



The historical venice city

Ahmet Hadrovic

Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

* Corresponding Author: **Ahmet Hadrovic**

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Abstract

One of the Author's travels through Italy took place within the framework of the 15th International Passive House Conference (Innsbruck: May 25 - May 29, 2011), when the Author in Willach (Austria) turned off the main highway leading to Salzburg and Munich and he took the road along the South Tyrol (Tyrol) to the north of Italy, and on to Innsbruck, in order to get to know these regions that are usually bypassed on trips to Western Europe (This trip is described in detail in Book 4. Architecture in the travelogues of an architect). On this occasion, the Author passed through smaller Italian cities (San Candido (German: Innichen), Monguelfo-Tesido (German: Welsberg-Taisten), Brunico (German: Bruneck), Chienes (German: Kiens), Naz-Sciaves (German: Natz-Schabs), Merano (German: Meran)), but also through landscapes of rarely seen beauty. It was interesting for him that each of these cities has a dual name, Italian and German (which was visible from the signs at the entrance and exit of the cities), which pointed to their complex history. The author's fourth trip to Italy took place during his participation in a symposium in Piran (Slovenia) where he presented his work: One example of a sustainable living in Bosnia and Herzegovina, University of Primorska, Institute for Mediterranean Heritage, Symposium: Revitalization of historical settlements in agreement between komunisti in stroke, Piran, Slovenia, September 1 - 2, 2011. On this occasion (September 2, 2011), the author visited Venice, having previously passed through Trieste.

Keywords: mediterranean, Italy, Venice, synergy of natural environment, social environment and man

1. Introduction

The author's first trip to Italy took place when he was in his third year of architecture studies (1979) and then in his fourth year of studies (1980). On those two occasions, the author visited the city of Trieste, where he acquired materials for processing projects (various types of stencils for writing letters, drawing furniture on plans, "letraton" and "letraset" (a synonym for "Hechu" in modern drawing with the help of a computer)...). another reason for these trips was the acquisition of jeans-wardrobe (pants, shirts, jackets) and then popular jackets - "Vietnamese". As the trips took place in the month of January, they were, in a way, a kind of winter vacation, before the summer semester. In those years, many residents of the then Yugoslavia traveled to Trieste as a favorite place for shopping, where they bought various clothes and coffee, and then resold those goods in Yugoslavia and thus made money. The Author's trips to Trieste were his first trips outside the borders of Yugoslavia in general. The architecture of Trieste delighted him with its expressive power and materialization in stone. (This architecture somewhat reminded him of the architecture of Rijeka in today's Croatia). He was strongly impressed by the ground floor solutions of business and residential-business buildings where most of the buildings had porches with a colonnade of columns, where the walker could look at the windows safely and sheltered from the rain. (This solution of the parterre was later applied by the author to his student thesis-the solution of a residential district, in the subject Urban planning ^[1]).

The author was impressed by the spacious Unità d'Italia Square and Caffè degli Specchi, which he knew about back in Sarajevo. The arrangement of shops in Trieste left a no less strong impression on the Author: one coffee shop, for example, was unusually spacious with the most diverse ways of packaging, with a huge range in the quality and price of coffee. He was particularly impressed by the packaging of coffee in huge jute bags (the likes of which he had never seen before), so it seemed to him that "all the coffee in the world is in this store". His surprise was all the greater because there were dozens of such stores in Trieste. The author's third trip through Italy happened many years later. Traveling to the 15th International Passive House Conference (Innsbruck: May 25 - May 29, 2011), the author turned off the main highway leading to Salzburg and Munich in Willach (Austria) and took the road along South Tyrol (Tyrol) towards the north of Italy, and further towards Innsbruck, in order to get to know these regions which are usually bypassed in trips to Western Europe (This trip is described in detail in Book 4. Architecture in the travelogues of an architect). On this occasion, the Author passed through smaller Italian cities (San Candido (German: Innichen), Monguelfo-Tesido (German: Welsberg-Taisten), Brunico (German: Bruneck), Chienes (German: Kiens), Naz-Sciaves (German: Natz - Schabs), Merano (German: Meran), but also through landscapes of rarely seen beauty. It was interesting for him that each of these cities has a dual name, Italian and German (which was visible from the signs at the entrance and exit of the cities), which pointed to their complex history¹. The author's fourth trip to Italy took place during his participation in a symposium in Piran (Slovenia) where he presented his work: One example of a sustainable living in Bosnia and Herzegovina, University of Primorska, Institute for Mediterranean Heritage, Symposium: Revitalization of historical settlements in agreement between komunostjo in stroke, Piran, Slovenia, September 1 - 2, 2011. On this occasion, the Author visited Venice, having previously passed through Trieste.

