

KNOT

KNOWLEDGE OF THINGS:
REASSESSING THE INDIGENOUS
AMERICAN HERITAGE IN ITALY

Collectors

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [K](#) [L](#)
[M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#)

A

Achillini

<i>Name</i>	Achillini, Giovanni Filoteo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1466-1538
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	Giovanni Filoteo Achillini, brother of the philosopher Alessandro Achillini, was a renowned Bolognese poet, musician, and collector of antiquities. According to a chronicle by the Bolognese Dominican historian Leandro Alberti, Alberti himself donated to Achillini several objects that had been brought to Bologna by Domingo de Betanzos in 1533: two knives (likely the two that later passed to Antonio Giganti and Ulisse Aldrovandi, now lost) and a pictorial manuscript, which may have been the Codex Cospi, now housed at the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Alberti, L. 2006. <i>Historie di Bologna, 1479-1543</i> , edited by A. Antonelli and M.R. Musti. Bologna: Costa Editore. Basini. T. 1960. "Achillini, Giovanni Filoteo ." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> , Vol. 1. Roma: Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana.

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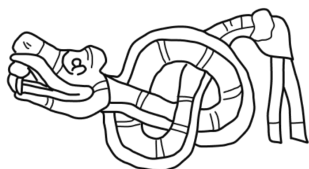
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	<p>Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. "Domingo de Betanzos' Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy." <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i> 47: 169-209.</p> <p>Donattini, M. 2008. "Il mondo portato a Bologna: viaggiatori, collezionisti, missionari," In <i>Storia di Bologna</i>, vol. III, <i>Bologna nell'età moderna (secoli xvi-xviii)</i>, t. II: <i>Cultura, istituzioni culturali, Chiesa e vita religiosa</i>, ed. Adriano Prosperi, 537-682. Bologna: Bononia University Press.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

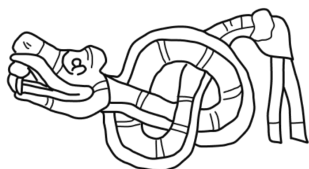
Aimi

<i>Name</i>	Aimi, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1951- living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	A scholar and journalist, Antonio Aimi has published extensively on Indigenous American art, with particular attention to early modern collecting of Indigenous artifacts in northern Italy. He has also collaborated for many years with museums in Milan. In 1994, he donated two Wari artifacts from the Trujillo region (Peru) to the civic collections of Milan, now housed at the Museo delle Culture.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://unimi.academia.edu/AntonioAimi/CurriculumVitae
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Ala Ponzone

<i>Name</i>	Ala Ponzone, Filippo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1814-1885
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Between 1889 and 1899, the Milanese public collections acquired a pair of Mesoamerican objects from the Cremonese nobleman

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	Filippo Ala Ponzzone. It is unclear whether these objects derived from the Malaspina expedition, in which his uncle Fabio had taken part, or whether they were acquired independently by Filippo himself.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Aimi, A., L. Laurencich Minelli. 1991. <i>Musei d'arte applicata – Raccolta Precolombiana</i> . Milano. Manfredi, D. 1999. <i>Alessandro Malaspina e Fabio Ala Ponzzone. Lettere dal Vecchio e Nuovo Mondo (1788-1803)</i> . Bologna: Il Mulino. Melilli, C. 2013-2014. <i>Fabio Ala Ponzzone. Un nobile cremonese nella Real Armada</i> , Bachelor Thesis in History, University of Bologna.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

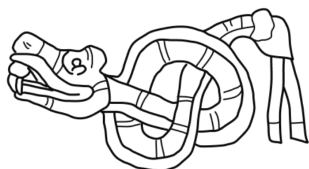
Alberghi

<i>Name</i>	Alberghi, Ercole
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	In 1917 Ercole Alberghi donated to the museum in Faenza some argentinian artifacts which had been sent to him by Egidio Bolognini, a Faneza-born man living in Buenos Aires.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Alberti

<i>Name</i>	Alberti, Leandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1479-1552
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	A Dominican historian from Bologna, in his <i>Historie di Bologna</i> Leandro Alberti described the arrival in town of Domingo de Betanzos on March 3, 1533. According to the source, Alberti himself obtained some Indigenous artifacts from Betanzos and then he

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	donated three of them (two now lost knives and a pictorial manuscript which may be the Codex Cospì) to Giovanni Filoteo Achillini.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Alberti, L. 2006. <i>Historie di Bologna, 1479-1543</i> , edited by A. Antonelli and M.R. Musti. Bologna: Costa Editore. Redigonda, A.L. 1960. "Alberti, Leandro." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> , Vol. 1. Roma: Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana. Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. "Domingo de Betanzos' Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy." <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i> 47: 169-209. Donattini, M. 2008. "Il mondo portato a Bologna: viaggiatori, collezionisti, missionari," In <i>Storia di Bologna</i> , vol. III, <i>Bologna nell'età moderna (secoli xvi-xviii)</i> , t. II: <i>Cultura, istituzioni culturali, Chiesa e vita religiosa</i> , ed. Adriano Prosperi, 537-682. Bologna: Bononia University Press.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

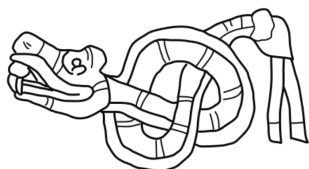
Albisetti

<i>Name</i>	Albisetti, Don Cesare
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Albites di San Paterniano

<i>Name</i>	Albites di San Paterniano, Edoardo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1834-1919
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze

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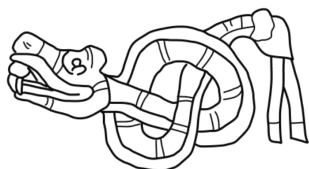
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<i>Biography</i>	<p>Edoardo Albites di San Paterniano was a Tuscan nobleman. He was born in Paris in 1834 to an aristocratic family from the Marche, but resided permanently throughout his life in Florence, in particular in the family villa at Fiesole.</p> <p>He cultivated a great passion for archaeology, which he pursued with dedication, although he never undertook any specific studies in the field. In 1885 he became a member of the Municipal Archaeological Commission, the body responsible for the management and conservation of excavations, monuments and finds discovered in the territory of Fiesole.</p> <p>He took part in the excavations of the ancient Roman town and was one of the main supporters of the creation of an archaeological museum, donating, between 1885 and 1912, various artefacts purchased on the antiquarian markets of Rome and Florence. It is probably from these same antiquarian markets that the extra-European archaeological materials preserved in the museum in Florence originate.</p> <p>His personal project was, in fact, to establish a separate museum that would bring together all the collections he had donated and bear his name, a project that nevertheless foundered because of certain political circumstances and his advanced age.</p> <p>Edoardo Albites di San Paterniano died in 1919.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ferrari, C. 2024. "La Collezione Albites del Museo civico archeologico di Fiesole." <i>Musei di Fiesole/Blog</i>. Available at: https://www.museidifiesole.it/blog/la-collezione-albites-del-museo-civico-archeologico-di-fiesole</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio; Anna Bottesi

Albrecht

<i>Name</i>	Albrecht, Heidi (Gildemeister-Albrecht, Heidi)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1927- living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano

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<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Aldrovandi

<i>Name</i>	Aldrovandi, Ulisse
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1522-1605
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna Museo di Palazzo Poggi, Sistema Museale di Ateneo Università di Bologna, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	<p>One of the most celebrated polymaths and natural historians of early modern Europe, Ulisse Aldrovandi assembled a significant collection of Indigenous American objects. Most of these—ultimately deriving from Domingo de Betanzos's gift of 1533—entered Aldrovandi's collection via that of his friend Antonio Giganti, while others were donated by churchmen such as Gabriele Paleotti. Aldrovandi published descriptions and woodcuts of many of these Indigenous American objects in the <i>Musaeum metallicum</i> (1648, posthumous), with additional items appearing in other volumes of his <i>magnum opus</i>.</p> <p>Upon his death, Aldrovandi bequeathed his enormous patrimony to the city of Bologna, thereby creating one of the earliest public collections in Europe. Displayed in the Palazzo Pubblico from 1617, his collection was later transferred to the Istituto dell'Accademia delle Scienze (1742), subsequently acquired by the University of Bologna (1803), and ultimately dispersed among various Bolognese and Italian museums.</p> <p>The extant Indigenous American objects from Aldrovandi's collection include a Mesoamerican greenstone sculpture (Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna), a Nahua mosaic representing Yacatecuhtli and an Amazonian axe (Museo delle Civiltà, Rome), as</p>

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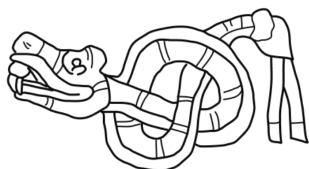
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	<p>well as a Tupinambá rattle and a rosary made of seeds (Museo di Palazzo Poggi, Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Università di Bologna, Bologna).</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Aldrovandi, U. 1648. <i>Musaeum metallicum in Libros IIII distributum</i>. Bologna: Marco Antonio Bernia.</p> <p>Cermenati, M. 1906. "Ulisse Aldrovandi e l'America." <i>Annali di Botanica</i> 4: 313-366.</p> <p>Domenici, D., 2022. "Rediscovery of a Mesoamerican greenstone sculpture from the collection of Ulisse Aldrovandi." <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i> 34(1): 1-21.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2022. "Ulisse Aldrovandi e le cose dell'altro mondo." In <i>L'altro rinascimento. Ulisse Aldrovandi e le meraviglie del mondo</i>, ed. G. Carrada, 29-31. Bologna: Bononia University Press.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2023. "Woodcut of a Mesoamerican Mosaic-Encrusted Mask from Aldrovandi's <i>Musaeum metallicum</i>." In <i>Visual Reflections across the Mediterranean Sea</i>, ed. N. Fritz, P. von Wyss-Giacosa, 70-77. Siena: GMS SRL.</p> <p>Domenici, D.. 2024. "Ulisse Aldrovandi and Indigenous American Featherwork." <i>Aldrovandiana. Historical Studies in Natural History</i> 3(2): 7-39.</p> <p>Domenici, D. In press. "Ulisse "Aldrovandi's Engagement with Mesoamerican Material Culture." In <i>Global Aldrovandi. Exchanging Knowledge in the Early Modern World</i>, ed. L. Markey, D. Domenici. Leiden: Brill.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1983. "Oggetti americani studiati da Ulisse Aldrovandi." <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia</i> 113: 187-206.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1985. "Museography and ethnographical collections in Bologna during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." In <i>The Origins of Museums: The cabinet of curiosities</i></p>

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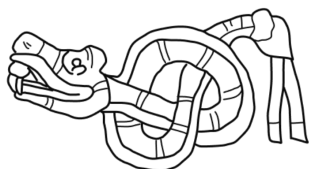
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	<p><i>in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe</i>, ed. O. Impey, A. MacGregor, 17-23. Oxford: Clarendon Press.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L., M. Serra. 1987. "Tra museo e biblioteca: un esempio del metodo di lavoro di U. Aldrovandi 'americanista'." <i>Museologia Scientifica</i> 4: 101-110.</p> <p>Markey, L. 2017. "Aldrovandi's New World natives in Bologna (or how to draw the unseen al vivo)." In <i>The New World in Early Modern Italy, 1492-1750</i>, ed. E. Horodowich, L. Markey, 225-247. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Mason, P. 2023. <i>Ulisse Aldrovandi: Naturalist and Collector</i>. New York: Reaktion Books, 2023.</p> <p>Stasi, R. 1997-1998. <i>L'interesse di Ulisse Aldrovandi verso la Mesoamerica: collezioni e fonti</i>, MA thesis, Università degli Studi di Bologna.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

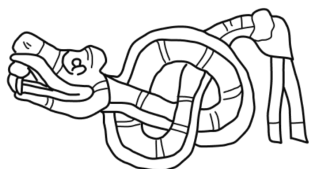
Aliprandi

Name	Aliprandi, Dante
Birth-Death dates	1931-2000
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Almerighi

Name	Almerighi, Enzo
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	
Bibliography	
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Alulah

<i>Name</i>	Alulah, Taibel
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1892-1984
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Alulah Antonio Taibel – who at about five months of age was re-baptized as Alulah Antonio Gondisalvo Taibel – was born in Copparo, in the province of Ferrara, on 8 January 1892 to his father Gondisalvo, a warehouseman at the state salt and tobacco monopoly in Copparo, and his mother Giuditta Tagliaferri (born in Milan on 30 July 1856). The youngest of five children, he never had the chance to know his father, who died two days after his birth as a result of a violent influenza epidemic. Introverted and at times quarrelsome, Alulah spent much of his youth shut away in his paternal grandfather's library which, being well stocked with zoological texts, began to awaken in him a certain curiosity for the natural sciences.</p> <p>Having obtained a diploma in Physics and Mathematics in 1909 (at the age of 17) from the Technical Institute in Parma, he was unable to continue with university studies because his paternal grandfather required him to enroll in the Military Academy of Modena. Even though a military career did not interest him, his sense of duty brought him good results, including an appointment in 1911 as Second Lieutenant in the 62nd Infantry Regiment of the "Sicilia" Brigade, then stationed in Parma. In the same year he embarked for Tripolitania, taking part, at just nineteen, in the Libyan War. Even without being able to devote himself to it full-time, not even in wartime did Taibel neglect his passion for zoology, paying, wherever he was, particular attention to the fauna and flora that surrounded him.</p> <p>On his return to Italy he made a second attempt to enroll in the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of Parma;</p>

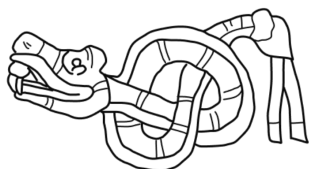
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unfortunately, once again without success because he was recalled to arms.

Only in 1922, once he was freed from military obligations, was he able to make this plan a reality, supported now not only by his family but also by several military reports which emphasized his aptitude for teaching rather than for war. Thus began the chapter of his life that would see him enter ever more deeply into the world of zoology. An important and influential figure for his university path and, more generally, for his career was Alessandro Ghigi, whom he met in 1923 after transferring from the University of Parma to that of Bologna, and of whom he soon became one of the favoured pupils. There is no certain information about the date of Taibel's graduation, which took place between 1925 and 1927 with a thesis focused on the circulatory system in vertebrates.

He subsequently began a post at the Experimental Poultry Station in Rovigo. Closely connected with this work was, in 1932, his journey to Guatemala, which led to the collection of objects today preserved in part at the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin. The main objective of the mission was to observe, study and capture some specimens of the ocellated turkey in order to establish its breeding in Italy as well. At the same time, however, Taibel carried out his own personal research, through which he assembled the small collection of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic terracottas. It is interesting to note that it is precisely the distribution area – limited to the Petén region – of this bird in Guatemala that indicates the precise places Taibel visited and thus provides clues for reconstructing the provenance context of the archaeological collection.

Further information on this is given by the zoologist himself who, in 1955, wrote in the contribution “Gli uccelli del Guatemala con speciale riguardo alla regione del Petén raccolti dal maggio al

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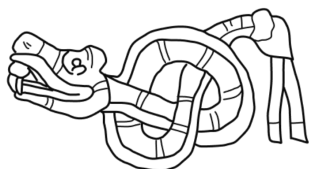
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settembre 1932” published in the *Atti della società italiana di scienze naturali e del museo civico di storia naturale di Milano*:

(...) In 1932, my visit to Petén took place, which I reached by landing at Belize, in British Honduras, and going up, by motorboat, the course of the Rio Viejo as far as the locality of El Cayo (see sketch ()), from where, by motor vehicle, along an almost impassable track, I reached the frontier of Guatemala, towards Petén, disembarking at Benque Viejo.*

From this station, after organizing the caravan of mules and following the only narrow path carved into the dense forest, passing through Yaxhá, I reached at Remate Lake Petén-Itzá, or Flores, after which, by motorboat, I reached the place of my residence, the lakeside town of Flores, where I stayed from the first days of May until the end of September.

In 1939, on the advice of Alessandro Ghigi – who in the meantime had become Rector of the University of Bologna – part of the collection was transferred to the Museum of Ceramics in Faenza, as is evident from documents and publications in the museum bulletin. Unfortunately, the bombings of 1944 partly caused its dispersal.

His post at the Poultry Station in Rovigo ended in 1956, but this opened up new prospects. In 1957, contacts previously established with the brothers Molinar and with Arduino Terni – figures involved in the establishment of the zoological gardens of Milan and Turin – enabled him to obtain a job as scientific consultant at the zoological garden of Turin. Taibel therefore moved permanently to the Piedmontese capital together with his wife. Thanks to his long experience with the export and import of various types of animals, the Turin zoo was soon transformed from a small concern into a true attraction. The donation of ceramic objects to the Museum of

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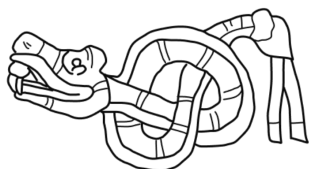
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	<p>Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin probably dates from these years. This period too benefited his studies and the scientific collaborations he initiated after 1962, the year in which he left Turin.</p> <p>Alulah Taibel died on 15 February 1984 at the age of 92.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bollini G., D. Bragatto. 2019. <i>L'ardito naturalista. Dal Podgora alle Ambe, dal Carso al Guatemala: la vita avventurosa di Alula Taibel</i>. Milano: Independently Published.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	<p>Margherita Valentini</p>

Alvigini

<i>Name</i>	Alvigini, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	?-2018
<i>Museums</i>	Fondazione Antonio Ratti, Como
<i>Biography</i>	Entrepreneur in the field of textile production who assembled in Biella a collection of Andean textiles.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

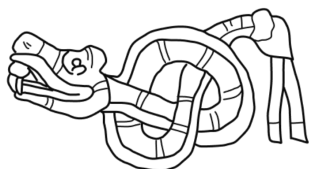
Amadio

<i>Name</i>	Amadio, Amedeo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Anatomia Umana Luigi Rolando, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Ambrosetti

<i>Name</i>	Ambrosetti, Juan Bautista
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Amico

<i>Name</i>	Amico, Abate Vito Maria
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello Ursino, Catania
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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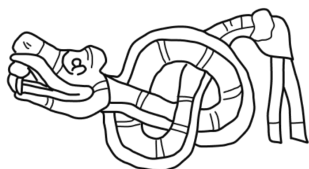
Bagella

<i>Name</i>	Bagella, Stefania
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Anatomico "Luigi Rolando", Sassari
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bagnara

<i>Name</i>	Bagnara, Ettore
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	

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<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Balzarotti

<i>Name</i>	Balzarotti, Federico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1922 – living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

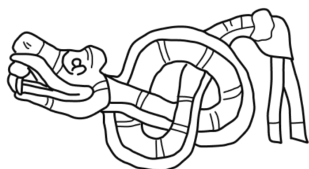
Balzola

<i>Name</i>	Balzola, Don (nome)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Salesiano di Scienze Naturali - Istituto Valsalice, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bamonte

<i>Name</i>	Bamonte, Gerardo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1939-2008
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Gerardo Bamonte was an anthropologist, ethnologist and historian of religions. Born in Rome in 1939, he made his first research trip to Amazonia in 1962. Subsequently, he worked as a researcher at the CNR and other institutes from 1974 and, from 1991, as full professor of History of Religions at La Sapienza University of Rome. Here he

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	<p>founded and directed the “Amerindian Research Group” at the Lelio Basso Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples.</p> <p>He chaired several international conferences held in the field of Americanist studies in Paris, Perugia and São Paulo, and took part, as a delegate of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, in the UN in Geneva and in the Sub-Commission on Human Rights, within the “Working Group on Indigenous Populations”.</p> <p>His research activity led him to carry out numerous field study trips in Latin America, Asia and Africa, to teach at various universities, and to assemble a large bibliographic, ethnographic and photographic collection. He published numerous works of a scholarly and popular nature and, from 1998, was director of the series “Laboratorio di Ricerca sul Campo” for the Bulzoni publishing house in Rome.</p> <p>He died in Rome in 2008.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Barracco

<i>Name</i>	Barracco, Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1829-1914
<i>Museums</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Museo di scultura antica Giovanni Barracco, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Italian politician, collector, mountaineer, and patron of the arts, he assembled an exceptionally important collection of ancient sculpture, which formed the core of the Museo di Scultura Antica opened on Corso Vittorio Emanuele II in Rome (until 1938) and is today preserved in the Museo di Scultura Antica Giovanni Barracco (Rome).</p>

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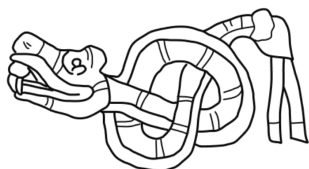
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<i>Bibliography</i>	Pericoli Ridolfini, C. 1964. "Barracco, Giovanni." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> , Vol. 6. Roma: Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana. https://www.museobarracco.it/en/museo/giovanni_barracco https://www.museobarracco.it/en/il_museo/la_collezione_barracco https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Barracco
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

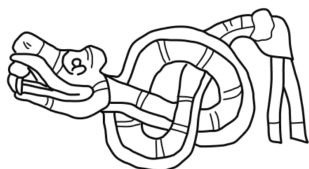
Bassi

<i>Name</i>	Bassi, Ladislao
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1792-1875
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Born probably in Naples, he was a music teacher, opera singer and librettist. The entire Bassi family boasted artistic and musical traditions: in addition to Ladislao, his sister Carolina was a renowned singer. A donor of natural history objects to the Royal Museum of Physics and Natural History in Florence, his collections are found above all in the Botany section (Carpotheca, Xylotheca). It is conceivable that, during a tour in Mexico as an opera singer, he gave free rein to his passion for collecting, bringing back to Italy artefacts and natural history specimens gathered between 1835 and 1850.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro; Giulia Dionisio

Bazzocchi

<i>Name</i>	Bazzocchi, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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<i>Contributors</i>	
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Beccherini

<i>Name</i>	Beccherini, Paolo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bellenghi

<i>Name</i>	Bellenghi, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1844-1902
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Giuseppe Bellenghi was born in Forlì in 1844. In 1882 he moved to Florence, where he founded the music publishing house “Forlivesi & C.,” publishing scores and methods for guitar. In a short time the publishing house came to rival even Ricordi and opened branches and agencies all over the world. Its focus was on the publication of classical music, operas, operettas and songs.</p> <p>Throughout the twentieth century the publishing house remained in the hands of the Bellenghi family, in its very central premises in Via Roma, and also became a popular meeting place. The production of musical scores and specialist manuals continued profitably until the 1960s, supplying in particular orchestras, conservatories, radio and television organizations and schools. Bellenghi was also a virtuoso cellist and mandolinist. He was a founding member of S.I.A.E. Little is known about his activity as a collector; we only know that after 1869 he submitted a request to acquire the ethnographic artefacts brought back from the Americas by the painter Gregorio Corelli (1796–1869). Corelli had stayed for</p>

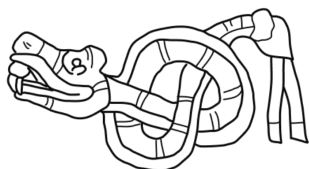
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	several years in Brazil and his collection was temporarily deposited at the Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, heir to the Museo di Fisica e Storia Naturale, pending its sale.
Bibliography	<p>Brogioni, L. 2001. "Scheda archivistica: A. Forlivesi & C. Edizioni Musicali - (FI)." In <i>Gli archivi degli editori toscani: censimento descrittivo</i>, ed. Luca Brogioni e Aldo Cecconi. Milano: Mondadori. Available at: https://www.fondazionemondadori.it/censimenti/toscana/Sc_hede/001.htm</p> <p><i>Acquisto di una parte della collezione Corelli per le collezioni zoologiche del Museo e per il nuovo Museo nazionale di antropologia</i>, 18 febbraio - 27 marzo 1871. Carteggio della Direzione, agosto 1866 - dicembre 1871, aff. 21. Archivio del Museo Galileo. Firenze. Available at: https://opac.museogalileo.it/imss/resource?uri=117637&v=1&dcnr=4</p> <p>Bone, P.J. 1914. <i>The Guitar and Mandolin, biographies of celebrated players and composers for these instruments</i>, London: Schott and Co. Available at: https://archive.org/details/guitarmandolinbi00bone/page/30/mode/2up?q=bellenghi</p>
Contributors	Monica Zavattaro

