



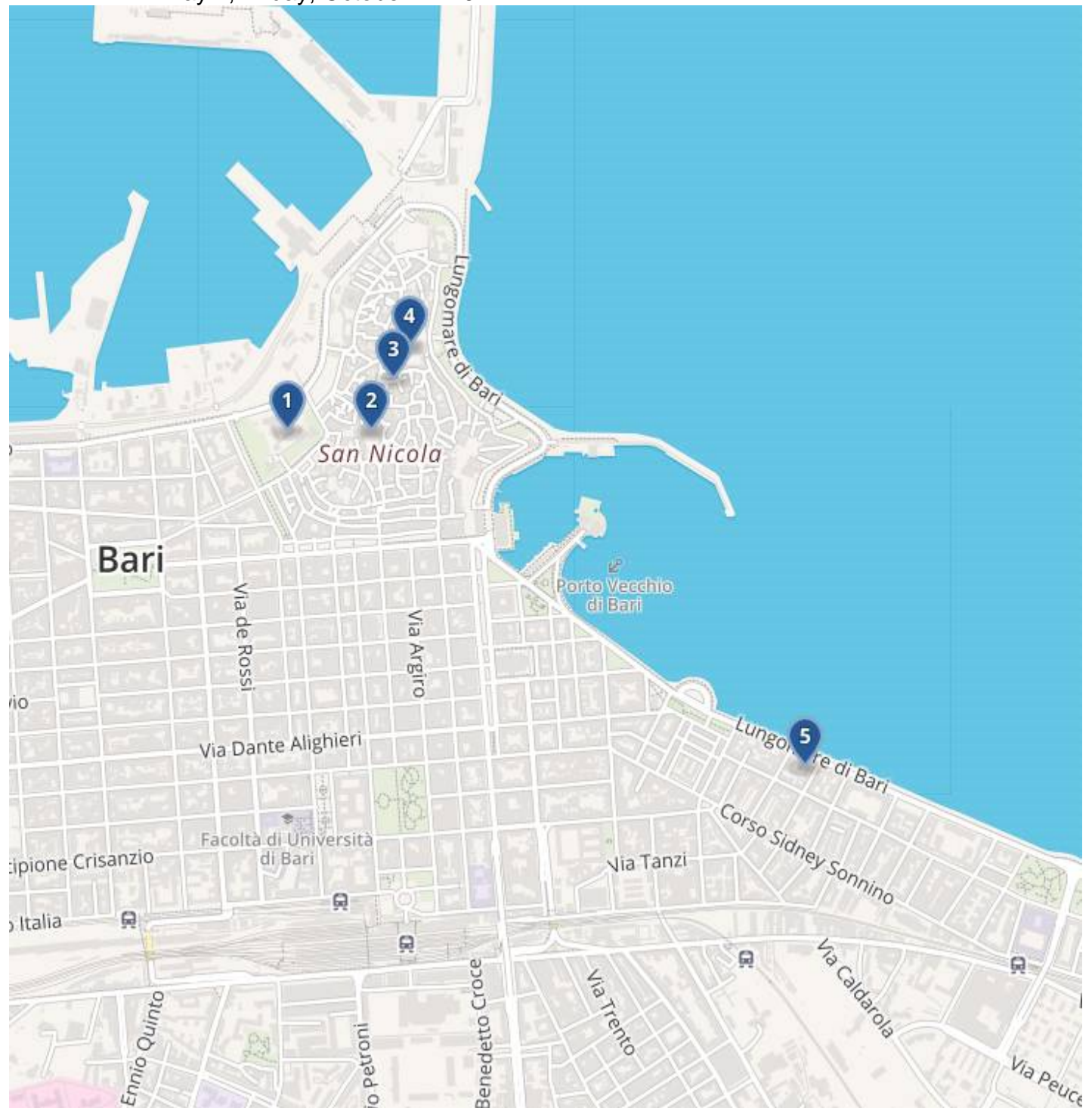
visitacity

Bari

My The Best of Bari in Half a Day

Day 1, Friday, October 27 2017

- 1 10:00 Castello Normanno-Svevo
- 2 11:05 Bari Cathedral
- 3 11:50 Chiesa di San Marco dei veneziani
- 4 12:40 Basilica di San Nicola
- 5 13:45 Pinacoteca metropolitana di Bari



10:00 Castello Normanno-Svevo



Visit Duration: 1 hour

The Castello Svevo (*Swabian Castle*) is a castle in the Apulian city of Bari, Italy. Built around 1132 by Norman King Roger II, it is currently used for exhibitions.

