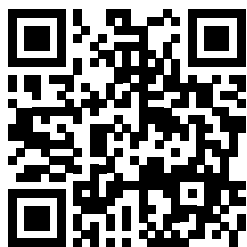


Our routes of Art - 2021



Venice Felix Itinerary



**Frame your
smartphone here
for view
the routes with
Gogle Maps**



Venice Felix Itinerary

Venice Felix Itinerary

Venice Felix Itinerary

Itinerary "Felix Itinerary"

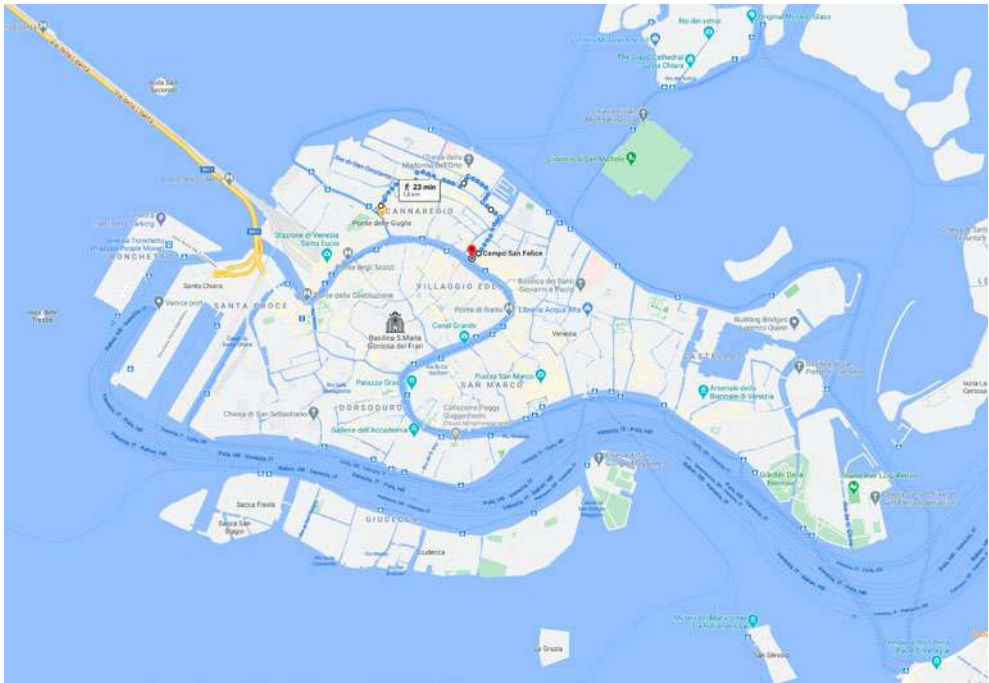
Length: 2 km

Average travel time: 45 minutes / 1 hour

INDEX

- 01 Sotoportego Ca' Pozzo 1279 Cannaregio START
- 02. Sotoportego de Ghetto
- 03. Campiello de le Scole
- 04. Campo de Ghetto Novo
- 05. Ponte De Ghetto Novo
- 06.Calle Malvasia
- 07. Ponte della Malvasia
- 08. Ponte Rosso
- 09. Campo dei Mori
- 10. Madonna de l'Orto
- 11. Ponte de la Saca
- 12. Corte Vecchia
- 13. Ponte dei Muti
- 14. Campo de l'Abazia & Scuola vecchia de la Misericordia
- 15. La nuova scuola di Santa Maria della Misericordia
- 16. Chiesa di San Felice
- 17 Calle del Traghetto END

Venice Felix Itinerary



Brief description of the itinerary

What is it?

A cultural itinerary that will lead you through a mysterious Venice and off the beaten track. A Venice that never ceases to amaze an attentive and curious eye.

A list of the main squares or “campi” so called in Venetian (i.e. in Venice the name square is “campo”) and the points listed with related photos will help you cross the following places: Campo de Gheto, Campo de Mori. Campo de l'Abazia, ... to finish in Campo S. Felice, flowing into calle Traghetto.

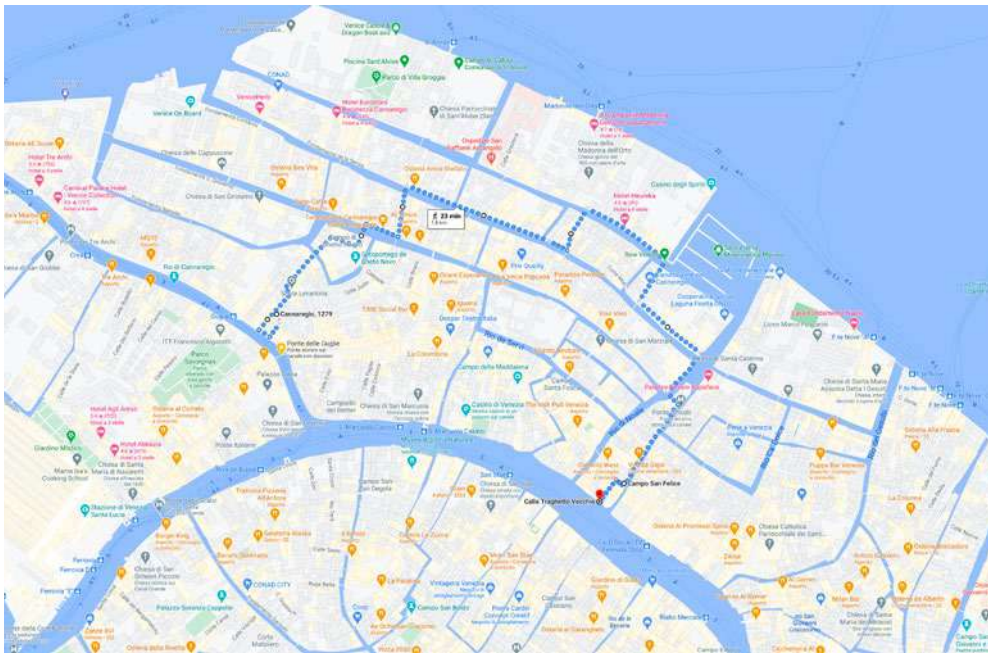
Where we go?

