



BASILICA DI SAN MARCO

THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED
SURNAME
GAZZOLA

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ANCIENT HISTORY

From the ancient and beautiful region of Venice, Italy come many of the most important and influential Italian surnames. Until the 12th century, surnames were nearly unheard of. People only had one name because that was all that was required to distinguish people from one another. As the population grew, however, it became necessary to give people an extra name to distinguish them from one another. At first, these names were individual and were not passed on from father to child, but eventually this practice also caught on and surnames became hereditary. At first, surnames were taken almost solely by members of the nobility. Later, surnames became popular among the common folk in large cities, where the need for a means of distinction was greater than in the county. Eventually, even country folk took surnames and by the 15th century, nearly everyone had one. The name Gazzola was traced to its source in Bolgna (Latin: Bononia), the largest city and the capital of Emilia-Romagna Region. The famous University of Bolgna was founded in the 11th century, by the 13th century the student body was nearly 10,000. Dante and Petrarch studied there. Tisso was tried there for 1564 for writing satirical poems. Bologna naturally, is famous for its sausages. But many noted scholars were born there. In those ancient times only persons of rank, the podesta, clergy, city officials, army officers, artists, landowners were entered into the records. To be recorded at this time, at the beginning of recorded history, was of itself a great distinction and indicative of noble ancestry.

SPELLING VARIATIONS

Nearly all European surnames have several spelling variations. Because only scribes and church officials could read and write at the time, names were usually spoken, not written and therefore had no fixed spelling and were written as they were pronounced. Italian surnames have a disproportionately large number of variations in comparison to names from other languages. The names Gazarain, Gazzari, Garzari, Garzoni, Garzaria, Gauzeran, Gauzeran, Gauceran, Gauceron, Jouserand and Juserandare all variations on the name Gazzola and all share the same origin.

EARLY HISTORY

The port city of Venice and the area which takes its name from this city lie among islands along the east coast of Italy. Venice itself spans several islands, connected with bridges. The history of the area dates back to the 5th century, when barbarian hordes poured over Europe, establishing kingdoms as they went. The region of Venetia was settled by the Huns in 452, after Attila the Hun and his army invaded the Roman city of Aquileia. The inhabitants of Aquileia fled to the island of Rialto, where they founded the city of Venice. In 568, another Germanic tribe, the Lombards invaded the region and more refugees fled to Venice. Duke Orso was elected first Duke of Venice in the 8th century. It was not until the next century, however, that the Venetians began to feel a true sense of national unity. During that century, King Pepin and the Franks attempted to invade the Venetian islands and the Venetians adopted Rialto as their central capital, which still

remains as modern-day Venice. In 810, Charlemagne was recognized as the King of Italy, but the Eastern Emperor Nicephorus became the lord of Venice. Because of this, Venice achieved independence from the rest of Italy and retained a closer alliance with the East. Because of its strategic location between the East and the West, Venice became exceptionally important for Italy in terms of imports and exports abroad. It became first a major trade city and later a powerful diplomatic centre. It was and still is one of the most important cities in Italy. In 828, the remains of St. Mark were brought to Venice from Egypt and were buried in the ducal chapel. This was the beginning of Venice as a religious centre, which would eventually rival even Rome. A major figure in the history of Venice was Marco Polo, who traveled widely in the Far East and China, and returned to Venice in 1295.

The Gazzola family originated in Bologna where they held a family seat. The family was first found in 1480 when Mateo e Ferrante of Giov-Camillo held a family seat there. They were associated with the Dukes of Parma and senators of the city of Bolgna. Odoardo was a cavalier of the Duca di Parma. From their early beginnings, for the next few centuries, the family name also acquired other interests as branches of this fine old southern Italian family established themselves throughout Italy. Many were displaced by the many conflicts of the region, the economics, or better opportunities as they pursued religion, politics or acquired better estates.