History

Probably built in 1132 by Norman King Roger II, it was destroyed in 1156 by king William I of Sicily and rebuilt and reinforced in 1233 by the Holy Roman emperor Fredrick II. During the Angevin domination, it went through several transformation, and after being acquired by Duke Ferdinand of Aragon, was donated to the Sforza family and passed to Bona Sforza, Queen of Poland. After Bona's death, it was returned under the King of Naples and transformed into a prison and barracks.

The castle is surrounded by a moat on all sides, except the northern section, which was bordering the sea and can be accessed from the bridge and the gate on the southern side. It is mainly composed of the Aragon walls and the main Swabian tower, and is currently used for exhibitions.

Francis and the Emperor

There is a story that, in the year 1221, Emperor Frederick II met Saint Francis of Assisi in this castle. According to tradition, the emperor had a courtesan sent to Francis's room and watched through a peephole to see what would happen. When Francis sent the woman away, Frederick was impressed with his principles; the two spent the rest of the night in conversation. This story is not confirmed beyond doubt, but it is considered believable.



Image By: Carlomorino

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Castello_di_Bari.jpg

Address: Piazza Federico II di Svevia, 4, 70122
Bari, Italy

Phone Number: 080 575 4211

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Web: <http://www.beniculturali.it/>

11:05 Bari Cathedral / Cattedrale di San Sabino



Visit Duration: 45 mins

0.2 KM, 4 minutes walking from Castello Normanno-Svevo

Bari Cathedral (Italian: *Duomo di Bari* or *Cattedrale di San Sabino*) is the cathedral of Bari, in Apulia, southern Italy, senior to, though less famous than, the Basilica of St Nicholas (*Basilica di San Nicola*) in the same city. The cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Bari-Bitonto, as it was previously of the archbishops, earlier bishops, of Bari. It is dedicated to Saint Sabinus, a bishop of Canosa, whose relics were brought here in the 9th century.

The present building was constructed between the late 12th and late 13th centuries, mostly in the last thirty years of the 12th century, and was built on the site of the ruins of the Imperial Byzantine cathedral destroyed in 1156 by William I of Sicily known as the Wicked (*il Malo*); to the right of the transept it is still possible to observe traces of the original pavement which extends under the nave.

History

The documented presence of a bishop in Bari goes back to Gervasius, who attended the Council of Sardica in 347, and his successor Concordius, who was present at the Synod of Rome of 465, although names of their predecessors are preserved by tradition, beginning with Saint Maurus in the 1st century. The bishop was elevated to an archbishop in the 6th century, and the presence of a cathedral in Bari is ascertainable from the same period. Under the present nave are traces of an ancient apsed church building from the period before the first millennium, which had three aisles and square pilasters, and foundations on an axis slightly out of alignment with that of the present cathedral. One of the mosaic pavements bears an inscription with the name of Bishop Andrea (758 - 761) and it seems highly likely that these are the remains of the first cathedral, which was destroyed in the 9th or 10th century.

In the first half of the 11th century the then archbishop (1025–1035) ordered the construction of a new episcopal church, which was finished under his successors Nicola I (1035–1061) and Andrea II (1061–1068). This church was then destroyed by William the Wicked (William I of Sicily) along with the rest of the city (only the Basilica of St. Nicholas was spared), which took place in 1156. At the end of the 12th century Archbishop Rainaldo began the reconstruction of the cathedral, reusing materials from the preceding church and other destroyed buildings. Consecrated on 4 October 1292, the new cathedral was built in the style of the Basilica of St. Nicholas, which had served as the episcopal seat in the interim.

