



1939-1945

# MEMORY PLACES IN PUGLIA



**CAMPO DI CONCENTR. TO INTERNATI**  
**GIOIA DEL COLLE**

**PRESCRIZIONI CUI GL'INTERNATI DEVONO ATTENERSI**

1.) - Possono circolare nel perimetro delimitato come segue:  
Cianitello - Cinque Pareti - del Corvello,  
... da detto perimetro senza uno speciale perm  
... Concentramento o in mancanza  
... potrà esser

**CAMPO DI CONCENTRAMENTO**  
**ALBEROBELLO (Bar)**

*Höf* Al prot.  
Risposta a Nota N.  
**OGGETTO: ORDINE INTERNO**

Calle Tommaso N.  
AL COLLEGGIANTE DEL POSTO FISSO

# THE MILL AND PASTA FACTORING “ALFREDO PAGANO”

The mill and pasta factoring  
“Alfredo Pagano” was built in  
1903, beyond the railway line,  
which represented a real border  
line between the traditional city  
and the “new industrial city” .



Vista prospettica dal lato est  
(foto Ufficio Tecnico – Comune di Gioia del Colle)



The function of the "Pagano" Mill as an internment camp was short-lived: already on 14 December 1940 the Prefect of Bari, Viola, asked the Chief of Police to transfer the camp elsewhere, for military reasons. During those years, in the field of aviation works were completed, whose presence on the territory was irreconcilable with that of the internment camp, suppressed on December 31, 1940. The inmates were transferred and twelve of them died in Auschwitz in 1944






Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the priest Francesco Gigante left his vast patrimony for the foundation of an Agricultural School in Alberobello. For the first forty years of the twentieth century, the Red House was an important place for the agricultural training policies of the younger generations.





In the last months of 1939 the educational services of the Agricultural School were transferred to the village, and the premises of the School remained abandoned. Starting from July 1940, due to the civil mobilization following Italy's entry into the war, the premises were requisitioned to establish the longest-lived Italian police concentration camp. According to the fascist authorities, the Red House lent itself to this new use because it was isolated, easily monitored and far from the fronts of military operations.



A black and white photograph showing a hillside with numerous terraced stone buildings, likely a concentration camp. The buildings are arranged in rows, following the contours of the hill. The foreground shows a rocky, uneven terrain with some sparse vegetation. The overall scene is somber and historical.

Between 1940 and 1943, Jews, politically dangerous Italians and anti-fascists arrived. Some at the time of the Armistice were transferred to Lazio and deported to the concentration camps, thanks to the collaboration of the fascist police with the German occupiers. Former fascists were imprisoned between 1944 and 1946.