

Venezia Unica Guide

VENEZIA
UNICA

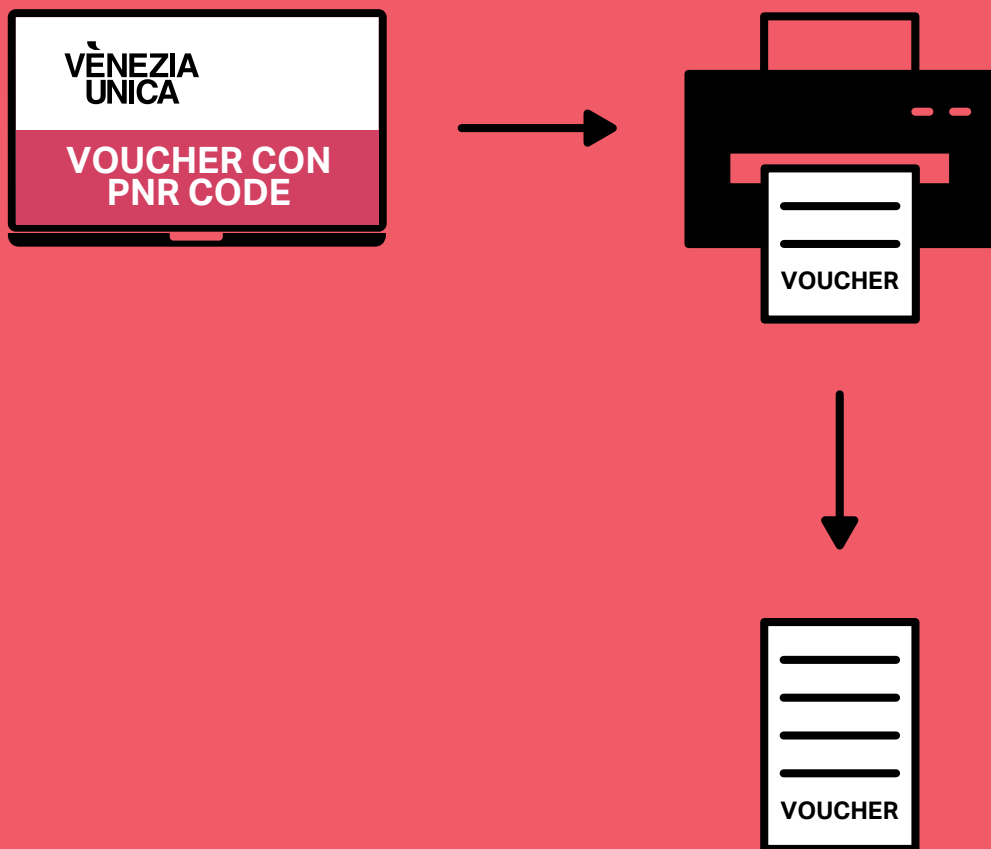
A practical guide for the
optimal use of your city pass

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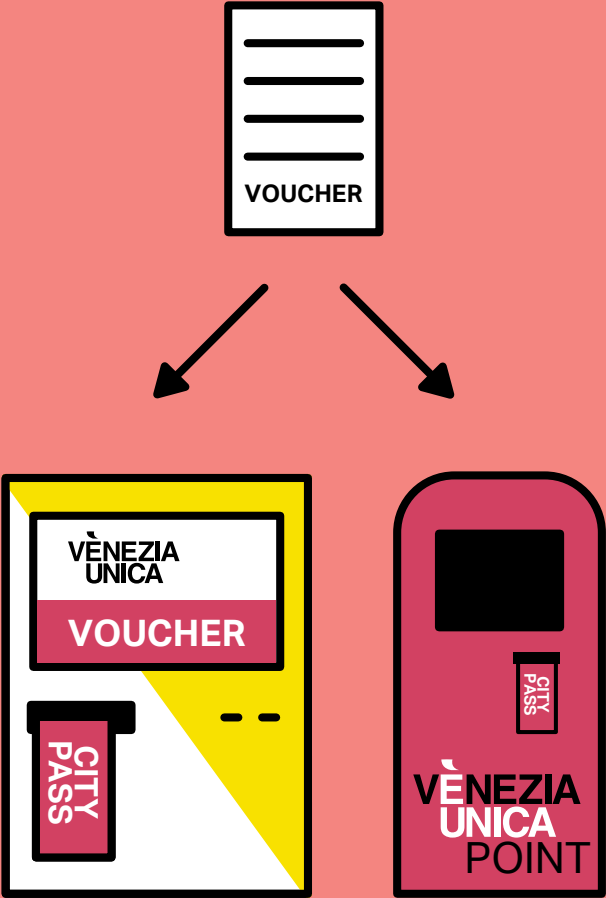
1. Save and print your voucher

You must print it and take it with you in order to take advantage of the services you purchased.



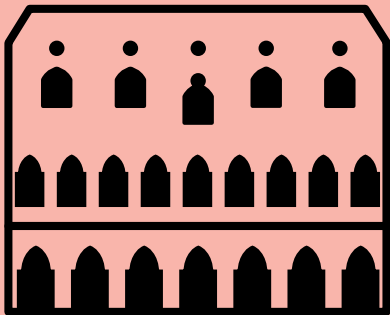
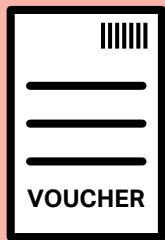
* Please read the information provided on the voucher very carefully: it will give you specific instruction on how to use the services, and provide the links to print separate vouchers for the services that require them.

2. Pick up the City Pass

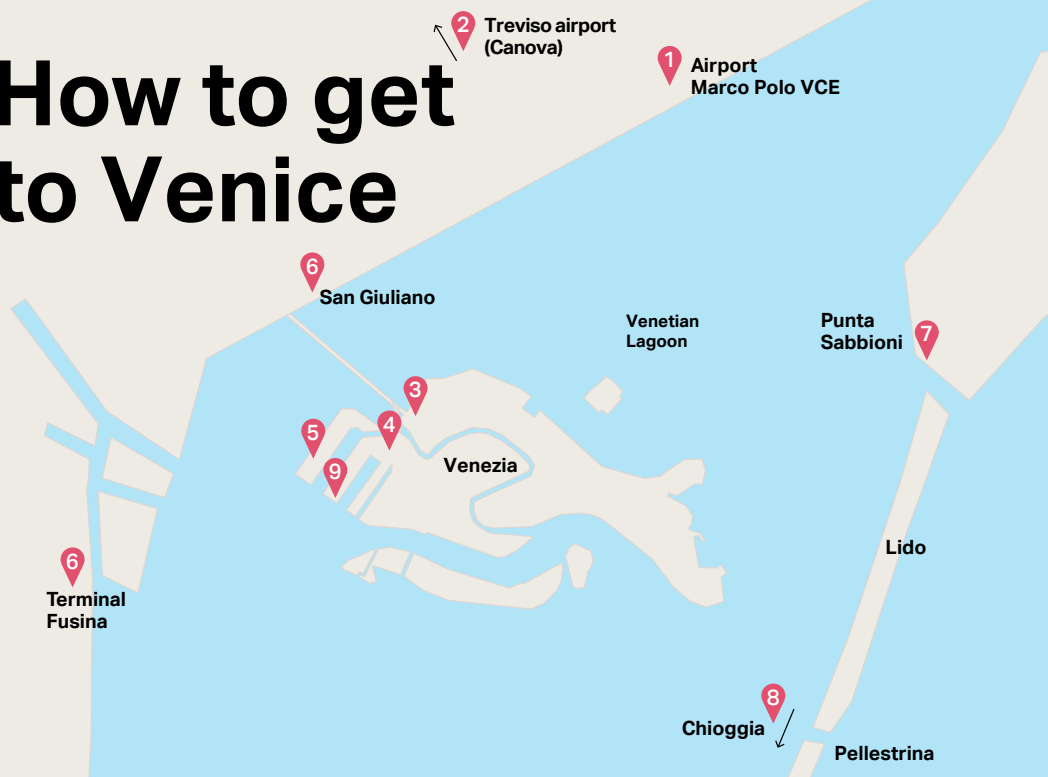


* In case of difficulty you can ask to the Venezia Unica ticket office and agencies.

