

VENICEMAGAZINE

the city guide

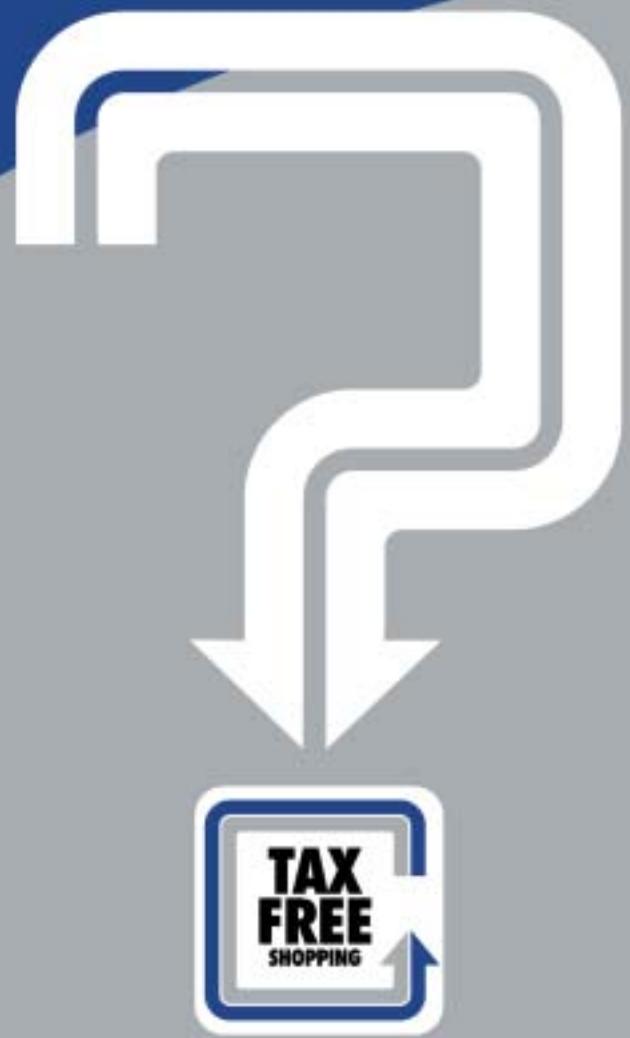
September 2002

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Perché il mondo è pieno di Murano. Ma uno solo è autentico.



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THE MAGIC OF TRISMEGISTO

No better city than Venice could have played host to the exhibition
"Magic, Alchemy and Science from 1400 to 1700 - the influence of
Ermite Trismegisto"...

LA MAGIA DI TRISMEGISTO

Non poteva essere che Venezia ad ospitare la mostra "Magia, alchimia, scienza dal '400 al '700 - L'influsso di Ermite Trismegisto"...



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THE HISTORICAL REGATA

The historical regatta is a great celebration. Since 1489 the first Sunday of September, competitions and procession in costume recall the history of the "Queen of Mediterranean Sea", thrill Venetian people and enthrall tourists.

LA REGATA STORICA

La Regata Storica è "festa grande". Fin dal 1489, la prima domenica di settembre, gara e spettacolo evocano il ricordo della millenaria storia della Regina del Mediterraneo, entusiasmano i veneziani e strabiliano i turisti.



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August 1932, on the Seaview Terrace of the Hotel Excelsior, Rouben Mamoulian's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and a great opening ball. This is how the First Film Festival began.

ARRIVA IL CINEMA

Agosto 1932, terrazza mare dell' Hotel Excelsior. "Dr. Jekyll and MR. Hide" di Rouben Mamoulian e un gran ballo di inaugurazione. Inizia così la "Prima esposizione d'arte cinematografica".

the Art of Dining

L'arte della buona tavola

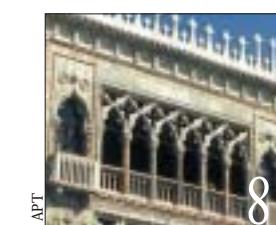


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Alcuni tra i migliori ristoranti dell'isola. L'arte del mangiare a Venezia.

the CITY GUIDES

A necessary tool to enjoy, with the best opportunity, Venice and what it offers. Three different guides written and drawn by an alert Venetian editorial staff.



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A SPOT OF HISTORY

It seems that regattas started in Venice as part of the halberdiers' training. The halberdiers made use of heavy boats for getting to the Lido, and during the trip they used to have fun competing against one another. This gave the government the idea that rowing - and more particularly regatas - could be a good way for preparing the population for war, and it was thus that in 1300 they awarded prizes to the first to arrive at San Pietro di Castello as part of the Festa delle Marie procession. Nowadays the regatas held in the lagoon every year from April to September number 120, and they are in the so-called Venetian rowing style.

UN PO' DI STORIA

Le regate a Venezia sembrano nate durante gli allenamenti degli alabardieri: essi usavano pesanti barche per recarsi al Lido e, nel tragitto, si divertivano a competere tra di loro. Al governo venne allora l'idea che la voga ed in particolare le regate potessero costituire un'importante occasione di preparazione della popolazione in caso di guerra. Così nel 1300 nel corteo della festa delle Marie premiò i primi arrivati a San Pietro di Castello. Oggi in laguna da aprile a settembre se ne contano 120, nello stile detto voga veneta.

La regata storica

La Regata Storica è "festa gronda".

Fin dal 1489, la prima domenica di settembre, gara e spettacolo evocano il ricordo della millenaria storia della Regina del Mediterraneo, entusiasmano i veneziani e strabiliano i turisti.

The custom of the Historical Regatta has been in place for five centuries now, since the year 1489 when Caterina Cornaro, the Queen of Cyprus, was received in Venice. Since that date, the "Solemn Regatta" has re-evoked the pageantry of Venice's Serenissima Republic every year on the first Sunday in September when the Venetians of today dress up in costume to celebrate the Republic and their pride in it, which is still alive today. They express their enthusiasm through their cheers for the contest which can be heard along the entire length of the Grand Canal. They lean on the window-sills of the palazzi for hours or sit in their own boats moored along the sides of the Canal, waiting to recognize one of the competitors. The Regatta is above all a festival for Venice's tourists, who are given the chance to see this portrayal of what the city was in the past, but is no more. Preparations for the appearance on parade last a long time. The Venetians work for months, and every year they touch up and repair their precious costumes from the previous Regatta. But something strange can be seen in their eyes - the doge really feels like a Doge. He raises his hand to greet his Serene citizens with the dignity of a noble. The fact is he really believes it. And so does the Doge's wife.

*I*l rito della regata storica si ripete da ormai cinque secoli. Dal 1489 quando, Caterina Cornaro, regina di Cipro fu accolta a Venezia.

Da allora la "Regata Solenne" rievoca i fasti della Serenissima Repubblica che ogni anno, la prima domenica di settembre, si veste in costume per celebrare sè stessa ed il suo orgoglio ancora vivo fra i veneziani di oggi.

L'entusiasmo si esprime attraverso il tifo per la gara, seguita lungo tutto il Canal Grande. Restano per ore appoggiati ai davanzali dalle finestre dei palazzi, oppure seduti nelle proprie barche ormeggiate ai lati del Canale, aspettando di riconoscere qualche regatante. Questa è anche, e soprattutto, la festa dei turisti che hanno l'occasione di vedere la rappresentazione di ciò che la città era e che non è più.

Una preparazione lunga, quella delle comparse in parata. Lavorano per mesi e ogni anno ritoccano e riassettano i preziosi costumi dell'edizione precedente.

Ma c'è qualcosa di strano nei loro occhi: il doge, si sente veramente Doge.

Alza la mano per salutare i suoi serenissimi cittadini con la fierezza di un nobile. Ci crede insomma.

E come lui la dogaressa. Il veneziano si inchina al suo passaggio: è l'orgoglio per la bellezza della propria città e per i fasti



© APT

the historical regatta

The historical regatta is a great celebration. Since 1489 the first Sunday of September, competitions and procession in costume recall the millenary history of the "Queen of Mediterranean Sea", thrill Venetian people and enthral tourists.

The Venetians bow as the Doge passes, out of pride for their city's beauty and for the pomp it has no more.

The feast day starts in the afternoon with the long parade of the historical procession, and goes on through the evening with the contest for which the oarsmen from the many rowing clubs have been training all year long. The most famous oarsmen are veritable celebrities whom the city's news columns follow like film stars. The starting point is the "mire" - the point of San Antonio di Castello opposite the International Art Exhibition gardens - from which the boats cross St. Mark's Basin, go up the Grand Canal, around the Paleo (small pole in Venetian

che ha perso.

La giornata di festa si apre nel pomeriggio con la lunga parata del corteo storico e continua fino a sera con la gara dei gondolini per la quale i vogatori delle numerose società remiere si allenano tutto l'anno.

I più famosi fra loro sono vere e proprie personalità, seguiti dalle cronache cittadine come attori famosi.

Si parte dalla "mota", la punta di S. Antonio di Castello proprio davanti ai famosi giardini dell'Esposizione Internazionale d'arte, si attraversa il Bacino di S. Marco, si risale il Canal Grande, si gira attorno al "Paleo" (in dialetto veneziano piccolo palo) in faccia al ponte della Croce e si conclude "in volta de Canal" (in dialetto

There are four rowing races: one for junior competitors, one for women, the Caorline race and the Gondolini race. In the past the first three winners of each competition were awarded with money and flags, whilst the fourth runner-up was given a yellow flag and a live piglet as consolation prize.

Nowadays...

Le regate a colpi di remo sono quattro: la regata dei giovanissimi, la regata delle donne, quella delle Caorline e quella dei Gondolini.

Nel passato venivano premiati con denaro e bandiere i primi tre classificati di ogni gara, al quarto veniva data una bandiera gialla ed un porcellino vivo come premio di consolazione.

Oggi...

dialetto) in front of the Croce bridge, then the Regatta finishes in "volta de Canal" (Grand Canal bend in Venetian dialect) in front of the Machina (the platform for the authorities) - a lavishly adorned pavilion built on barges, in which the mayor has inherited the initial offices of the three patricians appointed for the occasion by the Senate of Veneto.

Originally four prizes used to be awarded. They comprised a money bag with a red flag for the winning team, another money bag with a green flag for the runner-up team, a light-blue flag for the number three team, and a yellow flag to the team arriving in fourth place, plus a live pig as a consolation prize.

The bags containing coins are no longer used but both the money and the flags are still awarded, and Venetians use the phrase "andar in bandiera" (getting the flag) to mean being successful. Above all the pig is still awarded. Even today the Regatta is a not-to-be-missed appointment for the Venetians. There are four rowing races: one for junior competitors, one for women, the Caorline race (with boats originally destined for transport) and the Gondolini race (with small gondolas). All the boats are painted in bright colours which merge with the reflections of the palazzi in the Grand Canal. It is difficult to explain why the Historical Regatta is so important in Venice. One interpretation is rooted in the "bisso" or trail of cloth entering the water from the stern of the Bissona (parade boat). As if to seal (if it were still necessary) the sodality of the city of Venice with its characteristic element of water.

veneziano la curva di Canal Grande) davanti alla "Machina" (il palco delle autorità): un padiglione su chiatte sfarzosamente addobbato dove sta il sindaco che ha ereditato le originarie funzioni dei tre patrizi delegati per l'occasione dal Veneto Senato.

Venivano in origine assegnati quattro premi: all'equipaggio primo classificato una borsa di denaro con bandiera rossa; al secondo classificato un'altra borsa con bandiera verde; al terzo una bandiera celeste e al quarto una gialla e un porcellino vivo, come premio di consolazione.

Le borse con moneta sonante non ci sono più, ma i soldi e le bandiere sono rimasti.

La frase "andar in bandiera" è usata dai veneziani come sinonimo di successo. Anche il maialino fa ancora parte dei premi. La regata storica è un appuntamento che ancora oggi i veneziani non mancano.

Quattro le gare a colpi di remo: la regata dei giovanissimi, la regata delle donne, quella delle Caorline (barche in origine adibite al trasporto) e quella dei Gondolini (piccole gondole).

Tutte le barche dipinte con colori sgargianti che fanno un tutt'uno con i riflessi dei palazzi nel Canal Grande.

E' difficile spiegare perché a Venezia sia così sentita la Regata Storica. Una lettura c'è, e sta tutta in quel "bisso", lo strascico del drappo che dalla poppa della Bissona (barca da parata) si immerge nell'acqua. Come per suggellare, se ce ne fosse ancora bisogno, il sodalizio della città con il suo elemento: l'acqua, per l'appunto.

WOMEN AND ROWING

The first information we have on women's regattas dates back to 1481 when a rowing contest was organised to honour Beatrice d'Este, the wife of Ludovico Sforza, who came to Venice to strengthen the alliance between the Serenissima and the duchy of Milan. The most famous oarswoman was Maria Boscolo who was the winner for the impressive total of 44 consecutive years, from 1740 to 1784, and her portrait can be seen in the Correr Museum. The women's regattas were discontinued after the fall of the Serenissima Republic. After two unsuccessful attempts to reinstate them in 1953 and 1954, they were finally reintroduced in 1977 and have continued very successfully since then.



of the Serenissima Republic. After two unsuccessful attempts to reinstate them in 1953 and 1954, they were finally reintroduced in 1977 and have continued very successfully since then.

LA VOGLA AL FEMMINILE

La prima informazione sulle regate delle donne risale al 1481 quando una tale gara fu organizzata in onore di Beatrice d'Este, la moglie di Ludovico Sforza, che venne a Venezia per consolidare l'alleanza tra la Serenissima e il ducato di Milano. La vogatrice più famosa fu Maria Boscolo che vinse per ben 44 anni consecutivi, dal 1740 al 1784; un suo ritratto è conservato al Museo Correr. Le regate femminili furono interrotte alla caduta della Serenissima Repubblica e dopo due tentativi di ripristinarle nel 1953 e nel 1954, entrambi falliti, furono riproposte dal 1977 e continuano ancora oggi con grande successo.



Museums guide

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Highlight:

THE MAGIC OF TRISMEGISTO

No better city than Venice could have played host to the exhibition...

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Palazzo Grassi: I Faraoni.

Ateneo San Basso: Dürer 1471 - 1528.

Galleria Bevilacqua La Masa: Sonia Delaunay

Agenda: Da non perdere.

Editoriale:

LA MAGIA DI TRISMEGISTO

Non poteva essere che Venezia ad ospitare la mostra...



ATENEO SAN BASSO: DÜRER 1471-1528



DÜRER 1471-1528

Over a hundred works of wood engravings, etchings burin engravings, created by Albrecht Dürer are now exhibited at the Ateneo San Basso, near St. Mark's Square. Among the works produced by this great Renaissance artist, it is worth mentioning the series of the Life of the Virgin and of the Small Passion, that the artist completed after his first trip to Italy when he saw works by Bellini, Mantegna and Leonardo da Vinci.

DÜRER 1471-1528

Oltre cento opere tra xilografie, acqueforti ed incisioni a bulino realizzate da Albrecht Dürer sono esposte a S.Marco presso l' Ateneo San Basso. Tra le opere prodotte dal grande artista rinascimentale nel corso di tutta la sua attività artistica sono da ricordare la serie della Vita della Vergine e della Piccola Passione realizzate dopo il suo primo viaggio in Italia dove ebbe occasione di conoscere i lavori del Bellini, del Mantegna e di Leonardo.

ATENEO SAN BASSO

San Marco

ph. +39.041.5235830

Temporary exhibition:

Dürer 1471-1528.

Until 14 October.

Opening: 10.00-20.00

Closing day: Tuesday

Tickets: € 5

The Pharaohs THE THEMES OF THE EXHIBITION

I Faraoni I TEMI DELLA MOSTRA

The universe rests on the Pharaoh, who is mandated on earth by the creator god to repel evil and chaos. This is the view of the world put forth by Egyptian power. In this context the king naturally appears as the emblem of Egyptian civilisation, in which the distinction between nature and culture, between religion and politics, becomes obscured. This exhibition presents over three hundred pieces from various collections worldwide, it will look into all the major stages of Egyptian history, and the diverse facets of kingship touched upon will serve to illustrate aspects of administration, religion, foreign affairs, as well as the sumptuous life and death of the rulers of Egypt.

Of the single pieces on exhibit, the tallest work is a colossal statue of Tutankhamun usurped by Horemheb, in painted quartzite and measuring three metres in height,

while the smallest and most curious items are the series of 56 faience rosettes which have a diameter from 4 centimetres down to 2 centimetres.

L'universo poggia sul Faraone, insediato sulla Terra dal dio creatore per respingere il male e il caos.

È questa la concezione del mondo veicolata dal potere egizio.

In questo contesto il re appare naturalmente come l'emblema della civiltà egizia, nella quale si confondono natura e cultura, religione e politica.

La mostra propone oltre trecento pezzi provenienti da varie collezioni di tutto il mondo, ripercorre le grandi tappe della storia egizia, mentre le diverse sfaccettature della funzione regale evocano di volta in volta l'amministrazione, la religione, le relazioni estere, ma anche la vita e la morte fastose dei suoi detentori. Tantissimi i materiali presenti.

