with texts by
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Palladio Instructions for Use


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## Palladio

## Instructions for use


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Rotonda's plan; from Palladio A., I quattro libri dell'architettura, Venezia 1570, Libro secondo, p. 19.

Palladio did not publish his buildings as an autobiographical contribution. He made a statement to this effect in the preface to the Quattro libri with these words: "In the second (book) I shall treat of the quality of the fabricks that are suitable to the different ranks of men: first of those of a city; and then of the most convenient situation for villas... And as we have but very few examples from the antients, of which we can make use, I shall insert the plans and elevations of many fabricks I have erected..." In this light many differences between buildings and plates can be explained.

Rudolf Wittkower (1945), p. 86.

## Rewriting Classicism

In this section you find a large selection of the drawings, mostly plans and sections, that Palladio collected in the Second Book, with the aim to offer inspirational samples and repeatable models. In his words, the book "contains drawings of many houses designed by Palladio himself inside and outside town, and drawings of the old houses of Greeks and Romans." Drawings are done with the metric scale, all measures are done with the Vicentin feet, and often sections are described in words, with indication of the hight of the rooms and of the architectural character of the ceiling: domed, vaulted, flat. In this selection, we report short excerpts from the two essays that we consider more important, the Rudolf Wittkower's and Peter Eisenman's (complete biblographic reference at the end of this volume), where available, together with other our notes which want to put in evidence some specific character of that drawing. The aim of this review is to offer a practical synthetic tool to approach, understand and reuse, in design activity, the peculiarity and richness of Andrea Palladio's architecture.


Andrea Palladio, frontispiece of the Secondo Libro (Second Book).


Palazzo Antonini
Libro secondo, p. 5.

Entry porticos are compressed, with two minimal stairs that occupy little space outside the main facades' vertical plans. The main halls are both strongly underlined by four columns, disposed in two different ways. The four columns of the entrance hall, just behind the small entrance stairs, are placed at the four corners, leaving free the two main axis of symmetry. The four columns of the second hall, maybe open towards a garden, determine the relationship between inside and outside with a monumental diaphragm which transform the hall in a loggia open towards the landscape. Kitchen is put outside of the cube, while restrooms and stairs form a clear central core and an elaborate passageway between the urban entrance hall and the more private hall open to the garden. mento del primo ordine salza da terra cinque piedi:il che è ftato fatto fi per poncruifottole cantine,\& altriluoghi appartenential commodo della caff,iquali non fariano riufcitife fofsero fati fattidel tutto foterra; percioche il fiume non è molto difcofto; fiancho accioche gli ordini di fopra meglio godeffero del bel fito dinanzi.Le ftanze maggiori hanno iuoltiloro altifecondo il primo modo dell' altezze de' uolti: le mediocri fono inpoltate à lunette,\& hanno juolti tanto altiquanto fono quelli delle maggiori. I cameriní fono ancor esfi in uolto, e fono amezati. Sono tuttiquefti uoltiornati di compartimentidi fucco eccellentisfimi dimano di Meffer Bartolameo Ridolfi SclutoreV Veronefe; \& di pitture dimano di Meffer Domenico Rizzo,\& di Meffer Battifta Venetiano, huomini fingolari in quefte profcsfioni.La fala è di fopra nel mezo della facciata:\& occupa della loggia di fotto laparte di mezo. La fua altezzaè fin fottoil tetto;eperche efce alquanto in fuori; ha fotto gli Angolile colonne doppic, dall:una e laltra parte di quefta fala ui fono due loggie,cioè una per banda;lequali hanno i foffittiloro, ouer lacunariornati di bellisfimi quadri di pittura, e fanno bellisfima uifta.ll primo or dine della facciata è Dorico,\&ilfecondo è Ionico.


Palazzo Chiericati
Libro secondo, p. 6.
Palladio Virtuel, pp. 80-91.

Even though it is not, strictly speaking, a villa, it can be classified as a compressed villa type that descends from Pompeii. The palazzo has an actual frontispiece, a two-story arcade that acts as a loggia on the ground floor. The conceptual reading of this building is initiated by the portico, which is compressed into the loggia. The regular rhythm of columns across the facade is interrupted when the portico and loggia intersect, which creates a doubled column: one column literally pressed into another.
Palladio Virtuel
The block is entirely developed in parallel with the main facade, with a reduced deepness in the other direction. The colonnade, that takes the whole facade, is replicated at the second level. There is no pediment, but a more urban solution based on the longitudinal alignment and repetition of the facade's elements. As usual, section is described in the short text, which specifies the height and the kind of ceilings, which are vaulted in the main spaces and flat in the minor ones. The two central double stairs are nobilitated by a pair of columns that prepares the transition to a lower elongated space.


