

**STIG ALBECK**

# TRAVEL TO VENICE



DOWNLOAD FREE TRAVEL GUIDES AT  
**BOOKBOON.COM**  
NO REGISTRATION NEEDED

# Venice

Venice



Area Map

Activities

City Map

Attractions



Historical outline

6

Trip 1

8

Trip 2

13

Trip 3

22

Trip 4

26

Trip 5

30

Day Trips

36



---

Venice

© 2010 Stig Albeck & Ventus Publishing ApS

All rights and copyright relating to the content of this book are the property of Ventus Publishing ApS, and/or its suppliers. Content from this book, may not be reproduced in any shape or form without prior written permission from Ventus Publishing ApS.

Quoting this book is allowed when clear references are made, in relation to reviews are allowed.

ISBN 978-87-7061-442-9

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

Pictures and illustrations in this book are reproduced according to agreement with the following copyright owners

Stig Albeck.

The stated prices and opening hours are indicative and may have be subject to change after this book was published.





Ciao Venezia



## Travelling to Venice

---

[www.turismo-venezia.it](http://www.turismo-venezia.it)

[www.comune.venezia.it](http://www.comune.venezia.it)

[www.turismo.veneto.it](http://www.turismo.veneto.it)

[www.enit.it](http://www.enit.it)

Venice is a truly unique city, as well as an unforgettable experience. This Pearl of the Adriatic was built over the course of many centuries, resting on wood piles in the marshy Venetian Lagoon.

A gondola trip on Canal Grande is also a trip through the long history of Venice. The Rialto Bridge, the Doge Palace, the Square of St Mark and the many palaces, which have been the homes of wealthy families for 1,000 years, are but a few of Venice's many famous attractions.

Venice is also one of the capitals of Romanticism, where visitors can enjoy the songs of the gondolieri or a walk in the many narrow streets and along the countless canals.

Several of northern Italy's great cultural cities lie within easy reach of Venice. An example is Verona, whose rich history is apparent in the well-preserved Roman Arena and other monuments dating all the way back to Ancient Rome.

Have a nice trip!

## Historical outline

---

The Islands in the Venetian Lagoon have been inhabited since the 5th century, when people from the mainland came in search of a refuge from invading barbarians. When they began building villages on wood piles on the marshy islands, the inhabited area was concentrated around Rialto, which was the highest ground.

Venice was quickly developed and formed its own republic, which cooperated with the Byzantine empire, governed from Constantinople. Venice's first doge was elected in 697.

San Marco/St Mark is closely connected to Venice, and in 1904 his relics were brought from Alexandria to the Church of St Mark, which was built for this purpose.

In 1095, the ships of the republic aided the crusade of Pope Urban II, and this became the beginning of Venice's dominant role in the eastern Mediterranean. The fourth crusade from 1202 led to an attack on Constantinople, which had traditionally dominated the area. Constantinople was conquered and Venice extended its rule.

The dominance and influence of Venice also extended to trade, and the prosperous city developed rapidly. The famous Venetian palaces were built facing Canal Grande.

Venice's dominance was met with increasing resistance in the countries nearby. Venice fought many battles against Genoa, which dominated the western Mediterranean, before it won decisive battle at Chioggia. Venice also tried to expand on land to support its dominance at sea, but other countries in the area were also increasing their power and influence, and Venice began diminishing.

In 1453, the Venetians were defeated in Constantinople by the Turkish Osmons, who went on to conquer even more land. It was a time when great countries and empires rose to dominance, and Venice, which did not control large areas of land, became vulnerable.

The city did not have an economy or a population large enough to compete with the great Powers, and corruption and political stagnation resulted.

Napoleon's armies conquered Venice in 1797, and the Republic of Venice came under Austrian rule when the Napoleonic wars ended. Austria never managed to integrate Venice or the Veneto region, and this contributed to Venice's participation in the rising Italian nationalism.

In 1866, Venice broke away from Austria and became part of the new kingdom of Italy and its capital, Rome.

Its new status as a part of Italy signalled the beginning of a massive development of the city at the end of the 19th century. The previous ambition to control larger parts of the mainland was now gradually being fulfilled.

Trade was growing steadily, and a connection between Venice and the mainland of Veneto was opened. Tourism, which is Venice's largest source of income today, increased with easier access and improved facilities.

During the Mussolini era, a bridge for cars was built, and the nearby mainland was industrialised. Venice had now grown from a city state to encompass the mainland cities of Mestre and Marghera. The industry kept growing on the mainland, which made them targets for Allied bombing raids during World War II, but the original Venice was largely spared.



The industrialisation continued in the post-war years, and today the Veneto region is still progressing very rapidly compared to Italy's traditional industrial regions. Jobs were created in the entire region, but it was the mainland that accounted for most of the development. The population of Venice itself was halved during this period, and the islands also experienced a diminishing population and an increasingly well developed tourism industry.

Venice's foundation is still sinking, and tourists often experience flooding while visiting. The latest plan to save the unique city in the lagoon is to launch floating barriers.

Please click the advert

# CHALLENGE YOURSELF

[WWW.STUDYINSWEDEN.SE](http://WWW.STUDYINSWEDEN.SE)

**Si.**  
Swedish Institute

Today's job market values ambitious, innovative, perceptive team players. Swedish universities foster these qualities through a forward-thinking culture where you're close to the latest ideas and global trends.

Whatever your career goals may be, studying in Sweden will give you valuable skills and a competitive advantage for your future. [www.studyinsweden.se](http://www.studyinsweden.se)

## Trip 1: Venice

---

### 1. Piazzale Roma/ Stazione Ferrovie Santa Lucia



#### **Piazzale Roma**

#### **Vaporetto: Piazzale Roma/Ferrovie**

The city of Venice is located on an island in the great lagoon in the lido of the Adriatic. The city's connection with the mainland, where most of the citizens live, is the dam, on which the road and the railway run. This makes the Piazzale Roma and the Santa Lucia Railway Station favourite starting points for visitors to Venice. Santa Lucia is also the main terminal for the many water buses running between stops along the canals according to regular timetables.

### 2. Sailing on the Canals of Venice



For example Canal Grande

[www.actv.it](http://www.actv.it)

#### **Piazzale Roma**

#### **Vaporetto: Fx Piazzale Roma/Ferrovie**

Venice's primary "road" grid are the canals that connect almost every nook and cranny in the city. The main water way is the Canal Grande, which runs through the city in a large curve before emptying into the lagoon.

A trip on Canal Grande is considered a must for any visitor, but sailing trips north and south of the central parts of the city are also interesting experiences.

The larger water ways are serviced by the water buses, vaporettos, which run like normal city buses with regular stops. A trip down the smaller canals mostly takes place in one of the romantic gondolas, but if more speed is required there are also more modern water taxis.

### 3. The Scalzi Church/ Chiesa degli Scalzi

#### **Fondamente Scalzi**

#### **Vaporetto: Ferrovie**

The Chiesa degli Scalzi is a church building with a magnificent Baroque interior, featuring, apart from building materials like marble, a beautiful ceiling painting. The word "Scalzi" means "bare-footed". It is an allusion to the Carmelite monks who came to the city in the latter half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

In front of the church is the beautiful bridge, Ponte degli Scalzi, which is one of the few bridges crossing the central waterway, Canal Grande. The bridge was built in 1934 as a replacement for a previous bridge in the same spot.



