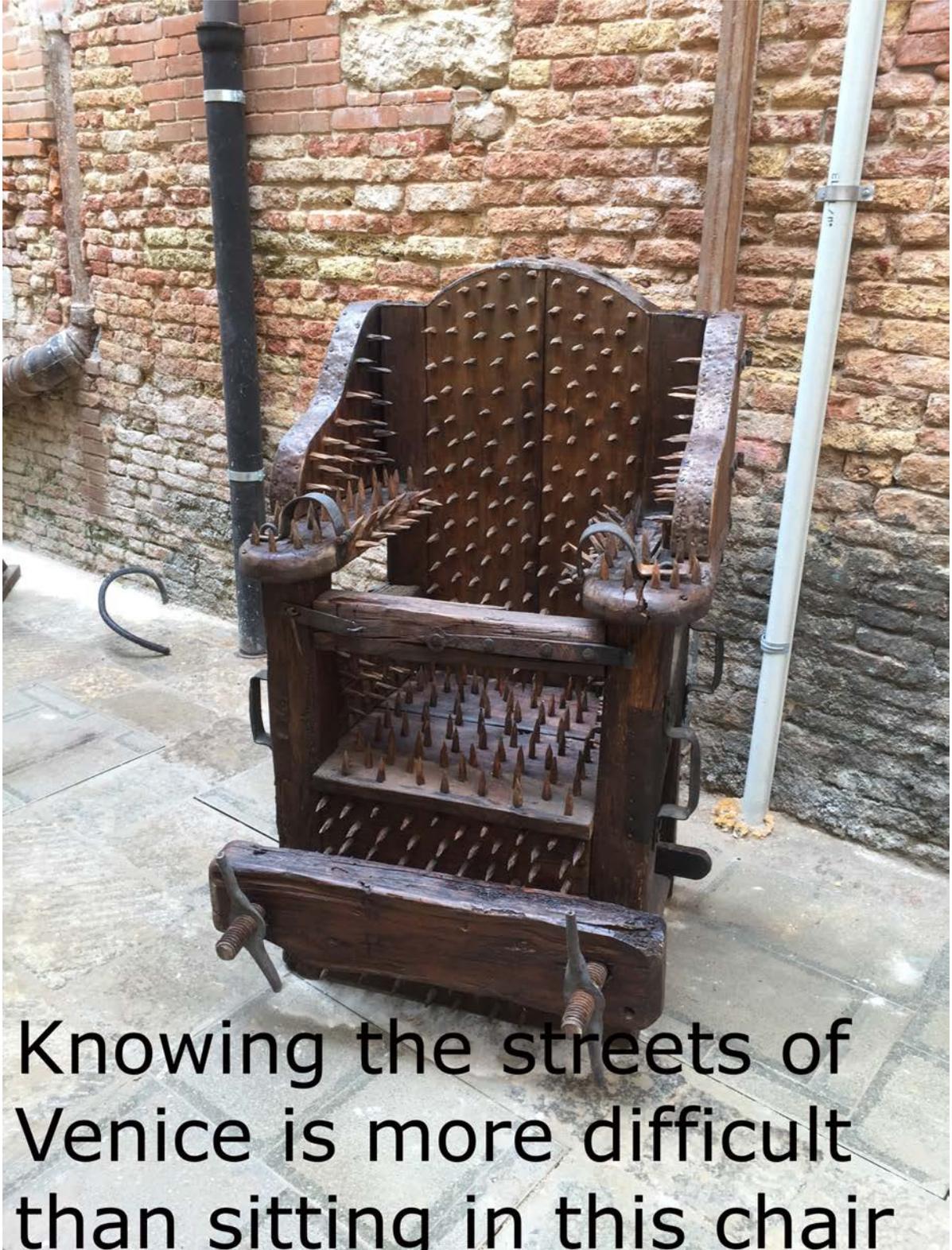


It shows the centre, the most touristic, most spectacular parts of Venice without to be disturbed by the crowd.

