

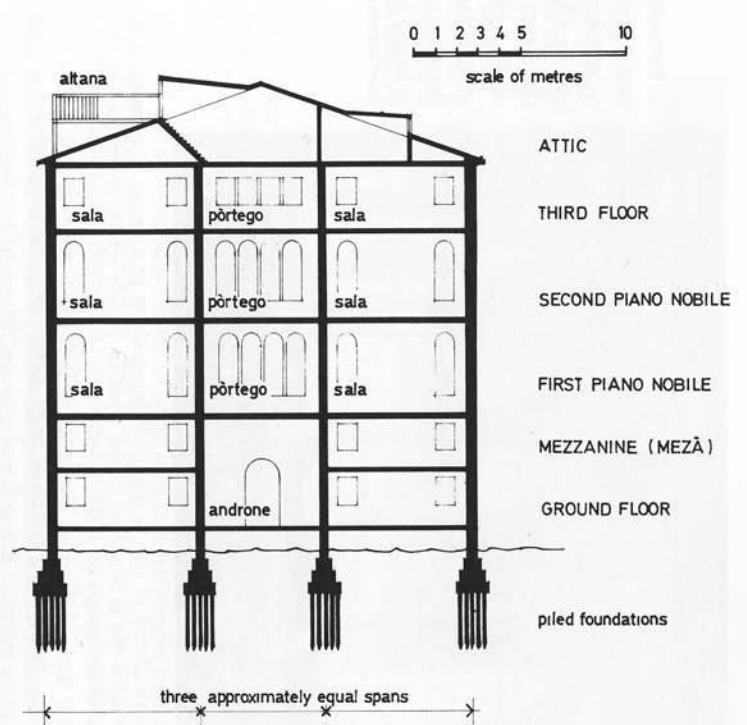
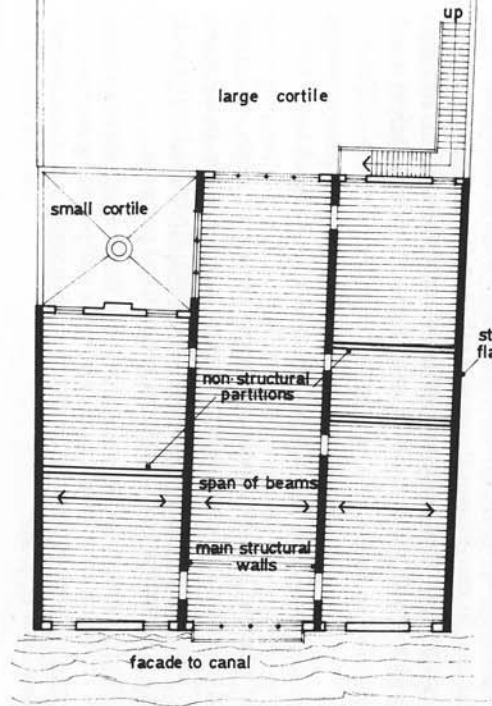
Squares from: Janson & Burklin, Auftritte/Scenes (2002)

- 1 Campo de Ghetto Novo
- 2 Campo de la Madonna de l'Orto
- 3 Campo de l'Abbazia Campo de la Misericordia
- 4 Campo San Giacomo da l'Orio
- 5 Campo San Polo
- 6 Campo Santa Margherita
- 7 Campo de l'Anzolo Rafeale
- 8 Campo San Trovaso
- 9 Campo Santo Stefano
- 10 Rialto
- 11 Campo Santi Apostoli
- 12 Campo Santa Maria Nova
- 13 Campo Santi Giovanni e Paolo
- 14 Campo Santa Maria Formosa
- 15 Campo San Francesco
- 16 Campo de la Bragora
- 17 Arsenale
- 18 Campo San Pietro

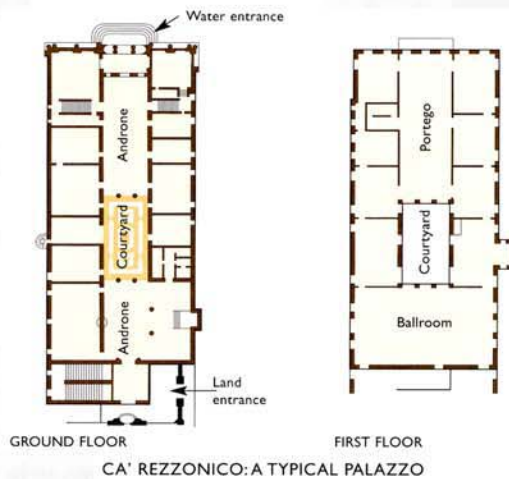
Squares from Proj. 1a

- 1. Campo S. Rocco
- 2. Campo S. Margherita
- 3. Campo S. Samuele
- 4. Campo S. Stefano
- 5. Campo de la Salute





17 Plan (at first-floor level) and cross-section of a typical city *palazzo*. The structural principles are applicable to nearly all of the smaller *palazzetti* and the villas of Murano and the Giudecca, as well as many more modest houses. The primary features are the four parallel loadbearing walls (shown solid black) and the floor beams all spanning onto them; this arrangement applies to all floor levels. The section is typical of the larger city palaces but again its principles apply to many smaller houses.



