaches.
- **The Gargano**: Vieste and Peschici are seaside towns on the Gargano peninsula in the north of the region, about 3 hours away by car.

Getting there

- **By air**: Bari Karol Wojtyła Airport is about 8 km north-west of the centre and has many flights from across Italy and Europe. A train runs from the airport to Bari Centrale in about 20 minutes. The cheaper city bus line 16 takes 45 minutes or more, and a shuttle bus also runs to the centre.
- **By train**: Bari Centrale is the main station. Direct Frecciarossa and Intercity trains run north along the Adriatic coast to Bologna and Milan, and to Rome. Regional trains continue south to Brindisi and Lecce. Book on Trenitalia.
- **By ferry**: The port is next to the old town. Ferries sail to Greece (Patras, Igoumenitsa and Corfu), Albania (Durrës), Croatia (Dubrovnik) and Montenegro (Bar). Some routes run only in summer.
- **By bus**: Long-distance coaches link Bari with Naples, Rome and many towns in southern Italy.

Getting around

- **On foot**: The old town, the Murat district and the seafront are next to each other and easy to walk. Bari Centrale is about a 15-minute walk from the old town. Cars are restricted in the old town lanes.
- **City buses**: AMTAB runs the city bus network. Buy tickets in the MUVT app, by text message, or at tobacconists and newsstands. You can also buy one from the driver, but it costs a little more. Validate your ticket when you board. Routes and news are on AMTAB.
- **Taxis**: Taxis wait at the station and at the airport. Some drivers prefer cash, so check before you get in.
- **Cycling**: The long seafront promenade is good for an easy ride, but the old town lanes are crowded and paved with smooth stone.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

High

The old town, the Murat district and the seafront sit side by side and are easy to explore on foot.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Moderate

The seafront promenade suits an easy ride; the old town lanes are crowded and paved with smooth stone.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: Not for a stay in the city, which is compact and well served by trains. A car is very useful for exploring the countryside and small towns of the region.
- **Restrictions**: The whole old town is a limited traffic zone (ZTL) with camera-controlled gates. Do not drive in without a permit, or you will receive a fine. Ask your hotel before you arrive if it is inside the zone.
- **Parking**: Use a paid car park or a park-and-ride car park on the edge of the centre, then walk or take the bus. Street parking in the centre is paid in marked zones.

Food & drink

Bari's food is simple, local and cheap. Look for *orecchiette con cime di rapa*, ear-shaped pasta with turnip tops, and *tiella*, a baked dish of rice, potatoes and mussels. Raw seafood, or *crudo*, is a local passion. Street snacks include *focaccia barese* topped with tomatoes and olives, fried *panzerotti* filled with tomato and mozzarella, and *sgagliozze*, squares of fried polenta.

The old town is the best area to eat. Small trattorias and street-food counters line the lanes around Piazza Mercantile and Piazza del Ferrarese, and bakeries sell focaccia by the slice. For raw seafood, head to the morning fish market on Molo San Nicola, or to a seafood restaurant on the seafront. Many restaurants add a small cover charge (*coperto*) to 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

Bari is generally safe for tourists, and the old town is lively and friendly in the evening. Watch for pickpockets in crowds, on buses and around Bari Centrale station. Keep bags and phones away from the street side, because snatch theft from scooters still happens. Do not leave anything visible in a parked car.

In summer, carry water and avoid long walks in the midday heat.

History

Bari was a Roman town and then, for a short time, the seat of an Arab emirate in the 9th century. Later it became the capital of Byzantine southern Italy. The Normans took the city in 1071 after a long siege.

The key moment came in 1087, when sailors from Bari carried the relics of Saint Nicholas home from Myra, in today's Turkey. The city built Basilica of Saint Nicholas to house them, and it became one of the great pilgrimage churches of Europe. In 1098 Pope *Urban II* held a church council in Bari. Cattedrale di San Sabino was rebuilt in the late 12th century, in the same Romanesque style.

The Normans built a castle, which was destroyed in 1156. Emperor *Frederick II* rebuilt it by 1233, and today it is Norman-Swabian Castle of Bari. Centuries later, Queen *Bona Sforza* of Poland lived there and died in the castle in 1557.

In 1813, *Joachim Murat*, the French-appointed king of Naples, started a new town outside the old walls. Its straight streets form the Murat district you walk through today. In the 1930s the city built its long seafront promenade. During the Second World War, a German air raid in December 1943 hit Allied ships in the harbour and caused heavy loss of life.

