

Appendix

Examples of Material Losses suffered by the Jews in the period 1938-1945.

Testimony, Reports, Documents.¹

Name	Type of Source	Text	Archive collocation
	Article in the magazine <i>Trieste</i> , n.31, May-June 1959	[...] On 18 July 1942 “bands of Fascists” broke into the Synagogue, overturning benches, candelabra and sacred furnishings . In 1943 (just two months from the fall of the regime) Jewish shops, above all those in the streets of the centre, were smashed up and looted ... On 25 January 1944 German police requisitioned funds and documents from the Community. The requisitioning was completed in March, when all the real estate and assets of the Community were handed over [...] All or almost all the homes and shops of the Jews were stripped bare during the period of Nazi occupation. The baggage of emigrants (who had come to Trieste primarily from East and Central Europe) was confiscated from the warehouses in the port or from the shipping offices outside the customs boundaries. The Community has officially reported that 134 apartments were looted, for a value, in 1946 figures, of L.186,656,388, referring to the homes alone.	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Morpurgo Elio
Amati, Michele (deported)	Statement 17/6/1945	He was captured on 16 October 1943 together with his brother Alberto and his sister Rosa [...] immediately taken to Auschwitz [...] At the time of their capture, they were told to bring money, gold, jewels, but everything was then taken away from them [...] He was transferred to Buchenwald, where he remained until the Liberation [...] As the Americans	Fondo Vitale 5hb, b.2 Fasc. Amati Michele

¹ Research carried out by the Historical Archive of the Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea. Quoted as they appear in the texts, the names have not been subject to further verification. For the vicissitudes of those from Rhodes, see the end of the table. Given the subjects dealt with, it was held correct to give this material as an appendix to the chapter on “Theft and Despoilment”.

		approached, he was able [...] to escape from the camp and fight his way through to American lines[...]	
Bassi, Alberto (deported)	Undated statement	[...] Around evening time they took us [A. Bassi and the caretaker of the Milan Temple. <i>Editors' Note</i>] to San Vittore [a Milan prison <i>Editors' Note</i>]. We were stripped of everything we had with us [...] Koch [a member of the Gestapo. <i>Editors' Note</i>] showed me his pistol, telling me to reveal where the treasure of the synagogue was [...] I replied that [...] there never had been any treasure of the synagogue, there were only three crates containing bibles, silver, sacred furnishings and carpets , walled up in the basement of the Temple itself [...] When we got there they made me show them where the three crates were walled up, and after having broken through the thin wall and brought out the crates, they forced the locks [...] and laid hands on the silverware [...] together with the sacred furnishings and the carpets [...]	Fondo Vitale 13B, B.4, Fasci. Comunità di Milano
Bedarida, Alessandro and Alma (née Astrologo)	Letter sent by the Banco di Roma, 20/3/1944	With reference to the new legislative decree [...] regarding the assets of citizens of Jewish race , would you please be kind enough to promptly furnish documentation showing that you are members of the Aryan race.	A.G. 1AI, Fasc. Famiglia Bedarida
Bises, Sergio Josef	Statement by Anna Bises Vitale 31/10/1996	[...] In February 1939 he emigrated to Argentina [...] He left home on the morning of 5 August [1942. <i>Editors' note</i>] and never came back. He was hanged [...] P.S. Sergio Bises had made arrangements for the transfer of sizeable funds through the Vatican, but after the first two payments a monsignor pocketed the rest . I remember the name: Monsignor C.	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Bises Sergio
Bonfiglioli, Renzo	Undated statement	[...] Achille R. and Mario [...] and the other guides who had joined us [...] agreed that it was impossible	A.g. 5HB, Fasc. Bonfiglioli

		<p>to take the baggage through the mountains [it was 7/3/1944. <i>Editors' Note</i>] [...] They told us to leave everything and that they would have taken care of getting our baggage to Switzerland, as they had in other cases. Unfortunately, even though we were well aware that we had fallen into the clutches of base smugglers, we had to agree; [...]</p>	Renzo
Calfon, Mario	<p>Submission to the Department of Justice in Berne 12/8/1957 Letter to the Department of Justice in Berne 6/11/1957</p>	<p>I, the undersigned [...] an interned civilian from 1943 to 1945, together with my wife [...] Upon my entrance into Switzerland I was obliged to deposit with the Swiss authorities the jewels that I had with me; for which jewels I was given a receipt by the Banque Populaire Suisse [...] After the war, upon leaving Switzerland, my jewels were not returned to me because I was charged for the costs of my internment camp and for the hospital in which my wife had been treated. Now, having learnt that such debts of other internees were remitted, with their jewels being returned, I respectfully apply to this worthy department for the return of my jewels. [...] Immediately upon my depositing them, the jewels were sold by the Swiss authorities. I preferred that this sale [...] be made to a Swiss acquaintance of mine so that I might have the chance of redeeming the jewels once I had returned to Italy. But, given that when I returned to Italy I found nothing of what I had left behind me there, I was not able to buy back my jewels.</p>	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Calfon Mario
Campagnano, Aldo (deported)	<p>From List of Deportees (undated)</p>	<p>[...] he was taken to the German camp and then to Villa Triste. He was promised his freedom if he told them where he kept his possessions. Once they knew this and had confiscated his assets, they turned the pistol on him [...]</p>	A.G. 5A, Fasc. Firenze

Castelfranco, Eugenia	Receipt from the Office of the Swiss Border Police 7/5/1944	[...] Goods and objects of value deposited [...] total: L. 30,000	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fondo Donati
Cohen, ?	Letter sent by the Jewish community of Bologna to the CRDE 10/2/1948	[...] Amongst the most important events that occurred in our city one should mention the removal of everything there was in the Temple (sacred books, taledoth [prayer shawls. <i>Editors' Note</i>], etc. [...])	A.G. 5A, Fasc. Comunità di Bologna
Colbi, Bianca (married name, Finzi)	Statement 21/2/1994	[...] My father, who was also a lawyer, took himself off the register before being struck off for racial reasons. Almost all the Jewish friends and acquaintances around us had lost their jobs [...] And then there was all the harassment. Our radios and cars were taken from us [...] Once the Germans were sighted [...] we had to get away from Bologna as soon as possible [...] We left [...] with a certain sum of money that my husband had fortunately managed to withdraw from our current account, which shortly afterwards was frozen (as were all the current accounts of the Jews) [...]	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Colbi Bianca
Jewish Community of Ancona	Report 11/5/1946	[...] For the confiscation of real estate and assets, the Republican Fascist authorities in Ancona appointed a sequestrator. Bank accounts were frozen and from numerous Jewish homes the furniture was removed and stored in special warehouses. Naturally, the unscrupulous took advantage of this situation to seize for themselves the furniture and objects belonging to Jewish citizens. It was around this time (September-October 1943) that the Prefect of the day made a demand for a contribution of L.400,000 [...]	Fondo Vitale 13B b.4, Fasc. Comunità di Ancona
Jewish Community of Merano	Undated notes regarding the Jews of Merano during the German occupation	[...] Sig.a De Salvo, Francesca [...] was arrested at home together with her child Elena [...] They found occasion to steal a lot of stuff and	A.G. 13B n.s., Fasc. Comunità di Merano

