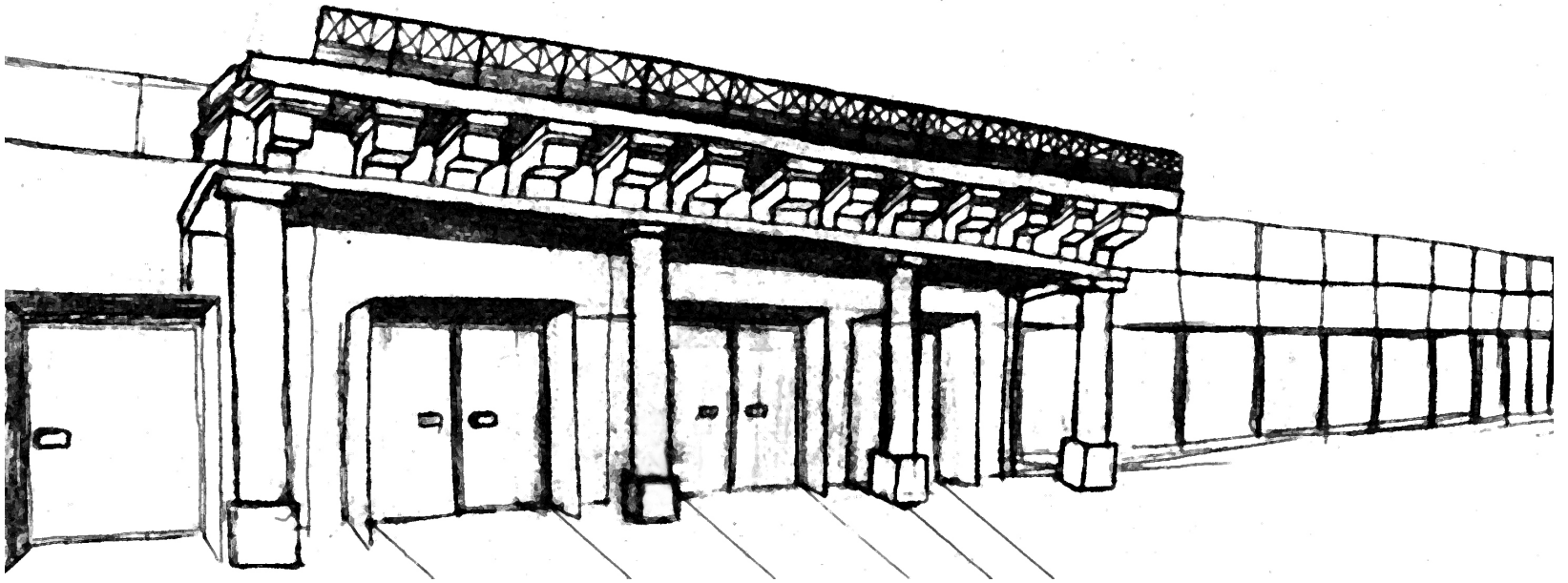


THE RIQUALIFICATION OF PLATFORM 21 / MILAN'S CENTRAL STATION



PAZIT GAL

MAT. 764506

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corso di studi: INTERIOR DESIGN BV

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May the Lord remember
the souls of the holy and pure ones
who were killed, murdered, slaughtered, burned,
drowned, and strangled
for the sanctification of the Name,
because, without making a vow, I shall give to charity
on their behalf.

O God, full of mercy, who dwells on high,
Grant proper rest on the wings of the Divine Presence
In the lofty levels of the holy and pure,
Who shine like the glow of the firmament - For the
souls of the Six Million Jews, victims of the European
Holocaust

Who were killed, slaughtered, burned and wiped out
For the Sanctification of the Name By the murderous
Germans and their allies, Because, without making a
vow, All the community will pray For the uplifting of
their souls.

Therefore, may the Master of mercy Shelter them in
the shelter of His wings for eternity; And may He bind
their souls in the Bond of Life.

The Lord is their heritage. And may their resting-place
be in the Garden of Eden, And may they reach their
destiny at the end of days. And let us say Amen.

יִזְכוּר

יִזְכוּר אֱלוֹהִים אֶת נַשְׁמוֹת אֲחֵינוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, תַּלְלֵי הַשּׂוֹאָה וְגִבּוֹרֵיהָ,
נַשְׁמוֹת שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת רַבּוֹת אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁהוּמָתוּ וְשִׁנְהָרוּ וְשִׁנְחָנְקוּ
וְשִׁנְקָבְרוּ חַיִּים, וְאֶת קַהֲלוֹת הַקּוֹדֵשׁ שֶׁנְּחָרְבוּ עַל קְדוּשַׁת הַשֵּׁם.
יִזְכוּר אֱלוֹהִים אֶת עֲקֵדְתְּם עִם עֲקֵדַת שְׂאֵר קְדוּשֵׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְגִבּוֹרֵיו מִימֵי
עוֹלָם וַיִּצְרָר בְּצָרוֹר הַחַיִּים אֶת נַשְׁמֹתְם. הַנְּאֻהָבִים וְהַנְּעִימִים בְּחַיֵּיהֶם
וּבְמוֹתָם לֹא נִפְרְדוּ. יְנוּחוּ בְּשָׁלוֹם עַל מִשְׁכְּבוֹתָם וְנֹאמְרֵי אָמֵן.

אֵל מְלֵא רַחֲמִים

אֵל מְלֵא רַחֲמִים שׁוֹכֵן בְּמִרוֹמִים, תִּמְצָא מְנוּחָה נְכוֹנָה עַל כַּנְפֵי הַשְּׂכִינָה,
בְּמַעְלוֹת קְדוּשִׁים וְשִׁהוּרִים כְּזוֹהַר הַרְקִיעַ מְזוּהָרִים אֶת כָּל הַנַּשְׁמוֹת שֶׁל
שֵׁשֶׁת מִלְיוֹנֵי הַיְהוּדִים, תַּלְלֵי הַשּׂוֹאָה בְּאִירוּפָה, שִׁנְהָרוּ, שִׁנְשַׁחְטוּ,
שִׁנְשָׂפוּ וְשִׁנְסָפוּ עַל קְדוּשַׁת הַשֵּׁם, בְּיַד הַמְרַצְחִים הַגֵּרְמָנִים
וְעוֹזְרֵיהֶם מִשְׂאֵר הָעַמִּים. לָכֵן בְּעַל הַרַחֲמִים יִסְתַּיְרֵם בְּסִתְרֵי כַּנְפֵי
לְעוֹלָמִים, וַיִּצְרָר בְּצָרוֹר הַחַיִּים אֶת נַשְׁמוֹתֵיהֶם, ה' הוּא נַחֲלֵתְם, בְּגוֹן עֲדוֹן
תְּהֵא מְנוּחָתְם, וַיַּעֲמְדוּ לְגוֹרְלָם לְקִץ הַיָּמִין,
וְנֹאמְרֵי אָמֵן.

PREFACE AND DEDICATION

The Holocaust in Italy was executed with ferocious determination. How did so many manage to survive it?

About 15% of the Jews in Italy during the German occupation did not survive the Holocaust.

How is it that more than 6,800 people could have been rounded up and deported to be gassed from a country that, despite its nine-teenth-century ghettos and promptings of its Fascist rulers, had no significant anti-Semitic tradition.

We can ask ourselves what was the behavior of men, women and children, Jewish and Christian alike, living in the shadow of death.

Jews who survived owed their lives to their own personal initiative, but more open to betrayal by Christian neighbors.

We cannot explain why individuals are good or bad, wise or foolish, courageous or cowardly. We can, however, try to understand the context in which decisions are made.

In Italy, those factors determined that 38,400 Jews would survive while more than 6,800 would die.

This project is dedicated to all of the people who died during the Nazi rule in Italy, to the Jews who were murdered just because they were Jewish, and to those who helped in any way they could.

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_CHAPTER I

There have been massacres of hundreds of thousands, even millions of people before and since World War II. Throughout history millions have died in various periods as the result of war, forced starvation, expulsion, and deportation. The present work limits itself to one period, the Third Reich. It concentrates on one group of persecutors, Nazi Germany and its collaborators, and, in the main, one set of victims, the Jews.

For the Nazis, antisemitism leading to the physical elimination of the Jews was a central issue, and it is the central topic of this book.

The term holocaust is unfortunate because it means a religious sacrifice, usually made by burning. (Its origin is in the Greek word holokauston, "burnt whole.") Whatever the cause and the significance of the mass murder of Jews and others by the Nazi regime, it was not a sacrifice. In Europe the term appears less and less; genocide or the Hebrew shoah (the preferred term in Israel) are used instead. But in the Englishspeaking world the word is so deeply rooted that it is impractical to deviate from it.

The Holocaust was the state-sponsored, systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, between 1933 and 1945. Jews were the primary victims- six million were murdered. Roma (Gypsies), physically and mentally disabled people and Poles were also targeted for destruction or decimation for racial, ethnic, or national reasons. Millions more, including homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet prisoners of war, and political dissidents also suffered grievous oppression and death under Nazi tyranny.

The Nazi Party came to power in Germany in 1933. The Nazis believed that Germans were members of a biologically "superior" race threatened with extinction through the struggle for survival with "inferior" races. They saw Jews, especially, as a biological threat to the "German (Aryan) Race."

Adolf Hitler moved to extend German power in central Europe, annexing Austria and destroying Czechoslovakia in 1938-1939.

In the aftermath of the violence of the Kristallnacht pogroms, the Nazis instituted the first systematic roundups of German and Austrian Jews. They deported approximately 30,000 Jewish men to Dachau and other concentration camps after Kristallnacht.

Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, beginning World War II. Within weeks, the Polish army was defeated. Britain and France declared war on Germany in support of Poland. Under a secret pact with Germany, Soviet forces occupied eastern Poland in 1939, but remained officially neutral in the war until 1941.

The Germans killed or resettled hundreds of thousands of Poles in an effort to create new living space for the "superior Germanic race." German families settled on the vacant properties. German authorities forced the Jewish population into ghettos, areas of cities where the Jews lived in horrendous squalor under German supervision.

During the next two years German forces were victorious, invading Denmark and Norway, the Low Countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) and France. As German troops neared Paris in June 1940, Italy- Germany's Axis partner- declared war on Britain and France.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union attacked Finland, annexed two eastern border provinces from Romania, and occupied the Baltic countries (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia). Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria and, later, Finland and Croatia, allied with Germany.

In Spring 1941, the Axis allies dismembered Yugoslavia and occupied Greece.

In June 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union. German forces advanced deep into Soviet territory. This battle was also an ideological battle. Following German combat units, Mobile Killing Squads (Einsatzgruppen), German Order Police Battalions, and other SS units, supported by units of the German army, slaughtered Jews and other victims in mass shootings. They killed more than 1.5 million Jewish men, women, and children, in mass shootings. German police and military authorities also killed Jews in mass shootings operations in occupied Yugoslavia and Eastern Poland.

Increasing Soviet resistance halted the German advance, preventing the Germans from capturing the key cities of Leningrad and Moscow. A second German offensive in the summer 1942 brought German forces deeper into Soviet territory to the southeast, to the Volga River and into the north Caucasus region.

As the German advance stalled in the east, Germany moved to consolidate its dominance in Europe. They also extended in 1942 the systematic killing of Jews to other territories they controlled or occupied. German SS and police officials established killing centers in German-occupied Poland, where the Jewish population was both relatively numerous and densely settled. They deported Jews there, primarily by rail, from all over German-occupied Europe. Carbon monoxide gas or Zyklon B gas (hydrogen cyanide) were the primary methods of murder.

In late 1942 and early 1943, Soviet forces counterattacked and began liberating territory from German domination. In the west, Allied forces invaded Sicily and the Italian mainland that summer. In June 1944, Allied forces landed in northern France, beginning the liberation of Western Europe. Meanwhile, from the east, Soviet forces reached Germany's eastern borders.

As the Allies forced German troops to retreat, Allied troops began to encounter tens of thousands of concentration camp prisoners. In an effort to prevent large numbers of prisoners from falling into the hands of the Allies, the Germans forced the evacuation of many camps, compelling thousands of prisoners to march into the interior of Germany. Prisoners called these forced marches "death marches."

By the spring of 1945, conditions in the remaining concentration camps exacted a terrible toll in human lives. Overcrowded, filthy, with few supplies, these camps became sites of mass death. Around half of the concentration camp population in January 1945 died before the war's end.

World War II ended in Europe with the unconditional surrender of German armed forces in May 1945. In addition to millions of other victims, Nazi Germany and its collaborators murdered close to two out of every three Jews in Europe. Hundreds of Jewish communities in Europe, some centuries old, disappeared forever in the massive crime we now call the Holocaust.

WHAT WAS THE HOLOCAUST?

The meaning of the Holocaust: Michele Sarfatti_La Holocaust in Italy

Shoah is a Hebrew word, which means catastrophe, disaster, destruction. The term appears several times in the biblical text, and then was part of the Hebrew vocabulary revitalized by the early Zionists in Palestine. They used it to name the Nazi persecution of the Jews at the beginning of 1937, then in the course of 1938, with reference to the condition of the Jews in Austria after its annexation to Germany in March and the German pogrom of November, and then in the following years, with reference now physical annihilation of millions of European Jews.

In 1933, the Jewish population of Europe stood at over nine million. Most European Jews lived in countries that Nazi Germany would occupy or influence during World War II. By 1945, the Germans and their collaborators killed nearly two out of every three European Jews as part of the "Final Solution," the Nazi policy to murder the Jews of Europe. Although Jews, whom the Nazis deemed a priority danger to Germany, were the primary victims of Nazi racism, other victims included some 200,000 Roma (Gypsies). At least 200,000 mentally or physically disabled patients, mainly Germans, living in institutional settings, were murdered in the so-called Euthanasia Program. As Nazi tyranny spread across Europe, the Germans and their collaborators persecuted and murdered millions of other people. Between two and three million Soviet prisoners of war were murdered or died of starvation, disease, neglect, or maltreatment. The Germans targeted the non-Jewish Polish intelligentsia for killing, and deported millions of Polish and Soviet civilians for forced labor in Germany or in occupied Poland, where these individuals worked and often died under deplorable conditions. From the earliest years of the Nazi regime, German authorities persecuted homosexuals and others whose behavior did not match prescribed social norms. German police officials targeted thousands of political opponents (including Communists, Socialists, and trade unionists) and religious dissidents (such as Jehovah's Witnesses). Many of these individuals died as a result of incarceration and maltreatment.

_CHRONOLOGY; The whole story of persecution developed along 12 years. from 1933 to 1945.
The systematic killing it impenò the last 4 years.

_1933

30 January: Adolf Hitler sworn in as chancellor of the German Republic.

1 February: President Paul von Hindenburg dissolves the Reichstag (the German parliament) and calls new elections.

27 February: REICHSTAG FIRE: When arson claims the parliament building in Berlin, Hitler issues an emergency order suspending civil rights and allowing a wave of terror and arrests throughout Germany.

5 March: The Nazi party wins 44 percent of the vote in parliamentary elections and is forced to form a coalition with the German National People's party (DNVP).

11 March: Storm troopers (Sturmabteilung, or SA) attack Jewish-owned department stores, beginning a wave of violence against Jews throughout Germany.

20 March: The first concentration camp in Germany, DACHAU, is established near Munich. Two days later the first prisoners, mainly German Communists and Socialists, arrive at the camp.

23 March: First working session of the new Reichstag. Hitler's government is granted the power to enact emergency decrees for a four-year period.

26 March: Hitler calls for a boycott of all Jewish businesses.

27 March: Mass rally of American Jews in Madison Square Garden, New York, calling for a counterboycott of German goods.

1 April: NAZI BOYCOTT of Jewish-owned businesses in Germany begins.

4 April: Robert Weltsch's article "Wear the Yellow Badge with Pride" appears in the German Jewish newspaper Jüdische Rundschau.

7 April: Laws enacted ordering the dismissal of non-Aryan civil servants and teachers and prohibiting the admission of non-Aryan lawyers to the bar.

13 April: Establishment of the Zentralausschuss für Hilfe und Aufbau (Central Committee of German Jews for Relief and Rehabilitation).

21 April: Prohibition of Jewish ritual slaughter.

25 April: Introduction of a quota system limiting the number of non-Aryan students in German schools and universities.

26 April: Establishment of the GESTAPO (Secret State Police) under Nazi control.

6 May: The Reichsbund Jüdischer Frontsoldaten (Union of Jewish Veterans) sends a letter to Hitler pledging its loyalty to Germany.

10 May: Nazis burn thousands of books that oppose nazism, that are written by Jews, or that are considered degenerate.

3 June–25 August: TRANSFER (HAAVARA) AGREEMENT negotiated between the German Finance Ministry and the Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland (German Zionist Federation), allowing Jews emigrating to Palestine to deposit their assets in Germany and receive pounds sterling upon arrival.

27 June: British Jewry holds anti-Nazi rally in London.

14 July: Nazi party declared the only legal political organization in Germany.

20 July: German government signs REICH CONCORDAT with the Vatican.

28 July: Martin Buber publishes an article in the Journal of the Mannheim Jewish Study Institute calling on Jews to return to an education based on Jewish learning as a way of preparing themselves for the coming trials.

7 August: German army officers prohibited from marrying non-Aryan women.

20 August: American Jewish Congress declares a boycott of German goods.

17 September: Establishment of the REICHSVERTRETUNG DER-DEUTSCHEN JUDEN (Reich Representation of German Jews) under the leadership of Rabbi Leo Baeck. The Reichsvertretung calls on German Jews to demonstrate "unity and honor." It seeks to assure Jewish existence under an antisemitic regime, with activities covering all aspects of Jewish life and all sectors of the Jewish community, including education, occupational training, social welfare, and emigration assistance.

4 October: Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels issues a decree ordering the removal of non-Aryan editors from German newspapers.

14 October: Germany walks out of disarmament talks at the League of Nations.

19 October: Germany leaves the League of Nations.

1934

1 January: Zentralausschuss directs Jewish elementary schools to cover both Jewish and German subjects while also promoting Palestine, teaching Hebrew, and developing physical fitness.

26 January: Germany and Poland sign a 10-year nonaggression pact.

5 February: Non-Aryan medical students prohibited from taking state licensing examinations.

6 June: Nazi party intelligence services transferred to the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), leaving no other intelligence agencies in Germany.

30 June: NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES: Hitler orders Himmler to purge the SA leadership. Commander Ernst Röhm and other storm troopers murdered.

July: Beginning of illegal emigration from Central and Eastern Europe. Organized by Hehalutz and the Revisionist Zionist movements as a protest against British Palestinian immigration policy, it helped save thousands of Jews.

25 July: Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria killed in an unsuccessful coup attempt by Austrian Nazis.

2 August: German president Hindenburg dies.

20 August: German officials and soldiers required to take an oath of personal loyalty and obedience to Adolf Hitler.

11 September: At Nazi party rally Hitler appears before 100,000 members of the SS and SA and justifies the purge of the SA, claiming that Röhm had planned a second revolution.

12 December: Bavarian justice minister Hans Frank appointed to Hitler's cabinet as minister without portfolio, charged with bringing German law into line with Nazi ideology.

1935

7 January: Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and French foreign minister Pierre Laval sign an agreement between Italy and France, paving the way for cooperation in the event of action by Germany.

13 January: Following a plebiscite held under the auspices of the League of Nations, France returns the Saar region to Germany.

1 March: Germany takes possession of the Saar region. Almost all Jews in the region apply for French or Belgian citizenship.

16 March: Conscription reinstated in Germany in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

21 May: Defense Law prohibits non-Aryans from enlisting in the German armed forces.

18 August: Civil marriages between Aryans and non-Aryans forbidden.

15 September: NUREMBERG LAWS: Reich Law of Citizenship and Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor decreed at Nazi party rally in Nuremberg. They provide that only persons of "pure German blood" can be citizens, and prohibit marriage and extramarital relations between Jews and Germans.

3 October: Italy invades Ethiopia.

10 October: Rabbi Leo Baeck issues a prayer to be read on Yom Kippur pleading for divine mercy for the Jewish community and emphasizing the spiritual greatness of the Jews. The Gestapo bans the prayer and arrests Baeck.

1936

4 February: David Frankfurter assassinates the leader of the German Nazi organization in Switzerland, Wilhelm Gustloff, in protest against the persecution of Jews in Germany.

7 March: INVASION OF THE RHINELAND: German forces enter the Rhineland in violation of the Pact of Locarno and without any significant reaction by the major powers.

9 March: Pogrom against the Jews of Przytyk, Poland.

17 March: Demonstration of Jews and leftist Poles against the pogroms in Poland.

19 April: Outbreak of Arab Revolt (1936–39) in Palestine, leading to a substantial cut in Jewish immigration quotas.

5 May: Fall of Ethiopia to Italy.

17 June: Heinrich Himmler appointed chief of German police.

30 June: General strike of Polish Jewry in protest of antisemitism.

July: Intervention of Germany and Italy in Spain.

16 July: Outbreak of Spanish civil war (1936–39).

25 October: Rome-Berlin Axis agreement is signed.

25 November: Signing of Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan against the Soviet Union.

1937

30 January: Hitler associates Jews with Bolshevism.

16–22 February: Hermann Göring's visit to Poland results in closer relations between Poland and Germany.

15 March: Mass anti-Nazi rally in New York organized by the Joint Boycott Council.

21 March: Pope Pius XI issues a statement against racism and extreme nationalism.

16 July: BUCHENWALD concentration camp opens.

August: Some 350 attacks on Jews in Poland.

20 October: Anti-Jewish violence in Danzig.

25 November: Germany and Japan sign a military and political agreement.

28 December: Antisemitic government led by Prime Minister Octavian Goga installed in Romania.

1938

21 January: Romania nullifies minority rights of Jews and revokes citizenship of many Jews.

10 February: Following the enactment of antisemitic laws, King Carol II of Romania deposes Prime Minister Goga.

13 March: THE ANSCHLUSS: Germany incorporates Austria into the Reich.

28 March: Jewish community organizations no longer recognized as legal entities by the government.

26 April: DECREE REGARDING THE REPORTING OF JEWISH PROPERTY is issued in preparation for the confiscation of Jewish property in Germany.

16 May: The first group of Jews begins forced labor in MAUTHAUSEN concentration camp.

15 June: 1,500 German Jews imprisoned in concentration camps.

25 June: German Jewish doctors forbidden to treat Aryan patients.

6–15 July: THE EVIAN CONFERENCE, an international conference to discuss the refugee problem, is convened at Evian, France, but little is accomplished.

8 July: Great Synagogue in Munich demolished.

17 August: Jewish men in Germany required to add "Israel" to their name; Jewish women required to add "Sarah."

26 August: ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR JÜDISCHE AUSWANDERUNG (Central Office for Jewish Emigration) established in Vienna under Adolf Eichmann.

27 September: Jews prohibited from practicing law in Germany.

29 September: MUNICH AGREEMENT: England and France allow the annexation of parts of Czechoslovakia by Germany.

5 October: Passports of German Jews marked with the letter "J" for Jude.

6 October: SUDETENLAND ANNEXED by Germany.

Czechoslovak Republic established, with autonomy for Slovakia.

8 October: Hlinka Guard established in Slovakia.

28 October: 15,000 Polish-born Jews expelled from Germany to Poland; most are interned in Zbaszyn.

7 November: In response to the 28 October expulsion, Herschel Grynszpan, a Polish-Jewish student, shoots Ernst vom Rath, a third secretary in the German embassy in Paris. Rath dies two days later.

9–10 November: KRISTALLNACHT: in retaliation for vom Rath's assassination, Goebbels instigates pogroms in Germany and Austria. In one night 267 synagogues are destroyed, 7,500 stores are looted, and 30,000 Jews are sent to concentration camps. Ninetyone Jews are killed.

10 November: Antisemitic racial laws issued in Italy.

12 November: German Jewry fined 1 billion Reichsmarks in the wake of Kristallnacht.

15 November: Jewish children prohibited from attending German schools.

December: Establishment of the MOSSAD FOR ALIYAH B (illegal immigration) to Palestine.

3 December: Göring issues DECREE ON ELIMINATING THE JEWS FROM GERMAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

1939

January: Beginning of illegal immigration to Palestine from Germany. By the end of 1940, 27,000 German Jews will have immigrated.

24 January: Göring creates the REICHSZENTRALE FÜR JÜDISCHE AUSWANDERUNG (Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration). Heydrich is appointed head of the office.

30 January: In a Reichstag speech Hitler threatens to exterminate the Jewish race in Europe if world war should once again break out.

21 February: Ordinance issued calling for the confiscation of gold and other valuables belonging to Jews.

2 March: Pius XII assumes the papacy.

4 March: DECREE REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF JEWS provides for the forced labor of Jews in Germany.

13 March: Hitler summons Slovak nationalist leaders Father Jozef Tiso and Ferdinand Durcansky and orders them to declare Slovak independence. The following day the new state of Slovakia is declared, to be ruled by a pro-Nazi puppet government.

15 March: OCCUPATION OF PRAGUE by German forces begins. Bohemia and Moravia are declared a protectorate, in which ethnic Germans become German citizens and Czech inhabitants are defined as protectorate nationals.

16 March: German racial laws are applied to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

22 March: Germany annexes the autonomous region of Memel in Lithuania.

28 March: The Nationalists, led by Gen. Francisco Franco, march into Madrid, marking the victory of the fascist forces in the Spanish Civil War.

7 April: Italy invades Albania.

27 April: Conscription in Britain.

Hitler declares the nullification of the 1935 naval pact with Britain.

28 April: Germany cancels nonbelligerence pact with Poland.

30 April: Legislation enacted allowing for the eviction of Jews by German landlords.

3 May: Jews in Hungary are prohibited from becoming judges, lawyers, teachers, or members of parliament.

5 May: The Second Anti-Jewish Law in Hungary defines who is a Jew and restricts Jewish participation in the economy.

15 May: Establishment of the RAVENSBRÜCK concentration camp for women.

17 May: British government issues the MACDONALD WHITE PAPER, restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine.

21 June: German citizenship laws of 1935 are applied to the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

4 July: Official foundation of the REICHSVEREINIGUNG DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND (Reich Association of Jews in Germany) under Nazi law. The Reichsvereinigung is charged with the administration of Jewish schools and financial support of poor Jews.

22 July: Reich Central Office for Jewish Immigration establishes an office in Prague with Adolf Eichmann as its director.

23 August: NAZI-SOVIET NONAGGRESSION PACT: German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov sign an agreement, scheduled to be in force for 10 years, according to which Poland is to be partitioned between Germany and the Soviet Union.

1 September: Invasion of Poland by Germany. Two million Jews come under Nazi rule; 100,000 Jews serve in the Polish army fighting the Germans.

2 September: The Danzig region comes under Nazi rule. STUTTHOF camp established east of Danzig.

3 September: Britain and France declare war on Germany.

5 September: The United States declares its neutrality in the war.

6 September: Occupation of Kraków. SS Einsatzgruppen begin mass shootings of Jews.

7 September: Warsaw city government flees to Lublin.

8 September: Occupation of Lodz, Radom, and Tarnow.

9 September: The Gestapo decrees that Polish Jews in Germany are to be deported to Dachau.

11 September: Polish supreme commander declares that Warsaw is to be defended to the last drop of blood. Thousands of residents flee the city.

12 September: German Luftwaffe (air force) commences bombing of Warsaw.

13 September: Jewish quarter of Warsaw heavily bombed on eve of Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year).

15 September: Jews in Germany ordered off the streets after 8:00 p.m.

17 September: Red Army invades Poland.

18 September: Occupation of Lublin. Jews are seized for forced labor, and Jewish property is confiscated. Jews ordered to wear the yellow star. Synagogue services are outlawed and several synagogues destroyed.

19 September: Red Army occupies Vilna, home of 55,000 Jews.

21 September: Heydrich orders that Jews living in the parts of Poland to be annexed to Germany are to be expelled eastward and concentrated in communities of at least 500 near railroad tracks. Large communities are ordered to appoint a Jewish council (Judenrat) to be responsible for resettled Jews.

25 September: Heavy artillery bombardment of Jewish neighborhoods of Warsaw on Yom Kippur.

27 September: REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT (Reich Security Main Office) established.

28 September: Warsaw surrenders.

29 September: PARTITION OF POLAND between Germany and the Soviet Union; Germany occupies Warsaw. Jews are attacked in the streets, seized for forced labor, and removed from food lines. Jewish schools are closed. Nazis murder thousands of mental patients in Reich-incorporated Poland as part of its so-called euthanasia program.

1 October: Polish government-in-exile established in Paris.

4 October: WARSAW JUDENRAT ESTABLISHED by Adam Czerniakow under orders from the Germans.

5 October: Poland surrenders.

6 October: Eichmann instructed to arrange for the “resettlement” of 80,000 Jews from Upper Silesia within the area which would become the Generalgouvernement.

7 October: Eichmann prepares the deportation of Vienna’s Jewish community to the Lublin district.

8 October: FIRST JEWISH GHETTO ESTABLISHED, in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Large areas of western Poland are incorporated into the Third Reich.

10 October: Soviet Union transfers Vilna and the Vilna district to Lithuania.

13 October: Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski ordered to establish a Jewish council in Lodz.

20 October: Jews deported from Vienna and Katowice to the Lublin district as part of the Nisko Plan to form a Lublin agricultural reserve for Jewish laborers.

26 October: GENERALGOUVERNEMENT ESTABLISHED: the civil administration for those parts of Poland not incorporated in the Reich. Hans Frank is appointed governor-general and decrees that all Jews aged 14 to 60 must serve two years of forced labor.

29 October: Under Nazi orders the Warsaw Judenrat conducts a census of the city’s Jewish population.

4 November: The United States allows the shipment of weapons to Britain in return for cash.

9 November: Lodz incorporated into the German Reich.

15–17 November: Destruction of all synagogues in Lodz.

20 November: Orders issued to arrest all Gypsies in Germany and deport them to concentration camps.

23 November: Frank orders all Jews in the Generalgouvernement to wear yellow stars and to mark Jewish businesses with yellow stars.

29 November: Himmler orders that Jews refusing deportation be put to death.

30 November: Soviet Union invades Finland.

2 December: Nazis begin using gas vans to murder mental patients.

14 December: League of Nations expels the Soviet Union.
Unemployed Jewish teachers in Warsaw organize to teach small groups of children in their homes.

18 December: Nazis cut food rations for Jews in Germany.

1940

January–February: Start of underground activities by Jewish youth movements in Poland.

1 January: Ovens and crematoriums installed at Buchenwald concentration camp.

5 January: Jews in the Generalgouvernement prohibited from changing their residence or leaving their homes between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

20 January: Judenrat established in Lublin.

24 January: Frank orders the registration of Jewish property in the Generalgouvernement.

26 January: Warsaw Judenrat ordered to pay a fine of 100,000 zloty for the beating of an ethnic German in Warsaw or face the execution of 100 Jews. Continued deportations of Lodz community; 20,000 deported by 31 January.

2 February: Tax placed on Jews emigrating from Germany to finance Jewish emigration, Jewish schools, and Jewish relief.

8 February: LODZ GHETTO ESTABLISHED.

11 March: Order that the letter “J” be stamped on food ration cards held by Jews.

12 March: Soviet Union and Finland sign a peace treaty.

20 March: Transports arrive at SACHSENHAUSEN from Dachau and Flossenburg.

31 March: Polish youth beat up Jews and deface Jewish property. Nazis observe and take pictures.

9 April: INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY by Germany.

12 April: Frank orders that Kraków be made Judenrein (free of Jews) by November.

25 April: Slovak parliament passes law calling for the confiscation of Jewish property.

27 April: AUSCHWITZ ESTABLISHED: Himmler orders the establishment of a large new concentration camp near the Polish town of Oswiecim to be known by its German name.

30 April: LODZ GHETTO SEALED, enclosing 164,000 Jews within 4 square kilometers. Jews in the Generalgouvernement prohibited from using railroads.

May: Appearance of the Jewish underground periodicals Dror, published by Poale Zion, and Bulletin, published by the Bund.

4 May: Rudolf Höss appointed commandant of Auschwitz.

10 May: Germany invades Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Neville Chamberlain resigns as prime minister of Great Britain and is replaced by Winston Churchill.

15 May: Nazis begin deporting Gypsies to ghettos in Poland. The Netherlands surrenders.

17 May: GERMANY INVADES FRANCE.

25 May: Himmler recommends to Hitler that Polish Jewry be deported to Africa.

26 May: Evacuation of 338,226 Allied troops from Dunkirk begins.

28 May: Belgium surrenders.

9 June: Norway surrenders.

10 June: At the Topf works in Erfurt a model of an oven for incinerating human corpses is made. Italy enters the war on the side of Germany.

14 June: Germany occupies Paris.

15 June: Soviet Union annexes the Baltic states.

16 June: VICHY GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED: Marshal Philippe Pétain forms a collaborationist French government in Vichy.

17 June: Vichy government sets up forced labor camps in Morocco for European Jewish refugees.

22 June: France signs an armistice agreement with Germany.

24 June: France signs an armistice agreement with Italy.

28 June: Soviet Union annexes parts of Romania.

July: Rescue of 4,000 Polish Jews through Lithuania, the Soviet Union, and Japan begins.

1 July: Nazis begin gassing Jewish mental patients in Brandenburg.

12 July: Pierre Laval appointed prime minister of France.

16 July: Germany begins deporting the Jews of Alsace-Lorraine to southern France.

19 July: Telephones confiscated from Jews in Germany.

28 July: Jozef Tiso appointed president of autonomous National Socialist regime set up in Slovakia.

1 August: Frank issues a decree extending Nazi racial laws to the Generalgouvernement.

8 August: Beginning of the Battle of Britain. Four hundred German aircraft attack southern England.

15 August: MADAGASCAR PLAN: Eichmann discloses plan to deport all European Jews to the island of Madagascar.

17 August: Mass demonstration staged by the starving inmates in the Lodz ghetto.

30 August: Hungary annexes northern Transylvania from Romania.

6 September: King Carol II flees Romania, and a new government is formed under Ion Antonescu. Fascist Iron Guard is the only legal party.

17 September: Confiscation of Jewish property in German-occupied Poland.

27 September: Signing of the TRIPARTITE (AXIS) PACT between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

3 October: First anti-Jewish laws enacted in Vichy France.

5 October: Law enacted calling for the confiscation of Jewish property in Romania.

12 October: WARSAW GHETTO ESTABLISHED: on Yom Kippur the Germans inform the Jews of Warsaw that a ghetto is to be established in the Jewish section.

16 October: Construction of the walls around the Warsaw ghetto begins.

18 October: Registration of Jewish property and businesses in occupied France.

22 October: Registration of Jewish businesses in the occupied Netherlands. Deportation of the Jews of Saarland, the Palatinate, and Baden to the Gurs transit camp in Vichy France.

28 October: Registration of Jewish property in occupied Belgium.

Italy invades Greece.

31 October: Anti-Jewish Vichy laws extended to Vichy-controlled Morocco.

4 November: Jewish civil servants in the Netherlands are dismissed by the Nazi occupation authorities.

15 November: WARSAWGHETTO SEALED, enclosing 450,000 Jews within 2.4 percent of the area of the city.

20 November: Hungary joins the Tripartite (Axis) Pact.

23 November: Romania joins the Tripartite Pact.

24 November: Slovakia joins the Tripartite Pact.

25 November: SINKING OF THEPATRIA in Haifa harbor. Some 250 illegal immigrants drown.

December: Emanuel Ringelblum establishes the underground archive ONEG SHABBOS, documenting Jewish life in the Warsaw ghetto.

9 December: Illegal immigrants from three ships on their way to Palestine deported to Mauritius.

1941

January: Two thousand die of starvation in the Warsaw ghetto.

4 January: Greek army advances into Albania, driving Italian forces from the border. Britain sends troops to Greece.

5 January: British forces occupy Bardia in Libya. Italian troops retreat to Tobruk.

6 January: President Franklin Roosevelt asks Congress to end the U.S. policy of nonintervention and to adopt the lend-lease program to anti-Axis countries. Prisoner chamber orchestra plays for the first time at Auschwitz, accompanying departure and return of labor squads.

10 January: All Jews in the occupied Netherlands ordered to register.

11 January: Establishment of Coordination Committee in the Lodz ghetto between Socialists, Communists, and the Bund.

21 January: Attempted coup by the Iron Guard in Romania begins, accompanied by riots and massacres of Jews.

22 January: British forces occupy Tobruk.

1 February: Nazis begin deporting Jews to Warsaw ghetto.

5 February: Law for the Protection of the State in Romania makes Jews subject to double punishments.

17 February: Jews assigned racial definition in Bulgaria and their economic rights restricted. Antonescu abolishes Romanian government and establishes a military dictatorship.

22 February: Nazis begin arresting Jewish males in Amsterdam and deporting them to Buchenwald.

25 February: Anti-Nazi strike in Amsterdam.

1 March: Himmler orders the construction of BIRKENAU camp at Auschwitz. Bulgaria joins the Tripartite Pact.

2 March: German troops enter Bulgaria.

3 March: KRAKÓW GHETTO ESTABLISHED: some 20,000 Jews required to enter the ghetto by 20 March, when it is sealed.

Hitler issues the so-called Commissar Order to the Supreme Command, calling for liquidation of commissars and exempting German soldiers from the provisions of international law in the coming war against the Soviet Union.

11 March: U.S. Congress approves the LEND-LEASE ACT providing assistance for anti-Axis countries.

12 March: Confiscation of Jewish property in the Netherlands.

23 March: Himmler writes to Hitler, "I hope to see the very concept of Jewry completely obliterated."

25 March: Yugoslavia joins the Tripartite Pact.

27 March: Anti-Nazi coup by Yugoslav army officers, who repudiate the Tripartite Pact. Hitler decides to subdue Greece and Yugoslavia before invading the Soviet Union.

1 April: Jews in the Warsaw ghetto rounded up for forced labor.

6 April: Germany invades Greece and Yugoslavia.

7 April: Thirty thousand Jews of Radom placed in two ghettos.

9 April: Germany occupies Salonika (Thessaloníki), home to 50,000 Jews.

10 April: Zagreb occupied. Germany establishes a Croatian state with a fascist government. Anti-Jewish riots in Antwerp.

17 April: Yugoslavia surrenders.

20 April: First concentration camp in Yugoslavia established with 5,000 prisoners, including 500 Jews.

24 April: LUBLIN GHETTO SEALED.

15 May: Vichy France declares policy of collaboration with Nazi Germany. Himmler approves use of Dachau prisoners in medical experiments. Jews in Romania drafted for forced labor.

20 May: Circular issued to Gestapo prohibiting Jewish emigration from the Reich.

3 June: U.S. State Department institutes procedures discouraging refugees from German-occupied lands.

8 June: British forces, including the Palmach (commando unit of the Haganah in Palestine), invade Vichy Syria.

18 June: Turkey and Germany sign friendship treaty.

22 June: OPERATION BARBAROSSA: Germany invades the Soviet Union. Romania and Italy declare war on the Soviet Union. Croatian Jews sent to concentration camps.

23 June: EINSATZGRUPPEN begin killings in the Soviet Union. Daily reports are submitted to Himmler.

24 June: Vilna and Kovno occupied by the German army. Within 48 hours the killing of Jews by Einsatzgruppen and local Lithuanians begins.

25 June: At Jassy 15,000 Jews murdered by the Romanian Iron Guard.

27 June: Einsatzgruppe C shoots 2,000 Jews at Lutsk with the help of local Ukrainians. Hungary declares war on the Soviet Union.

28 June: Germans occupy Minsk.

30 June: Germans occupy Lvov. By 3 July, 4,000 Jews are killed.

July: Beginning of killings at Ponary outside Vilna. By July 1944 some 100,000 Jews will be murdered.

1 July: Germans occupy Riga. By the end of July 18,000 Jews are arrested and executed. Einsatzgruppe D begins operations in Bessarabia. By the end of August at least 150,000 Jews are killed.

4 July: Vilna Judenrat established. In July 5,000 Jews are killed.

7 July: Seven thousand Jews shot at Lvov.

9 July: Germans occupy Zhitomir.

10 July: Vichy France surrenders in Syria.

17 July: Hitler gives Himmler full authority for mass murder in the German-occupied portions of the Soviet Union.

20 July: Ghetto established in Minsk to intern 100,000 Jews.

24 July: Ghetto established in Kishinev. Ten thousand Jews already killed.

25 July: Local Ukrainians launch pogrom against the Jews in Lvov and kill 2,000 in three days.

26 July: Jewish community of Vilna ordered to hand over 2 million rubles or the Judenrat will be shot. Only one-third of the money is raised, and two members of the council are shot.

31 July: Göring instructs Heydrich to prepare a plan for the so-called Final Solution of the Jewish problem.

1 August: Ghetto established at Bialystok. Fifty thousand Jews confined there.

2 August: Hungarian government promulgates racial laws prohibiting Jews from marrying non-Jews.

4 August: KOVNO GHETTO SEALED: 29,760 Jews live in the ghetto, enclosed by barbed wire.

5 August: Siege of Odessa. Eight thousand residents, mostly Jews, are shot.

6 August: Killing operations begin in Pinsk. Some 10,000 Jews are killed in three days.

14 August: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sign the Atlantic Charter, expressing common interests and principles for the postwar period.

16 August: Bishop Bridges, the Catholic bishop of Kovno, forbids the clergy of Lithuania to aid Jews.

24 August: JEWISH ANTIFASCIST COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED in the Soviet Union.

27–28 August: KAMENETS-PODOLSK MASSACRE:

23,600 Jews are murdered; at least 14,000 of them had been deported from Hungary.

31 August: Completion of killing operation in Bessarabia. Between 150,000 and 200,000 Jews were murdered.

1 September: Nazi “euthanasia” program officially ends but continues unofficially. More than 70,000 persons are put to death in total. Jews in Germany and Austria required to wear armbands with the Star of David.

Einsatzgruppen begin shooting Gypsies in Croatia.

3 September: First experimental gassings carried out at Auschwitz on Soviet prisoners of war.

3–5 September: VILNA GHETTOS ESTABLISHED: Two ghettos established and sealed off in Vilna.

8 September: SIEGE OF LENINGRAD begins.

12 September: Hitler orders that Leningrad be starved into submission.

15 September: Some 150,000 Jews deported from Bessarabia and Bukovina to Transnistria, where 90,000 will perish.

19 September: LIQUIDATION OF THE ZHITOMIR GHETTO: 10,000 Jews are killed. German forces occupy Kiev.

27 September: Heydrich appointed governor of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

29–30 September: BABI YAR MASSACRE: 33,771 Jews from Kiev killed at Babi Yar.

1 October: On Yom Kippur 3,000 Jews killed in Vilna.

2 October: German attack on Moscow begins.

4 October: Thousands of Jews without work permits removed from Kovno and killed at nearby “Ninth Fort.”

8 October: Vitebsk ghetto liquidated. More than 16,000 Jews are killed. Construction begins on the Birkenau extermination camp at Auschwitz.

10 October: First conference on the “Solution of the Jewish Problem” convened at Prague. Heydrich and Eichmann are among those present.

11 October: Romanian authorities establish ghetto for 50,000 Jews in Cernauti.

12 October: German forces reach the outskirts of Moscow.

15 October: MASS DEPORTATIONS OF GERMAN JEWS BEGIN: German and Austrian Jews deported to Kovno, Lodz, Minsk, and Riga ghettos.

16 October: German forces occupy Odessa. Deportations from Germany are extended to Warsaw and Lublin ghettos.

19 October: First deportations of Jews from Luxembourg to Lodz ghetto.

23 October: Nineteen thousand Jews killed at Odessa.

24 October: Romanian soldiers transport 20,000 Jews to Dalnik. Most are shot, and the rest are herded into warehouses, which are set on fire. Eichmann approves plan to kill deported Jews in mobile gas vans on arrival in ghettos.

25 October: Armed Jewish resistance in the Smolensk district.

30 October: Germans begin deportation of the Jews of Bratislava.

1 November: Construction of the BELZEC extermination camp begins.

7 November: Einsatzgruppe C kills 21,000 Jews at Rovno.

7–9 November: Einsatzgruppe A kills 3,000 Jews in Latvia.

7–20 November: Einsatzgruppe B kills 19,000 Jews in Minsk.

10 November: First Jews from Hamburg arrive in Minsk ghetto.

20 November: RUMBULA FOREST MASSACRE begins outside Riga. Fifty thousand Jews will be killed.

24 November: Heydrich establishes THERESIENSTADT in Czechoslovakia as a “model camp.”

25–29 November: Operation against German Jews in Kovno. In five days 4,934 Jews are killed. Nazis establish the Association of Jews in Belgium to assist them in their treatment of the Jewish community. As a countermove, the underground Committee of Jewish Defense is established.

30 November–1 December: In Riga 10,000–15,000 Jews arrested and shot. First transports arrive at MAJDANEK extermination camp.

6 December: Soviets begin Moscow counteroffensive.

7 December: JAPANESE ATTACK PEARLHARBOR. Hitler issues NIGHT AND FOG DECREE to suppress resistance in Western Europe. Persons found to be endangering German security are to disappear without trace.

8 December: United States declares war on Japan.

First use of mobile gas vans at CHELMNO extermination camp.

11 December: Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

13 December: Bulgaria and Hungary declare war on the United States.

21 December: More than 40,000 Jews shot at BOGDANOVKA camp in Transnistria. By the end of December only 200 Jews remain alive at Bogdanovka.

22 December: Of the 57,000 Jews of Vilna, 33,500 have been killed, 12,000 with work permits remain in the ghetto, and 8,000 remain in hiding. The fate of the rest is unknown.

31 December: First partisan manifesto in Vilna declares that armed resistance is the proper response to the Germans.

1942

2 January: Western Crimea now declared Judenrein.

5 January: Jews in Germany required to hand in their winter clothing for the German war effort on the eastern front.

14 January: Deportation of Dutch Jews from Amsterdam begins.

16 January: Deportation of more than 10,000 Jews from Lodz to Chelmno. All will be gassed by 29 January.

20 January: WANNSEE CONFERENCE: Germans convene a conference at Wannsee outside Berlin to coordinate the so-called Final Solution of the Jewish problem.

21 January: United Partisan Organization established by 150 Zionists meeting in Vilna.

31 January: Einsatzgruppe A reports that to date 70,000 Latvian Jews have been killed; only 3,750 laborers remain alive.

8 February: First transport of Jews from Salonika to Auschwitz.

23 February: SINKING OF THE STRUMA: the refugee boat Struma, having been refused entry to Palestine or Turkey, is sunk off the Turkish coast by a Soviet submarine. All but one of the 768 Romanian Jews on board perish.

24 February: More than 30,000 Jews deported from Lodz ghetto to Chelmno. All will be gassed by 2April.

1 March: Construction begins on Sobibor extermination camp in Poland.

13 March: S. B. Jacobson, a representative of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE in Eastern Europe, reports at a New York press conference that the Germans have already killed 240,000 Jews in Ukraine alone.

14 March: New York Times publishes Jacobson's story on page 7.

17 March: Opening of the BELZEC extermination camp. Transports begin arriving within a few days carrying 30,000 from Lublin, 15,000 from Lvov, and 35,000 from elsewhere in the Lublin district.

20 March: Gas chambers operational in a farmhouse at BIRKENAU extermination camp.

26 March: Beginning of deportations of 60,000 Slovakian Jews.

28 March: First transport of French Jews to Auschwitz.

8 April: According to Einsatzgruppen reports, there are no longer any Jews in the Crimea.

29 April: Jews of the Netherlands are required to wear the yellow star.

30 April: Twenty thousand Jews of Pinsk required to establish a ghetto within 24 hours.

4 May: First "SELECTION" for gassing takes place at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

7 May: Opening of SOBIBOR extermination camp. By the end of the war, 250,000 Jews will be killed there.

18 May: New York Times publishes a report from Lisbon that more than 200,000 Jews have been shot by Germans in occupied Soviet territory.

27 May: Heydrich shot and fatally wounded in Prague. Jews in occupied France and Belgium ordered to wear a yellow star.

2 June: British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reports that 700,000 Jews have been killed in occupied Poland. The New York Times carries the BBC report on 2 July.

4 June: Heydrich dies.

20 June: Germans begin deporting Jews from Vienna to Theresienstadt.

21 June: Germans take Tobruk from the British.

22 June: First transports from DRANCY camp in France to Auschwitz.

11 July: Nine thousand Greek Jews are drafted for forced labor.

16 July: Germans begin rounding up Jews in Paris.

19 July: Himmler orders the elimination of all Jews in the Generalgouvernement by the end of 1942.

20 July: Armed Jewish uprising at Nezvizh in Belarus.

21 July: MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PROTEST: a mass rally held in New York to protest the massacre of Jews in Poland.

22 July: TREBLINKA extermination camp completed. Beginning of mass deportations of Jews from Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka. More than 250,000 will be gassed by 12 September.

23 July: Adam Czerniakow, chairman of the Warsaw Judenrat, commits suicide rather than assist the Germans in deportations.

28 July: JEWISH FIGHTING ORGANIZATION (ZOB) formed in Warsaw.

4 August: Janusz Korczak and the children in his orphanage deported from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka, where all are gassed.

10 August: Deportations from Lvov ghetto to Belzec, where 50,000 Jews will be gassed by 23August. Jewish partisan brigade in Belarus under Yeheskel Atlas attacks a German garrison.

11 August: RIEGNER TELEGRAM: Gerhart Riegner of the World Jewish Congress sends news through the U.S. State Department for Rabbi Stephen Wise of German plans to annihilate Jews, but the department delays transmission until 28August.

3 September: Armed Jewish resistance during liquidation of Lachva ghetto in Belarus. Last deportations of Belgian nationals to MALLINES camp in anticipation of transport to the East.

12 September: Battle of Stalingrad begins.
23 September: British counteroffensive at El Alamein begins.
24 September: Uprising during liquidation of Tulin ghetto.
Most Jews escape but are later caught and killed.
9 October: Italian racial laws enforced in Libya.
16 October: Jews of Rome arrested and deported to Auschwitz.
28 October: First deportations from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz.
29 October: Almost all Jews of Pinsk murdered.
1 November: First deportations from Bialystok to Treblinka.
2 November: British take El Alamein.
8 November: British and American forces invade North Africa.
9 November: Germany occupies Tunisia.
11 November: Germany occupies southern France.
19 November: Soviet counterattack near Stalingrad.
20 November: Deportation of 980 Jews from Munich to Riga.
25 November: First deportations of Jews from Norway to Auschwitz.
4 December: Council of Aid to Jews established in Poland.
6 December: Jews drafted for forced labor in Tunisia.
10 December: First transports of Jews from Germany to Auschwitz.
17 December: Allies condemn German policy of extermination.
23 December: Jewish Fighting Organization attacks German forces in Kraków.

1943

1 January: Dutch Jews prohibited from having private bank accounts.
9 January: Himmler tours the Warsaw ghetto, orders the deportation of another 8,000 Jews.
10 January: Jewish Fighting Organization and Zionist youth movements prepare for armed resistance in the Warsaw ghetto.
14 January: Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca, declare the unconditional surrender of Germany as the aim of the war.
18 January: Another round of deportations begins in the Warsaw ghetto. Jews led by Mordechai Anielewicz resist with pistol fire; most are killed by the Germans.

2 February: German 6th Army surrenders at Stalingrad.
5–12 February: Jews offer armed resistance to liquidation of the Bialystok ghetto. Germans deport 10,000 Jews from the ghetto to Treblinka, where they are gassed. Another 2,000 Jews are killed in the ghetto.
24 February: Ghetto established in Salonika.
26 February: First transport of Gypsies arrives in Auschwitz.
4 March: Jews of Thrace deported to Treblinka.
20 March: First deportations from Salonika to Auschwitz.
19 April: BERMUDACONFERENCE: British and American representatives meet in Bermuda to propose means to rescue victims of the Nazis in Germany but arrive at no significant conclusions.
19 April–16 May: WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING: on Passover eve the Germans begin the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto and meet with heavy armed resistance. Many Jews hide in underground bunkers. During the uprising more than 50,000 Jews are killed, and only a few survive in hiding.
20 April: First group of partisans escapes from Vilna ghetto into the forests.
7 May: Seven thousand Jews shot in Novogrudok ghetto.
8 May: Warsaw ghetto command bunker at Mila 18 falls.
13 May: Tunisia liberated.
18 May: Warsaw declared Judenrein.
24 May: Bulgarian government refuses to collaborate in the deportation of the Jews of Sofia and instead disperses them to the provinces.
1 June: LIQUIDATION OF THE LVOV GHETTO begins.
2 June: Nazis begin burning corpses in order to obliterate evidence of mass murder.
11 June: Himmler orders the liquidation of all ghettos in Poland.
21 June: Himmler orders the liquidation of all ghettos in the German-occupied Soviet Union.
28 June: All five crematoriums at Auschwitz-Birkenau completed by this date; 4,756 corpses can be burned in 24 hours.
5 July: Sobibor extermination camp converted into a concentration camp.

9 July: Allies invade Sicily.

25 July: Mussolini falls from power in Italy. Pietro Badoglio forms new government.

1 August: Germans begin final liquidation of ghettos in the Zagłębia region (Bedzin and Sosnowiec). Most of the Jews will be deported to Auschwitz. Jewish youth movements offer armed resistance.

2 August: TREBLINKA UPRISING: prisoners in Treblinka camp revolt against the guards. Most prisoners are shot; only 70 survive the rebellion.

15 August: Germans order the evacuation of the Bialystok ghetto.

16 August: As the Jews of Bialystok are reporting for deportation, the underground rises in rebellion.

18 August: Last of more than 43,000 Jews deported from Salonika arrive in Auschwitz.

20 August: Rebellion in Bialystok crushed by the Germans.

21 August: Deportation from Bialystok to Treblinka and Majdanek completed.

1 September: Unsuccessful attempt to rebel by Vilna underground.

5 September: Germans begin arresting Belgian Jews for deportation to Auschwitz.

Allies invade southern Italy.

8 September: Germans occupy Athens.

New Italian government signs an armistice agreement with the Allies.

Five organized groups leave the Vilna ghetto and join the partisans.

10 September: Germans occupy Rome.

11 September: Final liquidation of the Minsk ghetto begins.

23 September: VILNA GHETTO LIQUIDATED.

29 September: Prisoners of the Sonderkommando ordered to exhume 100,000 bodies at Babi Yar and burn them in order to hide all traces of mass murder.

1 October: RESCUE OF DANISH JEWS: in Denmark the Germans begin rounding up Jews for deportation. Many Danes, including King Christian, protest the action. The Danes organize the rescue of the Jews by sea to safety in Sweden. Altogether 7,220 out of 7,800 Danish Jews are saved.

3 October: Germans form a Sonderkommando in the area of Minsk to obliterate all traces of the murder of more than 40,000 Jews in the area.

8 October: On Yom Kippur several thousand Jews sent to the gas chambers at Birkenau. Jewish partisan unit commanded by Josef Glazman in Vilna wiped out by the Germans.

9 October: Germans begin rounding up Jews in Trieste for deportation to Auschwitz.

13 October: Italy declares war on Germany.

14 October: SOBIBOR UPRISING: prisoners revolt at Sobibor extermination camp.

16 October: Germans arrest Jews in Rome.

18 October: More than 1,000 Jews deported from Rome to Auschwitz.

20 October: UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ESTABLISHED.

25 October: Liberation of Dnepropetrovsk in Ukraine.

From a prewar population of 80,000 Jews, only 15 remain.

3 November: Following the uprising at Sobibor, the Germans launch OPERATION HARVEST FESTIVAL to liquidate Poniatowa and Trawniki labor camps and Majdanek extermination camp. More than 40,000 Jews are killed, including 18,000 in one day at Majdanek.

6 November: Jews arrested in Florence, Milan, and Venice for deportation to Auschwitz. Liberation of Kiev.

17 November: Jewish partisan unit liberates Jewish prisoners at Borshchev in Galicia.

28 November–1 December: TEHRAN CONFERENCE: Churchill, Roosevelt, and Josef Stalin meet at Tehran to discuss opening a second front against Germany and the future of Europe after the German defeat.

1 December: Italian POLICE ORDER NO. 5 mandates that all Italian Jews be sent to concentration camps.

1944

16 January: U.S. Treasury Department official Josiah Dubois reports to the White House on the State Department's attempt to suppress information on the Final Solution. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed commander of Allied forces in Europe.

26 January: Roosevelt establishes the WAR REFUGEE BOARD (WRB), charged with "taking all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death."

2 February: The WRB proposes that the United States urge Spain to relax its border restrictions in order to receive refugees. The U.S. ambassador to Spain refuses to implement the plan.

25 February: Deportations of remnant of Amsterdam Jewish community to Auschwitz.

27 February: Siege of Leningrad comes to an end.

9 March: Himmler agrees to Göring's request to use concentration camp inmates as slave laborers in the German war effort.

22 March: Germans establish a new government in Hungary under Döme Sztojaj.

24 March: Roosevelt warns Hungarian government against taking harsh measures against the Jews.

5 April: Hungarian Jews required to wear a yellow Star of David.

7 April: AUSCHWITZ PROTOCOLS: two Jewish prisoners escape from Auschwitz and pass on to the papal representative in Slovakia a detailed report on the killings in the camp.

14 April: Allied air reconnaissance photographs industrial plants at Auschwitz in order to plan the bombing of German industry, but no photographs are taken of the extermination facilities at Birkenau.

16 April: Hungarian government orders the registration of all Jews and the confiscation of their property.

25 April: "BLOOD FOR TRUCKS": Eichmann negotiates with Joel Brand of the Jewish Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest for the release of Hungarian Jews in exchange for 10,000 trucks. The proposal is soon abandoned.

28 April: First Hungarian Jewish prisoners sent to Auschwitz.

3 May: Jews of northern Transylvania are deported to ghettos.

4 May: Plans made at a conference in Vienna for the total deportation of Hungarian Jewry.

15 May: Germans begin mass deportations of Hungarian Jewry. By 9 July, 454,551 will have been deported in 147 trains; most will be gassed at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

16 May: German attempt to liquidate the Gypsies at Auschwitz fails owing to Gypsy resistance.

4 June: American forces occupy Rome.

6 June: D-DAY: Allied forces land in Normandy, France.

9 June: Arrest of Palestinian paratrooper Hannah Szenes in Hungary.

17 June: Jews of Budapest confined to specially marked "Jewish buildings."

19 June: Jewish Agency representative in Hungary, Moshe Krausz, sends a shortened version of the Auschwitz Protocols to Western embassies in Switzerland.

23 June: Red Cross representatives inspect Theresienstadt and declare that the Jewish inmates are being treated humanely. Over the previous months, in preparation for the visit, the Nazis had cleaned up the camp, built false storefronts, and rehearsed interviews with inmates.

26 June: Allied air reconnaissance photos of Auschwitz reveal the whole camp, including gas chambers and crematoriums.

29 June: U.S. War Department rejects request to bomb extermination facilities at Auschwitz, on the grounds that it would be a diversion from the war effort.

5 July: Liberation of Minsk. Only a few Jews remain out of the pre-war community of 80,000.

7 July: In response to international pressure the Hungarian government temporarily halts deportations to Auschwitz.

8 July: KOVNO GHETTO LIQUIDATED.

9 July: Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg arrives in Budapest on mission to aid Jews.

15 July: LIBERATION OF VILNA: Jewish partisans in Rudnikai Forest take part in the battles. Out of 37,000 Jews in Vilna in June 1941 only 2,500 remain alive.

19 July: Eichmann has 1,450 Jews deported to Auschwitz against the will of the Hungarian regent Miklós Horthy.

20 July: JULY PLOT: German army officers attempt unsuccessfully to assassinate Hitler, take over the government, and sue for peace. Two thousand Jews deported from the island of Rhodes to Auschwitz.

24 July: LIBERATION OF MAJDAŃEK: the Red Army liberates the extermination camp and finds masses of corpses.

Liberation of Lublin.

27 July: Liberation of Lvov. No Jews are found alive in the city, which had a prewar Jewish population of 110,000.

31 July: American forces break through German lines at Avranches in France.

1 August: Beginning of Polish uprising in Warsaw. Liberation of Kovno. Only 90 Jews remain alive in the city.

7–30 August: LIQUIDATION OF THE ŁÓDŹ GHETTO and deportation of 74,000 Jews to Auschwitz.

14 August: U.S. War Department insists that it cannot bomb Auschwitz without the diversion of considerable air forces. At the same time, German industrial installations eight kilometers from Auschwitz are bombed.

25 August: LIBERATION OF PARIS.

U.S. air reconnaissance takes photographs of industrial installations at Auschwitz. The pictures also show prisoners being marched to the gas chambers.

28 August: Beginning of the Slovak national uprising.

3 September: Liberation of Brussels. More than 27,000 Jews remain alive, many in hiding.

4 September: Liberation of Antwerp. Only a small number of Jews left alive out of a prewar population of 50,000.

3 October: Polish uprising in Warsaw crushed.

7 October: SONDERKOMMANDO UPRISING AT AUSCHWITZ: Crematorium IV is burned.

13 October: Liberation of Riga.

20 October: Liberation of Belgrade.

1 November: Jewish Brigade of British Army leaves for Italian front.

2 November: Germans discontinue gassings at Auschwitz and begin to hide signs of mass murder.

4 November: Meeting between Jewish, Nazi, and Allied leaders in Switzerland concerning rescue of Hungarian Jews.

7 November: Hannah Szenes executed in Budapest.

8 November: Deportations from Budapest resume with death march to Austrian border. Wallenberg secures release of those with a Swedish protective pass (Schutzpass).

12 November: Jews in Budapest with protective passes are assigned to special “protected houses.”

13 November: Ghetto established in Budapest for unprotected Jews.

25–26 November: Germans dismantle Crematorium II at Auschwitz in an attempt to erase signs of mass murder.

15 December: Most inmates from Theresienstadt by now deported to Auschwitz. Jews from Slovakia are sent to Theresienstadt.

16 December: German forces launch a counteroffensive, the BATTLE OF THE BULGE, in southern Belgium with the aim of retaking the port of Antwerp.

1945

1 January: Otto Komoly, Zionist leader of the Hungarian Relief and Rescue Committee, murdered by the terror arm of the Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross party.

4 January: In Budapest the International Ghetto ordered to merge with the Central Ghetto.

5 January: LAST TRANSPORT TO AUSCHWITZ: five Jews arrive in Auschwitz from Berlin.

7 January: In Budapest, Wallenberg trades food to prevent the transfer of more Jews with foreign passports from the International Ghetto to the Central Ghetto.

9 January: Rudolf Kasztner, Zionist member of the Relief and Rescue Committee, meets in Vienna with a Nazi representative in an attempt to save Jewish survivors in the concentration camps.

10 January: Carl Burckhardt, the president of the International Red Cross, asks Jozef Tiso, the president of Slovakia, to halt the deportation of Jews. The latter answers that he does not have the power.

11 January: Arrow Cross gangs massacre staff and patients in a Jewish hospital in Budapest. Only the intervention of Wallenberg stops them from blowing up the Central Ghetto.

16 January: INTERNATIONAL GHETTO IN BUDAPEST LIBERATED by the Red Army. Wallenberg negotiates for the proper care of the inmates.

17 January: The Soviets, suspicious of Wallenberg's intentions, have the diplomat arrested. He is not seen again in the West. LIBERATION OF WARSAW by the Red Army. Only a few Jews remain out of a population of 450,000 in 1942.

18 January: EVACUATION OF AUSCHWITZ begins. The Nazis begin the death march of 66,000 prisoners toward Germany. SS officers shoot prisoners too sick to participate in the death march. Soviets liberate Kraków.