3. Access to services



How to get to Venice



By plane

- 1 – Airport Marco Polo VCE
- 2 – Treviso Airport (Canova)

By train

- 3 – Santa Lucia Railway Station

By car

- 4 – Piazzale Roma
- 5 – Isola del Tronchetto
- 6 – San Giuliano or Fusina
- 7 – Punta Sabbioni
- 8 – Chioggia

By boat

- 9 – Cruise Terminal

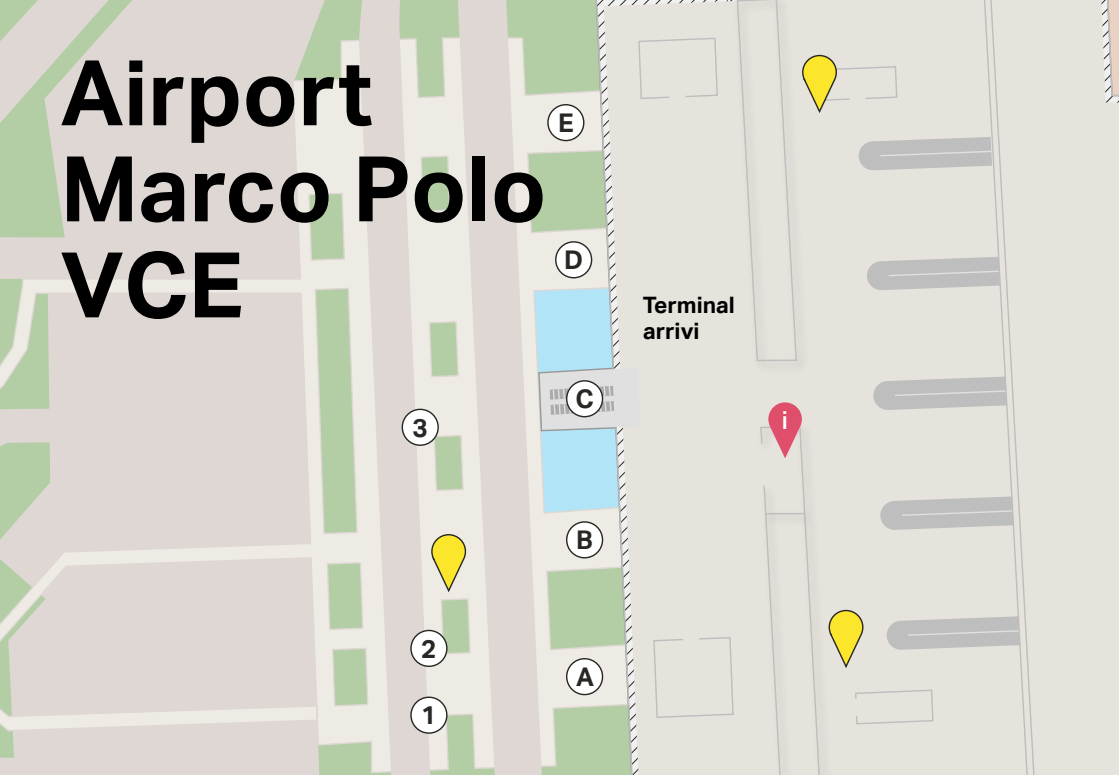
With public transportation











- 4 – Piazzale Roma
- 7 – Punta Sabbioni
- 8 – Chioggia

How to get to Venice

There are many ways to reach Venice. You can get there easily by plane, car and train. Venice is connected to the mainland (Venezia Mestre) by the Ponte della Libertà, 4 km long, on which road vehicles and trains travel to the lagoon. The bridge leads to the Cruise Terminal, to the Tronchetto and Piazzale Roma terminals and the Railway Station/Santa Lucia). Vehicles cannot pass beyond these terminals, so those arriving by car must park and those arriving by train must alight at Venezia Saint Lucia.

Airport Marco Polo VCE



-  Access A
-  Access B
-  Access C
-  Access D
-  Access E
-  Bus route No. 45
-  Bus route No. 5 Aerobus
-  Bus route No. 15
-  Venezia Unica Ticket Office / Agency
-  Self-service ticket machines / Venezia Unica Point

Airport Marco Polo VCE

An ACTV public transport bus connects Venice Tesserà Marco Polo airport to Venice Piazzale Roma ACTV bus and waterbus terminal, as well to Venice Mestre (mainland).

Bus service to Venice:

When you arrive at the Venice Marco Polo airport and want to reach Venice, it is possible to catch route No. **5-AeroBus**. It takes almost 20 minutes to arrive at the Venice Piazzale Roma bus terminal, right where ACTV public transport waterbuses leave toward Venice historical centre. Route No. 5-AeroBus departs from the bus lane located just feet away from the arrivals exit 'B'.

Airport Marco Polo VCE

Bus service to Mestre:

When you arrive at the Venice Marco Polo airport and want to reach Mestre city centre or Mestre railway station, it is possible to catch ACTV bus No. **15** and **45**. Those bus routes depart from the bus lane located just feet away from the arrivals exit 'B' right next to the AeroBus lane.

- 

Terminal Piazzale Roma

When you drive to Venice and park your car at Piazzale Roma, it is possible within walking distance to reach Actv landing stages for the main public transport waterbus routes - to all destinations, via Grand Canal or Giudecca Canal - or outer circle waterbus routes.

Waterbus Stop S. Chiara letter **G** route No. **2** to St. Mark's via Giudecca (night long route **N**)

Waterbus Stop S. Chiara letter **F** route No. **2** via Grand Canal to Rialto and St. Mark's Square (night long route **N**) Waterbus Stop Parisi letter **E** route No. **4.1** (direction Giudecca/S.Marco), No. route **5.1** (direction Lido) and route No. **6** to Lido di Venezia.

Waterbus Stop Parisi letter **D** route No. **1** (direction Lido 1 hour) Waterbus Stop



Scomenzera letter **C** route No. **3** to Murano (faster).

Terminal Piazzale Roma

Waterbus Stop Sant'Andrea letter **B** route
No. **4.2** direction F.te Nove/ Murano e No. **5.2**
direction F.te Nove/Hospital/Lido.

Venice Santa Lucia railway station



- Ⓐ Route No. 4.1, 5.1, 3 to P.le Roma
- Ⓑ Route No. 4.2 to Fondamenta Nuove / Murano, 5.2 to Fondamenta Nuove / Lido, 3 to Murano
- Ⓒ Route No. 2 and N via Giudecca, 2 / to P.le Roma, N to St. Mark's Square
- Ⓓ Route No. 2 to Rialto, 2/ to Rialto, N to Lido S.M.E.
- Ⓔ Route No.1
-  Venezia Unica Ticket Office / F18 inside the station
-  Self-service ticket machines / Venezia Unica point

Terminal Venice Santa Lucia railway station

Waterbus stop **E** landing stop for route No. **1**: it takes almost 1 hour along the Grand Canal and out across St. Mark's basin to the Lido of Venice.

