

Portrait of Italy



Portrait of Italy

Odysseys Unlimited Tour

October 30 to November 17, 2012

USA





Todi

A scenic view of a town in Italy at sunrise or sunset. In the foreground, a church tower with a cross on top is visible. The town is nestled in a valley, and the background shows rolling hills and mountains under a hazy sky. The text "Portrait of Italy" is centered in the upper half of the image.

Portrait of Italy

**October 30 to November 17
2012**

Portrait of Italy: Highlights

This photo book documents a trip to Italy with Odysseys Unlimited from October 30 to November 17, 2012. The tour had 21 participants plus our lovely tour director Anna. The table of contents lists the sites visited in chronological order.

Highlights:

The Amalfi coast, terraced landscape and impressive towns built into the hillsides -- Amalfi, Sorrento and Ravello. A medieval paper making museum. Observing the bus driver negotiate the tour bus on the Amalfi roads.

The ruins of Pompeii, fragility of civilization and the power of natural forces: one moment life is good and the next its gone.

Montecassino, where St. Benedict established himself and founded the Benedictine Order. Destroyed in WWII and rebuilt.

Three days in Rome: Roman forum, the Vatican, spectacular art (Vatican and the Borghese museum, etc.). Coliseum, Pantheon, Sistine Chapel, Bernini Sculpture, Boromini's Baroque San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, Spanish Steps, Trevi Fountain, ...

Umbria: Orvieto for a pasta demo, great dinner at Ristorante Zeppelin. Hill town of Todi, expansive views of the landscape, medieval and Renaissance architecture. Assisi: Saint Francis, Basilicas, Giotto frescoes, Temple of Minerva, San Pietro, Santa Chiara.

Nice interlude in Deruta to observe a pottery demonstration on the way north to Perugia, Tuscany and the Villa Leche.

Siena: Piazza del Campo, Duomo, Piccolomini library, Pinturicchio's frescoes, Palazzo Pubblico, Museo Civico, Ambrogio Lorenzetti frescoes *Allegory of Good and Bad*. San Gimignano: Medieval hill town, towers.

Poignant visit to the American Cemetery where the Allies pushed north to drive the Germans out of Italy.

Florence: The Ufizi Gallery, Galleria dell'Accademia, Michelangelo's David, Botecelli's Primavera and Birth of Venus, Rape of the Sabine Women by Giambologna, Ponte Vecchio, Piazza della Signoria, Duomo, Baptistry, Gate of Paradise by Ghiberti. Great pasta and Ribollita Tuscan soup.

Olive oil pressing tour as a bonus of the vineyard tour. Nice wine!

Venice: the Grand Canal, water inundation of San Marco Piazza, the Campanile, Mosaics in San Marco, the Bridge of Sighs, the Accademia, the Palazzo Ducale, the Rialto, Tintoretto, Tiziano, the Vaporetto, the islands of Murano, Burano and Torcello, ancient Romanesque church.

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(Tickets, Restaurants, receipts ...page 89)

Amalfi Coast



The Amalfi coast has terraced landscape and impressive towns built into the hillsides, very spectacular. We made visits to Amalfi, Sorrento and Ravello. Amalfi's cathedral is impressive with very early origins. There was a rededication service to the cathedral's patron saint, Saint Andrew, that we were able to observe. The medieval paper making museum in the town was unique. Negotiating the tour bus on the Amalfi roads required very careful driving by the driver, often stopping to let oncoming traffic pass and turns that left inches to spare before hitting a wall or edge of a building, or going over the edge.

Amalfi





Amalfi Duomo, 9th Century
Facade is a rebuilding in the same style (in 1891) of an earlier facade that collapsed.



Cathedral bell tower, 1180-1276



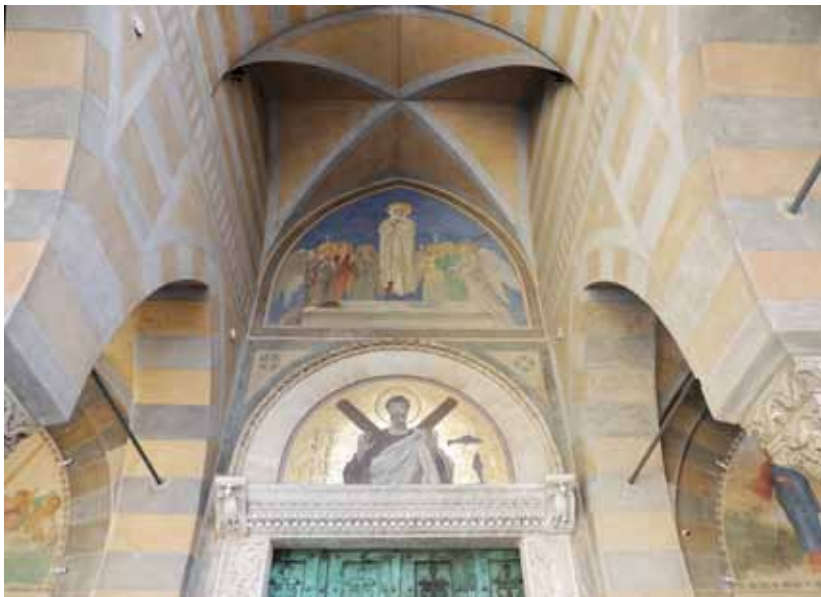
Cloister of Paradise, 1266-1268



Cloister of Paradise, ancient cemetery for the noblemen of Amalfi, 1266-1268



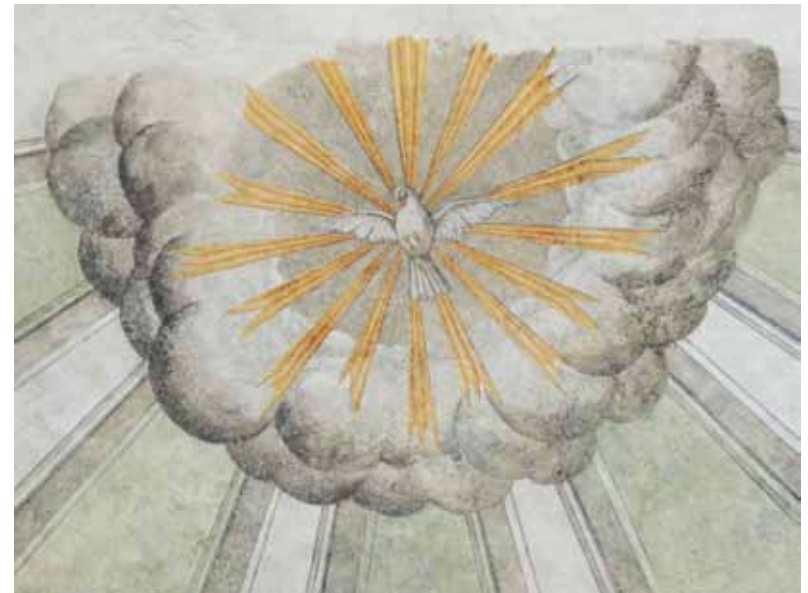
Basilica of the Crucifix, Romanesque style, origins 596A.D.