Venice is a city (with 258,685 inhabitants, 2020^[2]) located on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, in the northeastern part of Italy, in the shallow Venetian lagoon, between the mouths of the Po and Piave rivers (Figures 1-4). The city was developed on a group of 118 islands that are separated from each other by canals (150 of them) and connected by a large number (400) of bridges. This unique city was included (1987) in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage^[3]. The name of the city comes from the Roman name for its first inhabitants, the Veneti, who lived here until the 10th century BC. The ancient Greeks had the name Ἐνετοί (Enetoi) for this people. Some linguists, however, believe that the name of the city of Venice has its root in the Indo-European word "wen" ("love") from which the new words "wenetoi" ("dear", "kind", "friendly"...) are derived. It is possible to connect the name of this city with the Latin word "venetus" ("sea blue"). To date, no written documents have been discovered that directly testify to the founding of the city of Venice. Some historical documents point to the fact that refugees from nearby Roman cities (Padua, Aquileja, Treviso, Altina and Concordia) arrived in Venice before the attacks of the Visigoths and Huns (during the 4th - 6th centuries). Some late Roman sources testify to

the presence of fishermen (called incolae lacunae, inhabitants of the lagoon) on the islands of the lagoon where today's Venice is located. The first church in this area was built then (in 421), the Church of San Giacomo, on the islet of Rialto. The last settlement of the area of today's Venice (island of Lombardy) took place in 568 by newcomers from Byzantium. This area was organized as the exarchate of Ravne, which was governed by a mediator (exzar) appointed by the Byzantine emperor himself. Since the area of Ravenna (the area of Byzantium south of Venice) was connected to Venice only by sea, over time a kind of independence of the Byzantine Exarchate in the area of Venice came about. At this time, several ports were built in Venice, including Malamocco and Torcello.

The Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia (Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia) was founded (in 697) on the territory of today's Venice with a doge at the head (the first doge was Paolo Lucio Anafesto, from 697 to 717). The city-state is rapidly developing thanks to trade. Bones of St. Mark was brought here (828) from Alexandria, and he will become the patron of the city. For the next 10 centuries, the Republic of Venice will dominate the entire area of the Adriatic Sea, and then the Mediterranean Sea. The army of the Venetian Republic, led by Doge Enrico Dandolo (1107-1205), even reached Constantinople and plundered it (1204) with the help of the Crusaders. Already in the 15th century, Venice (with its 200,000 inhabitants) was the largest port city in the world and the center of world trade. Many luxurious palaces of rich merchants were built then, which were decorated with works of art by great painters such as Giorgione (1478-1510), Tizian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1488-1576), Tintoretto (1518-1594), Paolo Veronese (1528 - 1588)...

When the Ottomans captured Constantinople (1453), the Venetian Republic gained its biggest rival in the Mediterranean area. The discovery of a new sea route to India turned the city of Lisbon into a wealthy new trading center (where, for example, paper from China could be obtained at five times the price of Venice). Since then, Venice begins to gradually weaken.

On the basis of the treaty in Campo Formio (October 12, 1797), Venice became a possession of Austria, and with the treaty of Pressburg (1805) it became part of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy. After the defeat of Napoleon (1814), Venice became part of the Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy-Venice. After the Third Italian War of Independence (1866), Venice and the province of Veneto became part of the newly established Kingdom of Italy.