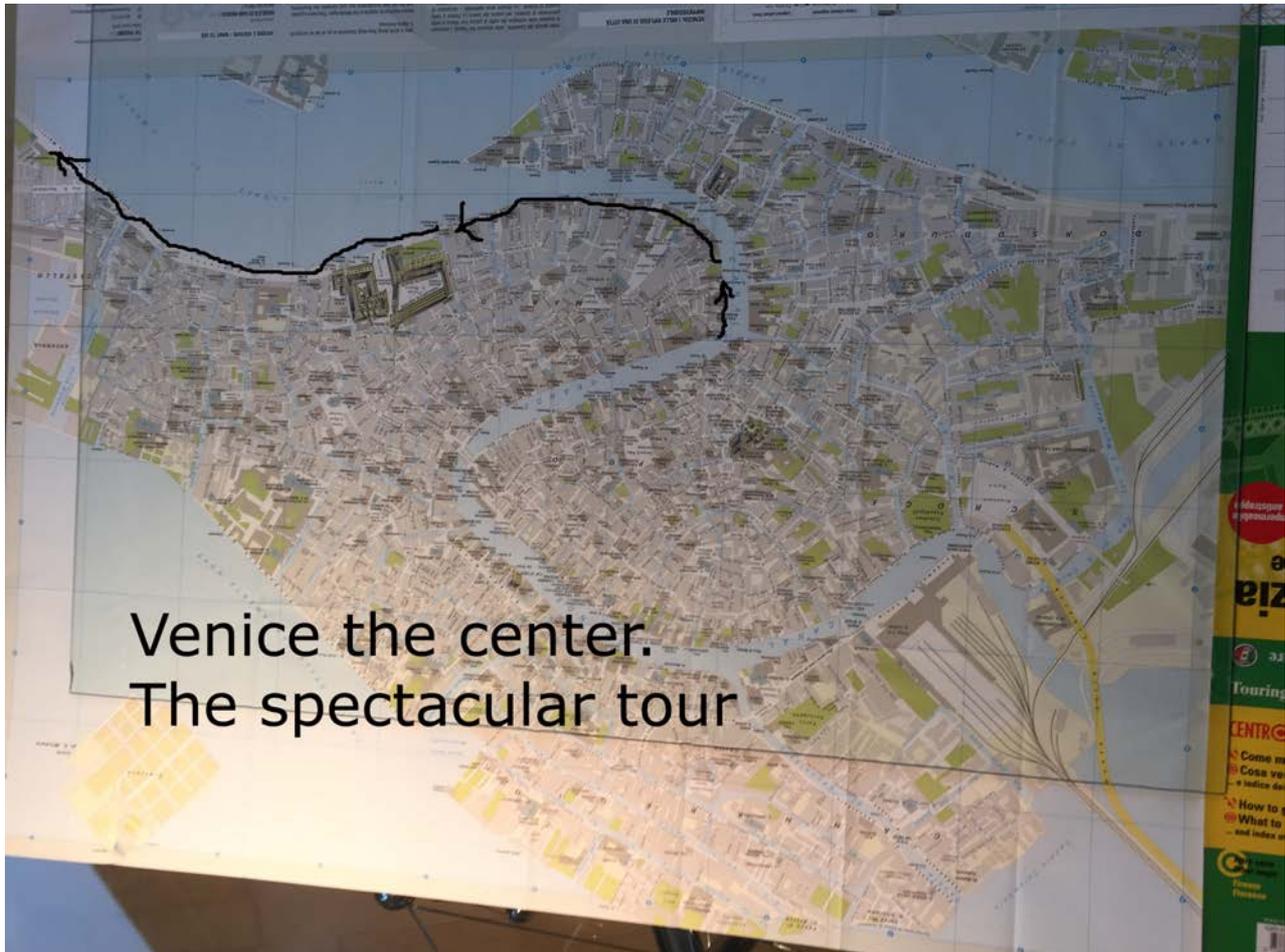


Knowing the streets of  
Venice is more difficult  
than sitting in this chair

We start at Rialto.

Rialto is the old centre of Venice.

Follow the tour in the 3 maps here.



Map 1 for tour 26, Venice the centre, the spectacular tour.

As you can see from map 1, the tour leads from Rialto and coast more than you can the Canal Grande.

Canal Grande is the beauty of the world. It means, that there is nothing that is more beautiful.