		then took the two poor people to the basement of the Casa del Popolo [...] [Francesca De Salvo, née Stern, would be deported. <i>Editors' Note</i>]	
Jewish Community of Pisa	Undated report	[...] the economic harm suffered by the Jews of Pisa has been enormous. Flourishing commercial businesses destroyed and shops looted; private homes despoiled; professional practices that had to be abandoned for a long time, making it very difficult – not to say, impossible – to start them up again; jobs lost with no chance of finding a replacement [...]	Fondo Vitale 13B, b.4, Fasc. Comunità di Pisa
Jewish Community of Trieste	Official complaint 19/9/1945	[...] Cecilia V. [...] would, on 9 December 1943, go to the home of Paolo Belaudi [...] saying that she had been authorised by the German authorities to requisition the apartment and set seals on the doors. Shortly afterwards she would leave with a suitcase and a hatbox saying [...] that she would be back soon. This would in fact happen a few days later, when V would again leave after having placed some objects in the hatbox and set seals to two rooms [...]	Fondo Vitale 10A, B.6 Fasc. 36
Corcos, Sara	Statement, 13/5/1945 Investigation	[...] [Immediately after the liberation of the city. <i>Editors' Note</i>], the Jews of Florence gathered in Via delle Oche to say the <i>Arvith</i> [the evening prayer. <i>Editors' Note</i>]. Thus the Jewish Community of Florence gave wonderful evidence of its vitality. It was however in a very sad state: the Great Temple had been severely damaged; the offices and the hospital had been totally sacked; the Archives lost ... As is well known, the sacred furnishings had been stolen by the Germans ... On 6/9/1945 the head of the Jewish Community [...] applied to the Prefect for urgent supplies of bedding and linen for	Fondo Corcos-Cassuto (under organisation)

		23 beds, saying that the hospice had been stripped bare by the Nazi-Fascists (even some beds had been taken).	
Costi, Beniamino	Interview	I was arrested by the Germans [...] They searched the house and took away everything [...] We left from San Vittore for the concentration camp [...]	A.G. 5Hb n.s.
Cremisi, Vittorio (deported)	Official complaint 20/6/1945	I, the undersigned [...] charge that the Fascist D. [...] did on the day of 8 January 1944 arrest Sig. Funaro, Ernesto, the son-in-law of the undersigned [...] who was of Jewish race. On the day of 27 March 1944 one of the brothers of the above-named man [...] came to me together with another Fascist [E.U. <i>Editors' Note</i>]. The above-named Fascist [...] and Malerbi asked me for L. 2,000 and L. 1,000 respectively [...] On the day of 28 March 1944 the friend of Sig. M, together with three Germans in civilian clothing [...] came to my house and sequestered L.76,000 in cash , declaring me under arrest. I, the undersigned, and my father of 71 years old, [...] were deported to Auschwitz, where [...] my father [...] undoubtedly ended up in the killing section and then the cremation ovens [...]	Fondo Vitale 10A, B.6, Fasc. 42.
Deitel, Dina	Undated statement	[...] At a certain point, men in uniform pointed rifles at us and told us to stop. I hadn't realised that they were Swiss. I was so confused that I thought they were Germans [...] We considered ourselves lucky, even if my father lost everything he had because Switzerland held all his valuables in deposit, as reimbursement for our stay.	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Morgani Teodoro
Della Pergola, Massimo	Letter to the Mayor of Gorizia, 27/1/1992	[...] Due to the Nazi looting at my home and that of my mother I have only one photograph of my father, wearing the clothes and headgear of a rabbi. My brother, deported to Auschwitz in 1943, was gassed at that camp in 1944.	Fondo Vitale Fasc. Della Pergola Massimo

		Of him, too, I have only one photograph [...] I think that there should be some mention of them in the Gorizia museum [...]	
Di Porto, Silvana	Letter to Colonel Vitale 11/1/1950	[...] When they [the Germans. <i>Editors' Note</i>] came in, they put everyone in one room and had Comm. Pardo Roques [Head of the Pisa Community. <i>Editors' Note</i>] take them through the whole house and point out the valuables; then they took away everything they could [...]	A.G. 13B Fasc. Comunità di Pisa
Di Veroli, Guido Sonnino, Ennio (eds.)	Report by the CDEC on the activity of the COMASEBIT (undated)	[...] In the autumn of 1939 a trickster cheated a certain number of refugees taking the last of their money with the claim that he could get a steamship to take them to South America [...]	A.G. 8AI, Fasc. COMASEBIT
Dotti, ? Registrar to the Assize Court in Varese	Sentence of 19/2/1947	[...] Charged [...] with the capture [...] of Jews [...] acting for financial gain. C) Ali for having robbed one of those arrested of the gold objects he had with him. Grimaldi [...] gaining L.20,000 by acquiring for an irrisory figure the sequestered property of the Jew Bachi, Arturo [...] and the two P and R and the married couple C for having plotted [...] the capture of [...] various Jews who had trusted them to get them across the border to Switzerland [...] doing so for financial gain [...] Amongst the specific incidents charged against them is that relating to the gold watch of rabbi Zelicovic, taken from his wrist by one of the P. brothers [...] The truth is that the above-mentioned all chose to carry out their criminal plan for financial gain, it having been proven that in their attempt to get out of the country each Jew paid several thousand lire [...]	Fondo Vitale 10B, B.6, Fasc. 38
Efrati, Angelo (deported)	Undated statement (made by third person)	Captured at dawn on 16/10[...] They were immediately stripped of valuables [...] and taken to the Stazione Tiburtina and put in sealed wagons [...] the train was	Fondo Vitale 5HB, B.2, Fasc. Efrati Angelo

