

Lucinico

Edited by



Cultural Association “La Primula”



with the contribution of





The Cultural Association “La Primula” was founded in Lucinico in 1991 by a group of people particularly interested in the rediscovery, enhancement and protection of Lucinico and its surroundings from the point of view of the landscape and the environment, with the aim of arousing ecological consciousness in adults and young people, for a proper enjoyment of the area.

La Primula thus organizes, together with other associations within the village, forest rangers and local schools, walking and biking tours and clean-ups. The proposed activities are often preceded by cultural discussions, exhibitions and conferences at the Civic Centre.

La Primula members are also active in exploring the area, rediscovering ancient trails, creating maps and collecting documentary material, of which this publication is an example.

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Lucinico 2022

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PRESENTAZIONE

The association La Primula, to commemorate the 30th foundation anniversary, decided to pay tribute to the Lucinico community by updating the Lucinico brochure.

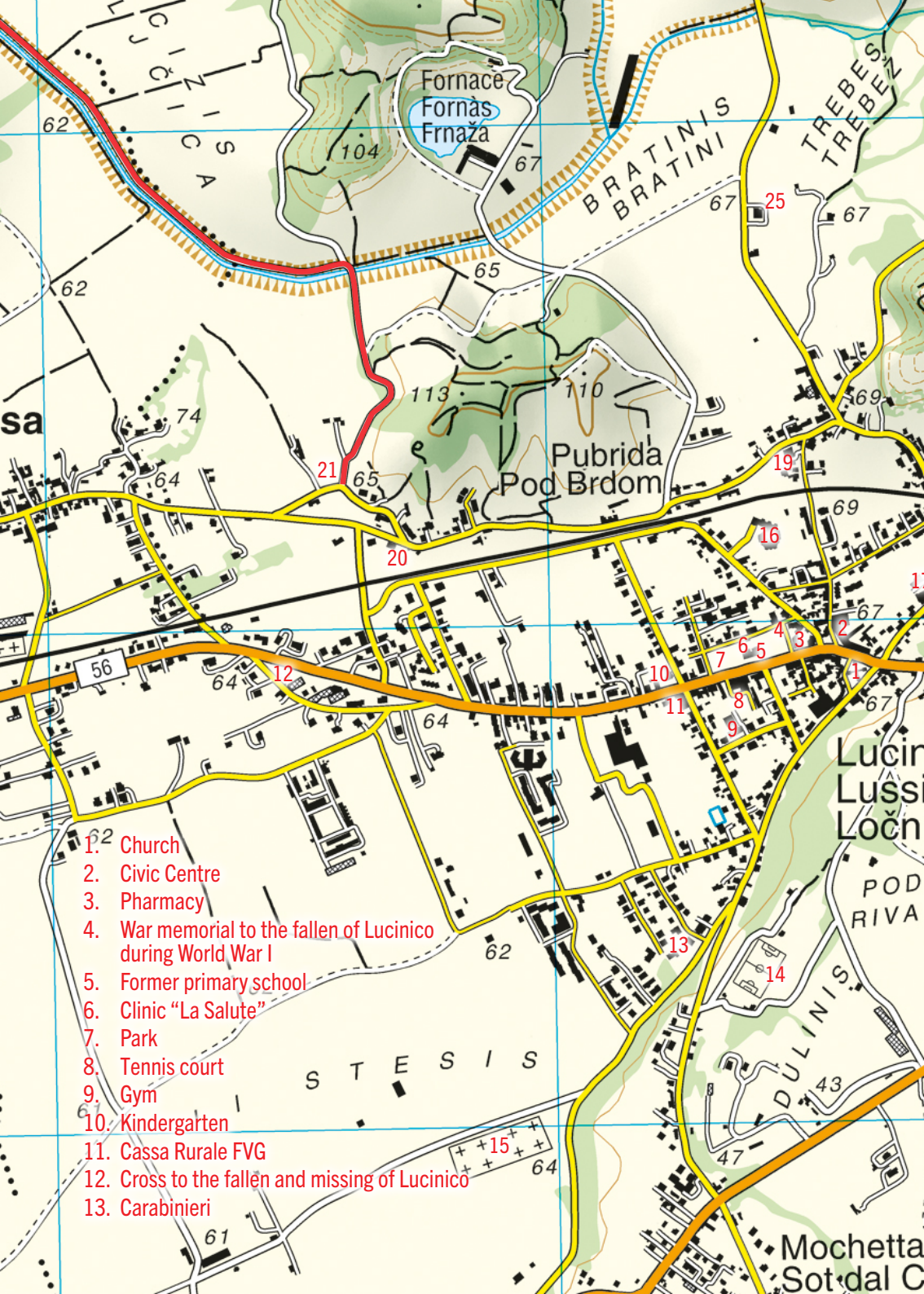
That booklet, the first edition of which was published in 2002, is intended to raise awareness regarding the village by concisely presenting an insight of its history, traditions, associations, economy and society.