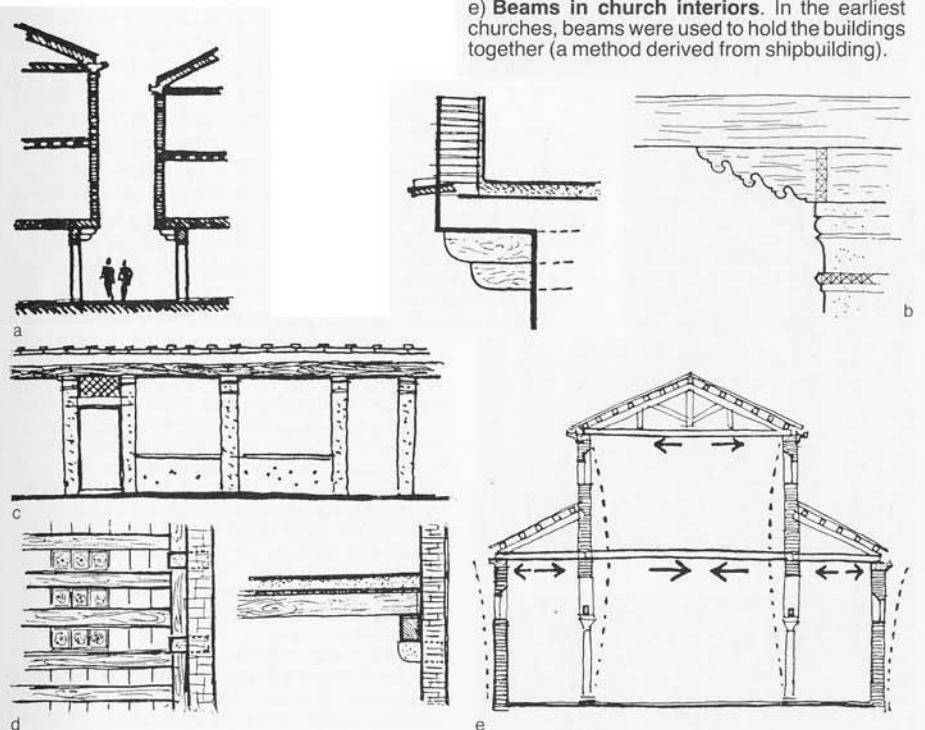
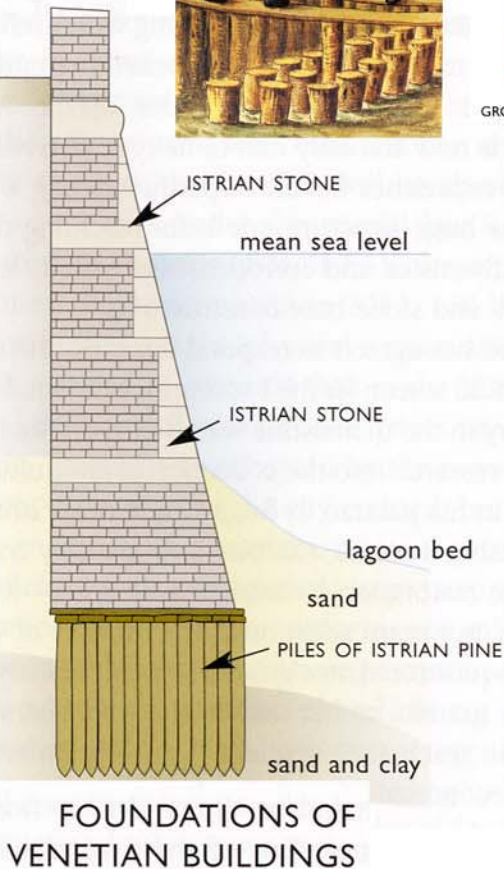
**Timber and the building technique.** In order to make buildings as light and elastic as possible, considering the fragile nature of the terrain, timber has always been widely used in Venetian buildings, as the drawings on this page show.

a) and b) «**Barbacani**», wooden struts, supporting an overhanging first floor (a) or placed under architraves are two examples of timber being used externally on buildings; in Gothic buildings «barbacani» can be elegantly decorated (b).

c) **Wooden architraves** are often used above doorways or shop fronts.

d) **Ceilings and floors.** Inside the buildings, beams support the floorboards: the floor usually consists of the typically Venetian «terrazzo», a mixture of brick powder, small pieces of marble and lime. Vaulted ceilings are rare in Venice.

e) **Beams in church interiors.** In the earliest churches, beams were used to hold the buildings together (a method derived from shipbuilding).



FOUNDATIONS OF VENETIAN BUILDINGS

# WATER & URBAN TYPOLOGY (from Salvadori)

**Water and the urban form.** The developing city had to adapt to the particular terrain on which it was built: sand and water, as illustrated in the drawings on the opposite page.

