



WALK OF PEACE

# WALK OF PEACE FROM THE ALPS TO THE ADRIATIC

Long-distance Hiking Trail  
Following the Traces of the Isonzo Front



●  
Log pod  
Mangartom  
(SI)

|  
Kobarid  
(SI)

|  
Gorizia  
Nova Gorica

|  
Redipuglia  
Redipulja  
(I)

●  
Trieste  
Trst  
(I)



# WALK OF PEACE



## THE WALK OF PEACE, AN ADDED VALUE

Jernej Šček - Professor of Slovenian Literature, University of Trieste

Dear readers, the *Walk of Peace* is moving mountains. After decades of gnawing on memorial bones, the award-winning cross-border project has convinced experts and the general public, who are finally flocking from the Alps to the Adriatic, up and down along the river in this "Isonzo Königsberg" of ours. The grievances and delusions of a short century were finally poured into the sea of European values and development opportunities.

The Slovenian writer from Trieste, Alojz Rebula, wrote about how here, in the Upper Adriatic, the world politics is just a hundred steps from his own small backyard. A century ago, great history suddenly burst in on us without knocking, bursting through our front doors, destroying hearths, tearing families apart, separating siblings and husbands from wives and children, demolishing and burning villages, crawling through woods and abysses, thundering across plateaus and valleys, imposing pro-Austrian or pro-Italian fratricides. Stories of heroes, martyrs, traitors, executioners and butchers burdened this land of borders and frontiers like a heavy, rusty black cross, which we have, willingly or not, worn through families, schools and ideologies, memories and oblivion to the present day. The Great War, as the later generations have called it, shocked European man more than the one that followed twenty years later. With this geopolitical bombshell – the collapse of four empires – there is something that broke in us, the sense of invincible and graceful certainty, tragically described by the Viennese writer Stefan Zweig as the end of the dream of a world of safety. The gunshots in Sarajevo echo at the apex of western civilisation: the night before we dance waltzes and polkas in the splendour of the Ringstraße theatres, and the next day we send the boys of '99 as cannon fodder into the slaughterhouse of positional warfare.

The man of modernity falls to his knees at the realization that technological development no longer coincides with the development of humanity, on the contrary, it threatens its survival. First, Second and Cold War, is just one continuous war. But even from the bloodiest and most unjust of them, new opportunities can emerge that smell fresh. The pandemic has helped us open our eyes to the fact that fruitful experiences and knowledge do not have to be searched for at the end of the world, they are waiting for us around the corner, ready to be discovered: at a picnic, on an afternoon jog, on a bike ride or in the mountains, on a Sunday outing with parents sharing stories from the past with their children. Places and people that are either known personally or from imagination, read in books and rediscovered on the way from one point to another on the southernmost metres of the south-western front from



KRAS IN AUTUMN - PH > JOŠT GANTAR



PRIVATE COLLECTIONS - PH > FUNDACIJA POTI MIRU

Mount Rombon over Mt. Čukla to the foot of Mt. Svinjak, all the way to Čezsoča, over Mt. Krn and continuing down Mts. Matajur, Mrzli vrh and Kolovrat to Brda, Sabotin and Banjšice to Cerje and Monte San Michele/Debela griža, passing through the valleys, ravines and peaks of Doberdò del Lago/Doberdob, the Karst plateaus of Brestovica and Ermada/Grmada all the way to Redipuglia/Sredipolje and the Wolves of Tuscany near San Giovanni del Timavo/Štivan, where the front collapsed into the sea, leaving the Austrian Trieste unconquered up until the arrival of the Italian destroyer Audace in November 1918.

The English historian Francis A. Yates in *The Art of Memory* argues that memory is a topographical science: that “something” must be “somewhere” to be remembered. Only then does history mean something, having a place and a purpose, occupying and giving space in the reference system of personal and collective culture. The Walk of Peace conceptually and tangibly guides us step by step, through the map of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Europe, giving places from textbooks a setting, form and space, purpose and meaning.

Nothing is taken for granted in the transmission and preservation of knowledge – of wild memories – of our “soldierly past”, especially today, when oral tradition is fading with the passing of time and everyday circumstances. Specifically in the Upper Adriatic, where the memory of the Great War has so far been permeated by two different and even conflicting narratives, firmly fixed to the banks of the Soča/Isonzo and the Piave. Not just rivers, but symbolic – rather than geographical – metaphors of two value systems that have been for too long fratricidal. Living at the crossroads of different worlds – national, linguistic and cultural, as well as memorial and historical – is the value of a tale that offers all of us a way out of the blind alleys of conflicting memories toward a common future.