During the Second World War, Venice was bypassed from military operations, until the final allied operations against Germany when (on April 29, 1945) it was freed from German occupation.

The big problem of the city of Venice is its subsidence. The building structures of Venice are based on stacked wooden beams supported by wooden piles resting on the limestone seabed. Partly due to the loosening of the basic structure of the buildings, and mostly due to the appearance of a high tidal wave ("Acqua alta" = "high water"), Venice is flooded more and more often, sometimes to such an extent that it is impossible to move through its streets.

¹ The author saw a similar situation with dual names of cities during his visit to Cyprus (2007).



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 1: Venice. Location



Source: <http://www.airpano.com/360Degree-VirtualTour.php?3D=italy-venice>
Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 2: Venice - aerial view



Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 3: Access boat station (from the direction of Trieste) for sailing towards Venice



Source: Haris Bradic (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 4: The author on the Venetian lagoon

The goal of the study trips was to get to know cities on the spot and through their analysis (through 'cabinet work') to contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally defined space" [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22].

2. Natural resources and sights

The area of Venice has a subtropical climate (type Cfa, according to the Köppen classification). Summers are warm (average temperature in July is 23 °C), and winters are cold (with an average temperature of 3.3 °C). Precipitation is generally uniform throughout the year and ranges around 748 mm/m² annually [23].

The greatest natural resources of the city of Venice are its geographical location, the lagoon with 118 islands, the sea and its people with an exceptional gift for trade and business in general. Its location along the western coast of the northern part of the Adriatic Sea brought this city closer to the inland

hinterland of the Adriatic Sea towards the European mainland, while the island's lagoon generated a special urban structure that was difficult to attack and conquer. The smart inhabitants of Venice made a synergistic connection of these natural resources and organized a city-state whose physical boundaries were determined by an extremely developed navy and enormous wealth that was acquired through lucrative trade.

Today, the economy of Venice is mainly based on tourism, shipbuilding (in the neighboring cities of Mestre and Porto Marghera), services, trade, sales of Murano glass (which is produced in Murano), lace production in Burano...

Lido di Venezia Beach (Italian: Spiaggia del Lido di Venezia) is a complex of several beaches located on the island of Lido near Venice, towards the open sea of the Adriatic Sea. Along the long sandy beach there is a large number of hotels, restaurants, cafes, private clubs, (...), (Figure 5).



Source: <http://venedig.vanligt.se/lagunens-oar/Lido-di-Venezia.htm>
Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 5: Beach Lido di Venezia

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The Doge's Palace (Italian: Palazzo Ducale) was built (1340) in the Venetian Gothic style as the residential palace of the Venetian Doge, the supreme authorities of the city and the

Republic of Venice. The building was converted into a museum in 1923 (one of the eleven museums in Venice today), (Figure 6).





Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5d/Photograph_of_of_the_Doges_Palace_in_Venice.jpg

Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <https://www.venetoinside.com/tours-activities-in-veneto/tour/venice-doge-s-palace-skip-the-line/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 6: Doge's Palace in Venice

St. Marko Basilica (Italian: Basilica di San Marco) is a cathedral church in Venice, an example of Byzantine architecture in Europe. The basilica was built on the site of the former doge's chapel after the relics of Saint Mark were transferred from Alexandria (829). Almost a century and a half later (976), the basilica and Doge's Palace burned down in a fire, but were soon rebuilt (978). Today's basilica dates back to 1050-1094. After the Republic of Venice conquered

and plundered Constantinopolis with the help of the crusaders (1204), enormous treasure was delivered to Venice, and a good part of it was spent on decorating the Basilica of St. Brand. The famous stone composition of horses (Cavalli di San Marco), brought from Constantinopolis, was placed on the roof of the Basilica of St. Brand. Because of its splendor, this basilica was named Chiesa d'Oro (Golden Church), (Figure 7).



Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 7: Basilica of St. Marko

St. Marko's Square (Italian: Piazza San Marco) is the central square in the historical center of Venice, one of the most famous and most beautiful squares in the world. (Other squares in Venice are small, so they are not called piazzas, but campi-fields). Today's square was created from a small square in front of the Basilica of St. Mark in the 9th century, and it got its present form in 1177 (during the reign of the 38th Doge, Vitale II Michael) when the small harbor and Rio Batario canal, which until then separated the Doge's Palace from the original, small square, were buried. The expansion of the square took place on the occasion of the historic meeting between Pope Alexander III (1110 – 1181) and the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Frederick I Barbarossa (1122 – 1190). And later the square was expanded, during the reign of Doge Sebastian Ziania (1102 - 1178), when the Church of San Geminianon was built, on the opposite side of the square where the Basilica of St. Mark, and placed two granite columns brought from Constantinopolis, which by their position represented the gate through which the square was accessed from the direction of the Doge's Palace.

Saint Mark's Square consists of three parts (Figure 8):

- Piazza (square), a trapezoidal area framed by the

Procurativa (three interconnected buildings with offices where the Procurators of St. Mark, officials of the Republic of Venice worked), the Clock Tower, the Basilica of St. Mark, the bell tower of the Basilica of St. Mark (Campanile) with Loggett.

- The Piazzetta (Piazzetta San Marco) is a small square in the continuation of the main part of the square on its southern side, which is framed by the Doge's Palace and the National Library of St. Brand. In this small square there are two granite columns (brought from Constantinopolis) which are the access gate to the square from the sea.
- Piazzetta dei Lioncini (Small Square with Lions) is an extension of the main square on the west side of the Basilica of St. Marko, with a view of the Archbishop's Palace. There are two statues of lions on the square, which is how it got its name.

Saint Marko's Square is the venue for many Venetian festivals (Regata Storica, Festa della Sensa, Festa di San Marco...).



Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Source: Haris Bradic (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 8: Saint Marko's Square

Belfry of the Basilica of St. Mark's (Italian: Campanile di San Marco) is the bell tower of the Basilica of St. Mark in Venice, located in the square of the same name. The bell tower has a square base of 12 m and a height of 98.60 m. The pyramidal roof on top of the tower bears the golden wing of the

archangel Gabriel. The bell tower has its present appearance since 1514. Early in the morning (July 11, 1902) the bell tower of St. Marka collapsed, when the Loggetta and part of the National Library of St. Brand. The bell tower was restored in 1912 (Figure 9).



Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Source: Haris Bradic (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 9: Belfry of the Basilica of St. Marko

The Clock Tower of Saint Marko (Italian: Torre dell'Orologio) was built (1496 – 1599) by Mauro Codussi completing the Procuratie Vecchie. It is a typical Renaissance building, and the mosaic of gold stars on a blue background and the

sculpture of St. Leo. Mark was added (1755) by Giorgio Massari (1687-1766). The big clock on the tower was made by Ranieri and his son. Above the clock is a gilded statue of the Madonna (Figure 10).



Source: <http://www.waymarking.com/gallery/image.aspx?f=1&guid=2e5e1273-dbc2-46b2-b359-4da804136dd8>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 10: The Clock Tower of Saint Marko

The Procuratories (Italian: Procuratie) are three interconnected buildings with offices where the Procurators of St. Mark, officials of the Venetian Republic, worked: Procuratie Vecchie, Procuratie Nuove and Procuratie ala Napoleonica. The oldest prosecutor's office (Procuratie Vecchie) was built in the 12th century as a two-story building that housed the offices and apartment of the Venetian procurator (high official). Procuratie Nuove was started to be built (1586) by Vincenzo Scamozzi (1548 – 1616) in strict

classical style, and completed (1640) by Baldassare Longhena (1598 – 1682). The third building of the prosecutor's office (Procuratie ala Napoleonica) was built (1810) according to the project of the architect Giuseppe Mario Solie (1745 – 1823) in the neoclassical style. Parts of the Procuratie Nuove and Procuratie ala Napoleonica were arranged (1830) in the Correr Museum (Museo Corer), (Figure 11).