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

Bari's Absolute Essentials

Bari combines its maritime heritage with significant religious and artistic landmarks. This selection spans the 12th-century Romanesque architecture of San Sabino and the 19th-century Faro Punta San Cataldo, one of Italy's tallest lighthouses. It highlights the city's dual nature, featuring the modern international airport alongside the historic Porto Vecchio, where traditional fishing practices continue. Cultural sites like the Pinacoteca Giaquinto showcase regional art, while local culinary institutions provide a taste of authentic Apulian pastries and pizza.





A San Sabino

12th-century Romanesque cathedral built on the ruins of a Byzantine structure. The interior features an ornate crypt housing the relics of Saint Sabinus and an archaeological area showcasing remains from the Roman and Paleo-Christian eras.

3 Viale Caduti del 28 Luglio 1943, Bari 70126, Italy (41.11624, 16.89394)



B The Provincial Pinacotheca in Bari

The Pinacoteca metropolitana di Bari or Pinacoteca C. Giaquinto is a public gallery of paintings and museum of artworks in the city of Bari,...

Via Spalato 19, 70121 Bari (41.12139, 16.88123)

Tu–Sa	09:00–19:00
Su	09:00–13:00

pinacotecabari.it, +39 80 54 12 421



C Port of Bari

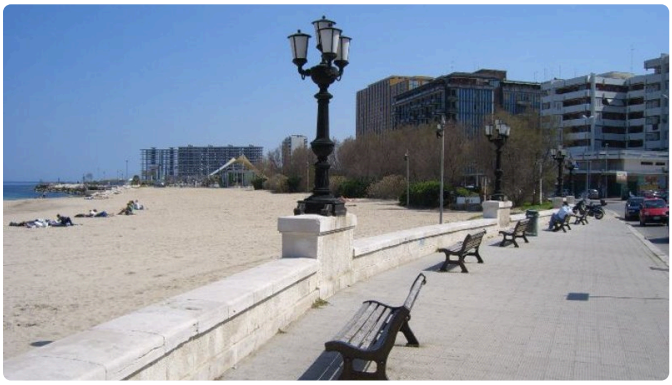
The Port of Bari is a port serving Bari, southeastern Italy. The port of Bari is traditionally considered Europe's door to the Balkan...

Bari - Dubrovnik, Italy (41.13664, 16.85892)

D Porto Vecchio di Bari

The city's historic harbor, characterized by traditional blue fishing boats and a daily morning fish market. It offers views of the 19th-century Teatro Margherita and serves as a central point for witnessing local maritime traditions.

Molo San Nicola, 71123 Bari BA, Italy (41.12608, 16.87635)



E Pane e Pomodoro Beach

This public sandy beach features a bar and also green areas. One of the best places to relax and sunbathe in Bari.

Lungomare A. Perotti, 46, 70126 Bari, Italy (41.11767, 16.89619)



F Piazza Umberto I

A prominent green square located in front of the University of Bari. It features the monumental Fountain of the University, shaded walking paths, and serves as a central hub between the Murat district and the train station.

(Unnamed Road), Bari 70121, Italy (41.12063, 16.86990)

G Castello di Ceglie

A medieval fortification in the Ceglie del Campo district, originally built for defense during the Norman-Swabian period. The structure later evolved into a residential palace and retains its characteristic stone towers.

(41.06436, 16.86740)

H Faro Punta San Cataldo

Constructed in 1869, this 66-meter-tall lighthouse is one of the tallest in Italy. It stands near the Fiera del Levante and provides a navigational landmark for the Adriatic coastline.

(41.13911, 16.84505)

I Monumento ai Caduti del Mare

A commemorative sculpture located along the Lungomare seafront, dedicated to sailors and those lost at sea during maritime service.

(41.13332, 16.86938)



J Bari Karol Wojtyła Airport

Bari Karol Wojtyła Airport is an airport serving the city of Bari in Italy. It is approximately 8 km northwest from the town centre.

Bari Airport, Viale Enzo Ferrari, 70128 Palese, Bari, Italy
(41.13726, 16.76072)

aeroportidipuglia.it, 080 5800358

K Pizzeria Da Cosimo

A local eatery specializing in traditional thin-crust Bari-style pizza and fried panzerotti, situated in the San Pasquale district.