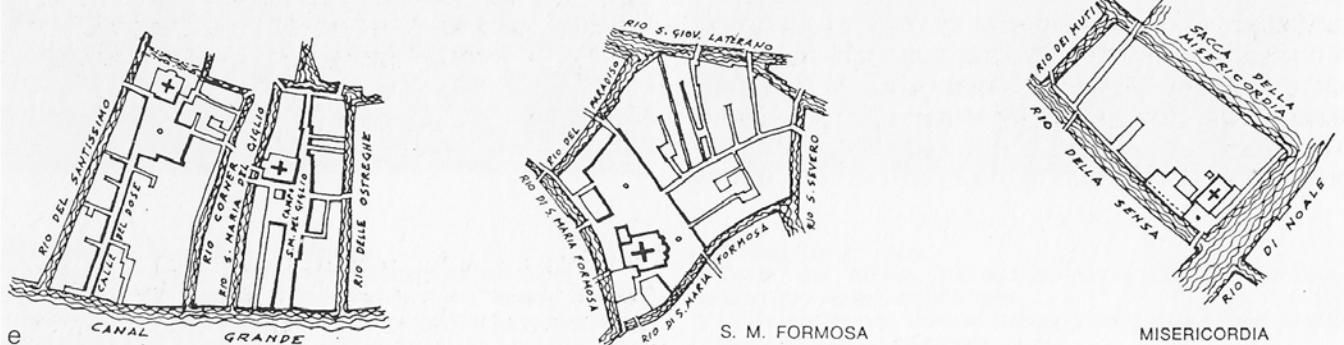
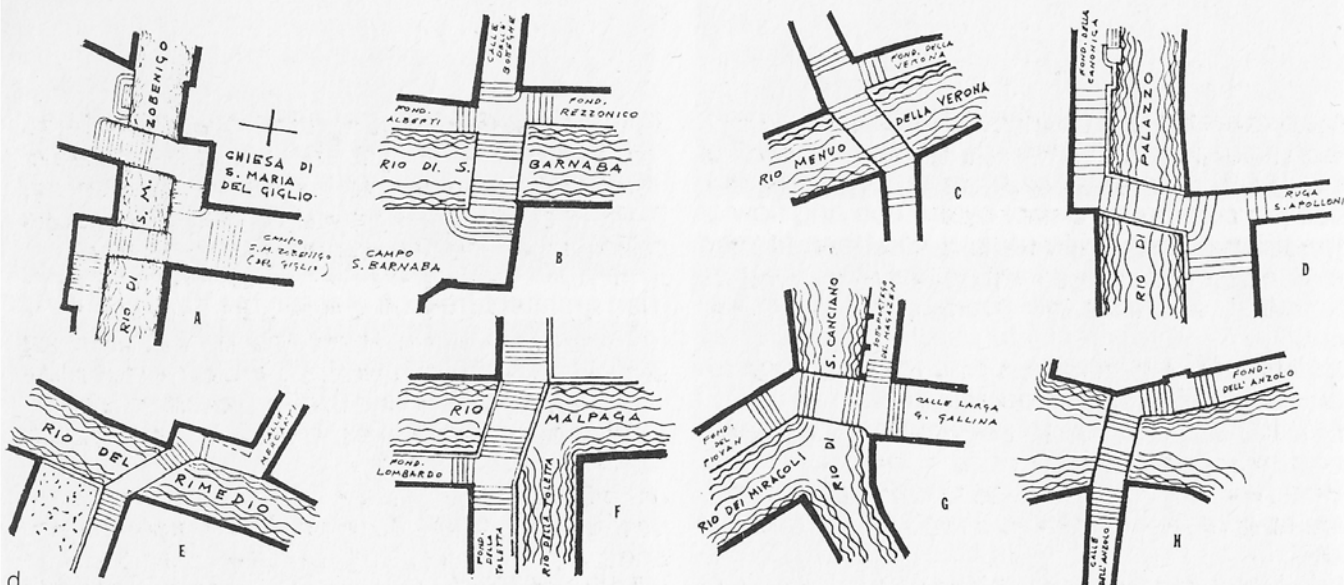
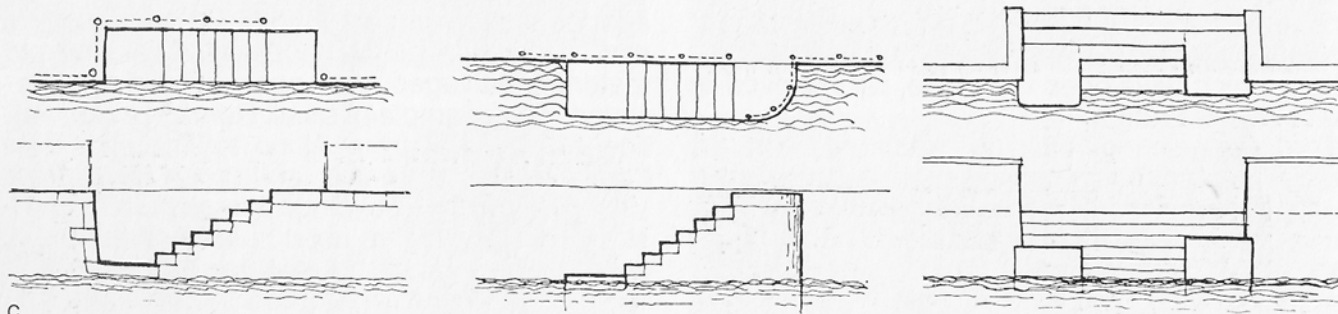
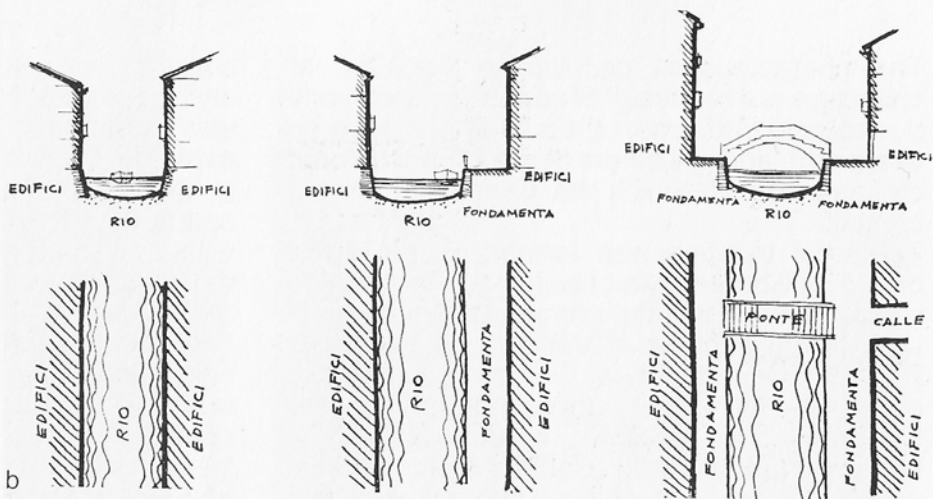
a) **Foundations:** main walls are built on blocks of stone resting on wooden platforms supported by piles driven down into the mud - all below sea level.

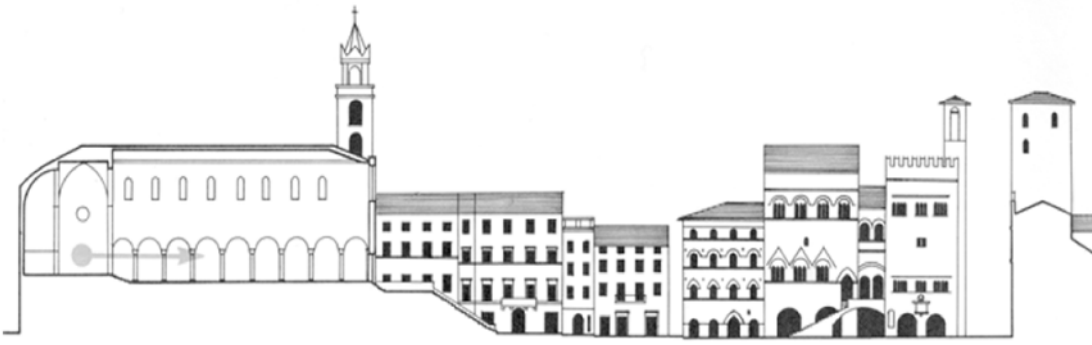
b) «**Rii**», small canals, can have «fondamenta» - quaysides - on one or both sides.

c) **Water steps** for boats are variously designed parallel or perpendicular to the canal, protruding into the water or set back, so that there is always one step at the right level, despite the changing tide.