“This Europe of ours was born in the trenches”, writes the Triestine writer Paolo Rumiz. We are Europeans because we cannot be otherwise. Europe is the mosque in the arms of the Alps, a remnant of a European Islam that did not attack without rum. Our Europe is the Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit in Javorca in the Soča Valley, where believers and atheists, Christians and Bosniaks pray for peace. Europe is Drežnica, where painters Zoran Mušič and Avgust Černigoj create frescoes during a war. Europe is the Kobarid Museum and all the people who use the stories of the Great War to talk about peace. Europe is Caporetto. A miracle for some, defeat for others. Europe is General Rommel, hero, enemy and executioner. Europe is the German Charnel House in Tolmin, which is placed abroad by the fascist regime, in honour of the one whom it had militarily humiliated twenty years earlier, but suddenly

is your ally. Europe is Most na Soči, Soča and Trenta, occupied by Italy after the Treaty of Rapallo, where from the biblical scenes on Tone Kralj's frescoes, political history lessons emerge. Europe is the recently restored monument to Ukrainian soldiers in the Panovec forest near Nova Gorica. Europe is the gun gallery on Brestovec, first Austrian, then Italian. So are the Hungarian flags in the backyard of the house in Visintini/Vižintini. This Europe of ours is a duality: Cadorna and Boroević face each other across the Vallone/Dol. Europe is Ungaretti's *San Martino del Carso* and Prežihov Voranc's *Doberdob*. Europe is the cypresses on the red earth, the Austrian military cemeteries, which were rearranged by the "Duce" between the wars. They are all unknown soldiers, sons of as many Maria Bergamas, who speak all the languages of Europe. Europe is Mt. Krn, black by tragedy, not by name. Europe is the gutted peaks in the Goriška basin – Mts. Sabotin, Sveta Gora, Škabrijel. Europe is my paternal grandmother, born in Bovec in the days of Plezzo, Italianised by the fascist regime to the tune of Dante. Europe is life at the tripoint, a millennium and a half between the Latin, Slavic and Germanic worlds. Europe on the Upper Adriatic is simply a past which has never passed, a school of life and living together, history at every step, standing on the Adriatic, with one foot in the Boot and the other in the Balkans.

*The Walk of Peace* project is a heterotopia, a single physical place for many semantic places that for too long have mutually excluded each other. A conceptual key to reflect on the fact that here every story is two-sided, and it is precisely this swaying of commemorative and narrative practices that open up experiences of common enrichment. To protect ourselves against the ideological abuse of history with the culture of peace, we must make a cognitive and empathic effort: to overcome the logic of the "holy land", not to desecrate it, but to free it from violent connotations claiming that this land is invincibly *ours* and never *yours*, as well as from the conquering logic of the twelve Isonzo Battles, according to which *some* have "liberated and saved" eleven times while *others* have "occupied and conquered" only once. We are talking about this not to take anything away from anyone, not to hurt anyone, but to give up our exclusive right to places and their meanings, recognising that reality is always more complicated than we might like.

With the meeting in Doberdò del Lago/Doberdob in October 2016, Presidents Sergio Mattarella and Borut Pahor indicated a peripatetic path leading to the common table of history. At last, we set up the mirror and looked at ourselves through the eyes of another, to learn and grow in peace, coexistence, and tolerance, for a bright future in the Upper Adriatic. What awaits the culturally sensitive tourist on the Walk are far-reaching perspectives of education, experience, and coexistence!





THE SOČA RIVER - PH > SCHIRRA - GIRALDI



FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE SOČA RIVER  
PH > SCHIRRA - GIRALDI

## THE WALK OF PEACE FROM THE ALPS TO THE ADRIATIC

### A Story of War and Peace

In this area, the value of peace has not always been palpable. Just like the flow of the Soča/Isonzo, one of the most beautiful Alpine rivers in the world, is turbulent and unpredictable at times, the same can be said for the course of history.