This itinerary develops within the Cannaregio district with starting point - 01 BRIDGE GUGLIE to finish by crossing 16 CAMPO(Square) SAN FELICE in 17 Calle (Street) del TRAGETTO: ARRIVAL.

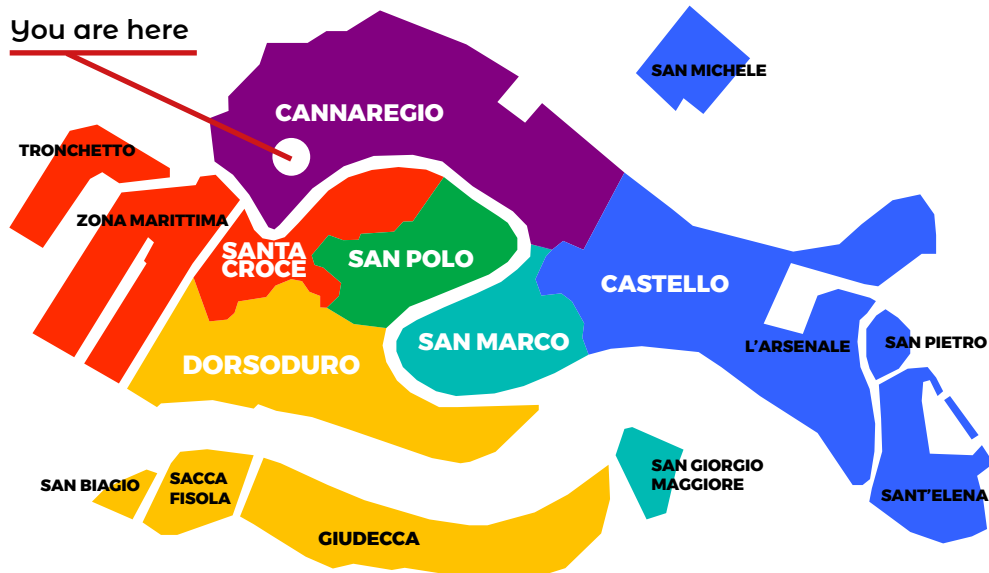
How to orient yourself during your walk?

For better information it must be borne in mind that Venice is an interesting maze of streets, alleys, underpasses, bottlenecks called precisely according to the local toponymy: calle, callette, ruga, rughetta, sotoportego, campo, campiello etc ... so we decided to use typical help road sign black white Venetian called “nisoletto” “little sheet” that is a white rectangle containing the name of the place or street where you are. We therefore advise you to always look for a “nisoletto” near you to be able to continue left, right, forward or backward!

Venice Felix Itinerary

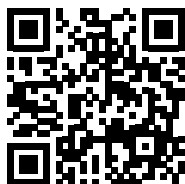


Where are you? Sestiere Cannaregio district



All clear? Doubts?

To orient yourself even better you can click on the map of the route saved on google maps and downloadable from this Link:



<https://goo.gl/maps/pr4K45cjjGYDL9Fz9>

STARTING POINT - 01 Ponte Guglie to end at point 17 crossing Campo San Felice Cannaregio you will flow into Calle del Traghetto 17 -
ARRIVAL -

Venice Felix Itinerary

The **Felix itinerary** will take you through the area of Venice called the Cannaregio district. This short itinerary has also been designed for families with children.

Question: Did you know that sestiere means sixth part is precisely how Venice is divided.?

Question: Did you know that Cannaregio is a contraction of “Cannarecium” which probably derives from the word reeds or cane thicket? Several centuries ago the reeds were present along the banks of the Cannaregio canal. In ancient times the reeds were used for the construction of wooden boats and in particular as torches to melt old coatings or to bend wooden planks. What evidence of this presence of reeds has remained: calle delle Canne (San Giobbe). Before the Ponte della Libertà was built, the bridge that connects Venice (island) with the mainland, the Cannaregio canal and its district were the main entrance to Venice coming from the mainland. For this reason we understand the presence of the slaughterhouse in this part of Venice. The area of the former slaughterhouse is now home to the faculty of economics of the University of Venice.

Events: If you want to spend an unforgettable day along the Cannaregio Canal every year in May on Sunday rowing boats from all over the world gather here to pass under the finish line of the Voga Longa which ends precisely in this area of Venice. Cannaregio is also where the house of the Venetian painter Jacopo Robusti known as “il Tintoretto” is located, the house is visible from the outside at Campo dei Mori at number 3399 along Fondamenta dei Mori.