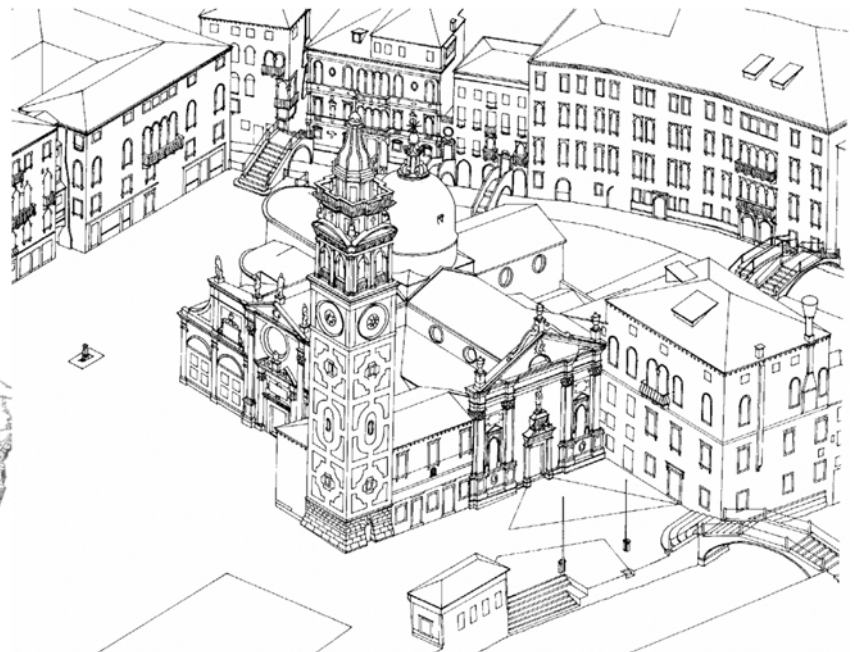
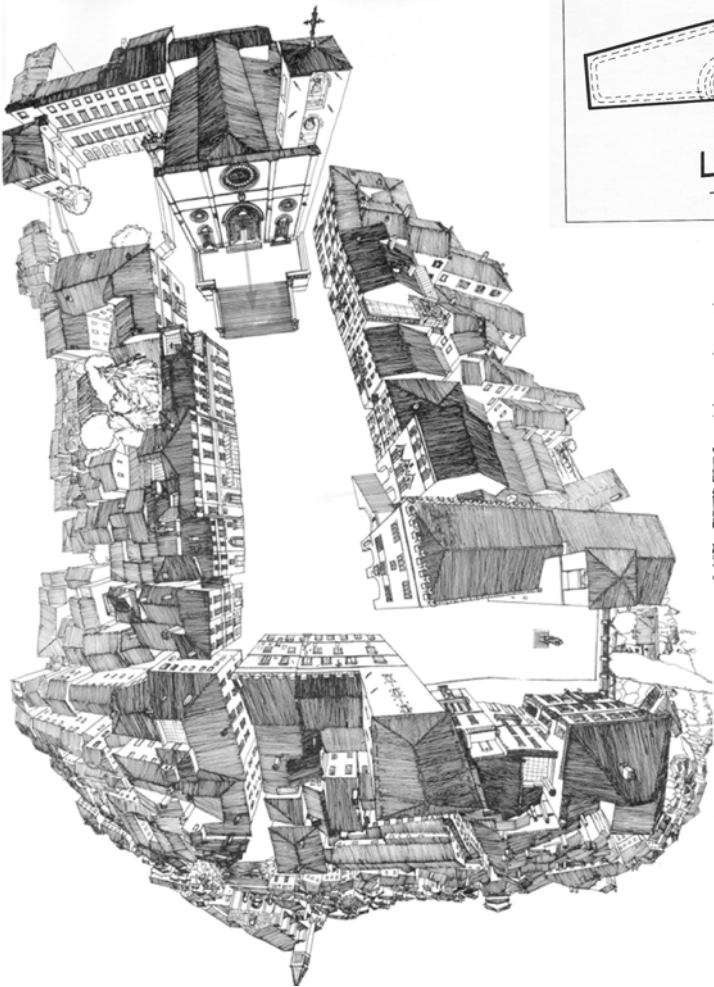
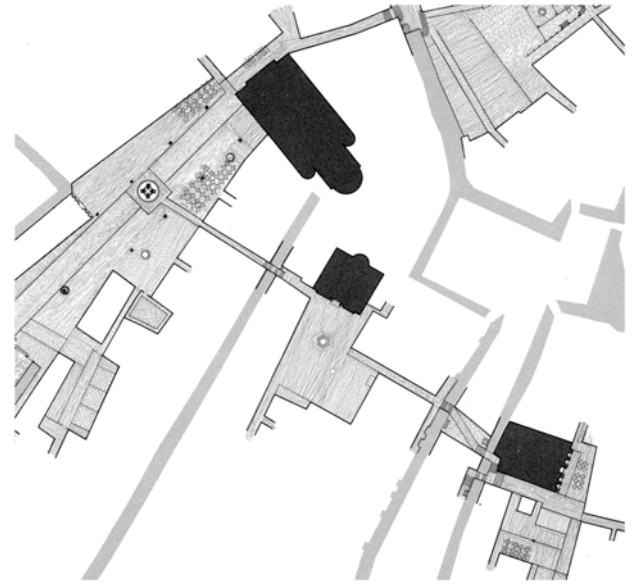
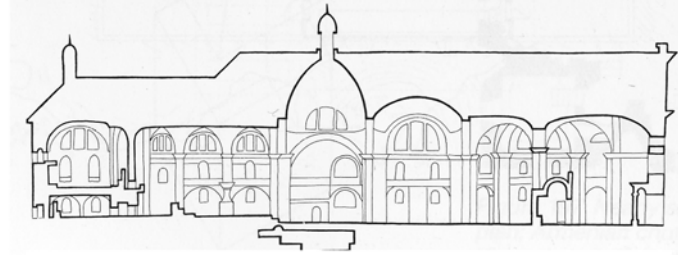
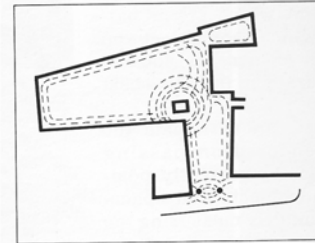
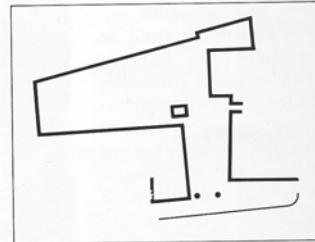
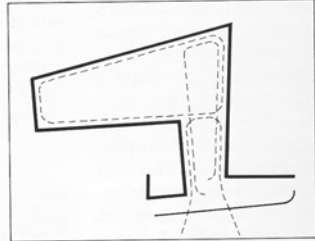
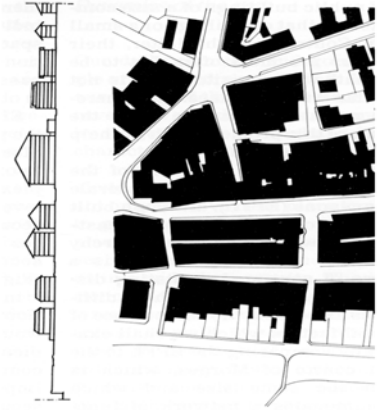
d) **Bridges** are of various shapes and sizes, according to the layout of the streets leading to them.