19 January: LIBERATION OF THE LODZ GHETTO by the Red Army.

26–29 January: KÖNIGSBERG DEATH MARCH and PALMNICKEN MASSACRE: 7,000 inmates of Stutthof concentration camp are forced by German troops to march from the town of Königsberg to Palmnicken, in the Soviet Union. Some 3,000 die en route; the survivors are forced to flee into the icy Baltic Sea, where they are cut down by automatic weapons. Only a few survive; the Soviets later hide all traces of the massacre, which is not revealed until 1998.

27 January: LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ by the Red Army. The few remaining inmates are freed.

February–April: DEATH MARCHES: thousands of prisoners arrive at Bergen-Belsen at the end of a death march during which many thousands died or were killed.

1 February: Forty thousand prisoners forced to march from Gross-Rosen concentration camp to the German interior. Thousands die en route.

4 February: YALTA CONFERENCE: Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet at Yalta to discuss the political division of the postwar world.

13 February: Red Army completes liberation of Budapest. More than half of its prewar Jewish population remains alive either in the ghetto, with diplomatic protection, or in hiding.

7 March: American forces cross the Rhine.

16 March: Himmler prohibits murder or acts of atrocity against Jewish concentration camp prisoners.

19 March: Hitler orders the demolition of the German infrastructure so it will not fall into the victor's hands.

23 March: British forces cross the Rhine.

3 April: LAST PRISONER ROLL CALL AT BUCHENWALD.

Over the next several days, prisoners are evacuated by forced march, and thousands perish.

11 April: LIBERATION OF BUCHENWALD by American troops. Most of the camp's SS guards have fled.

12 April: U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt dies. Vice-President Harry Truman becomes president.

13 April: Liberation of Vienna. Only 5,800 Jews remain out of a prewar population of 50,000.

15 April: LIBERATION OF BERGEN-BELSEN by British army. There are 58,000 survivors, most of them Jewish and in extremely poor health. In the coming weeks nearly 30,000 die from infectious diseases and the effects of chronic malnutrition.

20 April: American troops enter Nuremberg.

23 April: Soviet troops reach the outskirts of Berlin.

25 April: American and Soviet troops meet on the Elbe River.

26 April: Seven thousand prisoners at Dachau are forcemarched south.

28 April: FINAL GASSING AT MAUTHAUSEN.

Mussolini shot by Italian partisans

29 April: LIBERATION OF DACHAU by the Americans.

LIBERATION OF FRAVENSBRÜCK by the Red Army.

30 April: Hitler and Eva Braun commit suicide. Adm. Karl Dönitz assumes command of German forces.

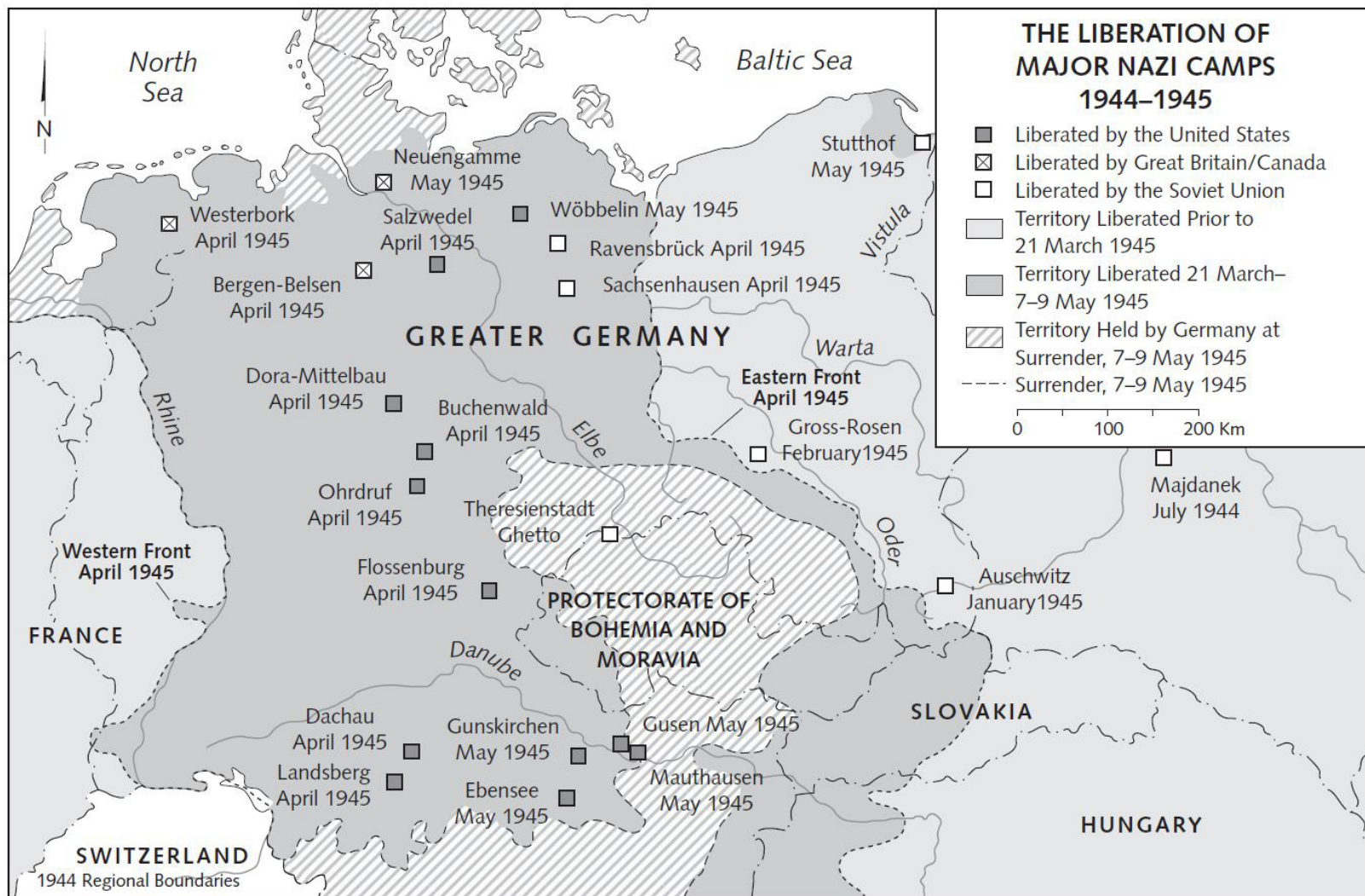
2 May: Soviet forces occupy Berlin.

3 May: Germans hand over Theresienstadt to the Red Cross.

5 May: LIBERATION OF MAUTHAUSEN by the Americans.

7 May: GERMANY SURRENDERS to the Allies. Eisenhower accepts unconditional surrender of Gen. Alfred Jodl.
 8 May: LIBERATION OF THERESIENSTADT by the Red Army.

(_from The Holocaust Encyclopedia)



_THE RISE OF ITALIAN FASCISM & IMPACT ON ITALIAN JEWS

In 1922 Mussolini was proclaimed Prime Minister of Italy instigating the birth of a dictatorial regime and an end to the rule of the Liberal governments. The factors contributing towards this event are multiple and widely disputed. On the one hand, the modern historian Martin Blinkhorn describes the problems Italy faced after World War One as the cause of the rise of Fascism emphasising, “post war economic crises, mass demobilisation...acute social unrest” but on the other, the importance of the role of Mussolini and King Emmanuel has also been stressed. However, for a convincing case to be made one must look at the problem in the longer term. The continual failings of the numerous Liberal governments from the unification of Italy itself in 1870, exacerbated by the impact of the First World War, were the main reasons why Italy rapidly degenerated into a totalitarian state. Dennis Mack Clark’s assertion that “fascism was not inevitable ... the only way to understand why Italy became Fascist is to study its detailed history may be evaluated in three fundamental ways: by examining the long-term impact of social, political and economic changes that the Liberals initiated. In support of Clark’s claim a strong case can be made for Italy’s social problems since 1870 undermining the integrity of the Liberal state and paving the way for the rise of fascism in 1922. The elite dominated the unification process and as they had not aimed to include the backward south in the process they neglected their growing problems and were not committed to the major social reforms that were essential. The chronic poverty, particularly prevalent in the South, was worsened by limited spending on social reforms and soaring taxes, the highest in Europe. The mass of Italian people failed to identify with the new state: only 2% of the population was allowed to vote in 1870. Full male suffrage did not occur until. Political elections were often altered, as the elites wanted to retain power for themselves. This resulted in parties failing to reflect the people’s wishes or to reduce their social problems, which amplified the growing resentment towards the government. The wealthy and educated elite led a corrupt government where political alliances played a dominant part. The fragile and fluid loyalties of the politicians led to an ineffective and inconstant ‘trasformismo’ form of politics causing their unpopularity to increase. Between the years of 1870 to 1922 there were 29 Prime Ministers in Italy reflecting a rapid turnover of governments, rendering them inefficient in improving the situation both economically and socially. Controversial issues were avoided as comparatively minor matters could bring down governments. Economic factors also back up Clark’s case for looking at Mussolini’s rise in the long-term. The Liberals failed to attempt to transform the economy, which remained backward and unprepared for the World War One, which was one of the principal reasons Italy suffered an economic depression post-war, giving Fascism an opportunity to gain mass support. Economically Italy was far behind the countries of northern Europe both industrially and agriculturally. They made minimal effort to alter the problem, which was predominantly noticeable in the South, where no financial aid was received. The Liberal governments consistently failed to help the people whereas Fascism appeared to offer easy solutions to vast economical and social problems. Though historians have tended to deride him, Mussolini’s own role was also important. His pragmatic character played a significant role in his accession to government and the creation of an influential and powerful pressure group. The British Ambassador to Rome in 1919 described Mussolini as “an unscrupulous politician ready to adopt any policy that would pay”.

Fascism appeared to offer all that the Liberals neglected to. Therefore many Italians who formerly supported Liberalism converted to either Fascism as an alternative way of improving their lives. It is evident that Mussolini was not the principal reason the Fascists came to power as he was purely exploiting the situation the Liberals had caused for themselves. He saw the weaknesses of the current Liberal government and realised that many Italians desired strong leadership, law and order restored and national greatness. Stapleton argues that Mussolini was a “talented opportunist and brilliant self-publicist to manipulate a decaying parliamentary system and grab office by deception.” He has been recognised for his ambitious nature and astute political ability. However, his personal attributes were not the single reason for the political revolution that took control of Italy’s government. A number of historians have convincingly argued for some of the blame for Mussolini’s rise to be attached to King Emmanuelle. However, his weaknesses and failings were only truly important because of the long-term context in which they occurred. One could argue that Emmanuelle was a key individual in Mussolini’s appointment to Prime Minister as his position was one of influence and power within the political system. He not only controlled the army but also selected the Prime Minister and therefore determined which political party dominated the government. The Liberals’ passivity and weakness in resisting extremist groups caused, and encouraged, the behaviour and growth of pressure groups which indirectly led to the rise of Fascism.

By 1919 the Socialists had become the largest single group in the Chamber. They evolved into an active, potentially dangerous group to the Liberal State due to the nature of the Liberals’ failings in satisfying the masses by improving their living and working conditions, supported by the high unemployment rates which had reached two million by 1920. Many, in particular the ruling elite, feared this growing movement in the light of the recent Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. The threat of something similar occurring in Italy panicked the middle-class and they looked elsewhere for support as the Liberals appeared inept at crushing, or even standing up to, the movement. Through exploiting the people’s fear of Socialism and exaggerating their own strength, the Fascists seemed to be the only political group who would ward off a socialist revolution. In reality, though, the internally divided Socialist group was never a genuine threat to the stability of the Italian state but the Liberal government failed to demonstrate this, whereas Fascism showed they could act and get results.

Although the precise timing of the rise of Mussolini was due to World War One and the short term factor was the appeal of Fascism, it is evident that the failings of Liberal Italy from the day of unification, in 1870, were the primary and long-term reason the Fascists came to power. E. Tannenbaum wrote that “the first wellorganised attack against the liberal regime succeeded in destroying it all together ... the war and its immediate aftermath aggravated existing tensions and created new ones in other victorious nations without seriously threatening their liberal parliamentary regimes. One must therefore assume there was something different about the Italian setting, at last since unification.” The Liberal governments failed to address the vast social issues of the day, to overhaul the ‘trasformismo’ approach to politics, to improve the economy or to defeat Socialism, thereby creating an environment in which Fascism could flourish. Their inability to maintain law and order and protect Italy and its population led directly to their own downfall and the rise of Fascism.

From the establishment of the unified national state in 1861 until the start of the “race campaign” in 1938, hatred for Jews did not figure prominently either as a popular phenomenon or as a factor in social and political life. The small number of Jews in the country—about one in 1,000 of the entire population— and their high degree of integration into local culture meant that the equality of civil rights which the Jews were granted in the second half of the nineteenth century mainly solemnized a long-established reality. The liberal state, which among other things arose out of a struggle against the temporal rule of the Roman Catholic church, formed a convenient framework for continuing this process, and it allowed Jews to become a part of social and economic life and in a few cases even to rise to senior positions in the national leadership. Toward the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, a new antisemitism with nationalist and racist overtones penetrated Italy from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and above all France. These modern antisemitic ideas found fertile ground in some Catholic circles, where the attempt was made to graft them onto the ancient trunk of Catholic anti-Jewishness. These ideas also influenced views in nationalist circles, which in 1910 organized themselves into a political movement. But in the main, the reach of such ideas was limited, and their effect on social and political reality was marginal.

The rise to power of the Fascist movement, led by Benito Mussolini, in 1922 and its merger with the Nationalist Association in 1923 opened up new horizons to the bearers of antisemitic thinking. They became a source of worry in Jewish (particularly Zionist) circles, as Mussolini was known to harbor an attitude of suspicion and intolerance toward Jews and Judaism. Mussolini firmly believed in the power of “international Jewry” and in its ability to orchestrate major political moves through control of international finance. In numerous articles in his newspaper *Il Popolo d’Italia* from 1918 to 1922, Mussolini expressed the greatest hostility toward the World Zionist Movement, since its political and nationalist aspirations were designed to be realized in a region, the Middle East, which in Mussolini’s view was to provide living space (*spazio vitale*) for the new Fascist state. And yet precisely because of this fantastical belief in the power of Jews internationally, during the early years of his regime Mussolini took care to avoid open confrontation. There were a few instances where he even considered using Jewish agencies and communities outside Italy, including the World Zionist Organization, to obtain loans from international institutions or to further Italian political or economic interests around the Mediterranean. At the same time, this activity did not restrain him from repeated denunciations of the very existence of the Zionist Federation in Italy, which in his view cast doubt on the sincerity of the patriotic sentiments and intentions of those Jews who belonged to it. This ambiguous policy, arising out of the conflict between his ideological hostility and considerations of *realpolitik*, did not survive for long. The turning point took place between the end of 1936 and mid-1937. Several factors contributed to the introduction of an antisemitic political program: the racist policy and legislation adopted toward Ethiopians after the conquest of Ethiopia in May 1936; a strengthening of the pro-Arab orientation in Italian foreign policy; the rapprochement with Nazi Germany on both the ideological and governmental levels following the League of Nations resolution condemning the invasion of Ethiopia; and the myth of “the new European civilization,” centered in Rome and based largely on racist principles, which Mussolini and some of his associates conjured up during that period.

In addition, Fascist propaganda claimed that the Italian government had taken offense at the hostile attitude adopted by the Jewish press and organizations in various countries, first and foremost in Palestine, toward the Fascist regime and its campaign in Ethiopia. The government regarded this attitude as further proof that international Jewry and the Zionist movement had aligned themselves openly with the front ranks of international antifascism. The first indications of the change that was to take place came in a series of editorials published in September and October 1936 in *Il Regime Fascista*, the newspaper of Roberto Farinacci, leader of the radical wing (ala intransigente) in the Fascist party. In these articles the Italian Jews were accused of collusion with international Jewish organizations like the Zionist Federation and the World Jewish Congress. "It is true that the Duce [Mussolini] has not so far felt the need to make distinctions of race or religion in Italy," the columnist wrote on 24 October, "but there are certain Italian Jews who make a point of setting themselves apart from Italians of other faiths by participating in pro-Zionist campaigns and in meetings of the International Jewish Congress." They must understand, the writer concluded, that sooner or later they would have to bear the consequences of their actions. In March 1937 the notorious book *Gli Ebrei in Italia*, by Paolo Orano, was published. Aside from making traditional antisemitic accusations, such as the alleged greed implanted in Jewish souls and the supposed innate Jewish tendency toward subversion, it denied the right of Italian Jews to preserve their individuality and express their affinity for Judaism any where beyond the bounds of religion in the narrowest sense. *Informazione Diplomatica* No. 14, a semi-official government announcement published in February 1938, still declared, "The Fascist government has never considered and is not considering the adoption of political, economic, or moral measures against the Jews as such," and went on to say, "The universal Jewish problem has to be solved in only one way—by the establishment of a Jewish state in some part of the world, not in Palestine." It is now known for certain that the document was written by Mussolini himself—except for the last words, "not in Palestine," which were added at the last moment by Ciano, according to him out of consideration for the Arabs. In contrast to these declarations, the daily *Il Giornale d'Italia* on 14 July 1938 published an article entitled "Fascism and Racial Problems," later known as the Race Manifesto (*Il Manifesto della Razza*). This manifesto, published anonymously, was ascribed to a group of scholars from several Italian universities working "under the aegis of the Ministry of Popular Culture." In reality the document had been drawn up by a young anthropologist and university lecturer named Guido Landra. Landra had been presented to Mussolini at the beginning of 1938 by Dino Alfieri, the minister of popular culture, and had immediately received the order directly from the Duce to draw up the document. Mussolini later bragged that the document "had in fact been dictated" by himself. The manifesto's 10 clauses stated that different races exist; that they are unequal in their importance; that the concept of race is purely biological; that the Italian population is mostly of Aryan origin and that its civilization is mostly Aryan; that "a pure Italian race already exists"; that "the Jews do not belong to the Italian race" because "they are the only population that was never absorbed by the Italians, being composed of non-European racial elements totally differing from those elements that provided the origins of the Italians." A few days later, on 25 July, an announcement was published in the press, in the name of the secretary of the Fascist party, praising the work of the 10 "scholars" who supposedly had written the manifesto. The announcement stated that "fascism had in fact been pursuing a racial policy for 16 years" and that the principles of the manifesto were an original and authoritative expression of the Fascist racial concept. At the same time Mussolini wanted a promise of silent consent from the Vatican.

Finally, at a session of the Council of Ministers on 2 September 1938, the first two laws for the protection of the race were approved. The law dated 5 September (RDL No. 1390) prohibited studying and teaching by “members of the Jewish race” at all the governmental and public schools “of any rank and grade,” and also forbade membership by Jewish academics in any cultural institution. The second law, dated 7 September 1938 (RDL No. 1381), prohibited the permanent residence in Italy of foreign Jews, retroactively annulled Italian citizenship granted to Jewish immigrants after 1 January 1919, and ordered all those who had arrived after that date to leave the country within six months. Yet another law was published on 5 September, relating to the establishment of the General Directorate for Demography and Race (Direzione Generale per la Demografia e Razza, RDL No. 1531). This department of the Interior Ministry, which had actually begun operation a few months earlier, was now granted extensive powers in anything that concerned the initiation and implementation of race policy. In the course of the next five years, the General Directorate was to be the central lever for directing and implementing the regime’s race policies. On the night of 6–7 October 1939 the Grand Council of Fascism was convened at the Palazzo Venezia to discuss—and of course approve—the Declaration on Race (La Dichiarazione sulla Razza), which Mussolini presented as the basic document of the regime’s race policy. The Declaration on Race established the principles and main points of the legislation for the protection of the race that was to be published shortly. In fact, just as the Race Manifesto supposedly established the theoretical foundations for the biological racism of the Fascist party, so the Declaration on Race formed the foundation of political racism that the Fascist regime was intending to put into operation. Three members of the Grand Council—Italo Balbo, Luigi Federzoni, and Emilio De Bono—had asked that the severity of the proposed decrees be moderated, and expressed their opposition to the approval of the declaration that had been brought before them. Achille Starace, Roberto Farinacci, Guido Buffarini-Guidi, and Giuseppe Bottai, on the other hand, were openly fanatical and uncompromising in their position. Bottai, who at that time was serving as minister of education, zealously defended the expulsion of Jewish pupils and teachers from schools. “If we allow them back,” he argued, “they will hate us for expelling them and despise us for readmitting them.”

Following the decision by the Grand Council of Fascism, the comprehensive and inclusive basic law for the protection of the Italian race (I Provvedimenti per la Protezione della Razza Italiana, RDL No. 1728) was published on 17 November 1938. The law prohibited marriages between Jews and “Italian citizens of the Aryan race.” It defined those who “belong to the Jewish race” as persons born of two parents of the Jewish race, even if they themselves are not of the Jewish religion; persons born of one Jewish parent and a parent of foreign nationality; persons born of a Jewish mother and an unknown father; and persons born of parents of Italian nationality of whom only one is of the Jewish race, so long as the person’s religion is Jewish or the person has expressed an affinity with Judaism. Further, the law made it the duty of all “who belong to the Jewish race” to declare themselves and be recorded in the population register as Jews. It also mandated social and economic restrictions: Jews could not be members of the Fascist party or serve in the armed forces: they could not act as guardians of minors not of their own race; they could not own businesses, real estate, or houses whose value exceeded a given amount; they could not employ “Aryan” servants; they were forbidden to hold any office or function in a government or public institution, or in an establishment or business supported by the state; and they could not be employed by banks or insurance companies.

The conversion of “race protection” into a declared policy of the regime, and its implementation in extensive legislation, hit the small Jewish community in Italy hard. Some 200 teachers, 400 government officials, 500 employees in public institutions, 150 regular army personnel, and 2,500 members of the professions were dismissed from their jobs overnight. Forced out to the edges of society, a daily target of accusations mingled with contempt and mockery from the trumpets of official propaganda, many Jews saw in the racial laws the collapse of their social world and the disintegration of cultural and patriotic ties to Italy that they had constructed over generations. The state of the assimilated Jews was particularly difficult: they had to labor hard to comprehend their own affinity to Judaism, of which they had known hardly anything and yet because of which they were now expelled from society. The emigration of 5,966 Italian Jews—apart from the thousands of foreign-born Jews who were expelled— after the summer of 1938 must be added to this painful loss. The population of the small Jewish community in Italy dropped from 47,000 on the eve of publication of the race laws to 35,000 at the end of 1939 and 32,000 at the beginning of September 1943, just before the German takeover.

Nevertheless, after the initial period of confusion and perplexity, the Jews of Italy were on the whole able to meet the challenge and threat posed by the new laws honorably, remaining internally united and mustering impressive moral and organizational powers. Primary schools for Jewish pupils were opened in all communities, and in the larger ones, such as in Milan and Turin, there were also secondary schools staffed by Jewish teachers who had been expelled from the government school system. According to many people, these schools were among the best in the country at their levels. Furthermore, thanks to the work of distinguished personalities like Rabbi Nathan Cassuto in Milan and Rabbi Riccardo Pacifici in Genoa (both of whom perished in the Holocaust), youth groups met after school to discuss subjects of general literary and historic interest as well as Jewish matters mostly connected with the Zionist movement and Jewish settlement in Palestine. Largely on the initiative of Zionist activists, institutions were established by the communities to assist refugees who were continuing to infiltrate into Italy despite the legal prohibitions.

_Manifesto Of The Race, November 1938

1. *THE HUMAN RACES EXIST.* The existence of the human races is not at all an abstraction of our spirit, and corresponds instead to a phenomenal reality, which is material and can be perceived through our senses. This reality is represented by masses, almost always impressive, of millions of men similar for physical and psychological characteristics which were inherited, and continue to be inherited. To say that there are human races does not necessarily mean that there are superior and inferior human races, but only that there are different human races.
2. *THERE EXIST LARGE RACES AND SMALL RACES.* We must not only admit that there are major systematic groups, which are commonly called races, and that are identified only by certain characteristics, but we must also admit that there are secondary systematic groups (such as, for example, the Nordics, the Mediterraneans, etc.), identified by a greater number of common characteristics. These groups, from the point of view of biology, represent the true races, the existence of which is an obvious truth.
3. *THE CONCEPT OF RACE IS A PURELY BIOLOGICAL CONCEPT.* It is therefore based on considerations other than the concepts of people and nation, based essentially on historical, linguistic, religious considerations. But underlying the differences in people and nation are differences in race. If the Italians are different from the French, the Germans, the Turks, the Greeks, etc., it is not only because they have a different language and a different history, but because the racial composition of these people is different. It was the different proportions of different races that since very ancient times have made up different peoples, whether it be that one race has the absolute dominion over the others, or that they all end up harmoniously blended, or, finally, that there still exist different races, not yet assimilated into each other.
4. *THE MAJORITY OF THE CURRENT POPULATION OF ITALY IS OF ARYAN ORIGIN AND ITS CIVILIZATION IS ARYAN.* This Aryan-civilization-based population has lived in our peninsula for several millennia; very little is left of the civilization of the pre-Aryan nations. The origin of today's Italians, essentially, stems from elements of those very races that make up and made up the perennially alive fabric of Europe.
5. *THE INFLUX OF LARGE MASSES OF MEN IN HISTORICAL TIMES IS A LEGEND.* After the invasion of the Lombards, there have been no other significant movements of people in Italy, capable of influencing the racial physiognomy of the nation. What follows is that, while in other European nations the racial composition has changed considerably even in modern times, in the case of Italy, in its broad outlines, the racial composition of today is the same as it was a thousand years ago: the vast majority of the forty-four million Italians of today, therefore, come out of families who have been living in Italy for at least a millennium.
6. *THERE EXISTS ALREADY A PURE "ITALIAN RACE".* This statement is based not on the confusion between the biological concept of race and the historical-linguistic concept of people and nation, but on the absolutely pure blood relationship that connects the Italians of today with the generations that have been living in Italy for millennia. This ancient purity of blood is the greatest title of nobility of the Italian Nation.

7. *IT IS TIME THAT ITALIANS DECLARE THEMSELVES RACIST.* All the work that the Regime has done until now in Italy is essentially a form of racism. The invocation of the concepts of the race has always been very frequent in the speeches of our Leader. The issue of racism in Italy must be dealt with from a purely biological point of view, without any philosophical or religious implications. The concept of racism in Italy must be essentially Italian and its orientation must be Aryan-Nordic. This does not mean, however, that we should introduce in Italy the theories of German racism as they are, or say that Italians and Scandinavians are the same thing. It simply means, instead, that we offer to the Italians a physical and, more importantly, a psychological model of human race, which, given its purely European characters, is completely different from all the extra-European races, and this means to raise every Italian to an ideal of higher self-consciousness and of greater responsibility.

8. *IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE A CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEANS FROM EUROPE (THE WESTERNERS), ON ONE HAND, AND THE ORIENTALS AND AFRICANS ON THE OTHER.* Therefore the theories that support the African origin of some European peoples, and that include within a common Mediterranean race the Semitic and Hamitic peoples, thus establishing the bases for absolutely unacceptable relationships and ideological sympathies, must be considered dangerous.

9. *JEWS DO NOT BELONG TO THE ITALIAN RACE.* Generally speaking, no trace is left of those Semites that over the centuries have landed on the sacred soil of our Fatherland. Even the Arab occupation of Sicily has left nothing, outside the few names that preserve its memory; the process of assimilation, after all, was always very quick in Italy. The Jews constitute the only people that was never assimilated into Italy because it consists of non-European racial elements, absolutely different from the elements that produced the Italians.

10. *THE PURELY EUROPEAN PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ITALIANS MUST NOT BE ALTERED IN ANY WAY.* Marriage is permissible only within the European races, in which case one should not speak of true and proper hybridization, since those races belong to a common strain and only differ in some elements, while they are identical in reference to many others. The purely European character of the Italians is altered by any crossbreeding with an extra-European race, the carrier of a civilization that is different from the millenary civilization of the Aryans.

During the years 1938–43, prior to the loss of Italian sovereignty, Fascist Italy waged a debilitating campaign against its Jewish population. The passage of anti-Jewish laws, introduced primarily before the Second World War and without German interference, dealt a sharp blow to the Italian Jewish community. Soon after the Manifesto of Racist Scientists appeared, which attempted to prepare the public and provide a theoretical justification for the coming anti-Jewish campaign, a law of September 5, 1938, declared that Jews could no longer send their children to public or private Italian schools or be employed in any capacity in any Italian school from kindergarten to university;⁷ a law of November 15, 1938, further decreed the immediate and permanent removal of all textbooks by Jewish authors from the Italian classroom.

Two months later, the Council of Ministers passed a sweeping set of racial decrees. Signed by Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel the minister of justice and others, the Royal Decree Law of November 17, 1938 – titled “Laws for the Defense of the Race” – decreed that intermarriages between “Aryans” and “non-Aryans” were henceforth illegal (Art. 1), a law that applied equally to Jews and blacks, or any other non-Aryan people, regardless of nationality, thus forming part of a larger racial policy in the wake of Italy’s conquest of Ethiopia;⁹ Jews could no longer perform military service in peace or wartime (Art. 10a); Jews were banned from being guardians of non-Jewish minors (Art. 10b); Jews were henceforth barred from any state employment and from owning or managing any business with more than one hundred employees or which received defense contracts (Art. 10c); Jews could no longer own land that had a taxable value of more than 5,000 lire or urban buildings worth more than 20,000 lire (Art. 10d, 10e); Jews were banned from employing domestic servants “of the Aryan race” (Art. 12); and Jews could lose legal parental control over children “who belong to a religion different from the Jewish religion, if it is demonstrated that they give them an education which does not correspond to their religious principles or to the national purpose” (Art. 11).¹⁰ In addition, Italian citizenship granted to Jews after 1919 was henceforth revoked (Art. 23) and all foreign Jews – with the exception of those over sixty-five years of age or those married to Italian citizens – were ordered to leave the country within four months or be forcefully expelled (Art. 24 and 25).

Additional regulations to the “Laws for the Defense of the Race” sought the complete segregation of Jews from Italian society. On June 29, 1939, a new law banned Jews from the skilled professions, affecting some 1,599 Jewish doctors, lawyers, architects, journalists, dentists, and engineers. ¹¹ Other additions included prohibitions on Jews frequenting popular vacation spots, on placing advertisements and death notices in newspapers, on owning a radio, on publishing books, on public lecturing, on having their names listed in telephone books, or on entering certain public buildings.

The first historian to draw attention to the severity of Italian race laws was the internationally renowned Italian scholar Renzo De Felice (1929–96). De Felice’s pioneering 1961 study, *The Jews in Fascist Italy: A History*, was based on exhaustive research conducted in previously inaccessible Italian government archives of the Fascist period as well as of previously untapped Italian Jewish archives.²⁴ In this comprehensive account, a full and complex picture emerges of Italian Jewry under Fascism. Regarding the period 1943–5 – under the German occupation and Mussolini’s puppet Fascist regime – De Felice argued that attempts to shift all responsibility for the murder of thousands of Italian Jews on the Germans alone was a distortion of the historical record and had to be revised. He documented not only the degree of Fascist complicity with Nazi Germany but also the widespread confiscation of Jewish property by Italian authorities during the German occupation.

The vast majority of De Felice’s study, however, was devoted to two distinct periods prior to the German occupation: Italian Jews under Fascism to 1938 and the dramatic deterioration of the Jewish position after the racial laws in 1938–43. Here, De Felice examined the nature and scope of Fascist racial policies and the motivations surrounding their introduction. He concluded that, while Mussolini and Italian Fascism bear much responsibility for the introduction of anti-Jewish laws in 1938, the ideological roots of racial anti-Semitism were foreign.

According to this line of interpretation, although Nazi anti-Semitism was the consequence of Hitler's profound ideological conviction, Mussolini was a cynical opportunist who used the race card solely to further a political agenda: to reenergize Fascism, to strengthen the alliance with Nazi Germany, and to regulate the interactions between Italians and natives in the African colonies. Based on the premise that Mussolini himself "did not personally harbor...any real prejudice against the Jews," De Felice argued that the transformation of Fascist Italy into a racial state derived primarily (but not exclusively) from the growing importance of the Axis alliance.

Alexander Stille, in his extraordinary study of five Italian Jewish families under Fascist and Nazi rule, drew attention to the devastating material and psychological effects of the 1938 racial laws on Italian Jewry. Yet Stille, taking De Felice's lead, maintained that the application of the Italian racial laws, between 1938 and 1943, revealed "a fundamental lack of conviction" on the part of the Italian government. Challenging the assumption that the Italian people overwhelmingly opposed anti-Jewish persecution, Stille revealed that acts of denunciation by fellow Italians during the German occupation led to deadly consequences for some members of each Italian Jewish family that he profiled. While revising some of the old views, these two works share many assumptions with previous studies about the uniqueness of the Italian Jewish experience, the degree of toleration in Italian society, and the willingness of Italians to engage in rescue efforts.

Primo Levi, a young man at the time, would later write:

A few months before, the racial laws against the Jews had been proclaimed, and I too was becoming a loner. My Christian classmates were civil people; non of them, nor any of the teachers, had directed at me a hostile word or gesture, but I could feel them withdraw and, following an ancient pattern, I withdrew as well: every look exchanged between me and them was accompanied by a minuscule but perceptible flash of mistrust and suspicion. What do you think of me? What am I for you? The same as six months ago, your equal who does not go to Mass, or the Jew who, as Dante put it, "in your midst laughs at you"?

The persecution, in general, provoked a definite impoverishment of the Jewish population as a whole and was especially severe in certain broad strata.

_THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI AND THE ITALIAN SURRENDER

Mussolini's downfall and the surrender of Italy to the Allies on 8 September 1943 were turning points in the fate of the Jews in Italy. When Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in Algeria published the announcement of the surrender agreement, the Germans put into action their plan to take control of the country.

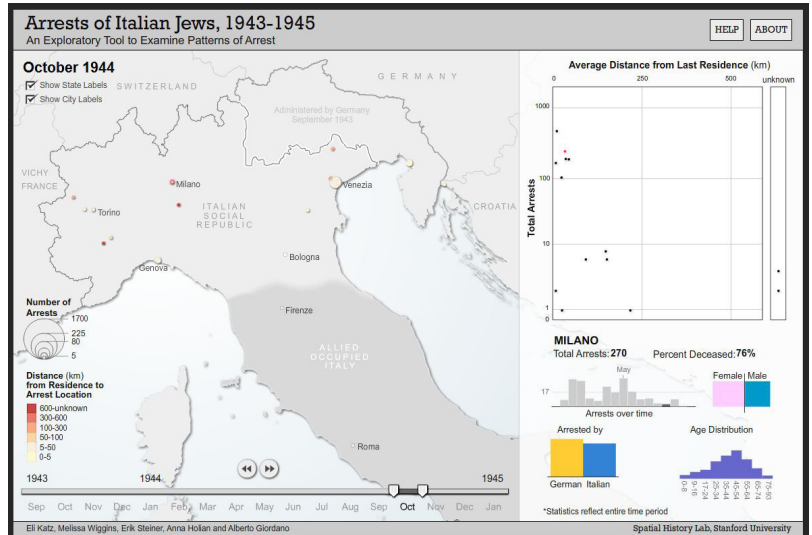
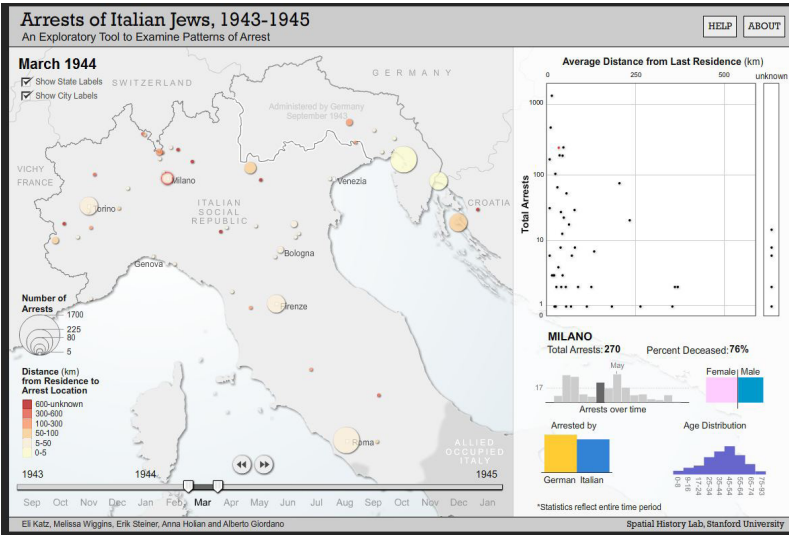
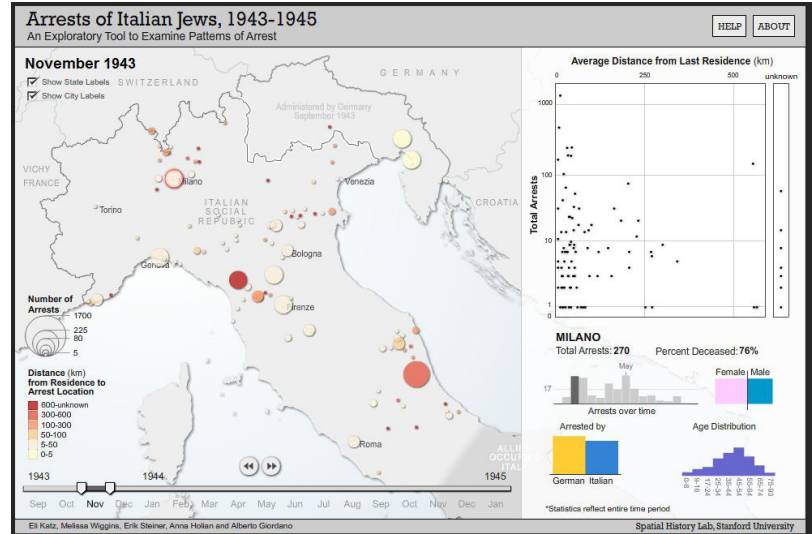
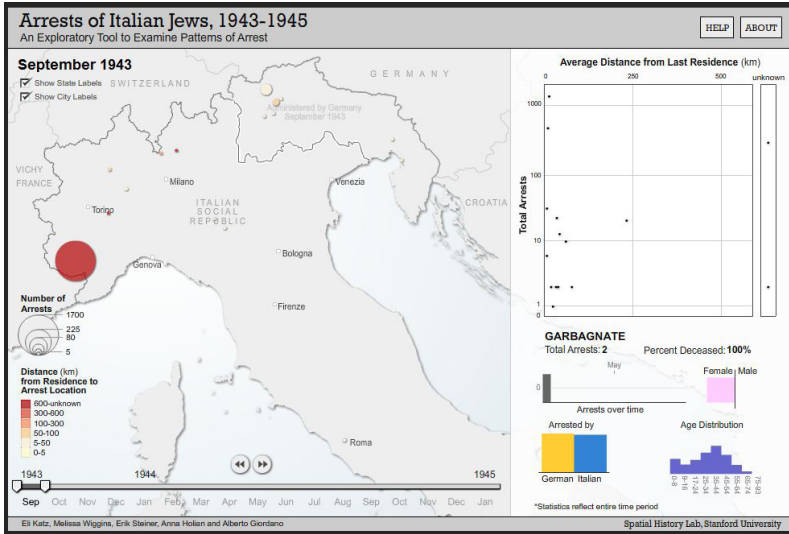
King Victor Emmanuel III and a few government ministers fled to southern Italy; the army, meanwhile, disintegrated and surrendered its arms. Within a few days the country was divided in two: its southern districts had been liberated by the Allies, whereas the central and northern areas came under German rule. The Jewish refugees who had been held in concentration camps or confined to remote villages in the south were saved. On the other hand, the division had catastrophic consequences for Italian Jews, who for historical reasons were concentrated in Rome and the towns north of the city.

In this area the Repubblica Sociale Italiana (RSI), the Fascist state under German protection, was established with Mussolini and the intransigent wing of the Fascist party at the helm. Many of these leaders had long promoted antisemitic ideas and were now ready to collaborate wholeheartedly in implementing German policies toward the Jews. In only 45 days the Jews of Italy thus passed from a regime of social and economic discrimination under the law, through an ephemeral period of liberty and hope for equality (25 July 1943–8 September 1943), to a time of terror as they fell into the net of the Final Solution.

In September SS Obergruppenführer Karl Wolff was appointed military governor in northern Italy. Wolff established his headquarters in Verona, and by the end of that month branches of the security services had been set up in all the occupied districts. At the same time Theo Dannecker, one of the most experienced officers in Department IVb4 (headed by Adolf Eichmann, who was in charge of implementing the Final Solution), was sent to Italy. Dannecker had run the operation to eliminate the Jews of France. It appears that he arrived in Italy in early October 1943, together with a small group of assistants, and began at once to organize the arrest of Jews in all the main communities.

One way and another, most of the Jews in Italy failed to search for the means of escape that were still available, such as hiding among the Christian population, crossing the front lines to the regions already liberated, or seeking asylum in neighboring Switzerland. All these options were dangerous and did not ensure salvation, but they would have been a wiser course than complacency and false hopes that they would not be murdered by the Nazis. In the last three months of 1943, after Dannecker's arrival, the organized round-ups or actions (Aktionen) were carried out in all the main Jewish communities—in Trieste, Rome, Genoa, Florence, Milan, Venice, Ferrara, and elsewhere. In the course of these actions some 3,200 Jews were dragged from their homes; nearly all were sent to Auschwitz in five transports that set out between 18 October 1943 and 30 January 1944. Only 46 of these deportees returned after the liberation.

_ARRESTS OF ITALIAN JEWS BETWEEN 1943-1945



Taken from the spatial history lab, Stanford University

The way such operations were carried out is revealed in a report, addressed to Wolff and signed by Kappler but apparently drawn up by Dannecker; on the 16 October action in Rome:

The operation against the Jews was today initiated and completed. All available forces of security and public order police were employed. The participation of Italian police was not possible, given their unreliability. For this reason individual arrests in the 26 zones of the operation could not be effected rapidly. Blocking off entire streets was not practicable, considering the character of the Open City and also the insufficient aggregate of only 365 German police. Nevertheless, during the operation, which lasted from 5:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., 1,259 persons were arrested in Jewish apartments and brought to a central collection point at a military college here. After releasing the part-Jews, the foreigners (including one citizen of Vatican City), the members of mixed marriages (including their Jewish partners), the Aryan domestics and subtenants, 1,007 Jews remained in custody. Deportation set for Monday, 18 October, at 9 a.m. They are to be escorted by 30 men from the regular police. The behavior of the Italian population was total passive resistance, which in many individual cases amounted to active assistance. In one case, for example, the police came upon the apartment of a Fascist in a black shirt and with identity papers, who had certainly not been in the apartment for more than an hour. As the German police were breaking into some homes, attempts to hide Jews were observed, and it is believed that in many cases they were successful. The antisemitic section of the population was nowhere to be seen during the action, only a great mass of people who in some individual cases even tried to cut off the police from the Jews. In no case was there any need to use firearms.

The action in Rome, as in other cities, was carried out from street to street and from house to house, according to the detailed lists of names that the Germans had obtained from the district governors' offices. These lists had been drawn up on the basis of self-declarations by Italian Jews as mandated by the 1938 racial laws.

The detained Jews were at first confined locally, in prisons, barracks, or schools. They were later brought to special concentration camps erected in northern Italy, the largest of which were at Fossoli di Carpi and Bolzano. From there transports left periodically for the extermination camps until the end of 1944. Only in Rome, where 1,030 Jews (including 200 children under 10 years of age) were arrested in the 16 October action, were the prisoners sent directly to Auschwitz without first going through the concentration camps in northern Italy. They reached their final destination on 23 October.

On arrival 149 men and 47 women were selected for work; the remainder were immediately put to death in the gas chambers. Only 18 of the Jews deported from Rome survived the war. Thus began a new stage in the persecution of Italian Jewry, in the course of which individual Jews and Jewish families were hunted down. Dread of the raids (razzie) conducted by the German security forces and Fascist militia units, the danger of betrayal by Fascist neighbors, and the need to keep on the move to avoid discovery marked the life of Italian Jews in this fearful period, which continued until liberation. During this period, too, Jews became aware of the solidarity of many Italian people, who were quite often prepared to take serious risks in order to aid the persecuted. At the beginning of 1944 SS Sturmbannführer Friedrich Bosshammer replaced Dannecker as the man in charge of implementing operations against the Jews.

From then until the end of the war the German security forces and the Fascist militias succeeded in arresting at least 3,000 more Jews and deporting them to Auschwitz.

The total number of Jews deported from Italy during the German occupation was 6,746, more than one-fifth of the 32,000 living there in September 1943. Only 830 deportees returned after the liberation.

_FASCIST ITALY AT WAR; 1940-1943

Measured in terms of the physical, psychological, and political damage they inflicted, the Allied bombings of Italy during the Second World War must count as one of the most successful bombing campaigns ever. It would be pushing things too far to say that Allied bombing was responsible for the downfall of Mussolini in July 1943. But the bombings, together with the food situation, certainly caused a widespread loss of confidence in Mussolini and the Fascist regime and turned many Italians against the war.

Some major cities, such as Florence and Venice, were never bombed at all, and Rome was only bombed once, during Italy's Fascist war. The raids were concentrated on the southern and Sicilian port cities servicing the Axis military campaigns in North Africa, and on the so-called industrial triangle in the north-west of Genoa, Milan, and Turin. There were lulls or periods of less intensive and regular bombing. The south and Sicily took the biggest hits in the second half of 1941 and in the spring and summer of 1943, immediately preceding and during the Allied invasion of Sicily. The worst raids on the northern cities took place in the autumn of 1942 and they were the heaviest in all senses. Above all, the bombings caused mass evacuations of the cities, something which Mussolini had, in a characteristically superficial way, ruled out at the start of the war, because the country was not 'big' enough to accommodate the outflow of people. But what should not and could not happen, actually did.

The worst evacuations had occurred after the worst early, isolated, and largely symbolic, but still damaging, Allied bombing raids in the summer of 1940. Rich families took to their second homes in the mountains and on the lakes, starting their usual summer villa holidays a little earlier than normal and staying on rather longer than normal, installing replacements and heating where necessary. Evacuations were happening spontaneously, under the impact of the bombing raids. They became official, but no less haphazard, once Mussolini had irresponsibly called for the cities to evacuate in his disastrous speech to the Italian people on 2 December 1942. Mussolini's words were taken literally in a rushed and panicky free-for-all. The atmosphere of panic and improvisation created by Mussolini's evacuation call practically invited and encouraged people to behave selfishly and to be at their worst, fighting each other for access to transport and accommodation. In Genoa, perhaps 300,000 people left the city temporarily between October and December 1942. In Turin, by the time of Mussolini's worst fall in July 1943, about 340,000 people, nearly half the population, had evacuated the city, and around 100,000 of these were attempting to commute to and from the city for work on a daily basis.

The psychological effects of the bombing were no less devastating. A resident of Catania, in Sicily, after the heavy raids on the south of late 1941, wrote, 'you no longer live with any certainty about tomorrow because the alarms are going every evening and night. We are still feeling the shock of what the English bombers did some nights ago. The air raid alert went on for six and a half hours.' The war was provoking popular discontent, anger, and resentment, but also a feeling of impotence. A demoralized people did not act. They waited on events; they wanted things to change but were unable to make things change. The war was draining the Italian people of the will and energy and—dare one say it—public spirit, to do anything more than secure their own survival. The removal of Mussolini was left to those who eventually found the will to act in July 1943; the popular exuberance and celebration came after the event.

_THE 45 DAYS: JULY- SEPTEMBER 1943

The international consequences of Mussolini's dismissal by the king on 25 July 1943 were significant but contained. The Italian ramifications of Mussolini's fall were less immediately significant, but ultimately uncontrollable.

The announcement to the nation by the 72-year-old Marshal Pietro Badoglio, called out of military retirement by the king to head the new government after the dismissal and arrest of Mussolini on 25 July 1943. What Badoglio announced to the nation was that the war would continue, which, once the declaration had sunk in, dampened the popular celebrations which followed the news of Mussolini's dismissal. The days after 25 July saw the defacing, dismantling, and toppling of some of the public marks and signs of the Fascist regime, the now-familiar symbolical cleansing which usually characterizes the transition from one political regime to another. People could only take symbolic revenge on a regime which had already fallen; it was activism and opposition after the event. The impact of Italy's disastrous war on popular morale had destroyed the credibility of Mussolini and the Fascist regime. Quite understandably and predictably, the Italian people expected the end of Mussolini to mean the end of the war, too. It meant the same for the king and the military, also. The war continued because the king and his new government did not want to provoke or provide a pretext for a German-inspired Fascist counter-coup and the German-military occupation of Italy. It was the constant fear of German reaction which underpinned and, one has to say, undermined the Badoglio government's action (and inaction) during the so-called Forty-Five Days between July and September 1943. Some of the government's irresponsible behaviour only becomes remotely intelligible if you bear in mind that the concern throughout was to withdraw from the war at minimum cost. It wanted to leave the war with the monarchy and state institutions intact, without fighting the Germans—preferably without having to fight anybody—and in a way which would avoid mainland Italy becoming occupied territory and a war zone. One could say that such aims were desirable, even high-minded and in the national interest. But one could not say in the circumstances that they were in any way realistic. It was this lack of realism, and a consequent overestimation of the country's capacity to function as an international free agent, which ultimately makes the charge of irresponsibility stick.

The Germans substantially increased their military presence in Italy between July and September. Rather than exclusively concentrating its forces in the south for the defence of its ally, Germany also stationed its troops alongside Italian forces in the centre and north, to facilitate their disarmament when the Italian changing of sides occurred. The Germans, in other words, always intended to occupy Italy and always intended to defend their own frontiers not on the Alps, but in Italy itself. The Alps were not the preferred defensive line for the Germans. Occupying Italy would allow them to set up a Fascist government behind their lines, continue to exploit the economic resources of northern Italy, hold on to the Balkans, and keep some of Germany itself out of the range of Allied bombing. There was never any danger of Italy provoking Nazi Germany into action. **The idea was that Italy would negotiate a separate peace with the Allies and a peaceful withdrawal from the Axis alliance with Germany, which would leave Italy at peace, neutral, and with no foreign armies fighting each other on Italian territory.** For their part, the Allies were equally uninterested in allowing Italy an easy withdrawal from the war. The idea of a negotiated peace

contradicted the declared goal of unconditional surrender. An Italy occupied by the Germans was preferable to a neutral Italy, since the occupation would overextend German manpower and resources, and weaken its capacity to fight on both the eastern and planned western fronts.

_GERMAN-OCCUPIED ITALY: CAMPS AND DEPORTATIONS

Roundups

In October and November 1943, German authorities rounded up Jews in Rome, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Trieste, and other major cities in northern Italy. They established police transit camps at Fossoli di Carpi, approximately 12 miles north of Modena, at Bolzano in northeastern Italy, and at Borgo San Dalmazzo, near the French border, to concentrate the Jews prior to deportation.

In general, these operations had limited success, due in part to advance warning given to the Jews by Italian authorities and the Vatican, and in part to the unwillingness of many non-Jewish Italians, including Salò police authorities, to participate in or facilitate the roundups. For example, of approximately 10,000 Jews in Rome, German authorities were able to deport less than 1,100. From the police transit camps in northern Italy, the Germans deported 4,733 Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau, of whom only 314 survived.

Between 1943 and 1945 the country was divided and occupied by invading foreign powers; the Germans effectively annexed the borderlands of northeastern Italy. More importantly, perhaps, three different versions of Italy came to exist within the country. Each of these competing Italies was a child of the armistice.

In early October, the peninsula was divided in two parts to the south of the front line, (ie in southern Italy and the islands) were the Anglo-Americans and the Kingdom of Italy, now allied to them, to the north there was the ally-German occupier and the new state formed by the fascist anti-Semites, later called the *Italian Social Republic*, headquartered in Salò on Lake Garda.

In the north area began immediately the period of persecution of the Jews; it lasted until the summer of 1944 in the central regions and up to April 1945 in the northern regions. There were allegedly subjected 43,000 persons classified as the *Jewish race*, divided into 33,000 persecuted religion or Jewish identity and 10,000 non-Jews persecuted. Of all of these, 8,000 were foreigners or stateless ex-Italians and 35,000 Italians, more than a quarter of them living in Rome.

Central and northern Italy was placed under German military control.

German actions against the Jews began shortly after September 8th in the province of Bolzano, in the Cuneo area, on the western shore of Lake Maggiore and other locations. In the first case the arrests were made by the new police zone in cooperation with local units. The first of these actions was related to the particular Nazi domination of the area, the other probably had reasons of *safety measures*, the first two groups of detainees were deported, the third group was the victim of robbery and murder.

On September 23, 1943 the RSHA (Reich Security Main Office) agreed with the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, formally to announce its branch offices outside of Italy that the Jews of Italian citizenship had become immediately qualifying for expulsion to the East, that is, *deportation*. The next day, the German Security Police in Rome was ordered to begin preparations for the arrests and deportation of the Jews of that city.

The first arrests were made on Saturday, October 9 in Trieste and Saturday, October 16 in Rome. The raid in the capital was followed and carried out between late October and early November in Tuscany, Bologna and the Turin-Genoa-Milan triangle. Between September 1943 and January 1944 the Germans deported the vast majority of the Jews that they had arrested. The roundup of the worst ever Italian Shoah was in Rome where



Italians being trained for service in SS units, October 1944.

1295 were arrested in October 16, and 1023 deported to Auschwitz on October 18.

Mussolini did not reactivate in June the preceding and establishment of internment camps and forced labor, and engaged for several weeks in drafting a new law on Jews. The Italian dictator knew for a year now the fate of his fellow German Jews. Mussolini knew that fact, reconstituting a government with support from Hitler, was trading off the continuity of his power with the continuity of Judaism in Italy. Until December 1943, he began the transfer of the victims in the only national field set up in the meantime to Fossils of Carpi, near Modena. On December 12 1943, the Commander of the II legion of Monte Rosa Republican National Guard Border wrote to the head of the province of Como:

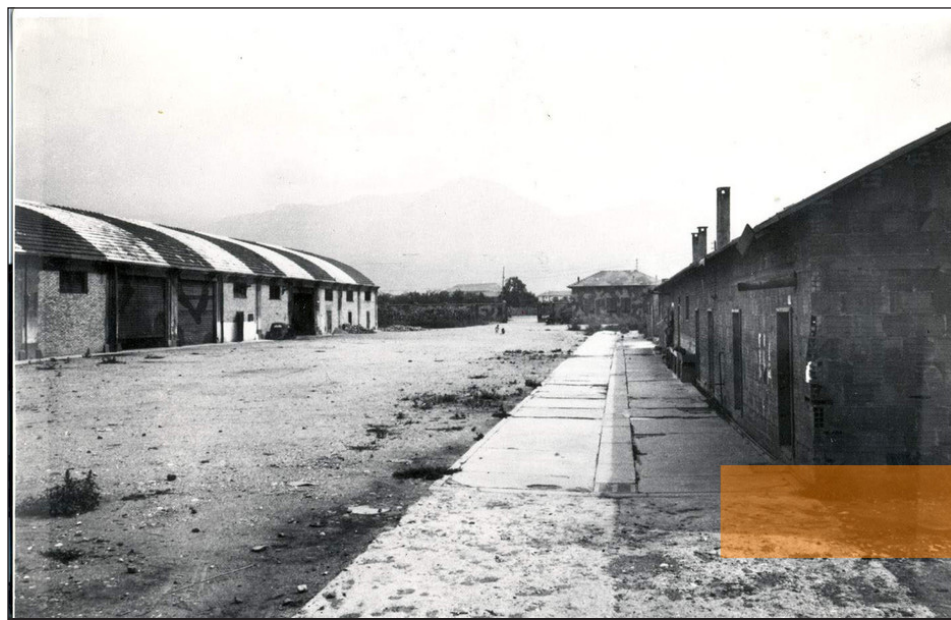
'It 's so that the race to the border of the Jews, who by fleeing the hospitable land Confederation - refuge of rabbis - trying to escape the providential and lapidary Fascist laws, is hampered by the vigilant patrols of the Republican National Guard who tirelessly on all paths also the most risky, in any weather and at any time, with tours of duty voluntarily, ensure long to dispel any activity and threatening of these cursed sons of Judah.'

Initially the deportations went from place of arrest- Fossoli, January 1944, to Bolzano-Gries, where, at the beginning of August, was transferred to the national field. In the Adriatic Coast Jews arrested by the Germans were increasingly concentrated in Trieste, first in prison and then Coroneo in the rice mill of San Sabba, from where they were deported to Auschwitz.

Prisoners of war, political opponents and Jews were held captive at the Fossoli camp - first by Italian fascists, and from 1943 on, by the German SS. The camp was the point of departure for deportations to concentration and extermination camps north of the Alps.



Fossoli camp. Photo taken in 2008



The police transit camp Bolzano was one of four German concentration camps on Italian territory. The SS conducted selections of political prisoners and Jews at the camp prior to deporting them to concentration and extermination camps north of the Alps.

Bolzano, undated, Police transit camp Bolzano, Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea Milano

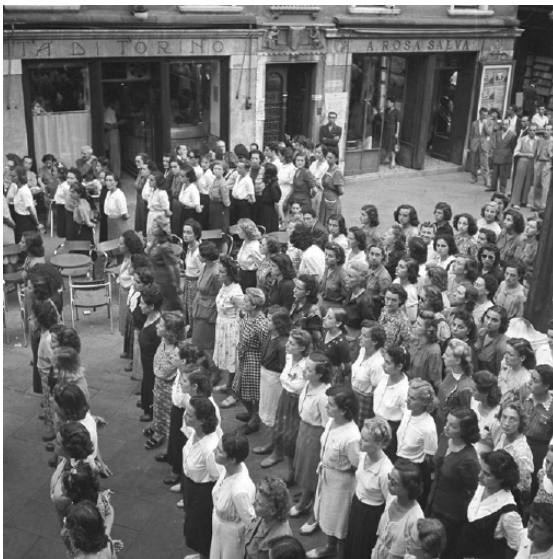
Of the deportees identified, 91% was destined for Auschwitz, and 94% of these did not survive. Already on arrival the majority were destined for the gas chambers, while the others were registered and vast in scope, often dying from exhaustion from work, shootings and living conditions, or during the final evacuation known as *death marches*.

Italian Jews who survived Auschwitz have recounted the conditions of the inhuman journey by train, arrival and initial selection of 'life' in the field. Those who were destined to die, either immediately or after a certain period, could not tell how 'life ended' in Auschwitz. The arias have testified orders in German and incomprehensibility of the situation, the lack of food and the presence of lice, fatigue and illness, death and life for nothing by chance.

To this was added, on another level, the *tattoo number*, replacing the original clothes, the breaking up of families or friends, with the gradual annihilation of the name, surname and personal identity.



The dictator in physical decline: a gaunt and impassive Mussolini at his desk in the offices of the Fascist Republic, 1944.



Young women volunteers for the Fascist Republic's Women's Auxiliary Service, line up in Venice, August 1944.

Primo Levi wrote, immediately selected to work at Monowitz (Auschwitz III)

In less than ten minutes all the men had been collected together in a mass. What happened to the others, women, children, old men, we could not know then or later: the night swallowed them up, purely and simply. [...] Almost no one was able to say goodbye. We saw them for a while as a dark mass at the other end of the dock. Then we saw nothing more.

SUMMARY: THE WAR YEARS (1940-1943) AND THE OCCUPATION (1943-1945)

The war period in Italy is divided into two parts. During the first years, the Italians fought along side Germany. But in 1943, the Italian king Victor Emmanuel III had Mussolini arrested and signed an Armistice with the Allies, after which the entire country north of Naples was occupied by the Nazis. The two years which followed were characterized by Nazi brutality toward the entire Italian civilian population, and particularly toward Jewish citizens, while the Allied forces slowly fought their way northward.

THE WAR YEARS -- Soon after the country went to war, things began to go badly for the unprepared Italian armies. Italy quickly lost its colonial empire and had to be replaced in Northern Africa and Greece by its German ally. Its industrial cities were pounded by Allied bombs and food rationing demoralized the people. In 1943 a strike was organized among the FIAT workers in Turin. Spreading rapidly through all of northern Italy, the strike was a direct challenge to the fascists who had come to power on a pledge to ban labor unrest. The Allied landing in Sicily in July convinced the military and the King that Mussolini was no longer in control of the country. The long-time dictator was arrested and stripped of his authority and replaced by Marshall Badoglio, one of fascism's most honored military heroes. The Italian government insisted that the war would go on, while they secretly prepared to sign a treaty with the Allies.

THE OCCUPATION -- Meanwhile, the Nazis massed their troops on Italy's northern border. Forty-five days passed before the king signed the Armistice with the Allies in September, giving the Nazis the signal to deploy their forces in Italy as an occupying army. Behind the Nazi lines, groups of resisters organized into fighting units, waging a classic civil war against the "Nazi-Fascists," the brutal, combined forces of the Nazi occupation and their native Italian collaborators. Eventually, the partisans were responsible for the liberation and governance of large areas in the north before the Allied troops arrived, and for the capture and execution of Mussolini during the final months of the war. For the Jews of Italy, the Occupation brought the Holocaust. For the next two years Jews were hunted down and shipped to concentration camps to be exterminated with the rest of European Jewry. A week after the Armistice, forty-nine people who had found refuge at a small, lake-side village, were killed and their bodies thrown into the lake. Also in that month, the Gestapo extorted 50 kilos of gold from the Jewish community in Rome, a sum which had to be raised in 48 hours and which residents believed would ensure their safety in the Eternal City. This was not to be, and in October, round-ups took place in Rome and other cities. On the day of Yom Kippur, trains carrying hundred of Jews left Italy for the death camps. As the killing machine gained momentum, the Nazis erected a camp at Fossoli on the main railroad line, which carried the trains to the concentration camps in Poland. But the Nazis were not as successful in their aims as they were in other occupied countries. The majority of the Italian people, disgusted with the war, fascism, and the Nazis, rallied behind the Jewish population. Others, like Giorgio Perlasca, an Italian national who saved thousands of Jews in Hungary, were motivated by simple altruism and returned to their private lives after the war with little or no public recognition. Although there were betrayals and persecutions by Italians, when the war ended, 85% of Italian Jews had been saved from the Nazi 'Final Solution'. This means that 6,800 people were murdered-- a very high figure when you think of the individuals who were deprived of their lives in horrible circumstances.

A young woman is marched through Milan by armed partisans who have branded her as a Fascist by painting 'M' for Mussolini on her head shortly after liberation, April 1945.



Fascists are summarily executed by partisans during the liberation of Milan, April 1945

_THE SURVIVAL OF THE ITALIAN JEWS

In Italy about 85% of Jews survived. what influenced the rate of survival:

The duration of the occupancy. Italy the German occupation lasted about one year. Western part of Poland the occupation lasted about 5 years, Belgium, France, Netherlands well over four years.

The physical appearance and the level assimilation. In Italy the Jews were undistinguished from the general population, and could be identified only through their Jewish sounding names. With easily available false papers a Jew moved to another city and with his all family and survives.

The relative number of Jews , in Poland they numbered over 3 millions, whereas in Denmark only 8,000. The smaller the number of Jews the easier was for them to hide, to pass for Gentiles.

The timing of the persecutions; in Poland the persecutions started in 1941, at the peak of German success, when the Germans dominated the whole of Europe. In Italy, the deportations started at a time when the German War machine is already crumbling, the rescuers had a better motivation to help Jews.