01 – Starting point: Sotoportego Ca' Pozzo 1279 Cannaregio



Sottoportego Ca Pozzo

[45.4439310230297, 12.32540705121732](https://www.google.com/maps/place/45.4439310230297,12.32540705121732)

Venice Felix Itinerary

Let's start! n° 01

Directions: exit from the entrance of Ca 'Pozzo, at the end of the portico, turn right along the canal and as soon as you pass the pharmacy, turn right into the sotoportego de Ghetto towards the Synagogues.
234 Venetian feet.



Ponte delle Guglie

<https://goo.gl/maps/EHHvJhyiYoPH9pdf9>



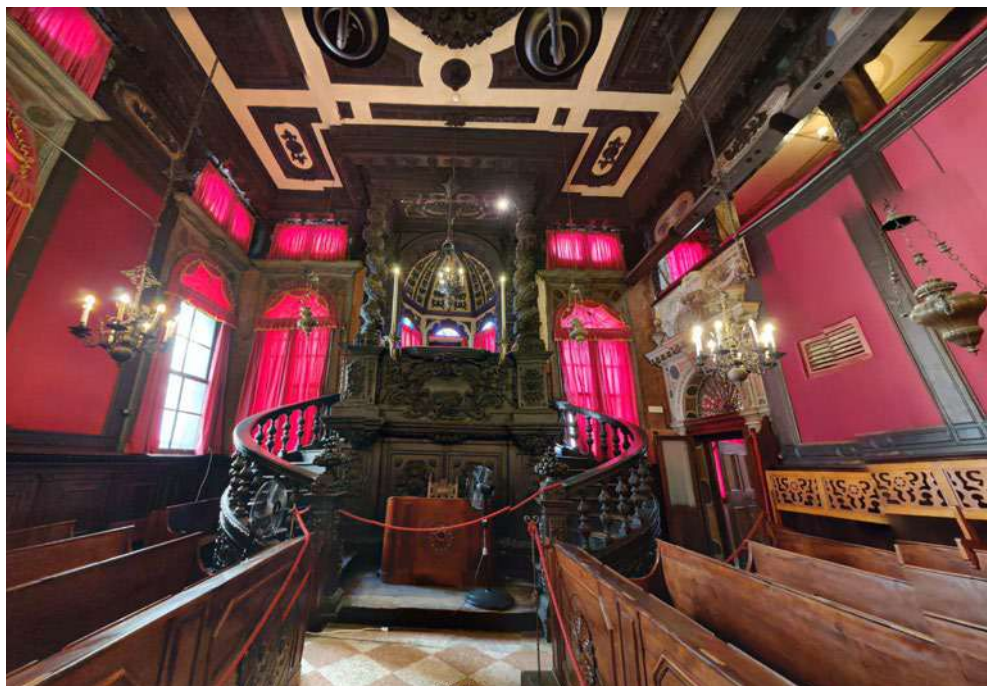
02 – Sotoportego de Gheto

Directions: turn right into Sotoportego de Gheto the entrance to the Jewish Ghetto. 273 Venetian feet



Calle Ghetto Vecchio

<https://goo.gl/maps/5DsrQDHHNhNpReCz8>



Old Jewish Ghetto: Levantine School



03 – Campiello de le Scole

Directions: walk along Calle del Gheto Vecchio. 399 Venetian feet



Campiello de le Scuole

<https://goo.gl/maps/bafMVKJ33kRuvMDS7>



Calle Ghetto Vecchio



o4 – Campo del Ghetto Novo

Directions: cross an iron bridge that gives you access to a square with trees. 265 Venetian feet . The term “GHETTO” has often been associated with an isolated part or a particular neighborhood of a city around the world but was not initially intended to have such a negative connotation. Ghetto is a Venetian word that referred to an area of Venice where the foundry was once located. “Getar” in Venetian means to merge and the local tradition of confining particular ethnic groups near this area. Venice from the very beginning has a long tradition of hospitality towards different creeds and nationalities that converged here in specific areas assigned to them. Jews were confined to this area bounded by gates which were opened and closed at predetermined times. The GHETTO is an area of Venice made up of the Ghetto Nuovo 1516, the adjacent area of the Ghetto Vecchio 1541 and the Ghetto Novissimo 1633 due to the scarcity of living space in this area, the tallest buildings were erected in the rest of Venice.

Question: did you know that in the Ghetto you can see some of the tallest houses in Venice? Try to count how many floors and you will see eight-story buildings.



