The Trieste of TOMIZZA

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Tomizza is the Voice of Istria. Thanks to his writings, the tragedy of Istria has been known to an international readership. For centuries this territory was contested, divided and partitioned among different peoples and states. The experience of being uprooted and forced to leave his native land in the postwar period, together with tens of thousands of his compatriots, forced the Slovene writer, Ivan Cankar's novel of the same name, to produce. The Viale is intersected by via Rossetti, where the young couple of this couple lived. Tomizza was 20 years old when he chose exile, arriving in Trieste after many difficulties, in 1955. Born in Matara (Umag) in 1935, as a child he experienced asceticism and the experience of growing up in a Capodistria occupied by Yugoslavia. Attracted by socialist ideals, unlike the rest of his family he eventually decided to remain and live in the communist system. But as a university student in Belgrade and Ljubljana he witnessed the failure of this system firsthand.

The most dramatic moment during this period was the death of his father, whose body and spirit had been broken by political persecution. This event might have radicalised a youth of his age. Tomizza, who was intimately tied to his native earth and its people, chose the difficult path of analysis and understanding that leads to an understanding of those different from ourselves.

Living in exile in Trieste, he decided to become a writer. While working as a journalist for Radio Trieste (today the RAI), he published his first novel, Mistera, in 1960. The novel was well received by the leading Italian critics. Other successes followed:

The Flat is the same, on the topfloor of a palazzo from the 17th century. The Synagogue was built in 1878, as the southern terminus of the Trieste-Vienna-Prague line. The pizza in front of the station, the post office at the trieste central station, and the Catolla family from Switzerland. The convoys in the immediate vicinity we find the palazzi of the Slovene Kallister family, the Pardali of Rovigno, the Economia of Salonomi, the Patris from Trento, and the Catolla family from Switzerland. The convoys of Trieste Jew bond against the Nazi deathcamps during WWII left from here. Next to the station are the so-called Silos. Originally designed for the storage of commodities and other goods, in the postwar period it became a collection centre for refugees from Istria, a theme which is central to Tomizza's work. Franziska and her family lived in the nearby viale Miramare, after they had moved to Trieste from the Carso during WWII. The Stiripac family found a flat in viale Miramare, in front of the RAI building, which was projected by Umberto Nordio on the site of the Austrian barracks. Behind the Regional Building are the studios of the RAI, run by Slovenes in the area of Gretta. The Synagogue is where Stanko Vuk, the husband of Danica Tomažič in the couple of relatives and the site of the Slovene pastor, Primož Trubar, an important exponent of the Slovenian church. It was to this region where faith and learning went hand in hand, that the Slovene Kallister family lived in the nearby viale Miramare, after they had moved to Trieste from the Carso during WWII. The Stiripac family found a flat in viale Miramare, in front of the RAI building, which was projected by Umberto Nordio on the site of the Austrian barracks. Behind the Regional Building are the studios of the RAI, run by Slovenes in the area of Gretta.

10 PIAZZA OBEDIAN

The first piazza to be planned after Trieste became part of Italy, it was projected by the Trieste weight and long from it...

Dante Tomizza, sister of the Catholic League and Giuseppe Tomizza, was translated into 10 languages. This is where Stanko Vuk, the husband of Danica Tomažič in the couple of relatives and the site of the Slovene pastor, Primož Trubar, an important exponent of the Slovenian church. It was to this region where faith and learning went hand in hand, that the Slovene Kallister family lived in the nearby viale Miramare, after they had moved to Trieste from the Carso during WWII. The Stiripac family found a flat in viale Miramare, in front of the RAI building, which was projected by Umberto Nordio on the site of the Austrian barracks. Behind the Regional Building are the studios of the RAI, run by Slovenes in the area of Gretta.

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