You can see Canal Grande in 2 ways:

- from the boat Traghetto , but it last very shortly, or
- by find the streets or Calle, that lead to Canal Grande.

This travel shows namely the Canal Grande from the streets / Calle of Venice.

Go to the top of Rialto bridge and admire these views.

The view towards the South, was called "world most fantastic street" by the king of France, year 1500.

The king was right.



The king of France's preferred view in 1500

View from Rialto to Canal Grande year 2018

Then, go down and take on the right to the Calle del Ferro and to its end, and Riva del Carbon.



Canal Grande from Calle del Ferro



# Venice the centre, Rialto, Canal Grande south, San Marco

Map 2 for tour 26, Venice the centre, the spectacular tour, from Rialto to San Marco

At the end, at about of Riva del Carbon, there is Palazzo Farsetti now the city Hall of Venice. You can politely ask to enter into the hall. There is a beautiful staircase.



Entrance



## Casa Farsetti now city Hall

Even a staircase is beautiful in Venice

After this splendid staircase take Calle Cavalli on the left.



Take left into calle Cavalli

The path to follow



Follow to Corte d'Appello

Take under this vault



Palazzo Grimani now  
Court of Appeal Justice

A very historical Court of Justice

In this court the great heroes of the unification of Italy were condemned by Austria: Manin, Tomaseo, Silvio Pellico, Cesare Battisti, etc.

Then take the bridge and go to Campo San Beneto. A little Campo with beautiful palaces, fx Palazzo Fortuny.



## Palazzo Fortuny in Campo San Beneto

Fortuny is one of the many, many magnificent palaces of Venice

If you should go to the famous theatre La Fenice, then it near here. But ask the path, otherwise, you can get lost in the Maize of Venice.

Then take Calle del Traghetto to see Canal Grande from this point.



Take Calle del Traghetto

Path to Canal Grande



Canal Grande from Calle del Traghetto

A construction crane into Venice. It must be expensive to build in this city.

Return to Calle Pesaro and take the next Calle, Benzon



Take Calle Benzo

Path to Canal Grande

After a new photo of Canal Grande, back to Ca' Pesaro and over the bridge to Calle dell'Albero.



Bridge view, to go to Calle dell'Albero



Take corte dell'Albero  
to Canal Grande

Here turn right to Canal Grande



## Canal Grande from Corte dell'Albero

Beautiful anchor poles

Then come back to Piscina San Samuele.

Piscina San Samuele is the opposite of what you have seen: it is not sophisticated.



Pescina San Samuele, not sophisticated but spectacular.

The photo of Pescina San Samuele shows "pedestrian paths" when the water cover the streets.

