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How to reach the Tarvisiano



Located in the north-eastern corner of Italy on the borderline with Austria and Slovenia, the Tarvisiano area is easily reached by highway (the last exit on Italy of the A23 Alpe Adria), or by train taking the Rome - Venice - Vienna line.

FOR PACKAGE TOURS:

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- GEMONA DEL FRIULI, via Canale n. 5
Tel. 0432 981441
- MOGGIO UDINESE, p.zza Pertini n. 13
Tel. 0432 51485
- PONTEBBA, via Mazzini n. 42
Tel. 0428 90693
- RESIA, p.zza de' Tiglio n. 3 (stagg)
Tel. 0433 53353
- SELLA NEVEA, Ch. Usaforte (stagg)
Tel. 0433 54060
- VENZONE, via Glizolo d. Meis n. 5
Tel. 0432 985034



Informations of the region Friuli Venezia Giulia: www.turismo.fvg.it



The wonderful Julian

Alps and pre-Alps of Tarvisio and Gemona

AN UNCONTAMINATED FOREST RICH WITH FLOWERS, SECCUR TREES, ANIMALS AND SCIENCE, SUMMER ALPINE PASTURES WITH CHIDRES AND PUTTS WHERE LIVELIHOOD IS STILL BRED AND CHEESE AND FOOD PRODUCTS ARE STILL MADE IN THE TRADITIONAL WAY. THE BOUNTY OF THE TRAILS FOR ALL MOUNTAIN ENTHUSIASTS, THE TOWN TELL THEIR OWN STORY THROUGH THE OLD LOCAL ALPINE TEXTILE, TRADITIONAL DANCES AND COSTUME AND TRADITIONS OF THE AREA, AND THERE IS STILL MUCH, SUCH AS THE JUNGLE OF THE CHERIAL AND ARTISTIC EVENTS THAT TAKE PLACE IN COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING GARDENING AND SOCIETY, SHOWS THAT THE TARISSANO IS A PLACE OF CULTURE, HOTEL, AND ALL THE MANY OTHER OFFERS, FROM THE ARTS, TO THE LOCALITY AND RECREATION.

TARVISIO

Tarvisio, located at the extreme north-eastern corner of Friuli Venezia Giulia, is the last town of Valcanale. Before the Austrian-Slovenian border at an altitude of 750 m a.s.l., surrounded by imposing mountains and the most extensive and uncontaminated forest in Italy, Tarvisio is characterised by its consolidated winter and summer tourist tradition, but also by its commercial vocation, with its stores and well-known permanent market.

MALBORGHETTO VALBRUNA

The Julian Alps, Val Saisera and Valbruna, praised by Julius Kugler in his memorable works, are the winter and summer tourist resorts that are closest to the genuineness of the mountain. Ugovizza and the Alpine valleys of Uque, Rauna and Filza are still today the origins of mountain peasantry. Last, but not least, Malborghetto, which represents an important cultural centre in Valcanale with its old residences and sixteenth century Venetian Palace, seat to the ethnographic museum and library, and where exhibitions are also hosted.

SELLA NEVEA

Sella Nevea is the high altitude centre in the area. Located at the foot of Mount Canin underneath the Prevala basin where the homonymous glacier is located, it is connected by panoramic roads that are open all year round to Chiusaforte, across Val Raccollana and to Cave del Predil.