EARLY NOTABLES

Prominent among members of the family was the Gazarain family of Bolgna.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

Venice expanded greatly in the Middle Ages, but lost most of its territory to a French invasion in 1509. Steadily losing more and more to France and Austria, Venetia eventually came under Austrian rule, while the city of Venice joined Italy. Today, Venice is easily one of the most important cities in Italy; best known for its picturesque waterways, Venice attracts countless tourists every year.

SETTLERS

- John Gazzola, who landed in Arkansas in 1884^[1]
- Angiolina Gazzola, aged 31, who immigrated to America from Cravo, in 1898
- Albina Gazzola, aged 24, who landed in America from Traro, in 1902
- Antonio Gazzola, aged 3, who landed in America from Bassano, Italy, in 1910
- Adele Gazzola, aged 8, who settled in America from Travo, Italy, in 1911
- Angelo Gazzola, aged 27, who landed in America from Muosolente, Italy, in 1911

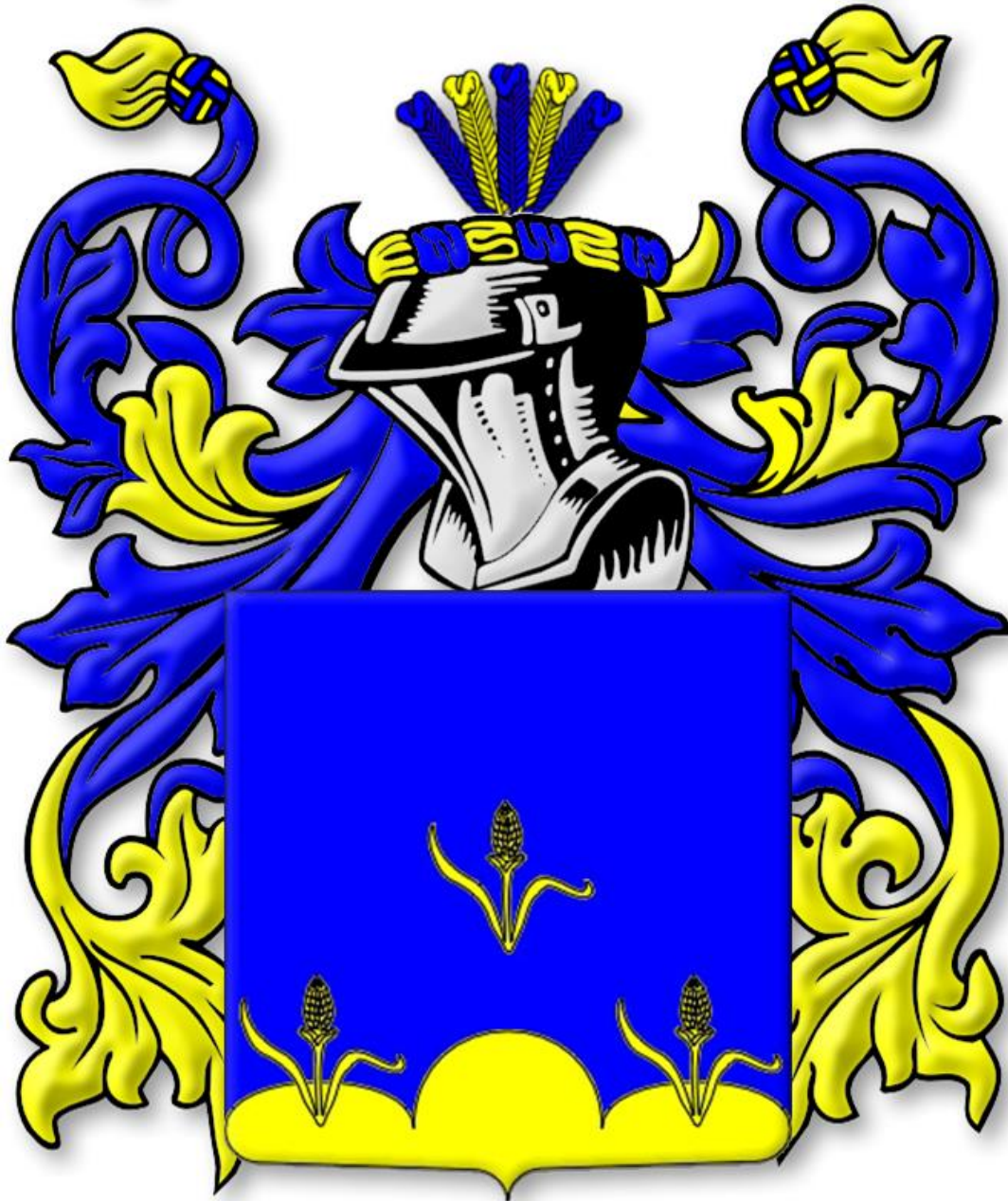
- Albino Gazzola, aged 27, who immigrated to the United States from Riese Asolo, Italy, in 1912
- Antonio Gazzola, aged 34, who immigrated to the United States from Bravo Piacaga, Italy, in 1912
- Angelo Gazzola, aged 17, who immigrated to the United States from Castelfranco, Italy, in 1913
- Alica Gazzola, aged 17, who settled in America from Travo, Italy, in 1921