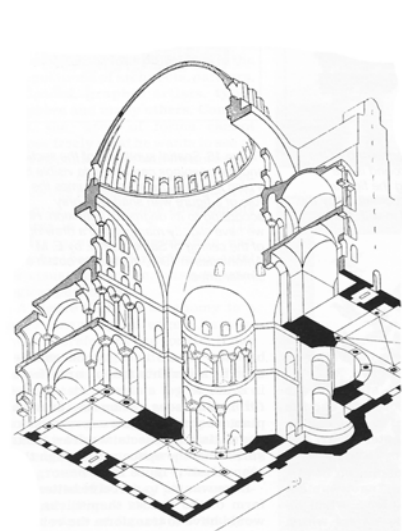
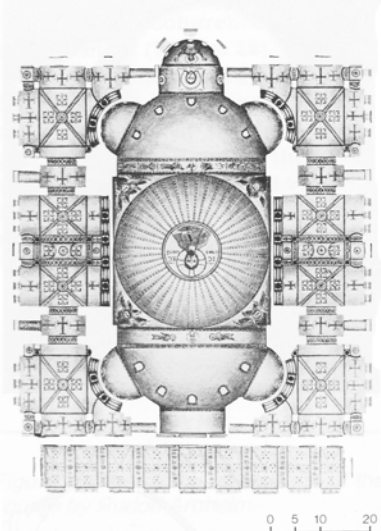
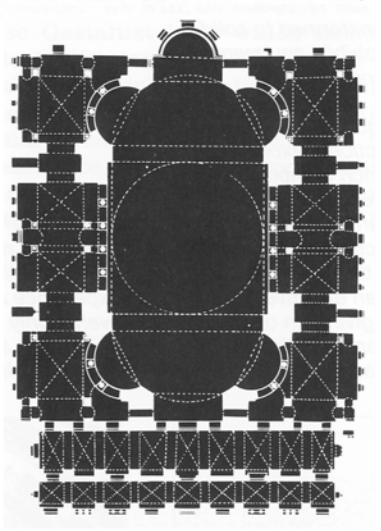
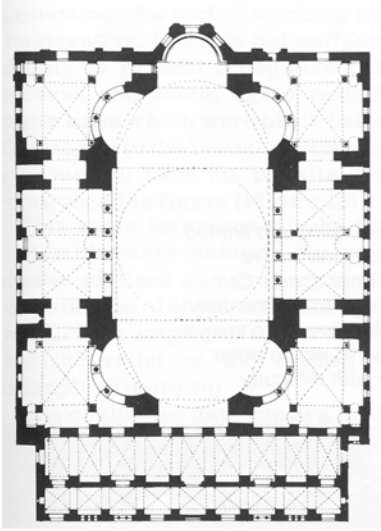
e) **Urban islands:** the city is built on over a hundred islands; these often form autonomous units, almost villages, each with its parish church, its village square (campo) and main buildings.



