

ABSTRACT

Eugenio Burgio *Genoa (and the Genoese) in Venetian Vernacular Texts at the End of the XIIIth Century* 1-23

The essay analyses the phenomenology of the relations, and forms of representation, between Venice and Genoa in the vernacular texts of the second half of the 13th century. It highlights the gap that exists between the rhetorical plane of *effictio* - the authors are marked by an ethnocentric attitude, which pushes them to the encomiastic description of their own city - and *notatio* - according to a regularly antithetical scheme, the Other (whether Genoese or Venetian) qualifies for his mores contrary to morality and law.

KEYWORDS: Venice, Genoa, Vernacular Texts, XIIIth Century, Ethnocentrism

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Irene Reginato «*Quando conversa fuerit ad te multitudo maris*». *The Genoese in the Liber secretorum fidelium Crucis by Marino Sanudo Torsello* 25-59

The article aims to study the different representations of the Genoese in Marino Sanudo Torsello's *Liber secretorum fidelium Crucis*. The exposition begins from Sanudo's pro-Venetian attitude to analyse some excerpts of his *Liber* in which the Genoese take on the stereotypical features of the enemy, and then deals with passages of less univocal interpretation, which reveal Sanudo's ability to detect, with relative objectivity, errors and shortcomings of his compatriots. Finally, sections of the *Liber* that offer an almost neutral view

of the two rival peoples are examined, going so far as to announce the collaboration between the two cities with the common goal of recovering the Holy Land. In conclusion, the references to the Genoese in the *Liber* allows to throw light on the most original features of Sanudo's work, and to delve into its complex dynamics, between pragmatism and idealism, patriotism and Christian universalism.

KEYWORDS: Marino Sanudo Torsello, *Liber secretorum fidelium Crucis*, Crusades, Venetians, Genoese

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Chiara Concina *Notes on Genoa and Cyprus in the exempla of the Cocharelli Codex (14th c.)* 61-90

The Cocharelli Codex is a richly illuminated manuscript produced in Genoa within the first half of the 14th century of which only 27 leaves survive today. The codex contains a Latin treatise on vices and virtues written by a member of the Cocharelli family for the education of his children. The text transmitted by the manuscript is of particular interest because it contains a series of historical *exempla* relating to some of the events that occurred in Genoa and in the Latin East between the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century. The author explicitly affirms that these narratives derive from the memories of his grandfather Pellegrino Cocharelli, whose presence and commercial activities are well documented in Acre, Cyprus and Genoa between 1269 and 1307. The essay focuses on some passages taken from the *exempla* concerning Genoa and Cyprus and offers an attempt at interpreting the miniature of London, BL, Egerton 3781, f. 1r.

KEYWORDS: Medieval Genoa, Medieval Cyprus, *Outremer*, Medieval Miniature, Cocharelli Codex

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Samuela Simion «*Secundo afferman marinari Genuesi...*». *Genoese Sailors and Navigators in a Twentieth Century Forgery* 91-118

In the 1930s, an obscure emigrant from Campania, Emanuele Filomeno Marciano Rossi, presented a collection of maps and texts to the Library of Congress of Washington, with the declared intention of shedding light on the authenticity of a family inheritance. Actually, it was a forgery, which after several decades of oblivion was published in 2014. The collection known today consists of twelve pieces, maps and texts, one of which is held by the Library of Congress itself; it redraws the history of America's discovery backdating it, and at the same time celebrating Christopher Columbus' first arrival the New World by the Atlantic route. One of the common threads in the documents is the presence of members of famous families, particularly Venetian (Polo) and Genoese (Spinola and Doria). In this respect the documents constitute a reflection, albeit on a distorting mirror, of the fame of the Genoese as rulers of the seas, and of their indispensable role in the authentication of a corpus of geographical documents. This article aims to present these documents, in particular the 'Genoese' texts.

KEYWORDS: Fakes and Forgeries, Andrea Doria, Christopher Columbus, Marco Polo, Genoa, Venice, Discovery of America

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Francesca Ferrando - Sara Rulli «*The Great House of the Poor*». *Architecture and Assistance Action of the Genoese 'Albergo dei poveri' in the Odeporic Literature and in the Descriptions of Travelers (XVII-XIX Centuries)* 119-46