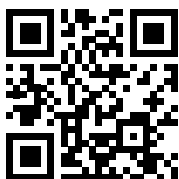
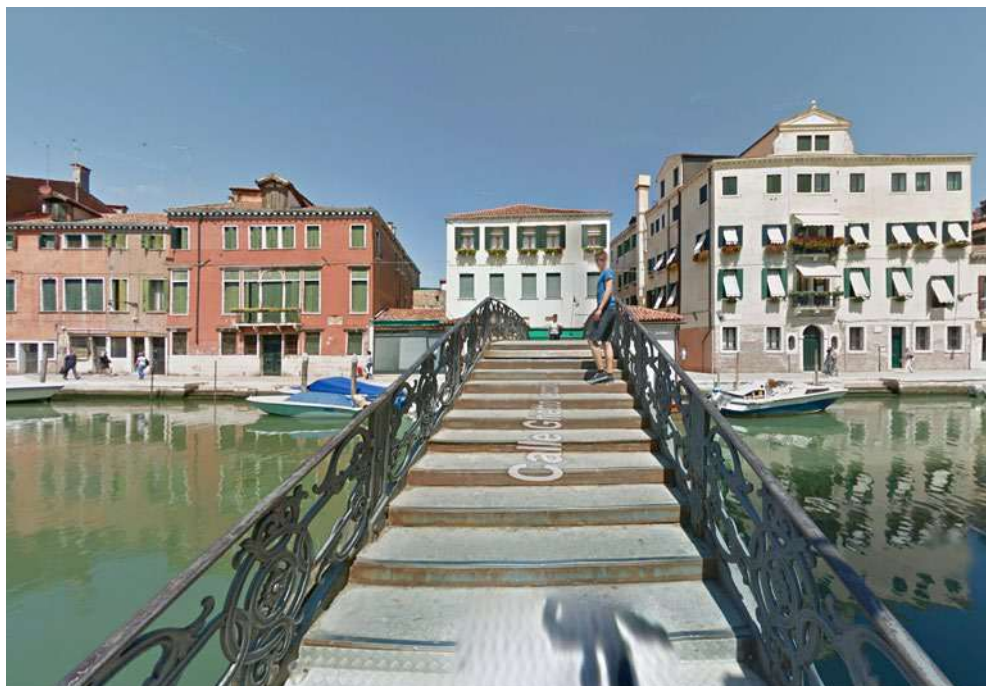
Campo of Ghetto Novo

<https://goo.gl/maps/1aBVE2Uw8NuAAZ4n9>



05 – Ponte de Gheto Novo

Directions: cross the second iron bridge, once crossed turn right along Fontamenta degli Ormesini. 210 Venetian steps.



Ponte de Gheto Novo

[45.445671475261726, 12.327433954934676](https://www.google.com/maps/place/45.445671475261726,12.327433954934676)

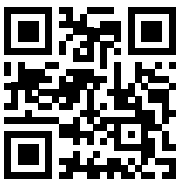


Fontamenta degli Ormesini



o6 – Calle Malvasia

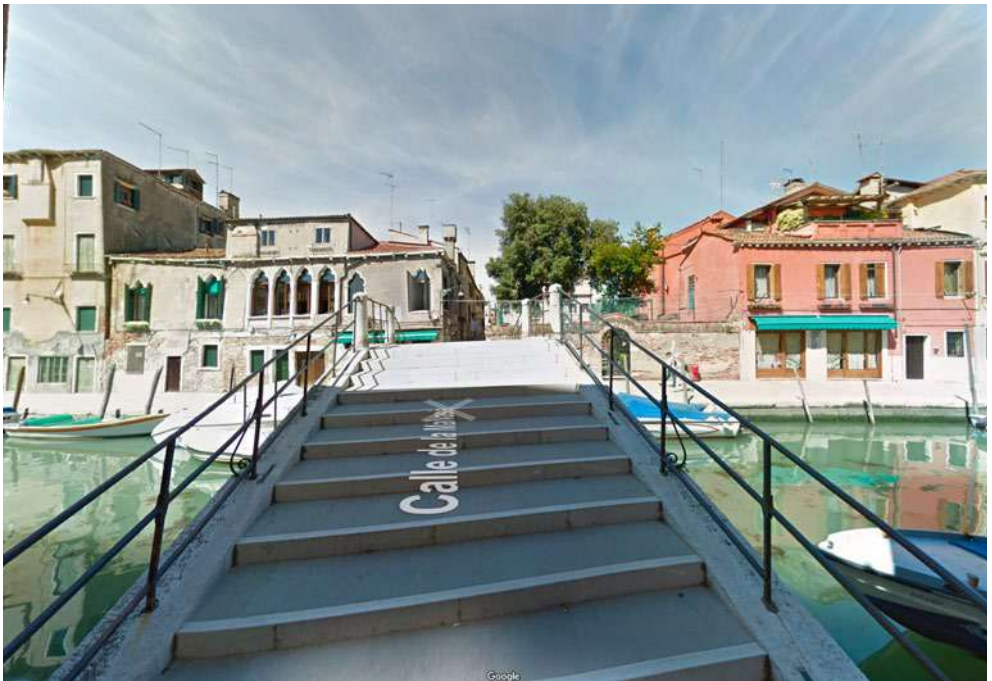
Directions: turn at left on Calle Malvasia until you reach the Malvasia bridge after crossing the bridge keep right along the canal 250 Venetian feet .



Calle de la Malvasia

[45.445594347634824, 12.328226765764935](https://www.venice.com/en/locations/calle-de-la-malvasia)

Question: did you know that Fondamenta degli Ormesini takes its name from the Ormesini which were silk drapes originating from Ormus Hormuz: a place in Asia Minor.



