

Biodiversity: the Importance of Being Different

by 2C



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Tour of Trieste

with our partners from

ISIS A. Malignani UDINE



San Giusto

Arco di Riccardo

The Riccardo's arch is an example of the roman republican architecture (1st century B.Ch.). Tall six meters and large more then five meters, the arch was probably the access to the city of Tergeste, building a passage between the walls that surrounded it.



Castle of San Giusto

It took almost two centuries, between 1470 and 1630 to build the San Giusto Castle in Trieste. Today the castle, located in downtown near the cathedral and the main streets of fashion and entertainment, hosts the Historic Civic Museum, the Orto Lapidario and Captain Garden. The whole area sits on a slight hill, completely turned into a public park called Parco delle Rimembranza.



Cathedral of San Giusto

In the 14th century the Cathedral of San Giusto was formed by the joining of two earlier basilicas. Its façade is distinguished by a gothic rose-window in white stone

Piazza Hortis

Statue of Italo Svevo



Civic Library

Via Cavana





The **Stazione Marittima** was inaugurated on 28th October 1930. It's one of the best works of the architects Umberto Nordio and Giacomo Zammattio. The ships departed from this port of Trieste, docked in China, Japan, America, Australia, Odessa, Constantinople, Dalmatia, Ancona, Venice and so on.



The building of the **fishmarket** was erected in 1913 by the architect Giorgio Polli.

In 1933, a part of the fish market was turned into an aquarium, which is still present today. Another part of the fishmarket is now an exhibition hall, il Salone degli Incanti.



Piazza Unità d'Italia

is the main town square in Trieste.

The square is often said to be Europe's largest square located next to the sea.



Le Rive



Church of San
Nicolò
is Trieste's Greek-
Orthodox Church and historical centre
of the Greek
Orthodox
Community.



Molo Audace

Was built between
1743 and 1751 and it
was dedicated to San
Carlo. The pier was
shorter than today, in
fact it was only 95
meters long .

The ship Audace was
the first ship of the
Italian Navy which
enter in the port of
Trieste.
After this the name of
the pier changed in
Audace.





The caffè Tommaseo is one of the oldest caffes of Trieste. In 1880 was opened by Tommaso Marcato, who gave his name.

The Teatro Lirico Giuseppe Verdi was privately constructed, and opened on April 21st, 1801. It has a saber neo-Classical façade, designed by Pertsch, it was named after Giuseppe Verdi in 1901. That theatre is known in all Europe for the International Festival of Operetta.



Tergesteo

In the 19th century a group of enlightened men created palazzo Tergesteo. It is situated between two city's symbolic sites: Piazza della Borsa and Teatro Verdi.



Piazza della Borsa



Palazzo Dreher (The New Stock Exchange).



The square gets its name from the **Old Stock Exchange** (Borsa Vecchia), now the seat of Chamber of Commerce.



Casa
Rusconi

Casa Bartoli, designed by M. Fabiani.





The **Roman theatre** of ancient Tergeste lies at the foot of the San Giusto hill. The theatre dates back to the I-II century AD and it was by the sea. This building could accommodate 6.000 spectators.





The **Canal Grande** is a waterway which is situated in the center of Borgo Teresiano. It is in the city center, about halfway between the railway station and Piazza Unita d'Italia.

It has been built to allow sailing ships to load and unload inside the city. Today only small boats can cross it. At the beginning it was longer as it is today, and reached up to touch the church of St. Anthony.



The Church of san Spiridione is the church of the Serb Orthodox community. Was designed in evident neo-Byzantine style by Maciacchini.

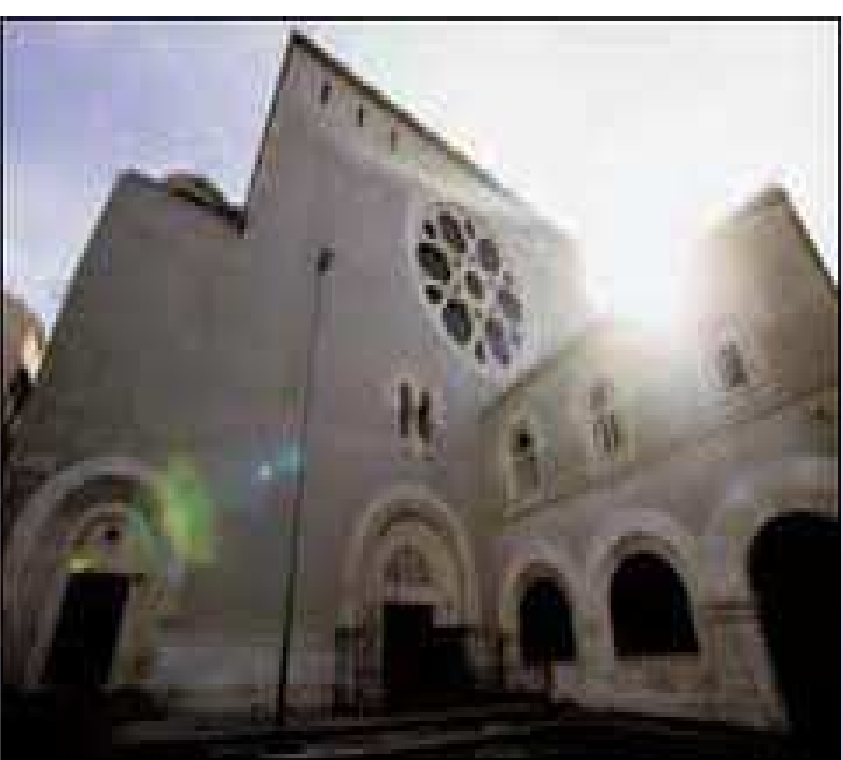


Church of Sant'Antonio Nuovo was designed by Pietro Nobile and constructed between 1827 and 1842. the church was finally consecrated in 1849.



The **Gopcevich Palace**, the seat of the Museo Teatrale Carlo Schmidl, is located in the city center, in the Borgo Teresiano, on the banks of the Grand Canal. The building was built in 1850 by the architect Giovanni Berlam for the ship-owner Serbian Spiridon Gopcevich .





Synagogue

Before of this Synagogue, there were 4 other ones in the ghetto, where the Jews used to live; then they obtained the emancipation and decided to build a larger new building, because of the large presence of Jews in the City.

In 1912, the new Synagogue designed by Ruggero and Arduino Berlam was opened.

In the 2nd world war it was partly ruined by the Nazis.

Tržaška knjigarna





Piazza Oberdan

Piazza Oberdan is the modern heart of the city. It is a very popular meeting point for the high school students. It is also the center of the city traffic. It is the site of the Regional Parliament. In Piazza Oberdan you can get on the famous historical Tram of Opicina. Not far from Piazza Oberdan there's Narodni Dom.





Piazza della Libertà

The important buildings in Piazza della Libertà are the neo - Greek Palazzo Economo, and the neo - Renaissance Trieste Central Railway Station, distinguished by the board and well-proportioned dimensions of its entrance hall. On the seaward side of the square is the entrance to the Old Port, a kind of city within the city, which is now being redesigned.



NASVIDENJE
ARRIVEDERCI a udine
GOODBYE
MANDI

