A – CORREALE DI TERRANOVA MUSEUM, the most precious and interesting collection of fine arts coming from the many Correale houses in Naples and Sorrento, collected in the “Villa alla Rota”, by Alfredo and Pompeo Correale, counts of Terranova.
The museum, opened in 1924, has been defined “the most beautiful provincial museum of Italy”. A rich collection of paintings from 17th and 18th centuries, attributed to Artemisia Gentileschi, Battistello Caracciolo, Solimena, Van Dyck, Kassel and Belvedere. From the famous Neapolitan school of Posillipo some paintings by Pitloo, Duclère, Gigante and Palizzi revealing “southern landscapes of great charm”. An excellent porcelain collection from the most important European factories: Meissen, Sevres, Bow, Wien and of course Capodimonte. Beautiful furniture, rare consoles, precious glass from Murano and Bohemia, rare table clocks recreating the suggestive atmosphere of an aristocratic home. The Correale family loved collecting the best.

B – THE WOODEN MARQUETRY SHOP-MUSEUM (Museo-Bottega della Tarsia Lignea), located in the historical centre of Sorrento, in a patrician palace of the 18th century. In the halls of frescoed vaults and roof covered with hand-painted wall-paper, a rich collection of inlaid wooden furniture and objects made by local marquetry masters of the 19th century is on display. The exhibition of the Italian and foreign artists’ paintings of the 19th century, of ancient printings and photos, let us reconstruct the 19th century image of the Sorrento coast, of the environmental and historical context where the local inlaid production was developed.

C – THE CATHEDRAL, built early fifteenth century in Romanic style has been restored several times up to the 1924 when the entire facade was rebuilt. Noteworthy the side door from 1474 in Renaissance style

Inside the church, in addition to its baptistery, where the most well known citizen of the town was baptized, there are many paintings of the Neapolitan school of the 1700 century, an archbishop throne in fine marbles and several wooden marquetry works of local artisans

Noteworthy is the bell tower’s base from the Romanic era probably built around the 6th century with various types of trunks of columns, alternating classic and Byzantine capitals with different type of marble fragments. This construction is important to the town’s urban history since the small spaces, under the raised arches, were used for public meeting. The upper part of the tower was either rebuilt or at least greatly reduced to its present size around the 15th century.

D – THE CHURCH AND THE CLOISTER OF “SAN FRANCESCO”. The monastery’s origin dates back to the first half of the 8th century. The cloister’s architecture presents crossed arches in tuff on two sides of the portico, expression of the late 13th century style and substituted on the other two sides by round arches on octagonal columns. Various elements of pilage are present, as in the three corner columns, originally part of pagan temples. Next to the convent is the church of St. Francesco which dates back to the 16th century. Inside, in the first of the three chapels on the right, you will find a wooden statue depicting the saint with Christ on the cross, donated by the Vulcano family in the 17th century.

E – BASILICA OF “SANT’ANTONINO”. An oratory in the 9th century, dedicated to the patron saint of Sorrento, St. Antonino, the church dates back to 11th century and presents various elements of plunder such as the column shafts, which for their particular uniformity probably come from the portico of one of the many roman villas of the area. In the crypt, rebuilt in the 17th century, many ex-voto and paintings, mainly of sailors, confirming the strong link between Sorrento and its patron saint.

F - THE CHURCH OF “S. MARIA DEL CARMELO”, rebuilt at the end of the 16th century on the ruins of an ancient church dedicated to the Sorrento martyrs, has got one single nave. The dark Virgin painting is a copy of the famous one in the church of Carmine in Naples. In the church there are many paintings by local artists from the 16th and 17th centuries, as well as two precious artistic gilded wooden bone containers from the same period.

G – THE CHURCH OF “I SERVI DI MARIA”. In Baroque style, this church was completed in the 18th century. Home of the congregation of the servants of Maria, it is the starting point of the black hooded procession on Holy Friday. Inside, a wooden statue of Christ by an unknown sculptor and precious religious fine furniture.

H – SEDIL DOMINOVA, this is the only old noble seat still visible in Campania, dated to the beginning of the 12th century. It has a quadrilateral plan, with two corner arches in piperno and a cupola of the 17th century formed by green and yellow majolica roof-tiles. Inside, on the walls, are 18th century frescoes. The pillars and arches are in archaic style.

I - FIFTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE, in Vico Galantarario, the only curious example of local architecture influenced by Tuscan masters working in Naples and surroundings in the second half of the 14th century.

L – VENIERO PALACE. This palace is extremely rare as it represents the late Byzantine and Arab taste drafted in a constituent and organic continuity. The three large arched windows on each level are surrounded by wide fillet in grey and yellow tuff. The inlaid tuff decoration shows a succession of lozenges and zigzag motives.
M – CORREALE PALACE, 14th century, the façade exhibits valuable acute-arched windows in dark “tufo” shaped and designed with small arches and lobed rose windows. There is a beautiful large window with overhanging pointed arch upheld by corbels and crowned by Gothic capitals with acanthus leaves. In the keystone of the arch is incised the coat-of-arms of the Correale family. The portal is decorated by a Durazzesco-Catalan arch typical of the Neapolitan area between the 13th and 14th centuries.

N – CORREALE HOUSE, located in the main Tasso square, once called Largo Castello, on the corner entering Via Pietà. The inscription on the portal’s marble scroll ornament bears the date 1768. Inside, a wonderful court with a majolica-tile wall.

O – OLD MILL RUINS, at the back of the main square, Tasso, there is a deep gorge where the ruins of an old mill, working till the beginning of the 19th century, are still visible.

P – THE OLD WALLS. The only part of the Greek defensive wall still remaining is under the road level by the “Porta Parsano Nuova”. Another ruin of the Greek wall is still visible by the Marina Grande gate. The roman town was built over the Greek one following the same urban plan with walls of large blocks. These walls defended Sorrento through the Middle Ages. The reconstruction began in 1551 and was completed only in 1561 after the tragic Saracen invasion.

Q – AGRUMINATO, typical Sorrento lemon and orange grove open to the public.

R – VILLA COMUNALE, public gardens, a wonderful terrace overlooking the bay of Naples. There are steps entering the beaches down below.

S – ROMAN VILLA AT CAPO DI SORRENTO, ruins of the Pollio Felice’s roman villa, described by the roman poet Publio Papinio Stazio. According to the local tradition, Giovanna Durazzo II, queen of Naples from 1414 to 1435, used to bathe in the natural swimming-pool nearby.

T – MARINA GRANDE, old fishing port, charming and typical fishermen village.

U – SANT’AGNELLO CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the saints Prisco and Agnello (patron saint of the city), it was built in 1440 in Baroque style. The church, with a main nave and two side aisles, is decorated with many important paintings by Gustavo and Giuseppe Mancinelli.

V – THE CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE FRANCISCAN MONKS, built in 1546 as a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin of “Porto Salvo”. The monks used to light up an oil lamp working as a lighthouse for the ships sailing near the coast. The church was enlarged starting from the 17th century, whilst the façade was realized in 1841 and ornamented with St. Francis statue on the top. Inside the precious painting by the local painter Eduardo Scarpati, born in Meta, representing the Virgin Mary with Saint Francis and Saint John.