During the 18th century the façade, the nave and aisles, the *Trulla* (the ancient baptistry of the 12th century, today the sacristy) and the crypt were refurbished in Baroque style under Archbishop Muzio Gaeta according to designs by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro. The building later underwent a series of refurbishments, demolitions and extensions. The original Romanesque appearance of the interior was restored in the 1950s. The last two restorations were those of, firstly, the late 20th century, which has restored the clarity of the Romanesque structures, and secondly, the 21st century, which has refurbished the interior.

Description

Stylistically, this is an important example of Apulian Romanesque. The simple façade has three portals of the 11th century below a rose window, over which is a lintel carved with monsters and fantastic beasts. The campanile is new, rebuilt from stone the original, with an elaborate lantern-tower and beneath, the dome of the cupola with clear Moorish motifs.



Image By: Carlomorino

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bari_Cattedrale_San_Sa

Address: Piazza dell'Odegitria, 1, 70122 Bari, Italy

Phone Number: 080 521 0605

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Web:

<http://www.arcidiocesibaribitonto.it/luoghi-di-culto/cattedra>

Internally the cathedral is divided into three aisles of sixteen columns with arcades. The church, which had been overwhelmed by Baroque additions, has now been restored to the uncluttered beauty of the original Apulian Romanesque in the transept, in the false matroneum, and in the magnificent pulpit rebuilt from the same material as before.

In the crypt are preserved the relics of Saint Sabinus, bishop of Canosa, in the larger altar. These were brought to Bari in 844 by Saint Angelarius, bishop of Canosa, who after the destruction of the city by the Saracens, rescued them from the ruins. The silver bust of Saint Sabinus that used to be here was transferred to the capitular archive, and now the icon of the *Madonna Odegitria* is venerated here: according to tradition this was brought from the Orient in the 8th century, but in reality it is later, although nevertheless a cult object of great antiquity.

In the smaller apses are two sarcophagi: one contains the relics of Saint Columba, which has been restored, and various relics are kept in the other. In the sacristy to the right is located an altar with a painting which probably depicts Saint Maurus, named by tradition as the first bishop of Bari, in the 1st century.

In the palace of the Curia, adjacent to the cathedral, is situated the Diocesan Museum, where the Exultet is displayed. This is a precious manuscript of Byzantine origin, finely illuminated. The images are upside down from the point of view of the priest reading the manuscript. In this way the faithful, when the celebrant was pronouncing the hymn of praise during the Easter Vigil, were able to look at the sacred drawings, and those who were unable to understand Latin could still have some idea of what was going on.

11:50 Chiesa di San Marco dei veneziani



Visit Duration: 45 mins

0.1 KM, 2 minutes walking from Bari Cathedral

The church of San Marco Venetian is one of the old town of Bari Church, located in Vico San Marco.

Description

External

The facade of the church retains some of its Romanesque appearance, gabled, with pitched roof, enclosed by two high pilasters on either side, that originally divided into three naves.

The aisle was destroyed, and the left, which opens onto a small portal, once surmounted by the epigraph of Bari doctor who took care of the restoration of the church, is not visible as there was leaning against a building multi-storey, later bought in part by the brotherhood.

Decorative element of the facade is a rose window in a radial pattern, with garlands and columns, with a small winged lion at the center, perhaps work of the sculptor Pietro Facitolo Bari (end XII - beginning XIII sec.).

Further down compared to the rosette we are two monofore arched and round portal (XI-XII sec.), Which presents a frame with four arches, of which the two outer are serrated, while, of the inner ones, one is in grains rosary, to the other arches.

The back of the main elevation has on entry of the sacristy a polychrome tile depicting *the Virgin of the Well of the Saints and Marco Antonio*.

It overlooks the tile a belfry with two arches arched.

Internal

Subsequent renovations and changes, and the destruction of a nave, have compromised the inner medieval structure.

The two aisles are divided by pillars that support robust vaults or barrel vault.

The current decking system is raised from the original.

