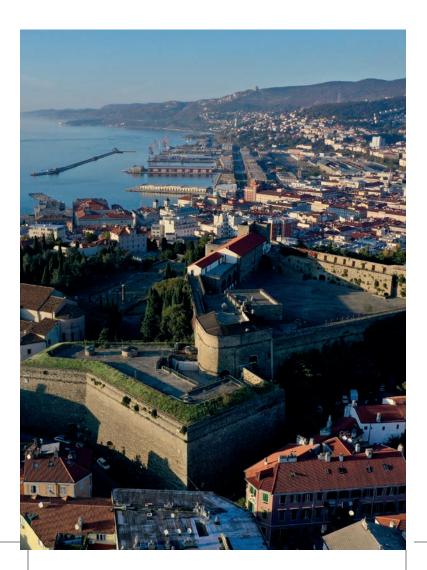




Trieste Convention & Visitors Bureau Magazzino 26 Porto Vecchio Trieste leisure@triestecvb.it

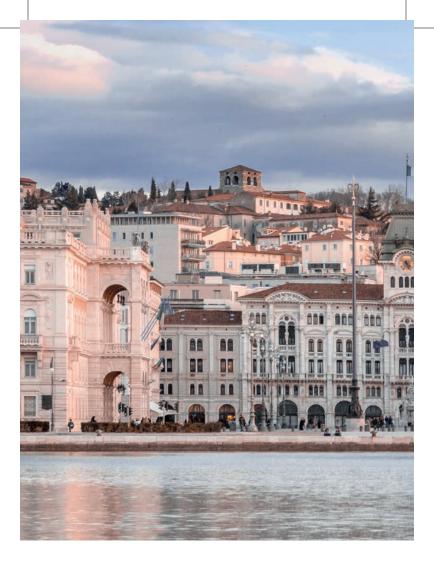


★ TRIESTE CITY TOUR



MONUMENTS, INTERESTING PLACES, MUSEUMS AND THEMED ITINERARIES

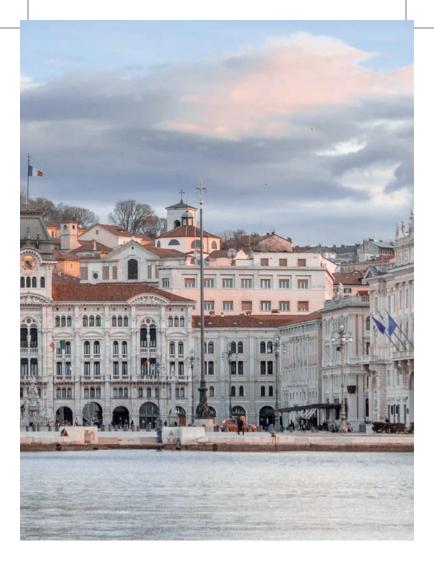
The monuments on the hill of San Giusto, dating back to Roman and medieval times, bear witness to the life of a very ancient Trieste. On the other hand, the beginning of the city's modern history could date back to 1740, when Maria Theresa ascended the throne of Austria, influencing a large part of Austrian life with reforms and initiatives and consequently involving the destinies of the city. The originality and diversity of Trieste can be seen in the succession of streets and extraordinary squares, overlooked by imposing buildings of considerable architectural value. The entire historic centre includes majestic buildings, often in neoclassical style, standing alongside interesting examples of eclectic, liberty and neo-Gothic styles. Trieste must also be remembered for its culture. There are many unique museums and such a variety of places of worship that make Trieste the multi-ethnic capital of Central Europe. Trieste is, therefore, a place where time seems to stand still. where Austro-Hungarian charm and Mediterranean relaxation blend perfectly and warmly welcome visitors. On the website www.triestemetro.eu splendid themed itineraries (architectural, literary, historical, religious and others) are available to help you discover this magical city.