Reviewing the past contents, we were able to see how many changes have taken place in twenty years in both the economic and social spheres. We recall here the economic activities increasingly aimed at the tertiary sector, the construction of monuments in memory of the fallen in World War I, archaeological discoveries on the Mount Calvario, and the disappearance of some old traditions, offset by the birth of new ones.

This was a collective work to which members of various local associations contributed, to whom our thanks go.

The purpose of this pamphlet remains the original one. We hope that this new edition will become a pleasant reference for locals and visitors, a dynamic presentation of the village of Lucinico in Italy and abroad, and an enjoyable memento for distant former residents.

Lucio Delpin



1. Church
2. Civic Centre
3. Pharmacy
4. War memorial to the fallen of Lucinico during World War I
5. Former primary school
6. Clinic "La Salute"
7. Park
8. Tennis court
9. Gym
10. Kindergarten
11. Cassa Rurale FVG
12. Cross to the fallen and missing of Lucinico
13. Carabinieri
14. (unlabeled)
15. (unlabeled)



- 14. Sports field
- 15. Cemetery
- 16. Schools
- 17. Parish recreation centre "Cjasa pre Pieri Mosetti"
- 18. Retirement home "A. Culot"
- 19. Agritourism Grion
- 20. Saint Roch's church
- 21. Bicycle path
- 22. Mount Calvario trail
- 23. Ruins of Saint Peter's church
- 24. Ruins of Holy Trinity's church
- 25. Alpine hut



View of Lucinico with Mount Calvario and the Julian Alps in the background. In the small image the top of the hill drawn by the local priest from Gorizia Giovanni Maria Marusig in 1706.



*Area and
Surroundings*





Saint George's church and the village centre.

AREA AND SURROUNDINGS

Arriving to Gorizia from the main road coming from Gradisca, facing west, you can catch sight of the settlement of Lucinico: a group of south-facing houses clinging along a slope formed by an alluvial terrace of the Isonzo river, further on gathering around the bell tower. Looking up at the hills rising to the north of the village, it becomes clear that the area is part of the large Collio hills environment, known for its renowned wines.

This geographical area, whose name goes back to the Friulian expression *Cuei* (hill), has homogeneous characteristics. It is the area located between the Isonzo river to the east, the Judrio river to the west, Mount Korada to the north and the Friulian Plain to the south. The morphology of these hills' soil is harmonious and continuous, composed of predominantly stratified arenaceous and marly formations. The hills slope toward the Friulian Plain, behind them lying the Pre-Alps and further on the Julian Alps chain with the Mount Kanin.

These geological formations, crumbling under the pressure of water and frost, create soils rich in mineral salts, which is very suitable for fruit and vegetable cultivation, particularly for grapevines. Over the centuries, farmers have always paid special attention to fruit trees and vines, building the typical terracing on



The pond at the furnace.



Some glimpses at the Lucinico landscape during various seasons.

the slopes exposed to the sun and enabling intense and vast cultivation of this area, without interfering with its delicate hydrogeological balance.

The historical relevance of the Collio hills in the local agriculture based economy also emerges from a number of documents with depictions of castles, orchards, vineyards, and the roads and routes that connected villages, churches, palaces, and rural houses; thus the creation of a gentle combination of agrarian, man-made and natural landscape.