Per quanto riguarda i singoli pezzi, l'opera più alta è una statua colossale di Tutankhamon usurpato da Horemheb, in quarzite dipinta, che sfiora i tre metri di altezza.

Tra i pezzi più curiosi e piccoli vanno sicuramente segnalate le 56 rosette in faïance che hanno un diametro variabile dai 4 ai 2 centimetri.

PALAZZO GRASSI
San Marco, 3231 ph. +39.041.5231680
Temporary exhibition: The Pharaohs
Until 25 May 2003
Opening: 10.00 -19.00

PALAZZO GRASSI

The Pharaohs *I Faraoni*



Testa di Nefertiti
Nuovo Impero, XVII dinastia, Akhenaton
Berlino, Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung



Rilievi degli scribi
Nuovo Impero, XVIII dinastia, Toutânkhamon e Ay
Firenze, Museo Archeologico



Scatola di Amenhotep
Edinburgh, National Museum of Scotland

Until 15 September

Biblioteca Marciana

The magic of Trismegisto

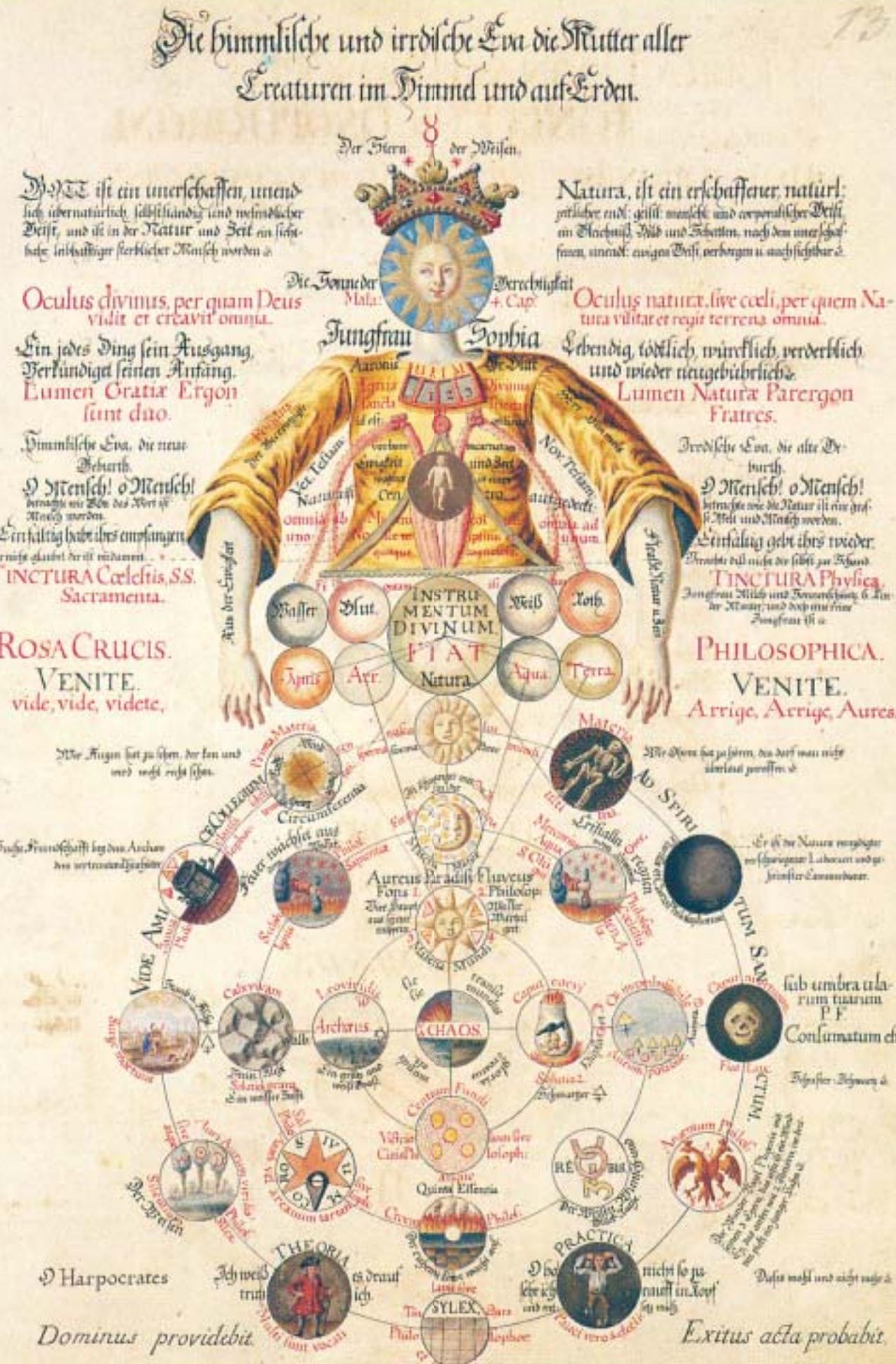
La magia di Trismegisto

di Samuele Costantini

No better city than Venice could have played host to the exhibition "Magic, Alchemy and Science from 1400 to 1700 the influence of Ermite Trismegisto", running until 15 September at the Sansovinian Library. Interest for the occult sciences during the Serenissima republic developed mostly due to the frequent cultural exchanges with Europe and attention towards the Orient. But more than a truly analytical interest for what was to later become modern science, it was a genuine fashion that swept Europe from 1400 to 1700 and taking in the cabbala, the cult of the ancient Egyptian gods, and cryptic texts translated (often incorrectly) from ancient Armenian books. The most avid enthusiasts were aristocratic Europeans with a lot of time on their hands, and rogues in search of easy money. The 17th century was also the time of Federico Gualdi, a Venetian who pretended to be Russian and, boasting he had 'discovered' the elixir of life, decla-

Non poteva essere che Venezia ad ospitare la mostra "Magia, alchimia, scienza dal '400 al '700 L'influsso di Ermite Trismegisto", fino al 15 settembre nelle sale della libreria sansoviniana. L'interesse per le scienze occulte nella Serenissima del Rinascimento si sviluppava soprattutto grazie ai frequenti scambi culturali con l'Europa e al favore con cui si guardava a oriente. Ma più che un reale interesse analitico per quella che diventerà poi la scienza moderna, fu una vera e propria moda che imperò in Europa dal 400 al 700: la cabala, il culto per le antiche divinità egizie, per la scoperta di testi nascosti e criptici, per le traduzioni (spesso non corrette) di antichi libri armeni da parte di aristocratici europei con molto tempo a disposizione e furfanti in cerca di denaro facile.

Nel '600 capitava anche che un certo Federico Gualdi, un veneziano che si faceva passare per russo, si vantasse di aver scoperto l'elixir di lunga vita e di avere 400 anni. Era



The cabala, the worship of ancient Egyptian gods, the discovery of hidden, encrypted writings, the translation of ancient Armenian books ... European aristocrats with plenty of time on their hands and scoundrels in search of easy money: this the atmosphere in Venice

La cabala, il culto per le antiche divinità egizie, la scoperta di testi nascosti e criptici, le traduzioni di antichi libri armeni... aristocratici europei con molto tempo a disposizione e furfanti in cerca di denaro facile: questo il clima a Venezia

red himself to be 400 years old. This was the climate in Venice in those times.

It was against this backdrop that Ermite Trismegisto (thrice "grandissimo") - and whose name the exhibition remembers - appears in many books written in Europe during the Renaissance (even if some have been dated to previous times). Ermite is a legend who was born in the second century after Christ when Hellenism was waning, and when the Greek goddess of writing, Hermetes became one with the Egyptian Thoth.

Si attribuiscono a questa letteratura magico-alchemica, scritta in greco intorno ai primi tre secoli d.C., i diciassette testi del Corpus Hermeticum, da cui derivano altri scritti di discepoli e seguaci dell'ermetismo. Capitava così che ci si imbatteesse in un libro scritto in egiziano, tradotto a Firenze e arrivavano poi a Venezia.

Di libri come questi sono piene le nostre biblioteche.

Per l'occasione, la Marciana e la Biblioteca Philosophica Hermetica di Amsterdam, espongono i loro testi antichi (manoscritti e libri stampati). Proprio la Marciana è una

questo il clima a Venezia.

In questo contesto Ermite Trismegisto (il tre volte grandissimo) - a cui è stata intitolata la mostra - compare fra le biografie di una enorme quantità di libri scritti in Europa nel Rinascimento (anche se a volte sono stati fatti risalire a epoche precedenti). Ermite è una leggenda, un mito che nasce intorno al secondo secolo dopo Cristo nella fase declinante dell'ellenismo, quando si fonde la divinità greca della scrittura, Hermetes appunto, con quella egizia di Thoth.

Attributed to this magical alchemistic literature - and written in Greek during the first three centuries AD - are the seventeen texts of the Corpus Hermeticum, from which others derive, written by disciples and followers of Hermetism. It thus happened that a book written in Egyptian and translated in Florence, was later to arrive in Venice. Our libraries are full of such books and, for the occasion, the Marciana and the Biblioteca Philosophica Hermetica of Amsterdam have decided to exhibit their

Physica, Metaphysica et Hyperphysica, 1785 ca.
Biblioteca Philosophica Hermetica di Amsterdam

MUSEUMS CITY LISTING

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The following list describes famous and interesting museums, theatres and galleries in Venice. Full of useful and detailed information.

Il seguente listing descrive famosi ed interessanti musei, teatri e gallerie della città. Completo di informazioni utili e dettagliate.

Museums Musei

PALAZZO DUCALE

S.Marco, 1
ph. +39.041.5224951
The symbolic seat of Venetian power, formerly the seat of the Doge and State Magistratures, the Palace is the supreme embodiment of Venetian civilisation. A masterpiece of gothic architecture, it reveals a grandiose stratification of constructive and ornamental elements. The interiors, superbly decorated by legions of artists, including Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, Vittoria and Tiepolo, offer a range of different experiences: from the vast halls of political power to the refinement of the Doge's chambers, from the gloom of the prison-cells to the luminosity of the loggias overlooking the Piazza and the lagoon.
Opening: 09.00-19.00
Tickets: € 4.00

BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE MARCIANA

Sale Monumentali
Piazza S. Marco
ph. +39.041.5225625
The building, designed by J. Sansovino, houses the precious book collection of Venice's Serenissima Republic.

Permanent exhibition: La Sapienza by Titian and the Sala della Libreria decorated with, twenty-one tondos on the arched ceiling and philosophers' portraits by Tintoretto and Veronese on the walls.

Temporary exhibition: *Magic, alchemy and science from 1400 to 1700: the influence of Ermete Trismegisto.*

Running until 15 September.
Opening: 09.00-19.00
Tickets: € 9.50

ancient texts (manuscripts and printed books). The Marciana is an untapped reserve of information on magic and Hermeticism. The Serenissima Republic indeed played a primary role in the story of the Rosa-Croce (the secret congregation), the first freemasons and in all the developments of the spiritual-esoteric thinking of Renaissance and post-Renaissance. Perhaps it has something to do with an active Jewish community being in Venice that many of the mystical roots marking Venetian culture have been studied - indeed making reference to the Jewish cabbala.

It is certainly no coincidence that close to the Chiesa della Salute in the sestiere of Dorsoduro there is a fondamenta called "Ca' Balà". Nor can one forget that in 1499 the well known printer, Aldo Manuzio, published a book in Venice that is today called "The Dream of Polifilo" by Francesco Column - a strange "novel" - replete with mystical and mingling symbols. But Venice is also famous for the "war" that broke out in the early 17th century between Rome, with the power of the Popes, and the Serenissima Republic. In the midst of this dispute was also Paolo Sarpi, member of the order of the Serviti, who - as well as devoting himself to theology - was also a scholar of science and mathematics. Galileo Galilei too carried forward his scientific studies in Venice. His texts, together with those of Sarpi, were included in the index of the books prohibited by the church of Rome. As to the esoteric activities of the venerable maestro himself, Giacomo

riserva inesauribile di informazioni sulla magia e sull'ermetismo.
La Serenissima ebbe infatti un ruolo di primo piano nella vicenda dei Rosa-Croce (la congregazione segreta), della prima massoneria e su tutti gli sviluppi del pensiero mistico-esoterico dell'Europa rinascimentale e post rinascimentale. Sarà forse per la presenza dell'attiva comunità ebraica a Venezia che molte delle radici mistiche sono state studiate facendo riferimento alla cabala.

E non sarà certo un caso che in Sestiere di Dorsoduro, vicino alla chiesa della Salute, esista una fondamenta che porta il nome di "Ca' Balà". Ma non si può dimenticare nemmeno che nel 1499 il celebre stampatore Aldo Manuzio pubblicava a Venezia un'opera oggi citata come "Il sogno di Polifilo" di Francesco Colonna, uno strano "romanzo" ricco di simboli misticci intrecciati.

Ma Venezia è protagonista anche per quella "guerra" che si scatenò tra la fine del '500 e l'inizio del '600 fra la Repubblica Serenissima e Roma, contro il potere dei Papi.

In mezzo a questa disputa c'era anche Paolo Sarpi, membro dell'ordine dei Serviti che si dedicò, oltre che alla teologia, anche alle scienze e alla matematica.

A Venezia proseguì i suoi studi scientifici anche Galileo Galilei, i cui testi, insieme a quelli del Sarpi, furono inseriti nell'Indice dei libri proibiti dalla chiesa di Roma.

Sulle attività esoteriche del maestro venerabile Giacomo Casanova poi, si sa anche troppo. Iniziato alla loggia nel 1750 a Lione, la sua testimo-



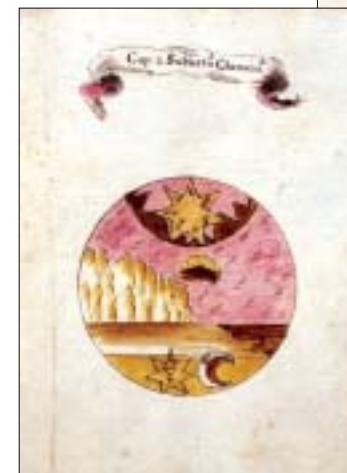
The influence of Trismegistus on Venetian and European culture. At the Biblioteca Marciana (Marciana Library) prints, translations, research and alchemic instruments document the ardour of Venetian humanists bent on interpreting hermetic writings. Although alchemy became a science only after the eighteenth century, the experimental approach of the period could be taken as the forerunner of modern science.

L'influsso di Trimegisto sulla cultura veneziana ed europea. Alla Biblioteca Marciana stampe, traduzioni, ricerche, strumenti alchemici documentano il fervore degli umanisti veneziani tesi all'interpretazione dei testi ermetici. Anche se l'alchimia diventa scienza solo dal XVIII secolo, l'approccio sperimentale di questo periodo può considerarsi una preparazione all'avvento della scienza moderna.



De distillatione physica.
Cod. Marc. Lat. VI, 305
(=2424), sec. XVII, c. 8

Subiectum chemicum.
Cod. Marc. Lat. VI, 305
(=2424), sec. XVII, c. 6



Casanova, all too much has been said and written. Beginning at the loggia in 1750 at Lyons, his testimony in "Memoirs" is clear: "every young man must be initiated into the freemasons if for no other reason than to find out what it's all about". He was arrested in Venice in 1755 also for "his mind fervid of the Cabbala". Venetian playwright Carlo Goldoni's friendship with persons connected to freemasons bore the fruit of many contacts with the circles of the secret loggias. One does not need to spend much time in the library, splendid as it is, to verify the "mystical" connotation of the Doges' city. One simply has to glance upwards when strolling the alleys and carefully read the wall inscriptions, Istrian stone and marble friezes, the place-names. It is also to be found in the messages that arrive clearly from the architecture of the churches and palazzi (the Basilica of the Madonna della Salute being one such example), where the Renaissance architects - by ignoring the commissioners, who were often tied to the power of the Roman Popes - gave expression to their imaginations through mimetic works. A special magic is also to be found in the hall of the library, the allure of which alone will make any visit to the exhibition well worthwhile.

nanza nelle "Memorie" è manifesta: "ogni giovane deve farsi iniziare alla massoneria non fosse altro per sapere cos'è". Fu arrestato a Venezia nel 1755 anche per "la sua mente feconda di Cabala".

Lo stesso Carlo Goldoni, modesto avvocato veneziano e illustre commediografo nella sua "Le dame curiose" del 1753, descrisse una loggia di liberi muratori. E la sua amicizia con personaggi legati alla massoneria non nega i numerosi contatti con l'ambiente delle logge segrete.

Non serve rinchiudersi in una biblioteca, anche se splendida, per verificare la connotazione "mistica" della città dei Dogi. Basta alzare la testa lungo le calli e osservare attentamente le iscrizioni sui muri, i fregi in pietra d'Istria e marmo e i toponimi delle strade.

E si riscontra anche nei messaggi che arrivano palesemente, e forse per questo poco evidenti, dall'architettura delle chiese e dei palazzi (e la basilica della Madonna della Salute a Dorsoduro ne è una prova) nel progettare i quali gli architetti del Rinascimento, in barba ai committenti, spesso legati al potere dei Papi romani, si sbizzarrivano nel dichiararsi mimeticamente.