Waterbus stop **D** landing stops for waterbus route No. **2** via Grand Canal to Rialto and St. Mark's Square (night long route **N**)



Waterbus stop **C** landing stops for waterbus route No. **2** to St. Mark's via Giudecca (night long route **N**)

Waterbus Stop letter **B** route No. **4.2** direction F.te Nove/ Murano, No. **5.2** direction F.te Nove/ Hospital/Lido and route No. **3** to Murano.

Waterbus Stop Bar Roma letter **A** route No. **4.1** (direction P.Roma/Giudecca/S.Marco), route No. **5.1** (direction St. Mark's Square /Lido) and route No. **3** to Piazzale Roma.

Isola del Tronchetto



- Ⓐ Route No. 2 to St. Mark's via Giudecca
(night long route N)
- Ⓑ Route No. 2 to Piazzale Roma / Rialto
via Grand Canal
- ① People Mover
- ② Ferry Boat Route No. 17 landing to Lido di Venezia
-  Venezia Unica Ticket Office / Agency
-  Self-service ticket machines / Venezia Unica Point

Tronchetto

Parking Terminal

If you arrive by car and park on the Tronchetto Parking Terminal, or you arrive by coach, the ACTV landing stages and Line **2** steamboat landing stages lead to Venice.

You can reach St. Mark's Square along the Grand Canal (landing stage to the right of the ticket office, 28 minutes sailing), or along the Giudecca Canal (left landing stage, 30 minutes sailing).

The night line **N** is operative from 00:02 to 04:42 along the Grand Canal, and from 00:19 to 04:59 along the Giudecca Canal.

Cruise Terminal

If you arrive by car and park on the Tronchetto Parking Terminal, or you arrive by coach, the ACTV landing stages and Line **2** waterbus landing stages lead to Venice.

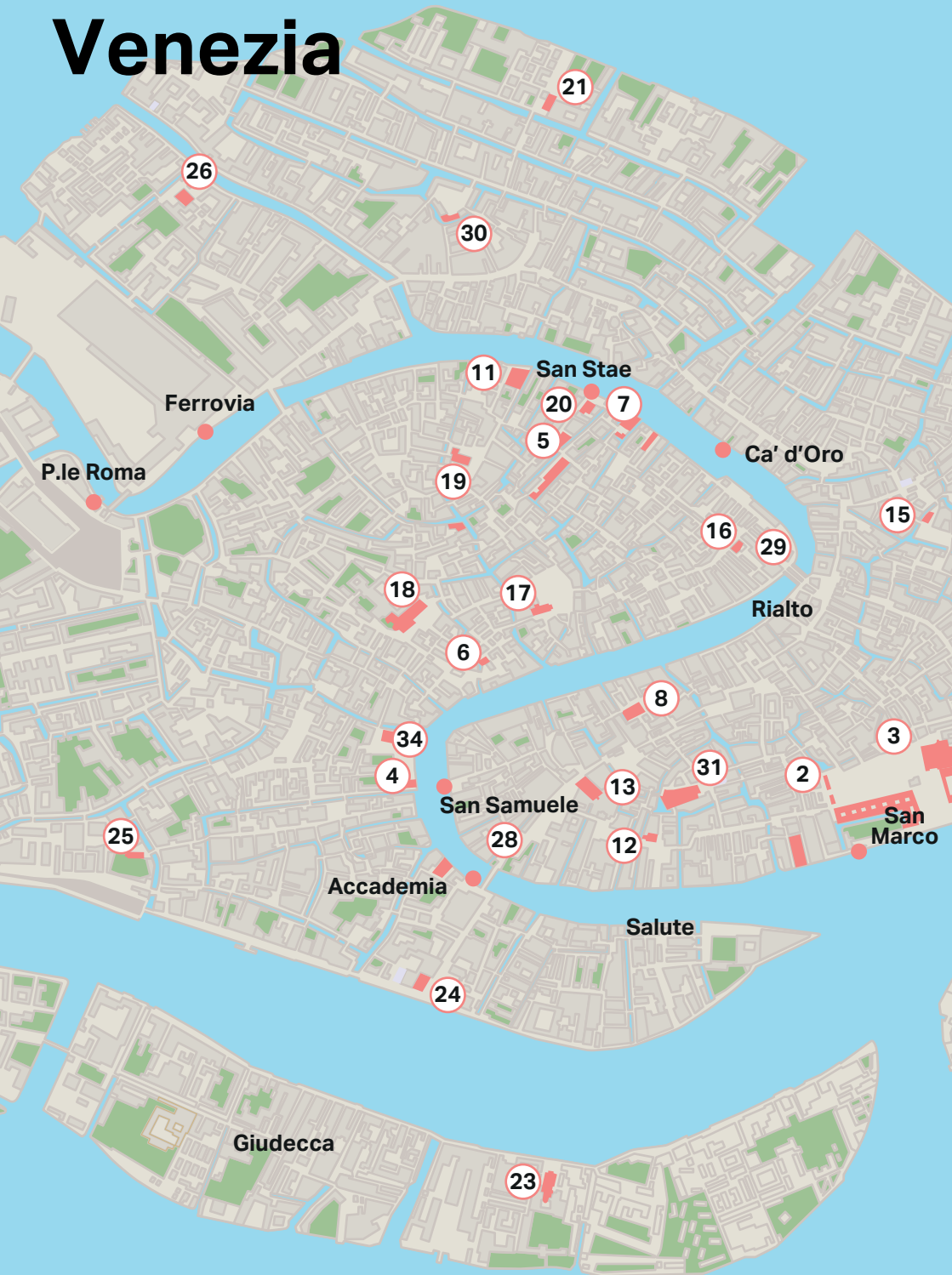
You can reach St. Mark's Square along the Grand Canal (landing stage to the right of the ticket office, 28 minutes sailing), or along the Giudecca Canal (left landing stage, 30 minutes sailing).

The night line **N** is operative from 00:02 to 04:42 along the Grand Canal, and from 00:19 to 04:59 along the Giudecca Canal.

Map

The background of the slide is composed of several large, overlapping triangles in various shades of pink and red. The top-left corner is a solid dark pink. A large, lighter pink triangle points from the left edge towards the right. Below this, a darker pink triangle points from the bottom-left towards the right. The bottom-right corner is a very light pink triangle.

Venezia



Venezia and Murano



Murano

9

14

33

1

Arsenale

32

22

27

San
Giorgio

Giardini

Burano and Torcello



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Fondazione Musei Civici di Venezia – I musei

1 – **Palazzo Ducale**

2 – **Museo Correr**, Museo Archeologico Nazionale*
Sale Monumentali della Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana**

3 – **Torre Dell'orologio** (Visits only upon booking, with specialized guide)
Piazza San Marco
Call center: 848082000 (from Italy), +39 041 42730892 (from abroad)
torreorologio.visitmuve.it

4 – **Ca' Rezzonico** Museo del Settecento Veneziano

5 – **Palazzo Mocenigo** Centro Studi di Storia del Tessuto
e del Costume con i nuovi percorsi del profumo

6 – **Casa di Carlo Goldoni** e Biblioteca di Studi Teatrali

7 – **Ca' Pesaro** Galleria Internazionale
d'Arte Moderna Museo d'Arte Orientale *

8 – **Palazzo Fortuny**

9 – **Museo del Vetro**, Murano

10 – **Museo del Merletto**, Burano

11 – **Museo di Storia Naturale**

Percorso integrato con biglietto unificato

* Soprintendenza Speciale PSAEe
per il Polo Museale della Città di Venezia

** Direzione Generale per i Beni Librari,
le Istituzioni Culturali e il Diritto d'Autore

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- 29 – **Chiesa di San Giacomo di Rialto**

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- 35 – **Casa Museo Andrich, Torcello**

Doge's Palace



① Doge's Palace

San Marco, 1

+39 041 2715911

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

palazzoducale.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

March 26th – October 31st:

8.30am – 7pm (Last admission 6pm).