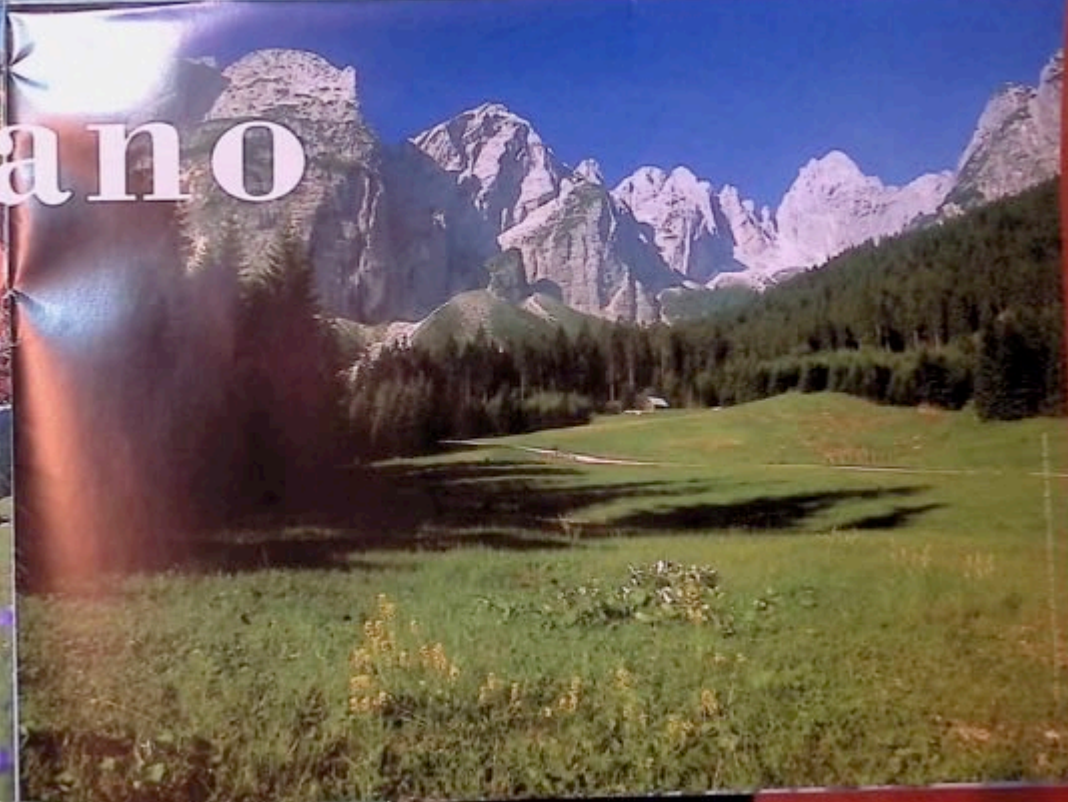
PONTEBBA PRAMOLLO PASS

Pontebba, the Italian-Austrian borderline, up until 1918, with Val Pontebbana and Val Aupa and Passo Pramollo represent an interesting destination, especially from a landscape and naturalistic point of view. In fact, the vegetation is characterised by the presence of rare plants, particularly "Wulfenia carinthiaca", a flower of exceptional beauty.



pontebba passo pramollo
tarvisio valbruna
malborghetto sella nevea

the tarvisiano



THE JULIAN ALPS

Among the Alpine mountain ranges, the Julian Alps have a place of value and respect. The eastern part is in Slovenian territory and includes the highest point, which is Mount Triglav (2,864 m), whereas the western is on Italian soil and is characterised by the magnificence of the calcareous — dolomitic faces and wild nature of the surrounding territory. The latter is rich with morphological, fluvial, glacial and karst varieties. With the mighty Julian mountainsides are a series of peaks covered with an alternation of grassy ledges and compact rocky or brittle cliffs. Four mountains, with a multitude of peaks that surround and represent just as many Groups, tower above the Western Julian Alps: the Mangart (2,668 m), Jof Fuart (2,665 m), Jof di Montasio (2,753 m) and Mount Genin (2,587 m). Moreover, the latter, which is a carbonatic massif, constitutes one of the areas of major international interest for scientists of karstification. Many chapters have been written about Alpine climbing on these mountains.



