



GIOL

TURISMO D'EMOZIONE

THREE ROUTES TO LEARN MORE ABOUT
THESE FASCINATING PLACES

CASTLE - HISTORIC PARK - FARM ESTATE



CASTLE HISTORIC PARK



CASTELLO GIOL
P.zza Papadopoli, 2
San Polo di Piave TV - Italia
0422 855033 - www.castellogiol.it

GIOL CASTLE

THE ORIGINS



Unfortunately, Nicolò died in battle without ever enjoying the property granted to him. It was assigned to his son Cristoforo who had also distinguished himself in the eyes of the Serenissima Republic.

In 1503, the noble family of the Gabrieli counts came into possession of the San Polo estate through an arranged marriage with the daughters of Lancillotto da Tolentino and governed it for the entire Napoleonic period. When, in 1805, the last Count Gabrieli, Angelo Maria, died intestate, the property and grounds first passed into the hands of the treasury of the new Kingdom of Italy and were then purchased by the Vivante brothers.

THE CASTLE AND THE PARK TODAY

The impressive bulk of the building immediately strikes the eye of the beholder, who is given the impression of travelled back in time to the middle ages, thanks to its tall crenelated towers with their bow windows, chimneys disguised by pinnacles and double acutely arched windows.

The park is an idyllic nineteenth-century visitor experience with trees that include many noteworthy autochthonous "exotic" species, such as Lebanon cedar, beech, oak, magnolia, liriodendron, ginkgo and many more just waiting to be discovered.

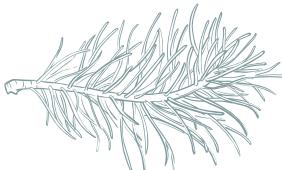
The colours chosen by Bagnara are totally natural, and the shapes are those of the water in the large central pool, the sky reflected in it and the great expanses of lawn with the many trees still surviving from the original nineteenth century layout.



CASTELLO PAPADOPOLI GIOL

In 1192, the Patriarchs had a fortress built here for defence purposes and since then the name "castle" was to be for centuries linked to the site of this early fortalice.

In 1427, the Venetian Republic repaid the war efforts of its Captain General Nicolò Mauruzzi da Tolentino with the promise of ownership of the San Polo estate.



THE PROJECT FOR THE CASTLE AND THE ENGLISH-STYLE PARK

In 1850, Bagnara designed a square building in neo-Gothic Venetian style in San Polo, with a crenelated tower on each corner and set in a park of more than 12 hectares.

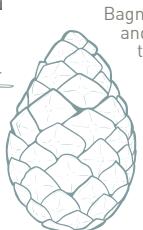
In 1859, Count Spiridione died intestate and all his worldly goods passed into the hands of his cousins, the brothers Nicolò and Angelo Papadopoli.

Nicolò, a Senator of the Kingdom, illuminated industrialist and great patron, had always nourished considerable interest in the San Polo estate. In 1888, he commissioned a project for extension and refurbishment of the castle to the engineer and architect Giovanni Battista Ferrante from Turin, said to be responsible for the addition of the two wings and adaptation to the English inspired neo-Gothic style, which was so fashionable during the Gothic revival era.

After World War One, the castle was restored in 1920 by Commandator Giovanni Giol.

The park today fortunately retains almost all its original beauty. The new style of English garden was no longer a venue for parties and gatherings with lots of people. Visitors were to be guided in a more delicate manner in discovery of its real hidden treasure: nature.

Bagnara opted for irregularity and unexpected asymmetries instead of geometric regularity and obsessive symmetry, he replaced straight lines with curves and brick-walled square fish pools with sinuous little lakes whose muddy edges were deliberately unclear. Order made way for carefully designed disorder.



THE PAPADOPOLI COUNTS

The Papadopoli family were originally wealthy merchants from the island of Corfu.

At the end of the eighteenth century, having moved to Venice, they founded a trading company and in 1821 were accepted into the Venetian nobility. In 1814, Count Angelo Antonio bought the land belonging to the former San Polo estate from the Vivante family. His son Spiridione however was the one who had the first modest building constructed in 1850, later enlarged by his cousin Nicolò. In March 1919, Papadopoli Castle became the property of Giovanni Giol, whose first step was to repair the serious damage that had occurred during World War One.

GIOVANNI GIOL

Born in 1866 in Vigonovo di Fontanafredda in the province of Pordenone, Giovanni Giol emigrated to the Mendoza region of Argentina in 1887. In 1896, he teamed up with Gargantini, who had emigrated in 1883 from Canton Ticino and they set up Giol y Gargantini.

In just 13 years, the company's wine production went from 4 million litres in 1898 to 42 million in 1911.

The various estates covered 8,850 hectares of land and the wine was stored in large cellars linked to each other by overhead wine-ducts.

In March 1919, Giol picked the right moment to buy the entire San Polo estate from Count Nicolò Papadopoli Aldobrandini, including the castle with its park that has been the home of the Giol family ever since.

Over the years that followed, the property was further extended to cover most of the municipalities of San Polo di Piave, Ormelle, Mareno di Piave, and Cimadolmo.

All these buildings purchased, heavily damaged by the devastating fighting, were completely renovated.



FARM ESTATE



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GIOL FARM ESTATE

Here, on the estate that was the pride of all the Papadopoli holdings, they always strived to obtain top quality products, investing heavily into the necessary infrastructures and hiring of highly specialised personnel.

