

"Best Historic Locations in Venice"

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📍 5 Vorgemerkte Orte



📷 by Benh LIEU SONG ©

Dogenpalast

"Historische Kunstwerke"

Bei diesem Bauwerk kommen verschiedene architektonische Stile zusammen und bilden den prächtigen Dogenpalast. Als Symbol der venezianischen Regierung und des politischen Erbes war der historische Palast einst der Sitz des Dogen - des Obersten Richters der ehemaligen Republik Venedig. Die Grundlagen des Komplexes in seiner heutigen Form wurden im 14. Jahrhundert gelegt. Im Laufe der Jahre wurde der Palast immer wieder umgebaut, erweitert und restauriert, wodurch eine verblüffende Mischung aus Kunst- und Architekturstilen vom Mittelalter bis zur Renaissance entstand. Der Palast ist ein Meisterwerk der Gotik und ist voll von exquisiten Details wie Skulpturen, Fresken, eleganten Bögen und graziösen Säulen. Die ursprünglichen Dogenwohnungen, die Waffenkammer, die Gefängnisse, der Innenhof und die Loggien sind alle wunderschön restauriert worden, wobei zahlreiche versteckte Schätze an jeder Ecke des großen Dogenpalastes lauern. Diese historische Ikone beherbergt auch das Museo dell'Opera und seine umfangreiche Kunstsammlung.



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🌐 palazzoducale.visitmuve.it

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📍 Piazza San Marco 1, Venedig



📷 by saragoldsmith ©

Gallery Giorgio Franchetti alla Ca' d'Oro

"Gothic House of Gold"

The Ca' d'Oro is a beautiful Gothic structure that served as a home to a highly influential family in the 15th century. Built for the Contarini family, the structure is called the Palazzo Santa Sofia and more casually got the name Ca' d'Oro, which means 'golden house' or 'house of gold', because of the chrome decoration and gold inlays on the exterior. Giovanni Bon and Bartolomeo Bon, his son, were the architects on the job as well as the sculptors and they created a beautiful Gothic structure that is still talked about because of its style. Through the years, a few private owners destroyed some of the original structure. Then when Baron Giorgio Franchetti became the owner, he restored what was destroyed and now it is almost as good as it was when the original architects made it. The house is now restored and is open to the public. It is now known as the Gallery Giorgio Franchetti alla Ca' d'Oro. It houses the Baron's personal art collection, and also showcases the original furniture and decor.



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📍 Ca' d'Oro Cannaregio 3932, Venedig



📷 by alexbarrow ©

Cà Rezzonico

"A Magnificent Baroque Palace"

Located on the Grand Canal, Cà Rezzonico was the last building planned by famous Baroque architect Baldassare Longhena. The interior is a reconstruction of an 18th-century palace, with original restored furnishings. The Venetian decor is splendid, particularly in the ballroom with its stunning trompe l'oeil, and the nuptial room, which has richly decorated dressing tables. Today, it is a museum dedicated to the Venice of the 18th Century and comprises beautiful fixtures as well as many



works of art. There are frescoes by Tiepolo and paintings by Guardi, Canaletto and Longhi that are worth checking out.

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by ahisgett

Fondaco dei Turchi

"Veneto-Byzantine Beauty"

Fondaco dei Turchi is a magnificent palatial structure situated in the captivating city of Venice in Italy. It overlooks the spectacular Grand Canal, and is one of the most popular historic landmarks of the city. With its Veneto-Byzantine architectural style, this edifice is truly a sight to behold. It was designed and constructed by Giacomo Palmier in 13th Century. In bygone times, this site was used as a place of sojourn by the dignitaries visiting the city. In 17th Century, this place was mostly occupied by the Turkish populace. At present, it houses the Tegnùe Aquarium and the Ligabue Expedition Room - which has numerous exhibits pertaining to fossils.



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Salita Fontego, Venedig

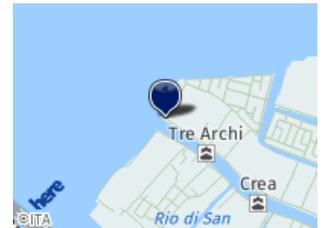


by David Jones

Il Ghetto

"Compulsory Jewish Residence"

Following the rout of Agnadello in 1509, many people fled to the islands, fearing the arrival of the soldiers. Among them were many Jews who opened textile and rag shops near Rialto. Problems such as the imposition of a huge tax to fund the war against the Pope and the Emperor left the Jews with nowhere to live, and in 1516 they were forced to move to the area surrounding the old foundries near San Girolamo. The word ghetto is in fact derived from the Italian word getto which means to cast, or to throw. The hard "g" was only added later, by the Germans, when ghettos were introduced in Germany. It includes the Old (Calle del Ghetto) and the New Ghettos (Campo del Ghetto Nuovo). Today it is the central hub of the town's Jewish community and is a nice place for day trips. Some of the interesting sites are Gam Gam, Venice's inaugural Kosher restaurant, Renato Maestro Library, Schola Levantina, Schola Spagnola and Museo Ebraico di Venezia.



Fondamenta di Cannaregio, Venedig

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