Today, in such a wide and harmonious landscape, a bicycle and pedestrian path winds among vineyards, fields and small wooded areas. A route begins in the proximity of the ancient little church of Saint Roch, by which one can reach the neighbouring villages, Slovenia, the Versa bicycle and pedestrian path and the one built and being expanded across the Friuli Venezia Giulia region.

The climate is generally mild, thus these lands were also a tourist attraction in the late 19th century, along with neighbouring Gorizia, town that had earned its appellation “Austrian Nice”.

MOUNT CALVARIO

Mount Calvario partly lies on the territory of Lucinico. It is a relief, recently defined as the “Hill of Remembrance”, which became notorious during World War I because of the tens of thousands of soldiers who fell for its conquest, considered a prerequisite for the capture of Gorizia by Italian troops.

Mount Calvario is linked not only to this memory. If, as emerging from various documents, during the course of history the hill gained notoriety due to its strategic importance, from the economical point of view its slopes were characterized by flourishing agricultural activities, “watched over” by places of worship built by the local population, as evidenced by the ruins of three votive churches and the Three Crosses complex. The location of two of the three small churches, the one dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the one dedicated to Saint Peter, is known and their remains can be identified. The location of the third small church, the one dedicated to Saint John, remains uncertain. The interest in Mount Calvario has been awakened again in recent years, and many local associations have been working to prevent the area’s degradation, as well as to ensure access and knowledge. The Civil Protection has rearranged some of the paths, so it has been possible to place directional signage. This has allowed a better use of the hill, which has been further embellished with didactic-illustrative boards concerning historical-environmental, naturalistic, geological and speleological aspects, as well as panels placed in the archaeological sites of the two small churches.

The various souls of Mount Calvario: surroundings, history, religiosity.





The village of Lucinico on a 1827 map.



*History
and Economy*





HISTORY AND ECONOMY

The village of Lucinico is situated on high ground, on the slopes of Mount Calvario, on a panoramic position that allows gazing over the Isonzo river and Gorizia on one side, and the Friulian Plain and the Collio hills on the other, along a route that has connected lands and peoples of Eastern Europe to Italy since ancient times. Precisely because of this, over the centuries the village had been the scene of dramatic events and wars certainly not wanted by its people, who were mainly engaged in agriculture.

It was thanks to the earthworks carried out for the planting of some vineyards that, in the first half of the 20th century, the first evidence of human presence in Lucinico emerged. In 1946 an Iron Age cremation necropolis was discovered on the slopes of Mount Calvario; some graves contained objects dated between the late 8th and early 7th centuries BC. At the same time, in the locality of Pubrida, an excavation brought to light the remains of a Roman rustic villa from the 2nd century AD, apparently destroyed by fire; a now lost mosaic belonging to it had emerged in 1877. Nearby, traces of a Roman road were also identified, presumably leading to Forum Julii, now Cividale. Elsewhere, medieval jewellery from the 9th-10th centuries was also found.

The village became part of history in 1077, when by the means of a certificate, Emperor Henry IV rewarded the loyalty of Sigehard, patriarch of Aquileia, consigning him the shire of Friuli, several fiefdoms and the territory of Lucinico. The imperial deed increased the struggle between the patriarch and the counts of Gorizia for dominance over the possessions, which had extremely articulated and complex borders.

In this context, Lucinico, endowed with a fortification considered by some to be impregnable, was coveted for its strategic position, as it allowed control over the only road along the right bank of the river that led to the bridge over the Isonzo and, therefore, to the town. The old Roman bridge that once connected the two banks at Mainizza had probably been destroyed during the Hungarian raids.