		reopened at Birkenau [...] He was sent to Buna. Then, at Monowitz, he worked on the rail trucks. From there [...] to Janina. With the evacuation underway, he was taken to Stutthoff and loaded on a ship that was in the harbour; he jumped into the sea and was saved.	
Emodi, Andrea	Statement 20/11/1982	[...] At Fiume I lost everything, not only suffered imprisonment; jewels and furniture as well. I entrusted the furniture to a certain F.S., This individual sold everything, but I didn't see a penny [...]	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Morgani Teodoro
Fano, Lazzaro	Letter sent by the EGELI, 25/3/1948 Letter sent by his wife to the Jewish Community of Venice, 28/3/1948	[...] you are required to pay [...] the balance of L.4,622.85 [...] owing for the administration of the assets confiscated from you in application of the provisions taken under the now abrogated racial laws [...] [...] this balance refers to the administration of a building [...] formerly confiscated from my possession [...]	A.G. 1AI Legislation post- 1944/45 Fasc. EGELI
Foà, Elda and Rinalda	Official complaint (undated)	In the early days of December 1943, Sig.a E.R [...] had Sig.a Maria Cavagnero [...] hand over a sealed envelope containing a sum of money that our sister Iole [who had been deported. <i>Editors' Note</i>] had left with her. For this purpose, R produced a note written in our sister's hand that is still in our possession. She, who declared [...] that the sum amounted to around L. 5,000, has promised various times since the Liberation to let us have it, which has never happened [...]. Leaving Verucelli in autumn 1943 upon the arrival of the Germans, we left savings books, clothes and supplies etc. with Sig.a Maria Teresa Uslenghi [...]. At the beginning of December, Sig.a Uslenghi received a picture postcard written by Sig.a E.R. [...] with a postille by our sister Iole	Fondo Vitale 10A B.&, Fasc. 26

		<p>[...] who had remained some weeks as a guest [...] of this same Rossini. The postcard asked the woman to keep money, food and clothes ready, tacitly referring – on the basis of what had already been agreed in conversation – to the fact that these were to serve for the passage of us three sisters into Switzerland. This postcard is in our possession. At the beginning of January 1944 a young couple came to Sig.a Uslenghi and – on the authority of a typewritten letter signed ‘Iole’ - made the same request as that in the postcard, asking for the sum of L.180,000. Sig.a Uslenghi [...] decided to hand over what was asked, that is – along with clothing and food in trunks and suitcases – 125,000 lire of our money, the rest made up from hers, as our funds were at an end. [...] We had not gone over into Switzerland and we knew nothing of what had happened [...] Two days later two Germans and a blackshirt came to Uslenghi’s home accusing her of giving help to Jews and searching the premises. Afterwards Uslenghi went to Milan, where she could never find R at home; she telephoned from Milan itself, and wrote without ever receiving a reply [...] she decided to speak to the concierge [who confirmed this. <i>Editors’ Note</i>]. When we questioned R by letter, she did not reply [...]</p>	
Ginesi, Umberto	Report signed by Ubaldo Ginesi (enclosed the copies of the two receipts). Undated	On the morning of 16 December 1944 [...] a person came to the office of the A.I.V.A.C. asking for Sig. Ubaldo Ginesi. He said he was “Dr. Manzoni”, but then turned out to be the infamous M. G. from Trieste. Having entered the office [...], the so-called Manzoni identified himself as belonging to the German SS and asked for confirmation that Sig. Ginesi was a	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Ginesi Umberto

		<p>Jew [...] Sig. Ginesi was then stripped of all he had with him (watch, wedding ring and various other things) [...] and was sent to the Bolzano concentration camp, not coming out again until 29 April 1945. Upon his return to Milan he learnt [...] that the same day of 16 December [...] Manzoni [...] had, together with other SS soldiers in civilian clothes, demanded that the company pay to them half of the monthly salary due to Sig. Ginesi [...] And he had also taken L.1,500 that were in an envelope addressed to Sig. Ginesi. The company [...] unable to refuse such payment asked for a receipt – of which Sig. Ginesi encloses a copy to the CDEC [...].</p> <p>The following 19 December the same soldiers returned to the company demanding to receive the severance pay [...] After some argument in the manager's office, with some change to the terms of seniority due, L.10,000 was paid. Upon request of a receipt [...] the soldiers suggested he change the date of the previous receipt [...] and [...]add on the same sheet of paper the declaration regarding the 10,000 lire [...].</p>	
<p>Ginesi, Bianca (married name: Montefiore)</p>	<p>Interview 22/11/1968</p>	<p>Then we [she and her sister. <i>Editors' Note</i>] were taken to San Vittore by tram. They took us into a room and took away everything, even our large hairpin. They took our watch, rings, money [...] [Q.] Did they search your house? Yes, while we were in prison, and they took away everything. Their first concern was to take away all our stuff; in fact, they took away furniture, furs, etc. [...] All the staff at San Vittore were under Franz and Klem. Once</p>	<p>A.G. 5Hb, Fasc. Montefiore Ginesi Bianca</p>

		Franz called down for interrogation a man who was wearing a beautiful scarf and had a fine watch on his wrist. He immediately took the scarf and put it around his own neck; then took the watch and put it on his wrist [...]	
Goetz, Walter, Prefectural Commissioner of the Merano Community	Report made in the immediate post-war years	[...] the prime and main responsibility for what happened lies with individuals from the South Tyrol, starting with the population as a whole. A large part of them National-Socialist in outlook, they provided the ideal setting for certain operations [...] in too many cases they appropriated Jewish assets or purchased the property that had been taken away from the Jews [...]	A.G. 13B, Fasc. Merano
Gross, Salomone	Letter to the Mayor of Borgo San Dalmazzo 18/3/1947	[...] In1943 my wife was in the Borgo concentration camp. During the German occupation she deposited at your office jewels, furs and other property before being deported [...] [In reply, the Mayor says that nothing was deposited at the Town Hall. <i>Editors' Note</i>]	A.G. 5F, Fasc. Borgo San Dalmazzo
Hasson, Abner (deported)	Record of arrest for attempting to cross the border illegally 28/12/1943	[...] A body search revealed the person to be in possession of the following: 2 passports for leaving the country; two writing-pads; 4 identity cards; 2 books of stamps; one savings passbook from the Banca Popolare di Novara; 3 cheque books; various ration books; various documents; 2 wallets; valuables in gold; a pencil with case; 2 cases full of clothing; a rucksack. [...] We held them under arrest and then handed them over – together with the sequestered objects – to the Command of the Carabinieri at Santa Maria Maggiore for transport to the Novara Police Headquarters [...]	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Hasson Abner
Heller, Ivanmé	Undated statement	[...] with her husband Heller, Ivan	A.G.

