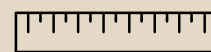


Jewish community in Trieste

The city of Trieste, home to an ancient and important Jewish community, has witnessed and often played a leading role in emblematic Jewish history. Especially during the 20th century, the Jewish community of Trieste directly and tragically experienced the racism of the three European totalitarian systems: it was the first to suffer the introduction of the Fascist racial laws; it was the place of the only Nazi lager in Italy; and finally it welcomed and helped the many Jews who reached Trieste from Eastern Europe to embark towards Israel.



6.3 km

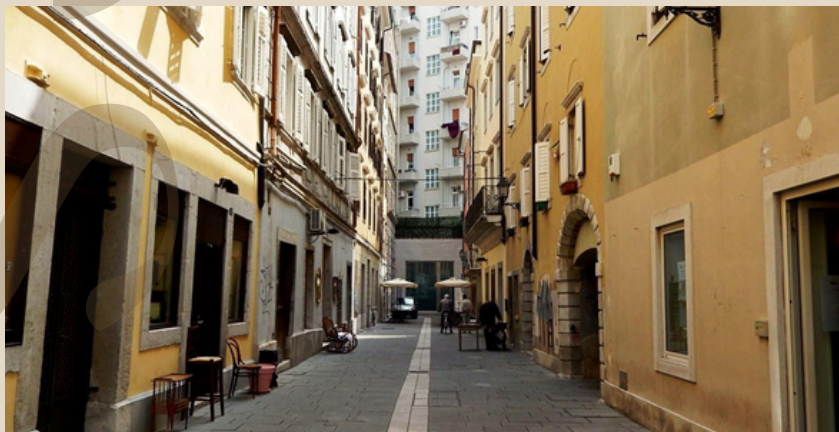


1h 20 min

Trieste's Jewish Community Museum "Carlo and Vera Wagner" *Via del Monte, 5*

"Carlo and Vera Wagner" Jewish Community Museum is located in a building of particular historical significance: in fact, at Via del Monte 5 and 7 was the headquarters of the Jewish Agency that took refugees escaping the Nazis and embarking from Trieste for Palestine or the Americas.

It was inaugurated in 1993 in order to protect and preserve the historical past of this community.



Entrance to the old Jewish ghetto *Via delle Beccherie, 6b*

The Jewish ghetto covers the area from Piazza della Borsa to the Roman Theatre. The entrance to the ghetto is from the Portizza and is surrounded by a high wall with three entrances, which are located at Piazza del Rosario, at the end of Via Beccherie and at Riborgo.

Via Beccherie is one of the oldest streets in the city. In 1754, this street was used for meat sellers, so much so that beccherie (becheria) is a dialect term of Venetian origin derived from beco meaning male goat.

The last section of Via Beccherie, towards today's Largo Riborgo, was destroyed in 1934 and in its place the Casa del Fascio, today's Questura, was built in 1938.

It was only in 1784 that the ghetto doors were opened by order of Joseph II, who issued the edict of tolerance, extending religious freedom.



Trieste Synagogue

Via S. Francesco D'Assisi, 19

This is one of the symbolic buildings of the multi-religious Trieste. Designed by architects Ruggero and Arduino Berlam and inaugurated in 1912. The Synagogue represents the influence achieved by the Jewish Community in the economic and cultural life of the city in the early 20th century.

Architecturally, the decorations are of Middle Eastern inspiration and feature stylised Jewish symbols.

The large central dome can only be glimpsed from afar, while the semi-dome and side domes are clearly visible from the square and surrounding streets.



Risiera di San Sabba

Via Giovanni Palatucci, 5

Risiera di San Sabba, as its name suggests, was established in 1988 as a rice-processing establishment, but later became a place that was not at all related to its name. In fact, it became a concentration camp and was the only camp in Italy provided with a crematorium.

The large complex of buildings was first used by the Nazis as a temporary prison camp for Italian soldiers captured after 8 September 1943.

Towards the end of October, it was structured as a Polizehaftlager (Police Detention Camp), meant for sorting deportees to Germany and Poland and storing looted goods, as well as for the detention and execution of hostages, partisans, political prisoners and Jews.