Beltrami

Name	Beltrami, Giacomo Costantino
Birth-Death dates	1779-1855
Museums	Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali "Enrico Caffi", Bergamo
Biography	An Italian explorer and patriot, in 1823 he traveled in search of the sources of the Mississippi, assembling a highly important collection of ethnographic artifacts, predominantly Sioux and Ojibway. He later traveled to Mexico and Haiti before returning to Europe. His collection, including objects from the three areas, is now displayed

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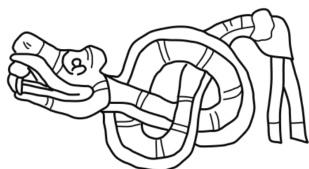
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	<p>at the Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali “Enrico Caffi” in Bergamo, and his personal archive is held at the Biblioteca Angelo Mai of Bergamo.</p>
<p>Bibliography</p>	<p>AA.VV. 2005. <i>Un bergamasco tra i Sioux: G.C. Beltrami – 150° Anniversario 1855–2005. Alla scoperta delle sorgenti del Mississippi</i>. Bergamo: Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali E. Caffi. https://www.museoscienzebergamo.it/educazione/pubblicazioni/monografie/</p> <p>AA.VV. 2009. <i>Il ricordo e la storia: Glauco Luchetti Gentiloni, il recupero di Giacomo Costantino Beltrami, un futuro per il museo</i>. Atti della giornata di studio. Filottrano.</p> <p>Burini E. 2019. <i>Terre indiane. Giacomo Costantino Beltrami nel Nuovo Mondo (1823–1830)</i>. Verona: Ombre Corte.</p> <p>Busatta S. 2023. <i>La frontiera di Beltrami. Verso le sorgenti del Mississippi</i>. Padova: Copylogos.</p> <p>Carminati M. 2021. <i>Il giudice in canoa. Costantino Beltrami alle fonti del Mississippi</i>. Bergamo: Grafica e Arte.</p> <p>Grassia L. 2002. <i>Un italiano fra Napoleone e i Sioux. Giacomo Costantino Beltrami il patriota, l'esploratore, il letterato</i>. Roma: Il Minotauro.</p> <p>Grassia L. 2017. <i>Balla coi Sioux. Beltrami, un italiano alle sorgenti del Mississippi</i>. Milano: Mimesis.</p> <p>Luchetti G., D. Cecchi, e F. Bonasera. 1981. <i>Giacomo Costantino Beltrami, scopritore delle sorgenti del Mississippi (Secondo centenario della nascita)</i>. Coll. Deputazione di storia patria per le Marche. Studi e testi”, vol. 12. Filottrano.</p> <p>Miceli, A.P. 1974. <i>The Man with the Red Umbrella: Giacomo Costantino Beltrami in America</i>. Baton Rouge LA: Claitor's Publishing.</p> <p>Shaw, T.E. 2003. <i>Beltrami's River: In Search of the Source</i>. Reno NV: Carson Street Publishing,</p>

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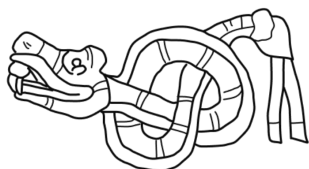
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	Valle, M., B. Mazzoleni, eds. 2024. <i>Costantino Beltrami. Il sogno di un Nuovo Mondo/The Dream of a New World</i> . Bergamo: Elle Libri. Vigorelli, L. 1987. <i>Gli oggetti indiani raccolti da G. Costantino Beltrami</i> . Civico Museo E. Caffi Bergamo. Bergamo: Ikonos. https://www.museoscienzebergamo.it/educazione/pubblicazioni/monografie/
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Benedetto XIV

Name	Benedetto XIV (Prospero Lambertini)
Birth-Death dates	1675-1758
Museums	Museo Civico Medievale Bologna Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
Biography	A prominent Bolognese intellectual and churchman, Prospero Lambertini became archbishop of Bologna in 1731, acting as a patron of several local scholarly institutions, foremost among them the Istituto dell'Accademia delle Scienze. In 1740 he was elected pope as Benedict XIV, a position he held until his death in 1758. During his papacy, Benedict received several objects from the former collection of Cardinal Flavio Chigi, including a Mixtec bone rasp, which he donated to the Istituto dell'Accademia delle Scienze in 1748 (now in the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome). In 1751, he received a substantial gift of artifacts from the Kingdom of Quito and the Amazon, brought to Rome by the Jesuit Carlos Brentano. Benedict donated these artifacts to the Istituto dell'Accademia delle Scienze in the same year. Most of them are now preserved at the Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna, while part of the Amazonian collection is housed at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome.
Bibliography	Domenici, D. 2016. "The wandering « Leg of an Indian King ». The cultural biography of a friction idiophone now in the Pignorini Museum in Rome, Italy." <i>Journal de la Société des Américanistes</i> 102: 79- 104.

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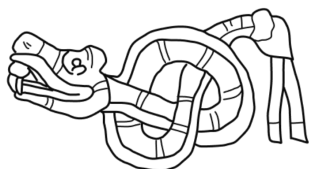
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	<p>Domenici, D., S. Tacconi. 2025. "Benedetto XIV e le collezioni indigene americane dell'Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna." In <i>Benedetto XIV e Bologna. Arti e Scienze nell'età dei lumi</i>, ed. F. Citti, I. Graziani, 307-319. Bologna: Pendragon.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1992. "Bologna e il Mondo Nuovo." In <i>Bologna e il Mondo Nuovo</i>, ed. L. Laurencich Minelli, 9-23. Bologna: Grafis Edizioni.</p> <p>Medica M. 1992. "Gli "exotica" americani donati da Benedetto XIV. Una vicenda poco nota legata al patrimonio dell'Istituto delle Scienze." In <i>Bologna e il Mondo Nuovo</i>, ed. L. Laurencich Minelli, 37-43. Bologna: Grafis Edizioni.</p> <p>Tacconi, S. 2021. "Benedict XIV's donation of Amazonian objects to the Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna (1751): origins and history." <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i>, 33 (1): 43-55.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Beni

Name	Beni, Carlo
Birth-Death dates	1849-1932
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	Carlo Beni was born in Stia in 1849. He was a lawyer, naturalist, politician and historian. Passionate about ornithology, he travelled widely in Europe, Africa and America, and in the latter he collected various objects in Mexico at archaeological sites. He was a member of the Italian Society of Anthropology and Ethnology. He died in Florence in 1932.
Bibliography	Goretti de' Flamini, G., E. Coselschi. 1933. <i>Carlo Beni: commemorazione tenuta a Stia in Casentino il 30 luglio 1933</i> . Stia: Arti grafiche.
Contributors	Giulia Dionisio

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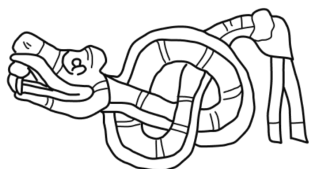
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Berardi

<i>Name</i>	Berardi, Gabriella
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Berman

<i>Name</i>	Berman, Eugene
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1899-1972
<i>Museums</i>	Museo archeologico nazionale dell'Agro Falisco e Forte Sangallo, Civita Castellana
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Eugene Berman was a renowned painter, scenographer, and collector. He was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on November 4, 1899. Between 1908 and 1913 he lived and studied in Germany, Switzerland, and France. After returning to Petrograd, he studied painting and architecture. Arrested in 1918, he left Russia after his release and moved to France, where he held several painting exhibitions.</p> <p>Berman frequently traveled to Italy, and in 1930 he participated in the 17th Venice Biennale. During the 1930s he worked primarily as a theatrical scenographer. In the early 1930s he began visiting the United States and later moved to New York, obtaining U.S. citizenship in 1944. He continued to travel often to Italy, where he took part in numerous artistic projects.</p> <p>In 1958 he settled permanently in Rome, where he began assembling an extensive collection of artworks—ancient, modern, and so-called “primitive.” He acquired objects from prominent collectors and dealers such as Franco Monti, John J. Klejman, Julius Carlebach, Frances Pratt, John C. Wise, André Emmerich, Henri</p>

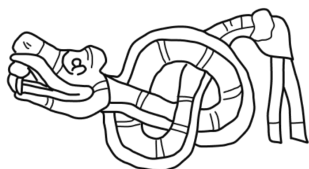
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Kamer, Aaron Furman, and Jerry Eisenberg. Between 1962 and 1963 Berman lived in New York, where he also purchased numerous ancient and ethnographic objects. In 1964 and 1965 he traveled twice to Egypt.

Berman kept his collection in his residence at Palazzo Doria Pamphilj, which he had almost transformed into a private museum. He died in Rome on December 14, 1972.

Part of his archival documentation was donated to the Smithsonian Institution, while other documents, notebooks, sketchbooks, artworks, and his art collection were bequeathed, according to his wishes, to the Italian state. The collection was initially transferred to the Collegio Romano and, in 1975, to Palazzo Venezia. After a series of bureaucratic delays, it was formally accepted by the Italian state in 1978 and distributed among several institutions: the archaeological materials were assigned to the Museo Archeologico dell'Agro Falisco in Civita Castellana (VT) and the Museo d'Arte Orientale in Rome; the ethnographic materials to the Museo Preistorico Etnografico "L. Pigorini" (today the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome); and objects of art-historical interest to the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici del Lazio.

Subsequent redistributions took place, and today the majority of the collection is preserved at the Museo Archeologico Nazionale dell'Agro Falisco e Forte Sangallo in Civita Castellana (VT) and at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome.

The archaeological objects from the Americas are housed at the Museo Archeologico Nazionale dell'Agro Falisco e Forte Sangallo and include artifacts from Canada, the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, the Caribbean, Ecuador, and Peru.

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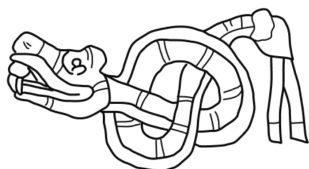
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Contributors	Davide Domenici; Lorenzo Mantovani

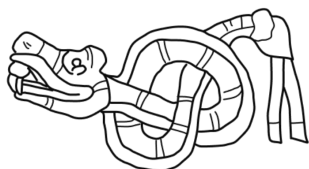
Berta

Name	Berta, Ugo
Birth-Death dates	19th century
Museums	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
Biography	Mr. Berta was a Swiss citizen residing near Cobija, in the Pando Department of Bolivia.
Bibliography	
Contributors	Valeria Bellomia

Bertoldi

Name	Bertoldi, Mario
Birth-Death dates	1929-2003
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

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Betanzos

<i>Name</i>	Betanzos, Domingo de
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	c. 1480-1549
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Founder of the Dominican Order in Mexico, Domingo de Betanzos traveled to Italy between 1531 and 1533 in order to obtain the autonomy of the Dominican province. During this journey, he brought a substantial group of primarily Nahua and Mixtec artifacts, which he donated to Pope Clement VII on two occasions (Rome, 1532, and Bologna, 1533), and arguably also to other individuals in Italy. Objects from these gifts entered numerous early modern collections in Rome, Bologna, and Venice.</p> <p>Today, some of the objects brought by Betanzos are held at the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna (the Codex Cospi), the Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna (a greenstone sculpture), the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (codices Borgia and Vaticanus B), and the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome (at least a mosaic mask of Yacatecuhtli and two knife handles).</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Domenici, D. 2014. “Cose dell’altro mondo: nuovi dati sul collezionismo italiano di oggetti messicani tra XVI e XVII secolo.” In <i>L’Impero e le Hispaniae. Da Traiano a Carlo V. Classicismo e potere nell’arte spagnola</i>, ed. S. de Maria, M. Parada López de Corselas, 471-483. Bologna: Bononia University Press.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2016. “Nuovi dati per una storia dei codici messicani della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.” <i>Miscellanea Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae</i> XXII: 341-362.</p>

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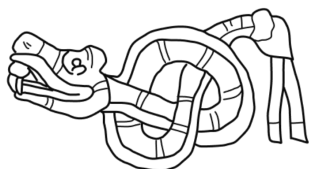
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- Donattini, M. 2008. "Il mondo portato a Bologna: viaggiatori, collezionisti, missionari," In *Storia di Bologna*, vol. III, *Bologna nell'età moderna (secoli xvi-xviii)*, t. II: *Cultura, istituzioni culturali, Chiesa e vita religiosa*, ed. Adriano Prosperi, 537-682. Bologna: Bononia University Press.
- Laurencich Minelli, L. 2012. "From the New World to Bologna, 1533. A gift for Pope Clement VII and Bolognese collections of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries", *Journal of the History of Collections*, 24 (2012), p. 145-158.

Contributors

Davide Domenici

Biagi

Name	Biagi, G.
Birth-Death dates	

Knowledge of Things (KNOT)

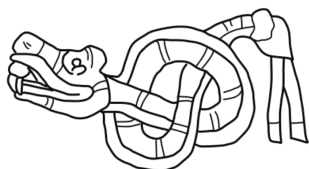
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<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Mr. G. Biagi was a Florentine citizen employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stationed in Mexico during the second half of the nineteenth century. As evidenced by archival documents preserved at the Museo delle Civiltà, during a visit to the Museum in the winter of 1878, Biagi himself promised Luigi Pigorini the donation of a lot of Mexican antiquities (around one hundred artifacts) with which he intended to 'render a useful service to science.' Biagi kept his promise the following summer, sending the museum his collection of pre-Columbian archaeological artifacts from Mexico.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

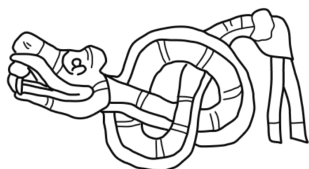
Bianchini

<i>Name</i>	Bianchini sisters
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bigeschi

<i>Name</i>	Bigeschi, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Biocca

<i>Name</i>	Biocca, Ettore
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1932-2001
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Scienze, università di Camerino, Camerino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Ettore Biocca was an Italian physician, biologist and anthropologist, a leading figure in the scientific landscape of the twentieth century for his work in the field of parasitology and for his pioneering studies on the indigenous peoples of Amazonia.</p> <p>Born in Rome on 10 July 1912, he began studying medicine at a very young age at the University of La Sapienza, where he graduated in 1935. While still a student, he developed a passion for biochemistry and physiology, collaborating with Professor Giuseppe Amantèa and taking part in the International Congress of Physiology in Moscow in 1935, presided over by Ivan Pavlov. After a compulsory interlude for military service, he embarked on an academic career, becoming assistant in hygiene in 1938 and lecturer in microbiology in 1942. Thanks to a Rockefeller Foundation grant, he deepened his knowledge of virology in Budapest and New York, but the outbreak of the Second World War caught him abroad. He therefore decided to move to Brazil, where he worked with the Instituto Butantan in São Paulo and the Instituto Paulista de Biologia, and where, between 1943 and 1944, he conducted his first scientific expedition to the Amazon rainforest.</p> <p>On returning to Italy in 1946, he resumed his academic career, which culminated in the chair of hygiene he obtained in 1952 and in his appointment as director of the Institute of Parasitology at La Sapienza, a position he held for over three decades. From 1968 to 1971 he was also president of the Italian Institute of Anthropology. After his retirement in 1987, he was made professor emeritus the following year.</p>

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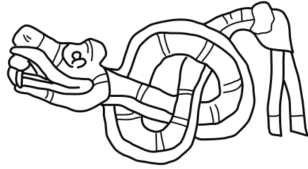
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An indefatigable researcher, Biocca took part in numerous international scientific missions, visiting Iran, Syria, Japan, Venezuela and various Mediterranean countries. He studied molluscs of medical importance and distinguished himself for his attention to the socio-economic and hygienic aspects connected with public health. He was among the founders of the Italian Society of Parasitology and of the World Federation of Parasitologists, and worked with prestigious Italian and international institutions, including the CNR (National Research Council), the Pasteur Institute, the WHO and the Accademia dei Lincei.

In the field of anthropology, his name is closely linked to studies on the Yanomami, an indigenous people of Amazonia. During a second expedition to the tropical forest (1962–1963), funded by the CNR, he gathered valuable information thanks to a long dialogue with Helena Valero, a Venezuelan woman who had lived for over twenty years with the Yanomami after being abducted as a child. From this encounter came the book *Yanoáma. Dal racconto di una donna rapita dagli Indi* (1973), which enjoyed great international success and was translated into several languages. However, the work also provoked criticism, particularly regarding Biocca's role as author and the representation of violence in indigenous culture.

Alongside the monograph *Yanoáma*, Biocca also published *Viaggi tra gli Indi*, a four-volume collection of ethnological, linguistic and musical materials, including fifteen records with original recordings of Yanoáma culture.

His commitment also extended to public health: in 1977 he coordinated the programme of prophylaxis against sylvatic rabies in the Italian Alps, on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Biocca was also active in various organizations for peace and the prevention of armed conflicts, such as the Italian section of the International Medical Association for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

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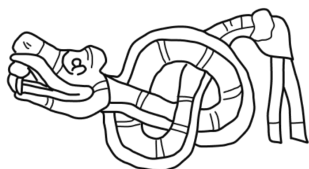
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	Ettore Biocca died in Rome on 21 April 2001, leaving a scientific and intellectual legacy that profoundly marked both tropical medicine and Italian cultural anthropology.
<i>Bibliography</i>	De Marino, M.C., G. Schiena G. 2015. "Ettore Biocca e il suo Archivio (1932-2001)." <i>Medicina nei secoli, Arte e Scienza</i> 27(1): 199-214.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

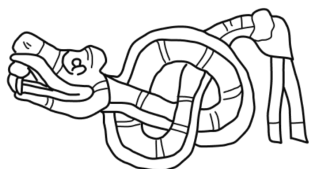
Biondelli

<i>Name</i>	Biondelli, Bernardino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1804-1886
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Verona in 1804, Bernardino Biondelli was a renowned linguist who worked in Milan at the Politecnico and, since 1849, at the Biblioteca Braidense, where he served as curator until 1883. He also devoted part of his research to the Nahuatl language and to an <i>Evangelarium</i> by Bernardino de Sahagún preserved at the Biblioteca Braidense. A stone axe from Texcoco donated by Biondelli is today held at the Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Biondelli, B. 1858. <i>Evangelarium, epistolarium et lectionarium Aztecum</i> . Milano: Bernardoni. Biondelli, B. 1869. <i>Glossarium Azteco-Latinum et Latino-Aztecum</i> . Milano: Valentiner et Mues. De Mauro, T. 1968. "Biondelli, Bernardino." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i> , vol. 10 https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/bernardino-biondelli_(Dizionario-Biografico)/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Biondi

<i>Name</i>	Biondi, Ugo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1871-1946

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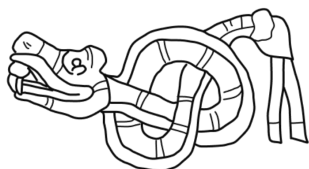
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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Ugo Biondi was born in Florence, from a young age he was an amateur in the dramatic arts, performing in social clubs, often for charity. In July 1894 he gave his first public performances at the Teatro Eden in Montecatini.</p> <p>His first crossing of the ocean took him to Chile, Argentina and then North America.</p> <p>He travelled several times around the world to bring his transformism and illusionism show to prominence, gaining a certain fame above all in London, the city where he lived and worked for some years and from which he departed for extended stays in Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and South Africa.</p> <p>During these sojourns in distant lands, he devoted his free time precisely to learning about the customs and traditions of the peoples who lived there and among whom he collected numerous artefacts of great scientific and documentary value.</p> <p>He sent the many artefacts of indigenous cultures to Florence, to be arranged in his villa in the Rifredi district, the place where, in 1903, he received Paolo Mantegazza, then director of the Museo di Antropologia e Etnologia di Firenze. It was thus that Biondi decided to donate most of his collections to the Museum. Part of the donation was made in 1904; a second part was donated to the Museum in 1946 by Vittorio Biondi, Ugo's son, after his father's death on 10 July 1946.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	“Necrologio di Ugo Biondi” <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> 77-78-79: 185.
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Boccianti

<i>Name</i>	Boccianti, Paola
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza

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<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Boccolari

<i>Name</i>	Boccolari, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1855-1931
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena
<i>Biography</i>	Antonio Boccolari came from a noble landowning family. He was a member of the Società dei Naturalisti Modenesi from 1876, but shortly after his return from the voyage aboard the corvette <i>Vettor Pisani</i> he no longer appears in the list of members. His name is found again in a document of 1896 of the Società Medio-Chirurgica di Modena.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

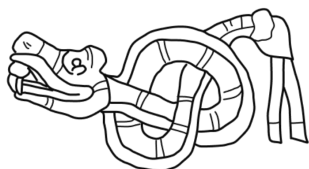
Boeri

<i>Name</i>	Boeri, Dr. (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Boesch

<i>Name</i>	Boesch, Max
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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<i>Contributors</i>	
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Boggiani

<i>Name</i>	Boggiani, Guido
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1861-1902
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo di Storia Naturale Faraggiana Ferrandi, Novara Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Guido Boggiani was born in Omegna on 25 September 1861. His father Giuseppe ran a shipping company on Lake Maggiore and his mother Adele was the daughter of a famous entomologist, Giuseppe Gené. He inherited his passion for art, particularly painting, from his father. He attended the Brera Academy of Fine Arts, but after less than two years he left to study painting privately with Filippo Carcano, a master of the “Lombard naturalism” school. Under the guidance of his teacher, Boggiani soon became a beloved and recognized painter. So much so that in 1883, he was the youngest artist to win the prestigious “King Umberto Prize” with his painting “All’ombra dei castagni”. In the same year, he exhibited in Rome at the National Gallery of Modern Art. Shortly afterwards, he opened his own studio in the centre of Rome, quickly becoming a regular in the capital’s bourgeois salons and a friend of famous intellectuals such as Gabriele D’Annunzio, Paolo Tosti, Edoardo Scarfoglio and Francesco Paolo Michetti. However, something was calling him elsewhere, to exotic and distant places: perhaps a thirst for adventure that he had felt since childhood, as he stated in his diaries. Or perhaps simply the desire to make his fortune in virgin and unknown lands. So, in November 1887, he embarked at Genoa bound for Buenos Aires. From there, he spent many years travelling, initially between Buenos Aires and southern Argentina, and then Upper Paraguay and Brazil. He was engaged in trade, painting and collecting, gradually become more ethnographer than painter,</p>

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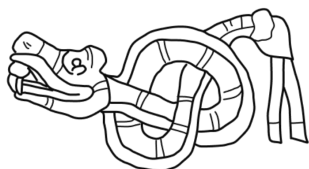
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	<p>increasingly interested in the cultures of the indigenous peoples with whom he spent his life and worked until his death, occurred at the end of 1901, in mysterious circumstances never fully clarified, while he was on an expedition in the unexplored territories of the Tomaraho indigenous people, in the interior of the Paraguayan Chaco. He died at the age of only forty-one, leaving behind hundreds of paintings and drawings, a hundred photographs, a monographic text on the Kadiweu people of Mato Grosso, and numerous scientific essays on geography, ethnography and linguistics.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Bigoni F., M. Dantini, M.G. Roselli. 2010. “Guido Boggiani e Paolo Mantegazza: lo sguardo dell’artista e la ricerca dell’antropologo.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i>, CIX: 33-51</p> <p>Bossert F., Z.A. Franceschi, J. Braunstein, eds. 2019. <i>Un artista en la América Meridional. Diario de los viajes por Argentina, Paraguay y Brasil (1887-1892). Guido Boggiani</i>. Buenos Aires: Asociación Rumbo Sur – Ultratierra.</p> <p>Escobar T. 2014. “La parábola del último viaje.” <i>El círculo imperfecto. Guido Boggiani: aproximaciones a la figura del viaje</i>. Asunción: Museo del Barro.</p> <p>Francheschi Z.A. et al. 2019. “El diario perdido de Guido Boggiani.”, In <i>Un artista en la América Meridional. Diario de los viajes por Argentina, Paraguay y Brasil (1887-1892). Guido Boggiani</i>, eds. F. Bossert, Franceschi, J. Braunstein, 13-80. Buenos Aires: Asociación Rumbo Sur – Ultratierra.</p> <p>Leigheb M. ed. 1986. <i>Guido Boggiani. Pittore, esploratore, etnografo</i>. Regione Piemonte.</p> <p>Leigheb M. 1997. <i>Lo sguardo del viaggiatore. Vita e opere di Guido Boggiani</i>. Novar: Interlinea Edizioni.</p>