THE FOREST

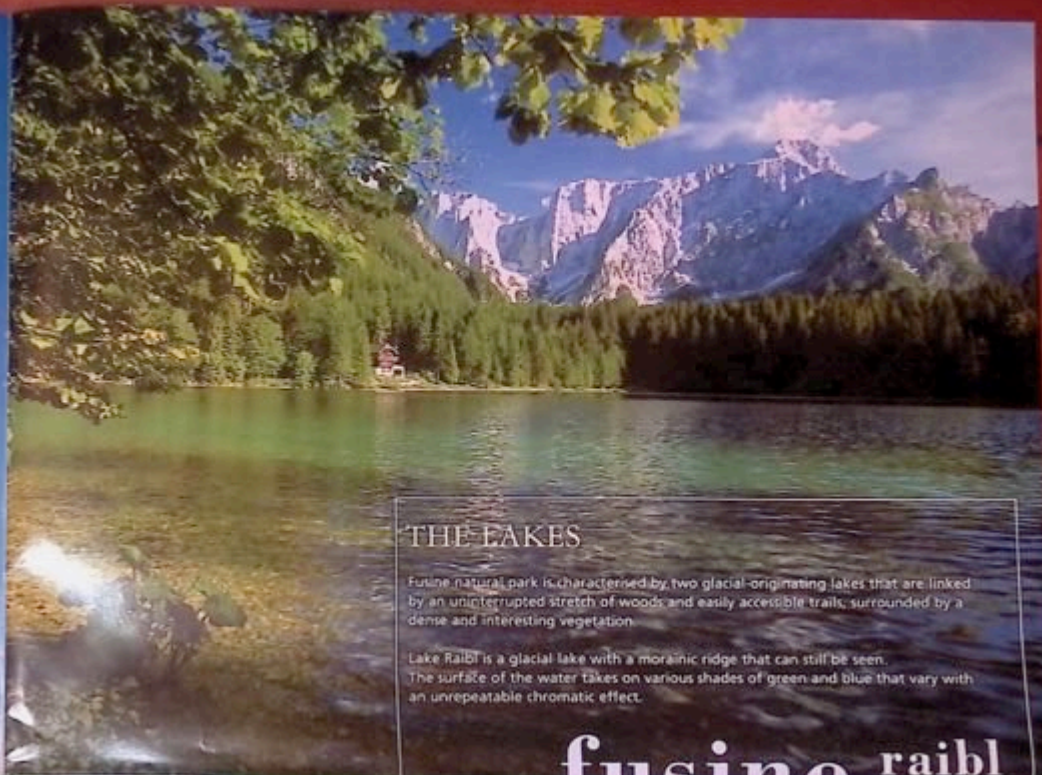
The largest state forest in Italy, 24,000 hectares of Alpine territory. Once the Fella river has been crossed, the forest stretches right up to the Austrian and Slovenian borders, along the whole Valcanale and Valle dello Slizza, including the towns of Pontebba, Malborghetto Valbruna and Tarvisio. It represents one of the most valuable naturalistic areas of Italy and one of the most complete fauna systems in the Alps. These woods belong to the Ministry of the Interior's Cultivation Land Fund and is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, but actually by the Regional Forestry Board of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Wood cutting (15,000 cubic metres per year meet the serious needs of the common of estovers of the valley inhabitants) is ruled by appropriate plans: naturalistic techniques, which protect the forest, scaled down cutting are strictly observed such as to maintain a continuous and similar tree cover. The Tarvisio woods are particularly appreciated from the technological point of view, especially a quality of red spruce, which is also known as montane tonewood, and used in making musical instruments.



THE LAKES

Fusine natural park is characterised by two glacial-originating lakes that are linked by an uninterrupted stretch of woods and easily accessible trails, surrounded by a dense and interesting vegetation.

