

Tarcento: environment and outlying districts



Poised on the slopes of Monte Chiampeon, Monte Stella and Monte Bernadia, Tarcento (or Tarcint in the local Friulian dialect) is naturally and has historically been identified by the splendid variety of its landscape and by its role as a link between the upper Torre valley, the Julian Alpine foothills, the plain and their peoples and cultures.

Tarcento is a pearl set midway between the sky blue line of the *Musi mountains* and the clear ribbon of the *Torre*, between hills thick with vineyards and woods, dotted with small hamlets where the people still have great community spirit, conserving recognisable and authentic customs and

values, language and traditions.

These settlements include Collalto, Stella, Collerumiz, Sedilis, Segnacco, Coia, Ciseriis, Sammardenchia, Bulfons, Zomeais, Molinis, and Loneriacco.

The gentle, peaceful and harmonious environment is associated with a monumental and historic heritage that is in no way ostentatious, but still manages to be captivating, just as the area's genuine hospitality is associated with cultural vitality.



Bulfons

This outlying district, on the right-hand bank of the River Torre, around one kilometre to the north of



Tarcento, developed in the early 20th century around the large textile industry complex, which played a fundamental role in the local economy in the past.

The Natività di Maria Bambina (or Birth of the Virgin Mary) is celebrated in the small church annexed to the textile waste

processing plant on the second Sunday in September, with a small procession.



Ciseriis



This district is located at the mouth of the Torre Valley, on the left-hand bank of the river. The origin of the name (from the Friulian term *Cjarièsis*) reveals the historic cherry growing vocation of this and other hillside locations in the Tarcento area. When walking along the local footpaths in the late spring, it is still possible to come across old trees laden with tasty *duracine* cherries, the variety most suited to the local

climate. This was the site of the Vicariatus Sclaborum until 1840. The vicar provided religious assistance to the Slavic populations living in the zone to the north of Tarcento, from Coia to Sedilis and the Upper Torre Valley. It was also the municipal seat until 1928.

Coia



The famous castle of "Cjscjelàt" (Castellaccio) on the hill overlooking Tarcento, packed with history and traditions, is the focal point of the night of the Epiphany, illuminated by the flames of the "Pignarûl Grant". The hill offers some of the most beautiful views over Tarcento and the surrounding area, from ancient footpaths through the vineyards, olive groves and chestnut woods.

Collaito



This district is located on the southernmost hill of Tarcento. Its church and bell tower are clearly visible to those arriving at the village along the main route (Via Udine).

The settlement, with its rural courtyards, alleys and attractive flights of steps, grew up around the hill on which the church stands. On the last Sunday of carnival, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is celebrated in Collalto. This was once an opportunity for emigrants to come together before departing "per Gjarmaniis" (Germany and Northern European countries).



Collato is the first district to be encountered when arriving at Tarcento from the south, once you have left the Pontebbana state highway.

Collerumiz



The westernmost district of Tarcento stands on an Eocene hill, lapped to the north-west by the waters of the River Urana and connected to the small hill of Collalto to the south, by a series of low reliefs.

Collerumiz is characterised by its main hamlet, Nanini, and two small rural agglomerates to the north: the hamlets of Del Pino and Anzil.

Loneriacco



The district of Loneriacco is located on the southern hills of the municipality, on the right-hand side of the River Torre.

The settlement has preserved its structure huddled around the hill on which stands the church dedicated to the patron saints Gervasio and Protasio, celebrated on 19 June. The church is mentioned in documents from 1360.

Molinis



Molinis: a name that reveals the origins of the district that has developed over the centuries on the banks of an important millstream off the River Torre, which is now dry and has been filled in in many sections. Numerous works developed along it: sawmills, mills and forges, which brought financial prosperity to the area. After the bridge over the Torre, on the road to Nimis, we come to

Pradandons, on the westernmost edge of the municipality. Saint Therese of the Child Jesus is celebrated in Molinis in October. The attractive little church, rebuilt after the earthquake, is dedicated to her.



Molinis can be reached from the centre of Tarcento (Piazza Libertà) by following State Highway 356 for 1.5 km in the direction of Cividale (Via Angeli).

Before coming to the bridge, turn right into Via Ellero to reach the centre of Molinis, or continue straight on for 1 kilometre to get to the hamlet of Pradandons.

Sammardenchia

The most "hidden" of the outlying districts of Tarcento is poised on the south-eastern slopes of Monte



Cjampeòn, at around 420 metres above sea level. It is formed by six hamlets with characteristic names: Villa, Boscùt, Socrèt, Ros, Londra and Borgo Zampar. Sammardenchia is a good starting point for excursions on Faeit – Cjampeòn, also known as "la mont di Magnan" (Mount Magnano), especially in the autumn, when the excellent local chestnuts ripen. Saint Anthony the Abbot is celebrated in Sammardenchia on 17 January or the following Sunday, involving a simple, but heartfelt festival with an authentic rural atmosphere. Sammardenchia is connected to Tarcento via Coia, which is a couple of kilometres to the north along Via del Castello and then Via

Sammardenchia. A second possibility is to travel there via Zomeais, following Via Gaspar and then turning left after the bridge over the Zimòr, climbing up the steep road that leads to the hamlet of Villa.

Sedilis



Numerous settlements characterised by as many hamlets are perched on the Eocene hills at the feet of Monte Bernadia. As a whole they form Sedilis, the most extensive outlying district of Tarcento.

Thanks to its panoramic viewpoints, its prized vineyards, its historic taverns, the karst plateau of Monte Bernadia and its cultural events, Sedilis is one of the most interesting places in the area for excursions and gatherings all year round.



Segnacco



Segnacco is mentioned in papers dating back to 1143 as "Segnagum". Historically, it was an autonomous municipal seat. This attractive and populous outlying district, perched on the southern slope of Sant'Eufemia hill, is one of the most important historic sites in Tarcento.

To the south it offers breath-taking views over the gentle southern hills, towards Fraelacco and Tricesimo, offering visitors a truly unforgettable sight.

Stella



With its hamlets of Boreàniz, Michs, and Pobra, located at around 650 metres above sea level on the western slopes of Monte Stella, this is the highest outlying district in the Municipality.

Currently in an advanced phase of population decline, Stella and the underlying hamlet of Malemaseria had over five hundred inhabitants, primarily of Slavic origin, at the turn of the last

century. From Tarcento parish church, continue north along Via Lungotorre, crossing through Bulfons. Once you have reached Zomeais, turn left into Via Gàspar and continue for a few hundred metres, then turn right and make your way up the scenic Monte Stella road. After passing through the chestnut wood, you come to Malemaseria. From here, continue towards the bell tower in Stella (a 10 minute drive from the centre).

Zomeais

Huddled in a natural niche between the River Torre and the River Zimor, hemmed in to the north-west



by the southern slopes of Monte Stella, the outlying district of Zomeais is subdivided into 4 hamlets: Gàspar, Borgo di Sotto and di Sopra (or Macor) and Borgo Micco. Zomeais is an obligatory point of passage for access into the beautiful Zimor valley or when climbing Monte Stella from Tarcento.