Toward the end of the 14th century, the town became part of the territory of Gorizia. Nevertheless, it still had no peace, for it found itself involved firstly in the clashes between the Republic of Venice, which had occupied the Patriarchate, and the Counts of Gorizia, and later between the Serenissima Republic and the Emperor of Austria, when the Habsburgs claimed hereditary possession of the lands of the Shire, after the extinction of their lineage. These



The fortified complex of Lucinico and its hill during the War of Gradisca (1615-1617) in a print from that period.

facts were accompanied by other painful events, such as the Turkish raids and the spread of the plague. As evidence of the latter, there is the small church dedicated to Saint Roch, most presumably built in the 16th century. In 1615, when the War of Gradisca broke out between Austria and Venice, Lucinico was

on the front line. Occupied by the Venetians, it was an obligatory passage for troops on their way to the taking of the bridges over the Isonzo, and it became an entrenched camp for the whole duration of the conflict, which ended at the end of 1617. Great commanders demonstrated their skilfulness, such as Trauttmandorff, supreme leader of the archdukes, and Pompeo Giustiniani, commander of the Venetian militia, who was wounded during a reconnaissance at the Isonzo river, and was transported to the village, where he died on 11th October 1616.

Later on, under the Habsburg Empire, Lucinico still experienced moments of tension such as the arrival of Napoleon with the French army and the revolutions of 1848, to name but a few.

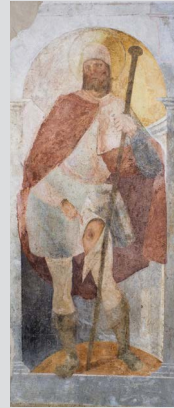
Peacetime lasted from the mid-19th century until 1915, when Italy's entry into the war against Austria in World War I once again turned the ploughed fields, vineyards, churches, roads, houses, signs of people's laboriousness, into trenches, places of pain and bloodshed. Once again on the front line; this time everything was destroyed and devastated.

As soon as 1914, recruitable men had been drafted into the Austro-Hungarian army and sent mainly to the Eastern Front.



SAINT ROCH

The small church of Saint Roch is a small shrine, probably built in the 16th century as thanksgiving to the saint for protection from the plague. On the internal walls, there are frescoes painted by Gaspare Negro, a Venetian painter living in Friuli from 1503 to 1554, and his son Arsenio. The altar wall is frescoed with the Pietà and the blessing Eternal Father between Saint Roch and Saint Sebastian; the side walls depict the twelve Apostles. The graffiti traced on the frescoed plaster, mostly signatures and evidence of the passage of pilgrims and wayfarers, are particularly interesting. They are dated from the mid-16th to the early 19th century.



Some details of the frescoes decorating the walls of the small Saint Roch's church.



The results of World War I in Lucinico: in the large photo, the square and the half-destroyed church; above, the “nose” of Mount Calvario made unrecognizable by the bombings and Villa Fausta after its demolition, painted by Paolo Caccia Dominioni.

After a recent research, names of inhabitants of Lucinico who fell in the ranks of the Imperial Army emerged. They are now within the inscriptions on the war memorial in remembrance of all those who lost their lives during the conflict.

Even today, the wounds inflicted on the land during the war are visible: trenches, tunnels, artillery emplacements, graves of fallen soldiers, war remnants. Mount Calvario is now a monumental area in memory of the many Italian soldiers who died during the capture of Gorizia (June 1915 – August 1916). Another evidence is to be found in the parochial church; a painting



Above, the town hall and church rebuilt after World War I. Below *Cristo Re benedicente l'umanità* by Giulio Aristide Sartorio (1928), a gift from the artist in memory of his experience on the Lucinico front.

made by the painter Giulio Aristide Sartorio, donated to the community out of gratitude, as the artist had been rescued by the people of Lucinico while severely injured on the front.

The village and Mount Calvario in particular, site of blood-soaked battles, were mentioned not only in the diaries of many soldiers but also by war chroniclers and writers on both sides, such as Ernest Hemingway, Alice Schaleck, Italo Svevo and Scipio Slataper, who died here in December 1915.

The civilian population had to endure sufferings as well, having experienced the harshness of displacement; those who left the village at the outbreak of

THE SCHOOL

School activities had begun again as well. Even before the war, the public school had obtained the fifth grade and the supplementary school for apprentices was established. In 1924 the elementary school, named after the writer Edmondo de Amicis, was inaugurated in a large building on Udine Street, which was built as early as 1900. On the square Piazza San Giorgio, on the other hand, the secondary professional school and kindergarten were located. Currently, the primary and secondary schools are located in one building on Romana Street, while the kindergarten is located on Andrea Perco Street.