Source: <https://www.finestresullarte.info/en/news/venice-the-procuratie-vecchie-open-to-the-public-for-the-first-time>
Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 11: The Procuratories

Sansoviniana Library (Italian: Libreria Sansoviniana), also known as the National Library of St. Marka (Biblioteca Marciana) was built (1537) according to the project of the architect Jacopo Sansovina (1486 – 1570), who oversaw its construction until his death (1570). After Sansovino's death, the construction, according to Sansovino's designs, was continued by the architect Vincenzo Scamozzi (1548 – 1616).

The library building is located on St. Mark's Square with the facade facing the Doge's Palace. The library building was built in the Baroque style. The interior walls of the building are decorated with frescoes by Titian and portraits by Tintoretto, and the ceilings with medallions designed by Veronese (Figure 12).



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/asw909/3524162633/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <http://events.veneziaunica.it/content/monumental-rooms-libreria-sansoviniana>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 12: Sansoviniana Library

Correr Museum and Risorgimento Museum (Italian: Museo Correr e Museo del Risorgimento). The Correr Museum was arranged (1830) in parts of the Procuratie Nuove and Procuratie ala Napoleonica were arranged. The museum exhibits exhibits that bear witness to the history of Venice in all aspects: architecture, clothing, cutlery, and many works of

art by famous painters (Loren Veneziana, Carpaccio, the Bellini brothers...). The Risorgimento Museum preserves exhibits that testify to the Venetian struggle against Austria, the revolution (1848) led by Daniele Manino, the merger (1866) of Venice with the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont and the later unification of Italy (Figure 13).



Source: <http://www.venicemuseumguide.com/museo-correr/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g187870-d191184-i270518478-Museo_Correr-Venice_Veneto.html
Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 13: Correr Museum and Risorgimento Museum

The Church of San Moisè (Italian: La Chiesa di San Moisè) was built (1668) according to the project of Alessandro Tremignon, in the Baroque style. In the back of the church is a brick bell tower, which, at first glance, has no connection with the church, since its simplicity contrasts with the

baroque-decorated facade of the main body of the church. Inside the church (in a wall niche) is a figure of the Pieta that was placed there (1732) and a sculpture of Moses in the high altar of the church (from which the church got its name), (Figure 14).



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sparkione/11147890974/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: https://it.tripadvisor.ch/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g187870-d1886789-i237625783-Chiesa_di_San_Moise-Venice_Veneto.html
Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 14: The Church of San Moisè

The Archbishop's Palace (Italian: Palazzo Patriarcale) is the seat of the Curia of the Diocese of Venice (Curia diocesana del Patriarcato di Venezia). It is located on St. Mark's Square, next to St. Mark's Basilica with the main facade facing

Piazzetta dei Leoncini. The building was built (1837 – 1870) according to the project of the architect Lorenzo Santi (Figure 15).



Source:

[https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palazzo_Patriarcale_\(Venezia\)#/media/File:Sede_Patriarcale_\(Venice\).jpg](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palazzo_Patriarcale_(Venezia)#/media/File:Sede_Patriarcale_(Venice).jpg), Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 15: The Archbishop's Palace

The Basilica of Saint Mary of Health (Italian: Basilica di Santa Maria della Salute) is a famous church in Venice located on a narrow promontory between the Grande Canal and the Gulf of St. Mark (Bacino di San Marco). Its view

from St. Mark's Square is one of the most beautiful urban pictures in the world. The church was built (1631 – 1687) according to the project of the architect Baldassar Longena (1598 – 1682) in the Baroque style (Figures 16, 17).