Because of the double access from two parallel streets, tha palace is duplicate in two blocks, attributed to different kind of users: one is for the family and the other one for visitors. Both accesses are squared atriums based on four columns, and introduce to a passage to the central court. In this project, stairs don't acquire the monumental relevance that often have. The central court has a columnade of double hight, gigantic, with an intermediate passageway supported


DE I DISEGNI che feguono in forma maggiore; il primo è di parte della facciata; il fecondo di parte del Cortile della foprapofta fabrica.

Palazzo Thiene
Libro secondo, p. 13.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 60-69.

The most unusual feature in Thiene, however, is the doubled front A bay, a series of rooms that runs as a frontispiece across the entire width of the facade and extends forward from the main building volume in the middle as an entry portico. Giuseppe Terragni will use this same strategy of the elongated frontal bay in the Casa de! Fascio in Como (1936), though in that case it is internal to the structure. In a sense, Thiene and the Casa del Fascio share the same diagram; four corner towers (although the symmetrical side bay is absent in Como), a cross-axial stair arrangement, the location of the internal stair or circulation bay, and columns framing the central space.
Palladio Virtuel
This palace uses two orders of space. The bigger one, is that of the big atrium, a monumental connection with the urban street, and the square courtyard, defined by a doulbe level, rusticated and composite. The smaller important spaces are the octagonal rooms, which enphasizes the four corners, and the three elongated halls wich, as the portico, stay in the middle of the three sides of this urban block, completely surrounded by streets.


Villa Capra - La Rotonda
Libro secondo, p. 19.
Palladio Virtuel, pp. 34-47.

The relationship of the portico of the Pantheon to the portico of Rotonda illustrates Palladio's transposition of elements as notational signs and their use in creating heterogeneous spatial conditions. For example, the lower pediment of the Pantheon is similar in size to that of Rotonda. However, instead of eight Corinthian columns, at Rotonda there are six Doric columns comprising the portico. The shift is not, then, in the actual size or width of the column, but in the space between them. Another subtle transformation of the precedent is evident in the relationship of the portico to the main building volume.

## Palladio Virtuel

The perfect quadrilateral symmerty of the volume, a clear cube standing at the crossing point of four identical stairs, cannot be replicated in plan, where the symmetry is reduced to a bilateral one. The templar reference, so evident in the pediments, is fragmented by the impossibility to make a walk around the central core. The strangeness is that this fabric doesn't follow the linear templar scheme, but it is a montage of four templar main fronts which introduces, from the four directions, to the same, unique central dome.
$\mathrm{S} E \mathrm{C} O \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{D}$ O.


Palazzo dell'atrio toscano (of the Tuscan atrium) Libro secondo, p. 25.

This is a conjectural prototype of the Roman house based on the Tuscan atrium. Organized along the main axis, which start at the six columns' entrance, in the middle of the left side of the plan, and goes ahead thorugh the tablinum, the main courtyard (peristilium) and then towards a not specified second courtyard. The palace is based on the repetition of court spaces, designed in different configurations. On both sides of tablinum stay two half courts which, as specified in the text, could look towards gardens. The center of the palace is the large peristilium, the rectangular courtyard whose sides have a ratio of 3 by 2 .
 A FABRICA, che fegue è in Bagnololuogo due miglia lontano da Lonigo Caftello del Vicentino, \& è de' Maguifici Signori ContiVittore, Marco, e Dantele fratellide' Pifani. Dall'una, el'altra parte del cortile vi fono le falle, le cantine, igranari, e fimili altri luoghi per l'ufo della Villa. Le colonne de i portici fono di ordiné Dorico. La parte dimezo di quefta fabrica è per l'habitatıone del Padrone: il pauimento deile prime ftanze èalto da terra fette piedi: fotto vi fonole cucine, \&al trifimili luoghi per la famiglia. La Sala è in volto alta quanto larga, e la metà più : à quefta altezza giugne ancho il volto delle loggie: Le ftanze fono in folaro alte quanto larghe:le maggiori fono lunghe vn quadro e due terzi: le altre vn quadro e mezo. Etè da auertirfiche non fi ha hauuto molta confideratione nel metter le fcale minori in luogo, che habbianolume viuo (come habbiamo ricordato nel primo libro) perche non hauendo effe à feruire,fe non à i luoghi di fotto,\& à quelli di fopra, i quali feruono per granari ouer mezati; fi ha hauuto rifguardo principalmente ad accommodar bene lordine dimezo :il quale è per l'habitatione del Padrone, e de' foreftieri : e le Scale, che à queffordine portano ; fono pofte in luogo attifsimo, come livedenei difegni. E ciò farà detto ancho per aucttenza del prudente lettore per tutte lealtre fabriche feguenti di vn'ordine folo : percioche in quelle, che ne hanno due belli,\& ornati;ho curato che le Scale fiano lucide,e pofte in luoghi commo di e e dico due ; perche quello,che và fotto terra per le cantine, e fimilivfi, e quello che va nella parte di fopra, e ferue per granari,e mezati non chiamo ordine principale, pernon darfiall'habitatione de' Gentil huomini.


