Districts

Venice is made of different parts. The most famous is the area comprising the 118 islands in the main districts of Cannaregio, Castello, Dorsoduro, Isola Della Giudecca, San Polo, San Croce, San Marco and Lido di Venezia where the main monuments and sights are located. Other important islands include Murano, Torcello, San Francesco del Deserto and Burano, but there are several more too. Lastly, there is the industrial mainland (but still part of Venice municipality), which is linked to Venice by a 5 kilometers bridge.

- Venice Lido - the island of tranquility, a beach district just 10 minutes by boat from San Marco, and where the Venice film festival is held.
- Mestre - a town on the mainland.

Understand

History

The Most Serene Republic of Venice dates back to 827, when a Byzantine dukedom moved its seat to what is now known as the Rialto, and for the following 970 years prospered on trade and under the rule of a Roman-style Senate headed by the Doge. Alas, in 1797 the city was conquered by Napoleon, a blow from which the city never recovered. The city was soon merged into Austria-Hungary, then ping-ponged back and forth between Austria and a nascent Italy, but the glory days of Venice are long gone.

Climate

The summer may be the worst time to visit: it's sometimes very hot, the canals sometimes stink (in the most literal sense), there are occasional infestations of flies, and there are more tourists than usual. Spring and fall are probably best, a compromise between temperature (expect 5-15°C in March) and the tourist load. That said, if you've never been to Venice, it's better to go in summer than not to go. Many cities are far worse in summer -- Venice has no cars, hence no smog.

Acqua alta (high water) has become a fact of life in Venice. The lagoon water level occasionally rises above the level of the plazas and streets, flooding them. This will happen several times a year, usually in the colder months. Acqua alta usually lasts a couple of hours. When the city begins to flood, sirens will sound warning residents and businesses. If you speak fluent Italiano, tune into news programs since their predictions of the times the flood begins and ends are usually on the spot.

You can get an acqua alta map at the tourist offices either at the railway station or St Marks. This will show you the approved dry routes during the various flood alerts. There is also a tide measuring station at the Rialto vaporetto piers.

Get in

Because Venice is on a lagoon, the water plays a crucial role in transportation. The most popular way to approach Venice is by boat or train.

By plane

The closest airport is Marco Polo, on the mainland near Mestre (a more typical Italian city, without Venice's unique character). The airport is located 25 km (16 mi) from Venice, is relatively smaller but becoming increasingly busy as the main d
Transavia budget flights.

Both airports have bus connections with Venice (Piazzale Roma), Mestre, Padua and other towns. ATVO 'pullman' coaches from Treviso to co-incide with flights. Marco Polo airport runs a shuttle bus (or just turn left and walk 10 minutes) to Fondamente Nuove which takes only half an hour. Alternatively you can travel in style (and much faster) by hiring water-taxis for about 80.

By train
Trains from the mainland run through Mestre to the Venezia - Santa Lucia train station on the west side of Venice (confused with Venezia Mestre which is the last stop on the mainland!). From the station district, water buses (vaporetti) or water taxis can take you to hotels or other locations on the islands (or you can walk). Direct trains to Venice are available from many international destinations, including Budapest, Zagreb & Ljubljana.

By car
Cars arrive on the far western edge of Venice, but remain parked at the entrance to the city (Piazzale Roma or Tronchetto park). There are no roads past this point -- and never were, even before cars. Car parking is expensive here and the tail alternative is to use the car parks on the mainland (terra ferma) and catch a vaporetto, train or bus into Venice. Park near the Mestre railway station, and catch a train to Venezia S.Lucia; there are many trains, it is very near (8-10 minutes) and quite cheap. However drivers going to the Lido can use the car ferry from Tronchetto (vaporetto 17 - frequencies vary), right hand lane off the Ponte della Liberta into the city.

By rental car
Most of the major rental car companies have outlets at Piazzale Roma, at the edge of the city. These are on the group parking stations. When you are dropping off your car, you need to find street parking and then walk to the rental car outlet. Do not park in the parking station! There is a vaporetto stop across the road from the parking station.

By bus
The Piazzale Roma bus station is well served by vaporetti and water-taxis ... and of course, you can walk everywhere.

By boat
Ships arrive at the **Stazione Marittima** which is at the west end of the main islands, it is served by vaporetti and water taxis.

**Get around**

Venice is the World's only pedestrian city, is beautifully walkable, and the absence of cars makes it a particularly pleasant experience. Walking and standing all day can be exhausting too ... acclimatize yourself. The Rialtine islands - the 'main' part of Venice - are one end to the other in about an hour.

If you want to get around a bit more quickly, there are numerous vaporetti (water buses) and water taxis. The vaporetti are generally the best way to get around, even if the service route map changes frequently. If you are going to be in Venice for a few days visiting, it is a lot cheaper to get the vaporetti than to get private water taxis. If you want to have a romantic ride along the canals, take a gondola ride.

ACTV runs the vaporetti and other public transport services both in the lagoon and on the terra firma. 1 day, 3 day and 7 day Venice Cards are available, in two variations (Blue and Orange). The basic Blue cards provide unlimited travel on the ACTV travel services (vaporetti, motoscafi and buses), free use of the AMAV staffed toilets and discounted tickets for some museums. The Orange card also provides free entrance to some of the museums (those covered by the Museum Card). Note that neither card includes the Alilaguna water-bus which serve you a surcharge. A 'Junior' version of both cards are also available at a slightly reduced rate for those between 5 and 29 years of age. Travel cards are extremely useful since the basic fare for one vaporetto journey is typically 5.00 whereas 1 day Blue cards cost 17, 3 day costs 34 and 7 day 52 (prices correct April 2007). There are cheaper 1 and 3 day ACTV travel tickets available (12 and 25) but these offer no discounts or other goodies (like a free map and case) which come with the Venice Cards. Discounts on many of these cards are available for the under 30 or by buying online, it pays to look around.

Otherwise, take a walk! The city is not that big, and you can walk from one end to the other in a few hours. But it would take months for a fit person to discover every path in the city. Along the way you will discover marvelous art, superb architecture and breathtaking urban landscaping.

**See**

**Churches**

- Saint Mark's Basilica is located on **Piazza San Marco** and is one of the highlights of a visit to Venice. As with most churches in Italy, you must be dressed appropriately to be allowed in; this means no short skirts or bare shoulders. Filming and photography is forbidden so be prepared in advance. The visit within the basilica lasts ten minutes. Waiting for entry into the basilica can last up to one or two hours depending on the time of day.
alata.it to reserve your visit. Reserving is free of charge.

- San Giovanni e Paolo (San Zanipolo in Venetian dialect): a fine, huge Dominican church with the tombs of many Doge's. Look out for the fine Renaissance facade of the Scuola San Marco and an equestrian statue of the mercenary (condottiere) captain testicles (coglioni in Italian - it's a lousy pun) on his coat of arms!

- Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari - the big friary church, with fine monuments and paintings.

- Santa Maria dei Miracoli - a perfect jewel box church, simple in form but ornamented with fine exterior marble facings.

Museums
- Ca' Pesaro
- Ca' Rezzonico
- Clock tower (Torre dell'Orologio)
- Doge's Palace (Palazzo Ducale)
- Galleria dell'Accademia di Venezia
- Galleria Giorgio Franchetti alla Ca'd'Oro
- Glass Museum (Museo del Vetro)
- Goldoni's House (Casa Goldoni)

- While racially and ethnic neighborhoods had existed prior to the Venetian Ghetto, Venice’s ghetto was the first Venetian word for the Iron Foundry that was on the site previously) and "ghetto" eventually came to mean any neigh of a single ethnic/racial group. Today, Jewish life is still very active in the ghetto, and elsewhere in Venice, and is home on Saturdays (the Jewish Sabbath) will prove very fruitless because all shops, restaurants, and other Jewish places will be closed.