Source: <https://www.locationscout.net/italy/228-basilica-di-santa-maria-della-salute>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 16: The Basilica of Saint Mary of Health

View of the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore from Saint Mark's Square



Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Source: <https://www.locationscout.net/italy/228-basilica-di-santa-maria-della-salute>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 17: Basilica of Saint Mary of Health

The Cavalli-Franchetti Palace (Italian: Palazzo Cavalli-Franchetti) is located on the Grand Canal, not far from the Ponte dell' Accademia. The palace was built (1565) in the Gothic style. During its history, it has been remodeled several times according to the taste of its many owners. One of its renovations was carried out according to the project of the

architects Giovanni Battista Medun (1800 - 1886) and Camillo Boito (1836 - 1914). Since 1922, the building has been owned by the Istituto Federale di Credito per il Risorgimento delle Venezie and is at the service of many cultural manifestations organized by the city of Venice (Figure 18).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3b/Palazzo_Cavalli-Franchetti_WB.jpg
<http://www.palazzofranchetti.it/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 18: The Cavalli-Franchetti Palace

Ca 'd' Oro Palace (Italian: Palazzo Ca 'd' Oro), also known as Palazzo Santa Sofia, is located on the Grand Canal and is one of the oldest palaces in Venice built (1428 - 1430) according to a father and son project, Giovanni and Bartolomeo Bono, in the Gothic style. As the palace had gilded and polychrome decorations, it was named Palazzo Ca 'd' Oro ("Golden

Palace"). After the fall of the Venetian Republic (1797), the palace changed owners several times, when it was inappropriately rebuilt. Baron Giorgio Franchetti became (1894) its owner, and in 1916 he donated it to the state of Italy, and since 1927 the Galleria Giorgio Franchetti has been arranged in this palace (Figure 19).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/74/Ca%27_d%27Oro_facciata.jpg,
 Accessed: July 6, 2024.
Source: <http://www.in-venice.com/things-to-see/ca-doro-palace/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 19: Ca 'd' Oro Palace

Dandolo Palace (Italian: Palazzo Dandolo) was built by the Venetian noble family Dandolos at the end of the 14th century. During the 16th century, the building was divided into three parts, according to the needs of the family. The ownership of the palace was acquired in the 17th century by the Mocenigo and Bernardo families, who organized many cultural events there. After the fall of the Venetian Republic

(1797), the building was owned by two Venetian families, when the building began to visibly deteriorate. The building was bought (1822) by the Venetian entrepreneur Giuseppe Dal Niel (known as Danieli) and later converted into a hotel. Today, Hotel Danieli is one of the most famous and most luxurious hotels in Venice with a five-star category (Figure 20).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/da/Hotel_Danieli-dandolo_2012.jpg, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 20: Dandolo Palace

The City Hall of Venice (Italian: Ca' Loredan) is arranged in the former palace of the Loredan family located in the municipality of San Marco, overlooking the Grand Canal, not far from the Ponte di Rialto. The palace was built by the Venetian Boccasi family in the 13th century, in a style that is

a mixture of Romanesque and Byzantine architecture. During its history, the palace was remodeled several times and had different uses. The palace was bought (1868) by the Venetian municipality of San Marco and organized its administration there (Figure 21).



Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/83/Ca_Loredan_Ambasciatore_Canal_Grande_Venezia_2.jpg

Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: http://www.palazzofranchetti.it/en/exhibition_spaces_loredan_piano_nobile.php, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 21: The City Hall of Venice

Caffè Florian is located in Procuratie Nuove, on St. Mark's Square. The caffè was founded in 1720 and is one of the

oldest European caffès in general (Figure 22).



Source: <https://www.caffeflorian.com/en/venice/caffe-florianin-venice-1720.html>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <http://www.in-venice.com/restaurant/caffe-florian/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <https://www.cruisebe.com/caffe-florian-venice-italy>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 22: Caffè Florian

The Rialto Bridge (Italian: Ponte di Rialto) is the oldest of the four bridges on the Grand Canal in Venice, connecting the municipalities of San Marco and San Polo. It was built in the 12th century. During the 15th century, two rows of shops were built on both sides of the canal bridged by this bridge,

from where revenues were collected for its maintenance. The earlier wooden bridge collapsed and burned several times (1310, 1444, 1524) before a stone bridge was built in its place (1591) according to the project of the architect Antonio de Ponte (Figure 23).