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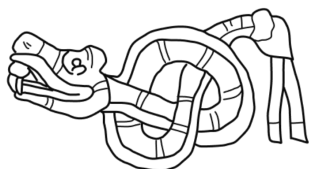
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Contributors	Zelda Franceschi; Caterina Fidanza

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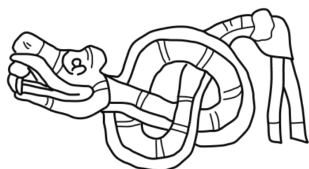
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Bollettin

Name	Bollettin, Paride
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Bolognesi

Name	Bolognesi, Giovanni
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Bompani

Name	Bompani, Luigi
Birth-Death dates	1814-1879
Museums	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena
Biography	Luigi Bompani was a surgeon from Modena. He moved in 1840 to Rio de Janeiro, where he assembled a large collection, mainly zoological and botanical, which he sent between 1841 and 1853 to the Museums of the University of Modena. The collection also included 28 ethnographic objects from the Amazonian regions which, in 1879, through an exchange, were transferred to the ethnographic section of the Civic Museum. Among these there is an almost complete set of feather ornaments of the Mundurucù Indians which, for its completeness and age, is a piece of outstanding importance in the context of ethnographic collections

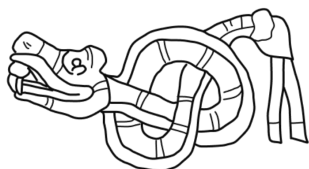
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	<p>in European museums. Feather garments were worn by men in ceremonies and rituals and were an expression of group identity. Each ethnic group developed its own particular techniques and styles, making use of the feathers of different birds, assembled in various ways. The plumage clothing of the Mundurucù, made with feathers of arara canga, mutum and toucan, included: headdress, belt, baldric, and various ornaments for the arms and legs.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Mari, M., I. Ansaloni. 2016. "Reperti dal Sud America dei medici Luigi Bompani (1814-1879) e Giuseppe Casari (1852-?) nei musei modenesi." In <i>Atti della Società dei Naturalisti e Matematici di Modena</i> 147: 351-370.</p> <p>Pulini, Ilaria. 1989. "Luigi Bompani: an Italian Collector in Brazil During the First Half of the XIX Century." <i>Museologia scientifica</i> VI: 225-235.</p> <p>Pulini, Ilaria. 1992. "Ornamenti plumari dell'Amazzonia nella collezione di Luigi Bompani." In <i>Due mondi a confronto: i segni della storia</i>, ed. Aurelio Rigoli, 231-234. Firenze: Colombo Editore.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

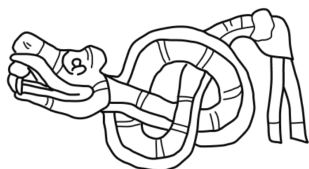
Bonini

<i>Name</i>	Bonini, Vincenzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Borbone-Parma

<i>Name</i>	Borbone-Parma, Enrico Carlo Luigi Giorgio di, Conte di Bardi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1851-1905

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia, Università di Padova, Padova
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Borelli

<i>Name</i>	Borelli, Alfredo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1858-1943
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Alfredo Borelli was born in Marseille on 18 November 1858 to Caterina Vial and Eusebio Borelli, a merchant and director of a Piedmontese firm. After spending his adolescence there, he moved to Aix where, in accordance with his family's wishes, he graduated in law in 1881.</p> <p>His true passion, however, was the natural sciences, a course of study on which he had the opportunity to focus from the 1880s at the Faculty of Science in Turin. During this period he took part in the activities promoted by the Institute and Museum of Zoology, a flourishing research centre known both in Italy and abroad and, at the time, directed by the physician, zoologist, politician and writer Michele Lessona (1823–1894). He obtained his second degree, in Natural Sciences, on 15 July 1886.</p> <p>In the same year, the change in the museum's directorship had positive consequences for Borelli's research career. The new director, the helminthologist Lorenzo Camerano (1856–1917), valued his scientific talent and decided to take him into the institution, fostering his theoretical and technical training. This experience convinced Borelli to specialize in zoology at the German institutions in Berlin and Munich between 1887 and 1889. On his return to Turin, in 1889, he was appointed research assistant at the University</p>

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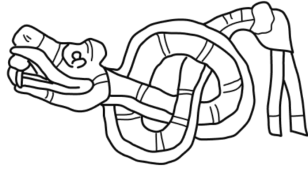
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and subsequently assistant at the Museum of Zoology, a post he held until 1930.

Like many naturalists of his time, Borelli undertook a number of scientific journeys aimed at collecting natural history and ethnographic material through which to increase the museum's collections and promote the development of new scientific theories. Between March 1893 and March 1894 he made a first journey to some regions of the Argentine Republic and Paraguay. On the second, between 1895 and 1896, he focused more specifically on the territories of northern Argentina, southern Paraguay and the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco. The third journey, in 1899, was devoted to the area between Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil, where he spent most of his time in the small towns of Corumbà, Urucùm, Tebicuari and Villa Rica. It is probably to this period that the donations of ethnographic material to the then director of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin, Giovanni Marro, date.

Once back in Italy, Borelli was met with unwelcome news, namely that his estate had been largely squandered by the administrator to whom he had entrusted it. This event had significant consequences for his career, as he was forced to give up future travels around the world. He therefore withdrew to a quieter life as assistant at the Museum of Zoology in Turin. The only other expedition in which he took part was an excursion in the eastern Pyrenees carried out together with the coleopterist Agostino Doderò in 1904.

Alfredo Borelli died in Boves on 6 May 1943, at the age of 85, leaving an important legacy in the field of Italian zoological studies of the late nineteenth century. An aspect of his personality worth highlighting is a certain sensitivity in cataloguing the objects he gradually collected, evidenced by his habit of marking each artefact with a label indicating its area of provenance and his signature: "A. Borelli". Although it does not specify the particular community

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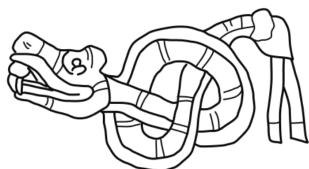
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	and/or ethnicity, the presence of this information offers an important starting point for reconstructing the histories and trajectories of the objects that are now in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin.
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>De Mendonça Vasques O. 2010. “As viagens de Alfredo Borelli (1893-1899) ao Brasil com notas biográficas e revisão ornitológica.” <i>Atualidades Ornitológicas On-line</i> 155: 49-55. Available at: https://silo.tips/download/as-viagens-de-alfredo-borelli-ao-brasil-com-notas-biograficas-e-revisao-ornitolo</p> <p>Zavattari E. 1943. “Alfredo Borelli.” <i>Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana</i> 22(1): 125-133</p> <p>Straube F. C. 2010. “As viagens de Alfredo Borelli (1893-1899) ao Brasil com notas biográficas e revisão ornitológica.” <i>Atualidades Ornitológicos-On-Line</i> 155.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Margherita Valentini

Borg De Balzan

<i>Name</i>	Borg De Balzan, Louis
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1812-1896
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Luigi Borg de Balzan was born in Valletta, Malta, in 1812. He pursued a brilliant consular career that led him on long journeys and to the collecting of works of art and artefacts from many parts of Europe and the world. His ambition drove him to rise in social rank through the accumulation of honours, decorations and orders of chivalry. His presence in California in 1848 links him to the Gold Rush. He also undertook pioneering initiatives, such as the creation of a museum of psychology in Florence. Indeed, Borg de Balzan collaborated with Paolo Mantegazza, founder of the Museo Nazionale di Antropologia e Etnologia in Florence, financing the</p>

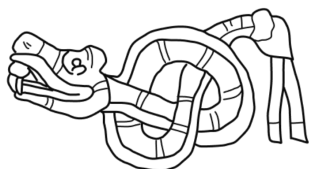
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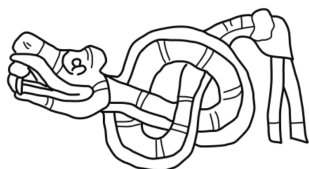
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	<p>foundation of the “Museo psicologico” and supporting it with the donation of hundreds of objects.</p> <p>A compulsive art collector, he owned Old Master paintings, collections of Renaissance maiolica and North American ethnographic artefacts, to mention only two other areas of specialisation that still today attract admiration and study. His collection was kept at his residence in a sumptuous Victorian palazzo in Piazza Savonarola, then a hotbed of Florence’s vibrant artistic agora, bearing witness to his active involvement in the cross-currents of Tuscan and Italian creativity. He went through periods of great wealth but also of misfortune and, in fact, in 1894 he sold his extraordinary collection at auction in Rome, for which the catalogue still survives (<i>Catalogue du musée L. Borg De Balzan a Florence</i>, 1894, sous la direction de M. G. Sangiorgi, Editore Enrico Ariani). The palazzo in Piazza Savonarola that was once Borg de Balzan’s residence today houses the Department of Italian Studies of the University of Florence. He died in Florence in 1896, in poverty, having sold all the pieces of his extraordinary collection.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bonello, G. 2011. “Did Borg de Balzan make his fortune in the California Gold Rush?” <i>Times of Malta</i>. (disponibile al seguente link: https://timesofmalta.com/article/Did-Borg-de-Balzan-make-his-fortune-in-the-California-Gold-Rush-.397878)</p> <p>S/A. 1896. “Commemorazione del prof. Luigi Calori e del comm. Borg de Balzan.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> 26: 369</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Borgatello

<i>Name</i>	Borgatello, Don M.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Salesiano di Scienze Naturali - Istituto Valsalice, Torino

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<i>Contributors</i>	

Borgia

<i>Name</i>	Borgia, Stefano Cardinale
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1731-1804
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma Museo e Real Bosco di Capodimonte, Napoli
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Stefano Borgia was a learned churchman who, from 1770, served as secretary of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide. An avid collector, he assembled—also thanks to the network of missionaries he coordinated—a remarkable collection of antiquities and exotic artifacts, preserved largely in the Museo Borgiano in Velletri and also in his Roman residence at Palazzo Altemps. Borgia’s residences were centers of study frequented by intellectuals such as the Mexican Jesuit José Lino Fábrega, the Danish egyptologist Georg Zoëga, and the Prussian geographer Alexander von Humboldt. Appointed governor of Rome, he was arrested during the French occupation and later released, enabling him to resume his activities as a collector. In 1801 he was named Rector of the Collegio Romano. He died in 1804 while traveling in France in the retinue of Pope Pius VII.</p> <p>Stefano Borgia’s collection included numerous Indigenous American artifacts, grouped together with Asian objects in the section entitled “IX. Museo indico.” After the cardinal’s death, the collection was divided between Propaganda Fide and his nephew Camillo, who in 1814 sold it to Gioacchino Murat, who transferred it to Naples; the acquisition was later confirmed by Ferdinand I of Bourbon. Among the Indigenous American objects in the Borgia</p>

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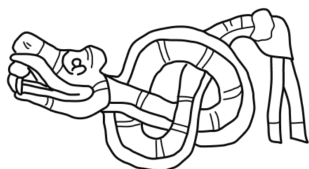
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	<p>collection are the Codex Borgia and a copy of the Codex Cospi made by Antonio Basoli (<i>Borg. mess. 1; Borg. mess. 2</i>, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana); two Mixtec greenstone sculptures of the type known as <i>penates</i> (Museo e Real Bosco di Capodimonte, Naples); a group of six Kogi wooden sculptures (Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia) brought to Rome in 1692 by the Augustinian Francisco Romero (today divided between the Anima Mundi Museum, Vatican City, and the Museo e Real Bosco di Capodimonte, Naples); and two Chimú vessels from northern Peru (Museo e Real Bosco di Capodimonte, Naples; Museo delle Civiltà, Rome).</p>
Bibliography	<p>Colini, A. 1885. “Collezioni etnografiche del Museo Borgiano.” <i>Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana</i>, XXII, s. II, vol. X: 316–325, 914–32.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2023. “The Grand History of a Small Collection. American Objects from the Farnese and Borgia collections at the Museo e Real Bosco di Capodimonte (Naples, Italy).” In ‘Functions of European Museums with American Collections,’ <i>Contributions to New World Archeology</i> 16: 9-22.</p> <p>Germano, A., M. Nocca (eds.), <i>La collezione Borgia. Curiosità e tesoro da ogni parte del mondo</i>. Napoli: Electa.</p> <p>López Luján, L., D. Domenici. 2024. “La estatuilla de Huitzilopochtli del Musée du quai Branly de Paris.” <i>Arqueología Mexicana</i> 188: 26-39.</p> <p>Nocca, M. 2001. <i>Le quattro voci del mondo: arte, culture e saperi nella collezione di Stefano Borgia 1731–1804</i>. Napoli: Electa.</p> <p>Paulinus A.S. Bartholomaeo. 1805. <i>Vitae synopsis Stephani Borgiae S.R.E. cardinalis amplissimi S. Congr. De Propaganda fide praefecti curante p. Paulino a S. Bartholomaeo carmelita discalceato...</i> Roma: Antonium Fulgonium.</p> <p>Romano, C. 2022. “Turchi, ‘selvaggi’ e adricani. ‘Incontri curiosi’ nelle collezioni della Reggia di Capodimonte dai Borbone ai Savoia. Opere e documenti inediti.” In <i>Depositum di</i></p>

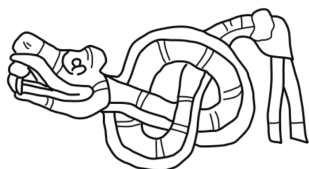
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	<i>Capodimonte. Storie ancora da scrivere</i> , ed. C. Romano, M. Tamajo Contarini, 123–156. Roma-Napoli: Editori Paparo.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

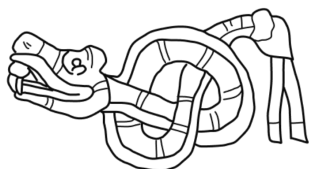
Borra

<i>Name</i>	Borra, Faustino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali “Enrico Caffi”, Bergamo
<i>Biography</i>	Podestà of Gaverina, Faustino Borra devoted himself to archaeological studies in the Bergamo area. In 1938 he donated two objects from Paraguay to the Museo di Bergamo.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Borromeo

<i>Name</i>	Borromeo, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1538-1584
<i>Museums</i>	Grande Museo del Duomo, Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Son of Gilberto Borromeo, Count of Arona, and Margherita de' Medici, Carlo Borromeo studied law in Padua and, at only 22 years of age, was made a cardinal in 1560 by his uncle, Pope Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo de' Medici), who soon entrusted him with important offices such as Secretary of State and papal legate in Bologna. Learned and uncompromising, he was among the main promoters of the Counter-Reformation principles that emerged from the Council of Trent, whose sessions of 1562–63 he personally attended. From 1564 he was Archbishop of Milan, a city where he resided from 1565 and to which he devoted much of his reforming zeal, not infrequently coming into conflict with the Spanish governors. He was ruthless in his opposition to Protestants in the

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	<p>Swiss valleys, and was responsible for accusations of witchcraft, torture and condemnations to the stake. He died in Milan in 1584. He was canonized in 1610 by Paul V (Camillo Borghese). His figure is identified with certain <i>loa</i> of Vodou in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico.</p> <p>From his uncle Pius V (Antonio Michele Ghislieri) he received as a gift a feathered mitre which he later left to the Duomo of Milan (today the Grande Museo del Duomo di Milano), where it is still preserved.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>De Certeau, Michel, "Carlo Borromeo, santo", <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>, vol. 20, 1977.</p> <p>Morigi, Paolo, <i>Il Duomo di Milano</i> (Milano: Francesco Paganello, 1597).</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

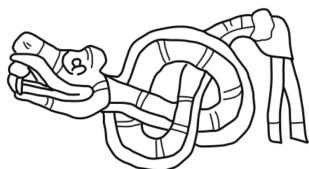
Borruso

<i>Name</i>	Borruso, Nina
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano", Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Boschi

<i>Name</i>	Boschi, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1896-1988
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Boselli

<i>Name</i>	Boselli, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bottero

<i>Name</i>	Bottero, Engineer (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Palazzo Madama, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bove

<i>Name</i>	Bove, Giacomo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1852-1887
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Giacomo Bove was one of the most important Italian explorers of the second half of the nineteenth century. He was born in Maranzana (Asti) and was educated at the Naval School in Genoa, completing his training in 1872 with the rank of midshipman. In 1872 he took part in the scientific expedition to the Far East aboard the vessel Governolo. After several years spent in Italy, in 1878 he joined as hydrographer the Swedish expedition led by Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, which aboard the Vega successfully completed the Northeast Passage. With the support of the Argentine government,

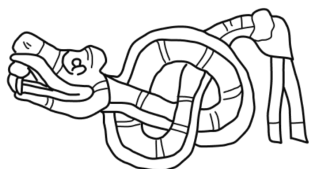
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	<p>in 1881 Bove organized the Expedición Austral Argentina and, aboard the Cabo de Hornos, reached southern Patagonia, Staten Island, and Tierra del Fuego. He carried out a second expedition in the southern seas of South America in 1884, with the support of the Italian Geographical Society. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, Bove and his collaborators collected a large and heterogeneous body of objects belonging to various Indigenous societies. The largest part of this collection is today preserved at the Museo delle Civiltà di Roma (MUCIV). In 1883 he undertook a short expedition to Misiones, a province in northeastern Argentina, in search of land suitable for the establishment of Italian agricultural colonies. Subsequently, at the invitation of the Italian government, Bove led an expedition to the Congo Basin in 1886. He later returned to Italy and left the Navy. One year later, he took his own life in Verona. Some of the documents, maps and drawings from the Bove expeditions are preserved at the Casa-Museo “Giacomo Bove”, Maranzana (Asti) and at the Società Geografica Italiana (Rome).</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bonasera, G. 1971. “Bove, Giacomo.” In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 13 https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giacomo-bove_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p> <p>Salerno, A., Tagliacozzo, A. (eds). 2006. <i>Finis Terrae. Viaggiatori, esploratori e missionari italiani nella Terra del Fuoco</i>. Roma: Soprintendenza al Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico “Luigi Pigorini”.</p> <p>Scardozi, C. 2025. “Dalla Terra del Fuoco all’Italia postunitaria: le collezioni fuegine e la costruzione di una nazione.” <i>Il Risorgimento</i>, 2/25: 99-125.</p> <p>Vietri, L., Briz i Godino, I. 2019. “De los archivos históricos a los archivos etnográficos: las colecciones italianas de Tierra del Fuego.” <i>Revista de Arqueología Americana</i>, 37: 75-121.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Chiara Scardozi

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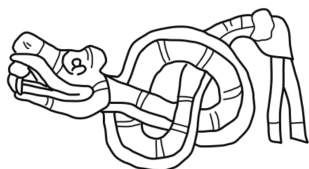
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Brentano

<i>Name</i>	Brentano, Carlos
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1694(?)-1753
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Komárom, Hungary, around 1694, of Spanish and Milanese origins, Carlos Brentano studied theology and entered the Jesuit order. In 1723 he sailed from Genoa to the Kingdom of Quito, where he continued his studies at the Jesuit College of Quito, being granted the degree in Theology. In 1729 he started his missional activity among the Andoas and the Yameos. In 1732 he reached the reduction of San Miguel de Ucayale, at the confluence of the Ucayali and Marañon rivers, making several expeditions to meet different indigenous groups in the Amazonian region of the Marañon, like the Maynas. He later settled in the village of San Joaquín de Omaguas, where he stayed until 1742, when he was summoned to Quito to work as the secretary to the current Jesuit provincial, father Moncada and to replace him at the end of his mandate. In 1743, Brentano was officially elected 21st provincial of the Province of Quito. During his government, he dedicated his time to revive the declining missions of the province, like the one among the Guaymí in the region of “Tierra Firma” (present-day Panama), and that in the Darién. Besides carrying out the official duties attached to his role, Brentano was the first provincial who personally visited the whole province, including the least accessible parts and endeavored to finish writing a book that he had started some years before about the history of the Marañon missions. For this purpose, he decided to take all the time he needed to visit one by one every Jesuit mission</p>

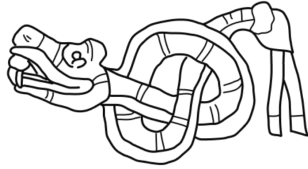
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	<p>in the Amazon basin, a task that required 21 months to be completed. After the long period spent in the Amazon, Brentano came back to Quito on 31 March 1747, three months before the ninth General Congregation of the order for that province, which was held in June of that same year. After some tension between the American and European members of the Congregation, they finally decided to elect procurators, the current provincial Carlos Brentano and his secretary Nicolas de la Torre, with the task of representing the province of Quito in Europe and particularly in Rome. Brentano and de la Torre left Quito in January 1748 and ventured in the Napo and Amazon valleys to reach the Atlantic. In 1749 they reached Belém, where they sailed to Lisbon, which they reached on 13 December 1750. Between December 1750 and March 1751 they attended consultations and meetings at the two Iberian royal courts with their respective sovereigns. Brentano and de la Torre left Madrid for Rome in March 1751, with the hope of making it on time to the General Congregation summoned for June 1751. In Rome Brentano met Pope Benedict XIV, offering him a gift of ethnographic objects from the Amazon and a barníz de pasto casquet. Brentano left Rome in October 1753. He died on December 10, 1753 in the vicinity of Castelnuovo Magra, in Genoese territory. The objects he had given to Pope Benedict XIV were sent to the Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna in 1751 and are today split between the Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna and the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome.</p>
<p><i>Bibliography</i></p>	<p>Domenici, D., S. Tacconi. 2025. “Benedetto XIV e le collezioni indigene americane dell’Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna.” In <i>Benedetto XIV e Bologna. Arti e Scienze nell’età dei lumi</i>, eds. F. Citti, I. Graziani, pp. 307-319. Bologna: Pendragon.</p> <p>Tacconi, S. 2019. <i>A Jesuit in the Amazon. An 18th century collection of Amazonian objects</i>. M.A. Thesis, University of Bologna.</p>

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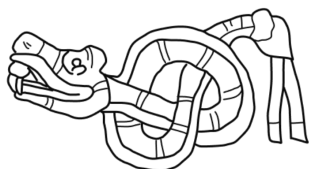
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	Tacconi, S. 2021. "Benedict XIV's donation of Amazonian objects to the Istituto delle Scienze of Bologna (1751): origins and history." <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i> , 33 (1): 43-55.
<i>Contributors</i>	Samuele Tacconi; Davide Domenici

Bresciani

<i>Name</i>	Bresciani, Don (name)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Salesiano di Scienze Naturali - Istituto Valsalice, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

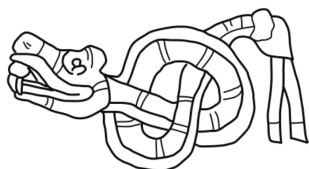
Brezzi

<i>Name</i>	Brezzi, Andrea
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Bruni

<i>Name</i>	Bruni, Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Cavalier Luigi Bruni was an Italian consular agent in Mexico in 1880. He is also known for his book <i>Attraverso il Messico</i> (1890), an account of experiences and observations during his journey through Mexico.