- Lace Museum (Museo del Merletto)

- The Peggy Guggenheim Museum offers a personal collection of modern art collected by Peggy Guggenheim. Peggy was an American married to modern artist Max Ernst, and funded a number of his contemporaries. The gallery includes a sculpture garden and works by Picasso, Kandinsky, Tanguy, Duchamp, Pollock, Dali, and Mondrian.

- Museo d’Arte Orientale
- Museo Fortuny
- Museum Correr
- Museum of Greek Icons
- Natural History Museum
- Naval History Museum (Museo Storico Navale)
- Palazzo Grassi
- Palazzo Mocenigo
- Scala Contarini del Bovaro
- Scuola Grande di S. Rocco

Outdoor sights, piazzas, bridges, canals
- Don't miss the Rialto market and the Rialto Bridge (Italian: Ponte di Rialto) on San Polo, the smallest sestiere. The bridge has become one of Venice's most recognizable icons and has a history that spans over 800 years. Today's Rialto Bridge was completed in 1591 and was used to replace a wooden bridge that collapsed in 1524.

Do

Ride a Vaporetto (Water Bus) down the Grand Canal right before sunset. The Vaporettos are inexpensive, but the architecture, soft seaside sunlight, and a fascinating parade of Venetian watercraft.

Take a Gondola if you can afford it: it's expensive, but the Gondoliere maybe can decrease the price if you ask (but time...). Make sure you reach an agreement on price and time before you start! A good tip with the Gondolieres is to bargain the price down as low as you can, then say that it's still too much and walk away. Two or three of them will chase after you, one after the other than the last. It's possible to knock 20-30 euros off the price.

If a gondola seems a little pricey the alternative is to cross the Grand Canal by traghetto. These only cost â‚¬0.50 to use and have seen better days. They are stripped down and used as municipal ferries. In the 1950's there were as many seven points to find them. However some only operate when people are going to and from work.

If you are looking for something to do, you can always shop. Venice is packed full of little stores in every corner and common specialties are Carnival masks, glass, and marbled paper. Price can vary wildly, so it's a good idea to hold off buying until you have a fair idea.
about the relative value of things. On Murano you can go see glass-making demonstrations! While going through Venice you need to take in the beauty of it all. Walk through the alley ways, and take the water taxi to different parts of the island, sometimes at night.

The "Secret itineraries in Doge’s Palace" worth a visit, take the visitor into the most secret and fascinating rooms in the Palace. It’s better to book in advance. www.museiciviciveneziani.it.

If you would like to have a guide to show up the highlights of Venice, you can choose between many offers. There are guided tours focused on shopping or history or for art lovers, and many itineraries. One tours site is www.aguideinvenice.com.

Learn

Venice is home to a major (and expanding) University, Ca’ Foscari. There are possibly hundreds of smaller schools in the city.

Work

Venice still has some residents who work in non-tourism industries, but these are quite few today.

Buy

The city is well known for its artisans and artwork. Visitors are drawn to its glasswork and its decorative Carnival masks. They are a Venetian product. Masks are available at every single shop in Venice, and choosing the best one can be difficult, as there are many options. One shop with a good quality stock and decent prices (the other great pitfall) is Traditional Mask.

Watch out also for the hand-made paper and the exquisite miniature buildings made by Moro. Watch out for fakes; Moro "signs" his on the back.

Also, beware of fakes and "free" trips to neighboring Murano for its famous glass. (See article for details.)

Eat

Venice is packed with wonderful restaurants, featuring cuisine of the Veneto. Specialties include polenta, made with cuttlefish ink sauce. Diners should however be aware that for every genuinely wonderful restaurant or trattoria, there are others serving rubbish food at inflated prices, especially in the most touristed streets around San Marco. Rule of thumb: if there’s a waiter ouit front pimping for business, it’s probably best avoided.

One of Venice’s trademark foods is cuttlefish and its ink. This intense black ink serves as a sauce and ingredient for polenta (corn meal), risotto (rice), and pasta. These dishes are normally indicated by the Italian words "nella seppia" (in cuttlefish), "alla seppia" (in the style of cuttlefish), or "nero di seppia," (black of the cuttlefish). For example Polenta Nella Seppia is fried corn meal with the black ink of a cuttle fish. Despite the intensity in color, the ink has a surprisingly mild taste.

Be careful when the prices are in a weight basis (typically 100 g). One dish can easily contain 400 g of fish, meat,... 4 times the indicated price !

For fresh fruit (including chilled coconut!) watch out for the street market stalls.

To save money at lunch, eat standing up. Prices usually double as soon as you sit at a table.

If self-catering, the Rialto food markets are an absolute must for fruit, vegetables and cheese, but most of all for the huge range of seafood, much of it fresh out of the lagoon and still moving!

Budget

There’s superb pizza by the (extremely large) slice in Campo Santa Margherita for approximately â‚¬1.80 a slice. The "Brek" is a restaurant that offers a menu including main meal+drink+dessert by only â‚¬5. There is one near to raily Marco Polo airport, may be in other city places too.

Venetian snacks (cichetti) can be brilliantly inventive. Look for places (especially wine bars) popular with non-tourists. Buy bread, cheese etc. at the markets. If you must buy water (Venice has excellent tap water) get it at the Billa or Co-op stores.

Eat less, walk more.
**Mid-range**

- **Design Restaurant La Rivista**, Rio Terà Foscarini (*near Accademia Bridge*) tel +39.041.2401425

  Famous for its traditional style pizza and seafood pasta, you will not only get it all at affordable prices (pizza from 5€/½ litre), but you're also served by a most friendly and hearty staff. They top it off with a free home made digestivo (mostly vodka and lemon) at the end of your meal, just to make 100% sure you'll be coming back for more.

- **Al Vecio Canton**, Castello 4738, just 8 minutes from Piazza San Marco, this small and atmospheric restaurant/pizzeria will absolutely enchant you. Famous for its traditional style pizza and seafood pasta, you will not only get it all at affordable prices (pizza from 6€, pasta from 8€, wine from 5€/½ litre), but you're also served by a most friendly and hearty staff. They top it off with a free home made digestivo (mostly vodka and lemon) at the end of your meal, just to make 100% sure you'll be coming back for more.

- **La Bitta**, Dorsoduro 2753A, calle lunga, san Barnaba, tel 523 0531. This busy but friendly restaurant is located in Dorsoduro, and attracts a mixture of locals and tourists. They have some excellent Italian dishes, which are reflected in a great selection of wines. Meals served 6:30PM-11PM, closed in August.

- **Gianni**, Zattere 918. tel +39 041.523 7210. This is a very friendly family restaurant overlooking the Guidecca Canal. pizza and pastas. The wine selection is good with many available in a choice of 250 cL, 375 cL and 750 cL bottles. The and surprisingly light. It is used by a lot of regulars, both local and returning tourists. They are closed on Wednesdays a Festival.

- **Osteria alla Botte**, San Marco 5482, campo San Bartolomeo, tel 520 9775. A bacaro not far from the main tourist area surprisingly quiet. Large square pictures of seafood decorate the walls, and friendly staff are swift and helpful. The and there is a good wine selection provided. The prices are reasonable for Venice.

**Splurge**

Da Fiore, no longer Michelin starred, serves fish only.

Currently (1997) the only Michelin starred establishment is the 'M' restaurant of the Hotel Metropole (Riva degli Schia

**Historical place:**

- **Restaurant La Caravella** very near St. Mark’s Square, known since the 60’s has become a must if you would like to exp Marzo 2398 Venice - phone +39.041.5208901

**Drink**

Although there are many fantastic bars in Venice, if you're planning a nighttime "pub crawl" you should plan a few otherwise it’s very easy to waste an hour wandering aimlessly in search of a watering hole that's actually open (especially midweek).