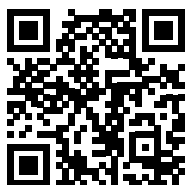
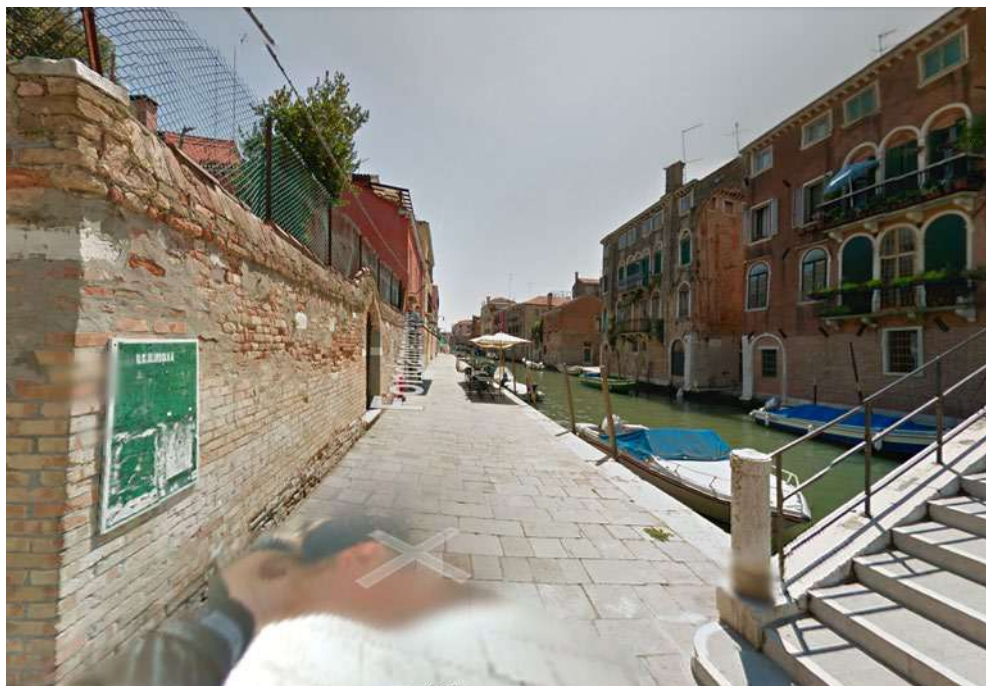
Fondamenta degli Ormesini

<https://goo.gl/maps/3pUZLU4JqYcfkzsS7>



07 – Ponte della Malvasia

Directions: hang after crossing the bridge, turn right and continue along the canal 284 Venetian feet .



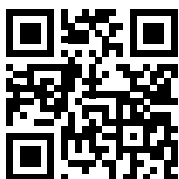
Fondamenta de la Sensa

<https://goo.gl/maps/v35sj1ySdjULgG2T7>



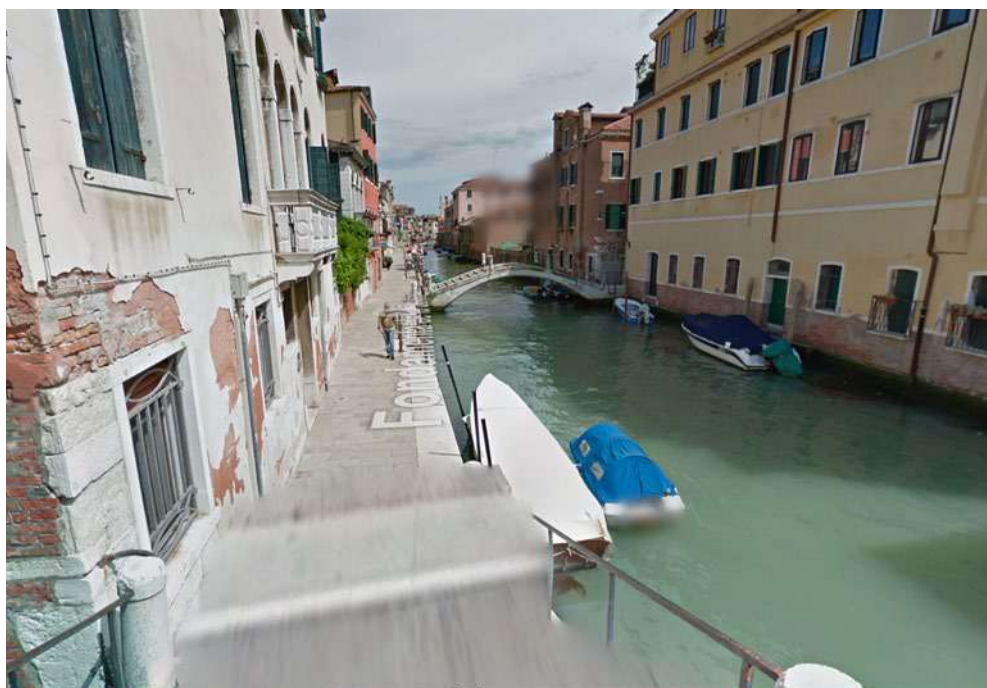
o8 – Ponte Rosso

Directions: go straight across the Ponte Rosso. 603 Venetian feet .



Ponte Rosso

[45.446095315926854, 12.32954004739198](#)

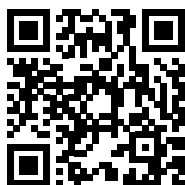


09 – Campo dei Mori

Directions: Did you know that Jacopo Robusti was nicknamed “Tintoretto” because of his father’s work, a “dyer” or fabric dyer.

