

St. Michael Archangel The church is located in Via Tarantini, not far away from the Cathedral; its main characteristic is the "cupola", made with polychrome bricks. It has been recently restored and nowadays it's used for meetings and seminars. The church is made by a single nave with chapels on both sides, the inner part is almost completely lacking of furnishings. Besides there are the monastery's rooms, also recently restored and used for cultural events, in the past were used as school and dormitory, and sometimes as a jail. The Bishop Francesco De Estrada bought the entire building for educational activities that started on 1664 by the Monks of "Scuole Pie" (Pious Schools) with a good success. Here St. Pompilio Maria Pirrotti taught just after being ordained in 1734.

St. Sebastian

This church, also known as The Church of Souls was built thanks to the confraternity of Anime Purgatorio (Purgatory Souls), and it was finished in 1670. Subsequent restorings modified the floor, the roof and the entrance stairs. Nowadays the church hosts some important paintings like Gennaro protects from earthquake made by Giovanni Scatigno (1747), and the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian painted by Umberto Colonna (1950). On the portal the ancient heraldry of the town.

SS. Addolorata -The Piety

Nowadays nothing is remaining from the original little church because of the several transformations made during years. In fact, the church is located in an area that was insalubrious, on the border of the town, close to marshes. Inside there are the venerable wooden statue of Our Lady, the marble Chistening font and the interesting mosaic on the apse wall named Piety, St. Francis and Brindisi made on 60's.

Holy Heart

This church was built between 1931 and 1935, thanks to the generosity of Lady Grazia Balsamo, who bought the area where the convent and the church were built on. On the facade there is the statue of Holy Heart of Christ. Inside, the wooden tryptich on the main altar, the big painting on the apse wall and the three altars in polychrome marble are remarkable.

Our Lady of the Ladder

The current look of this little church is completely different from the original, that was built by the community Amalfitani in XII century. During the restoring work in 1986, the original fresco of

Our Lady of the Ladder was discovered; previously, it was covered because of its too modern and folkloristic appearance.

Our Lady of the Fountain (Capuchins)

Better known as Capuchins Church, it was built by Capuchin Monks after 1588 on an already existing church of which a single wall was kept, where there was a painting of Our Lady of the Fountain, that named the old church. Afterwards, it was abandoned by Capuchins and it was used for different purposes for years.

St. Mary the Mother of the Church (Jaddico)☐

St. Mary the Mother of the Church (Jaddico) This church, also known Church of Jaddico is located in the country a few km north of Brindisi, along the road to Bari. It was built between 1963 and 1965 by incorporating the wall of an ancient church, probably built by the Crusaders, with a painting of Our Lady who keeps Jesus with one hand and a rooster with the left hand; that's why this area is called Jaddico (the dialect form of Gallico, that comes from in Italian). On this wall, during 1962 and 1963 there were some apparitions of Our Lady, so a group of citizens headed by Teodoro D'Amici started the building of the church.

St. Nicholas (chiesa greco-ortodossa)

The church was built in the early 1900, thanks to the voluntary contributions by Greek community present in Brindisi at the time, as well as the Zar Alexander III. Prior to this, the local Christian-orthodox community utilized the church of St. Antonio Abate as their place of worship; later, after federal property acquired this church, they were denied access also to the church of St. Giovanni of the Greeks. Nowadays the San Nicola parish is the most important point of reference for the Greek-Orthodox community in many South Italy regions. The exterior of this church has neo gothic characteristics, and on top the bell tower stands out proudly with its mullioned window with three lights, on all four sides; the interior is made by a single nave, with the iconostasis (solid screen stretching, which divides the Altar from the church's middle part, whereon icons are arranged in a predefined order) which divides the nave from the presbytery, on which there are three orders of icons.