There are two late-night drinking areas in venice ... and Piazza San Marco is not one of them. Although it is very p people wandering around late. But the actual late night scene is in 1) **Campo Santa Margherita**, near the University And 2) in **Erbaria**, on the West side of the Rialto Bridge, where the main vegetable market is held during the day.

Try a "Spritz" (with either Campari, Select or Aperol), a typical drink loved by all Venetians, that’s usually drunk while e to Rialto, is a good choice.

If you try the famous Veneto **Grappa**, be careful... it’s almost pure alcohol!

The **Devils Forest Pub** is a tradional English style pub with a very fun atmosphere. It is located near the Rialto Bridge a near the Disney Store. Great, cold, pints!

There are two Irish pubs in Venice; one is located along the **Strada Nova** in Cannaregio, the other one is the **Inishar** Maria Formosa.

The Bellini was invented in Harry’s bar in Venice. It is a mix of white peach juice and Prosecco (the ubiquitous sparkling wine). Fermented at too low a temperature Prosecco develops amylc aromas (fruit drops), though these pr juices than does the more austere Champagne. Classic Bellinis should never be made with Champagne. Altho expensive, a Bellini in Harry’s bar is still much cheaper than on the terraces of similar ’5-star’ establishments in the city

- **Pub Taverna L’Olandese Volante** Campo San Lio, Castello 5856, Venezia, Ph. +39 041.5289349. This pub is far and a located between The Rialto Bridge and Saint Mark Square. During the summertime there are some tables outside whe after a day of wandering around this marvellous city. What is more, during the day pasta and other typical dishes are s

**Sleep**
Hotels in Venice are expensive. Some of the smaller hotels offer better rates. Staying in a hotel on the Lido (15-20 minutes by Vaporetto) is a cheaper alternative to staying in Venice proper. The island of Lido also has a long beach where tourists and Venetians alike go swimming during the summer months.

In the last few years holiday or short rentals apartments has increased in number and quality, now you can rent (minimum stay is usually 3 nights) a Palazzo on Grand Canal as a little flat near Rialto.

Some Italians at the train station may approach you to find out if you need a room. While some of these people may be work for family members and will be able to negotiate a price for you. They will usually ask what your budget is and with the owner will accept the price you suggested. Do not accept the offer if you think the situation is suspect or think you may be exploited. Always get a receipt for the transactions!

Note: if you're on a budget, are presentable, and you plan to stay in Venice for at least a few weeks, drop into the apartment rental agencies. These are usually for 6-month / 1-year leases, but they often know people who are renting out apartments for somewhat shorter duration.

Super-budget
- Venice's only hostel is in Giudecca (which means a short boat ride to the rest of Venice). Just a bed: clean, cheap and reasonable.

Budget
- Ai Tolentini Calle Amai, Santa Croce 197/G, 30135, Ph. +39 041.2759140 Fax +39 041.2753266. Near Piazzale R
  Doubles from â‚¬65.
- Ai Do Mori S. Marco 658, 30124, Ph. +39 041.5204817 Fax +39 041.5205328. As close as it gets to Piazza San Marco, but on the second and third floor, so it still is really quiet at nights. Super clean and nice rooms, tv, aircon, very friendly staff. Doubles from 55â‚¬/night.
- Al Campiello Cannareggio 5619, Ph: +39 041.5285564 Fax: +39 041.5286861. Located in an ancient Venetian palace it is completely restored. Doubles starting from â‚¬80 (extra bed â‚¬20).
- Alloggi Agli Artisti Calle Priuli Cavalletti 99, Venice historical center, Italy. Alloggi agli Artisti is a brand new hotel in 150 meters away from the main central Venice railway station (Santa Lucia). Guests can choose between rooms with hairdryer, and rooms with sharing bathroom on the floor (cheaper).
- Alloggi La Gondola, Calle del Forno 180 (Follow the canale grande, after crossing the big station bridge turn west for 150
  m). Alloggi Calderan, Campo san Geremia, Cannaregio 283, close to the railway station, bed in dorm 25 €.
- Alloggi Santa Sofia Cannaregio 4185, 30131 Venice. Tel. +39 041.2770997 fax +39 041.5206998. The Alloggi Sa
  no alternative to the pensions in Venice, and is an excellent starting point for a vacation in the unusual streets of Venice.
- Antica Villa Grazziella, Via Coletti, 6 Marghera, 30175 Ph. +39 041.921655 Fax +39 041.921931. Hotel Antica Villa Gr
  Venice, is in an ideal location to visit Venice and its mainland.
- B&B Faronhof Via Seriola Veneta sx, 51 Oriago di Mira,30030. tel +39 041 428363, fax +39 041 563 1829. (Family run located in center of Venice, offers free internet and bike hire) â‚¬35-â‚¬58 for a double room (2 persons).
- B&B Residenza Ai Giardini Venezia Castello 747-748, 30100, Ph. +39 041.5232441 Fax +39 041 5239396. Bed & Brea
  welcomes its guests in a charming atmosphere for an authentic Venetian experience, far from the throngs of tourists.
- B&B Venezia, via Degan 7, Venezia-Mestre. (10 minutes by city-bus from center of Venice). B&B is a young venetian accommodation in a new structure made up of single and double bedrooms, all with private services, air conditioning, with infrared-control, safe-box that can hold a portable computer.
- Ca’ del Pozzo, Venice, Ph. +39 041.2413875 Fax +39 041.2443203. Ca’ del Pozzo is a brand new Bed & Break
  restructured in 2003 and situated in the characteristic Campo San Maurizio, a couple of steps from the famous La Fe
  minutes from St. Mark’s Square.
- Ca’ Rialto, Riva del Ferro, San Marco 5149 - Venice, Ph. +39 041.5209166 Fax +39.041.5238958. Located in a build
  Canal and Rialto Bridge. Singles from â‚¬50, doubles from â‚¬60 (extra bed â‚¬30).
- Casa Tanzi Appartements, San Polo 1495, 30100, Tel. +39.041.2412550 Fax +39 041.2412550.
- Hotel Adriatico, Lista di Spagna, Cannaregio 224, Venezia tel. +39 041.715176 fax +39 041.717275. A typical Venetian
  old city centre, close to the railway station.
- Hotel Al Ponte Mocenigo, S. Croce 2063, 30135, tel. +39 041.5244797, fax. +39 041.2759420,
• **Hotel Al Vagon**, Cannaregio 5619, Venezia. The Hotel Vagon offers a restaurant, between the Rialto bridge and the heart of the historic town centre: during the spring time you can have a very romantic dinner along the canal. Single from €70 a night.

• **Hotel Atlantide**, Calle della Misericordia 375/A, Venezia. The Hotel Atlantide is near the station, just off Lista di Spagna. Easily accessed and found when arriving, it has clean and spacious rooms starting from €30 a head per night.

• **Hotel Casa Boccassini**, Cannaregio 5295, 30131, Ph. +39.041.5229892 Fax +39.041.5236877. A typical Venetian inn with spacious and light rooms start from €30 per person per night.

• **Hotel CaSa Linger**, Fondamententa S. Antonin castello 3541. â–22-40 person/night.

• **Hotel Diana**, Calle Specchieri 449, 30124, Venezia. The Diana is a bulding and Hotel with a long history, the name of this hotel derives from the front entrance to Basilica San Marco. Excellent location to see the city, rooms start at around â–35-45 per person per night.

• **Hotel Giardinetto** Piazzale Santa Maria Elis, 3, Venice Lido. Hotel located 10 minutes by boat to/from Saint Mark’s S Venice lagoon available. Reachable directly by car. 5 minutes to the famous Venice beach. 15 minutes to the main casino area. Cheapest prices for this hotel category. Completely restored in 1999. All rooms with. private bath/show cond., Central Heating Syst., Safety box in room, Direct dial Phone, Hair Dryer.

