The Isonzo Front 1915–1917

During the 1st World War, the Isonzo Front was one of the 6 battlefronts along the Isonzo River in northeastern Italy. It was created by the soldiers of Austria-Hungary and Germany. The joint Austro-Hungarian-German army caught the Italian troops by surprise in the morning of 25 June 1915. The joint Austro-Hungarian-German army caught the Italian troops by surprise in the morning of 25 June 1915. As a result, the front moved from the Soča to the river Piave in Italy. The 12th Isonzo Battle is known in history under several names: the Battle near Kobarid, the Miracle of Kobarid, and, in Italian sources, the Disaster at Kobarid...

The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic

Numerous remains have been left behind along the Isonzo River valley. The Walk of Peace project was initiated in 1999, with the aim to preserve and maintain the monuments and other memorials – are part of the rich heritage of European history. Their testimony to the time of the 1st World War and a warning for hikers and bikers. Major places worth seeing are also accessible by car or bus. The Walk is uniformly marked, suitable for hikers and maintained through the efforts of various institutions and societies. Military camps, trenches, hospitals, and airfields – now transformed into outdoor museums and other memorials – are part of the Walk's heritage. The Walk is divided into seven parts, each with its own character and stories. Each part has its own identity, mood and stories form the spine of the Walk of Peace, the central theme of which is the peace and the opportunities for common development.

The Walk of Peace is a unique opportunity to experience the lifestyle of today and taste the delights of the region. Visitors can explore the dramatic landscapes of the Isonzo Valley, the unique charm of the small towns and villages, and the rich cultural and natural heritage. The Walk is a journey through time, a journey into the past and a journey into the future. It is a journey into the heart of Europe, a journey into the heart of the 1st World War, a journey into the heart of the Walk of Peace.
1. Fortress Kluže

Napoleon’s defensive line was built in 1810 when Napoleon had to response to the Austrian-Hungarian attack. It consisted of a part of the Italian third line of defence. Here are located commanders’ quarters, and connection galleries, pillboxes, caves, bunk beds for soldiers and cabins for officers. The hill of Monte San Michele (275 m) served as an observation point with the Columbus telescope. The monument was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

2. Outdoor museum Ravello

This museum in formerly the headquarters of the 5th Austro-Hungarian Army. It holds the history of the forces from the Vipava Valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. Because of its strategic location, during the 1st World War it was destroyed. The circular path of the museum runs past six terraces then lead up to the top of the 117 m high hill of Monte Sei Busi, where the round view over the Soča valley and the Svetozar Borojević von Bokerski. People can also be seen, each with their own entry to the cave featuring the inscriptions: “Napoleon’s Road” (Strada Napoleonica), “The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic” and about the heritage of the military cemeteries.

3. German charnel house

The hill is accessible from several points and all the paths run past numerous remains of the 1st World War and memorials, dedicated to different troops, among them the Italian Army. The church, which was first mentioned in 1523, was destroyed during the 1st World War and later restored and the site is protected and given the status of memorial area.

4. Italian charnel house

In the time of the Isonzo Front by the Austro-Hungarian soldiers who died in 1915. It was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. The 1st World War is one of the last segments in Italy, and the Italian Army managed to hold the fort despite many attacks. The throne of Borojević (the Svetozar Borojević von Bokerski) function of a signpost since it gives important information on the military cemeteries. The mountain is recorded in the history of combats along the Isonzo Front as one of the worst for the Italians. The hill is also on a list of the National Park and still with many remains of the former military cemetery. The cemetery lies in the direct vicinity of the Bovec valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. Because of its strategic location, during the 1st World War it was destroyed.

5. Outdoor museum Celso

The church, which was first mentioned in 1523, was destroyed during the 1st World War and later restored and the site is protected and given the status of memorial area.

6. Transborder outdoor museum Kobarid

The museum lies within the area of the Udine Forest. This museum in formerly the headquarters of the 5th Austro-Hungarian Army. It holds the history of the forces from the Vipava Valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. Because of its strategic location, during the 1st World War it was destroyed.

7. Outdoor museum Medor

This museum is located in the village of Brestovec, next to the Mount Škabrijel. It was built in the time of the Isonzo Front by the Austro-Hungarian soldiers who died in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. The hill is also on a list of the National Park and still with many remains of the former military cemetery. The cemetery lies in the direct vicinity of the Bovec valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. Because of its strategic location, during the 1st World War it was destroyed.

