

« ... my soul is in Trieste... » – James Joyce (Letter to Nora, 1909)

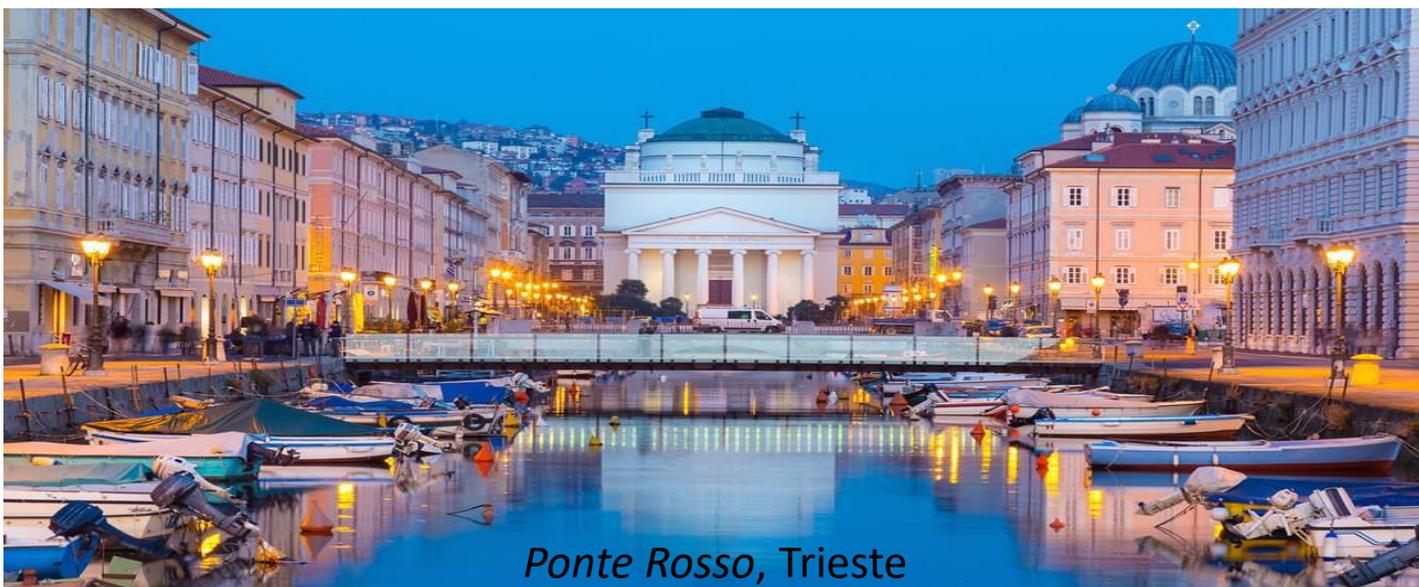
- Capital and main cities: : **TRIESTE**, Udine, Pordenone, Gorizia
- Historical overview: In Roman times, modern Friuli-Venezia Giulia was located within Regio X Venetia et Histria of Roman Italy. Starting from the Lombard settlements (6th cen), the historical paths of Friuli and Venezia Giulia begin to diverge. After WWII, when Trieste was taken back again by Italy, After World War II, Friuli got entangled in the maze of opposing forces acting in the territory. Yugoslavian Titoists pursued an annexation of Friuli to the rising communist Yugoslavia. By contrast, in 1945, the traditionalist association Patrie tal Friul was founded by Tiziano Tessitori with a view to establishing an autonomous Friuli within Italy. The Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia could finally be **established in 1963**.
- Spoken Languages: Italian is the official national language. **Friulian** language is also spoken in most of the region — with a few exceptions, most notably Trieste and the area around Monfalcone and Grado, where a version of the Venetian language and Triestine dialect is spoken instead. The region is also home to Italy's **Slovene speaking minority**.
- Climate: it is mostly temperate, but climate and landscapes vary from the mild Oceanic in the South to Alpine continental in the North.



City of Palmanova, Udine



Devil's Bridge, Cividale del Friuli



Ponte Rosso, Trieste



Forum Romanum, Aquileia



Frescoes in Udine Castele, Tiepolo

Church of Purity, Tiepolo (bottom)



Umberto Saba, poet of daily life. Born Umberto Poli, in 1883. His father: a christian, abandoned his mother: a jew, while she was still pregnant with him, so Saba was brought a young Slovenian wet nurse, Gioseffa Schobar, or Sabar, nicknamed Peppa—the pseudonym Saba is perhaps derived from the surname of this beloved muse. He did not meet his father until he was 20 years old and had a difficult relationship with his biological mother. Saba garnered little formal education. He is the author of more than fifteen individual books of poetry and a thousand pages of prose, Saba is best known for his *Il Canzoniere* (The Songbook), a continually revised and augmented collection in poems of his life's work. The poems were arranged as if they were in a narrative order, the book posed itself in a continuous lyrical unity which seemed to present itself as an autobiography.