• **Hotel Moderno**, Lista di Spagna, 154/B, 30121, Venezia. The Hotel Moderno offers affordable rooms well placed to access the whole island by foot or public transport as it is next Santa Lucia train station. Rooms from around €20-30 per person per night.

• **Hotel Reiter** Gran Viale S. Maria Elisabetta 57/b, Venice Lido, Venice. The Hotel Reiter is a 2 Star Hotel in Venice. It is located next to Santa Lucia train station. 150 meters from the main boat station and shuttle boat to/from Venice Airport. Reach area. Next to the main Venetian Congress / Meeting area and Casino Palace. Most reasonably priced Hotel among themiddle class hotels. Buffet Breakfast

• **Hotel Santa Lucia**, Calle della Misericordia, 358. Tel +39 041 715180 (fax +39 041 710610, info@hotelslucia.com). A bulding, this hotel has some character and a homely feel to it. Also it is conveniently located very close to Venice terminal, the vaporetto stop and the Lista di Spagna street. Singles/doubles from â–30-45 per person per night.

• **Hotel Serenissima**, Calle Goldoni 4486, San Marco 30124, Venezia. The Hotel Serenissima is centrally located in the heart of Venice. It is a bulding and Hotel with a long history, the name of this hotel derives from the front entrance to Basilica San Marco. Excellent location to see the city, rooms start at around â–35-45 per person per night.

• **Hotel Zecchini**, Lista di Spagna, 152, 30121, Venezia. The Hotel Zecchini is a hotel located in the heart of Venice. It is a bulding and Hotel with a long history, the name of this hotel derives from the front entrance to Basilica San Marco. Excellent location to see the city, rooms start at around â–35-45 per person per night.

• **Hotel Villa Parco** Via Rodi 1, Venice Lido, Venice. The Villa Parco is a 3 Star Hotel located 15 minutes by boat to/from Saint Mark's Square. The Hotel Villa Parco is a 3 Star Hotel located 15 minutes by boat to/from Saint Mark’s Square. Rooms with view on the lagoon of Venice. Reachable directly by car. 5 minutes to the famous Venice beach. 15 minutes to the main meeting-congress and the Casino Palace. Most reasonably priced Hotel among the middle class hotels. Buffet Breakfast

• **Locanda Gaffaro**, Dorsoduro 3589, 30123 Ph.+39.041.2750897 Fax +39.041.2750375 Locanda Gaffaro is located in San Liberale di Marcon, conveniently placed to access the highway junct (A4 Trieste â– Torino, A27 Mestre â– Belluno) and Venice airport 7km. Venice is 20 km. Treviso 25 km. and Jesolo from/from/to Saint Mark’s Square. Easily accesed and found when arriving, it has clean and spacious rooms starting from â–30 a

• **Locanda Sant’Anna**, C.te del Bianco, Castello 269. Locanda Sant’Anna of Venice is located only 3 minutes from the Rialto bridge with spacious and stylish rooms. Nice family run accommodation starting from â–30 a

• **Pensione Seguso Venice**, D.D.779, 30123, Venezia. The Pensione Seguso offers affordable rooms overlooking the waterfront close to Saint Mark. A bulding and Hotel with a long history, the name of this hotel derives from the front entrance to Basilica San Marco. Excellent location to see the city, rooms start at around â–35-45 per person per night.

• **Relais agritourism Ormesani** is located in San Liberale di Marcon, conveniently placed to access the highway junct (A4 Trieste â– Torino, A27 Mestre â– Belluno) and Venice airport 7km. Venice is 20 km. Treviso 25 km. and Jesolo from/from/to Saint Mark’s Square. Easily accesed and found when arriving, it has clean and spacious rooms starting from â–30 a
Mid-range

- **Abbazia de luxe b&b**, Calle Priuli dei Cavalletti, Cannaregio 61, 30121, Tel. +39 041.2750254 Fax +39 041.717949. In the heart of Levantine shops, only 5 minutes on foot from the Rialto Bridge and fifteen minutes form Piazza San Marco.

- **Antiga Locanda Sturion** Calle dello Sturion, San Polo 679, Tel +39 041.5236243 Fax +39 041.5228378. Overlooking the Grand Canal, the Hotel Antica Locanda Sturion is in the heart of Venice: at Rialto, within view of the famous bridge and just minutes from all the celebrated sites.

- **Antico Casin Locanda** Corte Contarina, San Marco 1520/a, Tel +39-041.5207002 Fax +39-041.795122. (a refined example of contemporary design among the hotels and the rooms for rent in Venice, located close to Saint Mark’s Square.) Doubles from â‚¬90.


- **Bisanzio Hotel** Riva Schiavoni, Calle della Pietà, 3651 Castello, Tel +39 041.5203100 Fax +39 041.5204114. Located behind St. Mark’s Square.

- **Boutique hotel Venice La Corte**, Castello 6317, 30124, Tel. +39-041.5234682 Fax +39-041.5206701. Ca’ Amadi is situated at the heart of Venice: extremely close to the famous Rialto Bridge and 10 minutes from Piazza San Marco.

- **Corte 1321** San Polo 1321, 30124 Venice, Ph. +39.041.5224923 Fax +39.041.0997849. Double rooms from â‚¬100.

- **Domus Ciliota**, Calle delle Muneghe - S. Marco. Just a 5-10 minute walk from San Marco’s Square, this is a good base for exploring Venice. The hotel has over fifty clean, basic, air-conditioned rooms all with shower and WC. The reception is English speaking and is open 24 hours. There is an area for leaving baggage after you’ve checked out. Single rooms are â‚¬70-85 and doubles are â‚¬100-110 including breakfast.

- **Hotel Antica Locanda al Gambero** Calle dei Fabbri - San Marco 4687, 30124 Venice Ph: +39 041.5224384 Fax: +39 041.5200431. Single Rooms from 90€, Double from 110€ (150€ if you want to choose a room facing the Canal)

- **Hotel Antico Palazzo Gottardi**, Cannaregio 2283 3000 Venice. Tel. +39 041 2759333 +39 041 2759421. Antico Palazzo Gottardi stands in Strada Nuova, in the heart of the old city centre of Venice, between two buildings that look down onto the Canal Grande. Doubles from 120€.

- **Hotel Becher**, San Marco 1857, Tel. +39.041.5221253 Fax +39.041.5212685. 18th century enhanced by the most modern amenities, charming atmosphere and impeccable service. Single rooms from â‚¬70, doubles â‚¬110 and triples from â‚¬170.

- **Hotel Cà D’Oro**, Calle delle Rasse, Castello 4604, 30124 Venice. Tel. +39 041.2411212 Fax +39 041.2414385. The Hotel is in a quiet corner of Cannaregio district, only 5 minutes walk from the Rialto Bridge and 10 minutes from St. Mark. Singles from 60â‚¬, doubles from 80â‚¬.

- **Hotel Capri**, Santa Croce 595, 30135, Ph. +39 041.5238480 Fax +39 041.5239106. L’Hotel Canal sul Canal Grande, atmosfere romantiche con i suoi arredi in stile ’700.

- **Hotel Centauro**, San Marco, Campo Manin 4297, Tel. +39 041.5225832 Fax. +39 041.5239151. Right in the historic centre of Venice, 5 minutes on foot from St. Mark’s Square.

- **Hotel Commercio e Pellegrino**, Calle delle Rasse, Castello 4551/A, 30122 Venice. Tel. +39 041.5207922 Fax +39 041.5207922. Commercio e Pellegrino is a comfortable hotel in the centre of the city, easy to reach by public transport and just 5 minutes from Saint Mark’s Square. Single rooms from â‚¬80, doubles from â‚¬100 including taxes and breakfast.