All this was indispensable for the smooth running of the wine cellars, granaries, the dairy, stalls, the spinning mill, greenhouses and all the other workshops that made up the production machine of the "Agenzia Agraria di Sampolo" farm and which, together with the castle and the twelve hectares of parkland, still today cover the entire town centre.

In 1919, Giovanni Giol bought the entire county of San Polo from Count Nicolo Papadopoli.

The San Polo estate was at the time described as "rationally managed with modern working techniques and very skilfully organised". Giol built the biggest farming company in the Province of Treviso between the two wars, numbering 3,000 hectares, 200 tenant farmer families and 5,000 employees in San Polo, Ormelle, Mareno, Cimadolmo, Colfrancui, Rai, and Vazzola, with administrative headquarters in San Polo.

In 1927, he had a silk mill built in San Polo that provided 350 jobs in the drying and processing of the cocoons, with a daily production of 100 kilos of excellent silk that went by the name of Friulana.

A true gentleman, in 1912, Giovanni Giol funded the building, in Friuli, of the Vigonovo nursery school, which was named after him, and, in Veneto, the reopening of the one in San Polo, which was given the name of Aida Giol.

THE GRANARY

On the first floor of the "Great Cellar" there is an enormous warehouse measuring 1,320 m² (bigger than the Great Council Hall in Palazzo Ducale in Venice) where up to 300,000 kilos of corn would have been stored, together with wheat and silkworms.

To support all this weight, massive walls were constructed using stone and rocks from the River Piave, split by hand by expert artisans, entailing great skill and effort. For the floor, square-edged logs with wane, so-called "uso Trieste" beams were set closely

together, each one a tree fitted with decorative, reinforcing shelves. The splendid pattern of the single-arch ceiling is a true masterpiece of craftsmanship design and ability worth of admiration.

The staircase that leads to the first floor tells the tale of human labour, its worn steps evidence of the hard work and sweat that was involved in shouldering sacks containing 101 kilos of corn up and down. Only later in fact was a chute added to make it easier to bring the products down.



GIOL

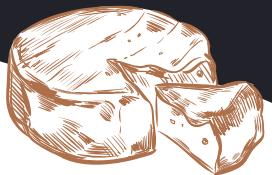
In the fifteenth century, San Polo di Piave was already an important wine producing business and the economic development linked to this sector has been handed down through time to the present day with expansion also into other sectors, including crop farming and silk spinning.

THE OLD DAIRY

The cheese-making unit on the farm estate, already fully operational in the nineteenth century, was where they received and processed the milk brought from the stalls of the tenant farmers in San Polo, Ceggia and Gorgo al Monticano.

Milk was delivered twice a day and the churns would be immediately put into the fountain to lower their temperature and best preserve their precious contents.

There was even a farm shop where the tenant farmers were paid in skilfully made cheese for the milk they delivered.



THE ANCIENT WINE CELLARS

The oldest part of the cellars, mentioned in documents as early as 1427, houses the 5 "Crypts" that are used for ageing.

They have always been used for storing the finest wines, protected by vaulted stone ceilings and walls over one metre thick that guarantee a constant temperature all year round.

The "Great Cellar" dates back to the eighteenth century and an amphitheatre on its ground floor is home to 80 barrels of different sizes, with the largest holding an incredible 22,000 litres and another from 1871 bearing a dedication to Nicolo Antonio Papadopoli.



As evidence of the vicissitudes that San Polo suffered during World War One, two barrels bear signs of the damage caused by Austrian bullets and a splinter from an Italian grenade that destroyed the roof of the "Great Cellar".



GIOL

TURISMO D'EMOZIONE



ANCIENT LAND OF WINES

It is believed that the vine was present in Veneto in the wild state as early as many centuries before Christ and grapes were used by the populations of those times above all as food.

It will have to wait until the seventh century BC. to be able to find the first evidence of wine production in Veneto by the Etruscan-Rhaetian populations.

Still today among the most cultivated varieties are: Prosecco, Raboso Piave, Verduzzo Treviso, Pinot grigio, Chardonnay, Merlot and Cabernet sauvignon.

TICKETS EMOTIONAL TOURISM ROUTES

REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS UNDER 16 free for children under 4				
GRAND TOUR (3,5 h) FULL RATE € 20,00 REDUCED RATE € 10,00	✓	✓	✓	✓
HISTORIC TOUR (2 h) FULL RATE € 15,00 REDUCED RATE € 10,00	✓	✓	✓	
GOTHIC TOUR (1,5 h) FULL RATE € 10,00 REDUCED RATE € 5,00	✓	✓		
AGRI TOUR (2 h) FULL TICKET € 13,00 REDUCED RATES € 3,00			✓	✓
BOTANIC TOUR FULL RATE € 5,00 REDUCED RATE € 2,00		✓		
WINE TOUR (1,5 h) FULL RATE € 10,00				✓

CUSTOMISABLE ROUTES FOR GROUPS WITH FOOD.
SCHOOL ROUTES WITH WORKSHOPS ON REQUEST.
WEDDINGS, PRIVATE EVENTS, BUSINESS MEETINGS.

INFO AND RESERVATIONS:

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0422 855032 – info@giolitalia.it - www.giolitalia.it

The organisation declines all responsibility for any damage to persons and/or things occurring during the above-mentioned activities.
We recommend you stay at a safe distance of at least 1 metre from the banks of the lake and respect the safety regulations regarding use of the boat.



HELP US PROTECT NATURE AND HISTORY



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We are waiting for you!

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