“Edmondo De Amicis” elementary school on today’s Udine Street.

hostilities were taken to various locations within the empire, whereas those who were displaced by the Italian army were taken to different areas of the peninsula. At times, family units got divided. Upon their return, the inhabitants of Lucinico rebuilt their homes with courage and hope and life resumed.

Until World War I people of Lucinico, like most of the population of formerly Austrian eastern Friuli, earned a living mainly from agriculture. Products, as was customary, were diverse: from wheat and corn to wine, from potatoes to fruit trees, especially cherries. Silkworms would be bred, and all farmer families had stables with cattle for milk and work in the fields; in addition, there were always pigs and farmyard animals as well. Alongside the small properties, the vast property of the Counts Attens also served as source of work, especially for many settlers.

Between the two world wars, the flow of workers into the factories in Gorizia and the shipyard in Monfalcone gained importance. At the end of World



For centuries, agriculture has been the main source of livelihood for Lucinico's families. Corn and wine represent two typical products of traditional farming activity in small farms and, even more so, in family-run farmhouses.

War II, industrial activity also began in the village; at the bottom of the hill called *Bratinis*, on an area rich in clay, a furnace was built, which for several decades produced building materials and provided employment for local people. The environmental impact was substantial. Today, the old structure is restored and used for other purposes, and has a lovely pond in its proximity.

The vigorous post-war industrial acceleration brought, as everywhere, to a



The old furnace in Bratinis.

rapid depopulation of the countryside; a phenomenon later influenced by community policies in the agricultural sector, which discouraged the small entities. Household income was thus increasingly produced from activities in the secondary sector, mainly from handicrafts, and tertiary

sector; only partly from agricultural labour, especially of the elderly. In fact, alongside employment in industry, and thanks to the higher level of education, employment increased in Gorizia's public offices, railways, health care centres, banks, marketplaces and commerce centres as well as other service sectors.

This trend continued until the great global crisis that began in 2008. How-



Some business activities that are particularly rooted in Lucinico's economy: the Cassa Rurale del Friuli Venezia Giulia, founded in the early 20th century as Cassa Agricola Operaia Cattolica; the Giron agriturismo on Sartorio Street; and the Bon agricultural holding in Gardiscjuta.

ever, it should be emphasized that the development of services was not able to offset the significant employment reductions caused by the closure of the cotton mill *Cotonificio Triestino* in Piedimonte in the 1980s and the metallurgical company *SAFOG-OMG* in the early 2000s. In more recent times, the trade sector has also been downsized by the reduction of Slovenian customers, as a result of Slovenia's entry into the European Union, and by the increasingly pervasive large shopping malls located between Villesse and Udine. These events explain the continuous decline in Gorizia's population from 43,000 to just over 33,000 within thirty years. Lucinico, on the other hand, has kept its population substantially stable, i.e. 3500 inhabitants, due to urban planning choices that have included a social housing area and encouraged several private buildings.

In this context, great importance has been given to the presence of the local *Cassa Rurale*, founded in 1907 as a cooperative aid for farmers and artisans and which over time has taken on the role of economic and employment engine, becoming the most substantial business entity in Lucinico. Its economic support for the numerous associations in the village and its surrounding area is



And more: the Gaggioli floriculture in Stradone della Mainizza and the Zoff Bros. building materials retail distribution on Udine Street.

very notable. Due to recent developments in the sector, the bank merged with other neighbouring entities and Cassa Rurale FVG was established, which is bigger and territorially extended, yet still based in Lucinico.

Today, very few agricultural holdings are active, substantially engaging in viticulture and interesting agritouristic innovations; in the industrial sector, the focus clearly is on small industry and handicrafts; large-scale distribution has affected the commercial sector here as well, which has, however, maintained a fair presence of local “stores”, run by non-residents too. Thus, the majority of the population now earns a living from the tertiary sector, although the number of commuters who work in companies in the Monfalcone and Udine areas as well as offices and business centres in Trieste is high.



Vineyards in the surroundings of Lucinico.