PIAZZA UNITÀ

THE LARGEST SQUARE OVERLOOKING THE SEA IN EUROPE

Of all those directly overlooking the sea, Piazza Unità d'Italia can be considered one of the largest and most beautiful in the world. Designed by architect G. Bruni in 1879 and renovated in 1999 by B. Huet, it is bordered by imposing buildings. Facing the square with their backs to the sea, from left to right stand Palazzo del Governo (E. Hartmann, 1905) seat of the Prefecture, Palazzo Stratti (A. Buttazzoni,

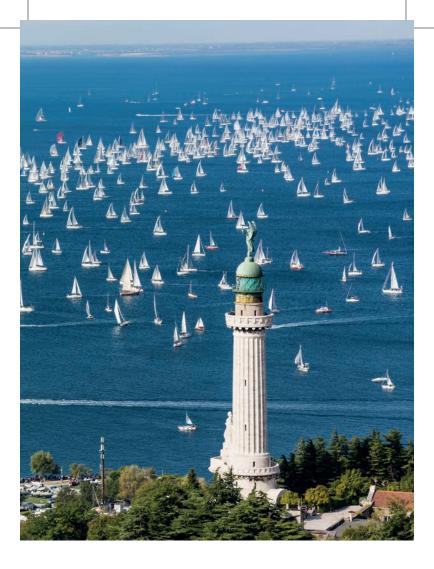


1839), Palazzo Modello (G. Bruni, 1873), Palazzo del Municipio (G. Bruni, 1875), Palazzo Pitteri, the only one dating back to the 18th century (U. Moro, 1790), Ex Palazzo Vanoli (E. Geiringer and G. Righetto, 1873), and Palazzo del Lloyd Triestino, now seat of the Region (H. Von Ferstel, 1883). The square is embellished with two other 18th-century monuments: the Baroque Fountain of the Four Continents (the fifth, Australia, had not yet been discovered) built by the architect Mazzoleni (1751) and the column with the statue of Emperor Charles VI (Fusconi, 1728).



FARO DELLA VITTORIA LIGHTHOUSE

The Faro della Vittoria lighthouse is 70 metres high and stands on the Gretta hill at 60 metres above sea level on the ancient ruins of the Austrian fort Kressich of 1854. Designed by the architect Arduino Berlam and inaugurated in 1927, apart from its function of guiding night navigation by illuminating the Gulf of Trieste, it is also a memorial dedicated to the sailors who fell during the First World War. The Trieste lighthouse is clad on the outside with stone blocks from the Karst and Istria and surmounted by a dome



that houses the lantern with an average range of 30 miles. A copper statue of the Winged Victory (the work of the sculptor Giovanni Mayer) stands on top of the dome. The anchor of the destroyer ship Audace sits at the base of the lighthouse. It was the first Italian ship to dock at the port of Trieste in 1918 and gave its name to the homonymous Audace pier.



MIRAMARE CASTLE

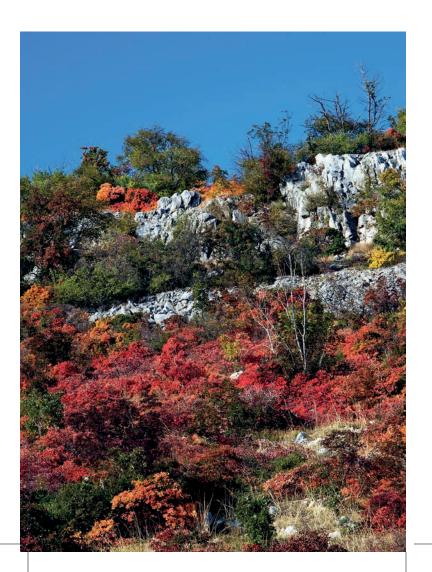
The white Miramare Castle, a symbol of the city, was designed in an eclectic style by the Austrian engineer Carl Junker and was built between 1856 and 1860 for the Archduke Maximilian of Habsburg and his wife Charlotte of Belgium. Overlooking the Gulf and also visited several times by Princess Sissi, the luxurious residence is now a museum and harmoniously blends Gothic, Medieval and Renaissance elements. Inside, the artisans Franz and Julius Hofmann designed the original furniture and the splendid rooms. Just before



entering the thriving park, decorated with sculptures and rich in precious botanical species, you can find the Stables, which have become an exhibition venue for major events, and the Castelletto, inhabited in the 1930s by the Dukes of Savoy-Aosta. The surrounding marine area is a WWF protected reserve, where eco-recreational activities are organized, such as guided underwater tours, boat trips at sunset, and naturalistic excursions in the park.