#### 4. The Labia Palace/Palazzo Labia



##### **Fondamenta Labia/Campo San Geremia Vaporetto: Ponte delle Guglie**

The Labia Palace was one of the last of Venice's great palaces to be built. The Baroque-style palace was built by the Labia Family mainly in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is facing Canale Cannaregio by Canal Grande.

The palace has recently been restored, and it is famous for its frescoes in the ceiling.

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo painted the Ballroom, Salone delle Feste, in 1746-1747. Tiepolo's work there is considered some of Italy's finest of its kind.

The exterior of the Palazzo Labia is distinguished by a beautifully decorated facade facing the canal, and the square Campo San Geremia on the opposite landside. According to custom, the facade facing the Cannaregio Canal is the primary one..

#### 5. Ghetto Nuovo



##### **Campo di Ghetto Nuovo**

[www.ghetto.it](http://www.ghetto.it)

##### **Vaporetto: Ponte delle Guglie**

Campo di Ghetto Nuovo is the central square in the city part of Cannaregio. The island was the world's first Jewish ghetto, "ghetto" being a Venetian word, which has been adopted throughout the world. The people of Venice were very tolerant of its Jewish population for a long time, but when migration intensified at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was decided to isolate the Jews. The ghetto was established in 1516, and all Jews had to return there by nightfall.

As the Jewish population increased, the only possibility was to build new accommodation on top of the existing houses. However, this did not prevent the ghetto from spreading to some of the surrounding islands. In 1541, the Ghetto Vecchio was established, and in 1633 Ghetto Novissimo. At the Ghetto Nuovo, there are still Jewish businesses, although the Jews received regular citizenship in 1818. There is also a museum of the history of the ghetto, as well as several synagogues.

## 6. Campo dei Mori

### Campo dei Mori

#### Vaporetto: Madonna dell'Orto

The square Campo dei Mori was named after the Moors, even though Moors have never resided there. It was the three brothers, Rioba, Sandi and Afani Mastelli, who in the 12th century arrived there from the city of Morea on the Greek island of Peloponnes.

The brothers built the palace Palazzo Mastelli on the square, where there are also statues of themselves. The brothers invested in the crusades and made large fortunes importing and selling African and Asian products.

On Campo dei Mori, there is also the house where the artist Tintoretto lived for the last twenty years of his life.

Please click the advert

www.job.oticon.dk



### 7. The Church of Madonna dell'Orto/Chiesa della Madonna dell'Orto



#### Campo della Madonna dell'Orto

[www.madonnadellorto.org](http://www.madonnadellorto.org)

**Vaporetto: Madonna dell'Orto**

The Church of Madonna dell'Orto was built in the 14th century. It was originally dedicated to St Christopher, the patron saint of travelers, but in the 15th century it was rebuilt to accommodate a statue of the Virgin Mary that had been found in a garden in the area. The statue was said to have miraculous properties and the church was renamed in its honour. In addition to the statue, there are some interesting 16th century paintings by Tintoretto.

The church's present façade was built in 1460-1464, and the clock tower, featuring statues of evangelists, was finished in 1503.

### 8. The Church of San Marziale/ Chiesa di San Marziale



#### Campo San Marziale

**Vaporetto: Madonna dell'Orto/San Marcuola/Ca' d'Oro**

The first Church of San Marziale is from 1133, but the present Baroque building is from 1693-1714. The interior decoration is particularly interesting; there are ceiling frescos by Sebastiano Ricci and works by the Renaissance painter Tintoretto.

### 9. The Gesuiti Church/Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta o dei Gesuiti



#### Salizada de la Spechiera

**Vaporetto: Fondamente Nuove**

This church is called Gesuiti in honour of the Jesuit monks, who were not very popular in Venice in the 17th century. In 1714, they were finally able to build this beautiful and richly decorated church.

The exterior Baroque design is beautiful, but its interior is even more impressive, with marble compositions in many colours and fantastic frescos in the ceiling.

## 10. Fondamente Nuove

### Fondamente Nuove

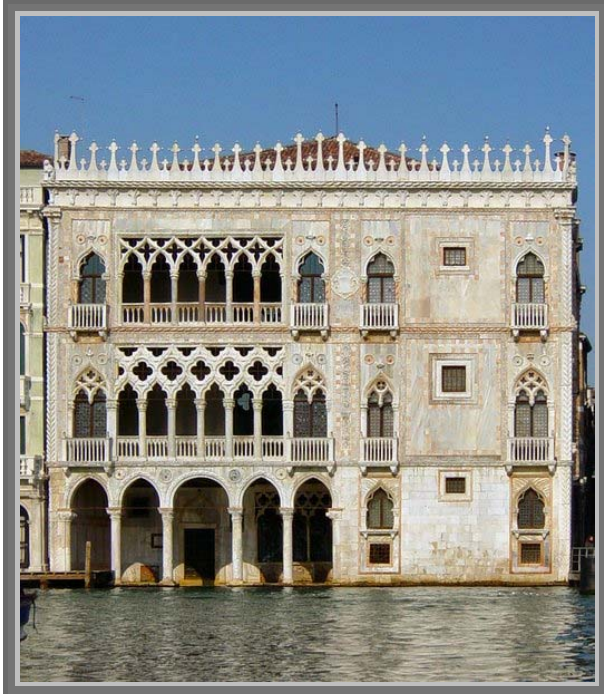
#### Vaporetto: Fondamente Nuove

The street Fondamente Nuove is a long wharf built in the 1580s. Today, it is a nice promenade in one of Venice's quiet city quarters, removed from the tourist areas to the south. There is a good view to the islands at the north end of the lagoon, such as the nearby Isola di San Michele, which is a graveyard island.



## Trip 2: Venice

### 11. Ca' d'Oro



#### Calle della Ca' d'Oro

[www.cadoro.org](http://www.cadoro.org)

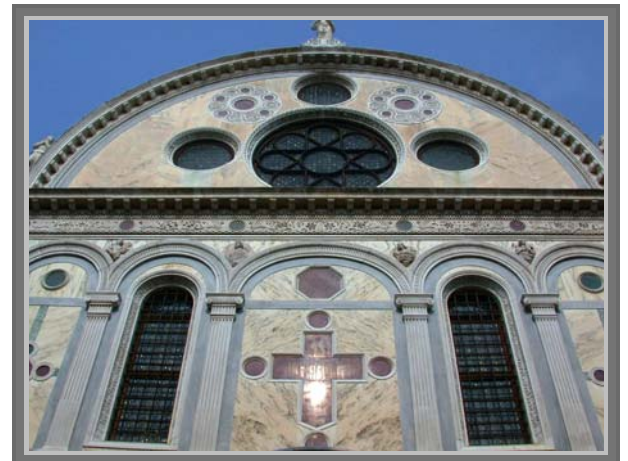
**Vaporetto: Ca' d'Oro**

Ca' d'Oro means House of Gold. The palace is beautifully situated facing Canal Grande. Ca' d'Oro is considered to be the most beautiful palace in Venice, and the architecture contains all the city's typical styles in its mix of Western and Oriental decorations.

The palace was built in 1428-1430 for the noble Contarini Family, who count among them eight of the city's doges. The architects were also behind the Doge Palace, and down towards Canal Grande their blooming Gothic style is evident.

