

English summary

Annunziata Berrino

*Foreigners in Naples during the nineteenth century:
attractions, sociability and culture*

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Naples consolidated its reputation as a center of culture, developed during the eighteenth century, with new forms of attractions, spread by the romantic culture. In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, during the decades of the Bourbon restoration, the forms of sociability, the attractions and the cultural opportunities for foreign guests – which during the eighteenth century were primarily organized in private circles or amongst the aristocrats – are no longer valid. The new travellers have different expectations and request holidays which guarantee services and freedom of movement. However Naples is governed by a reactionary police establishment. From the 1840's foreigners began leaving the capital and heading around the Gulf. In Sorrento, the islands of Capri and Ischia they found a more liberal ambient combined with new attractions, sociability and culture.

Keywords: Travellers, Sociability, Naples, Nineteenth Century, Liberalism, Culture

Pierre Musitelli

*The Social Life of Foreign Artists and Writers in Nineteenth Century Rome.
Structures, Practices and Depictions*

«Whoever has no other ties in life should come and live in Rome. There they will find, for society, a land that nurtures reflection», writes Chateaubriand in his letter to Fontanes in 1804. Beyond the Romantic topos of Rome as a place of seclusion, as an intimate setting for poetic meditations, beyond the deep-rooted liberal tradition of anti-Roman feelings and the indifference of Italian historiographers to Roman sociability, more recent studies, from the 1990ies on, have underlined the necessity not to restrict the cultural life of such a cosmopolitan city to writers

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and foreign artists, bringing to light the constant exchanges between the ruling classes, the patriarchy and international elites. Through the study of individual cases, this article examines the intellectual and aesthetic vitality which characterized cultural institutions (such as academies and universities) as well as more informal meeting places (such as salons and cafés), and focuses on the slow transition from an aristocratic social life to a bourgeois sociability, in the European context of the extension of travels and tourism to a wider public.

Keywords: Visions of Rome, French Academy, Grand Tour, Chateaubriand, Berlioz, Social Life

Monica Pacini

*Foreign guests at the home of Vieuxseux in Florence
in the mid-nineteenth century*

This article questions the role played by the Grand Ducal Florence as a destination for travel and stays of foreign people in the Forties of the Nineteenth century. The starting point is a list of foreign guests who attended cultural events at the home of the Genevan merchant-editor Giovan Pietro Vieuxseux at Florence. It analyses the geographic origins, the socio-professional status, the reasons and trajectories of these stays abroad in order to highlight the changes taking place in the cultural tradition of travelling to Italy in the Europe of the national states. Moreover, it focuses on the effects of these stays in terms of bilateral trade, commercial and cultural transfers between the places of departure and the places of travel destination.

Keywords: Florence, Nineteenth Century, Foreign visitors from Europe, Vieuxseux Home, Trajectories of travelling, Commercial and cultural transfers

Laetitia Levantis

*Visiting Venice under the Habsburgs:
Places, Exchanges, Amusements and Thermalism*

For European travellers visiting Venice during the nineteenth century, theaters, libraries, archives and museums, are spaces for meetings based on the history and art of Venice. Connected to the *terraferma* by a railway bridge in 1850, the city – ruled by the Austrian Empire since the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) –, developed its own balneary potential. The exceptional properties of lagoonal waters revealed by medical publications draws, until the end of the century, thousands of European patients longing to enjoy the beneficial effects of the «Venetian cure» in the lagoon. Once denounced as unhealthy, Venice's water is now extolled and appreciated for its healing properties. With the advent of modern tourism in the

middle of the century, bathing as a source of delight progressively supplants bathing for therapeutical effects in the floating establishments placed all along the Grand Canal, and in the main hotels of the city.

Keywords: Venice, Habsburgs, Foreign Travelers in Venice, Cultural Sociability, Climatotherapy, Termalism

Sara Mori

Foreign travellers in Pisa during XIX century: baths, leisure and study

The essay explores some aspects of cultural sociability in which foreigners were involved in Pisa in the first half of the nineteenth century. Pisa was a small town, but since the beginning of the nineteenth century, it became a popular destination for a good number of travellers, attracted by the artistic beauty, the mild climate and the possibility of thermal therapies. In this context it seems unusual the shortage of social and cultural opportunities except for the visit to the historical complex of Piazza dei Miracoli and the social events at the Casino of Nobility or at the literary salons of the Pisan high society, however, reserved for a very small group of foreigners. One aim of this paper is to underline the partial attempts made to widen the cultural activities in Pisa at that time, such as the founding of the English monthly magazine *The Ausonian* (1830), the establishment of the Pisan Book Society (1844), a circulating library linked to the Anglican Church of Pisa, a quite large community in that period, and initiatives related to the Convention of Italian Scientists in 1839, which brought in the Tuscan town many Italian and foreign scholars, often accompanied by their families.

