

hand corner room in the top floor. It was built by Longhena, architect of the Salute. The next big group of palaces, the Giustinian, have also great associations for in the middle of the three Wagner wrote *Tristan and Isolde*. After these three comes the splendid Foscari Palace, with golden borders to its windows and its rich relief, where Henry III of France was once lodged, and a little further down, over the Rio Foscari, the Balbi, where a very different monarch, Napoleon Bonaparte, once stood to watch a regatta in the canal.

The boat stops for a minute at S. Toma which serves the Frari and S. Rocco which will be mentioned later. The buildings that follow are poor till the boat passes the Pisani Moretta, which has a fine double row of Gothic windows. Over the Rio S. Polo are the Capello, the Vendramin, rich with red porphyry, the Querini and the Barnado.

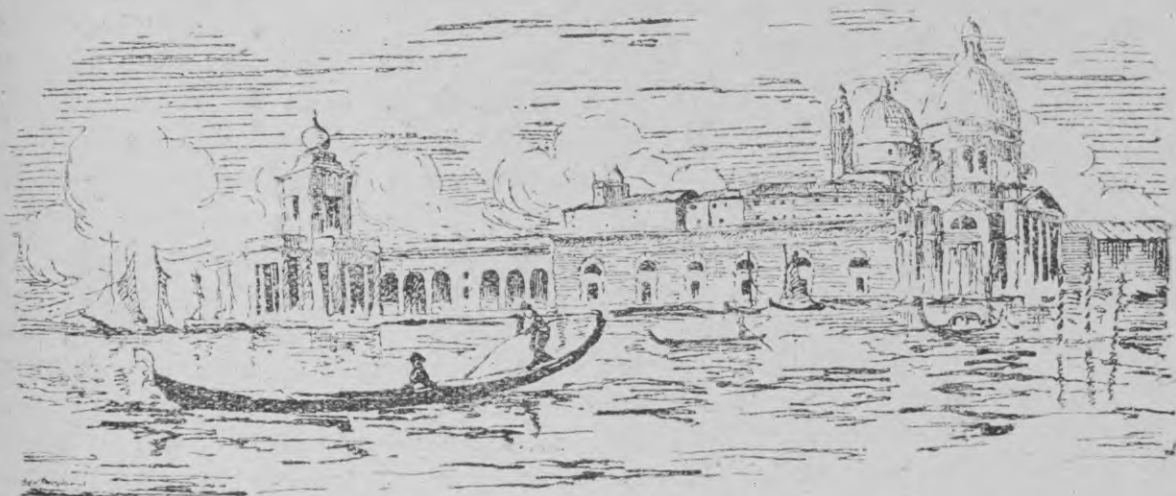
Then, after another rio, comes the Papadopoli, the interior of which can be seen over and which has two good carnival pictures by Tiepolo, and from here a quay runs up to the Rialto Bridge, beyond which comes the old and decaying Camerlenghi Palace, with its much-decorated stonework, and then the fruit and vegetable and fish

markets, the latter marked by its bronze fisherman.

A little way, and then comes the Palazzo Corner della Regina where was born Caterina Corner, the only Venetian to become a Queen. She brought Cyprus to the Republic, and her home must have seen many splendid festivals before it became a pawnshop; a melancholy fate. Next, or nearly next is a masterpiece of Longhena's, the Palazzo Pesaro with its fluted pillars, which was made the Modern Art Gallery of Venice, and so is one of the palaces the tourist may see over.

On its left are a little cluster of antique dealers, and then the Church of St. Stae (Venetian for Eustachie) the Palazzo Tron, and another Longhena palace, the Battaglia. An attractive old brick building, once a granary, separates this from the Fondaco dei Turchi, bought by the city to rent as offices to the Turkish merchants in the grand old days. Thereafter there is little of importance except Big St. Simeon and Little St. Simeon and the pleasant Papadopoli Garden at the very end of the Canal.

Turning back at the Railway Station, and still looking to the left, we come first to the Church of the Scalzi (the Barefoot Friars) very baroque, very



*Dogana and S. Maria della Salute from the Grand Canal*