On the first floor, there is a loggia behind a colonnade, and there is direct access from the canal. On the second floor, there is a balcony by the palace's primary drawing room. The building itself was built with an inner yard, but the stairs and balconies were torn down in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1922, the Italian State bought Ca' d'Oro and restored it. The palace is now as beautiful as before, and there is a gallery which contains the art collection of its last private owner, Giorgio Franchetti.

### 12. The Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli/Chiesa di Santa Maria dei Miracoli



#### Campiello dei Miracoli

**Vaporetto: Ca' d'Oro/Rialto**

The Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli was built in 1481-1489, using a large amount of marble, and is therefore also called the Marble Church. It is considered to be one of the city's finest examples of early Venetian Renaissance.

The church is very beautiful and richly decorated inside as well as outside. The many works in marble, the columns and the reliefs make the building seem colourful and alive.



### 13. The Rialto Bridge/Ponte di Rialto



#### Ponte di Rialto

#### Vaporetto: Rialto

The Rialto Bridge is the largest of the bridges crossing Canal Grande, and for centuries it was also the only one. The bridge is situated at the highest point in the city, even if it can be difficult to see.

The first bridge in this spot was a pontoon bridge, built in 1181, and the nearby Rialto Market drew a lot of traffic. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a wooden bridge was built, on which shopping arcades were erected a couple of centuries later.

The wooden bridge was difficult to maintain. During the centuries, it even burned or crashed on occasion, and in the beginning of the 16th century the idea of building a stone bridge began gaining momentum. However, the new Rialto Bridge was not finished until 1591.

The bridge is one of Venice's icons, and it is a marvelous experience to cross it or sail under it. The bridge also offers an excellent view of the winding Canal Grande and the many beautiful palaces lining it.

Please click the advert

# CHALLENGE YOURSELF

## WWW.STUDYINSWEDEN.SE

**Si.**  
Swedish Institute

Today's job market values ambitious, innovative, perceptive team players. Swedish universities foster these qualities through a forward-thinking culture where you're close to the latest ideas and global trends.

Whatever your career goals may be, studying in Sweden will give you valuable skills and a competitive advantage for your future. [www.studyinsweden.se](http://www.studyinsweden.se)

Download free ebooks at [BookBoon.com](http://BookBoon.com)

#### 14. San Giacomo di Rialto



##### **Campo San Giacomo de Rialto**

##### **Vaporetto: Rialto**

The church San Giacomo di Rialto stands, as the name suggests, by the Rialto Bridge, and it is considered to be one of the oldest in Venice. The original church building was built in the year 421, but the present one is from around 1000. The church is famous for its very large 15<sup>th</sup> century clock, which hangs above the entrance.

#### 15. The Church of San Salvador/Chiesa di San Salvador



##### **Campo San Salvador**

##### **Vaporetto: Rialto**

The Church of San Salvador was founded in 1177 by Pope Alexander III, but the present church is from 1508, built in Venetian Renaissance style. The beautiful light façade was built in 1663.

The old monastery buildings situated there now serve as offices.

## 16. St Mark's Square/ Piazza San Marco



### **Piazza San Marco** **Vaporetto: San Marco**

Piazza San Marco is the central square in Venice – actually the only square called a “piazza”. The Square of St Mark is for pedestrians only, and of course the boats that land there.

The history of the square goes back to the 9th century, when it was established as a minor square in front of St Mark’s Church.

The present square was created in 1177, when several canals were filled to create a suitable backdrop for the historic meeting between Pope Alexander III and the Roman-German Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

The square is dominated by several large buildings; the Church of St Mark and the Doge Palace to the east, the Campanile Tower, situated on the square itself, the arcade buildings to the west (L’Ala Napoleonica), north (Procuratie Vecchie) and south (Procuratie Nuove).

Procuratie Vecchie was originally built in the 10th century to serve as offices and housing for the procurators, in whose honour the place is named. The present Procuratie Nuove was built in the period 1586-1640, whereas the Napoleon Wing, L’Ala Napoleonica, is from around 1810. It was built as a replacement for a couple of older wings and a small church.

The square’s official entrance is the two columns Marco and Teodoro which can be seen from the water. Since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the square has been paved, first in a herringbone pattern but from 1723 in a more geometrically complex arrangement.

Mark’s Square is the lowest point in Venice, and is therefore partly flooded on occasion.

### **16a. St Mark’s Tower/Campanile di San Marco**

St. Mark’s Tower, Campanile di San Marco, is one of Venice’s famous icons. It is 98 metres tall and its present appearance dates back to 1514. However, the tower collapsed in 1902, and the reconstruction was not completed until 1912.

The history of the tower dates back to the 9th century, when it was a watchtower for the dock areas that lay there. The Doge’s Guard lived in the Logetta Building next to the tower, but this building was destroyed when the tower collapsed in 1902. There is a fantastic view of St Mark’s Square and Venice from the top of the tower.

### **16b. St Mark’s Clock Tower/Torre dell’orologio**

St Mark’s Clock Tower, should not be confused with the Campanile Tower. It was built in 1496-1499 as a clock tower with a clock that could be seen from the boats on Canal Grande, so that they could keep their schedules.

The lavish style of the tower reflects the wealth of Venice. The clock and clockwork, as well the tower itself, are all original and have not changed significantly during the centuries.



**16c. Church of St Mark Basilica di San Marco**



**Piazza San Marco**

[www.basilicasanmarco.it](http://www.basilicasanmarco.it)

**Vaporetto: San Marco**

The Church of St Mark is the most famous of Venice’s many churches, as well as the city’s most impressive example of Byzantine architecture. It originally served as a chapel for the rulers of Venice, but since 1807 it has been the city’s cathedral, and the seat of the Patriarch of Venice.

The original church building in this spot was built in 823 to house the relics of Mark the Evangelist, which had been brought there from Alexandria. The church has been rebuilt several times since, notably after a fire in 978. Following the fire, construction of the current Church of Mark began. It was finished in 1094.

The church of St Mark is clearly an expression of Venice’s power and wealth. It has been rebuilt for centuries after its inauguration, and it stands now as a beautiful mix of Byzantine and Roman styles. The church is very large and has five impressive cupolas. The facade as well as the interior is uniquely rich in detail.

Above the central entrance, there are statues of horses, which were previously on display At the Hippodrome in Constantinople. In 1254, they were moved to the Church of St Mark. Napoleon brought them to Paris in 1797, but they were returned in 1815.

Please click the advert

Turning a challenge into a learning curve.  
Just another day at the office for a high performer.

**Accenture Boot Camp – your toughest test yet**

Choose Accenture for a career where the variety of opportunities and challenges allows you to make a difference every day. A place where you can develop your potential and grow professionally, working alongside talented colleagues. The only place where you can learn from our unrivalled experience, while helping our global clients achieve high performance. If this is your idea of a typical working day, then Accenture is the place to be.

It all starts at Boot Camp. It’s 48 hours that will stimulate your mind and enhance your career prospects. You’ll spend time with other students, top Accenture Consultants and special guests. An inspirational two days

packed with intellectual challenges and activities designed to let you discover what it really means to be a high performer in business. We can’t tell you everything about Boot Camp, but expect a fast-paced, exhilarating

and intense learning experience. It could be your toughest test yet, which is exactly what will make it your biggest opportunity.

Find out more and apply online.

