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***Villa Strassoldo***



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***Aiello del Friuli***

***Italy***



## ***Villa Strassoldo***

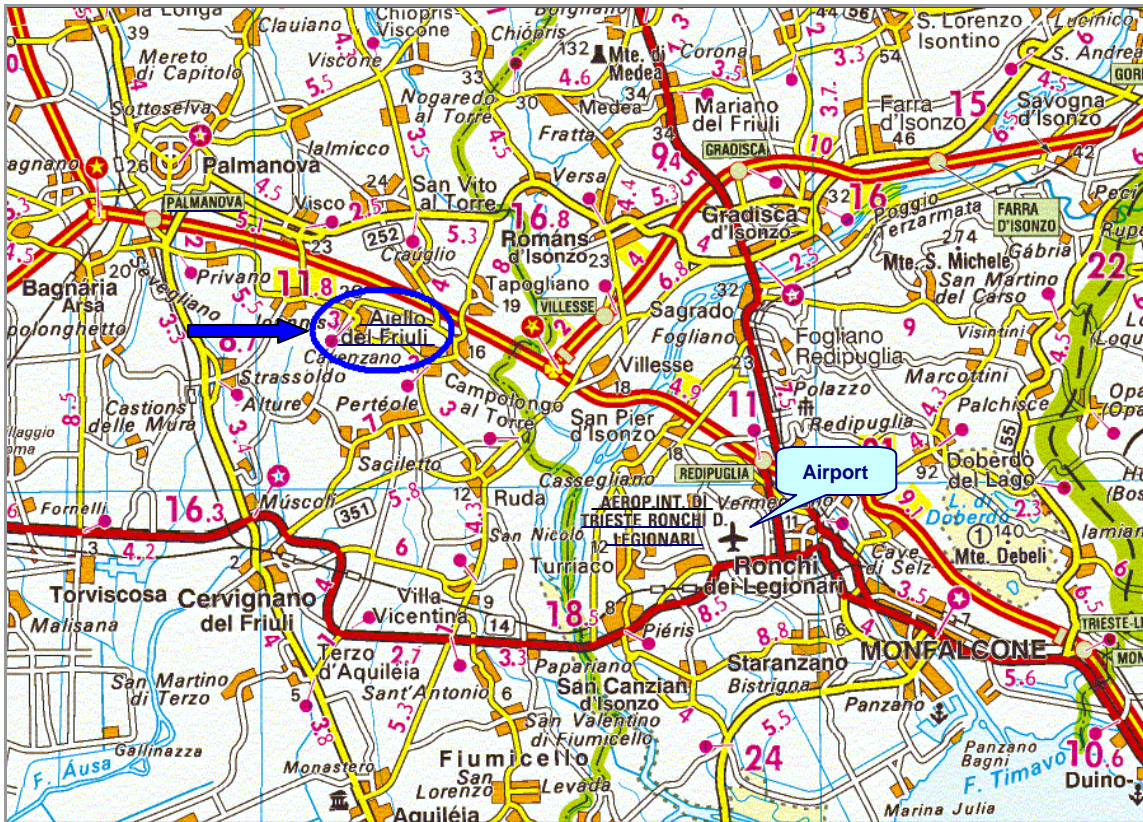
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*Villa Strassoldo is located in Aiello del Friuli  
in the Italian region named Friuli Venezia Giulia.*



## Villa Strassoldo

*Villa Strassoldo is about 7 km from the highway exit of Palmanova, at the intersection of the highways A4 (Trieste - Venezia - Milano - Torino) and A23 (Palmanova - Udine - Tarvisio), just a few kilometres from Ronchi dei Legionari airport and close to several touristic towns.*



## ***Villa Strassoldo***

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*Villa Strassoldo comprises different buildings facing Vittorio Emanuele III Avenue, running in front of the park of the Villa.*



## **Artistic and Historic notes**



*The Villa, the park and the surrounding area are protected by the “Sovrintendenza per i Beni Ambientali, Architettonici, Archeologici, Artistici e Storici” of Friuli-Venezia Giulia” and by the “Ente per la Difesa delle Ville Venete”.*

*The main Villa is a typical venetian building resembling, for instance, Villa Vendramin Cappello of Noventa Padovana and other similar buildings in the same area.*

*The external stairs, reachable through the main yard, and the entrance portal to the main hall are elegantly decorated with stones with a fine triangular gable with shell escutcheon in the middle.*

*The main Villa dates back to the first half of XVIII cent. (probably 1730-1740). It was built by the Counts Strassoldo of Chiarmazzis (or*

*Chiarmacis), probably by Nicolò (who married in 1705 and was still living in the years 1731-1740) or by his son Flaminio (born in 1707). The Villa was owned by the Strassoldo-Chiarmazzis Counts until 1878 when, after the death of Countess Laura (last descendant of Chiarmazzis, also called Black Countess due to the mourning dress she wore most of her life by order of the Emperor, who meant to punish her for a presumed misdeed to her husband), the Villa was probably inherited “jure hereditatis” by the counts of Zoppola (Laura’s grandmother was Countess of Zoppola).*