In these border territories, which have always been borderlands, populations have intermingled, establishing a peaceful coexistence, except in those periods when the political and geographical balance in Europe was shattered. Sometimes, these periods were marginal or minor, at other times catastrophic and global like the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To ensure that one of the most tragic chapters of history doesn't fall into oblivion, a century after World War I, it was decided to link the historical heritage of this conflict into the Walk of Peace trail. From the peaks of the Julian Alps to the shores of the Adriatic Sea, through the valleys of the Pre-Alps, the hills of Brda/Collio, Vipava Valley, and the Kras Plateau, the trail allows visitors today to appreciate the "Peace" and "Beauty" found in the territories where the Isonzo Battles took place between 1915 and 1917.

The trail is ideal for those who love active holidays in nature and walks through beautiful landscapes which become even more exciting through discovering the history of the first total war. Visitors can walk on mountain slopes, cross narrow gorges, enter small karst caves and cross large meadows, cultivated vineyards, historical villages and cities of art. Water, the fundamental element of life, will always be present along the way, from the springs of the Soča river to the Adriatic Sea. The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic is a new cross-border tourist trail but also a symbol of friendship between nations. Territories affected by war a century ago are now places of peace and memory where trenches, monuments, cemeteries, charnel houses, museums, and fortifications are still visible.

## WORLD WAR I ON THE SOUTH-WEST FRONT

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife were assassinated during a visit to Sarajevo.

This event triggered, also because of the tensions between the European countries, a series of declarations of war, leading to the outbreak of World War I in late July and early August. In this context, Austria-Hungary (which at the time also included today's Slovenia and part of Friuli Venezia Giulia) mobilised immediately, while the Kingdom of Italy remained neutral until May 1915.

After the signing of the Treaty of London, Italy joined the Triple Entente (France, Russia and Great Britain) and on 23 May declared war on its former allies Austria-Hungary and Germany. A 600-kilometre-long south-west front was opened, which ran from the Pass of Stelvio on the Swiss-Italian-Austrian border trijunction to the Trieste Bay.

## THE ISONZO FRONT

The 90-kilometre-long section that ran along the Soča (Isonzo) river from Mt. Rombon to the Adriatic was called the Isonzo Front. During the twenty-nine months of warfare, May 1915 through October 1917, several fierce combats and twelve offensives took place in this area. After the initial shifting, the front line in the Upper Soča Region stabilized and turned to a static warfare. The front line ran



THE DESTROYED SOLKAN BRIDGE - PH > DAVID ERIK PIPAN

from the top of Mt. Rombon to the Bovec basin, along the valley of the Slatenik to the Krn range and across Mt. Mrzli vrh from where it descended to the Tolmin basin. The hills Mengore, Bučenica and Cvetje formed a blockade on the right bank of the Isonzo. In such a way Austria-Hungary defended the important railway- and road connections with the inland of the monarchy. The front line continued across the Banjška planota plateau, past Gorizia/Gorica/Görz and across the territory of Karst area to Duino/Devin, not far from Trieste/Trst. The majority of the Isonzo Battles were fought along the lower section of the Isonzo where the Italian Army anticipated that it would be easier to break the enemy's defence. Nevertheless, even on the Kras Plateau, the war stabilized along the line running from Mt. Sabotin to the hills around Monfalcone/Tržič, past Monte San Michele/Debela griža and the areas around Doberdò/Doberdob. It wasn't until August 1916 that the Italians managed to conquer Gorizia and move part of the front line a few kilometres eastwards. The last chapter of the fights along the Isonzo occurred during the Twelfth Isonzo Battle that started on 24 October 1917, right along the river's upper course. In the Austro-Hungarian literature, the battle is also known as the "Miracle of Kobarid (Karfreit)" while in the Italian literature it is known as the "Caporetto Retreat". The Italian defence forces were surprised by the joint Austro-Hungarian and German attack. Within a few days they were forced to retreat as far as the river Piave despite some attempts to halt the advance on the river Tagliamento near Ragogna and Cornino between 30 October and 3 November 1917.