Visit [accenture.com/bootcamp](http://accenture.com/bootcamp)

• Consulting • Technology • Outsourcing



The church has 12th century marble floors and lavish decorations. As in traditional Byzantine churches, there is an iconostas, which is crowned by Gothic sculptures from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The most impressive features are perhaps the many old mosaics in gold, bronze and different stones, covering thousands of square meters. The relics of St Mark are placed at the High Altar.

## 17. The Archaeological Museum/Museo Archeologico

### Piazzetta San Marco 17

#### Vaporetto: San Marco

At the Archaeological Museum of Venice there is an excellent exhibition of various artifacts, from Greek, Roman, Assyrian and other cultures.

## 18. The Marciana Library/ Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana



### Piazzetta San Marco

<http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it>

#### Vaporetto: San Marco

This library contains one of the world's finest collections of classical texts. The core of the collection was created by requiring that a copy of all books printed in Venice after 1603 should be forwarded to the library. During the centuries, many other collections have been added.

The library building was begun in 1537, and it largely finished by 1553. It was expanded later in the 16th century.

## 19. The Doge Palace/ Palazzo Ducale



### Piazza San Marco

[www.museiciviviceneziiani.it](http://www.museiciviviceneziiani.it)

#### Vaporetto: San Marco

The Doge Palace, Palazzo Ducale, is where Venice's Doge used to live with his administration. It is also one of Venice's icons and most impressive buildings.

The present palace was built primarily in the years 1309-1424. The style is typical Venetian with a mix of Western Gothic and Oriental ornamentation. There are two decorated facades, one facing the St Mark's Square and the other the lagoon. The facades have arched arcades on the lower floors, which makes the construction airy. When the façade is viewed close up, it is possible to appreciate the elegant ornamentation. On the first floor of the side facing the Square of St Mark, there are two columns that are more deeply red than the others. Between these columns death sentences were read.

The entrance portal next to the Church of St Mark, Porta della Carta, is an exquisite example of Venetian High Gothic style. New doges were led into the palace via this entryway.

In the inner courtyard of the palace, several styles are mixed in a remarkable composition. The features include the Giants' Staircase, leading from the courtyard to the upper floors and the Doge's chambers. The giants are the gods Mars and Neptune, and they are from 1567. The many rooms in the palace include political meeting and function halls.

### 19a. Bridge of Sighs/Ponte dei Sospiri



The Bridge of Sighs is located behind the Doge Palace. It leads from the palace across a canal to the local prison. The bridge was built in 1600-1603, and the purpose was to provide easy access from the cells to the interrogation rooms in the Doge Palace. Many prisoners have crossed this bridge, including Casanova.

### 20. Riva degli Schiavoni



#### Riva degli Schiavoni

[www.hoteldanielivenice.com](http://www.hoteldanielivenice.com)

#### Vaporetto: San Marco/San Zaccaria

The street Riva degli Schiavoni is a very atmospheric promenade along the Venetian Lagoon. The view is magnificent, and in addition to the many stalls for

tourists, the colourful Venetian gondolas are displayed in a perfect setting. Visitors can go for a trip in one of them or just enjoy the picturesque sight.

The Promenade was built in the 15th century, and along it there are churches, monuments and one of Europe's most interesting hotels, the Hotel Danieli, which is located in the Palazzo Dandolo from the 14th century. The building was previously an opera house, but in 1822 it became a hotel and has since had many distinguished guests.

### 21. San Giorgio Maggiore



#### Isola di San Giorgio Maggiore

#### Vaporetto: San Giorgio

The view of Canal Grande from St Mark's Square is very picturesque, and many artists have painted the beautiful horizon and glowing atmosphere. The focus of the view is the island Isola di Giorgio Maggiore, which has a church building of the same name.

Visitors can go to the island by waterbus to see the Basilica di San Giorgio Maggiore. The present building was begun in 1566 by the architect Andrea Palladio and completed around 1610. Palladio's works can be seen in various places in Italy and San Giorgio Maggiore is a fine example of his style.

The basilica has a bright church room, built in classic Renaissance style. There are different paintings by artists such as Tintoretto. From the top of the tower, there is an excellent view of the Venetian Lagoon and the city centre.



There is also a monastery, whose history goes back to the year 982, when the island was donated to the Benedictine monk who founded it subsequently. In 1177, Pope Alexander III and the Roman-German Emperor Frederick Barbarossa lodged there in connection with their meeting in Venice. The present monastery buildings were primarily built in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the monastery's attractions is Paolo Veronese's painting "Kanas Wedding" from 1563.

Please click the advert



it's an **interesting** world

## Get under the skin of it.

**Graduate opportunities**  
**Cheltenham | £24,945 + benefits**

One of the UK's intelligence services, GCHQ's role is two-fold: to gather and analyse intelligence which helps shape Britain's response to global events, and, to provide technical advice for the protection of Government communication and information systems. In doing so, our specialists – in IT, internet, engineering, languages, information assurance, mathematics and intelligence – get well beneath the surface of global affairs. If you thought the world was an interesting place, you really ought to explore our world of work.

[www.careersinbritishintelligence.co.uk](http://www.careersinbritishintelligence.co.uk)

Applicants must be British citizens. GCHQ values diversity and welcomes applicants from all sections of the community. We want our workforce to reflect the diversity of our work.





## Trip 3: Venice

### 22. The Church of San Zaccaria/Chiesa di San Zaccaria



#### **Campo San Zaccaria**

#### **Vaporetto: San Zaccaria**

This church was built in a mix of Gothic and Renaissance styles in the period 1444-1515 and dedicated to the life of John the Baptist, whose body is thought to be buried in the church. There was a church in this spot as far back as the 9th century, and its historical importance is emphasised by the crypt where eight Venetian doges lie buried.

The early Roman church was rebuilt in 1170, and the Campanile Tower was added.

The church has several paintings by masters such as Tintoretto and van Dyck.

### 23. The Church of San Giorgio dei Greci/Chiesa di San Giorgio dei Greci



#### **Calle dei Greci**

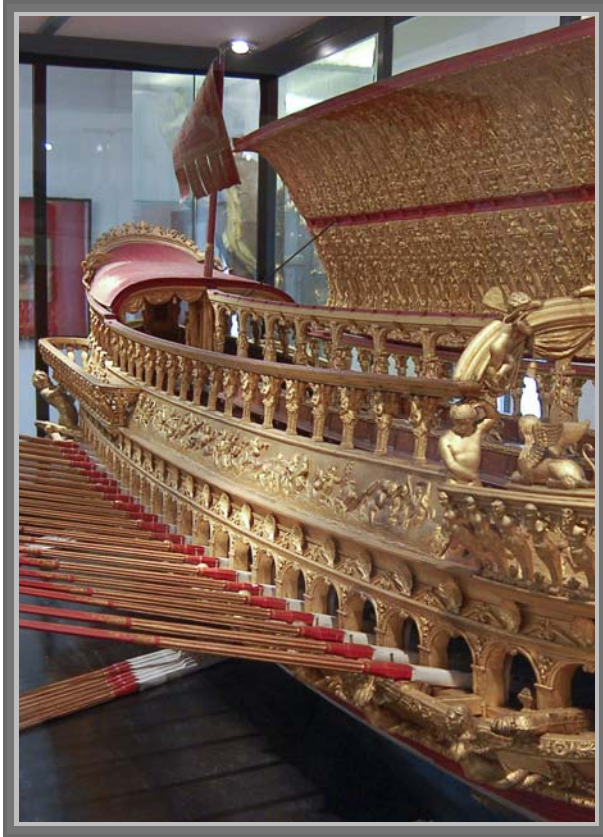
#### **Vaporetto: San Zaccaria**

The Greek-Orthodox Church had been banned in Venice for centuries, but in 1498 the Greeks were allowed to establish a proper church dedicated to their Christian faith. The money necessary for the project came mainly from taxes levied on ships from the Orthodox part of the world.