The law abiding attitudes of the Jews as well as the general population. In Italy the people do have a nonchalant approach to the authorities and are generally good at bending and ignoring the rules. The Italians did bent the rules and saved lives. Italian nuns bent the rules of their order and allowed outsiders, even men into their secluded cloisters.

Italian priests ignored the laws of their land and, occasionally the instructions of their superiors. Bankers sometimes did not report Jewish bank accounts; innkeepers did not report unusual guests; landlords did not report unusual tenants, villagers did not report newcomers. It is not accurate to say that they minded their own business, rather they did not report what they knew to the Authorities.

This contemptuous attitude toward authority, reflected also in the behavior of the Italian Jews. They never thought of complying with the orders of reporting to interment as did many Dutch, German or Czech Jews. Italian Jews went into hiding or securing false documents. They became adept at fooling the authorities as their non-Jewish compatriots, who were busy evading military and labor conscription, saving automobiles, foodstuff and livestock from requisition, and supplying the black market.

Contempt for authority translates into suspicion of propaganda and rhetoric of any kind. They did not believe that fascism meant glory, that the Jews were their enemy. Supreme individualists, skeptics, and realists, they thought for themselves and knew better.

Religion. Italian Catholics, unostentatious and irregular in their observance of religion, were not deeply concerned about individuals, Jews and atheists alike, who did not share their beliefs.

DATA del rapporto <i>Data</i>	PERSONA o servizio a cui si riferisce il rapporto <i>Matr. cella - raggio</i>	OGGETTO DEL E FIRMA DI C <i>Cognome e Nome</i>
11-3-44	1	
" "	2 EBREI	
" "	✓ 1630 c. 139 VI	Valcaroughi Aldo
" "	✓ 1631 c. 87 P.I	Brioschi Giovanni
" "	✓ 1632 c. 90 P.I	Bedeschi Vittorio
" "	✓ 1633 c. 112 P.III	Massimo Ivan
" "	✓ 1634 c. 86 R I	Cayaniga Giulio
" "	✓ 1635 c. 75 R III	Fryda Angelo
" "	✓ 1636 c. 64 R IV	Savanello Mito

IL BINARIO 21 / STAZIONE CENTRALE, MILANO

From Platform 21 of the Centrale station, in December 1943, began the trainloads of Jews and political opponents to Auschwitz and other extermination camps. The sealed wagons, with their human cargo, were hooked two floors below in the basement where there was a network of tracks used for sorting postal service, then restored after the war and running until a few years ago. The convoys, out of sight of the normal travelers, formed in dark tunnels, pushing kicking and beating the prisoners on the wagons, then moved to the surface by elevators. There were over 1500 people loaded by force by the “Republicans” in the service of the Nazis.

Most of them never came back.

Before that, this chilling transport had been assured by a company of route of Pavia who was shuttling with the concentration camp at Bolzano and Austria. A photo of the time shows the driver smiling in front of the bus. For his “merits” under fascism was also awarded a “Merit”. Originally, the platform 21, before reversing numbers, track 1 was specially reserved for the reception of Savoia in Milan. It was also staged a large and elegant room “Regia”, decorated with a swastika during the twenty years between the mosaics still visible today. A journey through the sights of Milan, under Nazi occupation, could not depart from here.

BEFORE THE MASSACRE OF JEWS IN ITALY

The long night began with the entrance of Milan, September 10, 1943, the grenadiers of the first armored division of the Waffen-SS “Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler”. An elite corps that only a few months earlier, in Geigova, in retreat from Russia, were guilty of the murder of four thousand Russian prisoners in retaliation, and in a few days, after having crossed the Italian border, was the massacre Boves in the province of Cuneo, 32 unarmed victims. The same people who, in a few days, between 15 and 23 September, massacred to racial hatred as well as to rob their property, 54 Jews displaced on Lake Maggiore, between Stresa, Baveno, Meina and Arona. Some of them had even arrived in Italy from Thessaloniki, in order to escape the cruelty of Germany. The massacre of Verbano was the first massacre of Jews made in Italy. HOTEL REGINA early as September 13 in Milan went into operation the structure of the SS, led by Captain Theodore Saeweche, directly dependent on the Colonel Rauff, head of the inter-supercomando of “police and security service”, the so-called Sipo-SD, which included Piedmont, Liguria and Lombardy. Walter Rauff was the inventor of the trucks of death in Poland and Russia, 90,000 victims. The headquarters of Inter Milan and was installed in the center, a few steps from Piazza Duomo, the Hotel Regina, a building with two entrances, in Santa Margherita and Via Silvio Pellico. Today, the hotel no longer exists. In its place, the offices of some financial companies.

St. Victor

San Vittore came under the management of the SS and the first request to the Quaestor of Milan, Domenico Cogley, was to hand over lists of Jews and anti-fascists. The prison, built on the ancient convent of the Capuchins, quickly filled, Two of its six arms, the IV, V, were intended for political prisoners, the VI to the Jews. A direct it initially Marshal Helmuth Klemm,

then Corporal Franz Stalmayer, known as “the beast”, always with the whip and an inseparable wolf dog. Between September 1943 and April 12, 1945 out of a total of 18828 arrested, 4982 were deported to Germany. As a reminder of the horrors and suffering a plaque on the input side via Filangieri 2, almost illegible post April 25, 1965 by the then Mayor Peter Bucalossi. current home of the Little Theatre, a film Fossati time, the Legion Muti instituted their barracks command. In what are now the dressing rooms, at one time raged over the prisoners. In today’s office of the Director stationed in those years, the desk by Francesco Colombo, a convicted for common crimes assistant chief appointed by the Minister of the Interior. By way of Tivoli was instead the barracks “Salinas”. At its helm Captain Pasquale Cardella, the same who led the firing squad in Piazzale Loreto, August 10, 1944, shot 15 for patriots. Instead of premises at Tivoli, transformed in the postwar period in the institute school Schiaparelli, is now only a garden in front of the theater dedicated to Giorgio Strehler.

ROVELLO AND ROUTE VIA TIVOLI

But it was not only the Ss to stop. At least half of the cases, from the same registers as it turned out, were the fascist organizations and the many political police to hand over the prisoners to the Germans, among them the Legion Muti, X Mas, the Black Brigades and the band Kock. At least eight bodies were the detectives who worked independently of each other with their own prisons. In Via Rovello 2

“VILLA TRISTE”

All Milan was littered with headquarters and barracks. Some squares and streets they changed their name. The “security service” of the SS was going Littorio 10. He became Corso Matteotti. The press office and propaganda of X-Mas, North was staying at the hotel, next to the command of the Wehrmacht, in Piazza Fiume, renamed after the Liberation Piazza della Repubblica. But it is far from the center that we had to go to track down the hideout of the gang Koch, “Villa Triste”, so nicknamed for the torture that is inflicted, in Paolo Uccello, the parties to the San Siro. A historic villa. Here in 1821 the Count Giuseppe Pecchio organized a meeting to request the intervention of Charles Albert against the Austrians. A police informer denounced them. Federico Confalonieri and other patriots ended up in the prison of Spielberg. The property passed to Themistocles Fossati and the villa was considered a national monument. In June 1944 Peter Koch settled here, coming from Rome, where he had run a “special department of the Republican police”, located in Via Tasso first, then to the board in Jaccarino via Romagna, but also had provided a list of names to Nazis for the massacre at the Fosse Ardeatine. On the cornice of the building were installed in the basement and 24 reflectors set up five cells. At some time you were crammed up to a hundred people. The screams of the tortured could be heard from the street. There were protests from the population. Interjected the same Cardinal Schuster. In the end, 24 September 1944, almost exclusively for reasons of infighting between the various fascist gangs, “Villa Triste” was closed. The Fossati family, learned of the massacre happened, he decided not to live there again and leave a legacy to a missionary institute, which in turn donated it to a congregation of nuns. Until a few years ago housed a kindergarten

December 6, 1943 - January 15, 1945

Platform 21

The systematic deportation of Jews from all the territories occupied by Nazi troops were organized by the Central Office for Reich Security, under the command of Lieutenant SS Colonel Adolf Eichmann. The extermination machine, launched January 20, 1942 during the Wannsee Conference, provided that the Jews were traveling stored within sealed cattle cars waiting for them ... On arrival the selection for the gas chamber or slave labor.

The platform 21 is a large area inside the Milan Central station, with access to street level via Ferrante Aporti. Positioned below the square of the tracks, the area used for the load of mail, between 1943 and 1945, he served the deportation of the Jews of Italy.

Here were formed convoys RSHA with an ingenious system: one for every cattle car was packed with about a hundred people (originally wagons carrying 8 horses), sealed and then placed on a translating carriage, which moved along a 'huge gallery. Was then blocked in correspondence of a lift montavagoni and raised from the belly of the station until reaching a binary maneuver outdoors, located between the binari 18 19. Completed the train, the train of death was leaving, away from prying eyes, towards hell to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Between 1940 and 27 January 1945, the area of Auschwitz-Birkenau-Monowitz became the largest and frightening reality of concentration and death of the Nazi regime. The entire complex was used as a concentration camp for opponents of the regime and prisoners of war, concentration camp, forced labor reserve for large industries and human guinea pigs for Nazi medical experiments.



List of convoys of Jews deported left Milan with destination;

Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen,

- Ravensbrück and Flossenbürg
- the December 6, 1943 MILAN-AUSCHWITZ
- the January 30, 1944 MILAN-AUSCHWITZ
- the February 11, 1944 MILAN-FOSSOLI
- (from there to Auschwitz on February 22)
- the March 30, 1944 MILAN-FOSSOLI
- (from there to Auschwitz on April 5)
- the April 19, 1944 MILAN-Bergen-Belsen
- the April 27 1944MILANO-FOSSOLI
- (from there to Auschwitz on May 16)
- the May 14 1944MILANO-FOSSOLI
- (from there to Auschwitz on May 16)
- the June 9-1944MILANO FOSSOLI
- (from there to Auschwitz on June 26)
- the August 2 1944MILANO-VERONA
- (from there to Auschwitz on August 2)
- the August 17 1944MILANO-BOLZANO
- (from there to Auschwitz on October 24)
- the September 7, 1944 MILAN-BOLZANO
- (from there to Auschwitz on October 24)
- the October 17, 1944 MILAN-BOLZANO
- (from there to Auschwitz on October 24)
- the day and month unknown,
- 1944 MILAN-BOLZANO (from there to Ravensbrück and Flossenbürg December 14)
- the December 15, 1944 MILAN-BOLZANO
- the January 15 1945MILANO-BOLZANO

(The list of transport is taken from L. Picciotto Fargion, The Jews in the province of Milan 1943/1945. Persecution and deportation, Foundation Center for Jewish Documentation Contemporary, 2004)

The city of Milan was at the center of the Shoah in Italy. Many of the Jewish deportees from Italy passed through Milan after the German occupation of Italy (September 1943).

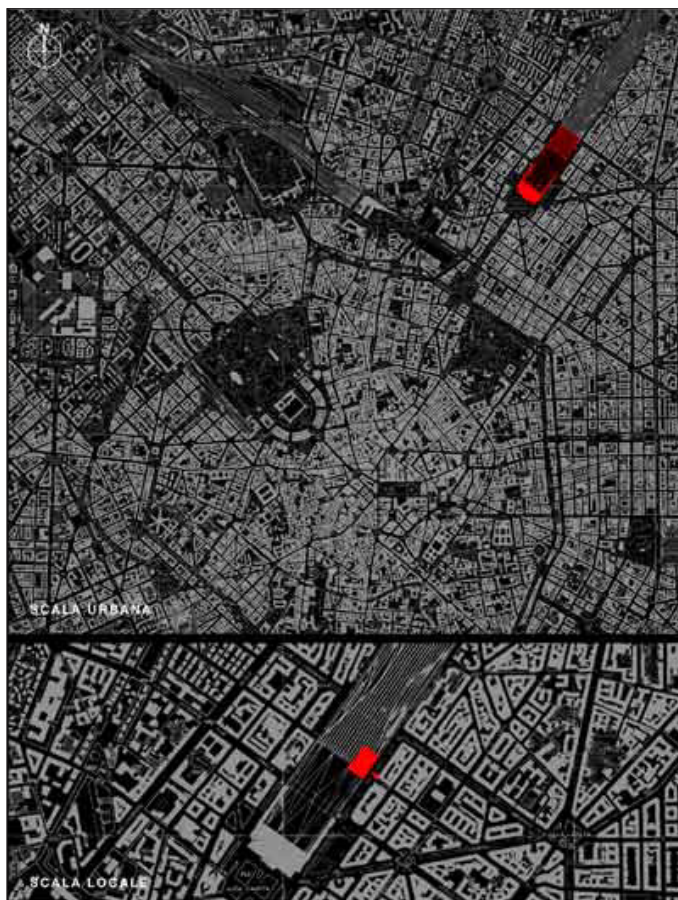
Two of the town's central locations utilized for the deportation of Jews are still in the state in which they were more than 60 years ago.

The San Vittore prison and the Central Station.

In this second location at ground level, track number 21, 600 deportees were taken in the cold winter morning of January 30, 1944 until they filled a complete train.

On this convoy were transported 40 children of all ages.

Among them Sissel Vogelmann (of 8) and Liliana Segre (of 13).



_Photos of Platform 21



Photos taken by Gianemilio Stern

_3D model Photos of how the Jews got to the platform and into the freight car from the trucks
(taken from YouTube)











_View from the ground floor of the station of the lift



_Convoys of deported Jews leaving Milan



■ 6 dicembre 1943 per Auschwitz
December 6, 1943 for Auschwitz

■ 30 gennaio 1944 per Auschwitz
January 30, 1944 for Auschwitz

■ 11 febbraio 1944 per Fossoli (da lì
Auschwitz il 22 febbraio)
February 11, 1944 for Fossoli (from
there Auschwitz on February 22)



■ 30 marzo 1944 per Fossoli (da lì per
Auschwitz il 5 aprile)
March 30 1944 for Fossoli (from
there Auschwitz on April 5)

■ 19 aprile 1944 per Bergen-Belsen
April 19, 1944 for Bergen-Belsen

■ 27 aprile 1944 per Fossoli (da lì per
Auschwitz il 16 maggio)
April 27, 1944 for Fossoli (from
there for Auschwitz May 16)



■ 14 maggio 1944 per Fos-
soli (da lì per Auschwitz il 16
maggio)
May 14, 1944 for Fossoli
(from there Auschwitz May
16)

■ 9 giugno 1944 per Fos-
soli (da lì per Auschwitz il 26
giugno)
June 9, 1944 for Fossoli
(from there Auschwitz June
26)

FOSSOLI

VERONA

foto 1 e 2 : Le deportazioni sistematiche degli ebrei provenienti dai territori occupati dalle truppe nazifasciste. I detenuti venivano stipati in carri bestiame, senza acqua né cibo, servizi igienici, sotto il sole cocente o al gelo dell'inverno.

foto 3: All'arrivo li attendeva la selezione o per la camera a gas oppure per diventare manodopera schiava.
foto 4: Immagine scattata all'arrivo ad Auschwitz-Birkenau di uno dei convogli di ebrei provenienti dall'Ungheria nel periodo tra fine maggio e metà giugno 1944.

foto 5: Una donna viene uccisa col bambino in braccio.
foto nello sfondo: La stella di Davide gialla che veniva obbligata ad indossare



■ 2 agosto 1944 per Verona (da lì Auschwitz il 2 agosto)
August 2, 1944 for Verona (from there Auschwitz- August 2)

■ 17 agosto 1944 per Bolzano (da lì per Auschwitz il 24 ottobre)
August 17, 1944 for Bolzano (from there Auschwitz- October 24)

■ 7 settembre 1944 per Bolzano (da lì Auschwitz il 24 ottobre)
September 7, 1944 for Bolzano (from there Auschwitz October 24)



■ 17 ottobre 1944 per Bolzano (da lì per Auschwitz il 24 ottobre)
October 17, 1944 for Bolzano (from there Auschwitz - October 24)

■ Giorno e mese ignoti del 1944 per Bolzano (da lì Ravensbruck e Flossenburg il 14 dicembre)
Day & month unknown of 1944 for Bolzano (from there Ravensbruck e Flossenburg il December 14)

■ 15 dicembre 1944 per Bolzano
December 15, 1944 for Bolzano

■ 15 gennaio 1945 per Bolzano
January 1945 for Bolzano

(La lista dei trasporti è tratta da L.Picciotto Fargion, Gli ebrei in provincia di Milano: 1943/1945. Persecuzione e deportazione, 2° ed., Provincia di Milano, Milano 2004)

Auschwitz
Birkenau

BOLZANO

_THE PROJECT: THE RIQUALIFICATION OF PLATFORM 21

Platform no. 21 is situated in the underground area of the Milan Central Station.

Until the 1930's the platform was destined as a route that will deliver post from and to Italy internationally.

At the time i did my research about Platform 21 I was not allowed to go in the premises or take any photos from inside.

All I could do was to get the technical drawing of the space itself. Nothing more.

Looking at the plan of the platform, I could notice that the space had a rectangular shape and the surface was 4,000 square meters circa.

My initial thought for this project was that talking with people that live in Milan about the platform no one knew what was really Platform 21 was. What they did with it in 1943. Who they were taking and why.

It was like nothing has never happened.

As an Israeli and as a Jewish person I could not believe that. How is it possible that my friends do not know about the mass deportations throughout Italy and in Milan itself? Why isn't there any memory in the place where everything happened?

I decided I would do something. I would want to create some kind of memory from this abandoned place.

A memorial.

We have a saying in Israel about the Holocaust; Remember and never forget.

And so my journey began. What do I want people to know? How will I tell their story? The truth about what really happened underneath the ground floor of the busiest station in the city.

PLANNING THE CONCEPT- the first question was the narrative that visitors would see and hear. Following that question were what are the principal themes, and where should be located? The fundamental decision taken was how to present the story of the Holocaust, thematically- chronologically, as a chain of events.

How can I guide the visitors in the museum along the sections of the place I need to design?

How should the exhibition start?

How should the exhibition end?

Once I saw the plans of the space I knew that my thoughts and ideas about how to do the exhibition matched with the existing space.

The display I have envisioned would resemble, with the materials I would choose, to how it was before. I would not change it, I would use concrete, metal and wood as main materials to make the space more realistic and preserved rather than using the same space with modern materials.

I positioned display elements in order to create partitions between one space and another using drywall that is hung from the ceiling until 50cm from the ground- the structure itself is very heavy so I try to use elements that will make the structure look more "light".

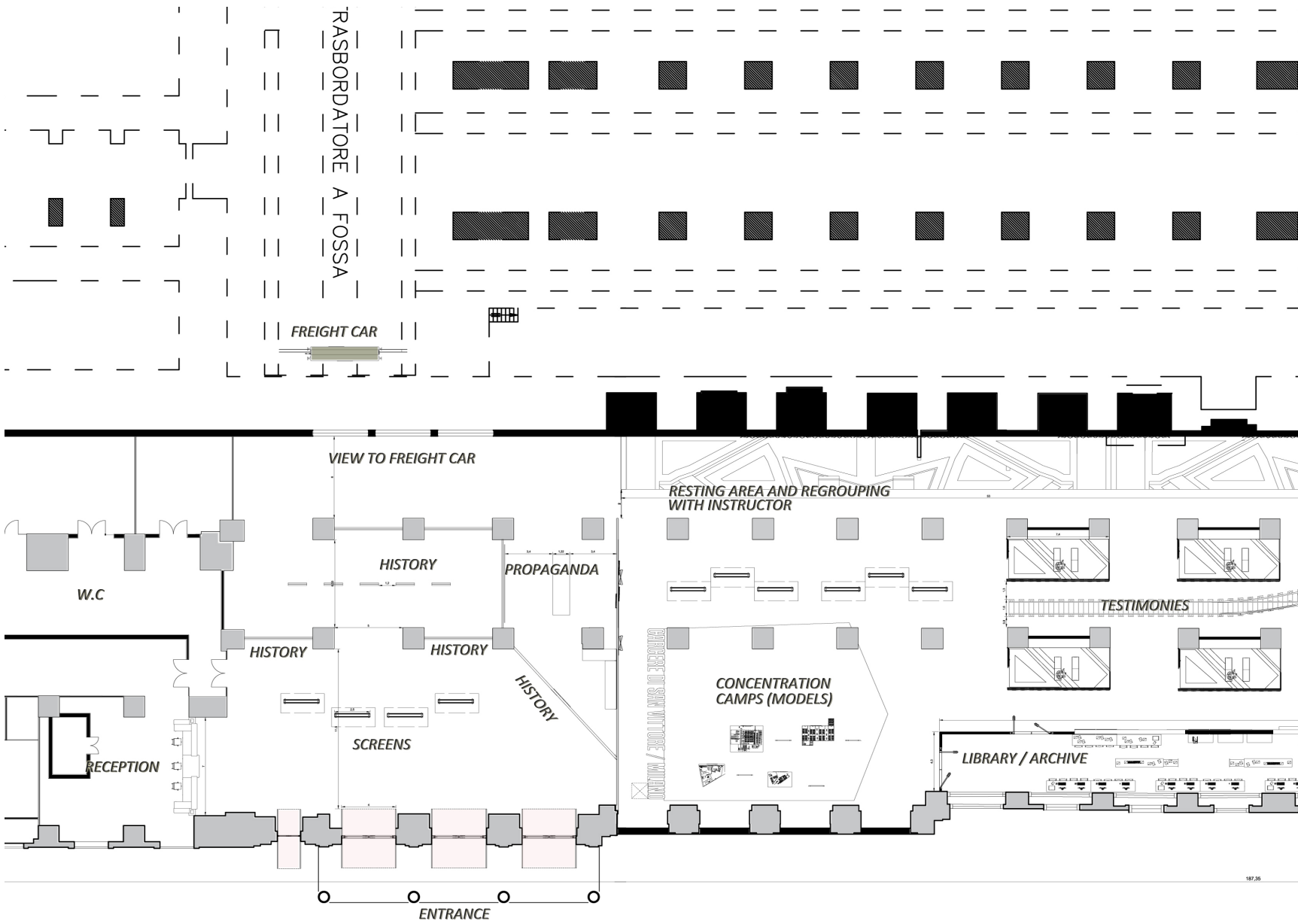
THE DESIGN CONCEPT that I had in mind has a color scheme that should be muted, devoid of mannerisms. The exhibition's different sections, the floor, the ceiling and the the display should be in grey tones, with color provided by the exhibited artifacts themselves.

THE DESIGN LANGUAGE was crystallized by several museological principals the were applied in all of the section of the exhibition. The museum is built along a choronological- thematic timeline: it shows the history of the Holocaust through an evolving narrative that highlights the theme of the Jewish People, as well as individual stories.

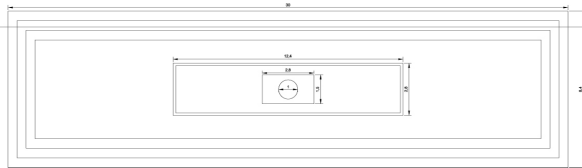
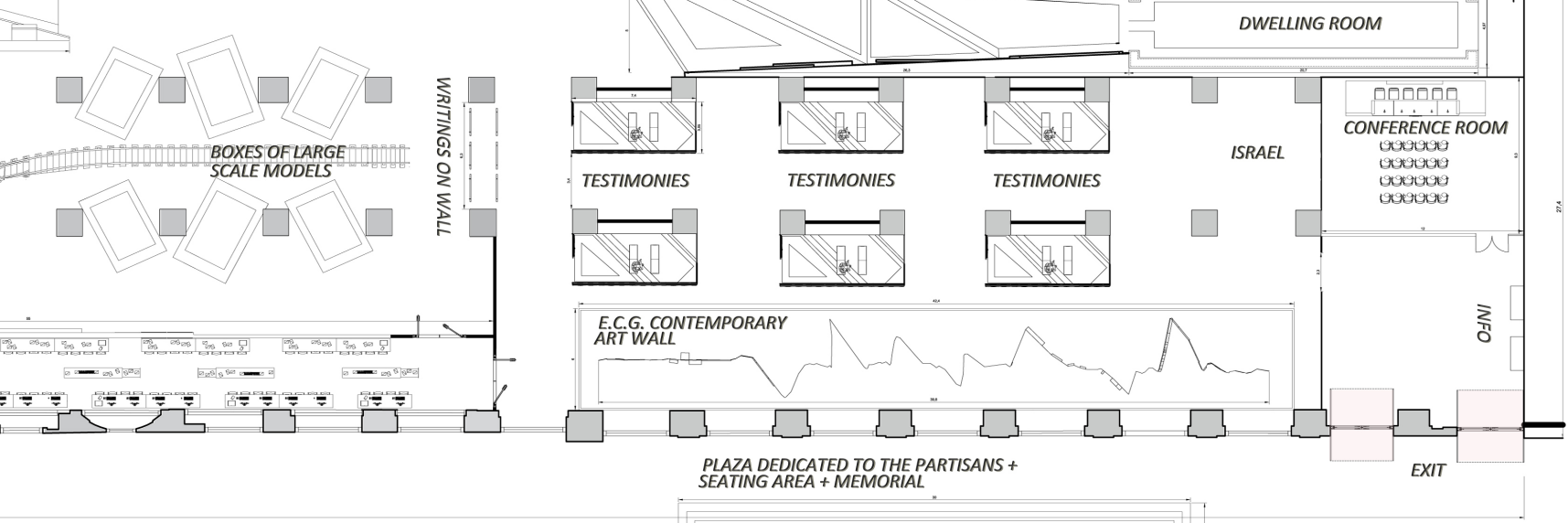
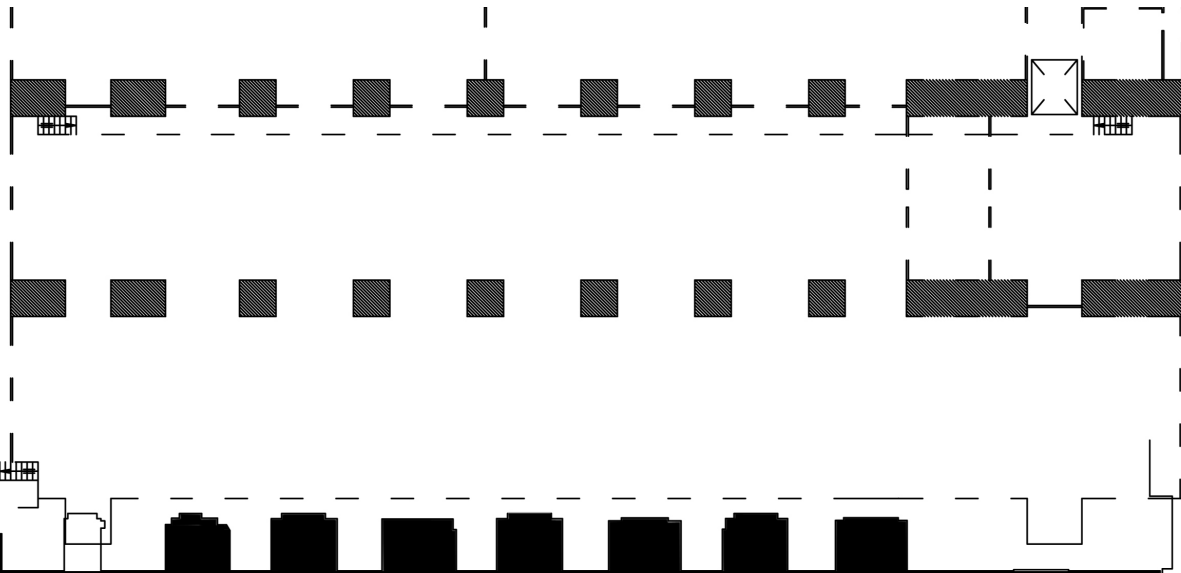
RIQUALIFICAZIONE DI PIATTAFORMA 21 / MILAN'S CENTRAL STATION



_Plan of the project



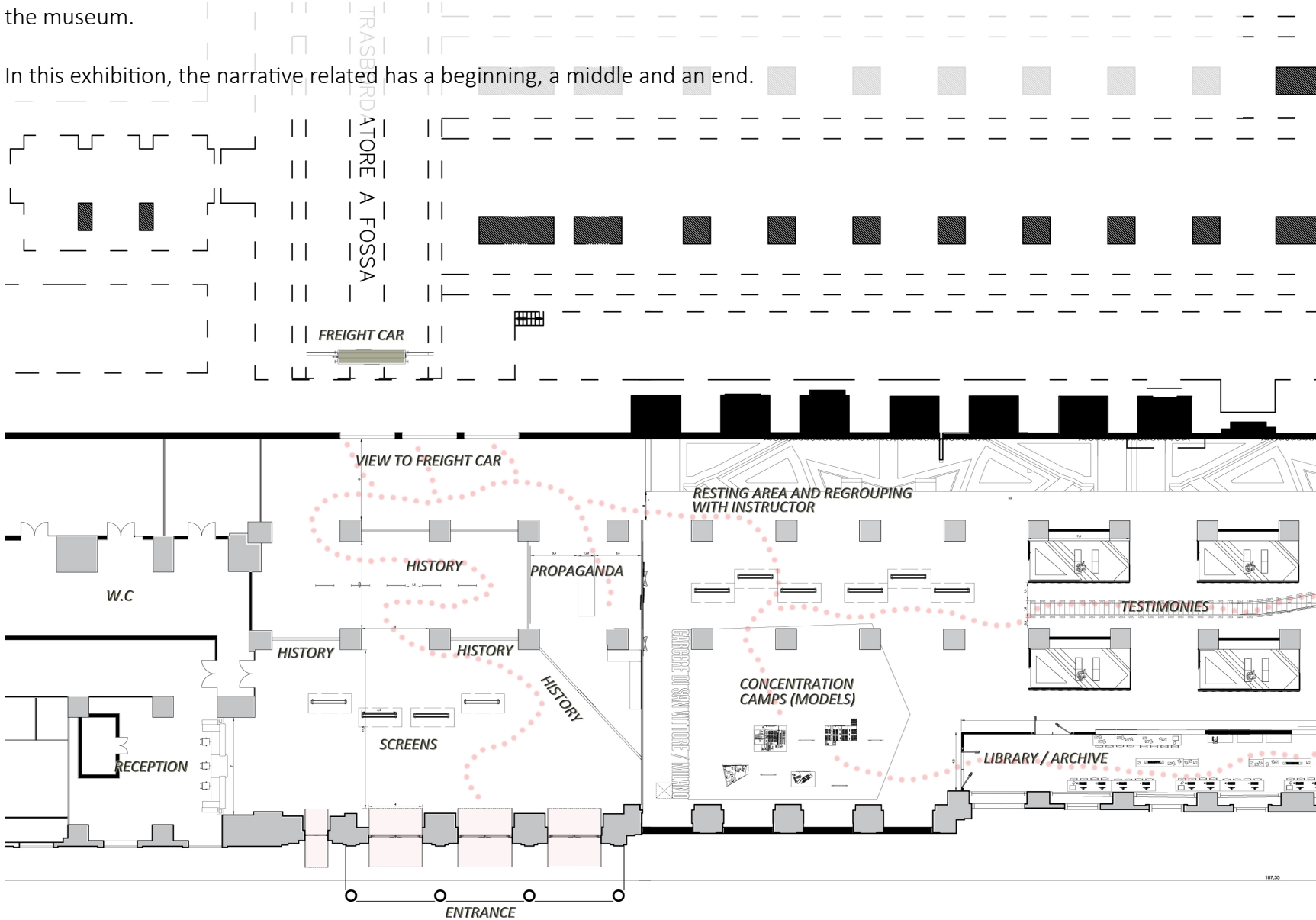
RASBORDATORE A RASO



_Flux of the museum

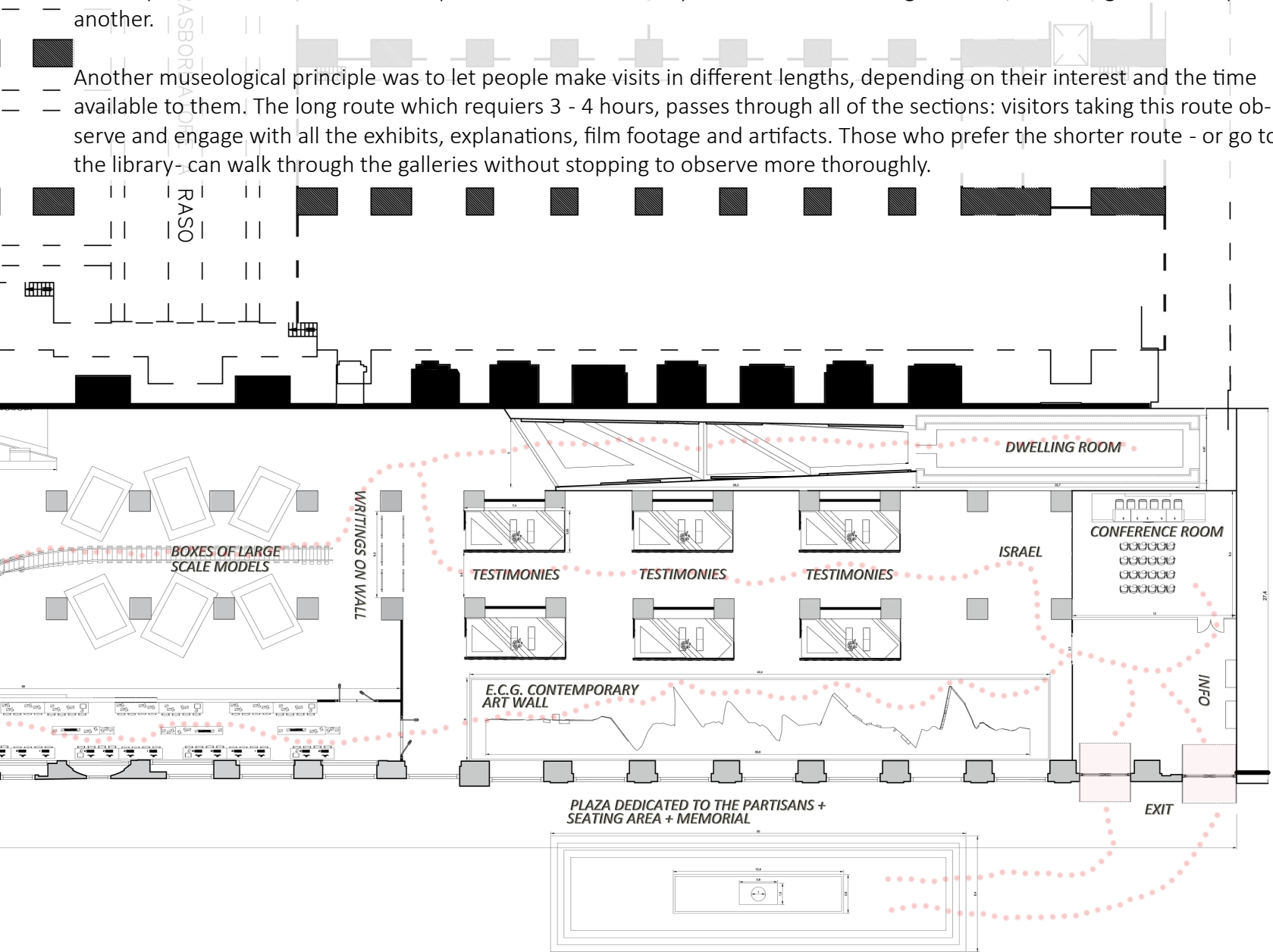
An important and salient question when planning any museum concerns flux- the route that visitors take as they move around the museum.

In this exhibition, the narrative related has a beginning, a middle and an end.

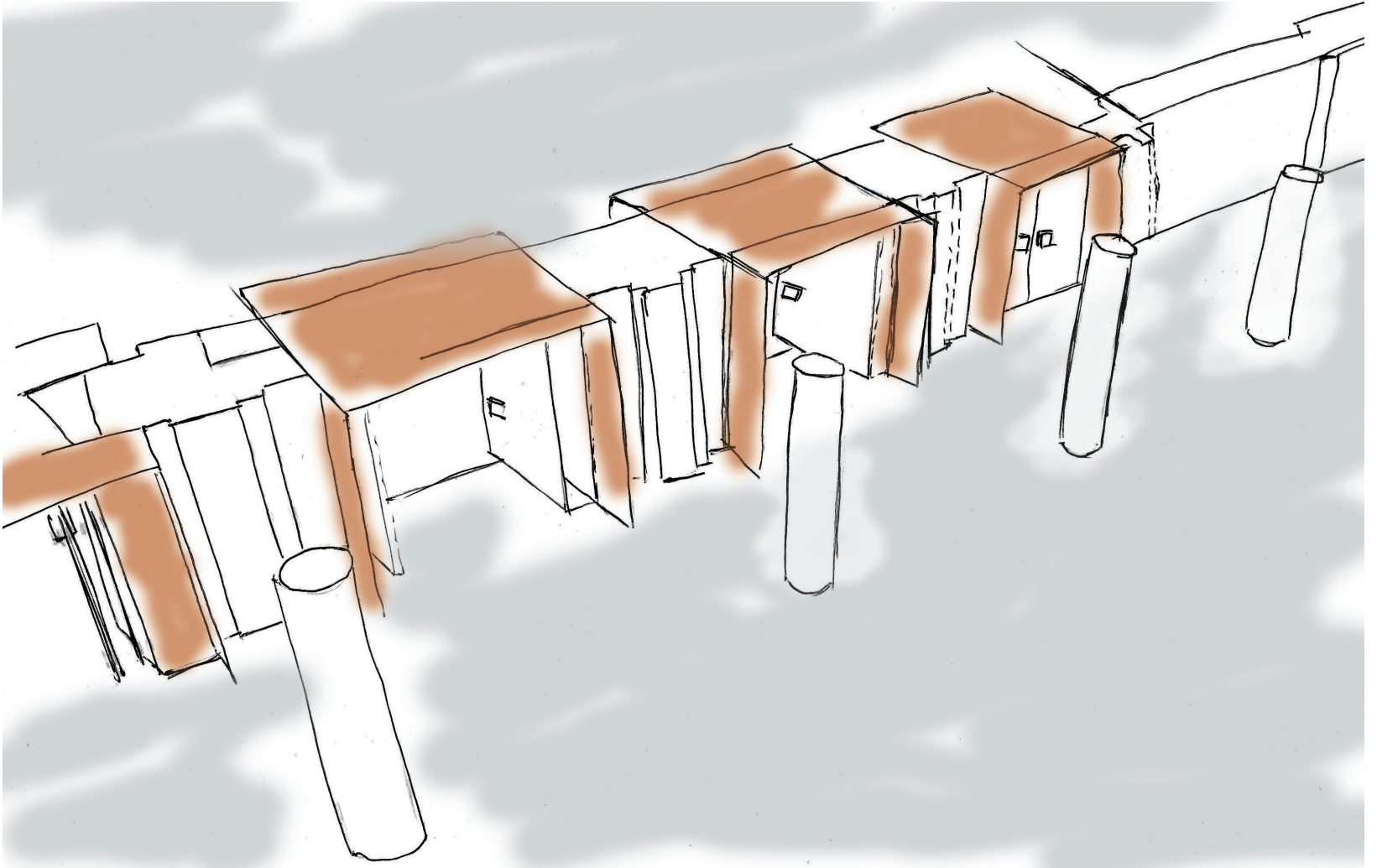


In this way I have transformed this architectural rectangle into an ideological timeline of longitude - the axes of historical memory. The visitors must follow the path of historical memory in dedicated museological route, advancing from one space to another.

Another museological principle was to let people make visits in different lengths, depending on their interest and the time available to them. The long route which requires 3 - 4 hours, passes through all of the sections: visitors taking this route observe and engage with all the exhibits, explanations, film footage and artifacts. Those who prefer the shorter route - or go to the library- can walk through the galleries without stopping to observe more thoroughly.



_A sketch of the entrance to the museum



ENTRANCE / DOORS

finiture e caratteristiche tecniche

finishings and technical characteristics

1 Falso telaio incassato a muro e stipite ultrasottile ad incastro, in estruso d'alluminio (lega EN AW-6060 stato fisico T6). Ossidazione anodica conforme alle norme EN 12373-1, UNI 10681, UNI 4522-66, UNI 4530

2 Doppio vetro temperato spessore 4+4 mm. Resistenza alla rottura conforme alle norme UNI EN 12543, UNI EN 12150, prEN 12600

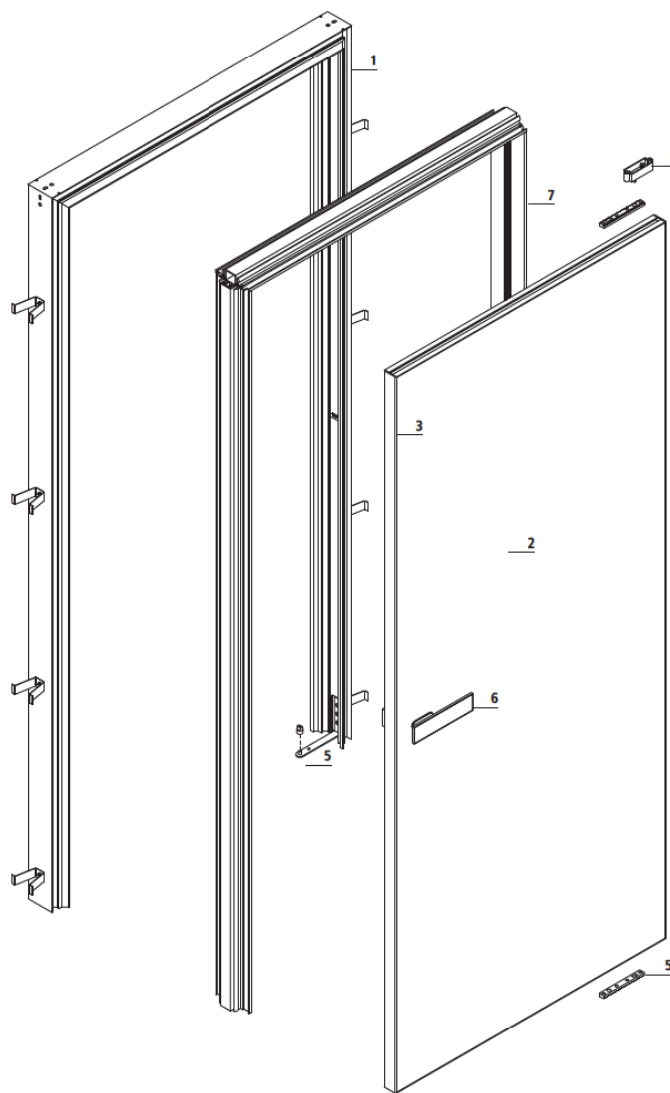
3 Telaio in estruso d'alluminio (lega EN AW-6060 stato fisico T6). Ossidazione anodica conforme alle norme EN 12373-1, UNI 10681, UNI 4522-66, UNI 4530

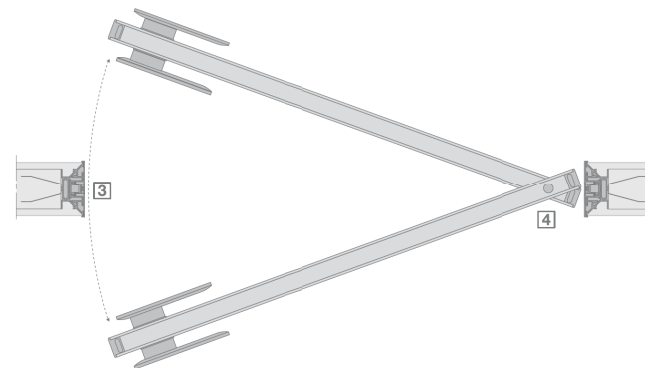
4 Profilo di battuta in gomma siliconica con sistema di chiusura magnetica a scomparsa brevettato

5 Perni di rotazione superiore e inferiore in acciaio zincato e bronzo per garantire una minima usura nel tempo

6 Maniglia brevettata in vetro temperato e laccato

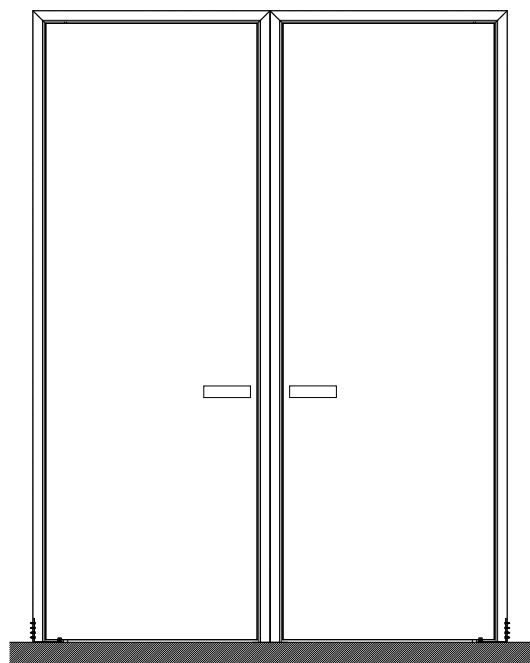
7 Stipite ultrasottile in alluminio anodizzato o verniciato. Montaggio rapido ad incastro. Ossidazione anodica conforme alle norme UNI EN 12373, ISO 2370, ISO 9227, BS 6161-18



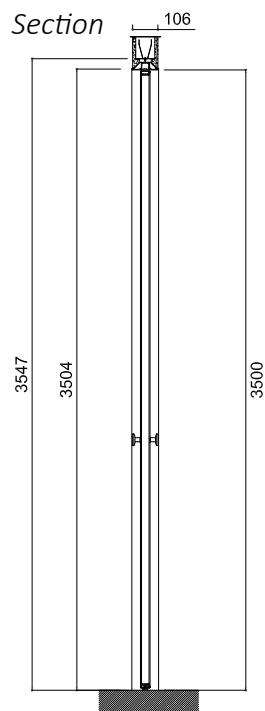


1. Profilo di chiusura in posizione attiva
2. Flaso telaio in alluminio incaasato a parete
3. Profilo di chiusura a scomparsa con porta in movimento
4. Perno di rotazione regolabile in larghezza A lato: maniglia 2124, con struttura in metallo e inserto in vetro laccato e tempurato.

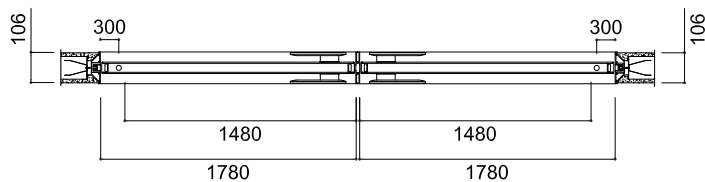
Prospetto
Elevation



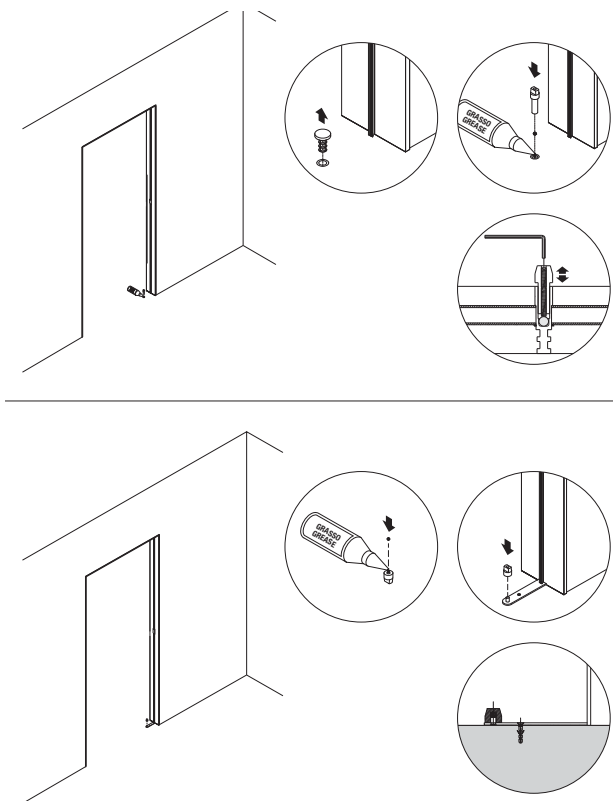
Sezione
Section



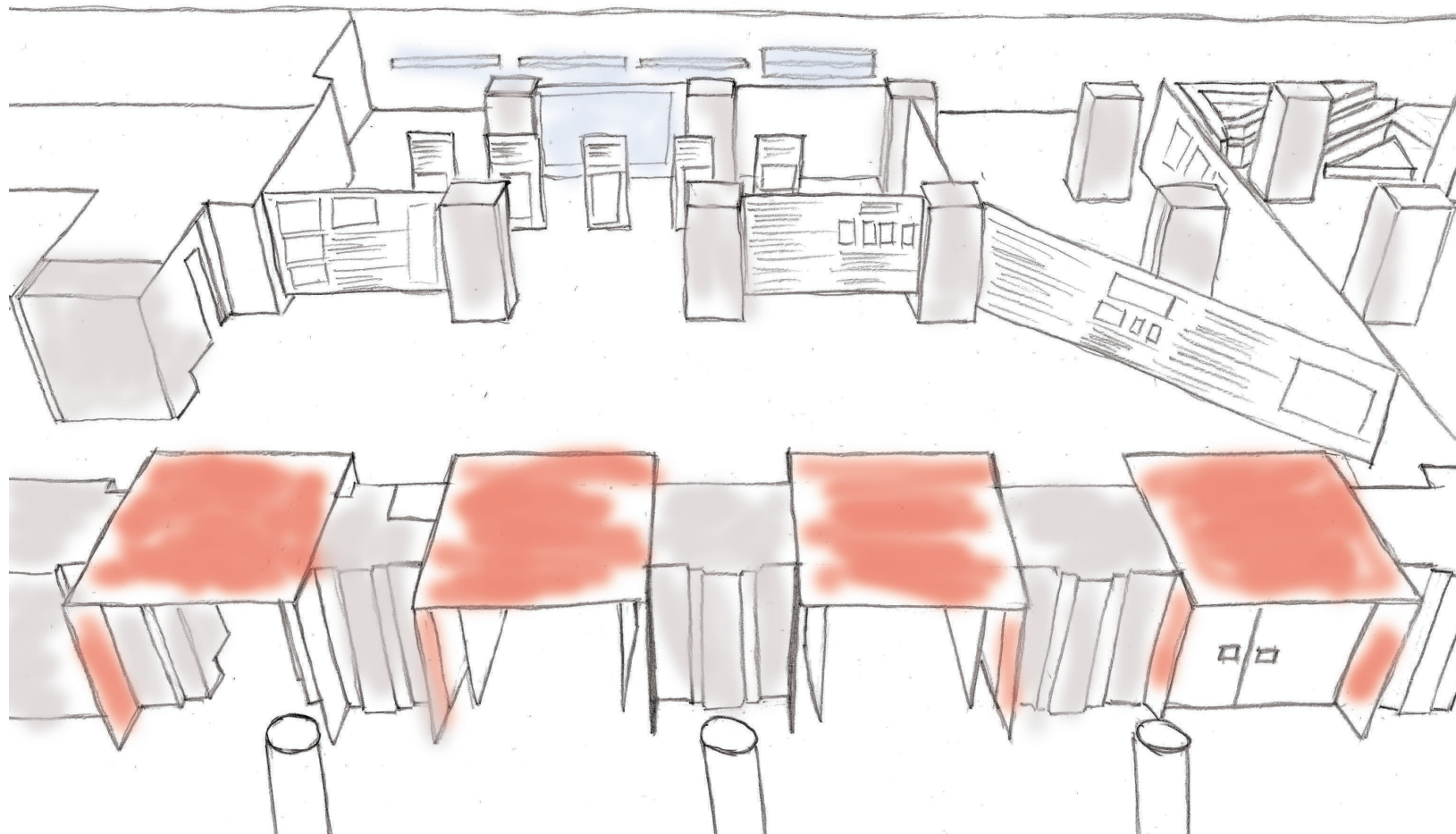
Pianta
Plan



Porta battente con serratura
Swing door with lock



_Top view of the entrance and the first part of the museum (in blue; a view point to the freight car)



At the entrance of the museum there are positioned four video screens hanged from the ceiling showing movies and photos of the Jews in the Fascist and Nazi rule.

on the right of these video screens starts the chronological timeline of Italy in the years between 1933-1945.

Behind the chronology timeline there is a view point to a replica of the freight car the took the Jews to the direction Auschwitz - Birkenau.

On the left side of the entrance there are the reception and cloak room and the w.c.

_View from the entrance itself towards the time-line chronology (first part of the museum)





ix Nussbaum describes here in one of his last
y of all those persecuted which lies somewhere
in and vague hope.

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in hiding with his wife Felka and his son Jaqul.
on is reminiscent of renaissance sacral art.
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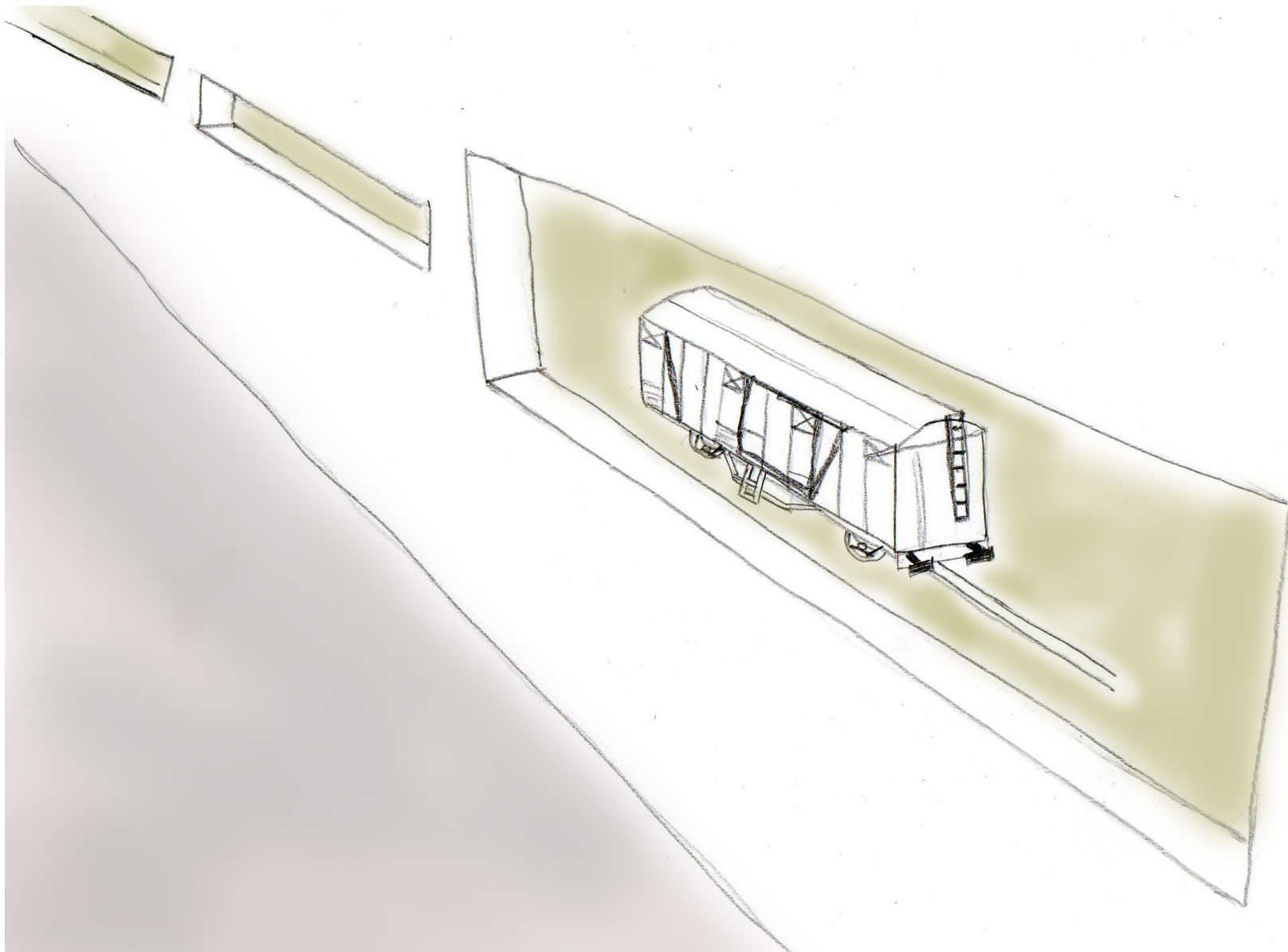
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The triangular composition is reminiscent of renaissance
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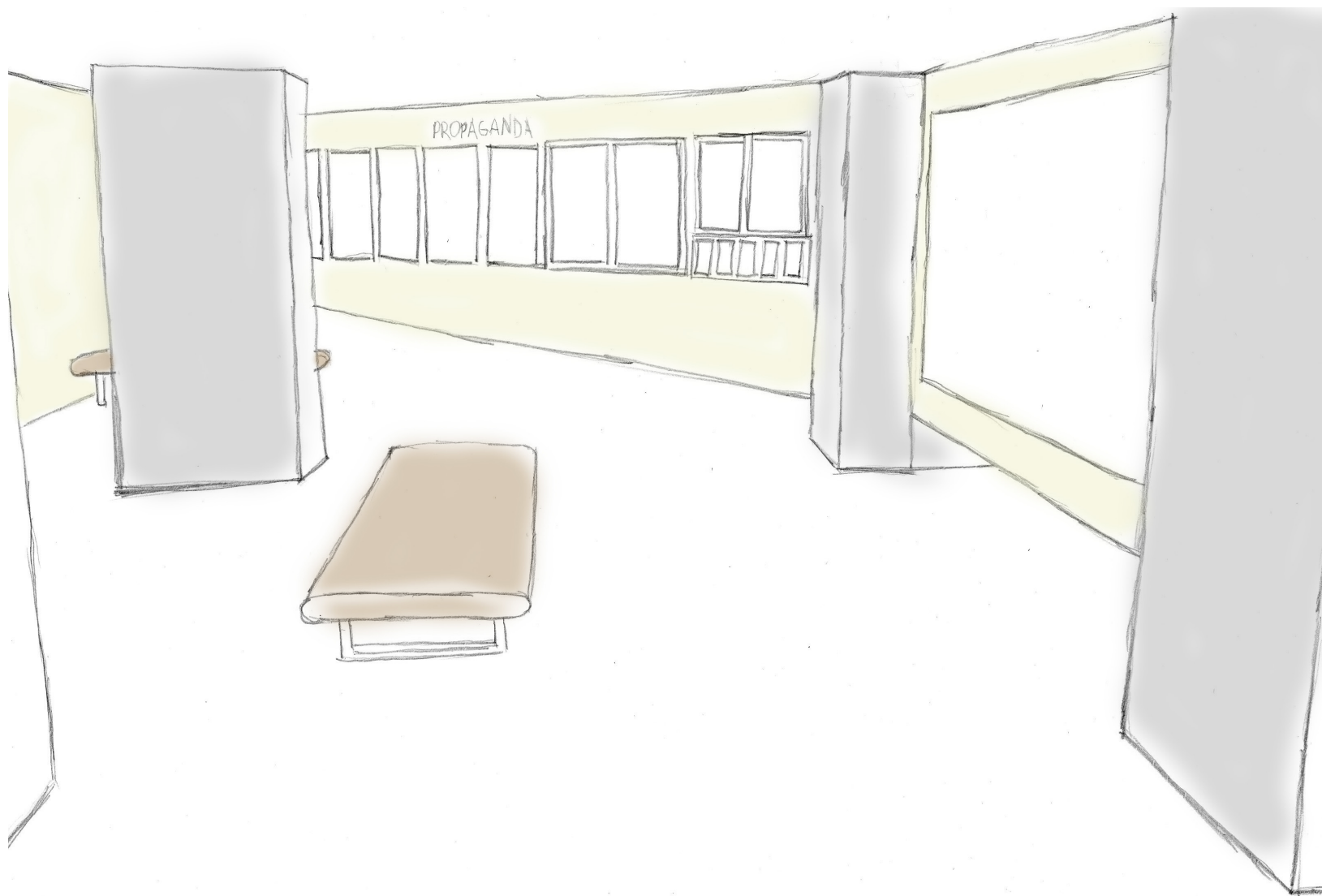
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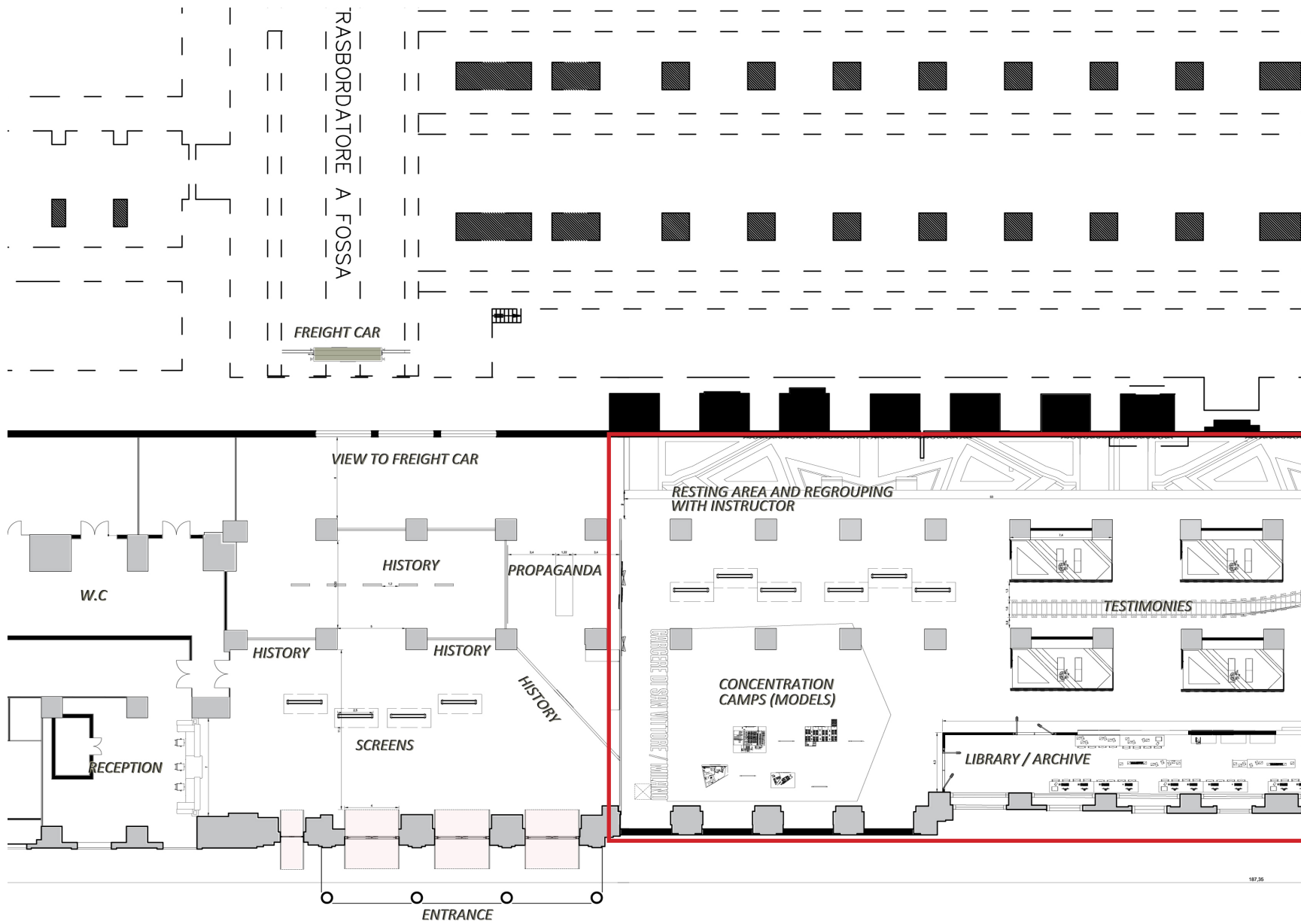
_View point to the frieght car