Una magia nella magia anche la sala della libreria del Sansovino, che da sola giustificherebbe la visita alla mostra.

MUSEO CORRER

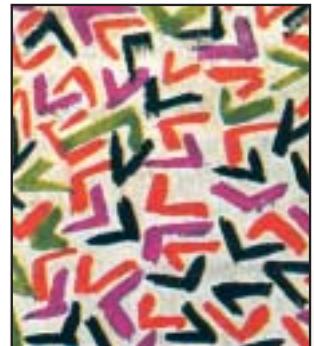
S.Marco, 52
ph. +39.041.5225625
The exhibition is divided into three sections: the neo-classical part, the historical part of Venetian civilisation and the Venetian picture gallery. Visitor will discover the political, social and military history of Venice's Serenissima Republic.

Permanent exhibition: collections of weapons, games, marble and bronze sculptures, coins and medals. Paintings by Carpaccio, the Trasfigurazione by Giovanni Bellini, statues and sketches by Canova.

Temporary exhibition: Travelling and Describing: The Correr's Collection of Navigation books

Sonia Delaunay: L'Atelier Simultanè 1923 - 1934

BEVILACQUA LA MASA - ST. MARK'S GALLERY
Piazza San Marco, 71 - ph. +39.041.5237819
Opening: 10.00-19.00- Closing day: Tuesday



In 1923 Sonia Delaunay started to get interested in drawings and fabrics. She discovered a new application field with innumerable possibilities that could enrich her art and she describes them in her coloured diaries the "Black Books".

The exhibition, which shows more than 100 works, goes over this particular period of strong creativeness offering Sonia Delaunay's production between 1923 and 1934. The "Black Books" are the coloured autograph proof of her plans. They lead visitors, like Ariadne's thread, through ten years of Sonia Delaunay's life. They were, may be, the most troubled years of her life during which her briskness was open to different experiences, among them the creation of sketches and costumes for theatre and fashion. The exhibition shows a small gallery of black and white pictures of the time, models wearing clothes and accessories created by Sonia Delaunay in her famous Atelier Simultané.



E' l'anno 1923 quando Sonia Delaunay comincia ad interessarsi a disegni e tessuti, scoprendo le infinite possibilità che questo nuovo campo di applicazione avrebbe portato alla propria arte e descrivendole nei suoi diari a colori, i Libri neri.

L'esposizione che presenta oltre 100 opere dell'artista vuole ripercorrere proprio questo periodo di intensa creatività, proponendo la produzione di Sonia Delaunay tra il 1923 e il 1934. I Libri neri sono la testimonianza autografa a colori della sua progettazione e accompagnano il visitatore, come un filo di Arianna, in quei dieci anni di vita di Sonia Delaunay che furono forse i più travagliati della sua vita e nei quali la sua attività fu aperta a diverse esperienze, tra le quali la realizzazione di bozzetti e costumi per il teatro e la moda. La mostra presenta infatti anche una piccola galleria di foto dell'epoca, in bianco e nero, di modelle che indossano abiti ed accessori creati dalla Delaunay nel suo famoso Atelier Simultané.

CA' REZZONICO
Museo del Settecento
Veneziano e Pinacoteca
Egidio Martini
Dorsoduro, 3136
ph. +39.041.2410100

This splendid baroque palazzo was restructured and decorated several times. It still preserves beautiful frescoes by Tiepolo on the ceilings of the noble floors. It is furnished with precious original furniture. Permanent exhibition: paintings by Tiepolo, Canaletto, Guardi, Rosalba Carriera, Pietro Longhi, and Piazzetta. Collections of furniture, Chinese and Venetian vases. Collection of wooden statues by Brustolon.

Opening: 10.00-18.00

Closing day: Tuesday

Tickets: € 6.50

MUSEO DI PALAZZO MOCENIGO
Centro di storia del tessuto e del costume

S. Croce, 1992

ph. +39.041.721798

The eighteenth-century building contains a splendid series of polychrome marbles, frescoed ceilings depicting the exploits of the Mocenigo family, which provided the Venetian Republic with seven Doges. The building houses the seat of the Study Centre for the History of Textiles and Costume. Permanent exhibition: magnificent suits, fabrics and accessories of several epochs.

Permanent exhibition: a selection of rare items - textiles and costumes - of special value and an important library specialising in this sector.

Opening: 10.00-17.00

Closing day: Monday

Tickets: € 4.00

CASA GOLDONI

S.Polo, 2794

ph. +39.041.2440317

Re-opened to the public on 27th October 2001, Palazzo Centani is the building where the famed Venetian playwright Carlo Goldoni was born. This delightful gothic palazzo today houses a sparkling new, high-tech museum devoted to the playwright's work and includes a host of documents and projections of historical theatrical performances.

Permanent exhibition: Venetian theatrical relics and many texts, original manuscripts and theatrical works of several eras.

Opening: 10.00-16.00

Closing day: Sunday

Tickets: € 2.50

MUSEO FORTUNY

S. Marco, 3780

ph. +39.041.5200995

Located in a Gothic palazzo, this is a particularly charming museum

which, by respecting the initial destination given by Mariano Fortuny, who created his own atelier of photography, sets and staging. It organizes all exhibitions under the theme of visual communication.

Permanent exhibition: collection, ordered for big themes (painting, light, photography, textile workers), representing the results of the artist's investigations.

MUSEO DEL VETRO

Art glass Museum

Murano, Fondamenta Giustinian

ph. +39.041.739586

It is located in the palace of the Torcello Bishop and it is a typical gothic Venetian building. Important private collections were added to the ancient pieces.

Permanent exhibition: unique extant copies of Murano glass, and Renaissance pieces from the collections of Correr, Moli and Cicogna.

Opening: 10.00-17.00

Closing day: Wednesday

Tickets: € 4.00

MUSEO DEL MERLETTO

Burano, Piazza Galuppi

ph. +39.041.730034

Museum is entirely dedicated to Burano lace and its history. It is adjacent to the school of this art. Permanent exhibition: numerous laces made by the annexed school, important designs, photographic and iconographic examples.

Opening: 10.00-17.00

Closing day: Tuesday

Tickets: € 4.00

MUSEO STORICO NAVALE

Castello, 2148

ph. +39.041.5200276

The museum contains relics from various regional navies and Italian navy history. The 2nd floor has a room dedicated to the Bucintoro, the gilded ceremonial sea craft of the Doge, used in the solemn ceremonies like Venice's marriage with the sea.

Permanent exhibition: collections of original documents, remains and models of boats of several forms and sizes.

Opening: 08.30-13.00

Closing day: Saturday, Sunday

Tickets: € 1.50

MUSEO DELL'ESTUARIO

Centro della civiltà Greco-Romana

Torcello, Palazzo del Consiglio

ph. +39.041.730761

The museum contains relics of the Roman and Greek civilisations and has been housed in the Council and Archives buildings since 1887. Below the arcades are brought together classical and Byzantine-Italic fragments (3rd-12th century B.C.), inscriptions and sculptures

partially belonging to ancient Agro Altinate buildings.

Permanent exhibition: marbles, paintings, objects, fragments, Etruscan-Roman and Paleo-Veneto finds.

Opening: 10.30-17.00

Closing day: Monday, holidays

Tickets: € 2.00

MUSEO DIOCESANO DI ARTE SACRA

Castello, 4312

ph. +39.041.5229166

The museum contains many finds of Venetian convents and churches and is located in the St. Apollonia convent (12th-13th century). A rare jewel of Romanic architecture, the cloister contains the Lapidario Marciano with Roman and Byzantine stone fragments.

Permanent exhibition: works of art, furnishings and holy furniture. Paintings by Palma il Giovane, Pellegrini, Luca Giordano and Moretto.

Opening: 10.30-12.30

Closing day: Sunday

Tickets: free

MUSEO EBRAICO

Cannaregio, 2092

ph. +39.041.715359

On strolling through Campo del Ghetto Nuovo - the site of the museum which bears witness to the constant and productive presence of the Jewish community in Venice - and Campo del Ghetto Vecchio, you will come across five synagogues, three of which are open to the public.

Permanent exhibition: collections of furniture, texts and wedding contracts, woven of liturgical use, ornamental silvers, fabrics and curtains.

Opening: 10.00-18.00

Closing day: Saturday

Tickets: € 3.00

FONDAZIONE BEVILACQUA LA MASA

San Marco, 71

ph. +39.041.5237819

A foundation that has the aim of spreading and increasing knowledge of contemporary art, it dedicates a particular attention to the young artists. With its main location in Saint Mark's Square, it will soon become a place for looking up books, CD-Roms and other rare material.

Temporary exhibition: *L'Atelier simultane, 1923-1934. Sonia Delaunay.* Until 14 October.

Opening: 10.00-19.00

Closing day: Tuesday

Tickets: € 6.00

Foundations Fondazioni

FONDAZIONE GUGGENHEIM

Dorsoduro, 701

ph. +39.041.5405411

The Foundation was created by Peggy Guggenheim, who was deeply in love with Venice, where she lived for more than thirty years. Permanent exhibition: wide collection of 19th century paintings. You can see paintings by Kandiskij, Pollock, Picasso, De Chirico, Vedova, Marini, Severini.

Temporary exhibition: *Goodwood Thinking Big:XXI Century British Sculpture from Goodwood.* Until 06/01/03

Opening: 10.00-18.00

Saturday 10.00 - 22.00

Closing day: Tuesday

Tickets: € 8.00

GALLERIE DELL'ACCADEMIA

Dorsoduro, 1055

ph. +39.041.5222247

The Accademia picture galleries provide a very complete overview

Sonia Delaunay

ATELIER
Simultané

The simultaneous
contrasts of colours

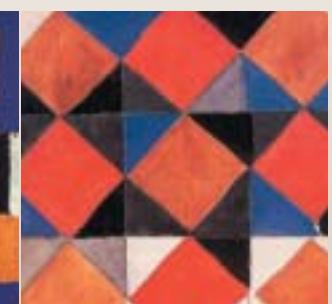
...the artist who in the '20 and '30

...l'artista che negli anni '20 e '30
ha portato l'arte astratta nel
mondo della moda e dello spettacolo.

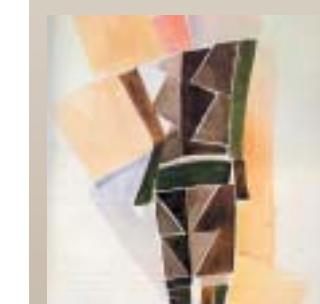
...suggestive colours of her first
simultaneous pieces are proof of
how the artist played with the
dynamic nature of colour and
combined colour and drawing,
showing to be completely at
ease with technique and refined
stylistic elegance.



Senza titolo
Gouache su carta da calco



Senza titolo
Acquarello su carta
cm 19x20



Abito Simultaneo
Matita e acquerello
1925



Tessuto Simultaneo
cm 15,8x15,5
1925



STILLED LIFE



11-16 settembre 2002
Opening: mercoledì,
11 settembre 18:00 - 20:00

judiHARVEST

Arte Daniele Luchetta
Painting and glass
San Marco, 2513/a
30124 Venezia
Tel e fax +39.041.5285092
www.arte-luchetta.com

of Venetian art history through the ages. Found at the foot of the Accademia bridge, on Tuesdays only visits can be made to the rich warehouses on the top floor of the monastery designed by Palladio.

Permanent exhibition: paintings by

Tintoretto, Veronese, Giorgione,

Bellini, Tiziano, Tiepolo ...

Temporary exhibition: *Graphical*

works - Giovanni Carlo Bevilacqua

(1775-1849). Until 15 September.

The early Tiepolo and the

Crocifissione di Burano.

Until 7 January 2003.

Opening: 8.15-19.15 - Monday

8.15-14.00

Tickets: € 6.50

GALLERIA FRANCHETTI

CA' D'ORO

Cannaregio, 3933

ph. +39.041.5238790

Ca' D'oro, an enchanting gothic palace on the Grand Canal. It owes his name to the gold leaf which, in the past, decorated its elegant façade.

Permanent exhibition: a wide collection of coins, medals, ceramic and many paintings by the Flemish School.

Temporary exhibition: *Maiolica a Venezia.* Until 15 September.

Opening: 08.15-19.15
Monday 8.15-14.00

Tickets: € 3.00

PALAZZO GRASSI

San Marco, 3231

ph. +39.041.5231680

One of the most important buildings facing onto the Grand Canal. Designed in 1740 by Massari, it was restored in 1985 by the architects Gae Aulenti and Antonio Foscari. It houses temporary exhibitions of ancient civilisations, Renaissance paintings, and works by 20th-century artists.

Temporary exhibition: *The Pharaohs* Until 25 May 2003

Opening: 10.00-19.00
Tickets: € 8.50

Theatres

Teatri

PALAFENICE

Isola del Tronchetto

ph. +39.041.

programme: *Don Chisciotte. Ballet in three acts. Choreography by Ray Barra, Marius Petipa. Music by Ludwig Minkus. Scenery by Thomas Pekny. Ballet company of the Bayerisches Staatsballett.* 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 September; 8.30 p.m.

TEATRO PICCOLO ARSENAL

Castello, 5870

ph. +39.041.5218711

programme: (music) New Music Commissions for the Biennale.
Mauro Castellano and Sylvain

Griotto, piano - Christophe Desjardins, viola - Olivier Urbano, accordéon. 28 September, 6 p.m. New Music Commissions for the Biennale. *United Berlin. Music* G.Soccio, I.Vandor, M.Lanza, O.Strasnoy. Conductor Andrea Pestalozza. 28 September, 9 p.m. New Music Commissions for the Biennale. *Trio Matisse.* 29 September, 6 p.m.

New Music Commissions for the Biennale. *Ex Novo Ensemble*, 29 September, 9 p.m.

(ballet) New Dance Commissions for the Biennale. *Relazione Pubblica* premiere. By Caterina Sagna. 13, 14, 15 September, 9 p.m. International Choreography. *Gilles Jobin Dance Co.: "The Big Bang project".* 20, 21, 22 September, 9 p.m.

Private Galleries

Gallerie Private

DANIELE LUCCHETTA

S. Marco 2513/a

ph. +39.041.5285092

Presents glass sculptures made from original sketches by contemporary artists.

GALLERIA SAN MARCO 101

S. Marco 101

Ph. +39.041.2770151

In our gallery you can buy authentic artwork by the artistic geniuses of modern times: Picasso, Dalí, Chagall and glasswork by Seguso.

TOTEM GALLERY

Dorsoduro, 878

ph. +39.041.5223641

Since 1982 a tribal African art, contemporary art and modern art gallery. Artistic jewellery and ethnic jewellery in three showrooms next to the Accademia Galleries.

IL MILLENNIO

S. Marco, 1047

ph. +39.041.2413561

Exhibit space for living contemporary artists, painters and sculptors. Mario Eremita: permanent exhibition.

ESTRO

Dorsoduro, 3771

ph. +39.041.2750756

Estro antique shop, near Frari, is a reference point for those who appreciate antique furniture and art work.

L'OCCHIO

Dorsoduro, 181

ph. +39.041.5226550

The gallery is located about a hundred yards from the Guggenheim museum and displays the works of Tobia Ravà, David Dalla Venezia and Claudio Missaggia.

museums AGENDA & TIPS

SCARPA3 GALLERY

A new Scarpa Goups's gallery will be opened in Campo San Stefano. Early twentieth century works will be exhibited, French works especially since they are completely missing in Venice. The painting titled "Venise au clair de lune" (1906) by Henri Le Sidaner will be on show. He was a painter deeply fascinated by Venice and he represented its charm. His vedute of Venice from dusk to night have a personal interpretation. He offers a private Venice, the most real and most wished for. Information ph. +39.041.5239700

GALLERIA SCARPA

Un nuovo punto di esposizione di Scarpa Group verrà inaugurato a fine agosto in Campo San Stefano. Saranno esposte opere del primo Novecento, soprattutto francesi, una caratteristica completamente mancante a Venezia. In particolare verrà esposta l'opera "Venise au clair de lune" (1906) di Henri Le Sidaner, un pittore sensibilissimo allo charme di Venezia di cui ha tradotto l'incanto in numerose opere. Le sue vedute danno la più vera e la più desiderata visione di Venezia. Per informazioni +39.041.5239700

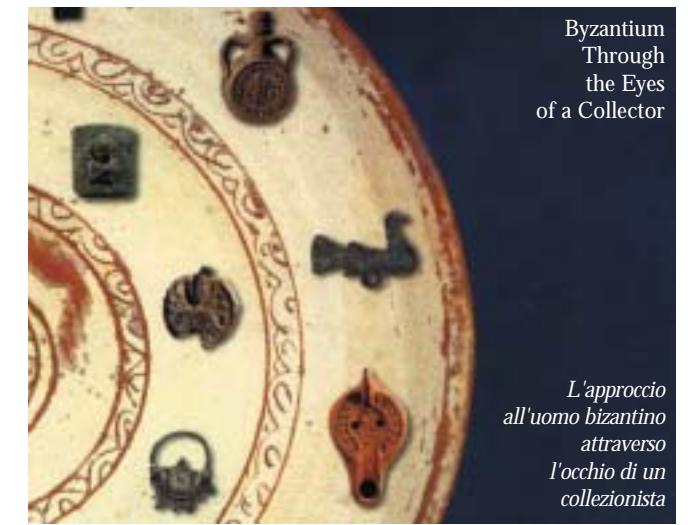


"Venise au clair de lune" (1906) Henri Le Sidaner

HELLENIC INSTITUTE

Byzantium Through the Eyes of a Collector.