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/venice-italy-ponte-di-rialto-bridge-3061053/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mbell1975/6957514464/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 23: The Rialto Bridge

The Bridge of Sighs (Italian: Ponte dei Sospiri) is a closed post built (1603) of white Istrian stone, according to the project of the architect Antonio Contino. The bridge is located on the Rio di Palazzo and connects the new prison

(Prigioni Nuove) with the interrogation rooms in the Palazzo Ducale. The bridge got its name from the situation in which prisoners ("with a sigh") see Venice for the last time before going to prison (Figure 24).



Source: https://landloppers.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/IMG_9635.jpg, Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 24: The Bridge of Sighs

The Accademia Bridge (Italian: Ponte dell'Accademia) is one of the four bridges that span the Grand Canal in Venice. The bridge connects the municipalities of San Marco and

Dorsoduro, the bridge was built in 1488 and got its name later, according to the Accademia di Belle Arti di Venezia, which was built (1750) near it (Figure 25).



Source: <http://nuovavenezia.gelocal.it/venezia/cronaca/2017/01/03/news/via-al-restauro-del-ponte-dell-accademia-1.14654797> Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/17/Ponte_dell%60Accademia_%2820050526-032%29.jpg Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 25: The Accademia Bridge

The Scalzi Bridge (Italian: Ponte degli Scalzi) is one of the four bridges located on the Grand Canal in Venice, where it connects the municipalities of Santa Croce and Cannaregia.

This stone bridge was built (1934) according to the project of Eugenio Miozzi (Figure 26).



Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g187870-d2346359-Reviews-Ponte_degli_Scalzi-Venice_Veneto.html
 Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 26: The Scalzi Bridge

The Santa Lucia railway station in Venice (Italian: Stazione di Venezia Santa Lucia) is the main railway station in Venice, which is located on the northern edge of the historical core of

the city of Venice (Centro storico). The station was built in 1861 (Figure 27).



Source: <https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photo-venice-santa-lucia-railway-station-image87132315>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.
Source: <https://rail.cc/en/venice/venice-santa-lucia-railway-station/1279>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 27: The Santa Lucia railway station in Venice

La Fenice Theater (Italian: Teatro La Fenice) is a theater and opera house in Venice. The theater-opera house was built in 1792. It was especially famous during the 19th century, where the works of four "bel canto" composers (Rossini,

Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi) were performed. During its history, this theater survived fires several times, but was always rebuilt (Figure 28).



Source: <https://www.turbopass.com/venice/teatro-la-fenice-tour-opera-tour.html>,
 Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 28: La Fenice Theater

The University Ca' Foscari Venezia (Italian: Università Ca' Foscari Venezia) is located on the Grande Canal, in the municipality of Dorsoduro, and was founded in 1868 in the

Venetian Gothic palace Ca' Foscari, from which it got its name. At the time of its foundation (then as a college), the university was the first higher education institution in Italy in

the field of trade, and it also had a branch for the education of commercial consular staff for overseas service. This

university was granted university status in 1968. Today, this university has 19,000 students (Figure 29).



Source: <http://www.defishgear.net/partners/italy/ca-foscari-university-of-venice>
Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 29: The University Ca' Foscari Venezia

Venice Marco Polo Airport (Italian: Aeroporto di Venezia Marco Polo) is located about 4.8 km north of Venice. Due to the importance of Venice as a tourist destination, this airport

has a high traffic (10371380 passengers in 2017) and is the fourth busiest airport in Italy. The airport was opened for use in 1960 (Figure 30).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/74/Aeroporto_di_Venezia_-_vue_aerienne.jpg, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <http://www.lastampa.it/2017/08/10/economia/in-arrivo-opa-da-euro-sullaeroporto-di-venezia-34suTyBGJ9SSxgLzG74ShM/pagina.html>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/javierdoren/28182475546/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 30: Marco Polo Airport in Venice

The Venice Biennale (Italian: Biennale di Venezia) is an international exhibition of contemporary art, founded in

1885. The most famous artists from around the world participate in this exhibition. The event began as an

international exhibition of fine arts, and was later joined by film, theater, music and architecture (Figure 31).