Villa Pisani
Libro secondo, p. 47.

The political core of the villa is the first floor, the piano nobile, of the central block. All the other indoor and outdoor spaces, the lower and higher levels of the main block and the porticos, serve to practical functions related to the padronal life and agricoltural activities. The templar entrance, with four columns, pediment, high base and three monumental stairs, signs the focus of the entire composition, furtherly underlined by the huge thermal window that, behind the pediment, takes natural light in the vaulted central space of the villa. The porticos establish a comfortable and well ordered (Doric) open space which acts as a buffer between the domestic domain of the patrician mansion and the countryside.


IL MAGNIFICO

Villa Badoer
Libro secondo, p. 48.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 238-251.
It is tethered to its barcbesse with a figured, semicircular arcade that fronts the barchesse to create an entry ensemble. l.ike the Villa Thiene, there is a tripartite entry stair, but Badoer also has an extra flight of stairs before the portico, again compressed into the villa body, is reached. While most of the articulation would seem to be in the front, Badoer also has a trpartite stair configuration in the back, like the Villa Trissino, with which it shares many similarities. It must be noted, Badoer is the only villa drawn with the garden wall surrounding, in profile, the entire forrn of the villa body.
Palladio Virtuel
It is a kind of variation on the same theme of La Rotonda, with two axial, in this case not identical, entrances with six columns porticos, monumental staircases which climb the podium to reach the level of the piano nobile, and a pediment with sculptures. The remarkable plus of this villa is the system of two barchesse, the continuous portico that, splitted in two symmetrical branches, put the villa at the center of the classical form of the exedra. See, in example, the Traianus' markets in the Roman Fora. This form, largely used for different programs in Roman architecture, will find its most celebrate exploit in the Gian Lorenzo Bernini's piazza San Pietro.
to huogo propinquo alla Motta, Caftello del Triuigiano. Sopra vn bafamento, ilquale circonda tutta la fabrica, è il pauimento delle ftanze : lequali tutte fono fatte in volto: 1'altezza de i volti delle mag= giori è fecondo il modo fecondo delle altezze de' volti. Le quadre hanno le lunette ne gli angoli, al diritto delle fineftre : i camerini appreffo la loggia, hanno i volti a fafcia, e cofi anco la fala : il vol= to della loggia è alto quanto quello della fala, e fuperanotutti due l'altezza delle fanze. Ha quefta fabrica Giardini, Cortile, Colombara,e tutto quello, che fa bifogno all'ufo di Villa .


Villa Zeno
Libro secondo, p. 49.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 156-168.

Similar to the more developed villa Pisani, Zeno introduces a tripartite stair motif: one center and one to each side, but oddJy scaled, as if for interior circulation. In the development of the barchessa projects Zeno is also strange, because the typical entry sequence at the fro nt of the villas, framed by the barchesse or a forecourt, is inverted. Here the main entry portico is at the rear of the villa, and the front has little exterior facade articulation other than the trace of an arch flattened into a plane and denoted as windows, and the three staircases.
Palladio Virtuel
The villa offers a monumental entrance with staircase and four huge pillars, and a more domestic approach on the other side, facing the portico. All the outdoor stairs, necessary to reach the piano nobile, are completely not integrated with the cubic volume. The portico is rectangular, designed with a lightness of proportion which contrasts the compact and closed body of the mansion.

Villa Foscari - La Malcontenta
Libro secondo, p. 50.
Wittkower R. (1945), p. 87.
Palladio Virtuel, pp. 116-129.


LA SOTTOPOSTA
"The ratios of Palladio's later structures are somewhat more complicated as can be illustrated in the Villa Malcontenta. The smallest room on either side of the cross-shaped hall measures 12 X 16 feet, the next one $16 \times 16$ and the largest $16 \times 24$, while the width of the hall is 32 feet. Thus, the harmonic series $12,16,24,32$ is the key-note to the building."
Rudolf Wittkower

The villa's section offers the typical tripartition with the basement, utilitarian functions, the piano nobile, home to the noble family, and an upper level dedicated to the conservation and drying of wheat. The central space, covered with a dome, is crossshaped, mixing the traditional hall perpendicular to the entrance portico and the parallel connection with the lateral wings. In this case, the outdoor spaces are not in front but on both sides of the villa, producing a long, flat, linear facade with the villa, and especially is pedimented portico, which establishes a strong point of centrality.

