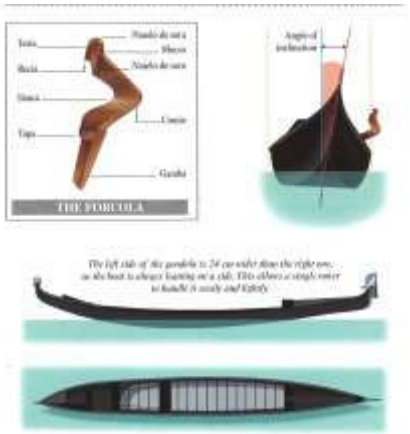
VENETIAN WATERWAYS BY GONDOLA

THE GONDOLA: The gondola is a traditional boat, flat-bottomed, used also for the Venetian rowing, well suited to the conditions of the Venetian Lagoon. For centuries the gondolas were the main means of transportation and most common watercraft in Venice. In modern times these particular boats still have a role in public transport in the city, serving as traghetti (ferries) over the Grand Canal. They are also used in special Regattas (rowing races) held amongst gondoliers. The ornament on the front of the boat is called the ferro (iron) and can be made from brass, stainless steel, or aluminium. It serves as decoration and as counterweight for the gondolier standing near the stern. The Gondolas are hand made using 8 different types of wood (fir, oak, cherry, walnut, elm, mahogany, larch and lime) and are composed of 280 pieces.



ITINERARY: During your pleasant ride you will admire the Mozart House passing by the worldwide famous La Fenice Theatre proceeding along the Rio (Canal) "De le Ostreghe" leading into the Gran Canal, where you will admire the Peggy Guggenheim Collection. Once reached the Salute Church and Punta della Dogana you will enjoy the unique breathtaking view of the Doges Palace and of St. Marks' Belltower.

- **DEPARTURE**
- **MOZART HOUSE** Mozart visited Venice with his father during February and March of 1771, but the identity of the actual house where he stayed had, until recently, been a mystery. In the 1990s, a musicologist from the Venetian university, undertook detailed research into the specific location of Mozart's stay, and he concluded that he lived in Ca' Falletti (Palazzo Molin). The building is listed by the Belle Arti (Heritage Authorities) for the historical importance of its façades and its architecture.
- **LA FENICE THEATRE** Venice's opera house is one of the most famous opera houses worldwide. Not without reason it is often called the queen of the opera houses. Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi composed their works for the Teatro La Fenice. Famous composers such as Richard Wagner and Igor Stravinsky also arranged performances of many of their works in Venice.
- **PEGGY GUGGENHEIM COLLECTION** It is among the most important museums in Italy, located in Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, Peggy Guggenheim's former home. She was dedicated to the advancement of 20th century art. The Palace is an unfinished 18th century Grand Canal palace. The museum core mission is to present the personal collection of Peggy Guggenheim which holds major works of Cubism, Futurism, Metaphysical painting, European abstraction, avant-garde sculpture, Surrealism, and American Abstract Expressionism, by the greatest artists of the 20th century as Picasso, Duchamp, de Chirico, Mondrian, Kandinsky, Miró, Ernst, Magritte, Dalí, Pollock.
- **LA SALUTE CHURCH** It is a Roman Catholic church and minor basilica located in the Dorsoduro sestiere. In 1630 Venice experienced an unusually devastating outbreak of the plague. As a votive offering for the city's deliverance from the pestilence, the Republic of Venice vowed to build and dedicate a church to Our Lady of Health. The church was designed in the then fashionable baroque style by Baldassare Longhena.
- **DOGES PALACE** A masterpiece of Gothic architecture, the Doge's Palace is an impressive structure composed of layers of building elements and ornamentation, from its 14th and 15th century original foundations to the significant Renaissance and opulent Mannerist adjunctions. The structure is made up of three large blocks, incorporating previous constructions. The wing towards St. Mark's Basin is the oldest, rebuilt from 1340 onwards. The wing towards St. Mark's Square was built from 1424 onwards. The canal-side wing, housing the Doge's apartments and many government offices, dates from the Renaissance.
- **ST.MARK'S BELLTOWER** The campanile of St. Mark's is an imposing square plan tower about 99 metres high, crowned by a spire that was once a lighthouse for shipping. It was first built in the 12th century on the site of what was probably a watchtower and rebuilt in its current form early in the 16th century with the addition of a belfry and with the spire faced in copper and topped by a sort of rotating platform with a statue of the Archangel Gabriel which functioned as a weathercock. From the belfry loggia there is a spectacular view of the city and the lagoon. Against the base of the campanile is the balcony built by Jacopo Sansovino decorated with marbles and bronzes.

