

Paolo Veronese

A concise collector's companion to this artist's page on TryArtwork.

Paolo Veronese (1528 – 1588) was an Italian painter associated with Mannerism, Venetian Renaissance. Their work is recognised for vast, theatrically staged biblical and mythological scenes with rich colour, shimmering fabrics and grand architectural settings.



Portrait

At a Glance

Nationality	Italian
Lifespan	1528 – 1588
Movement	Mannerism, Venetian Renaissance
School	Venetian School
Best known for	Vast, theatrically staged biblical and mythological scenes with rich colour, shimmering fabrics and grand architectural settings
Core subjects	Religious Art, History Painting, Allegory
Medium	Oil paint, Fresco
Central collection	Musée du Louvre (Paris)

Signature Style & How to Recognize It

Venetian Renaissance splendour. Vast banquets, biblical feasts, mythological scenes populated by dozens of figures in sumptuous silks and velvets, set against grand classical architecture. Cool silvery light, pale pastel palette with signature “Veronese green.” Theatrical composition with diagonal architecture and varied figure scale. A painter who could turn The Last Supper into a Venetian aristocratic party.

Career Timeline

Verona Training (1540s)

Studied under Antonio Badile.

Venetian Move (1553)

Settled in Venice; decorative commissions at the Doge's Palace.

Villa Barbaro Frescoes (1560–1561)

Decorative peak at Palladio's villa.

Inquisition Trial (1573)

Summoned for irreverent detail in his Last Supper; rechristened it “Feast in the House of Levi.”

Late Mature Work (1570s–1588)

Continued grand decorative programmes until his death.

Museums & Collections

- Gallerie dell'Accademia, Venice — The Feast in the House of Levi (1573).
- Musée du Louvre, Paris — The Wedding at Cana, the second-largest painting in the Louvre.
- Doge's Palace, Venice — ceiling paintings.
- Villa Barbaro, Maser, Italy — frescoes in the Palladian villa.
- Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.
- Museo del Prado, Madrid.

Famous Works to Know

- **The Wedding at Cana**
- **The Feast in the House of Levi**
- **Venus and Mars United by Love**
- **The Family of Darius before Alexander**

Why This Artist Is Difficult to Reproduce

Veronese's scale is the first obstacle. Even reduced reproductions must hold figure groupings that read across enormous compositions. His Venetian silvery palette requires careful control of cool whites, pale blues and his trademark cool green; warm it up and the light goes golden instead of Venetian. Dozens of individualised figures in sumptuous costume demand consistent colour logic. A reproduction painter needs both decorative confidence and architectural discipline.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Paolo Veronese best known for?

Vast, theatrically staged biblical and mythological scenes with rich colour, shimmering fabrics and grand architectural settings. Core subjects: Religious Art, History Painting, Allegory.

Where can I see original works by Paolo Veronese?

Gallerie dell'Accademia, Venice, Musée du Louvre, Paris, Doge's Palace, Venice, Villa Barbaro, Maser, Italy, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, and others.

Which paintings by Paolo Veronese are the most famous?

The Wedding at Cana, The Feast in the House of Levi, Venus and Mars United by Love, The Family of Darius before Alexander.

Why are reproductions of Paolo Veronese difficult?

Veronese's scale is the first obstacle.

Explore More

This guide is a short companion to Paolo Veronese's page on TryArtwork, where you can find further notes on their life, style and most celebrated works.

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