The exhibition has a distinctive feature: the exhibits reflect not the academically documented choices of an expert but Byzantine civilisation as perceived by a collector. In Venice in the historic Sala del Capitolo of Greek Orthodox Confraternity, 217 selected works are presented from the Gheorghios Tsolozidis Collection, representing some aspects of daily life in Byzantium, a subject which, until recently, has been completely overlooked. Information ph. +39.041.5238248



L'approccio all'uomo bizantino attraverso l'occhio di un collezionista

FESTIVAL GALUPPI

The burlesque drama in three acts "The World of the Moon" which opens the 2002 Festival Galuppi will be played in the ballroom of Ca' Rezzonico. The section consacrated to the opera buffa will take place at Ca' Rezzonico, the one dedicated to concerts will take place in the Salone degli Arazzi in St. George's Island, in St. Laurence's chapel in San Francesco del Deserto Island, in San Servolo's church. Information, ph. +39.041.5221120

IL FESTIVAL GALUPPI

Il Salone da Ballo di Cà Rezzonico ospita il 30 agosto "Il mondo della luna", il dramma giocoso in tre atti che inaugura l'edizione 2002 del Festival Galuppi. La sezione dedicata all'opera buffa si terrà a Cà Rezzonico, quella dedicata ai concerti avrà luogo nel Salone degli Arazzi nell'isola di San Giorgio, nella Cappella di San Lorenzo a San Francesco del Deserto, nell'isola di San Servolo e nella chiesa di San Samuele. Per informazioni +39.041.5221120



Il salone da ballo di Cà Rezzonico

Churches guide



© APT

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The second of the six guilds to be founded in Venice...

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San Giovanni Evangelista: La chiesa.

Agenda: Da non perdere.

Editoriale:

LA SCUOLA DI SAN GIOVANNI

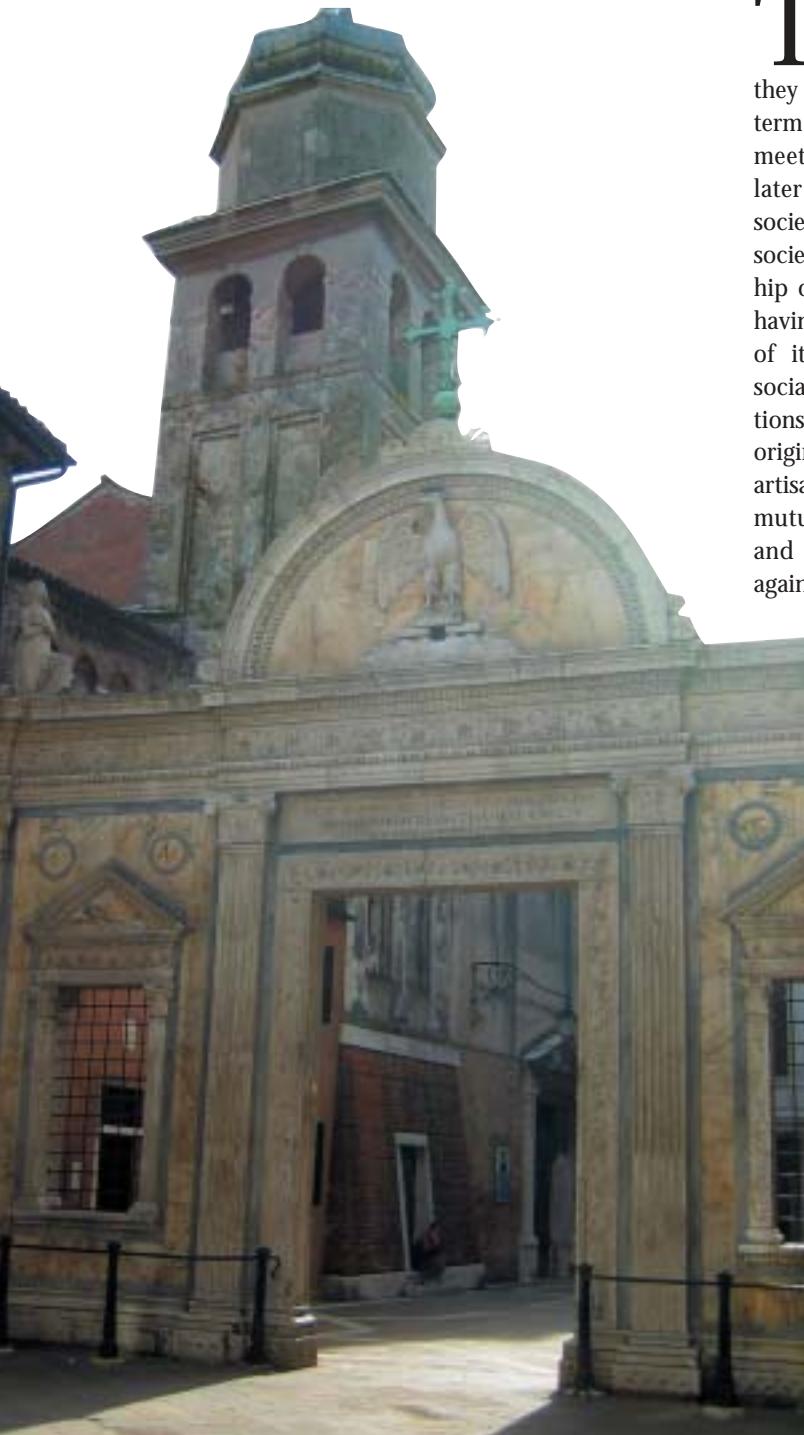
EVANGELISTA

La seconda delle sei scuole grandi a Venezia...

Churches
Schools
Monuments
& City Listing

Chiese
Scuole
Monumenti
Listing tematico

San Giovanni Evangelista Scuola Grande



The "Scuole Grandi" and the "Scuole Piccole" were societies and they were called "scuole", a term once used to mean the meeting place, but which later came to mean the society itself; they were lay societies devoted to the worship of a saint (each of them having an imposing building of its own) with spiritual, social and charitable functions. These societies were originated from the need of artisans and merchants for mutual aid and assistance and who felt unprotected against noblemen; the mem-

L e Scuole Grandi e Piccole a Venezia erano associazioni dette "scuole" perché all'inizio indicavano luoghi di incontro, ma finirono col coinvolgere presto gran parte degli aspetti civili, religiosi e sociali della vita della città. Erano laiche, votate al culto di un santo e con funzioni spirituali, sociali e caritative. Queste associazioni ebbero origine infatti sia per fornire mutuo soccorso tra mercanti ed artigiani che per proteggere chi ne aveva bisogno contro i soprusi della nobiltà. I membri dovevano seguire alcune semplici regole che con-

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CHURCHES CITY LISTING

Churches
Scuole Grandi
Monuments

Chiese
Scuole Grandi
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Thanks to:



Associazione Chiese di Venezia
The Foundation for the
Churches of Venice

A short description of the important churches, schools, places of worship and city's monuments accompanied with timetables, prices and events.

Una breve descrizione di importanti chiese, scuole, luoghi di culto e monumenti della città accompagnata da orari, prezzi e manifestazioni.

Churches *Chiese*

BASILICA DI SAN MARCO
Piazza San Marco

Ph. +39.041.5225205
It is the most famous Basilica or cathedral in Venice and one of the greatest monuments in Europe. The exterior façades are decorated in Byzantine style, with columns, bas-reliefs and coloured marble. On the terrace stand four imposing gilded bronze horses. All the arches of the doorway are decorated with mosaics from different artistic periods. The building has five large domes. The church is decorated inside with gilded mosaics and treasures representing stories from the Bible. The floors are decorated with Cosmati floor mosaics.

To see: *La Lavanda dei Piedi* and *Cristo nell'Orto* by J. Tintoretto, *Il Battesimo di Cristo* by Paris Bordone.

Opening: 10.00 -17.00; Sunday: 13.00 -17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SANTO STEFANO
San Marco, 3825
ph. +39.041.2750462

This is a magnificent example of Venetian Gothic art. The 14th century façade is decorated with a splendid marble portal attributed to Bartolomeo Bon. The interior is divided into three wide longitudinal Greek marble naves, the

presbytery has an interesting inlaid wooden chorus and the ceiling is shaped like an inverted ship's hull.

To see: *La Lavanda dei Piedi* and *Cristo nell'Orto* by J. Tintoretto, *Il Battesimo di Cristo* by Paris Bordone.

Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday
13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

S. MARIA FORMOSA
Castello, 5263
ph. +39.041.2750462

According to legend, the church was founded in 639 AD by St. Magno, Bishop of Oderzo. It is one of the earliest of eight churches built in the lagoon during the 7th century. In the 12th century it was rebuilt in the form of a Greek cross. The shape underlines the resettlement(?) begun in 1492 by Mauro Codussi, the leading architect of the early Venetian

Renaissance. Codussi left it unfinished on his death. In the interior, a striking play of lights emphasises the centrality of the church and the interesting vaults and domes.

To see: the famous *Polittico* by J. Tintoretto.



Sculpture in marble in the church
Sculptura marmorea nella chiesa

the CHURCH

The church of San Giovanni Evangelista was founded, according the tradition, by the noble family Partecipazio o Badoer. They had already provided Venice with seven Doges. The church was associated with the rich Badoer family for over 900 years, and over the centuries, became enriched with notable works of art. Apart from the famous Crocifissione by Domenico Tintoretto the paintings which deserve particular mention are L'inconorazione della Madonna by Andrea Vicentino, S.Giacomo apostolo di Antonio Aliense, I Santi Daniele e Giovanni Battista by Pietro Vecchia, L'Ultima Cena di Jacopo Marieschi, San Giovanni Evangelista di Pietro Liberi e, nella piccola sacrestia, I tre momenti della Passione di Lamberto Sustris. Also of much interest is the monumental organ with the instrument, one of the most notable in Venice, is the work of the famous organ-maker Giovanni Battista Piaggia (1760). Recently, under the aegis of the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, the organ underwent restoration work and it is much admired by Italian and foreign organists and organ-makers alike.

la CHIESA

La chiesa di San Giovanni Evangelista fu fondata, secondo la tradizione, nell'anno 970 dalla nobile famiglia Partecipazio o Badoer che a quell'epoca aveva già dato a Venezia sette Dogi. La chiesa restò legata a questa ricca famiglia per oltre 900 anni e nel corso dei secoli si arricchì di pregevoli opere d'arte. Oltre alla celeberrima Crocifissione di Domenico Tintoretto sono da ammirare L'inconorazione della Madonna di Andrea Vicentino, S.Giacomo apostolo di Antonio Aliense, I Santi Daniele e Giovanni Battista di Pietro Vecchia, L'Ultima Cena di Jacopo Marieschi, San Giovanni Evangelista di Pietro Liberi e, nella piccola sacrestia, I tre momenti della Passione di Lamberto Sustris. Di grande interesse è pure l'organo di struttura monumentale. Lo strumento, datato 1760 ed uno dei più preziosi di Venezia, è opera del celebre organaro Giovanni Battista Piaggia. Recentemente, ad opera della Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, l'organo è stato restaurato e suscita l'interesse di organisti ed organari italiani e stranieri.

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S. ALVISE
Palma il Vecchio, *L'Ultima Cena* by Leandro Bassano
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SANTA MARIA DEI MIRACOLI
Cannaregio, 6063
ph. +39.041.2750462
The church was built between 1481 and 1489 by Pietro Lombardo to house the miracle-working image of the Virgin by Nicolò di Pietro venerated by Venetian people for her thaumaturgic power. The façade is covered with carefully selected coloured marbles and porphyry panels. The high altar (the only altar) is decorated with statues.
To see: the vault with its decorated caissons represents *Profeti e Patriarchi*, work by V. delle Destre, Lattanzio da Rimini, Pier Maria and Gerolamo Pennacchi.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

BASILICA DEI FRARI
S. Polo, 3072
ph. +39.041.2728611
This church is one of the most famous Venetian monuments because of the masterpieces and historical interest contained within. It is an example of Gothic architecture in Venice between the 14th and 15th century and is laid out in the form of a Latin cross, composed of three naves and divided by twelve huge pillars; the central nave contains the old chorus for the friars, the only example of a chorus which has maintained its original position and structure.
To see: the ascona *Madonna di casa Pesaro* and *L'Assunta* by Tiziano, *La Vergine col bimbo* by Bellini, graves of Dogi and of captains of arms, monuments dedicated to Canova and Tiziano.
Events: "Stagione Concertistica dei Frari".
Opening: 9.00-18.00; Sunday 13.00-18.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN EUSTACHIO VULGO SAN STAE
S. Polo, Campo S. Stae
ph. +39.041.2750462
Founded in the 12th century, it was rebuilt during the 17th century. At the beginning of the 18th century the orientation was also modified with the construction of the façade by Domenico Rossi facing the Grand Canal. The church contains a veritable compendium of Venetian 18th-century paintings including an early work by Tiepolo.
To see: works by Tiepolo, Ricci, Piazzetta.
Opening: 09.30-19.30;
Tickets: € 2,00

DEL SS. REDENTORE
Giudecca, 195
ph. +39.041.2750462
One of the greatest examples of Palladio's architecture and by some considered his masterpiece. It is a votive temple, devoted to the Redeemer. It was built as a result of a motion carried by the Senate after the plague that struck Venice in 1575. The classical façade is placed at the top of a great flight of steps. The interior is very sober, but impressive and solemn.

Palma il Vecchio, *L'Ultima Cena* by Leandro Bassano
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

S. ALVISE
Cannaregio, 3282
ph. +39.041.2750462
It was built starting from 1388, after the miraculous appearance of St. Louis Bishop of Toulouse, called Alvise by Venetians, to a noble woman called Antonia Venier. The interior is a typical example of a convent church. It is composed of one nave with the ancient 15th century bark supported by columns and barbicans, which directly connects with the convent nuns.
To see: the ceiling entirely frescoed by Torri and P. Ricchi and the Ascent to Calvary, juvenile work by Tiepolo.
Opening: 10.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

MADONNA DELL'ORTO
Cannaregio, 3511
ph. +39.041.2750462
Built in the middle of the 12th century, it was rebuilt starting from 1399 and during the following century. It is one of the typical Venetian Gothic religious buildings. The façade is rather like a basilica and the very luminous interior is composed of a nave and two aisles. It was Tintoretto's parish and he is buried there.
To see: works by J. Palma il Giovane and many prodigious works by J. Tintoretto.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN PIETRO DI CASTELLO
Campo S. Pietro di Castello
ph. +39.041.2750462
Legend has it that the church was built on the ancient Olivolo island, which was the first settlement of the inhabitants of Venice. The church is of great historical importance and was Venice's cathedral until 1807. The façade is by Smeraldo, the interior is in the form of a Latin cross, with one nave and two aisles and a large dome in the centre of the transept.
To see: *Il Castigo dei Serpenti* by Pietro Liberi and the mosaic ancona *Tutti i Santi* by A. Zuccato.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

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To see: works by D. Tintoretto, F. Bassano
Events: every year, the third Sunday of July, the temple is the destination of a Venetian pilgrimage.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN SEBASTIANO
Dorsoduro, Campo S. Sebastiano
ph. +39.041.2750462
Built between 1505 and 1548, the rigorously classical façade by Scarpagnino betrays the complexity of the inner structure, which is in the form of a Latin cross. It is the opulent quality of Veronese's art that renders the Church of Saint Sebastian unique. His tomb and marble bust are inside.
To see: all frescoes on the central nave, *Il Martirio di S. Sebastiano* the decoration of the organ all works by Veronese; works by J. Tintoretto, Tiziano and Sansovino.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN GIACOMO DALL'ORIO
Santa Croce, campo San Giacomo dall'Orio
ph. +39.041.2750462
This church was probably built in the 9th-10th century in the area called "Luprio" from which - through various phonetic evolutions - the current name of Orio derives. The facade is Romanesque and the interior is laid out as a Latin cross with three naves and a large transept. The enchanting wooden ceiling is particularly interesting, with its ship's hull shape and decorated beams. The church contains several works belonging to various periods, bearing witness to this building's long history.
To see: *La Crocifissione* by Paolo Veneziano, *la pala* by Lorenzo Lotto, and the eucharistic theme cycle by Jacopo Palma the younger.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN POLO
Campo San Polo
ph. +39.041.2750462
This church, built in the 9th century, was renovated between the end of 1300 and the beginning of the 14th century according to late gothic models. In 1804 the church was extensively restructured under the supervision of architect Davide Red. These works were so costly that, after escaping the Napoleonic expropriations, the church found itself having to sell off many of its works of art. In 1930, after renovation and restoration works, the splendid wooden ceiling shaped like a ship's hull was returned to its former splendour. The possibility of comparing the works by G.B. and Giandomenico Tiepolo - father and son - is particularly interesting.
To see: *L'apparizione della Vergine a San Giovanni Nepomuceno* by G.B. Tiepolo, *Il ciclo della Via Crucis* by Giandomenico Tiepolo.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN GIOVANNI ELEMOSINARIO
Rialto, Ruga San Giovanni
ph. +39.041.2750462
The church of San Giovanni Elemosinario was founded before 1071, but nothing remains of the primitive building due to the devastating fire that swept through the Rialto area in 1514. The current building is completely immersed amongst the dense curtain of surrounding buildings, to the point that it is difficult to spot it. The simple and somewhat classical interiors are richly decorated with many works - a testimony of the special devotion of the schools of arts and trades that used the

church premises.
To see: *La pala* by Tiziano and *La pala* by Pordenone and the frescoes in the cupola came to light again during the restoration works.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