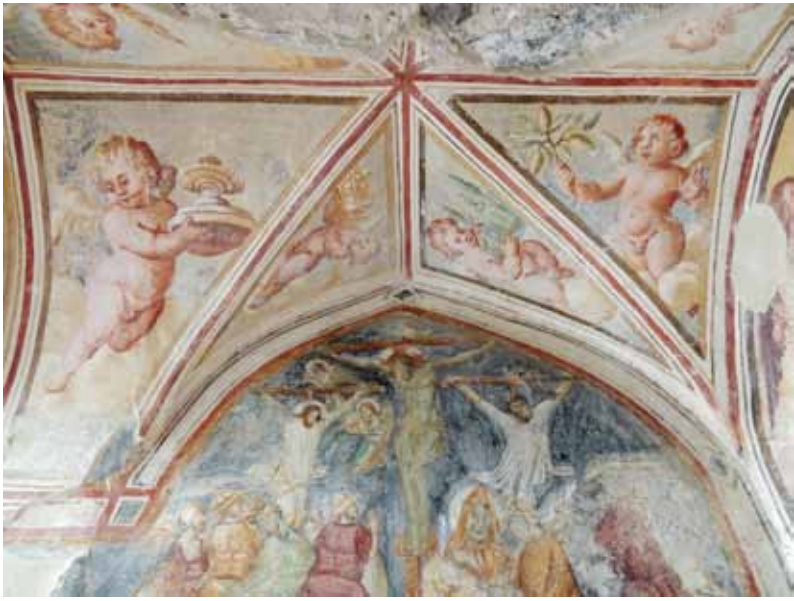
Apostle Saint Andrew (sant'Andrea apostolo), a Christian Apostle and the brother of Saint Peter according to the New Testament. Mosaic over the entrance to the Duomo



Cosmatesque mosaic in the Basilica



Fresco over the alter in the 9th century Basicilica



Frescoes in the Basilica of the Crucifix



Frescoes in the Basilica of the Crucifix



The Crypt of St. Andrew, baroque decoration from 1660



Museo della Carta, Amalfi



Paper Press



Paper Mill

**Museo
della Carta
Amalfi**

Via delle Cartiere, 23
84011 Amalfi
tel. + 39 089 8304561

07339

Intero

Esente da IVA - Art. 10 comma 21, D.P.R. 633/72



Amalfi Resident

Ravello



Hotel Palumbo, Wagner and other famous guests to the present time.



Car Rally



D. H. Lawrence and Lady Chatterly's Lover

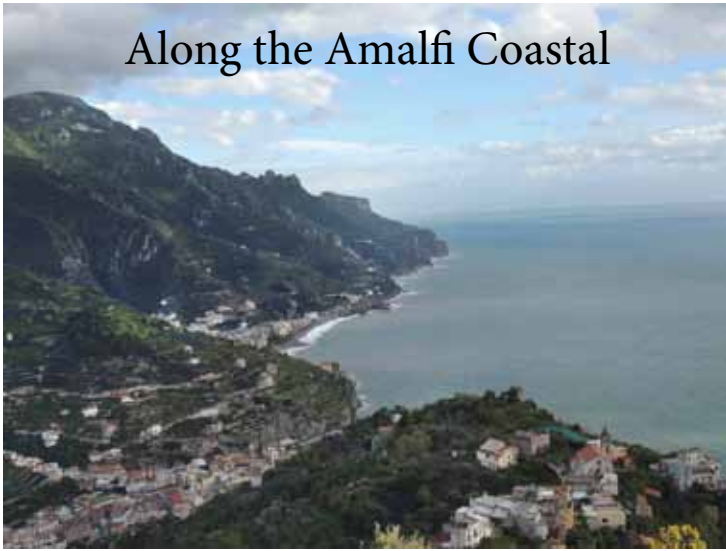
Sorrento



Restaurant in Sorrento for lunch



Along the Amalfi Coastal



Pompeii



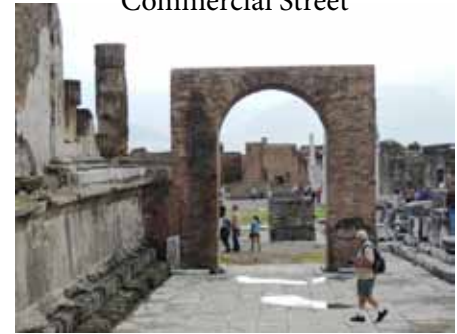
We toured the ruins of Pompeii where one starts to appreciate how extensive and widespread the Roman culture became. The extent of the physical building and "civilized" activity is perhaps sensed here in conjunction with the tour of the ancient Roman ruins in Rome, and other Roman sites we have seen in Portugal, Spain, Britain and elsewhere. Of course Pompeii also focuses attention on the fragility of civilization and the power of natural forces were one moment life is good and the next its gone. (Pompeii forum with Mt. Vesuvius in the background. Remains of the Temple of Jove at the far end and the colonnade on the left.)



Collonade along the Forum



Commercial Street



Honorary arch



The Basilica



Caligula's Arch, the Temple of Jove



Collonade along the Forum



Column in the Basilica



Apollo



Statue of Diana



Altar of the Temple of Vespasian

The Stabian Baths



The frigidarium

Vault of the
apodyterium



The brothel





Caserma Dei Gladiatori



Local resident



Teatro Piccolo



Brick(Roman) and Stone(Greek) construction with latin inscription



Bakery ovens



Pompeii street with chariot groove wear



Bakery



Bakery ovens

Heading north to
Montecassino and
Rome



Our bus driver and Anna enjoying his T-shirt message.



Rest stop on the highway heading north to
Montecassino and Rome

Montecassino



Visit to Montecassino, founding place of St. Benedict and the Benedictine Order. Great location and with impressive WWII history with the Allies drive north to take Rome from the Germans. View from Montecassino.

Montecassino Benedictine Monastery



Statue of Saint Benedict being held by monks to praise God as he died



Statue of Saint Benedict before the stairs to the abbey church



A scene from the life of Saint Benedict



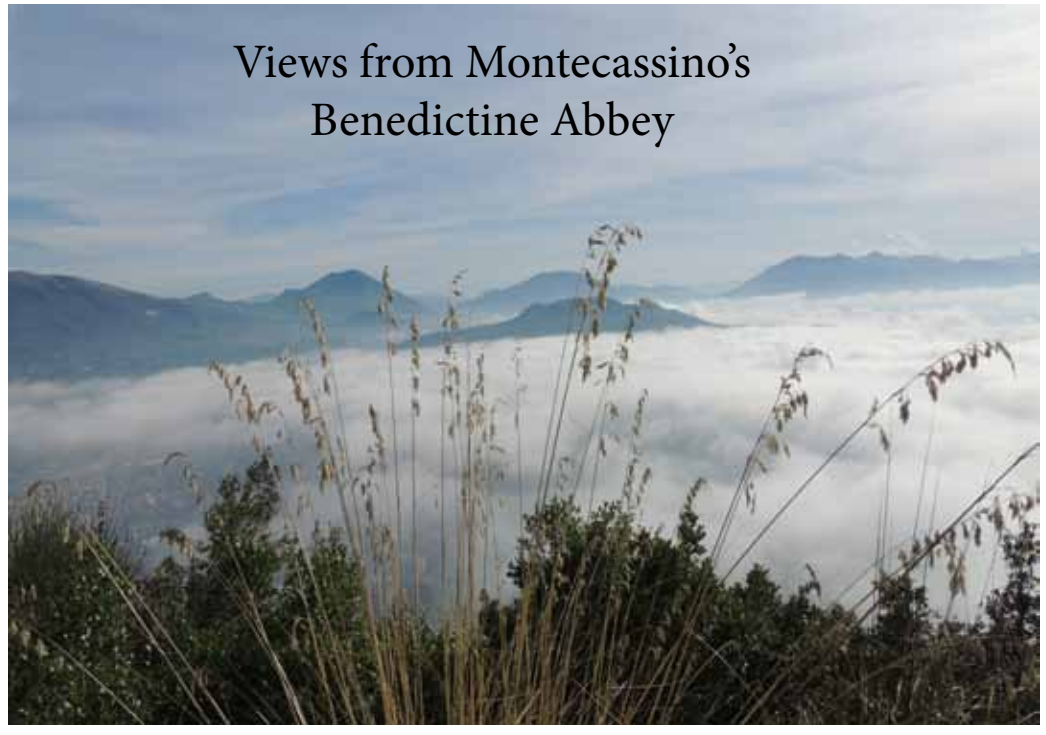
The Polish cemetery from the World War II battle for Montecassino