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 25th:

8.30am – 5.30pm

(Last admission 4.30pm)

Visit route accessible except for:
the Secret Itinerary, Armoury
and Prisons.

Average visiting time: 2 hours.

Doge's Palace

A masterpiece of Gothic Architecture, the Doge's Palace is seen as the main symbol of the city. It offers a unique glance on the history of Venice. Formerly the Doge's residence and seat of Venetian government, the Palace is an impressive structure composed of layers building elements and ornamentation, from 14th century to Mannerism. The Doge's Palace includes Council chambers and austere prisoncells (Secret Itinerary Tour), and houses works by artists such as Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, and G. B. Tiepolo. Along the facades of the Palace run loggias that overlook St. Mark's Square and the lagoon.

Museo Correr



② Museo Correr

San Marco, 52
+39 041 2405211

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

correr.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

March 26th – October 31st:
10am – 7pm
(Ticket office 10am – 6pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 25th:
10am – 5pm
(ticket office 10am – 4pm)

Average visiting time:
90 minutes.

Museo Correr

The Museo Correr offers one of the richest collections of Venetian painting until the 16th-century. So fascinating Sissi's Imperial Apartments. The Museo Correr is situated in the ex-Royal Palace in St. Mark's Square. It was created out of the collection that Teodoro Correr donated to the city in 1830 and offers various visit routes: neo-classical rooms, including Antonio Canova's sculptures; historical collections bringing light to history and daily life of Venice. A pinacoteque including works of the Bellini family, Carpaccio, Antonello da Messina and Lorenzo Lotto. From July 2012 are open to public the Imperial Apartment where the Empress Elisabeth stays in her visits to Venice.

Archaeological Museum



② Archaeological Museum

San Marco, 52
+39 041 2967663

Web

polomuseale.venezia.beniculturali.it

Average visiting time:
90 minutes.

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 7pm
(Last entrance 6pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(Last entrance 4pm)

Archaeological Museum

Treasures of the ancient world in Piazza San Marco: one of the oldest public collections of antiquities in Italy and Europe.

The Museum was founded in the 16th century by Domenico and Giovanni Grimani, both distinguished Renaissance prelates.

The Venetian Museum's collection provides visitors with a view of valuable antiquities such as Greek sculpture of the 5th and 4th centuries BC, the well-known Ara Grimani, Roman portraits, reliefs, inscriptions, the extraordinary Capsella di Samagher, an ivory reliquary of the middle of the 5th century AD, ceramics, jewelry, and a fascinating collection of coins.



Monumental rooms of the Marciana Library

② **Monumental rooms
of the Marciana Library**
Piazzetta San Marco, 7
+39 041 2407211

Web
marciana.venezia.sbn.it

Summer Opening
April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 7pm

Winter Opening
November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm

Monumental rooms of the Marciana Library

The Marciana Library initiated its collection in 1468 when Cardinal Bessarione donated his collection of 750 codes. In 1537 Jacopo Sansovino designed the building to keep the library collection, mixing the Renaissance and the Venetian styles. The Hall, originally created for the University, was transformed in 1591 to 1595 by Vincenzo Scamozzi to host the Museo Statuario della Repubblica, with more than 200 marbles of the Grimani's and Contarini's collections, donated to Venice by the end of the 16th Century.

The Marcian Library has now almost 1 million volumes, including 13000 manuscripts, and a rich collection of books about greek culture and Venice history.



Ca' Rezzonico Museo del Settecento Veneziano

④ **Ca' Rezzonico**
Museo del Settecento Veneziano
Dorsoduro 3136
+39 041 2410100

Call center from Italy
848 08 2000

Call center from abroad
+39 041 42730892

Web
carezzonico.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening
April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 6pm
(ticket office 10am – 5pm)

Winter Opening
November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(ticket office 10am – 4pm)

Closing
Tuesdays
Average visiting time: 1 hour

Ca' Rezzonico

18th century Venice Museum

The magnificent architecture of Ca' Rezzonico, together with paintings and furnitures, recreate suggestively the atmosphere of Venetian 18th century. The monumental Palazzo Rezzonico is home to the Museum of 18th century Venice. Alongside precious furnishings and decorations, it hosts major paintings by Venetian artists, such as Giambattista Tiepolo, Canaletto and Francesco Guardi. The third floor contains the three rooms of the old pharmacy Ai do San Marchi, while the Browning Mezzanine houses the Mestrovich Collection, with works by artists such as Jacopo Tintoretto and Bonifacio de' Pitati.

Palazzo Mocenigo

A photograph of a grand, ornate interior room in Palazzo Mocenigo. The room features deep red damask wallpaper, a large gilded mirror reflecting a chandelier, a gilded console table, and a long red upholstered sofa with gilded frames. A doorway on the left leads to another room.

⑤ Palazzo Mocenigo

Santa Croce, 1992

+39 041 721798

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

mocenigo.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:

10am – 5pm

(ticket office 10am – 4.30pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:

10am – 4pm

(ticket office 10am – 3.30pm)

Closing

Mondays, December 25th,

January 1st

Palazzo Mocenigo

Palazzo Mocenigo displays rare fabrics and costumes, but also the first itinerary in Italy dedicated to perfume and essences.

A Patrician residence at San Stae, Palazzo Mocenigo contains precious furnishings and 18th century paintings. It is the seat of the Museum and Study Centre of the History of Fabrics and Costumes, displaying a selection of rare fabrics and costumes, including original and sumptuous garments from the 18th century.

After the restyling of the Palace, in 2013 a new itinerary entirely dedicated to the history of perfume and essences will be opened to the public, the first one in Italy.

A photograph of the interior courtyard of Carlo Goldoni's House. The space features a brick floor, a large stone well in the center, and a staircase with a wooden railing on the left. The walls are made of brick and plaster, with several arched doorways. A decorative lantern hangs from the ceiling.

Carlo Goldoni's House

⑥ Carlo Goldoni's House

San Polo, 2794
+39 041 275 9325

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

carlogoldoni.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 5pm
(ticket office 10am – 4.30pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 4pm
(ticket office 10am – 3.30pm)

Closing

Wednesdays

Carlo Goldoni's House

The museum of Carlo Goldoni's House is a magical, theatrical place, offering modern ways to approach the writer and the main themes of Goldoni's theatre.

Palazzo Centanni, at San Polo, is the house where Carlo Goldoni was born in 1707. It contains a small museum dedicated to him, renewed in the layout. Original period paintings and furnishings appear in carefully-created "scenery settings" that are built around some famous plays written by Carlo Goldoni. Also, visitors can find a puppet theatre, a tribute to the theatre that inspired Goldoni's work.



Ca' Pesaro International Gallery of Modern Art

⑦ **Ca' Pesaro –
International Gallery
of Modern Art**
Santa Croce, 2076
+39 041 721127

Call center from Italy
848 08 2000

Call center from abroad
+39 041 42730892

Web
capesaro.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 6pm
(ticket office 10am – 5pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(ticket office 10am – 4pm)

Closing

Mondays

Average visiting time: 1 hour

Ca' Pesaro

International Gallery of Modern Art

Ca' Pesaro houses the International Gallery of Modern Art, with masterpieces of the 20th century, but also houses the Oriental Art Museum.

