

**Information:**

Turizem Dolina Soče – TIC Kobarid • Trg svobode 16, SI-5222 Kobarid
t: +386 5 3800 490 • e: info.kobarid@dolina-soce.si • www.soca-valley.com

Dolina Soče

I FEEL
SLOVENIA

Perati

LIVEK is the center of the villages under Matajur and Kuk and the crossroads of roads leading to Kobarid, Čedad, and Goriška Brda. Slovenians have lived here from ancient times. **THE AUTOCHTHONOUS LAST NAMES**, e.g. Hrast (Oak) and Medved (Bear), prove the presence of oak woods and bears. Last names Matelič and Faletič prove the presence of Croatian fugitives from Venetian galleys. People once lived of numerous herds of cattle and milk. They mowed the slopes of Kuk and Matajur. They were pumping milk to Kobarid through **THE MILK PIPELINE**.

The snow lasted for at least one hundred days during the winter. Meadows and pastures became wide ski slopes. People of Livek were excellent skiers.



Therefore, Livek became **A CRADLE OF ALPINE SKIING** and a tourist center with seven inns and a ski jump in the previous century. Later, they arranged drag lifts, a ski hut, and a village hotel. Then, there was no snow anymore in nature and people found farming in hills too hard.

Nature always has its way and the lovers of unspoiled nature are happy because the countryside of Livek is now again overgrown by forests of beech trees, alder trees, and ash trees.



Perati



Jevšček



Livek



Na Bregu

1

Themed trail Livek

Here somewhere, the Legend of Livek Lake was born. The lake could have existed in the valley carved by a prehistoric river and glaciers. The path Livek Story leads from the legendary place to the ancient path to St. Peter's to the vista point on **THE TOP OF THE MORaine** of the Isonzo glacier on the road to Matajur, turns to Jevšček, and returns, along the basin Podčelami, to Livek to St. Jacob and the ancient lime tree and the boundary stone with the lion of Venice and the Austrian eagle.



1

2

Church of St. Peter

The graveyard church of St. Peter was built in the **15th CENTURY** and later reconstructed on several occasions: the tower was added in 1540. The stone baroque altar dates in 1722. There are older **GOTHIC PAINTINGS** on the arch wall with the motives of the Annunciation, St. Lawrence and the saint (presumably St. Helen), standing Mary with child and crucifixions. Newer baroque paintings on the arch and the upper half of presbytery represent the Christ and St. Peter, the fishing on the lake of Galilee, the Last Supper, washing of the feet, praying on the Mount of Olives, and the Christ passing the keys of the gates of heaven to Peter. Under the scenes, there are sanctification crosses interwoven with garlands of roses. The scene with the Holy Trinity is encircled by medallions from which only two are partially visible.



2

3

3

Jevšček Trench

The Austrian-Italian border established in 1866 pushed Livek with 620 inhabitants to the World War I. In July 1914, Austrians mobilized 127 people of Livek. In May 1915, Italy entered the war, occupied villages, and deported the villagers. Livek became the place for supplying the Italian army on the Isonzo Front and the constructing site of military infrastructure, also the Matajur road and trenches along the path to Jevšček. Before the 12th Isonzo offensive, there were approximately 40,000 soldiers on Livek. Today, Italian fortified positions lead to the village **JEVŠČEK** where we can see **THE OUTDOOR MUSEUM – THE TRENCH** renovated by the villagers on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the battle of Kobarid. The war story is also presented by **BRGOLIČ HOMESTEAD** in Jevšček, **THE MUSEUM COLLECTION KOLOVRAT 1917** in Golobi, **THE TUNNEL ON LIVEK**, and **THE MUSEUM ON KOLOVRAT**.



Muzejska zbirka Kolovrat 1917



2



5

4

Brgolič Homestead

In his diary, **ERWIN ROMMEL** described and sketched his camping in the night of the 25th to the 26th of October 1917 of approximately 830 meters above sea level on the utmost northern part of Jevšček, only a hand-grenade throw away from the strongly occupied Italian positions. In the house of Brgolič Homestead, he studied the map with his brothers in arms and devised a plan of conquering Matajur the following day. Rommel's battle group rested drinking coffee and eating dried fruit during the night by which they were treated by the locals. At dawn, they left the homestead and engaged in conquering Matajur.



4

5

Nježna House

Nježna house in Jevšček is the monument for the people who lived under the thatched roof and in the sooty black kitchen. The last resident of the house was an exceptional woman **JOŽEFA MATELIČ - PEPA** (1894–1974). After her husband was killed in Galicia soon after the marriage while she was still very young, she started to wear black and wore it until she died. She lived through a couple of world wars and six occupations. The life went on but Pepa Nježna stopped the time in a sooty house. Her love was children who listened to her stories squatting by the fire. Tall, wearing black from head to toe, with a bony face, spasmodic hands, blue eyes, and a charming voice she became a legend.