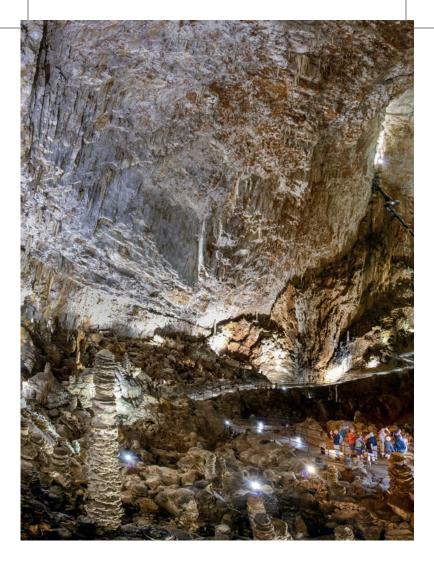
X TRIESTE

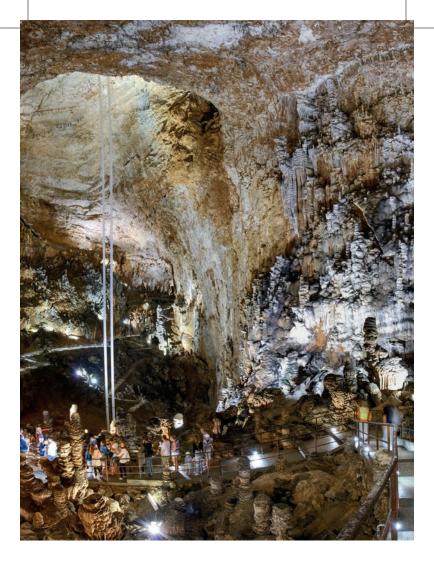
AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS



VAL ROSANDRA

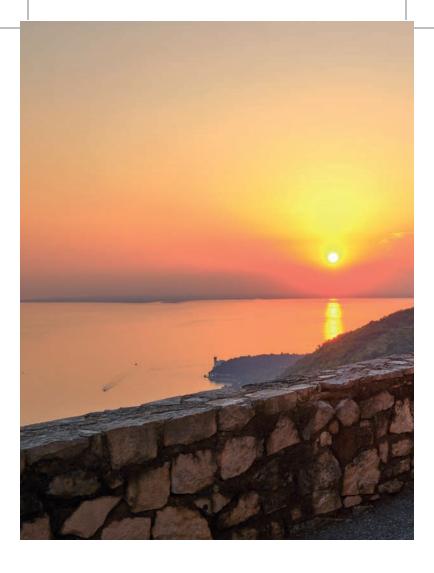
It is one of the favourite walks of the people of Trieste, a meeting and leisure place for generations, and one of the most popular climbing walls in Europe. Here Emilio Comici, one of the greatest and most elegant climbers of all time, took his first steps. The Rosandra creek is 15 km long and originates in Slovenia at 413 metres above sea level. It flows through the Karst plateau, creating a unique environment in the Mount Carso area. It was inhabited already in ancient times (there is an aqueduct dating back to the Roman era). For centuries, this valley was the route to reach the sea from the Karst plateau and the scene of endless battles between the people of Trieste and Muggia. who wanted to control the path, also known as "Via del sale" (the salt way).

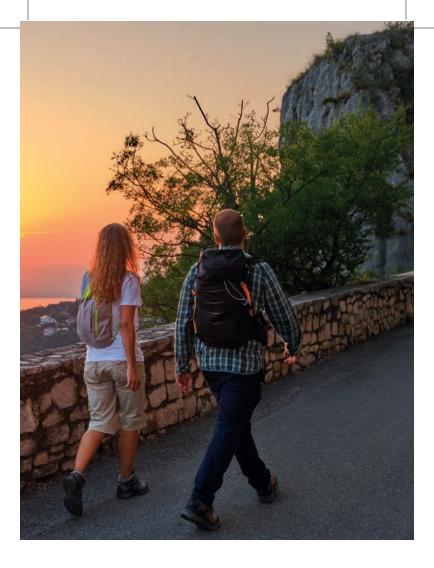




GROTTA GIGANTE

This cave, located in the village of the same name, is a perfect example of underground Karst nature and is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the tourist cave with the largest hall in the world. To give an idea of the impressive dimensions of this cavity: one of the cave's halls, called the "Great Cave", is 98.50 metres high, 167.60 metres long and 76.30 metres wide. The tourist route reaches a maximum depth of 101.10 metres. Incredible, isn't it?