The foundation stone of San Giorgio dei Greci was laid in 1539, and after 22 years of construction work it stood finished in 1561, although the elegant clock tower was not ready until 1592. The interior of the church is in the traditional Greek style, exemplified by the iconostasis, and there are frescoes from around 1590.



## 24. The Museum of Naval History/Museo Storico Navale



### Riva S. Biagio

[www.marina.difesa.it/venezia](http://www.marina.difesa.it/venezia)

### Vaporetto: Arsenale

The fascinating Naval History Museum is located by the old naval area, Arsenale. The exhibition details both the Venetian and the later Italian Navy's history. The Museum gives an excellent insight into the foundation of Venice's success and wealth, which were created in large part through navigation and trade.

## 25. Via Garibaldi

### Via Garibaldi

### Vaporetto: Arsenale

The street Via Garibaldi is a good example of a previous canal that has been filled. The construction was begun in 1808 by Napoleon.

On the corner by the promenade Riva dei Sette Martiri stands the house of Giovanni Caboto. Caboto, known in England as John Cabot, departed from Bristol and became the first European to set foot on the American mainland since the vikings.

Further down Via Garibaldi, by the side street Viale Garibaldi, there is a green area with a statue from 1885 of Giuseppe Garibaldi. Garibaldi is considered to be the main figure behind the Italian Unification in the 19th century.

## 26. Arsenale



### Fondamenta di Fronte

### Vaporetto: Arsenale

Arsenale is Venice's old naval area, established in the 12th century. Several extensions have since been made. The two characteristic towers standing on opposite sides of the canal cutting through the area are from the 16th century.

The Navy was key in maintaining Venice's trade empire. Arsenale was, therefore, the largest and most important work place in the city.

Leading up to the fall of Venice in 1797, the Navy gradually lost its importance. When Napoleon wreaked his destruction, it meant the end for Arsenale as a naval centre, although it still belongs to the military.

27. The Church of San Lorenzo/  
Chiesa di San Lorenzo



**Campo San Lorenzo**

**Vaporetto: San Zaccaria**

The history of the Church of San Lorenzo goes back to its foundation in the 9<sup>th</sup> century; however, the present church is from 1580-1616. It is famous for being the place where Marco Polo might lie buried.

Please click the advert

# Brain power



By 2020, wind could provide one-tenth of our planet's electricity needs. Already today, SKF's innovative know-how is crucial to running a large proportion of the world's wind turbines.

Up to 25 % of the generating costs relate to maintenance. These can be reduced dramatically thanks to our systems for on-line condition monitoring and automatic lubrication. We help make it more economical to create cleaner, cheaper energy out of thin air.

By sharing our experience, expertise, and creativity, industries can boost performance beyond expectations. Therefore we need the best employees who can meet this challenge!

The Power of Knowledge Engineering

Plug into The Power of Knowledge Engineering.  
Visit us at [www.skf.com/knowledge](http://www.skf.com/knowledge)



## 28. The St Giovanni and Paolo Basilica/Basilica dei Santi Giovanni e Paolo



### **Campo Santi Giovanni e Paolo Vaporetto: Ospedale Civile**

This basilica is one of the largest church buildings in Venice. It was intended as one of the city's primary Dominican churches, hence the size. The Dominicans acquired the land in 1246. Their first church stood until 1333, and the present basilica was finished in 1430.

It has many monuments and paintings; one of them of Doge Jacopo Tiepolo, who donated the land to the Dominicans.





## Trip 4: Venice

### 29. The Contarini del Bovolo Palace/Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo



**Calle delle Locande**  
[www.scalabovolo.org](http://www.scalabovolo.org)

**Vaporetto: San Marco/Rialto**

The Contarini del Bovolo Palace is a small palace from the 15th century. It is famous for its interior spiral stair case tower, Scala Contarini del Bovolo, which is a long arcade spanning several floors. There is a fine view of the city quarter's rooftops from the top of the tower.

### 30. Fenice Opera House/ Gran Teatro La Fenice



**Campo S. Fantin**  
[www.teatrolafenice.it](http://www.teatrolafenice.it)

**Vaporetto: Santa Maria del Giglio**

When Venice's most important opera house burned down in 1773, the need for a new even more magnificent building arose. Construction began in 1790, and the new opera house, La Fenice, stood finished already in 1792. La Fenice means "The Phoenix" an allusion to the circumstance that the new building rose out of the ashes of the old. The new opera house burned down in 1836, but this time it was rebuilt even faster, and La Fenice, with its new, magnificent interior was able to re-open in 1837.

Many great productions have premiered at La Fenice. For example, Giuseppe Verdi used La Fenice fo the premieres of La Traviata and Rigoletto.

There are several palaces on the square, such as Ca' Morosini and Palazzo Pisani, which was once the city's largest residence.

### 31. Campo Santo Stefano



At the northern end of a the square stands the church Chiesa di Santo Stefano, which was built primarily in the 14th century, but has been rebuilt later. There are several monuments in the church, among them one over the 14th century Doge Andrea Contarini.

### 32. The Academy Gallery/ Gallerie dell'Accademia



#### Campo Santo Stefano Francesco Morosini Vaporetto: Santa Maria del Giglio/Sant' Angelo

The Square Campo Santo Stefano is also known by the name Francesco Morosini, which derives from the name of a Venetian sea hero from the 17th century; Franceso Morosini.

## Trust and responsibility

NNE and Pharmaplan have joined forces to create NNE Pharmaplan, the world's leading engineering and consultancy company focused entirely on the pharma and biotech industries.

Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old  
Education: Chemical Engineer

– You have to be proactive and open-minded as a newcomer and make it clear to your colleagues what you are able to cope. The pharmaceutical field is new to me. But busy as they are, most of my colleagues find the time to teach me, and they also trust me. Even though it was a bit hard at first, I can feel over time that I am beginning to be taken seriously and that my contribution is appreciated.

Please click the advert



NNE Pharmaplan is the world's leading engineering and consultancy company focused entirely on the pharma and biotech industries. We employ more than 1500 people worldwide and offer global reach and local knowledge along with our all-encompassing list of services.  
[nnepharmaplan.com](http://nnepharmaplan.com)

nne pharmaplan®

**Campo della Carità**[www.gallerieaccademia.org](http://www.gallerieaccademia.org)**Vaporetto: Accademia**

The Academy Gallery has a large, exquisite collection of paintings, primarily from the 13th-18th centuries. The core of the collection consists of the many works by Venetian painters. The many works by artists from various centuries give a good impression of the breadth of Venetian art.

### 33. The Peggy Guggenheim Collection/Collezione Peggy Guggenheim

**Calle San Cristoforo**[www.guggenheim-venice.it](http://www.guggenheim-venice.it)**Vaporetto: Accademia**

The Peggy Guggenheim Collection is a museum that exhibits world class Modern art. It has both paintings and sculptures, and countless artists are represented, such as Dalí, Kandinsky and Picasso.