The Benedictine monks vineyard and farm house



Views from Montecassino's
Benedictine Abbey



Roma



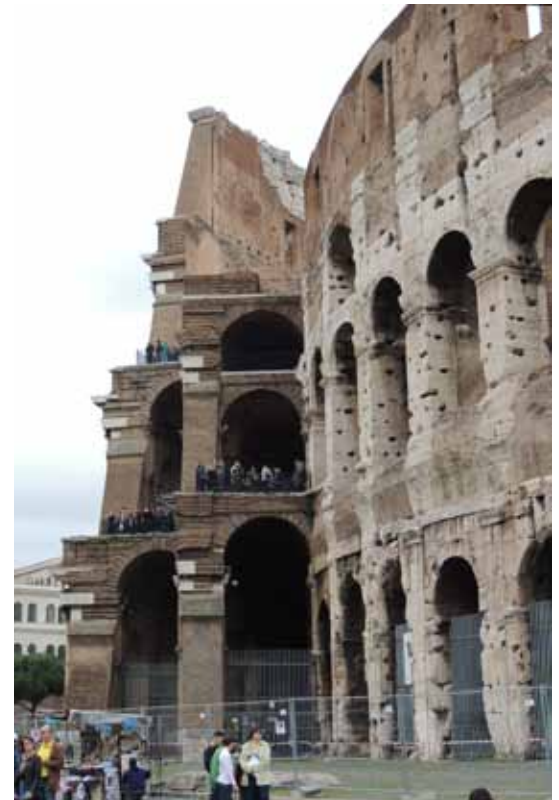
The Spanish steps and the Piazza di Spagna(left) and the Trevi fountain(right). The Piazza was built in the 17th century to house the Spanish embassy to the Vatican. The steps were built in the 1720s. The Trevi fountain was designed by Nicola Salvi and completed in 1762. Neptune is the central figure with Tritons flanking, one trying to master an unruly seahorse the other leading a quieter beast, symbolic of two states of the sea.

The Colosseum





Colosseum was constructed by four crews of slaves each working on a quarter slice of the building. When joined they did not always align so there is a small misalignment seen at the intersections. There are three or four tiers depending on how you count with each having separate access to facilitate the large crowds getting to their seats efficiently. All of the decorative travertine facing was stripped and used in other buildings, including the Vatican, during the Renaissance.





Our local guide in Roma

Inside the Colosseum



Colosseum interior, floor covered the cages and channels for wild animals. The animals would pop up from beneath the floor and then be killed by gladiators. These were generally sized for small animals, not the “lions” of myth although lions were used on special occasions. The Colosseum was commissioned by Vespasian in AD 72 and was in general use for hundreds of years.





Arch of Constantine

Built in AD 315 before Constantine moved the capital of the Empire to Byzantium. It was built to celebrate Constantine's victory in AD 312 over his co-emperor Maxentius at the battle of the Milvian bridge.



Basilica of Constantine and Maxentius

Used for administration of justice and conduct of business



Temple of Vesta, most sacred shrine of ancient Rome. The eternal flame kept here by the Vestal Virgins symbolizing the eternal nature of the state as long as the flame did not go out.



Temple of Divus Romulus, deified by his father Maxentius in AD 309 now part of Santi Cosma e Damiano, the first building in the Forum christianized during the fall of Rome.



Marcus Aurelius Equestrian Statue, Gilded Bronze, 161 - 180 AD



Marcus Aurelius Equestrian Statue, gilded bronze, 161 - 180 AD

There is no mention of the equestrian statue dedicated to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius in ancient literary sources, but it was in all likelihood erected in 176 AD, along with numerous other honors on the occasion of his triumph over the Germanic tribes, or in 180 AD soon after his death. (from Google Art)



Constantine, ~330-337AD,
gilded bronze



The Forum



Views of the Arch of Titus

Erected by Emperor Domitian in AD 81 to commemorate the sack of Jerusalem by his father Vespasian and brother Titus 13 years earlier

Approach to the Vatican



Cortile della Pigna
The large bronze pine cone almost four meters once spouted water from the top, the Pigna originally stood near the Pantheon next to the Temple of Isis. The bronze peacocks on either side of the fountain are copies of those decorating the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian





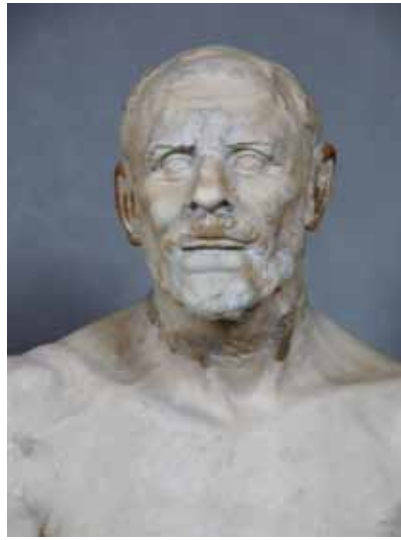
The Vatican Museum

The Laocoön, AD 1, originally from Rhodes was found in the ruins of Nero's Golden House in 1506 (above right) The sculpture represents the Trojan priest Laocoön who warned his fellow citizens about the ruse of the wooden horse, a gift of the Greeks, so he was condemned to die by the wrath of Athena with his two sons, victim of some serpents emerging from the sea

The Appolo Belevedere(above left), a Roman 2nd century copy from a Greek bronze original possibly by Leochares (330-320 B.C.), placed in the Agora of Athens: the statue of the God of Beauty, who probably carried a bow in his upraised arm and an arrow in his lowered hand, was considered an ideal of formal perfection and technical virtuosity in the Neo-classical period and was brought to the Vatican by Julius II



The Vatican Museum: Roman mosaics



Vatican museum sculptures
and mosaic



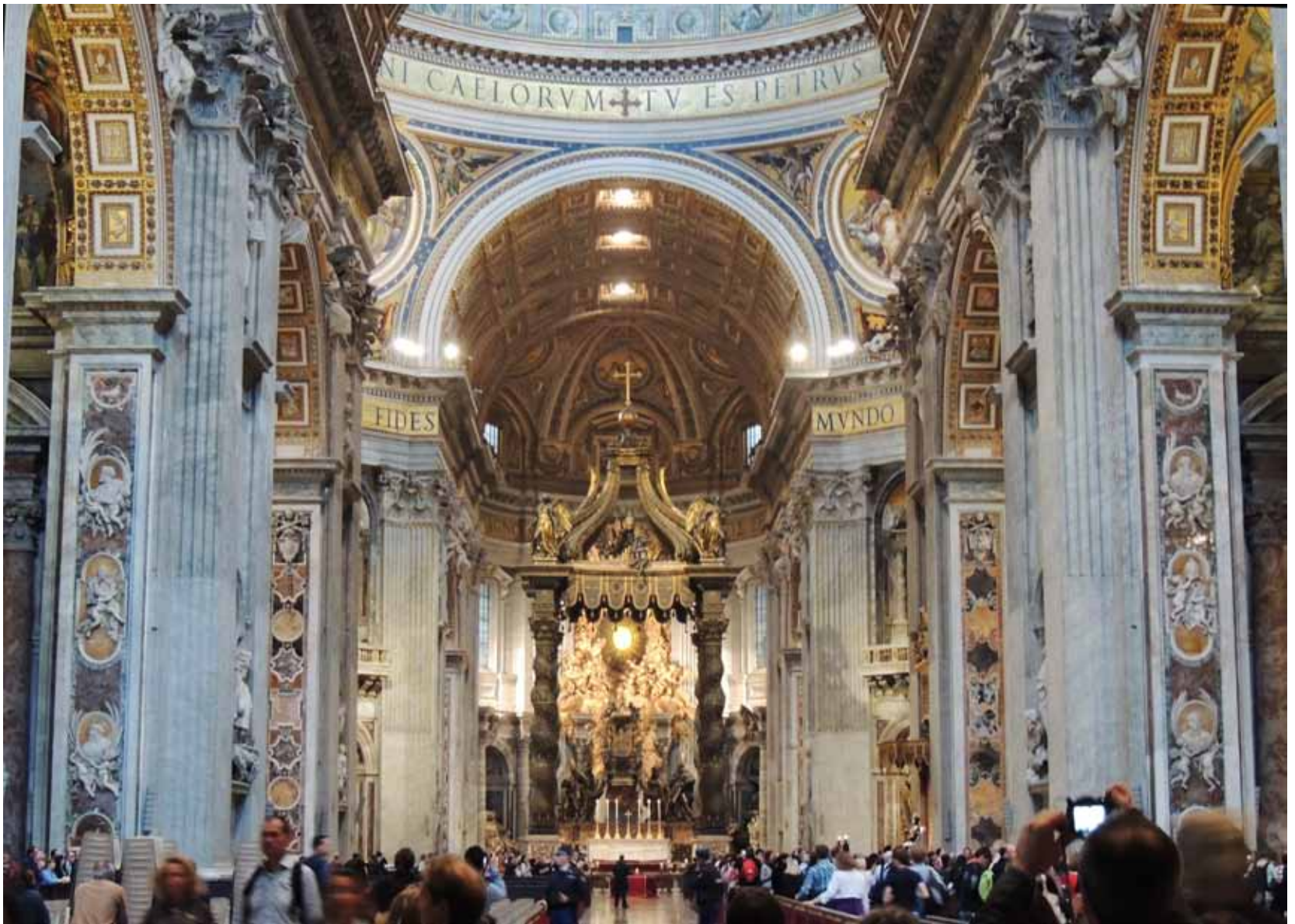
Tapestry, visitation of the Christ Child and Mary