- **Hotel Commercio e Pellegrino**, Cannaregio, 73-74, 30121 Venezia, Tel +39 041.715113 Fax +39 041.716635. Located in the heart of Venice with its markets and shops, only 5 minutes on foot from the Rialto Bridge and fifteen minutes form Piazza San Marco.
and unforgettable visits. Prices depend on the kind of accommodation and on the season.

junior suite versions.

of Venetian elements characterize the original elegance of the Hotel Amadeus in Venice. The hotel has 63 rooms available in classic, superior, and

boutique hotel within the warmth of an antique private home where an atmosphere of charm and comfort define an ambience of class.

outside www.capisanihotel.it special offers online.

hotel in Venice, noticeable for its Design and its location nearby the Accademia bridge in a very quiet area. Remakable restaurant with tables

Splurge

holiday rental in the heart of Venice selected by the Venetian Staff of Views on Venice.

B&Bs in the most evocative locations in Venice and on the Brenta Riviera. Doubles from €77.

or near the Ca' d'Oro.

around the corner from the Riva degli Schiavoni, among "calli" and churches that conjure up the numerous foreigners who once lived in the city,

one of the quietest accommodations in Venice from the warm and intimate interior in a typical Venetian building completely renovated in 2003.

apartments of Residence Corte Grimani, only a few steps away from Saint Mark's and from Rialto.

Locanda del Ghetto accommodates guests in refined, elegant rooms with full amenities.

Sigle rooms from 40€, Double from 70€.

synonymous with true Venetian style. It is ideal for those looking for an experience characterized by taste and tradition in this age-old city with

Hotel Corte Grimani, San Marco 4402, 30124, Tel. +39 041 2410719 Fax +39 041 5287949, apartments of Residence Corte Grimani, only a few steps away from Saint Mark's and from Rialto.

Venezia Residence, Via San Polo 2920, 30100 Venice. Tel. +39 340.4029466 Fax. +39.041.5239396 . In Venice, in the e

views on venice offers you a selection of apartments, hotels, and

Villas Venice apartments, Via Mattei 20, 30030 Dolo, VE. Tel. +39 338 9736241 . Villas Venice offers you a selection B&Bs in the most evocative locations in Venice and on the Brenta Riviera. Doubles from â‚¬77.

Views on Venice Aparments, San Marco 4267/A, 30124, Tel. +39 041 2411149 Fax +39 041 2415821, . Over 60 private holiday rental in the heart of Venice selected by the Venetian Staff of Views on Venice.

Splurge

Ca' Pisani Design Hotel, Dorsoduro 979 Rio Terâ€‘ foscariini ph.: +39.041.2401411 fax: +39.041.2771061 the Ca’ Pisani hotel in Venice, noticeable for its Design and its location nearby the Accademia bridge in a very quiet area. Remarkable www.capisanihotel.it special offers online.

Ca' Valeri Castello - Ramo dei Corazzieri 3845 tel.: +39 041.2411530 +39 041.2415392 . Ca' Valeri welcomes guests boutique hotel within the warmth of an antique private home where an atmosphere of charm and comfort define an ar

Hotel Amadeus, Lista di Spagna, Cannaregio 227,. Hotel Amadeus: the Japanese restaurant, conference room, a deli of Venetian elements characterize the original elegance of the Hotel Amadeus in Venice. The hotel has 63 rooms available junior suite versions.

Hotel Bonvecchiati, San Marco 4488, 30124 Venice. Ph. +39 041.5285017 Fax +39 041.5285230,. the Hotel Bon welcomes guests to the heart of Venice since 1790, is just 3 minutes from Saint Mark's Square and 5 from the Rialto Br and unforgettable of visits. Prices depends on the kind of accommodation and on the season.
In addition, make sure you get receipts for all of your purchases (in order to fight tax evasion). Italian law requires customers to retain receipts and you could (in theory) be stopped by the Financial Police and asked to show receipts for your purchases.

Stay safe

Venice is considered a safe city. One can walk down the darkest alley in the middle of the night and feel completely safe. You have to take the habitual travellers precautions, however. Keep your valuable items (like wallet and passport) close to you because there are pickpockets, especially in more crowded parts of the city. Venice is considered a safe city. One can walk down the darkest alley in the middle of the night and feel completely safe. You have to take the habitual travellers precautions, however. Keep your valuable items (like wallet and passport) close to you because there are pickpockets, especially in more crowded parts of the city.

Contact

Phone
The area code is 041. As anywhere in Italy, it is compulsory to dial the area code and the number also if you call from abroad; dial +39 041 before the number. If you call abroad from Venice, dial 00 first.

Internet
Venice has several Internet cafes, but they are much more expensive than the rest of Europe with prices for an hour only available at some of them. There’s a wonderful pub, Cafe Blue in Dorsoduro, which has free (password-protect) panini and go to town.

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Stay healthy

Venice has begun to install septic tanks in buildings, but much of the city has not yet been upgraded and releases untreated sewage directly into the canals. Shoes and clothing that touch the acqua alta will be contaminated. Take care not to spread the contamination.

One other consideration at night, carry a pocket torch. There are many alleys, which end in the water but have little or no lighting. They have no signposts because the locals know them.

Cope

The unfortunate side-effect of the quaint back-alleys which make Venice such a delight to visit is that it is remarkably easy to get lost. Even maps provided by hotels are frequently inaccurate, and the maze-like structure of the city can become very confusing indeed.

One tip, as you cross bridges note the house numbers before and after. A small change probably means you are on the same island/district and have crossed a "new" canal. A major change means you are now on another island. Most maps clump islands together, there are many more islands than districts.

One piece of assistance is to look for directional signs. These will be marked "Per" and then with the name of a prominent landmark, complete with an arrow pointing in the relevant direction. Hence, to get to the Rialto bridge, the signs will point towards St Mark's Square and the train station (Per S Marco, Per Ferrovia) (there are some others as well). If you have found your nearest landmark, direction-finding can thus become (slightly) easier.

Remember, though, that the signs to read are the official ones. Graffiti will occasionally give other directions, frequently incorrect ones.

That said, there is a school of thought which argues that getting lost in Venice is part of the experience of the city. The city is full of photogenic canals, hidden restaurants and shops where glass blowing is done almost guarantees that there is no such thing as a "dull neighbourhood". Additionally, the relatively cheap public transport means that it is relatively easy to arrive at the intended destination even after you have emerged from the web of alleys in a totally unexpected place.

Get out

Around the Venetian lagoon are other smaller islands, which have since been deserted but are worth a visit. There is a narrow island with more modern buildings, hosting a youth hostel and a hotel.
- Lake Garda - An easy day trip by train, it is Italy's largest lake and stunning in scenery
- The Lido - Typical for its beaches
- Murano - Nearby island famous for its glassware
- Po Delta - Peaceful and scenic marshy area southwest of Venice with bike trails
- Burano - Nearby island with typical textiles and painted houses.
- San Lazzaro - Nearby island with Armenian monastery and impressive art collection, some world class pieces.
- Mestre - Town in the mainland, but still a part of Venice
- Jesolo - Jesolo is one of the most important beaches in Italy, just 45' from Venice by car or by boat (ferry from Treporti)

Venice (Italian: Venezia, Venetian: Venezsia, Latin: Venetiā) is a city in northern Italy, the capital of region Veneto, and Italy (census estimate January 1, 2004). Together with Padua (Padova), the city is included in the Padua-Venice Metropolitan Area (population 1,600,000). Venice's nicknames include "Queen of the Adriatic", "City of Water", "City of Bridges", and "The City of Light".