When, in 1656, the city of Genoa decided to provide itself with a new reclusion as a shelter for beggars, a home for the "malmaritate" and a conservatory of virtue, there were no similar institutions elsewhere on the Italian peninsula. The new Albergo built by Emanuele Brignole looked back to the

experience of the Italian Beggars' Hospitals of the mid-16th century, without neglecting the examples provided by contemporary institutions founded in Catholic countries (Paris, Madrid) and Protestant ones (Amsterdam, London). The result was the creation of an institution that was taken as an example by other Italian states throughout the 18th century: informers, diplomats, travellers mentioned in their reports the grandeur of the building and the organisation of the institution, praising its efficiency and manufacturing potential. This paper aims to examine two main themes that emerge from the analysis of this type of historical sources: the functioning of the Genoese welfare system and the architectural layout of the "Albergo dei poveri" in Genoa. The testimonies of travellers - also, and above all, foreigners - and the odeporic guides, illustrated by interesting engravings, devote much attention to the history of the construction and foundation of the Genoese Albergo. The first descriptions began to circulate very early, when the artefact was not yet completed: right from the start, in fact, the great building site that dominated the heights of a densely built-up city became an essential element of the skyline and urban identity, thanks also to its monumentality, always accentuated by the descriptions and the iconography itself, both of local production and of 'foreign' production, especially French.

KEYWORDS: Genoa, Albergo dei poveri, Genoese Welfare System, Manufactures, Travel Guides

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Alessandro Carassale *Genoa and Surroundings in the Writings of Thomas Jefferson and His Contemporaries* 147-60

The aim of this paper is to describe the material and immaterial phenomena that contributed to the sedimentation of the characters of Genoa and its immediate surroundings in the second half of the eighteenth century accord-

ing to the impressions that illustrious foreign visitors had. In particular, the interests of the American ambassador Thomas Jefferson, present in the Superba at the end of April 1787, will be highlighted. On these considerations will be grafted others related to the political-social structure of the Genoese State, the urban fabric and the rural landscape of the district.

KEYWORD: Genoa, 17th Century, Jefferson, Foreign Visitors

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Danilo Pedemonte *Describing Genoa, Living in Genoa: British and the City During the Eighteenth Century* 161-89

This article aims to provide a description of Genoa enriched by the comparison between two different kind of sources: on one hand we use travel memories and grand tourists diaries; on the other hand we resort to archival sources concerning British diplomats, merchants or sailors residing in the city. Analyzing travel literature we often realize that the focus concerns the particular, or the extraordinary; archival sources give instead a description of what is usual, of the everyday life. That's why, through the comparison between these two different points of view, we have the opportunity to provide a more complete and peculiar image of Genoa as it is perceived by British during the Eighteenth Century.

KEYWORDS: Grand Tour, Genova, Travel Literature, Consuls, British Factory

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Luca Lo Basso *An Intelligent Look. Genoa in the Middle of the XVIIIth Century in the Reports of the Count of Lavriano 191-253*

The essay aims to present three lengthy and exceptional reports written by the Piedmontese ambassador to Genoa between 1753 and 1760, both through a brief contextualization and a complete transcription of the texts. Giuseppe Maria Gioacchino Ferrero (1722-1771), better known in contemporary documents solely as the Count of Lavriano, had a long career as an ambassador, first in Genoa and later in Lisbon, before concluding his life as a reformer of the University of Turin. Lavriano, a member of one of the most important families in Savoyard Piedmont, during his Genoese experience, had the opportunity to observe with great attention both the functioning of the Republic's institutions and the economic and social aspects of the city. From these observations arose the three reports presented here. The first two, both from 1757, were elaborated in response to the affair concerning the interruption of commercial traffic between Genoa and Spain, desired by the minister Wall and decreed by King Ferdinand VI. They are respectively titled: *Reflections on the advantages that trade in Nice could derive from the current interruption of trade between Genoa and Spain*, and *Information sent by the royal minister to Genoa, Count of Lavriano, regarding trade, manufacturing, etc.* The third report, on the other hand, more typical for its political characteristics, was composed and delivered by the diplomat at the end of his mandate under the title: *Report of Count of Lavriano upon his return from Genoa.*

KEYWORDS: Genova, Torino, Lavriano, Economy, Society

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Davide Arecco *Ancient History, Archaeology, Science and Culture: French and English Travellers Between Genoa and Europe During the Eighteenth Century* 255-85

This paper aims to define the types of travel of the modern age, focusing, in particular, on the social and cultural experience of scientific journey, made by the French and English, following the North-South route, in the spaces of ancient Italian states and especially in the Republic of Genoa, between the 17th and the 18th centuries, also and always in the complex European context, including the early historical roots of industrialization.

KEYWORDS: New Natural Philosophy, History of Voyage, Age of Enlightenment, Republic of Letters, Modern Age, Social and Cultural History, Political Landscapes, Europe, Sociability, Industrial Revolution, Diplomatic History, Academic Relationships, Art

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