The paintings and altars manifest taste and style of different periods, ranging from the late Renaissance (a wooden crucifix from the cathedral) and eighteenth-nineteenth century.

The main altar was redone in 1893 at the behest of the members, as attested by the inscription placed on the left side of the altar itself.

Works



Image By: File Upload Bot (Magnus Manske)
Image Source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bari_-_Chiesa_di_San_M

Address: Str. S. Marco, 7, 70122 Bari, Italy

Phone Number: 080 523 3445

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Web:

- an altarpiece by Umberto 1953 Column, depicting the *Madonna del Pozzo* with St. Mark left, and St. Anthony on the right;
- a font with a relief image of *St. Anthony*, at the side;
- a seventeenth-century altar with the tabernacle, in the left aisle. This altar is surmounted by a niche where the wooden statue of *the Madonna del Pozzo* is placed;
- a painting of *St. Nicholas* from the waist up, by an anonymous artist, offered in 1899 by the guild of sailors;
- a painting of *St. Mark with the Lion*, which bears the inscription: *To devotion DV Diana was Michael, from Tatulli in 1826*;
- a painting of *Santa Maria del Pozzo*, prior to 1835;
- wooden statues and papier-mâché of *St. Anthony* and the *Madonna del Pozzo*.

historical events

No documents that clarify the origins of St. Mark's Church.

The construction is attributed to Beaitillo from 1002-1003, to celebrate the liberation of Bari from the Saracens by the doge of Venice Pietro Orseolo II.

The news should be considered false. More likely the building, which recently has been rediscovered a Byzantine substructure, dating from the tenth century, was in unspecified period used by the Venetian colony, residents in Bari for primarily commercial reasons.

The first documented mention dates back to a 1187 parchment: an archbishop Rainaldo bubble in favor of the bishop of Kotor, where, among the signatories, appears a Maione, *abbas Sancti Marci* (abbot of the church of San Marco).

Other references are found between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The precise date you place an epigraph that reminds a restoration or an extension of the church at the hands of a doctor named John Bari, currently preserved in the lapidary of the Diocesan Museum: *Lapsa vetustate domus haec tibi, Marce blessed / Durat in his annis, study renovata Ioannis / Ergo, Pater, care sibi digna rependere iura, / Et pro collatis medium coniunge Beatis.*

From the visit of the Archbishop Tommaso Ruffo (1648-86), it shows that at that time the church led normal liturgical activities, entrusted to the care and archdeacon of the cathedral archpriest, who lived nearby.

At the church it was attached the Brotherhood said exactly of San Marco, but in 1809 moved to St. Augustine. He then settled the brotherhood of St. Anthony of Padua, who still cares.

12:40 Basilica di San Nicola / Basilica San Nicola



Visit Duration: 45 mins

0.2 KM, 3 minutes walking from Chiesa di San Marco dei veneziani

The Pontifical Basilica di San Nicola (Basilica of Saint Nicholas) is a church in Bari, southern Italy that holds wide religious significance throughout Europe and the Christian world. The basilica is an important pilgrimage destination both for Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians from Eastern Europe.

History

The basilica was built between 1087 and 1197, during the Italo-Norman domination of Apulia, the area previously occupied by the Byzantine Catapan of which Bari was the seat. Its foundation is related to the recovery of some of the relics of Saint Nicholas from the saint's original shrine in Myra, in what is now Turkey. When Myra passed into the hands of the Saracens, some saw it as an opportunity to move the saint's relics to a safer location. According to the justifying legend, the saint, passing by the city on his way to Rome, had chosen Bari as his burial place. There was great competition for the relics between Venice and Bari. The latter won, the relics were carried off under the noses of the lawful Greek custodians and their Muslim masters, and on May 9, 1087, were safely landed at Bari. A new church was built to shelter Nicholas' remains and Pope Urban II was present at the consecration of the crypt in 1089. The edifice was officially consecrated in 1197, in the presence of the Imperial Vicar, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, and of numerous bishops, prelates and noblemen. Elias, abbot of the nearby monastery of Saint Benedict, was named as first archbishop. His cathedra (bishop's throne) still stands in the church to this day.