Keywords: Visitors to Pisa, Travel Literature, Book Society of Pisa, British Travelers, Tuscany, Tourism in the Nineteenth century

Andrea Zanini

From health resorts to salons d'Europe. Cultural sociability and elite tourism in Liguria in the second half of the 19th century

This article examines the transformations of tourist places due to the changes occurred in elite tourism during the second half of the 19th century. It focuses on Liguria, the well-known Italian Riviera, which, during the 19th century, emerged as a leading tourist region in Europe. In particular it sheds light on the construction of the image of fashionable resorts, by examining the role played by three factors: places for social relations (grand hotels, kursaals, etc.), entertainments and social events (such as Carnival), and specialized magazines aimed at tourists, the so called journal mondain. It analyses how these elements interact with each

other and argues that all of them were crucial in determining the success of the most important Ligurian resorts on the international tourist market.

Keywords: Elite tourism, Italian Riviera, Grand hotels, Kursaals, Carnival, Tourist magazines, Nineteenth century

Luigi Tomassini
Souvenir d'Italie

Souvenir d'Italie is the title of the image-document here presented: an album at National Museum Alinari of Photography, dated 1871, and composed by 56 photos, that ideally realized a classic itinerary by foreign visitors in Italy. We try to analyze it comparing with other albums of the same kind, with the catalogues of the most important photographs of that time, and also with coeval sources of different type, as guides for visitors, or magazines as *Le Tour Du Monde*. The latter was an illustrated review the offered to its reader the opportunity of virtual travel in many parts of the world, in Italy too.

Keywords: *Souvenir d'Italie*, *Le Tour du Mond*, Alinari, History of Photography, Foreign visitors in Italy, Travels

Eloisa Betti
Precarious work as a historical phenomenon: a gender approach.
Preliminary considerations on methodology and historiography

Precarious work is an highly controversial topic in the contemporary debate. Its political and economic implications are discussed at national, European and global level by different international institutions such as the International Labour Organisation. This contribution wants to elaborate on the phenomenon of precarious work from a gender perspective. It analyses the academic debate on the nexus between gender and precariousness which has developed in the historical and social sciences over the past 40 years. Adopting this interdisciplinary – gender and historical – perspective, this contribution presents precariousness as a historical phenomenon, present in industrial capitalism since the earliest stages of its development. Accordingly, comparing conditions of work in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with those prevailing in the twenty years of the system's greatest economic growth (1950-1970), it demonstrates that female job precariousness is not a recent phenomenon but a *longue durée* process within industrial capitalism.

Keywords: Precarious work, History of capitalism, Gender, Women's Labour, Fordism and Post-fordism, Flexibility

Damiano Garofalo

*The Holocaust Memory and the Nazi Concentration Camps Experiences
in Liliana Cavani's TV Documentaries (1961-1965)*

Liliana Cavani is well-known as the director of the controversial Holocaust film *The Night Porter* (1974), which inspires the birth of the new cinematographical genre of Nazisexploitation. In order to trace Cavani's interest on the Holocaust theme we have to come back to the early 60's, when the young director starts working for the national broadcasting television RAI. In the five years between 1961 and 1965, in fact, Lilian Cavani directs three documentary films: a four-episodes serie called *History of the Third Reich* (1961-1962); a documentary about the divided World War II memories between two generations in post-war Europe, *The Day of the Peace* (1965); finally, *The Woman in the Resistance* (1965), a film about the role of Italian women during the Partisan struggle, where she also interviews several Jewish Italian women who were deported between 1943 and 1945. Each one of these productions has different and specific modalities of dealing with the Holocaust memory. But the relevance of these films lays in the fact that they represent the first attempt of the Italian television to deal with the memory of the Holocaust, and this happens through the screening of both audiovisual and oral sources. Until then, no previous visual expressions have described the Italian responsibility in the deportation of thousands of Italian Jews. The paper is structured by using several kind of sources: audiovisual archives, production and distribution strategies, an original interview to Liliana Cavani about her early career.

Keywords: Holocaust Memory, Italian Television, Liliana Cavani, Oral History, Public Memory, Audiovisual Sources