



32. PATH 1753

HIKING TRAIL ALONG THE HISTORICAL BORDERLINE

⌚ 5-6 h

📍 12 km

▲ 550 hm



Description of the way:

From Berghotel, take the bus to the “**Passo Monte Croce**” bus stop. The information tower for the route is located there. Start on trail **131** until you reach the crossroads at a small **chapel**. Continue **straight** ahead along a narrow path into the forest. After approx. 100 meters, there is a **wooden pillar** on the left with the inscription **1753**, where you turn **left**. Continue along the path until you reach the wide gravel road again. After a few meters on the gravel road, turn **right** at the next **wooden pillar** and you will come to a somewhat narrower path again. After rejoining the forest road, turn **right** again at the **wooden pillar**. There are numerous **boundary stones** and **cross-inscribed stones** along the way. At the height of the Alpe Nemes hut, continue on the **right-hand side** of the stream, which you cross again and again. The path always runs along the stream and the edge of the forest. There is a **waterfall** shortly before the “Shepherd’s Hut”. Once you reach the “**Shepherd’s Hut**”, turn left and continue along path **146** to the Alpe Nemes hut. Once there, take trail **131** back to Passo Monte Croce or directly to Moso.

Tips and special information:

The trail described is only a short part of the whole hiking trail. The trail **1753** actually leads from Kartitsch over the Carnic Ridge, past the Obstansersee hut to the Passo Monte Croce. From there, it is possible to hike in the direction of the Croda Sora i Colesei. There are several bunkers.

Worth seeing:

Along the way, you can see the “Alpine wall” bunker and the border walls, which were often used as trenches during the First World War but are still recognisable.

On the borderline a total of 18 boundary stones were positioned, two of them were hewn directly into the rock and six were erected in the form of large stone pillars.

Historical background:

The Cultural Project on the Border: The borderline between Tyrol and the Republic of Venice has always caused ongoing conflicts. In 1753, Empress Maria Theresia and the Doge of Venice finally reached a compromise to end these disputes. Land surveys were conducted, and a treaty was concluded, after which new boundary stones were placed along the borderline. You can still find traces of them today. A themed trail, created by the municipality of Kartitsch, the Tourism Association Sexten and the municipality of Comelico Superiore, explores an interesting chapter of our history. The natural trail "1753" runs through three regions: East Tyrol, South Tyrol, and Comelico Superiore.

Between the Carnic Ridge and Passo Monte Croce, a total of 18 boundary stones were positioned based on the Rovereto treaty of 1753. Two of these were hewn directly into the rock and six were erected in the form of large stone pillars bearing the emblems of both kingdoms. The remaining ten boundary stones were designed simply: about five steps high, marked with a numbering system and the year 1753. These boundary stones definitively defined the border from that point onward.

At the time, the borderline at Passo Monte Croce clearly marked the cultural and linguistic differences between the border areas. During World War I, this border gained political importance: even after South Tyrol was annexed to Italy, Passo Monte Croce remained a key strategic military point. In 1938 Mussolini planned to build an "Alpine Wall", with 31 bunkers, but only 15 were completed. Today, remains of these 15 complete bunkers and 7 partially built ones can still be seen.

Additional World War I military structures are located near the Obstansersee hut: a small but well-preserved military cemetery with twelve graves and a wooden chapel.



 Boundary stones  Cross inscribed stone  Bunker  Military cemetery

 messed/not found