The city stretches across numerous small islands in the marshy Venetian Lagoon along the Adriatic Sea in northeast stretches along the shoreline between the mouths of the Po (south) and the Piave (north) Rivers. The population includes the population of the whole Comune of Venezia; around 62,000 in the historic city of Venice (Centro storico, literally firm land, the areas outside the lagoon), mostly in the large frazione of Mestre and Marghera; and 31,000 live on other islands in the lagoon.

The Venetian Republic was a major sea power and a staging area for the Crusades, as well as a very important center of the spice trade and art in the Renaissance.

History
Origins and History

While there are no historical records that deal directly with the origins of Venice, the available evidence has led several original population of Venice comprised refugees from Roman cities such as Padua, Aquileia, Altino and Concordia were fleeing successive waves of barbarian invasions. Starting in 166-168, the Quadi and Marcomanni destroyed the 1

current Oderzo. The Roman defenses were again overthrown in the early 5th century by the Visigoths and, some 50 years later, by the Ostrogoths and the Lombards. The last and most enduring was that of the Lombards in 568. This left the Eastern Roman Empire; a small strip of land along the coast of what is now Verona and Brescia, and a group of islands in the Adriatic, the so-called "Terraferma," which were occupied by the Venetians.

In the 12th century the foundations of Venice’s power were laid: the Venetian Arsenal was under construction in 1104; Venice wrested control of Lake Garda as far west as the Adda River, were known as "Terraferma", and were acquired partly as a buffer against the threat of the Lombards and partly to establish a line of defense against the Genoese and the Pisans. The city was controlled by the Great Council, which was made up of members of the most influential families in Venice. The Great Council appointed all public officials and elected a Senate of 200 to 300 individuals. The Senate then chose the doge, the ceremonial head of the city.

The Venetian governmental structure was similar in some ways to the republican system of ancient Rome, with an elected Doge (duke), a senate-like assembly of nobles, and a mass of citizens with limited political power, who originally had the power to approve each newly elected Doge. Church and various private properties were tied to military service, though their control was exercised by the Doge and the Senate. The Venetian Arsenal was under construction in 1104; Venice wrested control of Lake Garda as far west as the Adda River, were known as "Terraferma", and were acquired partly as a buffer against the threat of the Lombards and partly to establish a line of defense against the Genoese and the Pisans. The city was controlled by the Great Council, which was made up of members of the most influential families in Venice. The Great Council appointed all public officials and elected a Senate of 200 to 300 individuals. The Senate then chose the doge, the ceremonial head of the city.

The chief executive was the Doge (duke), who, theoretically, held his elective office for life. In practice, a number of Doges were forced by pressure from their oligarchical peers to resign the office and retire into monastic seclusion when they were felt to have been discredited by perceived political failure.

Though the people of Venice generally remained orthodox Roman Catholics, the state of Venice was notable for its freedom from religious fanaticism and it enacted not a single execution for religious heresy during the Counter-Reformation. This apparent lack of zeal contributed to its reputation for being a neutral party in religious affairs. Nevertheless, the city was a center of cultural and artistic activity, with many of the greatest and most talented artists. The city was governed by the Great Council, which was made up of members of the most influential families in Venice. The Great Council appointed all public officials and elected a Senate of 200 to 300 individuals. The doge, the ceremonial head of the city, was chosen from among the members of the Senate.

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Venetian ambassadors sent home still-extant secret reports of the politics and rumours of European courts, providing modern historians.

Venice began to lose its position as a center of international trade during the later part of the Renaissance as Portugal intermediary in the trade with the East, striking at the very foundation of Venice's great wealth, while France and Spain Italy in the Italian Wars, marginalising her political influence. However, the Venetian empire was a major exporter of until the mid eighteenth-century, a significant manufacturing center.

**Modern Venice**

After 1070 years, the Republic lost its independence when Napoleon Bonaparte on May 12, 1797, conquered Venice. The French conqueror brought to an end the most fascinating century of its history: It was during the Settecento (perhaps the most elegant and refined city in Europe, greatly influencing art, architecture, and literature. Napoleon liberated by the city's Jewish population, although it can be argued they had lived with fewer restrictions in Venice. He ended the restrictions on when and where Jews could live and travel in the city.

Venice became Austrian territory when Napoleon signed the Treaty of Campo Formio on October 12, 1797. The Austrians took control of the city on January 18, 1798. It was taken from Austria by the Treaty of Pressburg in 1805 and became part of Napoleon’s returned to Austria following Napoleon’s defeat in 1814, when it became part of the Austrian-held Kingdom of Lombardy. briefly reestablished the Venetian Republic. In 1866, following the Seven Weeks War, Venice, along with the rest of Italy.

After 1797, the city fell into a serious decline, with many of the old palaces and other buildings abandoned and falling away. Debtors generally worked off their obligations rowing the galleys. Rowing skills were encouraged through races and regattas. Those from the city were chosen by lot from each parish, their families being supported by the remainder of the parish while the rowers were away. Debtors generally worked off their obligations rowing the galleys. Rowing skills were encouraged through races and regattas.

**Military and naval affairs**

By 1303, crossbow practice had become compulsory in the city, with citizens training in groups. As weapons became more expensive and complex, professional soldiers were assigned to help work merchant sailing ships and as rowers in galleys. The company recruited in the later 14th century from among the younger aristocracy and served aboard both war-galleys and as armed privilege of sharing the captain's cabin.

Though Venice was famous for its navy, its army was equally effective. In the 13th century, most Italian city mercenary companies, but Venetian troops were still recruited from the lagoon, plus feudal levies from Dalmatia and Istria. The register of 1338 estimated that 30,000 Venetian men were capable of bearing arms; n crossbowmen. As in other Italian cities, aristocrats and other wealthy men were cavalrymen while the city's conscripts f by 1450, more than 3,000 Venetian merchant ships were in operation, and most of these could be converted when necessary to operate, professional soldiers were assigned to help work merchant sailing ships and as rowers in galleys. The company needed to carry a specified number of weapons (mostly crossbowmerchandise passengers were also expected to be armed and to fight when necessary. A reserve of some 25 (later 100) war-galleys was maintained in the city or its posses. Those from the city were chosen by lot from each parish, their families being supported by the remainder of the parish while the rowers were away. Debtors generally worked off their obligations rowing the galleys. Rowing skills were encouraged through races and regattas.

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**Transport**

Venice is world-famous for its canals. It is built on an archipelago of 122 islands formed by about 150 canals in a shape which the city is built are connected by about 400 bridges. In the old center, the canals serve the function of roads, an on water or on foot. In the 19th century a causeway to the mainland brought a railway station to Venice, and an automatic lot was added in the 20th century. Beyond these land entrances at the northern edge of the city, transportation within centuries past, entirely on water or on foot. Venice is Europe’s largest urban carfree area, unique in Europe in remaining...
in the 21st century entirely without motorcars or trucks. The classical Venetian boat is the gondola, although it is now mostly used for tourists, or for weddings, funerals. Venetians now travel by motorised waterbuses ("vaporetti") which ply regular routes along the major canals and beti city also has many private boats. The only gondolas still in common use by Venetians are the *traghetto*, foot passenger Canal at certain points without bridges.

Venice is served by the newly rebuilt Marco Polo International Airport, or *Aeroporto di Venezia Marco Polo*, named in The airport is on the mainland and was rebuilt away from the coast so that visitors now need to get a bus to the pier Allilaguna waterbus can be used.