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Tickets: € 2,00

SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO

Zattere, Dorsoduro
ph. +39.041.2750462

The church of the Jesuits, the largest example of a convent complex of the 18th century, was built between 1726 and 1735, upon commission by the Domenicans, to replace the small church that still stands beside it. The Domenicans took over from the Jesuits (from which the name derives) in 1668, when the order was abolished. Giorgio Massari was author of the church's design and the internal decoration, assisted by two great artists of the period: Giambattista Tiepolo and Gianmaria Morlaiter. The interior, with its single nave and side chapels, and deep presbytery, is beautifully balanced.
To see: *La pala d'altare* and the ceiling by G.B. Tiepolo, *La pala d'altare* by Piazzetta and a *Crocifissione* by Tintoretto.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN GIACOMO DALL'ORIO
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ph. +39.041.2750462
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To see: *La Crocifissione* by Paolo Veneziano, *la pala* by Lorenzo Lotto, and the eucharistic theme cycle by Jacopo Palma the younger.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN POLO
Campo San Polo
ph. +39.041.2750462

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Rialto, Ruga San Giovanni
ph. +39.041.2750462
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To see: *La pala* by Tiziano and *La pala* by Pordenone and the frescoes in the cupola came to light again during the restoration works.
Opening: 10.00-17.00; Sunday 13.00-17.00
Tickets: € 2,00

CONCERTI

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Interpreti Veneziani

San Marco 2862
Chiesa San vidal
tel 041.2770561
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Ingresso - Entrance: 21 - 16 Euro
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ble, is an example of the Baroque Venetian style; the interior is composed of one nave whose beautiful vault, which collapsed in 1915 because of the explosion of an Austrian bomb, was frescoed by Gianbattista Tiepolo.
To see: sculptures, gilt and polychromatic decorations and the fine marbles.
Opening: 9.00-11.50 / 16.00-18.00
Tickets: free

S. MARIA DELLA PIETÀ VIVALDI'S CHURCH

Castello, 3701
ph. +39.041.5231096
The 15th century original church was rebuilt in the middle of the 18th century by Massari. The classical façade with an impressive portal and the interior, built in the form of an oval plan, with an arched ceiling is one of the most beautiful churches of the 18th century. Thank to the cooperation of I Virtuosi dell'Ensemble di Venezia and Le Putte Veneziane di Vivaldi, the church can be used as a concert hall. Music is also the theme of the superb frescoes on the ceiling.
To see: *La Carità* sculpture by E. Marsili and, on the ceiling, *Le Virtu' Cardinale* and a beautiful fresco representing *Il Paradiso* by G.B.Tiepolo.
Opening: To see program

SAN ZACCARIA

Castello, 4593
ph. +39.041.5221257
The old church, which belonged to the nuns of the convent of the same name, is located near the main church, which was built by Codussi between 1480 and 1500. The new façade is a typical example of Venetian Renaissance. Columns with beautiful capitals divided the interior into three aisles. The great altar is surmounted by a cross-vault and hemispheric dome. The stunning interior is literally covered with paintings.
To see: The ancona *Vergine col putto in trono* by G. Bellini, the big painting *Trasporto processionale in S. Zaccaria dei Corpi dei Santi* by A.Zanchi, works by J. Palma il Giovane, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Vivarini.
Opening: 10.00-12.00 / 16.00-18.00; Sunday 16.00-18.00
Tickets: € 2,00

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE

Isola di S. Giorgio
ph. +39.041.5227827
It is a magnificent work of holy architecture by Andrea Palladio, built between 1566 and 1610. The interior is in the form of a Latin cross and it is laid out in three naves, a central dome, a transept, and an arched ceiling. The high

altar, with the chorus behind it, is splendid and solemn.
To see: *L'Ultima Cena* and *Il calar della manna* by J.Tintoretto, the ancona *La Purificazione della Vergine* by J. Palma il Giovane
Opening: 9.30-12.30 / 14.30-18.00
Tickets: free

BASILICA DELLA SALUTE

Dorsoduro, 1
ph. +39.041.5225558
On 22 October 1630 the Venetian Senate decreed the building of a large temple devoted to the Virgin to give thanks for the survival of Venice after the plague. The design is by B. Longhena. The church is built in the form of a central plan, dominated by a huge dome with great arches. A magnificent staircase leads up to the entrance. The polychrome marble floor converges on a central circle of five roses suggesting the decades of the rosary.
To see: *Nozze di Canaan* by J. Tintoretto, *Pentecoste* by Tiziano, *Byzantine Madonna* of the 13th century.
Events: every year on the 21st November the Venetians give honors to the Virgin who saved Venice from the plague.
Opening: 9.00-12.00 / 15.00-18.00
Tickets: free

BASILICA DEI SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO

Castello, 6363
ph. +39.041.5237510
It was built between the 14th and 15th centuries and is the largest church in Venice. Its particular atmosphere may be inherited from the time when it was used for the obsequies and burials of the Doges. Because of that, the church is called the Venetian Pantheon. The façade has an impressive portal; the magnificent interior space is in the form of a Latin cross, has three naves and a polygonal apse.
To see: Monumento al Doge Pietro Mocenigo by T. Lombardo
Opening: 9.00-12.30 / 15.30-18.00; Sunday 15.00 -18.00
Tickets: free

SAN TROVASO

Dorsoduro, 939
ph. +39.041.5222133
The church is devoted to Saints Gervaso and Protasio, contracted by Venetians into S. Trovaso. It was rebuilt in Palladian style by an unknown architect in about 1585. It has an arched ceiling with nineteenth-century ornaments and sixteenth-century altars in the chapels.
To see: *Cristo deposto sulla Croce e le Marie*, *La nascita della Vergine*, *La Vergine in gloria e Santi* by J. Palma il Giovane.
Opening: 8.00-11.00/15.00-18.00
Closing day: Sunday
Tickets: free

STILLED LIFE 9/11

judiHARVEST

11-16 SEPTEMBER 2002



BASILICA DI S.MARIA E DONATO
Murano, campo S. Donato 11
ph. +39.041.739056
It is one of the most beautiful Venetian-Byzantine buildings of the 12th century. Very interesting is the exterior of the hexagonal apse, both for its architectural beauty and the wealth of its decorative elements. Five columns of Greek marble divide the interior into three naves. The wooden ceiling looks like an overturned ship's hull.
To see: the mosaic floor with decorative patterns and symbolic pictures of animals.
Opening: 09.00-12.00 / 15.30-18.30
Tickets: free

LA CATTEDRALE

Isola di Torcello
ph. +39.041.730084
It is an 11th-century Venetian-Byzantine building in the form of a Romanic Basilica. This is the oldest monument of this type preserved in the lagoon. The simple and solemn interior is made up of precious marble and gilt mosaics.
To see: the mosaics of the small apse on the right side and of the triumphal arch.
Opening: 10.30-17.30
Tickets: € 3,00

SCUOLA GRANDE DI S. MARCO

San Marco, campo SS. Giovanni e Paolo
It is one of the Scuole Grandi and one of the most important examples of Lombard Renaissance in Venice.
Almost completely destroyed by a fire in 1485, it was rebuilt, first under the direction of Pietro Lombardo and then under the architect by Mauro Codussi, who created the interior main stair and the upper part of the façade. After the additions and the enlargement of the back part, designed by J. Sansovino, the building is almost intact and today houses Venice's public hospital.

SCUOLA GRANDE DI S.ROCCO

S. Polo, 3054
ph. +39.041.5234864
The 16th century Renaissance building, designed by Bartolomeo Bon, lodges the school dedicated to Saint Roch the protector of sick and plague stricken people.
Saint Roch Arch confraternity's seat is still very active in the organisation of cultural meetings and concerts.
To see: an extraordinary collection of works by Tintoretto, the numerous art treasures of the 15th century, the historic Nacchini organ.
Events: cultural meetings and concerts.
Opening: 10.00-16.00
Tickets: € 5,00

SCUOLA GRANDE DI S. TEODORO
S. Marco, 4810
ph. +39.041.5287227
It was the sixth of the Scuole Grandi in Venice to be built and it was founded in 1530 by the brothers of the Confraternity of Saint Theodore, who was a Greek Saint chosen as the first patron of the city. It is a wide building with a 17th-century façade decorated by four statues: "Saint Theodore and Four Angels" by B. Falcone.
Events: cultural meetings, exhibitions and concerts.
Opening: 9.30-12.00
Closing day: Saturday, Sunday
Tickets: free

SCUOLA GRANDE DI S.GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA

S.Polo, 2454
ph. +39.041.718234
It is one of the Scuole Grandi and because of its history, art and Venetian culture is considered one of the greatest. The building is a splendid Renaissance architecture example.
The elegant double stairway inside, lit with large arched windows, was built by Codussi. The beautiful exterior Renaissance iconostasis with its carved decoration was designed by P. Lombardo.

To see: the ceiling with visions of the *Apocalisse*, works of great teachers (G.B. Tiepolo, Diziani, Marieschi).
Events: Orchestra di Venezia concerts, in original 18th century costumes.

SCUOLA GRANDE DI S. MARIA DELLA CARITÀ

Dorsoduro, 1050
La Scuola della Carità represents one of the ancient Venetian non-denominational institutions: founded in 1260, it received the appellation Grande (formerly Scuole dei Battuti, that imposed flagellation to the faithful, were Grandi). Like all the other Scuole, this one too was closed by Napoleon's edict in 1806, when the building became the Accademia di Belle Arti (School of fine Arts).

SCUOLA GRANDE DELLA MISERICORDIA

Cannaregio, Fondamenta della Misericordia
La Scuola della Misericordia unlike the other scuole is not near a church and it has not been restored.
The imposing brick building was never completed. It was built on the other side of the Rio della Sensa. During the 20th century it began a sports building.
Full restoration works currently under way will allow it to be used again.

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I MUSICI VENEZIANI

The orchestra "I musici Veneziani" owes its famous name to the selection of the best Venetian musicians. They wear beautiful 18th century costumes creating a magic atmosphere that evokes the splendour of a glorious past. Concert in period costume in September. Faithful and brilliant performances make each concert unforgettable experience. Information, ph. +39.041.5210294



I MUSICI VENEZIANI

L'Orchestra è composta da valenti professori di nascita e cultura veneziana. Orchestra e Cantanti indossano preziosi costumi del XVIII secolo e sono immersi nella magica atmosfera di un quadro barocco, che rievoca tutto lo splendore di un passato glorioso. L'interpretazione fedele e brillante fa di ogni concerto una esperienza indimenticabile. Per informazioni +39.041.5210294

NOT TO MISS churches AGENDA & TIPS

CHURCHES AND OTHER PLACES...

The Association Santa Apollonia organizes tours for pilgrims and tourists that let them visit Venetian masterpieces in their own historical and artistic context. They are located in churches and monuments not included in the usual touristic itineraries: the Basilica Santa Maria Assunta at Torcello, the church of San Giovanni in Bragora, the church of San Francesco della Vigna, The Scala del Bovolo and other places. Information, ph. +39.041.2702464

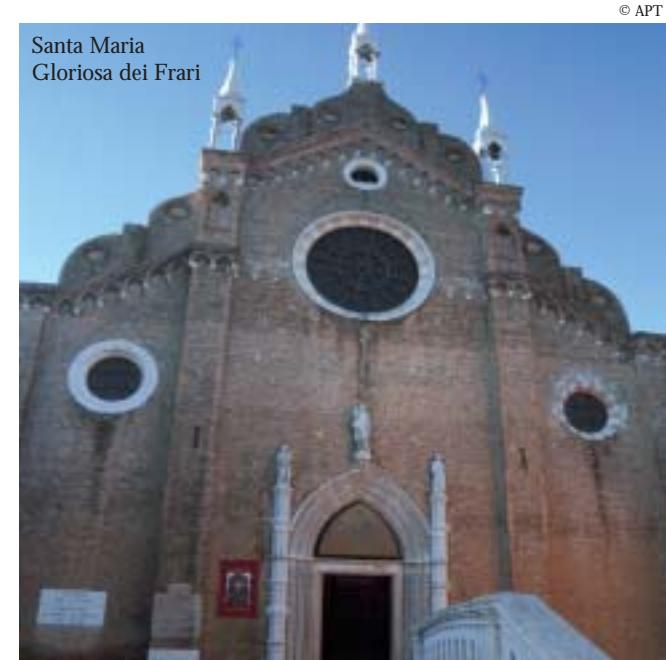
CHIESE ED ALTRI LUOGHI...

L'Associazione sant'Apollonia propone visite guidate per pellegrini, turisti, scuole che consentono la rilettura storico-artistica di capolavori veneziani nel loro appropriato contesto, in chiese e monumenti fuori dagli usuali itinerari turistici: la Basilica di Santa Maria Assunta a Torcello, la chiesa di San Giovanni in Bragora, la chiesa di San Francesco della Vigna, la Scala del Bovolo ed altro. Per informazioni +39.041.2702464



Santa Maria Assunta - Torcello

© APT



Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari

ART AND MUSIC IN THE FRARI CHURCH

In the gothic Franciscan basilica of Frari, one of the biggest in the world, there are beautiful masterpieces by Titian like the "Assumption" and the "Pesaro altarpiece", mortal remains of illustrious men, three big working organs and a marvellous choir. During the 2002 concert season there will be classical music concerts the 6th, 13th, 20th, 28th of September. Information, ph. +39.041.2728611

ARTE E MUSICA NELLA BASILICA DEI FRARI

Arte e musica nella chiesa gotica più importante della città. Nella Basilica francescana, una delle più grandi al mondo, ci sono importanti opere del Tiziano quali la "Assunzione" e la "Pala Pesaro", le spoglie di uomini illustri, tre importanti organi funzionanti ed uno splendido coro. Nell'ambito della Stagione Concertistica 2002 si terranno concerti il 6, 13, 20, 28 Settembre. Per informazioni +39.041.2728611

Cinema is here

...August 1932, on the Seaview Rouben Mamoulian's "Dr.Jekyll and Mr.Hyde" and a great opening ball. This is how the First Exhibition of Cinematographic Art started.



VIP IN VENICE

Many celebrities are expected in Venice this year: Tom Hanks, Harrison Ford, John Malkovich, Sean Penn, Catherine Deneuve, Julianne Moore and Antonio Banderas. Sofia Loren will certainly come to support her son's first effort. Actors and art directors will attend parties and dances organized for the event. According to rumours, Fanny Ardant, Franco Zeffirelli and many Italian stars will take part in the International Red Cross Committee party. Ornella Muti is expected to attend.

VIP A VENEZIA

Quest'anno sono numerosi i vip attesi: Tom Hanks, Harrison Ford, John Malkovich, Sean Penn, Catherine Deneuve, Julianne Moore e Antonio Banderas. Sofia Loren arriverà per seguire l'opera prima del figlio. Attori e registi parteciperanno alle feste e ai balli organizzati per l'evento. A quella della Croce Rossa, per la serata contro l'Aids, secondo indiscrezioni dovrebbero esserci Fanny Ardant, Franco Zeffirelli e numerose star italiane. Ornella Muti sembra aver confermato la sua presenza al Lido.

Arriva il cinema

...Agosto 1932, terrazza mare dell' Hotel Excelsior: "Dr. Jekyll and MR. Hyde" di Rouben Mamoulian e un gran ballo di inaugurazione. Inizia così la "Prima esposizione d'arte cinematografica".

August the sixth 1932, terrace mare dell'Hotel Excelsior. Alle 21.15 inizia "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" di Rouben Mamoulian. Platea di signore in fine toilettes, signori in Tuxedo. Poco dopo ci sarà il grande ballo di inaugurazione nei saloni dell'hotel. Inizia così la "Prima esposizione d'arte cinematografica" nel l'ambito della 28. Biennale di Venezia. Non c'è competizione, non ci saranno premi, ma un referendum fra il pubblico indicherà il miglior regista e il film più divertente.

Due anni dopo la proiezione si sposterà nella terrazza "Fontane luminose", dove ora c'è la piscina dell'Excelsior: mille persone ospitate sotto le stelle, fra loro 300 giornalisti accreditati di 19 nazioni diverse. Scendono al Lido le più grandi stelle del cinema internazionale, una delle prime è Marlene Dietrich. Sarà la consacrazione del divismo che accompagnerà per sempre la mostra.