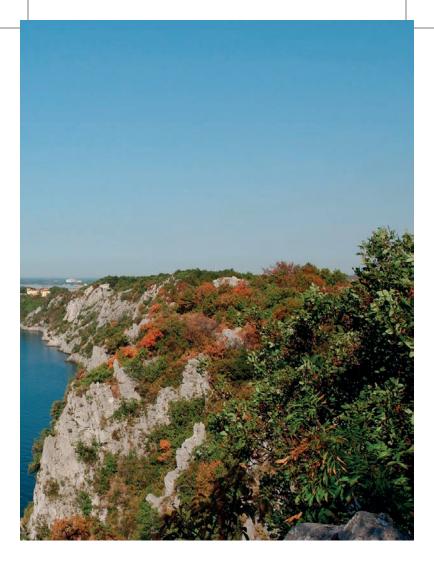




NAPOLEONIC ROAD

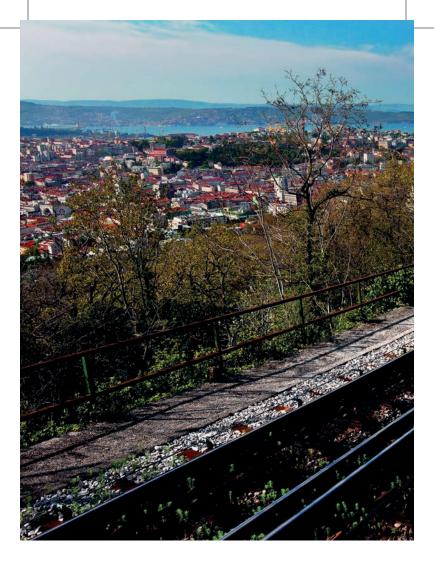
It is a route from which beautiful views can be enjoyed. It is not particularly demanding and is also accessible by bicycle, and suitable for families with children and strollers. For those who wish to cover the whole route, it is five kilometres long, connecting Opicina to Prosecco, surrounded by greenery and nature. In some stretches, it is exposed to the sun, but it is also sheltered from the bora wind.





RILKE PATH

Named after the poet Rainer Maria Rilke who lived as a guest of the Thurn and Taxis princes in their Duino castle, the Rilke path is a fascinating panoramic walk that connects Sistiana to Duino winding along the cliffs of the Duino Nature Reserve. From here, you can admire breath-taking landscapes in a unique and spectacular context.

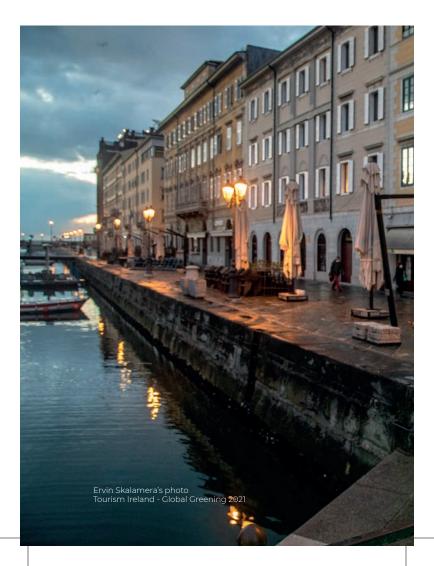




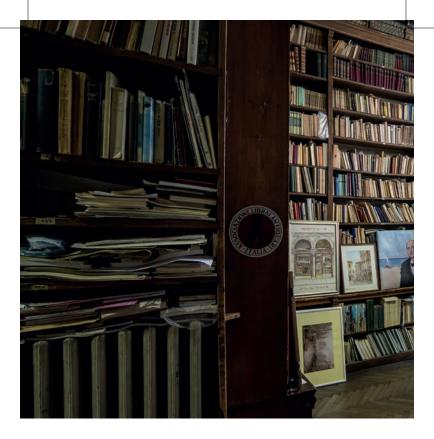
OPICINA TRAM

In Trieste, there is a more characteristic way to reach the Karst plateau from the city centre: rattling along the rails of the Via Commerciale aboard the old Opicina tram, a characteristic rope train, much loved by the people of Trieste and tourists alike. It has been overhauled in order to maintain its "status" as a real city institution in step with the times.