History: The Campo dei Mori looks more like a street in the direction of the Madonna de L’Orto church than a square. You will notice at one of the corners of this square, where the campo joins the Fondamenta dei Mori, a marble statue of a man with an oxidized metal nose. The name of the statue is “Sior Antonio Rioba” and the other two statues depict Moors or Middle Eastern figures, simply three brothers called merchants. Rioba, Sandi and Afani Mastelli who migrated to Venice from the Morea now Peloponnese (Greece). From here, looking north towards the church of the Madonna de l’Orto, the palace on the right of the bridge was the home of the Mastelli family whose facade is clearly visible from the opposite side of the Madonna de l’Orto canal, walking to the right of the church along the channel . This building is known as the “Palazzo del Cammello” Palace of the camel due to a relief depicting a camel led by a man, a clear reference to the type of activity carried out by the Mastelli family: spice merchants. The other building that deserves to be visited is the house of the famous Venetian painter Tintoretto located at the Fondamenta dei Mori at number 3399 Cannaregio. The modest building has a bust of the artist on the outside and a marble engraving in Latin.

QUESTION: Sapevate che Jacopo Robusti fu soprannominato “Tintoretto” per via del lavoro del padre appunto un “tintor” o tintore di tessuti.



Campo dei Mori

<https://goo.gl/maps/fcjrXsbiNVS5SiK8A>



10 – Madonna de l'Orto

Directions: After the Madonna de l'Orto bridge, turn right to the next bridge where you will pass under an arch after crossing the bridge. 541 Venetian feet .

History: The church of the Madonna dell'Orto is a church located in the Cannaregio district among the 10 most visited in Venice. Built in the mid-14th XIVth century. The Gothic church once dedicated to San Cristoforo then changed its name to "Our Lady of the garden" due to the presence of a statue of the Virgin and child by Giovanni de Santi originally kept in the nearby garden and then following the pilgrimage and his adoration it was moved inside the church in 1377. The church of the Madonna dell'Orto was rebuilt between 1399 and 1473 with a type of Istrian stone and bricks reminiscent of the Frari basilica and the nearby church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo. His 12 Apostles present on the facade and attributed to various Tuscan artists is a form of decoration unique in Venice. This church has gone through moments of sadness and glory and today it looks much better than in the mid-19th-17th century, when it was used as a hay warehouse during the Austrian occupation of Venice. Tintoretto was buried in this church on the right of the altar in memory of the fact that Tintoretto was born and spent his life in this part of Venice. On the left of the altar, the creation of the golden calf is visible, followed by the universal judgment on its right.

QUESTION: Did you know that: the Renaissance Valier chapel inside the Madonna de L'Orto church once housed a small Madonna with child by Giovanni Bellini (1481) stolen in 1993, all that remains is a photographic representation of it.

QUESTION: Was Felice Maniero "Face of Angel" and "Mala del Brenta" who organized this theft?



Church Madonna de l'Orto

<https://goo.gl/maps/zqNjoy8KPepaRtCW6>



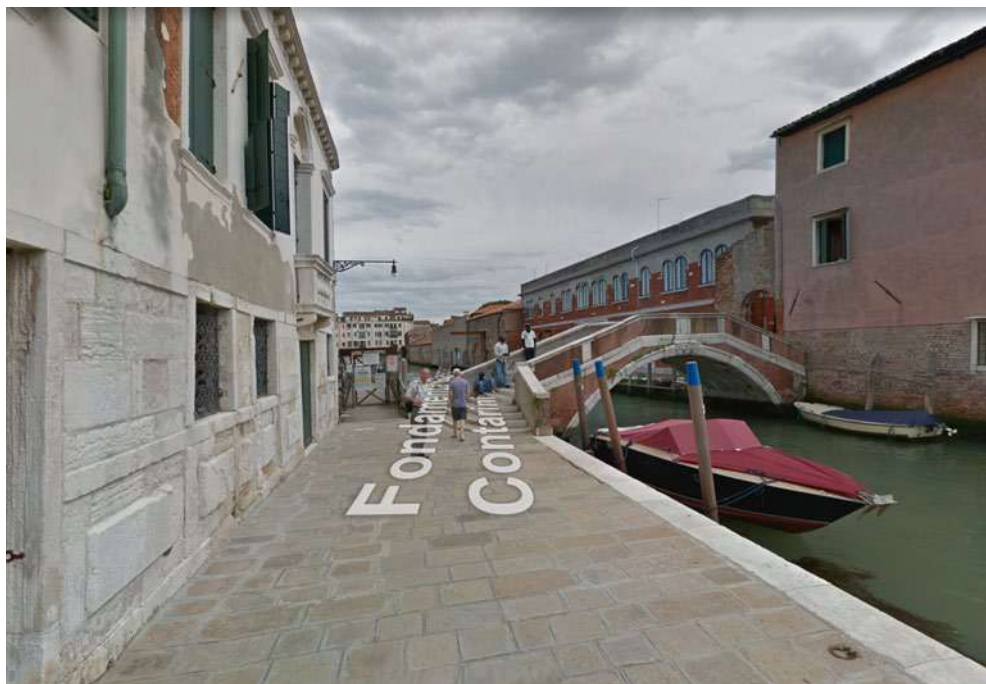
II – Ponte de la Saca

Directions: right along the Fondamenta Gasparo Contarini and then right again once you reach the bridge. 242 Venetian feet



Fondamenta Gasparo Contarini

<https://goo.gl/maps/v3f67CoB87jwXV9p6>



Ponte de la Saca

<https://goo.gl/maps/EckYQsT8yj9pWKjJ8>



12 – Corte Vecchia

Directions: cross the bridge passing under the arch along Corte Vecchia and once you reach the canal, turn right. 128 Venetian feet.