CORIZIA/GORICA - PH > FUNDACIJA POTI MIRU





INDEX

STAGE		P.		P.
<b>From Log pod Mangartom to Trieste/Trst</b>	<b>14</b>	K-C2	Kolovrat–Solarie/Solarje–Tribil Superiore/Gorenji Tarbij	<b>66</b>
1	Log pod Mangartom–Bovec	<b>16</b>		
2	Bovec–Kobarid	<b>18</b>	K-C3	Tribil Superiore/Gorenji Tarbij–Castelmonte/Stara gora
3	Kobarid–Mountain Hut Kuhinja	<b>20</b>	K-C4	Castelmonte/Stara gora–Cividale del Friuli/Čedad–San Pietro al Natisone/Špiëtar
4	Mountain Hut Kuhinja–Tolmin	<b>22</b>		
5	Tolmin–Kambreško	<b>24</b>	K-C5	San Pietro al Natisone/Špiëtar–Matajur
6	Kambreško–Šmartno	<b>26</b>	K-C6	Matajur–Kobarid
6A	Kambreško–Plave	<b>28</b>		
7	Šmartno–Sabotin–Nova Gorica	<b>30</b>		
7A	Plave–Vodice–Nova Gorica	<b>32</b>	<b>Over Vršič Pass</b>	<b>76</b>
8	Nova Gorica–Gorizia/Gorica–Nova Gorica	<b>34</b>	B-KG1	Bovec–Trenta
9 SI	Nova Gorica–Lokvica	<b>36</b>	B-KG2	Trenta–Kranjska Gora
10 SI	Lokvica–Komen	<b>40</b>		
11 SI	Komen–Malchina/Mavhinje	<b>44</b>	<b>To Bohinj</b>	<b>82</b>
9 IT	Nova Gorica–Brestovec–San Martino del Carso/Martinščina	<b>46</b>	K-B1	Mountain Hut Kuhinja–Hut by Krn Lakes
10 IT	San Martino del Carso/Martinščina–Redipuglia/Redipulja	<b>50</b>	K-B2	Hut by Krn Lakes–Ukanc
11 IT	Redipuglia/Redipulja–Monfalcone/Tržič	<b>54</b>	K-B3	Ukanc–Bohinjska Bistrica
12 IT	Monfalcone/Tržič–Malchina/Mavhinje	<b>56</b>	<b>World War I Heritage on Other Territories</b>	<b>90</b>
13	Malchina/Mavhinje–Miramare/Mirammar	<b>58</b>		
14	Miramare/Mirammar–Trieste/Trst	<b>60</b>		
<b>Along the Natisone Valleys</b>	<b>62</b>		The Ragogna and Tagliamento Areas	<b>90</b>
K-C1	Kobarid–Kolovrat–Solarie/Solarje	<b>64</b>	Veneto Region	<b>94</b>
			The Isonzo Front: The Rear Lines	<b>100</b>
			Walk of Peace Visitor Centres and Other Useful Information	<b>101</b>



WALK OF PEACE

# From Log pod Mangartom to Trieste/Trst

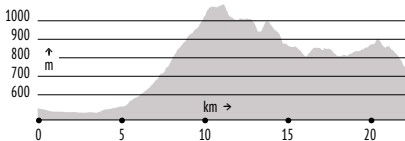






## Tolmin–Kambreško

Length **23.4 km**  
 Ascent **1,360 m**  
 Descent **1,020 m**  
 Duration **8 hrs**  
 Difficulty **Hard**



From the centre of Tolmin the trail heads to the confluence of the rivers Tolminka and Soča and further on to the German Charnel House, where lie the remains of around 1,000 German soldiers who fell in the Twelfth Isonzo Battle. From there the trail descends to the Soča river and follows the path to the village of Volče. From the village the trail ascends up to the viewpoint on Mt. Kolovrat and the Outdoor Museum Kolovrat, one of the most visited sights on the Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic. From the outdoor museum, the trail leads towards Mt. Ježa (949 m) from where it continues along the ridge of the Kanalski Kolovrat that rises steeply along the right bank of the Soča river and offers great views over the entire former battlefield and the rear areas of the Isonzo Front: from Mt. Kanin, Krn Mountain Range, Sveta Gora, Slavia Veneta and the Friuli Plain all the way to the sea of the Gulf of Trieste.

This part of the trail offers exceptional hiking along the ridge, which is a geographical obstacle between the Friuli Plain and the Soča Valley. The ridge was well used by the military units in the time of the Isonzo Front, so many remains from that period



OUTDOOR MUSEUM KOLOVRAT - PH > JOŠT GANTAR

can be seen. The trail then continues through two picturesque villages of Pušno and Srednje to the fortified Italian positions on Mt. Globočak. From here it descends into the village of Kambreško, where the fifth stage concludes with a visit to an interesting ethnological collection.

