

The background is a light beige color with a subtle gradient. It is decorated with numerous white butterfly silhouettes of various sizes and orientations, scattered across the frame. The butterflies are most prominent in the corners and along the right edge.

San Pietro di Feletto
and its surroundings

Art and Culture

Millenarian Church of San Pietro

The church of San Pietro, built around the year 1000, is a wealth of art and history. The wide portico and the bell tower date back to the Medieval period. Both inside and outside walls were frescoed repeatedly over the centuries. Of particular interest is the baptismal Chapel in Gothic style, but date back to the 2nd half of '400s.



Camaldolese Cloister

The church rise in the middle of the abbey built on the Colle Capriolo by the Camaldolesi monks in 1660 and suppressed by the Napoleonic laws in 1810. It was consecrated on 15th October 1718 by bishop Francesco Trevisan. It was with only one nave: the lateral ones where added on in 1854 and the other in 1882.

Molinetto della Croda

Typical example of rural architecture of the 17th century, the building was built on several retakes. The groundwork of the original building lays on the bare rock. The old mill ground the last flour in 1953.

Bought by the City of Refrontolo in 1991, this local cultural heritage is now usable from the community and it is destination of touristic and scholastic guided tour.



Cistercian Abbey Santa Maria

Built on a previous Benedictine building of the 12th century, and revised in Cistercian times, the current church has the typical construction at Latin plan with the façade pointed towards west and the apse oriented towards east, exactly as expected by the Cistercian symbolism.

Castle of Conegliano

Situated on the top of the Colle di Giano, the castle dominates all the city and its surrounding area. The castle houses the civic museum of Conegliano, in which there are several sections divided by floor: the art gallery at the ground floor, and a lot of Roman remains ant the first floor; within the framework there is a plastic model of the castle in the age of the Serenissima. Ended the tour it is possible to enjoy the view on the city and on the all surrounding area.



Cathedral of Conegliano

In Contrada Grande lies the cathedral of the city, whose construction started by the Battuti in 1345. In the 2nd half of 14th century was realized the meeting room that allowed it to follow the continuity of the street front. In the 18th century the temple was modified along the style of the time. Actually the church is made up of two distinct parts: the naves of the 14th century and the modern chancel.

Castle of San Salvatore

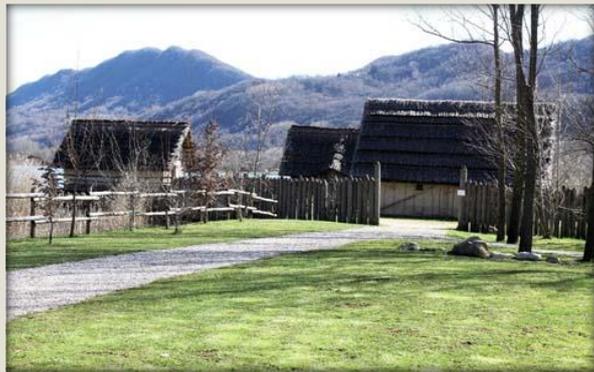
The history of the castle is indissolubly connected with Collalto family. The castle of San Salvatore expands quickly and at the end of Middle Ages became one of the most extended castles in northern Italy. The Cappella Vecchia contains the extraordinary cycle of frescos by Pordenone, whereas the palaces are enriched with works of the great Venetian masters of the time.



Park of the Livelet

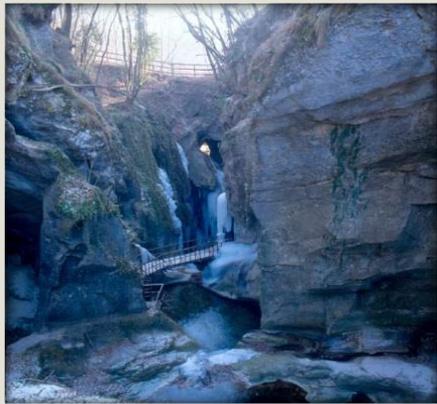
The Archaeological Park of the Livelet lies close to the Treviso Alps in an area of extreme beauty for the natural environment.

The Livelet is a system of educational areas and open-air workshops composed by a space dedicated to the archaeological reconstruction with three types of housing settlement which represent respectively Neolithic, Copper Age and Bronze Age.



Cenedese Museum

The museum is hosted in the ancient Serravalle's community loggia, graceful example of Venetian architecture of mainland. Recent refurbishments have rediscovered, on the adjacent bell tower's façade, a clock face that should be one of the most ancient of Italy and Europe. These renovations have also brought to light the 15th century frescoes that cover the entire façade of the palace.



Grotte del Caglieron

It is a series of cave created in part by natural erosion activities and in part by human action. Natural erosion consist in a deep cleft dug by the Caglieron stream on alternated layer of chalky conglomerate, sandstone and marl of the Miocene Serravallino. The artificial interventions are justified from the extraction of the sandstone. Extractive activity provided material for the construction of jambs and architrave, which can be found in some residences of the near Vittorio Veneto and surroundings.

Archaeological Museum

Eno Bellis

The Archaeological Museum Eno Bellis is based in the Barchessa of Palazzo Foscolo. Here are gathered the most important archaeological statements of the ancient Opitergium, whose urban system developed at the end of the 10th century B.C. and lasted until the 7th century A.D.



Canova Museum

Bishop Giovanni Battista Sartori Canova wanted to raise a museum that could house all works present in the roman atelier of Via delle Colonnette.

In the perspective of Sartori Canova there was the concept of propose again the exposition of the works as within the atelier of the sculptor. The preparation of the works was completed in 1884..

Villa Barbaro

The Villa of Maser is one of the masterpieces of Andrea Palladio, UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It preserve the charm of the villa inhabited by the owners, and during the events is possible to enjoy the amazing beauty and the magic of the different seasons.



Villa Emo

Villa Emo is a Venetian villa realized by the architect Andrea Palladio, and it is one of the most completed Palladian villas.

In the design of this villa were used the same mathematical proportions, both in elevation and in the size of the rooms.

From 1992 it was added by UNESCO in the list of the World Heritage Sites.

Venice

The City of Venice includes both insular and mainland territories, and is well-structured around the two separate centres of Venice and Mestre.

For the urban peculiarity and for its artistic heritage, Venice is universally considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world and it was included with its lagoon in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.



Asolo

The advantageous position and the mild climate made of Asolo a residential area since the prehistoric times. The town evolves especially between 1st century B.C. and 1st century A.D.

Archaeological remains and evidences prove the presences of thermal baths, aqueduct, a court and a theatre, proof of the importance of Asolo in Roman times. To alternate periods between 9th and 14th century it knew the hegemony of several powerful families and finally of Venice.



Bassano del Grappa

The first villages at the foot of the hills are proved by the remains of the necropolis of San Giorgio di Angarano. The Roman colonization dates back to the 2nd century B.C.

Few traces of the Langobardic and Frankish dominations, whereas the next period is marked by the first news of the existence of the church of Santa Maria that in conjunction with the castle made up the first nucleus of Bassano.





Hotel VilladelPoggio
Panoramic Resort in the Prosecco Wine Region

Via dei Pascoli, 8/A

31020 San Pietro di Feletto – Treviso – Italy

Tel. +39 0438 787154 Fax +39 0438 787967

www.hotelvilladelpoggio.it hotel@cadelpoggio.it