The International Gallery of Modern Art is housed in Ca' Pesaro. The museum's collection includes works which were acquired in the early decades of the Venice Biennale, masterpieces such as Klimt's "Judith II".

It also houses a vast collection of sculptures, a rich selection of works by Italian artists and an important cabinet of graphic art as well.

The 3rd floor hosts the Oriental Art Museum.

In June 2013 a new layout, will be inaugurated with the title "Colloqui" (Talks).

Ca' Pesaro Oriental Art Museum



⑦ **Ca' Pesaro**
Oriental Art Museum
Santa Croce, 2076
+39 041 5241173

Web
polomuseale.venezia.beniculturali.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 6pm
(ticket office 10am – 5pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(ticket office 10am – 4pm)

Closing Opening

Mondays

Average visiting time: 1 hour

Ca' Pesaro

Oriental Art Museum

One of the largest collections of Japanese art in Europe, opening a window on this amazing civilization that testifies Venice passion to the East.

The collection can be computed among the most prominent in Japanese Edo period (1600-1868) art in Europe (17.000 pieces), also hosting sections dedicated to other Asian regions, specifically China and Indonesia. It belonged to one collector only, prince Enrico of Borbone, count of Bardi, who personally bought art during a "journey around the world" between 1887 and 1889: swords and daggers, Japanese armor, kimonos, delicate lacquers and precious porcelain, with works of Chinese and Indonesian Art.

Fortuny Museum



⑧ Fortuny Museum

San Marco 3958
+39 041 5200995

Web

fortuny.visitmuve.it

Opening

10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
The ticket office closes
one hour before

Closing

Tuesdays

Average visiting time: 1 hour

Fortuny Museum

Palazzo Fortuny is a sort of house museum and a temporary exhibition centre dedicated to visual arts. Fortuny's atelier settings are still visibile. Palazzo Fortuny is situated in the Gothic palazzo Pesaro degli Orfei in Campo San Beneto; the building was transformed by Mariano Fortuny (Granda 1871 - Venice 1949) into his own atelier of photography, set-design, stagecraft, fabric-creation and painting: the rooms and spaces in the building still testify to all these activities, with tapestries and various collections. Four charming floors can be visited, and the museum hosts exhibitions and displays closely connected to the spirit of Fortuny and his eclectic research and experimental interests. The museum is open only during the temporary exhibitions.

Glass Museum



⑨ Glass Museum

Fondamenta Giustinian 8, Murano
+39 041 739586

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

museovetro.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 6pm
(entrance allowed up to 5 pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(entrance allowed up to 4 pm)

Closing

25th December, 1st January
and 1st May

Glass Museum

It is located in Palazzo Giustiniani.

The collections are presented in chronological order: masterpieces from the archaeological collection, and the largest historical collection of Murano glass from 15-20th cent.

The palace was the ancient residence of the bishops of Torcello. It was originally a patrician's palace in typical Flamboyant Gothic style, and then in 1659 it became the residence of Bishop Marco Giustinian who later bought the property and donated it to the Torcello diocese. After the autonomous Murano Municipality was abolished in 1923 and was annexed to Venice, the museum became part of the Venice Civic Museums. Today, the ceiling of the large central room (or portego) on the first floor overlooking the Grand Canal in Murano testifies the original

Glass Museum

splendour of the palace with an 18th century fresco by Francesco Zugno (1709 - 1789) depicting the allegory of the Triumph of San Lorenzo Giustinian, the first patriarch of Venice (1381 - 1455), ancestor of the family which radically altered the building in the 17th century. Francesco Zanchi (1734 - 1772) also collaborated with Zugno by completing his work with architectural details. The frieze with the coat of arms of Murano families is modern.

Lace Museum



⑩ Lace Museum

Piazza Galuppi 187, Burano
+39 041 730034

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

museomerletto.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

April 1st – October 31st:
10am – 6pm
(entrance allowed up to 5.30pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – March 31st:
10am – 5pm
(entrance allowed up to 4.30 pm)

Closing

Mondays, December 25th,
January 1st

Lace Museum

The visit starts with the main room on the ground floor, where a short film subtitled in English calls for an impressive journey into the fascinating world of laces, while didactic panels reveal the secrets of this skillful technique and its lace points (Venice point, Burano point...). The visit continues on the first floor, where the collection is chronologically organized and spread across four rooms correspondent to the following areas: Origins: the 16th century, 17th – 18th century, 19th – 20th century, The Burano Lace School (1872-1970). Each of these sections is accompanied by videos, illustrated explanations, and a number of other vintage items (glasses, clothes, books, drawings, paintings) which frame the works and offer an easy and multidisciplinary understanding.

Museum of Natural History



⑪ Museum of Natural History

Santa Croce, 1730

+39 041 2750206

Call center from Italy

848 08 2000

Call center from abroad

+39 041 42730892

Web

msn.visitmuve.it

Summer Opening

June 1st – October 31st:

10am – 6pm

(ticket office 10am – 5pm)

Winter Opening

November 1st – May 31st:

Tuesdays – Fridays: 10am – 5pm

(ticket office 9am – 4pm)

Saturday and Sundays: 10am – 6pm

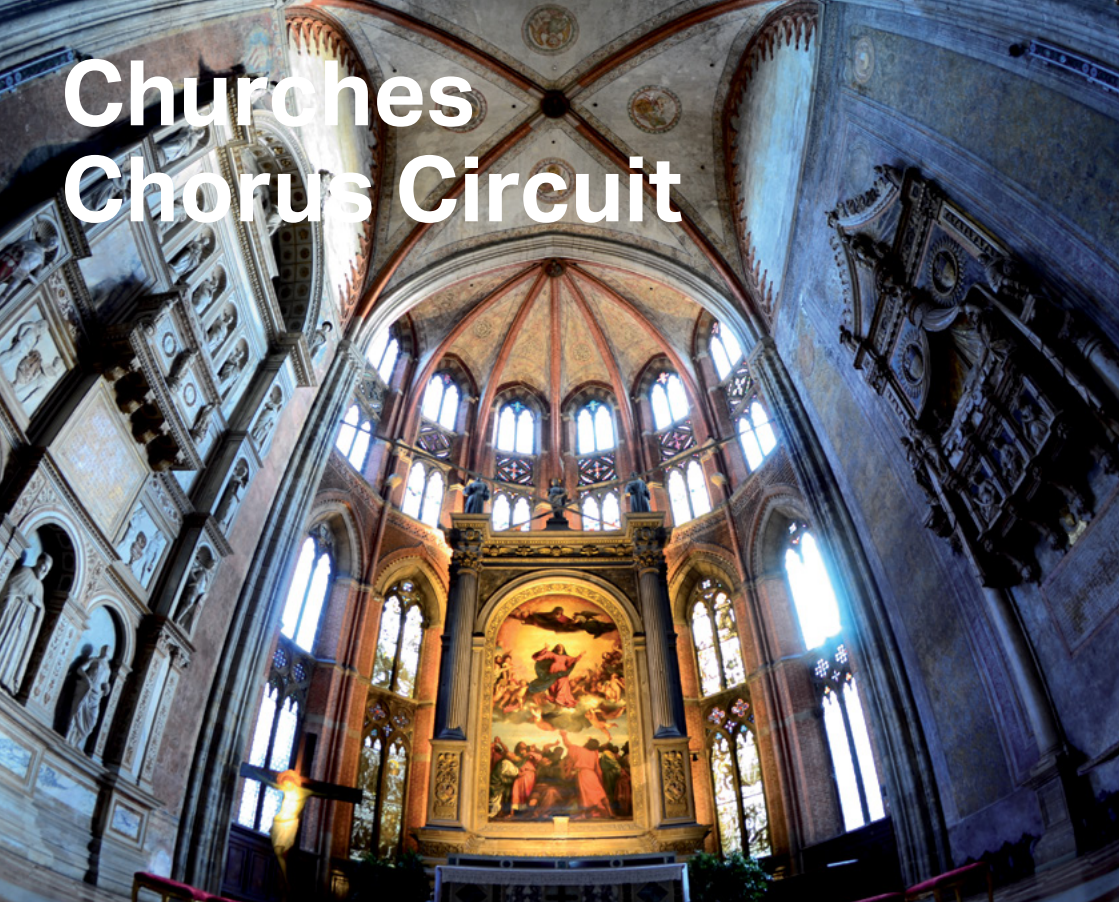
(ticket office 10 am – 5pm).