### PLACES WORTH VISITING

**German Charnel House:** is the only preserved location on the area of the Isonzo Front where a greater number of German soldiers are buried. Inside the inner chapel the names of the fallen are inscribed on oak slabs and in a gilded mosaic. In the centre stands the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

**Outdoor Museum Mengore:** the circular trail runs through the well preserved, partly cleared and renovated remains of the first Austro-Hungarian line of defence. Together with Mt. Bučenica and Mt. Cvetje, Mengore formed the core of the defence, the Tolmin Bridgehead on the right bank of the Soča river.

**Outdoor Museum Kolovrat:** cross-border museum, stretching over both Slovenian and Italian soil, is one of the more easily accessible World War I sights. Along the Kolovrat Ridge, from where a splendid view opens over valley, ran the Italian defence line with command posts, machine gun and gun positions, caves and networks of trenches.

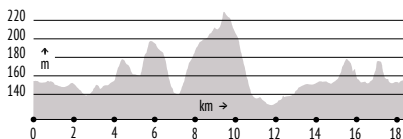
**Mt. Globočak:** during the Isonzo Front this was one of the most important fortified Italian peaks on the Kolovrat Ridge.





## Nova Gorica–Gorizia/Gorica–Nova Gorica

Length **18.9 km**  
Ascent **490 m**  
Descent **490 m**  
Duration **8 hrs**  
Difficulty **Medium**



A circular, urban and cross-border trail, which has as its starting and finishing point the famous Trg Evrope/Piazza della Transalpina square, a symbol of the fall of the border, following the entry of Slovenia into the European Union. From the square, the trail reaches in a few minutes the bridge Ponte del Torrione and then leads slightly uphill to the Italian Charnel House in Oslavia/Oslavje, where more than 57,000 soldiers are buried. From here it descends to the Bosco Piuma Forest and reaches the CAI 98 trail, which ascends to the top of the hill Calvario/Kalvarija, a place of fierce combats between Italian and Austro-Hungarian soldiers from 1915 through 1916. Commemorating them are monuments that were built in the 1920s and 1930s.

From the platform with the Obelisk the trail descends again, this time towards Piedimonte/Podgora and after crossing the Baruzzi Railway Underpass and the Ponte 8 Agosto bridge, the trail turns towards the centre of Gorizia where many memorials, dedicated to the battles along the Isonzo (Soča) river, can be admired. After a slight ascent it reaches the medieval part of the city, Borgo Castello, where the Museum of the Great War resides. Behind the castle, the path descends towards Via Giorgio Bombi, then continues along the sidewalk



CHARNEL HOUSE IN OSLAVIA · PH > SCHIRRA · GIRALDI

to the former border crossing Rafut (now a Cold War memorial site) and then, passing the Franciscan monastery Kostanjevica, again arrives at Trg Evrope/Piazza della Transalpina square.

### PLACES WORTH VISITING

**Charnel House, Oslavia:** it was built in 1938 according to the plans of architect Ghino Venturi. More than 57,000 soldiers rest here, of which 37,000 are unknown.

**Outdoor Museum Calvario:** several monuments were erected on its summit in the 1930s, including a large obelisk, a tombstone to the volunteers of Venezia-Giulia and three crosses. A tomb of Scipio Slataper is also located nearby.

**Aurelio Baruzzi Railway Underpass:** in August 1916 one of the decisive actions that allowed the Italian Army to enter Gorizia took place on this site.

**Giardini Pubblici Park:** in the heart of the city is a park with several monuments, two are dedicated to Enrico Toti and to the Italian infantry soldier.

**Museum of the Great War:** located on the castle hill (Borgo Castello), it is organised in 9 halls that present all the military and civil aspects of this section of the front line.



Oslavia  
Oslavje

Mt. Calvario  
Kalvarija

Giardini  
Pubblici

GORIZIA  
GURIZA  
GURICA  
Museum of the Great  
War

Underpass  
Aurelio Baruzzi

Scale 1:25,000  
(1 cm = 250 m)