	(translation sent to the CDEC on 26/2/1968)	[...] she came to Italy in 1925, taking up residence at [...] Abbazia [...] In 1939, as foreigners they were obliged to sell their property at a risible price [...] On 13 May 1940 they tried to leave for Haifa via Lebanon with a visa for Siam. On 19 May 1940 they arrived in Benghazi, where they were interned [...] In the evacuation of Benghazi [...] they were brought back to Italy [...] to the Ferramonti concentration camp [...] for the duration of the Second World War [...].	5HB, Fasc. Heller Ivanmé
Hirsch, Raimondo and Angelo	EGELI Inventory of sequestered chattels December 1944. Letter sent by the Istituto San Paolo di Torino 20/11/1947. Letters sent to the Istituto San Paolo di Torino 1) 28/11/1947 2) 2/12/1947	[...] the housing formerly rented by the Italian citizen of Jewish race, Hirsch R. [...] is requisitioned [...] We have been instructed by the EGELI [...] to solicit payment to this institute of the balance [...] due for the administration of property at the time sequestered to your detriment in application of the provisions in force under the so-called Italian Social Republic [...] 1) In reply to yours of the 20 th inst. [...] your request has nothing to do with us. We gave no order for the administration of chattels and furnishings [...] . 2) [...] the two pieces of furniture sequestered (two kitchen cabinets) are not worth the sum I am being charged, even less so when one considers that the sequestration took place in January 1945! [...]	A.G. 5Hb, Fasci. Hirsch Raimondo
Jona, Remo (deported with his entire family and the sole survivor)	Letter from Police Headquarters to the Prefect of Aosta, 5/9/1945	[...] the Jona family [...] was however arrested in its entirety by Officer B.A., commanding officer of the Carabinieri Station at Issime, and then taken to the local jail [...] the Jona family being one of the best-known and richest families in Turin. Apart from the Villa they had rented at Issime, they owned	A.G. SHB n.s., Fasc. Jona Remo

		<p>within the city an apartment of three large bedrooms into which they had moved all the furnishings from their ten-bedroom home in Turin [...] together with a lot of merchandise and objects of value. The whole, as one can easily imagine, was of immense value and formed remarkably substantial booty . The officer [...] could have limited his zeal to completing the sequestration of the Jona chattels by placing the property under seal [...] Instead, the said officer took possession of the Jona villa, making them hand over the keys and failing to place any sort of seal at all, acting in the broadest possible sense as if it was his own home [...] With similar nonchalance, the officer required the owner of the apartment within the city to hand over the keys to the same. He countered the vain protests of the latter by taking things into his own hands [...] having a youth pass in through the window [...] The valuable chattels belonging to the Jona were now completely in his power [...]; he informed neither this office nor the local revenue office as regulations would require [...] The State was robbed of all the chattels confiscated from the Jona, nothing entering public funds. [...] In evaluating the scale of the theft [...] only very slight help comes from inventory B. [...] which states: [...] contents of crate N: plates and various objects. Contents of Crate O: vases and various objects. Contents of crate Q: various objects. Contents of crate R: various objects.</p> <p>An inventory [...] drawn up in spurious fashion [...]</p> <p>The sudden and unexpected arrest</p>	
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		of the Jona [...] meant that all the said property [chattels and real estate in Turin. <i>Editors' Note</i>] which even in the pre-war years amounted in value to several million, was looted and lost. [...] One must conclude that the economic injury suffered [...] is perhaps one of the greatest [...] to have been caused to an Italian Jewish family [...] .	
Kabiglio, Alberto	Undated statement	I arrived at San Sabba on 4 March 1944, together with around 100 people from the island of Arbe, from the concentration camps run by Italians [...] Almost all Yugoslavians [...] we had been sent on [...] to San Sabba and immediately stripped of money, jewellery and items of clothing [...]	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Kabiglio Alberto
Kerbes, Clemente	Enclosed with a charge brought against Rodolfo Hoenig 26/11/1945	Then Sig. Hoenig came to the Central Office [of the SS in Trieste. <i>Editors' Note</i>] and declared that: The Jew Felice Spiegel [deported to Auschwitz, where he was killed. <i>Editors' Note</i>] is the owner of a villa [...] which must be full of furniture [...] Would you please check this and draw up a search warrant [...]	Fondo Vitale 10A B.6, Fasc. 36
Labi, Zion (deported)	Undated interview	Following military operations in Africa, I was [...] interned [...] I was liberated thanks to the intervention of Bey Frebisha [...] my former boss [...] Then the Italians made us go to Tunisia [...] As soon as they arrived in Gabis, the Germans [...] came to our house [...] They told us to give them all our valuables, especially money [...] A German officer took from my wife some earrings, they were gold with diamonds, and three rings from her fingers. They also searched [the houses] of our Jewish neighbours, looking for valuables. From rabbi Haim Hori [...] they took a safe; and they did the same with a	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Labi Zion

		goldsmith [...] and many others [...] When the Germans retreated all our misfortunes were over [...] We came to Israel in 1948 [...]	
Lattes Lavagnino, Eleonora	Statement made against Chiodo, Caterina 15/3/1946	I, the undersigned [...] during my period of detention in Regina Coeli, due to denunciation by the above-mentioned C [...] met a certain Celeste Zarfati (née Pace) [...] who had been arrested the morning of 15 March 1944 [...] again denounced by C, who had gone to her [...] to buy some household linen [...] knowing that by buying [from Jews] she would spend less [...] Zarfati [...] went with her to the house where she kept her stuff. Once there, however, [...] she was visited by the SS, who arrested her and sequestered all the property in her possession [...]	Fondo Vitale 10A B 6, Fasc. 32
Leniower, Jena, Ester and Regina (née Kirschbaunn)	Certificates issued by the Mayor of Borgo San Dalmazzo 17/6/1945	[...] the lady [...] was hidden in the hills around this and neighbouring towns in order to avoid capture by the Germans; and [...] to live she had to sell the valuables and chattels she had taken with her [...]	A.G. 5F, Fasc. Borgo San Dalmazzo
Levi, Lazzaro (deported)	Diary published in <i>La Prora</i> , a weekly magazine in Trieste, from December 1945 to January 1946	The evening of 7 December [1943] they had us all brought out of the cells [at the Coroneo prison. <i>Editors' Note</i>] and they robbed us of jewellery, watches and money, threatening to shoot us immediately if we tried to conceal something about our person [...]	A.G. 5HB d.m., Fasc. Lavi Lazzaro
Levi, Nerina and Noris (married name: Viviani). Both deported	Undated statement	[...] On 25 August 1944, early in the morning, some SS soldiers [...] came to our home [...] We were all taken to the San Sabba rice factory. There we were stripped of all our possessions [...]	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Levi Nerina
Levi, Nora (Verona)	Statement by Pompeo Fregonese 13/1/1964	[...] In 1943, during the criminal rampage of the blackshirt gangsters [...] the Levi textile warehouses were set on fire and destroyed [...]	A.G. 5Hb, Fasc. Levi Nora
Levi Ravenna,	Statement	[...] I also had two interesting civil	Fondo Vitale