★ TRIESTE LITERARY CITY







Trieste is a literary capital: some of the most important works of literature between the 19th and 20th centuries emerged and developed here. Great names made a revolutionary contribution to the creation of thoroughly modernist literature, such as Italo Svevo, James Joyce and Umberto Saba. In 1919 the latter bought a library in via San Nicolò, not far from the statue that portrays him with a hurried step. It soon became a cultural meeting point and is still active today, with a wide selection of ancient and rare books, prints and geographical maps.

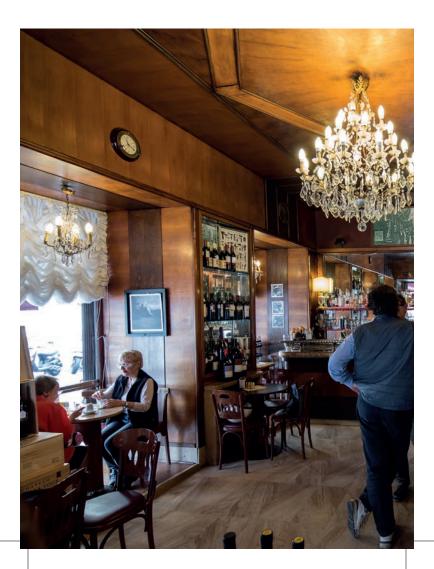
Instead, a museum is dedicated to Svevo alias Ettore Schmitz, author of "The consciousness of Zeno" and "Senility". It preserves portraits, letters and original manuscripts in the spaces of the Hortis Civic Library, in the vicinity of which a bronze sculptural portrait is visible of the writer on a walk. The third life-sized city sculpture that celebrates the literary greats who lived in Trieste is located in via Roma. It portrays James Joyce, who lived in the city for a long time and composed some of his most famous works here.

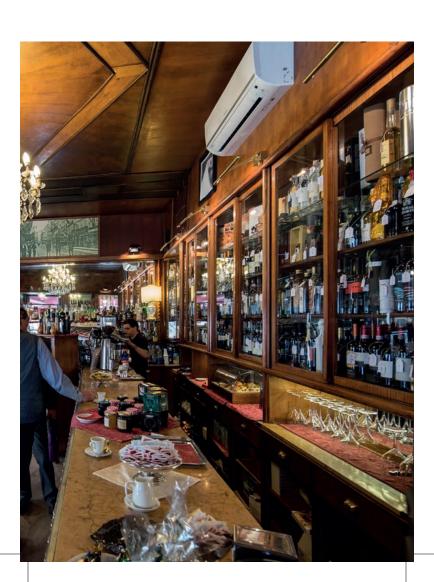


The fourth sculpture, located in the splendid and central Piazza della Borsa, is dedicated to Gabriele D'Annunzio and portrays him seated on a bench. Other authors certainly cannot be overlooked, such as Slataper, Bartol, Tomizza, and Kosovel, who spent more or less prolonged periods in the city and its surrounding areas for reasons related to their troubled lives, or authors known worldwide - Stendhal, Rilke, Andrić, Burton, Huch, Marin - who dedicated their reflections and invented writings to Trieste. Without forgetting that internationally renowned authors linked to this territory still live and work here, such as Claudio Magris and Boris Pahor, together with Giorgio Pressburger and Juan Octavio Prenz, recently deceased, the German writer Veit Heinichen, Mauro Covacich, Paolo Rumiz, Susanna Tamaro and others who continue to express themselves in the different languages to which the complex cultural tradition of the city is linked.

