This page contains a map of Vicenza, highlighting important architectural sites associated with Andrea Palladio. The text provides a brief history of Andrea Palladio, his life, and his contributions to architecture. It describes his birthplace in Padua, his move to Vicenza, and his work on projects such as the Teatro Olimpico and the Cappella di San Giorgio. It also mentions the Palladian route and the World Heritage List. The text is written in Italian with English translations included.
Palazzo Chiericati (1550) (exterior - interior)

This design is new for Palladio’s vision: a town palace and a suburban villa at the same time. It has been completed in mid-seventeenth century upon the former river harbour of the town. Since 1855 it has been seat of the Vicenza Town Museum.

Casa Cogollo (ditta “del Palladio”, 1559) (interior - exterior)

This house has been believed to be Palladio’s residence for its modest dimensions as opposed to the monumental town palaces. Actually, the famous architect was entrusted with the huge renovation of the façade of the house belonging to a notary named Cogollo.

Valmarana Chapel (1576 c.)

It may have been designed by Palladio in 1576, following the death of Antonio Valmarana, inside the crypt of Santa Corona, and most interesting churches from the artistic point of view, where he himself was buried before his mortal remains (or what was regarded as his mortal remains) were transported to the of the temple of fame at the main cemetery.

Palazzo Isopo da Porto (1544 c.)

Palladio designed both the town palace and the villa in Molina at Malo for his friend Isopo, but neither was finished. The palace had better luck: Palladio had designed two different entrances and residences, of which remains the imposing façade, divided into three parts.

Loggia Valmarana (Giardino Salvi)

This loggia with 6 columns of the Doric order, topped by a triangular pediment, inside the Giardini Salvi (Salvi gardens), was built following a design which is very close to Palladio’s style, if not made by the architect himself. UNESCO decided to ascribe it to Palladio anyway in 1994.

Casa Garzadori Bortolan (interior - exterior)

The palace was commissioned to Palladio by Giammarianda Garzadio, whose death in 1587 cancelled the contract. Its ascription to Palladio, acknowledged also by UNESCO, is upheld by testimonies from 1584, when at least one part had been erected.

Arco delle Scalette (1595)

This arch has been built 15 years after Palladio’s death by the Venetian captain Giacomo Bragadi- no. Palladio probably had conceived it as access point to the Monte Berico sanctuary, before the porticoes were built in mid-eighteenth century by Mutti.

Villa Gazzotti Grimani Curti (1542) (exterior - interior)

The design was entrusted to Palladio by Taddeo Gazzotti who, however, had to sell it during its construction to the Venetian patrician Girolamo Grimani for financial reasons. The façade is made of eight tetrastyle columns with three central intercolumns which are topped by a triangular pediment.

Villa Trissino Trettenero (1534) (exterior - interior)

This villa was not designed by Palladio, but everyone considers it the place where his legacy was born, and this is sufficient for UNESCO to add it to the World Heritage List. Tradition has it that Palladio worked here as a simple stonecutter, who had no instructions, even interrupted the works which were finished in 1574-75.

Church Santa Maria Nova (1578) (exterior - interior)

There is no expertise as Palladio’s authorship of this church is concerned, but it is universally ascribed to him. The church has a single room, where present-ly requests from the library Biblioteca Bertoliana are preserved, and which was built upon request by Lodolico Trento for the monastery of the Augustinian nuns.

Palazzo di Schio (1560) (exterior - interior)

Palladio designed the façade of this palace for Bernardo da Schio, but was often absent from the supervision of the works, since he was busy with other building sites in Venice. The stonecutter, who had no instructions, even interrupted the works which were finished in 1574-75.