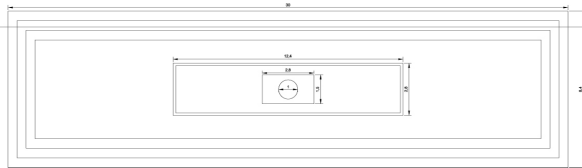
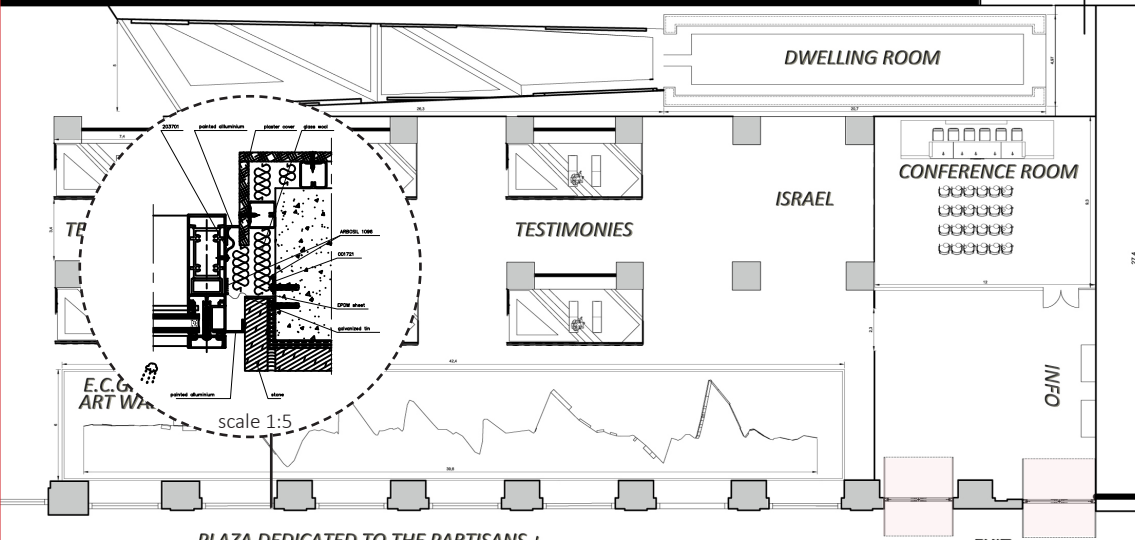
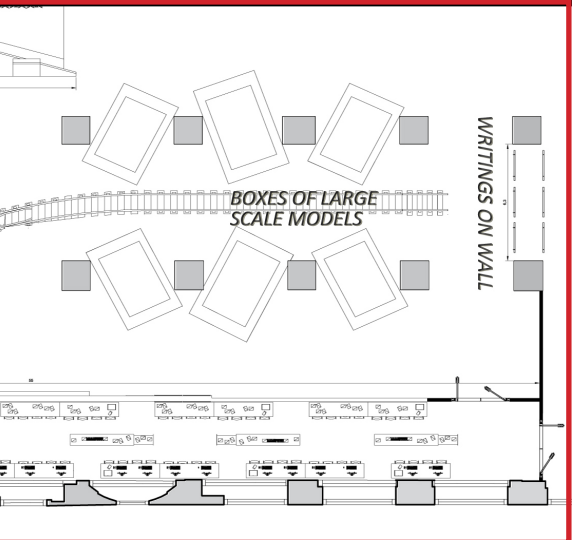
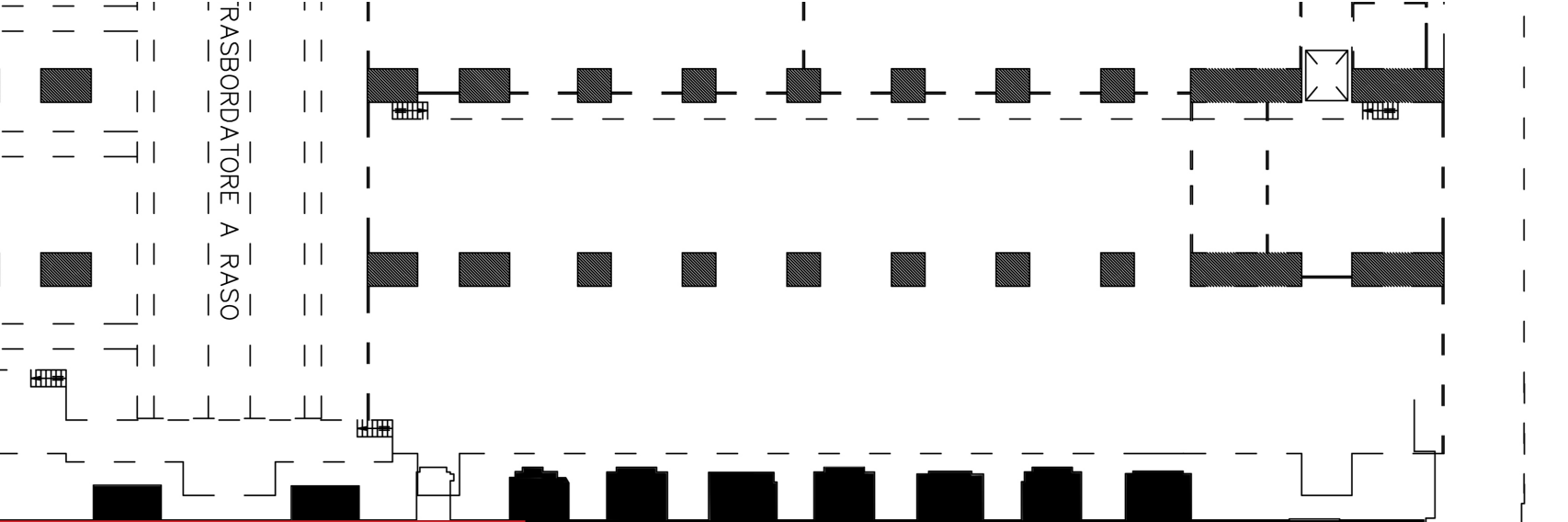
_View to propaganda area



_Plan of the project - second part



RASBORDATORE A RASO

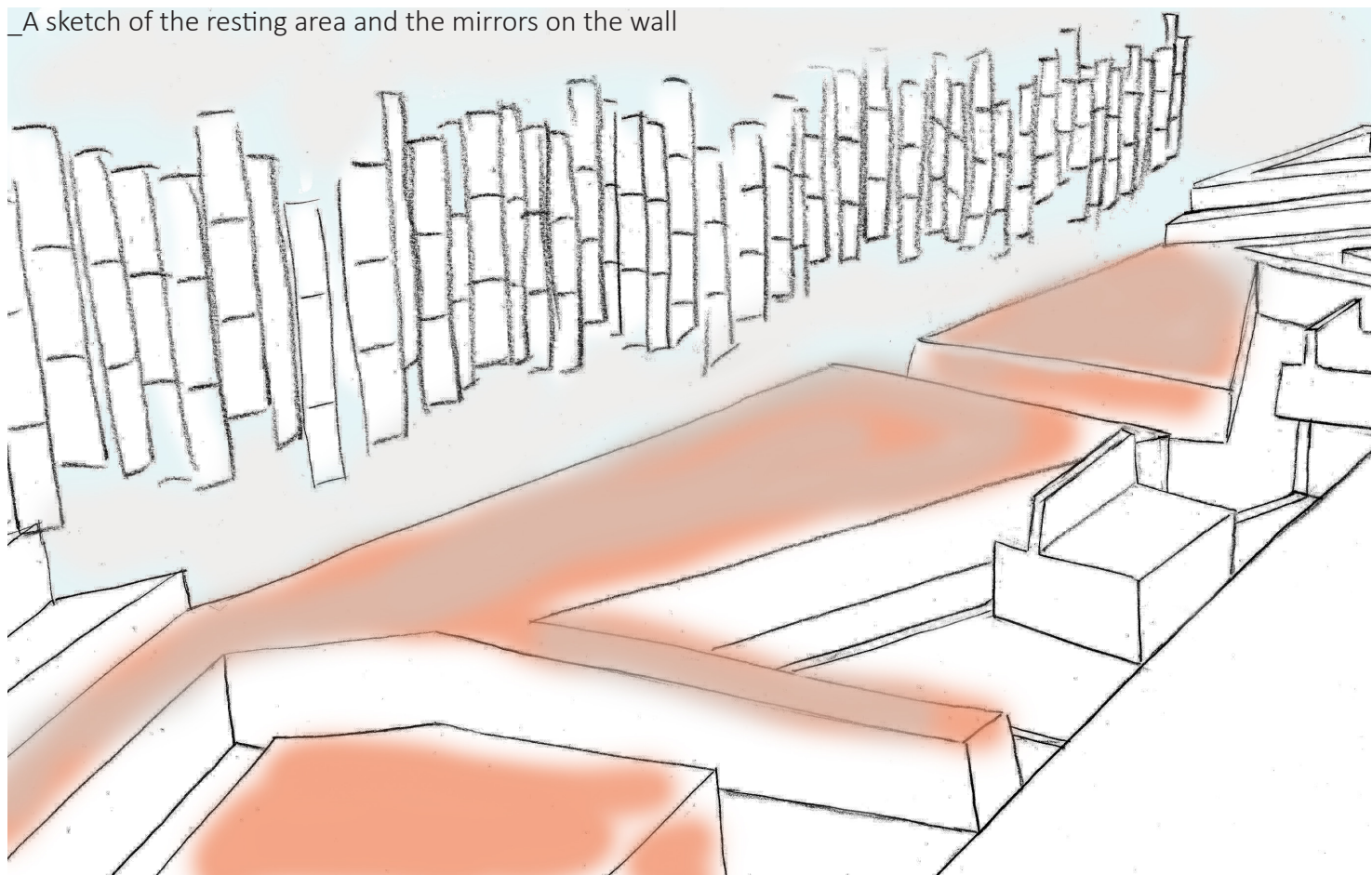


PAUSES

Pauses are very important in large scale museum with numerous, complex and sometimes also emotionally draining, exhibits.

They are provided by a long seating area where the visitors can rest, ponder, absorb and think about what they have seen, read and heard so far.

Seating areas also offer convenient points for group discussions and explanations by guides.



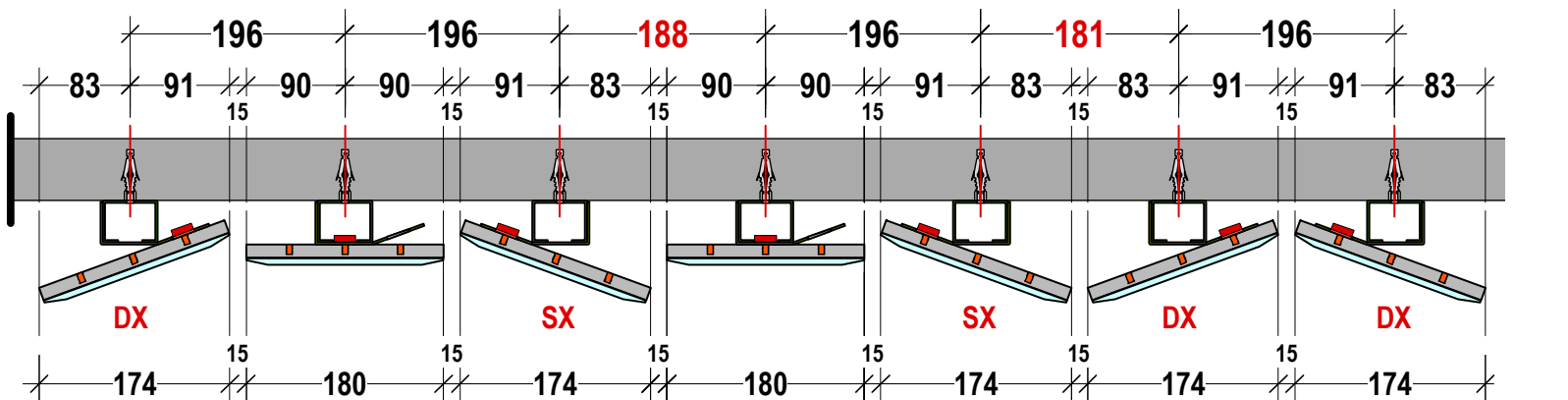


A sketch of the MIRAGE by Tokujin Yoshioka for Lema

There are positioned a lot of pieces of glasses across the long wall. The mirrors have a form of a vertical strip with 3 pieces of glass with different finishing.

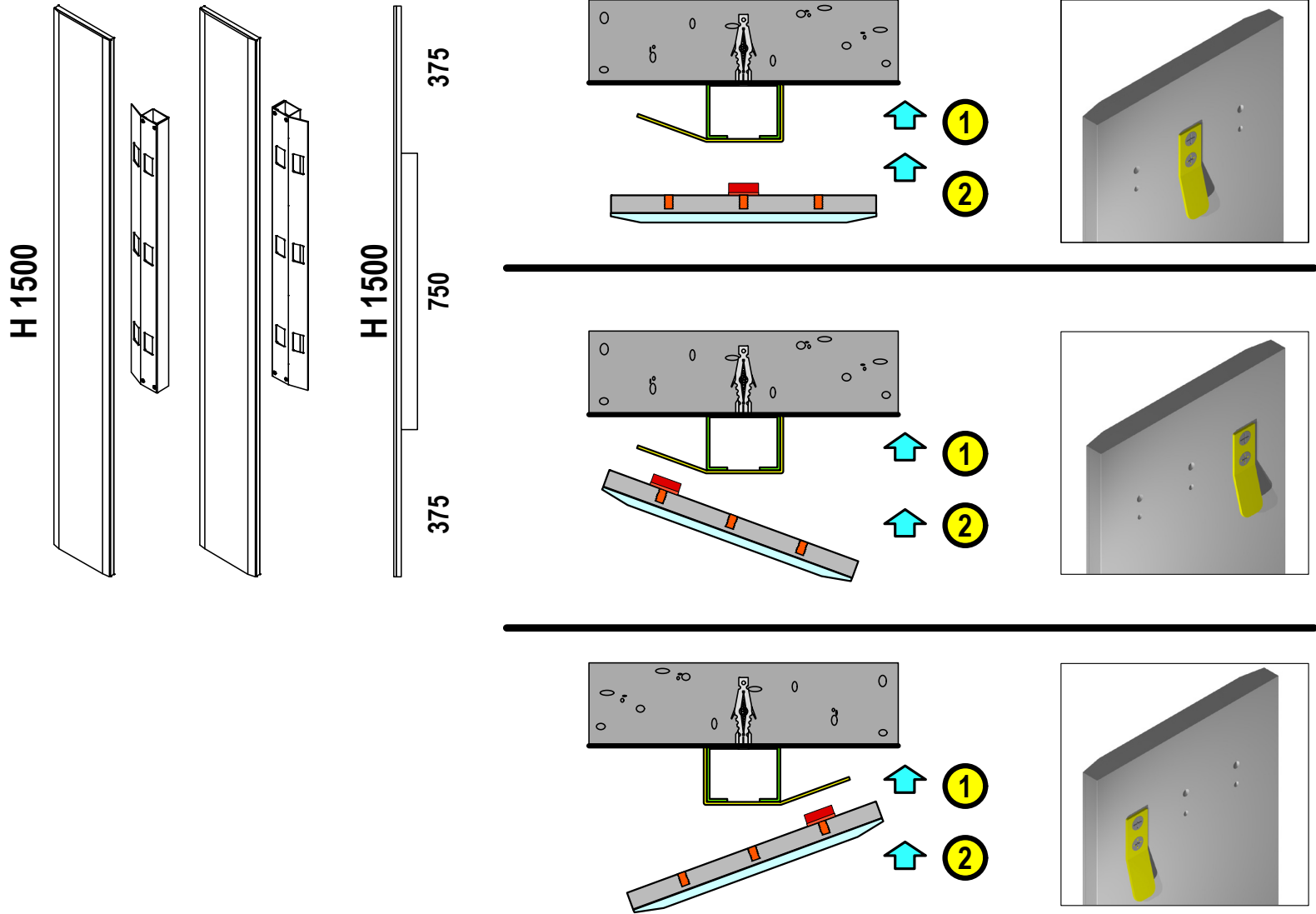
emphasizing focus on modularity and proposing a mirror consisting of several reflecting surfaces that can be mounted at different angles, thanks to a special coupling system. Each module is finished with a polishing that reminds us of a broken people.

The mirrors are created in a manner to break whole images and they are also in different angles in a manner that gives a "broken" image- a connotation to the breaking of the Jewish people.



dimensions in mm

_The positioning of the mirrors



_View of the mirrors



_View of the mirrors



_View of the sitting area



LARGE- SCALE EXHIBITS AND MODELS

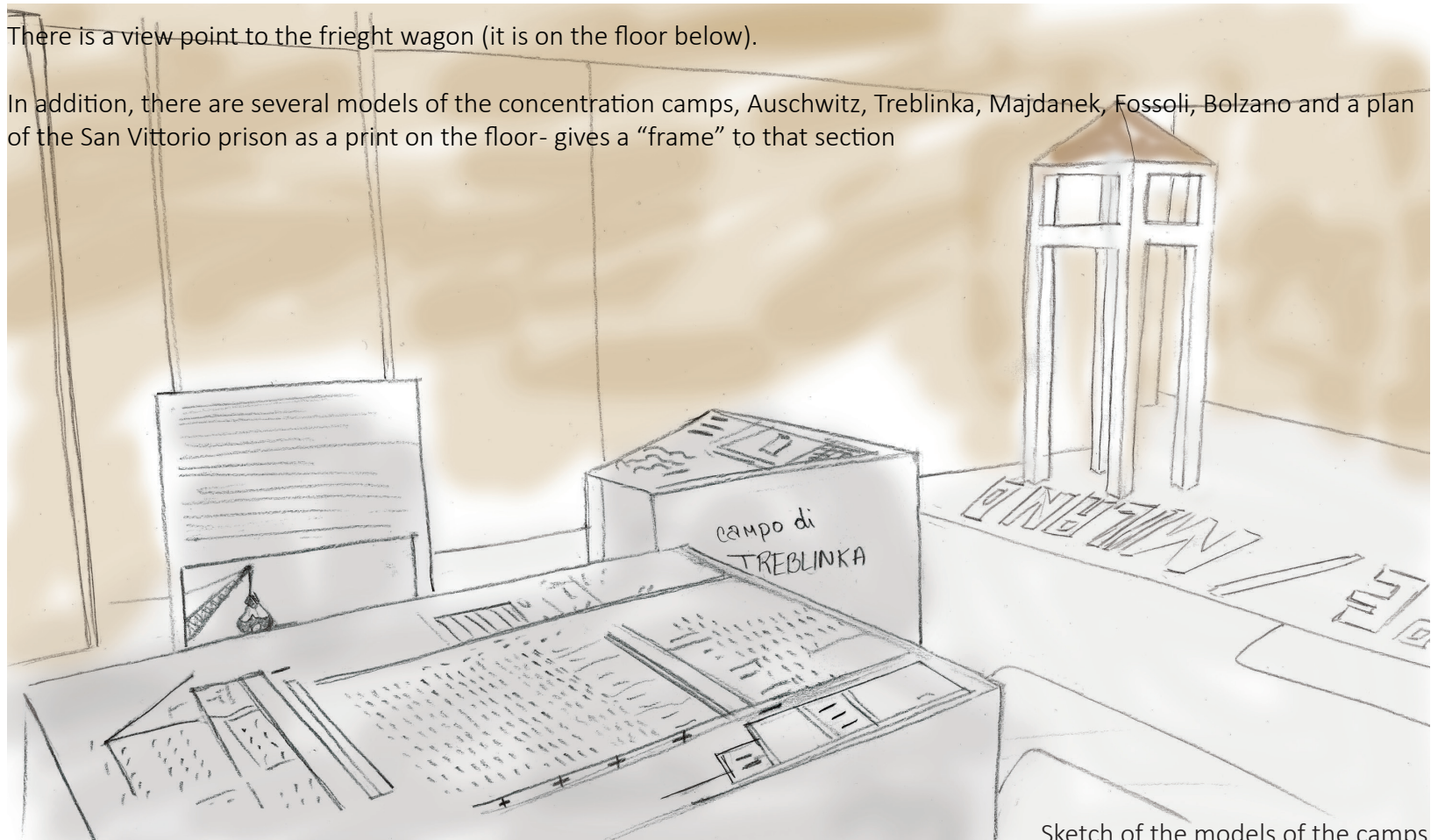
The positioning of large exhibits, such as the railway, guard tower or the freight wagon was decided on an early stage of the project, thus influencing the dimensions and planning of the sections of the museum and their positioning in the space.

The freight wagon was a challenge because it is in front of the entrance to the exhibition. This wagon is on a railway where at the end of the rail there was a manual elevator where they used to lift the wagon up to the ground floor and send the Jews to Auschwitz.

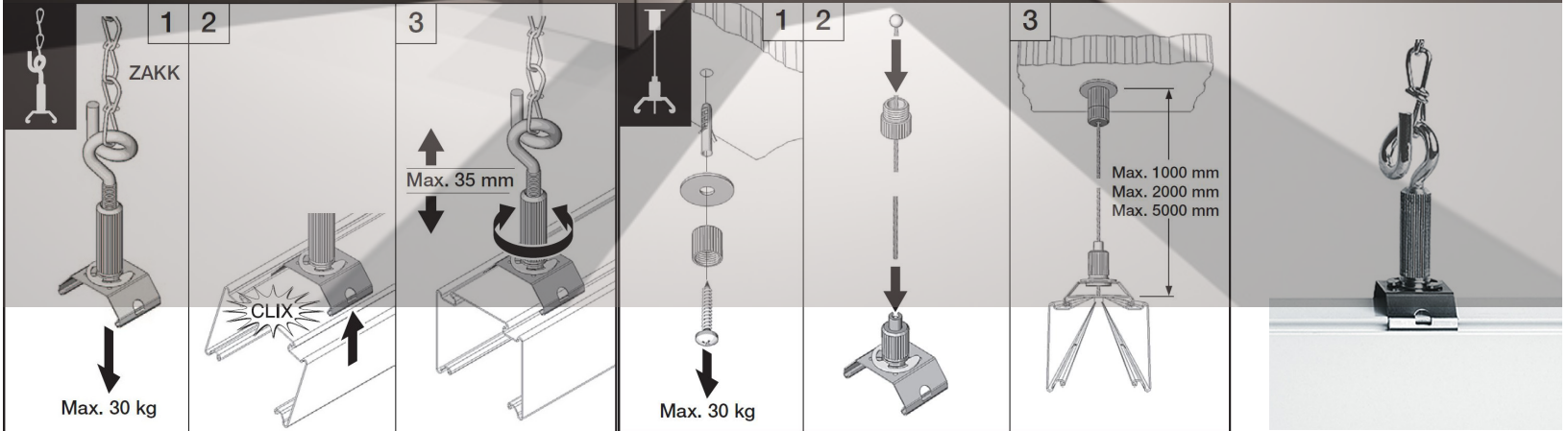
In order not to reveal straight away the wagon, I had to create several partitions with information and videos in order to introduce what will be up ahead for the visitors to see.

There is a view point to the freight wagon (it is on the floor below).

In addition, there are several models of the concentration camps, Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Fossoli, Bolzano and a plan of the San Vittorio prison as a print on the floor- gives a "frame" to that section



_Sketch of the models of the camps

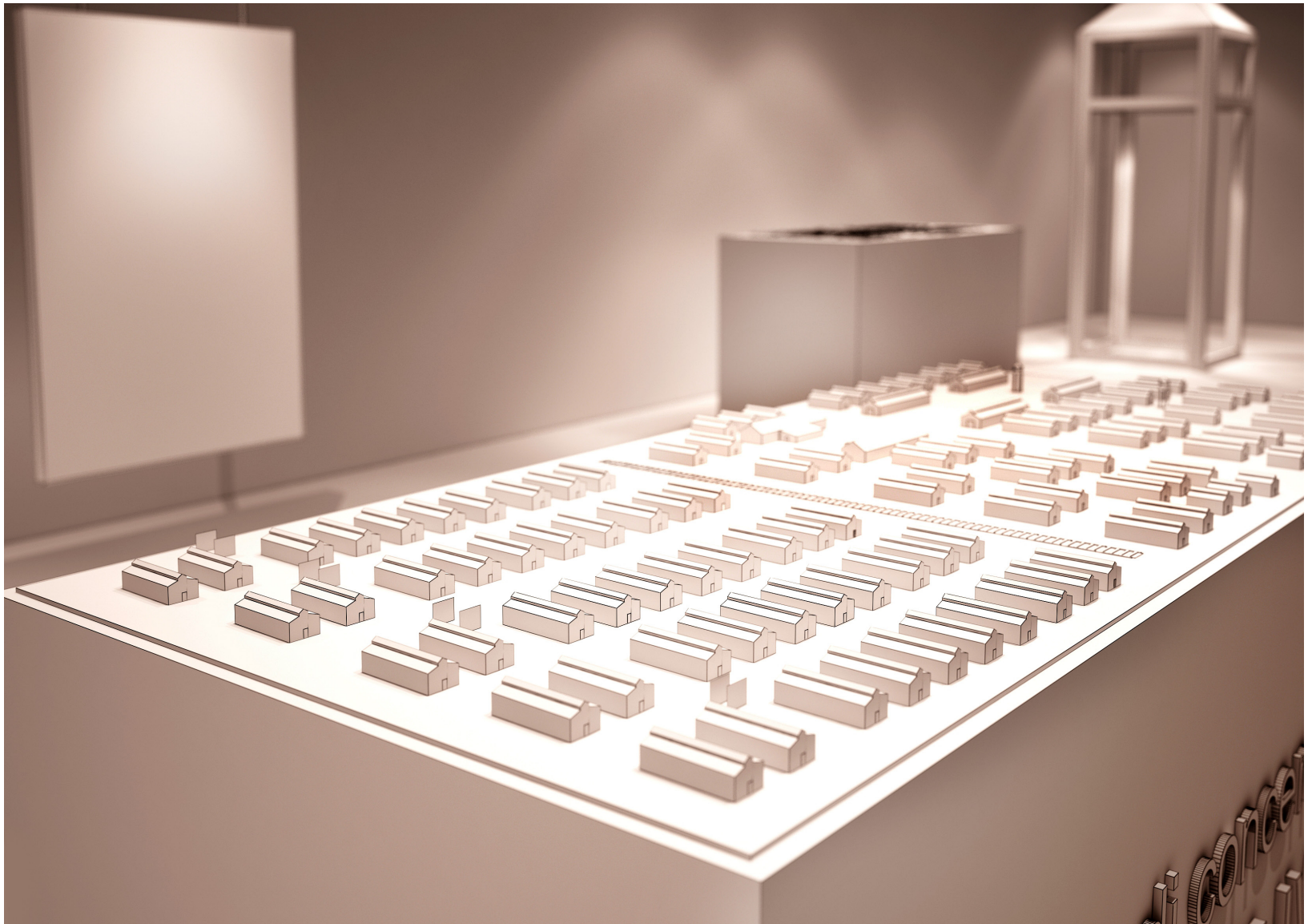


Fasteners & Supply- Metrum by AK ZUMTOBEL

Hook for mounting on trunking in CLIX, no tools required. Staples stainless steel V2A. Maximum load 30kg.

Measurements: 28 x 42 x 9 mm;

_Detailed view of one of the models of the camps



_View of the models of the camps



Openings and line of sights between spaces:

In this large scale museum with its vast interwoven range of topics, as facets of the unfolding narrative, I believe it is vital that visitors should have a line of sight towards the next gallery, to get an idea of what awaits them there.

That is why I also used the “hanged wall partitions” from the ceiling up to 50cm from the floor.

I have used opening to provide visitors with hints as to how the story continues with the next section and the next section is visible from the present one.

In the library for example, the book shelves are integrated in the glass walls that divides the library from the museum. Taking out books from the book shelves will create a line of sight between the library and the rest of the exhibition.

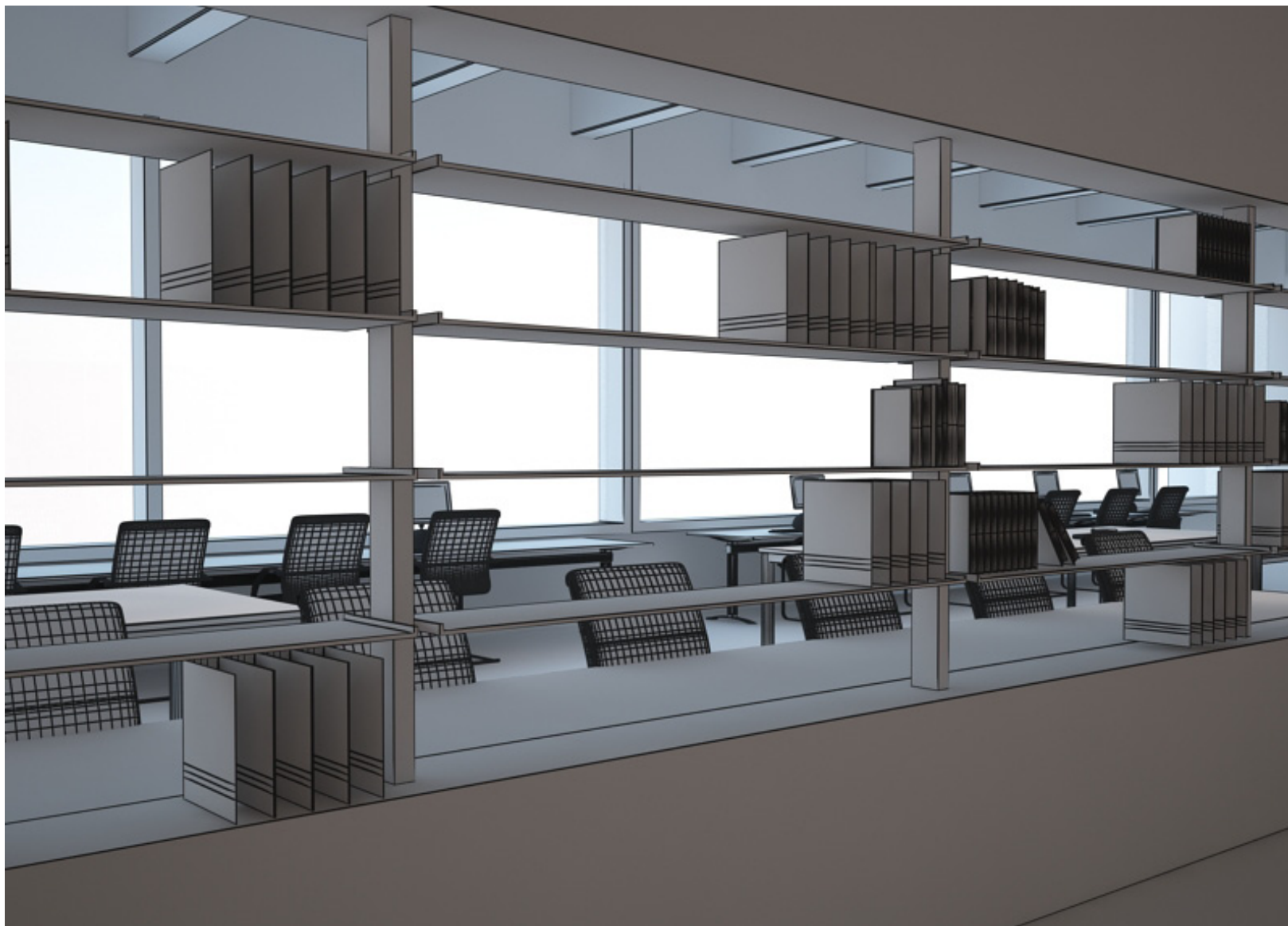


_A sketch of the library

_A view from the library towards the museum



_A view from the museum towards the library



_A view of the library



_TESTIMONY OF SISSEL VOLGEMANN 1935-1944

On January 30th, 1944 from platform 21 of Milan's Central Station, pained humanity, made up of Italian citizens of the Jewish faith, of all ages and social status were herded onto livestock vans, among cries, beatings and the barking of dogs.

At dawn on a winter Sunday under a leaden sky, over 600 people had crossed the empty city, setting out from San Vittore Prison on canvas-covered trucks to reach the basements of the Central Station that open onto Via Ferrante Aporti.

All of them, persecuted, imprisoned, prisoners whose only sin was that of being of Jewish birth, were setting off for an unknown destination. The journey took 7 days, 7 days of suffering and anguish.

There were over 40 children between the ages of 1 and 14. Among them was Sissel Vogelmann, aged 9 and Lilian Segre aged 13. The eldest deportee was Mrs Esmeralda Dina, aged 88. On arrival at Auschwitz the following Sunday on February 6th, about 500 of the deportees (including Sissel) were immediately selected to be sent to their deaths and were gassed and incinerated just a few hours after their arrival at the camp. A train with almost 250 deportees had already left from Platform 21 on December 6th, 1943. More departures would follow until May 1944.



Sissel Volgemann born on september 3rd 1935 in Turin

_TESTIMONIANZA DI SISSEL VOLGEMANN 1935-1944

Il 30 gennaio 1944 dal binario 21 della Stazione Centrale di Milano una umanità dolente, composta di cittadini italiani di religione ebraica di ogni età e condizione sociale, veniva scaricata tra urla, percosse e latrati di cani su cagoni bestiame.

All'alba di una livida domenica invernale più di 600 persone avevano attraversato la città svuotata partendo dal carcere di San Vittore su camion telati e avevano raggiunto i sotterranei della Stazione Centrale con accesso da via Ferrante Aporti.

Tutti loro, braccati, incarcerati, detenuti per la sola colpa di essere nati ebrei partivano per ignota destinazione. Fu un viaggio di 7 giorni passati tra sofferenza e ansia.

I bambini da 1 a 14 anni erano più di 40, tra loro Sissel Vogelmann di 8 anni e Liliana Segre di 13. La signora Esmeralda Dina di 88 anni era la più anziana.

All'arrivo ad Auschwitz la successiva domenica 6 febbraio circa 500 fra loro (tra cui Sissel) vennero selezionati per la morte e furono gasati e bruciati dopo poche ore dall'arrivo.

Dal binario 21 era già partito un convoglio con quasi 250 deportati il 5 dicembre del 1943, ne sarebbero partiti altri fino a maggio del 1944.

sissel

_ TESTIMONIANZA DI LILIANA SEGRE

Negli ultimi giorni di gennaio [1944] il quinto raggio del carcere di San Vittore si era riempito di ebrei che arrivavano da tutta Italia: eravamo circa settecento.

Nella nostra cella entrarono timidamente due sposini di Torino, Aldo e Bianca Levi, quasi a chiederci scusa della forzata ospitalità. Si sistemarono sulla branda dove dormiva Papà; lui si mise sul pagliericcio, per terra, vicino a me. Dormivamo pochissimo, stavamo zitti per non disturbare gli altri. Faceva freddo, dormivamo vestiti.

Aspettavamo notizie. Nell'attesa fingevamo un distacco benevolo, quasi ottimista. In realtà non parlavamo che del nostro destino e un'ansia devastante trasformava ogni nostra azione, anche la più sciocca, in un caso irripetibile. A un certo punto, credo nel pomeriggio, entrò nel raggio un tedesco che lesse i nomi di quelli che sarebbero partiti il giorno dopo per ignota destinazione. Erano circa 650 nomi, non finiva più. Pochissimi furono i "non chiamati", quasi tutti coniugi o figli di matrimonio misto.

Rino Ravenna, sentito il suo nome, senza una parola si allontanò dal gruppo dei condannati. Sul paletto nero, ormai impolverato e grigiastro, risaltava il collo di canapina dal quale i nostri aguzzini avevano strappato la guarnizione di astrakan. Poco dopo sentimmo un tonfo sordo. Si era buttato giù dal ballatoio dell'ultimo piano ed era morto sul colpo, là, sull'impiantito del raggio. Era sfuggito al viaggio. Noi tutti ci preparammo a partire; ci furono distribuiti dei cestini di carta con sette porzioni di gallette, sette di mortadella, sette di latte condensato. Perché sette? Perché sette? Come facevo a guardare mio Papà? Come facevo a chiedergli la ragione di quello che ci stava accadendo?

In quelle ultime ore a San Vittore tacevo, ma ogni tanto mi allontanavo da Lui, correvo come una pazza su su fino alle grandi celle comuni dell'ultimo piano per vedere tutta quella gente sco osciuta che si preparava a partire, con gesti uguali. Era la deportazione annunciata, ne facevo parte anch'io, la principessa del mio Papà. La mattina dopo, era il 30 gennaio 1944, una lunga fila silenziosa e dolente uscì dal quinto raggio per arrivare al cortile del carcere. Attraversammo un altro raggio di detenuti comuni. Essi si sporgevano dai ballatoi e ci buttavano arance, mele, biscotti, ma, soprattutto, ci urlavano parole di incoraggiamento, di solidarietà e benedizioni! Furono straordinari. Furono uomini che, vedendo altri uomini andare al macello solo per la colpa di essere nati da un grembo e non da un altro, ne avevano pietà. Fu l'ultimo contatto con esseri umani. Poi, caricati violentemente su camion, traversammo la città deserta e, all'incrocio di via Carducci vidi la mia casa di corso Magenta 55 sfuggire alla mia vista dall'angolo del telone: mai più. Mai più.

Arrivati alla Stazione Centrale, la fila dei camion infilò i sotterranei enormi passando dal sottopassaggio di via Ferrante Aporti; fummo sbarcati proprio davanti ai binari di manovra che sono ancor oggi nel ventre dell'edificio. Il passaggio fu velocissimo: SS e repubblicani non persero tempo: in fretta, a calci, pugni e bastonate, ci caricarono sui vagoni bestiame.

Non appena un vagone era pieno, veniva sprangato e portato con un elevatore alla banchina di partenza. Fino a quando le vetture furono agganciate, nessuno di noi si rese conto della realtà. Tutto si era svolto nel buio del sotterraneo della stazione, illuminato da fari potenti nei punti strategici, fra grida, latrati, fischi e violenze terrorizzanti. Nel vagone era buio, c'era un po' di paglia per terra e un secchio per i nostri bisogni. Il treno si mosse e sembrò puntare verso Sud. Andava molto piano, fermandosi a volte per ore. Dalle grate vedevamo la campagna emiliana nelle brume dell'inverno e stazioni deserte dai nomi familiari. Gli adulti dimostravano un certo sollievo, visto che il treno non era diretto al confine, ma alla sera ci fu un'inversione di marcia e quella notte nessuno dormì.

_TESTIMONIANZA DI LILIANA SEGRE

Tutti piangevano, nessuno si rassegnava al fatto che stavamo andando verso Nord, verso l'Austria. Era un coro di singhiozzi che copriva il rumore delle ruote.

All'alba il treno si fermò e con sgomento vedemmo scendere i ferrovieri italiani e salire i sostituti, forse austriaci, forse tedeschi. Dai vagoni piombati saliva un coro di urla, di richiami, di i plorazioni: nessuno ascoltava. Il treno ripartì. Il vagone era fetido e freddo, odore di urina, visi grigi, gambe anchilosate, non avevamo spazio per muoverci. I pianti si acquietavano in una disperazione assoluta. Io non avevo né fame né sete; mi prese una specie di inedia allucinata come quando si ha la febbre alta; quando riuscivo a riflettere pensavo che, forse, senza di me, Papà avrebbe potuto scappare da San Vittore, saltare quel muro come aveva proposto Peppino Levi, o forse no. Mi stringevo a Lui, che era distrutto, pallido, gli occhi cerchiati di rosso di chi non dorme da giorni. Mi esortava a mangiare qualcosa, aveva ancora per me una scaglia di cioccolato. La mettevo in bocca per fargli piacere, ma non riuscivo ad inghiottire nulla. Nel centro del vagone si formò un gruppo di preghiera: alcuni uomini pii, fra i quali ricordo il signor Silvera, si dondolarono a lungo recitando i Salmi. Mi sembrava che non finissero mai: erano i più fortunati. Le ore passavano, così le notti e i giorni, in un'abulia totale: era difficile calcolare il tempo. Pochissimi avevano ancora un orologio e anche quei pochi privilegiati non lo guardavano più. Ogni tanto vedevo qualcuno alzarsi a fatica e cercare di capire dove fossimo, guardando dalle grate, schermate con stracci per riparare dal gelo quel carico umano. Si vedeva un paesaggio immerso nella neve, si vedevano casette civettuole, camini fumanti, campanili...

Prima che cominciasse la Foresta Nera, il treno si fermò e qualcuno poté scendere tra le SS armate fino ai denti, per prendere un po' d'acqua e vuotare il secchio immondo. Anch'io e il mio Papà scendemmo e vedemmo per la prima volta, scritto col gesso sul vagone: "Auschwitz bei Katowice".

Capimmo che quella era la nostra meta. Il treno ripartì quasi subito e la notizia della nostra destinazione gettò tutti in una muta disperazione.

Fu silenzio nel vagone in quegli ultimi giorni. Nessuno più piangeva, né si lamentava. Ognuno taceva con la dignità e la consapevolezza delle ultime cose. Eravamo alla vigilia della morte per la maggior parte di noi. Non c'era più niente da dire. Ci stringevamo ai nostri cari e trasmettevamo il nostro amore come un ultimo saluto.

Era il silenzio essenziale dei momenti decisivi della vita di ognuno.

Poi... poi, all'arrivo fu Auschwitz e il rumore assordante e osceno degli assassini intorno a noi.

_TESTIMONIES

Testimonies from the survivors or from second or third generation of the Holocaust survivors are very important in order to preserve the authenticity of the story.

Hearing and watching a survivor speaking about what he/she has been through gives a great impact on the visitor.



_View of space dedicated to the testimonies

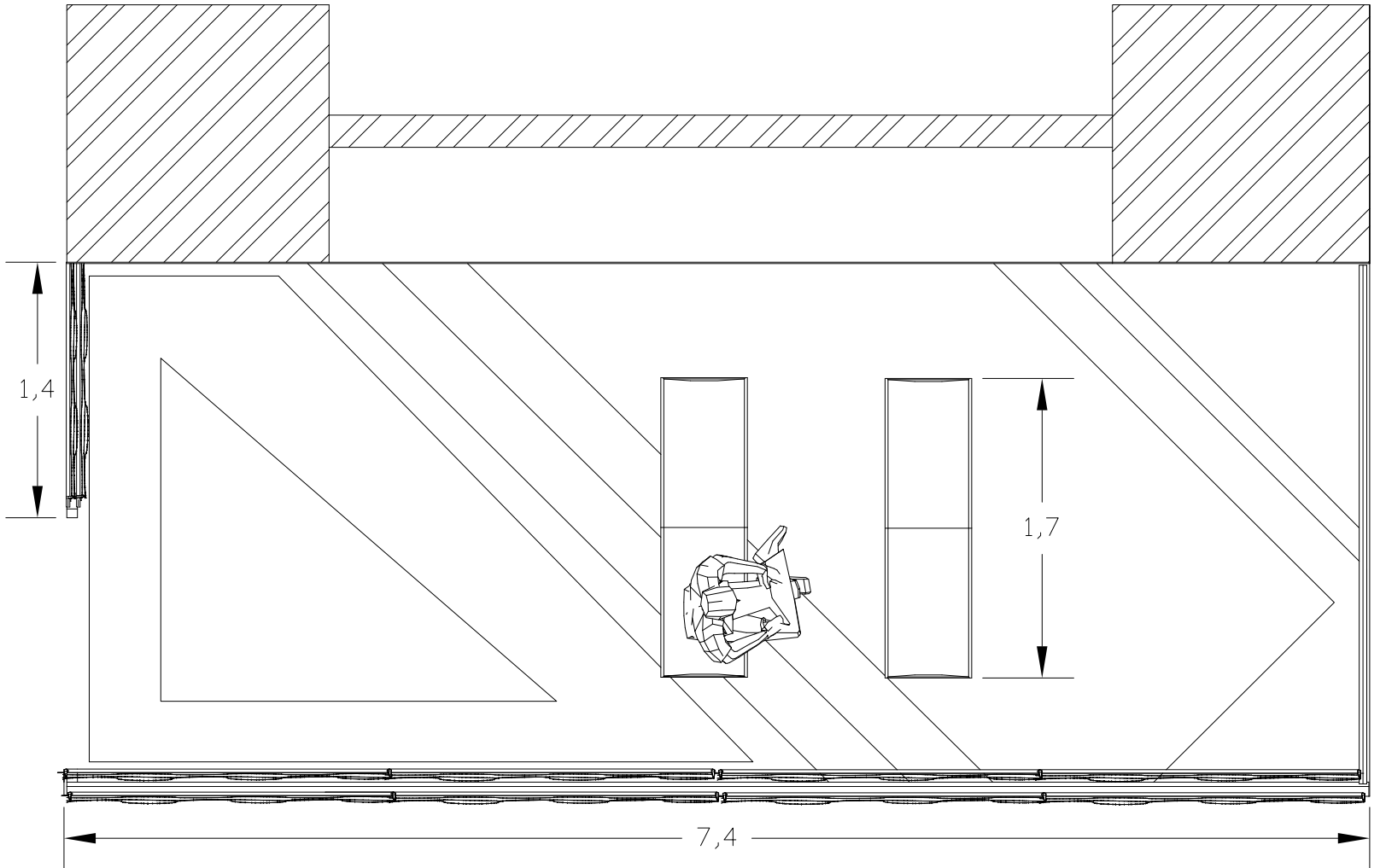


_View of space dedicated to the testimonies

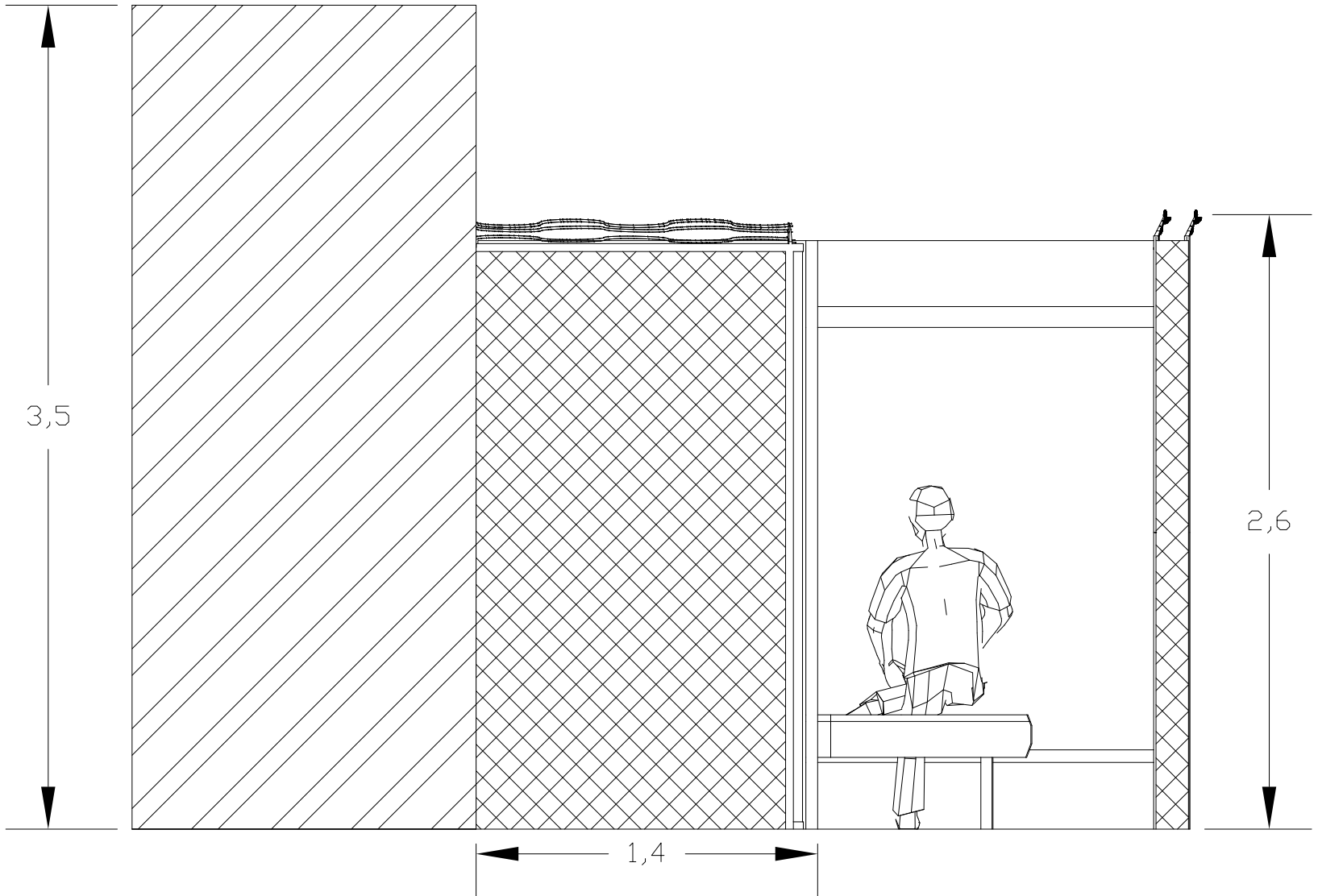


_View of railway and the spaces dedicated to the testimonies





Pianta
Top view



Prospetto
Elevation

JBL speakers System:

Frequency Response (-10 dB)¹: 55 Hz – 20 kHz

Frequency Range (± 3 dB)¹: 78 Hz – 18 kHz

Power Capacity²: 75 Watts Continuous Pink Noise Power (with 300 Watts peaks)

150 Watts Continuous Program Power

Nominal Sensitivity: 86 dB

Nominal Coverage Angle³: 120° (+20°/-10°)

Suspension: Two identical suspension systems (one as main suspension cable and the other as safety cable), each consisting of 4.5 m long 2 mm (0.077 in) high-tensile galvanized-steel wire rope suspension cable with spring-clips for clipping onto the loudspeaker bracket and Gripple™ brand adjustable-height cable fasteners for infinitely adjustable height. Cables have SWL rating of 45 kg (99 lb).

Dimensions: 234 mm (9.3 in) diameter x 259 mm (10.2 in) height to top of cabinet. 279 mm (11.0 in) to top of suspension bracket.

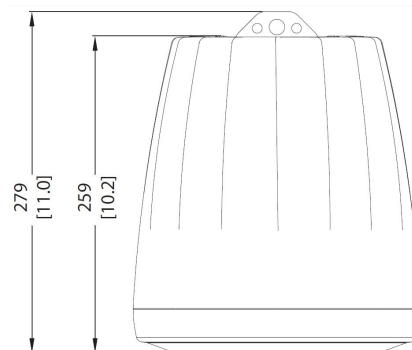
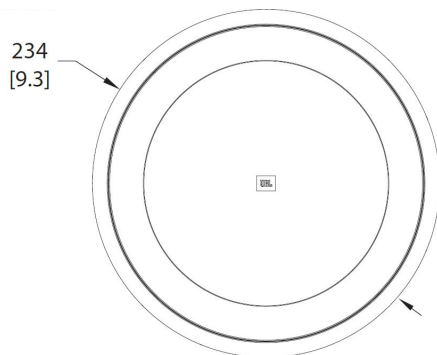
Net Weight (ea): 3.7 kg (8 lbs)

1 Full-space (suspended)

2 Continuous Pink Noise rating is IEC-shaped pink noise with a 6 dB peak-to-average crest factor for 100 hours continuously. Continuous Program power is a conservative expression of the system's ability to handle normal speech and music program material and is defined as 3 dB above the Continuous Pink Noise rating.

3 Full-space (suspend in free air), average 1 kHz to 10 kHz.

Shown with included grille removed



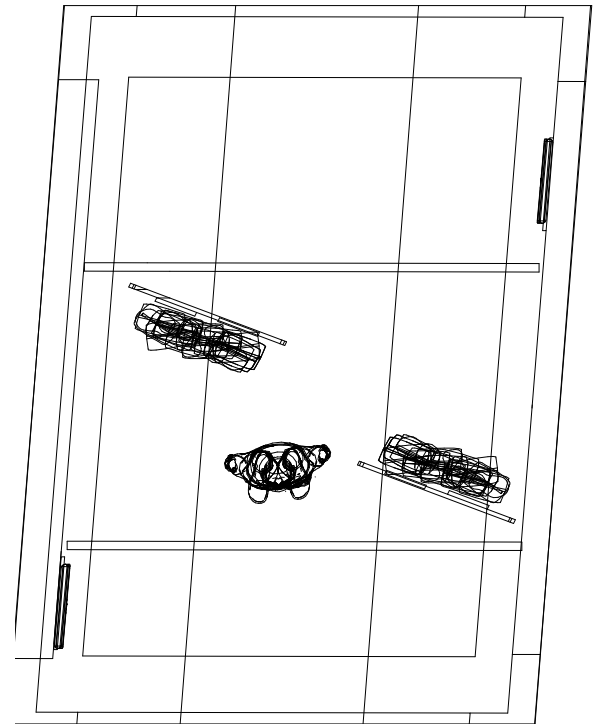
dimensions in mm

AUTHENTIC ARTIFACTS AND SYMBOLIC RECONSTRUCTION

In order to have an intense feeling and a clear message it is important to also have in evidence documents, personal artifacts, photos, videos and also “scenes from the past” - that means videos from that time (it helps if the visitor has a visual image and sound of the scene and not only text), audio and also a reconstruction of places.

In the exhibition there are wooden structures, that imitate cabins where prisoners were detained, where I have placed scenes from the past such as an example of a man in Nazi uniform or a closed wooden structure with peep holes all around it and inside of that structure there are videos showing- a sort of “a glimpse to the past”.

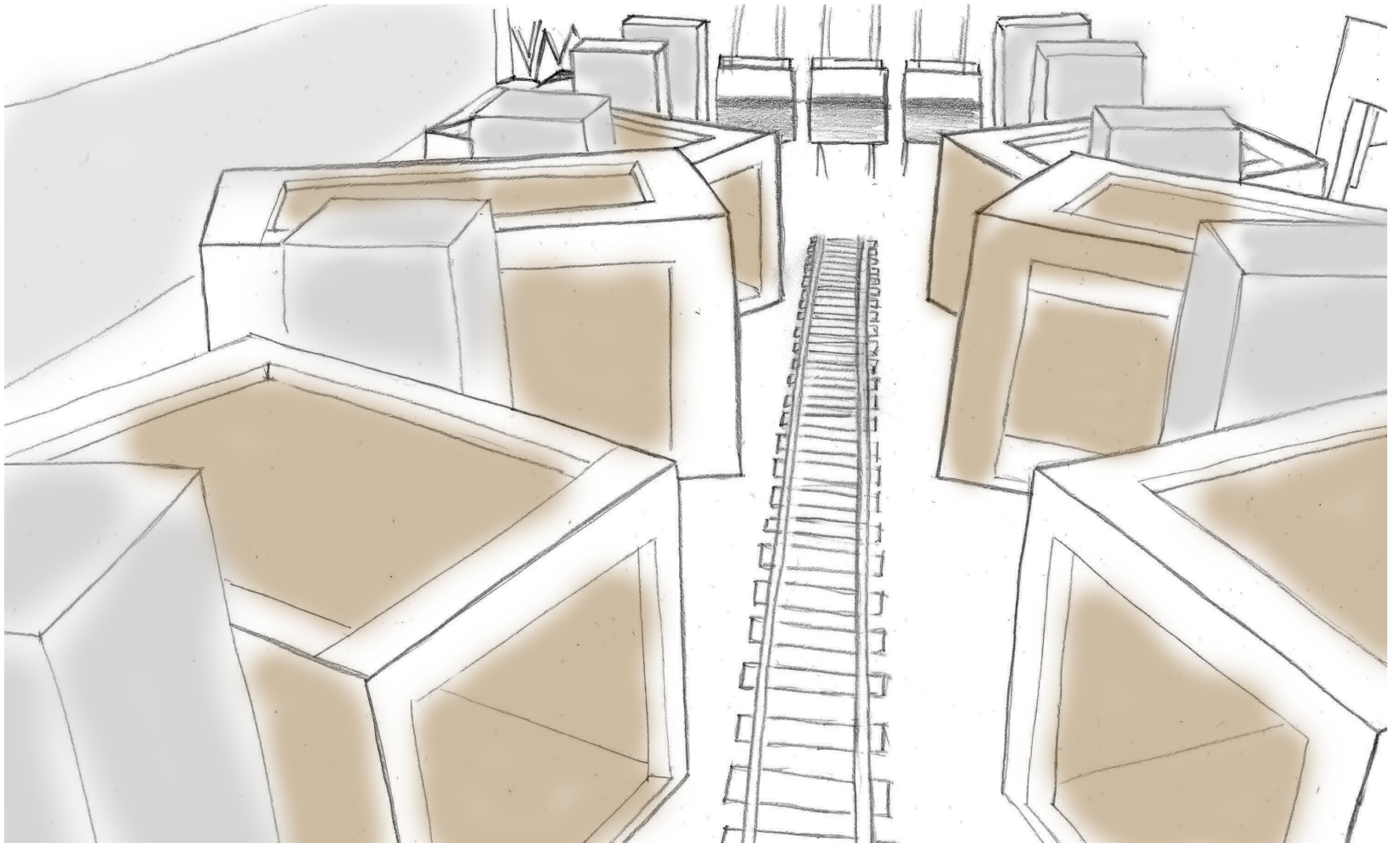
between these wooden structure passes a railway - a symbol to their deportations to various camps, mainly Auschwitz.