Closing

Monday

Museum of Natural History

The museum has been renewed with a suggestive and engaging layout, to discover the secrets of nature, from fossils to all living creatures. The Museum of Natural History of Venice is situated in the Fontego dei Turchi, on the Grand Canal. It has been renewed with a suggestive and engaging layout, hosting a large Aquarium and the Cetaceans Gallery. The first floor is organized in three main sections dedicated to paleontology, to the evolution of naturalist collecting, and to form and function in living things. Also, one room is dedicated to the *Ouranosaurus nigeriensis*, one of the rarest and most fascinating dinosaur exhibits in the world.



Churches Chorus Circuit

Churches opening hours

Mondays 10.30am – 4pm

(last entrance at 3.45pm)

Tuesday – Saturday: 10.30 – 4.30pm

(last entrance at 4.15pm)

Church San Giobbe

closed for restoration

Basilica dei Frari

Monday – Saturday: 9am – 6pm

(last entrance at 5.30pm)

Sundays: 1pm – 6pm

(last entrance at 5.30pm)

Web

chorusvenezia.org

San Giovanni Elemosinario

Monday – Saturday: 10.30am – 1.15pm

(last entrance at 1pm)

San Stae

Mondays: 1.45am – 4pm

(last entrance at 3.45pm)

Tuesday – Saturday: 13.45am – 4.30pm

(last entrance at 4.15pm)

Closing days

January 1st, Easter, August 15th

Christmas Day, Sundays

Half days (Opening at 1pm)

January 6th, November 1st,

December 8th

⑫ Church of Santa Maria del Giglio

This ancient church was founded in the 9th century, but the present building is the result of reconstructing during the second half of the 17th century. The work of Giuseppe Sardi, the church façade is one of the most original and imaginative expressions of Baroque art in Venice and forms one large monument to the Barbaro Family, comprising portrait statues of the five brothers and relief maps of the various places in which Antonio Barbaro served the Venetian Republic. In the church various remarkable fine paintings.

⑬ Church of Santo Stefano

After the Frari and the Church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo, Santo Stefano is the third largest monastery church in Venice.

Built by the Augustinian Hermits in the XIII century, it was re-structured a century later, and subsequent embellishments made it into one of the finest examples of Venetian Flamboyant Gothic architectures.

The sacristy contains a museum with some of the great names in Venetian Renaissance art as Jacopo Tintoretto, Bonifacio De 'Pitati and Bartolomeo Vivarini. In the sacristy there is also a museum of sculpturs where a fine sculptur of "Saint Sebastiano" by Tullio Lombardo is found. Such as "Saint Andrea" and "Saint Girolamo" (1476-1480 ca.) by Pietro Lombardo and his assistants, and a beautiful sculpture by Antonio Canova; the "Stele Funeraria del Senatore Giovanni Falier" (1808).

⑭ Church of Santa Maria Formosa

The Church of Santa Maria Formosa built in 1492, is Mauro Codussi's architectural masterpiece and marks the introduction into Venice of the full spatial vision embodied in the Tuscan Renaissance. The Latin-cross layout, with central nave and two side aisles, respects the foundations of the original 7th-century church (which, according to tradition, was one of the eight founded by St. Magnus, Bishop of Oderzo, after a Vision of the Virgin as a magnificent formosa, shapely, matron of her people). Codussi's design also fits harmoniously with the Greek-cross plan of the 12th-century re-building of that original church, creating a well-articulated centre-focussed space in which the complex roofing of vaults and cupolas seems to float above the steady light which flows in through the deep windows in the main walls.

⑮ Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli

The masterpiece of Pietro Lombardo and one of the greatest Early Renaissance structures in Venice, the marvelous Church of dei Miracoli was built between 1481 and 1489 upon commission of Angelo Amadi, who intended it to hold an image of the Virgin and Child and Two Saints in his possession - an image which, after Pope Sixtus IV's declaration of the Cult of the Immaculate Conception, had been declared miraculous.

The church is of a sentimental value for the Venetians. On the altar stands Nicolò di Pietro's supposedly miraculous image of the Virgin and Child (14th-15th century).

⑩ Church of San Giovanni Elemosinario

The church is very antique: it was founded before 1071, but nothing remains of the original building, because of the terrible fire that destroyed the Rialto area in 1514, devastating also many buildings and huge quantities of goods. The reconstruction of the whole market area was probably commissioned to Antonio Abbondi called Scarpagnino, who completed it before 1531. The present building is completely incorporated into its dense urban setting, at the point of making its recognition difficult. The church, a beautiful example of Renaissance architecture, has two extraordinary pictorial documents of two great sixteenth-century artists: Titian and Pordenone.

⑰ Church of San Polo

Founded in the 9th century, the Church of San Polo then underwent two important restructuring projects which altered the original Byzantine appearance of the building (the two column-bearing lions at the base of the nearby bell-tower were probably part of this original structure). The first major work on the church took place in the 15th century, and the late Gothic additions made at that time include the fine portal attributed to Bartolomeo Bon. The second refurbishment took place in 1804, when Davide Rossi effectively turned the church into a neo-classical building. In the church, paintings by Jacopo Tintoretto, Jacopo Palma il Giovane, Giambattista e Giandomenico Tiepolo, Paolo Veronese.

⑱ **Basilica of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari**

After the Basilica of St. Mark's, the Basilica of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari is the most remarkable ecclesiastical complex in Venice, as well as being one of the most important Franciscan foundations in Italy. Originally built between 1236 and 1338 by the Franciscan Conventual Friars, the structure was thoroughly re-modelled in the 14th century and given its present more grandiose form of central nave, two side aisles and seven apsidal chapels after Franciscan-Gothic designs. Over the centuries the basilica has become a veritable treasure-chest of exceptional works of art. Any discussion of the main works of art within the church has, of course, to start with what is perhaps the most famous masterpiece of Titian's early maturity: the powerful altarpiece depicting

The Assumption of the Virgin.

One should also mention Titian's famous Pesaro Altarpiece (1526), and Giovanni Bellini's Triptych with Virgin and Saints (1488) in the Pesaro Chapel in the Sacristy. One of the masterpieces of 15th-century Venetian painting, this latter work invites comparison with a near contemporary that now hangs in the elegant Corner Chapel: Bartolomeo Vivarini's St. Mark's Triptych (1474).

①9 Church of San Giacomo dall'Orio

Founded in the 9th century, San Giacomo dall'Orio is one of the oldest churches in Venice. Its present form - a Latin Cross with a central nave, two aisles and a transept - is the result of a rebuilding project initiated in 1225 and of subsequent modifications carried out in the 15th and 16th century.