Pia (lawyer)	27/1/1949	<p>actions against Santamaria, the police chief during the period of the RSI [...] By threatening the building manager, he had managed to occupy the apartment belong to the Muggia, which was full of furniture and kitchenware. I tried to get his relatives to pay damages to the Muggia, but I did not succeed given the condition Santamaria was in.</p> <p>The other case was against the RSI Prefect, Riva, who after having ordered the sequestration of the property belonging to Sig. Michele Cassin, occupied his apartment, with the consent of the building owner/manager [...]</p>	10B, B.6, Fasc. 16
Liberovici, Abramo	Order issued by the Head of Province in Turin 18/2/1944	[...] The accommodation occupied by Liberovici, Abramo is placed under immediate requisition and placed at the disposal of Sig [...], to whom is to be consigned all the furnishings still in the apartment [...] until the relevant authorities give precise instructions regarding them, given that this is presumably furniture belonging to persons of Jewish race [...]	A.G. 1AI, Individual applications, Fasc. Liberovici, Abramo
Modena, Aldo and Arrigo	Order issued by the Prefecture of Modena 8/2/1944	[...] all the property and chattels belonging to the Modena brothers are placed under sequestration [...]	A.G. 1AI, Individual applications
Molho, Dino	"Record written for the CDEC", undated	<p>[...] My grandfather and his family [...] were of Turkish nationality, but then became Greek when Greece annexed Salonika [...]</p> <p>Italy's entrance into the Second World War dragged Greece into the conflict, with the result that the family business was some time later sequestered ... My family was living in Milan [...] We were evacuated to Magenta [...]</p> <p>Towards the middle of January 1944 [...] we decided to go home [...] The solution we thought up [...] was to divide off part of the living-room to make a space about 4 metres by 6 [...] This</p>	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Molho Dino

		arrangement lasted until 28 April 1945.	
Morais family (deported)	Statement by Aldo Zargani. Statement by Giuseppina Finzi, sister of Nella Morais (née Finzi), to the Civil Court in Milan, 7/1/1946.	[...] After the first December 1943, uncle [Carlo] realised that he had to flee to Switzerland with his family and he hired a smuggler who betrayed them, robbed them and then left them in the middle of the snow [...] [...] We have heard nothing of those deported since. All the furniture and chattels belonging to my sister and brother-in-law were taken away and confiscated, as were all their assets. Now, some of the furniture and chattels have been recovered and are in the keeping of the Cassano d'Adda Town Hall, where however they are easily subject to decay [...] I request that this Court [...], in the absence of my sister and brother-in-law, appoint me as guardian for the recovery and custody of all their property [...]	A.G. 5HB, n.s., Fasc. Famiglia Morais
Morgani, Teodoro	Undated statement	[...] You only need to think that now there is not even a list of the tombs in our Cemetery [at Fiume. <i>Editors' Note</i>]; together with the rest of the Archive, this was destroyed when the SS set fire to our splendid Moorish/Byzantine-style temple in Via Pomerio. Not even the precious Sefarim [holy books] were saved; nor the various sacred objects in silver [...] My mother's shop was requisitioned by the Germans [...]	A.G. 5Hb, Fasc. Morgani Teodoro
Morpurgo, Ada	Letter sent by the B.C.I 2/1/1945	[...] Your possessions in deposit at our bank have been sequestered , and thus passed under the administration of the Finance Department of the Supreme Commissariat for the Adriatic Coast Operations Zone [...]	A.G. 1AI, Individual applications, Fasc. Morpurgo Ada
Morpurgo, Marcello	Undated statement	All of the Jews in Gorizia – those that did not get away in time – have been sent off for deportation.	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Morpurgo

	Letter to the UCII 4/6/1959	<p>The homes have been sealed, the property confiscated. They have put seals on our apartment as well. Now all we possess is that little we were able to bring with us and the trunk of silverware.</p> <p>[...] 1) In Gorizia, where I live, all the Jews had their furniture confiscated, after the seals were set on the homes left by Jewish families. All of the property left in the apartments was systematically removed and then sold. 2) The confiscation was carried out by the <i>Vermogenverwaltung des Finanzberaters</i>. 3) [...] there are receipts from the sale of the sequestered furniture. Some of them [...]in my possession. 4) The confiscation was systematic and thorough, upon precise orders from the German authorities. 5) The property was not sent to Germany but sold in the city, and the money thus raised was taken by the German finance offices. There is no proof, but it is very probable that the valubles – such as jewellery, pictures, stamp collections – were taken to Germany, as there are no receipts for the sale of such objects here. One should point out that meticulous bookkeeping records were kept of such sales [...]</p>	Marcello 1AI, Individual applications Fasc. Morpurgo Marcello
Moscatti, Ida (widow Ioria)	Statement sent to the Turin City Hall by the Prefectural Commissioner 1943?	[...] the offender [...] at present interned in this camp [Borgo San Dalmazzo] has had all her property sequestered and declares that she cannot pay the fine imposed [...]	A.G. 5F, Fasc. Borgo San Dalmazzo
Nizza, Davide	Letter sent by the EGELI 28/5/1956	Our records show that there has been no payment of the sums you owe to the State for the administration of the property formerly subject to the measures of confiscation or sequestration in application of the abrogated race	A.G. 1AI Legislation post1944/1945 Fasc. EGELI