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/laninadotti/la-biennale-di-venezia-2017/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <http://archsovet.msk.ru/en/prensa/web-media/uniting-the-peripheral-and-the-central-at-the-2016-venice-biennale>
Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 31: The Venice Biennale

The Festa del Redentore is a manifestation that started (1576) as a sign of thanks for the end of the plague in Venice, but its

maintenance has continued to this day (Figure 32).



Source: <https://www.italybyevents.com/en/events/veneto/festa-del-redentore-venice/>, Accessed: July 6, 2024

Source: <https://events.veneziaunica.it/content/redentore-feast-2017>, Accessed: July 6, 2024

Fig 32: The Festa del Redentore

The Venice Film Festival (Italian: Festival del cinema di Venezia) was founded (1932) by Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata as an exhibition of the Internazionale d'Arte Cinematografica. Since then, the festival has been held in the

historical building, Palazzo del Cinema, on Lido Island. The island of Lido (Lido di Venezia) is located in the Venetian lagoon, about 12 km from the historical center of Venice. 17,000 inhabitants live permanently on the island (Figure 33).



Source: <https://www.comingsoon.it/cinema/news/festival-di-venezia-2013-ecco-tutti-i-premi-della-70ma-mostra-del-cinema/n26174/>
Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <https://www.vogue.it/en/people-are-talking-about/vogue-arts/2015/07/festival-di-venezia-the-films>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Source: <http://www.oziomagazine.it/cinema/godard-bless-la-mostra-del-cinema-di-venezia-71-edizioni.html>, Accessed: July 6, 2024.

Fig 33: The Venice Film Festival

The historical core of Venice (island with canals and bridges) is divided into six municipalities (sestrieri): Cannaregio, San Polo, Dorsoduro (including Giudecca and Sacca Fisola), Santa Croce, San Marco (including San Giorgio Maggiore) and Castello (including San Pietro di Castello and Sant'Elena). The six fingers (phalanges of ferro) on the bow

of the boats (gondola) symbolize these six municipalities. Venice is visited by 60,000 tourists per day (data for 2017), approximately 22 to 30 million per year. This fact, as good as it is for the city's budget, also carries many environmental problems, which is why UNESCO (2017) placed Venice in the status of "endangered cultural property" ("In-Danger")^[3].

Today, there are 400 licensed gondoliers in Venice (out of 10,000 two centuries ago). Gondolas are one of the symbols

of this city, with a role similar to that of carriages or taxi services in cities around the world (Figure 34).







Source: Author (September 2, 2011.)

Source: Haris Bradic (September 2, 2011.)

Fig 34: Venice with its canals, bridges and small squares-camps

Conclusion

Venice is a city (with 258,685 inhabitants, 2020) located on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, in the northeastern part of Italy, in the shallow Venetian lagoon, between the mouths of the Po and Piave rivers. The city was developed on a group of 118 islands that are separated from each other by canals (150 of them) and connected by a large number (400) of bridges. This unique city was included (1987) in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage. The smart inhabitants of Venice made a synergistic connection of these natural resources and organized a city-state whose physical boundaries were determined by an extremely developed navy and enormous wealth that was acquired through lucrative trade. Today, the economy of Venice is mainly based on tourism, shipbuilding (in the neighboring cities of Mestre and Porto Marghera), services, trade, sales of Murano glass (which is produced in Murano), lace production in Burano...

Visiting cities and towns in different natural environments around the planet enriched the author's 'file' of global architectural studies through the topic "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)".

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