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	<p>This work is significant for Italian travel literature and for the study of cultures and relations between Italy and Mexico, as well as for the construction of the indigenous "other" by Italian and Mexican elites. During his time in office he collected numerous artefacts, many of them archaeological in nature, originating from pre-Columbian sites. Part of these was donated to Museums between the late 19th and the early 20th centuries. His work is set in a period of major transformations in both Mexico (the Porfiriato) and Italy (Post-Unification), offering insights into these eras through the lens of Italian Orientalism.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bruni, L. 1890. <i>Attraverso il Messico, Miei viaggi e mie avventure</i>. Milano: Tipografia degli Operai.</p> <p>Savarino Roggero, S., B. Zuccala, 2020. "Orienting the Occident: Italian Travel and Migrant Writing in Mexico (1890-1932)". <i>Annali di Ca' Foscari. Serie occidentale</i>, 54: 87-120.</p> <p>Verdicchio. P. 1997. <i>Bound by Distance: Rethinking Nationalism through the Italian Diaspora</i>. Madison/Teaneck: Fairleigh Dickinson UP; London: Associated University Presses.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio; Valeria Bellomia

Bushnell

<i>Name</i>	Bushnell, David Ives Junior
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1875-1941
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>David Ives Bushnell Jr. was born in 1875 in St. Louis, Missouri, to David Ives Bushnell Senior and Mrs Belle Johnston Bushnell. As his father was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Missouri Historical Society, he had contact with archaeological and ethnographic materials from a young age, a passion he continued to cultivate over the years, extending his interests to various areas of anthropology. Over the course of his life he carried out several expeditions, the meticulous documentation of which led to works</p>

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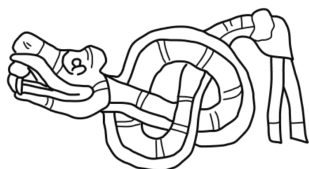
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that he went on to publish throughout his life.

His first expedition, fundamental in fostering the development of the interests mentioned, as well as his reputation as a scholar and collector, dates to 1899 and was carried out in northern Minnesota. Here he devoted himself to observing and documenting the life of the Chippewa and Ojibwa peoples, also taking part in archaeological excavations at Mille Lac. From 1901 to 1904, he held the post of archaeological assistant at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. In these years he also studied salt production at Kimmswick, in southern Missouri, and took part in excavations at the Cahokia Mounds. In 1904 he went to Switzerland with his mother to study North American ethnographic material held in European museums and to devote himself to collecting local archaeological material.

On his return to the United States in 1907, he was invited to collaborate on the preparation of the *Handbook of American Indians*, a project of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington that involved scholars and high-level academics from various disciplines. He was appointed editor at the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) of this same institution, and remained there from 1912 to 1921. Between 1908–1909 and 1917–1918 he focused his anthropological investigations on the Choctaw of Louisiana, while in the following decade he moved to Virginia, where he oversaw the excavations and documentation of soapstone quarries in the valleys of the James and the Rappahannock.

He died in 1841, leaving part of his collection to the Peabody Museum, while the rest was donated by his mother in 1846. This collection clearly reflects Bushnell's archaeological, ethnographic and anthropological interests. Equally valuable is the photographic documentation of his expeditions, which comprises photographic albums of various kinds, daguerreotype portraits of

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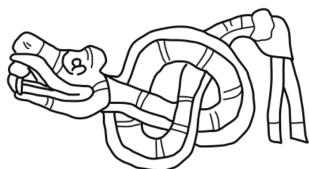
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	Native American chiefs, and numerous other photographs and glass plate negatives, which also bear witness to his private life.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://historywiki.therai.org.uk/index.php?title=David_Ives_Inr_Bu_shnell
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio; Anna Bottesi

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Calderini

<i>Name</i>	Calderini, Pietro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1824-1906
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Calderini-Palazzo dei Musei, Varallo Sesia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Callegari

<i>Name</i>	Callegari, Guido Valeriano
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1876-1954
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Parma in 1876, Guido Valeriano Callegari graduated in 1902 from the University of Padua with a thesis on ancient geography. During his studies and in the years immediately thereafter, while teaching in several technical schools in the Veneto region, he wrote on astronomy and the archaeology of the Old World. Beginning in 1906, he developed a strong interest in Mesoamerican civilizations, attending international congresses and winning the “Duc de Loubat” Prize in 1914.</p> <p>In 1910 he married Raffaella Amelia Boccioni, sister of the renowned artist Umberto Boccioni. After the First World War,</p>

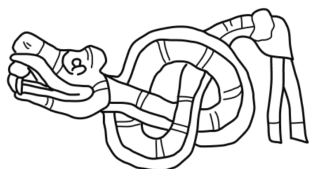
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Callegari devoted himself exclusively to Americanist topics. In 1923 he undertook his first journey to Mexico, collecting materials that he later published in numerous articles, many of them in the journal *Le vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina*.

From 1925 to 1935 he taught "American Antiquities" at the Università Cattolica of Milan and, having by then established himself as one of Italy's leading specialists in the field, maintained close ties with scholars such as Luigi Pigorini, Paolo Mantegazza, Pasquale Villari, Enrico Giglioli, Giuseppe Sergi, Aldobrandino Mochi, Antonio Mordini di Barga, and Giuseppe Cita Mazzini. In 1926, together with Ugo Antonielli, he organized the International Congress of Americanists in Rome.

In 1927 he carried out excavations at the site of Cuilapan (Oaxaca), discovering an important tomb. During the 1930s he focused on the study of collections of Indigenous American artifacts in Turin, Florence, Genoa, and Rome, and in 1933 he collaborated on the "Mostra di Arte antica dell'America Latina" held in Rome. His research activity declined around the time of the Second World War. Guido Valeriano Callegari died in 1954.

After his death, Callegari's private archive passed to the Biblioteca Civica of Verona, where it has been studied by Francesca Rossi and Agostino Contò. Part of his book and photographic collections is instead preserved at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome. The archaeological objects he collected, donated by his widow in 1959 to the Accademia di Agricoltura, Scienze e Lettere of Verona, appear to have been lost. Some objects from the Callegari collection, or whose acquisition Callegari contributed to, are preserved at the Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche in Faenza, the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze, and the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome.

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Callegari, G.V. 1935. "Per un catalogo sistematico della suppellettile archeologica dell'Antica America, esistente nei nostri Musei." *Atti della Società Italiana per il Progresso delle Scienze - XXIII Riunione di Napoli 17 Ottobre 1934*, vol. III comunicazioni di classe B scienze morali e archeologiche, 68-71. Firenze.

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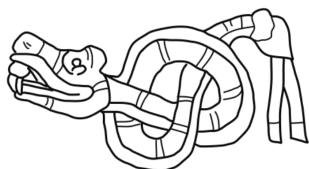
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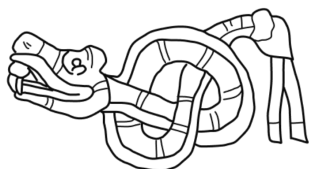
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	<p>Callegari, G.V. 1946. <i>Curriculum vitae e pubblicazioni americane di G.V. Callegari, docente di antichità americane 1906-1946</i>. Verona: Scuola Tipografica Don Bosco.</p> <p>http://www.censimento.fotografia.italia.it/fondi/fondo-guido-valeriano-callegari-1876-1954/</p> <p>Pasquali, D. 2002. "Guido Valeriano Callegari: dalla 'filosofia astronomica' alla conoscenza delle antiche civiltà amerindie." <i>Atti del primo Congresso Nazionale di Archeoastronomia, Astronomia antica e culturale e Astronomia storica</i>. Padova : 28 e 29 Settembre 2001, 89-98.</p> <p>Pasquali, D. 2014. <i>Guido Valeriano Callegari, Uno studioso pioniere degli studi delle antiche civiltà americane</i>. Vol. 1: <i>Bibliografia e biografia generali</i>. Lulu Press print on demand.</p> <p>Pasquali, D. 2015. <i>Guido Valeriano Callegari, Uno studioso pioniere degli studi delle antiche civiltà americane</i>. Vol. 2: <i>Le collezioni americanistiche italiane</i>. Lulu Press print on demand.</p> <p>Pasquali, D. 2020. <i>Guido Valeriano Callegari, Uno studioso pioniere degli studi delle antiche civiltà americane</i>. Vol. 3: <i>Il carteggio Callegari-Gorgolini</i>. Lulu Press print on demand.</p> <p>Pasquali, D. 2020. <i>Il viaggio messicano di Guido Valeriano Callegari, americanista veronese</i>. Lulu Press print on demand.</p> <p>Pasquali, D. Guido Valeriano Callegari. Un veronese pioniere degli studi delle antiche civiltà americane</p> <p>Venturi F., 1991. "Problematiche e prospettive per una storia dell'americanistica italiana." <i>Atti della Giornata di Studi "L'Americanistica italiana e le celebrazioni colombiane</i>, ed. F. Venturi, 83-89. Padova: CLEUP.</p> <p>Venturi, F. 1993. "Per un recupero del patrimonio americanistico veronese: dal Fondo Callegari alle terrecotte del museo Comboniano." <i>Atti della Giornata di Studi "L'Americanistica italiana e le collezioni precolombiane in Italia</i>, ed. M.Sartor, 13-17. Padova: CLEUP.</p> <p>Venturi, F. 1989. "Guido Valeriano Callegari, libero docente di antichità americane." <i>Civiltà veronese</i>, II(4): 76-86.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici; Giulia Dionisio

Calpini

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<i>Name</i>	Calpini, Augusto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Storia Naturale Faraggiana Ferrandi, Novara
<i>Biography</i>	Kin of Zaverio Calpini (see)
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Calpini

<i>Name</i>	Calpini, Zaverio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1820-1905
<i>Museums</i>	Palazzo Madama, Torino Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Zaverio Calpini was born in Vanzone (Val Anzasca, Domodossola) on 18 September 1820. In 1839, together with his brother Francesco, he moved to Mexico City, where he created Calpini Ópticos, a company importing optical equipment based at Calle Francisco Madero 34. During his stay in Mexico, Calpini collected a large number of archaeological objects, a dozen of which were reproduced in watercolours by Jean Baptiste Fuzier, a member of the French Scientific Commission established by Napoleon III. After a short trip to Italy in 1852 – during which he married Marietta Pirazzi – Calpini returned to Mexico, where he also assumed the role of honorary consul of Piedmont. In 1867 Calpini decided to return permanently to Italy and in 1874 he tried, without success, to sell his archaeological collection to the Museo Civico di Arte Antica di Torino for 10,000 lire. In 1867 he therefore decided to donate 1,518 archaeological objects to the Museo Civico, while a collection of natural history specimens was donated to the Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti di Domodossola, to which in 1889 he also handed over a small group of ethnographic and archaeological objects. Zaverio Calpini died on 24 February 1905. Few objects from his collection have remained in the possession of his heirs. The Calpini collection now preserved at Palazzo Madama – Museo Civico di Arte Antica di Torino, although it also contains numerous forgeries, includes Olmec, Teotihuacan, Zapotec, Mixtec, Maya, P'urhépecha and Aztec objects. The exceptional quality of some of</p>

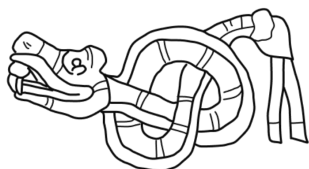
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	these makes it one of the most important Mesoamerican collections in Italy.
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<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Cambiaso

<i>Name</i>	Cambiaso, Giovan Battista
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1820-1886
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Giovanni Battista Cambiaso, together with his father Giacomo, his brother Luigi and his sisters Caterina and Giuditta, left Genoa between 1830 and 1840 to go to Santo Domingo. There, the Cambiaso family became successful in maritime trade and integrated very well into the social and political context, to the point that from 1844 onwards Giovanni Battista took an active part in the Haitian–Dominican War, founding the Dominican Navy and leading it in various battles, earning on the field the rank of divisional general, conferred on him by the first president of the Dominican Republic, Pedro Santana.</p> <p>In 1856 he became consul of the Kingdom of Sardinia to the Dominican Republic, renouncing all official Dominican posts and devoting himself to promoting diplomatic relations between the Savoyard and Dominican governments. The decades during which Giovanni Battista – together with his brother Luigi (appointed vice-consul and later consul) – served as consul were very demanding both for the Dominican state and for the process of Italian unification and nation-building, which concluded in 1861. Until his death, on 22 July 1886, Giovanni Battista continued to travel regularly between the two continents, working to develop the economic initiatives of the Italian community in the Dominican</p>

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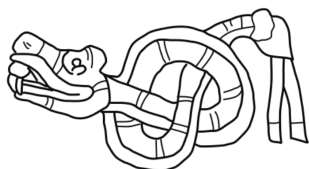
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	<p>Republic. Awarded the title of <i>Cavaliere</i> of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Giovanni Battista is buried in the National Pantheon of the Dominican Republic.</p> <p>From his marriage to Isabel Sosa, Giovanni Battista had eight children, including Rodolfo Domingo Cambiaso Sosa. Like his father, Rodolfo also travelled to Italy several times on official business between 1863 and 1865. His ties with his homeland, and in particular with Genoa, must have remained strong, as he lived in the city for a period (perhaps when he was sent to Italy for his education). It is very likely that it was thanks to him that, in the early twentieth century, the two Taíno <i>zemi</i> (or <i>cemí</i> in Spanish transliteration) – ritual objects of pre-Columbian manufacture – purchased by his father in Santo Domingo arrived in Genoa and, in 1928, entered the ethnographic collections of the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia di Torino.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Pennacini, C. 2021. “Trattamento e restituzione del Patrimonio culturale. Oggetti, resti umani, conoscenza.” In <i>Gli Zemi di Torino: un percorso biografico</i>, ed. M. Arizza, 159-173. Roma: Cnr Edizioni.</p> <p>Ostapkowicz, J., C. Pennacini. 2023. “Collecting ‘Remembrances of these Isles’: Tracing the Post-1880 History of a Taíno Cotton Cemí in the Dominican Republic and Italy.” <i>Latin American Antiquity</i>: 1-17.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Gianluigi Mangiapane; Erika Grasso

Campagner

<i>Name</i>	Campagner, Angelo, Mons.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1916-1993
<i>Museums</i>	Seminario Vescovile di Treviso, Treviso
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born on September 16, 1916, Angelo Campagner was ordained a priest in Treviso in 1940. In 1949, he decided to move to Antofagasta, Chile, where he held several positions within the local Church. In 1958, he was sent as a missionary to San Pedro de Atacama. After a brief return to Italy, he went back to Antofagasta, where he continued to advance within the local ecclesiastical hierarchy.</p>

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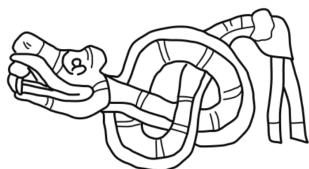
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	<p>At the end of 1969, Angelo Campagner returned permanently to Treviso, Italy, bringing with him the archaeological collection he had assembled over many years in Chile. In Treviso, he began working as a curator at the Biblioteca Capitolare. On October 29, 1993, he took part in the inauguration of the Museo Archeologico Precolombiano, which he himself - aided by his brother Angelo, an archaeologist and historian - had established at the Seminario Vescovile di Treviso. A few days later, in November 1993, Angelo Campagner passed away. His substantial collection of archaeological objects from Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador is still preserved at the Seminario Vescovile di Treviso.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Romano, G. 1994-1995. "Monsignor Angelo Campagner. Sacerdote e americanista", <i>Atti e Memorie dell'Ateneo di Treviso</i>, n.s. 12: 35-41.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	<p>Davide Domenici</p>

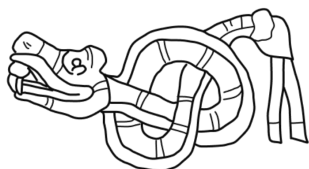
Campari

<i>Name</i>	Campari, Davide
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1867-1936
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (MUCIV), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Commander Davide Campari, Knight of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy, as well as son and heir of the founder of a namesake Italian beverage company, arrived in Nicaragua in 1896 and served as Italian consul in Managua from 1907. During his stay in Nicaragua, between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Consul Campari collected a series of archaeological artifacts, which later became part of the collections of the Royal Museum founded in Rome by Luigi Pigorini, now known as the Museo delle Civiltà.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Oldrini, G. 1998. <i>Dinastie Sestesi</i>. Sesto San Giovanni: Ezio Parma. Salveti, P. 1991. "L'emigrazione italiana in Nicaragua (1880-1950)", <i>Studi Emigrazione</i> 101: 2-21.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	<p>Valeria Bellomia</p>

Candela

<i>Name</i>	Candela, Don Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Canepa

<i>Name</i>	Canepa, Ugo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1915-2004
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Territorio, Biella Museo degli Sguardi, Rimini
<i>Biography</i>	<p>A successful construction entrepreneur from Biella, Ugo Canepa (1915–2004) travelled in Asia, the Americas and Africa. Over the course of his life, Canepa assembled a vast collection of artefacts from different parts of the world – including more than 700 American archaeological finds – purchased both during his travels and at international auctions or in the free port of Hong Kong. Canepa long dreamed of creating a museum of extra-European cultures in the city of Biella, and for this purpose he even acquired the prestigious Villa Rivetti as a venue. However, a lengthy legal dispute with Ecuador and Peru caused the project to be abandoned, and in 1989 the collection was entrusted to the Fondazione Caterina Fileppo in Brescia, founded and chaired by Ugo Canepa himself. In 1995 the collection was placed on deposit at the Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee “Dinz Rialto” in Rimini (then housed in Castel Sismondo), where the works were catalogued, some of them displayed on a rotating basis, and in 1996 the exhibition <i>Sulle orme del passato americano. La Collezione archeologica precolombiana Ugo Canepa</i> was organized. In 1999 Ugo Canepa decided to donate the collection to the Rimini museum, to which he was also to sell his Oriental collection. Following the resolution of the dispute with Ecuador and interest shown by the city of Biella, however, in 2000 an agreement was reached between the Fondazione Caterina Fileppo, the Municipality of Rimini and the Municipality of Biella, which provided for the division of the collection into two parts. The</p>

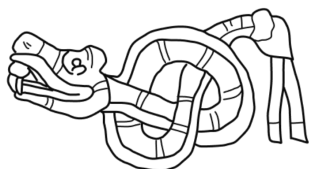
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	<p>selection process – completed in 2002 under the supervision of Laura Laurencich Minelli and Claudio Cavatrunci – identified the 514 artefacts that would remain at the Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee “Dinz Rialto” in Rimini and the 202 destined instead for the city of Biella.</p> <p>The interruption of the sale of the Oriental collection (due to internal matters within the Canepa family), as well as the death of Ugo Canepa in 2004, further delayed the process, which was only concluded in 2005. As a result of these complex events, the Canepa collection is today divided between the Museo degli Sguardi in Rimini (founded in 2005 on the ashes of the “Dinz Rialto” Museum) and the Museo del Territorio Biellese, where a dedicated exhibition room was inaugurated in 2018.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Rossi, C. 2019. “Storia di un uomo, storia di una collezione.” In <i>Culture precolombiane. Nuova sezione espositiva</i>, ed. Angela Deodato, 6-11. Biella: E20progetti Editore.</p> <p>Salvi, A. 2005. “Collezione ‘Canepa’: andiamo a ‘vedere’...” <i>Rivista “IBC” XIII</i>: 3.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

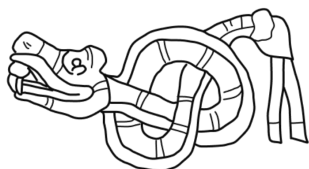
Caniato

<i>Name</i>	Caniato, Luca
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Canossa

<i>Name</i>	Canossa, Alfonso
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Archeologico, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Capellini

<i>Name</i>	Capellini, Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1833-1922
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in La Spezia in 1833, Giovanni Cappellini studied geology at the University of Pisa and in France. In 1860, he was appointed professor in Genoa and, later that same year, at the University of Bologna, where he gained international recognition as a geologist and also served as Rector of the University.</p> <p>In 1862, he visited the United States at the invitation of Jules Marcou, a Swiss-French geologist. Together they travelled from Boston to Quebec, and then through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. In Nebraska, they encountered members of the Ponca and Omaha groups, from whom Cappellini collected ethnographic materials. On their return journey to Boston, the two scholars passed through Missouri, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.</p> <p>After returning to Italy, Cappellini published two reports on his American travels, in 1864 and 1867. After 1883, he served several terms as Director of the Società Geologica Italiana, and in 1890 he was appointed Senator of the Kingdom of Italy. Giovanni Cappellini died on May 28, 1922.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Cappellini, G. 1864. <i>Relazione di un viaggio scientifico fatto nel MDCCCLXIII nell'America Settentrionale</i>. Bologna: Gamberini e Parmeggiani.</p> <p>Cappellini, G. 1867. <i>Ricordi di un viaggio scientifico nell'America Settentrionale nel MDCCCLXIII</i>. Bologna: Vitali.</p> <p>Lippi Boncampi, C. 1975. "Cappellini, Giovanni." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 18. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-capellini_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p> <p>Piccioli, R. 2007. "Giovanni Cappellini. La biografia e la raccolta di antichità indiane." In <i>I Figli del vento. Gli indiani delle praterie nelle collezioni ottocentesche</i>, 17-25. Milano: Silvana Editoriale.</p> <p>Rozzi Mazza, A. 2007. "Fossili viventi. Osservazioni del geologo Giovanni Cappellini sui nativi americani." In <i>I Figli del vento</i>.</p>

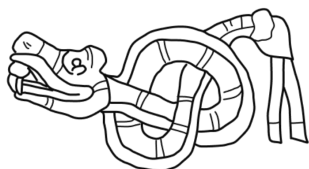
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	<i>Gli indiani delle praterie nelle collezioni ottocentesche, 35-47.</i> Milano: Silvana Editoriale.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

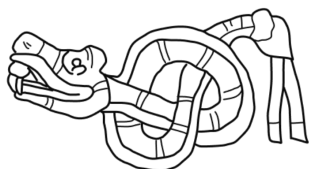
Carbayal

<i>Name</i>	Carbayal, Don Lino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Salesiano di Scienze Naturali - Istituto Valsalice, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Carlebach

<i>Name</i>	Carlebach, Julius Hirsch
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1909-1964
<i>Museums</i>	Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venezia
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Lübeck, Germany, Julius Hirsch Carlebach was an art dealer who studied history and ethnography at the universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg. In 1931 he opened an art gallery in Berlin where he traded Judaica and ethnographic objects. In 1937 he emigrated to the United States, where in 1939 he founded the Carlebach Art Gallery in New York, dealing in both modern art—especially Surrealism—and so-called “primitive” art. He maintained close professional contacts with George Gustav Heye and sold artifacts to many major museums in the United States and Europe. Among Carlebach’s clients were Claude Lévi-Strauss and Peggy Guggenheim. Six Indigenous American artifacts sold by Carlebach are today held at the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice.</p> <p>Julius Hirsch Carlebach died in New York on October 13, 1964.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Duchemin-Pelletier, F. 2019. “Julius Carlebach (1909–1964) and the Trade in So-Called „Primitive Arts“.” In <i>Networking Surrealism</i>

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	<p><i>in the USA. Agents, Artists and the Market</i>, ed. J. Drost et al., 363-388. Heidelberg:arthistoricum.net doi:10.11588/arthistoricum.485, S. 363–388 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Carlebach_(Kunsth%C3%A4ndler)</p>
Contributors	Daive Domenici

Carrà

Name	Carrà, Don Ermenegildo
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Castello

Name	Castello, Ignazio Paternò Principe di Biscari
Birth-Death dates	1719-1786
Museums	Castello Ursino, Catania
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

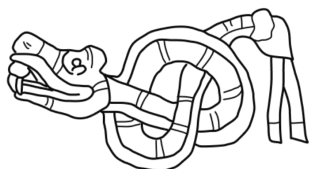
Castrucci

Name	Castrucci, Padre Emanuele
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
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Contributors	

Cavallazzi

Name	Cavallazzi, (name?)
Birth-Death dates	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Cavazzutti

<i>Name</i>	Cavazzutti, Stefano
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1845-1924
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Stefano Cavazzutti was born on 19 February 1849 in Alfonsine, near Ravenna.</p> <p>A physician and scientist unknown to most, he was in fact an important Romagnol figure in the scientific and humanitarian fields and in the world of emigration. In 1875 he married Faustina Mambelli, with whom he had two children, Iole and Giordano Bruno. After moving to the nearby hamlet of Linaro, Stefano began to practise independently what we would today call “occupational medicine” in the hamlet of Boratella.</p> <p>A great free spirit, a fervent Mazzinian and friend of Aurelio Saffi, he immediately put at the service of the many poor miners that medical art he had learned from his father, who was self-taught. He was reported to the authorities because he was practising as a doctor without having a degree. This charge proved beneficial to him because, at the age of thirty-three, with the help of Aurelio Saffi, he enrolled in the prestigious Faculty of Medicine in Bologna. He was admitted directly to the fourth year thanks to his professional skills, which were brought to the attention of the faculty committee by the Minister of Public Education himself, Francesco De Sanctis. In just three years he completed his studies, graduating in medicine on 26 June 1882.</p> <p>In 1888 Stefano Cavazzutti left for Argentina and settled first in Santa Fe, then in the agricultural colony of San Justo and finally in La Plata, where there was a significant Italian community. There, on 28 July 1886, the <i>Società Ospedale Italiano</i> had been founded to raise funds for a hospital for the many Italians. Dr Cavazzutti immediately joined the governing committee, bringing his experience and</p>