LA SOTTOPOSTA fabrica è̀ Mıfera Villa vicina ad Afolo Caftello del Triuigiano; di Monignor Reuerendiffimo Eletto di Aquileia, e del Magnifico Signor Marc'Antonio fiatellidé Burbart. Quella parte della fabrica, che efee alquanto in fuori, ha due ordini di ftanze, il piano di quelle di foprà̀ è pari del piano del cortile di dietro, oue è tagliata nel monte rincontro al:a cafa vna fontana con infiniti ornamentidi ftucco,e di pittura. Fa queftà fonte un laghetto, che ferue per pefchiera:da quefto luogo partitafi l'acqua fcorre nella cucina,\&e dapoi irrigati i giardini, che fono dalla deftri,e liniftra parte della ftrada, la quale pian piano a fcendédo conduce alla fabrica, fa due pefchiere co il lori beueratori fopra la ftrada commune, donde partitafi,adacqua il Bruolo,ilquale è grandifimo,e preno di frutti eccellentiffimi,e di diuerfe feluaticine.La facciata della cafa del pa drone ha quatro colonne di ordine lonico: il capitello di quelle de gli angoli fa fronte da due par ti:i quali capitelli come fi facciano,porrò nel libro de i Tempii. Dall:vna, el'altra parte ui fono log gie,lequali nell'eftremità hāno due colombare, e fotto quelle ui fono luoghi da fare i uini, ele ftal le,egli altri luoghi per l'ufo di Villa.


Villa Barbaro
Libro secondo, p. 51.
Wittkower (1945), p. 91.
Palladio Virtuel, pp. 252-265.
The long wings behind the main building contain three groups of three rooms each-two of these groups are repeated at each side of the third central one-the widths of which are inscribed as 16 , 12,$16 ; 20,10,20 ; 9,18,9$. It is obvious that the ratios in each set of rooms are consonant ( $4: 3: 4 ; 2: \mathrm{I}: 2 ; 1: 2: 1$ ). But one can go a step further. In the front of the main building are three rooms - of which the middle one is part of the cruciform hall - all 12 feet wide (together 36); in the corresponding part of the wing the three rooms reappear with the different orchestration 9,18 , 9 (together 36).
Rudolf Wittkower

A quite particular scheme which separates two different outdoor spaces. Behind, against the sloping hill, a private garden with fountain and pond. On the other side, towards the open landscape of the countryside, barchesse acquire a strong architectural dignity. The central body of the villa pops up from the line of the barchesse to occupy the center of the garden. The front towards the main garden is not a real portico, but just a classical temple-like facade, with four Ionic columns, traced in contact with the surface of the wall, a projection of the classical order through the continuous material screen of the wall. Le ftanze maggiori fono lunghe vn quadro e tre quarti ii uolti fono à fchiffo, alti fecondo il fecondo modo dell'alrezze de' volti,le mediocri fono quadre ; \& inuoltate à cadino:I camerini; e l'andi. to fono di vguale larghezza, i uolti loro fono alti due quadri: La entrata ha quattro colonne, il quin to più fottili di quelle di fuori, lequali foftentano il pauimento della Sala è fanno l'altezza del vol, to bella, e fecura. Nei quattro nicchi, che uif if veggono fono ftati fcolpiti i quatro tempi dell'anno da Meffer Aleffandro Vittoria Scultore eccellente, il primo ordine delle colonne è Dorico, il fecondo Ionico.Le ftäze di fopra fono in folaro;L'altezza della Sala giugne fin fotto il tetto. Ha que fta fabrica due ftrade da i fianchi,doue fono due porte, fopra lequali ui fono anditi, che conducono in cucina, e luoghi per feruitori.


Villa Francesco Pisani<br>Libro secondo, p. 52.<br>Palladio Virtuel, pp. 182-195.

A grand extended composition of three buildings where the central body, with a templar facade with Doric and Ionic orders, is accompanied by two symmetrical wings which, connected with bridges overpassing two existing streets, enlarge the whole building to a bigger size. The two wings are for facilities and servants. In the central fabric, the main axis cross a vaulted hall, a corridor and a large four columns portico, with two identical elliptical stairs at each sides. Caltel Franco. Il primo ordine delle loggie è Ionico. La fcala è pofta nella parte più a dentro della cafa, accioche fia lontana dal caldo, edal freddo:le ale oue fiveggono i nicchi fono larghe la ter za parte della fua lunghezza, le colonne rifpondone al diritto delle penultime delle loggie, e fono tairodiftanti tra fe,quanto alte: Ie ftanze maggiori fono lunghevn quadro, etre quarti:i uolti fo二 noalti fecondo il primo modo delle altezze dé volti, le mediocri fono quadre il terzo più alte che larghe, i volti fơno à lanette,fopra i camerini vi fonomezati.Le loggie dif fopra fono di ordine Co: rinthio,le colonne fono la quinta parte più fottili di quelle di fotto. Le ftanze fono in folaro,\& han no fopra alcuni mezati. Da vna parte vi è la cucina, e luoghi per maffare, e dallaltra i luoghi per feruitori .