(41.13648, 16.82617)

L Pasticceria Boccia

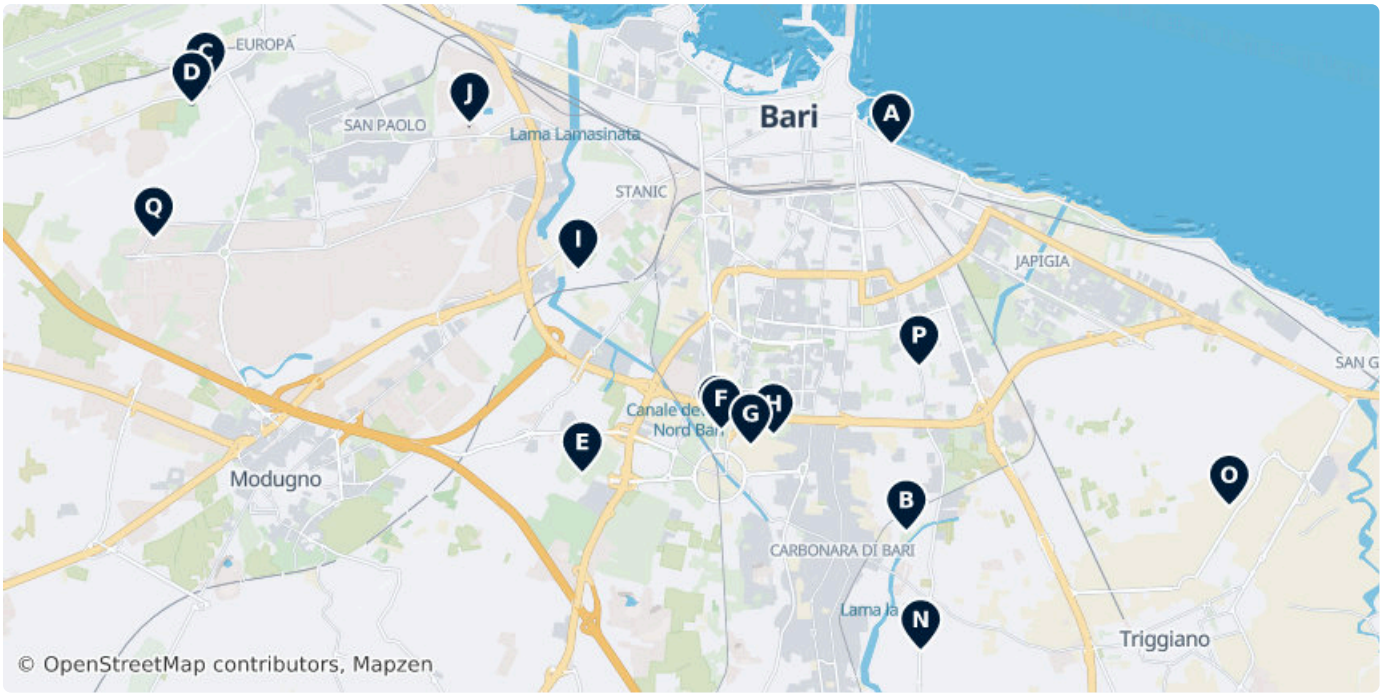
A long-standing pastry shop offering traditional Apulian sweets, including pasticciotti, almond-based treats, and seasonal artisanal desserts.

(41.12104, 16.87767)

bocciapasticceria.com, +39 080 553 1376

Archaeological and Historic Sites

This collection highlights the archaeological landscape of the Bari hinterland, specifically around the Ceglie del Campo and Carbonara districts. The list features a significant concentration of 'ipogei'—ancient rock-cut chambers used as dwellings, olive oil mills, and places of worship, such as the 10th-century Basilica of Santa Candida. These sites, alongside medieval watchtowers like Torre Rossa and prehistoric menhirs, provide a physical record of the region's transition from Peucetian settlements to medieval rural estates.



A Armando Diaz

A monument dedicated to the Italian General and Marshal of Italy, Armando Diaz.

Lungomare Araldo di Crollalanza, 70121 Bari BA, Italy (41.12260, 16.87832)

B Ipogeo Via Vela- Tempio di Demetra

An underground archaeological site in Ceglie del Campo containing remains associated with the ancient Peucetian civilization and the cult of Demeter.

(41.07635, 16.88068)

C Ipogeo Frantoio Cammarata

A historic underground olive oil mill carved directly into the limestone rock.

Strada Provinciale Bitonto-Aeroporto Palese, 70132, Italy (41.12988, 16.76946)

D Ipogeo Ostruito Cammarata 3

An obstructed underground chamber that forms part of the local network of historic rock-cut structures.

Strada Provinciale Vecchia da Palese a Modugno, 70132, Italy (41.12748, 16.76727)

E Torre la monaca

The ruins of a historic watchtower or fortified rural structure.