Nel 1938 si registrano 519 mila turisti al Lido di Venezia. Sulla spiaggia del Des Bains, camminando sulla spiaggia, c'era chi poteva salutare lo Scià di Persia seduto su una sedia in rattan con in mano un cocktail.

Dopo la pausa bellica la Mostra riprende nel '46 con le proiezioni al Cinema S. Marco perché il palazzo del cinema è occupato dagli alleati.

Nel '47 la mostra si tiene a Palazzo Ducale con un pubblico record di 90 mila presenze. Lo stesso anno al Lido arriva

di Samuele Costantini



1955 Sofia Loren pursued by paparazzi in the Canal Grande
1955 Sofia Loren inseguita dai paparazzi in Canal Grande

record attendance of 90,000. The same year saw Anna Magnani's arrival at the Lido. This queen of top-class Italian cinema took the international best actress award for "L'Onorevole Angelina" by Luigi Zampa. More scenes of the public in rapture in their swimwear on the foreshore in front of the Excelsior.

In 1948, Tyron Power arrived at the same beach with Linda Christian, bringing a spot of Hollywood to the lagoon. The same year Orson Welles wandered around St. Mark's Square. His Macbeth was screened that same evening a little further on in the courtyard of the Palazzo Ducale.

In 1949, international cinema returned to the Lido Cinema building to stay, making it the focal point for international society events in the fifties and sixties when it welcomed the top names in world-class cinematography. They included Federico Fellini in 1953 for I Vitelloni, then he was awarded the Silver Lion for La Strada the following year. Michelangelo Antonioni also came to the lagoon for Le Amiche, winning the Silver Lion in 1955, and three years later dozens of motor-boats pursued Sofia Loren down the Grand Canal when she came to Venice for Black Orchid. In 1963 when Paul Newman arrived at the Lido for Hud, his fans mobbed him on the beach.

There was to be no Festival from 1969 to 1979. Following the dispute in 1968, the awarding of prizes was abolished and the Festival was made non-competitive for that period. In 1972, the Venice International Film Festival was held in Venice's old town in contrast

Anna Magnani, regina del cinema italiano d'autore che ritirerà il premio internazionale per la migliore attrice per "L'onorevole Angelina" di Luigi Zampa. E ancora scene di visibilio del pubblico in costume sul bagnasciuga davanti l'Excelsior.

Sulla stessa spiaggia nel '48 Tyron Power, insieme a Linda Christian, arriva a portare un pezzo di Hollywood in laguna. Quell'anno Orson Welles passeggiava per piazza S. Marco. Alla sera, poco più in là, nel cortile del Palazzo Ducale, si proietta il suo Macbeth.

Dal '49 il cinema internazionale ritorna definitivamente al palazzo del Cinema del Lido diventando negli anni cinquanta e sessanta il centro delle occasioni mondane internazionali, ospitando i più grossi nomi della cinematografia mondiale.

Federico Fellini nel '53 per "I vitelloni", l'anno dopo per "La strada", ritirerà il Leone d'Argento.

Alla mostra di Venezia arriva anche Michelangelo Antonioni con il film "Le amiche", che vince il Leone d'Argento nel '55. Tre anni dopo decine di motoscafi inseguivano Sofia Loren per il Canal Grande: la diva arrivava a Venezia per "Black Orchid".

Nel '63 Paul Newman, che arriva al Lido per "Il selvaggio", è assalito dalle sue fans sulla spiaggia.

Dal '69 al '79 "la Mostra" non ci sarà. Nel '68, dopo la contestazione, si abolisce il conferimento dei premi.

In questi anni si tengono edizioni non competitive della Mostra.

Nel '72 nel centro storico di Venezia si tengono le "Giornate



1947 Anna Magnani and a young Giulio Andreotti in the stalls



1947 Anna Magnani e Giulio Andreotti in platea



1963 Paul Newman dealing with fans at the beach in front of the Excelsior

1963 Paul Newman alle prese con i fans nelle spiagge dell'Excelsior

with the Festival held at Venice Lido. There were career achievement awards only but this did not prevent the legendary John Ford from being awarded his Lion. And it was in this period that the intellectuals arrived. Fellini returned to pick up his career achievement award in 1985. Hollywood came to Venice with Goodfellas and Martin Scorsese was awarded the Silver Lion for the best film direction. 1993 saw the gilding of Robert De Niro's career, along with Steven Spielberg. The same award went to Vittorio Gassman in 1996 and Clint Eastwood in 2000.

del cinema italiano" in antisistema con la Mostra che si tiene al Lido.

Ci saranno solo premi alla carriera che non impediranno al mitico John Ford di ritirare il suo Leone.

In quegli anni arrivano comunque gli intellettuali. Ritorna Fellini per il premio alla carriera nell'85.

Hollywood approda a Venezia con Goodfellas e Martin Scorsese ritira il Leone d'Argento per la miglior regia nel 1990. Nel '93 ci sarà l'oro alla carriera di Robert De Niro con Steven Spielberg. Stesso premio nel '96 a Vittorio Gassman e nel 2000 a Clint Eastwood.

1953 Kirk Douglas and Silvana Mangano on the beach at the Excelsior

1953 Kirk Douglas e Silvana Mangano sulla spiaggia dell'Excelsior

1954 Federico Fellini receives the Leone d'Argento award for the film "La Strada"

1954 Federico Fellini ritira il Leone d'Argento per il film "La strada"





GOLDEN lions

LEONI d'Oro



1 1964 - "Deserto Rosso" (The Red Desert) earns Antonioni the Leone d'Oro award

1964 - "Deserto Rosso" vale ad Antonioni il Leone d'Oro.

2 1971 - John Ford receiving the Leone d'Oro for his career

1971 - John Ford riceve il Leone d'Oro alla carriera.



3 1972 - An overwhelmed Vittorio Gassman shows the audience the Leone d'Oro for his career.

1996 - Un emozionato Vittorio Gassman mostra alla platea il Leone d'Oro alla carriera.

6 2000 - Sharon Stone hands Clint Eastwood a Leone d'Oro for his career.

2000 - Sharon Stone premia Clint Eastwood con il Leone d'Oro alla carriera



August 1932, the first showing, the beginning of a wonderful relationship: Venice, Cinema and its Lions.

Agosto 1932, la prima proiezione, l'inizio di un meraviglioso legame: Venezia, il Cinema ed i suoi Leoni.

3 1972 - 83-year-old Charlie Chaplin acknowledges receiving his Leone d'Oro honouring his career

1972 - Charlie Chaplin, 83 anni, si compiace del Leone alla carriera appena ricevuto.

4 1991 - Federico Fellini awards Marcello Mastroianni with the Leone d'Oro for his career

1991 - Federico Fellini premia Marcello Mastroianni con il Leone d'Oro alla carriera.



© STARWOOD

l'Isola Liberty

LIDO

the Liberty Island

Aristocratic gentlemen and luxurious ladies in evening dresses, strolling - as the fashion required - with a greyhound on a leash. In the evening, parties flaunting exotic names: "Tableaux Vivantes" or "Oasi di Zanzibar", danced to the rhythms of the Foxtrot or Charleston. This was the Belle Epoque on the Lido.

Aristocratici signori e le vestitissime signore in abiti di seta passeggiando, com'è di moda, con un levriero al guinzaglio. Alla sera le feste dai nomi esotici: "Tableaux vivantes" o l'"Oasi di Zanzibar", al ritmo di Foxtrot o di Charleston. Era la Belle Epoque del Lido.

In between films, awaiting the arrival of the latest Hollywood star in the ten days of the Venice Film Festival, the Lido offers its best side. And it seems to be all there, in the space covering the Hotel Des Bains and the Grand Hotel Excelsior. But it is not so. The Venice Lido's development began in around 1850 with the construction of the first seaside resorts, and culminated in the late '30s. In that period commissions to build summer villas rained down on architects from all over the world, but mainly from Venice. Their customers' wealth and the almost absolute freedom to design in a semi-deserted area allowed experimenting at the

Lido with a style called "art nouveau", which in Italy would be called "Liberty". And so much remains of those distinctive touches, work by architects such as Sullam or Torres. Our tour could begin with Mon Plaisir Villa in Gran Viale, often defined as one of the most significant art nouveau buildings in Italy. And then on to via Lepanto's Hotel Villa Otello and the splendid Romanelli Villa. The details are left to the attentive eyes of the most observant visitors, but the Hotel Des Bains and the Hotel Excelsior cannot be overlooked, just to mention a few examples.

The Venetian architects Raffaello and Francesco Marsich designed and built the Hotel Des Bains, inaugurated at seven the evening on 5 July 1900, wholly in art nouveau style. Then Thomas Mann introduced the Hotel Des Bains forcefully into world literature, and thus into people's imaginations, with the publishing of "A Death in Venice" in 1911. And at eleven in the evening of 21 July 1908 people were celebrating the opening of the Hotel Excelsior, the magnificent hotel dreamed up by the great architect Nicolo' Spada. Over three thousand personalities from all over the world invited for the occasion were there, and more than 30,000 Venetians who, they say, poured into the Lido to witness the great event, even if from afar. Already back in 1927 Hotel guests' hot-air balloons could be spotted in the skies or the first custom-built cars seen, transported there by boat: the Isotta Marchini, the first Jaguars.

deserto consentono di sperimentare al Lido la novità di quella "art nouveau" che in Italia sarà chiamata "Liberty". E molto resta di quei segni inconfondibili, opere di architetti come Sullam o Torres. Il nostro percorso può cominciare da villa Mon Plaisir in Gran Viale, spesso definita uno dei più significativi edifici di stile Liberty in Italia.

E poi in via Lepanto l'hotel Villa Otello e la splendida villa Romanelli. Solo per fare degli esempi, i particolari vengono lasciati ai visitatori più attenti. Non si possono però non ricordare l'hotel Des Bains e l'hotel Excelsior.

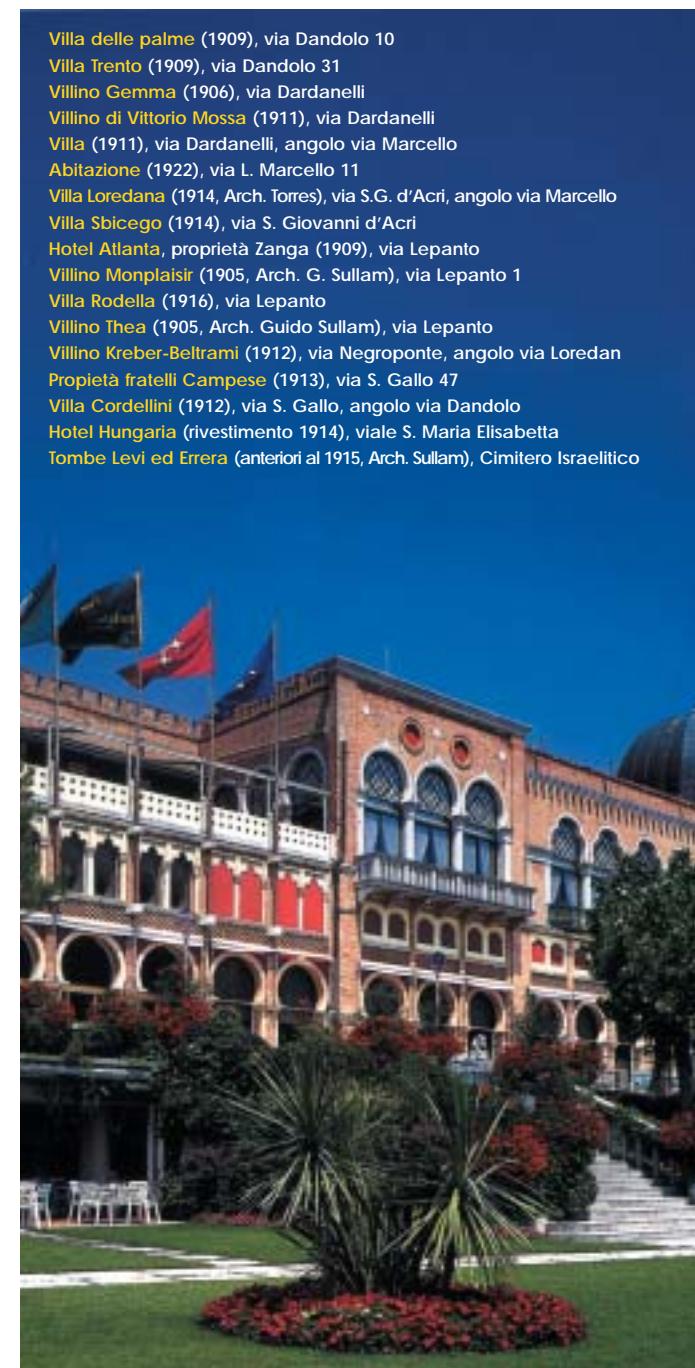
Furono i veneziani Raffaello e Francesco Marsich che idearono e realizzarono l'Hotel Des Bains, in completo stile Liberty, inaugurato la sera del 5 luglio del 1900 alle 19. Fu poi Thomas Mann a far entrare di prepotenza il Des Bains nella letteratura mondiale, e per questo nell'imma-

gnario collettivo, dopo la pubblicazione di "Morte a Venezia" del 1911.

Ed erano le 23 del 21 luglio 1908: si festeggiava l'apertura dell'Hotel Excelsior, lo splendido albergo nato dall'intuizione del grande architetto Nicolo' Spada.

Presenti più di tremila personalità invitata da tutto il mondo per l'occasione e più di 30.000 veneziani che, si dice, si riversarono al Lido per assistere se pur da lontano al grande avvenimento.

Già dal '27 si potevano notare all'orizzonte le mongolfiere dei clienti dell'Hotel o le prime fuoriserie, trasportate nell'isola in battello: l'Isotta Marchini, le prime Jaguar.



Lido Liberty addresses

Villa delle palme (1909), via Dandolo 10
 Villa Trento (1909), via Dandolo 31
 Villino Gemma (1906), via Dardanelli
 Villino di Vittorio Mossa (1911), via Dardanelli
 Villa (1911), via Dardanelli, angolo via Marcello
 Abitazione (1922), via L. Marcello 11
 Villa Loredana (1914, Arch. Torres), via S.G. d'Acri, angolo via Marcello
 Villa Sbicego (1914), via S. Giovanni d'Acri
 Hotel Atlanta, proprietà Zanga (1909), via Lepanto
 Villino Monplaisir (1905, Arch. G. Sullam), via Lepanto 1
 Villa Rodella (1916), via Lepanto
 Villino Thea (1905, Arch. Guido Sullam), via Lepanto
 Villino Kreber-Beltrami (1912), via Negroponte, angolo via Loredan
 Proprietà fratelli Campese (1913), via S. Gallo 47
 Villa Cordellini (1912), via S. Gallo, angolo via Dandolo
 Hotel Hungaria (rivestimento 1914), viale S. Maria Elisabetta
 Tombe Levi ed Errera (anteriori al 1915, Arch. Sullam), Cimitero Israelitico



www.potpourri.it - info@potpourri.it

Boutiques

Venice

Palazzo Regina Vittoria,
San Marco 1811/m, Ramo dei Fuseri
ph & fax 39.041.2410990

Venice Mestre

Calle Legrenzi 11/13b
ph & fax 39.041.974214

A solo

Viale Regina Cornaro 223/b
ph & fax 39.0423.529374



Da oltre cinquant'anni ritrovo e cenacolo di artisti, sede del primo premio di pittura dell'Italia del dopoguerra nel 1946, le sale di questo ristorante hanno ospitato i pittori protagonisti del rilancio dell'arte italiana ed europea. Oggi continua la tradizione...

For over 50 years it has been a meeting place and a artistic coterie, including in its membership the best italian painters since 1946.

The "Colomba" has encouraged the protagonists of the rebirth of italian and european art. Today continues the tradition...

Ristorante LACOLOMBA

VENEZIA
San Marco 1665
Piscina di Frezzeria
Tel. 041 5221175
Fax 041 5221468



Dining guide

Restaurants

Bacari

Pizzerie

Pastry-shops & the City Listing

la BUONATAVOLA

Ristoranti

Bacari

Pizzerie

Pasticcerie

Listing tematico

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE: MIRAI

THE FIRST REAL SUSHI RESTAURANT IN VENICE

No other place could be more apt than Venice to host MIRAI: a restaurant that, just like this city, originated from the encounter and blending between Eastern and Western cultures, between land and sea. The Gardena Hotels Group relied on the expertise of two outstanding figures in the world of Japanese cuisine in Italy to carry out this project: Akira Nagasuka and Cristina Varoli.



IL PRIMO VERO RISTORANTE SUSHI A VENEZIA

Nessun luogo poteva essere più adatto di Venezia per ospitare MIRAI: un ristorante che, come questa città, nasce dall'incontro e dalla compenetrazione tra cultura orientale e occidentale, tra mare e terra. Per la realizzazione di questo progetto il Gruppo Gardena Hotels si è affidato alla esperienza di due figure di rilievo nel panorama della cucina nipponica in Italia: Akira Nagasuka e Cristina Varoli.



Contents

Specials of the month:

International Cuisine: Mirai - the first real sushi restaurant in Venice.