Sculpture in the Vatican Museum

Basilica of Saint Peter's the Vatican





Saint Peter's Basilica looking toward the high altar with Bernini's Baldachin over the Cathedra Petri and Bernini's Gloria in the background.



Cathedra Petri with the Gloria in the Apse behind



Bernini's Gloria behind the Cathedra Petri, 17th Century



Pietà, Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, 1499

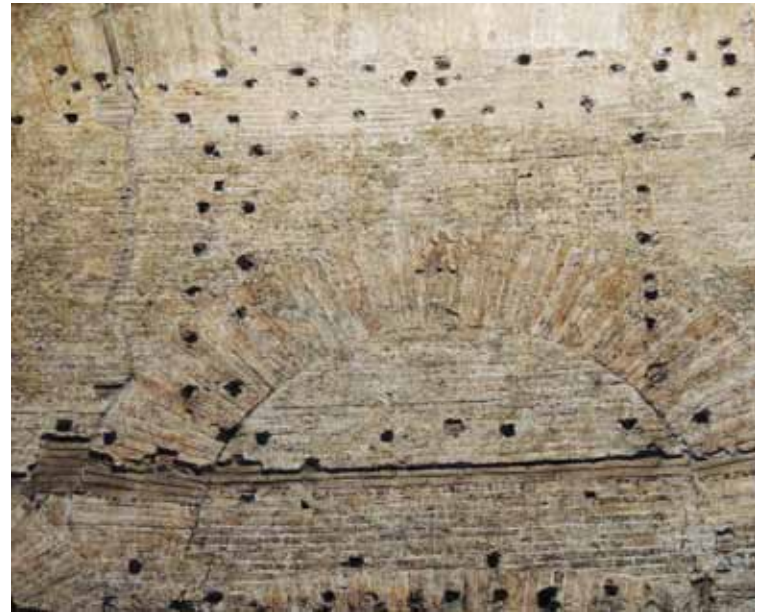


Details: Pietà, Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, 1499. Saint Peter's Basilica



The Pantheon





Pantheon dome, sky light, outside wall and wall inlay



Piazza della Minerva and Basilica of Santa Maria

Pulcino della Minerva (the obelisk and elephant sculpture), design and sculpture by Gian Lorenzo Bernini (and carried out by his pupil Ercole Ferrata in 1667) Obelisk was found on the grounds of the nearby Dominican monastery where a temple to Isis and Serapis was located in Roman times.



Elephant sculpture by Bernini following a woodcut drawing in the romantic novel
Hypnerotomachia Poliphili by Francesco Collona.





Fontana del Nettuno: basin by Giacomo Della Porta, 1574; Neptune battling an octopus by Antonio della Bitta, 1878; other sculptures, based on the mythological “Nereids with cupids and walrus” by Gregorio Zappalà, 1878



Mysterious lady in the Pizza Novona



Symbolic figure representing the Ganges river, one of the four major rivers on Bernini’s Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi



“Sant’Agnese in Agone” by Boromini (17th Century) with the Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi in front.



Ecstasy of St. Teresa in Santa Maria della Vittoria by Bernini, completed in 1652.

From Teresa's autobiography:

“I saw in his hand a long spear of gold, and at the iron's point there seemed to be a little fire. He appeared to me to be thrusting it at times into my heart, and to pierce my very entrails; when he drew it out, he seemed to draw them out also, and to leave me all on fire with a great love of God. The pain was so great, that it made me moan; and yet so surpassing was the sweetness of this excessive pain, that I could not wish to be rid of it. The soul is satisfied now with nothing less than God. The pain is not bodily, but spiritual; though the body has its share in it. It is a caressing of love so sweet which now takes place between the soul and God, that I pray God of His goodness to make him experience it who may think that I am lying.” Chapter XXIX; Part 17, Teresa's Autobiography.



Dome of San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane by Boromini, 17th century (tip from Ann and Roger).