1000 m 750 m 500 m 250 m 0



## WORLD WAR I HERITAGE ON OTHER TERRITORIES

### THE RAGOGNA AND TAGLIAMENTO AREA



VIEW FROM MONTE DI RAGOGNA HILL - PH > PAOLO DA POZZO



CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI IN MONTE - PH > TINBOB



GERMAN CEMETERY VAL DA ROS - PH > PAOLO DA POZZO

The hilly area of Friuli between Ragnogna, San Daniele del Friuli, Pinzano al Tagliamento, and Forgaria nel Friuli was one of the most crucial settings of World War I on the Italian-Austro-Hungarian front. Even though more than two years have passed since the beginning of the Isonzo Front, one of the most dramatic and important military events took place here between 30 October and 3 November 1917, the Battle of Tagliamento. The retreating Italian Army struggled to hold off an onslaught of the Austro-Hungarian and German Armies, which aimed to cross the Friulian river and push the Italians into the Veneto. The Italian Army managed to slow down the advancing attackers and thus enabled itself to organize a defence on the Piave river. The paths on the Monte di Ragnogna Hill and its surroundings invite you to discover the remains and testimonies of the events that took place here from the fall of 1917 onwards and preserve the awareness of the madness of that time.

### MUSEUMS

**Museum of the Great War of Ragnogna:** is the main World War I museum in the Friulian Hills (Friuli Collinare). It presents four thematic sections, a collection of more than a thousand catalogued rare old objects and memories, thematic trails in the surroundings and history in multimedia format.

**Exhibition Hall of the Military and Historical Relics (Casa Museo degli Alpini):** historical museum of the National Alpine Association (ANA) or group from San Daniele del Friuli with rare objects and finds from World War I and II.

**Permanent Exhibition Cara Mamma ti scrivo:** an exhibition, entitled "I'm writing to you, dear mother" in the village of San Rocco near Forgaria nel Friuli, dedicated to the written correspondence of soldiers during World War I.

### CHARNEL HOUSE AND CEMETERY

**German Charnel House on Colle Pion:** the impressive remains of what was to become Germany's largest monumental cemetery (charnel house) between the two World Wars, dedicated to the German and Austro-Hungarian fallen soldiers who died in World War I. Construction was interrupted during World War II.

**Military Cemetery Val da Ros:** at the former Italian-German military cemetery, built in 1920, the remains of soldiers who died in the Battle at Pradis di Clauzetto were buried.



## THEMATIC TRAILS

**Austro-Hungarian Entrenched Camp from 1918:** a system of concrete-armoured fortified positions (mainly machine gun posts) that were constructed by the Imperial Forces in the last months of the conflict as part of the Tagliamento rear line, to be garrisoned in case of failure on the Piave Front.

**Italian Fortified Defence Systems from the Period 1916–1917:** a network of trenches, caverns and machine gun positions that were constructed by the Italian Army between 1916 and 1917 as part of the “Tagliamento Line”.

**Permanent Italian Artillery Battery “Ragogna Bassa”:** in the years before the outbreak of World War I (1911–1913), the Italian Army built a series of artillery positions on Monte di Ragogna Hill, facing south-east.

**Permanent Italian Artillery Battery “Ragogna Alta”:** it was built between 1910 and 1912, facing northeast.

**Bridge over the Tagliamento between Pinzano and Ragogna:** a place in an exceptional natural environment, protected by Italian fortifications from 1911 and the Cold War, which are partially still accessible for visits, found itself in the centre of the maelstrom of war in the autumn of 1917.

**Permanent Italian Battery on Col Colà:** the Italian Army built side-by-side two artillery positions a few years before the outbreak of World War I (1909–1910).

**Monument to the Defenders of Clapat and the Breakthrough at Cornino (1917):** this monument commemorates the battles that culminated in the Austro-Hungarian Breakthrough at Cornino, which focused on the crossing of the railway and the double bridge over the Tagliamento.

**The Battle of Pradis Trail:** a thematic path on the site of the Pradis di Clauzetto Battle, passing the remains of the German war cemetery at Forno, as well as monuments and points of historical significance.



ITALIAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS “RAGOGNA BASSA” - PH > PAOLO DA POZZO



ITALIAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS “RAGOGNA ALTA” - PH > PAOLO DA POZZO



BRIDGE OVER THE TAGLIAMENTO RIVER BETWEEN PINZANO AND RAGOGNA - PH > GABRIELE MENIS

## THE REAR AREAS OF THE ISONZO FRONT IN CERKNO, IDRIJA, LOGATEC AND PIVKA AREAS

World War I forever changed the areas of Cerknò, Idrija, Logatec and Pivka. The rear of the Isonzo Front was of strategic importance with its network of defence and supply lines. The Idrija Mine was the only supplier of mercury for the arms industry of the Central Forces. Pivka region, on the other side, supplied the army with wood. Several remains were preserved which makes these places interesting in understanding and exploring the traces of history.