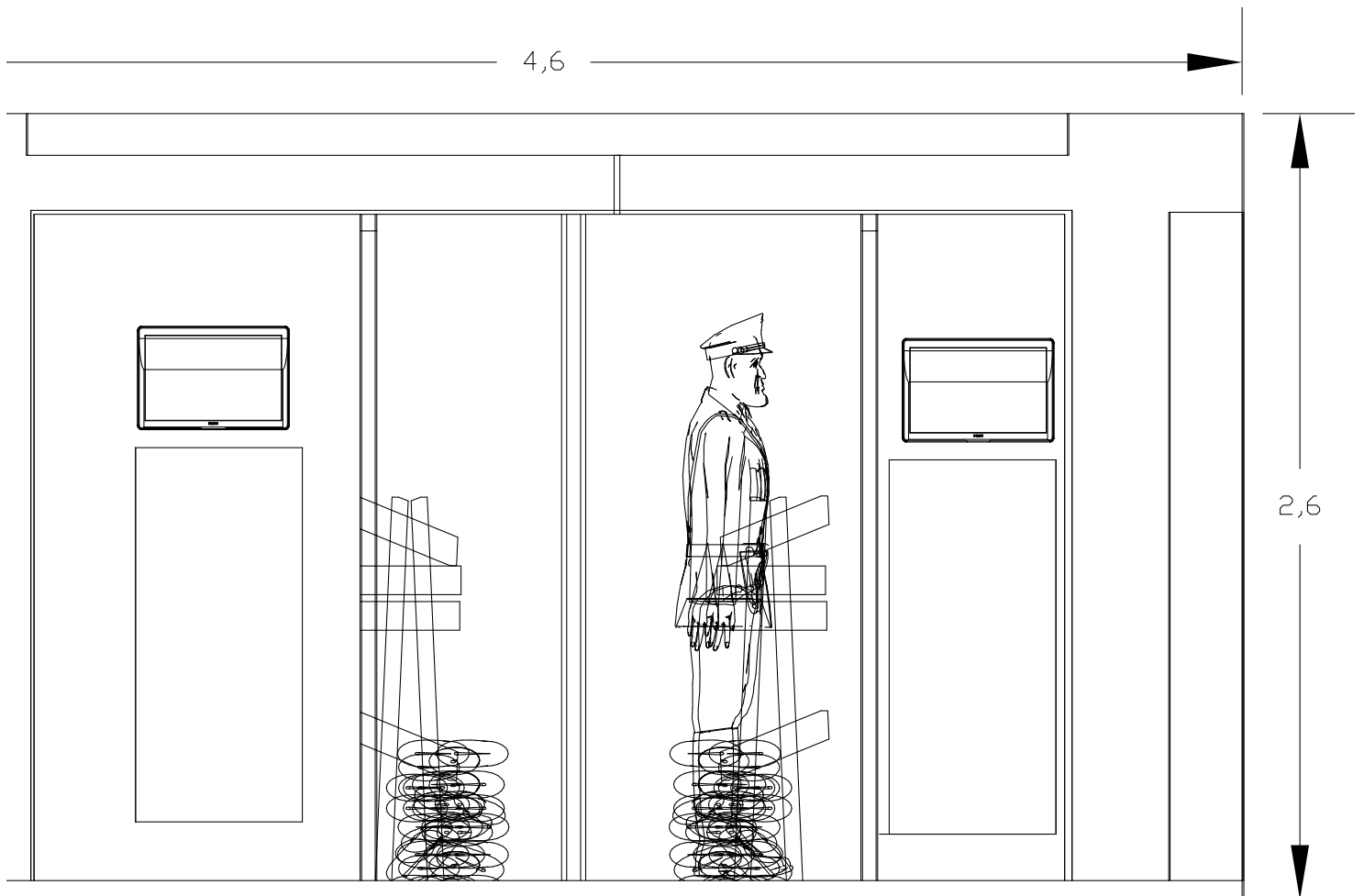


_Sketch of the wooden box

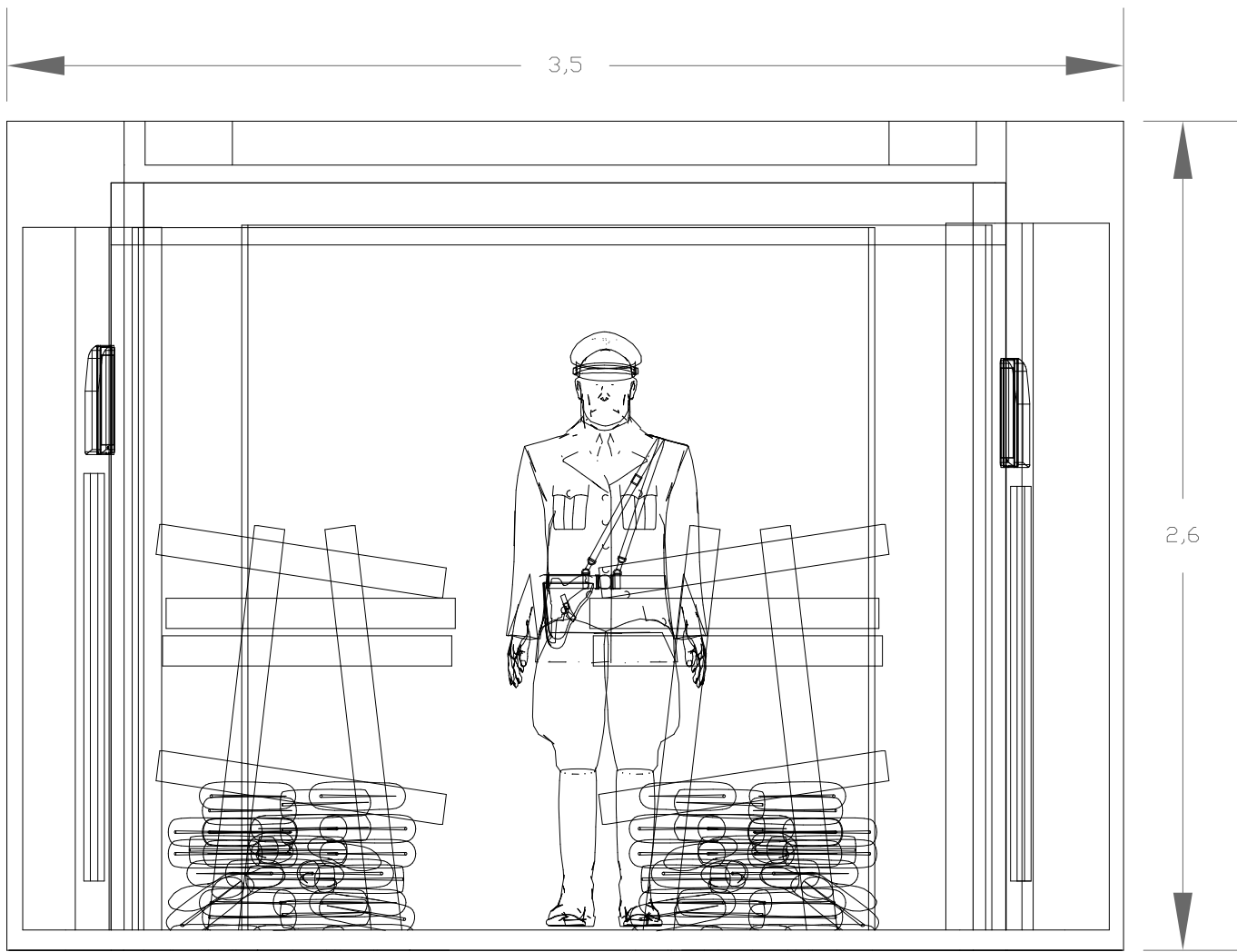
_Top view of the wooden box

_Sketch of the wooden boxes and the writings on the walls





Prospetto
Elevation

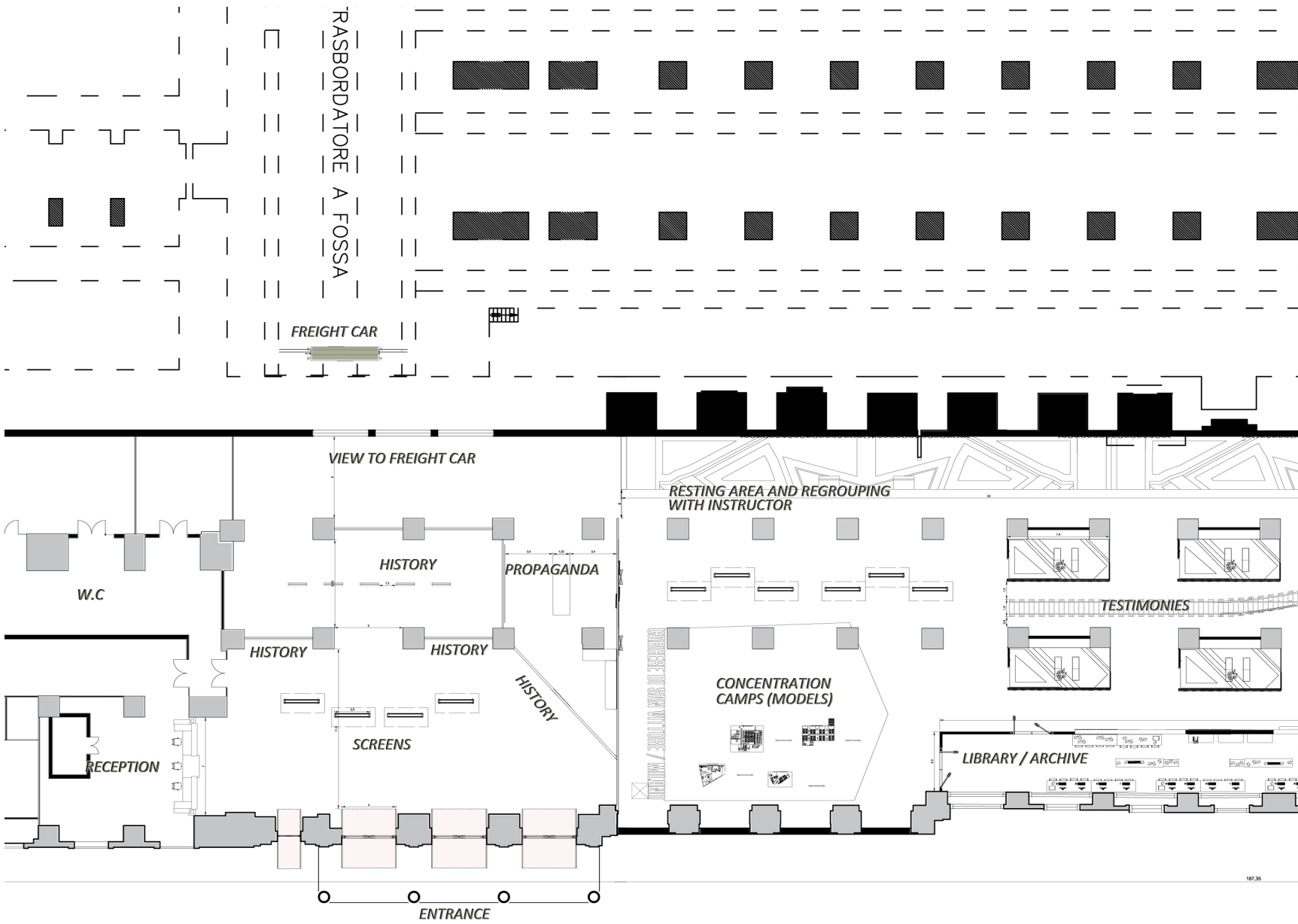


Vista da fronte
Front view

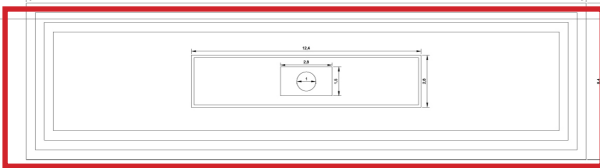
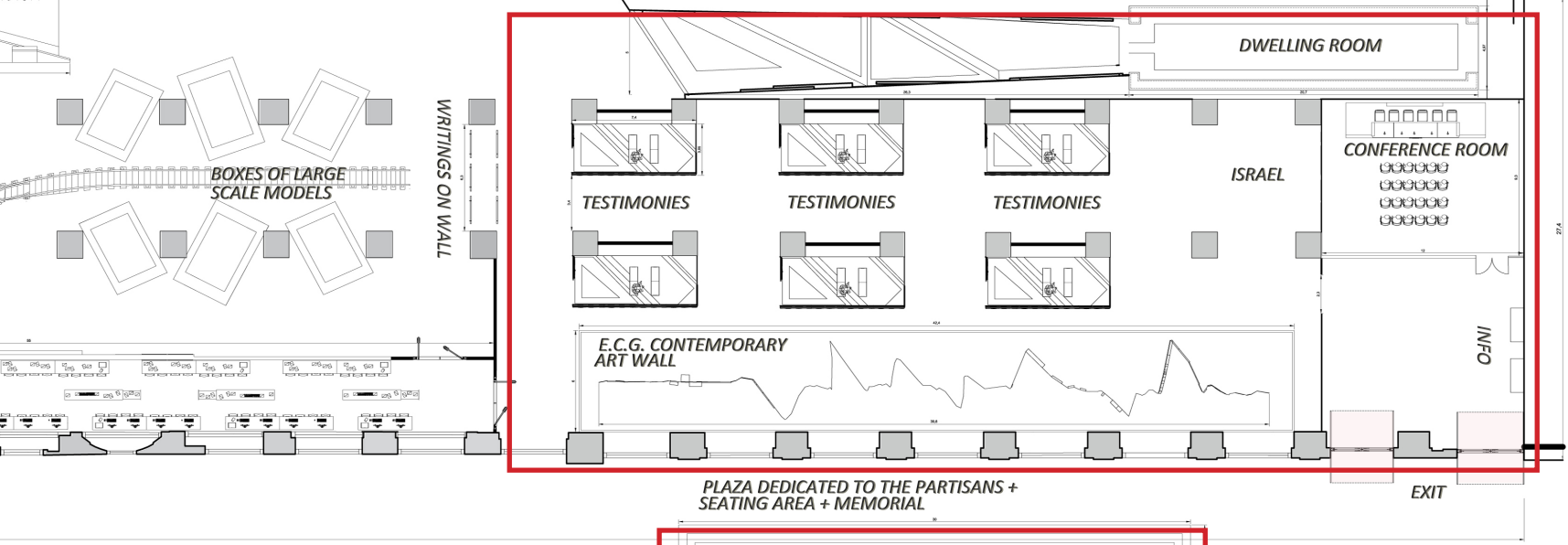
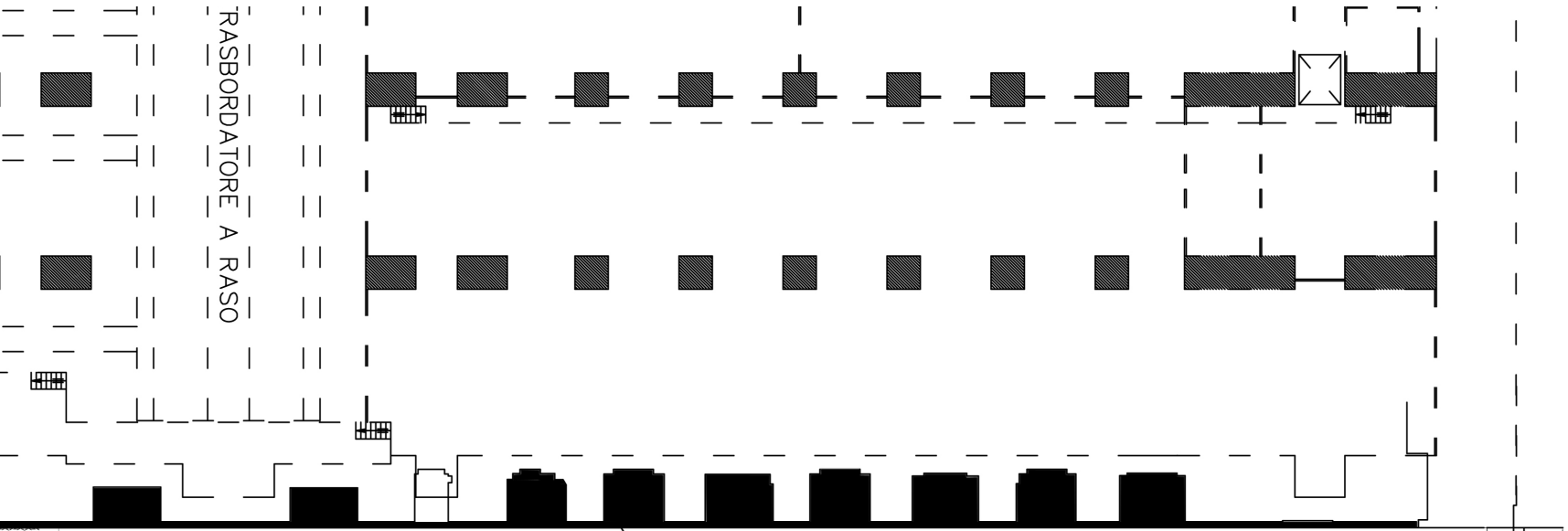


View of the wooden box- inside Nazi wearing Nazi costume.
A the end of the track there are walls on which visitors can write their reflections

_Plan of the project - third part & the plaza dedicated to the partisans



RASBORDATORE A RASO



_THE HALL OF NAMES / THE DWELLING ROOM

The dwelling room is situated towards the end of the museum. It is the heart of the museum and maybe the most moving section of the whole site.

The entrance to this part of the museum has the famous title taken from the Auschwitz camp: "Arbeit Macht frei" - which means Labor makes (you) free - an ironic entrance to the hall of names.

The walls leading to the hall itself are covered in different shapes, sizes and lights.

When one walks in the hall itself he sees three walls with names of the victims on them.

on the sides of the ceiling there is a wall of light in which multiple layers of water are constantly transformed as a result of countless lighting particles.

The water is a symbol of purity, Water is a universal symbol of change and is often present at turning points in a story. Since water is often a sign of life, i wanted to show it in this unique space.

Sketch of the entrance to the dwelling room



_View of the entrance to the dwelling room

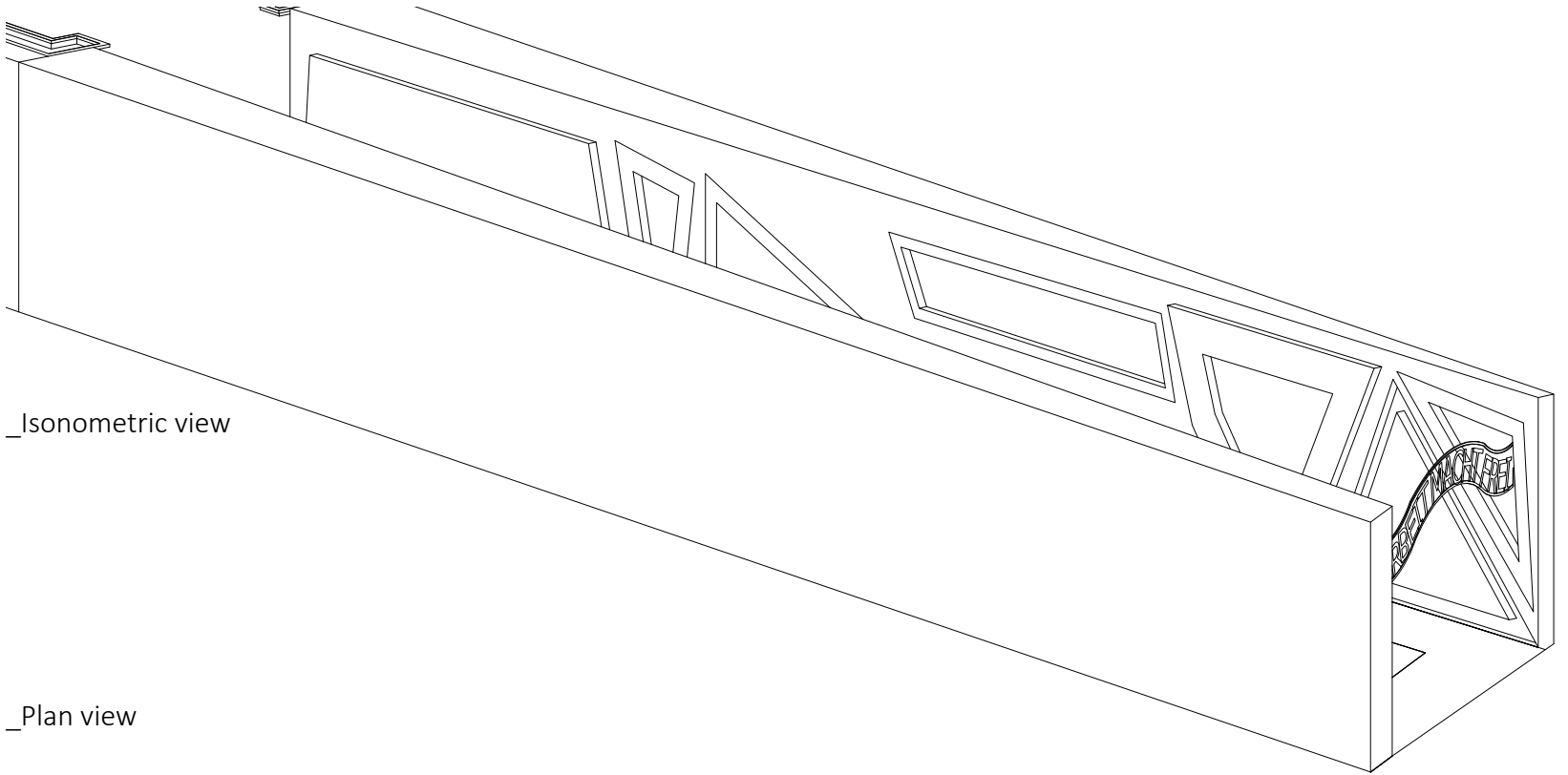


_View of the names in the dwelling room



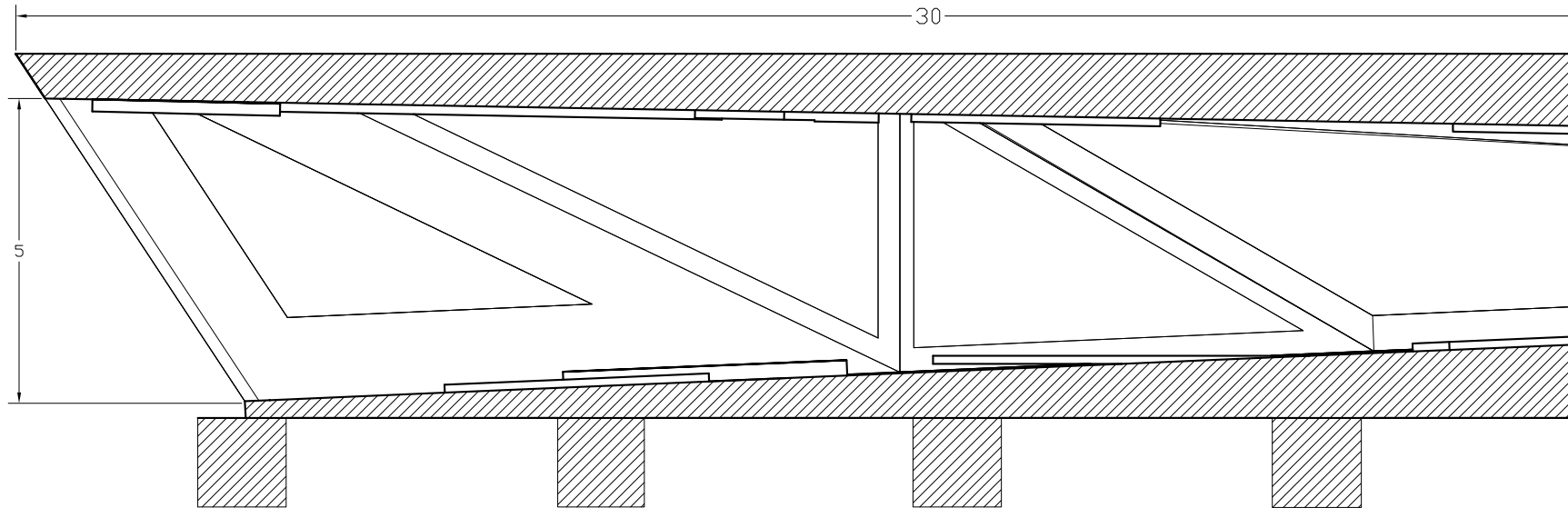
_View of the dwelling room



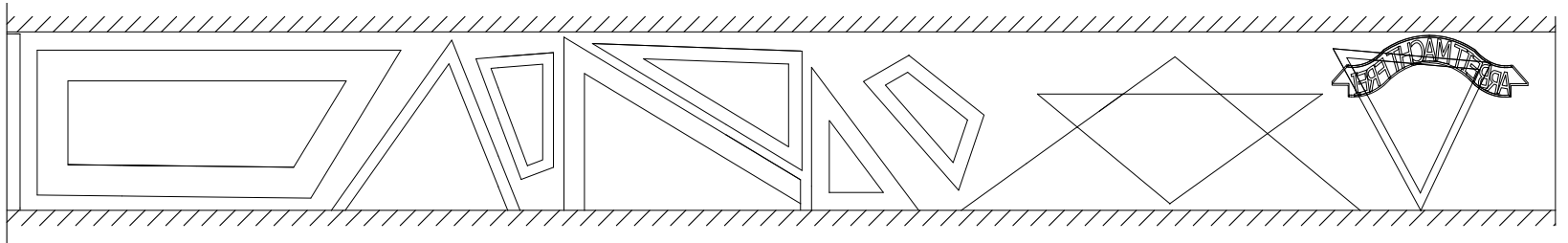


_Isometric view

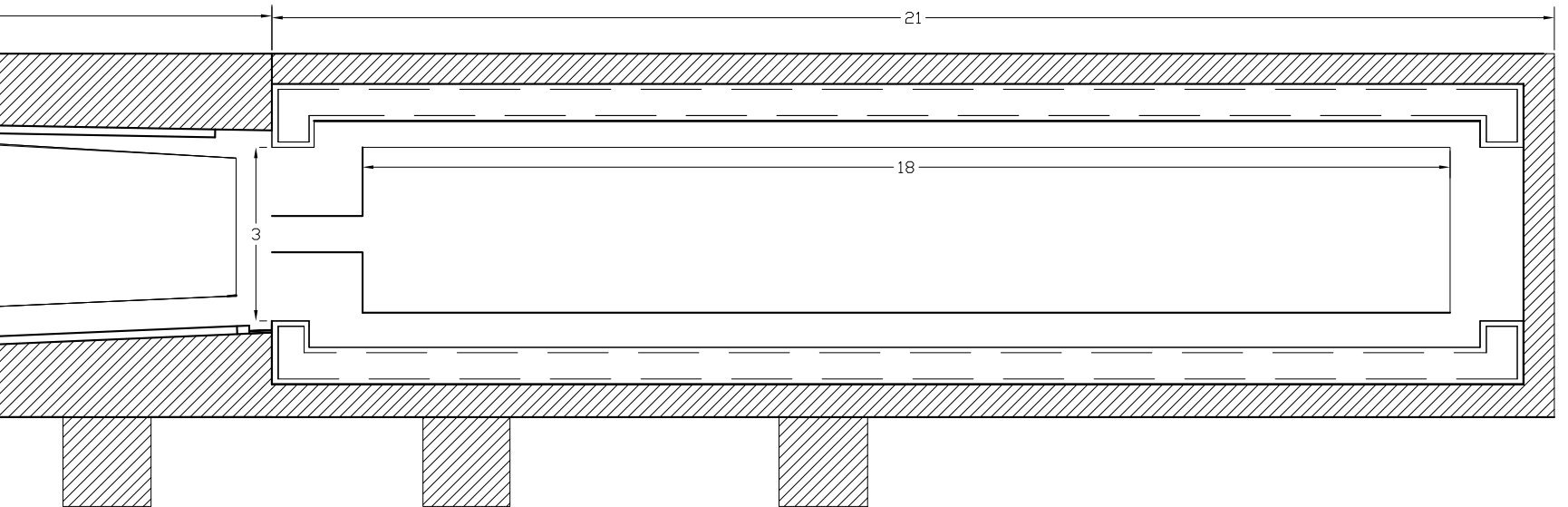
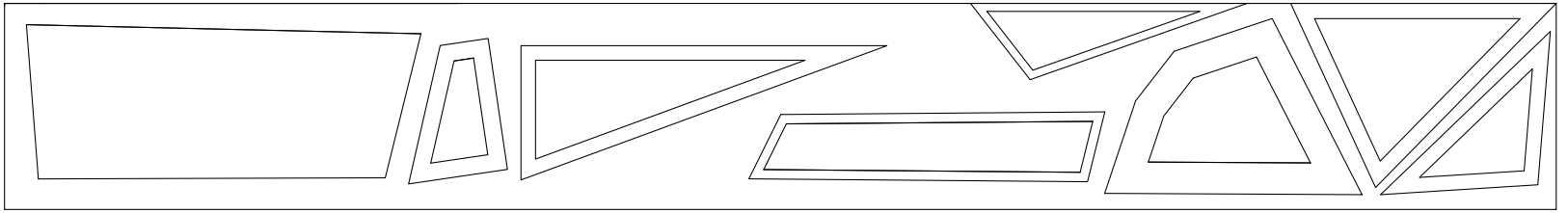
_Plan view



_Elevation Side A



_Elevation Side B



_ARTWORK

Artwork is not usually included in historical exhibitions. The exhibition I have created though gives more emphasis on the artistic and design view.

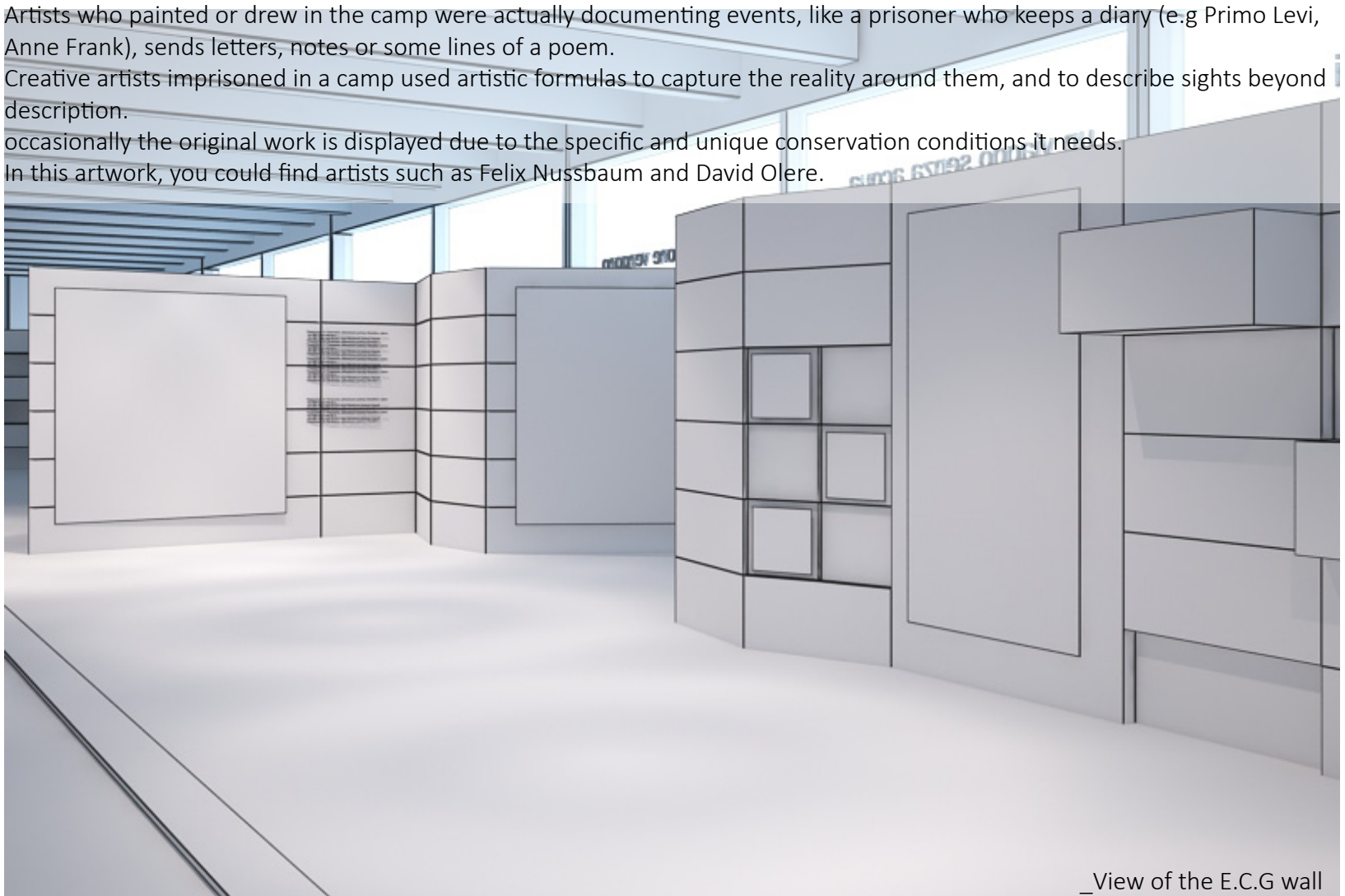
Art produced during the Holocaust is another form of a document and testimony. The narrative value of the paintings was often so strong that it surpassed verbal testimonies.

Artists who painted or drew in the camp were actually documenting events, like a prisoner who keeps a diary (e.g. Primo Levi, Anne Frank), sends letters, notes or some lines of a poem.

Creative artists imprisoned in a camp used artistic formulas to capture the reality around them, and to describe sights beyond description.

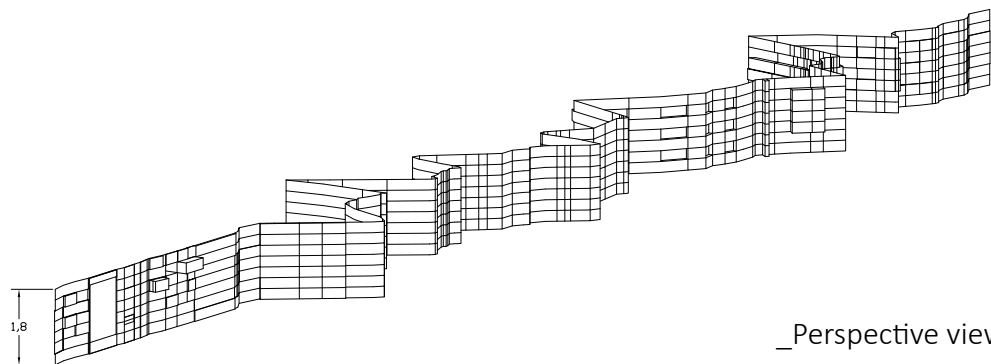
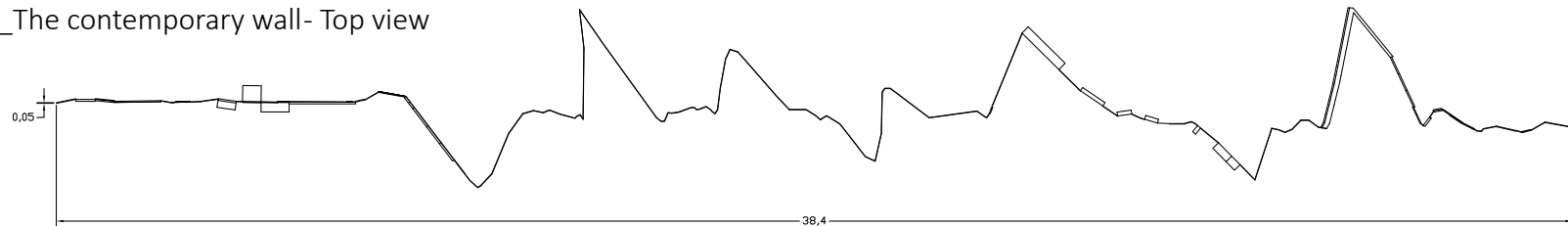
Occasionally the original work is displayed due to the specific and unique conservation conditions it needs.

In this artwork, you could find artists such as Felix Nussbaum and David Olere.



_View of the E.C.G wall

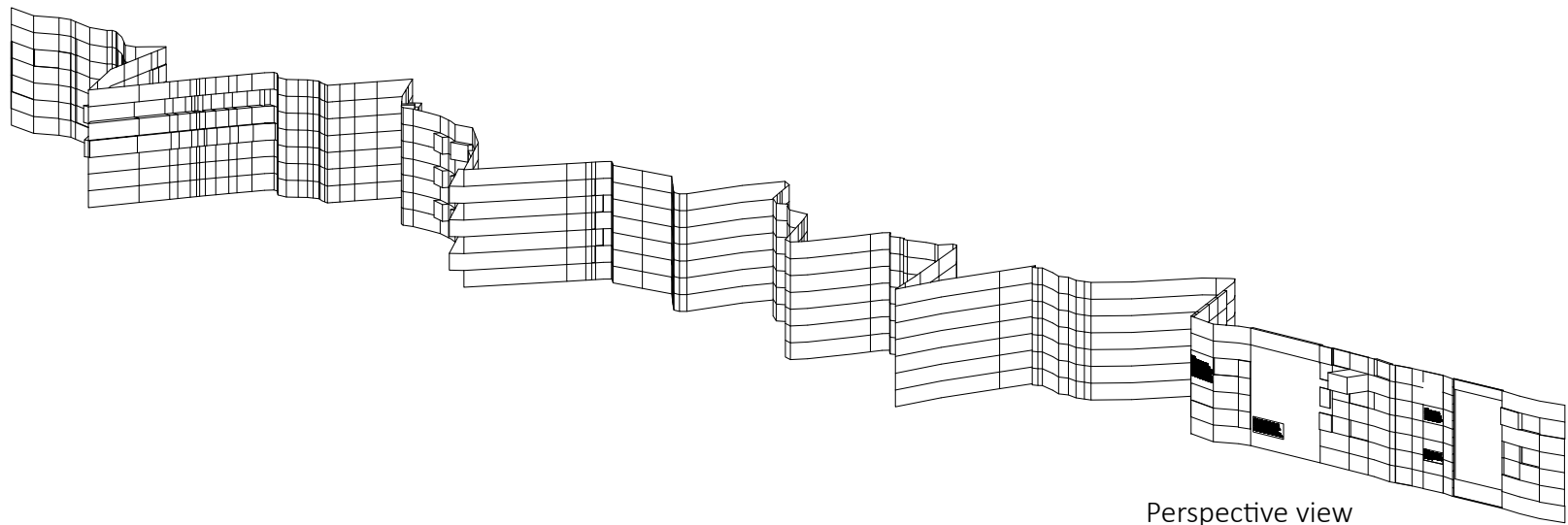
_The contemporary wall- Top view



_Perspective view

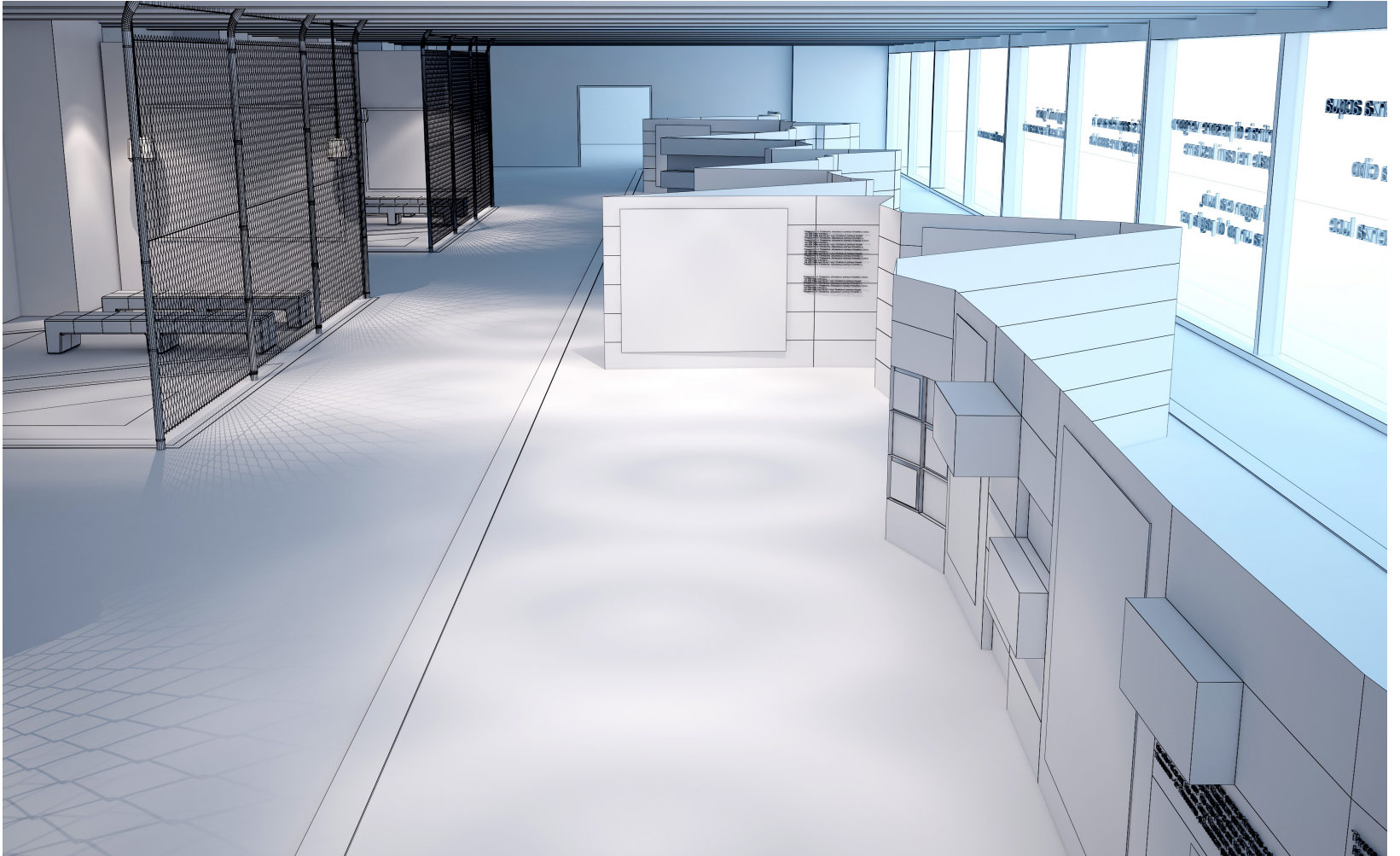
At the end on the museum there is a section of a contemporary art exhibition on a E.C.G shaped wall. plexiglass and it has a shape is of an E.C.G- a symbole of life after all that has happened.

Because it is positioned on the side of Via Aporti and it has a wide window side the wall has sections made of glass in order to create curiosity and attraction to people / potential visitors to enter the museum.



_Perspective view

_View of the E.C.G wall



_View of the E.C.G wall

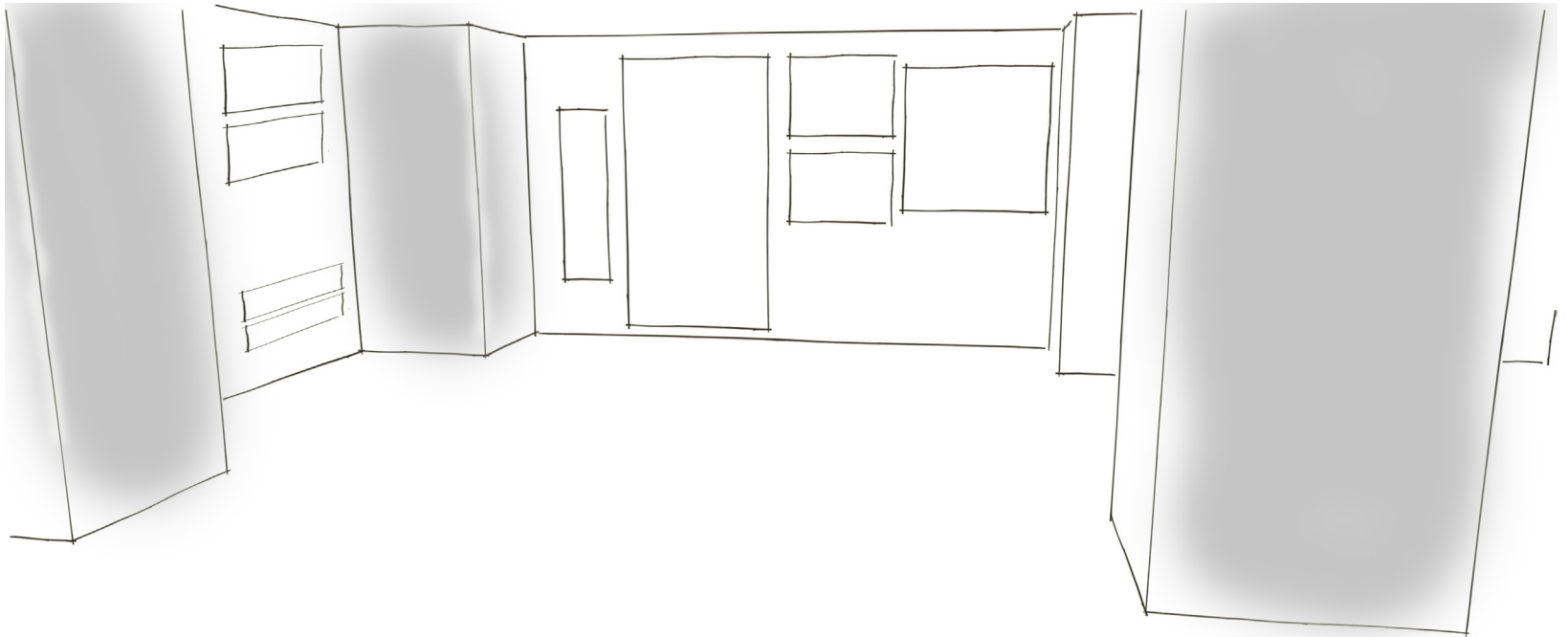


_ISRAEL

At the very end of the museum there is a part about Israel, about the birth of a Jewish state- that invites all of the survivors into their own country and nation.

This part has information and photos on the walls.

I have decided to add a part about Israel in the end of the museum in order for the visitor to reach a kind of catharsis. To show a triumph. The triumph over the Nazi idea. The survival of The Final Solution.



Area of Conference room & info - remembering the Holocaust in these days

Right before exiting the museum there are two spaces; a conference room where survivors and artists could talk and share their experience.

The other space is dedicated to information about the museum itself and the remembrance of the holocaust in these days, for e.g lectures and conferences in different places, exhibitions, new books or articles etc.

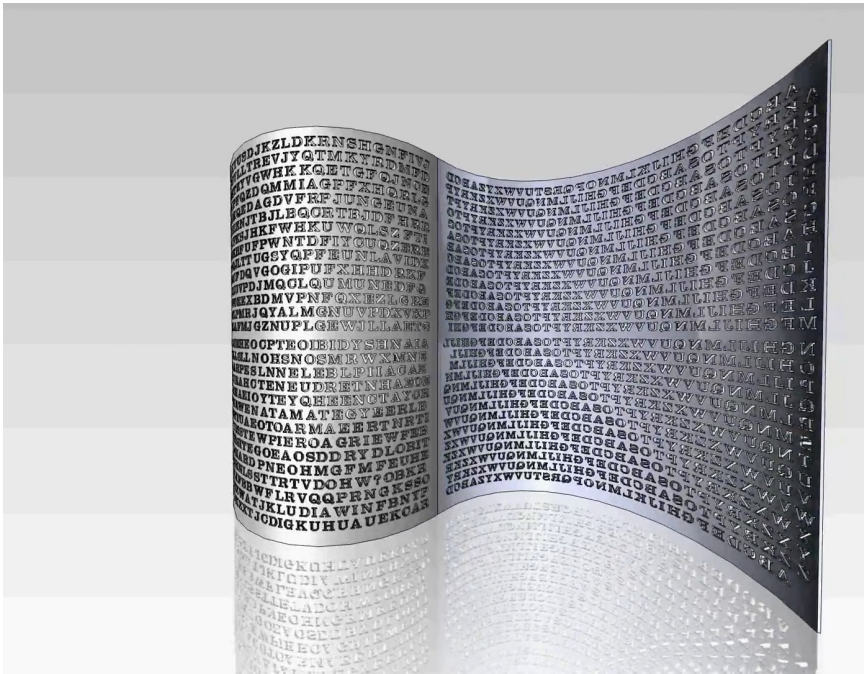


_LA PIAZZA PER I PARTISANI

On Via Degli Aporti there is a space dedicated to the partisans that helped, rescued and died in the process.

the dimensione of this plaza is 30metres on 7metres. in the middle of the plaza a big cylinder made of copper with names carved on it is positioned on a pedistal surrounded by water.

The statue is inspired from the sculpture Kryptus made by Jim Sanborn





List of 8,000 Jews who were deported from Italy in 1943 to 1945 and the Dodecanese, possession of Italy, or were killed in the peninsula.

From: Liliana Picciotto Fargion, "The Book of Memory. Jews deported from Italy (1943-1945). Research Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation", Murcia, Milan, 1991; research on victims is periodically updated by the Historical Archives CDEC Foundation.

Abeasis Alberto- Abeasis Clemente- Abeasis Ester- Abeasis Giorgio- Abeasis Rebecca- Abeasis Renato- Abel Otto- Abeles Francesca- Abenaim Elia Giuseppe- Abenaim Ettore- Abenaim Mario- Abenaim Mario- Abenaim Oreste- Abenaim Ottorino- Abenaim Renzo- Abenaim Teofilo- Abenaim Wanda - Abenimol O.- Abishous Caden- Aboaf Abramo Marco- Aboaf Achille- Aboaf Gino- Aboaf Giuditta Rita- Aboaf Guido- Aboaf Ida- Aboaf Regina- Aboaf Salomone Girolamo- Aboaf Umberto- Abolaffia Rebecca- Abolaffio Adolfo- Abolaffio Camelia- Abolaffio Guido- Abolaffio Regina- Abolaffio Simeone Edgardo- Abolaffio Vanda- Abouaf Allegra- Abouaf Clara- Abraham Arminio- Abraham Carlotta- Abraham Hilde Fanny- Abraham Yvonne- Abrahamson Betti- Acco Allegra- Acco David Dario- Acco Giacomo- Acco Marco- Acco Rachele- Acco Sabino- Acco Vittorio- Acco Vittorio Zaccaria- Ackerman Feige - Adato Amata- Ades Elio- Adler- Adler Albert- Adler Anita- Adler Giuseppe- Adler Marion- Adler Oscar Zeliko- Adler Oswald- Adler Stefan- Adler Zora- Adut Rosa- Afnaim Leone- Afnaim Matilde- Afnaim Regina- Afnaim Salomone- Afnaim Vittoria- Afnaim Vittorio- Agatstein Perl- Ajo' Abramo- Ajo' Adele - Ajo' Angelo- Ajo' Celeste- Ajo' Elisabetta- Ajo' Giacobbe- Ajo' Grazia- Ajo' Pacifico- Alalouf Caden- Alalouf Mosè- Alati Concetta- Alati Gianantonio- Alati Liliana- Alatri Lionello- Alatri Vittoria- Albertini Ida- Alcanà Bianca- Alcanà Celebi- Alcanà Celebi- Alcanà Elia- Alcanà Esther- Alcanà Estrella- Alcanà Giacobbe- Alcanà Giovanna- Alcanà Giuseppe- Alcanà Isacco- Alcanà Isacco- Alcanà Maria- Alcanà Matilde- Alcanà Rachele- Alcanà Rachele- Alcanà Rachele- Alcanà Rachele- Alcanà Rebecca- Alcanà Rebecca- Alcanà Salva- Alcanà Sara- Alcanà Sara- Alcanà Stella- Alcanà Viola- Alcanà Vittoria- Alcanà Vittoria- Alexander Gertrude Sara- Algranti Giacomo- Algranti Rebecca- Alhadeff Abramo- Alhadeff Abramo- Alhadeff Alberto- Alhadeff Alberto- Alhadeff Alberto- Alhadeff Alessandro- Alhadeff Allegra- Alhadeff Allegra- Alhadeff Allegra- Alhadeff Amelia- Alhadeff Aronne- Alhadeff Aslan- Alhadeff Baruch- Alhadeff Bellina- Alhadeff Bellina- Alhadeff Bezalel- Alhadeff Bohor- Alhadeff Bulissa- Alhadeff Bulissa- Alhadeff Caden- Alhadeff Caden- Alhadeff Celebi- Alhadeff Chety- Alhadeff Davide- Alhadeff Davide- Alhadeff Diana- Alhadeff Diana- Alhadeff Donna- Alhadeff Elia- Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Ester - Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Ester- Alhadeff Estrella- Alhadeff Estrella- Alhadeff Giacobbe- Alhadeff Giacobbe- Alhadeff Giacobbe- Alhadeff Giacobbe- Alhadeff Giacomo- Alhadeff Giacomo Giacobbe- Alhadeff Giamila- Alhadeff Giamila - Alhadeff Giovanna- Alhadeff Giovanna- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Giuseppe- Alhadeff Haim- Alhadeff Haim- Alhadeff Hanula- Alhadeff Herzel- Alhadeff Isacco- Alhadeff Isacco- Alhadeff Isacco- Alhadeff Israele- Alhadeff Jachir- Alhadeff Jahiel- Alhadeff Jahiel- Alhadeff Ketty- Alhadeff Lea- Alhadeff Lea- Alhadeff Lea- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Maria- Alhadeff Matilde- Alhadeff Matilde- Alhadeff Matilde- Alhadeff Matilde- Alhadeff Matilde- Alhadeff Mazaltov- Alhadeff Mazaltov- Alhadeff Mazaltov- Alhadeff Miriam- Alhadeff Mirù- Alhadeff Mirù- Alhadeff Mosè- Alhadeff Mosè- Alhadeff Mosè- Alhadeff Mosè- Alhadeff Ner- Alhadeff Ner- Alhadeff Nissim- Alhadeff Nissim- Alhadeff Nissim - Alhadeff Perahia- Alhadeff Perahia- Alhadeff Perahia- Alhadeff Perla- Alhadeff Rachele- Alhadeff Rachele- Alhadeff Rachele- Alhadeff Rachele- Alhadeff Rachele- Alhadeff Rachele detta Lina- Alhadeff Rebecca- Alhadeff Rebecca- Alhadeff Rebecca- Alhadeff Rebecca- Alhadeff Regina- Alhadeff Renata Reina - Alhadeff Rica- Alhadeff Rica- Alhadeff Rica- Alhadeff Rosa- Alhadeff Rosa- Alhadeff Rosa- Alhadeff Rosa- Alhadeff Rosa- Alhadeff Rosetta- Alhadeff Rosina- Alhadeff Ruben- Alhadeff Ruben- Alhadeff Ruben- Alhadeff Ruben- Alhadeff Sadok- Alhadeff Salomone- Alhadeff Salomone- Alhadeff Salvatore - Alhadeff Samuele- Alhadeff Samuele- Alhadeff Samuele- Alhadeff Samuele- Alhadeff Samuele- Alhadeff Santo- Alhadeff Sara- Alhadeff Sara- Alhadeff Sara- Alhadeff Sara- Alhadeff Saul- Alhadeff Scemaria- Alhadeff Silvia- Alhadeff Sofia- Alhadeff Stella- Alhadeff Stella- Alhadeff Stella- Alhadeff Stella- Alhadeff Vida- Alhadeff Vidal- Alhadeff Viola- Alhadeff Virginia- Alhadeff Vittorio- Alhadeff Zimbul- Alhadeff Zimbul- Alhaique Emilio- Alhalel Brazo- Alhalel Mosè- Alhanà Abramo- Alhanà Allegra- Alhanà Estrea- Alhanà Estrea- Alhanà Giuseppe- Alhanà Jochevet- Alhanà Matilde- Alhanà Miriam- Alhanà Mirù - Alhanà Mosè- Alhanà Nissim- Alhanà Rebecca- Alhanà Reina- Alhanà Rosa- Alkalay Hermann- Alkalay Josif- Alkalay Miscia- Almagià Arnaldo- Almagià Delia- Almagià Emma- Almagià Enrico- Almagià Erminia- Almagià Ortensia- Almansi Adele- Almasy Vera- Almeda Guglielmo- Almeleh Abramo- Almeleh Alfredo- Almeleh Bella- Almeleh Bulissa- Almeleh Caden- Almeleh Fassana- Almeleh Giacobbe Giacomo- Almeleh Hahamaci- Almeleh Haim- Almeleh Luna- Almeleh Mari- Almeleh Matilde- Almeleh Mercada- Almeleh Miriam- Almeleh Rachele- Almeleh Raffaele- Almeleh Rebecca- Almeleh Samuele - Almeleh Sara- Almeleh Sara- Almoslino Olga- Alphandary Bianca- Alpron Enrichetta- Alpron Ernesto- Alt- Alt Giovanni- Altaras- Altaras- Altaras Donna Ester- Altaras Jilian- Altarass Cesare- Altaraz Sara- Altberger Ester- Alter Leopold- Altmann Ferdinando- Altmann Giuditta- Altmann Giuliano-

Altmann Guglielmo- Altmann Hinde- Altschueler Samuel- Amati Alberto- Amati Giulio- Amati Letizia- Amati Michele- Amati Rosa- Amati Rosa- Amato Alessandro- Amato Aslan- Amato Caden- Amato Davide- Amato Ester- Amato Giacobbe- Amato Giacomo- Amato Giuseppe- Amato Giuseppe Bochor - Amato Lea- Amato Mardocheo- Amato Matilde- Amato Michele- Amato Mosè Behor- Amato Nissim- Amato Rachele- Amato Rahamin- Amato Regina - Amato Ruben- Amato Sadik- Amato Samuele- Amato Sol- Amato Stella- Amato Stella Esther- Amato Violetta- Ambonetti Olga- Ambrosini Guglielmo- Americano Carolina- Amgyfel Riwka Sara- Amiel Abramo- Amiel Davide- Amiel Isacco- Amiel Isacco- Amiel Leone- Amiel Maurizio- Amiel Rachele- Amiel Rachele- Amiel Vidal- Amster Rebecca- Amsterdam Arthur- Amsterdam Israel Isidoro- Amsterdam Selma Sara- Anau Eloisa- Anav Adalgisa- Anav Anita - Anav Eleonora- Anavi Rebecca- Ancona Achille- Ancona Ada- Ancona Ada- Ancona Bruno- Ancona Edoardo- Ancona Elisa- Ancona Gastone- Ancona Giulio- Ancona Guglielmo- Ancona Ida- Ancona Ines- Ancona Irma- Ancona Margherita- Ancona Marisa- Ancona Olga- Ancona Roberto- Ancona Vittoria- Andrzcenczek Eva- Angel Alessandro- Angel Bella- Angel Bulissa- Angel Giacobbe- Angel Gioia- Angel Giuseppe- Angel Haim- Angel Leone- Angel Maria- Angel Samuele- Angel Sara- Angel Signora- Anscherlik Augusta- Anscherlik Franca- Anscherlik Paola- Anteras Salomon- Anticoli- Anticoli Abramo - Anticoli Adelaide- Anticoli Adolfo- Anticoli Alberto- Anticoli Alberto- Anticoli Alfredo- Anticoli Angelo- Anticoli Angelo- Anticoli Angelo- Anticoli Angelo - Anticoli Angelo- Anticoli Anna- Anticoli Aron- Anticoli Attilio- Anticoli Attilio- Anticoli Celeste- Anticoli Celeste- Anticoli Cesare- Anticoli Emanuele Vittorio- Anticoli Emma- Anticoli Emma- Anticoli Enrica- Anticoli Enrichetta- Anticoli Ester- Anticoli Ester- Anticoli Esterina- Anticoli Fiorella- Anticoli Fiorella - Anticoli Fiorella- Anticoli Fiorella- Anticoli Flaminia- Anticoli Fortuna- Anticoli Franca- Anticoli Gemma- Anticoli Gemma- Anticoli Geremia Attilio- Anticoli Giacomo- Anticoli Giancarlo- Anticoli Giuditta- Anticoli Glauco- Anticoli Grazia- Anticoli Italia- Anticoli Lazzaro- Anticoli Lazzaro - Anticoli Lazzaro- Anticoli Lazzaro- Anticoli Lello Samuele- Anticoli Leone- Anticoli Letizia- Anticoli Letizia- Anticoli Luciana- Anticoli Luciano- Anticoli Manrico- Anticoli Marco- Anticoli Marco Mosè- Anticoli Mario- Anticoli Mario- Anticoli Mario- Anticoli Marisa- Anticoli Pacifico- Anticoli Rosa- Anticoli Rosa- Anticoli Rosella- Anticoli Rosina- Anticoli Sabatino- Anticoli Salvatore- Anticoli Sergio- Anticoli Vanda- Anticoli Vitale- Antmann Adele- Antmann Gelb Charlotte- Antmann Josef- Anzer Sofia- Anzobel Jakob- Apelbaum Pinchas Paul- Apfel Davide- Appel Bojla- Appelbaum Armand Moise Herz- Ara Coen Anna- Araf- Araf- Araf Lazar- Araf Marco- Araf Matilde- Arany Giorgio- Arbib Alice- Arbib Enrico- Arbib Rachele- Arbib Simon- Arbib Wassi- Arbisce Raimondo- Archivolti Liliana- Arditi Alberto Abramo- Arditi Clara- Arditi Davide- Arditi Esther- Arditi Gioia- Arditi Giuseppe- Arditi Masaltov- Armani Heischmann Adolf Umberto- Armani Heischmann Gino- Armut Edita- Armut Enika- Armut Gustav- Armut Iva- Arnoldi Guido- Arnstein Ernest- Aron Vita - Aronson Angiolina Cecilia- Arouch Renata- Artom Faustina- Artom Margherita- Artom Riccardo- Artom Vittorina- Arughetti Caden- Arughetti Giacobbe- Ascarelli Adele- Ascer Rachele- Ascer Salvo- Ascer Sara- Ascher Rosa- Aschnowitz Otto- Ascoli Adalgisa- Ascoli Alessandro- Ascoli Alfredo- Ascoli Angelo- Ascoli Elisa- Ascoli Emma- Ascoli Enrico- Ascoli Ernesta- Ascoli Ferruccio- Ascoli Gabriella Fernanda- Ascoli Giacomo- Ascoli Irma- Ascoli Lidia - Ascoli Lidia- Ascoli Margherita- Ascoli Marta- Ascoli Michele- Ascoli Olga Luigia- Ascoli Vito- Ashabett Silvia- Ass Ester- Assa André Jacques- Assa Isaac- Assael Rachele- Assael Regina- Asseo Linda- Asseo Rachele- Astegiano Margherita- Astrologo Aldo- Astrologo Anita- Astrologo Attilio- Astrologo Cesare - Astrologo Costanza- Astrologo Diamante- Astrologo Donato- Astrologo Emanuele- Astrologo Ennio- Astrologo Enrichetta- Astrologo Ester- Astrologo Fortunata- Astrologo Giacomo- Astrologo Giuditta- Astrologo Giuseppe- Astrologo Isacco- Astrologo Italia- Astrologo Lamberto- Astrologo Lello Samuele - Astrologo Leone- Astrologo Leone- Astrologo Letizia- Astrologo Letizia- Astrologo Maurizio- Astrologo Milena- Astrologo Pellegrino- Astrologo Riccardo - Astrologo Rinaldo Leone- Astrologo Rosa- Astrologo Sara- Astrologo Silvia- Astrologo Vitale- Astrologo Vittorio- Atias Neta- Atias Nora- Atlas Margherita- Attal Ada- Attal Benito- Attal Davide- Attal Dina Bona- Attal Fortuna- Attal Mario-- Attias Giacobbe Giacomo- Attias Giacomo- Attias Nella- Attias Sara- Attias Vitale- Auerhahn Israel- Auerhahn Mosè- Aufrecht Anna- Augapfel Jacob- Aussenberg Chaskel- Aussenberg Sara- Austerlitz Laura- Avigdor Enrico- Avigdor Federico- Avigdor Giacomo- Avigdor Isacco- Avigdor Miranda- Avigdor Rachele- Avigdor Rachele- Avigdor Stella- Avramovic Mika- Avramovic Sarika- Avzaradel Allegra- Avzaradel Baruch- Avzaradel Clara- Avzaradel Esther- Avzaradel Gioia- Avzaradel Graziella- Avzaradel Irma- Avzaradel Laura- Avzaradel Lea- Avzaradel Regina- Avzaradel Renata Regina- Avzaradel Rosa- Avzaradel Selma- Azicrì Rosina- Azra Misa- Azria Luigi- Azzarelli Lina - Baar Giulia- Bacharach Elisabetta- Bachi Aldo- Bachi Aldo- Bachi Annibale- Bachi Armando- Bachi Arturo- Bachi Arturo Enrico- Bachi Avito- Bachi Luigi- Bachi Michele- Bachi Pia- Bachi Roberto- Bachi Vittoria- Bachmann Fritz- Bader Elena- Bahir Moshè- Bakker Joseph- Balassa Elena- Balbi Nerina- Ballatti Lina- Balog Adalberto- Balog Anna Maura- Balog Lodovico- Ban Eleonora Irene- Bangen Mirella- Bank Hersz- Baquis Giorgio- Baquis Giuliana- Barabas Silvio- Baraffael Fiorina- Baranes Ida- Barbout Fortunata- Barda Barkana- Barda Giacomina- Barda Oliviero Ruggero- Barda Salomone- Barda Simeone Lionello- Bardavid Alessandro Behor- Bardavid Caden- Bardavid Elia- Bardavid Ester- Bardavid Mary- Barnstein Diamantina- Baroccio Clara- Baroccio Virginia- Baron Emma- Baruch Abramo- Baruch Ada Sara- Baruch Avram- Baruch Baruch- Baruch Behor Michele- Baruch Clara- Baruch Elia- Baruch Eliezer- Baruch Enrichetta- Baruch Ezdra- Baruch Flora- Baruch Franca- Baruch Giacomo- Baruch Giorgio Elia- Baruch Giosuè Alessandro- Baruch Giuditta- Baruch Isacco- Baruch Isacco- Baruch Isacco- Baruch Isacco Mario-