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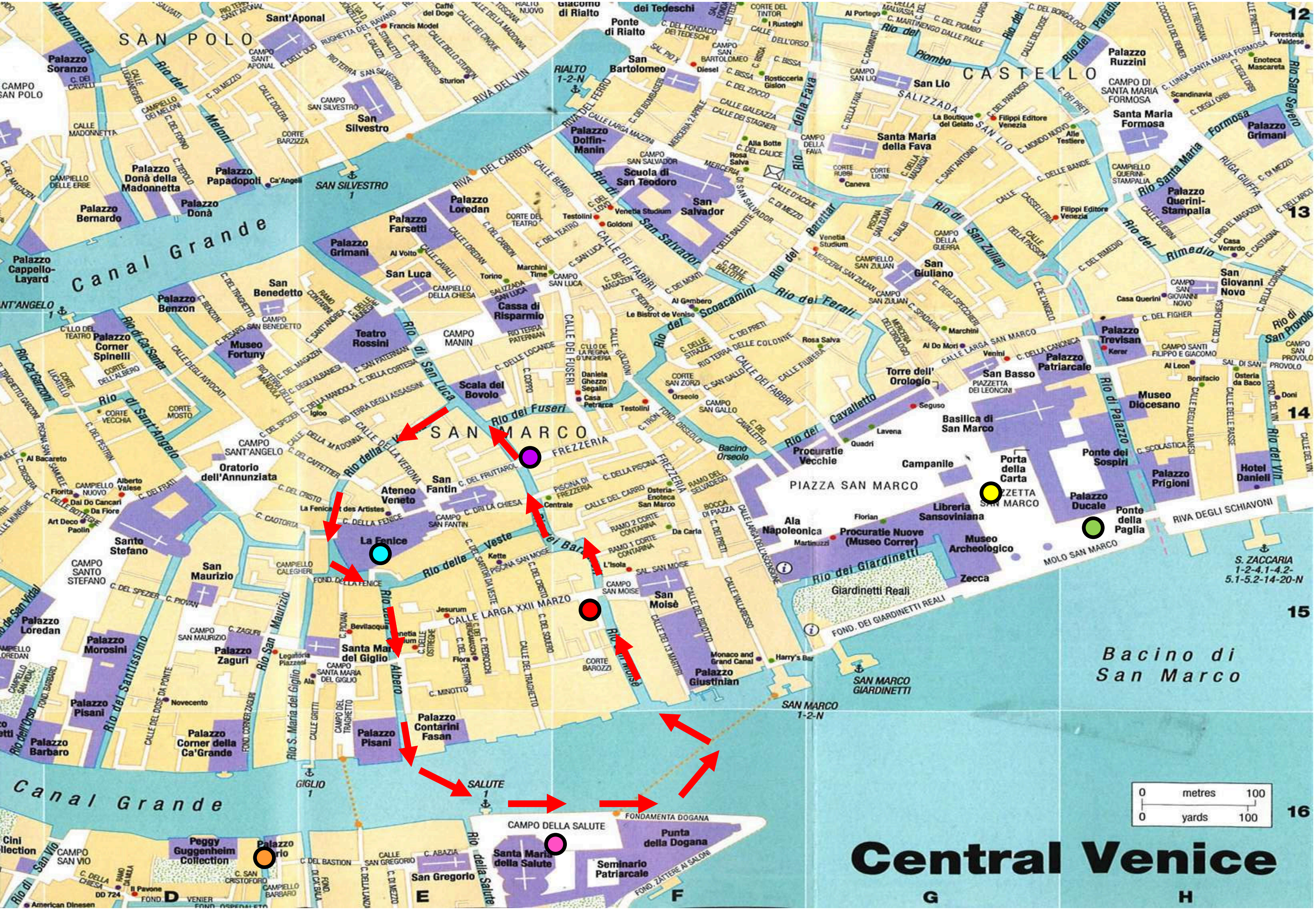
Central Venice
SAN POLO
CASTELLO
SAN MARCO
Canal Grande
Bacino di San Marco
PIAZZA SAN MARCO
Basilica di San Marco
Campanile
Palazzo Ducale
Ponte dei Sospiri
Ponte della Paglia
Porta della Carta
Torre dell' Orologio
Procuratie Vecchie
Procuratie Nuove (Museo Correr)
Libreria Sansoviniana
Museo Archeologico
Zecca
Ala Napoleonica
Giardinetti Reali
RIVA DEGLI SCHIAVONI
MOLO SAN MARCO
Ponte di Rialto
La Fenice
Teatro Rossini
Scala del Bovolo
Santa Maria della Salute
Punta della Dogana
Seminario Patriarcale
CAMPO DELLA SALUTE
FONDAMENTA DOGANA
Peggy Guggenheim Collection
San Gregorio
Santa Maria del Giglio
San Moisè
Santo Stefano
San Maurizio
San Salvador
Santa Maria Formosa
San Zaccaria
CALLE LARGA XXII MARZO
FREZZERIA
CALLE DEI FUSERI
Rio dei Fuseri
Rio di San Luca
Campo Manin
SALUTE 1
SAN MARCO 1-2-N
GIGLIO 1
RIALTO 1-2-N
SAN SILVESTRO 1
SAN MARCO GIARDINETTI
S. ZACCARIA 1-2-4.1-4.2-5.1-5.2-14-20-N
0 metres 100
0 yards 100
12
13
14
15
16
D
E
F
G
H