Duomo di Orvieto



Bronze, Symbol of Mark, 14th Century



Bronze, Symbol of Luke, 14th Century



Bronze, Symbol of John, 14th Century

Duomo di Orvieto

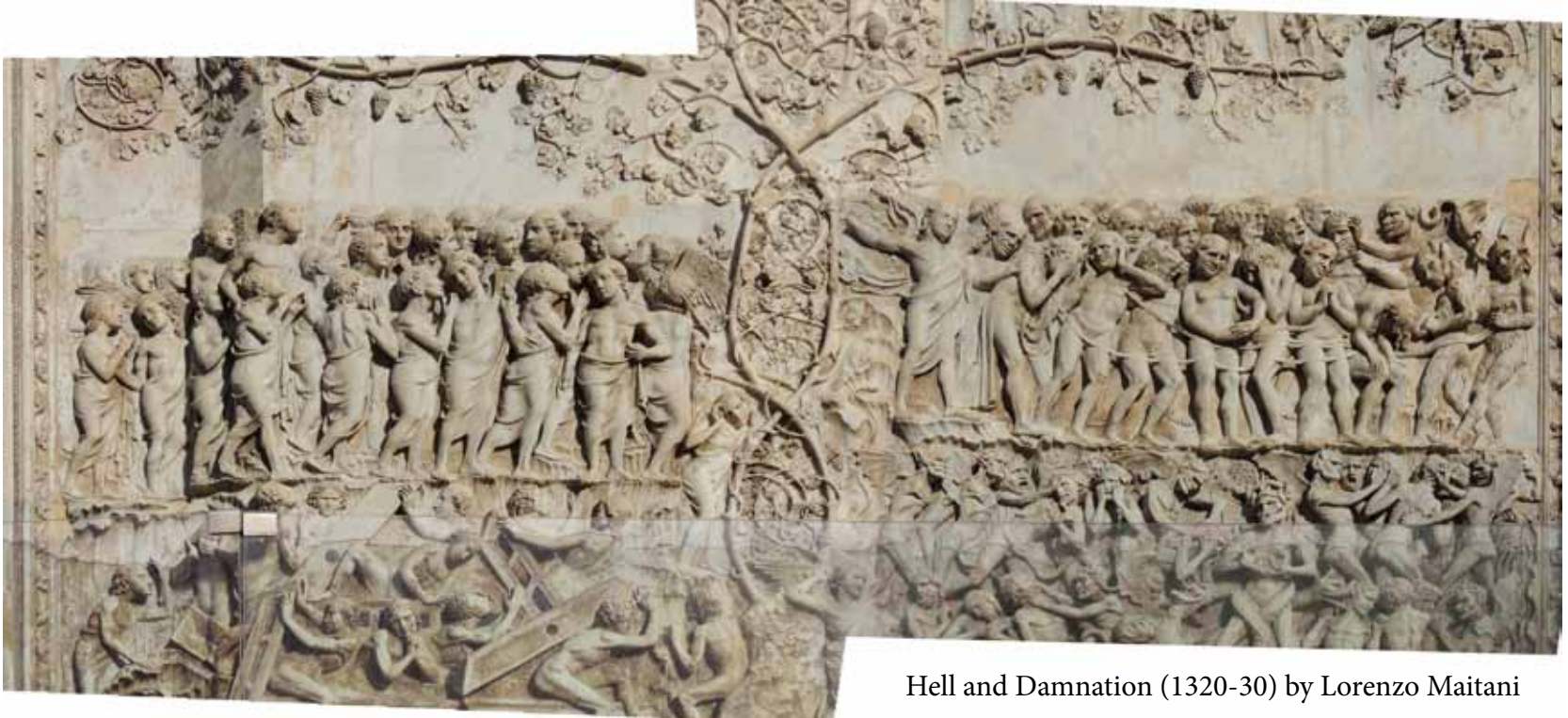


Assentment of Mary



Agnus Dei (Lamb of God) 14th century

Duomo di Orvieto



Hell and Damnation (1320-30) by Lorenzo Maitani

Duomo di Orvieto





Chiesa degli Scalzi, above (1653-7)

Founded by Cardinal Fausto Poli, Bishop of Orvieto (also known as the Chiesa dei SS Giuseppe e Giacomo). Cosimo Poli design (Cardinal's nephew). Facade completed in the 19th century.



Torre di Maurizio (1347) with 19th century clock face. The Opera del Duomo commissioned this tower in 1347. In the following year, it commissioned a bronze automaton dressed as a site foreman to strike the hours and thereby regulate the working hours on the site.



Other views in the Piazza (left)



Store fronts, a street and cultural calendar in Orvieto

Pasta making demonstration at Restorante Zeppelin



Pasta recipe:
11 (chicken)eggs
1 kg flour
2 tablespoons olive oil
4 pinches of salt
Serves 14



Anna
Our fantastic tour director!



Umbria, Todi



View from the Roman wall looking east in the early morning, Tempio del Crocifisso in the medium distance

Views of Todi



Piazza del Popolo



Statue of Giuseppe
Garibaldi

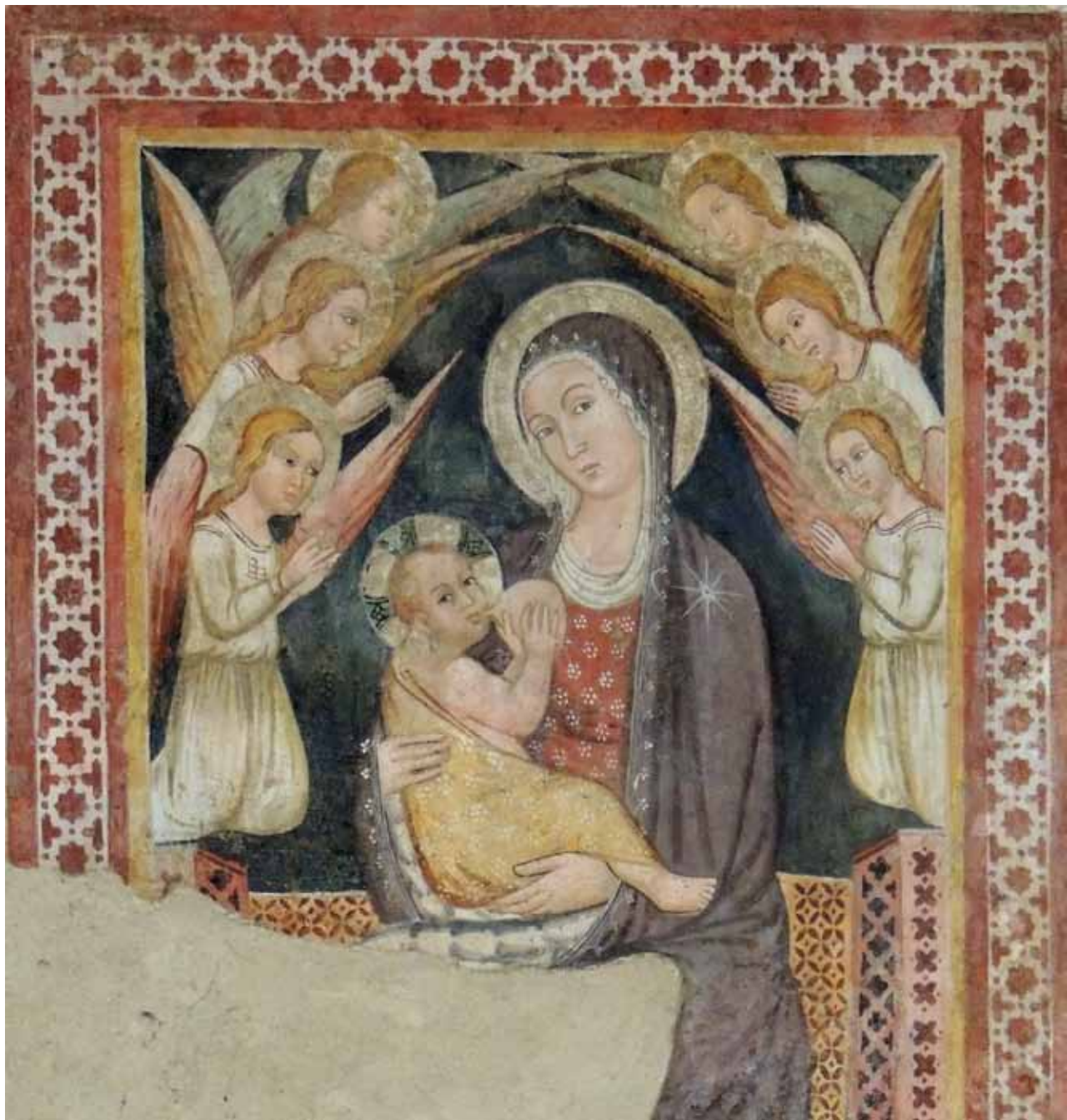


Palazzo del Capitano (1290)
Palazzo dei Priori (1293-1337)
(middle and right)

Tempio di San Fortunato

(1292-1462)





Madonna and Child (1432) by Masolino da Panicale in the Tempio di San Fortunato

More views of Todi





Santa Maria della Consolazione(1508-1607)

Views from the Bell Tower of Tempio di San Fortunato



Tempio del Crocifisso (1589-present)



Todi Housing

Early morning in Todi



Quite ally pre-dawn in Todi



Perugia Gate looking out from Todi



Perugia Gate looking into Todi



Perugia Gate to Todi looking into the town



Early sun on a Todi church



Sunrise in Todi

Assisi



Assisi

Basilica di Francesco e Sacro Convent on the left, Rocca Maggiore (fortified castle) on the top of the hill. Assisi was the home town of St. Francesco of course, he is buried in the Basilica which contains spectacular frescoes by Giotto. The town is a walled medieval town with a number of outstanding monuments dating from Roman times, the Temple of Minerva and the Roman Forum, and other striking churches and civic buildings. There are numerous historical architectural and historical features along the streets, imbedded in the walls, ...





View approaching Assisi

Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (1212-1218) and the area of the town know as Moiano. The Church was built on the site of temple of Janus from Roman times.



Façade of the Temple of Minerva and the Torre del Comune



Scenes in Assisi





Basilica of San Francesco, lower church entrance straight ahead, upper church entrance middle right. 13th century



Rose window of Basilica of San Francesco surrounded by the signs of the Evangelists



Facade of the upper Basilica of San Francesco with the Gothic double door, a blind rose window in the spandrel, a rose window surrounded by symbols of the Evangelists, Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John. Church is 13th century.