Villa Cornaro
Libro secondo, p. 53.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 102-113.

A rather ordinary villa with traces of the classical cruciform plan that appears in Rotonda, save for two lateral extensions, which can be seen as proto-barchesse. Like several other villas, it is basically symmetrical from front to back. But when the lateral extensions across the front are taken into consideration, Comaro can be seen to introduce the problem of differentiating the front and back porticos.
Palladio Virtuel
The templar facade is not designed in relief over the wall facade but generates a real important space, a portico extruded from the facade's vertical plan. The main hall is located in the central part, far from the perimetral walls. The rear part and facade follow the same scheme of the prevoius project, with a portico included inside the cubic volume and the couple of elliptical stairs.

LA SOTTOPOSTA fabrica è del Clariffimo Caualier il Signor Leonardo Mocenicoiad vna Villa detta Maroceo，che fi ritroua andando da Venetia à Treuigi．Le Cantine fono in terreno， e fopra hanno da vna parte igranari，e dall＇altra le commodità per la famiglia：e fopra quefti luo＝ ghi vi fono le ftanze del padrone，diuife in quattro appartamenti，le maggiori hanno i voltialti pie diventiuno，e fono fatti di canne，accioche fiano leggieri ：le mediocri hanno i uolti alti quanto le maggiori：le minori，cioè i camerini hanno i loro volti alti piedi diecifette，e fono fatti à crocieraz La loggia di fotto è di ordine lonico：Nella Sala terrena fono quattro colonne，accioche fia propor tionatal＇altezza alla larghezza．La loggia di fopra è di ordine Corinthio，\＆hail poggio alto due piédi，e tre quarti．Le fcale fono pofte nel mezo，e diuidono la fala dalla loggia，e caminano vna al contrario dell＇altra：onde e dalla deftra，e dalla finiftra fi può afcendere ，e difcendere，e riefcono molto commode，e belle，e fono lucide à fufficienza．Ha quefta fabrica da i fianchi i luoghi da fare i uini，le ftalle， i portici，\＆altre commodità all＇vfo della Villa appartenenti．


Villa Mocenigo
Libro secondo，p． 54

The barchesse complete the main volume in a unitarian extended front．It is peculiar the disposition of the main hall，a lonely longitudinal space accessible through a six columns facade，which is crossed，at the center，by the stairs．The thickness of the cube is of four rooms．
vn fiumicello, che rende il fito molto bello, e diletteuole. E'flata ornata di pitture da M. Battifta Venetiano.


DE i

Villa Emo
Libro secondo, p. 55.
Wittkower R. (1945), p. 88.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 130-143.
"In the Villa Emo rooms of $16 \times 16$, I2 x 16, I6 X 27 frame the portico (also 16 X 27) and the hall ( $27 \times 27$ ). The ratio $16: 27$ can only be understood by splitting it up in the way Alberti has taught us; it has to be read as 16:24:27, i.e. as a fifth and a major tone ( $=2: 3$ and $8: 9$ ) and similarly the compound ratio $12: 27$ can be generated from 12:24:27, i.e. an octave and a major tone ( $=1: 2$ and 8:9)."

Rudolf Wittkower (1945)
Here the barchesse, the porticos for agricoltural facilities, take a size and relevance comparable with the main volume, and the composition is readable as an unitarian building with a dominant horizontal extension. The central fabric has a four columns, elevated templar access, a corridor which passes through the non symmetrycal stairs, and another important hall open towards the countryside. The thickness of the cube is of three rooms.

DE I DISEGNI DELLE CASE DI VILLA DI ALCVNI Gentil'huomini di Terra Ferma. Cap. XV.

D VN luogo del Vicentino detto il FINALE, è la feguente fabrica del Signor Biagio Sarraceno : il piano delle ftanze s'alza da terra cinque piedi : le ftanze maggiori fono lunghe vn quadro, e cinque ottaui,\& alte quanto larghc: elono in folaro. Continua quefta altezza ancho nella Sala :i camerini ap. preffo la loggia fono in volto: la altezza de' volti al pari di quella delle ftanze di fotto vi fonole Cantine, e di fopra il Granaro : ilquale occupa tutto il corpo della cafa. Le cucine fono fuori di quella: ma però congiunte in modo che rie fono commode. Dall una, e l'altra parte vi fono iluoghi all'ufo di Villa neceffarii.


## Villa Sarraceno Libro secondo, p. 56.

Main block, domestic and agricoltural facilities are aligned in a continous urban front. As usual, the palace stands in the center, elevated and glorified by a pediment with sculptures. The central spaces of the villa are just two, without the intermediate functional rooms, and the deepness of the fabric is of two rooms. The deep large portico controls the open space of a huge esplanade: to be noted that the arms have not a clear end.