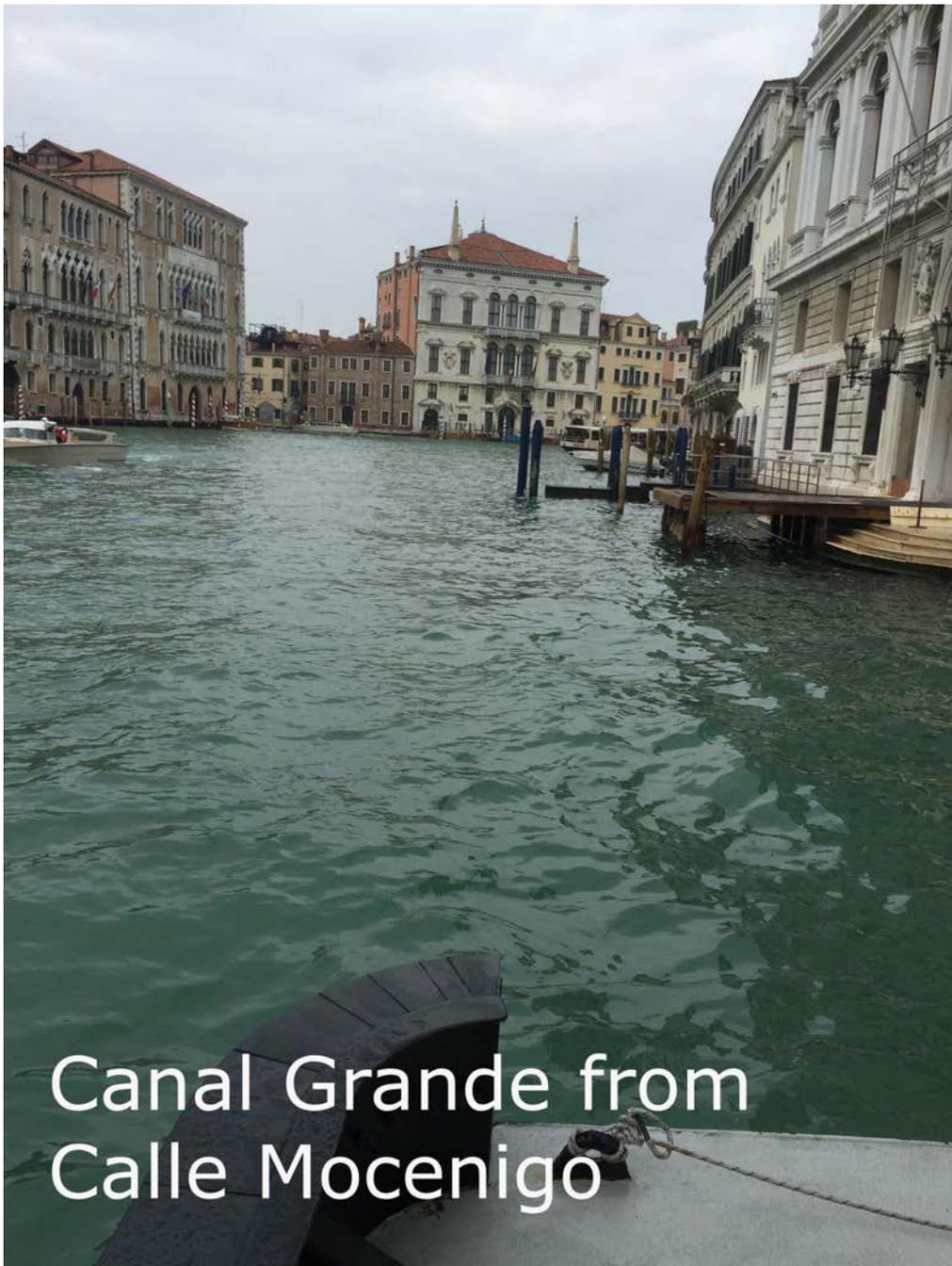
You can see Canal Grande at the end of Calle Traghetto Garzoni.



Right to Ramo della Piscina

Path to Canal Grande

At the end of Calle Mocenigo is the Canal Grande.



Canal Grande from Calle Mocenigo

Then go to Campo San Samuele. And then another view of Canal Grande.