Cathedral of San Rufino (1140-1253)



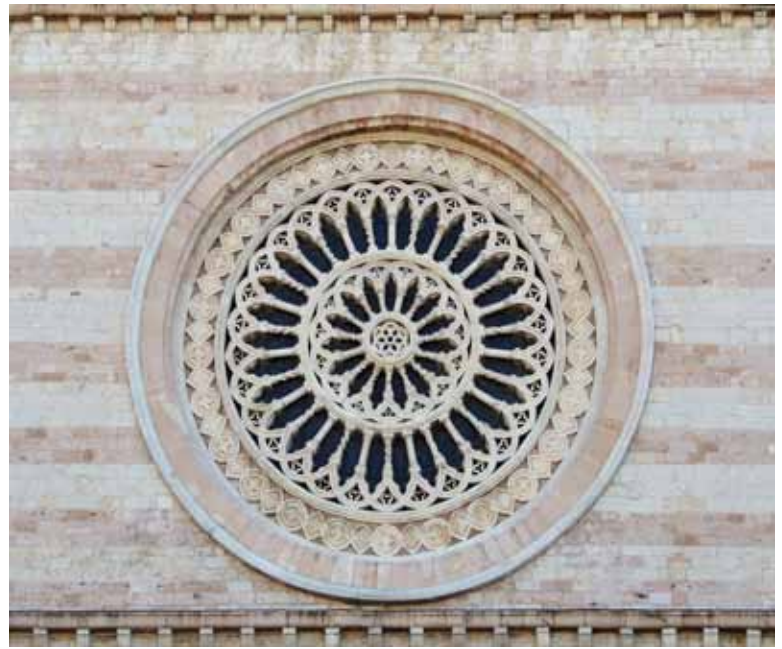
Central rose window and colonade, three human figures holding up the window that is surrounded by signs of the Evangelists



Abbey of San Pietro(1029-1268)



Basilica of Santa Chiara (1257-1260) St. Clare is buried under the high altar



Rose window in the facade of Basilica of Santa Chiara



Basilica (1257-1260) and convent of Santa Chiara (1257-1260) with olive trees up to the old wall of the town.



Lunch customer in a local restaurant



Alleys off of one of the main streets.

Ceramics Workshop, Deruta





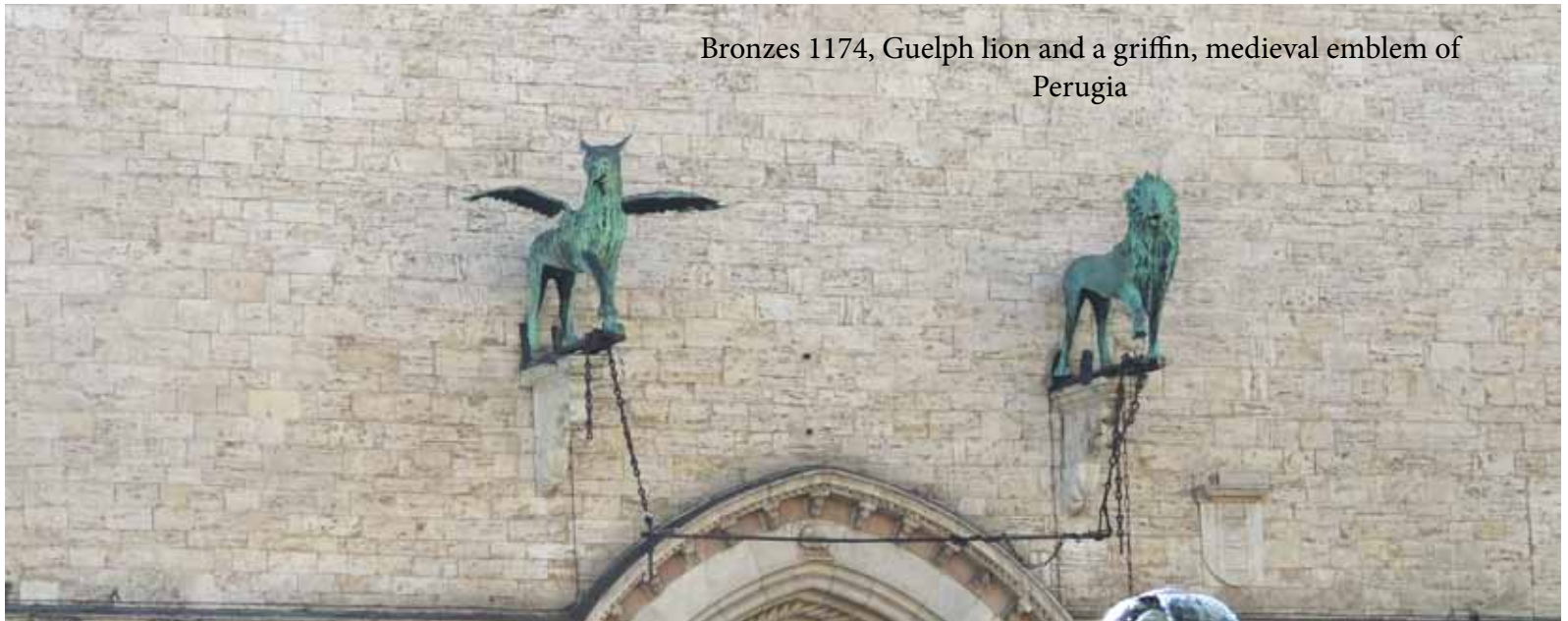
Perugia



Fontana Maggiore in center of the Piazza IV Novembre, second half of the 12th century. This fountain ended an important public work, the aqueduct, which carried water to the town from Mount Pacciano. Architect and supervisor was Fra Bevignate da Perugia, while the sculptural decorations were made by Nicola and Giovanni Pisano. In the far side of the Piazza is the Palazzo dei Priori.



Palazzo dei Priori, 13-14th centuries



Bronzes 1174, Guelph lion and a griffin, medieval emblem of Perugia

Villa Leche, Tuscany





View from the Villa Leche patio



In the Villa Leche garden



Olive trees ready for harvest in the Tuscan landscape near Villa Leche



BIGLIETTO INTEGRATO
Galleria dell'Accademia

ART
SAN GIMIGNANO



Carta d'Ingresso

- Il Cristo del Paradiso (1268)
- La Basilica del Crocifisso (sec. IX)
- Il Museo
- La Cripta
- La Cattedrale (987)

№ 56212 /C

Arcidiocesi di Amalfi - Cava de' Tirreni
Via Salita Episcopio - Amalfi (SA)

Museo della Carta Amalfi

Via delle Cartiere, 23
84011 Amalfi
tel. + 39 089 8304561
07339
Intero



RISTORANTE «DA I 5 AMICI»

Gestione RISTORA S.r.l.
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Ristorante - Pizzeria CAVOUR "Le

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chorus

Questo è un contributo alla conservazione della Chiesa di Venezia

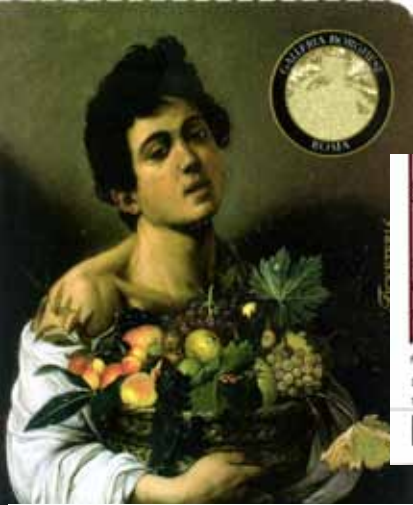
This is a contribution to the maintenance of the Churches of Venice

SINGOLO

59535

musei in Comune

Musei Capitolini



BIGLIETTO INTEGRATO
Galleria degli Uffizi

Data/Date 11.11.2012

Ingresso previsto 13:30 - 13:45

Scheduled Entry Time

Prezzo/Price Eur 8,50

Prev./Price Eur 9,00

Il museo chiude alle 18:25

The museum closes at 6:25 p.m.

tendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell' Umbria

Museo Archeologico Nazionale Orvieto

MUSEO



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L'orario di visita può per esigenze litu

Una cattedrale unica al m
Lorenzo Maitani e Luca
Da ora in poi grazie a
e contribuisce alla sua s

Siena



Piazza del Campo



Palazzo Pubblico (1342), above, in the Piazza del Campo; Torre del Mangia, 1338-48 (left) is second highest medieval tower built in Italy.