The collection was founded by the American Peggy Guggenheim, who, beginning in 1910, bought works of art, primarily from the traditions of Expressionism, Cubism and Surrealism.

Guggenheim bought the museum building in 1949 and lived there until her death in 1979. The building is from the 18th century, and it is now called Palazzo Venier dei Leoni.

**34. Santa Maria delle Salute****Campo della Salute****Vaporetto: Salute**

The impressive Baroque church, Santa Maria della Salute, stands by the mouth of Canal Grande, where it meets the Venetian Lagoon. The church's large dimensions are illustrated by its foundation, which consists of more than one million piles.

The construction was undertaken as a token of gratitude when the plague ended in 1630. The foundation stone was laid the following year and construction was completed around 50 years later.

Santa Maria delle Salute is considered to be one of Italy's most beautiful Baroque buildings outside of Rome. One the most prominent features is the 100 statues adorning the building.



## 35. Dogana di Mare

### Fondamente Dogana alla Salute

#### Vaporetto: Salute

Dogana di Mare is a customs building, originally from the 15th century. It is located on the eastern tip of the district of Dorsoduro. In 1676-1682, it was rebuilt and given its present facade. The location of the building made it possible to control the entrance to the Grand Canal.

From the promenade in front of the building, there is a unique view in several directions. Canal Grande, St Mark's Square, the Doge Palace, San Giorgio Maggiore and the Venetian Lagoon are the highlights, but it is also interesting to follow the hectic traffic on the water as water busses, gondolas, police boats and many other types of vessels sail by.



# Trip 5: Venice

## 36. Ca' Rezzonico



### Fondamento Rezzonico Vaporetto: Ca' Rezzonico

Ca' Rezzonico is a palace situated by the Canal Grande. Its history goes back to 1649, when Filippo Bon, decided to build the splendid new Palazzo Bon in a spot already occupied by two smaller houses. The architect Baldassarre Longhena was hired for the work, but Bon did not have the money to complete the project. Instead the Rezzonico Family bought and finished the marble palace.

The City of Venice bought Ca' Rezzonico in 1935, and today it is a museum of 18th century Venice. In addition to the beautiful palace building, there is a fine collection of furniture and other effects from the period.

Please click the advert

**THE MILKWAY**  
LAUNCHING GRADUATE CAREERS

**MILKROUND SYSTEM**  
Become a business star with internships, placements, graduate jobs & schemes from leading companies.  
[www.milkround.com](http://www.milkround.com)

**PLANET CAREER ADVICE**  
Inhabited by insights into business careers and orbited by application advice.

**FIRST CONTACT**  
Get matched to top business employers via intelligent emails landing in your inbox.

**Milkround.com: rated the #1 graduate recruitment website in the UK Graduate Careers Survey 2009 of 16,000 university finalists.**

**Milkround.com**

Download free ebooks at [BookBooN.com](http://BookBooN.com)

### 37. Bridge of Fists/Ponte dei Pugni



#### **Ponte dei Pugni**

#### **Vaporetto: Ca' Rezzonico**

Ponte dei Pugni is one of the most famous of Venice's countless bridges. Pugni means "fists" and the bridge got this name because of the many fist fights that used to take place there. The loser of the fight would be thrown off the bridge into the water. The fights were banned in 1705, but there are footshaped marks indicating the starting positions for the fights.

### 38. Scuola Grande dei Carmini

#### **Campo Carmini**

#### **Vaporetto: Ca' Rezzonico**

The history of the Scuola Grande dei Carminis goes back to 1286, when monks arrived in Venice and eventually founded an order, which soon became one of the city's most numerous and prosperous.

The wealth behind Scuola Grande dei Carminis is unmistakable. The monks rebuilt a previous house and the project was finished in 1670. The Architect is thought to be Baldassarre Longhena. The most famous part of the house is the magnificent hall Sala Capitolare, which the artist Tiepolo began decorating in 1739. The nine ceiling paintings in the hall are considered to be his best work.

### 39. Santa Maria dei Carmini



#### **Campo Carmini**

#### **Vaporetto: Ca' Rezzonico**

This church was originally built between 1286-1348, but it has been rebuilt and extended several times during the centuries. The church has several altars, sculptures and works of art, by Tintoretto among others. The Church Tower is picturesquely situated facing the canal, which creates a very atmospheric impression.



#### 40. The Church of San Nicolò dei Mendicoli/Chiesa di San Nicolò dei Mendicoli



##### **Campo San Nicolò** **Vaporetto: San Basilio**

This church was originally built in the 7th century and is thereby one of the oldest in Venice. However, the present church building and tower are from the 12th century, and other parts have been rebuilt several times since then. The floor of the church was raised in the 1970s because it was below the water level in the surrounding canals.

The church does not look very impressive from the outside, but its interior is richly decorated with cloisters, gilded statues, large ceiling paintings and other art.

#### 41. The Church of San Nicolò da Tolentino/Chiesa di San Nicolò da

#### Tolentino



##### **Campo dei Tolentino** **Vaporetto: Piazzale Roma**

In 1527, members of the Catholic Theatinian monks arrived to Venice, where they built this church between 1590-1714. It is the only church in Venice that has a Corinthian temple portal.

#### 42. Chiesa di San Pantaleone Martire



##### **Campo San Pantalon** **Vaporetto: San Tomà**

This church, also called San Pantalon, is known for its large, beautiful ceiling paintings by Gian Antonio Fumiani. It was painted in 1680-1704 and it depicts the martyrdom of St Pantaleon's apotheosis.

#### 43. Scuola Grande di San Rocco



#### Campo San Rocco

##### Vaporetto: San Tomà

This building has Italy's largest collection of works by the artist Tintoretto, who lived in 1518-1594 under his civilian name, Jacopo Robusti.

Tintoretto supplied more than 50 works, which took him more than 20 years to finish. Perhaps the most impressive work is The Crucifixion, La Crocifissione, which can be seen in the hall called Sala dell'Albergo.

Today, the building is a museum.

Please click the advert

# CHALLENGE YOURSELF

## WWW.STUDYINSWEDEN.SE

**Si.**  
Swedish Institute

Today's job market values ambitious, innovative, perceptive team players. Swedish universities foster these qualities through a forward-thinking culture where you're close to the latest ideas and global trends.

Whatever your career goals may be, studying in Sweden will give you valuable skills and a competitive advantage for your future. [www.studyinsweden.se](http://www.studyinsweden.se)

Download free ebooks at BookBoon.com



#### 44. The Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari/Chiesa di Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari



##### **Campo dei Frari** **Vaporetto: San Tomà**

This Gothic style church from the 13th-14th centuries appears to be of enormous proportions compared to the low buildings in the surrounding streets. The 80 metres tall Church Tower is only surpassed by the tower on St Mark's Square. There is also a monastery next to the church.

There are many fascinating and beautiful features in the large church room. The hand-carved seats in the monks' choir were made in 1468. Just behind the choir is the high altar with the artist Tizian's depiction of Maria's Ascension from 1518. The doges Nicolò Tron and Francesco Foscari lie buried on each side of the altar.

The original monastery buildings now serve public administration purposes, but the atmospheric cloisters are unchanged.