*Around the last decade of the XIX century, the Zoppolas, having no interest in Aiello, sold the Villa to Guido Lazzari member of a wealthy Montenegrin family, who made his fortune in Alexandria in Egypt. Guido Lazzari inhabited the Villa until the twentieth century when the Villa was sold to Baron Rodolfo Parisi. At his death the estate was purchased by Vittorio Sabot (1968).*

*Also noteworthy is the stable, characterised by a stone portal and a pavillon roof. This building dates back to the XVII century when it was built by the counts of Attems, who are still the owners of the palace in front of Villa Strassoldo and who probably sold the Villa to Lazzari or to Parisi.*

*The guard house was most likely built in the second half of the XIX century, probably by Guido Lazzari.*

*Both the glasshouse and the laundry date back to the same period.*

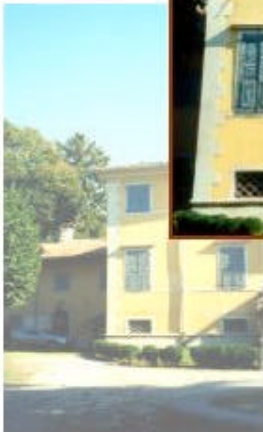
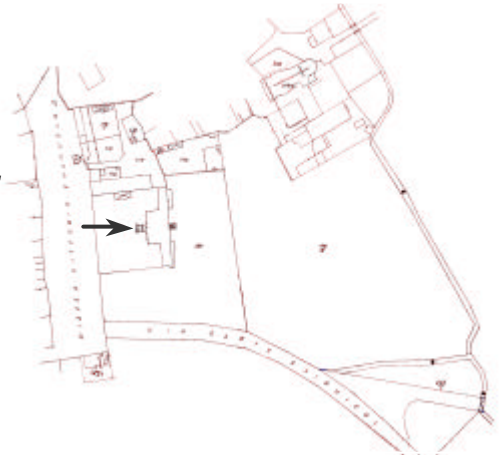
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## **The Villa**

*The main building, the Villa, has a central body with a floor area of about 1,320 square metres on 3 above ground floors with a gable in the central part and flanked by two opposite symmetrical wings.*

*The ground floor of the main Villa, once probably employed as a storage room and cellar, consists of four main rooms and one service room. The floor is tiled and the walls are partially plastered. From the central part of the ground floor, you can enter a space under the stairs to the Villa.*

*The first floor, which can be reached through a main stairway alongside the eastern front of the Villa and by stairs on the opposite side, is composed of a main reception room and four dining and working rooms. Like the other parts of the Villa, it has walls made of bricks, stones and wood, floors with herring-bone oak parquet, internal and external windows and doors of solid enamelled wood and wooden shutters in the dining rooms.*



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*The second floor, similar to the lower one, also has the central hall, three bedrooms and two still unfinished bathrooms. The floors are linked by a monolithic flight of stairs of piacentina stone.*

*The northern and the southern wings are composed of two floors (ground floor and first floor).*

*The whole estate is surrounded by boundary walls with a fine gate facing Vittorio Emanuele III Avenue.*

*The yard in front of the Villa is covered with plants and gardens in the Italian fashion with a decorative fountain in front of the staircase.*



## **The Stable**

*Perpendicular to the Villa, on the northern side, there is a building of about 2,450 cubic metres and a surface of 395 square metres per floor.*

*This building, once used as a stable, hay-loft and tool shed, is articulated into two levels linked by wooden stairs and brick and wood walls.*

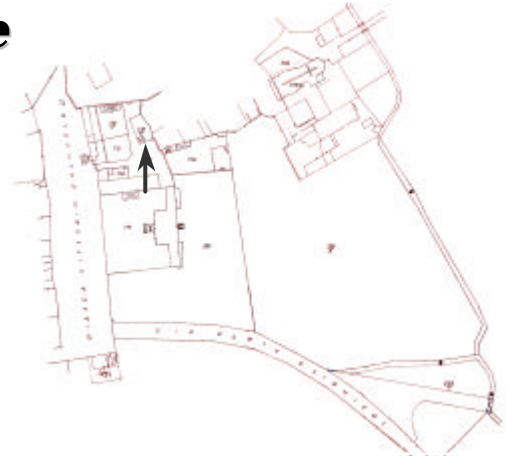
*The cement floor, the enamelled wooden windows and the electric installation are simple but elegant for the epoch.*



## **The Guard House**

*Behind the stable, the two-floor building of about 760 cubic metres is the guard house.*

*It was erected in the second half of the XIX century with brick walls and wooden floorings. On the ground floor, there are several rooms while on the upper floor there is one single room used as storage for fodder and corn.*



## **The Park**

*Behind the Villa, the park stretches over a surface of about 30,000 square metres conceived according to the naturalistic trends of the nineteenth century with evergreen and caduceus leaf trees of various types and ages.*