Palazzo Tolomei, 1270-72



Palazzo Salimbeni, headquarters of the Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, oldest surviving bank in the world, in piazza Salimbeni,



Projecting entablature of the Banker Ambrogio Spannocchi's palace designed by Giuliano da Maiano with busts of emperors and Spannocchi, 1473-76, on the Strada Romana.



Street leading to the piazza del Campo

Siena Cathedral

12th-14th century





Pulpit by Nicola Pisano, 1265-1268. On the theme of Salvation and the final destiny of humanity.



Looking across the transept with the dome above the statues at the top of the columns.



View across the transept toward the alter on the left beyond the organ.



The interior of the dome, six statues are visible at the bottom of the dome standing on the top of the supporting columns.



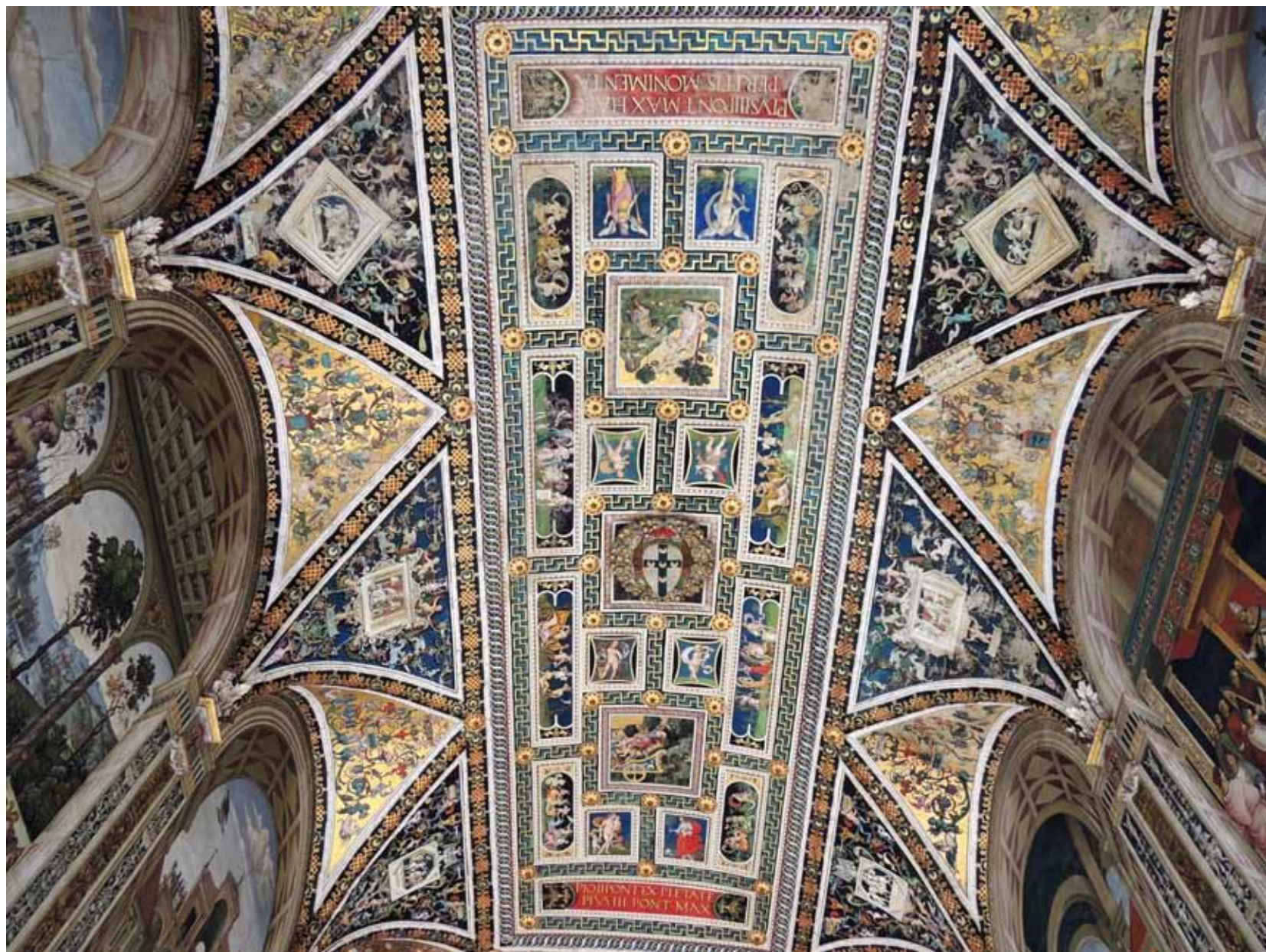
The Dome, 12th century.



Stained glass window on the facade. The Last Supper designed by Perin del Vaga and executed by Pastorino de' Passtorini (1549)



Piccolomini Library, begun in 1492
Three Graces standing in the center (Roman copy from a Greek painting)



Piccolomini Library ceiling, Pinturicchio and assistants, 1502-03



Enea Silvio, Bishop of Siena, receives the Cardinal's hat(left); Presents Emperor Frederick III with his future wife(above) by Pinturicchio (1505-07)



Frescoes by Pinturicchio, details



Enea Silvio, Bishop of Siena presents Emperor Frederick III with his future wife by Pinturicchio (1505-07)



Presumed portraits of Raphael (left) and Pinturicchio from Pius II Canonizes Saint Catherine of Siena



Florence



View along the Arno river towards the Ponte Vecchio from Piazzale Michelangelo



David looking over Florence from the Piazzale Michelangelo,
Copy of Michelangelo's statue, original in the Gallerie dell'Accademia



View of the Duomo (1296-1446) from the Piazzale Michelangelo

Florence Duomo, Santa Maria del Fiore. Facade echoes Giotto's Campanile but added in 1871-87



Central Lunette
Mosaic(left) (1886 by Nic-
colo Barabino): “Christ
Enthroned with Mary and
St. John the Baptist”.
Also depicted are St. Ann,
St. Lawrence, St. Mary
Magdalene de Pazzi, St.
Juliana Falconieri,
and the Blessed Humiliana
de Cerchi (all of these sub-
jects are Protectors of Flo-
rence).(from Ron Reznick's
web site(www.digital-images.net/index.html))



Copy of Ghiberti panel from the east
door of the Baptistry, Joseph Sold into
Slavery, original 1424-1252.



Ponte Vecchio



Ponte Vecchio (1345) with shops and the Corridoio Vasariano (1565)



Looking onto the Ponte Vecchio



Looking through the portals on the Ponte Vecchio



View of the Ponte Santa Trinita across the Arno from Ponte Vecchio



David (copy) by Michelangelo and Hercules and Cacus (1534) by Baccio Bandinelli in front of the Plazzo Vecchio

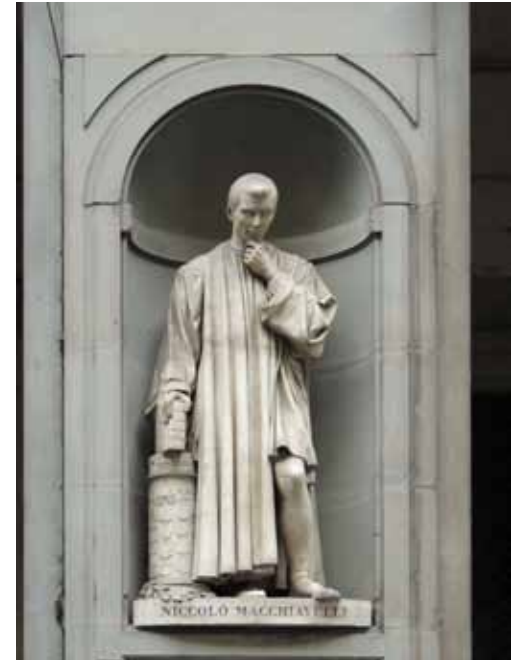


Sculptures in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Roman statues (background), Rape of the Sabine Women (left, 1574-82), Hercules Beating the Centaur Nessus (1599) by Giambologna.