- Baruch Liliana- Baruch Marco- Baruch Mosè- Baruch Natan- Baruch Perla Allegra- Baruch Raffaele- Baruch Raffaello- Baruch Rita- Baruch Sabetai
- Baruch Salom- Baruch Salomon Silvio- Baruch Salvatore- Baruch Susanna- Baruch Violetta- Baruch Zimbul- Baruk Clara- Basevi Adele- Basevi Attilio
- Basevi Elena- Basevi Emma- Basevi Ida- Basevi Lazzaro- Basevi Pasqua- Basevi Tullio- Basevi Vittorio- Bass Isamor- Bass Stefania- Bassani Albertina
- Bassani Anna Enrichetta- Bassani Bruno- Bassani Carlo- Bassani Clelia- Bassani Edgardo- Bassani Edoardo- Bassani Franco- Bassani Gemma- Bassani
Giulietta- Bassani Giuseppe- Bassani Giuseppe Benedetto- Bassani Lydia- Bassani Marcella- Bassani Tina- Bassano Bianca- Bassano Rita- Bassi Alberto
- Bassi Ettore- Bassi Fanny- Bassi Marco- Bassi Vittorio- Basso Bruno- Batschis Helene- Batschis Olga- Battich Luciano- Battino Giuseppe- Bauer Isacco
- Baum Lodovico- Baum Olga- Baumann Margarethe- Baumwollspinner Wolf- Bayona Carlo- Bayona Davide- Bayona Dora- Bayona Isacco- Bayona Lucia
- Bayona Rita- Bear Rachele- Beck Irma- Bedussa Regina- Bedussa Rosa- Beer Karl- Beer Lazar- Begaz Rosa- Behar Allegra- Behar Berta- Behar Davide
- Behar Donna- Behar Elisa Tovà- Behar Giuseppe- Behar Lea Rebecca- Behar Rachele- Behar Rachele Rosy- Bein Anton- Bein Salomon- Beiner Stefania
- Belgrado Mario- Belgrado Ubaldo- Belinkis Cecilia- Bella- Bellak Evelyn- Bellak Giorgetta- Belleli Aldo- Belleli Allegra- Belleli Anna- Belleli Anna- Belleli
Armando- Belleli Armando- Belleli Armando- Belleli Bruno- Belleli Davide- Belleli Dorina- Belleli Elio- Belleli Enrichetta- Belleli Enrichetta Matilde- Belleli
Enrichetta Rachele- Belleli Fortunata- Belleli Fortunata- Belleli Giulia- Belleli Isacco- Belleli Isacco Samuele- Belleli Jossua Salvatore- Belleli Lazzaro- Bel-
leli Lazzaro- Belleli Lazzaro- Belleli Marco- Belleli Moisè- Belleli Nissim- Belleli Pace- Belleli Pietro- Belleli Pietro- Belleli Rebecca- Belleli Roberto- Belleli
Salvatore- Belleli Stameta- Belleli Vittorina- Bembassat Giacomo- Bembassat Vittorio- Bemporad Ada- Bemporad Ada- Bemporad Adolfo- Bemporad
Aldo- Bemporad Amedeo- Bemporad Anna- Bemporad Annita- Bemporad Arnoldo- Bemporad Bianca- Bemporad David Giuseppe- Bemporad Elvira
- Bemporad Gemma- Bemporad Gina- Bemporad Giorgio- Bemporad Jole- Bemporad Lelia- Bemporad Lidia- Bemporad Liliana- Bemporad Marcella
- Bemporad Mirella- Bemporad Silvio- Bemporad Ugo- Bemporat Lazzaro- Ben Aron Jenni- Benaroyo Fortunata- Benatar Baruh- Benatar Giuseppe
- Benatar Lea- Benatar Mazaltov- Benatar Nissim- Benatar Nissim- Benatar Rachele- Benatar Regina- Benatar Sara- Benatar Sara- Benathan Giuseppe
- Benbassà Rachele- Bendaud Jole- Benedetti Elena- Benedetti Jole- Benedetti Luciano- Benedetti Valentina- Benezra Matilde- Benghiat Maurizio- Beni-
acar Bulissa Luisa- Beniacar Giacobbe Giacomo- Beniacar Matilde- Beniacar Moise- Beniacar Perla- Benigno Alberto- Benigno Emma- Benigno Eugenio
- Benigno Giulia- Benigno Letizia- Benjamin Abramo- Benjamin Anna- Benjamin Clemente- Benjamin Daisy- Benjamin Elisa- Benjamin Ester- Benjamin
Eugenio- Benjamin Geltrude- Benjamin Giacomo- Benjamin Hlafo- Benjamin Lidia- Benjamin Messauda- Benjamin Meta- Benjamin Mosè- Benjamin
Rachele- Benjamin Regina Nella- Benjamin Renato- Benjamin Samuel- Benjamin Silvana Maria- Benjamin Smeralda- Benjamin Vittorio Haim- Benjamin
William Abramo- Benonsisso Nisso- Benosiglio- Benosiglio Levi- Benosiglio Morris Mosè- Benosiglio Moses- Benrey- Benrey Moise- Benscioan Ascer-
Bensussan Berthe- Bensussan Eleonora- Benun Abramo- Benun Abramo- Benun Alberto- Benun Alfredo- Benun Bianca- Benun Bulissa- Benun Caden
- Benun Clara- Benun Comprada- Benun Davide- Benun Davide- Benun Elia- Benun Elia- Benun Elia- Benun Esther- Benun Giacomo- Benun Giamila
- Benun Haim- Benun Haim- Benun Isacco- Benun Isacco- Benun Luciana- Benun Marco- Benun Maria- Benun Maria- Benun Maria- Benun Matilde-
Benun Mazaltov- Benun Mordechai- Benun Mosè- Benun Nissim- Benun Nissim- Benun Nissim- Benun Nissim- Benun Rachele- Benun Rahamin- Benun
Rahamin- Benun Regina- Benun Regina- Benun Rosa- Benun Sadok- Benun Salomone- Benun Samuel- Benun Samuele- Benun Sara- Benun Sara- Benun
Stella- Benun Vittoria- Benveniste Abramo- Benveniste Alberto- Benveniste Davide- Benveniste Davide- Benveniste Estrella- Benveniste Estrella- Ben-
veniste Isacco- Benveniste Isacco- Benveniste Linda- Benveniste Mosè- Benveniste Nissim- Benveniste Nissim- Benveniste Nissim- Benveniste Palomba
- Benveniste Paolo Raul- Benveniste Roberto- Benveniste Sarota- Benveniste Stella Esther- Benvenisti Giannina- Bercu Anne Marie- Berger Adolf- Berger
Alberto- Berger Arnold- Berger Carlo- Berger Elisabetta- Berger Erna- Berger Eugenio- Berger Geza- Berger Giuseppe- Berger Giuseppe- Berger Hed-
wig- Berger Margarete- Berger Maurice- Berger Max- Berger Nora- Berger Rosina- Bergmann Gino- Bergmann Theodor- Berl Silvio- Bermann Abramo
- Bermann Alfred- Bermann Enrico- Bermann Ermanno- Bermann Friedrich- Bermann Ida- Bermann Melania- Bermann Moritz- Bernau Ida- Berndt
Elisabetta- Bernheim Luisa- Bero Boaz- Bero Davide- Bero Fani- Bero Rebecca- Bero Ruben- Bero Stella- Bero Uriel- Berolsheimer Aldo- Berro Amelia-
Berro Bulissa- Berro Elisa- Berro Giacobbe- Berro Lea- Berro Matilde- Berro Nissim- Berro Oriel- Berro Rosa- Berro Ruben- Berro Salvatore- Bersciadski
Semil- Bertiner Berta- Bertram Rifka- Beru Mazaltov- Berussi Elisa- Besso Elsa Jolanda- Besso Lina- Besso Marco- Besso Menachem- Bettmann Henri-
ette- Bianchi Emerico- Bianchini Giulia- Bianchini Livia- Bick Max Herbert- Bick Sigismondo- Bick Sofia- Bidussa Elsa- Bielenkzy Evelina- Bigjavi Edoardo-
Bilis Caden- Bilschowski Hans- Bilschowski Werner- Bincer Giovanni- Bindefeld Clara- Bindefeld Mayer- Bindefeld Sigismondo- Birkenfeld Ignaz- Birken-
wald Gabriel- Birkenwald Pinkus- Birkenwald Rachele- Birkenwald Sara- Birnbaum Max- Birnbaum Rosa- Birò Alberto- Birò Andrea Mario- Biscardo Luigi
- Bises Abramo Alberto- Bisson Giulia- Bisson Vittorio Zadock- Biton Lea- Biton Rebecca- Bivash David- Blanes Raffaello- Blank Debora- Blatteis Emilio
- Blatteis Massimo- Blauer Massimiliano- Blaustein Giorgio- Blinder Etta Caterina- Bloch Alessandra- Bloch Katherina- Bloch Margarethe- Blody Rosa-
Bloede Gerson- Blonder Sara- Blueh Ernestina- Bluehweiss Federica- Blum Enrichetta- Blum Gelweiler Carolina

- Blumenfeld Elena- Blumenthal Jacob- Blumenthal Olga- Boccara Sciaula Dori- Bodner Magda- Bodner Mayer- Boehm Malka- Boehm Michelangelo- Bogner Anna- Bolaffi Annita- Bolaffio Amadio- Bolaffio Giacomo- Bolaffio Giulio- Bolaffio Moisè Ettore- Bonacar Giacomo Giacobbe- Bonacar Giuditta- Bonacar Luna Malkà- Bonacar Sara- Bondi Alfredo- Bondi Anna- Bondi Benedetto- Bondi Elena- Bondi Fiorella- Bondi Giuseppe- Bondi Leone- Bondi Margherita- Bondi Pace- Bondi Umberto- Bondy Ella- Boniel Stella- Boraks Gustav- Boralevi Giuseppe- Borchert Carlo- Bordignon Giannina- Borg Irma- Borger Riccardo- Borgetti Ernestina- Borghi Giorgia- Borsetti Luigi- Boton Malcunna- Botton Ester- Bottoni Maria- Brainin Giulia- Brandes Ernesta- Brandes Regina- Brandes Riccardo- Brandi Mario- Brasch Elsa- Brasch Heinrich- Brauer Jolanda- Braun Berta- Braun Bianca- Braun Carola- Braun Clara- Braun Erminia- Braun Francesco- Braun Giulia- Braun Roberto- Brauner Jolanda- Brender Hermann- Brenntzer Franz- Bretschneider Magdalena- Breuer Edmondo- Breuer Guglielmo- Breuer Rosalia- Brezel Giuseppina- Briegler Maria- Brill Attilio- Brill Davide- Brill Fortunata Argia- Brill Sofia- Bringer Paul- Broeder Elisabetta- Broeder Ernesto- Broeder Eva- Brogi Giuseppe- Brosan Berta- Brucker Samuele Noè- Bruckner Olga- Brull Giulia- Brunell Raymond- Brunell Robert- Bruner Bernhard- Brunner Egone- Bryl Rosa- Buaron Ester- Buaron Esterina- Buaron Giacobbe- Buaron Hamus- Buaron Hlafo- Buaron Hlafo-- Buaron Leone Felice- Buaron Margherita- Buaron Messauda- Buaron Salma- Bublil Zariffa- Bucabsa Sarina- Bucci Alessandra- Bucci Tatiana Liliana- Buchalter Aron- Buchaster Haim- Buchaster Jakob- Buchaster Manfred Bernhard- Buchbinder Rosina- Buchsbaum Clara- Buchsbaum Kurt- Buechler Ida- Bueno Dino- Bueno Silla- Bueno Sirio Renzo- Buetow Wally- Burbea Abramo- Burbea Beniamino- Burbea Daniele- Burbea Gabriel- Burbea Gazala- Burbea Giacobbe- Burbea Giora- Burbea Giorgio- Burbea Giuseppe- Burbea Hammus- Burbea Hammus- Burbea Hammus detto Nennes- Burbea Huato- Burbea Isacco- Burbea Jacob- Burbea Jacob- Burbea Jusef- Burbea Jusef- Burbea Mordechai- Burbea Musci- Burbea Rachele- Burbea Selma- Burbea Silvana- Burbea Silvina- Burbea Simeone- Burbea Simone- Burbea Sion- Burbea Smeralda- Burbea Vittorio- Burbea Vittorio- Burbea Zaccaria- Burlan Lella- Bursztyn Sara- Cabibbe Pia- Cabilio Masalta- Cadranel Comprada- Cadranel Lea- Cadranel Maria- Cadranel Miru- Cadranel Rachele- Caffaz Cesare- Caffaz Cipriano- Caffaz Ida- Cagli Bruno- Cagli Guido- Cagli Laura- Caimi Enrichetta- Caimi Leone- Caivano Angelina- Calabi Adele Maria- Calabi Benedetto- Calabi Pia- Calabresi Enrica- Calef Emilia- Calef Joseph- Calef Maurice- Calef Raoul Raffaele- Calimani Emma Geltrude- Calimani Ida- Calimani Lea Rita- Calimani Moisè- Calimani Susanna- Calò Alberta detta Albertina- Calò Alberto- Calò Alberto- Calò Alberto- Calò Alberto detto Cuccio- Calò Angelo- Calò Angelo detto Lupetto- Calò Anselmo- Calò Armanda- Calò Armanda- Calò Aureliano- Calò Bellina- Calò Bendetto- Calò Benvenuta- Calò Cesare- Calò Cesira- Calò Dante- Calò David- Calò David- Calò David- Calò Elena- Calò Elena- Calò Elena- Calò Elena- Calò Elena- Calò Eleonora- Calò Emilio- Calò Enrica- Calò Ernesto- Calò Ester- Calò Ester- Calò Ester- Calò Eugenio- Calò Fatina- Calò Fernando- Calò Fiorella- Calò Fiorina- Calò Flora- Calò Giovanni- Calò Giovanni- Calò Giuseppe- Calò Giuseppe- Calò Giuseppe Felice- Calò Grazia- Calò Grazia- Calò Graziadio- Calò Graziella- Calò Graziella- Calò Ines- Calò Jak Emanuele- Calò Lello Samuele- Calò Marco- Calò Marco detto Chicco- Calò Margherita- Calò Mario- Calò Matilde- Calò Mosè- Calò Mosè Marco detto Moro- Calò Nella- Calò Pacifico- Calò Prospero- Calò Quintilio- Calò Raffaele Paul- Calò Raimondo- Calò Raimondo- Calò Renata- Calò Renzo- Calò Ricca- Calò Roberta Rina- Calò Romolo- Calò Romolo- Calò Rosa detta Rosina- Calò Rosanna- Calò Rosina Rosa- Calò Sara- Calò Sergio- Calò Virginia- Calò Vittorio- Calò Zaira- Cambi Gisella- Camerini Corinna- Camerini Elda- Camerini Emilia Lea- Camerini Letizia- Camerini Natalie- Camerini Olga- Camerini Raffaele- Camerini Ulda- Camerino Adele- Camerino Aurelia- Camerino Benvenuta- Camerino Elena- Camerino Emilia- Camerino Enzo- Camerino Ettore Felice- Camerino Eugenia- Camerino Gilberto- Camerino Italo- Camerino Jole- Camerino Leone- Camerino Luciano- Camerino Vanda- Camhi Simha- Caminada Arturo- Camis Ulda- Cammeo Lorenzo- Cammeo Maria- Cammeo Mario- Campagnano Aldo- Campagnano Donato- Campagnano Saul- Campagnano Teresa- Campagnano Vito- Campi Anna Lia- Campi Massimiliano- Camponore Elio- Campos Gisella- Canarutto Anna- Canarutto Bechor Viktor- Canarutto Emilio- Canarutto Emma- Canarutto Giorgina- Canarutto Giuseppe- Canarutto Leone- Canarutto Marcella Nina- Canarutto Moisè Mario- Canarutto Ofelia- Canarutto Oscar- Canarutto Regina- Cantoni Alessandra- Cantoni Amelia- Cantoni Carlotta- Cantoni Ida Eugenia- Cantoni Luciano- Cantoni Mamiani della Rovere Vittorio Angelo- Cantoni Margherita- Cantor Charles- Cantor Chela- Capelluto Adele- Capelluto Alberto- Capelluto Bulissa- Capelluto Bulissa- Capelluto Daniele- Capelluto Davide- Capelluto Davide- Capelluto Davide- Capelluto Diamante- Capelluto Dora- Capelluto Eleonora- Capelluto Elia- Capelluto Esther- Capelluto Esther- Capelluto Estherina- Capelluto Estrella- Capelluto Fortunata- Capelluto Giacobbe- Capelluto Giacobbe- Capelluto Giacobbe Giacomo- Capelluto Giamila- Capelluto Giannetta- Capelluto Giulia- Capelluto Giuseppe- Capelluto Giuseppe- Capelluto Giuseppe- Capelluto Guidalia- Capelluto Guidalia- Capelluto Haim- Capelluto Herzel Ascer- Capelluto Ida- Capelluto Isacco- Capelluto Isacco- Capelluto Isacco- Capelluto Lea- Capelluto Lea- Capelluto Lea Lucia- Capelluto Leone- Capelluto Maria- Capelluto Maria- Capelluto Maria- Capelluto Maria Bohora- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Matilde- Capelluto Mazaltov- Capelluto Moise- Capelluto Mussani- Capelluto Nissim- Capelluto Nissim- Capelluto Nissim detto Nisso- Capelluto Rabeno- Capelluto Rachele- Capelluto Rachele- Capelluto Rachele- Capelluto Rachele- Capelluto Raffaele- Capelluto Raimondo- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca-

Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Rebecca- Capelluto Regina- Capelluto Renata- Capelluto Renata- Capelluto Roberto- Capelluto Rosa- Capelluto Rosa- Capelluto Rosa- Capelluto Rosa- Capelluto Ruben- Capelluto Salvatore- Capelluto Salvatore - Capelluto Salvo- Capelluto Samuele- Capelluto Samuele- Capelluto Sara- Capelluto Sol- Capelluto Sol- Capelluto Susanna- Capelluto Tamar- Capelluto Violetta- Capelluto Violetta- Capelluto Vittoria- Capelluto Vittoria Vida- Capelluto Vittorio- Capon Augusto- Capua Paolina- Capua Dora- Capua Jeuda Leon- Capua Nissim- Capua Roberto- Capua Signorù- Carcassoni Eugenia- Carcassoni Tullio- Cardoso Rosa- Cardoso Ugo- Carmi Adele- Carmi Cesare- Carmi Ermelinda Colombina- Carmi Erмене Ester- Carmi Ida Gina- Carmi Isaia- Caro Alberto- Caro Claudio- Caro Giuseppe- Caro Violetta- Caroglio Carla - Carpi Alberto- Carpi Germana- Carpi Olimpia- Carpi Renzo- Carusi Maurizio- Cases Ida- Cases Moisè Giulio- Cassin Alberto- Cassin Arturo Salomone - Cassin Eugenia- Cassin Ezechiele- Cassin Sergio- Cassuto Albertina- Cassuto Anna- Cassuto Nathan- Cassuto Ugo- Castelbolognesi Bellina- Castelbolognesi Federico- Castelbolognesi Luciano- Castelbolognesi Silvana- Castelfranchi Renato- Castelfranco Elena detta Nella- Castelfranco Emma-- Castelfranco Olga- Castelletti Aldo- Castelletti Beniamino- Castelletti Eugenio- Castelletti Isacco- Castelletti Stella- Castelletti Viktor- Castelli Adriana- Castelli Elena- Castelli Enrico- Castelli Giulio Cesare- Castelli Guido Aronne- Castelli Laura- Castelli Olga Renata- Castiglioni Nella- Cava Aldo- Cava Enzo- Cava Franca- Cava Perla- Cavaglione Emanuele- Cavaglione Emma- Cavalieri Alina detta Lina- Cavalieri Argia- Cavalieri Gianna- Cavalieri Giuseppina- Cavalieri Gustavo- Cavaliere Alessandra- Cave Bondi Gina- Caviglia Adamo- Caviglia Adolfo- Caviglia Beniamino- Caviglia Elia- Caviglia Enrica- Caviglia Ester - Caviglia Giacomo- Caviglia Grazia- Caviglia Guglielmo detto Bibbidone- Caviglia Letizia- Caviglia Orabona detta Eleonora- Caviglia Perla Emma- Caviglia Renato- Caviglia Rita- Caviglia Santoro- Caviglia Settimio- Caviglia Sole- Caviglia Umberto- Ceres Enrico- Ceres Vittoria- Cervi Maurizio- Cesana Carlotta - Cesana Davide- Cesana Davide- Cesana Emilio- Cesana Giacomo- Cesana Isaia- Cesana Matilde- Cesana Menahem Armando- Cesana Pia- Cesana Rachele- Cesana Sara- Cesana Vittorio- Cesar Antonia- Chami Simha- Charin Markus- Chimichi Alberto- Chimichi Eugenio Elia- Chimichi Evelina- Chimichi Piero- Cienhanosiska Sella- Ciggian Anna- Cingoli Noemi- Cinmanas Abramo- Ciprut Vittoria- Citoni Angelo- Citoni Arrigo- Citoni Carlo- Citoni Colomba - Citoni Costanza- Citoni Ettore- Citoni Giacomo Guido- Citoni Giuseppina Anita- Citoni Prospero- Citroen Renée Marie Henriette- Cittone Abramo Bechor- Cittone Elia- Cittone Gioia Giulietta- Cittone Leone- Cittone Mordechai Max- Cittone Nissim- Cittone Nissim- Cittone Raffaele- Cittone Sol- Cittone Vitale- Cittone Vittoria- Civere Donna- Civiak Moshek- Cividali Aldo- Cividali Angelo- Cividali Sergio- Clerle Alba- Clerle Cesira Amelia- Clerle Emilia - Codron Alessandro- Codron Elsa- Codron Esther- Codron Hitzkia- Codron Laura- Codron Leone- Codron Lina- Codron Maria- Codron Maria- Codron Maurizio- Codron Nissim- Codron Rachele- Codron Rachele- Codron Ruben- Codron Sara- Codron Sipura- Codron Sipurà- Coen Adele- Coen Aharon- Coen Alberto- Coen Alberto- Coen Alberto- Coen Alberto Girolamo- Coen Alice- Coen Alvaro- Coen Amelia- Coen Amelia- Coen Armando- Coen Aronne - Coen Arrigo- Coen Arturo- Coen Asher- Coen Avraham- Coen Baruh- Coen Bella detta Bellina- Coen Beninfante Franco- Coen Beninfante Lucio- Coen Beninfante Renzo- Coen Bianca- Coen Bulissa- Coen Clara- Coen Daniele- Coen Dante- Coen Diamante- Coen Diana- Coen Edi- Coen Elena- Coen Elena - Coen Eliakim- Coen Eliakim- Coen Elisa- Coen Emilia- Coen Enrica- Coen Enzo- Coen Esther- Coen Ettore- Coen Flora- Coen Fortunata- Coen Fortunata - Coen Fortunato- Coen Franca- Coen Giacobbe- Coen Giacobbe- Coen Giacobbe Giacomo- Coen Giacomo- Coen Gilda- Coen Giorgina Guglielma- Coen Giorgio- Coen Giuseppe- Coen Giuseppe- Coen Giuseppe- Coen Giuseppe detto Beppino- Coen Giuseppina- Coen Graziella- Coen Guglielmo- Coen Guido- Coen Haim- Coen Haim- Coen Hanula- Coen Hanula- Coen Hizkià- Coen Ione- Coen Irene- Coen Isacco- Coen Isacco- Coen Isacco- Coen Ivonne - Coen Lea- Coen Lea- Coen Lea- Coen Leone- Coen Lucia- Coen Luzzato Giacomo- Coen Mahir- Coen Marcello- Coen Margherita- Coen Marta- Coen Matilde- Coen Matilde- Coen Matilde- Coen Mosè- Coen Mosè- Coen Mosè- Coen Mosè- Coen Mosè- Coen Mosè- Coen Natan- Coen Nella Corinna - Coen Nissim- Coen Norina- Coen Olga- Coen Oscar- Coen Pacina- Coen Pirani Corrado Gustavo- Coen Pirani Liana- Coen Porto Amelia- Coen Porto Augusto- Coen Porto Vittorio- Coen Porzia- Coen Rachele- Coen Rachele- Coen Rachele- Coen Raffaele- Coen Rahamin- Coen Rebecca- Coen Regina- Coen Regina- Coen Regina Fortunata- Coen Renato detto Monchino- Coen Renée- Coen Rica- Coen Rica- Coen Romilda- Coen Sacerdoti Eugenio- Coen Sadok- Coen Salomone Saul- Coen Salva- Coen Sara- Coen Sara- Coen Sara Rosa- Coen Saverio- Coen Stella- Coen Susanna- Coen Umberto- Coen Virginia- Coen Vittoria- Coen Vittoria- Coen Vittorio Angelo detto Uccio- Coen Zaira- Cogo Guglielmo Enrico- Cohen Adolfo- Cohen Alberto- Cohen Alegra- Cohen Amelia- Cohen Anna- Cohen Azzar- Cohen Caden- Cohen Clarissa- Cohen da Silva Giacomo- Cohen da Silva Guido- Cohen da Silva Renato- Cohen David- Cohen Eliakim Behor- Cohen Ester Stella- Cohen Estrea- Cohen Flora- Cohen Giulia- Cohen Giuseppe- Cohen Isacco- Cohen Isacco- Cohen Isidoro- Cohen Ivonne- Cohen Leone- Cohen Lidia- Cohen Manlio Emanuele- Cohen Marcello Leone Mosè- Cohen Marco Nissim- Cohen Maria- Cohen Mazaltov- Cohen Menahem- Cohen Mosè- Cohen Nissim- Cohen Noemi- Cohen Perla- Cohen Rachele- Cohen Rachele- Cohen Raffaele- Cohen Rahamin- Cohen Rebecca- Cohen Rebecca- Cohen Regina- Cohen Regina- Cohen Rica- Cohen Roberto Samanto- Cohen Ruben- Cohen Salomon- Cohen Sara- Cohen Stella- Cohen Tullio- Cohen Venezian Carlo- Cohen Venezian Luisa Itala- Cohen Venezian Olga- Cohen Vittoria- Cohn- Cohn Erich- Cohn Hella- Collin Kaethe- Colombo Ada- Colombo Alberto- Colombo Aldo- Colombo Alessandro- Colombo Alessandro detto Sandro- Colombo Amerigo-

Colombo Angelo- Colombo Angelo- Colombo Benvenuto Gabriele- Colombo Claudio- Colombo Decima- Colombo Donato- Colombo Elda- Colombo Elena- Colombo Elena- Colombo Elia Enea- Colombo Elsa- Colombo Enrico- Colombo Ester Giovanna- Colombo Eugenio- Colombo Federico Giacomo - Colombo Gemma- Colombo Giulia Giuditta- Colombo Israele Ferdinando- Colombo Mario- Colombo Mario- Colombo Norma- Colombo Pacifico- Colombo Prima- Colombo Rita- Colombo Sara- Colombo Tullio- Colonna Leo- Colonna Palmira- Colorni Bellina Lina Augusta- Colorni Claudina- Conè Alberto- Conè Giacobbe Giacomo- Conè Giuseppe- Conè Lucia- Conè Matteo- Conè Mosè- Conè Mussani- Conè Nissim- Conè Rachele- Conè Samuele - Conè Sara- Conegliano Bruno- Conegliano Giulio- Conegliano Giuseppe- Conegliano Italo- Consarelli Ida- Consigli Clelia- Consolo Giulia- Corcos Felice - Cordoval Abramo- Cordoval Alberto Abramo- Cordoval Asher- Cordoval Beniamino- Cordoval David- Cordoval Eliakim- Cordoval Giacobbe- Cordoval Giuseppe- Cordoval Giuseppe- Cordoval Grazia- Cordoval Isacco- Cordoval Isacco- Cordoval Isacco- Cordoval Isacco- Cordoval Matilde- Cordoval Nahama- Cordoval Natan- Cordoval Natan- Cordoval Nissim- Cordoval Oro- Cordoval Rachele- Cordoval Rica- Cordoval Rosa- Cordoval Ruben- Cordoval Salvo- Cordoval Sipurà- Core Rebecca- Cori Esther- Cori Vitale- Corinaldi Ada- Corinaldi Bice- Corinaldi Cesare- Corinaldi Corinna Anna- Corinaldi Emilio - Corinaldi Gino- Corinaldi Gustavo- Corinaldi Olga- Corinaldi Rosita- Corkidis Luisa Lenca- Cornicer Jean- Cossmann Ida- Costantini Cesare Augusto Benedetto- Costantini Giovanna Ester- Costantini Giulia- Costantini Giulio- Costantini Mario- Costantini Roberto- Cottignoli Bruno- Covo Mario Abramo - Cpaelluto Nissim- Cramer Natalia- Cremisi Elia Arduino- Cremisi Giulio- Cremisi Moisè Adolfo- Cremisi Vittorio- Crespin Abramo- Crespin Judith detta Juddi- Crespin Vittoria- Cszopp Bernardo- Cugno Alberto- Cugno Ascer- Cugno Dora- Cugno Ester- Cugno Giacobbe- Cugno Giacobbe- Cugno Giuseppe - Cugno Isacco- Cugno Lazzaro- Cugno Lucia- Cugno Lucia- Cugno Maria- Cugno Rachele- Cugno Rebecca- Cugno Samuele- Cugno Vittorio Haim- Cugno Rachele- Curiel Achille Samuele- Curiel Alberto- Curiel Aldo- Curiel Amelia- Curiel Attilio- Curiel Bruno- Curiel Carlo- Curiel Giacomo- Curiel Giorgio- Curiel Livia- Cutiszra Dea- Cuzzi Amalia- Cuzzi Elisa- Cuzzi Ennio- Cuzzi Eugenia- Cuzzi Giacomo- Cuzzi Irma- Cuzzi Olga- Cuzzi Pia- Cuzzi Corinna Curilla- Czackes Nathan- Czackes Nedda Vittoria- Czerkl Alberto- Czerkl Elvira- Czerkl Emerico- Czerkl Margherita- Czolosinska Sofia- D'Angeli Carlo- D'Angeli Mario- D'Angeli Massimo- D'Italia Adele Corinna- D'Italia Gerolamo- D'Italia Giovanna- Da Costa Kurt- Da Fano Isabella- Dag Margherita- Dag Vittorio- Dalla Torre Aronne- Dalla Torre Bruno- Dalla Torre Giacomo- Dalla Torre Giuseppe- Dalla Torre Laura- Dalla Torre Roma- Dalla Torre Vittorio - Dalla Volta Alberto- Dalla Volta Alfredo- Dalla Volta Anna Viola- Dalla Volta Enrico- Dalla Volta Guido detto Volta- Dalla Volta Margherita- Dalla Volta Paolo- Dalla Volta Riccardo- Dames Samuel- Damidt Erna- Dan Anna- Dana Ester- Dana Isacco- Dana Lea- Dana Maria- Dana Mosè- Dana Salomone - Dana Salvatore- Dana Samuele- Dana Sara- Dana Stella- Dana Stella- Danelon Ottavio- Dann Ester- Dann Giuseppe- Dann Regina- Dann Sara- Dann Schulem- Danon Abramo- Danon Alessandro- Danon Beatrice- Danon Davide- Danon Davide- Danon Ester- Danon Joel- Danon Miriam- Danon Moreno - Danon Rachele- Danon Rachele- Danon Salomone- Danon Salomone- Danon Sarina- Danziger Mortka- Darmon Massimo- Daskovic Julka- David Isaak - David Lotar- David Matilde- David Sandor- Davidoff Dora- De Angeli Aldo- De Angeli Enrichetta- De Angeli Riccardo- De Angeli Umberto- De Angelis Bona- De Angelis Ercole- De Benedetti Achille- De Benedetti Alice- De Benedetti Amalia Perla- De Benedetti Benvenuta Perla- De Benedetti Bruno- De Benedetti Claudio- De Benedetti Elisa- De Benedetti Emilia Eva Gentile- De Benedetti Enrica- De Benedetti Ernesta- De Benedetti Esterina- De Benedetti Eugenio- De Benedetti Giacomo- De Benedetti Giorgia- De Benedetti Giorgio- De Benedetti Ida- De Benedetti Jolanda- De Benedetti Leonardo- De Benedetti Lucia- De Benedetti Mario- De Benedetti Massimo- De Benedetti Matilde- De Benedetti Piero- De Benedetti Ugo- De Benedetti Vittorio- De Castro Hans- De Cori Gabriella- De Cori Ida- De Cori Vera- De Kaiser Bruno- De Kaiser Trude- De Leon Davide- De Leon Michele Attilio- De Leon Rosa- De Nola Riccardo- De Nola Sergio- De Nola Settimio Carlo- De Nola Settimio Carlo- De Nola Sergio- De Nola Riccardo- De Salvo Elena- De Semo Vittorino- De Simone Sergio- Debasch Beniamino- Debasch Ester- Debasch Fortunata- Debasch Fortunato- Debasch Giuditta- Debasch Jolanda- Debasch Jolanda - Debasch Leone- Debasch Rina- Debasch Ruth- Deiler Rosa- Del Mare Ada- Del Mare Germana- Del Monte Amedeo- Del Monte Anita- Del Monte Anna detta Annita- Del Monte Costanza- Del Monte Franca- Del Monte Giulia- Del Monte Giuseppe- Del Monte Grazia- Del Monte Italia- Del Monte Leonello - Del Monte Luigi detto Gigi- Del Monte Margherita- Del Monte Rina- Del Monte Velia- Del Monte Vittorio- Del Monte Vittorio Emanuele- Del Vecchio Emma- Del Vecchio Maria Ada- Del Vecchio Paolina- Del Vecchio Raffaele- Delfiner Chana- Deligtisch Ray- Dell'Ariccia Alba Bella- Dell'Ariccia Benedetto - Dell'Ariccia Benedetto- Dell'Ariccia Emma- Dell'Ariccia Ernesto- Dell'Ariccia Giovanni- Dell'Ariccia Italia- Dell'Ariccia Lello- Dell'Ariccia Manlio- Dell'Ariccia Samuele- Dell'Ariccia Stefo- Della Pergola Cesare Davide- Della Pergola Donato detto Tato- Della Pergola Ester- Della Pergola Giulio- Della Pergola Giuseppe- Della Pergola Mario- Della Pergola Steno- Della Riccia Aldo- Della Riccia Berta- Della Riccia Erasmo- Della Riccia Fortunato- Della Riccia Franco - Della Riccia Luciana- Della Riccia Mirella- Della Rocca Alberto- Della Rocca Angelo- Della Rocca Angelo- Della Rocca Chiara- Della Rocca Costanza- Della Rocca Costanza- Della Rocca David- Della Rocca Elisabetta- Della Rocca Emma- Della Rocca Enrica- Della Rocca Gina- Della Rocca Lazzaro- Della Rocca Lello- Della Rocca Nella- Della Rocca Rubino- Della Rocca Settimio- Della Rocca Silvio- Della Rocca Virginia- Della Rocca Viviana- Della Seta Adriana- Della Seta Alberto- Della Seta Dino- Della Seta Eva- Della Seta Franca- Della Seta Gina

- Della Seta Giovanni- Della Seta Giovanni Carlo detto Giancarlo- Della Seta Leonello- Della Seta Livia- Della Seta Samuele Leone- Della Seta Valentina
- Della Torre Ada- Della Torre Attilio Salomone- Della Torre Cesira- Della Torre Elena Gina- Della Torre Ester- Della Torre Giacomo- Della Torre Manlio
- Della Torre Massimo- Della Torre Mosè- Della Torre Odoardo- Della Torre Ofelia- Della Torre Oliviero- Della Torre Pia- Della Torre Vanda- Demeter
Netty- Dente Anna- Dente Matilde- Dente Matilde- Dente Moise Morris- Denti Giulia Gioia- Denti Sara- Denti Susanna- Derczanski Maurice Mosè
- Dereschowitz Samuel- Deutsch Adolfo- Deutsch Erminia Emma- Deutsch Etel- Deutsch Frida- Deutsch Massimiliano- Deutsch Nada- Deutsch Nicola-
Deutsch Vittoria- Deutsch Zeliko- Deutscher Eliana- Deutscher Hertz- Devaux Raimonda- Di Capua Amadio- Di Capua Angelo- Di Capua Annita- Di Capua
Chighino- Di Capua Clotilde- Di Capua Clotilde- Di Capua Elisabetta Margherita- Di Capua Elvira- Di Capua Enrica- Di Capua Ernesta- Di Capua Gilda- Di
Capua Mosè- Di Capua Mosè- Di Capua Pacifico- Di Capua Pia- Di Capua Rina- Di Capua Rosa- Di Capua Rosina- Di Capua Sabatino detto Settimio- Di
Capua Serafina- Di Capua Zaccaria- Di Castro Adolfo- Di Castro Adolfo- Di Castro Adolfo- Di Castro Angelica- Di Castro Angelo- Di Castro Angelo- Di
Castro Angelo- Di Castro Angelo- Di Castro Anselmo- Di Castro Attilio- Di Castro Attilio- Di Castro Cesare- Di Castro Cesare- Di Castro Crescenzo- Di
Castro Crescenzo- Di Castro Crescenzo detto Pizzanella- Di Castro David- Di Castro Emma- Di Castro Emma- Di Castro Ermelinda- Di Castro Giorgio- Di
Castro Giovanni- Di Castro Giuliana Colomba- Di Castro Giuseppe- Di Castro Graziano- Di Castro Leonello- Di Castro Letizia- Di Castro Lidia- Di Castro
Marietta- Di Castro Mario- Di Castro Mario- Di Castro Michele- Di Castro Pace- Di Castro Pacifico- Di Castro Perna- Di Castro Samuele- Di Castro Set-
timio- Di Castro Teresa- Di Cave Angelo- Di Cave Betta- Di Cave Cesare- Di Cave Edmondo- Di Cave Elena- Di Cave Elisa- Di Cave Emanuele Vittorio- Di
Cave Eugenio Simone- Di Cave Eva- Di Cave Fernanda- Di Cave Franca- Di Cave Franco- Di Cave Guglielmo- Di Cave Luigia- Di Cave Pia- Di Cave Rosina
- Di Cave Sandro- Di Cave Settimia- Di Consiglio Ada- Di Consiglio Cesare- Di Consiglio Cesare- Di Consiglio Cesare detto Nicolino- Di Consiglio Cesare
Elvezio- Di Consiglio Clara- Di Consiglio David- Di Consiglio Enrica- Di Consiglio Ester- Di Consiglio Franco- Di Consiglio Graziano- Di Consiglio Leone- Di
Consiglio Leonello- Di Consiglio Lina- Di Consiglio Marco- Di Consiglio Marco- Di Consiglio Mario Marco- Di Consiglio Marisa- Di Consiglio Mirella- Di
Consiglio Mosè- Di Consiglio Pacifico- Di Consiglio Pacifico- Di Consiglio Pacifico- Di Consiglio Regina- Di Consiglio Rina Ester- Di Consiglio Salomone- Di
Consiglio Santoro- Di Consiglio Tranquillo- Di Consiglio Virginia- Di Cori Amedeo- Di Cori Amedeo- Di Cori Angelo- Di Cori Beniamino- Di Cori Dario- Di
Cori Giovanni- Di Cori Giulia- Di Cori Sara- Di Cori Settimio- Di Cori Settimio- Di Cori Settimio Renato- Di Fano Achille- Di Fano Annetta- Di Fano Elsa- Di
Fano Giuseppina detta Pineta- Di Fano Maria- Di Gioacchino Anna- Di Gioacchino Cesira- Di Laudadio Angelo- Di Laudadio Gemma- Di Nepi Adriana- Di
Nepi Alberto- Di Nepi Amedeo- Di Nepi Angelo- Di Nepi Celeste- Di Nepi Cesare- Di Nepi Cesare- Di Nepi Cesare- Di Nepi Cesare- Di Nepi Elisabetta- Di
Nepi Elvira- Di Nepi Elvira- Di Nepi Emma- Di Nepi Eugenio- Di Nepi Giacomo Giacobbe- Di Nepi Giorgio- Di Nepi Giovanni- Di Nepi Giuseppe- Di Nepi
Giuseppe- Di Nepi Laudadio- Di Nepi Laudadio Lello- Di Nepi Leone- Di Nepi Mosè- Di Nepi Rina- Di Nepi Samuele- Di Nepi Samuele detto Lello- Di Nepi
Ugo- Di Neris Esterina- Di Neris Isacco- Di Neris Raimondo detto Zanella- Di Neris Samuele- Di Neris Settimio- Di Nola Alfredo Donato- Di Nola Delia- Di
Nola Elda- Di Nola Ugo- Di Porto Ada- Di Porto Adelaide- Di Porto Alberta- Di Porto Albertina- Di Porto Alberto- Di Porto Alberto- Di Porto Amedeo- Di
Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angelo- Di Porto Angiola
- Di Porto Annita- Di Porto Bellina- Di Porto Celeste- Di Porto Celeste- Di Porto Cesare- Di Porto Cesare- Di Porto Cesare detto Sganzone- Di Porto Cesira
- Di Porto Costanza- Di Porto Costanza- Di Porto Costanza- Di Porto Crescenzo- Di Porto Crescenzo- Di Porto Elena- Di Porto Elvira- Di Porto Elvira- Di
Porto Emanuele- Di Porto Emma- Di Porto Ester- Di Porto Ester- Di Porto Ester- Di Porto Esterina- Di Porto Fanny- Di Porto Finizia- Di Porto Fortunata-
Di Porto Fortunata- Di Porto Fulvio- Di Porto Gabriele- Di Porto Giacomo- Di Porto Giacomo- Di Porto Giacomo- Di Porto Giuditta- Di Porto Giuditta- Di
Porto Giuditta- Di Porto Giuseppe- Di Porto Giuseppe- Di Porto Giuseppe- Di Porto Grazia- Di Porto Graziella- Di Porto Graziella- Di Porto Graziella- Di
Porto Italia- Di Porto Lazzaro- Di Porto Letizia- Di Porto Lilia- Di Porto Mario- Di Porto Mario- Di Porto Mario- Di Porto Mario- Di Porto Marisa- Di Porto
Maurizio- Di Porto Pacifico- Di Porto Pacifico- Di Porto Perla- Di Porto Renata- Di Porto Romolo- Di Porto Rosa- Di Porto Rosa- Di Porto Rosina- Di Porto
Rubino- Di Porto Sabatino- Di Porto Sergio- Di Porto Settimio- Di Porto Settimio- Di Porto Settimio- Di Porto Settimio- Di Porto Settimio- Di Porto Set-
timio- Di Porto Vitale- Di Porto Vitale detto Fastidio- Di Porto Wilma- Di Segni Adelaide- Di Segni Adelaide- Di Segni Alba- Di Segni Alberto- Di Segni Al-
berto Elia- Di Segni Angelo- Di Segni Angelo- Di Segni Angelo- Di Segni Angelo- Di Segni Anita- Di Segni Anna detta Annetta- Di Segni Armando- Di Segni
Benedetto- Di Segni Benedetto- Di Segni Bruno- Di Segni Cesare- Di Segni Clara- Di Segni Clotilde- Di Segni Colomba- Di Segni Colomba- Di Segni David-
Di Segni David- Di Segni David- Di Segni Diodato- Di Segni Elia- Di Segni Emanuele- Di Segni Emanuele Vittorio- Di Segni Emma- Di Segni Enrica- Di Segni
Enrica- Di Segni Ester- Di Segni Franco- Di Segni Giacomo- Di Segni Gianna- Di Segni Giovanni- Di Segni Giulia- Di Segni Giuseppe- Di Segni Grazia- Di
Segni Grazia- Di Segni Grazia- Di Segni Graziella- Di Segni Graziella- Di Segni Irene- Di Segni Italia- Di Segni Lello- Di Segni Lello- Di Segni Lello Samuele-
Di Segni Leo- Di Segni Leone- Di Segni Liliana- Di Segni Luciana- Di Segni Marco- Di Segni Marco- Di Segni Margherita- Di Segni Maria- Di Segni Mario- Di
Segni Pace- Di Segni Pacifico- Di Segni Pacifico- Di Segni Pacifico- Di Segni Pacifico- Di Segni Pacifico- Di Segni Prospero Adolfo- Di Segni Renato- Di Segni

Renato- Di Segni Riccardo detto Peppone Brusolinaro- Di Segni Rina- Di Segni Rina- Di Segni Roberto- Di Segni Roberto- Di Segni Rosa-Di Segni Rosa
- Di Segni Rosa- Di Segni Rossana- Di Segni Salvatore- Di Segni Settimio- Di Segni Silvia- Di Segni Tosca- Di Segni Umberto- Di Segni Virginia- Di Tivoli
Adelaide- Di Tivoli Albertina- Di Tivoli Angelo- Di Tivoli Fatina- Di Tivoli Fatina- Di Tivoli Gemma- Di Tivoli Giuseppe detto Nasosfranto- Di Tivoli Lazzaro
- Di Tivoli Leonardo- Di Tivoli Leone- Di Tivoli Marco- Di Tivoli Mirella- Di Tivoli Pacifico- Di Tivoli Rina- Di Tivoli Rossana- Di Tivoli Salomone- Di Tivoli
Settimio- Di Tivoli Speranza- Di Tivoli Virginia- Di Tivoli Vittorio- Di Veroli- Di Veroli Abramo- Di Veroli Adolfo- Di Veroli Alberto- Di Veroli Angelo- Di Veroli
Asdriale- Di Veroli Attilio- Di Veroli Bellina- Di Veroli Bruno- Di Veroli Celeste- Di Veroli Celestina- Di Veroli Colomba- Di Veroli David- Di Veroli David- Di
Veroli Donato- Di Veroli Donato- Di Veroli Donato- Di Veroli Donato- Di Veroli Elisabetta- Di Veroli Emma- Di Veroli Emma- Di Veroli Enrica- Di Veroli
Enrico David- Di Veroli Ernesta- Di Veroli Ester detta Rina- Di Veroli Esterina- Di Veroli Eugenio- Di Veroli Fernando- Di Veroli Giacomina detta Mimì- Di
Veroli Giacomo- Di Veroli Giacomo- Di Veroli Giacomo- Di Veroli Giovanni- Di Veroli Giuditta- Di Veroli Giuditta- Di Veroli Giuditta- Di Veroli Giuditta- Di
Veroli Giuseppe- Di Veroli Gualtiero- Di Veroli Italia- Di Veroli Lalla- Di Veroli Lazzaro- Di Veroli Leonardo- Di Veroli Leone detto Leo- Di Veroli Letizia- Di
Veroli Lidia- Di Veroli Liliana- Di Veroli Marco- Di Veroli Marco- Di Veroli Mario- Di Veroli Mario- Di Veroli Michele- Di Veroli Michele- Di Veroli Michele
- Di Veroli Michele- Di Veroli Mosè- Di Veroli Mosè- Di Veroli Pacifico- Di Veroli Pacifico detto Mario- Di Veroli Prospero- Di Veroli Renato- Di Veroli Rina
- Di Veroli Rina- Di Veroli Rosa- Di Veroli Samuele detto Lello- Di Veroli Sara- Di Veroli Settimia- Di Veroli Settimio- Di Veroli Settimio- Di Veroli Silvia- Di
Veroli Silvia- Di Veroli Tranquillo- Di Veroli Ugo Giorgio- Di Veroli Umberto- Di Veroli Valeria- Di Veroli Virginia- Di Veroli Virginia- Diamante Ermanno
- Diamante Guglielmo- Dias Bruno- Dias Davide- Diaz Dario- Diaz Emma Edma- Diaz Giuseppe- Dickstein Berta- Dickstein Stella detta Scheindel- Diena
Augusta- Diena Davide Giuseppe- Diena Ester Wanda- Diena Giacomo- Diena Giorgio- Diena Giuseppina- Diena Ida- Diena Lea- Diena Remigio- Diena
Rodolfo- Dienstfertig Jenni- Dihi Diamantina- Dihi Simeone- Dina Adele- Dina Amalia- Dina Anna- Dina Anna- Dina Benedetta- Dina Dino Davide- Dina
Emilia Ida- Dina Giorgia detta Giorgina- Dina Guido- Dina Guido- Dina Leone- Dina Mario- Dina Salomone Moisè Davide- Dina Smeralda- Dinkelsbuehler
Marianne- Dlugacz Giuseppe- Doczi Alfredo Aladar- Doenias Astrid- Doenias Baruch Alfredo- Domaic Maria- Donati Clelia- Donati Vittorio- Donetti Ama-
lia- Donner Celeste- Dorfmann Fania- Drechsler Lina Sali- Dresner Lisa- Dreyfuss Eugen- Driller Siegfried- Drucker Salomone- Dubinski Gina- Dubinski
Saul- Dubinsky Giacomo- Dubois Jules- Ducci Eva- Ducci Rodolfo- Ducci Teodoro- Duegnas Vittorio- Duri Fiammetta- Dym Desiderio- Dymscitz Maria
- Echl Barbara- Eckert Sidonia- Edelheit Gertrud Jerica- Edelmann Ester Sara detta Sali- Edelmann Salomon- Efrati Abramo Umberto- Efrati Adelaide-
Efrati Alberto- Efrati Angelo- Efrati Aronne- Efrati Augusto- Efrati Cesare- Efrati Costanza- Efrati Dora- Efrati Egle- Efrati Elia- Efrati Enrica- Efrati Fortunata
- Efrati Grazia- Efrati Graziano- Efrati Lazzaro detto Burrasca- Efrati Leone- Efrati Leone- Efrati Leone detto Lello- Efrati Marco- Efrati Marco- Efrati Marco
- Efrati Marco- Efrati Marco Giacomo Giuseppe- Efrati Marco Mosè- Efrati Mirella- Efrati Olga- Efrati Pacifica- Efrati Rina- Efrati Settimio- Efrati Speranza
- Efrati Umberto- Egert Rosa- Ehrenwert Antonia- Ehrmann Alexander- Eibuschitz Friederike Sarah- Eibuschitz Israel Heinrich- Eifermann Isaak- Eifer-
mann Maurizio- Eilaender Rosalie- Einhorn Adolfo- Einhorn Bernardo- Einhorn Isacco- Einhorn Renata detta Renée- Einstein Anna Maria- Einstein Luce
- Einstein Roberto- Eipschitzer Alessandro- Eiseck Hans- Eisenscher Chana- Eisenstaedter Greta- Eisenstaedter Guglielmo- Eisig Sara Rosa detta Sali-
Eisinger Massimo- Elia Emanuele- Elia Rosa- Elias Mazaltov- Eliezer Abramo- Eliezer Giuseppe- Eliezer Lucia- Elkan Salomè- Eminente Aida- Engel Fanny
Jette- Engel Marco- Engelsman Sophia Maria- Enriquez Isacco- Epstein Edvige detta Hedy- Epstein Heinrich- Epstein Pinchas- Epstein Simon- Ercoli
Ladislao- Erdreich Michele- Erdreich Xenia- Ergas Perla- Ergas Solo- Erlbaum Margarethe- Errera Gino Emanuele- Errera Paolo- Eschenazi Mosè- Esche-
nazi Rachele- Eschenazi Vida- Esdra Giuseppe- Esdra Leo- Esdra Rosina- Eskenasi Bora- Eskenasi Marina- Eskenazi Giuseppe- Esquenazi Ester- Esquenazi
Leone- Esquenazi Rebecca- Esquenazi Salomone- Fahn- Fahn Regina- Fahn Rudolf- Fahn Sidney- Falck Paula- Fano Alba Fausta- Fano Alessandro- Fano
Augusto- Fano Bice- Fano Cesare- Fano Clementina detta Clemy- Fano Elena- Fano Elio- Fano Emilio Felice- Fano Enrico- Fano Ermanno- Fano Fausta
- Fano Giorgio- Fano Giulia- Fano Giuseppe- Fano Giuseppina- Fano Guglielmo- Fano Liliana- Fano Lina Ester- Fano Luciano- Fano Marco- Fano Renato
- Fano Roberto- Fano Ugo- Fano Vittoria- Farber Bruno- Farber Davide- Farberow Rosa- Farchi Giacomo- Farchi Sarina detta Olga- Farchy Michele- Far-
gion Elisa- Fargion Regina- Farina Teodolinda detta Linda- Farkas Desiderio- Farkas Giorgio- Farkas Paolo- Fassel Adele- Fatucci Amadio Sabato- Fatucci
Amedeo- Fatucci Angelo- Fatucci Angelo- Fatucci Attilio- Fatucci David- Fatucci Emma- Fatucci Olga- Fechter Ferdinand- Fedrigoni Rachele- Feigenbaum
Szmerl- Feintuch Anna- Feintuch Henia- Feintuch Jakob- Feintuch Manfredo- Feintuch Mayer- Feintuch Rosa- Feith Maurizio- Feiwei Leib Wolf Leone
- Felberbaum Giovanni- Feld Romana- Feldhammer Jacob- Feldhorn Hanna- Feldmann Berta- Feldmann Etla- Feliks Maurizio- Fellah Buba- Fels Gug-
lielmo- Felsner Adele- Fernandez Diaz Blanchette- Fernandez Diaz Dino- Fernandez Diaz Jean- Fernandez Diaz Pierre- Fernandez Diaz Robert- Ferrari
Angela- Ferrera Ester- Ferrera Lea- Ferrera Mercada- Ferrera Mosè- Ferrera Mosè- Ferrera Reina- Ferrera Rosa- Ferrera Samuele- Ferri Luigi- Ferro
Adalgisa- Ferro Anna- Ferro Ferruccio- Ferro Giuseppe- Ferro Mario- Ferro Ugo- Feuermann Sonnenschein Ester Elsa- Feuerstein Kurt- Fiano Amedeo-
Fiano Angelo- Fiano Anna Lina- Fiano Chiara- Fiano Emilia Olga- Fiano Enzo- Fiano Fortunata- Fiano Giuseppe- Fiano Giuseppe

Benedetto- Fiano Nedo- Fiano Olderigo- Fiano Salomone- Fiano Sergio- Fiedler Joseph- Fieiner David- Finder Breinde- Fink Benzion- Fink Ester- Fink Isacco- Fink Lina- Finz Alfredo- Finz Marcello- Finzi Adriana- Finzi Amelia- Finzi Anna Maria- Finzi Beatrice- Finzi Carlo- Finzi Cesare- Finzi Clara Jolanda- Finzi Clotilde- Finzi Contini Dora- Finzi Davide- Finzi Edgardo- Finzi Edgardo- Finzi Edgardo- Finzi Elena- Finzi Elvira- Finzi Emma Laura- Finzi Enrico- Finzi Fanny- Finzi Fausta- Finzi Gigliola- Finzi Gina- Finzi Gina- Finzi Gino- Finzi Giuseppe- Finzi Giuseppe- Finzi Giuseppina- Finzi Greca Nella- Finzi Guglielmo detto William- Finzi Ida- Finzi Ines- Finzi Irma- Finzi Isidoro- Finzi Jolanda- Finzi Lucia- Finzi Luciana- Finzi Marcello- Finzi Mario- Finzi Marta- Finzi Moisé Roberto- Finzi Natale detto Natalino- Finzi Nora- Finzi Regina- Finzi Renzo- Finzi Sabatino- Finzi Silvio- Finzi Tito- Finzi Vilma- Finzi Vittorio detto Samuele- Finzi Wanda- Fiorentini Ernesta- Fiorentini Piera- Fiorentini Pierina- Fiorentini Renata- Fiorentini Salvatore- Fiorentino Ada- Fiorentino Alberto- Fiorentino Alda- Fiorentino Carlo- Fiorentino Cesare- Fiorentino Ester- Fiorentino Fortunata- Fiorentino Giacomo- Fiorentino Giuliana- Fiorentino Iginia -Fiorentino Lello- Fiorentino Leone- Fiorentino Leone- Fiorentino Margherita- Fiorentino Salvatore- Fiorentino Samuel Emilio- Fis- Fis Allegra- Fis Ascer - Fis Giacobbe- Fis Giosuè- Fis Isacco- Fis Rachele- Fis Rebecca- Fischbein Davide- Fischel Kurt- Fischer Alessandro- Fischer Isidoro- Fischl Caterina- Fischhof Feiga Francesca- Fiser Jelka- Fiser Mira- Fiser Regina- Fiser Vera- Fitzer Feige Adele- Fiz Giulia- Fiz Mario- Fiz Riccardo- Fiz Roberto- Flank Jeruchem - Fleischer Amalia- Fleischer Davide- Fleischer Olga- Fleischmann Carlo- Flesch Julius- Flisser Rosa- Florenthal Rosalia- Foà Alberto- Foà Aldo- Foà Alessandro- Foà Anita- Foà Anna detta Nina- Foà Annina- Foà Anselmo- Foà Armando- Foà Arnaldo detto Dino- Foà Arturo- Foà Augusto- Foà Bianca- Foà Davide- Foà Descio detto Dezio- Foà Donato- Foà Emilio- Foà Emma- Foà Enrica- Foà Estella- Foà Fortunata- Foà Giacobbe- Foà Giacomo- Foà Giacomo - Foà Giancarlo- Foà Giorgio- Foà Giorgio- Foà Giorgio Amos- Foà Giorgio Nullo- Foà Giuseppe- Foà Giuseppe- Foà Giuseppina- Foà Guido- Foà Guido - Foà Ida- Foà Italo- Foà Jole- Foà Marietta- Foà Mario- Foà Mario- Foà Matilde- Foà Noemi- Foà Olga- Foà Pacifico- Foà Perla- Foà Pio- Foà Raffaele Filippo- Foà Samuele Leone- Foà Sansone- Foà Sergio- Foà Ugo Abramo Sansone- Foà Vittoria- Foà Vittorio Enzo- Foà Wanda Debora- Fodor Alfredo- Fodor Lilly- Fodor Magda- Foerder Elfriede- Fogel Giulia- Fogel Martin- Fogel Nathan- Foh Adolfo- Foh Alex- Foh Sidney- Fontanella Dante- Fontanella Ermanno- Forconi Palmira- Forlì Gaggia- Formiggini Giulia- Formiggini Marcella- Fornari Alberto Giuliano- Fornari Angelo- Fornari Carlo- Fornari Emilia - Fornari Ermelinda detta Linda- Fornari Guglielmo- Fornari Mario- Fornari Perla Emma- Fornari Raffaele- Fornari Renato Alberto- Fornari Rossana- Fornari Umberto- Fornaro Erina- Fornaro Giacomo- Fornaro Leone- Forti Alberto- Forti Anna- Forti Anna- Forti Anselmo Giuseppe- Forti Berta- Forti Bruno - Forti Carmela- Forti Elda- Forti Emilia- Forti Emma- Forti Gilberto- Forti Gilda- Forti Giuditta- Forti Giulia Enrichetta- Forti Giulio- Forti Giulio Cesare - Forti Ida- Forti Lina- Forti Lionello- Forti Livia- Forti Lucia- Forti Marianna detta Elvira- Fraenkel Ada- Fraenkel Arturo- Fraenkel Markus David- Fraenkel Martino- Fraenkel Walter- Franchetti Argia- Franchetti Augusta- Franchetti Elvira- Franchetti Ida- Franchetti Olga- Franchetti Ugo- Franco Abramo - Franco Allegra- Franco Aronne- Franco Aronne- Franco Aronne- Franco Baruh- Franco Behor Hizkià- Franco Beniamino- Franco Bianca- Franco Bona - Franco Bruno- Franco Caden- Franco Carlo- Franco Celebi Nissim- Franco Cesare- Franco Davide- Franco Elisa- Franco Emilio- Franco Enrica Gisella - Franco Enzo- Franco Ester Signuru- Franco Eugenia- Franco Giacobbe- Franco Giacomo- Franco Giacomo Giacobbe- Franco Girolamo- Franco Giulia- Franco Giuseppe- Franco Giuseppe- Franco Giuseppe- Franco Giuseppe- Franco Graziella- Franco Hanula- Franco Isacco- Franco Isacco- Franco Jannette Hanula- Franco Lea- Franco Lea- Franco Lea- Franco Lea- Franco Lea- Franco Leone- Franco Lucia- Franco Luisa- Franco Luna- Franco Maria- Franco Maria- Franco Maslah- Franco Mordehai- Franco Mosè- Franco Perahia- Franco Rabina- Franco Rachele- Franco Rachele- Franco Rachele- Franco Rachele - Franco Raffaele- Franco Raffaele- Franco Rebecca- Franco Rosa- Franco Rosa- Franco Rosa- Franco Rosula- Franco Salomon- Franco Salomone- Franco Samuele- Franco Sara- Franco Selma- Franco Stella- Franco Vittoria- Frandze Regina- Frangi Leon- Frank Edmondo- Frank Eduard- Frank Francesco - Frank Rodolfo- Frankel Margherita- Frankl Miroslav- Frascati Angelo- Frascati Clelia- Frascati Emma- Frascati Ester- Frascati Fausta- Frascati Fiorella - Frascati Giorgio- Frascati Ida- Frascati Irma- Frascati Lello detto Il Beccamorto- Frascati Marisa- Frascati Samuele- Frascati Settimia- Frascati Settimio - Frascati Silvana- Frascati Vittorio- Frassinetti Rodolfo- Frassinetti Alfredo- Freiberg Nachman detto Nachme- Freiberg Sara- Freiberger Ada- Freiberger Alice Caterina- Freiberger Enrichetta Olga- Freiberger Leviah Gilda- Fremont Max- Frenkel Malka- Frenkel Naftali- Fresco Dora- Fresco Fernando- Fresco Marco- Fresco Nailè- Fresia Ebe- Freud Giuseppina- Freund Alberto- Freund Anna Elena- Freund Augusta- Freund Ella- Freund Frieda- Freund Sigfrido- Fried Margherita- Frieder Frieda- Friedmann Carlo- Friedmann Ernst- Friedmann Francesco- Friedmann Oscar Gianpietro- Friedmann Rosalia- Friedrich Andrea- Frisch Azriel- Frisch Fritz Efraim- Frisch Leni- Frisch Max- Frischauer Olga- Frischman Giulia- Froehlich Lotte- Frost Robert- Frotzlovsky Rachmil- Fubini Aldo- Fubini Mario- Fubini Renzo- Fubini Rosetta- Fuchs Irene- Fuchs Oscar Moritz- Fuchs Rosa- Fuerst- Fuerst Arturo- Fuerst Kurt- Fuerst Margarethe- Funaro Abramo Lamberto- Funaro Ada- Funaro Adolfo- Funaro Alberto- Funaro Alberto- Funaro Alberto- Funaro Alfredo- Funaro Angela - Funaro Angelo- Funaro Angelo- Funaro Angelo- Funaro Anita- Funaro Aron- Funaro Cesare- Funaro Cesare- Funaro Dario- Funaro Davide- Funaro Ettore- Funaro Ettore- Funaro Gabriella- Funaro Giacomo- Funaro Giuditta- Funaro Giuseppe- Funaro Giuseppe- Funaro Leo- Funaro Lina- Funaro Marco - Funaro Marco- Funaro Maria- Funaro Mattia Ernesto- Funaro Milena- Funaro Mosè Marco- Funaro Nella- Funaro Pacifico