**The Narrow-gauge Railway “Feldban”:** in August 1916 the Italian Army cut the Austro-Hungarian supply route along the Bohinj railway. The rest of the railways were not sufficient to cover the needs of the battlefields. This is why they put even more effort into building sections of narrow-gauge railways or feldbans in Logatec, Idrija and Cerknò areas. The section of the feldban from Idrija to Godovič, which was built in only one month, has been cleared allowing visitors to access the remains of this dangerous track in the Strug Gorge.

**The Tunnel in Logatec:** the feldban soon could not satisfy the needs of the Isonzo Front, so, they started to build a proper railway from Logatec to Črni Vrh. It is known for engineeringly demanding tunnels, digs and embankments, among which the tunnels in Logatec and Godovič stand out. While building the tunnel in Logatec a steam locomotive “Mašinka” was used to take away the material from the building site. A replica can be seen in the vicinity of the tunnel.

**Defence Positions above Idrija, Šebrelje:** to avoid the advance of the Italian Army further into the Habsburg Monarchy, the third Austro-Hungarian defence line ran over Cerknò Region, with trenches, caves, artillery positions, roadblocks and electrified barbed wire. Part of this network were also military supply roads, called “mulatjere” (mule tracks).

**Idrija War Museum** presents the rich private collection of Slavko Moravec, who has been collecting war memorabilia for over thirty years. The museum keeps over a thousand original items, documents and photographs from the period of World War I, the Italian occupation, World War II, the post-war period, all the way to the Slovene War of Independence.

The area of the **Park of Military History Pivka** is the largest museum complex in Slovenia. Here you can find everything from the oldest bows to the astonishing collection of tanks, army planes, German military locomotives from World War II and a submarine, onto which you can even embark. Moreover, you can test your skills in two flight simulators, the supersonic aircraft MiG-21 and the legendary plane from World War II, the Supermarine Spitfire. During World War I the area served as a training polygon for the Austro-Hungarian Army.



NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY IN KRAS – PH > KONRAD MARUŠIČ



WALK OF PEACE VISITOR CENTRE - PH > FUNDACIJA POTI MIRU

## WALK OF PEACE VISITOR CENTRES AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

### **The Walk of Peace Visitor Centre, Kobarid**

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## GUIDED TOURS

Guided tours of the most interesting World War I sites are organised throughout the Walk of Peace. Outdoor museums, war memorials, monuments etc. can be visited with local guides, specialists who can tell you not only the history of these places but also interesting stories and anecdotes about soldiers and civilians. Guided tours are either carried out on predetermined dates or can be personalised upon request, specially tailored to suit your wishes!

For more information, please visit [www.thewalkofpeace.com](http://www.thewalkofpeace.com) (Experiences)



PH > JURE BATAGELJ



PH > PAOLO DA POZZO



## WALK OF PEACE

Whether you set out on the Walk of Peace as a history enthusiast, or as a hiker or cyclist, this journey from the highest peaks of Slovenia to the Gulf of Trieste in Italy requires planning and good preparation. On the new website

[www.thewalkofpeace.com](http://www.thewalkofpeace.com)

you can find all the necessary information, an accurate map of the trail, rich historical descriptions and photographs.

*This printed guide will be an irreplaceable travel companion.*

### THE WALK OF PEACE FROM THE ALPS TO THE ADRIATIC

#### Long-distance Hiking Trail, Following the Traces of the Isonzo Front

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# WALK OF PEACE

## A STORY OF WAR AND PEACE

When you embark on the journey **from the Alps to the Adriatic Sea** you will be immediately embraced by a feeling of peace that was not always palpable along the banks of the Soča/Isonzo river **on the territory of Slovenia and Italy**. The flows of history and of this river are turbulent and unpredictable, which makes the **World War I heritage** that left a permanent mark on the people, the landscape and the world impossible to ignore. More than 300 monuments are linked into a unique, over 500 kilometres long, the **Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic** trail that strives to slow down the pace of time and invites visitors to relaxation or reflection. Places, once marked by the horrors of war, stand today as memorials and reminders, and with the Walk of Peace, they are spreading the message of peace, collaboration and friendship among nations.



[www.thewalkofpeace.com](http://www.thewalkofpeace.com)

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VENEZIA  
GIULIA



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SLOVENIA

  
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