For more information: letteraturatrieste.it

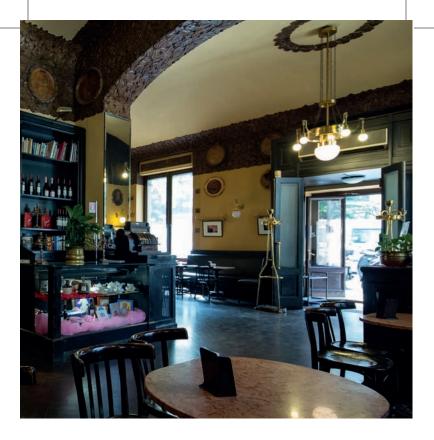
★ TRIESTE THE CAPITAL OF COFFEE





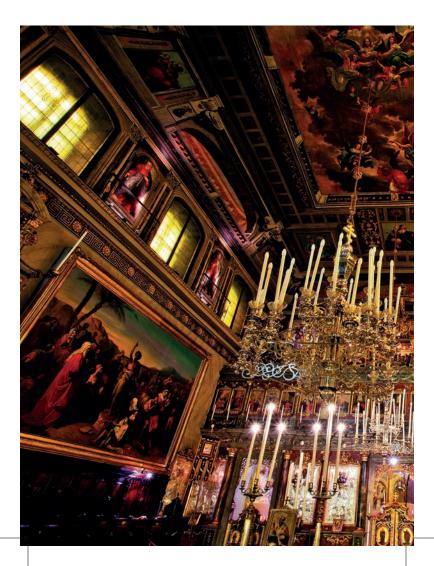


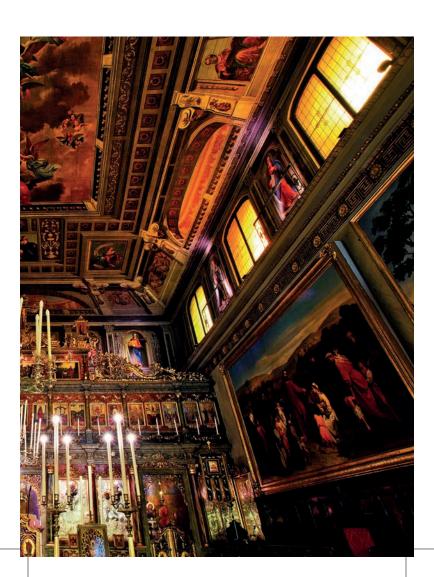
The link with coffee started in the 18th century when Trieste became a free port ready to receive beans from plantations around the world to supply the cafés of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, especially in Vienna, until it became, in the 20th century, a world reference point for coffee. Today, the entire production chain is still active in the city and can be visited upon request. Writers such as Stendhal. Svevo or Saba loved to spend whole days sipping coffee in the town's cafés. A habit inherited by Claudio Magris, Fulvio Tomizza and Paolo Rumiz, who especially enjoy the places that have stories to tell. And it is not difficult to find them in Trieste. The elegant historic cafés of the city are now real tourist attractions, meeting places for both artists and writers and often the scene of exhibitions and concerts. From the bright Caffè degli Specchi, which overlooks Piazza Unità d'Italia, you can move on to the ancient Caffè Tommaseo, from the Pastry shop Bomboniera to the Caffè San Marco, and then on to the Caffè Stella Polare and

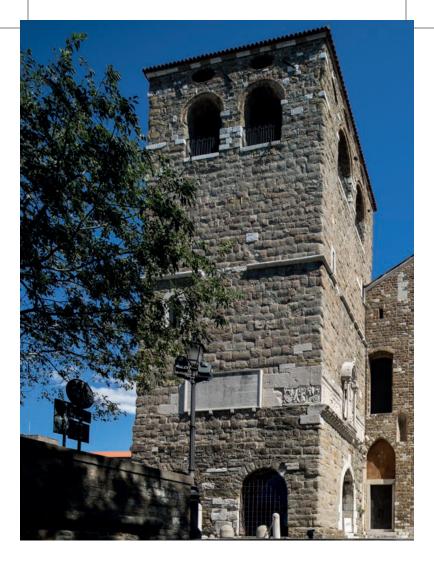


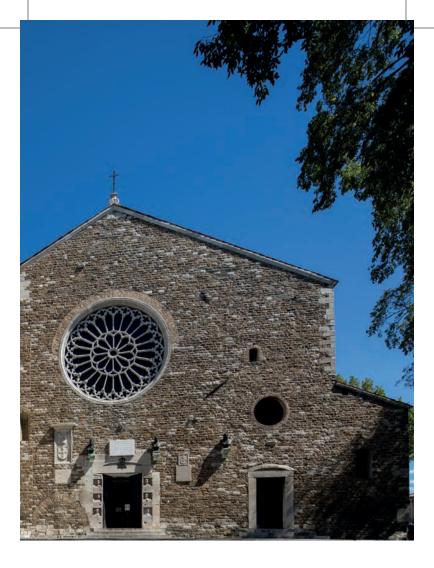
the Bar Torinese, whose ebony furnishings recall the interior of an ocean liner. Without forgetting the exquisite Caffè Pasticceria Pirona, preferred by James Joyce, and the "fashionable" Caffè Urbanis. Trieste, a descendant of a Central European tradition that is still profoundly rooted today, has a historical relationship with coffee: for more than 200 years, it has been successfully working and producing it, but above all, drinking it with style. In fact, Trieste has its own name for each type of coffee that is useful to know when ordering: the "capo" is a small or macchiato (with milk) cappuccino, if ordered, "in b", means that you want it in a glass rather than in a cup; the "nero" is an espresso coffee; "goccia" is a coffee with only a drop of milk while "caffè de cogoma" for the people of Trieste means prepared with a moka coffee pot.