The *Corpus Christi* procession along the village streets. In the small image on the next page, taken from the flag of Cassa Rurale, joined hands as a sign of cooperation under the motto *Viribus unitis*.



The Community





Saint Roch's procession.

TRADITIONS

Today, Lucinico is a hamlet of Gorizia where the Friulian language, which has been used for centuries as the mother tongue, with Gorizia's typical *-a* termination, is still spoken.

The village has also long preserved its rich heritage of traditions, both religious and connected to the cycle of life and the seasons, typical of the Friulian agricultural society. Their memory, however, has faded due to the economic, social and cultural transformations that have asserted themselves since the second half of the 20th century, to the point that many of them have disappeared.

Traditions that have disappeared include Saint John's fires, which used to be lit at street intersections on the night between 23rd June and 24th June, banned for safety reasons.

The custom of lighting fires at equinoxes and solstices derives from the worship of god Belenus; the meaning is to be found in ancient Celtic propitiatory and purification rites.

Other occasions of annual encounters were Carnival and All Saints' Day. In the spring, the rebirth of nature was celebrated with the rites of Calendimaggio,



Thanksgiving Day with the traditional blessing of agricultural vehicles.



Homage to Virgin Mary's statue in front of Saint George's church during the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

while during the summer numerous village festivals, generally coinciding with celebrations of the patron saint, and pilgrimages took place.

Some of these events have been preserved but have evolved through time. Two especially have their origins in ancient Celtic festivals: the New Year's Day, which took place on 1st November, marked the beginning of the dark half of the year, and the festival of god Belenus, god of water and the sun, which took place on 1st May.

In the case of the first festivity, the tradition assumed a different significance under Christianity and so became "il pagnut di duc' i Sants" (the bread of the Saints). It was the first winter collection of alms, at the end of the farming season; to boys who went from door to door on the evening of 31st October, or to acquaintances and the needy, were offered nuts, grapes or other agricultural products, in exchange for prayers for the departed. Having disappeared for a certain period, it has today been replaced by the consumerist holiday of Halloween, a typical example of cultural globalization.

On the first Saturday of May, the tradition of the *Maj*, the May tree, also widespread in Slovenia and in German speaking countries, takes place. It probably is an initiation rite modified over time due to social changes, reserved



The blessing of water during the feast of Epiphany and the recently placed wooden crucifix in *Gardiscjuta*.

only for male conscripts. The ceremonial includes the felling of the tallest tree in the surrounding woods, which in the past had to be an oak tree, transported early in the morning to the village centre, hoisted in the early evening and guarded all night against the snares of conscripts from neighbouring villages. All this demonstrated the strength and courage of each year's boys. With the abolition of military service, the performance in recent decades features boys and girls turning 18.

Other ancient customs are still practiced today.

Wandering around the streets of the village, one may come across gates or front doors, decorated with arches covered with green branches, flowers, hearts, and inscriptions "Long live the newlyweds" or "W i nuviz". These are arches of honour that are still set up at the entrance to the bride's home the night before the wedding, nowadays also in front of the homes of those celebrating an important wedding anniversary.

As the bride and groom leave the church, it may occasionally happen to witness the collection of the *talar*, a tax that the groom – if not from Lucinico – has to pay in order to take away the bride, since he deprives the village of one of its girls; today it is just a festive joke among friends.

Among the festivities related to the agricultural cycle there is the *licof*, the end of the harvest (the earliest written record dates back to 1337), which was and still is organised when the construction of a house is completed, when slaughtering a pig or at the end of the vintage.

Numerous religious traditions are still alive. Easter is particularly heartfelt, with the Passion and Resurrection rites – the *Via Crucis* on the Mount Calva-



The ancient rite of the epiphanic *pignarul* and the Rogations. On the right *scaràzzulis* and *batècui* of the Holy Triduum.

rio on Palm Sunday, the stations of which wind their way uphill to the Three Crosses located at the top of the hill; the evocative rites of the Easter triduum, including the washing of feet, the blessing of fire and the ceremony of light on Holy Saturday; and the blessing of bread and eggs on Easter Day.

On Holy Thursday and Good Friday, the church bells remain silent. In that period, one can hear the sounds of the *scaràzzulis* and *batècui* used during services.