The Art of Dining: The finest dining

Highlight:

THE VENETIAN CUISINE

Appuntamenti del mese:

Cucina Internazionale: Mirai - il primo vero sushi restaurant a Venezia.

The Art of Dining: L'arte della buona tavola.

Editoriale:

LA CUCINA VENEZIANA

the Art of Dining

The finest places

DE PISIS

San Marco 1459
30124 Venezia
tel. 041.5207022

With a terrace facing the Canal Grande, De Pisis is a place meant to seduce the most sophisticated palates in an intimate, elegant atmosphere. Modern, refined cuisine, a blend of international harmonies enriched with the typical flavours of the Mediterranean tradition, where ingredients become the absolute protagonists of textures and colour compositions.

Il De Pisis con la sua terrazza sul Canal Grande è un ambiente dedicato a sedurre i palati più raffinati, in un'atmosfera intima ed elegante. Cucina moderna e raffinata, congiunzione di armonie internazionali impreziosite da saperi tipici della tradizione mediterranea, dove l'ingrediente diviene il protagonista assoluto di consistenze e giochi cromatici.



LA COLOMBA

San Marco 1665
Piscina di frezzeria
30124 Venezia
tel. 041.5221175

An artists' meeting place for over fifty years, home of the prize for painting in post-war Italy in 1946. The refined and stimulating artistic and cultural company of the restaurant is on the same level as its gastronomic art, with the dual proposal of exquisitely local cuisine and international class.

Da oltre cinquant'anni ritrovo e cenacolo di artisti, sede del primo premio di pittura del dopoguerra nel 1946. Raffinate e stimolanti sono le frequentazioni artistiche e culturali del ristorante al pari della sua gastronomia, con la duplice proposta di una cucina sia squisitamente locale che di classe internazionale.



the Art of Dining

L'arte della buona tavola

DO FORNI

San Marco 468
Calle Specchieri
30124 Venezia
tel. 041.5232148

Do Forni restaurant is located in the historical heart of Venice. Its cooking combines the Venetian tradition with the best proposals of the international gastronomy. It offers different kinds of fish, molluscs and shellfish from the Adriatic sea made precious by using seasonal vegetables and delicate flavouring.

Il ristorante i Do Forni è situato nel centro storico di Venezia ed offre, accanto alla tradizione veneziana, le migliori proposte della gastronomia internazionale. Sono servite varie specie di pesce, molluschi e crostacei pescati nel mare Adriatico impreziositi con verdure di stagione.



HARRY'S DOLCI

Giudecca 773
30133 Venezia
tel. 041.5224844

Twenty years ago, Arrigo Cipriani opened Harry's Dolci on the island of Giudecca. The style, the service and the spirit are the same as the Harry's Bar; the menu is lighter, but nevertheless, not to be missed is the Beeline, the tagliolini au gratin, the risotto primavera, the carpaccio and of course, the legendary desserts: the chocolate cake and the classic or lemon meringue cake are to be tasted in one of the most spectacular settings in the city.

Arrigo Cipriani vent'anni fa apre nell'isola della Giudecca l'Harry's Dolci. Lo stile, il servizio e lo spirito sono gli stessi dell'Harry's Bar; il menu è più "leggero", tuttavia non mancano il Bellini, i tagliolini gratinati, il risotto primavera, il carpaccio e naturalmente i leggendari dolci: la torta al cioccolato, la meringata alla crema, quella al limone, da gustare da uno degli scorsi più spettacolari della città.



A list, edited by the VM staff, of suggestions for gourmets: a careful selection of original and best appreciated restaurants, bacari, pizzerias and wine bars in town. Each listing gives useful information for an appropriate choice.

**Traditional Cuisine
International Cuisine
Bacari & Hostarie
Pizzerie
Caffé & Pastries**

**Cucina Tradizionale
Cucina Internazionale
Bacari & Hostarie
Pizzerie
Caffé & Pasticcerie**

La guida per i buongustai: una accurata selezione, proposta dalla redazione di VM, dei più originali e apprezzati ristoranti, bacari, pizzerie ed enoteche dell'isola. Ogni scheda è corredata dalle informazioni utili ad una scelta azzecata.

an institution in the splendid city on the lagoon. It offers a cuisine renowned for its simplicity and refinement along with unforgettable service. Booking essential.

Open daily

LA COLOMBA
S. Marco, 1665
ph. +39.041.5221175

An artist' meeting place for over fifty years, home of the prize for painting in post-war Italy in 1946. The refined and stimulating artistic and cultural company of the restaurant is on the same level as its gastronomic art, with the dual proposal of exquisitely local cuisine and international class.

Open daily

DE PISIS
S. Marco, 1459
ph. +39.041.5207022
With a terrace facing the Canal Grande, De Pisis is a place meant to seduce the most sophisticated palates in an intimate, elegant atmosphere. Modern, refined cuisine, a blend of international harmonies enriched with the typical flavours of the Mediterranean tradition.

Open daily

AL GRASPO DE UA
S. Marco, 5093
ph. +39.041.5200150
A historical Italian restaurant located a few steps away from the Rialto Bridge, it offers traditional Venetian dishes.

Closed Mondays and Tuesdays

Traditional Cuisine

ANTICO MARTINI
S. Marco, 1983
ph. +39.0415224121
Antico Martini is a top-class romantic restaurant in Venice, famous the world over for fine seafood or meat dishes and refined service. Since 1720.

Special rooms for non-smokers.
Closed Tuesdays

DO' FORNI
S. Marco, 457
ph. +39.041.5232148
DO FORNI restaurant is located in the historical heart of Venice. It features traditional Venetian cuisine: different kinds of fish, mussels and shellfish from the Adriatic Sea. The restaurant offers a fine selection of wines. Booking advisable.

Open daily

DA IVO
S. Marco, 1809
ph. +39.041.5285004
Mister Ivo, the owner, entertains his clientele in a romantic atmosphere. He offers Tuscan-Venetian dishes as well as delicious vegetables. Booking advisable.

Closed Sundays

HARRY'S BAR
S. Marco, Calle Vallareso 1323
ph. +39.041.5285777
For over seventy years Harry's Bar has been one of the most renowned places in the world and is by now

Closed Mondays and Tuesdays

Venetian Cuisine



La Cucina Veneziana

Ristorante Alla Borsa

Fifty meters from Fenice Theater,
centre for artists since 1783

A 50 metri dal teatro la Fenice
meta degli artisti dal 1783

Calle delle Veste, 2018
Tel. 041.5235434 - Fax 041.5200021

ristorante
Alla Borsa

ristorante
Al Colombo



Ristorante Al Colombo

Ristorante con caratteristico campiello veneziano
famoso sin dal '700

Typical venetian restaurant well known since 1700

SAN MARCO 4619
TEL.041.5222627 - FAX 041.5237498

The taste and flavour of Venetian cooking originated in the islands in remote times. These were seafood-based dishes as well as vegetables and wild-fowl, whose flavours would later blend and intermix with ingredients and spices from far away lands. Indeed, as Venice's diplomacy turned to the East, Venetian cuisine could not remain unaffected by the Oriental influx. The holds of ships ploughing the Mediterranean Sea overflowed with spices that brought Venetians not only riches, but also new flavours.

But Venetians, traders and mariners, also understood that the golden yellow grain that arrived from beyond the ocean around the mid-1500s was perfect for making polenta, replacing the chickpeas, millet or buckwheat used until then. They immediately adopted it and made its cultivation widespread. Despite the fact that the populace called it "turco" (Turkish), meaning 'foreign', the grain that was henceforth called "granturco" (Turkish grain) became the staple food of the entire Veneto region. Turkeys were not overlooked, nor were beans, an essential element in the famous *pasta e fasoi*. Yet the main feature of Venetian cuisine remains faithful to its remote origin, when fishing, hunting and horticulture supplied food products and ingredients. The ancient broeto and mollusc soups are proof of this, as is the richness and variety of the seafood dishes, from roasts to grills, tasty fish-fry and stews (cuttlefish stew) up to the palatable saòr. This is a sauce, a marinade made of fried onions, vinegar and spices mixed with pine nuts and raisins, in which sardines or sole are steeped to enrich their savour ('saor', in other words).

*I*l sapore e il gusto della cucina veneziana nascono nelle isole, in tempo remoto. Piatti a base di pesce ma anche ortaggi e prodotti dell'uccellagione i cui sapori si sposano e confondono, più tardi, con gli ingredienti e gli aromi di prodotti che vengono da lontano.

Come infatti la diplomazia della Serenissima volgeva a Levante così la cucina veneziana non poteva rimanere estranea agli influssi orientali. Le stive delle cocche che solcavano il Mediterraneo traboccano di aromi e droghe che portavano ai veneziani non solo ricchezza ma anche gusti nuovi. Ma i Veneziani, gente di mare e di commerci, capirono anche che quel cereale giallo come l'oro venuto da oltre oceano verso la metà del Cinquecento era ideale per far polenta al posto dei ceci, del miglio o del grano saraceno usati fino allora. Subito l'adoitarono e ne diffusero la coltivazione. Per quanto il popolino lo chiamasse "turco", cioè straniero, quel grano che da allora fu detto appunto granturco, divenne l'alimento base di tutto il Veneto. Né si lasciarono sfuggire il tacchino e, soprattutto, i fagioli cucinati nella famosa pasta e fasoi.

Ma la caratteristica principale resta fedele alla lontana origine, quando pesca, caccia e orticoltura offrivano prodotti e ingredienti. Il brodetto antico e le zuppe di molluschi ne sono una testimonianza, come la ricchezza e la varietà dei piatti di pesce arrosto, sulla graticola, in fritti saporosi, in umido (umido di seppie) fino all'esaltante saòr che è una salsa, una marinata a base di cipolle fritte, aceto, spezie, con pinoli e uvetta, con la quale si mettono a insaporire (da "saor" appunto), pesci come le sarde o le sogliole.

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VINI DA ARTURO
S. Marco, Calle degli assassini 3656
ph. +39.041.5286974
A cosy restaurant with only twenty seats, it is located between Campo San Fantin and Campo Sant' Angelo. It serves the best meat dishes in the city.
Closed Sundays

FIASCHETTERIA TOSCANA

Cannaregio 5719
ph. +39.041.5285281
Placed a short strolls away from the Rialto Bridge, it is one of the most appreciated Venetian restaurants both for the quality of its cuisine and for its faultless service. Despite its name, you won't find Tuscan dishes here. Booking advisable.

Closed Mondays and at lunch-time on Tuesdays

OSTERIA DI SANTA MARINA
Castello, C.po S. Marina 5911
ph. +39.041.5285239

This recently-opened restaurant was created for a special Venetian clientele but it is also much appreciated by numerous foreign guests. Augusto and Danilo offer their creative, typically Venetian cuisine. Closed Sundays and at lunch-time on Mondays

TAVERNA LA FENICE

S. Marco 1923
ph. +39.041.5237866
The tavern, located behind La Fenice Theatre, is one of the oldest establishments in Venice. It offers bread, pasta and delicious home-made desserts in an 18th-century setting.
Closed Sundays and at lunch-time on Mondays

LOCANDA CIPRIANI

Isola di Torcello 29
Ph. +39.041.730150
The historical and charming Locanda Cipriani is located in the splendid Torcello island. In the summer it offers very refined cuisine in an evocative garden.
Closed Tuesdays and in the month of January

IL SOLE SULLA VECIA CAVANA

Rio Terà Santi Apostoli, 4624
ph. +39.041.5287106
In the freshness of the ingredients and the quality of the fish from the Adriatic, you will find the aromas of the sea. A welcoming atmosphere in which to allow yourself to be seduced by the food, the originality of the recipes and attention to presentation.

Closed Mondays and at lunch-time on Tuesday

DA MONTIN

Dorsoduro, 1147
ph. +39.041.5223307
Pasticcio di pesce (fish and pasta pie) and gnocchetti al sugo di scampi (baby gnocchi with shrimp sauce) are the specialties of the restaurant located on one of the lagoon islands. Booking essential.

Famous restaurant with artistic and poetic traditions. You can eat in the garden or the art gallery.
Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays

CIPRIANI

Giudecca, 10
ph. +39.041.5207744
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Booking essential.
Closed from November to March

HARRY'S DOLCI

Giudecca, 773
ph. +39.041.5224884
Situated on the island of Giudecca, Harry's Dolci offers its clientele the service, quality and dishes that characterize the Cipriani style.

Booking advisable.
Open from March to October

ALLA BORSA

Calle delle Veste, 2018
ph. +39.041.5235434
Fifty meters from the Fenice Theater, centre for artists since 1783. the restaurant offers his customers the opportunity of tasting dishes prepared with special care in a pleasant atmosphere.
Open daily

AL COLOMBO

San Marco, 4619
ph. +39.041.5222627
Located just a stone's throw from the Rialto bridge it has been famous since the eighteenth century. A guest might select such dishes as risotto with porcini and fish of Adriatic sea.
Open daily

OSTERIA SAN MARCO

S. Marco, 1610
ph. +39.041.5285242
Although it has only recently opened, it is already appreciated by both tourists and locals alike. It offers seafood and meat dishes as well as early produce in a pleasant atmosphere.

Closed Sundays

DA FIORE

S. Polo, 2202
ph. +39.041.721308
The most famous restaurant in Venice has a refined and sober environment and is the meeting point for the international jet-set and for lovers of good cuisine and wine.

Closed Sundays and Mondays

DA NANE

San Pietro in Volta
ph. +39.041.5279100
Pasticcio di pesce (fish and pasta pie) and gnocchetti al sugo di scampi (baby gnocchi with shrimp sauce) are the specialties of the restaurant located on one of the lagoon islands. Booking essential.
Closed Mondays

Local Cuisine

LA FURATOLA

Dorsoduro, S. Barnaba 2870
ph. +39.041.5208594

A typical Venetian restaurant, it is very simple but its cuisine offers the best seafood of the Adriatic Sea. It serves fresh fish with little seasoning to preserve the taste of the sea. Excellent wines from the Veneto and Friuli regions. Booking essential.
Closed Thursdays

DA FRANZ

Castello, F.ta S. Giuseppe 754
ph. +39.041.5220861
Near the Giardini della Biennale there is a modest-looking establishment with great food. Sarde in saor (sweet and sour sardines), moscardini al prosecco (baby octopus cooked in sparkling wine) or the exquisite baccalà mantecato are some of its specialities.
Closed Tuesdays and in the month of January.

ALLE TESTIERE

Castello 5801
ph. +39.041.5227220
As it is a small restaurant near Campo Santa Marina, it is necessary to book a table. It is appreciated for the refinement of its seafood dishes.
Open daily

CORTE SCINTA

Castello, Calle del Pestrin 3886
ph. +39.041.5227024
This striking restaurant is in the heart of the Castello district. In mild weather excellent seafood dishes are served in its inner courtyard. Booking essential.
Closed Sundays and Mondays

AL COVO

Castello 3968
ph. +39.041.5223812
The restaurant is located in the Castello district, and is the haunt of Venetians as well as being much appreciated by foreign customers. It offers an excellent seafood menu and wine list.