The great charm of this church lies in a sombre and archaic exterior enclosing an ingeniously articulated interior, which is dominated by the warm presence of wooden beams and wooden ceiling. The 1225 re-building work incorporated within the structure Byzantine pieces that had been brought back from the Levant after the IV Crusade - these include the fine green marble column with Ionic capital praised by John Ruskin and Gabriele d'Annunzio. Within the church you can see

①⁹ Church of San Giacomo dall'Orio

a number of masterpieces of Venetian painting
- such as Lorenzo Lotto's main altarpiece
Virgin and Child with Saints (1546), which is
one of the few works by the artist that can still
be found in Venice itself.

② Church of San Stae

The opulent Grand Canal façade of San Stae is the work of Domenico Rossi (1709) and is adorned with sculptures. Giovanni Grassi's late-17th-century interior reveals the clear influence of Palladio. In the church you can admire important works by Nicolò Bambini, Giuseppe Camerata and Antonio Balestra. These works include such absolute masterpieces as The Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew by the young Giambattista Tiepolo, The Martyrdom of St. James by Giambattista Piazzetta and The Liberation of St. Peter by Sebastiano Ricci. In the Sacristy there are also some interesting works such as Pietro Vecchia's Dead Christ and Giambattista Pittoni's Trajan ordering St. Eustache to adore Pagan Idols.

②① Church of Sant'Alvise

A visit to the Church of Sant'Alvise and the nearby church of Madonna dell'Orto offers you a chance to get to know the real Venice and to enjoy the silences of the lagoon in one of the remotest areas of Cannaregio, which was gradually built up on regular lots of reclaimed land. Originally a convent church, Sant'Alvise was, according to tradition, commissioned in honour of St. Louis of Toulouse by the Venetian noblewoman Antonia Venier in 1388 after the saint had appeared to her in a dream. The present form of the church is the result of refurbishing work carried out in the 17th century; the daring perspective of the ceiling frescoes painted then by Antonio Torri and Pietro Ricchi is still spectacularly effective. Amongst the other works of art in the church one cannot omit to mention Christ

②① Church of Sant'Alvise

carrying the Cross - a youthful masterpiece by Giambattista Tiepolo, who is represented in Sant'Alvise by another two early works: The Coronation with thorns and The Flagellation (1737-40).

②② Church of San Pietro di Castello

The Church of San Pietro di Castello played a central role in Venetian history. From 775 to 1451 it was a Diocesan Church under the Patriarchate of Grado, then it became a Cathedral in its own right and the seat of the Patriarch of Venice. San Pietro stands on the island of Olivolo, which was the first settlement in the lagoon and became the religious, political and commercial centre of the nascent city. Originally dedicated to the Byzantine saints Sergius and Baccus, whilst the new church, dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, was built in the 9th century.

The present building is the result of work carried out at the end of the 16th and during the first three decades of the 17th century. The facade is the work of Andrea Smeraldi, but based on original designs by Andrea

②② Church of San Pietro di Castello

Palladio (1556). The ancient standing of this church is "confirmed" by the presence of the so-called Throne of St. Peter, that is an assemblage of parts (probably put together in the 13th century) and incorporates an old Arab funeral stele.

②③ Church of Santissimo Redentore

The Church of the Redentore is one of the most famous and venerated churches in Venice, and the centrepiece of one of the city's most deeply felt public celebrations (the Feast of the Redentore, on the third Sunday in July). Commissioned by the Senate to honour a vow taken during the terrible plague of 1575-77, the Church was designed by Andrea Palladio and is one of the absolute masterpiece of Renaissance architecture (it was completed after Palladio's death in 1580 by his foreman Antonio da Ponte, who remained totally faithful to the original designs). A typically Palladian composition of broken pediments and half columns united by a horizontal band, the façade has, from a distance, something of the air of a bas-relief . There are a number of important artistic works in the church and

②③ Church of Santissimo Redentore

sacristy: Pietro Vecchia's fine lunette
The Virgin presenting Jesus to the Blessed
Felix, and paintings by Veronese (and
assistants), Jacopo Tintoretto, Francesco
Bassano, Paolo Piazza and Palma il Giovane
(in the nave and presbytery).

②④ Church of Santa Maria del Rosario (Gesuati)

The Church of Gesuati, the biggest conventual complex of XVIII century Venice, was built between 1726 and 1735 for the Dominicans, to take the place of the small church, still existing alongside, that had become too small for the faithful.

The Dominicans took over the Gesuati (from which the name of the church derives) in 1668, when the order was suppressed. Giorgio Massari was the architect who designed the church and the internal decoration, with the help of two great artists of the time: Giambattista Tiepolo and Gian Maria Morlaiter; the three gained justifiable local fame for the tremendous work done here. The interior of the building strikes for its harmony: particularly interesting is the ceiling decorated by Giambattista Tiepolo with three

②④ Church of Santa Maria del Rosario (Gesuati)

frescoes representing The apparition of the Virgin to St. Dominic, The institution of the rosary and The glory of St. Dominic together with various monochromes.

②⑤ Church of San Sebastiano

Its contents make the Church of San Sebastiano one of the very centres of Venetian art, conserving as it does, an extraordinary body of works by Paolo Caliari, better known as Veronese. The confraternity of Gerolimine fathers founded the church in the 15th century, and then in 1506 a series of alterations gave the building its present appearance: a single-nave interior preceded by an atrium and raised choir and culminating in an apsidal presbytery under a cupola. But, what counts here is not so much the architecture as the cycle of paintings by Paolo Veronese; undoubtedly the most important single complex of paintings that he completed in his entire life.

Fittingly enough, the church is also the artist mausoleum, and his tomb can be seen to the

②⑤ Church of San Sebastiano

left of the presbytery. In the sacristy there are other works worthy of note, including pieces by Jacopo Tintoretto and Bonifacio de' Pitati; whilst in the church you can see Titian's St. Nicolas (1563) and other works by Paris Bordone, Jacopo Sansovino, Palma il Giovane and Alessandro Vittoria.

②⑥ Church of San Giobbe

(closed for restoration)

An interesting example of Renaissance art, the church has an elegant portal, the work of Pietro Lombardo and statues of St. Bernardin, St. Anthony and St. Ludovic.

The bell tower is in gothic style.

Originally constructed as an oratory in 1378, the church of San Giobbe was transformed between 1470 and the early part of 1500 by Pietro Lombardo, the architect who built one of the first examples of Renaissance architecture in Venice. On the site of the first oratory, with its still discernible Gothic layout, stands the Cappella Contarini. Admission with Chorus Pass.

②⑦ Church of San Giuseppe

Open only for religious services

The church of san Giuseppe di Castello was built in 1512, as it is stated in a decree by the Venetian Senate and then entrusted to Augustins nuns. The building, whose architect is unknown, rise along a canal. The left-hand side of the church which looks on the "fondamenta" along the canal presents a series of double pilaster strips spaced out by semi-circular windows belonging to a successive epoch. The hut-shaped façade has just one remarkable architectural element, represented by elaborated tympanum above the portal, representing The Adoration of the Magi by Giulio Dal Moro. The interior is a single nave and above the main entrance there is the barco, the tribune that held the nuns' choir, once united to the nunnery. In 1582 Doge Marino Grimani and

②⑦ Church of San Giuseppe

Open only for religious services

Paolo Veronese signed a contract for an altarpiece to be placed on the high altar of the church. The painting, "The adoration of the sheperds", was intended to commemorate the patron's father, a procurator of St. Mark Girolamo Grimani, who had died in 157, his portrait provides he face for Saint Jerome.

②⑧ Church of San Vidal

More likely founded around 1084, under the Doge Vitale Falier, and dedicated to his patron saint, this church was reconstructed for the first time during the XII century with its current pyramidal spire bell-tower and, in the XV century with its Gothic forms.