As well as 0 more in the Appendix.

CURRENT NOTABLES

After their arrival at the eastern ports, Italian settlers in North America followed the booms in the construction industry to many of the larger cities. Some of the more prominent bearers of this family name include

The Ancient Arms of



Gazzola

SYMBOLISM

INTRODUCTION

In the feudal states of the Holy Roman Empire, that at one time encompassed most of eastern Europe, it was especially important to be able to identify enemies from allies because of the many conflicts that occurred there. A system of heraldry evolved that achieved this. It regulated what arms were borne, and allowed each of the Italian knights to be distinguishable from others.



An Achievement of Arms such as the Gazzola arms depicted on the left typically consists of these parts: the Escrolls, displaying the family motto and name, the family crest (if any) seen above the helmet, the actual Coat of arms (also known as 'arms,' or 'the shield'), the Helmet depicted below the crest, the Torse on top of the helmet, and the Mantle draped from the helmet. Each of these elements will be described below. Supporters were a later addition to the Achievement; they are somewhat rare, and are usually personal to the grantee.



The mantle was spread over and draped from the helmet and served as a protection, 'to repel the extremities of wet, cold, and heat, and to preserve the armour from rust.' The numerous cuts and slits suggest that it had been torn and hacked on the field of battle. The style or design of the mantling is up to the individual heraldic artist, and it is usually depicted in the main color and metal from the shield. The helmet (or Helm) varied in shape in different ages and countries, often depicting rank. The Esquire's Helm, as depicted here, is generally shown silver, with a closed visor and facing to the dexter (its right). On top of the helmet is a Torse or wreath which was formed by two pieces of silk twisted together. Its purpose was to hold the crest and mantle on the Helm.

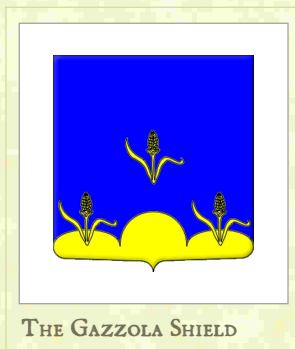
MOTTO

The motto was originally a war cry or slogan. Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries, but were not in general use until the 17th century. Thus the oldest coats of arms generally do not include a motto. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will; many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The coat of arms displayed here for the surname **Gazzola** did not include a motto.