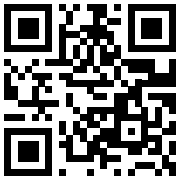
Corte Vecchia

<https://goo.gl/maps/KLioFSi2TxdpNggw9>



13 – Ponte dei Muti

Directions: as soon as you come out of Corte Vecchia on your right you will notice a wooden bridge (Ponte dei Muti) stop on the bridge and then continue going back but along Fondamenta de l'Abazia crossing the portico until you reach Campo de l'Abazia. 128 Venetian feet.

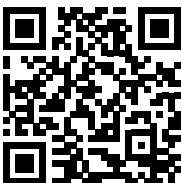


I4 – Campo de l'Abazia & Scuola Vecchia della Misericordia

Directions: from Campo de l'Abazia turn right over the wooden bridge. 396 Venetian feet.

History: a square of extraordinary beauty considering Venetian standards, the Campo de l'Abazia is rarely visited by tourists. The square still has its original brick paving and is flanked by the church of the Abbazia della Misericordia and the Scuola Vecchia della Misericordia. The Scuola Vecchia della Misericordia is a building intended for charity in the Canaregio district. In Venice, a school or scola was a time the seat of religious institutions dedicated to charity. In its vicinity there is the, subsequently built, new School of Mercy. The six (6) schools Scuola Veneziane (SM della Carità, San Giovanni Evangelista, S. Marco, S. Rocco and S. Misericordia): they were centers of religious brotherhoods that took care of social well-being or formed by artisans who under the protection of a patron saint formed guilds dedicated to specific craft professions. The Scuola Nuova della Misericordia is a large building that occupies the side of the portico ending with the end of the fondamenta (canal bank) with the homonymous canal de la Misericordia. The corner façade is that of the church erected in 1310 and was enlarged several times until the present Gothic aspect was reached in the mid-fifteenth century. This scola or school was built next to the church of Santa Maria della Misericordia or Santa Maria Val Verde from the name of the island from which it was brought. Built in 936, its facade was restored in 1650. This church is known for hosting one of the oldest statues of the "Madonna Mariiegola" in Venice. Following the change of location in the larger building across the canal adjacent to the church, the latter became the seat of the arts of silk workers in 1806.

QUESTION: did you know that? The portal of the church of Santa Maria Val Verde was adorned with a portal decorated with sculptures attributed to Bartolomeo Bono removed and is now on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, United Kingdom.



Church of Abbazia della Misericordia

<https://goo.gl/maps/7ZbEgKq43MdKqSRU7>

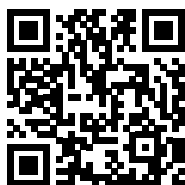


15 – The new school of Santa Maria della Misericordia

Directions: continue along the Misericordia canal and turn left over the Misericordia bridge and then immediately after the bridge immediately right. 313 Venetian feet

History: the new Scuola della Misericordia of Santa Maria della Misericordia. The style of this imposing building remained incomplete and attributed to Jacopo Sansovino (who was probably asked to finish the work begun by others). The architect began his work in 1534 and continued until 1583 until the intervention of the inauguration by the Doge Nicolò da Ponte. The ground floor room is divided into three naves and double columns, while on the upper floor there is a large meeting room for the members of the school, the frescoes are the work of Paolo Veronese. Important paintings were kept here, now absent after the repression of 1806 when the building was used for military purposes.

QUESTION: did you know that? During the twentieth century this building was the headquarters of a sports club and the living room on the upper floor housed the home of the local Reyer Venezia basketball team for some time. The building is currently being restored to be transformed into an auditorium.



the new Scuola della Misericordia of Santa Maria
della Misericordia

<https://goo.gl/maps/RwEEY1VU5UDETvqY9>



I6 – Church of San Felice

Directions: as soon as you pass the Misericordia bridge, turn right into Fondamenta San Felice. 131 Venetian feet. You will find the church of San Felice on your right to end in Campo S. Felice from here intersect the “strada nova” towards Calle del Traghetto. 512 Venetian feet.

History The church of San Felice was built in the Cannaregio district. It overlooks the homonymous campo (square). This church was founded in the tenth century even if the first document dates back to 1117. It was consecrated again in 1267 by the patriarch of Caorle and Jesolo after a complete restoration. Starting from 1531 it was once again completely rebuilt by Mauro Codussi. The square-plan church has two facades, the main one with Corinthian capital pillars. The interior has a Greek cross plan with four pillars that support the arches of the vault. The works in the church include a Saint Demetrius attributed to a young Tintoretto (circa 1547) and a crucifix attributed to Andrea Brustolon. An inscription on the inside recalls the date March 29th 1693, the day when the baptism of Carlo Rezzonico, future Pope Clement XIII, took place in this church.

