

MORARO

Moraro is a small municipality in the province of Gorizia, nestled in the Friulian countryside. Its name is intended to pay homage to the large quantity of mulberries (in Friulian, 'morâr's') present in the area and already appreciated by the Romans, who used its berries to make tasty syrups.

HISTORY OF MORARO

Numerous grave finds (now in the Natural History Museum in Vienna) testify to the presence of a Longobard nucleus in the area. Over the centuries, the town was affected by the events that took place in the neighbouring centres. Together with nearby Cormons, it was part of the County of Gorizia until 1500 and then, except for brief periods of Venetian rule, came under the Habsburg Empire. The enlightened period of Austrian rule brought benefits to the territory and population, with Maximilian first exempting citizens from paying taxes and Maria Theresa distributing land for cultivation and providing the entire territory with a land register.

During these centuries, however, the land and population had to endure the constant incursions of the Turks with looting and devastation, while in 1615 during the so-called 'Gradiscan wars', the Uscocchi pirates brought further mourning and ruin. The period of belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire ended with the First World War when Moraro and eastern Friuli became part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The main monument is the parish church of St Andrew the Apostle, consecrated in 1763, completed in 1782 by the dome of the bell tower and in 1856 by the construction of the chancel.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MORARO

The town's attachment to its traditions is manifested in its use of the Friulian language, so much so that in 2001, by decree of the regional government, Moraro was included in the territorial area for the protection of the Friulian language. A reflection of its centuries-old rural culture is the conspicuous presence of farms and wineries scattered over a municipal territory that is in any case rather small. The aspect of inclusiveness and attention to others is instead manifested in the high number of voluntary associations of a sporting and social nature, which constitute the true soul of the community, and by the Morus Morâr project.

THE MORUS MORÂR PROJECT

In 2006, the Municipality of Moraro decided to collaborate with the Contea social cooperative and the 'Il Mosaico' consortium of social cooperatives, of which it is a member, by providing an agricultural area of 3000 square metres cultivated with vineyards. The aim of the initiative is to

promote the re-employment of disadvantaged people followed by the cooperative, which, in 2011, alongside the Vie di Romans winery and the Murva winery, began producing Morus Morâr. The Cooperativa sociale Contea directly follows the operational phases with its own personnel, from vineyard management to bottling, a moment that - together with winemaking - is taken care of by the wineries. Currently, vinification is taken care of by the Az. Vitivinicola Murva, which, with its experience, guarantees respect for the characteristics of the raw material in order to keep the product and its peculiarities of origin as natural as possible.

The result is a high-quality wine, a perfect mirror of the excellence of the Friulian territory in which the grape blend is strongly rooted in its name, which blends Morus Alba (Latin name of the mulberry plant. symbol of the municipality of Moraro) and Morâr (Friulian name of the village, but also Friulian name of the mulberry tree).