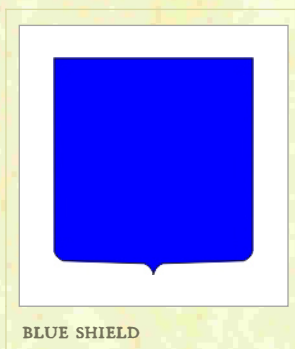
SHIELD

Shields (or Escutcheons) at first were painted simply with one or more bands of color or 'ordinaries'. Later, the ordinaries were used in conjunction with other figures or symbols. The Coat of Arms for the surname **Gazzola** can be described as follows:



GAZZOLA ARMS

A blue shield with three ears of wheat, growing out of a gold triple mount.



BLUE SHIELD

Azure (derived from the French word for "blue") represents the color of an eastern sky on a clear day. It also corresponds to the metal tin. The word, "azure" was introduced from the east during the Crusades. It signifies piety and sincerity, and is equated with autumn. In engravings it is represented by horizontal lines.

Symbolic Virtues: Blue denotes calmness and power of reflection. It infers nobility of the soul and signifies Loyalty, Justice and Courage. The color has also long been associated with purity and love, since the times when brides wore blue ribbons to the chapel.

Precious Stone: Turquoise

Planet: Jupiter

Obligations: Help for the servant

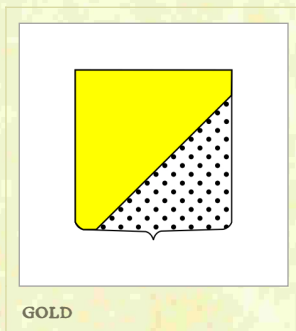
THREE

"Three" devices, beasts or ordinaries of the same have a special significance in heraldry.

First of all, there is the obvious reference to the Trinity in the design that would signify observance of the Christian doctrine.

Secondly, with many Arms it brings balance that is steeped in tradition. To better understand this latter scenario, we must look at the evolution of shield in personal armory. Kite shields that were the most popular from the the 10th-14th century evolved into Heater shields that had flat tops c. 1250. This was the time of heraldry's beginnings and when "three" objects were used for balance in each corner of the shield.

Later, with the advent of the "chief," "chevron" and "bend" three devices brought balance to these ordinaries too.



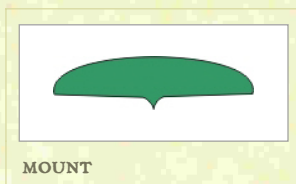
GOLD

GOLD

"Or" (from the French word for gold) is the tincture of Gold, or in heraldic terms "or," was considered the noblest color.

One of only two metals used in heraldry, it exceeds all others in value, purity and finesse. It represents the light of the sun, and was once borne only by princes. Gold is said to gladden the heart and destroy all works of magic. It is also associated with excellence and achievement, and the bearer surpasses all others in valor.

It is represented on coats of arms by the color yellow, and in engravings by a dotted pattern.



MOUNT

MOUNT

The image of a mount represents land. It signifies constancy, firmness and spiritual strength.

THE CREST

The Crest was worn on top of the helmet, and was usually made of wood, metal, or boiled leather. It provided the double advantage of easy identification and the addition of height to the wearer. If a family had no crest, and many chose not to, plumes (feathers) were often displayed instead.

CONCLUSION

APPENDIX - NOTABLE LIST

NOTABLES FOR THE SURNAME GAZZOLA

- Alessia Gazzola (b.1982) Italian novelist
- Randy Gazzola (b.1993) Canadian ice hockey defenceman
- Marcello Gazzola (b.1985) Italian footballer
- John Mario Gazzola (b.1957) Australian politician, President of the South Australian Legislative Council (2012-2014)

APPENDIX - SETTLER LIST

AMERICAN SETTLERS

- John Gazzola, who landed in Arkansas in 1884^[1]
- Angiolina Gazzola, aged 31, who immigrated to America from Cravo, in 1898
- Albina Gazzola, aged 24, who landed in America from Traro, in 1902
- Antonio Gazzola, aged 3, who landed in America from Bassano, Italy, in 1910
- Adele Gazzola, aged 8, who settled in America from Travo, Italy, in 1911

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