Not a Palladian project, it is quite a perfect cube, extremely rational and less monumental than usual. Pratically, there is no main hall, the two stairs are imposing and related to the exceptional height of the building. Also the level of the ground floor is exceptionally high, 12 feet instead of the ususal 5.

Villa Poiana<br>Libro secondo, p. 58.<br>Palladio Virtuel, p. 144-155.

With only a pair or columns supporting an arched opening set into the face of the building, the entry seems more like the residual imprint or a triumphal arch than it does a portico. This interpretation is sustained by the pyramidal build-up or the facade from the periphery to the center, which is echoed in plan where the volumes project forward from a rear garden-wall datum... In fact, it is possible to see this villa as a "wall house" type.
Palladio Virtuel

The two main halls have a disposition in " T ", and are sorrounded by other important vaulted rooms. The cube has lateral extensions, symmetrical, which are intermediate, in size and monumentality, between the main body of the villa and lower continuous portico of the barchesse.


HH 2 LA SEGVENTE

Villa Valmarana
Libro secondo, p. 59.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 92-101.

It includes the suggestion of an arcaded barchessa, and in many respects, like the Palazzo Chiericati, presents an idea of compression from front to back, which creates a series of implied parallel layers in plan. Its differences from Chiericati help define Valmarana. Like Chiericati, Valmarana has a two-story portico with a heavy architrave and a balustrade that extends beyond the porticoed pediment... the columns that sit slightly outboard of the loggia columns at Chiericati are here projected outward perpendicular to the main body of the villa, producing a protoforecourt, a hint or precursor of the barchessa projects to follow.
Palladio Virtuel
The palace has a central core based on a rotated " H " scheme, with two longitudinal loggias, of limited deepness, and a perpendicular hall. One loggia opens towards a garden and the oher to the countryside, but their architecture is exactly the same. Stairs are not in the middle of the fabric but are disposed on the facades, on both loggias'sides. The central templar facades are closed between by four angular towers. colle, il quale è bagnato da vn piaceuole fiumicello, \& è nel mezo di vna multo fpaciofa pianura, \& à canto ha vna affai frequente firada. Nella fommità del colle ha da efferui la Sala ritonda, cira condata dalle ftanze, e però tanto alta che pigli il lume fopra di quelle. Sono nella Sala alcune me ze colonne.che tolgono fufo un poggiuolo, nel quale fi entra per le ftanze difopra; lequali perche fono alte folo fette piedi; feruono per mezati.Sotto il piano delle prime fanze ui fono le cucine, itinellı,\& altri luoghi. Et perche ciafcuna faccia ha belliffime uife; uiuanno quattro loggie di or dine Corinthio fopra i frontefpicii delle quali forge la cupola della Sala. Le loggie, che tendono alla circonferenza fanno vn gratiffimo afpetto, più preffo al piano fono i fenili, le cantine, le ftalle, i granari, i lueghi da Gaftaldo,\& altre ftanze per vfo di Villa; le colonne di quefti portici fono diordine Tofcano; fopra il fiume ne gli angoli del cortile vi fono due colombare.


Villa Trissino<br>Libro secondo, p. 60.<br>Palladio Virtuel, p. 196-209.

A variation on the Rotonda theme, the villa is based on a double symmetrical scheme with four identical porticos reinforced with a double column at each corner. Some exception, in symmetry, is visible in the disposition of the huge exterior stairs which lead to the porticos. It is completely different, in respect with the original Rotonda, the large architectural precinct of the open space, realized with a double order of barchesse: first two round arms, with an imposing platform and stair in the middle, and then another couple of lower rectilinear arms.


Villa Repeta
Libro secondo, p. 61.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 266-277.

With the exception of the two higher volumes at the corners of the building, the villa is hidden in the continuity of the facilities, with a just a pediment on the central axis to indicate the main entrance. Like in a farm, or in a factory, the organization of the open space is stronger than the hyerarchy of the different characters and uses of the architectural spaces.


Villa Thiene
Libro secondo, p. 62.
Wittkower R. (1945), p. 88.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 212-223.

The Villa Thiene at Cicogna has 4 as module (diameter of columns) and the rooms are based on the harmonic series 12,18 , 36. In the four corners are square rooms measuring $18 \times 18$ feet; they flank a double square room, $18 \times 36$, and this ratio is repeated in the two porticos which flank the hall, being the square of the small corner rooms, 36 X 36. The progression 18:18, 18:36, 36:36 is broken between the small squares and the porticos by rooms measuring 12 feet in width, so that the sequence $18,12,18$ (3:2:3) is repeated four times.
Rudolf Wittkower
The main axis is occupied by an elaborate sequence of spaces: a monumntal stair, a platform, a four columns/ pillars loggia, a squared central hall, another identical loggia and, missing the platform, another monumental stair. The platform, the lonely element which is not repeated, is point of observation and control of the open space comprised by the barchesse, which follow a double geometry, round and rectilinear.