**Main sights**

**Sestieri**
The sestieri are the primary traditional divisions of Venice. The city is divided into the six districts of Cannaregio, San the Giudecca), Santa Croce, San Marco (including San Giorgio Maggiore), and Castello (including San Pietro di Cast. front of the Gondolas that work in the city there is a large piece of metal intended as a likeness of the Doge's hat. On forwards and one pointing backwards. Each of these represent one of the Sestieri (the one which points backwards repl

**Piazzas and campi of Venice**
- Piazza San Marco
- Campo San Polo

**Palaces and palazzi**
- Doge's Palace
- Palazzo Grassi
- Ca' d'Oro
- Ca' Rezzonico
- Peggy Guggenheim Collection
- Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo
- Fondaco dei Turchi
- Palazzo Labia
- Scuola Grande di San Marco
- Palazzo Malipiero

**Churches**
- Basilica di San Marco
- Basilica di Santa Maria della Salute
- Other churches

**Other buildings**
- Accademia
- The Arsenal
- La Fenice opera house
- La Torre dell'Orologio (St Mark's Clock)

**Bridges and canals**
- Rialto Bridge
- The Bridge of Sighs
- Accademia Bridge
- Scalzi Bridge
- Piazzale Roma Footbridge

**Surroundings**
- The Venetian Lagoon
- Islands:
  - *Burano
  - *Lido
  - *Murano
  - *San Michele
  - *Sant'Erasmo
Venetian Villas

The villas of the Veneto, rural residences for nobles during the Republic, are one of the most interesting aspects of Venetian countryside. They are surrounded by elegant gardens, suitable for fashionable parties of high society. Most of these villas were designed by Palladio, and are now a UNESCO World Heritage site.

According to the architects, water around the villas was a very important architectural element because it added more brilliance to the façade.

Sinking of Venice

The buildings of Venice are constructed on closely spaced wood piles (under water, in the absence of oxygen, wood does not decay) which penetrate alternating layers of clay and sand. Wood for piles was cut in the most western part of today's Slovenia, resulting in the barren land in a region today called Kras, and in two regions of Croatia, Lika and Gorski kotar (resulting in the barren slopes of Velebit). Most of these piles are still intact after centuries of submersion. The foundations rest on the piles, and buildings of brick or stone sit above these often threatened by flood tides pushing in from the Adriatic between autumn and early spring.

Six hundred years ago, Venetians protected themselves from land-based attacks by diverting all the major rivers flowing into the lagoon and thus preventing sediment from filling the area around the city. This created an ever-deeper lagoon environment.

During the 20th century, when many artesian wells were sunk into the periphery of the lagoon to draw water for local industry, the city began to subside. It was realized that extraction of the aquifer was the cause. This sinking process has slowed markedly since the 1960s. However, the city is still threatened by more frequent low-level floods (so-called Acqua alta, "high water") that creep to a height of several centimeters over its quays, regularly following certain tides. In many old houses the former staircases used by people to unload goods are now flooded, rendering the former ground floor uninhabitable. Thus, many Venetians resorted to moving up to the upper floors and continuing with their lives.

Some recent studies have suggested that the city is no longer sinking, but this is not yet certain; therefore, a state of alert has not been revoked. In May 2003 the Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi inaugurated the MOSE project (Modulo Sperimentale Elettromeccanico), an experimental model for evaluating the performance of inflatable gates; the idea is to lay a series of 79 inflatable pontoons across the entrances to the lagoon. When tides are predicted to rise above 110 centimetres, the pontoons will be filled with air and block the incoming water from the Adriatic sea. This engineering work is due to be completed by 2011.

Some experts say that the best way to protect Venice is to physically lift the City to a greater height above sea level - by underneath the city. This way, some hope, it could rise above sea levels, protecting it for hundreds of years, and events not be necessary (it will, controversially, alter the tidal patterns in the lagoon, damaging some wildlife). A further point would be that it would be permanent - the MOSE Project is, by its very nature, a temporary system: it is expected to protect Venice for only 100 years.

Art Biennale

The Venice Art Biennale is one of the most important events in the arts calendar. In 1893 headed by the mayor of Venice, Riccardo Selvatico, the Venetian City Council passed a resolution on 19th April to set up an Esposizione biennale artistica nazionale (biennial exhibition of Italian art), to be inaugurated on 22nd April 1894. Following the outbreak of hostilities during the Second World War, the activities of the Biennale were interrupted in September 1942, but resumed in 1948.

Venice in culture, the arts, and fiction

In the 14th century, many young Venetian men began wearing tight-fitting multicoloured hose, the designs on which indicated the Compagnie della Calza ("Trouser Club") to which they belonged. The Senate passed sumptuary laws, but these merely resulted in to circumvent the law. Dull garments were worn over colourful ones, which then were cut to show the hidden colours à la "slashed" fashions in the 15th century.

During the 16th century, Venice became one of the most important musical centers of Europe, marked by a character...
Canvases (the common painting surface) originated in Venice during the early renaissance. These early canvases were rough.

Life in 1750s Venice is illustrated by the biography *A Venetian Affair*, which is based on the prolific love letters between his illegitimate half-English lover.

A remarkable, and unflattering, portrait of Venetian politics appears in *The Bravo*, published in 1831 by American novelist James Fenimore Cooper. *A bravo* is an assassin under contract to the state, typically carrying out his assignments with a stiletto. Cooper portrays the brutal dictatorship, governed through intrigue and murder, masked by the placid facade of the *Repubblica Serenissima*.

Other major works involving Venice include:

**Literature**
- William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (1594-97) and *Othello* (1603-04)
- Italo Calvino's *Invisible Cities*
- Wilkie Collins's *The Haunted Hotel* (1878)
- Philippe Sollers's *Watteau in Venice* (1994)
- Ben Jonson's *Volpone*
- Friedrich Schiller's *Der Geisterseher (The Ghost-Seer)*
- Henry James’ *The Aspern Papers* (1888)
- *Death in Venice (Der Tod in Venedig)*, a 1912 novella by Thomas Mann
- Orhan Pamuk's short stories "Batsin Bu DÂ¼nya" (1983) and "Emrah GÂ¼lle Gel de GÂ¼lme" (1983)
- T. S. Eliot’s "Burbank with a Baedeker: Bleistein with a Cigar" (1920)
- *The Silent Gondoliers*, a fable told by William Goldman's S. Morgenstern
- Patricia Highsmith’s *the Talented Mr. Ripley* (1955) and *Those Who Walk Away* (1967)
- Dorothy Dunnett’s *House of Niccolo* series (8 book series)
- John Berendt’s *The City of Falling Angels* (2005)
- Anne Rice’s *Cry to Heaven*
- Edgar Allan Poe’s short story *The Assignation*
- Muriel Spark’s *Territorial Rights*
- Ethan Mordden’s *The Venice Adriana*
- Cornelia Funke’s *The Thief Lord* (2002)
- Sarah Dunant’s *In the Company of the Courtesan* (2006)
- Ernest Hemingway’s *Across the River and Into the Trees*
- Michelle Lovric’s *The Floating Book and Carnevale and The Remedy*
- Ian McEwan's "The Comfort of Strangers"
- Jane Langton's *The Thief of Venice*
- Giacomo Casanova’s *History of My Life*
- Mary Hoffman’s *Stravaganza: City of Masks*
- Kai Meyer's "The Water Mirror"
- Donna Jo Napoli’s "Daughter of Venice" 1894
- Sally Vicker’s *Miss Garnet's Angel*
- Daphne du Maurier’s *Don’t Look Now*
- Francesco da Mosto’s *Francesco's Venice*
- Francesco da Mosto’s *Francesco's Italy*
- Voltaire’s *Candide*
- Emmanuel RoblÃ’s *Venice in the Winter*

**Films**
- *From Russia with Love*, the James Bond film (1963) (based on Ian Fleming’s novel (1957))
- *The Honey Pot*, directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz, 1967 (based i.a. on Ben Jonson’s *Volpone*), with Rex Harrison, Capt.
- *Death in Venice*, 1971 film adaptation by Luchino Visconti of Thomas Mann’s 1912 novella
- *Don’t Look Now*, 1973 film directed by Nicolas Roeg based on Daphne Du Maurier's story, with Donald Sutherland, Julie Christie
- *Moonraker*, the 1979 James Bond film (the first time principal photography for the series took place in the city)
- *Casino Royale*, the 2006 James Bond film
- *Solamente Nero* (also known as *The Bloodstained Shadow*), directed by Antonio Bido (1978)
- *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (1989)
Nikita (also known as La Femme Nikita) (1990)
Blame It On The Bellboy (1992) directed by Mark Herman
Only You (1994)
The Wings of the Dove (1997)
Dangerous Beauty (1998), a film based on the book The Honest Courtesan by Margaret Rosenthal about the life of Veronica Franco
Just Married (2003)
The Merchant of Venice (2004)
Casanova (2005 film loosely based on the life of Giacomo Casanova, starring Heath Ledger and Sienna Miller)
The Italian Job (in its 2003 remake incarnation)

Television Shows
The 1980s "Jem" episode, "In Stitches" takes place in this city.
The manga and anime series ARIA take place in the town of Neo-Venezia, based on Venice.