Campo San Samuele



# Canal Grande from Campo San Samuele

Opposite is Santa Barbara and Ca' Rezzonico

Go back and find Corte del Duca Sforza



Take to Corte del Duca Sforza



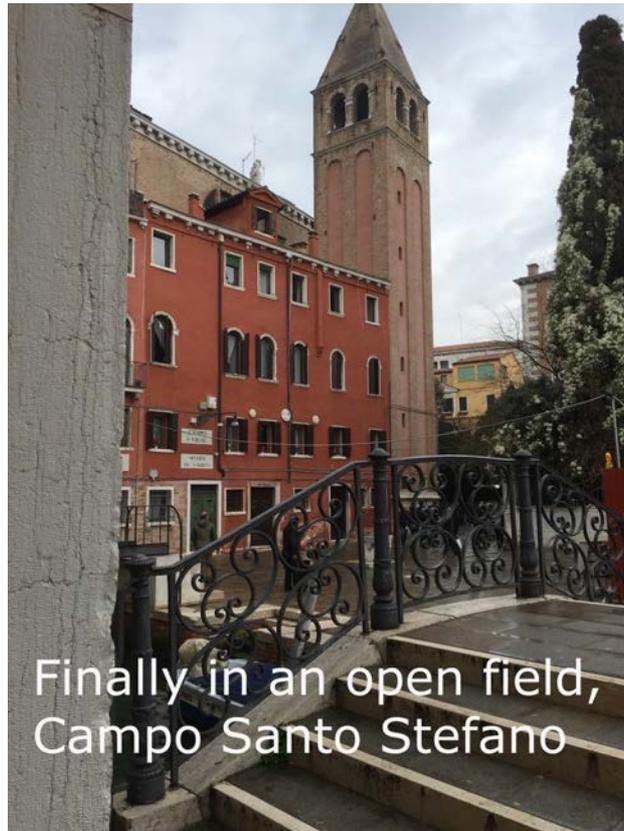
Take Calle Giustiniani

Follow this path to its end



Canal Grande  
from Calle Giustiniani

After so many small and narrow streets/Calle, then you arrive to an open place, you feel as if you see light again.



Finally in an open field,  
Campo Santo Stefano

Campo San Vidal and left behind, Campo San Stefano

This is a beautiful part of Venice, a lot of tourists here, but you can go up to Ponte dell'Accademia to see Canal Grande, then there are a lot of palaces and museum. A nice place.



Here are some beautiful  
views of Venice:  
- Canal Grande from  
Ponte Accademia and  
- some great palaces of  
Venice



Statue of Nicolo Tomaseo.  
With Manin, a politician who  
fought for the indipendence of  
Venice from Austria.  
2 great, great, great men !

Campo San Stefano



Canal Grande  
da Palazzo Pisani



The Vancian nobility was extremely rich and they were democratic too (of course only between themselves, but... not bad)

In front of the statue of Nicoló Tomaseo there is the street to continue, it is the Calle del Spezier, it is small.





Campo San Maurizio

From here, find Calle del Dose da Ponte



Take the Calle del Dose da Ponte



Canal Grande from Calle del Dose da Ponte

Just after, take few meter on the right into the Corte del Tagiapiera o del Pozzetto.



Path to Canal Grande



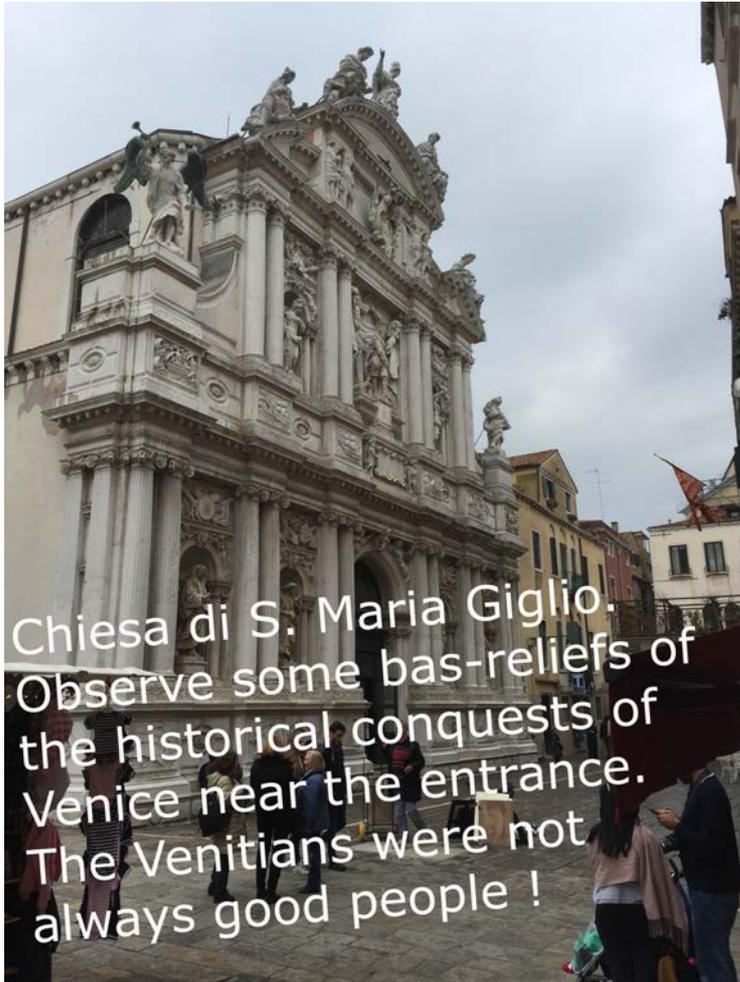
Canal Grande from Calle del Tagiapiera.