		laws [...]	
Nizza, Ugo	Memoirs written around 1982	[...] Grandfather Umberto found refuge [from the bombing raids. <i>Editors' Note</i>] at Chiavari, and took there his daughters and his brother [...] Then I found a small room at Chiavari as well [...] which in 1943 was still a little corner of paradise [...] I am up in the mountains [with the partisans. <i>Editors' Note</i>] but I think all the time about the Morpurgo family that I left in Chiavari [...] The Germans were searching for Morpurgo [Head of the Jewish Community in Genoa. <i>Editors' Note</i>] and not having managed to get him at Genoa, they hurried to Chiavari [...] The occupation of the house in Chiavari and the segregation of the owners lasted a week [...] The SS then left and handed things over to the Italians, who made a clean sweep of all our things [...]	A.G. 5HB n.s. Fasc. Nizza Ugo
Norzi, Eugenio (Head of the Jewish Community in Turin)	Statement made against the criminal Renato Fracchia, Alessandria 16/9/1946	[...] Furthermore, it is well known how the capture of Jews was rewarded – by the SS Office at the Albergo Nazionale in Turin - with a payment of L.5,000 for each arrest. The victims were then [...] automatically stripped of all the valuables they had with them: money, jewels, watches. And rewards in proportion to the value of these objects were paid to those who had made the arrest. There is no doubt, therefore, that F made considerable financial gains from his activities: an indirect proof of this comes from the furnishings of his lodgings [...]	Fondo Vitale 10B, B.&, Fasc. 29
Norzi, Piero	Undated statement entitled “19 September 1943”	Fifty years have passed since that time [...] July 1943, Villa Norzi [...] the bombing raids on Turin [...] It was decided we should leave Cavoretto for Moncalvi [...] Going to play in the town square at Moncalvo was oppressive because of the shouts of “Jew! Jew!” from	A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Norzi Piero

		<p>some people. I remember that one day I was taken to the house of the Carabinieri Marshall because I had got into a fight. On the subject of this Marshall: he would, because of orders from above, come to sequester our Phonola radio, very apologetically. Every Monday I went alone on the train [...] to Asti for my usual hour of violin [...] I had two violins, both of which disappeared; the best had cost 500 lire, the bow 70.</p>	
Ottolenghi, G.	Statement made in Casale Monferrato 14/3/1949	[...] it is impossible to discover how the sacred objects of this Temple were stolen [...]	Fondo Vitale 10A, B.6, Fasc. 45
Ovazza, Ettore, Nella, Elena and Riccardo	Statement by Ettore's brother-in-law to the Police Commissioner in Moncenisio 20/9/1945	In November 1944, Sig. Borgatto (of the Zerbino gang [...]) came to the shop of Sig. [...], a jeweller in Piazza Casatello, Turin, together with a certain [...]. The unknown man was trying to sell the brooch, to a value then of around one million [...] an object that probably belonged to Signora Nella Ovazza (née Sacerdote), killed by the German SS on 19/20 October 1943 at Intra (Verbania) together with all her family [...]. You are warmly requested to try to find out the identity of the person with this object so as to be able to trace the thieves of the entire collection of jewellery that was in the possession of the Ovazza when they were arrested at Gressoney – thieves who were perhaps also those who actually killed them. [...] They had all their valuables with them [...] in part about their person, and this last part was confiscated during the search that they underwent at the Intra barracks [...]	Fondo Ovazza B.2, fasc. 12.
Pescarolo, Enrico (deported)	1) Letter from Ida (Enrico's mother or wife) to Lina. 2) Receipt signed by	[...] the shop is still standing [...] however it is empty of merchandise, which was carried off by the Germans during the December of the terrible year of 1944. Pescarolo, Enrico [...] has here	A.G. %HB n.s., Fasc. Pescarolo Enrico

	<p>the Chief Commissioner at the Florence Police headquarters, 5/10/1943. 3)Lists</p>	<p>handed in a radio set.</p> <p>Of merchandise [...] present in the Grassina warehouse on the evening of 10/3/1943 [...] List of the merchandise discovered but not inventoried on 7/1/1944 [...] List of merchandise [...] which is not in the warehouses, nor[?] can be amongst that taken by the SS. N.B. The (stolen?) merchandise [...] is not included here.</p>	
<p>Ravenna, Gabriella (married name, Falco)</p>	<p>Letter from a friend(?) to Gabriella Falco (21/5/1945)</p>	<p>[...] Dear madame, I would like to try and fill you in on what has happened since your departure [...] Sig. Marcella [Gabriella's mother, <i>Editors' Note</i>] wanted me and my parents to go and live in the apartment in Via Voltapaletto [in Ferrara. <i>Editors' Note</i>] [...] All of the best stuff was stored in the attic of the Piccinato house. Your mother's bedroom furniture – together with some trunks and some silverware – was sent to the country, to the house of people called Finchi. A lot of other stuff was given over to Sig.a Sestaglia, and Gilda Bertocchi (there is a list drawn up in Sig.a Marcella's hand); other stuff was hidden above the Villani warehouses [...] In those days [after November 1943. <i>Editors' Note</i>] I received news of searches being made in the homes of Jews. We spent two nights moving into the space above the Villani warehouse any papers, portraits, and documents that might have aroused suspicion that some of the furniture left in the house belonged to your family[...] That evening two soldiers came to the house. All of the stuff in the apartment is Jewish property (they said) and therefore under sequestration. I managed to [...] persuade the soldiers that it was not</p>	<p>A.G. 5HB d m., Fasc. Falco Mario</p>

all the stuff but only that furnishing the two rooms your mother had reserved, only that belonged to the Ravennas. **But an anonymous informer had specified that the entrance, the dining-room and undoubtedly the three bedrooms, as well as the studies on the ground floor, were full of furniture, household linen and silverware from the Ravenna home [...]** The same thing the next day, only this time they also visited Sig. Ausonio's office and apartment [...] **But what I witnessed was veritable theft [...]** They took away everything.. And Sig.ra Luisa can tell you about that as well, as they took away everything from her! [...] **Conclusion: having sealed the doors of the two bedrooms in the apartment I occupy, they also sealed the office and drew up an inventory of everything [...]** On 28 December the heavy bombing raids on Ferrara began, and Palazzo Piccinato was one of the buildings hit. **All the stuff in the attic was lost [...]** In June a bomb hit the house in Via Sogari [...] **all of the stuff that was at the top of it was lost, some in the fire, some in the looting [...]** There was still the small furnished apartment in Via Poltapaletto [...] **In early October I went into the city and found the door of the apartment I occupied and that of the building manager broken open. The apartments had been searched again [...]** Unfortunately, all that was left was the Office [...] **On various occasions, though, they took from there furniture and typewriters, leaving the documents and books in disorder. [...]** In the meantime, the new agency for the administration of Jewish property had come to take the