- Funaro Pacifico- Funaro Rosa- Funaro Rosetta- Funaro Samuele- Funaro Samuele- Funaro Settimio- Funaro Vittorio- Funaro Wanda- Funas- Funkenstein Haim- Futtermann Bernard- Futtermann Hersel- Futtermann Marcel- Gabay Kadem- Gabay Rebecca- Gabbai Carlo- Gabbai Giovanni Yomtov- Gabbai Luisa- Gabbai Salomone- Gabbai Salomone- Gabriel Clara- Gabriel Eleonora- Gabriel Giacobbe Giacomo- Gabriele Mosè- Gai Ettore- Galandauer Bella- Galant Abraham- Galant Betty- Galant David- Galant Jehuda- Galant Menachem- Galant Regina Anna- Galant Renata- Galante Abramo- Galante Abramo- Galante Aronne- Galante Baruch- Galante David- Galante Davide- Galante Davide- Galante Diana- Galante Esther- Galante Felicina- Galante Giannetta- Galante Giovanna- Galante Isacco- Galante Johevet- Galante Lea- Galante Matilde- Galante Mazaltov- Galante Mosè- Galante Mosè- Galante Nissim- Galante Nissim- Galante Rachele- Galante Rachele- Galante Rahamin- Galante Ricca- Galante Rosa- Galante Rosa- Galante Salomon- Galante Sara- Galante Stella- Galante Violetta- Galante Vittoria- Galante Yomtov- Galapo Rosa- Galletti Clara-Galletti Olga- Galletti Piera- Galletti Valentina- Gallichi Cesare Davide- Gallichi Dario- Gallichi Teofilo- Gallico Amelia- Gallico Augusto- Gallico Giulietta- Gallico Lucia Luna- Gallico Lucio- Gallico Sergio- Gallico Tina- Gani Alberto- Gani Ester- Gani Giuseppe- Gani Regina- Ganon Bohora- Ganz Frieda- Gaon Aronne- Gaon Clara- Gaon Davide- Gaon Diamante- Gaon Gilda- Gaon Grazia detta Graziella- Gaon Rachele- Gaon Rosa detta Rosetta- Gaon Silvia- Gaon Susanna- Garda Donato- Garda Germana- Garfinkel Hulda- Gartner Hermann- Garzoli Crescenzo Salvatore- Garzoli Debora- Garzoli Mario- Gaspard Vilma Maria- Gassenheimer Hedwige- Gasser Maria- Gattegna Armando- Gattegna Gabriele Enrico- Gattegna Gino- Gattegna Israele- Gattegna Perla- Gattegno Alberto- Gattegno Amelia- Gattegno Armando- Gattegno Caterina- Gattegno Elia- Gattegno Elia- Gattegno Elisa- Gattegno Haim- Gattegno Lea- Gattegno Lea- Gattegno Leone Juda- Gattegno Luna- Gattegno Michele- Gattegno Regina- Gattegno Roberto- Gattegno Salvatore- Gattegno Virginia- Gavijon Davide- Gavijon Elia- Gavijon Isacco- Gavijon Leone- Gavijon Marcello Conorte- Gavijon Marco Mordo- Gavijon Sabino- Gavijon Salvatore- Gavijon Sultana- Gavijon Susanna- Gebel Naftali- Gehan Norina- Gehan Samina- Gehermann Doroteo- Gehermann Ernesto- Geiringer Claudio- Geiringer Laura- Geiringer Pietro- Gelbart Alberto- Gelbart Mendel- Geller Ernestina- Gelles Alice detta Litz- Gellisch Matilde- Gellman Giuditta- Geltner Minka Sara- Geltner Renée- Geltner Salomone- Gemelli Giulia- Gemunder Sali- Genazzani Abramo- Genazzani Davide- Genazzani Elena- Genazzani Gilda- Genazzani Lia- Gentili Maria- Gentili Teresa Elsa- Gentilli Arrigo- Gentilli Davide- Gentilli Edvige- Gentilli Enrichetta- Gentilli Giuditta- Gentilli Margherita- Gentilli Regina- Gentilli Umberto Alberto- Gentilli Vittorio- Gentilli Vittorio Moisè- Gentilomo Adele- Gentilomo Arturo- Gentilomo Gisella- Gentilomo Jolanda- Gentilomo Nina Benvenuta- Gepesz Carlotta- Gepesz Daniele- Gepesz Dora- Gepesz Elisabetta- Gepesz Frida- Gepesz Giovanni- Gerbi Abramo- Gerbi Azra- Gerbi Elia- Gerbi Haim- Gerbi Miriam- Gerbi Rachele- Gerbi Sarina- Gerschenzon François- Gerschenzon Simon- Gerstenfeld Elena Amalia- Gerstenfeld Giacomo- Gerstl Matilde- Gertner Haim- Gertner Maddalena- Geschlieder Elena- Gesess Elia- Gesess Sara- Ghernis Zula- Ghiron Dolce Eugenia- Ghiron Enrichetta- Ghiron Ettore- Ghiron Gemma- Ghiron Lea- Ghiron Regina- Ghissin Serafina- Gimpel Evelina- Gimpel Peter- Ginesi Bice- Ginesi Olga- Gittermann Enrico detto Giovannin- Giuili Elisa- Giuili Giora- Giuli Besso Abramo- Giuli Enrica- Giuli Sergio- Givrè Gina- Givrè Jacob- Givrè Raffaele- Givrè Raffaele- Gizelt Rosalia- Glaeser Ferdinando- Glaeser Gertrud- Glam Giulia- Glanzerberg Laja- Gleichmann Elena- Glueck Ilona- Gluecksmann Eugenio- Gluecksmann Ferdinand- Gochbaum Jankiel- Godelli Martino- Goetz Leopoldo- Goetz Maurizio- Goetzl Alberto- Golberti Ada- Golberti Irene- Gold Angela- Gold Elena- Goldbacher Alberto- Goldberg- Goldberg Dora- Goldberg Elisabetta- Goldberg Israel- Goldberg Jetta- Goldberg Josef- Goldberger Caterina- Goldberger Rosa- Goldenberg Leon- Goldfarb Avraham- Goldfarb Gisella- Goldfarb Rosa- Goldfrucht Lea- Goldmann Albert- Goldschmied Giuseppe- Goldschmied Livio- Goldschmied Samuele- Goldschmied Stefania- Goldschmiedt Giorgio- Goldschmiedt Ida- Goldstaub Bianca- Goldstaub Clotilde- Goldstaub Ernesta Vittorina- Goldstaub Vittorio- Goldstaub Zevulun detto Gino- Goldstein Amalia- Goldstein Bluma- Goldstein Bronia Beatrice- Goldstein Daneo detto Dan- Goldstein Ester- Goldstein Hirsch Zwi- Goldstein Jacob- Goldstein Oscar- Goldstein Rachele detta Lala- Gollenstepper Olga- Golombek Elena- Golombek Perla Anna- Golombek Rifka- Gomel Sara Giamila- Gomez de Silva Ubaldo detto Baldo- Gonda Ladislaus- Gordon Elisabetta Ruth- Gormezzano Stella- Gorniki Mosè- Goslino Giuseppe- Gottesmann Georg- Gottesmann Marcello- Gottesmann Maria- Gottesmann Mendel- Gottlieb Anna Maria- Gottlieb Enrica- Gottlieb Nicola- Gottlieb Ruth- Gottsegen Enrico- Grabar Dominice- Grabowski Enrico Ernesto- Grad Amalia- Grandi Teodora Anita- Grassini Angelo- Grassini Attilio- Grassini Bruna- Grassini Mirna- Grassini Nella- Grassini Raffaele- Grauer Marco- Grauer Samuel- Grauer Tito- Graziani Adalgisa- Graziani Elvira- Graziani Ettore- Graziani Haim Vitale- Graziani Maria- Graziani Raffaello- Graziani Sara- Greco Vladimiro- Grego Gisella- Gregori Giovanna- Gremboni Alessandro- Gremboni Simeone- Grinbaum M.J.- Grini Mauro- Grob Leib- Gronich Dorotea- Grosman Maja- Gross Chaim- Gross Ella- Gross Etel- Gross Gisella- Gross Ignatz- Grossberger Francesca- Grossmann Max- Grozze Riguetta- Gruber Isacco- Gruber Michele Salomone- Gruber Simone Giuseppe- Gruen Alfred- Gruen Carlo- Gruen Friedrich- Gruen Leone- Gruenbaum Dora- Gruenbaum Israel- Gruenbaum Margit- Gruenberg Davide Erberto- Gruenberger Enrico- Gruener Adolfo- Gruenfeld Enrico- Gruenfeld Moritz- Gruenfeld Tobia- Gruenspan Rosa Maria- Gruenwald Anna- Gruenwald Francesco Oliviero- Gruenwald Margherita- Gruenwald Miroslav- Gruner Bronia- Gruzdas Smarja- Guastalla Celestina- Guastalla Eugenio- Guastalla Irene- Guastalla Luciano- Guastalla Vittorio- Guetta Albertina- Guetta Alberto- Guetta Margherita- Guetta Pier Luigi- Guetta Vivienne

- Guggenheim Bona- Guglielmi Achille- Guglielmi Gino- Gurewicz Ada- Gurewicz Anczel- Gurfein Leo- Gutenberger Elda- Gutmann Magda- Gutmann Malvina- Guttentag Cara- Gyarmatj Elemer- Haar Pavel- Haar Rosa- Haas Moritz- Haas Robert- Haas Sabine- Habib Allegra- Habib Antonietta- Habib Bochor- Habib Bohora- Habib Donna- Habib Ester- Habib Gemma- Habib Isacco- Habib Jacob detto Kino- Habib Leone- Habib Mosè- Habib Mussani - Habib Nathan- Habib Nissim- Habib Nissim- Habib Nissim- Habib Nissim- Habib Rita- Habib Rosa- Habib Salva- Habib Shalom- Habib Shalom Haim- Habib Silvana- Habib Simone- Habib Sol- Habib Sultana- Habib Virginia- Habib Vittoria- Habib Zeldà- Habib Zimbul- Hacker Margarete- Haddad Mantina - Haendler Feigel- Haendler Margarete- Haendler Michele- Haffner Gisella- Hafter Elisabetta- Haggiag Giora- Hahn Edith- Hahn Paolo- Haim Abramo- Haim Diamante- Haim Esther- Haim Gabriele- Haim Gioia- Haim Giuseppe- Haim Giza- Haim Yomtov- Hain Ignaz- Hakim Caden- Hakim Matilde- Halber Samuele- Halberstam Chaim- Halfon Clara- Halfon Esther- Halfon Estrella- Halfon Giacobbe- Halfon Giacobbe Giacomo- Halfon Isacco- Halfon Israele- Halfon Rica- Halfon Signorù- Halfon Zula- Haller Ottone- Halperin Ludovico- Halpern Armida Aurelia- Halpern Enrico- Halpern Giorgio Gershon- Halpern Maurizio- Halpert Lenke- Halpert Malvine- Halua Allegra- Halua Rachele- Hammer Abramo- Hammer Ester- Hammer Lazzaro- Hammerschmidt Jenny Eugenia- Hanan Abner- Hanan Abramo Alberto- Hanan Alberto- Hanan Allegra- Hanan Amalia- Hanan Ascer- Hanan Ascer- Hanan Asher- Hanan Behor - Hanan Behor- Hanan Bella- Hanan Bellina- Hanan Bension- Hanan Boaz- Hanan Bulissa- Hanan Caden- Hanan Daisy- Hanan Davide- Hanan Enrico- Hanan Ezra- Hanan Gella- Hanan Giacobbe- Hanan Giacobbe- Hanan Giuseppe- Hanan Giuseppe- Hanan Giuseppe- Hanan Haim- Hanan Herzel- Hanan Ida- Hanan Isacco- Hanan Isacco- Hanan Lea- Hanan Lora Laura- Hanan Maria- Hanan Matilde- Hanan Matilde- Hanan Matilde- Hanan Mercada- Hanan Moris- Hanan Mosè- Hanan Myriam- Hanan Nissim- Hanan Nissim- Hanan Rachele- Hanan Rebecca- Hanan Rosa- Hanan Rosa- Hanan Salomon- Hanan Salomon- Hanan Salva- Hanan Salvatore- Hanan Samuele- Hanan Samuele- Hanan Sara- Hanan Sarina- Hanan Sol- Hanan Susanna- Hanan Ventura - Hanan Violetta- Hanau Giorgio Max- Hanau Margherita- Hanau Mario- Hanau Vittore- Hannuna Renata- Harmik Isak- Harpfen Arturo- Hartmeier Sigfried- Hartstein Wilmosch- Hartwig Umberto- Haschi Giulia- Haschlaus Feighe- Hasdà Giacomo Augusto- Haselnuess Anna- Haselnuess Lea- Hasenlauf Israel- Hassan Buba- Hassan Gerda Yvonne- Hassan Maria- Hassan Nathan Carlo- Hassan Rachele- Hassid Behor Samuele- Hassid Giuseppe- Hasson Abner- Hasson Abramo- Hasson Alberto- Hasson Alfredo- Hasson Allegra- Hasson Amelia- Hasson Amelia- Hasson Amelia- Hasson Aronne- Hasson Aronne- Hasson Baruh- Hasson Behora Stella- Hasson Bella- Hasson Bellina- Hasson Bellina- Hasson Bochor- Hasson Bohor- Hasson Bohor- Hasson Bulissa- Hasson Bulissa- Hasson Caden- Hasson Caden- Hasson Caden- Hasson Caden- Hasson Caterina- Hasson Caterina- Hasson Celebi- Hasson Clara- Hasson Davide- Hasson Davide- Hasson Davide- Hasson Diana- Hasson Dona- Hasson Donna- Hasson Donna- Hasson Dorina- Hasson Edith Nelly - Hasson Elia- Hasson Elieto- Hasson Elieto Elia- Hasson Elisa- Hasson Elsa- Hasson Elsa- Hasson Esther- Hasson Esther- Hasson Fany- Hasson Feliciana - Hasson Flora- Hasson Fortunata- Hasson Fortunata- Hasson Fortunata- Hasson Fortunata- Hasson Fortunata- Hasson Gabriele- Hasson Giacobbe - Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe- Hasson Giacobbe detto Giaco- Hasson Giacobbe Giuseppe- Hasson Giacomo- Hasson Giamila Rosula- Hasson Giannetta- Hasson Gilberto- Hasson Gioia - Hasson Gioia- Hasson Gioia- Hasson Giovanna- Hasson Giovanna- Hasson Giovanna- Hasson Giovanna Giannetta- Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Giuseppe - Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Giuseppe- Hasson Haim- Hasson Haim- Hasson Hanula- Hasson Hasday- Hasson Isacco- Hasson Isacco- Hasson Isacco- Hasson Isacco- Hasson Jacques- Hasson Jean Pierre- Hasson Jeuda- Hasson Jeuda- Hasson Jeuda - Hasson Johevet- Hasson Juda- Hasson Laura- Hasson Laura- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lea- Hasson Lora - Hasson Luna- Hasson Luna- Hasson Matilde- Hasson Matilde- Hasson Matilde- Hasson Mazaltov- Hasson Mazaltov- Hasson Mazaltov- Hasson Mazaltov- Hasson Meir- Hasson Michele- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Mosè- Hasson Natan- Hasson Natan- Hasson Natan- Hasson Nissim- Hasson Nissim- Hasson Nissim- Hasson Nisso- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele - Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele- Hasson Rachele-- Hasson Rebecca- Hasson Rebecca- Hasson Rebecca- Hasson Rebecca- Hasson Regina- Hasson Regina- Hasson Regina- Hasson Regina- Hasson Regina- Hasson Rosa- Hasson Rosa- Hasson Rosa- Hasson Rosa- Hasson Rosa- Hasson Ruben- Hasson Sadis- Hasson Sadok- Hasson Salomon- Hasson Salomone- Hasson Salomone- Hasson Salomone- Hasson Salvatore- Hasson Salvo- Hasson Samuele- Hasson Samuele- Hasson Samuele- Hasson Sara- Hasson Sara- Hasson Sara- Hasson Sara- Hasson Signoru- Hasson Silvia- Hasson Silvia- Hasson Simha- Hasson Simone- Hasson Sol- Hasson Stella- Hasson Sultana- Hasson Uriel- Hasson Vida- Hasson Vida- Hasson Violetta- Hasson Violetta- Hasson Violetta- Hasson Vittoria- Hasson Vittoria- Hasson Vittoria- Hasson Vittorio - Hasson Vittorio- Hasson Vittorio- Hasson Vittorio Haim- Hasson Zaffira- Haus Leo- Hauser Arnaldo- Hauser Bela- Hauser Eugen- Hauser Lania Laura - Hauser Moritz- Hauser Pessla- Hauser Susanna- Hauser Umberto- Hausmann Rosa- Hayat Giacomo- Hazan Alberto detto Lekarz- Hazan Clara- Hazan Colette- Hazan Estrea- Hazan Giacobbe Giacomo- Hazan Giacomo- Hazan Ginetta- Hazan Giuseppe- Hazan Isacco- Hazan Matilde- Hazan Maurizio- Hazan Maurizio- Hazan Michele- Hazan Nissim- Hazan Rebecca detta Becky- Hazan Regina- Hecht Otto- Heier Fanny- Heim Anna- Heim Enrica-

Heim Leopoldo- Heiman Felice- Heimann Wanda Piera- Heinrich Bernardo- Heinrich Marcello- Heliczter Jacob- Heller Samuele- Hendrix Gertrude- Hen-
ing Beer- Hering Elisa- Hering Isabella Iginia- Hering Samuele Umberto- Hering Sofia- Hering Vittorio- Herlinger Adele- Herlinger Hermann- Hermann
Julius Hersch- Herschtal Ester- Herscovici Abraham- Herskovits Agata detta Goti- Herskovits Luigi- Herskovits Margherita- Herskovits Maurizio Zoltan
- Herskovits Tiberio- Herskovitz Rella- Herz Theresia- Herzberg Maddalena- Herzberg Siegbert Israel- Herzer Ida detta Ada- Herzer Joseph- Heschent-
thal Bruno- Hess Richard- Heymann Clara- Heymann Elena- Hinin Barkov Michael- Hirsch Bianca- Hirsch David- Hirsch Gerolamo- Hirsch Gino- Hirsch
Philippe- Hirsch Regina- Hirsch Susanna- Hirschen Haendel- Hirschhaut Eugenia- Hirschhorn Israel Hersz- Hirschhorn Lea- Hirschl Erich- Hirschl Hinko
- Hirschl Slava- Hirschl Vera- Hirschler Bozjena- Hirschler Zora- Hochberger Bela- Hochberger Evelina- Hochberger Lilly- Hochberger Wilhelm detto Willy
- Hochberger Wolfgang- Hochwald Carolina- Hodara Clara- Hodorowitz Giusto- Hodorowitz Michael- Hoenig Israel Giuseppe- Hoenig Regina- Hofbauer
Giovanna- Hoffmann Johanna- Hoffmann Luisa- Hoffmann Olga- Hoffmann Stella- Hohn Zora- Hoitsch Hugo- Horitzki Adele- Horitzki Regina- Hornstein
Andrea- Hornstein Fanny- Hornstein Irene- Horowitz David- Horowitz Fanny- Horowitz Gisella- Horowitz Marcello- Horowitz Markus- Horschtorn Fanny
- Horvatic Ivana- Horzel Oscar- Hugnu Abramo- Hugnu Abramo- Hugnu Abramo- Hugnu Alberto- Hugnu Alfredo- Hugnu Aronne- Hugnu Aronne- Hugnu
Bianca- Hugnu Diamante- Hugnu Elia- Hugnu Flora- Hugnu Fortunata- Hugnu Giacobbe- Hugnu Giuseppe- Hugnu Giuseppe- Hugnu Haim- Hugnu Haim
- Hugnu Isacco- Hugnu Jakob- Hugnu Laura- Hugnu Lora- Hugnu Lucia- Hugnu Luna- Hugnu Mardocheo- Hugnu Maria- Hugnu Maria- Hugnu Mat-
ilde- Hugnu Matilde- Hugnu Moreno- Hugnu Mosè- Hugnu Nathan- Hugnu Nissim- Hugnu Rachele- Hugnu Rachele- Hugnu Rahamin- Hugnu Regina
- Hugnu Rica- Hugnu Rica- Hugnu Rosa- Hugnu Rosa- Hugnu Salomon- Hugnu Salomon- Hugnu Sara- Hugnu Sara- Hugnu Sara- Hugnu Sipura- Hugnu
Stella- Hugnu Violetta- Hugnu Vittoria- Hugnu Vittoria- Hugnu Vittoria- Hugnu Vittorio- Hulli Sarina- Iacoboni Giacomo- Iacoboni Gisella- Iacoboni Sofia-
Ickowics Monica- Iesi Carolina- Igel Regina- Iohana Anna Adalgisa detta Mima- Isaac Johanna- Isakovic Jacob- Isakovic Josif- Israel Alberto- Israel Allegra
- Israel Anna- Israel Aronne- Israel Aslan- Israel Bension- Israel Boaz- Israel Bulissa- Israel Bulissa- Israel Caterina- Israel Celebi- Israel Daniele- Israel
Davide- Israel Davide- Israel Davide Dario- Israel Diana- Israel Elia- Israel Elia- Israel Eliezer- Israel Elio- Israel Ester- Israel Flora- Israel Flora- Israel Flora
- Israel Giacobbe- Israel Giacobbe- Israel Giacobbe- Israel Giacomo- Israel Giovanna- Israel Giovanna- Israel Giuseppe- Israel Haim- Israel Hanula- Israel
Ida- Israel Isacco- Israel Isacco- Israel Isacco- Israel Isacco- Israel Isacco- Israel Isacco Gino- Israel Jesua- Israel Leone- Israel Liko Moshe- Israel Lucia-
Israel Luna- Israel Mahir- Israel Mardocheo- Israel Maria- Israel Matilde- Israel Matilde- Israel Matilde- Israel Matilde- Israel Mazaltov- Israel Mazaltov
- Israel Mazaltov Matilde- Israel Mosè- Israel Mosè- Israel Mosè- Israel Nissim- Israel Nissim- Israel Nissim- Israel Nissim Salvatore- Israel Pacina- Israel
Pacina- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rachele- Israel Rahamin- Israel Rebecca- Israel Rebecca-
Israel Rebecca- Israel Regina- Israel Regina- Israel Regina- Israel Regina- Israel Rica- Israel Rina Allegra- Israel Rosa- Israel Ruben- Israel Ruben- Israel
Ruben- Israel Ruben Avraham- Israel Sabetai- Israel Sabino- Israel Samuele- Israel Samuele- Israel Samuele- Israel Samuele- Israel Samuele- Israel Sara
- Israel Sara- Israel Sara- Israel Sara- Israel Scemarià- Israel Semah- Israel Sol- Israel Stametta detta Stanni- Israel Susanna- Israel Vittoria- Israel Yomtov
- Issel Arturo- Italia Emma Elena- Italia Raffaele- Italia Raffaele- Itzkowitz Simon- Jabes Giuseppe Enrico- Jablonka Jankel- Jacchia Beatrice- Jacchia Diana
- Jacchia Dina- Jacchia Edoardo- Jacchia Ermanno- Jacchia Ezia detta Lilly- Jacchia Giorgio- Jacchia Lidia- Jacchia Lina- Jacchia Mario- Jacchia Riccardo-
Jachia Alberto- Jachia Anselmo- Jachia Armando- Jachia Ercole- Jachia Ida- Jachia Nino- Jachia Pasqua- Jacob Diamante- Jacoby Paolo- Jacobowski Isidor
- Jaffè Isaac Elia- Jaffe Raffaele- Jaffe Silvio- Jaffe Ugo- Jakobsohn Paul- Jakobstamm Rosabella- Jalowiec Janina- Jani Emilio Gustavo- Jankowsky Kalman
- Janovitz Edoardo- Janovitz Silvio- Janovitz Tullio- Janovitz Vittoria- Jansen Francis- Jarach Angelina- Jarach Anna- Jarach Anna- Jarach Augusta- Jarach
Giulia- Jarach Giuseppe- Jarach Marco- Jarach Mario Giacobbe- Jelcich Maria- Jenna Lina Arianna- Jenna Moise detto Cesare- Jenna Ruggero- Jerchan
Rivka-Jeret Marie- Jerusalmi Gioia- Jesi Carlo- Jesi Rosina- Jessoula Clara- Jesurum Arrigo Giuseppe- Jesurum Berta Anna- Jesurum Gilda- Jesurum
Giuseppina- Jesurum Jole- Jesurum Marisa- Jewell Phoebe- Joachinsthal Ruth- Joffe Isidoro- Joffe Olga- Joffe Paola- Joheli Jehuda- John Matilde- Jolles
Salomon- Jona Amadio- Jona Anna- Jona Annetta- Jona Bellinzona Leonella- Jona Benvenuta Regina- Jona Elda- Jona Enrica- Jona Enrichetta- Jona Eze-
chia Leopoldo- Jona Felice- Jona Fortunato Aristide- Jona Gabriele- Jona Gino- Jona Giora- Jona Giorgio- Jona Giuseppe- Jona Giuseppe- Jona Giuseppe
- Jona Leone- Jona Luigi detto Gigi- Jona Mariana Bona Esmeralda- Jona Massimo- Jona Olga- Jona Raimondo Luigi Eugenio- Jona Remo- Jona Rinaldo-
Jona Roberto- Jona Roberto- Jona Rosa Bianca- Jona Ruggero Achille Rodolfo- Jona Smil- Jona Ugo- Jonas Elsa- Jonas Geltrude- Jordan Rosa- Josefowicz
Bella- Josefowicz Stefania- Josefowicz Zelig- Josefowitz Jolan- Josefowitz Schmil- Joseph Georges- Josephson Enrichetta- Josz Aurelia- Juchwid Hirsch
- Judkowsky Israel- Judkowsky Samuele- Junergman Alberto- Jung Bertha- Junger Frieda- Jungermann Marcel- Jungermann Meilech- Jungerwuerth
Theofila- Jupfer Michele- Jupiter Marco- Kabilio Josef- Kabiljo Hana-Kabiljo Hanika- Kabiljo Josef- Kabiljo Levi- Kaesz Margarete- Kahlberg Hans- Kahn
Michele- Kajon Erna Herdonia- Kaldegg Erwin- Kalik Teresa-Kalisch Yvonne- Kalker Alessandro- Kalker Erminia- Kalker Sigismondo- Kalmann Ulrich- Kam-
mer Karl- Kamras Elisabetta- Kanni Giacomo-

Kapitz Teresa- Kaplan- Kaplan Paolo- Kaposi Elena- Kaposi Oscar- Kapper Eva- Kapper Gustavo- Kapper Pietro- Karafiol Feiga- Karafiol Ida- Kardos Zlata
- Karma Elle- Karpeles Anna- Karpeles Arturo- Kass Jacob- Kass Jacob- Kasterstein Aron- Katz Ermanno detto Hero- Katz Ernestina- Katz Ethel detta Etja
- Katz Giuseppe- Katz Israele- Katz Juda- Katz Sofia- Katz Susanna- Katzenstein Ester- Kauber Josef- Kaufer Alfred- Kaufmann Sofia Sara- Kazar Gabri-
ella- Keil- Kell Irma- Kepinski Davide- Kerbes Lemel- Kern Carlo- Kirschbaum Sara- Klein Cominotti Carlo- Klein Cominotti Edoardo- Klein Dora- Klein
Eva- Klein Margherita- Klein Maurizio- Klein Norberto- Klein Oscar- Klein Roberto- Klein Teresa- Kleinberger Clara- Klempmann Abraham- Knapp Wally
- Knoll Oscar- Koen Milo- Koen Nina- Koen Oscar- Koenig Ana- Koenig Anna- Koenig Giuseppe- Koenig Koelmann- Koffler Leopoldo- Koffler Michael-
Kohl Salomone- Kohn Alessandro- Kohn Bruno- Kohn Cesare- Kohn Geltrude- Kohn Gerhard- Kohn Giulia- Kohn Jolanda- Kohn Margherita- Kohn Rosa
- Kohn Shalom- Kohner Alfredo- Kolb Clara- Koppl Hilde- Korbel Hugo- Koretz Amalia- Korn Victor- Kornblum Giacomo- Kornitzer Milon- Kornweitz Karin
- Kosicek Leopolda- Kovacs Bela- Kovacs Gabriella- Kovacs Giuseppina- Kovacs Rosa- Krachmalnikoff Isacco- Kramm Carlo- Kramm Emil- Kramm Ernesto-
Kraus Giorgio- Kraus Ivan- Kraus Marcello- Krauss Gisella- Krausz Rosalia- Krawietz Abraham- Krawietz Beniamino- Krawietz Ryna- Krebs Giuseppe- Krebs
Martino- Kreiner Edith- Kresic Anna detta Anika- Krohn Martin Israele- Kroo Alessandro- Kroo Giuseppe- Kroo Luigi- Krumer Ghena detta Genia- Krupen-
ic Irene- Kryz Betty- Kryz Marco- Krzentowsky Sali- Krzentowsky Salomone detto Salo- Krzentowsky Simeone- Krzesny Gianna- Krzesny Herbert- Kudlik
Ariè- Kuenstler Abramo detto Romolo- Kugler Elena Anna- Kugler Gisella- Kugler Maddalena- Kuh Ermanno- Kuh Meta Marie- Kuhn Ada- Kuhn Beatrice
detta Bice- Kupfer Elena- Kupfer Jankel- Kupferberg Abraham- Kurtz Carlotta- Kurtz Samuele- Kurz Taube- Kurzrock Anna detta Netty- Kurzrock Erminio
- Kurzrock Giuseppe- Kuster Paul- Kwradratstein Debora- Labi Abner- Labi Abramo- Labi Abramo- Labi Alfredo- Labi ANna- Labi Aron- Labi Aronne- Labi
Aronne- Labi Buba- Labi Davide- Labi Diamantina- Labi Diamantina- Labi Diamantina- Labi Diana- Labi Elia- Labi Elia- Labi Elia- Labi Elisa- Labi Ersel- Labi
Ester- Labi Fortuna- Labi Fortunata- Labi Giacomo Giacobbe- Labi Gino- Labi Giulia- Labi Giulia- Labi Giulia- Labi Giulia- Labi Giuseppe- Labi Giuseppe
- Labi Grazia- Labi Hammus- Labi Ida- Labi Isaak- Labi Isacco- Labi Isacco- Labi Isacco- Labi Isacco- Labi Jolanda- Labi Josef- Labi Juda- Labi Lidia- Labi
Lizzi- Labi Loris- Labi Lulli Alba- Labi Marcello- Labi Maria- Labi Messala- Labi Messauda- Labi Messauda- Labi Messauda- Labi Mosè detto Musci- Labi
Mosè detto Musci- Labi Musci- Labi Nissim- Labi Quintina- Labi Rachele- Labi Raclin- Labi Regina- Labi Rosa- Labi Rosa- Labi Rubina- Labi Rubina- Labi
Salomone- Labi Sanin- Labi Sara- Labi Scialom- Labi Scialom- Labi Scialom- Labi Sion- Labi Sion- Labi Sion- Labi Sion- Labi Susanna- Labi Tita- Labi
Vittorio- Labi Vittorio- Labi Wanda- Labi Wanda- Labi Zatuba- Lacher Brucha- Laemmle Minna- Lager Luisa Elena detta Lenke- Lager Marco- Lagny
Elisabetta- Lakatos Zoltan- Lallum Ninetta- Lamm Lea- Lamm Salomone- Lampronti Carlo- Lampronti Irma- Lampronti Marco- Lampronti Rina- Lam-
pronti Umberto- Landau Bernardo- Landau Erich- Landau Felicitas- Landau Isacco- Landau Lea- Landau Malvina- Landesberger Edith- Landesman Boris
- Landmann Mendel- Landmann Moses- Landmann Rita- Landmann Simon- Landmann Walter Heinz- Landmans Giulio- Landsberg Ernesto- Langfelder
Cecilia detta Lilly- Langstein Johann- Laniado Bahia- Lapajowker Francesca- Laparini Ermanno- Lascar Bruno- Lascar Flora- Lascar Italia- Lascar Luciana
- Lascar Mario- Lascar Renzo Leone- Lascar Umberto- Lascar Wanda- Latis Leone- Latis Liliana- Lattes Angela- Lattes Anna- Lattes Decima- Lattes Edvige
- Lattes Franca- Lattes Irma- Lattes Itala Rachele- Lattes Laura Regina- Lattes Leone Davide- Latzer Margherita- Laufer Bianca- Laufer Ladislav- Laurent
Renata- Lausch Guglielmo- Lausch Olga- Lauterstein Hanna- Leblis Giuseppe- Leckner Giuseppe- Leder Eugenia- Lederer Ernst- Leghziel Misa- Leghziel
Raffaele- Lehmann Frieda Emilia Alisa- Lehr Aurelia- Leichtmann Hanni- Leim Sofia- Leinberg Marco- Leipen Lucia- Lemberger Marcella- Lemberger
Wolf- Lenger Aronne Meilach- Lenghi Walter- Lenk Felice- Leon Alessandro- Leon Allegra- Leon Amelia- Leon Elly Sara- Leon Estrea- Leon Giacobbe
- Leon Isacco- Leon Jeudà- Leon Maria- Leon Maria- Leon Maria- Leon Matilde- Leon Matilde- Leon Nissim- Leon Rachele- Leon Sara- Leon Sol- Leon
Sol- Leoni Arturo- Leoni Attilio- Leoni Augusto- Leoni Elsa- Leoni Ferruccio- Leoni Gabriella- Leoni Giulia- Leoni Gustavo- Leoni Lauretta- Leonzini Lina
Perla- Lerer Samuel- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi Abramo- Levi
Alberto- Levi Alberto- Levi Alberto- Levi Alberto- Levi Alberto- Levi Alda- Levi Alda Silvana- Levi Aldo- Levi Aldo- Levi Aldo- Levi Aldo- Levi
Aldo- Levi Alessandra- Levi Alessandro- Levi Alessandro- Levi Alfredo- Levi Alfredo- Levi Alighiero- Levi Allegra- Levi Alvise- Levi Amalia- Levi Amelia
- Levi Amelia- Levi Amelia- Levi Amelia- Levi Amelia- Levi Angela Sara- Levi Angelo- Levi Angelo Giacomo- Levi Angelo Isaia Ferruccio- Levi Anita- Levi
Anna Margherita detta Anita- Levi Annetta- Levi Argia- Levi Armando- Levi Aronne Nino- Levi Arrigo- Levi Arrigo- Levi Arturo- Levi Attilio Raffaele- Levi
Augusto- Levi Aurelia Allegra- Levi Bea- Levi Beniamina- Levi Beniamino Ugo- Levi Bianca- Levi Bianka Nora- Levi Bochor- Levi Bochor- Levi Bochura- Levi
Bruno- Levi Bull- Levi Caden- Levi Carlo- Levi Carlo- Levi Carlo- Levi Celebi- Levi Celestina- Levi Cesare- Levi Cesarina- Levi Clara- Levi Clara- Levi Clotilde
- Levi Clotilde- Levi Davide- Levi Davide- Levi delle Trezze Giorgio- Levi Diamantina- Levi Diana- Levi Dina- Levi Dina- Levi Dino Italo Pace- Levi Donatella
- Levi Donato Giorgio- Levi Donna- Levi Edgardo- Levi Elda- Levi Elda- Levi Elena- Levi Eleonora- Levi Eleonora detta Norina- Levi Elia- Levi Elia- Levi Elia
- Levi Elia Aurelio- Levi Elia Eliakim- Levi Elia Lelio- Levi Elide- Levi Elide- Levi Elio Nissim- Levi Elios Natale- Levi Eloisa- Levi Elsa- Levi Emilia- Levi Emilia
- Levi Emilia- Levi Emilia- Levi Emilio- Levi Emma- Levi Emma- Levi Emma-

Levi Enrichetta- Levi Enrico- Levi Ercolina- Levi Ernesto- Levi Ernesto- Levi Ester Elvira- Levi Ester Vittoria- Levi Esther- Levi Esther- Levi Esther- Levi Estrea- Levi Estrea- Levi Estrea- Levi Estrella- Levi Estrella- Levi Ettore- Levi Fausto- Levi Federico Simone- Levi Felice- Levi Felicia- Levi Fortunata- Levi Fortunata- Levi Fortunata- Levi Fortunata- Levi Franco- Levi Gastone- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe- Levi Giacobbe Giacomo- Levi Giacobbe Giacomo- Levi Giacomo- Levi Giacomo- Levi Giamila- Levi Giannetta- Levi Gino- Levi Gioia detta Giuna- Levi Giorgio- Levi Giorgio- Levi Giorgio- Levi Giorgio- Levi Giosuè- Levi Giovanna- Levi Giovanni- Levi Giuditta Gioia- Levi Giulia- Levi Giulio- Levi Giulio- Levi Giusepina- Levi Giuseppe- Levi Giuseppe- Levi Giuseppe- Levi Giuseppe- Levi Giuseppe- Levi Guglielmo detto Bibi- Levi Guido - Levi Guido- Levi Haim- Levi Haim- Levi Heschielle Nissim- Levi Ines- Levi Isacco- Levi Isacco- Levi Isacco- Levi Isacco- Levi Isacco Bochor- Levi Israele - Levi Italo- Levi Italo Gustavo Davide- Levi Jehuschvo- Levi Jeudà- Levi Josef- Levi Laura- Levi Lazzaro- Levi Lea- Levi Lea- Levi Leon- Levi Leone- Levi Leonella- Levi Lia Marta- Levi Libera- Levi Lida- Levi Lino- Levi Lisan- Levi Lucia- Levi Luciana- Levi Luigia- Levi Luisa- Levi Luisa- Levi Marcello- Levi Marco- Levi Marco- Levi Marco- Levi Marco- Levi Mardocheo- Levi Margherita- Levi Maria- Levi Maria- Levi Maria- Levi Maria- Levi Maria Ester Anna - Levi Marietta- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario- Levi Mario Moisè- Levi Masaltov- Levi Matilde- Levi Matilde- Levi Matilde- Levi Matilde- Levi Maurizio- Levi Menachem- Levi Michele- Levi Minzi Augusto- Levi Minzi Marcello- Levi Misha Naftali- Levi Moise- Levi Mordechai- Levi Moritz- Levi Mosè- Levi Mosè- Levi Mosè- Levi Mosè- Levi Mosè- Levi Mosè Renzo- Levi Moshè- Levi Myriam- Levi Nailè- Levi Nerina- Levi Nissim- Levi Nissim- Levi Nissim- Levi Nissim- Levi Noemi- Levi Noemi- Levi Nora- Levi Noris- Levi Olga- Levi Oreste Ezechiele- Levi Oscar- Levi Ottavio- Levi Pacifico- Levi Paolo Shaul- Levi Perla- Levi Pia- Levi Pia Clelia- Levi Primo- Levi Rachele- Levi Rachele- Levi Rachele - Levi Rachele- Levi Rachele- Levi Raffaele- Levi Raffaele- Levi Raffaele- Levi Raffaele Carlo- Levi Rahamin- Levi Rebecca- Levi Rebecca- Levi Rebecca- Levi Regina- Levi Regina- Levi Regina- Levi Regina- Levi Regina- Levi Regina- Levi Renata- Levi Renato- Levi Renato Menachem- Levi Renzo- Levi Riccardo- Levi Rina- Levi Roberto- Levi Rodolfo- Levi Rodolfo- Levi Rosa- Levi Rosa- Levi Rosaldo- Levi Rosetta- Levi Ruggero- Levi Sadik- Levi Salomone- Levi Salomone Bochor- Levi Salva- Levi Salvatore- Levi Salvatore- Levi Salvatore- Levi Salvatore- Levi Salvatore- Levi Samuele- Levi Samuele- Levi Samuele - Levi Samuele Enea- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara- Levi Sara Ester- Levi Sarota- Levi Selma- Levi Selma- Levi Sergio- Levi Sergio- Levi Sida- Levi Silvana- Levi Simeone- Levi Simha- Levi Stella- Levi Stella- Levi Stella- Levi Sultana- Levi Susanna- Levi Tullio- Levi Ugo- Levi Valentina- Levi Vida- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittoria- Levi Vittorina detta Rina- Levi Vittorio- Levi Vittorio- Levi Vittorio- Levi Vittorio- Levi Zelinda- Levi Zoe- Levic Davide- Levic Stella- Levie Buba- Levin Erna- Levin Hugo- Levinas Idalco - Levinsky Felix- Levis Ida- Levitan Alessandro- Levitus Gustavo- Levy Adriana- Levy Alene- Levy Beniamino- Levy Berta- Levy Brunilde- Levy Elia Amedeo- Levy Enzo- Levy Eva Maria detta Cicci- Levy Federico- Levy Matilde- Levy Maurizio- Levy Paul- Levy Rudolf- Levy Silvia- Levy Vittorio- Levy Vittorio - Lewenstain Armin- Lewi Georg- Lewin Alfred- Lewinski Joachim- Lewinsohn Carlotta- Lewis James- Libeck Eduard- Lichtenstadt Rosina- Lichtenstein Serena- Lichtenstern Angela- Lichtmann Ada- Lichtwitz Joachim- Lichtwitz Otto Israel- Lieber Cypra- Liebgold Giovanna- Liebmann Erminia detta Etta- Liebmann Giacomo Paolo- Liebmann Pietro- Liebmann Pietro- Lilienthal Reinhold- Limentani Alberto- Limentani Angelo- Limentani Angelo- Limentani Anselmo- Limentani Cesare- Limentani Cesare- Limentani Cesira- Limentani Chiara- Limentani Costanza- Limentani Costanza- Limentani David- Limentani David detto Bacçalà- Limentani Davide- Limentani Giovanni- Limentani Giuseppe- Limentani Israele- Limentani Marco- Limentani Mario- Limentani Mario- Limentani Massimo- Limentani Rosa- Limentani Rosa- Limentani Settimio- Limentani Settimio Angelo detto Burione- Limentani Settimio detto Russo- Lind Kurt- Lind Moses- Linden Giacomo- Lindenberg Ester- Linder Berthold- Linder Frieda- Linder Raimond- Linder Regina Maria- Linder Rolando - Linder Wilhelm- Linsen Tewel- Lipschitz Eugenio- Lipschitz Giuseppina- Lipschitz Michel- Lissauer Hans- Litter Samuele- Littmann Mayer- Littmann Romualdo- Livoli Allegra- Livoli Elvira- Livoli Pacifico- Livoli Pacifico- Livoli Rachele- Livoli Speranza- Livoli Vittoria- Loeb Gertrude- Loeb Hilde- Loeb Ilse - Loeb Moritz- Loebenstein Ugo- Loebli Dorothea- Loebli Gertrude detta Trude- Loebnitz Enrico- Loebnitz Lidia- Loerber Alice- Loerber Evelina- Loew Abramo- Loew Alessandro- Loew Draga- Loew Ella- Loew Giuseppe- Loew Jacob- Loew Lavoslaw- Loewenstein Gerda- Loewenthal Eugenia- Loewenthal Guido- Loewenthal Helmuth- Loewenthal Paola-Loewenthal Roberto- Loewenthal Ugo- Loewenthal Vittorio- Loewenwirth Elia- Loewinson Ermanno- Loewinson Sigismondo- Loewsztein Joseph- Loewy Alice- Loewy Anna- Loewy Charlotte- Loewy Ella- Loewy Emilio- Loewy Enrico- Loewy Lidia- Loewy Livio- Loewy Marta- Loewy Massimo- Loewy Olga- Loewy Olga- Loewy Regina- Loewy Riccardo- Loewy Sigfrido- Loewy Vidor- Lolli Corrado- Lolli Enzo - Lombroso Alberto- Lombroso Arturo Cesare- Lombroso Carolina- Lombroso Prospero- Longo Lidia- Lonzana Formiggini Cesare- Lopes Pegna Fernando - Lopes Pegna Lidia- Lopes Pegna Massimo- Lopez Perera Olga- Lorant Geltrude detta Trude- Loria Guido- Lossi Alfredo- Lowj Anna- Lublinski Lipa- Lucovich Fabio- Luft Adolfo- Luft Ignazio- Luft Ilse- Luft Massimiliano- Luftschitz Arminio- Luftschitz Roberto- Luisada Arnoldo- Luisada Augusto- Luisada Clara- Luisada Dante- Luisada Franco David- Luisada Giacomo- Luisada Lina- Luisada Piero- Lumbroso Carlo- Lumbroso Edwin- Lumbroso Isidoro- Luria Cesare- Lusena Alda- Lusena Aldo- Lusena Bianca Maria- Lusena Piero- Lusena Said- Lusena Silvio- Lust Bruno- Lust Edmondo- Lust Fanny- Lust Zoe

- Lustig Rudolf- Luzaztto Olga- Luzaztto Riccardo Guido- Luzzati Estella-Luzzati Guido Zaccaria- Luzzato Marcella- Luzzatti Davide detto Carlo- Luzzatti Enrico- Luzzatti Giuseppe- Luzzatti Ida- Luzzatti Isacco detto Oscar- Luzzatti Silvio- Luzzatto Alice- Luzzatto Anna detta Paola- Luzzatto Cesare- Luzzatto Cesare Salomone- Luzzatto Elodia- Luzzatto Emma- Luzzatto Eugenia- Luzzatto Giacomo- Luzzatto Gina- Luzzatto Iginio- Luzzatto Ines- Luzzatto Margherita- Luzzatto Maria Grazia detta Beppe- Luzzatto Mario- Luzzatto Mario- Luzzatto Maurizio- Luzzatto Natalia- Luzzatto Rina Sara- Luzzatto Rosalia detta Rosa- Luzzatto Silvia- Luzzatto Vittoria- Lyon Emil- Macerata Carlo- Maestro Alfredo- Maestro Danilo- Maestro Ezio- Maestro Fausto- Maestro Gemma- Maestro Giulio- Maestro Guido- Maestro Ida- Maestro Jacob- Maestro Nina- Maestro Salomone Akibà detto Carlo- Maestro Sigfrido- Maestro Vanda- Magenta Nissim- Magnel Sara- Magrini Isa- Magrini Silvio- Mahler Alexander- Mailand Gerhart- Maio Giacobbe- Maio Leone- Maio Maria detta Meri- Maio Miriam- Maio Mosè- Maio Regina- Maio Sara- Maio Violetta- Maissa Rachele- Maizels Bernardo- Makowski Abraham- Malek Brucha- Mallel Allegra- Mallel Diana- Mallel Giuseppe- Mallel Nissim- Mallel Nissim- Mallel Sara- Mallel Violetta- Maller Szmul- Mallowan Carlo- Malvert Georges- Malvert Jacques- Malvert Lucie- Manasse Delia- Manasse Erminia Rosa- Manasse Herbert- Manasse Vittorio- Manasse Wolfgang- Mandel Elvira- Mandel Gisella- Mandel Israele Pinkus- Mandel Maria Mimmi- Mandel Pinchas Philip- Mangel Samuel- Mangel Wilma- Mankevitz Anna- Mankevitz Ernst- Manli Bruno- Manli Luciano- Mann Walter- Mannsovich Ida- Mano Gioia Perla- Mansbach Henriette- Mansberger Giuseppina- Maon Rachele- Marbach Herbert- Marcaria Bellina- Marcaria Ernesto- Marcaria Giacomo- Marcaria Ida- Marcaria Raffaele- Marcaria Stella- Marcos Luna- Marcos Rebecca- Marcos Sara- Margules Maurice- Mariani Ada- Mariani Anita- Mariani Bettina- Mariani Elena- Mariani Enrico- Mariani Ernesto- Mariani Francesco Isacco- Mariani Ida- Mariani Leo- Mariani Luciano- Mariani Ugo- Mariani Vittorina- Marienberg Isacco- Marienberg Michele- Marienberg Simona- Marino Angelo- Marino Pacifico- Marino Settimio- Markoviski Johanna- Markovits Emilia- Markovits Melita- Markowicz Theodora- Markus Elena- Markus Moses- Marmaros Carlotta- Maroni Dora- Maroni Pace Augusto- Maroni Rita- Maroni Venturina Marianna- Marsiglio Gino- Marsiglio Riccardo- Marton Rodolfo- Marzolini Bianca- Masfary Levi Carlo- Masklis Dora- Masliah Rosa- Masriel Cadina- Massa Marietta- Massarani Olga- Massarani Tullo- Matalon Elia- Matatia Camelia- Matatia Nino- Matatia Nissim- Matatia Roberto- Matatia Samuel- Mattersdorfer Alfredo- Mattersdorfer Carlo Felice- Mattersdorfer Liliana- Mauer Frimeta- Mauri Luigi- Mayer Arnaldo- Mayer Ernest- Mayer Grego Elda- Mayer Grego Enrico- Mayer Grego Giacomo- Mayer Guido- Mayer Karoline- Mayer Risa- Mazzetti Agar- Mazziotti Proietti Clorinda- Mazzus Emilia- Mazzus Rebecca- Mazzus Sofia- Meisel Albert- Melauri Paolo- Melli Abramo- Melli Ada- Melli Amalia- Melli Amelia- Melli Bellina- Melli Benedetto- Melli Carlo- Melli Ebe- Melli Elena- Melli Elio- Melli Enrichetta detta Rina- Melli Giuliana- Melli Giulio- Melli Guido- Melli Mario- Melli Medea- Melli Novella- Melli Sergio- Melli Vittoria- Melli Zaira- Meltzeil Gustavo- Menascè Abramo- Menascè Alberto- Menascè Amelia- Menascè Behor Aaron- Menascè Bension- Menascè Bernardo- Menascè Bianca- Menascè Boaz- Menascè Boaz- Menascè Boaz- Menascè Caterina- Menascè Catina- Menascè Daniele- Menascè Davide- Menascè Eleonora- Menascè Eliezer- Menascè Esther- Menascè Estrea- Menascè Estrella- Menascè Farida- Menascè Fassana- Menascè Fassana- Menascè Fassana- Menascè Fortunata- Menascè Giacobbe- Menascè Giacobbe- Menascè Gioia- Menascè Giuseppe- Menascè Giuseppe- Menascè Giuseppe- Menascè Haim- Menascè Lea- Menascè Leon- Menascè Lucia- Menascè Mardocheo- Menascè Mardocheo Marco- Menascè Maria- Menascè Maria- Menascè Maria- Menascè Matilde- Menascè Mazaltov- Menascè Mazaltov- Menascè Michele- Menascè Michele- Menascè Mordehai- Menascè Morris Mosè- Menascè Mosè- Menascè Mosè Bochor- Menascè Nissim- Menascè Nissim detto Nisso- Menascè Norma- Menascè Rachele- Menascè Rachele- Menascè Rachele- Menascè Raffaele- Menascè Raffaele- Menascè Rahamin- Menascè Rebecca- Menascè Regina- Menascè Regina- Menascè Regina- Menascè Reina- Menascè Rivka- Menascè Salomon- Menascè Stella- Menascè Violetta- Menascè Vittoria- Menascè Yahir- Menasci Alberto- Menasci Camillo- Menasci Cesare- Menasci Enrico- Menasci Enrico- Menasci Ernesta- Menasci Raffaello- Menasci Roberto Raffaello- Menasci Umberto- Menasci Vittore- Menassè Davide Vittorio- Menassè Rosa- Menassè Vittorio- Mendel Raffaele- Mendelsohn Abraham- Mendelsohn Benzion- Mendelsohn Israel- Mendelsohn Jechiel- Mendelsohn Miriam- Mendelsohn Moritz- Mendes Angelina- Mendes Davide- Mendes Ida- Mendes Marcello- Mendes Maurizio- Mendes Stella- Mendes Umberto- Mendler Leopold- Menier Elena- Menkes Leia- Merdjan Elia- Merdjan Marco- Mernau Arrigo- Messiah Arbib- Messiah Isacco- Messica Emilia- Metzemberger Leonia- Metzger Samuel- Meyer Daisy- Meyer Paul- Meyohas Giacomo- Mezei Moritz- Michalup Karoline- Micheletti Elio- Michelstaedter Ada- Michelstaedter Elda- Michelstaedter Malvina- Michelstaedter Rachele- Mieli Adolfo- Mieli Alba- Mieli Alberto- Mieli Angelo- Mieli Armando- Mieli Cesare- Mieli Claudio- Mieli Corinna- Mieli Crescenzo- Mieli Enrica- Mieli Ernesta- Mieli Ester- Mieli Giacomo- Mieli Gina Giulia- Mieli Giovanni- Mieli Guglielmo- Mieli Ida- Mieli Israele Cesare- Mieli Lazzaro- Mieli Letizia- Mieli Marco Aurelio- Mieli Marina- Mieli Mario- Mieli Michele- Mieli Pacifico- Mieli Pacifico- Mieli Renato- Mieli Rossana- Mieli Sergio- Mieli Settimio Bruno- Mieli Tranquillo- Mieli Ugo- Mieli Umberto- Migliau Giuseppe- Milani Carolina- Milano Angelo Salvatore- Milano Elda Camilla- Milano Giorgina- Milano Raffaello- Milano Silvana- Milano Tullio- Milano Ugo- Milch Desiderio- Milch Emilio- Milgrom Carmi- Milgrom Isak- Milgrom Rea Jeannette Giovanna- Milhofer Maria- Milla Aldo- Milla Amelia- Milla Amelia- Milla Ferruccio- Milla Laura- Milla Lina- Milla Ninetta- Milla Ugo- Millul Achille- Millul Egisto Mario- Millul Lia Sara- Millul Liana- Milstein Josef-

Milul Isacco Gino- Milul Lina Fortunè- Minerbi Aldo- Minerbi Gino- Minerbi Marcello- Minerbi Moisè detto Menotti- Minikes Mosè- Miranda Alfredo- Misan Adele- Misan Clara- Misan Diamantina- Misan Elio- Misan Enrica- Misan Ester- Misan Giuseppe- Misan Isacco- Misan Isaia- Misan Sarina- Misano Benedetto- Misano Claudio- Misano Costanza- Misano Fulvio- Misano Lina- Misano Marco- Misano Servadio Achille- Misco Giorgio- Misrachi Bulissa- Misrachi Bulissa- Misrachi Davide- Misrachi Eliezer- Misrachi Giacobbe- Misrachi Giacobbe- Misrachi Gioia Perla- Misrachi Haim- Misrachi Lea- Misrachi Linda- Misrachi Mazaltov- Misrachi Rachele- Misrachi Regina- Misrachi Samuele- Misrachi Sara- Misrachi Stella- Misrachi Virginia- Misul Alfredo- Misul Frida- Mittag Anita- Mizrachi Elia- Modena Leone- Modena Luigia detta Gina- Modiana Giacomo Elia- Modiano Carlo Elia- Modiano Daniele- Modiano Elisa- Modiano Flora- Modiano Giacobbe- Modiano Giacomo- Modiano Giacomo- Modiano Giuseppe- Modiano Grazia- Modiano Grazia- Modiano Isacco- Modiano Laura- Modiano Lucia- Modiano Lucia- Modiano Mosè- Modiano Samuele- Modiano Samuele- Modigliani Clara Rosa- Modigliani Elisa - Modigliani Giacomo- Modigliani Milena- Modigliani Umberto- Modigliani Vittorio- Molco Oreste Sergio- Moldauer Leopoldo- Molho Abramo- Molho Aldo- Molho Dario- Molho Giovanni- Molho Leone- Molho Olga- Molho Renata- Molho Vittorina- Molnar Elena- Momigliano Aldo- Momigliano Dante- Momigliano Ester Tranquilla- Momigliano Ida- Momigliano Iolanda- Momigliano Italo- Momigliano Pilade- Momigliano Zechia Bonaiuto- Monat Ignazio- Mondolfi Maria- Mondovì Linda- Montagnana Aida Sara- Montagnana Rosina- Montalcini Virginia- Montanari Alberto- Montecorboli Arturo- Montecorboli Giorgio- Montefiori Nella- Montias Leon- Montiglia Giacomo- Montiglia Regina Elena- Morais Alberto- Morais Alberto- Morais Amalia- Morais Carlo - Morais Emma- Morais Giorgina- Morais Graziella- Morais Leonello- Morais Umberto Mosè- Moravetz Carlo- Mordo Abramo- Mordo Diamantina- Mordo Elio- Mordo Massimo- Mordo Salomone- Morelli Leone Vita- Morello Arturo Aronne- Morello Erminia- Moresco Alberto- Moresco Angelo- Moresco Anselmo- Moresco Cesare- Moresco Cesare- Moresco David- Moresco Elisabetta- Moresco Esterina- Moresco Giorgio- Moresco Giuditta- Moresco Grazia- Moresco Grazia- Moresco Ida- Moresco Pacifico- Moresco Romolo- Moresco Zaccaria- Morgenstern Edith- Morgenstern Fanny- Morgenstern Irma- Morpurgo Abram Alberto- Morpurgo Alice Annetta- Morpurgo Bianca Maria- Morpurgo Carlo- Morpurgo Elda- Morpurgo Elena- Morpurgo Elio - Morpurgo Emma- Morpurgo Emma- Morpurgo Enrico detto Morpurghetto- Morpurgo Fortunata- Morpurgo Gaddo- Morpurgo Gina- Morpurgo Ida- Morpurgo Marco- Morpurgo Maria- Morpurgo Maura- Morpurgo Olga- Morpurgo Oscar- Morpurgo Pia Elvira- Morpurgo Umberto- Morpurgo Vittoria - Mortara Corrado- Mortara Giuseppe- Mortara Vittorio Mario- Mortera Abramo Giulio- Mortera Jole- Morterra Elda- Mosbach Egon Sigmund- Mosberg Margit Sofia- Moscatel Rosa- Moscati Alba- Moscati Alberto- Moscati Aldo- Moscati Angelo- Moscati Angelo- Moscati Angelo- Moscati Anselmo - Moscati Asriale Cesare- Moscati Bruno- Moscati Cesare- Moscati Cesare- Moscati David- Moscati Elda- Moscati Elio- Moscati Emanuele- Moscati Eva - Moscati Giacobbe- Moscati Giacomo- Moscati Giorgio- Moscati Giovanni- Moscati Ida- Moscati Letizia- Moscati Marco- Moscati Maria- Moscati Pace Anselmo- Moscati Reale detta Tina- Moscati Rosa- Moscati Rosa- Moscati Rosa- Moscati Sarina- Moscati Vanda- Moscati Vito- Moscato Bruno- Moscato Bruno Anselmo- Moscato Celestina- Moscato Elia- Moscato Elia- Moscato Emma- Moscato Ester- Moscato Franco- Moscato Giacomo detto Bufolone - Moscato Giuseppe- Moscato Giuseppe- Moscato Lazzaro- Moscato Lazzaro- Moscato Orabona- Moscato Pace- Moscato Pacifico- Moscato Renato - Moscato Servadio- Moscato Virginia- Moscato Vito- Moses Clara- Moses Frieda- Moses Hedwig- Moshopola Jacopo- Moskovic Felix- Moskovic Julius - Moskovic Viera- Mosseri Alberto- Mosseri Enrico- Mosseri Giacomo Renato- Mosseri Lauretta- Mosseri Marco- Moster Mauro Anton- Mozes Esther - Muehlstein Guglielmo- Mueller Maria- Mueller Stefania- Muenz Julius- Muenz Karl- Muggia Aldo- Muggia Amelia- Muggia Attalo Sansone- Muggia Celeste- Muggia Doralice- Muggia Franca- Muggia Giuseppe- Muggia Lia- Muggia Lino- Munk Hans- Munk Liselotte- Murgi Gino- Musafia Marcela- Musafja Jakob- Musatti Elia Gino- Mussafia Carla- Mussafia Margherita- Mussafia Valeria- Mussafir Rachele- Mussafir Regina- Mussafir Rica- Mussafir Vittorio- Mustacchi Anna- Mustacchi Daniele- Mustacchi Felice- Mustacchi Giuseppe- Mustacchi Leone- Mustacchi Marco- Mustacchi Marco Moisè - Mustacchi Marianna- Mustacchi Matilde- Mustacchi Michele- Mustacchi Michele- Mustacchi Moisè- Mustacchi Rachele- Mustacchi Rosa- Mustacchi Salomone- Mustacchi Samuele- Mustacchi Sofia- Nacamulli Elena- Nacamulli Gina- Nacamulli Guido- Nacamulli Iside- Nacamulli Lina- Nacamulli Mara - Nacamulli Mario- Nacamulli Ruggero- Nacamulli Umberto- Nacamulli Vittorio- Nacamulli Vittorio detto Pupo- Nacamully Wally- Nachmann Caroline - Nachmansohn Moise- Nacson Anna- Nacson Elia- Nacson Giulia- Nacson Leone- Nacson Leone- Nacson Pacina- Nacson Rebecca- Nacson Rebecca - Nacson Sara- Nacson Stella- Nacson Stella- Nador Margherita- Nagler Giacomo- Nagler Salo- Nahmias Rica- Nahmias Rosa- Nahmias Stella- Nahon Margherita- Nahoum Camelia- Nahoum Rosa- Nahoum Valerie- Nahum Emilio- Nahum Rebecca detta Becky- Nahum Zula- Naim Vittorio- Namias Bruna - Namias Enzo- Namias Ferruccio- Namias Guglielmo- Nasch Albert- Nasch Ingeborg- Nasch Karl- Nathan Arthur Abramo- Nathan Assalonne- Nathan Fritz- Nathan Fritz- Nathan Jeannette- Nathan Raoul Elia- Nathan Rogers Romeo- Nathan Simon- Nathansen Samuel- Nauri Misa- Navarro Achille- Navarro Alessandro- Navarro Amalia- Navarro Lina- Navarro Regina Allegrina- Navarro Rosina- Nazimov Ludwig- Nazimov Simon- Negri Guglielmo- Nehama Sam- Neisser Arthur Aaron- Nelken Richard- Nemes Ferdinando- Nemes Maria- Nemni Abramino- Nemni Davide- Nemni Giulia- Nemni Hlafo- Nemni Isacco- Nemni Isacco detto Kaki- Nemni Josef- Nemni Jusef- Nemni Miriam- Nemni Misa- Nemni Mosè- Nemni Renato- Nemni Scelbia- Nemni Simone

- Neppi Gino Emanuele- Neppi Olga- Neubauer Hugo Israel- Neuberger Ugo- Neufeld Irma- Neufeld Nina- Neufeld Paolina- Neumann Alessandro- Neumann Aranka- Neumann Eugenio- Neumann Federica- Neumann Francesco- Neumann Frieda- Neumann Giovanna- Neumann Giuseppina- Neumann Kurt- Neumann Livia- Neumann Marcello- Neumann Maria-Neumann Viktor- Neumann Zoltan- Neuwohner Charlotte- Nichtberger Bobi- Nichtberger Dina- Nichtberger Markus- Nicolone Pierfrancesco- Ninos Luisa- Nissim Alberto- Nissim Augusta- Nissim Graziella- Nissim Luciana- Nissim Magenta- Nissim Marcella- Nizza Michele Eugenio- Nizza Umberto- Noah José- Nordlinger Elsa- Norsa Diana- Norsa Gaby- Norsa Germana- Norsa Giorgio- Norsa Giulio- Norsa Laura- Norsa Mario- Norsa Sergio- Norza Ida- Norzi Anna Luciana- Norzi Edvige- Norzi Guido- Norzi Marco- Norzi Todros- Notrica- Notrica Allegra- Notrica Giuseppe- Notrica Graziella- Notrica Haim- Notrica Hanula- Notrica Isacco- Notrica Jochevet- Notrica Judà- Notrica Lucia- Notrica Matilde- Notrica Matilde- Notrica Matilde- Notrica Mazliah- Notrica Miryam- Notrica Perahia- Notrica Rachele- Notrica Rachele- Notrica Rachele - Notrica Raffaele- Notrica Rebecca- Notrica Regina- Notrica Renata- Notrica Rosa- Notrica Sadis- Notrica Salomon- Notrica Salvo- Notrica Samuele- Notrica Samuele- Notrica Sara- Notrica Sara- Notrica Sultana- Novelli Ugo- Nuernberg Salomone- Nunes Adua- Nunes Olga- Nunes-Vais Adolfo detto Fofi- Nussbaum Ernst- Oberdorfer Ada- Oberdorfer Irene- Oberdorfer Olga- Obernbreit Adele- Oberzanek Emanuele- Oberzanek Samuele- Oberzanek Thea- Oblath Alessandro- Oblath Bianca Maria- Oblath Dragica- Oblath Ivan Gelza- Offner Sigismondo- Ojalvo Marco- Ojalvo Sara- Oransz Maurizio- Orefice Clotilde- Orefice Edoardo- Orefice Emma- Orefice Fanny- Orefice Giuseppe- Orefice Guido- Ornstein Tina- Oroster Masia- Ortona Bella Marianna - Ortona Bellina detta Adele- Ortona Delfina- Ortona Renato- Orvieto Ada- Orvieto Adolfo Arturo- Orvieto Aldo- Orvieto Alessandro- Orvieto Amelia - Orvieto Angiolo- Orvieto Elisa- Orvieto Guido Fortunato- Orvieto Leone Alberto- Orvieto Lodovico- Orvieto Nello- Orvieto Rodolfo- Orvieto Rosina Clelia- Orvieto Ugo- Oser Cecilia- Osillag Elena- Osimo Ada- Osimo Giulio- Osmo Dario Davide- Osmo Ester- Osmo Lucia- Osmo Ninetta- Osmo Rachele - Osmo Roberto- Osmo Rosa- Osmo Sabino- Osmo Sabino- Osmo Vittoria- Ossia Israel- Ostrowka Alfredo- Ottenfeld Max- Ottolenghi Ada- Ottolenghi Adolfo- Ottolenghi Aldo- Ottolenghi Alessandro- Ottolenghi Beatrice- Ottolenghi Dorina- Ottolenghi Emma- Ottolenghi Enrica detta Tina- Ottolenghi Felice detto Felicino- Ottolenghi Giacomo- Ottolenghi Giacomo Giorgio- Ottolenghi Giano Olao detto Gianni- Ottolenghi Giorgio- Ottolenghi Giulio- Ottolenghi Giuseppe- Ottolenghi Gustavo- Ottolenghi Lidia- Ottolenghi Lina detta Nini- Ottolenghi Linda- Ottolenghi Livia- Ottolenghi Marco- Ottolenghi Mary- Ottolenghi Olga Maria Teresa- Ottolenghi Salvatore- Ottolenghi Silvio Salomon- Ottolenghi Tesaura- Ottolenghi Vittorio- Ovadia Corinna- Ovazza Ada- Ovazza Alessandro- Ovazza Elena- Ovazza Ettore- Ovazza Riccardo- Pace Armando- Pace Celeste- Pace Corrado- Pace Giacomo Giacobbe- Pace Gino- Pace Renato- Pace Salomone- Pace Sergio- Pace Umberto- Pacht Anny- Pacifici Ada- Pacifici Alberto- Pacifici Aldo- Pacifici Clelia- Pacifici Elena - Pacifici Emma- Pacifici Giulia- Pacifici Giulia- Pacifici Goffredo- Pacifici Ines- Pacifici Loris- Pacifici Luciana- Pacifici Riccardo- Pacifici Samuele- Pacifici Sonia- Pacifici Spartaco- Padoa Carlo- Padoa Celina detta Marcella- Padoa Leone Maurizio- Padoa Olga- Padova Giorgina- Padovani Grazia Lidia- Paecht Karl Joseph- Paggi Dante- Paggi Goffredo- Pahrah Elisabetta- Palagi Franca- Palagi Gino Umberto- Palombo Giacobbe- Palombo Leone- Palombo Matilde - Palombo Nahman- Palombo Regina- Palombo Sara- Paneth Emil- Panzer Aron- Panzer Bianca- Panzer Maurizio- Panzer Susanna- Papini Alfredo- Papini Franco- Papo Salomone- Papo Sara- Papo Vittoria- Pardo Bea- Pardo Elvira- Pardo Roques Giuseppe Abramo- Parenzo Giuseppe- Parenzo Italo- Parigi Giorgio- Parigi Renzo- Parigi Ugo- Parin Gino Federico- Paschir Liana- Passigli Eligio Alfredo- Passigli Enzo- Passigli Ernesto- Passigli Giuseppe- Passigli Goffredo- Passigli Guido- Passigli Guido- Passigli Jenny- Passigli Leone- Passigli Lidia- Passigli Liliana- Passigli Rodolfo- Passigli Stella- Pavia Amelia- Pavia Egidio- Pavia Roberto- Pavoncello Abramo- Pavoncello Alfredo- Pavoncello Allegra- Pavoncello Allegra- Pavoncello Angelo- Pavoncello Anselmo- Pavoncello Anselmo- Pavoncello Anselmo- Pavoncello Anselmo detto Chaim- Pavoncello Camilla- Pavoncello Cesare- Pavoncello Cesare- Pavoncello Chiara - Pavoncello Clelia- Pavoncello Dora- Pavoncello Elio- Pavoncello Emanuele detto Picchio- Pavoncello Emanuele Vittorio- Pavoncello Emilia- Pavoncello Emilia- Pavoncello Enrico- Pavoncello Giacomo- Pavoncello Giacomo Gaetano- Pavoncello Giuditta- Pavoncello Graziella- Pavoncello Leone- Pavoncello Leone detto Cirillo- Pavoncello Lina- Pavoncello Rebecca- Pavoncello Renata- Pavoncello Samuele- Pavoncello Sergio- Pavoncello Umberto- Pawlowsky Hofman- Pea Karl- Pecar Davide- Pecar Leone Remo detto Leo- Pecar Zina Mirella- Pelech Bernardo- Pelech Dora- Pelletier Alice- Pelosof Edgardo- Pepes Rachele- Percowicz Adolfo- Perera Gabriella- Perera Luciano- Perera Mirella- Peretz Eliana Rachele- Perez Grazia- Perez Graziella- Perez Haim - Perez Rachele- Perez Vittoria- Pergola Aldo- Pergola Bixio- Pergola Eleonora- Perl Alice- Perl Meier- Perlmutter Achille- Perlmutter Bruno- Perlmutter Gilmo- Perlow Aron Ernesto- Perlow Gisella- Perlow Giuseppe- Perlow Mario- Perlow Mira- Perlow Paula- Perlow Silvio- Perlow Sonia- Pernetz Massimiliano- Perugia Angelo- Perugia Angelo- Perugia Angelo Vito- Perugia Cesare- Perugia Clelia- Perugia Debora- Perugia Debora- Perugia Enrica- Perugia Fortunata- Perugia Gabriella- Perugia Giacomo- Perugia Gilberto Giuseppe Alberto- Perugia Giovanni- Perugia Italia- Perugia Laura Elena- Perugia Lello- Perugia Letizia- Perugia Marcella- Perugia Margherita- Perugia Mario- Perugia Rosa- Perugia Sara detta Serafina- Perugia Settimio- Perugia Vito- Perugia Vittoria- Perugia Vittoria- Perugia Vittorio- Pesaro Ada- Pesaro Arnaldo- Pesaro Canzio- Pesaro Cesare- Pesaro Costanza- Pesaro Gualtiero- Pesaro Ida Benedetta detta Tina- Pesaro Lieta- Pesaro Maurogonato Adolfo- Pesaro Oddone- Pescarolo Claudio- Pescarolo Eleonora- Pescarolo Enrico-