Lake Raibl is a glacial lake with a morainic ridge that can still be seen. The surface of the water takes on various shades of green and blue that vary with an unrepeatable chromatic effect.



fusine raibl

THE FAUNA

Valcanale is home to many typical animals of the Alpine environment, including some that have almost disappeared in other areas. The sound preservation of the environment and the proper management of the fauna heritage are the main reasons for this favourable situation. With reforestation of the area at the bottom of the valley, the environment is enriched very little and is fundamentally integral. Moreover hunting is prohibited and, in certain cases, is practised in compliance with regulations and only in restricted areas of the forest. The Tarvisiano fauna, besides some of its undeniably spectacular value, stands out for the general features that are partly determined by its origins and partly by the individual Alpine environment and, last but not least, by the colonisation of man.



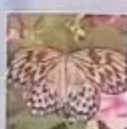
AT THE OPENING OF THE JULIAN PRE-ALPS ON THE
FOUILAN PLAINS, IN THE HEART OF THE REGION,
THERE IS AN AREA THAT ALTHOUGH SMALL IN SIZE,
IS CONSIDERABLY RICH AS FAR AS ENVIRONMENT
AND CULTURE ARE CONCERNED. THIS IS THE
GEMONESE THAT CONSISTS OF SEVEN TOWNS:
ARTEGNA, BORDANO, FORGARIA IN FRIULI,
GEMONA DEL FRIULI, MONTENARS, TRASAGHIS AND
VENZONE, TOWNS THAT SADDUCE CENTURIES OF
HISTORY - SMALL TREASURES OF ART AND ANCIENT
TRADITIONS - OFFERED TO VISITORS AND ALL THOSE
WHO DISCOVER THEM WITHOUT HESITATION. THE
GEMONESE IS THE GREEN HEART OF THE REGION, AT
ONLY A FEW KILOMETRES FROM UDINE, LESS THAN
AN HOUR'S DRIVE FROM THE ADRIATIC AND
SEVENSIAN BORDERS AND THE ADRIATIC COAST.

the gemonese

bordano montenars
venzone gemona
artegnaitrasaghis

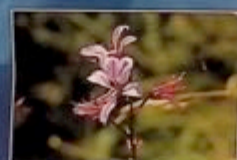
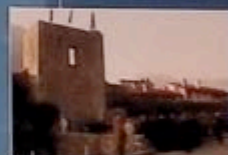
NATURE

For nature enthusiasts there are various possibilities of leaving the city traffic behind them and breathing the calm local air: excursions on foot or by bike on Mounts Falet and Cuernan, on the Montepiat plateau, along the butterfly trails or among the Roccoli (nets) of Montenars. Watercourses such as Rio Palar or Rio Lavarie for sports fishing, canyoning, the practice wall of Mount Glemine, authentic naturalistic laboratories and observatories. For families with children, the shores of Lake Cavazzo or the Tre Comuni, with playground, canoes and sailing boats are ideal. Even the Lake Cornino Preservation with its characteristic green water or the griffon centre cannot be missed. Then how can we forget the House of butterflies, one of the largest in Europe, where you can sink into an Indo-Australian, African or South-American environment by simply walking among butterflies and insects from all over the world. For students, children and also group leaders there are various educational laboratories of a cultural or naturalistic nature, such as Mulino Cocconi (an old mill) Mill, Life colour and shapes beyond the Tagliamento river, and the water Ecomuseum in Gemona, a vast museum that takes us across uncontaminated springs, ecological ponds, aqueducts, lakes and watercourses.