		<p>stuff from the Ravenna home that had been inventoried several months before [...] I managed to get back some stuff before it all went up for auction [...] [Marcella and her daughter Germana were deported. <i>Editors' Note</i>]</p>	
Ravenna, Jenny	Undated report	<p>[...] And then some grim-looking Germans appeared in the streets [of Florence]. They began going into homes, ransacking them, and carrying off jewellery, money, whatever they could find [...]</p>	A.G. 5HB, Fasc.Ravenna Jenny
Ricaldone, Margherita (widow Segre)	Statement 20/3/1946	<p>[...] After the arrest [13/3/1944. <i>Editors' Note</i>], my poor husband was taken to Le Nuove Prison in Turin, together with all the other Jews of Casale. There he was stripped for all the valuables he had with him: a watch with a gold chain; a gold ring with diamond; gold cufflinks; a gold fountain pen and propelling pencil – and an assortment of clothing and personal linen. All to the overall value of L.800,000 [...] [...] He was deported to Fossoli [...] Birkenau [...] and Auschwitz [...] then there is no further news of his fate [...]</p>	Fondo Vitale 10A, B.6 Fasc. 35
Rietti, Giacomo	Report drawn up at the seizure of property 3/6/1944	<p>[...] At the request of the Organisation for the Management and Liquidation of Property [...] the Head of Province in Milan declares the property of the Jew Rietti G. to be confiscated [...]</p>	A.G. 1AI, Fasc. Coniugi Rietti
Salmoni, Renato (deported)	Report by the GNR Border Militia at Bormio 20/4/1944	<p>List of the valuables sequestered from Jews [...] Dott. Renato Salmoni: L. 9,792 [...]</p>	A.G. 1AI, Fasc. Individual Applications
Schaechter, B (son of Moisé Schaechter)	Account from <i>Storia degli Ebrei a Palermo durante il Fascismo</i> by Lucia Vincenti, 1998	<p>[...] It was certain by then that they would have confiscated the house owned at Palermo. The house was sold to rake together a bit of money given that the possibility it would be lost had now become a certainty. Naturally, the house was sold off cheap. Obviously, there was no way of haggling over the price After the war my</p>	A.G. 5HB, n.s., Fasc. Schaechter Moise

		<p>father tried to get the house back, given that what we had been forced to do was a common thing that had happened to an infinite number of Jews [...] After the war a law was passed which allowed the Jews who had sold their homes out of necessity to get back the property by repaying what they had received plus some more. Well, we went to court and my father ended up losing [...] My father replied by pointing out that [...] in that situation one could not talk about a voluntary sale [...] but we did not get the house back.</p>	
<p>Sereno, Elena (married name, Luccardi), sister of Clara Sereno, who was deported.</p>	<p>Statement</p>	<p>[...] The morning of 16 October 1943 [...] two SS soldiers came to her home [...] with a sheet of paper bearing the names of her sister Clara Sereno and [...]. On that piece of paper it said that those indicated [for transportation to the Nazi-Fascist command post. <i>Editors' Note</i>] "should bring with them linen, blankets and food for an eight-day journey". It also said "Bring money and jewellery". It is well-known that all the money and jewellery that the deportees took with them was immediately seized by the Nazi-Fascists as soon as they got to the <i>collegio militare</i> [...] Efforts were made immediately to try and save the above-named Clara Sereno [...] contact was made with Guido Carulli [...] who boasted that he was in contact with him [Kappler. <i>Editors' Note</i>] and that he had been asked for one kilo of platinum or a litre of mercury or one kilo of beryllium for the liberation of Sig.ra Clara Sereno [...] What is more, Carulli cannot deny that he received from Sig. Ettore Perugia (a relative of Clara Sereno's) a work of art (a bronze statuette) of very great worth to show to Kappler [...] Kappler immediately expropriated it [...]</p>	<p>Fondo Vitale 10B, Processo contro Kappler B.6, Fasc. 19</p>

<p>Servi, Italo</p>	<p>“Family Memoirs”, 1972</p>	<p>On 8 September I was in bed with mild bronchitis [...] Shortly after, clerks at the Gallarate Town Hall told us that they had had orders to hand over a list of the Jews [...] The evening of 18 September [...] the seven of us went to the station with one case apiece [...] On 19 September we reached Ancona [...] occupied by the Germans [...] and then we proceeded to Loreto. With a letter of presentation from the monsignor, my brother went to the Sanctuary to ask for refuge for at least one night, but he was turned down flat, with the justification that there were “clear orders for the Pope.” [...] Finally we managed to return home the following summer [1945. <i>Editors’ Note</i>]. We found the house had been ransacked and damaged a little by the tenants that the Fascists had put in [...]</p>	<p>A.G. 5Hb n.s., Fasc. Servi Italo</p>
<p>Sonnino, Giorgio</p>	<p>Anonymous Informer 24/11/1944</p>	<p>[...] We have been assured that at the home of the engineer C.L [...] there is hidden the silverware belonging to the Jew Giorgio Sonnino, which is of great value. It is said to be behind a double wall [...] For more precise information [...] one should interrogate closely not only the members of C.L.’s family, but also the ex-maid Lisetta [...], who is still writing to the Sonnino family, who have taken refuge in Switzerland.</p>	<p>A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Sonnino Giorgio</p>
<p>Spizzichino, Rosa and Grazia</p>	<p>Undated denunciation</p>	<p>[...] During the German occupation [...] the Spizzichinos, to save their home, placed Sig.a N.R. in the apartment where she still lives. But Sig.a N.R [...] went to the place [where the Spizzichinos had taken refuge. <i>Editors’ Note</i>] and got them deported. We would thus like the apartment belonging to our loved ones to be cleared as soon as possible [...]</p>	<p>Fondo Vitale 10A B.6, Fasc. 6</p>
<p>Spritzmann, Simon (deported)</p>	<p>Letter (semi-official statement)</p>	<p>[...] In Italy I found nothing left of what had been mine; everything had been destroyed or</p>	<p>A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Spritzman,</p>