Question: How much does a Venetian foot measure in meters?
34,76 cm or ask at the Ca 'Pozzo Inn reception!

Question: Did you know that ? Venice during the period of its maximum splendor contained over 120 churches, a number now reduced to 95. The reason for this high number represents a simple solution to hereditary problems generated by the many illegitimate children: especially in the case of illegitimate daughters and of noble families reluctant to divide their fortunes among many children. Do not forget the importance of the clergy in maintaining good relations between the Vatican and Venice. This has made Venice the most “turreted” city in Italy due to the presence of a high number of bell towers!



Church of San Felice

Calle S. Felice, 4121, 30100 Venezia VE

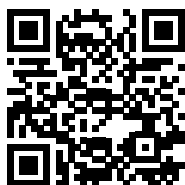
<https://goo.gl/maps/bfzCZJBWyYjav2Ko8>



17 – Calle del Traghetto Vecchio

ARRIVAL: END 17 - Calle del Traghetto Directions: along FONDAMENTA SAN FELICE, walking along the canal once you reach Campo San Felice, with the entrance (nova road side) of the church of San Felice behind you, cross the crowded street towards the only restaurant on which left side you will find a street called -CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO continue along it until you reach the GRANDE canal. about 270 Venetian feet.

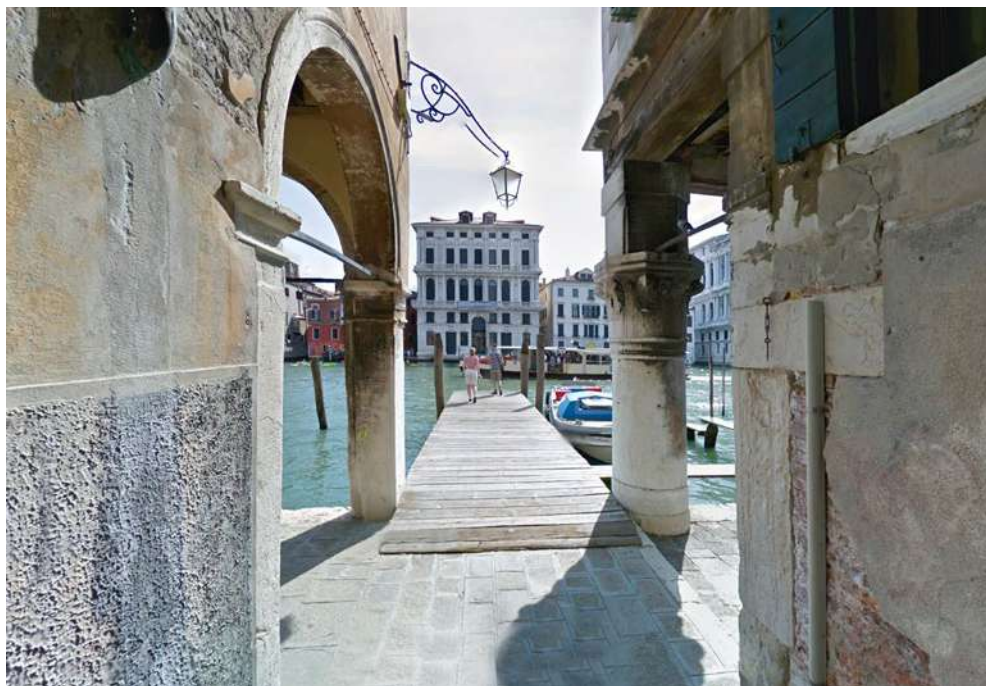
HAVE YOU SEEN FELIX?



Calle Traghetto Vecchio

<https://goo.gl/maps/sM5CqS5Q8MgJwNdy6>

Venice Felix Itinerary n° 17: arrival!





Venice Felix Itinerary

Welcome!

Ca' Pozzo Inn is a simple and modern boutique hotel located in an inner courtyard a few steps away from Ponte Guglie/Guglie Bridge, Santa Lucia railway station and Piazzale Roma bus station .

Ca' Pozzo is a design “maison d’hôtes” of 15 rooms located in the heart of Venice, in the Cannaregio district, near the main public transportation stops and very close to the New and Old Jewish Ghetto of Venice.

You can reach Ca' Pozzo from Piazzale Roma bus station walking for about 10 minutes just crossing the well known “Calatrava” bridge which name is Constitution Bridge

From the hotel Saint Mark's Square/Piazza San Marco can be reachable by foot or by boat.

The nearest waterbus stop “Guglie” is just 100 mt from the inn. As soon as the guests will spot the hotel at the end of the blind alley (Sotoportego Ca' Pozzo) they will enjoy the peace and the relaxing atmosphere of the location. The secluded part of the calle in which the inn is located can grant privacy to our clients.

The main courtyards, the small private ones and the large roof terrace permit our guests to enjoying sun and the breakfast service in the mornings if the weather allows.

Pet friendly - Bikers friendly - Entirely NON SMOKING - FREE Wi-Fi



Ca' Pozzo Inn Venice Hotel

Cannaregio 1279

30121 Venezia Italy

Tel. +39. 041. 52.40.504

Fax +39. 041. 52.44.099

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