Architecture

The church has a rather square appearance, seemingly more suited to a castle than to a church. This impression is strengthened by the presence of two low massive towers framing the façade. It was indeed used several times as castle during its history.

The interior has a nave and two aisles, divided by granite columns and pilasters. The presbytery is separated from the rest of the edifice by mean of three arches supported by columns of Byzantine influence. Above the aisles is the *matronaeum* , a tribune gallery for women, opening into the nave. The basilica was the first church of this design, setting a precedent which was later imitated in numerous other constructions in the region.

Treasures

The Basilica houses one of the most noteworthy Romanesque sculptural works of southern Italy, a cathedra (bishop's throne) finished in the late eleventh century for Elias. There are precious mosaic pavements in the crypt and presbytery. The ciborium, the most ancient in the region, is also decorated with mosaic; it has four columns with foliage, animals and mythological figures. The crypt, with 26 columns sporting capitals in Byzantine and Romanesque style, houses the relics of Saint Nicholas.

In the church is the Renaissance tomb of Bona Sforza, (sixteenth century), in marble. The museum of the Basilica has precious works of art, including a collection of twelfth-century candlesticks donated by King Charles I of Anjou.

The church was restored in the late thirteenth century, in 1456 and in the seventeenth century. In the twentieth-century of the Baroque additions were removed, leaving only the gilded wooden ceiling, enframing canvases by Carlo



Image By: Carlomorino

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bari_Basilica_San_Nicola

Address: Largo Abate Elia, 13, 70122 Bari, Italy

Phone Number: 080 573 7111

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Web: <http://www.basilicasannicola.it/>

De Rosa.

Feast days

December 6 is Saint Nicholas Day, the main feast day of Saint Nicholas. On this day, it is traditional for the clergy of the basilica to lower a flask into the subterranean tomb of Saint Nicholas to extract some of the myrrh which is believed to exude from the relics. Containers of this myrrh are sent all over the world, and believers have reported numerous miracles as a result of being anointed with it. For those Orthodox Churches which follow the traditional Julian Calendar, December 6 falls on December 19 of the Gregorian Calendar, so there will actually be two celebrations of the same holy day: one according to the New Calendar (December 6) and one according to the Old Calendar (December 19). Both are celebrated with great solemnity at Bari.

May 9 (May 22) is celebrated annually in the Russian Orthodox Church as the feast day of the "Translation of the Relics of Saint Nicholas from Myra to Bari".

Pilgrimages to the basilica from Eastern Europe have increased dramatically since the fall of the Iron Curtain, not only for the feast days, but throughout the year.

13:45 Pinacoteca metropolitana di Bari / Pinacoteca di Bari Corrado Giaquinto ★★★★★

Visit Duration: 1 hour

1.6 KM, 21 minutes walking from Basilica di San Nicola

The Pinacoteca metropolitana di Bari or Painting Gallery of Metropolitan City of Bari is a public gallery of paintings and museum of artworks in the city of Bari, Italy.

History

The gallery was founded July 12, 1928 and initially accommodated at the Palace of Government. In 1936 it moved to the Palace of Province, along the sea boulevard in Bari, where it now stands. The Pinacoteca was named in honor of the painter Corrado Giaquinto.

Collection

- A medieval section
- Venetian paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries donated by numerous Apulia Churches
- Apulian paintings from late medieval and Neapolitan school from beginning medieval centuries
- A section of Corrado Giaquinto's paintings
- A nineteenth century Neapolitan and Southern Italy paintings important collection
- Paintings by the 19th century Tuscan school of the "Macchiaioli"
- Apulian Medieval Majolica ceramics
- An antique Neapolitan nativity Presepe
- Antique apparel
- Nineteenth and twentieth century important paintings, together with important contemporary paintings and artistic works



Image By: Sacreum

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nicola_Malinconico_-_St

Address: Via Spalato, 19, 70121 Bari, Italy

Phone Number: 080 541 2420

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Web: <http://www.pinacotecabari.it/>