#### 45. Campo San Polo



##### **Campo San Polo** **Vaporetto: San Silvestro**

San Polo is one of Venice's largest squares. It was previously used on occasions such as masked balls, bullfights and public ceremonies. In 1493, the square was paved and one of Venice's rare fountains was erected there. One of the more macabre events in the history of the square was when Lorenzino de' Medici was murdered there in 1548. Lorenzino de' Medici is himself famous for having killed his cousin Alessandro, Duke of Florence.

The church Chiesa di San Polo is also located on the square. Its present appearance goes back to the 15th century. The Campanile Tower was finished in 1362, but there has been a church in this spot since the 9th century.

Among the square's beautiful palaces are Palazzo Tiepolo Passi from the 16th century and Palazzo Soranzo to the east.

#### 46. Ca' Mocenigo

##### **Salizzada San Stae** **Vaporetto: San Stae**

The Mocenigo Family has for centuries been one of the leading in Venice. The San Stae branch of the family lived in the palace Ca' Mocenigo from the 17th century. The importance of the family is illustrated by the fact that it produced 7 seven doges between 1414 and 1778.



The palace was originally built in Gothic style. It got its present appearance when it was rebuilt at the beginning of the 17th century. In 1945, the last of the Mocenigos donated the palace to the town government so that it could be turned into a museum.

In 1985, the palace became a centre for historical clothes and textiles. Visitors can also get a good impression of the life-style Venetian upper class in previous centuries.

#### 47. Fondaco dei Turchi



#### **Calle Fontego dei Turchi**

[www.msn.ve.it](http://www.msn.ve.it)

#### **Vaporetto: San Stae**

Fondaco dei Turchi is a palace by the Canal Grande. The building is from the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and it was bought by the Venetian State in 1381.

After having served as Turkish ghetto from the beginning of the 17th century until 1838, the building became a centre for Turkish trade. Today, the building houses Venice's Museum of Natural History, Museo di Storia Naturale.



## Day Trips from Venice

### 48. Lido di Venezia



**Lido di Venezia, 3 kilometres East**  
**Vaporetto: Santa Maria Elisabetta/Casino**

Venice's famous Lido is a 12 kilometres long island situated between the Venetian Lagoon and the Adriatic Sea. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Lido was among the most fashionable beach resorts in Europe and many celebrities came there.

Today, the island is a peaceful haven with long beaches, resort hotels and cosy little canal streets, only a short waterbus ride from Venice.

### 49. Isola di San Michele



**Isola di San Michele, 1 kilometre North**  
**Vaporetto: Cimitero**

The Island Isola di San Michele serves as graveyard for Venice. It is the closest island north of Venice.

The churchyard with its many cypresses is surrounded by terracotta walls. It was established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and before then most of Venice's citizens were buried in smaller places in Venice City. This custom had to be stopped for hygienic reasons and today most Venetians are buried on the mainland.

The island's church, San Michele in Isola, was designed in 1469. It is the first Renaissance-style church building in Venice, and it is built of light stone from Istria.

### 50. Murano



**Murano, 3 kolometres North**  
**[www.muranonet.com](http://www.muranonet.com)**  
**Vaporetto: Museo/Da Mula**

The island of Murano is like a small-scale version of Venice with all its islands and canals, including a Canal Grande. Murano has a cosy atmosphere, and it is famous for its many glass houses.

Murano has been the centre of European glass production for some time, and the island's glass museum, Museo Vetrario, in Palazzo Giustinian has items dating back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**50a. Basilica dei Santa Maria e San Donato**



**Campo San Donato**  
**Vaporetto: Museo**

The Basilica of Murano was built in the 12th century. It has an interesting original floor, and various mosaics. The basilica is built in a mix of styles, predominantly Byzantine and Gothic. The church previously functioned as meeting point for the up to 30,000 inhabitants of the island.

**51. Burano**



**Burano, 8 kilometres North-East**  
**Vaporetto: Burano**

The island of Burano is one of the most popular and fascinating islands in the Venetian Lagoon. Everything is within walking distance on this relatively small island. Its many canal environments and colourful houses have made the island famous.

Please click the advert

## DIVERSE - INNOVATIVE - INTERNATIONAL

**Are you considering a European business degree?**

Copenhagen Business School is one of the largest business schools in Northern Europe with more than 15,000 students from Europe, North America, Australia and Asia.

Are you curious to know how a modern European business school competes with a diverse, innovative and international study environment?

Please visit Copenhagen Business School at [www.cbs.dk](http://www.cbs.dk)

**Copenhagen Business School**  
HANDELSHØJSKOLEN

Diversity creating knowledge

Accredited by Association of MBAs

MEMBER OF: EQUIS ACCREDITED



The tower of San Martino can be seen from afar. It leans so much that one gets the impression it could fall any minute.

## 52. Torcello



### **Torcello, 10 kilometres North-East**

#### **Vaporetto: Torcello**

Today Torcello has been almost depopulated, but right after it was established in the 5th century it was the main city in the Venetian Lagoon with a population of more than 20,000. The population today is less than 100.

The highest point on the island is the Byzantine Santa Fosca Church. The construction of the church began in 1008 and continued well into the 12th century, but there was an older church in the same spot as far back as 638. The original pulpit from the old church has been preserved in the new one.

In various places on the island, there are signs of its former grandeur, such as the canals that were the lifeblood of its buzzing activity. Some of the canals were buried in sand, and together with epidemics, this was the main reason for the island's decline.

## 53. Padova



### **Padova, 40 kilometres South-West**

#### **Station: Padova**

Padova is an old cultural city in the Veneto region. The city has many attractions that can be seen on a large roundtrip. If time is too short to see it all, visitors should at least experience the two largest attractions, described in the next sections. In addition, the Palazzo del Bo (Via VIII Febbraio 2) and Eremitani museums (Piazza Eremitani) are also highly recommendable.

### **53a. The Scrovegni Chapel/Capella degli Scrovegni**



#### ***Piazza Eremitani***

The Scrovegni Chapel is a unique building with beautiful frescoes by the Florentian master Giotto in 1303-1305. Enrico Scrovegni built the chapel in honour of his father.

**53b. Basilica di Sant'Antonio****Piazza del Santo**

This great basilica, inspired by Byzantine and Oriental style, is one of Italy's most fascinating buildings. It was built in its fantastic blend of styles in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The basilica contains the grave of St Anthony, and it is visited by pilgrims from all over Italy. There are also various reliefs and, in front of the basilica, an equestrian statue of Gattamelata, all by Donatello.

**54. Vicenza****Vicenza, 70 kilometres West****Station: Vicenza**

The renaissance city of Vicenza has historically been a wealthy city with many mansions and palaces, just like Venice. The most famous buildings are by the architect Palladio, but it is recommended to take a walk through the city and see the many other architectural gems there.

**54a. Teatro Olimpico****Piazza Matteotti**

The theatre Teatro Olimpico was originally designed by Palladio, but it was one of his students who finished it after Palladio's death. Palladio began the project in 1579, and it was completed the following year. The name Teatro Olimpico refers to the theatre's purpose of presenting theatrical performances.



54b. Piazza dei Signori



Piazza dei Signori

Vicenza’s centre has a special atmosphere because of all its squares and streets without traffic. Piazza dei Signori’s dominant building, Palazzo della Ragione, also called Verona’s Basilica, was built in 1549 Palladio, a famous son of the city. The slender tower on the square Torre di Piazza was built in 1311. It is 82 metres tall.