No credit cards accepted.
Closed Wednesdays and Thursdays

ALLA ZUCCA

Santa Croce, 1762
ph. +39.041.5241570
Typical Venetian dishes with plenty of vegetables in a convivial atmosphere. Booking is recommended.
Closed Sundays

AL MASCARON

Castello, S. M. Formosa 5225
ph. +39.041.5225995
It is placed in the San Polo quarter of the city. It offers Arabic cuisine in a picturesque, pleasant environment.
Closed Tuesday evenings

It is a typical Venetian place to sample excellent seafood dishes. Specialities are spaghetti con canocchie, cape lunghe and granseola (spider crab).
Open daily

OLIVA NERA

Castello 3417
ph. +39.041.5222170
A simple but intimate new restaurant it is the ideal place for a married or dating couple looking for a good dinner in a quiet environment.
Closed Mondays

AL GATTO NERO

Burano, Fond.ta Giudecca 88
ph. +39.041.730120
A restaurant situated on Burano Island, renowned for the creativity of its dishes.
Closed Mondays

DA ROMANO

Burano, P.zza Galuppi 221
ph. +39.041.730030
It is a historical Italian restaurant situated in Burano, the island famous for Venetian lace and for its colourful fishermen's houses. Its seafood risotto and the collection of paintings on the walls are not to be missed.
Closed Tuesdays

International Cuisine

Japanese

MIRAI
San Marco 5495
ph. +39.041.5224673
A restaurant that offers the Japanese cuisine in Venice.
Open daily

Chinese

TEMPIO DEL PARADISO
San Marco 5495
ph. +39.041.5224673
It is one of the best-known and most refined Chinese restaurants in the city.
Open daily

NANCHINO

S. Marco, Calle dei Fabbri 1016
ph. +39.041.5223753
It offers typical Chinese cuisine in a perfect atmosphere and in grand style.
Closed Mondays

Arabian

FRARY'S
San Polo 2558
ph. +39.041.720050
It is placed in the San Polo quarter of the city. It offers Arabic cuisine in a picturesque, pleasant environment.
Closed Tuesday evenings

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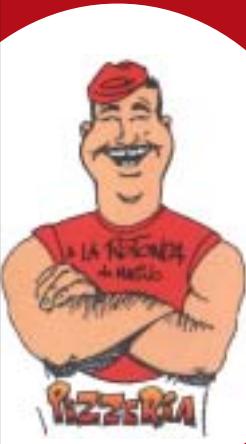
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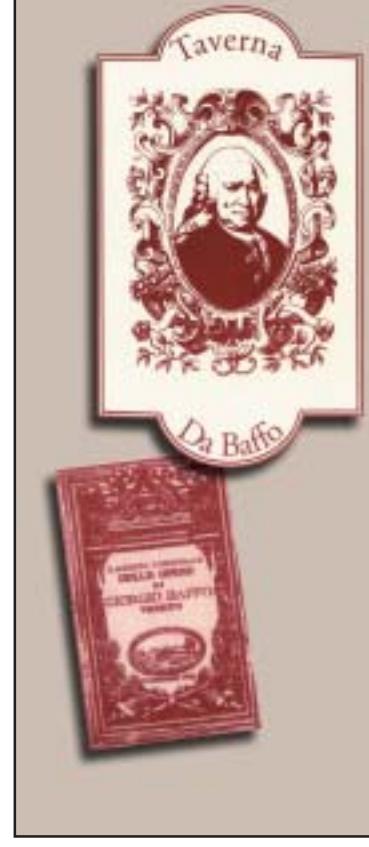
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Cannaregio 2519
ph. +39.041.715977
A restaurant for lovers of Arabic and Persian cuisine. The atmosphere is pleasant.
Closed at midday

Indian

SHRI GANESH
San Polo 2426
ph. +39.041.719804
It is the only Indian restaurant in Venice. Tandoori, marinated chicken, crayfish and kulfi are served.
Closed Wednesdays

Mexican

IGUANA
Cannaregio 2515
ph. +39.041.713561
It is a renowned restaurant serving typical Mexican dishes such as burritos, chili con carne, tacos and tequila-based drinks.
Closed Mondays

Hiddish

GAM GAM
Cannaregio 1122
ph. +39.041.715284
Located in the ghetto district, it serves Israeli and Hebrew specialities: falafel, couscous latkes and gefilte fish.
Closed Friday evenings and Saturdays

Syrian and Egyptian

SAHARA
Cannaregio 2519
ph. +39.041.721077
It serves an excellent traditional Syrian and Egyptian cuisine in a funky corner of Venice.
Closed Mondays

Bacari & Hostarie

ALLA BOTTE

San Marco 5482
ph. +39.041.5209775
Typical Venetian place offering boveletti, potatoes, octopus, meatballs with one or more glasses of wine.
Closed Tuesdays

AL PARADISO PERDUTO

Cannaregio 2640
ph. +39.041.720581
It is an original place offering its numerous local and foreign guests not only its cuisine, but entertainment featuring live concerts and comedy shows.
Closed Wednesdays

BENTIGODI

San Marcuola 1424
ph. +39.041.
It is a friendly and pleasant place offering creative cuisine. In addition to traditional cichetti (snacks) there is a speciality: pasta with cala-

mari and radicchio.
Closed Sundays

RIVETTA

Castello 4625
ph. +39.041.5287302
A renowned place for enthusiasts of the rounds of ombre (wine). In a typical Venetian atmosphere the unfailing and exquisite cichetti (snacks).
Closed Mondays

DA CODROMA

Dorsoduro, 2540
ph. +39.041.5246789
This ancient Venetian bacaro (bar) offers snacks, games and amusement. Renowned for its traditional cichetti (snacks) and its selection of wines and cheeses. Music is often played evenings.
Closed Saturdays

DO MORI

S. Polo, 429
ph. +39.041.5225401
Venice's oldest bacaro (bar). This tiny bacaro has an extraordinary selection of wines, it is the paradise of cichetti (snacks) and other Venetian dishes. You will discover "francobolli" (stamps), which are very small sandwiches, super stuffed with goodies and delicious.
Closed Sundays

ALL'ACCIUGHETTA

Castello, 4357
ph. +39.041.5224292
Your hesitance due to its outward appearance will be soon forgotten once you taste its calamaretti salads, fried vegetables, octopus and pizzas. Its evenings are renowned.
Open daily

ALLA VEDOVA

Cannaregio, Ca' d'Oro 3912
ph. +39.041.5285324
A perfect stop for a round of ombre (wine), it offers a vast quantity of cichetti (snacks): baccalà, fish skewers, early season and fried vegetables. Booking recommended.
Closed Thursdays and at lunchtime on Sundays

ALLA PATATINA

S.Polo, 2742
ph. +39.041.5237238
Meatballs, fried potatoes and vegetables at Rialto.
Closed Sundays

Wine Bars

VINO VINO

San Marco 2007
ph. +39.041.5237027
Excellent selection of wines from all over the world. It also serves meals and snacks.
Closed Tuesdays

BOTTIGLIERIA COLONNA

Castello 5595
ph. +39.041.5285137
A selection of excellent quality wines and liquors.
Closed Sundays

VINI DA GIGIO

Cannaregio, San Felice 3628
ph. +39.041.5228597
Located in Cannaregio, the most densely populated area in Venice, the restaurant proposes a huge quantity of typical seafood dishes prepared according to the Venetian tradition.
Closed Mondays

Pizzerie

AL NONO RISORTO

S. Croce, 2337
ph. +39.041.5241169
Pizzas and typical Venetian dishes in a restaurant with a pleasant garden.
Closed Wednesdays

AE OCHE

Santa Croce, 1552
ph. +39.041.5241161
Delicious salads and a huge choice of pizzas. Better come early or book.
Closed Mondays

CONCA D'ORO

Castello, 4338
ph. +39.041.5229293
A typical Venetian restaurant since 1947. The most oldest pizzeria in Venice.
Closed Tuesdays

DUE COLONNE

San Polo, 2343
ph. +39.041.5240685
Situated in the lively university area, it offers Venetian dishes and delicious pizzas midday as well as evenings.
Closed Sundays

Cafés

CAFFÈ FLORIAN

Piazza San Marco 56
ph. +39.041.5205641
Caffè Florian, dating back to 1720, has always been the destination of an illustrious coffee-loving clientele. During the spring and summer guests are entertained by the music of a small orchestra.
Open daily

GRAN CAFFÈ LAVENA

Piazza San Marco, 133
ph. +39.041.5224070
Since 1750 Lavena cafe has occupied the sunniest corner of St. Mark's Square opposite the Basilica. Camus, Liszt, D'Annunzio and Moravia patronised it, but Wagner chose it as his exclusive salon. Café with orchestra.
Open daily

TONOLO

Dorsoduro, 3764
ph. +39.041.5237209
A landmark for people with a sweet tooth in Venice, frequented by students of the nearby university.
Closed Mondays

CAFFÈ QUADRI

Piazza San Marco, 120
ph. +39.041.5200041
Since 1775, Quadri has been considered a symbol of the traditional "bottega del caffè" (coffee shop) combined with Venetian hospitality. It is a perfect setting to enjoy an espresso or a cappuccino, an aperitif or an after-dinner liqueur.
Closed Sundays

CAFFÈ AURORA

S. Marco, c.po S. Stefano, 3464
ph. +39.041.5286405
Located in the splendid setting of Campo Santo Stefano, this café is especially frequented by Venetians. The gianduotto drowned in cream is exquisite.
Open daily

Pastries & Ice Creams

ROSA SALVA

San Marco, 5020
ph. +39.041.5227934
One of the most prestigious confectioners in Venice, it offers typical Venetian cakes as well as other types of pastries.
Closed Sundays

MARCHINI

San Marco, 2769
ph. +39.041.5229109
An old, traditional pastry shop; it is very much appreciated by Venetians for its pastries.
Open daily

DA NICO

Dorsoduro, 922
ph. +39.041.5225293
Very famous for its ice cream. The gianduotto is superlative.
Closed Thursdays

AL TODARO

San Marco, 3
Ph. +39.041.5285165
Al Todaro, just in front of the Doge Palace. You will not want to eat ice cream elsewhere after having tasted these.
Open daily

GLACIA

S. Marco, 607
ph. +39.041.5236059
A famous place to enjoy fabulous gelato.
Open daily

TONOLO

Dorsoduro, 3764
ph. +39.041.5237209
A landmark for people with a sweet tooth in Venice, frequented by students of the nearby university.
Closed Mondays

The coffee

Il caffé

Coffee, which in Venice acquired the same importance as the customary ombra (a glass of white or red wine enjoyed with friends at any time of day), reached the city only in 1640 even though Venetians were already familiar with it since the late 1500's.

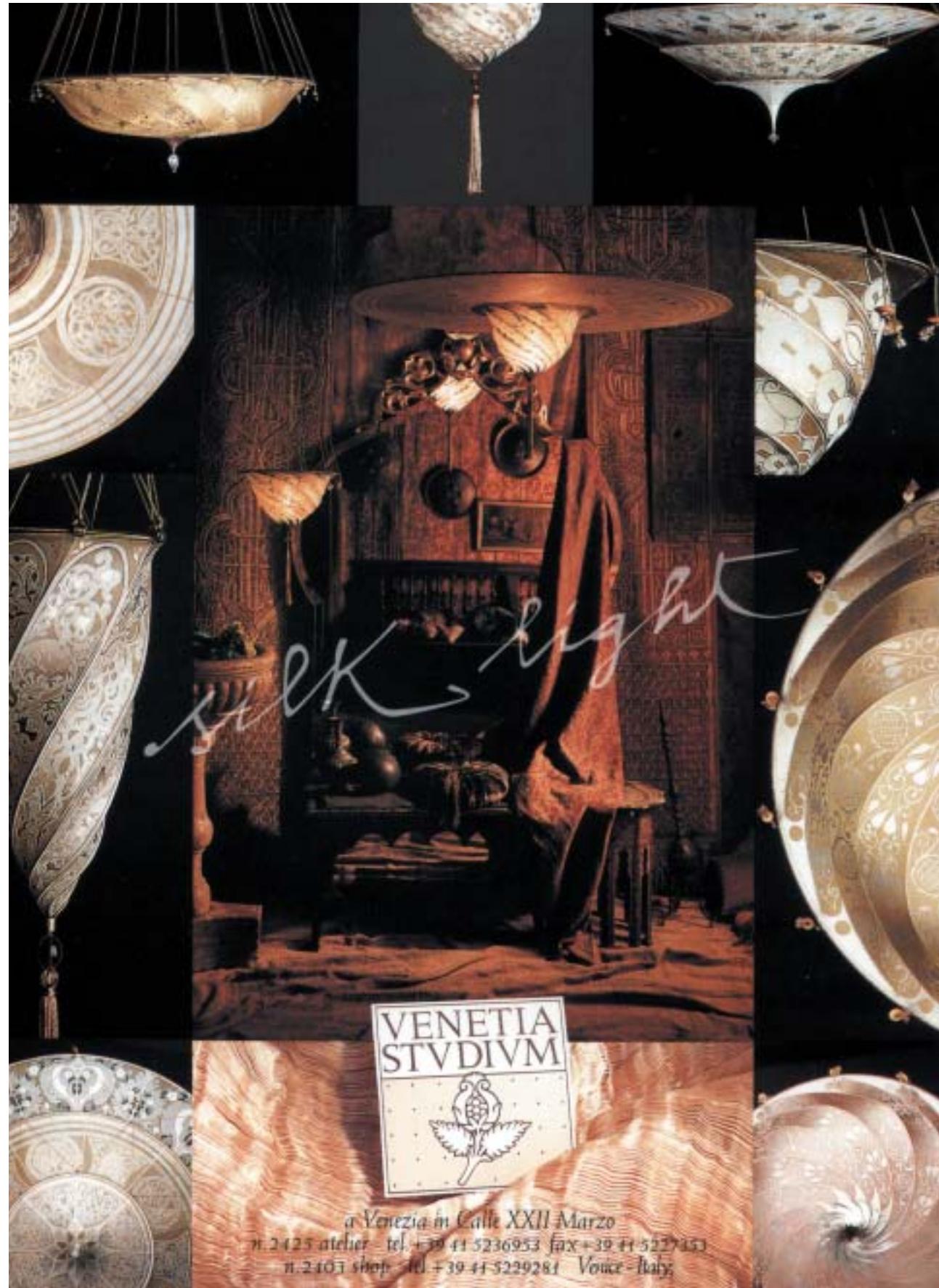
It was used as medicine and was initially sold exclusively by chemists. Venetians did not like it bitter, but once sweetened it became one of their favourite drinks so much so that it was here that the fundamental institution called "caffè" began: a public establishment, the meeting place for chatting, for the exchange of ideas and for culture. In 1683 the first shop exclusively for coffee was opened in Piazza San Marco. It was located under the porticos of Procuratie Nuove.

Risale al 1720 l'apertura del celebre Caffè Florian, inizialmente chiamato Venezia Trionfante, al 1750 quella del Gran Caffè Lavena ed al 1775 quella dello storico e rinomato Caffè Quadri, voluto da tale missier Giorgio Quadri.

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Luoghi frequentati da sempre da personaggi illustri servono nelle loro sale il caffè veneziano: un caffè che, come dice un vecchio adagio, dev'essere: nero come la notte, caldo come el cuor, puro come un fior e dolce come l'amor.

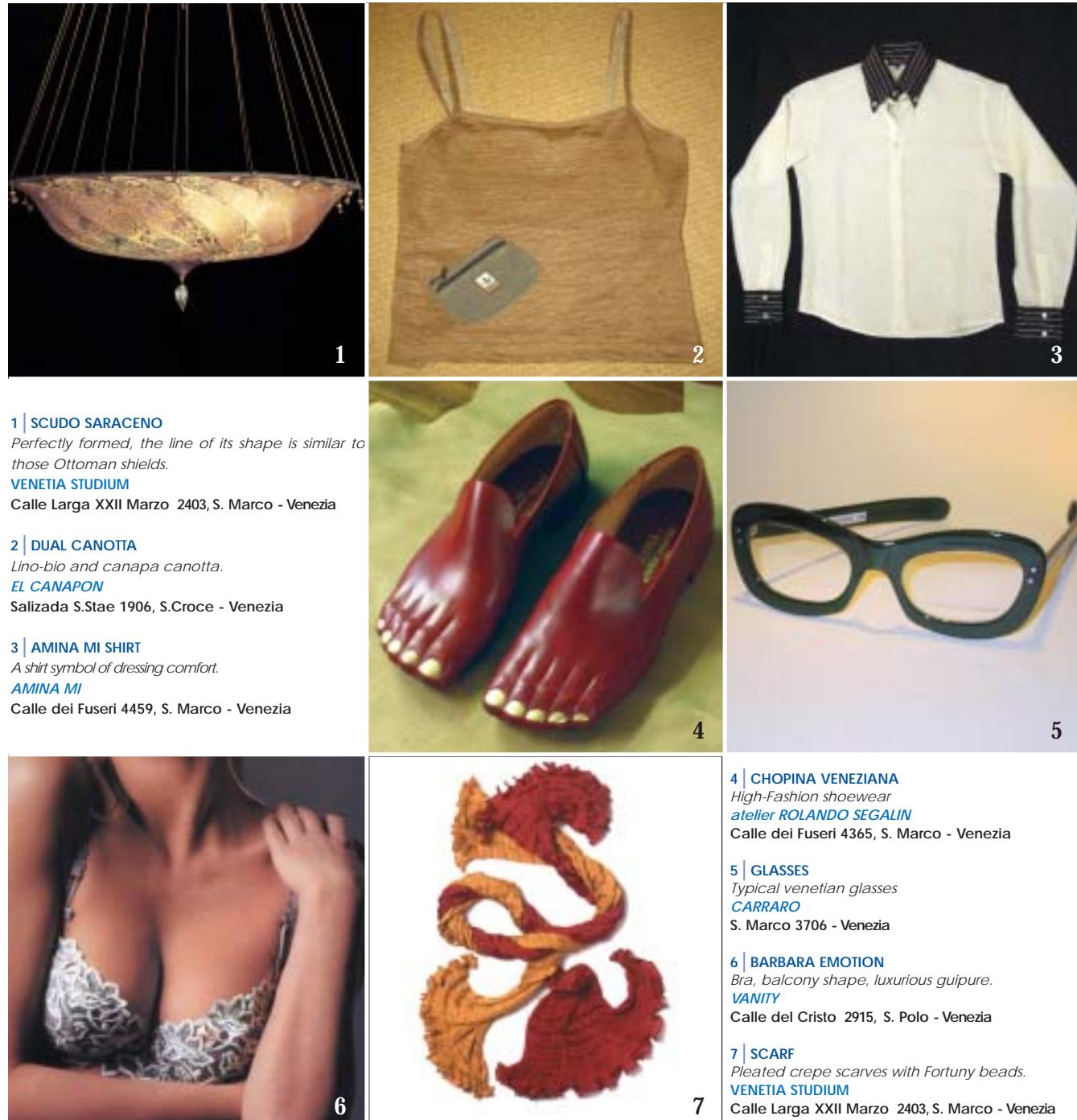




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