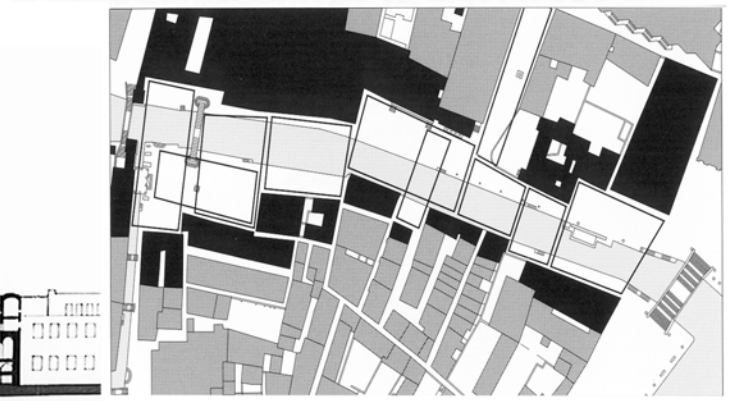
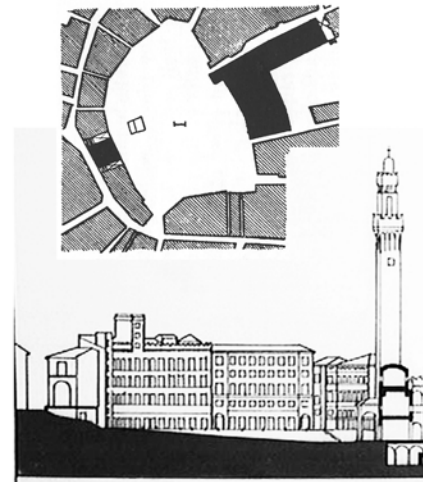
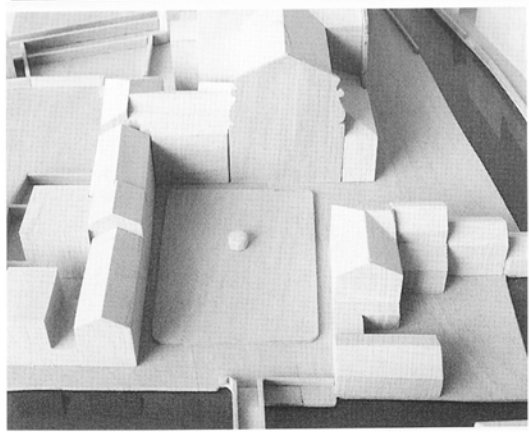
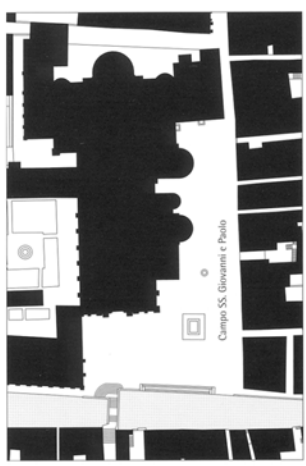
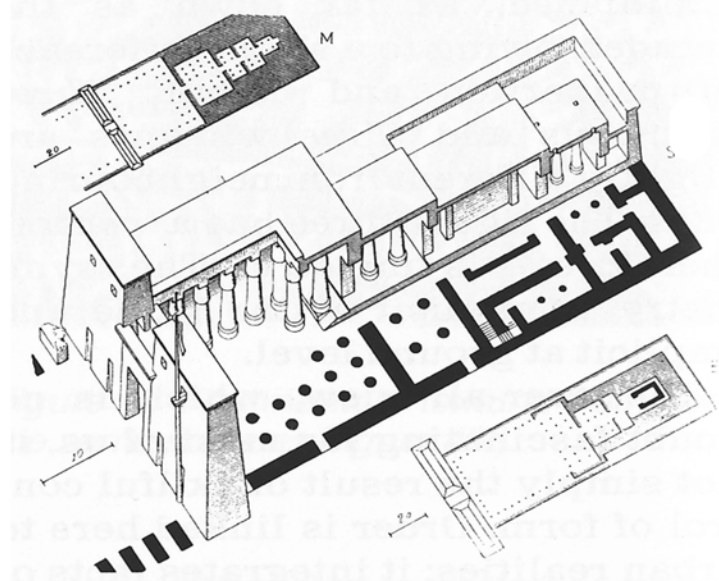
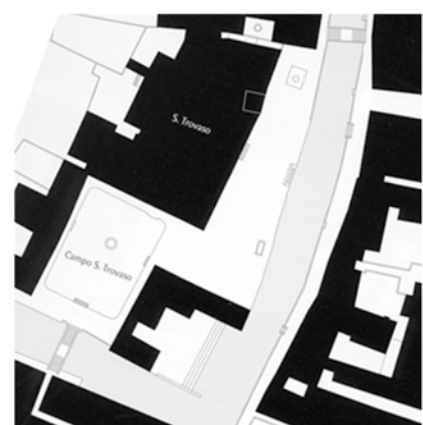
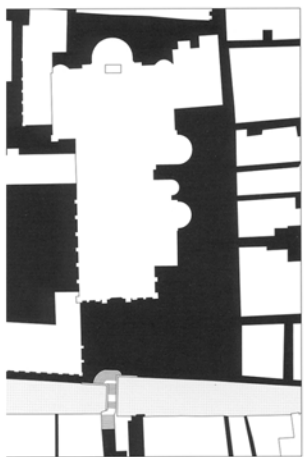


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**FIGURE - GROUND - SHADOW - SPACE - STRUCTURE**