MULTI-RELIGIOUS TRIESTE









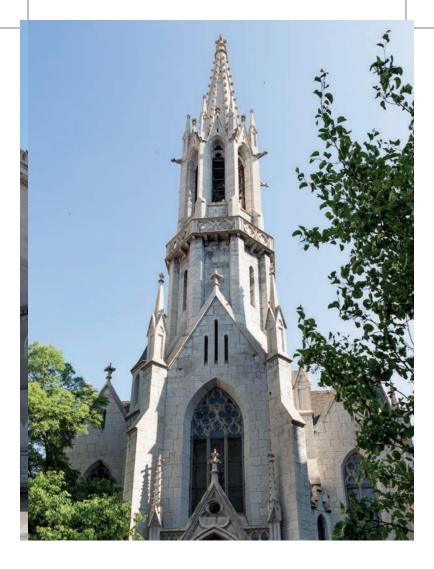
THE CATHEDRAL OF SAN GIUSTO

The Cathedral of San Giusto was founded in the 14th century from the union of two previous basilicas from the 9th and 10th centuries. Built on a Romanesque cult area, it is embellished on the outside with a Gothic rose window in white stone. The inside is divided into five naves full of works of art. The mosaics in the apse and on the walls are of considerable effect.



SYNAGOGUE

It is one of the largest in Europe, built in 1912 on a project by Ruggero and Arduino Berlam. It is one of the symbolic buildings of a multi-religious Trieste. It tangibly represents the influence reached between the 19th and 20th centuries by the Jewish community in the economic and cultural life of the city.



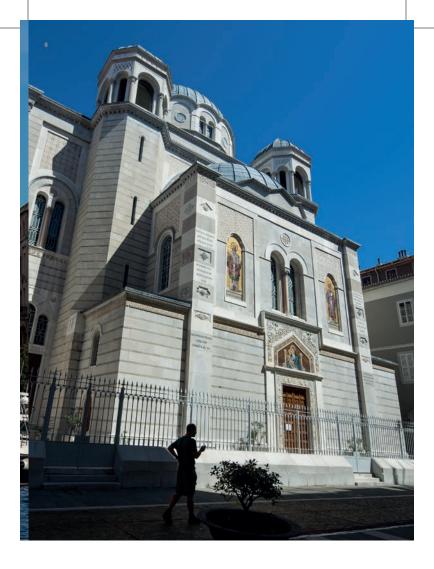
LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

An Evangelical Community of Augustan Confession has been present in Trieste since 1778. In 1786 the Lutherans bought the church dedicated to the Madonna del Rosario, located in the oldest part of Trieste. This church was then resold to the Municipality in 1870 because it was then possible to build the current Evangelical Lutheran Church in Largo Panfili.



GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SAN NICOLÒ DEI GRECI

The building has a neoclassical façade, while inside, it retains the 18th-century structure full of splendid decorations. Precious liturgical furniture is also preserved here.



SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SAN SPIRIDIONE

Opened for worship on September 2, 1868, it can accommodate about 1600 worshippers. The inside is decorated with precious frescoes and oil paintings. The four icons of the iconostasis covered in gold and silver, made in Russia in the early 1800s, are of great artistic value. A large silver candlestick stands out. It was donated by the Russian Grand Duke Paul I Petrovič Romanov during his visit to Trieste in 1772.



Trieste Convention & Visitors Bureau

Magazzino 26 Porto Vecchio Trieste leisure@triestecvb.it

- (a) discover-trieste.it
- twitter.com/DiscoverTrieste
- (f) facebook.com/DiscoverTrieste
- $@ instagram.com/discover_trieste \\$