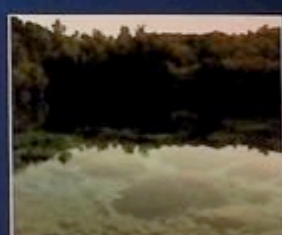
CULTURE

Talking about the Gemonese, "culture" is the key word that embraces the discovery of precious treasures of art and ancient traditions: a short walk in the historical centre of Venzone and Gemona takes us back a few centuries. A visit to the mummies and the museum of the earth through the ancient medieval walls, to the Duomo of St. Andrea, the town hall and the ancient renaissance buildings of Venzone, likewise a trip to the Sanctuary of St. Antonio, the Duomo of St. Maria Assunta, the Loggia and the civic museum of Palazzo Elti in Gemona, encompass over six hundred years of history, which has never been forgotten. In one day, the excursion can continue towards the church of St. Stefano, the Castle of the Savorgnan and the Church of St. Martino in Artegnia to reach the more modern churches of St. Giorgio and St. Elena in Montenars. Trasaghis lies just past the Tagliamento river, with its characteristic church of St. Michele dei Paganì in a brick red colour, and the excursion can proceed with a walk through the murals of Bordano, the town of butterflies, to end with a tour of the Archaeological Park of Castel Raimondo and the small church of St. Rocco in Forgaria.



EVENTS IN THE GEMONESE

Culture also means tradition and discovering the ancient local customs. How can the events that have made the Gemonese famous not be mentioned. Medieval August, Revoking of the Thaler, the Butterfly festival and the autumn wine and food festivals, particularly the chestnut, pumpkin, cheese and pork festivals, then the Roccoli, raspberry and bilberry festivals and to end with the arts, crafts and flavours in Val d'Arzino. All these are occasions to relive the genuine and traditional atmosphere.





moggio udinese

HISTORY

The origins of Moggio are remote. Several Roman coins found in the abbey cloisters and on the hill of Santo Spirito confirm the existence of Roman settlements. Further confirmation is the sepulchral stone set in a pillar of the cloister bearing the writing: "LACCILIBELL OSSA", which is undoubtedly of Roman origin. Not to be excluded either, is the fact there were Celtic-Carnic settlements.

The first document that refers to Moggio is dated 1072: "castrum quod Mosniz nuncupatur" (castle called Mosniz). The origins of the name are probably Slav and can be found in other toponyms in the valley. There have been numerous variants to the name: Muec in Friulian, Mosiz in the Resian dialect, Mosburg or Mosac in German, Modium or Mosacium in Latin (from which the name of the abbey derives).

The document witnesses the existence of a medieval castle in the early middle ages and is confirmed in the most famous document dated 1084: donation of the feud of Moggio by Count Caccellino, a noble Carinthian, a supreme master of the Imperial court, to the Patriarch of Aquileia, Federico, a relative of his, to build a monastery in place of the castle. This was how the history of Moggio, which is linked to the abbey, originated.

1119 The Patriarch of Aquileia, Voldarico has the monastery of San Gallo consecrated by Andrea, bishop of Emona.

Bebolfo is the first abbot along with the black-robed Benedictine monks.

1329 - 1349 Ghiberto from Marano becomes abbot. The abbey reaches the height of prosperity: one hundred and forty-six landed properties, one hundred and one of which in Friuli alone and forty-five in Carinthia; full spiritual jurisdiction directly dependent upon the Holy See, the churches of Canal del Ferro, Val di Gorto, Osoppo, Dignano, Flaibano and San Martino in Feistritz, and temporal jurisdictions as feudatory of the Patriarch of Aquileia.

1401 The commendatory abbots, prelate residents in other sees and usufructuaries of the abbey properties, take over from their predecessors, the feudatory abbots. Among these is Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, Bishop of Milan.

1761 Daniele Delfino, last but one commendatory abbot, has the new baroque abbatial church built on the site of the previous gothic church, the baptistery and bell tower of which are still preserved.

1773 The Venetian Senate validates the end of the abbey of Moggio. The properties of the abbey are acquired for forty-four thousand ducats by Messrs. Mangilli and Leoni, who take on the title of Marquis of San Gallo. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction passes over to the Archbishop of Udine.

1976 A violent earthquake causes extensive damage to the town and four people die.

Moggio Udinese occupies a vast portion of the north-eastern Alpine sector of Friuli Venezia Giulia and is one of the most extensive areas not only of the Friulian mountain, but of the entire region. It stretches across three geographic areas: the southern part, south of the Fella river belongs to the Julian Pre-Alps; the central part, up to the mouth of Val Aupa, going back into the Carnic Alps, namely the Tolmezzine Alps or Incarajo; whereas the northern portion, including the upper basin of the Punterbana torrent, within the main Carnic range.