Go back to Campo San Maurizio and right to Fondamenta Duodo o Barbarigo.



Fondamenta Duodo o Barbarigo

Back and right to an open place, Campo Santa Maria Zobenigo o del Giglio. Take a view of the church. It is remarkable to see the bas-reliefs in front. Study them.



Chiesa di S. Maria Giglio.  
Observe some bas-reliefs of  
the historical conquests of  
Venice near the entrance.  
The Venitians were not  
always good people !

Then go towards Canal Grande by Campo del Traghetto.



Canal Grande from Traghetto di  
Santa Maria del Giglio

Here, near the end of Canal Grande

Then go over the bridge on the right and right again towards Sotoportego de le Ostreghe. And then on the left to you arrive to the main Calle. Calle Larga XXII March...(1848... should be written also).

Well, the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1848 the Venetian population made a revolt against the domination of Austria. It was the start of 1,5 year of liberation and the creation of the Republic of Veneto, with the great men like Daniele Manin e Nicoló Tomaseo.

Everything was killed by Austria.

Austrian general Radetzky faced difficulties to reconquer it .

For defeating the Venetians, he poised food and drinking water with Colera and Typhus bacteria.

Well, it was 1848, but ...such a war conduct will today consider crime against humanity, etc.

But...

When Radetzky returned to Vienna, a melody was made to him for this victories in Italy, the Radetzky March by Strauss.

This melody is played the 1.th January in Vienna.

Shameful !



Follow this path and then turn left to Calle Larga XXII Marzo...1848



Canal Grande  
from Calle del Traghetto after  
Calle del XXII Marzo

Back to Calle Larga XXII Marzo...1848 and you see an amazing rich church, the Church of San Moisè



Chiesa di San Moisè

The path go on the right of this church



Take right here to Calle  
ei 13 Martiri

Path to Canal Grande

And then you have arrived at the end of Canal Grande, where it joins the Canale della Giudecca.



Canal Grande  
from Fondamenta di Farine

Opposite Punta Dogana and Chiesa della Salute

Here, at Fondamenta delle Farine starts a long walk along the water to the Giardini. First, you find San Marco place, then Riva Schiavoni, Giardini, Santa Elena and Fondamenta Nuove.

We shall see all these places now.



Canal Grande is on the right, Giudecca in the middle, and Bacino San Marco left.

Here we are in San Marco place. Expect to deal with a lot of tourist here, always.



From the Bacino San Marco



Photo 2 of Venice for  
tourists

From the Church of San Marco



Photo 3 of Venice for  
tourists

From the place in front Palazzo Ducale

After this stress with the tourists in Piazza San Marco, continue along the water in the same direction. This is Riva dei Schiavoni.



Ponte dei Sospiri  
da Riva dei  
Schiavoni

From Riva dei Schiavoni

Bridge of Sights in English, Ponte dei Sospiri conducts from Palazzo Ducale to the old prisons of Venice.

Venice administrated the justice with indulgence and without unnecessary violence. Few has been executed during the 1000 years it existed.

Compare with London, there was 2,3 persons executed per week, and for 600 years.



Riva dei Schiavoni  
towards Giardini

After Riva dei Sciavoni you are in Giardini.



Rostral column at  
Giardini

'Some words about "Schiavoni". They were the soldiers of Venice, they were recruited from Dalmazia or other east parts territories. They were very capable soldiers.



After Giardini (a zone relatively recently reclaimed from water) you arrive to a very, very quiet zone, the zone of Sant'Elena.



Entrance



The cloister

A bit of story.

Venice was a big power until 1700, particularly powerful was in the years 900-1400. Venice was more powerful than Constantinople.

The emperor was elected only if Venice could accept him, fx.

In the middle age, religiosity was great.

A big political power should go parallel with a big religious power, also.

Then great churches were built. Great saints should rest in these great churches. The relics of saints was of primarily importance.

Rom had Saint Peter, Paul, etc., etc.

Then, Venice should also have big names of saints. A hunting of relics of saints started, for centuries.