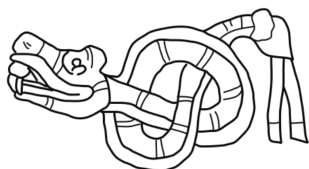
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	<p>professional assistance. When, on 2 February 1903, the Italian hospital “Umberto I” was finally inaugurated, Dr Stefano Cavazzuti became its first medical director.</p> <p>The activities and experience of this physician from Alfonsine, however, were not limited to the health sector: he was in fact an indefatigable traveller, intellectually curious, committed to studying the region, its people, its culture and its ethnographic aspects. He therefore accompanied the Argentine naturalist and anthropologist Fiorentino Ameghino on various expeditions and excursions to little-known areas inhabited by Indigenous populations, collecting many objects and testimonies: a wealth of interesting material that he later donated to the city of Ravenna for the creation of an American Ethnographic Museum which, unfortunately, never achieved a lasting existence or full realization (today part of that collection, little known and almost forgotten, is preserved in the Museo Brandolini in the “Palazzone” at Sant’Alberto).</p> <p>Cavazzuti returned to Italy several times for periods of varying length; he did so for the last time in 1924, with Bologna as his destination. Here, elderly and very ill, he died on 1 October in the clinic of Bartolo Nigrisoli.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ortali, A., C. Carlone. 1990. <i>Il Museo etnografico «Cavazzuti» di Ravenna. Storia di una scoperta</i>. Ravenna: Longo.</p> <p>Magalotti, P.P. 2001. “Stefano Cavazzuti. Da sanitario alla Boratella a medico in Argentina.” <i>La Piê</i> LXIX: 204-206.</p> <p>Magalotti, P.P. 2008. “Stefano Cavazzuti.” In <i>Le vite dei cesenati</i>, II, ed. P.G. Fabbri, 45-54. Cesena: Stilgraf.</p> <p>Cerasoli, G., P.P. Magalotti. 2017. <i>Mal di zolfo. Minatori, medici e malattie nella Valle del Savio e nel Montefeltro nella seconda metà dell'Ottocento</i>. Cesena: Società di Studi Romagnoli.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Cazzaniga

<i>Name</i>	Cazzaniga, Carla Teresa
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1934-2004
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	

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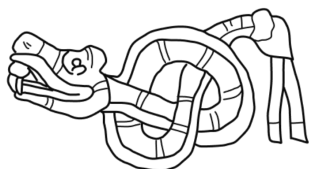
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<i>Contributors</i>	

Cecchini

<i>Name</i>	Cecchini, Giorgio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Cerio

<i>Name</i>	Cerio, Ignazio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1840-1921
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Chester

<i>Name</i>	Chester, Greville John
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1830-1892
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Rev. Greville John Chester was a British clergyman, collector and author, born in Denton, Norfolk, and the youngest son of William Chester and Elizabeth Wilson. Privately educated and then took a degree at Balliol College, Oxford. Served as curate at Crayke, Yorkshire; later at Farndish. Next became incumbent of St. Jude's, Moorfield, Sheffield, but was forced to retire owing to ill-health in 1865. Wintered in Egypt and North Africa almost every year for health reasons, and collected many antiquities and modern objects in his almost annual travels. He also collected objects from the Americas, then merged them into several European museum collections.

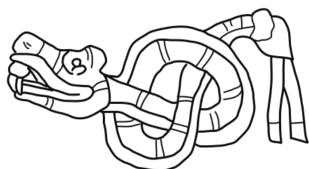
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<i>Bibliography</i>	Seidmann G. 2006. “Forgotten pioneers of archaeology in Victorian Oxford: the Rev. Greville John Chester (1830-1892)”, <i>Oxoniensia</i> 71: 145-50. “Rev. Greville John Chester.” <i>British Museum online archive</i> . https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BIOG53231
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Chiesa

<i>Name</i>	Chiesa, Elena
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

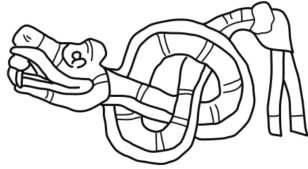
Chierchia

<i>Name</i>	Chierchia, Gaetano
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1850-1922
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Chigi

<i>Name</i>	Chigi, Flavio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1631-1693
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	A Roman cardinal, nephew of Pope Fabio Chigi (Alexander VII), and a prominent collector and patron, Chigi assembled a number of Indigenous American objects from Brazil and Mesoamerica—some of them acquired through the mediation of Athanasius Kircher—which he displayed in his Museo delle curiosità naturali,

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	<p>peregrine e antiche in Rome. Among these was a Mixtec rasp made from a human femur (originally from the Mixtec kingdom of Tututepec), which he presented to Pope Benedict XIV in 1748. The pope subsequently sent the object to the Istituto dell'Accademia delle Scienze in Bologna; it is now held at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Cacciotti, B. 2004. <i>La collezione di antichità del Cardinale Flavio Chigi</i>. Roma: Aracne.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2016. "The wandering « Leg of an Indian King ». The cultural biography of a friction idiophone now in the Pignorini Museum in Rome, Italy." <i>Journal de la Société des Américanistes</i>, 102: 79- 104.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2023. "Objetos americanos en el Museo delle curiosità naturali, peregrine e antiche del cardenal Flavio I Chigi (1631-1693)." In <i>Tejiendo imágenes. Homenaje a Victòria Solanilla Demestre</i>, ed. C. Simmons Caldas, M. Valls i García (eds.), 118-125. Lincoln: Zea Books.</p> <p>Incisa della Rocchetta, G. 1925. "Il museo di curiosità del cardinale F.C. seniore." <i>Roma</i>, III(12): 539-544.</p> <p>Incisa della Rocchetta, G. 1966. "Il Museo di curiosità del card. Flavio I Chigi, <i>Archivio della Società Romana di Storia Patria</i>, LXXXIX, XX della terza serie: 141-192.</p> <p>Stumpo, E. 1980. «Chigi, Flavio», <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>. 24. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/flavio-chigi_</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Clusius

<i>Name</i>	Clusius, Carolus (Charles de l'Écluse)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1526-1609
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Palazzo Poggi - Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Famous Dutch Botanist, Carolus Clusius gave a Tupinambá rattle made of endocarpos of <i>Cascabela thevetia</i> to Johannes Delphius (Delphius?), who in turn gave it to Ulisse Aldrovandi. Aldrovandi published a woodcut of the rattle in the posthumous <i>Dendrologiae naturalis</i> (1667). The rattle is today at the Museo di Palazzo Poggi - Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Bologna.</p>

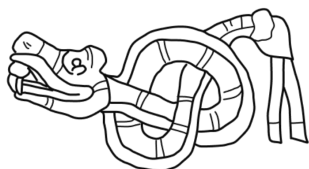
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<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Domenici, D. 2024. "Ulisse Aldrovandi and Indigenous American Featherwork." <i>Aldrovandiana</i> 3/2: 7-39. https://aldrovandiana.it/article/view/251/245</p> <p>Egmond, F. 2010. <i>The World of Carolus Clusius: Natural History in the Making, 1550-1610</i>. London: Pickering & Chatto.</p> <p>Egmond, F., P. Hoftijzer, R.P.W. Visser, (eds). 2007. <i>Carolus Clusius: towards a cultural history of a Renaissance naturalist</i>. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Daive Domenici

Cocco

<i>Name</i>	Cocco, Don Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1910-1980
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti Museo Salesiano di Scienze Naturali - Istituto Valsalice, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Luigi Cocco was born in Grugliasco on 12 February 1910. In 1922, having finished elementary school, he expressed the desire to enter a Salesian school, something that was not possible given his father's low salary. He therefore began working in the wood-modelling industry, a demanding job but one that would later prove useful in helping him build cordial relationships with the people he came into contact with.</p> <p>It was only in 1932 that he was able to join the Salesians, attending high school for two years in Foglizzo and subsequently, from 1934 to 1937, devoting himself to work as a cleric and to teaching physics, mathematics and science to the young students of the vocational schools of the Institute in Valdocco (Turin).</p> <p>In 1937 he resumed his studies, this time in theology, in Chieri. He was ordained a priest in 1940, after just three years, since his superiors wished to prevent him and some of his companions from being called up for military service.</p> <p>For ten years, Don Luigi Cocco ran the oratory in Valdocco, once again dedicating himself to young people and their education, but also helping to support those in the Piedmont region who were most affected by the consequences of the war. In the years 1943–1945 he</p>

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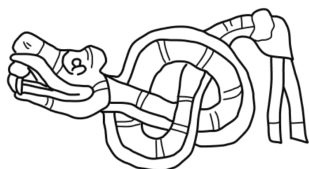
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took an active part in the partisan struggle alongside the Resistance forces operating in Piedmont. From 1946 he set up and ran a summer camp for boys in Oulx.

Despite the satisfaction he found in his work in Turin, he continued to nurture the dream of leaving for the missions abroad, a dream that came true on 1 July 1951, when he left for Venezuela. After spending the first year in Caracas learning Spanish, in 1952 he was assigned to the mission of Coromoto (Puerto Ayacucho) among the Piaroa (Huottüja) Indigenous people, with the task of opening a primary school and founding an agricultural colony. In need of medical care and rest, he returned to Caracas in 1954, devoting a period of time to religious assistance for the population of the outlying district of Coche.

In 1956 he went back for a few months to Puerto Ayacucho, moving in 1957 to the Upper Orinoco region. There he came into contact with the Yanomami Indigenous people, with whom he lived for the next fifteen years, at the mission (founded by him) of “Santa Maria de los Guaicas”. From 1960 onwards he was joined there by three nuns.

Although he spent most of his time at the mission, he travelled frequently: to Caracas for purchases, medical treatment and support; to Brazil to confer with missionaries working on the other side of the border; and to Pennsylvania (USA) to exchange views with Napoleon Chagnon on the book he was writing, entitled *Parima. Dove la terra accoglie i morti* (published in 1975). He returned to Italy for short periods in 1960, 1965, 1972, 1973 and 1974. The last of these was his definitive return, prompted by health reasons. Until his death, on 11 February 1980, he devoted himself to spreading knowledge of this population, taking part in events, seminars and public debates.

<i>Bibliography</i>	Gerrato, C. 1992. <i>Don Luigi Cocco. L'uomo, il patriota, il missionario.</i> Torino: Elledici.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Codara

<i>Name</i>	Codara, Giuseppe
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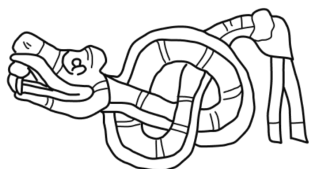
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	? - 1946
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Coelho

<i>Name</i>	Coelho, Fernando Jorge Araújo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

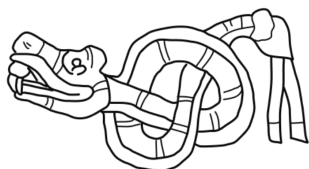
Colina y Rubio

<i>Name</i>	Colina y Rubio, Carlos María
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1813-1879
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Carlos María Colina y Rubio (born November 4, 1813, in Colima, Mexico – died March 10, 1879, in Puebla) was a Mexican Catholic bishop. He was ordained a priest in 1837, became Bishop of Chiapas in 1854, and was later appointed Bishop of Tlaxcala (Puebla de los Ángeles) in 1863, a position he held until his death. Known for his theological scholarship and ecclesiastical leadership, he participated in the First Vatican Council and played a key role in guiding the Church through Mexico's turbulent 19th-century reforms
<i>Bibliography</i>	Bishop Carlos María Colina y Rubio [Catholic-Hierarchy] (https://catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/bcolina.html)
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Colli

<i>Name</i>	Colli, Agostino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1955 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano

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<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Colombo

<i>Name</i>	Colombo, Massimo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Colonna

<i>Name</i>	Colonna, Fabrizio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	The American Southwest Museum, Cuveglio
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

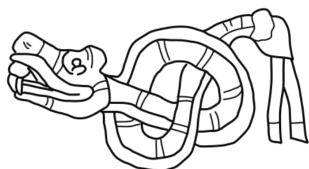
Colussi

<i>Name</i>	Colussi, Costanza
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Cook

<i>Name</i>	Cook, James
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1728-1779
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	James Cook was born in Marton, Yorkshire, in 1728, into a family of modest social standing.

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At the age of 18 he became a member of the merchant fleet of John Walker, a trader involved in the transport of coal. For nine years he sailed between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, initially as an apprentice and later as a seaman. In 1755 he decided to leave the merchant navy to enlist as a volunteer in the Royal Navy and thus cultivate his passion for exploration and cartography. Already during his first years of service he drew up several charts, including those of the Gulf of St Lawrence (today Canadian territory), allowing the British to gain a certain advantage in the Seven Years' War, fought against France and Spain for control of the north-eastern coasts of the North American continent.

Following this initial success, in 1762 he was appointed Surveyor (a post he held until 1767) and was invited by the Royal Society to carry out new surveys of Newfoundland and Labrador in order to study new sea routes to the Pacific Ocean. Here too, his talent as a cartographer and astronomer was appreciated by the Royal Society, which entrusted him with the task of leading the first scientific expedition to the Pacific Ocean, aimed specifically at the search for Antarctica. In 1768 James Cook therefore set sail from Plymouth on board the *Endeavour* together with Joseph Banks, the botanist Solander and two painters, Buchan and Sydney Parkinson. He stopped at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, rounded Cape Horn and then reached, in 1769, Tahiti, the Society Islands archipelago, New Zealand and finally the coasts of Australia. The expedition did not succeed in reaching Antarctica and returned to England in 1770. Despite the damage suffered by the vessel and the loss of many men, James Cook was given great credit in the cartographic and scientific fields, to the point that he was promoted to the rank of commander and appointed to lead a second expedition, scheduled to depart the following year. Thus, in 1772, the second of three voyages began, this time on board the *Resolution* and the *Adventure*. Although it represented a further failure to reach Antarctica because of hostile sailing conditions, the two ships reached numerous island groups previously unknown to Europeans, including the Marquesas, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, South Georgia and Tasmania.

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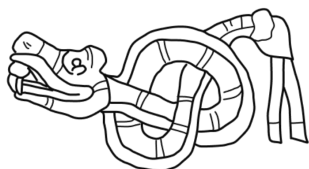
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In 1775, on his return home, Cook was offered a position at the Greenwich Observatory in recognition of the feat he had accomplished. The explorer, however, refused, in order to embark on a new expedition aimed at finding a passage linking the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans through the Bering Strait. In 1776 he was once again on board the *Resolution* – this time accompanied by the *Discovery*, commanded by Captain Clarke – bound for New Zealand. Sailing northwards towards the north-west coast of what is now the United States, he happened upon two archipelagos, which he named the Cook Islands and the Sandwich Islands (present-day Hawai‘i), where he established relations of alliance with the Indigenous populations. He continued towards the Californian coast, which he followed in the direction of Alaska until he reached Icy Cape, where the presence of thick ice forced the expedition to turn back. James Cook died in 1778, during the return journey from this last expedition, in the course of a conflict that broke out with the Native people of Hawai‘i. The fleet had stopped at the islands to repair the ship’s mainmast and Cook’s decision to use some posts that served to demarcate a sacred space was (rightly) seen by the local inhabitants as an affront. In response to the actions of the English, they seized one of the *Resolution*’s boats. To recover it, Cook decided to kidnap the community leader, Kalani‘opu‘u, and use him as a bargaining chip. The Islanders, however, realised in time what the sailors intended to do and a clash ensued in which Cook himself was killed. Despite the conflict, Cook was treated with respect and was given a funeral that was reserved for great chiefs. Some of his remains stayed in the possession of the Indigenous community, while others were returned to the crew, who scattered them at sea. It is important to stress James Cook’s role as an agent in the service of the British Empire, since his work as an explorer – to the benefit of numerous branches of scientific knowledge of the time (from cartography to astronomy, botany, zoology and ethnography) – was fundamental to the consolidation of England’s political, economic and maritime power.

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Kitson, A. 1907. *Captain James Cook, the Circumnavigator*. London: John Murray.

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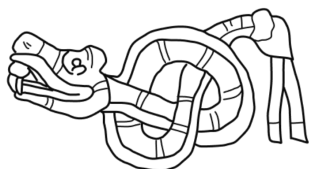
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	Frame, W., L. Walker. 2018. <i>James Cook: The Voyages</i> . London: The British Library Publishing Division.
Contributors	Anna Bottesi; Monica Zavattaro

Coppi

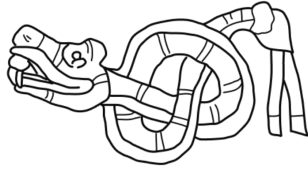
Name	Coppi, Padre Illuminato
Birth-Death dates	19 th century
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
Biography	Franciscan missionary who, in 1882, was entrusted with the leadership of the San Francesco mission in the Amazon region of Manaus, on the Rio Machado, between the Rio Madeira and the Rio Negro. He was later transferred to the Franciscan missions in the Rio Uaupés region, where he devoted himself to the evangelization of Indigenous peoples as well as to the collection (often by questionable means) of ethnographic artefacts and geographical information. The latter are gathered in the text published by Giuseppe Angelo Colini in 1885, <i>La provincia delle Amazzoni, secondo la relazione di Padre Illuminato Giuseppe Coppi, Missionario nel Brasile</i> . The collection he assembled is today held at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome and at the Museo di Antropologia e Etnologia in Florence.
Bibliography	Colini, A.G. 1885. <i>La provincia delle Amazzoni, secondo la relazione di Padre Illuminato Giuseppe Coppi, Missionario nel Brasile</i> . Roma: Società Geografica Italiana.
Contributors	Anna Bottesi

Cordani

Name	Cordani, Angelo
Birth-Death dates	1881-1971
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Córdova

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<i>Name</i>	Córdova, Juan de
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1503-1595
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>As a Spanish soldier, Juan de Córdova served in Flanders and later in Mexico, where he participated in the expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado to New Mexico (1540–1542). In 1543 he entered the Dominican Order and worked primarily in the Zapotec region of Oaxaca. In 1568 he assumed the office of provincial of Santiago de México, but in 1570 he was deposed because of his excessive rigor. Fluent in the Zapotec language, Córdova authored the <i>Vocabulario en lengua çapoteca</i> (1578) and the <i>Arte en lengua zapoteca</i> (1578).</p> <p>According to Francisco de Burgoa, before 1570 Córdova traveled twice to Italy—probably between 1561 and 1568, and most likely in 1564—serving as <i>procurador</i> and <i>definidor</i> of the Dominican province. Davide Domenici has proposed that Juan de Córdova was the anonymous priest whose journey to Italy was described in the <i>Descrittione dell’India occidentale</i>. If so, Córdova would have brought to Italy a substantial collection of Indigenous artifacts, including a Mixtec rasp made from a human femur taken from Tututepec. This object later passed through the collections of Flavio Chigi, Pope Benedict XIV, and the Accademia dell’Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna, and is now housed at the Museo delle Civiltà. Domenici further suggests that Córdova may also have brought to Italy the colonial manuscript known as Codex Vaticanus A (<i>Vat. lat. 3738</i>, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana).</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Córdova, Juan de. 1578. <i>Arte en lengua zapoteca</i>. México: Pedro Balli. Córdoba, Juan de. 1578. <i>Vocabulario en lengua çapoteca</i>. México: Pedro Charre y Antonio Ricardo. <i>Diccionario Zapoteco-Español, Español-Zapoteco basado en el Vocabulario en lengua çapoteca de fray Juan de Córdova (1578)</i> https://www.iifilologicas.unam.mx/cordova/index.php Domenici, D. 2017. “The <i>Descrittione dell’India occidentale</i>, a Sixteenth-Century Source on the Italian Reception of Mesoamerican Material Culture.” <i>Ethnohistory</i> 64: 497-527.</p>

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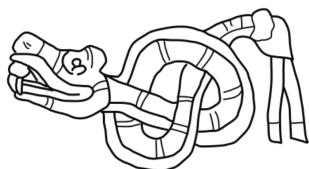
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	<p>Domenici, D. 2024. "Mixtec Social Memory in Late Renaissance Rome. Ulisse Aldrovandi, Tommaso de' Cavalieri and the 'Skull of an Indian King.'" <i>Journal de la Société des Américanistes</i> 110-2: 51-76.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2018. "Códices mesoamericanos en la Italia de la primera edad moderna: historia y recepción." In <i>Códices y cultura indígena en México. Homenaje a Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo</i>, ed. J.J. Batalla Rosado, J.L. de Rojas, L. Pérez Lugones, 351-375. Madrid: Distinta Tinta Ediciones.</p> <p>Domenici, D. In press. "Llegada y recepción del Códice Vaticano A en la Italia del siglo XVI." In <i>El Códice Vaticano A (Vat. lat. 3738). Historia, recepción y contenido de un manuscrito pictográfico colonial sobre el México antiguo</i>, ed. S. Botta, G. Olivier. Mexico City – Roma - Città del Vaticano: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México - Dipartimento di Storia, Antropologia, Religioni, Arte, Spettacolo, Sapienza Università di Roma - Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.</p> <p>Jiménez Moreno, W. 1942. <i>Fray Juan de Córdova y la lengua zapoteca</i>. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.</p> <p>Oudijk, M.R. 2017. "Juan de Córdova", <i>Boletín FAHHO</i>, 21. https://fahho.mx/fray-juan-de-cordova.</p> <p>Smith Stark, T. 2002. "Dioses, sacerdotes y sacrificio: una mirada a la religión zapoteca a través del Vocabulario en lengua çapoteca (1578) de Juan de Córdova." In <i>La religión de los Binnigula'sa', Oaxaca</i>, ed V. de la Cruz, M. Winter, 91-95. Oaxaca: Instituto Estatal de Educación Pública de Oaxaca, Instituto Oaxaqueño de las Culturas.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Corelli

Name	Corelli, Gregorio
Birth-Death dates	1796-1869
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	Gregorio Corelli was a Roman artist and collector. Very little information is available about him. He was born in Faenza in 1796,

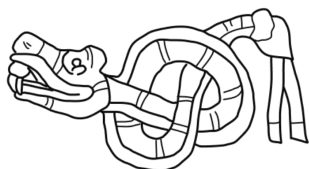
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	<p>where he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts under the guidance of Vincenzo Camuccini.</p> <p>In 1828 he moved to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he set up a studio and began working as a painter and portraitist. There, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., he offered courses in figure and ornamental drawing.</p> <p>In 1835 his activities expanded and Corelli began to stage and exhibit, both privately and during street festivals and religious celebrations, cosmorama shows, that is, series of views of different countries magnified by optical devices.</p> <p>To the same period dates the acquisition of a large collection of natural history objects, likewise intended for public display, as happened, for example, in 1841 on the occasion of the coronation of Emperor Dom Pedro II.</p> <p>These activities continued until the 1850s. He died in 1869.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Cospi

<i>Name</i>	Cospi, Ferdinando
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1606-1686
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Bologna in 1606, Ferdinando Cospi moved with his family to Florence in 1610 (his mother was Costanza de' Medici). There, like his father, he held various positions at the Medici court. In 1624 he returned to Bologna, where he acted as an agent for the Medici family and held public offices until 1672, when he retired from public life. Ferdinando Cospi assembled a rich collection of artworks, antiquities, coins, natural specimens, scientific instruments, and exotic curiosities. In 1657 much of this collection was transferred from his residence on Via San Vitale to the Palazzo Pubblico, where it was installed in a room adjoining those of the Aldrovandi museum. In 1672 the collection was formally donated to the Senate of Bologna.</p>

