The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic
A Story of War and Peace

The Walk of Peace is a project that follows the long-distance walking trail that crosses Slovenia and Italy and is not only topical but also historical. The storyline of the trail and the route follow the events, which were among the most dramatic events of the World War I, and immerse the walker into the era of the struggle for freedom and peace. The trail is part of a longer Appalachian Trail network, which stretches from the Alps to the Adriatic Sea, passing through the Julian Alps, the Soča Valley, and the Istrian Peninsula.

Outdoor Museum Kolovrat

One of the centres of the museum collection covering the remains of the Isonzo Front is the Kolovrat Museum, which houses an exhibition on the Isonzo Front with 360-degree panoramic views and virtual reality experiences. The museum provides an overview of the era of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the events of World War I, and the history of the area.

Outdoor Museum Sabotin – The Park of Peace

Outdoor museums throughout the region are arranged in open-air museums that depict various aspects of the Isonzo Front. The Sabotin Outdoor Museum is one of the most significant examples, with its park of peace that offers a variety of living and educational experiences.

Kobarid Museum

The Kobarid Museum is a significant museum that displays historical artifacts, photographs, and dioramas related to the Isonzo Front. The museum offers insights into the struggle for peace and the role of Kobarid in the history of World War I.

Outdoor Museum Pečinka Cave

The Pečinka Cave is a significant archaeological site that provides insights into the history of the Isonzo Front. The cave is located near Kobarid and offers a glimpse into the lives of soldiers who used the cave as a shelter during the war.

Caves and military quarters

The region is full of caves that have been used as military quarters and supply depots during the war. The caves are a significant historical site and a reminder of the events of World War I.

Outdoor Museum of the Isonzo Bridgehead

The Outdoor Museum of the Isonzo Bridgehead offers insights into the history of the Isonzo Front and the events of World War I. The museum is located near the Isonzo Bridgehead and provides an overview of the events that occurred during the war.

The Walk of Peace for Everyone

You can begin on the Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic at any point that suits you. However, the optimal starting points are those with Visitor Centres, where experienced guides can also be found.

The Walk of Peace on Foot

The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic trail is ideal for hikers because it traverses picturesque villages where you can stop for rest, enjoy the nature and history, and indulge in the food and drinks of the region. The trail is suitable for all abilities and offers a variety of options for exploration and relaxation.

The Walk of Peace for Families

The Walk of Peace offers a variety of activities for families, including guided tours, outdoor museums, and historical sites. Families can explore the history of World War I and enjoy the natural beauty of the region.

The Walk of Peace for History Lovers and Soldiers’ Relatives

For all those interested in World War I, the region offers a variety of guided tours and historical sites that provide insights into the story of the Isonzo Front and the events of World War I. The Walk of Peace offers an opportunity to understand the events of World War I from a perspective of the soldiers and their families.

Guided Tours & Tour Packages

Guided tours and tour packages are available for the Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic. These tours offer insights into the history of the region and the events of World War I, as well as opportunities for exploration and relaxation.

The Walk of Peace for Organised Groups

Organised groups are welcome to explore the region and the events of World War I. The Walk of Peace offers a variety of options for groups, including guided tours and historical sites.

The Walk of Peace from the Alps to the Adriatic trail is a unique opportunity to explore the history of World War I and enjoy the natural beauty of the region. The Walk of Peace offers a variety of activities for all ages and abilities, making it an ideal destination for exploration and discovery.
**Mt. Cum**

The hill was an important part of the Italian third defence line during World War I. It was transformed into a strong military base with a network of supply routes. The Italian army built an extensive network of caves and shelters here, for example Austrian-Hungarian and Italian military trenches, tunnels of the town and surrounding hills, Cimitero Nazionale, and Cimitero, a monument dedicated to General Arlandi that is a Libera-tunnels to which you can experience the deafening sound of grenades that gives you a glimpse into the lives of the soldiers on the front.

**Outdoor Museum Monte San Michele**

During WWI, Mt. San Michele was, together with Mt. Sabotin, one of the key points in the defence of Gorizia. The Austrian-Hungarian army used a network of tunnels and caves. A group of trenches and living quarters were set up in the south-eastern part. Its altitude and strategic position was well suited to the construction of artillery positions and it guarded the coast towards Italy. The Italian military tunnels were dug into the hillside near the coast. During the First World War, Mt. Cimone was one of the last points from where the Italian army defended their positions.

**Museo del San Michele Museum**

It was renovated and is now equipped with modern didactic tools accessible to the public.

**Italian Channel House:**

The biggest and the most magnificent Italian war monument of all times stands on the slopes of Mt. Cum. In 1797, after the battle of Tagliamento, the Italian army managed to stop the advances over the river bridges from their positions on Mt. Cum, and with the approaching of the Austro-Hungarian and German army towards Tagliamento, the Italian army managed to stop the advances over the river bridges from their positions on Mt. Ragogna for some time. Today, a footpath runs along the ridge of the hill. The footpath starts at the Italian army forts, the path continues past the Risorgimento, Ragogna Regno artillery positions, then along the ridge towards Ragogna, the artillery positions and the Forca del Cavallino Fort. Continuing along the fortified positions you come to the church of St. John the Divine (San Giacomo) and the observation and fortified positions Castel Lent (Fortini). Inside to the Fallen Sailors is an independent hall that was supervised by the architect Giuseppe Torres was partly finished in 1942 when a statue of St. Mary Mother of God was placed on the top of the central dome. Not long ago a crypt with burial niches in relief was constructed following the original architectural plans and the entire charnel house was renovated.

**Battary Pizzi,* Cavallar Torperti**

This small fort near the coast of Venezia was commanded by Victor Pisani that conquered the Gorizia fronts and the main battles during the War of Chioggia in 1380. It is a special military building in the Italian military architecture. A concrete and brick construction with inner walls, flat roof and two side wings, where telemetric and surveillance devices were located. Not long ago the artillery fort was renovated and is now equipped with modern didactic tools accessible to the public.