8. Memorial church of the Holy Spirit on the Javorka Plateau

The site is the largest concentration of memorial parks and outdoor museums and serves as a reference to the events of the 1st World War. The museum is arranged on the onetime first bridgehead. The circular path runs past it.

9. German military cemetery

The German military cemetery is the best preserved 1st World War military cemetery. Here are located commanders’ quarters, and connection galleries, pillboxes, caves, bunk beds for soldiers and cabins for officers. The hill of Monte San Michele (275 m) served as an observation point with the Columbus telescope. The monument was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

10. Outdoor museum Mengore

The museum lies within the area of the Udine Forest. This museum in formerly the headquarters of the 5th Austro-Hungarian Army. It holds the history of the forces from the Vipava Valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. Because of its strategic location, during the 1st World War it was destroyed.

11. Mount Globočak

It is arranged in the center for Austro-Hungarian history of the people of the state of Trieste. The exhibition covers the period until 1930. Today it is a meeting place of tourists.

12. Mt. Karstina

The Italian army fortified this mountain in 1915. Commanders’ quarters, and connection galleries, pillboxes, caves, bunk beds for soldiers and cabins for officers. The hill of Monte San Michele (275 m) served as an observation point with the Columbus telescope. The monument was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

13. Prženica memorial park and outdoor museum Vodno

This outdoor museum is dedicated to the events of the Isonzo Front. The circular path runs past it.

14. Outdoor museum Skaržel

Skaržel is arranged on the history of battles along the Isonzo River in one of these towers. Skaržel is surrounded by three towers and an excellent view on the upper reaches of the Soča River. The circular path runs past it.

15. Mt. Sabotin – The Park of Peace

There are at least 70 0000 soldiers of different nations in this cemetery. The circular path runs past it.

16. The 1st World War thematic park at Montalcino

The site is the largest concentration of memorial parks and outdoor museums and serves as a reference to the events of the 1st World War. The museum is arranged on the onetime first bridgehead. The circular path runs past it.

17. Trieste

The city used to be the hub of commercial and cultural exchange. It is a place where Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, sailed in the year of 1875. He is also linked with the novelist and author Giacomo Baric. The museum lies in the direct vicinity of the Bovec valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. The city used to be the hub of commercial and cultural exchange. It is a place where Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, sailed in the year of 1875.

18. Monument – Signorin and the Throne of Borovjek

During the 1st World War the French army was occupying the city. The village of Signorin lies in the direct vicinity of the Bovec valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. The city used to be the hub of commercial and cultural exchange. It is a place where Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, sailed in the year of 1875.

19. Monument – The 1st World War Military Cemetery

This outdoor museum is dedicated to the events of the Isonzo Front. The circular path runs past it.

20. 1st World War

The Italian army fortified this mountain in 1915. Commanders’ quarters, and connection galleries, pillboxes, caves, bunk beds for soldiers and cabins for officers. The hill of Monte San Michele (275 m) served as an observation point with the Columbus telescope. The monument was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

21. Charnel House

The charnel house was built in 1917. It had 60 330 soldiers. It was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

22. 1st World War Military Cemetery

This outdoor museum is dedicated to the events of the Isonzo Front. The circular path runs past it.

23. Monte San Michele

The hill of Monte San Michele (275 m) serves as an observation point with the Columbus telescope. The monument was first occupied by Austro-Hungarian soldiers in 1915. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.

24. The Military Shrine at Redipuglia (il Saccaro di Redipuglia)

The site is the largest concentration of memorial parks and outdoor museums and serves as a reference to the events of the 1st World War. The museum is arranged on the onetime first bridgehead. The circular path runs past it.

25. Outdoor museum Dolina dei Bersaglieri

The museum lies in the direct vicinity of the Bovec valley, the Kras, the Friuli lowland, the Goriška Brda area and the Julian Alps. The city used to be the hub of commercial and cultural exchange. It is a place where Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, sailed in the year of 1875.

26. The 1st World War thematic park at Montalcino

The site is the largest concentration of memorial parks and outdoor museums and serves as a reference to the events of the 1st World War. The museum is arranged on the onetime first bridgehead. The circular path runs past it.

27. Visitor centre The Walk of Peace

The visitor centre in the Fortaleza, Trieste, provides visitors with information about the events of the 1st World War. The exhibition covers the period until 1930. Today it is a meeting place of tourists. It lies within the area of the Udine Forest.