5



6

Podčelami Spring

In Livško, spring water is of great value. Podčelami well at Plohi is the only one that never dries. Therefore, they built even **TWO TROUGHS** there, one after another. The troughs are rectangular. Each is carved out of one big piece of stone. According to the carved-in year, the bigger one was placed there in 1867. The smaller one is older, from the beginning of the 19th century because it is drawn onto the Franciscan Cadastral map from the time between 1811 and 1825. The reservoir is situated a little bit more upstream regarding the position of troughs. The surrounding of troughs is paved. This was the place where the villagers from Perati, Avsa, and Piki were



socializing. In the troughs, they were doing the laundry and gave cattle water. They carried water home in bushels for the need of households and stables. When there was a drought, they came for water from Livek. Once, all the houses had **RAINWATER TANKS**. They rearranged rare wells near the village in reservoirs with troughs. They told them *p'či*. In Piki, there is a preserved *p'č* with the carved year 1806. In Jevšček, there is a *p'č*, decorated with a stone relief of a man's head.

7

Boundary stone

The unique signs on the White Rock near Golobi marked **A HISTORICAL BORDER BETWEEN THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC and THE HABSBURG MONARCHY**. On the left rock, **THE VENETIAN WINGED LION** with the year 1753, N*MDCCLIII is visible clearly. On the right side, there is **A HABSBURG EAGLE** with the same year. In the time of the Venetian Republic, Livek was a part of the autonomous community of Slovenians, called the Schiavonia Veneta. Since 1797 when Napoleon abolished the Venetian Republic, Livek changed several authorities: French, Habsburg, Italian, Anglo-American, and Yugoslav. Since 1991, it is a part of the independent Republic of Slovenia.



7



Matajur



Matajur



Themed trail Livek

Trail lenght: 8,5 km

Trail duration: 3 hours



Matajur Mountain

Matajur is a 1642-meter-high border mountain with the mythological name Velika Baba. The road onto Matajur leads under 1358 m high Mrzli hrib onto mountain pasture Idrska planina where cows are grazed and cheese is made in summer. A climb to the peak of Matajur with a chapel (a sanctuary) rewards with a wealth of vista to the sea, all the way to Venice and Slovenian and Italian Alps. Under the peak, there are mountain cabins Dom na Matajuri and Rifugio Pelizzo. The peculiarities of Matajur are **STEPPE COUNTRYSIDE**, furrowed limestone, and pyrite crystals also called the **GOLD OF MATAJUR**.

Kolovrat Ridge

Kolovrat links Livek with Goriška Brda. There are outstanding vistas to the Alps and the sea from the grassy ridge of four-kilometers long and, on average, 1100-meter high **MEDITERRANEAN TERRACE**. We walk **ON THE PATH OF PEACE** with one foot in **SLOVENIA** and with another foot in **ITALY**. On the hill Za Gradom, there was a scene of the 12th battle on the Isonzo front. Today, there is an outdoor museum there. Kolovrat has an ancient name. The attention is drawn by slates that were created in a several-thousand-meters deep sea in ancient times. Under the museum hill, there are Solarji Inn and the spring of the boarder river Idrija.



Kolovrat

- 1 START OF THE THEMED TRAIL LIVEK
 - 2 CHURCH OF ST. PETER
 - 3 JEVŠČEK TRENCH
 - 4 BRGOLIČ HOMESTEAD
 - 5 NJEŽNA HOUSE
 - 6 PODČELAMI SPRING
 - 7 BOUNDARY STONE
- HIKING TRAILS

- CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE SITE
- WORLD WAR I BATTLEFIELD
- CHURCH
- SMALL MUSEUM COLLECTION
- MILITARY CEMETERY
- OUTDOOR MUSEUM
- CAR PARK
- APARTMENT

- ROOMS
- TOURIST FARMHOUSE
- MOUNTAIN PASTURE SALES OF CHEESE
- MOUNTAIN HUT
- BIVOUAC
- INN, RESTAURANT
- VIEWPOINT
- EASY HIKING TRAIL

- DEMANDING HIKING TRAIL
- EASY CYCLING TRAIL
- DEMANDING CYCLING TRAIL
- SPECIAL TREE
- PARAGLIDING TAKE-OFF
- ROCK CLIMBING AREA
- CAVE
- WATERFALL



Kolovrat

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