MONUMENTS

MOGGIO ALTO

Abbatial Church of San Gallo Built in 1761 by abbot Daniele Delfino and consecrated in 1768 by Archbishop Gradenigo of Udine. The church has a rectangular hall with single aisle.

In the presbytery is a Nanking organ of the eighteenth century, the largest in Friuli. Valuable is the wooden ornament by Deganutti, which has recently been restored. At the sides, two large paintings of 1893 by Rigo: on the left, Count Caccellino donates the feud of Moggio to Patriarch Federico, on the right St. Carlo Borromeo visits the abbey of Moggio.

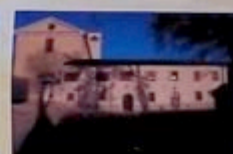
In the corridor, towards the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, a large Crucifix of 1466 in painted walnut, which was once located in the triumphal arch of the previous gothic church; on the right is the baptistery dating back to the previous church with frescoes representing the parable of the Virgins.

Benedictine Cloisters It has been the enclosed convent of the Clarisse Sacramentine nuns since 1987.

Medieval Tower Commonly called "palace of the prisons" it is probably one of the towers of the medieval castle that was adapted as a hall of justice and, during the Napoleonic era, a district prison. Originally it had four floors and at the beginning of the 1800s was then lowered to three floors.

Berlina A stone column dating back to 1653 with the writing: "punishment of malefactors". This is evidence of the judiciary power exercised by the abbey on the feud of Moggio. The column was located at the beginning of the road leading to the convent and was used to lash convicts.

Church of Santo Spirito This gothic style church was erected in 1516 and extended to three aisles in the seventeenth century. It fell in the 1976 earthquake. The severely damaged bell tower was restored. Worthy of visiting in via Abbazia are the houses of Rodolfi and Deganutti that were restored after the earthquake thanks to a plan drafted by the Regional Administration to recover environmental goods.



LOWER MOGGIO

In piazza Uffici the façade of the eighteenth-century town hall, with its mock-classical aspect is a prime example of a public building. At the beginning of via Traversigne, on the right-hand side the early twentieth-century Liberty-style villa can be noted.

On the left, an example of a traditional nineteenth-century house of a wealthy family from Moggio. The house is now used as an inn; the ample door with lunette, stone jambs can be noted.

Continuing ahead, at the first crossroads to the right is the house of Tolazzi, with round arched balcony in tufa and vaulted ceilings on the ground floor.

Just a little further on, to the left, is a typical eighteenth-century house with external staircase and eaves. In via Fontana the Tessitori house can be observed, with its ample portico.

In piazzale G. Nais beyond the Jacopo Linussio memorial and the war memorial, there is access to Borgo Linussio, a building complex that is part of the old Linussio textile factory. The family coat of arms and the construction date: 1722 can be seen on the keystone.

Of particular architectural value are the churches of: St. Antonio Abate in Ovedasso dating back to 1434 and St. Floriano in Dordolla.

The small churches of the poorer hamlets: Stavoli, Moggessa, Monticello and Riolada were built in the thirties according to a common project: rectangular layout with polygonal apse. The earthquake destroyed the small church of Monticello and the other three were restored thanks to the generous help of volunteers. The chapels, aedicules, icons, crosses made by the valley inhabitants along the roads and mountain trails: on the saddles, at the crossroads, and near bridges.



A scenic view of a snowy mountain village. In the foreground, a large, snow-covered evergreen tree stands prominently. Behind it, a cluster of buildings is visible, including a large, light-colored building with a dark roof. To the right, a tall, yellow church tower with a dark, multi-tiered spire rises above the trees. The background shows a vast, snow-covered valley with scattered evergreen trees and distant mountains under a clear sky.

The daily updated weather report is available on our site
www.tarvisiano.org

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