## SECONDO.

LA SEGVENTE falbrica è del Conte Giacomo Angarano da lui fabricatanclia tua Villa di Angarano nel Vicentino. Nei fianchi del Cortile vi fono Cantine,Granati luoghi da fare i vini,luoghi da Gaftaldo:falle,colombara, epiù oltre da vna parte il cortile per le cofe di Villa, c dall'altra vn giardino: La cafa del padrone pofta nel mezo è nella parte di forto in volto, \& in quella di fopra in folaro:i camerini cofidi fotto come di fopra fono amezati: corre ap= preffo quefta fabrica la Brenta fiume copiofo di buonifsimi pefci. E' quefto luogo celebre per i preciofi vini, che vifi fanno, e perlifruttiche vi vengono, e molto più per la cortefia del padrone .

Villa Angarano
Libro secondo, p. 63.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 170-181.


I DISEGNI
Not a Palladian project, the settlement express the harmonic unity of the productive agricoltural compound, especially fitted for wine production. At the same time, architectural characters divide clearly the boss' noble house from the utilitarian facilities. me affai grande:Hà quefto palagio vna loggia dauanti la porta diordine Dorico:p quefta fípaf fa in vn'altra loggia, e di quella in vn cortile; $\mathrm{il}^{2}$ quale ha ne i fianchi due loggie:dall' vna; e $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ altra tefta di quefte loggie fono gli appartamenti delle ftanze, delle quali alcune fono flate ornate di pizture da Meffer Giouanni Indemio Vincentino huomo di belliffimo ingegno.Rincontro all' entrata fi troua vna loggia fimile à quella dell'entrata, dalla quale fi entra in vn'Atrio di quat tro colonne, e da quello nel cortile, il quale ha i portici di ordine Dorico,e ferue per l'v fo di Vil1a. Nonui è alcuna fcala principale corrifpondente àtutta la fabrica: percioche la parte di fopra non ha da feruire,fe non per faluarobba,\& per luoghi da feruitori.


IN LONEDO

## Villa Ottavio Thiene Libro secondo, p. 64.

The entrance gate is composed by a double loggia divided in two halves by a continuous wall, and introduces inside a large courtyard. The palace is organized in two identical blocks, three courts, and another separate fabric with a central pediment with sculptures and barchesse.
fta fopra vu colle di bellifsıma yifta, \&a a canto vin fiume, che ferue per Pefchicra. Per rendere quefto fito commodo per l'ufo di Villa vi fono Itati fatti cortili, \& ftrade fopra volti con non picciola fpefa. La fabrica dimezo è per I'habitatione del padrone, \& della famiglia. Le ftanze del padrone hanno il piano loro alto da terra tredicipiedi, efono in folaro, fopra quefte vifono igranati', \&nclla parte difotto, cioè nell'altezza de itredeci piedi vi fono difpottele cantine, i luoghi dafare j yini, la cucina, \& altri luoghi fimili. La Sala giugne con la fua altézza fin fotto il tetto, \& ha due ordini di feneftre. Dalluno e laltro lato di quefto corpo di fabrica vi fono i cortili, \& i coperti per le cofe di Villa . E'ftata quefta fabrica ornata di pitture dibellifsima inuentione da Meffer Gualtiero Padouano; da Meffer Bartifta del Moro Veronefe, \& da Meffer Battifta Venetiano; perche quefto Gentil'huomo, ilquale è giudiciofifimo, per redurla a quella eccelienza \& perfertione, che fia pofsibile; non ha guardato a Spefa alcuna, \& ha fcelto i più ing̣ulari , \& eccellenti Pittori de' noftritemplo

Villa Godi
Libro secondo, p. 65.
Wittkower (1945), p. 86-87.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 224-237.

The early Villa Godi at Lonedo contains the gist of the story in a simple form. Each of the eight small rooms - four at each side of the hall - measures 16 X 24 feet, i.e. the length is equal to $1,1 / 2$ width which is one of the seven shapes of rooms recommended by Palladio. The ratio of width to length is $2: 3$. The portico has the same size of 16 X 24, while the hall behind it measures $24 \times 36$; its ratio - I:I or 2:3 - is therefore equal to that of the small rooms and the portico.
Rudolf Wittkower

Being the entire compound based on an extended central axis, the villa's core is a deep hall, divided in two different parts, which connects a porticated court with a rear private terraced garden. The deepness of the block is of two rooms only. Court and garden are rigidly separated by the outdoor workplaces in front of barchesse.