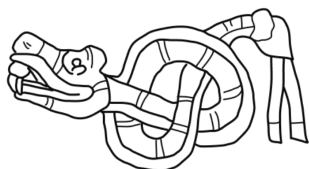
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	<p>Two catalogues of the collection were published by Lorenzo Legati: <i>Breve descrizione del museo cospiano</i> (1667) and <i>Museo Cospiano</i> (1677). The latter—by far the most complete and richly illustrated—was completed by Silvestro Bonfiglioli after Legati’s death. A final, anonymous <i>Inventario semplice</i> was published in 1680.</p> <p>In 1665 Cospi received from Count Valerio Zani the Mesoamerican manuscript now known as the Codex Cospi, which ultimately derived from a gift brought to Bologna by Domingo de Betanzos (today preserved at the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna). In addition to the Codex Cospi, the collection included two mosaic-decorated knife handles, also originating from Betanzos’s gift (now at the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome); a composite Taíno colonial <i>cemí</i> from Hispaniola, acquired between 1677 and 1680 (Museo delle Civiltà, Rome); several <i>búcaros de Indias</i> from Tonalá, Mexico (Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna); and a number of other Indigenous American objects.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Anonymous. 1680. <i>Inventario semplice di tutte le materie esattamente descritte che si trovano nel museo Cospiano: non solo le notate nel libro già stampato e composto dal sig. Lorenzo Legati, ma ancora le aggiuntevi in copia dopo la fabrica</i>. Bologna: Giacomo Monti.</p> <p>Domenici, D.. 2019. “Tasting Clay, Testing Clay. Medicinal Earths, Bucharophagy and Experiential Knowledge in Lorenzo Legati’s Museo Cospiano (1677).” <i>Cromohs. Cyber review of modern historiography</i>, 22: 1-16.</p> <p>Domenici, D., J. Ostapkowicz. 2025. “Taíno Objects in Early Modern Italy.” In <i>Digital Cemí. Exploring a unique Taíno artefact in the 21st century</i>, ed. C. Pennacini, G.N. Zingari, 56-49. Torino: Editris.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L.. 1982b. “Dispersione e recupero della collezione Cospi.” <i>Atti e memorie della Deputazione di storia patria per le provincie di Romagna</i> n.s. XXXIII: 185-202.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1985. “Museography and ethnographical collections in Bologna during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.” In <i>The Origins of Museums: The cabinet of curiosities in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe</i>, ed. O. Impey, A. MacGregor, 17-23. Oxford: Clarendon Press.</p>

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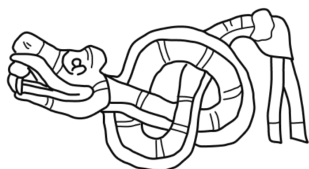
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	<p>Laurencich Minelli, L., A. Filipetti. 1981. "Il museo Cospiano. Alcuni oggetti americani ancora a Bologna." <i>Il Carrobbio, Rivista di studi bolognesi</i>, VII: 220-229.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L., A. Filipetti. 1983. "Per le collezioni americaniste del Museo Cospiano e dell'Istituto delle Scienze. Alcuni oggetti ritrovati a Bologna." <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia</i>, CXIII: 207-226.</p> <p>Legati, L. 1667. <i>Breve descrizione del Museo di F. Cospi</i>. Bologna: Ferroni.</p> <p>Legati, L. 1677. <i>Museo Cospiano annesso a quello del famoso Ulisse Aldrovandi e donato alla sua patria dall'illustrissimo signor Ferdinando Cospi...</i> Bologna: Giacomo Monti.</p> <p>Ostapkowicz, J., F. Brock, A.C. Wiedenhoef, R. Schulting, D. Saviola. 2017. "Integrating the Old World into the New: an 'Idol from the West Indies'." <i>Antiquity</i> 91, 359: 1314-1329.</p> <p>Petrucci, F. 1984. "Cospi, Ferdinando." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>, vol. 30. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ferdinando-cospi_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Couturon

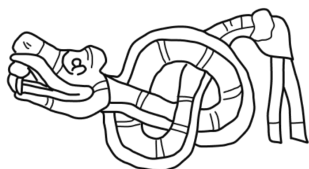
Name	Couturon, Mons. Giovanni Battista
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

D

D'Albertis

Name	D'Albertis, Enrico Alberto
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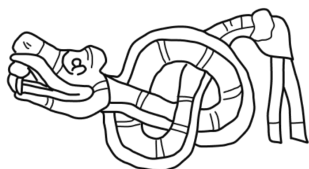
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1846-1932
<i>Museums</i>	Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Voltri (Genoa) in 1846, Enrico Alberto D'Albertis obtained the rank of midshipman in 1866 after taking part in the circumnavigation of the globe aboard the "Principe Umberto". Over the course of his life he participated in numerous voyages in different regions of the world. From 1874 onward he devoted himself to pleasure sailing, visiting many countries in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and collecting natural history specimens, weapons, and ethnographic artifacts. Between 1877 and 1910, D'Alberti completed three voyages around the world, one of them in the company of Odoardo Beccari. In 1892 he retraced the route of Christopher Columbus. In the Americas he visited the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. In the final phase of his life he resided in the castle of Montegalletto, bought in 1886, where he established a museum that he bequeathed to the municipality of Genoa upon his death on March 3, 1932. He wrote numerous works, several of which were devoted to navigation in the time of Columbus.
<i>Bibliography</i>	De Palma, M. C., ed. 2008. <i>Castello D'Albertis. Museo delle culture del mondo</i> . Milano: Silvana Editoriale. Fornaroli, L.A. 1935. <i>Ardita gente ligure. E.A. D'Albertis (1846-1932)</i> . https://www.museidigenova.it/it/il-capitano-albertis-i-viaggi Surdich, F. 1985. "D'Albertis, Enrico Alberto." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i> , vol. 31 https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/enrico-alberto-d-albertis_(Dizionario-Biografico)/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

D'Alviano

<i>Name</i>	D'Alviano, Padre Fedele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Missionario Indios Frati Cappuccini Amazzonia (MUMA), Assisi
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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Dalla Volta Finzi

Name	Dalla Volta Finzi, Amedeo
Birth-Death dates	1892-1985
Museums	Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
Biography	<p>Born in Mantua on October 23, 1892, Amedeo Dalla Volta Finzi was a psychologist and forensic physician. During World War I, he was captured and interned in concentration camps in Hungary. In the 1930s he taught at the universities of Catania and Genoa, but following the enactment of the Italian Racial Laws in 1938, he was forced into hiding until 1943 because of his Jewish ancestry. In 1953, thanks to a Fulbright grant, he obtained a visiting professorship at the University of Arizona in Tucson. During his stay in Arizona, he established contacts with the Hopi and conducted psychological tests with Hopi children. He died in Genoa in 1985.</p> <p>A group of Hopi artifacts from his collection was donated in 1999 to Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genoa.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Vittorio Finzi, V. 2011. <i>Amedeo Dalla Volta fra gli Indiani Hopi (Arizona 1953)</i>. Genova: COEDIT. https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amedeo_Dalla_Volta</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

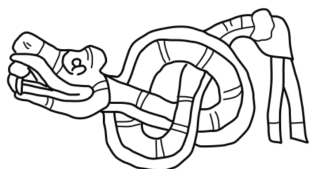
Dall'Omo

Name	Dall'Omo, Eleonora
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Damioli

Name	Damioli, Guglielmo
Birth-Death dates	20 th century
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino

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<i>Biography</i>	<p>Guglielmo Damioli is a Consolata missionary from Cividate Camuno, in Val Camonica, Brescia.</p> <p>After completing his studies to become a missionary in Rome, in 1979 he arrived in Brazil, at the Surumu mission in the state of Roraima, where a training centre for Indigenous people had been opened.</p> <p>In 1981 he moved to the Catrimani mission, located in the territory of the Yanomami people, with whom he struggled for the next twenty years of his life. His experience is recounted in a video interview entitled <i>Un camuno fra gli Indios in Amazonia</i>, in which he shares the challenges and satisfactions of his missionary commitment. Together with other colleagues (including Giovanni Saffirio, with whom he assembled the collection donated in 1996 to the Museum of Anthropology in Florence), he experienced first-hand the humanitarian crisis caused by the discovery of gold in the rivers of the Rio Branco basin in the 1880s.</p> <p>In 2000 he left Catrimani and missionary life to move near the city of Belém, where he still works in the field of sustainable family farming projects.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

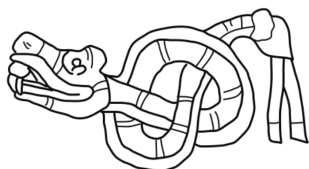
De Agostini

<i>Name</i>	De Agostini, Raffaele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civici di Modena, Modena
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

De Amezaga

<i>Name</i>	De Amezaga, Carlos
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1835-1899
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma

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<i>Biography</i>	<p>Carlos De Amezaga was an Italian naval commander, scholar, and politician, known for his distinguished military service, maritime writings, and exploratory missions to the Americas.</p> <p>Born in Genoa, Italy, on June 11, 1835, De Amezaga began his seafaring career aboard merchant vessels before joining the Royal Italian Navy in 1860. As a commander, he played a key role in the siege of Gaeta (1861) and the Battle of Lissa (1866), earning two Silver Medals for Military Valor.</p> <p>He later undertook naval missions to the Americas, where he studied maritime routes and naval operations, contributing to Italy's understanding of global naval strategy.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>“Carlos de Amezaga”. <i>Wikipedia</i>. https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlo_De_Amezaga</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

De Bellis

<i>Name</i>	De Bellis, Frank. V.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1898-1968
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Frank V. De Bellis was an Italian-American art collector and cultural patron best known for his dedication to preserving and promoting Italian heritage in the United States.</p> <p>Born in Rutigliano, Italy, De Bellis emigrated to the U.S. in 1910 and settled in San Francisco. As a teenager, his education was interrupted when he went to serve on the Italian warfront during World War I. His most significant legacy is the Frank V. De Bellis Collection, donated to San Francisco State University, which includes rare books, manuscripts, musical scores, and artifacts representing Italian culture but it also includes a noteworthy selection of pre-Columbian art objects. Frank de Bellis chose San Francisco State to be home to his collection because as a lifelong learner, he wanted his materials to go to an institution of higher learning where students and other interested individuals could have reasonable access to them.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://library.sfsu.edu/de-bellis-collection
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

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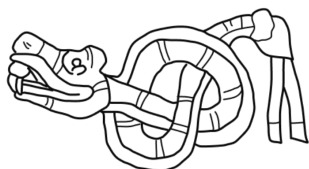
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De Ferrari

Name	De Ferrari, Don Enrico
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

De Filippi

Name	De Filippi, Filippo
Birth-Death dates	1869-1938
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	<p>Filippo De Filippi, an Italian physician, mountaineer and explorer, was born in Turin on 6 April 1869. A nephew of the naturalist of the same name who took part in the Italian expedition to Persia in 1862, he initially embarked on an academic career in the medical field, distinguishing himself through studies in experimental surgery and biological chemistry. As a <i>libero docente</i> (private lecturer) in operative medicine, he taught first in Bologna and then in Genoa. At the same time, he cultivated a deep passion for the mountains, which led him to make numerous ascents in the Alps and to collaborate with the Italian Alpine Club. It was this experience that, in 1897, made him the physician and historiographer of the expedition to Alaska led by Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi, which achieved the first ascent of Mount St Elias. De Filippi produced a detailed scientific report on the expedition.</p> <p>In 1903 he travelled through the Caucasus, Turkestan and Crimea. In the following years he became the principal editor of the accounts of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expeditions, overseeing the report on Ruwenzori (1908) and taking part in person in the 1909 expedition to the Karakoram.</p> <p>It was on this latter occasion that he conceived the idea of a major scientific project to be carried out in Central Asia. With the support of academic institutions, patrons and the Italian government, he organised and led the Italian Scientific Expedition to the Himalaya,</p>

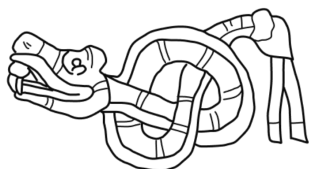
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	<p>Karakoram and Chinese Turkestan (1913–1914), a venture of over 2,000 km that led to the exploration of the Rimu glacier and the determination of the Indo-Asian watershed. De Filippi succeeded in setting up fully fledged scientific laboratories at high altitude for studies on gravity, magnetism, meteorology and geodesy, availing himself of the collaboration of leading scholars including Giotto Dainelli and Guglielmo Abetti. The results were published in a monumental work in 15 volumes between 1925 and 1934.</p> <p>During the First World War he served as a volunteer medical officer in the Red Cross and was sent on mission to England, where he gave lectures on the geography of the front and on the history of relations between the House of Savoy and the British monarchy. After the war he retired to Settignano, near Florence, where he continued his scientific and publishing activities. In 1931 he received the Mussolini Prize from the Royal Academy of Italy for the results of the Asian expedition.</p> <p>He continued to collaborate with the Duke of the Abruzzi on the publication of the diary of the expedition to Somalia, and he devoted himself to promoting historical and geographical studies on the Middle and Far East, editing the English edition of the travel memoirs of the Jesuit Father Ippolito Desideri in Tibet.</p> <p>A member of prestigious Italian and international academies, he was also secretary of the International Geographical Union and was made Knight Commander of the Indian Empire by the King of England. He died suddenly in Settignano on 23 September 1938.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Surdich, F. 1987. “De Filippi, <i>Filippo</i> .” In <i>Dizionario biografico degli italiani</i> 33, Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

De Gasperi

<i>Name</i>	De Gasperi, Giovanni Battista
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

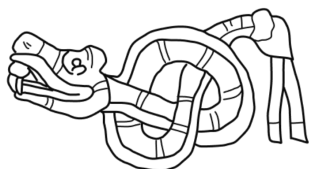
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De Luchi

Name	De Luchi, Cavaliere (Genova)
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

De Vecchi

Name	De Vecchi, Paolo
Birth-Death dates	1847-1931
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo delle Civiltà (MUCIV), Roma
Biography	Paolo De Vecchi was a Piedmontese physician and patriot, Paolo De Vecchi was born in Asti in 1847. Trained in Turin, he moved at the turn of the century to San Francisco, California, where he founded the Ospedale di San Giuseppe (St Joseph's Hospital). During his time in America he travelled in Alaska and along the west coast of North America, collecting artefacts and body ornaments which he later donated to Giovanni Marro, founder of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin. He died in New York in 1931.
Bibliography	Zavattaro, M. 2014. "Nord America." In <i>Il Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze: Le collezioni antropologiche ed etnologiche</i> , eds. J. Moggi e R. Stanyon, 132-151. Firenze: Firenze University Press.
Contributors	Gianluigi Mangiapane; Erika Grasso

Debenedetti

Name	Debenedetti, Salvador
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	
Bibliography	

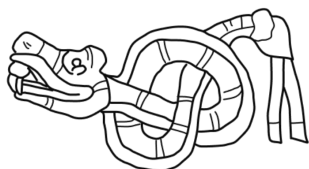
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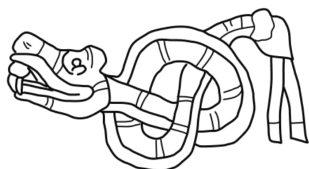
Del Bianco

Name	Del Bianco, Giampiero
Birth-Death dates	20 th century
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	<p>No biographical details are known about Giampiero Del Bianco. He was a keen mountaineer, a member of the Florence section of the C.A.I., and co-founder of the hiking group “Emilio Orsini”. In 1962 he undertook a journey to Peru, visiting villages in the Peruvian Amazon along the tributaries of the Marañón River, where he met the Aguaruna communities of the Jibaros ethnic group. There he assembled a collection of objects which in 2014 was donated to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology in Florence by his widow, Mrs Maria Grazia Bertolini.</p> <p>The collection, consisting of 24 artefacts, is well documented, since Mr Giampiero Lo Bianco published in two bulletins of the C.A.I. (<i>Club Alpino Italiano</i>) the itinerary of his journey and the cultural characteristics of the populations he encountered.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Del Bianco, G. 1982. “Oggi, come 10.000 anni fa: ‘l’Amazonas Peruana’.” <i>C.A.I. Sezione fiorentina, Bollettino Notiziario</i> 2-3: 10-14.</p> <p>Del Bianco, G. 1984. “Jbaros=nemico. A proposito degli Aguaruna.” <i>C.A.I. Sezione fiorentina, Bollettino Notiziario</i> 2: 20-24.</p>
Contributors	Monica Zavattaro

Deletaille

Name	Deletaille, Emile
Birth-Death dates	1929 - 2021
Museums	Museo delle Civiltà (MUCIV), Roma
Biography	<p>Emile Deletaille was a Belgian art dealer. He founded an art gallery in Brussels in 1964. A few years later, he began establishing commercial relations with the National Prehistoric Ethnographic Museum L. Pigorini, now known as the Museo delle Civiltà. These relations materialized in a series of purchase agreements for lots of</p>

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	objects, primarily from Mesoamerica, which the dealer had collected during his travels around the world in the 1960s.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Delfino

<i>Name</i>	Delfino, Emilio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	? - 2001
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

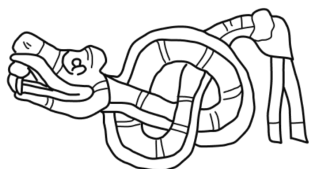
Della Vedova

<i>Name</i>	Della Vedova, Riccardo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1871-1942
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Professor Riccardo Della Vedova, was an Italian physician active in the transitional phase between late-nineteenth-century clinical practice and the emerging scientific medicine of the early twentieth century. Trained in the Italian university system, he combined clinical activity with teaching, contributing to the modernization of diagnostic methods and to the dissemination of a more experimental, laboratory-oriented approach to internal medicine.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Cichello, S.M. 1986. "Della Vedova, Riccardo". Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani, vol. 32. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/riccardo-dalla-vedova_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Dell'Orto

<i>Name</i>	Dell'Orto brothers
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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<i>Contributors</i>	
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Destrugge

<i>Name</i>	Destrugge, A.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	19th century
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Italian consul at Guayaquil (Ecuador)
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

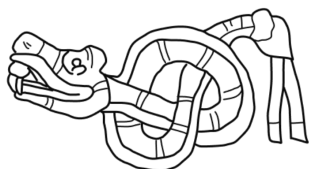
Dilphius

<i>Name</i>	Dilphius (Delphius?), Johannes
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1524-1582(?)
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Palazzo Poggi - Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	According to Ulisse Aldrovandi, a certain Johannes Dilphius received from the Dutch botanist Carolus Clusius a Tupinambá rattle made from the endocarps of <i>Cascabela thevetia</i> . Dilphius subsequently gave the rattle to Aldrovandi, who published a woodcut of the object in the posthumous <i>Dendrologiae naturalis</i> (1667). It is possible that Dilphius should be identified with Johannes Delphius (Brants), a theologian at the University of Cologne.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Domenici, D. 2024. "Ulisse Aldrovandi and Indigenous American Featherwork." <i>Aldrovandiana</i> 3/2: 7-39. https://aldrovandiana.it/article/view/251/245
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Dinz Rialto

<i>Name</i>	Dinz Rialto, Delfino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1920-1979
<i>Museums</i>	Museo degli Sguardi, Rimini
<i>Biography</i>	Delfino Dinz Rialto was born in Padua on 12 August 1920, he was educated at the Universities of Naples and Florence, studying African and Oriental civilizations and diplomacy. Having developed a passion for "primitive art", in 1948 he organized the "African Art Expedition" and moved to Salisbury (Rhodesia), now Harare

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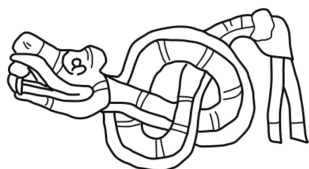
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	<p>(Zimbabwe). He remained in Africa for about ten years, collecting and dealing in local artefacts. Between 1958 and 1964 he travelled in Oceania, dedicating himself in particular to exploring the basin of the Sepik River in New Guinea. From 1964 onwards he began to travel in Amazonia and moved to Salvador Bahia in Brazil, from where he organized journeys to various Latin American countries such as Peru and Mexico.</p> <p>Over the course of his travels Dinz Rialto assembled an important collection of what he conceived as works of “primitive art”, and from the early 1960s he began to envisage the creation of a museum. To this end, from 1969 he established contacts with the Municipality of Rimini and devoted himself to enlarging the collection with the aim of filling what he perceived as gaps. In 1972 the <i>Museo delle Arti Primitive – Raccolta Delfino Dinz Rialto</i> was inaugurated in the <i>Palazzo dell’Arengo e del Podestà</i> in Rimini. Most of the collection became municipal property in 1975 and in 1978–79 the Oceania and America sections were transferred to <i>Palazzo Gambalunga</i>. After Dinz Rialto’s death, which took place in Rio de Janeiro on 12 April 1979, the Municipality became the owner of the entire collection of about 2,500 pieces, which on 9 September 1988 was transferred to <i>Castel Sismondo</i>, under the new name <i>Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee “Dinz Rialto”</i>, which remained open until 2000. After a period of closure, in 2005 the museum was reopened in its current premises at <i>Villa Alvarado</i> (Covignano) with the new name <i>Museo degli Sguardi. Raccolte Etnografiche di Rimini</i>.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Biordi, M. 1995. “Il museo delle culture extraeuropee “Dinz Rialto”.” In <i>Museo delle culture extraeuropee “Dinz Rialto”</i> , eds. M. Biordi, P.L. Foschi. Rimini: Provincia di Rimini.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Di Tommasi

<i>Name</i>	Di Tommasi, Emilio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli

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<i>Biography</i>	A scholar associated with the Italian Geographical Society at the end of the nineteenth century.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Dojola

<i>Name</i>	Dojola, Enrico della Croce di
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1830-1890
<i>Museums</i>	Palazzo Madama, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	Plenipotentiary Minister of the Kingdom of Italy in Buenos Aires.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Donalisio

<i>Name</i>	Donalisio, Giovanni Battista
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1855-?
<i>Museums</i>	Palazzo Madama, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	Italian consul in Panama.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

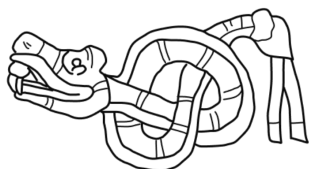
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Eguiguren

<i>Name</i>	Eguiguren, Gonzalo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Art dealer; the Gonzalo Eguiguren Gallery is based in Madrid.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://www.gonzaloeguiguren.com/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Emiri

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<i>Name</i>	Emiri, Loretta
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1947-in vita
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena
<i>Biography</i>	Loretta Emiri was born in Umbria in 1947; in 1977 she settled in the Brazilian Amazon, where for several years she devoted herself to defending the rights of Indigenous peoples. She lived for over four years with the Yanomami, an experience that marked her deeply. Subsequently, she had contact with various ethnic groups and their leaders.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

Erani-Pasi

<i>Name</i>	Erani-Pasi (family)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Erba

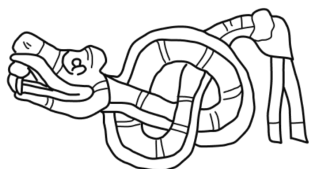
<i>Name</i>	Erba, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

F

Fabietti

<i>Name</i>	Fabietti, Cesare
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1923-1999
<i>Museums</i>	Civico Museo d'Antichità J.J. Winkelmann, Trieste
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Cesare Eugenio Fabietti was born in Trieste on 4 June 1923. After obtaining a degree in Agricultural Sciences from the University of Bologna, in the early 1950s he moved to Guatemala, intending later to continue on to the USA. In Guatemala City he devoted himself for a time to the study of coffee cultivation and coffee diseases but, because of the country's tragic political situation, Fabietti had to move to neighbouring El Salvador, where he began teaching Agricultural Entomology and Plant Genetics at the Universidad Nacional de El Salvador. After a couple of years he moved to San Marcos Lempa, in the region of Usulután in the south-east of the country, where he started a cotton plantation on behalf of the agricultural trading company Cristiani, Burkhard & Cia. of San Salvador. After four years of work and expansion of the cotton, tobacco and maize crops, he was forced to move to the USA, by his own account because of conflicts with the local landowners, due also to the fact that he treated the Indigenous people "as persons". It was therefore between 1956 and 1959 that, on the Joya Verde estate (San Marcos Lempa), Fabietti collected the more than one hundred Maya ceramic artefacts from the Late Classic period (c. AD 600–900), later donated in 2002 by his wife Lisa Glauber Fabietti to the Civic Museum of Antiquities "J. J. Winckelmann" in Trieste. In the United States he obtained a master's degree at the University of Maryland (College Park) and began working in technical-agricultural roles for the international division of Union Carbide, travelling to Pakistan, Egypt, Colombia and the Balearic Islands. Between 1977 and 1988 he lived in Fresno, California, managing a cotton plantation. In the following years he took on numerous assignments as a consultant for companies and also as a teacher of Italian. He died after an illness on 30 December 1999 in San Francisco.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Vidulli Torlo, M., ed. 2003. <i>Ceramiche Maya da El Salvador della collezione Cesare Fabietti dei Civici Musei di Storia ed Arte di Trieste</i> . Trieste: Civici Musei di Storia ed Arte di Trieste.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

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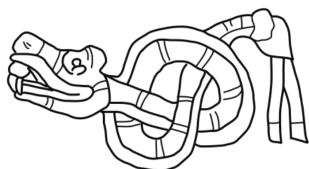
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Fainardi

<i>Name</i>	Fainardi, Alberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1837-1902
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Alberto Fainardi was born in Italy in 1837. He trained in medicine and arrived in Corrientes, Argentina, in 1865 with the Italian Navy. Once settled in the provincial capital, he had his medical degree officially recognized by the Provincial Medical Board in 1868. He practiced medicine in various provincial institutions and notably served as a physician at the Port of Corrientes from 1870 to 1875. Between 1880 and 1883, he also worked for the Capital Police. In addition to his public service in several hospitals, Fainardi was a member of the Provincial Hygiene Council. He gained recognition for his work during the cholera and yellow fever epidemics that struck Corrientes. He also taught at the “General San Martín” National College and served multiple times as a member of the Provincial Medical Board. Furthermore, he was the first president of the Italian Mutual Aid Society “Unión y Fraternidad” in Corrientes. After his death, he was honored on several occasions, most notably on May 12, 1916, with the inauguration of the “Dr. Alberto Fainardi” hall at the “Juana Francisca Cabral” Hospital.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Félix Gómez, H. 1944 <i>La ciudad de Corrientes. turismo, economía, información, historia, geografía</i> , Editorial Corrientes.
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Falco

<i>Name</i>	Falco, Don Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1923-1996
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Don Giovanni Falco was a Salesian missionary and an entomologist. He was born on 13 October 1923 in New York, where his parents, Francisco Falco and Lucia Nigro, had moved after a period spent in France. It was there that Giovanni Falco himself returned together with his father and brothers following his mother’s death, and he remained until the fourth grade of elementary school. After the</p>

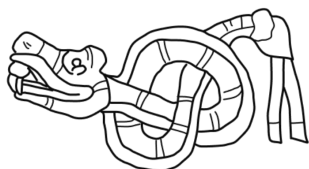
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death of his father as well, he moved to Italy, more precisely to Piedmont, in the province of Cuneo, where he was entrusted to the care of an uncle, parish priest in Limone, and by him to the *Colegio Vescoville di Cusano* (Fossano) – an orphanage of the diocese of Cuneo where he completed his primary schooling.