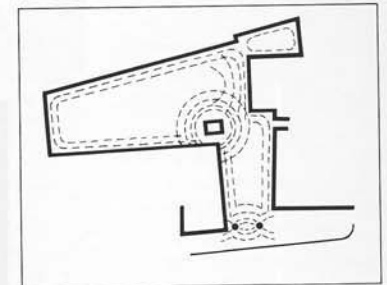
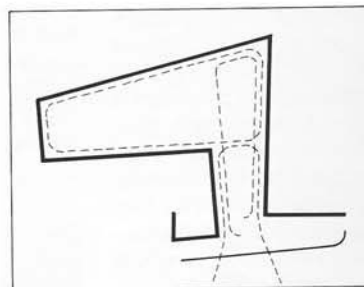
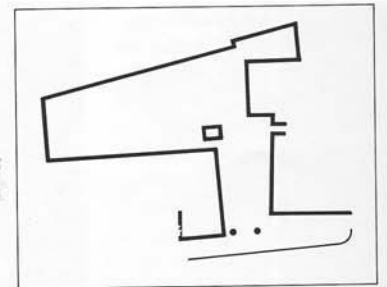
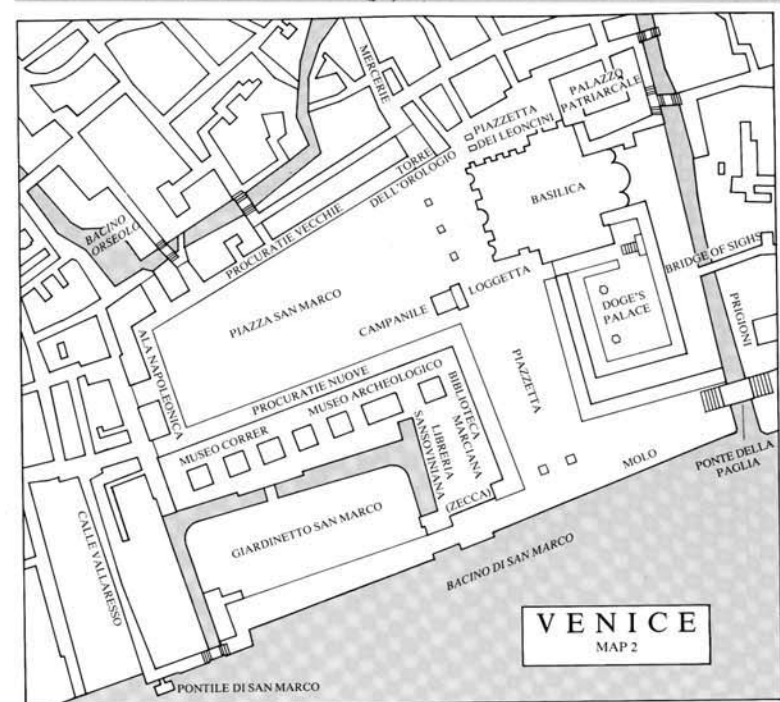
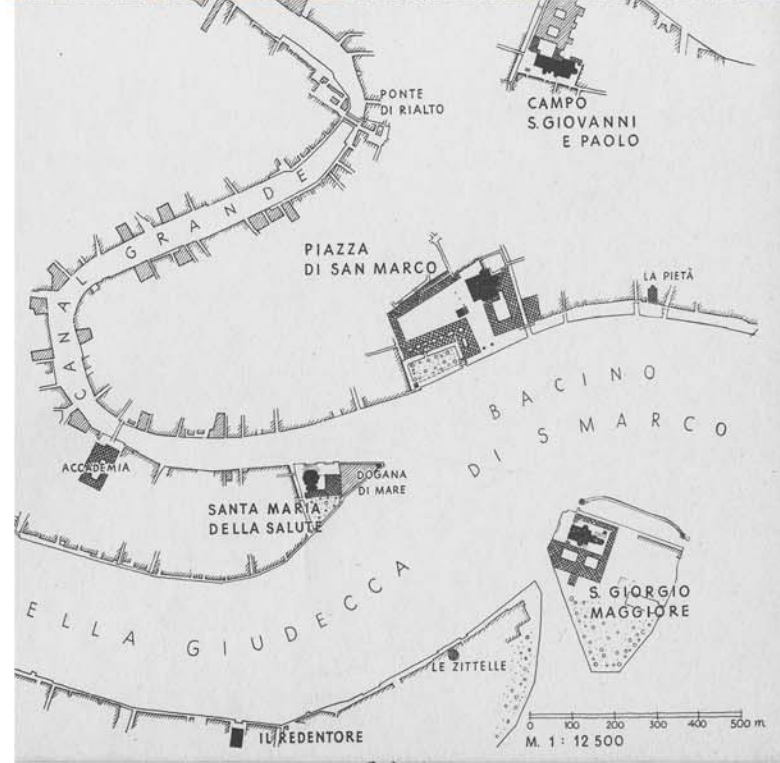
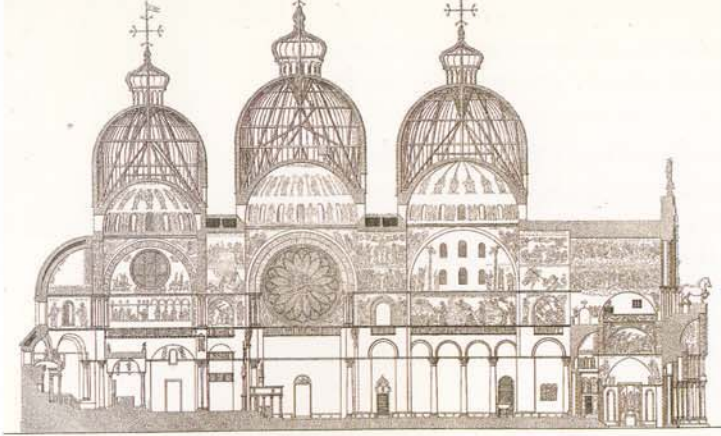
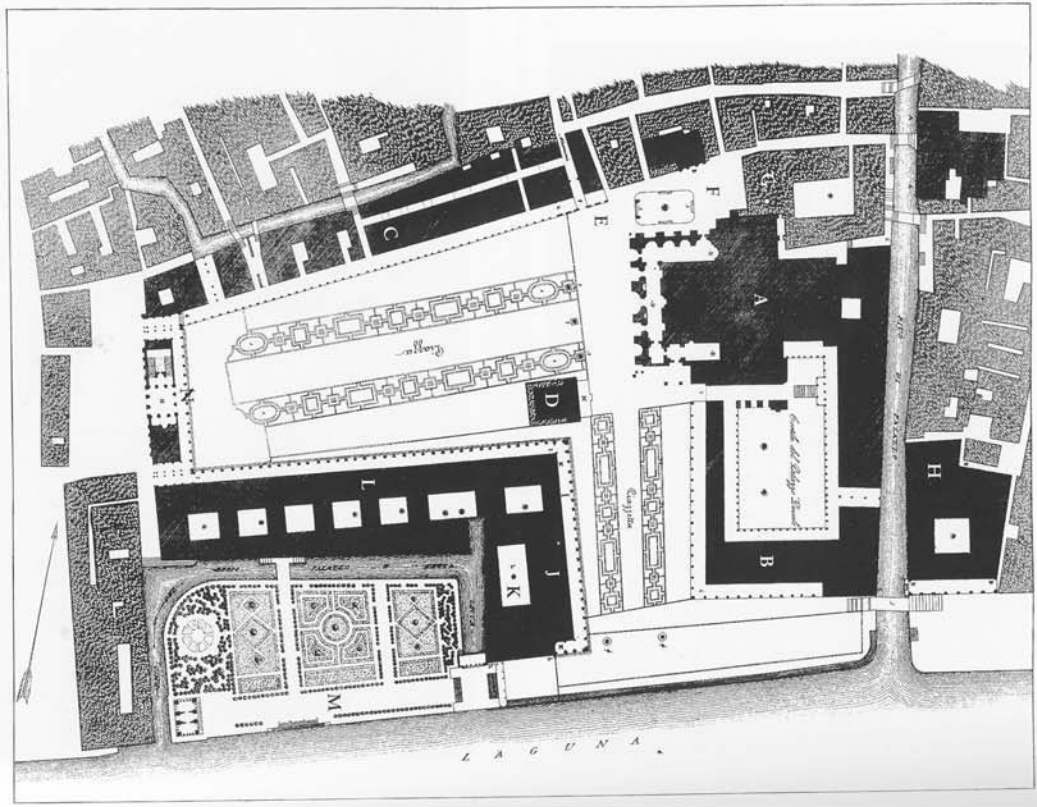
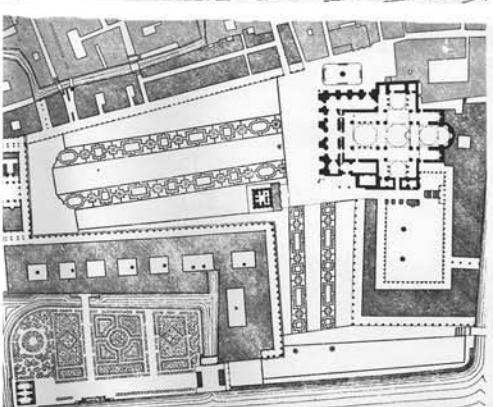
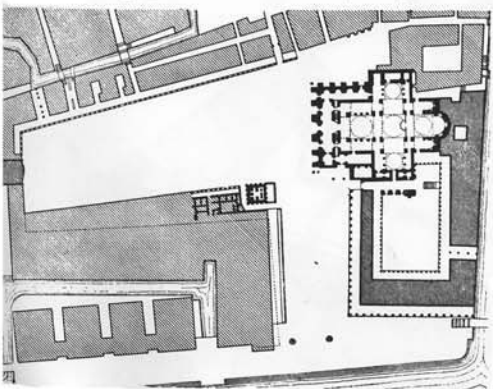
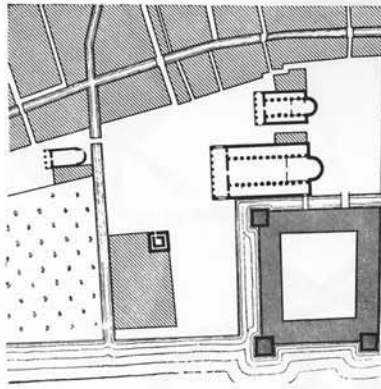
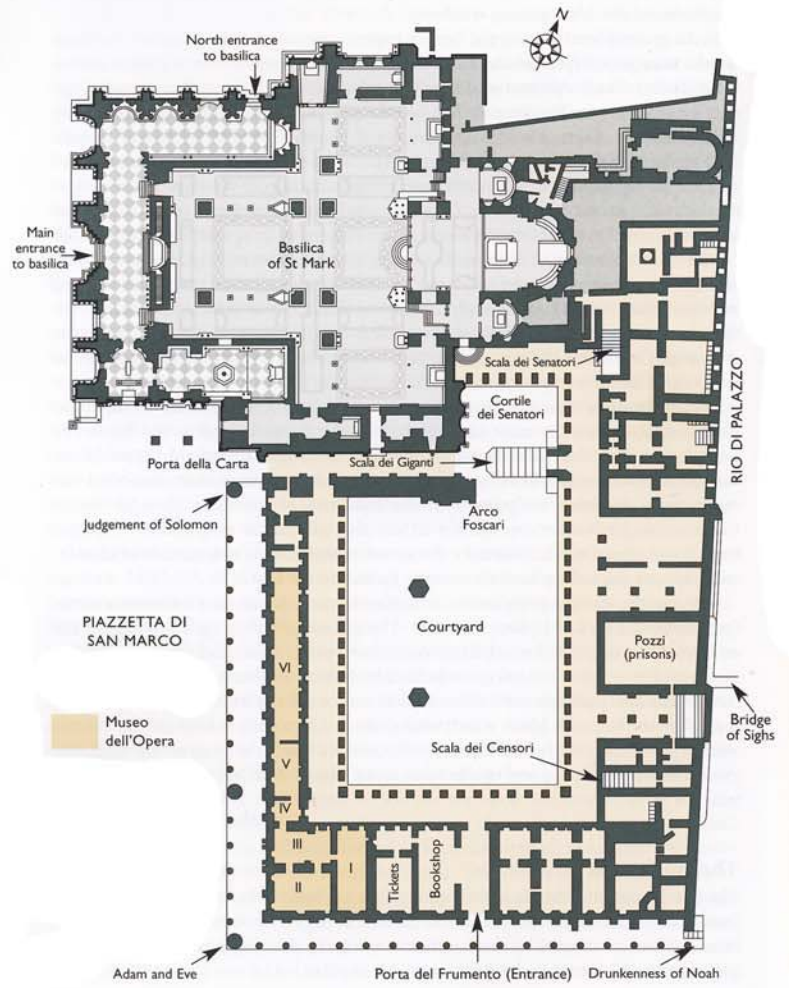


