

Travel 23 Venice, San Polo, Chiesa dei Frari, Campo San Polo

The start is the [Railway station Santa Lucia](#) or the Car station [Piazzale Roma](#). Judge which one horrify you mostly.

At Piazzale Roma, where the little train from [Tronchetto](#) arrives, go straight to the bridge that conducts to the garden Papadopoli.



Map 1 to travel 23, Frari, San Polo



Ponte to Giardino Papadopoli

It is nearly a sensation to find a garden in Venice.
Papadopoli is probably the only one.



Garden Papadopoli



From Garden to Fondamenta della Croce



Fondamenta della Croce

Then go to Ponte dei Scalzi, which is in front of the railway station Santa Lucia, and turn right to Calle Lunga Chioverette, then turn left to Calle Bergamin.



Ponte to Fondamenta Rio Marin o Garzotti

Go over the bridge, turn right and arrive at Calle dell'Ogio o Del Cafetier.



Bridge to Calle dell'Ogio/Cafetier



200 meters, turn right to Campiello San Giovanni. Very charming, the church, etc. etc.



Chiesa San Giovanni

Continue in the same direction under a gallery. On your left hand, you will see the Ca'Foscari University, for architects.



Interior of the Ca'Foscari's university

Continue in the same direction to Calle de la Laca



Calle de la Laca, and at its end, turn left along the



Rio de le Muneghette (river of the Little Nuns)



Continue up to this bridge, that leads to Calle dei Amai = Path of the Beloved
Then, return to the Campiello San Giovanni and Calle dell'Ogio.

Turn right on Calle del Magazen, and continue straight until Calle Rio Terá San Tomá.

Watch this site:

This was a channel until 1820, but then, under the Austrian occupation 1815-1866, 35% of the original canals were buried, because they wanted to turn Venice into a city where transport had to be with horses and wagons, not with boats.

Observe how many Rio Terá you find in Venice. Really a lot.

Go back and find Campo San Vito. Very lovely.



Campo San Vito



Ponte San Stin. It leads to Chiesa dei Frari.



Chiesa dei Frari

After San Marco church, the Frari is the most important church of Venice. Lot of beauty and history.
It is a MUST to visit it.

One thing strikes me in this church: the tomb the sculptor Antonio Canova.

I admire Canova.
He was fantastic.

Canova spent much of his life to go from Venice to Paris to recover the works of art that Napoleon had stolen and hidden in the Leuvre Museum.

The Leuvre museum consists of stolen arts, that the monster Napoleon stolen everywhere.

Imagine Canova in a cart from Paris to Venice, to bring back the stolen objects.

Only few were retaken back, the rest are in Leuvre.



Scuola Grande di San Rocco e Chiesa di San Rocco

Scuola Grande di San Rocco and Chiesa di San Rocco are two sites to visit. A MUST. The Scuola Grande contains countless paintings and other arts of universal value.



Behind the church of Frari, where three channels meet: Rio delle Muneghette, Rio della Frescada e Rio San Pantalón. Beautiful, panoramic view.

On the forecourt of Frari church there is a porch leading to the Court of the Stairs. Beautiful also.



Take this arcade to the charming place of Court of Stairs



Corte delle Scale

Turn back to Campo San Vito and take the Calle de la Vida



Take the Calle de la Vida



Calle del Pozzo Longo, that leads to Calle della Chiesa, after the bridge.



Calle della Chiesa , that leads to Campo San Agostino



Campo San Agostino

After Campo San Agostino, the streets here become more and more narrow. Here it feels the demographic density of the ancient Venice.

It is a zone, that seems like a maze.



Street Ramo Astori where Daniele Manin was bourned

History of Venice.

The state of Venice was destroyed by Napoleon in 1797.

Napoleon stolen everything possible and sold Venice to Austria.

In 1848 the Venetians revolted against the Austrian oppression and recreated the Venetian state.

It lasted 1 years, 17 March 1848 to 22 August 1849.

Daniele Manin was its president. He ended his life in prison and in exile.

Gen. Radetzky regained the city leaving the inhabitants to die of hunger. Radetzky was immortalized by Johann Strauss I in the Radetzky March.

But,... history counts many dishonest "artists" like Strauss.

Continue to the Rio Terá Secondo, until you arrive to Rio di San Boldo.



Rio Terà Secondo to Rio San Boldo, take the porch of Sotoportego del Forner

The Calles are very narrow here!



Campielo del Forner

Take the path right on, then forwards to the Calle di Cristo, and Ponte San Bernardo.



Calle di Cristo



Ponte Bernardo leads to Campo San Polo



Campo San Polo

End of travel 23