Once inside the church, you are immediately struck by the principal alterpiece painted by Vittore Carpaccio. Other paintings present in the church are works by artists from the '700's operative in different locations around the lagoon. Opposite to the façade, it is possible to admire Bazzini's organ, built in 1833.

Hours: Monday through Saturday, 9.30 am to 6 pm; Sunday 10 am to 6 pm.

②9 Church of San Giacomo di Rialto

The Church was built in 421 by a carpenter, a certain Candioto or Etinopo who in the midst of a major fire made a vow to San Giacomo. He escaped unharmed and honoured the vow by erecting this church in the saint's name.
Hours: Monday through Saturday, 9am to 5pm
(Free entrance)

Jewish Museum of Venice



③ Jewish Museum of Venice

Cannaregio, 2902\b
+39 041 715359

Web

www.museoebraico.it

Summer Time

From June 1st to September 30th:
10am-7pm

Winter Time

From October 1st to May 31th:
10am-5.30pm
Ticket office 10am- 5pm

Closing Time

The Museum, the Synagogues
and the Cemetery are closed
on Saturday (Shabbat) and
during Jewish festivities.

Jewish Museum of Venice

The Jewish Museum of Venice is not simply an expository space, but a widespread museum, i.e. an urban, architectonic and museum complex unique of its kind for its own specificity. It's possible to visit three out of five synagogues set in the Old and the New Ghetto. The Museum collects precious textile manufacture, sacred furniture and objects, wedding contracts, silverware of Italian and foreign manufacture. A new area of the Museum devoted to the history and culture of the Venetian Jews is only partially mounted.

Fondazione Teatro La Fenice di Venezia

A wide-angle photograph of the interior of the Teatro La Fenice in Venice. The stage is the central focus, featuring a large, dark green curtain with a gold floral pattern. Above the curtain is a decorative valance. The stage is framed by an ornate, gilded archway. The ceiling is highly decorated with intricate carvings and painted figures. The audience seating consists of rows of red upholstered chairs, arranged in a semi-circular fashion. The walls of the auditorium are also ornate, with multiple levels of balconies and decorative lighting fixtures.

③① **Fondazione Teatro
La Fenice di Venezia**
Campo San Fantin, 1965
+39 041 786511

Web
teatrolafenice.it

Orario
Opening hours to see the halls:
9.30am-6pm.

Shows hours
See the program each day.

Fondazione Teatro La Fenice di Venezia

A tour through the stuccoes and gilded beauty of its prestigious rooms will allow you to discover the secrets of the Theatre and its protagonists, and listen to its history from the origins to the present.

Teatro La Fenice is one of the most beautiful opera houses in the world and has hosted composers such as Rossini Donizetti Verdi Wagner Stravinsky, singers like Callas, Tebaldi, Corelli, Pavarotti, and directors as Bernstein, Karajan, Böhm, Abbado, Muti.

La Fenice was inaugurated in 1792, designed by Giannantonio Selva. Since then suffered two fires in 1832, when the reconstruction project was designed by Giovanni Battista and Thomas Medusa, and in 1996 with the new rebirth in 2003 and the project designed by Aldo Rossi.

Venice Naval Historical Museum



③ Venice Naval Historical Museum

Riva S. Biasio, Castello 2148
+39 041 2441399

Call center dall'Italia
848 08 2000

Call center dall'estero
+39 041 42730892

Web
<http://www.visitmuve.it>

Time

Monday – Thursday 8.45 am to 1.00
Friday 8.45 am to 5.00 pm
Saturday – Sunday 10 am to 5.00 pm

Naval Historical Museum

The building, now housing a detached section of the Venice Naval Historical Museum collection of historic ships, consists of three serially arranged units, and of a fourth one, of similar size, orthogonal to the first ones. The building was built in the mid-sixteenth Century as an oars workshop and storage facility. Shortly after its completion in 1577, it was temporarily adapted to house the Great Council, the main government body of the city, following the disastrous fire that had destroyed much of the Palazzo Ducale, making it useless for a long time.

The rooms basically retained their function of specialized workshop for the production of oars, supported by a blacksmith workshop and storage spaces, until the mid-nineteenth Century.

Naval Historical Museum

Following the reorganization of the Arsenal started after 1866, when Venice was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, the premises were used as storehouses and workshops by the Military Engineers.

In this period the roofing was restored, with the introduction of an interesting bidirectional system of iron ties which integrated the wooden roof trusses.

Since 1980, the area of the oars workshops has been known by the name of "Ships Pavilion". It houses vessels of great historical importance as an annex of the museum.

Querini Stampalia Foundation



③ Querini Stampalia Foundation

Campo Santa Maria Formosa
Castello, 5252
+39 041 2711411

Web

querinistampalia.org

Museum and exhibitions

Tuesday – Sunday: 10 – 18
Closed on Monday

Library and newspaper

Tuesday – Saturday 10 – 24
Sunday and public holidays 10 – 19
Closed on Monday

Querini Stampalia Foundation

If you are looking for a different Venice, Querini Stampalia is waiting for you. In the heart of the city, an ancient and noble palace welcomes you. Take a travel in time: sumptuously furnished parlours and lavishly set tables have been waiting for centuries for the return of their guests. In the secrete alcoves of the palace, men and women have made History. Everywhere, masterworks of Venetian and contemporary art. Carlo Scarpa's water garden, the small and cosy cafeteria and the quaint bookshop are there for you to wonder, admire and enjoy a pause in place like no other.

Ca' Foscari Tour

A photograph showing the interior of Ca' Foscari. The upper part of the image features a series of Gothic arches with decorative quatrefoil windows, through which a clear blue sky is visible. Below the arches, a balcony with a white stone railing is seen. In the foreground, rows of dark wooden pews are arranged in a semi-circle. Through the balcony railing, a view of the Venetian lagoon and surrounding buildings is visible. A flag with red, white, and green vertical stripes is partially visible on the left side of the balcony.

③④ Ca' Foscari Tour

Dorsoduro 3246

+39 041 234 8036

Prenotazioni

+39 041 234 8036

cafoscaritour@unive.it

Web

unive.it

Scheduled guided tours

Monday and Wednesday 14.15

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 11.30

Lingue

Italian and English

Ca' Foscari Tour

A tour through the most representative locations of Ca' Foscari, historical seat of the University. It starts from the suggestive courtyards to continue with the Historical Library exhibition, where you can discover the history of Ca' Foscari palace and of the University through unpublished archival documents. The main part of the visit is the beautiful Aula Baratto designed by Venetian architect Carlo Scarpa in the 1930s and 1950s with its unique view of the Grand Canal. The tour ends at Ca' Foscari's ground floor, exiting through the water door on the bend of the Grand Canal.

Andrich House



③⁹ Andrich House

Torcello Island

+39 347 2391861

Web

museoandrich.it

Time

Open everyday with guided tour at:

10:30 - 11:30 - 14:30 - 15:30

16:30 - 17:30

Languages : Italian / English / French

How to get there

ACTV Public transport from Venice
(line 12) and from Cavallino/Treporti

Andrich House

Andrich House is a Museum-house, where the artists Lucio Andrich and Clementina De Luca lived. There is a display around 1300 artworks of these two artists. There are some video samples visiting youtube Lucio Andrich. House Andrich is an educational farm and a garden as well with an extension of 11.000 square meters. It has an overlook direct to the Rose's Lagoon . It offers some tasteful products that grow up in this land In addition you can enjoy the flamingos season (from March to September), just 50 meters away. It is just the best place to enjoy this spectacle.

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