Figure 158 The space of this incongruous square is articulated with great mastery thanks to the Campanile, to Saint Mark's Church with its small square, and the two free-standing columns on the lagoon side.



*Figlio per lunghezza della R. Basilica di S. Marco.*

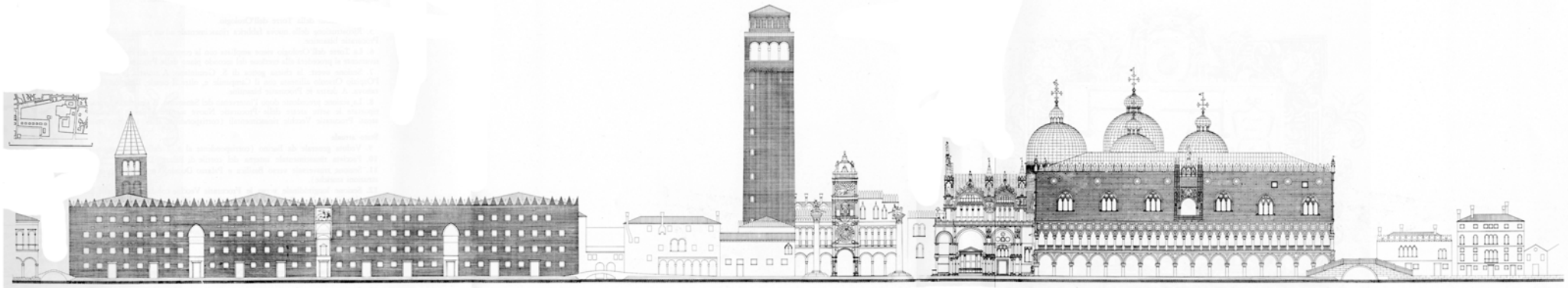
DOGE'S PALACE  
(GROUND FLOOR)



101 Piazza San Marco, plan showing the layout after Sansovino's remodelling (from L. Cicognara, A. Diedo and G. Selva, *Le fabbriche e i monumenti cospicue di Venezia*, I, Venice, 1838). A: San Marco; B: Palazzo Ducale; C: Procuratie Vecchie; D: Campanile; E: Torre dell'Orologio; F: Piazzetta dei Leoncini; G: Palazzo Patriarcale; H: prisons; I: Loggetta; J: Library; K: Zecca; L: Procuratie Nuove; M: Giardini Reali; N: Ala Napoleonica



St. Marks Square, Elevation from the water: Before and After Renovations



St. Marks Square, Elevation of the West Facade, Before and after Napoleonic Renovations