(Unnamed Road), 70124, Italy (41.08329, 16.82924)

F Ipogeo Torre Tresca

An underground archaeological site located within the historic Torre Tresca district.

(41.08850, 16.85131)

G Complesso Ipogeo S. Lucia

A complex of rock-cut chambers and underground spaces historically used for religious or residential purposes.

(41.08666, 16.85599)

H Basilica ipogea di Santa Candida

A 10th-century rock-cut church featuring remnants of medieval frescoes and Byzantine-influenced architectural elements.

(41.08789, 16.85958)

I Masseria Santa Maria del deserto

The ruins of a traditional fortified farmhouse and rural complex typical of the Apulian countryside.

Stradella Deserto, 70132, Italy (41.10755, 16.82860)

J frantoio ipogeo Torre Tossa

An ancient underground olive oil mill located near the site of Torre Tossa.

Viale Europa, 70132 Bari BA, Italy (41.12509, 16.81139)

K Torre Rossa

A medieval defensive tower constructed from local stone and brick, serving as a prominent historical landmark.

70132, Italy (41.12512, 16.81139)

L ipogeo Riccardo Mola

A subterranean archaeological chamber preserved within the local rural landscape.

Viale Giuseppe Tatarella, 70124, Italy (41.08893, 16.85075)

M Pietra miliare medioevale

A medieval milestone used to mark distances along ancient travel and trade routes.

Strada Ceglie-Triggiano-Capurso, 70010, Italy (41.06205, 16.88298)

N Croce latina incisa

A historical stone carving of a Latin cross, likely used as a religious or boundary marker.

(41.06205, 16.88298)

O Torre di Perris

The remaining ruins of a historic tower or fortified farmhouse.

(41.07932, 16.93195)

P Menhir

A prehistoric megalithic standing stone, representing the area's earliest human settlements.

(41.09605, 16.88270)

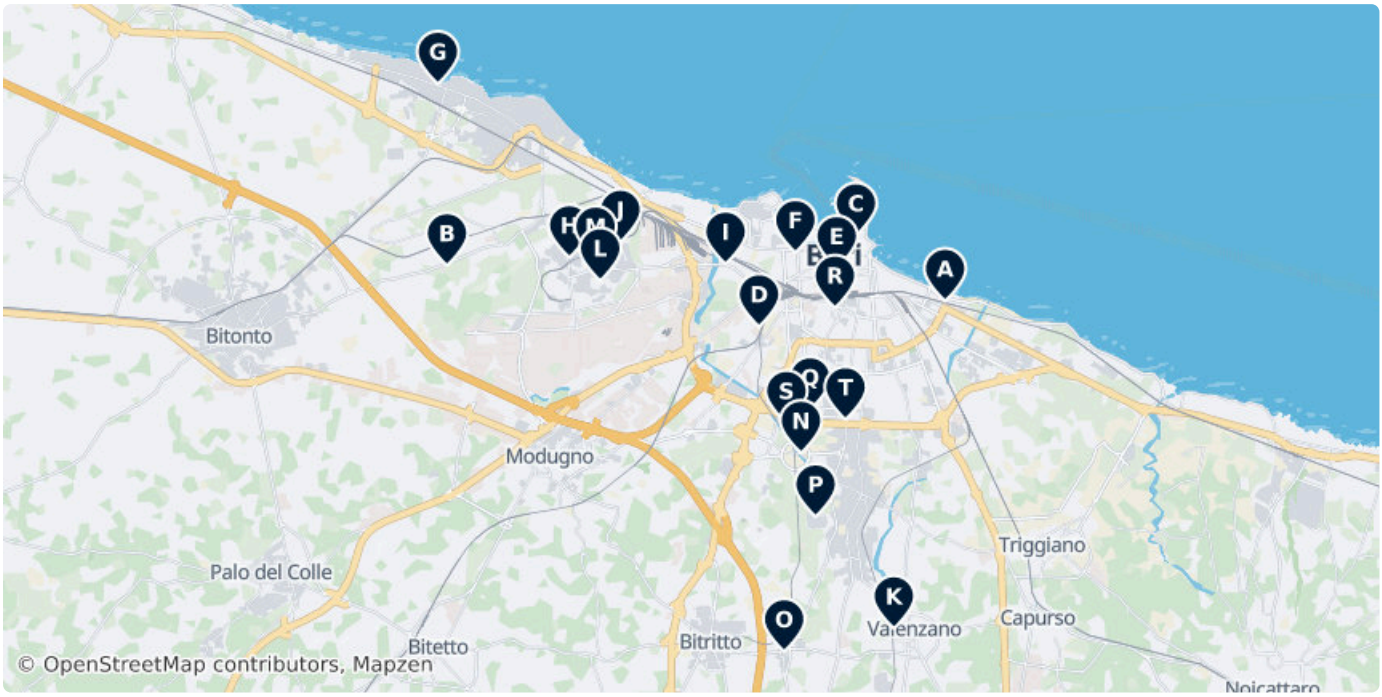
cippo di Sant'Andrea

The ruins of a stone boundary marker or memorial pillar.