The Rape of the Sabine Women, Giambologna (1583)

Fountana di Nettunno by Ammannati, 1575



Niccolo Machiavelli by Lorenzo Bartolini, 19th century

Florence American Cemetery and Memorial



Custodian of the cemetery describing the WW II campaign and details of the cemetery





Florence American Cemetery and Memorial

"After the liberation of Rome on June 5, 1944, the U. S Fifth Army and British Eighth Army, supported by the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, pushed northward toward the Gothic Line. That was a major German defense taking advantage of the Apennines that separate central Italy from the Po Valley The long and bloody Allied Campaign liberated Italy and contributed to the success of campaigns elsewhere in Europe." from the welcome pamphlet of the Monument.

San Gimignano, Tuscany





Tuscany Wine Tasting





Venice



View of the Ponte della Paglia down the Grand Canal



Piazza San Marco near high tide with Procuratie Vecchie, left, San Marco, center, the Campanile. center right, and Procuratie Nuove, right



Statues on the top of the Procuratie Vecchie. Also, two granite columns from Constantinople are topped with statues of the lion of San Mark and of San Theodore. The statue of San Theodore is seen in the top photo facing towards the city.



San Marco and the Campanile.



Views of San Marco



Bridge of Sighs



Prison



Bridge of Sighs in the far background(upper left). This is the bridge where the guilty walked from the Doge palace to the prison (left below) usually never to see Venice again, hence the sigh when crossing over. The Doge's palace, above.



Scuola Grande di San Marco

Originally one of the six Scuole Grandi of Venice. Faces the Campo San Giovanni e Paolo, one of the largest squares in the city. Original built in 1260, in 1485 it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt under a new design by Pietro Lombardo. The façade, a masterwork with delicately decorated niches and pilasters, and with white or polychrome marble statues, was later completed by Mauro Codussi. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuola_Grande_di_San_Marco





Madonna dell'Orto

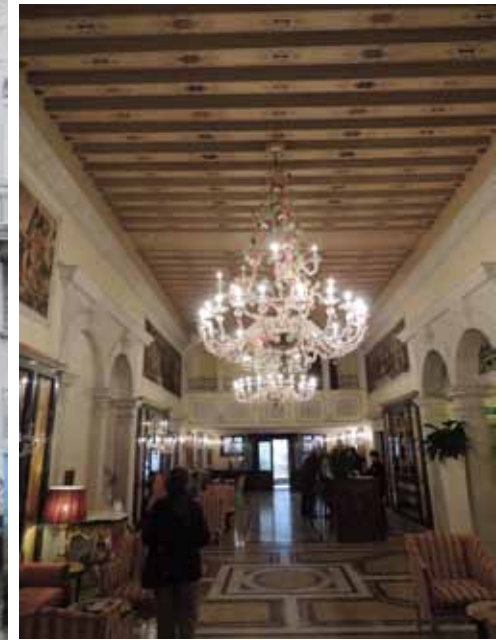
"Gothic church founded in the mid-14th century, dedicated to St. Christopher, patron saint of travelers(protect the boatmen who ferried passengers to the islands in the northern lagoon). A 15th-century statue of the saint, restored by the Venice in Peril fund, stands above the main portal. The didication was changed and the church reconstructed in the early 15th-century, after the discovery, in a nearby vegetable garden (*orto*) of a statue of the Virgin Mary said to have miraculous powers." from *Eyewitness Travel Italy*. Tintoretto and his family are buried in a tomb inside the church. This was Tintoretto's parish church and his family house is located across a short bridge and down an alley nearby(see photograph on next page). There is a vacant space in one of the chapels that belongs to Giovanni Bellini's *Madonna with Child* (c. 1478), stolen in 1993 for the third time.

Tintoretto Home



Palazzo across the canal
from Tintoretto's House





Dei Dogi Hotel lobby



Susan and Jack near the Realto, photo by Anna



Shop window selling masks and other party stuff.



Multi-story store front



Venice sights



Quite canal



Early morning.

Santa Maria dei Miracoli



Santa Maria dei Miracoli was built in the 1481-89 to a design by Pietro Lombardo (c.1435-1515), *Sacred Sites* <http://www.sacred-destinations.com/italy/venice-santa-maria-dei-miracoli>



Contarini dal Bovolo Palace

"Built in the 15th century, the name comes from its spiral staircase, *bovolo* in Venetian.

This staircase is set inside a tower with a plethora of pointed arches terminating in an arcade topped by a dome. It is attached to a five-stories loggia." from *Wonders of Venice*, Lozzi Ediori





San Giorgio Maggiore from the Piazzetta

"The church and monastery, constructed between 1559-80 are among Andrea Palladio's greatest architectural achievements." from *Eye Witness Travel, Italy*. Palladio inspired Thomas Jefferson when he designed the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond, University of Virginia grounds in Charlottesville, and Monticello.



Water taxi on the way to San Marco



Venice scenes



Vaporetto water bus at the S. Zaccaria station



Palazzo Barbarigo, 16th century with 19th century facade



Palazzo Salviati, see: <http://www.alifewithaview.co.uk/styling/salviati/> for a short history of Salviati. Glass is late 19th century and early 20th.



View of the Ponte della Paglia down the Grand Canal



The Dogana Da Mar, 17th century custom house by Benoni, now an exhibition center for François Pinault's modern art collection

Murano



Chihuly glass sculpture



Basilica dei Santi Maria e Donato, 12th century. Apse with a spectacular Madonna

Burano



Torcello



Santa Fosca



Torcello established between the 5th and 6th centuries. Santa Maria dell'Assunta founded in AD 639. Shown here is Santa Fosca, 11th-12th centuries, Greek-cross with a Byzantine interior. Apse Mosaic in Santa Maria dell'Assunta similar to the one in Murano, page 135.

This is the end of the book at last!

Photographs of participants in the
tour are shown in the following pages courtesy of Nathan and Rita Wells.



Roger and Ann



Susan and Jack



Susan and Rickie



Tom and Linda

Participant photos courtesy of Nathan and Rita Wells



Anna



Connie and Tom



Juanita



Linda and Rae

Participant photos courtesy of Nathan and Rita Wells



Mike and Rhonda



Rita and Nathan



Mike and Ruthann



Paul and Candy

Participant photos courtesy of Nathan and Rita Wells

Notes

bocf



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OPERA SAN GIMIGNANO



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- Il Chiostro del Paradiso (1268)
- La Basilica del Crocifisso (sec. IX)
- Il Museo
- La Cripta
- La Cattedrale (987)

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chorus

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This is a contribution to the maintenance of the Churches of Venice

SINGOLO
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BIGLIETTO INTEGRATO
Galleria degli Uffizi

Data/Date 11.11.2012

Ingresso previsto 12:30 - 13:45

Scheduled Entry Time

Presso/Price Eur 6,50

Prezzi/Fees Eur 4,00

Il museo chiude alle 18:30

The museum closes at 6:30 p.m.

011 5731775

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biglietto ricaricabile

La presente tessera consente l'acquisto di biglietti per il Museo Civico di Santa Maria della Scala...



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Museo Civico
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Ingresso 14:00
2 Intero 61-62



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L'orario di visita può variare per esigenze liturgiche
Cattedrale unica al mondo
Lorenzo Maitani e Luca
Da ora in poi grazie a voi contribuisce alla sua s...