55. Verona



Please click the advert



## Sharp Minds - Bright Ideas!

Employees at FOSS Analytical A/S are living proof of the company value - First - using new inventions to make dedicated solutions for our customers. With sharp minds and cross functional teamwork, we constantly strive to develop new unique products - Would you like to join our team?

FOSS works diligently with innovation and development as basis for its growth. It is reflected in the fact that more than 200 of the 1200 employees in FOSS work with Research & Development in Scandinavia and USA. Engineers at FOSS work in production, development and marketing, within a wide range of different fields, i.e. Chemistry, Electronics, Mechanics, Software, Optics, Microbiology, Chemometrics.

**We offer**  
*A challenging job in an international and innovative company that is leading in its field. You will get the opportunity to work with the most advanced technology together with highly skilled colleagues.*

*Read more about FOSS at [www.foss.dk](http://www.foss.dk) - or go directly to our student site [www.foss.dk/sharpminds](http://www.foss.dk/sharpminds) where you can learn more about your possibilities of working together with us on projects, your thesis etc.*

The Family owned FOSS group is the world leader as supplier of dedicated, high-tech analytical solutions which measure and control the quality and production of agricultural, food, pharmaceutical and chemical products. Main activities are initiated from Denmark, Sweden and USA with headquarters domiciled in Hillerød, DK. The products are marketed globally by 23 sales companies and an extensive net of distributors. In line with the corevalue to be 'First', the company intends to expand its market position.

**Dedicated Analytical Solutions**

FOSS  
 Slangerupgade 69  
 3400 Hillerød  
 Tel. +45 70103370  
[www.foss.dk](http://www.foss.dk)





### Verona, 120 kilometres West

[www.tourism.verona.it](http://www.tourism.verona.it)

#### Station: Verona

Verona was one of the Roman Empire's most important cities, and this is still evident. It was also the setting of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliette, which can be experienced in the city centre.

Verona is a journey from the grand architecture of Ancient Rome to monuments from the city's own heyday and the years under Venetian reign.

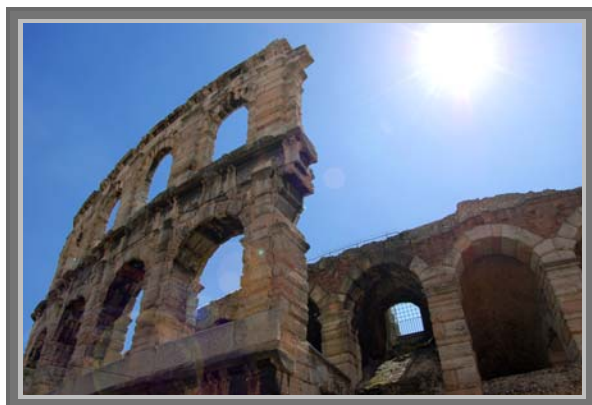
#### 55a. Castelvecchio



#### Corso Castelvecchio 2

The Castle of Verona, Castelvecchio, was built by the Adige River in 1355-1375. The castle and the nearby bridge and remnants of the old city wall are very interesting. There is also a fascinating collection of paintings in the castle.

#### 55b. Verona Arena/Arena di Verona



#### Piazza Bra

[www.arena.it](http://www.arena.it)

Verona's Arena was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman Empire. Its size is only surpassed by the Coliseum in Rome. Despite earthquakes and part demolition, the arena is still being used for plays in the summer period. It can hold around 22,000 spectators.

#### 55c. Piazza della Erba



#### Piazza della Erba

Piazza della Erba was the ancient Roman market place. Today it is situated at the centre of Verona's business quarters. The square has developed over many centuries, which is reflected in the various buildings. Palazzo Maffei from 1668 has some interesting statues of divinities. The Gardello Tower was erected in 1370, and the Madonna Fountain was built around the same time, while the statue of the Lion of St Mark, the icon of Venice, was put in place in 1523.

#### 55d. Piazza dei Signori



#### Piazza del Signori

The elegant square Piazza dei Signori lies in extension of Piazza della Erbe. On it stands the 84 metres tall tower Torre dei Lamberti, from which there is an excellent view of the centre of Venice. Next to the tower, there is a statue of Dante.

#### 55e. Juliette's House/Casa di Giulietta



#### Via Cappello 27

The famous balcony from Romeo and Juliette is situated in Verona. Those who have seen the play will be able to recognise the scene in the yard by Juliette's house. The house itself is from the 13th century and there is public access.

#### 55f. The Cathedral of Verona/ Cattedrale di Verona



#### Piazza Duomo

The Cathedral of Verona was built in the 12th century, but its Gothic style is witness of later rebuilding and extensions. The baptismal font was hewn from a single piece of marble in the year 1200. The floor mosaics in the adjacent cloisters are from the 6th century.



**55g. The Pietra Bridge/Ponte della Pietra**



**Ponte della Pietra**

Ponte della Pietra is an ancient Roman bridge built in the 2nd century. The beautiful bridge leads across the winding River Adige.

**55h. The Roman Theatre/Teatro Romano & The Archaeological Museum/Museo Archeologico**



**Rigaste Redentore 2**

High above the River Adige and the Pietra Bridge stands Verona’s Roman Theatre from around the year 0. The Theatre is still in use, and it commands a splendid view over the river and the city. The Archaeological Museum is situated above the theatre and the view from there is equally impressive.

Please click the advert

**Design your own future at MAN Diesel**

[www.mandiesel.com](http://www.mandiesel.com)

**MAN Diesel – Powering the World**



Download free ebooks at [BookBooN.com](http://BookBooN.com)





## With Children in Venice

Aqualandia (Via Buonarroti 15, Jesolo):

[www.aqualandia.it](http://www.aqualandia.it)

The Naval Museum/Museo Storico Navale  
(Riva S. Biagio):

[www.marina.difesa.it/venezia](http://www.marina.difesa.it/venezia)

Jesolo (Jesolo):

[www.jesolo.it](http://www.jesolo.it); [www.jollyroger.it](http://www.jollyroger.it),  
[www.playvillage.com](http://www.playvillage.com)

Lido di Venezia (Lido di Venezia)

Museum of Natural History/Museo di Storia  
Naturale (Calle Fontego dei Turchi):

[www.msn.ve.it](http://www.msn.ve.it)

Vaporetto (waterbuses):

[www.actv.it](http://www.actv.it)

## Shopping in Venice

The streets between Piazza San Marco, Ponte di  
Rialto and Santa Lucia, Merceria, Calle Larga XXII  
Marzo, Frezzeria, Mestre (around Piazza Ferretto,  
Via Palazzo)

Auchan (Via Don Tosatto 22, Mestre):

<http://mestre.gallerieauchan.it>

Centro Le Barche (Piazza XXVII Ottobre 1, Mestre)

Ipermercato Panorama (Via Sertorio Orsato, Mestre):

[www.e-panorama.it](http://www.e-panorama.it)

## Public transport in Venice

Venice Waterbuses:

[www.actv.it](http://www.actv.it)

Venice Airport

[www.veniceairport.it](http://www.veniceairport.it)

Italian Railways:

[www.trenitalia.com](http://www.trenitalia.com)



A man wearing a tan hat, a yellow and blue tropical patterned short-sleeved shirt, and khaki shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. He is looking towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and the side of the train with several windows.

## About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to [travelstig@gmail.com](mailto:travelstig@gmail.com) (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit [www.stigalbeck.com](http://www.stigalbeck.com).

*Bonne Voyage!*