(41.11138, 16.76121)

Bari's Sacred Sites

Bari's religious landscape spans centuries of architectural evolution, from the 12th-century Apulian Romanesque cathedral in the Old Town to rural chapels and modern parish hubs. This collection highlights the city's diverse spiritual sites, including medieval structures preserved in industrial zones, deconsecrated ruins, and active community centers that serve as landmarks across the metropolitan districts.





A San Sabino

A 12th-century Apulian Romanesque cathedral built over Byzantine ruins, featuring a prominent rose window and a crypt housing the relics of Saint Sabinus.

3 Viale Caduti del 28 Luglio 1943, Bari 70126, Italy (41.11624, 16.89394)



B Chiesa dell'Annunziata

A rural church located on the boundary between the Palese Macchie and Santo Spirito neighborhoods.

Strada Provinciale Bitonto-Aeroporto Palese, 70132, Italy (41.12391, 16.75123)

C Chiesa di Santa Chiara

Situated in the Old Town, this church is part of a historic convent complex located near via San Vito.

29 Strada Santa Chiara, Bari 70122, Italy
(41.13038, 16.86840)

D Chiesa San Giorgio degli armeni

Also known as San Giorgio dei Martiri, this medieval church is uniquely situated within Bari's industrial district.

31 Strada San Giorgio Martire, 70132, Italy
(41.11076, 16.84063)

E Chiesa del Preziosissimo Sangue in San Rocco

An active parish church and administrative seat for the local San Rocco community.

53 Via Visconti Sagarriga, Bari 70122, Italy
(41.12331, 16.86290)

F Parrocchia Santa Maria del Monte Carmelo

Catholic parish church serving the local neighborhood.

(41.12675, 16.85103)

parrocchiascalzibari.it

G Spirito Santo

Local church serving the coastal district of Santo Spirito.

101/C Via Napoli in Santo Spirito, Santo Spirito 70127, Italy
(41.16305, 16.74861)

H Chiesa San Gabriele dell'Addolorata

Modern Catholic parish church dedicated to Saint Gabriel of Our Lady of Sorrows.

(Unnamed Road), San Paolo 70132, Italy
(41.12563, 16.78629)

I l'Addolorata

Catholic place of worship dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows.

Contrada Sopramarzo, Bari 70132, Italy
(41.12425, 16.83105)

J chiesa Madre della Divina Provvidenza

The principal parish church for the Divina Provvidenza community.

1 Via Salvatore Tramonte, San Paolo 70132, Italy
(41.12900, 16.80090)

K Sala del Regno

Meeting hall for the local Jehovah's Witness congregation.

(41.04561, 16.87926)

L Chiesa San Paolo Apostolo

Catholic parish church located in the San Paolo district.

Traversa al Numero 2 di Via Umbria, San Paolo 70132, Italy
(41.12066, 16.79512)

M San Giovanni Bosco

Roman Catholic parish church dedicated to Saint John Bosco.

5/A Via Gaetano Granieri, San Paolo 70132, Italy (41.12538, 16.79380)

N Oasi di San Martino

Religious site and community space located in the southern part of the city.

Strada da Modugno a Carbonara, 70124, Italy (41.08349, 16.85264)

O San Giorgio

Catholic church located in the San Giorgio area along the coast south of the city center.

(41.04063, 16.84782)

P Parrocchia di Santa Rita

Parish church dedicated to Saint Rita of Cascia.

(Unnamed Road), Bari 70129, Italy (41.06974, 16.85682)

Q Parrocchia Annunciazione

Local parish church serving the community.

Bari 70124, Italy (41.09283, 16.85527)

R Chiesa San Francesco da Paola

Catholic church dedicated to Saint Francis of Paola.

(41.11478, 16.86239)

S Chiesetta sconsacrata di Torre Tresca

A small, deconsecrated church located near the Torre Tresca archaeological and park area.

70124, Italy (41.08991, 16.84848)

T Don Guanella

Church and religious facility associated with the Servants of Charity (Opera Don Guanella).

123 Via Giulio Petroni, Bari 70124, Italy (41.09069, 16.86542)

DATA SOURCES

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