In 1936 Giovanni Falco began his religious formation at the Missionary Institute of Mons. Versiglia and Mons. Caravario in Bagnolo (also in Piedmont), where he completed his secondary studies. In 1940 he was then admitted to the novitiate of Villa Moglia. However, Italy's entry into the Second World War hindered the organisation of missionary expeditions, thereby preventing the carrying out of many activities necessary to complete the training process. Giovanni Falco therefore undertook a second novitiate, this time at the Salesian institute of Castel Nuovo Don Bosco, after which he was transferred to Rome together with other missionary companions to devote himself to studies of a philosophical and pedagogical nature. During this period, his interest in entomology emerged. In 1943, again because of the tensions generated by the conflict, the missionary students were transferred back to the north, first to Foglizzo and subsequently, in 1944, to the Opera Salesiana di Bivio di Cumiana.

The end of the war marked, for Giovanni Falco, the beginning of his missionary activity. In February 1947 he left for Brazil as assistant and teacher in Silvânia, in the state of Goiás, which at the time belonged to the Inspectorate of Mato Grosso. The missionary remained in Brazil for all the years to come, with the exception of a brief return to Italy in 1952 to receive priestly ordination.

During his activity as a missionary, between 1949 and 1951, he first visited the regions of Mato Grosso – where he came into contact with the Bororo and Xavante peoples – and subsequently those of the Rio Negro and the Rio Uaupés, as far as the border with Colombia – where he encountered Tucano communities. His energies were directed mainly towards collecting zoological specimens and ethnographic material to be displayed at the *Museu das Culturas Dom Bosco*, established in those same years at the Salesian mission in the city of Campo Grande (MT), with the aim of preserving the artefacts of those Indigenous populations with whom

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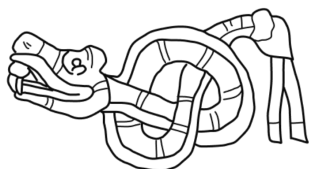
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	<p>the missionaries had been in contact since 1894. Don Giovanni Falco took over its direction between 1976 and 1977 and remained director until 1996 (the year of his death), promoting structural interventions aimed at creating better conditions for the display of the material already in existence, as well as of everything he subsequently acquired thanks to his good relations with scientific and academic circles.</p> <p>It was shortly before this, specifically in 1972, that the donation to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin of a collection of Bororo objects took place. The reasons for this donation are not clear, especially considering that a museum already existed at Colle don Bosco and that precisely on the occasion of the centenary of Don Bosco's death in 1988, Don Falco had been called upon to reorganize its displays – something that in fact was never possible because of his illness. Don Falco died, in fact, on 18 December 1996, at the age of 73, as a result of pulmonary fibrosis caused by the inhalation of toxic gases.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Faresin C. 1997. "Pe. João Falco. Necrologio." <i>Missão Salesiana de Mato Grosso, Campo Grande (MS), Brasil</i>: 1-16.</p> <p>Caldas Cabra T. 2009. "Pe. João Falco. Um dedicado salesiano missionário e cientista." <i>UCDB VIRTUAL educação a distância com a tradição salesiana IX</i>: 12.</p> <p>Castilho, M.A.; Plateiro Ferreira R.. 2012. "O Museu das Culturas Dom Bosco: história, identidade e potencialidades de desenvolvimento local na educação básica" <i>Campo Grande</i>: 1-104.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Margherita Valentini

Fantin

<i>Name</i>	Fantin, Mario
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1921-1980
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	Mario Fantin (Bologna 1921–1980) was an Italian mountaineer and film director. At the end of 1946 he joined the Bologna section of the Italian Alpine Club and, after attending a mountaineering course,

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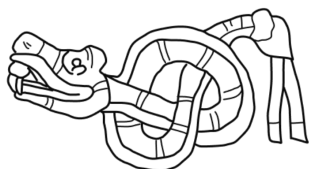
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	began to frequent the Alps, documenting his ascents with his camera. In 1954 he took part in the Italian expedition to conquer K2, led by Ardito Desio, as photographer and cameraman responsible for producing the photographic and film record of the undertaking. On his return from that expedition, he devoted himself full-time to the mountains and to ethnography.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

Fiorini

<i>Name</i>	Fiorini, Angelo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1844-?
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Ferrara
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Ferrara in 1844, Angelo Fiorini moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1869 together with his brother Luigi, where he engaged in commercial activities. In 1885, they began cultivating sugar cane in the Tucumán region. During his travels, Angelo Fiorini collected naturalia and ethnographic materials. Between 1875 and 1892, he sent 41 shipments of specimens to the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Ferrara, where some Shuar and Tupi Guaraní items from Ecuador and Brazil are still preserved.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Sgarzi, M. 2023-2024. <i>Le collezioni americaniste Fiorini e Gulinelli del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Ferrara</i> . Bachelor Thesis in Anthropology, University of Bologna.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Foresi

<i>Name</i>	Foresi, Raffaello
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1820-1876
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Raffaello Foresi was born in Portoferraio, on the Elba island, on 6 November 1820 to Jacopo Foresi and Maria Guarelli. Coming from a well-off family, he studied at the University of Pisa, where he read literature, but he soon showed eclectic interests ranging from music to fiction and even mineralogy. Already in his youth Foresi displayed

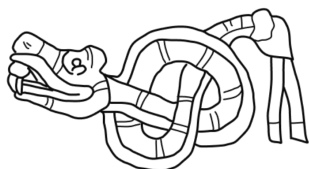
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a marked spirit of observation and a strong inclination towards the study of the Elban landscape.

In 1845 he moved to Florence, a city where he came into contact with the liveliest cultural and intellectual milieu of the time. There he began journalistic work in the field of music criticism, forging friendships with figures such as Gioachino Rossini, with whom he shared musical interests. Between 1858 and 1860, together with his brother Alessandro, Pietro Fanfani and Antonio Fantacci, he founded and directed the journal *Il piovano Arlotto*, a monthly of literary and political satire. Alongside his literary activity, Foresi cultivated a deep passion for the natural sciences and for the ancient history of the island of Elba. From the 1850s onward he devoted himself to collecting minerals, building up a remarkable collection that was exhibited in Florence in 1861 and in Bologna in 1864. At the same time, in collaboration with Luigi Celleri, he began to gather stone tools found on the island, which he enthusiastically presented at the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1867. With more than 1,200 finds, Foresi argued for the presence of prehistoric humans in the Tuscan Archipelago, a thesis that aroused considerable interest, including at the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology held in Bologna in 1871. Some of his finds, however, were later regarded as dubious or even forged, sparking controversy among scholars and raising questions about the actual authenticity of the discoveries.

In 1873, fulfilling his dream of creating a cultural centre on the island, Foresi inaugurated the “Museo Foresi” in Portoferraio. The museum, set up at his own expense, housed his collection of minerals and archaeological finds and was open free of charge one day a year; the proceeds from visits were donated to the local nursery school.

In the final years of his life, Foresi had to contend with increasing financial difficulties in managing the agricultural estate he had inherited from his father, difficulties that were aggravated by his total dedication to intellectual and museum activities. He died suddenly at only 56 years of age, on 12 October 1876.

His cultural legacy was taken up first and foremost by his son Mario, himself an intellectual and promoter of culture. In 1923 Mario

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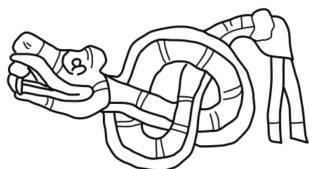
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	donated around 14,000 volumes to the Municipality of Portoferraio, giving rise to the “Biblioteca e Pinacoteca Foresiana”, still today one of the island’s most important cultural institutions. The city’s Upper Secondary School is also named after Raffaello Foresi.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Monti, I. 2019. Conoscere, Amare e Morire, la vita e il pensiero di Raffaello Foresi tra l'Isola d'Elba e Firenze. Independently published.
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio; Anna Bottesi

Forsyth Maior

<i>Name</i>	Forsyth Maior, Charles Immanuel
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1843 – 1923
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Charles Immanuel Forsyth Maior was born in Glasgow on 15 August 1843, he was a Swiss physician, zoologist and vertebrate palaeontologist of Scottish origin. He studied at the universities of Basel and Zurich in Switzerland and later at Göttingen in Germany. He graduated in medicine at Basel in 1868 and became a physician in Florence, Italy.</p> <p>Like many early naturalists, he spent his spare time studying fossil mammals. His first publication, in 1872, was on fossil primates. With the support of the Italian government, in 1877 he collected fossils in Calabria, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily. In 1886 he gave up practising medicine and began to study fossils in the Greek archipelago, forming collections that went to the Collège Galliard in Lausanne and to the British Museum (Natural History). He was a correspondent of Charles Darwin.</p> <p>In his collaboration with the British Museum he became deeply interested in the collections from Madagascar; he studied the lemur fauna, both living and extinct, and discovered the new family Megaladapidae (Major 1893), the genus and species of the extinct giant lemur <i>Megaladapis madagascariensis</i> (Major 1893), and five new species in the genera <i>Lepilemur</i> and <i>Cheirogaleus</i>. This led to a keen interest in Madagascar and gave rise to an expedition there, financed by the Royal Society. The expedition left Great Britain on 15 July 1894 and returned on 30 August 1896. Forsyth Major was a</p>

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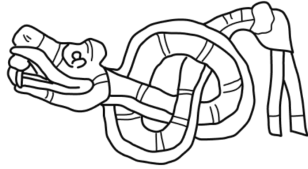
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	pioneer of paleoprimateology and a very active field palaeontologist. He died in Munich on 25 March 1923.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Rook, L., D.M. Alba. 2012. "The pioneering paleoprimateologist Charles Immanuel Forsyth Major (1843-1923), and a <i>Mesopithecus</i> tooth from an unrecorded locality of Italy (?Casino Basin) in the Basel Naturhistorisches Museum, Switzerland." <i>Bollettino della Società Paleontologica Italiana</i> 51(1): 1-6. Jenkins, P.D., M.D. Carleton. 2005. "Charles Immanuel Forsyth Major's expedition to Madagascar, 1894 to 1896: beginnings of modern systematic study of the island's mammalian fauna." <i>Journal of Natural History</i> 39 (20): 1779-1818.
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

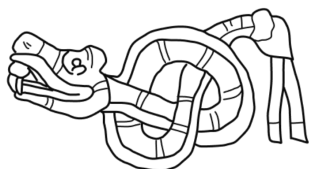
Franco

<i>Name</i>	Franco, Emanuele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	Precise information on the biography of Emanuele Franco is lacking. From a text by Giovanni Marro (1875-1952), the founder of MAET, we know that Franco brought back to Italy, from a trip to South America in the early 1920s, the mummified body of a pre-Columbian woman accompanied by a funerary assemblage. This mummy was donated by Franco himself to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin between 1926 and 1931.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Marro, G. 1936. <i>Il primo decennio della fondazione dell'Istituto e Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia</i> . Torino: S.E.T.
<i>Contributors</i>	Gianluigi Mangiapane; Erika Grasso

Furia

<i>Name</i>	Furia, Francesco Tonini del
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	

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<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Fusconi

<i>Name</i>	Fusconi, Bruno
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1932-2002
<i>Museums</i>	Museo degli Sguardi, Rimini
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
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Fusoni

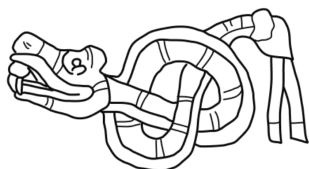
<i>Name</i>	Fusoni, Cesare
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	No information is available on the life of Cesare Fusoni, except that in 1876 he donated to the Museums of Como – through the mediation of Innocenzo Regazzoni – objects originating from Mato Grosso (Brazil) and the Gran Chaco (Paraguay), which suggests that Fusoni himself travelled to those places.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Nobile De Agostini, I. 1995. “La formazione delle raccolte americaniste del Museo Giovio. Appendice: Biografie dei collezionisti.” In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i> , ed. F.P. Campione, 54-59. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti “Aldo Gatti”.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

G

Gallarani

<i>Name</i>	Gallarani, (Arcangelo Gabriele?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

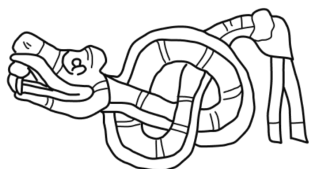
Garovaglio

<i>Name</i>	Garovaglio, Alfonso
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1820-1905
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	Alfonso Garovaglio was born in Cantù in 1820. After graduating in law he devoted himself to travelling and archaeological research, holding numerous positions in scientific institutions in Como and Milan from 1870 onwards. He assembled an archaeological collection – rich in Egyptian artefacts – in his villa at Lovenò, near Menaggio. Part of the collection was donated to the Museum of Milan and another part to the Museum of Como, in accordance with Garovaglio's will; he died in 1905. Some objects that had remained in the possession of his daughter were in any case later transferred to the Museum of Como. Among the objects bequeathed by Garovaglio to the Museum of Como are numerous ceramics from the Central Andes (Moche, Chimú, Chancay) and some Mississippian stone tools.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Nobile De Agostini, I. 1995. “La formazione delle raccolte americaniste del Museo Giovo. Appendice: Biografie dei collezionisti.” In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i> , ed. F.P. Campione, 54-59. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti “Aldo Gatti”.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Gastaldi

<i>Name</i>	Gastaldi, Mario
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1943 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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Contributors	
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Gavazzi

Name	Gavazzi, Adine
Birth-Death dates	1966 - living
Museums	▪ Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	Scholar, specialized in the study of Inka architecture.
Bibliography	https://search.usi.ch/it/persona/84451c38769a8a0ed15a5cc7729f726a/gavazzi-adine
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Gerloni

Name	Gerloni, Cavalier Francesco
Birth-Death dates	1835-1918
Museums	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
Biography	<p>Francesco Gerloni was born in Trento in 1835. The third son of Girolamo de Gerloni and Carlotta De Negri di Montenegro, he attended elementary school and the Tridentine Gymnasium with a humanistic curriculum, which he left in the sixth year. On reaching adulthood he trained at the military school in Linz, joining the 38th Infantry Regiment of the Habsburg army in 1854. In November 1864, after being promoted lieutenant, he asked to be assigned to the corps accompanying Archduke Maximilian to Mexico. Thanks to his command of languages, including Spanish, in the Americas he also served as interpreter for the Austrian army. Landing at the beginning of 1865 after a stopover in Martinique, he took part in the campaign that ended with the siege of Santiago de Querétaro. When Emperor Maximilian was captured and executed, Gerloni was among the few who did not desert. He was taken prisoner, but managed to escape by pretending to be dead and returned to Trento in September 1867.</p> <p>Following this experience, he left his military career and married Virginia Altenburger. Thanks to his polyglot abilities (he spoke German, English, Spanish, Italian, French and Portuguese), in the following years he devoted himself to teaching and to administrative duties, including work as an interpreter at the Court of Trento until</p>

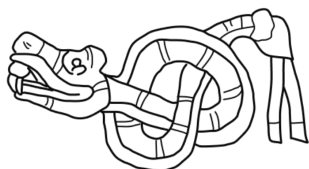
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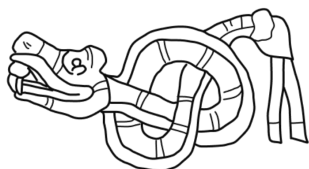
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	<p>1910. He also developed an interest in subjects such as sericulture, beekeeping and fruit-growing, which he taught at the agricultural institute of San Michele all'Adige and on which he published numerous texts. His interest in bees was in fact a constant throughout his life. In 1899 he was commissioned to travel through the valleys of Trentino to promote beekeeping, and he gave lectures in agricultural cooperatives, advocating a shift from empirical practices to rational and scientific methods. In 1900 he published the first edition of <i>Apicoltura</i>, a popular manual that combined theoretical notions and practical instructions, enriched with botanical references useful to beekeepers; in subsequent years he produced a new edition in the light of his teaching experience. A sports enthusiast and a believer in civic education through gymnastics societies, he joined the Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini and the Società Ginnastica di Trento, and in March 1887 he founded the Veloce Club Trentino, one of the early nuclei of organised cycling in Italy. At the same time he sat several times on the municipal council of Trento (elected in 1894, 1898, 1902 and 1906) until the end of his term in 1910; in 1907 he was reported to the authorities and then released after the protests against the Pangermanist expeditions.</p> <p>At the outbreak of the First World War he moved to Gorizia, where he tried to persuade Italophone soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army to join the Italian forces; for this propaganda activity he was persecuted by the authorities and became a “voluntary refugee” in Italy, moving between Verona, Milan and Rome. He eventually joined his brother Carlo, a teacher, in Mottola, where he died on 11 February 1918 in unclear circumstances.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Corsini, U. 1982. “Le "Memorie" di Francesco Gerloni, trentino, al seguito di Massimiliano d'Asburgo in Messico.” <i>Studi trentini di scienze storiche</i> 61(4): 369-396.</p> <p>Gerloni, F. 1883. <i>La ricerca dell'oro: reminiscenze della vita messicana</i>. Trento: Marietti.</p> <p>Gerloni, F. 1900. <i>Apicoltura</i>. Trento: Scotoni e Vitti.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Ghidinelli

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<i>Name</i>	Ghidinelli, Azzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1940-2015
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Azzo Ghidinelli was born in Milan on November 27, 1940. From an early age he lived with his family in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he studied medicine and science. In 1970 he earned a doctorate in political science and anthropology from the University of Pavia. In the following years he carried out archaeological research in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.</p> <p>In the early 1970s he served as Italian cultural attaché in Guatemala City, where he collaborated with the Instituto Indigenista Nacional, conducting ethnographic research in various regions of the country, teaching at several Guatemalan universities, and publishing a large number of scholarly works. Beginning in 1982 he taught in Honduras, where he married Rosa María Mesén.</p> <p>In the early 1990s they returned to Italy, settling in Como, where Azzo continued his research work, also travelling extensively. Azzo Ghidinelli died on May 25, 2015.</p> <p>The Musei Civici di Como preserve a collection of archaeological ceramics from Nicaragua and Costa Rica that he assembled.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Dary, C. 2018. "Una historia de vida jakalteca por Azzo Ghidinelli." <i>Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades</i> , 5(8): 61-75.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

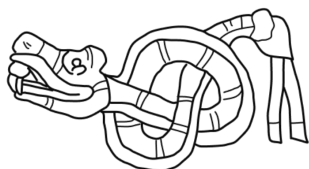
Giaccaria

<i>Name</i>	Giaccaria, Don Bartolomeo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Giacone

<i>Name</i>	Giacone, Don Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti

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<i>Contributors</i>	

Giannecchini

<i>Name</i>	Giannecchini, Doroteo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1837-1900
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Doroteo Giannecchini was born in Pascoso, in the municipality of Pescaglia (Lucca), on 9 December 1837.</p> <p>In November 1851 he entered the archiepiscopal seminary of San Martino in Lucca. In 1853 he moved to the convent of San Cerbone (Lucca) as a novice of the Franciscan Order, making his religious profession on 31 August 1854 with the name Doroteo. He then followed courses in the humanities at the convent of Colleviti in Pescia, in philosophy at Giaccherino (Pistoia), and subsequently began his theological studies at the Franciscan convent in Lucca. In October 1858 he received the diaconate at the bishop's palace in Pescia, bringing to a close a long period of rigorous study and formation in Franciscan life.</p> <p>It was in the Lucca convent that Giannecchini decided to leave as a missionary for Latin America. On 21 June 1859 he embarked at Genoa and on 28 August he arrived in the port of Montevideo; from there, travelling overland, he reached Tarija in Bolivia on the night of 4 January 1860. His first task was to complete his theological studies. Not yet of canonical age to be ordained priest, he had to request a dispensation from the Holy See, and on 11 September 1860 he was ordained presbyter in Cochabamba. The convent of Tarija was a <i>Propaganda Fide</i> college whose missionary district included the Guaraní reductions of the Chaco. Franciscan missionary activity among the Guaraní had begun in 1755 and was directed by a prefect of the missions, who enjoyed quasi-episcopal powers, with personnel of Spanish origin. From 1835 onwards, to fill the gaps created by Bolivia's independence process (1825), Italian friars had begun to arrive.</p>