Villa Marc'Antonio Sarego
Libro secondo, p. 67.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 279-288.

A sequence of three courtyards: the first open to the countryside, the second a palatial space, the third a private garden. The villa doesn't have a real center, being trapassed by the continuous central axis, and the porticoed large court stands in place of teh traditional main hall.
.68 L I R O
LA FABRICA, che fegue, è del Signor Conte Annibale Sarego ad valuogo del Collognefe detto la Miga. Fa bafamento à tutta la fabrica vn piedeftilo àlto quattro piedi, e mezo; \&\& a quelta alcezza è il pauimento delle prime fanze,fotto le quali ui fono le Cantine, le Cucina,\& altre itanze pertinenti ad allogar la famiglia:le dette prime ftanze fono in uolto, \& le feconde in folaro:appreffo quelta fabrica uiè il cortile per le cofe di Villa,con tutti quei luochi che à tal ufo ficonuengono.


Villa Annibale Sarego
Libro secondo, p. 68.
Wittkower (1945), p. 90.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 70.

In the Villa Sarego at Miega the sequence 12:16, 16:16, 16:27, which we have met in a different order in the Villa Emo, is to be found again. But the central part of the building, between the three framing rooms of each side, seems to follow a different system of ratios. In the portico are inscribed the numbers 10, 15 and 40 , in the hall 20 and 40 and in the rooms connecting the hall with the wings 9 and 24 .
Rudolf Wittkower

The monumental templar entrance is based on a double order of eight columns, with stairs and an elongated shallow portico. Behind, one deep hall takes the entire deepness of the fabric. On both sides, stand the symmetrical stairs and three proportional rooms.

LIBRO


Palazzo Trissino
Libro secondo, p. 74.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 196-209.

A large deep entrance with eight free standing columns takes to a courtyard, where have access the two stairs and rooms. The main halls stay at both side of the entrance. tiffa dalla Torre difegnò già̀ di fare la fottopofta fabrica: la quale haurebbe hauuto, e giardino, e tut te quelle parti, che fi ricercano ì luogo commodo, e diletteuole.Le prime ftanze farebbono ftate in volto, e fopra tutte le picciole vi farebbono ftatimezati, a' quali hauerebbono feruito le Sale picciole. Le feconde ftanze, cioc̀ quelle di fopra farebbono ftate in folaro. L'altézza della Sala farebbe aggiunta fin fotto il tetto,\& al pari del piano della foffitta ui farebbe ftato vn corrittore, ò poggiuolo, e dalla loggia, e dalle fineftre meffene i fianchi haurebbe prefo ill lume. .

Palazzo della Torre
Libro secondo, p. 76.
Palladio Virtuel, p. 28.

Palladio transformed the idea of the portico from a mutable sign of a sacred public building to a component of a secular private dwelling. In so doing, the iconic value of the portico is transgressed, and it becomes notational. Because of its many variations in size, location, and dimension, the portico becomes an important component of the Palladian lexicon.
Palladio Virtuel

The main axis crosses a series of large central spaces: the portico of the entry, the main columnade hall with secundary stairs, the main stairs. The all rooms are relegated a the four corners, as closed isolated elements connected by the grand central space.


Palazzo Garzadore
Libro secondo, p. 77.

Two six columns loggias indicate the main axis and entrances; the stairs stay at both side of the first loggia, while the main hall, reinforced with four free standing columns, is pushed towards the second loggia.


Villa Mocenigo
Libro secondo, p. 78 (66).

Four round porticos define two grand open spaces (above and bottom in the drawing) while their rectilinear back limit two rectangular open courts. The villa itself is built around a smaller more private squared court, it is based on a double symmetry and face, in different ways, the two different couple of courtyards. The entire complex is based on the continuous passing through different conditon of inside and outside, barely differentiated in use and form.

The next issue of Fuoco amico will show the results of an exercise of architectural composition where each student is requested, individually, to redesign a sample taken from the Second Book of the Quattro libri dell'architettura by Andrea Palladio. Inside this book, is presented a sequence of buildings, with a plan and a facade, which have various source. Some of them are projects designed and built by Palladio, others are Palladian projects which remained unbuilt, and other are conjectural reconstruction of Roman villas and palaces.
The students have the assignment to take the Palladian sample as a source of inspiration but also, more
literally, as a guideline for the formal, logistic and structural characters of their projects. The program, for all buildings, is the construction of a place based on the concept, established by Andy Warhol, of the Factory: a place where people decide to share their work, free time and domestic life, in a communality of feelings, skills, and goals. These Factories want to be a contemporary answer to the growing demand for spaces which allow to mix work and home, family and friends, labor time and leisure time. In some way, the extreme formalism of architectural characters correspond to a maximum of informality, in terms of lifestyles, activities, social relationships.

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