On the third Sunday after Easter, the Patronage of Saint Joseph takes place. The event has its roots far back in time; it is an ancient tradition dating back to the 16th century and widespread throughout the Habsburg Empire. Nowadays, a solemn Holy Mass is celebrated and the statue of the saint is carried in procession through the streets of the village; a marching band and the traditional charity raffle enliven the event.

The Rogations are processions held early in the morning on Saint Mark's Day and the three days before Ascension Day, aimed at imploring God's blessing on houses, fields and the works of man.

The *Corpus Christi* procession is quite suggestive; the streets get decorated with flowers and acacia branches. So it is the feast of Saint Roch in August as well, with the celebration of the Holy Mass at the small church dedicated to him as a sign of thanksgiving for saving the village from the plague.

Numerous rites also take place during Christmas time.

In Advent, according to tradition, Saint Nicholas distributes sweets to children who leave their slippers by the window before going to bed on the evening of 5th December.

In homes, the preparation of the nativity scene is very traditional. On the



The traditional ritual of raising the *Maj* and the more recent ritual of decorating the four wells. Below is the village tournament that every summer enlivens the feast of Saint Roch.

Epiphany eve, the rituals of the solemn blessings of water (the purifying element), salt (the element that preserves from deterioration), apples (representing the fruits of the earth, man's sustenance), and the statues of the Three Wise Men (Epiphany characters), which are then placed into the nativity scene, are still performed.

On the Epiphany Day, the traditional *pignarul*, epiphanic bonfires, get lit, which is one of the oldest rituals still practiced throughout Friuli. They illuminate the sky at dusk and foretell, according to the smoke pattern, what the year will be like.

Candlemas anciently marked the end of the solar calendar. In the church, candles and tapers are blessed, which are then brought home, where they are preserved and lit to invoke divine protection during thunderstorms, hailstorms or unfortunate events.

Finally, Carnival is a liberating celebration that begins at the end of the Christmas period and ends before Lent, characterized by large binges of angel wings or *crostoli* and the typical masquerading.

Today, a new tradition, the village tournament, is gaining popularity during the feast of Saint Roch in August. Residents decorate their houses and the local well, following a collective theme, while sportsmen of all ages compete in various contests.

ASSOCIATIONS

The desire to get together, have fun, share passions, interests and skills is expressed in the cultural, artistic, athletic and recreational spheres of everyday life in Lucinico through aggregations, associations and groups for all ages.

Sports associations:

- Dynamic Gym A.S.D.: manages the gym premises, offering gymnastics classes for children and youth.
- Amateur sports association “Il Falcone” Arco Club.
- Moto club Pino Medeot: unites motorcycle enthusiasts.
- “Movinsi Insieme” Association: offers gymnastic activities for adults.
- “Mount Calvario” Ski Club: for mountain enthusiasts, organizes ski courses at various levels, as well as trips and various events as additional opportunities to meet.



Ski trip with the Ski Club.

With great regret, the Lucinico Soccer Association had to come to a halt after decades of prestigious activity due to lack of athletes.

Social and health associations:

- Advs voluntary blood donors Fidas Isontina “Gino Dionisio” of Lucinico.
- A.s.v. “La Salute”: provides assistance with transportation, health education, outpatient care for laboratory tests and during events.



Some jumps of the Dynamic Gym athletes and the “Gino Dionisio” section of the Blood Donors, active in Lucinico since 1971.

DANZERINI DI LUCINICO

The Folklore Group “Danzerini di Lucinico” was founded in 1929 and is currently the oldest association in the village. It has since been interpreting, with unchanged vigour, dances, music, songs and scenes of everyday life from the folk tradition of Friuli. Over the years, some dances from the Italian tradition have also been included. Music is performed live by using traditional instruments such as accordion, double bass, violin, flute, and clarinet.

The “Danzerini” have performed on all continents at events, festivals and for fellow villagers around the world, widely acclaimed everywhere for their graceful and harmonious interpretation of the dances.

The costume they wear is a mannered reconstruction – correct in its basis – of the local Friulian festivity dress dating back to the early 19th century.