	12/10/1945	stolen. Not even a handkerchief [...] We were sent first to the concentration camp of Certosa (Karthausen) in Val Senalis, still within Italy, at an altitude of 2,000 m. Here, in large sheds concealed by the pine woods, the SS hid materials worth a vast amount of lire: shoes, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes (and also, I think, Jewish carpets and rugs), from the Central Warehouses in Trieste and Merano.	Simon
Stern, Maurizio and family	Certificates issued by the Mayor of Borgo San Dalmazzo 2/7/1945	[...] was concealed in the hills around this and neighbouring towns in order to escape capture by the Germans; and [...] to live had to sell all the valuables and chattels brought with them [...]	A.G. 5F, Fasc. Borgo San Dalmazzo
Szorèny, Arianna (deported with her family)	Statement 15/2/1983	[...] in 1943 we moved to San Daniele del Friuli [...] On 16/6/1944 at six in the morning about 30 SS beasts [...] bundled all nine of us into a lorry covered with a green tarpaulin, whilst in the second lorry there was the Nazi escort, as if we were the worst kind of criminals [...] After stripping us of all our possessions at the SS command in Udine , on the evening of 16/6/1944 they took us to the rice factory in Trieste [...]	A.G. 5Hb, Fasc. Morgani Teodoro
Tedeschi, Abramo	Letter to the Monte di Credito di Pegno 25/7/1945 Letter sent by the EGELI 3/11/1949	I am writing to ask for prompt payment of compensation for the loss I suffered of the following furnishings and objects, sequestered and then taken from my apartment during my absence [...]: 2 beds [...] with springs, 1 piece of furniture [...], 1 green blanket [...], 1 pair of curtains, 1 table carpet, 2 chamber pots [...] [...] You are requested to pay [...] the remaining balance of L.5,473 [...] owing for the administration of your property confiscated from you in application of the measures taken when the now-abrogated racial laws were in force.	A.G. 1AI, Fasc. Tedeschi Abramo

		The whole sum together with interest [...]	
Tedeschi, Palmira (widow Terracini)	Report 13/4/1946	In October 1943 Sig.a Tedeschi [...] and her children [...] had to leave Genoa [...] They left the staff [...] in their villa at Ruta (Genoa), where a massive amount of household effects and other objects belonging to them had already been concealed by their staff in special hiding-places [...] After the Terracinis' departure [...] the cook went to visit her sister [...] During these visits, Adelaide Baldini [...] revealed the existence of hiding-places full of stuff [...] This came to the knowledge of a certain Sandro and Mario, criminals, who [...] asked Gnoli, Alfonso [...] to inform the Police at Genoa, where they knew he had contacts, that in a certain place [...] there were hidden fabrics, and to ask what reward would be due to them if the operation of sequestration was successful [...] Bigoni [the police chief. <i>Editors' Note</i>] fixed a reward at ten percent, which could go up if the textiles belonged to Jews [...] and thus the sequestrations in the Terracini home began, and did not end with textiles but covered everything found there, both hidden and not hidden [...]	A.G. 10A, Charges against various persons regarding the property of the Terracini family
Treves, B.	Undated notes	After having ordered the arrests, Lieutenant Helmull Staube went to the Banca Popolare di Novara on the 22 and 23 September [1944] and had the safe-deposit boxes owned by the Jews opened [...] The boxes were stripped bare. The late Nicolotti, a notary, wanted to draw up a report of all the objects removed and was threatened by the Germans; however, he resisted and did draw up the report [...]	A.G. 13B, Fasc. Vercelli e Novara
Varsano, Sami	"Personal Memories" 7/2/1954	[...] Other [wedding <i>Editors' Note</i>] gifts included a set of silver cutlery [...] that was stolen by the	A.G. 5Hb n.s., Fasc. Varsano

		<p>Germans five years later [...] Rome was declared an ‘open city’ [...] Three days later [...] I arrived at Magliana. The door to our house was wide open. It had been ransacked, turned upside down [...] I found my ‘good’ trousers with the back pocket ripped. I had left my wallet there with my last paypacket, and naturally it wasn’t there [...] It was very probably the Germans. [...] On the floor, half smashed-up, was Graziella’s doll [...] I cried for a long time [...]</p>	Samuele
Vita, Arrigo	<p>Receipt (Switzerland, refugee camp, 4/1/1944) Letter to the UCII 1948</p>	<p>Money and valuables deposited [...] L.9,900 [...] gold jewellery with stones [...] [...] I am writing to inform you that the Istituto di San Paolo di Torino, delegated by the EGELI, has required from me the sum of L.18,650 for the administration of my home [...] during the Nazi-Fascist period [...] I have refused to pay, holding that the EGELI [...] functioned as a sort of concentration camp for our possessions [...]</p>	A.G. 5HB d.m. Fasc. Vita Arrigo
Windspach, Noemi, Guido and Amalia (deported)	<p>Statement by Walter Windspach 10/10/1948</p>	<p>[...] The Nazis stripped the apartment [...] as is proved by the documents found at the Prefecture in Trieste ... From many documents, it is possible to see that the Nazis sold for very low prices the furniture and various objects, and enquiries have shown that the name of the purchaser is fake! [...] Document included (in translation): from Supreme Command of Police and SS [...] to the Banca d’Italia in Trieste [...]. The entire possessions, real estate and chattels of the Jewess mentioned [Noemi. <i>Editors’ Note</i>] were sequestered [...] Having returned [...] Walter Windspach began [...] to recover the objects taken from the houses, which he found entirely empty [...]</p>	A.G. 5HB, Fasc. Famiglie Windspach e Winternitz

<p>Hasson, Giovanna, Sara, Anna and Laura</p>	<p>Statement from “The Italians in Dachau” 2/6/1945</p>	<p>“[...] On 20 July 1944 [...] an officer of Jewish origin – Lieutenant Costa – advised them [the Jewish men and women of Rhodes] to take with them all the valuables they had. They would be able to sell them – he said – and thus provide for their maintenance. But everything was taken from them, even the little things (cigarettes, pots and pans, etc) [...]”</p>	<p>Fondo Vitale 5HB, B.4 Fasc. Hasson Laura e...</p>
<p>Maio, Violetta (widow Fintz)</p>	<p>Undated statement</p>	<p>On 17 July 1944 I was interned on Rhodes together with the rest of the Jewish community, around 2,000 people [...] On 17 July 1944 the Head of the Community [...] received a letter from a group of Germans [...] All the Jews had to meet in the Aviation Building, bringing with them jewels and other valuables that would be useful during the internment [...] Three of them, two Germans and Costa [Recanati, the interpreter, <i>Editor’s Note</i>] began to collect the gold, jewellery and money [...] The haul was four sacks of banknotes, share certificates, etc, and two sacks of gold, jewellery, etc.</p>	<p>A.G. 5HB n.s., Fasc. Haim Menasce</p>