Fx. Venice stolen the body of San Marco (a very important saint, the Gospel) from Alessandria of Egypt, San Luca was stolen from Greece and now, the body is in Padova, and its head in Prague), Santa Lucia, etc.

Sant'Elena was also an important saint.

She was the mother of not less, than the emperor that permitted the Christianity in 333, Constantine.

The body of Saint Elena was stolen from Constantinople and reburied in a church, built for the purpose, the church of Sant'Elena.



## The remains of Sant'Elena, the mother of emperor Constantine

In some Venetian church, you often find the body of saints

After San Elena, take the same direction into Viale Piave, go over the bridge to the island of San Pietro.



## San Pietro island

This is a part of Venice without tourists

Walk around. It is nice and peaceful.  
Then go back and towards north, to Canale di Porta Nuova.



A very charming place

Then go to Arsenale and take Fondamenta dei Penini, where you have the wall of Arsenale on your right hand.



After Fondamenta Penini, Calle dell'Angelo, Campo Magno, San Doná, Calle dell'Olio, Salizada San Francesco to Campo San Francesco.



Fondazioni di Fronte, f. Penini, Calle delle Muneghette, Campo Magno

Small, narrow and charming



Salizada San Francesco towards Chiesa di Giovanni e Paolo

Then you arrive to an open field, with another great church, San Giovanni e Paolo.

In front, there is a statue of "condottiero" Colleoni, a famous warlord that served Venice to conquer the land near Milano, year 1500.

"Condottiero's" were honest and serious warlords, they fought for money and they care for their soldiers. They didn't send their soldiers in risky fights. A soldier had a big value at that time.

It was not like in Napoleonic wars were a soldier was considered nothing, less than a stone in the soil.

The same was in the First and the Second World war.

So, this "condottiero's" were great strategists. Some names: Colleoni, Gattamelata, Sforza etc.

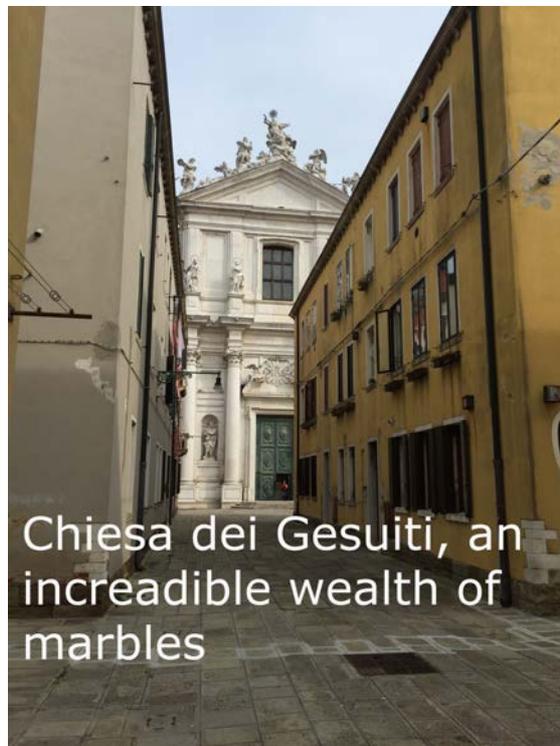


From San Giovanni e Paolo take the Fondamenta dei Mendicanti to the open water and then Fondamenta Nove.



Go to its end, it is very beautiful here.

Then go inside the city, take Calle Foscarini until you find the Church dei Gesuiti.



A politically important church of Venice.



Chiesa dei Gesuiti, what you see is not textiles but marbles

Inside the church: This is marble.



Chiesa dei Gesuiti,  
it is not textiles but  
marbles

How much wealth

An important historical information about Venice and the Pope in Rome.

After the Lutheran protests in the beginning of 1500, also Venice feel sympathy for the new movement against Rome.

Venice behaved in this way:

- All the churches were under financial control by the state of Venice, i.e. no money were sent to the Pope in Rome anymore.
- The Pope wanted to excommunicate all the Venetians. Venice answered that they would not care for excommunication.

Probably the only, that was free from this financial control was this church, of Gesuiti, the monks of San Francesco di Lojola. The Gesuiti fought for the Pope. The actual Pope is a Gesuita also.

This is the end of the travel.