The group also relies on its youth division, which performs both independently and jointly with the adult group.



The Danzerini, ambassadors of Lucinico’s folklore in the world since 1929.

Associations and groups:

- Hunters’ association.
- Cultural association “Fotoclub Lucinico”: organizes photography courses, exhibitions, *Portfolio* and documents the activities of the village.
- Cultural association “La Primula”.
- Centro Studi Lucinichesi “Amis di Lucinis”.
- Coltivatori Diretti.
- Beekeepers’ Cooperative “La casa dell’ape”.
- Coral di Lucinìs: the choir has

Lucinico”: organizes photography



The office of the association “La Salute” on Bersaglieri Street.



The association “La Primula”, which recently celebrated its 30th anniversary; a photo shoot of the Fotoclub after its recent 15-year activity milestone; Coral di Lucinis engaged in the traditional Saint Martin’s festival; the Alpine Group at the recent unveiling of the planter in front of the Civic Centre.

brought its repertoire to various parts of Italy and Europe, contributing among other things to the village’s twinning with the German town of Ortenberg.

- Alpini Group: part of the Civil Protection; their cabin is a traditional meeting and event venue.
- Folklore Group “Danzerini di Lucinico”.
- Mario Group.
- Unione Associazioni “Lucinîs”: established after the abolition of the District Council.

Religious-based associations and groups:

- Azione Cattolica.
- “Cantare per credere” and Saint George Choir: for liturgy animations.
- Parish Caritas.
- ACLI Circle.
- Scouts of Europe: with male and female sections for children and youth of various age groups.



The arrival of Saint Nicholas at the square.

MAIN EVENTS HELD EVERY YEAR

January

Child's Christmas.
Family Cinema.

February

Saint Blaise (blessing of the throat).
Cuori in Festa (children's carnival).

March

Clean-up of the woods.
Hike on Mount Calvario.
Via Crucis on Mount Calvario.

April

Amì di Lucinîs Award.
Major Rogations (Saint Mark's).
Patronage of Saint Joseph (third Sunday after Easter).
Saint George's celebrations.
Celebration of the Liberation.

May

Feast of the *Maj* (first Saturday).
Saint Rosary itinerant in families.

June

Corpus Christi procession.
Saint Anthony's celebration at the palace *palaz* of Gardiscjuta.
Saint Peter and Paul's celebration:
Mount Calvario, on the site of the ancient little church of Saint Peter.

July

Pilgrimage to the shrine to the Virgin Mary of Barbana.

August

Feast of Saint Roch: parish festival and village tournaments.

September

Pilgrimage to the Virgin Mary of the

Mount Monte Santo (last Saturday).

October

Commemoration in honour of the fallen soldiers of World War I at the Strada Vecchia memorial stone.
Chestnut Feast organised by the Alpine Corps.
Theatre festival *Alle 5 della Sera*.

November

Commemoration in honour of the fallen soldiers of World War I at the Bersaglieri Street monument.
Candlelight Procession for Peace at the war memorial.
Saint Martin's Choral Festival.
Thanksgiving feast and blessing of agricultural vehicles.

December

Saint Nicholas arrives to the village.
Christmas at the wells with carols and good wishes.
Christmas concert.
Elderly's Christmas.
Nativity scene contest.

Throughout the year: photographic and art exhibitions and cultural events.



The two monuments to the fallen soldiers of World War I: on Strada Vecchia and Bersaglieri Street.

SÂTU 'L ME PAÏS

Sâtu 'l me païs?
Al me païs
ogni ciasa una stala
e ciamps e ciamps
e boschetis di agazza
pal nasabon dal instât.
E dut 'l è fodrât di olmis
ch' a' vègnin dal timp dai sùns.
Al me païs 'l è un sun.
Al nas, lusôr e ciant,
quan' che 'l è scûr.

Celso Macor

Do you know my village? / My village / each house its byre / then fields and fields, / with
acacia thickets / for their summer scent. / My village resounds with the footsteps / of a
dream time. / It is a dream, my village, / like light and song, / when the night falls.

(translated by Marjorie Baundains)