Pescarolo Tullio- Pfeffer Rosa- Philipson Beniamino- Piacentino Rubino- Piattelli Bruno Settimio- Piattelli Cesare- Piattelli Dora- Piattelli Elda- Piattelli Ezechiele Luigi- Piattelli Franco- Piattelli Giacomo- Piattelli Giacomo Marco- Piattelli Lello- Piattelli Letizia- Piattelli Marco- Piattelli Servadio- Piattelli Settimio detto Negus- Piattelli Zaccaria Cesare- Piazza Alceo- Piazza Angelo- Piazza Angelo- Piazza Anita- Piazza Bruno- Piazza Donato- Piazza Edvige- Piazza Elio- Piazza Elisa- Piazza Elvira- Piazza Emanuele- Piazza Fernanda- Piazza Giacomo- Piazza Gina- Piazza Gino- Piazza Giuseppe- Piazza Maria Luisa - Piazza Rachele- Piazza Regina- Piazza Sed Angelo- Piazza Sed Camilla- Piazza Sed Cesira- Piazza Sed Consola- Piazza Sed Costanza- Piazza Sed Emma - Piazza Sed Ester- Piazza Sed Eugenio- Piazza Sed Leda- Piazza Sed Marco- Piazza Sed Rosa- Piazza Sed Sara- Piazza Umberto- Piazza Virginia- Picciaccio Emanuele- Piccoli Amalia- Pick Edvino- Pick Gabriella- Pick Giuseppe detto Riccardo- Pick Nathan Oscar- Pick Valeria- Pick Vittoria- Pickholz Augusta - Pieri Rosa- Piha Bellina- Piha Caden- Piha Davide- Piha Diana- Piha Isacco- Piha Maurizio- Piha Myriam- Piha Rachele- Piha Rebecca- Piha Rebecca - Piha Regina- Piha Salomon- Piha Sara- Piha Sol- Piha Vida- Pilas Estrella- Pilosoff Aronne- Pilosoff Bulissa- Pilosoff Eliezer- Pilosoff Fassana- Pilosoff Giuseppe- Pilosoff Haim- Pilosoff Isacco- Pilosoff Maria- Pilosoff Matatia- Pilosoff Matilde- Pilosoff Matilde- Pilosoff Mazaltov- Pilosoff Nissim- Pilosoff Rachele- Pilosoff Rachele- Pilosoff Susanna- Pincherle Emilia- Pincherle Emma- Pincherle Ernesto- Pincherle Giulia- Pincherle Giulia- Pincherle Giuseppe - Pincherle Giuseppina- Pincherle Lina Dina- Pincherle Vicini Luigi- Pincherle Vittorio Samuele- Pincsohn Ernst- Pincus Eric- Pinhas Naftali- Pinkus Giulia - Pinsk Regina- Pinto Vera- Pinto Wanda- Pintora Giamila- Piperno Abramo Aronne- Piperno Ada- Piperno Adriana- Piperno Aldo detto Chianuglione- Piperno Aldrato- Piperno Amelia- Piperno Angelina- Piperno Angelo- Piperno Angelo- Piperno Angelo- Piperno Anna- Piperno Augusto- Piperno Aurelio - Piperno Benedetto Ugo- Piperno Cesare- Piperno Cesare- Piperno Claudio- Piperno Corinna- Piperno Elena- Piperno Enrica- Piperno Ernesto- Piperno Fernanda- Piperno Fernando- Piperno Giacomo- Piperno Giacomo- Piperno Gino- Piperno Giuditta- Piperno Giuseppe- Piperno Letizia- Piperno Mario - Piperno Mosè- Piperno Nino Giorgio- Piperno Odorico- Piperno Rambaldo- Piperno Renato- Piperno Renzo- Piperno Roberto Mosè- Piperno Sarina - Piperno Settimio detto Peppone- Piperno Sigfrido Ezio- Piperno Tranquillo Mario- Piperno Vera- Piperno Virginia- Piperno Virginia- Pirani Clara- Pirani Lina- Pisa Ida- Pisante Elvira- Pisante Giuseppe- Pisanti Giamila- Pizarz Josef- Pisetzky Arturo- Pisetzky Dorotea- Pitigliani Bonaventura Evelina- Plau Erich- Plesneri Rachele- Plitzka Sarah- Podolski Beatrice- Podolski Siegbert- Poggetto Alberto- Poggetto Clelia- Poggetto Moise- Pokorin Paolo- Polacco Abramo- Polacco Alba- Polacco Albino- Polacco Aldo- Polacco Athos- Polacco Carlo- Polacco Cesare- Polacco Clementina Giuseppina- Polacco Elda- Polacco Emma- Polacco Enrica- Polacco Ercole- Polacco Estella- Polacco Giacomo- Polacco Giulia- Polacco Giuseppe- Polacco Ines- Polacco Iride Frida- Polacco Leda- Polacco Linda- Polacco Linda- Polacco Marcello- Polacco Maria- Polacco Mario- Polacco Massimiliano- Polacco Moisè- Polacco Mosè- Polacco Olga- Polacco Regina- Polacco Regina- Polacco Roberto- Polacco Ruggero- Polacco Venturina detta Annina- Polak Ginetta- Polak Jacob- Polak Wolf- Polatschek Elvira- Polgar Emerico- Polgar Mario Claudio- Poliakoff Xenia- Politi Dora- Pollack Carlo- Pollak Alberto- Pollak Anna Margherita - Pollak Cort- Pollak Edoardo- Pollak Giacomo- Pollak Giulio- Pollak Ida- Pollak Jaques- Pollak Leo- Pollak Ludovico- Pollak Paul- Pollak Susanna- Pollak Valeria- Pollak Volfango- Pollitzer Giulio- Pollitzer Ilona- Pollitzer Massimiliano- Pompas Vittorio Haim- Pontecorvo Carlo- Pontecorvo Clelia- Pontecorvo Ester- Pontecorvo Gianfranco- Pontecorvo Letizia- Pontecorvo Luigia- Pontecorvo Nella- Pontecorvo Olga- Pontecorvo Sara- Pontremoli Amelia- Pontremoli Daniele- Pontremoli Violetta- Popelik Carla- Popelik Erminia- Popper Alice- Popper Elisa- Popper Gertrude- Popper Olga- Poras Catterina- Poras Francesca- Poras Isidoro- Poras Rosa- Porlitz Roberto Ignazio- Portaleone Armando- Prato Laura- Prausnitzer Caterina- Preiss Edgardo- Preninger Sarah- Pressburger Alfredo- Pressburger Ernst- Pressburger Gertrude- Pressburger Heinrich- Pressburger Joseph- Priester Meta- Printz Lillo- Prister Clementina - Prister Leone Ettore- Prister Margherita- Prister Sara Luigia- Pristiges Regina- Pritsch Jacob- Privitera Giuseppe- Procaccia Ada- Procaccia Aldo- Procaccia Amedeo- Procaccia Amelia- Procaccia Elda- Procaccia Ernesto- Procaccia Giuseppe- Procaccia Paolo- Procaccia Rina- Procaccia Sabatino- Procaccia Umberto- Proschkauer Fanny- Provenzal Federico- Provenzali Ada Rita- Pugliese Anna- Pugliese Emilia- Pugliese Gemma- Pugliese Sandra- Puhaz Chaja - Rabà Edo- Rabà Ivo- Rabà Lanciotto- Rabà Lina- Rabà Vasco- Rabbeno Carla detta Jolanda- Rabbeno Rodolfo- Rabello Adele- Rabello Armida- Rabinoff Anna- Raccah Aldo- Raccah Giuseppe- Raffael Emilia- Ragendorfer Benno- Ragendorfer Lucia detta Luzzi- Rahamin Alice- Rahamin Daniele- Rahamin Elia- Rahamin Giacobbe- Rahamin Matilde- Rahmiel Rosa- Rahn Jeanne- Rahn Nicola- Rajner Darko- Rajner Hela- Rajnik Elisabetta Cornelia- Rakosi Tibrio Alexander- Ramras Enrico- Randegger Irene- Rapaport Caterina- Raphael Clara- Rappaport Regina- Rataud Henri- Rath Elisabetta- Rath Emanuele - Rath Nelly- Rath Salomon detto Salo- Ravà Alice- Ravà Beatrice- Ravà Eloisa- Ravà Lazzaro- Ravà Renato- Ravah Elia- Ravah Lucia- Ravenna Alba Sofia- Ravenna Bianca- Ravenna Ciro- Ravenna Enrico- Ravenna Eugenio- Ravenna Eugenio detto Gegio- Ravenna Franca Eugenia- Ravenna Germana- Ravenna Gino- Ravenna Giorgio- Ravenna Giulio- Ravenna Guido Anselmo- Ravenna Ida- Ravenna Marcello- Ravenna Margherita- Ravenna Mario- Ravenna Rino Lazzaro- Ravenna Roberto- Ravenna Rodolfo- Ravenna Ugo- Ravenna Vittorio- Ravicz Alessandro- Ravicz Jean Jacques- Rawicz Evelina- Razdovitz Wilma- Razon Nissim Raffaele- Razon Sultana Susanna- Razon Vittoria- Recanati Elena- Recanati Flora- Recanati Rebecca detta Rita- Rechnitzer Eugenio - Rechnitzer Matilde- Rector Arturo- Redlich Giuseppina- Reggio Gisella- Reggio Iole- Reggio Rina- Reginiano Abramo- Reginiano Abramo William-

Reginiano Alfonso- Reginiano Amalia- Reginiano Beniamino- Reginiano Buba- Reginiano Camilla- Reginiano Dora- Reginiano Efraim- Reginiano Esmeralda- Reginiano Ester- Reginiano Ester detta Rina- Reginiano Fortunata- Reginiano Ghibri- Reginiano Grazia- Reginiano Hamani- Reginiano Hamus- Reginiano Hlafo- Reginiano Hlafo- Reginiano Ida- Reginiano Irma Daisy- Reginiano Isacco- Reginiano Julia- Reginiano Lidia- Reginiano Liliana- Reginiano Lina- Reginiano Louis- Reginiano Mario- Reginiano Nissim- Reginiano Quintilio- Reginiano Raffaele- Reginiano Raffaele- Reginiano Rahmin- Reginiano René- Reginiano Rina- Reginiano Rina- Reginiano Saul- Reginiano Scialom- Reginiano Scialom- Reginiano Vana- Reginiano Vera- Reginiano Vilma- Reginiano Vittorio- Reginiano Vittorio- Reginiano Vittorio- Reginiano Vittorio William- Reich Adele- Reich Alessandro- Reich Elisabetta- Reich Lazzaro- Reich Mariska- Reich Rosa- Reich Sandro- Reich Teresa- Reich Willy- Reicher Marian- Reichmann Leopoldo- Reinach Ernesto- Reinach Etta Maria- Reiner Max- Reininger Gustavo- Reiter Eduard- Reitzmann Alexander- Reknitzer Adolfo- Reknitzer Carlo- Reknitzer Mehemed- Remondini Marcella- Rendel Augusta- Resignani Itala- Resignani Silvia- Resinger Etele- Reutlinger Albertina- Reven Adolfo- Revere Adriana- Revere Alessandro- Revere Enrico- Revere Ines- Revere Olga- Rexinger Ernesta- Reznik Michel- Ricchetti Edoardo- Richetti Elisa- Richetti Enrico- Richetti Nora- Richetti Vittorina- Richter Sara Jalka- Richter Sigfried- Riesenfeld Berthold- Riesenfeld Hans- Riesenfeld Hermann- Rietti Alfredo- Rietti Carlo- Rietti Emma- Rietti Gastone- Rietti Giulia- Rietti Ilma- Rietti Jole- Rietti Leonella- Rietti Marco- Rietti Nello- Rignani Armando- Rignani Enrico- Rignani Marco- Rignani Mario- Rimini Daniele Ettore- Rimini Eleonora- Rimini Elvira- Rimini Emilia- Rimini Enrichetta- Rimini Lucia- Rimini Margherita- Rimini Pia- Rimini Rosina- Ritter Ester- Riviere Elena- Roberti Guido- Robitschek Caterina- Rocca Cesare- Rocca Gilberto- Rocca Giulio- Rocca Valeria- Roccas Laura- Roccas Mario- Roccas Renzo- Roditi Luciano Israel- Roditi Rosa- Rodriguez Berta- Roger Martin- Roger Oscar- Rogonzinski Johanna- Romanelli Angelo- Romanelli Carla- Romanelli Elsa- Romanelli Elsa- Romanelli Ernesta- Romanelli Giorgio- Romanelli Lamberto- Romanelli Laura- Romanelli Michele Marco- Romanelli Raffaella- Romanin Bianca- Romano Abramo detto Beniamino- Romano Ester- Romano Ferdinando Vittorio- Romano Giacobbe- Romano Hanula- Romano Violetta- Romano Vittorio- Rosati Paola- Rosenbaum Elena- Rosenbaum Elena- Rosenbaum Ernst- Rosenbaum Lea Isa- Rosenbaum Moses- Rosenbaum Rachele- Rosenberg Elena- Rosenberg Eliahu- Rosenberg Esther Laja- Rosenberg Friedrich- Rosenberg Lucia- Rosenberg Otto- Rosenberg Sofia- Rosenberg Thea- Rosenblatt Raphael- Rosenblum Fayga- Rosener Sara- Rosenfeld Bertha- Rosenfeld Davide- Rosenfeld Haim Enrico- Rosenfeld Ottone- Rosenfelder Heinrich- Rosenholz Emilia- Rosenholz Ester Elsa- Rosenholz Ignazio Isacco- Rosenholz Leone Lajb- Rosenkranz Feige- Rosenschein Sara- Rosenschein Teresa- Rosenstein Amalia- Rosenthal Baruch- Rosenthal Debora- Rosenthal Hanna- Rosenthal Ilka- Rosenthal Leib- Rosenthal Maria Sara- Rosenthal Nahum- Rosenthal Otto- Rosenthal Paola- Rosenthal Rodolfo- Rosenthal Werner- Rosenwald Anna Clementina- Rosenzweig Maria- Rosenzweig Nathan- Rosner Emma- Rosner Libe- Rosner Rosa- Rosselli Lucia- Rosselli Marcella- Rossetti Maria- Rossi Bice- Rossi Corrado- Rossi Gino- Rossi Giulio- Rossi Letizia- Rossi Margherita- Rossi Milena- Rossi Moisè Alberto- Rossi Sergio Pellegrino- Rossman Elisa- Roth Alcher- Roth Aron Henri- Roth Emilie- Roth Noel- Roth Sabina- Roth Silvano- Roth Tereza- Rothbarth Guido- Rothschild Elsie- Rothschild Menny- Rothschild Myriam- Rothstein Adele- Rothstein Giorgio- Rothstein Giuseppe- Rothstein Sara- Rothstein Wanda- Rotschild- Rotschild Paula- Rozanes Rosa- Rozanes Sultana- Rozay Teodoro Elia- Rozio Ester- Rozio Esther- Rozio Jacob- Rozio Jacob- Rozio Rachele- Rozio Rahamin- Rozio Sara- Rozio Silvia- Rubin Giulia- Rubin Misa- Rubinfeld Chaim- Rubinfeld Edward- Rubinfeld Enrica- Rubitscheck Fanny- Rubitscheck Laura- Rudnitzky Elena- Rudnitzky Maurizio- Rudnitzky Regina- Rudnitzky Roberto- Rudoj Caterina Gitzel- Ruerst Armando- Rukig Jetta- Rumeld Leib- Rumpler Adele- Russi Ada- Russi Ada- Russi Giacomo- Russi Irma- Russi Pia- Russi Sergio- Russi Zoe- Russo Abramo- Russo Alfredo- Russo Benvenuta- Russo Esther- Russo Esther- Russo Maria- Russo Oro- Russo Rebecca- Rutkowski Maria- Ruzicka Elena- Ruzicka Vera- Sabatelli Perla- Sabatello Abramo- Sabatello Angelo- Sabatello Carlo- Sabatello Carlo Salvatore- Sabatello Celeste Alba- Sabatello Dattilo- Sabatello Eleonora- Sabatello Emma- Sabatello Emma- Sabatello Enrica- Sabatello Franco- Sabatello Giovanni- Sabatello Graziella- Sabatello Italia- Sabatello Leone- Sabatello Letizia- Sabatello Liana Ornella- Sabatello Michele- Sabatello Settimio- Sabatello Tranquillo- Sabatello Umberto- Sabbadini Elio- Sabbadini Salvatore- Sabbadini Sylva- Sabbadini Vittoria- Sabban Sultana- Sabetai Davide- Sabetai Nissim- Sabetai Salomone- Sacerdote Bice- Sacerdote Camillo- Sacerdote Cesare- Sacerdote Claudio- Sacerdote Claudio- Sacerdote Clementina- Sacerdote Davide- Sacerdote Debora Dorina- Sacerdote Emanuele- Sacerdote Emilio- Sacerdote Emma- Sacerdote Ernesta- Sacerdote Estella- Sacerdote Giacomo- Sacerdote Giorgio- Sacerdote Giuseppe- Sacerdote Laura- Sacerdote Lea Elena- Sacerdote Luciana- Sacerdote Marianna- Sacerdote Matilde- Sacerdote Nella- Sacerdote Rosy- Sacerdote Sabato- Sacerdote Sergio- Sacerdote Teodoro- Sacerdoti Adele Elvira- Sacerdoti Alessandro- Sacerdoti Camilla- Sacerdoti Clara- Sacerdoti Emilio- Sacerdoti Evelina- Sacerdoti Franco- Sacerdoti Olimpia detta Pia- Sacerdoti Renzo- Sacerdoti Valeria- Sachs Elsa- Sachs Selma- Sadis Esther- Sadis Matilde- Sadis Nissim- Sadis Regina- Sadis Salomone- Sadun Amiel- Sadun Diodato Gastone- Sadun Gina- Sadun Gino- Sadun Lelio- Sadun Lya- Sadun Paolo- Sadun Vittorio Emanuele- Sagi Luigi- Sagi Nicolò- Saglia Luisa- Salambrassi Vassiliki Basilia- Salem Emanuele- Salem Salem- Salem Samaim- Salmona Josef- Salmoni Angelo- Salmoni Bianca- Salmoni Celeste- Salmoni David- Salmoni Dora- Salmoni Gilberto Raffaele- Salmoni Gino- Salmoni Renato- Salmoni Riccardo- Salmoni Romeo Rubino-

Salmoni Rosa- Salom Aldo- Salom Moise- Salomon Emmy- Salomon Herbert- Salomone Paolina- Salonicchio Abramo- Salonicchio Alessandra detta Sarina- Salonicchio Ester- Salonicchio Lucia- Salonicchio Salomone- Saltiel Giacomo- Saltiel Giovanni Maurizio- Saltiel Joseph- Saltiel Moise- Saltiel Rachele- Saltiel Sanson- Salzberger Edoardo- Salzer Edmondo- Samaia Angelo- Samaia Ida- Samuel Esther- Samuel Sigismondo- Samuel Simeone- Samuelides Sam- Sander Lilli detta Babette- Sander Ugo- Sandmann Sigfried- Sanguinetti Bruno- Sanguinetti Emilia- Sanguinetti Renato- Sanguinetti Umberto- Sansonovitch Anna- Saphier Henni- Saphir Emma- Saralvo Cesarina- Saralvo Corrado- Saralvo Giorgio- Saralvo Giovanna- Saralvo Lilio- Saralvo Lindo- Saralvo Mario- Saralvo Rino- Saraval Bruno- Saraval Eugenio- Saraval Ida- Saravalle Emma- Sarfatti Lisa- Sas Giulio- Sass Ernst- Sass Peter- Sass Rosa- Sattler Caterina- Saul Estrella- Saul Rebecca- Saveri Oscar- Savic Antonio- Savic Giorgio- Savic Stefano- Saya Giacomo- Sayowici Baruch- Sayowici Dorotea- Sayowici Maurizio- Sbrana Gina- Scandiani Bianca- Scandiani Luisa- Scapa Mazaltov- Scaramella Messulam Adelaide- Scaramella Messulam Anna- Scaramella Messulam Rosetta- Scarar Francesco- Scazzocchio Clotilde- Scazzocchio Riccardo- Scazzocchio Virginia- Scemarià Abramo- Scemarià Bulissa- Scemarià Dora- Scemarià Elia- Scemarià Esther- Scemarià Giacobbe- Scemarià Giacobbe Giacomo- Scemarià Giuseppe- Scemarià Haim Vittorio- Scemarià Hanula- Scemarià Lea- Scemarià Leone- Scemarià Lucia- Scemarià Marco- Scemarià Mosè- Scemarià Mosè- Scemarià Saruta- Schacherl Emil- Schanzer Rodolfo- Schapira Leopold- Schapira Paul- Schapiro Elena- Schattner Grete- Schatz Jakob- Schenkel Enrichetta- Schenkel Giuseppe- Scherzenberg Elena- Schfargel- Schickler Elena- Schieber Rosa- Schiff Sigismondo- Schiffeldrin Kurt- Schiffeldrin Mosè- Schiffer Alessandro- Schiller Giulia- Schingazz Anna- Schingazz Giuseppe- Schlaf Israele Isidoro- Schlesinger- Schlesinger Luisa- Schlesinger Ruth- Schlesinger Stella- Schlochoff Erich- Schloss Hans Werner- Schloss Hermann- Schloss Iolanda- Schloss Paolo- Schluesselberg Salomon- Schmidt Antonia- Schmier Gisella- Schmierer Felice- Schmierer Pinkas- Schmolka Filippa- Schnapp Gerda- Schnapp Littman Eisig- Schneider Michele- Schneider Theodor- Schoenberger Giuseppe- Schoenbrunn Joseph- Schoenfeld Bela- Schoenfeld Elvira- Schoenhaut Leopoldo- Schoenheit Carlo- Schoenheit Franco- Schoenstein Rosette- Schott Alberto- Schott Enrico- Schotten Irma- Schrecker Erwin- Schreier Sofia- Schrotter Anna- Schubert Hans- Schuler Augusta- Schulmann Gabriel- Schumann Davide- Schuskind Sabine- Schuster Eva- Schustermann Enrico- Schustermann Jacob- Schustermann Marcella- Schustermann Moritz- Schwartz Hans Israel- Schwarz Adolf- Schwarz Arthur- Schwarz Benno- Schwarz Giuseppe- Schwarz Gustavo- Schwarz Maria- Schwarz Serena- Schwarz Siegfried- Schwarzschild Berta- Schwarzschild Ernst- Schwertfinger Ester- Schwitz Eliana- Schwitz Fanny- Schwolka Hermine- Sciaki Menachem- Sciaki Nathan- Scialom Humbert- Scialom Liliana- Sciami Giacobbe- Sciami Giovanna- Sciami Luna- Sciami Nissim- Sciami Salvatore- Sciarcon Bulissa- Sciarcon Esther- Sciarcon Estrella- Sciarcon Felicia detta Felicina- Sciarcon Fortunata- Sciarcon Giulia- Sciarcon Giuseppe- Sciarcon Isacco- Sciarcon Lucia- Sciarcon Lucia- Sciarcon Matilde- Sciarcon Morris- Sciarcon Mosè- Sciarcon Mosè- Sciarcon Selma- Scikamovic Rachele- Scioa Camilla- Scitrug Vittorio Benedetto- Sciunnach Alberto- Sciunnach Dattilo Giovanni- Sciunnach Fortunata- Sciunnach Giuditta- Sciunnach Leone- Sciunnach Letizia- Sciunnach Marco- Sciunnach Marco- Sciunnach Settimio- Sdraffa Berta- Sed Alberto- Sed Alberto- Sed Angelica- Sed Angelo- Sed Angelo- Sed Cesira- Sed Emma- Sed Ester- Sed Fatina- Sed Gioia- Sed Giulia- Sed Giulia- Sed Giuseppe- Sed Graziano- Sed Lello- Sed Leonardo- Sed Marco- Sed Pacifico- Sed Pacifico detto Il Toscanino- Sed Piazza Giuseppe- Sed Piazza Graziadio- Sed Piazza Pacifico- Sed Silvana- Seemann Hermann- Segall Maximilian- Segre Abramo- Segre Adele Regina- Segre Adriana- Segre Alberto- Segre Alberto- Segre Alberto- Segre Alberto- Segre Alberto Carlo Maurizio- Segre Alice- Segre Anna- Segre Annetta- Segre Attilio- Segre Beniamino- Segre Carmen- Segre Cesare- Segre Cesare Davide- Segre Clotilde- Segre Clotilde- Segre Delia- Segre Egle- Segre Elena- Segre Elena- Segre Emanuele Sion- Segre Emma- Segre Ermelinda Bella detta Bettina- Segre Ester- Segre Eugenia- Segre Eva Raffaella- Segre Ezechiele- Segre Fortunata Gemma- Segre Girolamo Ettore- Segre Giulia Rosa- Segre Giulio- Segre Giuseppe- Segre Ida- Segre Ines- Segre Isidoro- Segre Italia- Segre Lea- Segre Lelio Leone Davide- Segre Lidia- Segre Liliana- Segre Marco- Segre Marco- Segre Margherita- Segre Maria Bice- Segre Marianna Fanny Nella- Segre Mario- Segre Massimo Daniele- Segre Mirella- Segre Moise- Segre Moise- Segre Moise Mario- Segre Nedda- Segre Ottavio- Segre Pia- Segre Regina- Segre Riccardo- Segre Roberto- Segre Rosa- Segre Rosa Emilia- Segre Salvatore- Segre Salvatore- Segre Salvatore Samuele- Segre Sanson- Segre Silvio- Segre Spartaco- Segre Tullio- Segre Ugo- Segre Valentina- Segre Vittoria- Segre Vittorina- Segre Vittorio- Seidenpelz Stella- Seidl Edith- Seif Giacomo- Seifter Adele- Seifter Bernhard- Selinsky Leo- Semele Ester- Semmel Tynya- Semo Anita- Semo Ester- Semo Giuliana detta Lilly- Semo Leone- Senigaglia Arrigo- Seppilli Alessandrina- Seppilli Emma Mazaltov- Seppilli Lidia- Sereni Aldo- Sereni Angelo- Sereni Eena- Sereni Enzo- Sereni Giacobbe Giacomo- Sereni Isacco- Sereni Paolo- Sereni Ugo- Sereno Clara- Serman Emil- Sermoneta Alvaro- Sermoneta Amedeo- Sermoneta Amelia- Sermoneta Angelo- Sermoneta Anita- Sermoneta Benedetto- Sermoneta Benedetto- Sermoneta Benedetto- Sermoneta Benedetto- Sermoneta Celeste- Sermoneta Costanza- Sermoneta Costanza- Sermoneta Emma- Sermoneta Eugenio- Sermoneta Eugenio- Sermoneta Franca- Sermoneta Giuseppe- Sermoneta Giuseppe Benedetto- Sermoneta Isacco- Sermoneta Isacco- Sermoneta Isaia Sergio- Sermoneta Marco- Sermoneta Mario- Sermoneta Mario- Sermoneta Pacifico- Sermoneta Pacifico- Sermoneta Pellegrino- Sermoneta Prospero- Sermoneta Renata- Sermoneta Rosa- Sermoneta Rosa- Sermoneta Rosa-

Sermoneta Salvatore- Sermoneta Salvatore- Sermoneta Salvatore- Sermoneta Silvia- Sermoneta Virginia- Sermoneta Vittorio- Seror Mina- Servadio Letizia- Servadio Nives- Servi Affortunata- Servi Aldo- Servi Arturo- Servi Carlo- Servi Corrado- Servi Elda- Servi Ester- Servi Fernanda- Servi Giovacchino - Servi Ida- Servi Irma- Servi Lucia- Servi Margherita- Sessa Virginia- Sessi Ester- Sestieri Aldo- Sestieri Celeste- Sezzi Augusto- Sezzi Riccardo- Sforzi Dossolina- Sforzi Elda- Sforzi Gianfranco detto Franz- Sforzi Guido- Shalom Esther- Shalom Rebecca- Shalom Samuele- Shalom Stella- Shoumann Jolanda - Sidi Lisa- Sidi Renee- Sidis Behor- Sidis Clara- Sidis Isacco- Sidis Luna- Sidis Maria detta Marietta- Sidis Matilde- Sidis Mordochai- Sidis Rachele- Sidis Stella- Siebzeher Joseph- Sierzantowicz Lili- Sierzantowicz Maurizio- Sigura Stella- Silber Ferdinando- Silberberg Berta- Silberberger Nadia- Silbermann Berta- Silbermann Carlotta- Silbermann Valeria- Silberstein Elena- Silberstein Richard- Silberstein Stella- Silberstein Walter- Silva Umberto Giorgio- Silvera Lelio- Silvera Violetta- Simberger Heda- Simkovics Ermanno- Simkovics Eva- Simkovics Giorgio- Simkovics Giuditta- Simkovics Giuseppe- Simkovics Guido- Simkovics Mayer- Simkovics Nora- Simkovits Adolfo- Simon Max Guenther- Simon Paula- Simoro Vittoria- Simsolo Clara- Simsolo Zafira- Singer Franziska- Singer Mira- Sinigaglia Alda- Sinigaglia Angelica- Sinigaglia Angelo- Sinigaglia Attilio- Sinigaglia Italo- Sinigaglia Leone- Sinigaglia Livia- Sinigaglia Nino- Sinigaglia Oreste- Sinigaglia Paride- Sinigaglia Teresina- Sinigaglia Vittoria- Sinigaglia Luigi- Siptzinger Alberto- Skrzynsky Mottel- Slam Esther- Slatopolski Alexander- Sleidinger Arturo- Slovak Margherita- Slukin Anna- Sobalska Rachele- Sojke Bernard- Solal Olga- Soliani Arturo- Soliani Umberto - Som Sauro- Som Silvia- Sommer Taube- Sommerfeld Leo- Sommermann Carlo- Somogy Tiburzio- Sona Giuseppe- Sonino Guido- Sonino Paola- Sonne Feldora Regina- Sonnenfeld Ella- Sonnino Adele- Sonnino Alberto- Sonnino Aldo- Sonnino Amadio- Sonnino Amedeo- Sonnino Amedeo- Sonnino Angelo- Sonnino Angelo- Sonnino Angelo- Sonnino Angelo- Sonnino Angelo- Sonnino Bice- Sonnino Celeste- Sonnino Cesira- Sonnino Costanza- Sonnino David- Sonnino David- Sonnino Davide- Sonnino Edda Giuditta- Sonnino Elisa- Sonnino Enrico- Sonnino Ester- Sonnino Ettore- Sonnino Eugenio- Sonnino Fabrizio- Sonnino Fortunata detta Nella- Sonnino Gabriele- Sonnino Gabriele- Sonnino Giacobbe- Sonnino Gina- Sonnino Giorgio - Sonnino Giuliana- Sonnino Giuseppe- Sonnino Grazia- Sonnino Grazia- Sonnino Guglielmo- Sonnino Ida- Sonnino Ilda- Sonnino Isacco- Sonnino Isacco- Sonnino Lalla- Sonnino Leone- Sonnino Lina Maria- Sonnino Marco- Sonnino Margherita- Sonnino Maria Luisa- Sonnino Mario- Sonnino Mario- Sonnino Mario- Sonnino Massimo- Sonnino Michele- Sonnino Michele- Sonnino Moise- Sonnino Mosè Marco- Sonnino Mosè Marco- Sonnino Nella- Sonnino Pacifico- Sonnino Pacifico Armando- Sonnino Paolo- Sonnino Piera- Sonnino Piero- Sonnino Pilade- Sonnino Rachele- Sonnino Renato- Sonnino Roberto - Sonnino Rosa- Sonnino Rubino detto Traballa- Sonnino Salomone Vito- Sonnino Samuele- Sonnino Samuele- Sonnino Samuele detto Lello- Sonnino Samuele Sandro- Sonnino Sara- Sonnino Speranza- Sonnino Tina- Sonnino Umberto- Sonnino Virginia- Sonntag- Sonsino Nissim- Sorani Aldo- Soria Davide- Soria Sofia- Soriano Bellina- Soriano Bulissa- Soriano Davide- Soriano Esther- Soriano Fortunata- Soriano Giacobbe- Soriano Giacobbe- Soriano Jenni Rachele- Soriano Mosè- Soriano Nissim detto Maurice- Soriano Perlina- Soriano Rachele- Soriano Rachele- Soriano Rachele- Soriano Rachele detta Lily- Soriano Sara- Soriano Stella- Soriano Sultana- Sorias Giuseppe- Sorias Moisè- Sornaga Anna- Sornaga Elena- Sornaga Enrichetta- Spagnoletto Aurelio- Spagnoletto Leonardo- Spagnoletto Leonardo- Spagnoletto Mario- Spagnoletto Noè detto Peppino- Spagnoletto Rosa- Spagnoletto Samuele- Spagnoletto Settimio detto Vespillone- Spagnoletto Sofia- Spagnoletto Virtuosa- Spagnoletto Virtuosa- Spagnoletto Perla Emma- Spiegel Felice- Spiegel Jonas- Spiegel Pia- Spielberg Arturo- Spierer Helene- Spira Gisela- Spira Sigmund- Spiro David- Spitz Alberto Riccardo- Spitz Alfredo detto Fredy- Spitz Anna- Spitz Ella- Spitzer Emma- Spitzer Eugen- Spizzichino Ada- Spizzichino Adelaide- Spizzichino Alberto- Spizzichino Alberto- Spizzichino Alberto Umberto- Spizzichino Alfredo- Spizzichino Allegra- Spizzichino Angelo detto Cazzodoro- Spizzichino Bruno Pellegrino- Spizzichino Costanza- Spizzichino Elvira- Spizzichino Enrica- Spizzichino Enrica- Spizzichino Enrica- Spizzichino Enrichetta- Spizzichino Enrichetta- Spizzichino Ester- Spizzichino Eugenio - Spizzichino Eugenio- Spizzichino Fiorina- Spizzichino Fortunata- Spizzichino Fortunata- Spizzichino Franca- Spizzichino Giacomo- Spizzichino Giacomo - Spizzichino Giacomo- Spizzichino Giuditta- Spizzichino Giuseppe- Spizzichino Grazia- Spizzichino Graziano- Spizzichino Graziella- Spizzichino Ines- Spizzichino Iride- Spizzichino Jader- Spizzichino Lazzaro- Spizzichino Letizia- Spizzichino Letizia- Spizzichino Luciana- Spizzichino Marco detto L'Americano - Spizzichino Mario- Spizzichino Mario- Spizzichino Michele Ezio- Spizzichino Mosè Otello detto Bracarolo- Spizzichino Norina- Spizzichino Pacifico - Spizzichino Pacifico- Spizzichino Pacifico- Spizzichino Pacifico- Spizzichino Regina- Spizzichino Ricca- Spizzichino Rina- Spizzichino Rosa- Spizzichino Rosa- Spizzichino Rosa- Spizzichino Rubino- Spizzichino Sara detta Sarina- Spizzichino Settimia- Spizzichino Stella- Spizzichino Umberto- Spizzichino Umberto- Spizzichino Vittorio Emanuele- Spizzichino Vittorio Emanuele- Spizzichino Virginia- Springer Elisa detta Lizzi- Spritzmann Samuele- Stabholz Menasse- Stahl Olga- Staineri Carlo- Staineri Emanuele- Starc Teodora- Stark Paola- Steigman Moses- Stein Hildegard detta Hilde- Stein Samuel- Steinbach Arturo- Steiner Abramo Adolfo- Steiner Aurelia- Steiner Ernst- Steiner Eugenio- Steiner Margherita- Steinitz Regina- Steinlauf Davide- Steinmann Filippo- Steinmann Iris- Steinmann Regina- Stempa Adolf- Stendler Giuseppe detto Pino- Stendler Lina- Stern Francesca- Stern Gitl- Stern Haskel- Stern Josephine- Stern Katalina- Stern Rachele Lea- Stern Samuele- Stern Simel Chaim- Sternbach Chaim- Sternfeld Paolo- Sternthal Wolf- Stettauer Paola - Stiassny Ludwig- Stilermann Giulia- Stockfisch Armand- Stockfisch Chaia Isacco- Stockfisch Henri- Stockfisch Kalman- Stockfisch Maria Matza-

Stolowiek Robert Josef- Stolzberg Czama- Stolzberg Israel- Stolzberg Pinkas- Strauber Gisela- Strauss Julius- Strawczynski Zigmund- Strehler Sara- Stricks - Stricks Isidor- Strilzov Ljuba- Strykowski Abraham- Stuhl Herman- Sturm Isacco- Sturm Jacob- Sturm Maria- Sturm Nissim- Stutz Hava- Stutz Jenny- Stutz Saya- Stutz Sonia- Stutzel Antonio- Stutzel Arnaldo- Subert Edvige- Suesskind Arthur- Suessmann Giulia- Sulam Amelia- Sulam Rachele- Sulam Ruben- Sullam Gisella- Supino Teresa- Surmani Abramo- Surmani Caden- Surmani Calomira- Surmani Eliezer- Surmani Esther- Surmani Giacobbe- Surmani Haim- Surmani Mirù- Surmani Mosè- Surmani Orietta Stella- Surmani Rachele- Surmani Rachele- Surmani Samuele- Surmani Sara- Surmani Stella - Suzeman Rachel- Syrkus Paul- Szabo Emerico- Szabo Emerico- Szakacs Peter- Szapiro Ester- Szatkownik Daniele- Szatkownik Henri- Szatkownik Sara- Szcrycky Chaim- Szecso Giuseppe- Szego Paolo- Szekely Adele- Szekely Alice- Szklozer Eva- Szmidt Szlama- Szoelloessy Irene- Szorenyi Adolfo- Szorenyi Alessandro- Szorenyi Arianna- Szorenyi Carlo- Szorenyi Daisy Dorotea- Szorenyi Lea- Szorenyi Rosalia- Szorenyi Stella- Szuucks Margherita detta Manzi- Szwarc Simon- Tagger Eliezer- Tagliacozzo Ada- Tagliacozzo Amedeo- Tagliacozzo Angelo- Tagliacozzo Arnaldo- Tagliacozzo Celeste- Tagliacozzo Colomba - Tagliacozzo David- Tagliacozzo Enrica- Tagliacozzo Enrica- Tagliacozzo Ester- Tagliacozzo Ester- Tagliacozzo Gino- Tagliacozzo Italia- Tagliacozzo Michele - Tagliacozzo Pacifico- Taich Federica- Taieb Ester- Taigman Kalman- Talmazschii Ghers- Talmazschii Regina- Talmazschii Valerio detto Willy- Tammam Giuliana Smlei- Tapiero Leone- Tariat Sarota- Tarica Alice- Tarica Amelia- Tarica Bulissa- Tarica Elvira- Tarica Ester- Tarica Esther- Tarica Esther- Tarica Esther- Tarica Esther- Tarica Fassana- Tarica Flora- Tarica Flora- Tarica Fortunata- Tarica Giacobbe- Tarica Ketty- Tarica Loretta- Tarica Marco- Tarica Maria- Tarica Maurizio- Tarica Mazaltov- Tarica Mosè- Tarica Mussani detto Il Vegliardo- Tarica Olga- Tarica Rachele- Tarica Rachele- Tarica Rebecca- Tarica Rebecca - Tarica Rosa- Tarica Sarina- Tarica Simha- Tarica Sipura- Tarica Sol- Tarica Violetta- Tarica Yeudà- Tarica Yohevet Bohora- Tarnover Julius- Tarnowsky David- Tarnowsky Giuseppe- Tarnowsky Renato- Tauber Edvige- Taussig Walter- Tayar Ester- Tazartes Fatima- Tedeschi Ada- Tedeschi Ada- Tedeschi Adelaide- Tedeschi Adele- Tedeschi Adolfo- Tedeschi Alberto Sebastiano- Tedeschi Arrigo- Tedeschi Benvenuta detta Ines- Tedeschi Bianca- Tedeschi Bice - Tedeschi Emanuele Amedeo- Tedeschi Emma- Tedeschi Emma Bianca- Tedeschi Ermenegilda- Tedeschi Ernesta Irma- Tedeschi Eugenia- Tedeschi Ezio- Tedeschi Francesca- Tedeschi Franco- Tedeschi Giacomo- Tedeschi Giacomo- Tedeschi Giacomo- Tedeschi Giacomo detto Mino- Tedeschi Gino- Tedeschi Gino- Tedeschi Giorgio Eugenio- Tedeschi Giuliana- Tedeschi Gualtiero- Tedeschi Irene- Tedeschi Lidia- Tedeschi Lionello- Tedeschi Luciano- Tedeschi Mafalda Ida- Tedeschi Marco- Tedeschi Marisa- Tedeschi Natalia- Tedeschi Sabato Giuseppe- Tedeschi Salomone- Tedeschi Salvatore- Tedeschi Silvio- Tedeschi Umberto- Tedeschi Vittoria- Tedeschi Vittorio- Tedeschi Wanda- Tedesco Ada- Tedesco Adele- Tedesco Cesare- Tedesco Giulia- Tedesco Rocca Laura- Teglio Carlo- Teglio Ivonne- Teglio Margherita- Teglio Rita Sara- Teglio Teresita- Teglio Ugo- Teitel Adele- Teitel Jacob- Tempel Adele Anna- Tempel Hanna- Templer Jacob- Templer Salomon- Tepper Berta- Termini Vittorio- Terni Vittorio- Terracina Adriana- Terracina Alberto- Terracina Amedeo- Terracina Anna- Terracina Anna Maria- Terracina Cesare- Terracina Cesira- Terracina Eleonora- Terracina Emanuele- Terracina Emma- Terracina Enrichetta - Terracina Franca- Terracina Giacomo detto Ciccio- Terracina Giovanni- Terracina Giuditta- Terracina Leo- Terracina Leone- Terracina Leone David- Terracina Leonello- Terracina Letizia- Terracina Marco- Terracina Marco Mosè- Terracina Mirella- Terracina Pellegrino- Terracina Piero- Terracina Raffaele- Terracina Rina- Terracina Rosa- Terracina Sergio- Terracina Virginia- Terracini Nella Sara- Tiano Salomone- Tiefenthal Wilhelm- Tiemann Joseph- Tiersfeld Walter- Timberg Sabina- Tint Herbert- Tint Julius- Tint Ugo- Tisminiezky Aronne Walter- Tisminiezky Boris- Tisminiezky Ester- Tisminiezky Loredana- Todesco Alberto Leone- Todesco Angela- Todesco Bruno- Todesco Emilio- Todesco Emma- Todesco Eugenio- Todesco Fanny- Todesco Giuseppe- Todesco Marco- Todesco Mario- Todesco Sergio- Tolentini Oscar- Tolentino Elena- Tolentino Elio- Tolentino Enrichetta- Tolentino Ersilia- Tolentino Giulia- Tolentino Irma- Tolentino Paolo- Topsch Wilhelmine Emma- Toribolo Teresita- Torre Marco- Torre Salvatore- Torre Sansone- Torres Raoul- Toscano Elena Ida - Toscano Eleonora- Toscano Elisa- Toscano Mario Mosè- Toscano Rachele Lina- Toscano Rebecca- Toscano Rosa- Totter Matilde Erminia- Tramer Alfredo - Tramer Enrichetta- Trautmann Regina- Treistmann Ariel Leib- Treppner Lina- Treves Adelaide- Treves Alda- Treves Alfredo Moisè- Treves Amelia- Treves Dario- Treves Elia Emanuele- Treves Elisa- Treves Elsa- Treves Eugenia Allegra- Treves Giulia- Treves Giuseppe- Treves Luciano- Treves Mario Ezechiele - Treves Renato- Treves Roberto- Treves Rodolfo- Trevez Giuseppe- Trevez Regina- Trevi Aldebrando- Trevi Anna- Trevi Aurelio Angelo- Trevi Enrichetta - Trevi Giacomo- Trevi Ida- Trevi Valerio- Trevi Zoe- Triebfeder Nathan- Trieste Celina- Troestler Wilhelm- Trotzer Zoltan- Tsciuba Rachele- Tsciuba Toma - Tuchmann Heinz Erich- Tuchmann Hilde Rosy- Tuerkheimer Max- Turad Renata- Turiel Boaz- Turiel Boaz- Turiel Celebi- Turiel Dolly- Turiel Esther- Turiel Ghedalia- Turiel Giuseppe- Turiel Isidoro Ezrà- Turiel Lea- Turiel Lucia- Turiel Maurizio- Turiel Mazaltov- Turiel Michele- Turiel Rachele- Turiel Raffaele - Turiel Rebecca Rifka- Turiel Salvatore- Turiel Sara- Turiel Violetta- Turmann Giuseppe- Turowski Eugen- Turteltaub Edmondo- Turteltaub Hans- Turteltaub Walter- Tylberg Marcello- Uggeri Bruna Teresa- Ukmar Enrico- Ullman Fanni- Ullman Ruth- Ullmann Amelia- Ungar Nada- Unger Charles- Unterberger Isol- Urbach Kurt- Urbach Leo- Urbach Liliana- Urbino Ciro- Urbino Elda- Usigli Edoardo detto Sacagnao- Usigli Guido- Usigli Silvia- Usiglio Bondi Giacomo- Uziel Odette- Vacchi Uberto- Vadana Leone- Vajda Eugenio- Valabrega Ada Valentina- Valabrega Alberto- Valabrega Aldo- Valabrega Alma - Valabrega Anselmo- Valabrega Arturo- Valabrega Bruno- Valabrega Ernesto- Valabrega Evelina- Valabrega Franco-

Valabrega Guglielmo- Valabrega Leone Italo- Valabrega Luciano- Valabrega Michele- Valabrega Roberto- Valabrega Samuele Davide- Valabrega Samuele Emanuele- Valabrega Stella- Valabrega Umberto- Valabrega Vincenza- Valech Alba detta Albina- Valech Ferruccio- Valech Michele- Valech Morosina detta Mosi- Valech Mosè Davide- Valentini Herbert- Valentinuzzi Iris- Valenzin Mario- Valenzin Raffaello- Valenzin Vittorio- Valobra Alessandro- Valobra Alfredo- Valobra Bruno- Valobra Elsa- Valobra Enrico- Valobra Guglielmo- Valobra Guido- Valobra Lazzaro Cesare- Valobra Sergio- Valobra Vincenzo- Valobra Violetta- Vamos Alberto- Vamos Mira- Vamos Nelly- Vamos Sigismondo- Van Clef Giuseppe- Varadi Alessandro- Varadi Elisabeth- Varon Alleg- rina- Varon Ascer- Varon Bohor Nahman- Varon Dora- Varon Giuseppe- Varon Hasdai- Varon Hasdai- Varon Ida- Varon Laura- Varon Leone- Varon Moisé - Varon Mosè- Varon Salomon- Varon Signurù- Varon Stella- Velc Ida- Venezia Alberto- Venezia Dora- Venezia Elia- Venezia Renata- Venezia Salomone Ugo- Venezia Silvia- Veneziani Aida- Veneziani Aldo- Veneziani Dario- Veneziani Dario- Veneziani Donato- Veneziani Edgardo- Veneziani Giacomo- Vene- ziani Guido- Veneziani Lea- Veneziani Margherita- Veneziani Maria- Veneziani Pellegrino- Veneziani Piero- Veneziani Ubaldo- Veneziani Wanda- Venezi- ano Evelina- Veneziano Mosè Marco- Ventense Erna- Ventense Lieselotte- Ventoura Lina- Ventura Esther- Ventura Isacco- Ventura Lucia- Ventura Maria - Ventura Zalma- Venziani Marcella- Verderber Hanna- Verderber Leo- Verlengo Cesare- Verona Adriana- Verona Elda Saretta- Verona Giuseppe- Verona Giuseppina- Verona Lina- Verona Umberto- Verschleisser Adolfo- Vic Margherita- Vidal Matilde- Vidner- Vigevani Aida- Vigevani Eda Anna- Vigevani Li- onello- Vilma- Vita Finzi Alberto- Vita Finzi Laura- Vita Finzi Rosa- Vita Margherita- Vital Abramo- Vital Davide- Vital Giuseppe- Vital Rosina- Vital Vittorio - Vitale Achille- Vitale Aldo- Vitale Arturo- Vitale Benedetta- Vitale Cesare Sanson- Vitale Cesira- Vitale Claudio- Vitale Clelia- Vitale Elvira- Vitale Emilia- Vitale Eugenio- Vitale Gemma- Vitale Giuseppe Vita- Vitale Ilka- Vitale Italo- Vitale Lelio- Vitale Lia- Vitale Marco- Vitale Michele- Vitale Prospera- Vitale Rosa- Vitale Sergio- Vitale Sergio- Vitali Ada- Vitali Alessandro- Vitali Ariodante- Viterbo Elena- Viterbo Margherita- Viterbo Piero- Vitta Benvenuto Mario- Vitta Carlo- Vitta Cesare- Vitta Emma- Vitta Ernesto- Vitta Irma- Vitta Marco Ettore- Vitta Simone- Vitta Zelman Ferruccio- Vitta Zelman Trieste - Vivante Alba- Vivante Angelo Fortunato- Vivante Angiolina- Vivante Anna- Vivante Anna- Vivante Carmen Allegra- Vivante Costante- Vivante Davide - Vivante Davide- Vivante Diamantina- Vivante Enrichetta- Vivante Enrichetta- Vivante Ester- Vivante Felice- Vivante Felice- Vivante Fortunata- Vivante Francesca detta Fanny- Vivante Giorgio- Vivante Giulia- Vivante Ida- Vivante Leone- Vivante Moisé- Vivante Rachele- Vivante Sabino Benzion- Vivante Salvatore- Vivanti Alberto- Vivanti Amerigo- Vivanti Angelo- Vivanti Angelo- Vivanti Angelo detto Il Bassetto- Vivanti Anna- Vivanti Benedetto- Vivanti Benedetto- Vivanti Beniamino- Vivanti Celeste- Vivanti Celeste- Vivanti Diamantina- Vivanti Elisabetta detta Betta- Vivanti Emanuele- Vivanti Emma - Vivanti Eugenio- Vivanti Fortunata- Vivanti Fortunata- Vivanti Giacomo- Vivanti Giacomo- Vivanti Isacco- Vivanti Italia- Vivanti Laura- Vivanti Leone- Vivanti Letizia- Vivanti Mosè- Vivanti Pellegrino- Vivanti Rachele- Vivanti Raoul- Vivanti Vitale- Vivanti Vito- Vivanti Vito- Vodicka Angela- Vogel Ernes- tina- Vogelbaum Selig- Vogelmann Schulim- Vogelmann Sifra- Vogelmann Sissel Emilia- Voghera Augusta- Voghera Enrico- Voghera Ferruccio- Voghera Gino- Volterra Adrio- Volterra Aldo- Volterra Elena- Volterra Ezio- Volterra Federico- Volterra Gastone- Volterra Mario- Volterra Mario- Volterra Nissim - Volterra Oscar- Volterra Ugo- Volterra Umberto Angelo- Volterra Valentina- Vorgeitz Augusta detta Gusti- Wachsberger Arminio- Wachsberger Clara- Wachsmann Mordko- Wachsmann Vasani Carlo- Wadatz Josef- Wagner- Waiss Paola- Waktor Elsa Maria- Wald Paul- Wald Schachun- Waldbaum Meta - Waldman Alberto- Waldman Franziska- Waldman Saul Behar- Wallach Lote- Wallach Max- Wallach Rosa- Walter Margherita- Wandel Leone- Warchol- ski Aronne- Warschauer Fritz- Wasser Ruth- Wax Moise Maurizio- Waychman Maurice- Wazsony Eugenio- Wechsler Ferdinando- Wechsler Leopold - Weidenreich Ruth- Weig Otto- Weil Bertoldo- Weil Eva Doris- Weil Hans- Weil Marianne- Weil Sofia- Weiller Alessandro- Weiller Elena- Weinberg Gi- useppe- Weinberg Maria- Weinberg Wilhelm- Weinberger Giuseppina- Weinberger Haim Joseph- Weinberger Malvine- Weinberger Maria- Weinberger Sara- Weiner Walter- Weingarten Rudolf- Weinreb Sara- Weinreich Hilda- Weinstein Giuseppe- Weinstein Marta- Weinwurm Ernst- Weinzweig Kurt- Weisenfeld Edgardo- Weiser Golda- Weiss Alfredo- Weiss Amalia- Weiss Arnold- Weiss Blanga- Weiss Carmen- Weiss Desiderio- Weiss Desiderio- Weiss Elena- Weiss Eluda- Weiss Felicita- Weiss Franco- Weiss Gisella- Weiss Hermann- Weiss Hilda- Weiss Johann- Weiss Malvina- Weiss Maria Teresa detta Thea- Weiss Mira- Weiss Nada- Weiss Otto- Weiss Rudolf- Weiss Sonja- Weiss Stefania- Weiss Teresa- Weissbach Anna- Weissberger Marco- Weissbrod Fanny- Weissenstein Margherita detta Grete- Weisser Paolo- Weisskopf Alois Jacob- Weisskopf Ida- Weissmann Frieda- Weisz Alberto- Weisz Alexander- Weisz Elisabetta- Weisz Eugenio- Weisz Oscar- Welicka Ester- Wenkert Isaac- Werczler Davide- Werczler Ernesta- Werczler Guglielmo- Werczler Lazzaro - Werczler Simeone Alessandro- Werndorfer Eugenio- Werndorfer Guglielmo- Werner Giulia- Wertheimer Silvio- Wessely Max- Wessler Elvira- Westre- ich Benjamin- Wetterschneider Karl- Wiener Max Israel- Windreich Berta- Windspach Amalia- Windspach Guido- Windspach Noemi- Winter Alfredo - Winterfeld Karhe- Winternitz Wolf- Wiskanik Melitta- Wital Ilse- Witscharbe Giacobbe- Witscharbe Valeria- Wodak Mary- Wofsi Joseph- Wohlgemuth Alexander- Wohlgemuth Ella- Wohlgemuth Herta- Wohlgemuth Margherita- Wohlgemuth Max- Wohlmut Siegfried- Wohrsek Hilda- Wolf Emil- Wolf Felicita- Wolf Henry- Wolf Leia- Wolf Mayer- Wolf Nelly- Wolf Rachele- Wolf Sara- Wolff Martino- Wolff Meilech- Wolfinger Nathan Norbert- Wolfstein Margarethe detta Gretchen- Wollisch Roberto- Wollner Gustavo- Wollner Miranda- Wormann Susanna-

Wortitzky Alois- Wortmann- Wortmann Herta- Wortmann Nella- Xapcisk Ceslav- Yaffe Gioia- Yaffe Mosè- Yanni Sara- Yeni Isak- Yeni Pia- Yerusalmi Aronne- Yeshurun Matilde- Yesua Alessandro- Yesua Carlotta- Yesua Davide- Yohai Rebecca- Zaban Amalia- Zaban Giulio- Zaban Marcella Annina- Zaban Massimo- Zaban Wally- Zaccar Allegra- Zaccar Speranza- Zaduk Ivan Alfredo- Zaitschek Hans- Zaitschek Josefina- Zaitschek Leopold- Zalai Federico- Zamatto Guido- Zamojra Joseph- Zamojra Markus- Zamorani Amalia- Zamorani Annamaria- Zamorani Arrigo- Zamorani Daniele- Zamorani Elsa- Zamorani Emilio- Zamorani Ilda- Zamorani Maria- Zamorani Massimo- Zarfati Alberto- Zarfati Alessandro- Zarfati Angelo- Zarfati Angelo- Zarfati Aurelia- Zarfati Bianca- Zarfati Camilla- Zarfati Celeste- Zarfati Cesare- Zarfati Cesare detto Soricetto- Zarfati Debora- Zarfati Elvira- Zarfati Emma- Zarfati Enrica- Zarfati Enrica- Zarfati Enrichetta- Zarfati Ester- Zarfati Fausta- Zarfati Giacomino detto Lupone- Zarfati Giuseppe- Zarfati Grazia- Zarfati Italia- Zarfati Italia - Zarfati Lamberto- Zarfati Lazzaro- Zarfati Leo- Zarfati Leone- Zarfati Leone- Zarfati Leone detto Vespilloni- Zarfati Marco- Zarfati Marco- Zarfati Marco- Zarfati Marco- Zarfati Michele- Zarfati Michele- Zarfati Milena- Zarfati Pacifico- Zarfati Paola- Zarfati Primo- Zarfati Rina- Zarfati Roberto Abramo- Zarfati Rosa- Zarfati Salomone- Zarfati Sergio- Zarfati Settimio- Zarfati Silvana- Zarfati Vitale- Zarfati Zaira- Zargani Lina Letizia- Zausner Irene- Zeiger Olga- Zeisler Aleksandar- Zeisler Oscar- Zeisler Regina- Zelebonovitz Grete- Zelebonovitz Moritz- Zelikovics Samuele- Zelikovits Karl- Zelikowski Leo- Zeljezniak Edviga- Zerkowicz Heinrich- Zeller Arturo- Zeller Ermanno- Zeltowski Abraham- Zenger Harry- Zerkowsky Eric- Zevi Anna- Zevi Emma- Zieg Samuel Wolf - Ziegler Jack- Ziegler Joseph- Ziegler Liana- Ziegler Susanna- Ziffer Emilio- Ziffer Oscar- Zigdon Rachele- Zimmermann Guilia- Zimmermann Sidoza Roha - Zimmerspitz Josef Moses- Zimmerspitz Rosalia- Zinger Margherita- Zippel Herta- Zipper Carlotta- Zipszer Giannetta- Zucker Jacob- Zundler Henriette Cecilia- Zwirblawsky Enoc Hersch- Zylber Szaya- Zynger Jerachmil

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_IN CONCLUSION

There are many symbols associated with the holocaust, religions, genocides, and humanity. All which i had to take into consideration for the museum. While symbols are important elements, they are also extremely controversial and must be used with care and precision. Creating incorrect symbolic meanings in the site can destroy the meaning of the site, on the other hand, correct symbolic gestures can make a powerful statements and be very persuasive and compelling.

From the beginning of the design process, I had three primary design goals to integrate into my design. One, the site must present itself in the actual place where everything took place, it is an authentic place and I have no intention what so ever to make changes in the walls, floor and ceilings. The visitor has to experience the maximum from this place. Second, to educate the public on the horrors of the Holocaust and the role it plays in modern day human rights. Finally, to encourage people to reflect on their own lives, and what personal responsibilities they have to preserve human rights for the future. A part from the requalification of the platform was also the concept of exploring the connection between darkness and light. The darkness represents humankind's mistakes, impurities, and regrets which we cannot deny nor forget have been done. The light represents hope for humanity's future. While we cannot change our past, we can reflect what we have collectively done and strive to create a better future. In order to create this journey for the viewer, my design elements draw viewers into the site, make them think, ponder, explore, and question for themselves. There are many elements which are subtle or ambiguous. The experience is intended to be a personal interpretation to the individual. There are many levels of symbolism, art, and thought that the influence overall design.

For me, this design project has been a journey. It has allowed me to gain a greater understanding of the impact which we as landscape architectures can have on society. Memorials are destinations, works of art, and public spaces. They can create controversy, comfort, and closure. They represent social movements, political statements, and ideologies. Symbols, inscriptions, and designs should not be placed in public spaces lightly. Their impacts can have effects on personal levels as well as societies as a whole.

As a designer, I have learned my designs must be articulate and precise. They must have a purpose, as well as reasons behind them. This project has given me a broader sense of the meaning of design. For me, this project was emotional and powerful. Working with a subject matter which looks into human nature as deep as the Holocaust provokes a lot of emotion.