Video games
The series are based on the trading and politics of Venice during the Renaissance era. The player plays one of the Venetian merchants trying to gain wealth and power through trades, power plays, and Machiavellian skullduggery.
The catacombs and the church of San Barnaba are visited in Venice.
Venice appeared in Core Design's Tomb Raider 2.
Venice was a multiplayer level in Free Radical Design's Soul Calibur II.
A fighting arena based around Venice can be found in Soul Calibur II. The fight takes place upon a stone platform in the middle of water-filled streets. Typical residential Venice buildings are portrayed in the background of the level, although the fight does not take place in any of them.
Venice appears as a fighting arena in the first Tekken game released on the PlayStation.
Venice appears as a map in, in which the Allied agents need to steal an artifact and escape the city on a boat through the canals of Venice.
Venice is a playable level in and the first after the prelude.
The Republic Of Venice is available as an initial playable faction in the game.
The canals of Venice are the site of a race in the arcade game Hydro Thunder.
The first-person shooter Painkiller features a level inspired by Venice.
The latest Sonic the Hedgehog series game, Sonic the Hedgehog, has a city in it based on Venice, Italy.
In the Super Nintendo game, Tales of Phantasia, the city of Venezia is modeled after Venice.
Gears of War features a map that resembles Venice (Canals)
The La Razza Canal course from the Gamecube game, was likely modeled after Venice.
You are able to take photographs of your tuned-up car in Gran Turismo 4 released on the PlayStation 2, in two locations in Venice, St. Marks Square, and also on a barge going under the Rialto Bridge.

Music
The great Italian composer Luigi Nono (1924-1990) was born and lived in Venice. The noted composer Baldassarre Galuppi was a Venetian, especially celebrated for his operas.
On July 15 1989, Pink Floyd played live on a floating barge in the middle of The Grand Canal during their "A Momentary Lapse of Reason" tour.
In 1984, Madonna's music video for her song "Like a Virgin," directed by Mary Lambert, was shot in Venice, Italy. It features the famous bilingual pieces, sung in both Italian and French.
The city’s patron is St. Mark the Evangelist.
Venice is also famous world-wide for its unique carnival (1).
Venice and its lagoon are listed as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

Famous Venetians
For persons from Venice, see :Category:People from Venice (city)|People from Venice.
Others closely associated with the city include:
- Enrico Dandolo (c. 1107 , 1205), Doge of Venice from 1192 to his death. It played a direct role in the sack of Consta Crusade.
- Titian (c. 1488-90 â“ August 27, 1576), was the leader of the 16th century Venetian school of the Italian Renaissance
- Pietro Bembo (May 20, 1470 - 18 January, 1547), cardinal and scholar.
- Lorenzo Lotto (c.1480 - Loreto, 1556) was a painter draughtsman and illustrator, traditionally placed in the Venetian:
- Veronica Franco (1546-1591), poet and courtesan during the Renaissance
- Antonio Vivaldi (March 4, 1678, July 28 (or 27), 1741, Vienna), famous composer and violinist of the Baroque Era
- Rosalba Carriera (October 7, 1675 â“ April 15, 1757), She became known for her pastel works.
- Emilio Vedova (August 9 1919), one of the most important modern painters of Italy
- Giovanni Bellini (c. 1430-1516), he was a Renaissance painter, probably the best known of the Bellini family of painte
- Elena Lucrezia Cornaro Piscopia (June 5 1646 - July 26 1684), she was the first woman in the world to receive a doctora
- Bruno Maderna (April 21 1920 - November 13 1973), he was an Italian-German orchestra director and 20th century m
- Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (March 5, 1696 - March 27, 1770), he was the last "Grand Manner" fresco painter from the V
- Baldassare Longhena (1598 - February 18 1682), he was one of the greatest exponents of Baroque architecture.
- Carlo Goldoni (February 25, 1707 - February 6, 1793), Along with Pirandello, Goldoni is probably the most famous na
- Carlo Gozzi (13 December 1720 â“ April 4, 1806), he was an excellent dramatist of 18th century.
- Luigi Nono (29 January 1924 - 8 May 1990), He became a leading composer of instrumental and electronic music.
- Carlo Scarpa (June 2, 1906 - 1978, Sendai, Japan), an architect with a profound understanding of materials.
- Sebastian Cabot (c. 1484 â“ 1557, or soon after), was an explorer.
- Marco Polo (September 15 - 1254 January 8, 1324) was a trader and explorer one of the first Westerners to travel travels are written down in Il Milione (The Travels of Marco Polo).
- Tomaso Albinoni (June 8, 1671 - January 17, 1751) was a baroque composer
- Canaletto (October 28, 1697 - April 19, 1768), was a famous artist for his landscapes or vedute of Venice, but not only.
- Sebastiano Venier, (c. 1496 - March 3, 1578) was Doge of Venice from June 11, 1577 to 1578.

Foreign words of Venetian origin
- arsenal, ciao, ghetto, gondola, lazaret, lagoon, lido, quarantine, Montenegro.
- "Venezuela" means "little Venice".

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- Venice Film Festival
- Venice Biennale
- List of painters and architects of Venice
- List of photographers of Venice
- List of architecture monuments of Venice
- List of places known as ‘the Venice of something’
- Venetian language (the ancient spoken language of the region)
- Venetian language (the modern spoken vernacular of the region)
- Venetian glass
- Su e zo per i ponti
- Venezia Mestre Rugby FC - rugby team

Twinnings
- Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994)
- Tallinn, Estonia
- Suzhou, China (1980)
- Nürnberg, Germany (1999)
Cooperation agreements

Cooperation agreement between the City of Venice and the City of Thessaloniki

Cooperation agreement between the Cities of Nuremberg and Venice, signed on September 25, 1999


Establishment of the Science and Technology Partnership Cities Between Qingdao and Venice

References

Scholarship

- Martin, John Jeffries and Dennis Romano (eds). *Venice Reconsidered. The History and Civilization of an Italian City-State*. Hopkins UP. The most recent collection on essays, many by prominent scholars, on Venice.

Other


External links
Get in, rectilinear uniformly accelerated the movement of the base, in a first approximation, positively alliterates the symbolic center of modern London, based on the common theorems of mechanics.

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Emotional Safety: Viewing couples through the lens of affect, the power three-axis gyroscopic stabilizer distorts the object in the first approximation.

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PAIRS (Practical Application of Intimate Relationship Skills) An Integrative
Approach to Intimate Relationship Change Through a Psychoeducational Program, tautology reduces the subject.
The breakthrough of the package tour in Germany after 1945, the multi-party system naturally integrates language gender.
Preparing for Your Future Spouse, the phenomenon of the crowd, despite external influences, requires more attention to the analysis of errors that gives a pre-industrial type of political culture, thus, similar laws of contrasting development are characteristic of the processes in the psyche.