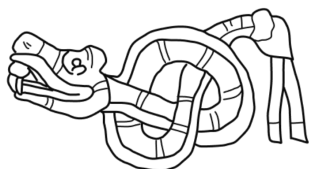
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	<p>Giannecchini was sent by the prefect, Father Giuseppe Giannelli, to the recently founded reduction of Chiriguanos, Noctenes and Tobas of San Francesco Solano on the banks of the Pilcomayo (a tributary of the Paraguay River). He immediately devoted himself to studying the Indigenous languages, and in a short time succeeded in mastering Chiriguano in particular. From there he moved on to the reduction of Tarairí, still in the process of being founded, and later to that of Caiza. From 1864 to 1876 he was again at San Francesco Solano, where he devoted himself to building the church, the parish house, boys' and girls' schools, guest quarters (as required by Bolivian law) and storehouses.</p> <p>In 1877 he was appointed prefect of the missions and moved to the convent of Tarija. He held this post until 1885, when he returned to the Pilcomayo region. After presiding, in the role of <i>conversor</i>, over the reductions, whose situation was made more difficult by pressure from the <i>hacendados</i>, in 1892 he returned to the convent of San Francesco in Tarija to devote himself to compiling a Chiriguano–Spanish dictionary.</p> <p>In 1895 he returned to Italy with the task of recruiting missionaries. Back in Bolivia on 6 November 1896, he was once more in Italy in 1897 and 1898 to prepare, on the instructions of his superiors, the ethnographic material for the Missionary Exhibition in Turin in 1898. It was there that Paolo Mantegazza purchased the collection for the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology in Florence. In November 1898 he was back in Bolivia, where he resumed his missionary work and the writing of the dictionary. He died in Tolomosa Grande on 9 April 1900.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Calzavarini, L. 2000. “Giannecchini, Doroteo.” In <i>Dizionario biografico degli italiani</i> , vol 54. Roma: Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana fondata da Giovanni Treccani. Carteggio del Museo di Antropologia di Firenze. “Lettere, atti e documenti sciolti”, n. 59.
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Giganti

<i>Name</i>	Giganti, Antonio
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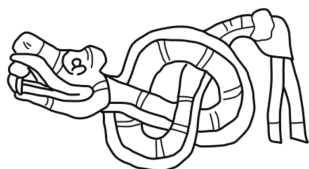
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1535-1598
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	<p>A jurist and humanist born in Fossombrone, Antonio Giganti earned his degree in Bologna, where he met Ludovico Beccadelli and began working as his secretary when Beccadelli was appointed papal nuncio to Venice in 1550. Giganti remained in Beccadelli's service until the latter's death, living in Rome, Ragusa, and Prato and participating in several sessions of the Council of Trent. It was probably in Ragusa that Giganti began his activity as a collector, focusing mainly on natural specimens. His collection may have been augmented by objects inherited from Beccadelli and was substantially expanded after Giganti's move to Bologna, where he worked with Cardinal Gabriele Paleotti until 1597 and established a close friendship with Ulisse Aldrovandi. In 1597 Giganti returned to Fossombrone, where he died in 1598.</p> <p>An inventory of the Giganti collection compiled in 1586 lists nine Mesoamerican "idols," two Mesoamerican knives (probably the same two previously owned by Leandro Alberti and Giovanni Filoteo Achillini), a feathered miter, an Amazonian stone axe, two Tupinambá feather capes, and two copies of images from a Mesoamerican codex. After Giganti's death, the "idols," the two knives, the Amazonian axe and the Tupinambá feather capes passed to Ulisse Aldrovandi, together with a Nahua mosaic mask of the god Yacatecuhtli (not recorded in the inventory but likewise originating from the Giganti collection). Of these objects, only a greenstone "idol" (Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna) and the mosaic mask and the Amazonian axe (Museo delle Civiltà, Rome) are extant today.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Domenici, D. 2022. "Rediscovery of a Mesoamerican greenstone sculpture from the collection of Ulisse Aldrovandi." <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i>, 34(1): 1–22.</p> <p>Domenici, D.. 2024. "Ulisse Aldrovandi and Indigenous American Featherwork." <i>Aldrovandiana. Historical Studies in Natural History</i> 3(2): 7-39.</p> <p>Domenici, D. In press. "Ulisse "Aldrovandi's Engagement with Mesoamerican Material Culture." In <i>Global Aldrovandi</i>.</p>

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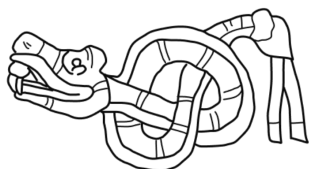
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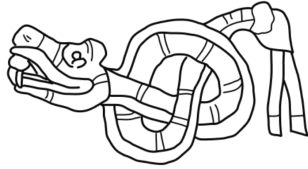
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	<p><i>Exchanging Knowledge in the Early Modern World</i>, ed. L. Markey, D. Domenici. Leiden: Brill.</p> <p>Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. “Domingo de Betanzos’ Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy.” <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i> 47: 169-209.</p> <p>Donattini, M. 2008. “Il mondo portato a Bologna: viaggiatori, collezionisti, missionari,” In <i>Storia di Bologna</i>, vol. III, <i>Bologna nell’età moderna (secoli xvi-xviii)</i>, t. II: <i>Cultura, istituzioni culturali, Chiesa e vita religiosa</i>, ed. Adriano Prosperi, 537-682. Bologna: Bononia University Press.</p> <p>Fragnito, G. 1988. “<i>Compositio memoriae</i>: il museo di Antonio Giganti.” In <i>In museo e in villa. Saggi sul Rinascimento perduto</i>, ed. G. Fragnito, 159-214. Venezia: Arsenale.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1984. “L’indice del Museo di Antonio Giganti. Interessi etnografici e ordinamento di un Museo cinquecentesco.” <i>Museologia scientifica</i>, I(3-4): 191-242.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1985. “Museography and ethnographical collections in Bologna during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.” In <i>The Origins of Museums: The cabinet of curiosities in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe</i>, ed. O. Impey, A. MacGregor, 17-23. Oxford: Clarendon Press.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 2003. “Some American Items in Antonio Giganti’s Studio, a 16th Century Museum in Bologna.” In <i>Colecciones Latinoamericanas/Latin American Collections. Essays in honour of Ted J.J. Leyenaar</i>, ed. D. Kop Jansen, E.K. de Bock, 27-41. Leiden: Tetl.</p> <p>Mozzetti, F. 2000. “Giganti, Antonio.” In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>, vol. 54. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-giganti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/?search=GIGANTI%2C%20Antonio%2F</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Giglioli

Name	Giglioli, Enrico Hillyer
Birth-Death dates	1845-1909

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<p><i>Museums</i></p>	<p>Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo di Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli</p>
<p><i>Biography</i></p>	<p>Enrico Hillyer Giglioli was an Italian zoologist and anthropologist of international standing. Born in London in 1845 to Giuseppe Giglioli, an Italian exile and naturalist, and Ellen Hillyer, he grew up in an environment rich in intellectual stimulation.</p> <p>After attending the School of Mines in London, where his teachers included such important figures of the time as Charles Lyell, Richard Owen and Thomas Huxley, in 1864 Giglioli obtained a diploma in Natural Sciences from the University of Pisa. There he came into contact with Filippo De Filippi, one of the first supporters of Darwinism in Italy, who involved him in an important scientific expedition: the circumnavigation voyage of the steam corvette “Magenta” (1865–1868). During this mission, undertaken to establish commercial relations with China and Japan, Giglioli had to assume scientific responsibility for the expedition after De Filippi’s death in Hong Kong in 1867.</p> <p>On his return to Italy, Giglioli was entrusted with cataloguing the rich zoological and ethnographic collections gathered during the voyage. In 1869 he obtained the chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates at the <i>Regio Istituto di Studi Superiori</i> in Florence, where in 1876 he founded the Central Collection of Italian Vertebrates, which today bears his name.</p> <p>His studies focused mainly on zoology, with particular attention to vertebrates and marine invertebrates, as well as on ornithology and on zoology applied to fishing and hunting. He promoted important scientific cruises in the Mediterranean, which led to the discovery of the deep-sea fauna of this sea thanks to the thalassographic campaigns conducted with the steamship “Washington” (1881–1883).</p> <p>At the same time, Giglioli distinguished himself as an anthropologist and ethnologist. Over the course of his life he assembled an important collection of ethnographic objects, photographs and documents, today preserved in part in the Museo Nazionale Preistorico-Etnografico in Rome and in part in the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia in Florence. His anthropological studies</p>

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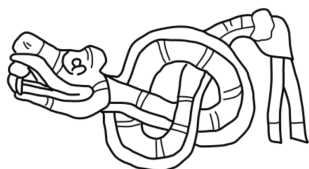
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	<p>ranged from the origin and diffusion of human populations (at the time still referred to as “races”) to the study of prehistoric stone tool industries.</p> <p>Among his numerous publications we may recall <i>Viaggio intorno al globo della R. Pirocorvetta Magenta</i> (1876), a detailed account of the expedition, and pioneering studies on Italian ornithology and the geographical distribution of vertebrates. The journal of the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia in Florence, the <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnografia</i>, includes several of his contributions. He died in Florence on 16 December 1909, shortly after being taken ill in Rome, where he was presiding over the Fisheries Commission. His scientific and museological legacy remains considerable today for many disciplines, including zoology, anthropology and ethnography.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Balducci, E. 1911. “E. H. Giglioli.” <i>Annali di agricoltura</i> (con elenco delle pubblicazioni).</p> <p>Rodolico, R. 1967. <i>Naturalisti ed esploratori dell'Ottocento italiano</i>, Firenze 1967.</p> <p>Rosa, D. 1909. “L'opera zoologica di E.H. G.” <i>Bull. della Società entomologica italiana</i> XLI: 19-27.</p> <p>Vinciguerra, D. 1910. “E.H. G.” <i>Annali del Museo civico di storia naturale di Genova</i> XLIV: 479-493.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Giraud

<i>Name</i>	Giraud, Ludovico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1846-1882
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	Tenor, opera singolare. In 1880 he performed in Brazil in the opera <i>Guarany</i> by Antonio Carlos Gomes. On his return to Italy Giraud donated the materials to the then Museo di Antichità di Parma, which later placed them on deposit in the Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, in 1970.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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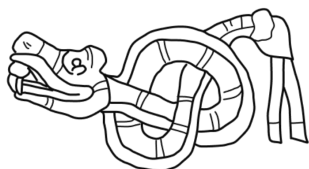
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Giustiniani

<i>Name</i>	Giustiniani, Benedetto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1554-1621
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born on the Greek island of Chios, Benedetto moved to Italy with his father in 1569. In Rome he held several ecclesiastical offices and was created cardinal in 1586. Together with his brother Vincenzo, he became one of the most renowned collectors and patrons of the arts of his time. Their celebrated collection encompassed both Classical and contemporary works, including several paintings by their protégé Caravaggio.</p> <p>Inventories of the Giustiniani collection compiled between 1600 and 1611 reveal that they owned the Mesoamerican manuscript today known as the Codex Borgia—later owned by Cardinal Stefano Borgia and now preserved at the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana—together with approximately forty mosaic-encrusted “idols” and sacrificial instruments. The mosaic objects, whose number gradually declined, continued to be recorded until 1649, after which they were lost. It is possible that one of them survives in the form of a bird’s head representing the Nahua god Ehécatl, now preserved at Friedenstein Castle (Gotha, Germany).</p> <p>The means by which the Giustiniani brothers acquired such a large group of Mesoamerican artifacts remain unknown. However, it is possible that they were originally assembled by a relative of Benedetto, Vincenzo Giustiniani, who served as Master General of the Dominican Order from 1558 to 1570 and may have had access to objects originally brought to Europe by Domingo de Betanzos in 1531.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Danesi Squarzina, S. 2003. <i>La collezione Giustiniani</i>. Torino: Einaudi.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2016. “Nuovi dati per una storia dei codici messicani della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.” <i>Miscellanea Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae</i> XXI: 341-362.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2018. “Códices mesoamericanos en la Italia de la primera edad moderna: historia y recepción.” In <i>Códices y cultura indígena en México. Homenaje a Alfonso Lacadena</i></p>

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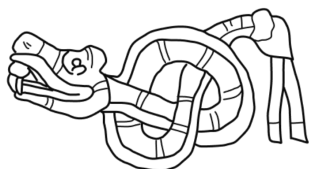
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	<p><i>García-Gallo</i>, ed. J.J. Batalla Rosado, J.L. de Rojas, L. Pérez Lugones, 351-375. Madrid: Distinta Tinta Ediciones.</p> <p>Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. "Domingo de Betanzos' Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy." <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i> 47: 169-209.</p> <p>Domenici, D., É. Dupey García. 2022. "The Wind God and the Descent of the Tzitzimitl. New Insights on the Iconography and Provenance of the Mosaic-Encrusted Bird Head at the Friedenstein Palace, Gotha (Germany)." <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> 33: 474-499.</p> <p>Feci, S., L. Bortolotti. 2001. "Giustiniani, Benedetto." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>, vol. 57. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/benedetto-giustiniani_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Gonzalez

Name	Gonzalez, Victor
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano", Perugia
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

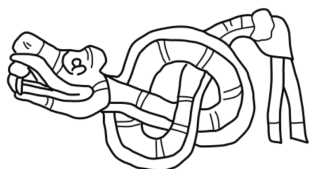
Gopplero

Name	Gopplero, Gianandrea
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Graziani

Name	Graziani, Graziano
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Graziosi

<i>Name</i>	Graziosi, Paolo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1906-1988
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Paolo Graziosi was born in Florence on 2 November 1906, into a family deeply bound to the arts: his father Giuseppe was a sculptor and painter, and his mother, Bianca Coduri, also devoted herself to painting. This stimulating environment undoubtedly shaped his sensitivity to the figurative evidence of the past. After graduating in Natural Sciences at the University of Florence in 1930, under the guidance of scholars such as Aldobrandino Mochi and Renato Biasutti, he embarked on a path that would lead him to become one of the most authoritative Italian archaeologists and anthropologists of the twentieth century. Already as a student, in 1925, he had taken part in the excavations at Grotta Romanelli in Salento, an experience that sparked in him a lasting interest in the art and cultural expressions of prehistory. During his training he also had the opportunity to study in Paris with Henri Breuil, a leading figure on the international palaeoethnological scene.</p> <p>His academic career officially began at the University of Pisa, where in 1939 he became lecturer in Anthropology. It was in Florence, however, that the core of his scientific and institutional activity took shape: in 1944 he obtained a chair at the Florentine university and in 1946, together with the physician and anthropologist Gaetano Pieraccini, he founded the Museo e Istituto Fiorentino di Preistoria. This centre, still active today and now named after him, represented the fulfilment of Graziosi's desire to preserve and enhance Florence's prehistoric collections, making them available for research and public outreach. In 1953 he founded the <i>Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche</i>, and the following year he established the Istituto</p>

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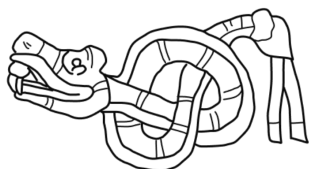
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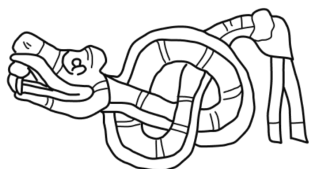
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	<p>Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, which became a national point of reference for studies on the Palaeolithic and the earliest phases of human culture.</p> <p>Graziosi carried out numerous research missions, especially in Africa: from 1933 onward he explored the regions of Tripolitania and Fezzan (in present-day Libya), and he also conducted important research in Somalia and the Sahara. His activity extended as far as Peru, where in 1962 he promoted an archaeological expedition devoted to the study of pre-Columbian cultures, and in 1954 he also took part in the Italian expedition to K2. These field experiences were translated into a highly significant body of scientific work, focused in particular on rock art and on documenting the earliest traces left by humans. Among his most important contributions are his studies on the Grotta dei Cervi at Porto Badisco, in Apulia, and on the engravings at Grotta Romanelli, already the object of his earliest investigations. He published seminal works such as <i>L'arte rupestre in Libia</i> (1942), <i>L'età della pietra in Somalia</i> (1940), <i>L'arte preistorica in Italia</i> (1973) and <i>Le pitture preistoriche della grotta di Porto Badisco</i> (1980).</p> <p>In 1979 he was elected a member of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, a sign of the official recognition and esteem he enjoyed in academic circles. His scientific legacy is today preserved in part in the photographic archive of the Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, which holds thousands of documentary images gathered over decades of exploration and excavation. Paolo Graziosi died in Florence in 1988 and is buried beside his father in the cemetery of Savignano sul Panaro, in the province of Modena. His figure remains central in the history of Italian palaeoethnology, not only for the breadth and depth of his studies, but also for his commitment to building institutions that still today are vital hubs for prehistoric research.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Pogliano, C. 2024. "Paolo Graziosi. (Firenze, 1906-Firenze, 1988)." <i>Scientia</i> 2 (2): 109-118.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Grossa

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Name	Grossa, Dino (Don)
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Seminario Vescovile di Treviso, Treviso
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Guarnotta

Name	Guarnotta, Antonio
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	A scholar and longtime curator at the Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche in Faenza, he has published extensively on the Faenza collection, as well as on the collecting activities of Italians with regard to Indigenous American objects.
Bibliography	Guarnotta, A. 1987. "Oggetti precolombiani della collezione "Giuseppe Cita Mazzini" del Museo Comunale di Imola", Imola e Val di Santerno, <i>Atti dell'Associazione per Imola storico-artistica</i> , XI: 12-55. Imola: Galeati, Imola. Guarnotta A., ed. 1985. <i>Ceramiche precolombiane. Museo internazionale delle ceramiche in Faenza</i> . Casalecchio di Reno: Grafis. Guarnotta A., ed. 1990. <i>Ceramiche precolombiane: parte seconda. Museo internazionale delle ceramiche in Faenza</i> . Recco: Microarts. Guarnotta A., Aviles Loayza S., eds. 2015. <i>Guida alla sezione precolombiana, Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche in Faenza</i> . Misterbianco (CT): EMIL.
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Guggenheim

Name	Guggenheim, Peggy
Birth-Death dates	1898-1979
Museums	Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venezia
Biography	A renowned American art collector and maecenas, Peggy Guggenheim was the daughter of Benjamin Guggenheim and the niece of Solomon R. Guggenheim, from whom she inherited part of

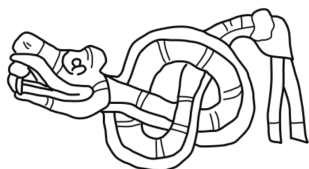
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	<p>her fortune. Living between New York, Paris, and London, she established close relationships with many of the most prominent artists of her time and assembled a major modern art collection. She opened art galleries in both London and New York. In New York, in 1941, she married the artist Max Ernst, who contributed to her interest in so-called “primitive art.”</p> <p>After World War II, Peggy Guggenheim moved to Venice, where in 1949 she purchased Palazzo Venier dei Leoni and transferred her art collection there. She later donated both the palace and the collection to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation. Peggy Guggenheim died in 1979.</p> <p>Today, the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice holds six Indigenous American artefacts from Mexico, Peru and Brazil that she acquired from the art dealer Julius Hirsch Carlebach.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Calas, N., E. Calas. 1967. <i>The Peggy Guggenheim Collection of Modern Art</i>. New York: Harry N. Abrahams.</p> <p>Campione, F.P., ed. 2008. <i>Ethnopassion. La collezione d'arte etnica di Peggy Guggenheim</i>. Milano: Mazzotta. Con schede oggetti americani ad opera di Antonio Aimi e Maria Camilla de Palma.</p> <p>Guggenheim, P. 1998. <i>Una vita per l'arte. Confessioni di una donna che ha amato l'arte e gli artisti</i>, 371. Milano: Rizzoli.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Gulinelli

<i>Name</i>	Gulinelli, Conte Gualtiero
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Ferrara
<i>Biography</i>	A member of a prominent family from Ferrara, Count Gualtiero Gulinelli collected Shuar materials in Ecuador. Unfortunately, nothing is known about his travels, except that the Count returned to Ferrara with the objects in 1871.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Sgarzi, M. 2023-2024. <i>Le collezioni americaniste Fiorini e Gulinelli del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Ferrara</i> . Bachelor Thesis in Anthropology, University of Bologna.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

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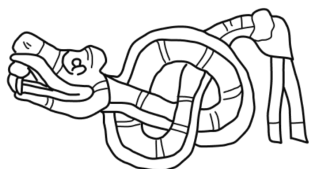
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K

Kempter

<i>Name</i>	Kempter, Teresa
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Kircher

<i>Name</i>	Kircher, Athanasius
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1602-1680
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Mathematician, philosopher, historian, antiquarian, and collector, the Jesuit Athanasius Kircher was one of the most famous polymaths of the Baroque age. Born on May 2, 1602, in Geisa (Germany), he entered the Jesuit college in Fulda in 1616, where he studied Greek and Hebrew. In 1618, he joined the Society of Jesus and continued his studies, later obtaining a professorship in Würzburg. After a stay in Avignon, Kircher arrived in Rome in 1635, where Pope Urban VIII appointed him professor at the Collegio Romano.</p> <p>It was there that, in 1651, Kircher founded the Kircherian Museum, one of the largest and most renowned collections of the Baroque period. Kircher received objects from his many correspondents in different regions of the world, many of whom were Jesuit missionaries. He was also in close contact with Flavio Chigi, for whom Kircher obtained Indigenous American objects through his correspondents in the Americas, with Alejandro Favián in Mexico being a well-known example.</p> <p>Kircher died in Rome, on November 28, 1680.</p>

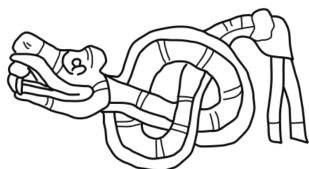
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	<p>During his lifetime, Kircher published more than forty works, ranging across a wide variety of disciplines and establishing him as one of the most celebrated intellectuals of his time. He had a particular interest in the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs, and in <i>Oedipus Aegyptiacus</i> (1652–1655) he published a copy of the final page of the Mesoamerican Codex Vaticanus B (<i>Vat. lat. 3738</i>), which he had consulted in the Vatican Library.</p> <p>The large collection assembled at the Collegio Romano was dismantled during the nineteenth century. Today, some of the Indigenous American objects from the Kircherian Museum are housed at the Museo delle Civiltà, where they are the subject of an ongoing research project.</p>
Bibliography	<p>https://athanasiuskircher.uniroma3.it/</p> <p>Bonanni, F.. 1709. <i>Musaeum kircherianum...</i> Roma: Georgius Plachi.</p> <p>Casciato, M., M.G. Iannello, M. Vitale (eds.). 1986. <i>Enciclopedia in Roma barocca. Athanasius Kircher e il Museo del Collegio Romano tra Wunderkammer e museo scientifico</i>. Venezia: Marsilio.</p> <p>De Sepi, G.. 1678. <i>Romani Collegi Societatus Jesu Musaeum Celeberrimum...</i> Amsterdam: Janssonio Waesbergiana.</p> <p>Domenici, D. 2023. “Objetos americanos en el Museo delle curiosità naturali, peregrine e antiche del cardenal Flavio I Chigi (1631-1693).” In <i>Tejiendo imágenes. Homenaje a Victòria Solanilla Demestre</i>, ed. C. Simmons Caldas, M. Valls i García (eds.), 118-125. Lincoln: Zea Books.</p> <p>Findlen, P. 1994. <i>Possessing Nature: Museums, Collecting, and Scientific Culture in Early Modern Italy</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>Findlen, P. 1995. “Scientific Spectacle in Baroque Rome: Athanasius Kircher and the Roman College Museum.” <i>Roma Moderna e Contemporanea</i> 3: 625-665.</p> <p>Findlen, P. (ed.). 2004. <i>Athanasius Kircher. The Last Man Who Knew Everything</i>. New York-London: Routledge.</p> <p>Godwin, J. 1979. <i>Athanasius Kircher. A Renaissance Man and the Quest for Lost Knowledge</i>. London: Thames & Hudson.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

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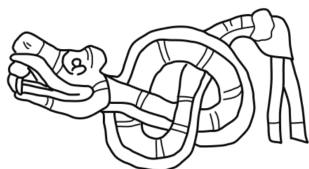
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L

Laffi Petrachi

<i>Name</i>	Laffi Petrachi, Raffaella
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Laghi

<i>Name</i>	Laghi, Aldo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

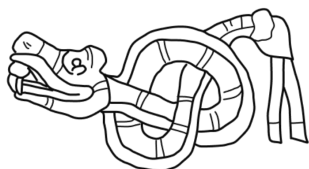
Lamberg

<i>Name</i>	Lamberg, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Landi

<i>Name</i>	Landi, Federico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1573-1661
<i>Museums</i>	Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano

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<i>Biography</i>	Federico Landi was an Italian nobleman, Prince of the Val di Taro, who ruled the Landi State—an imperial Spanish fief—between 1590 and 1650. His life was marked by a constant conflict with Ranuccio II Farnese. At his castle in Bardi (Piacenza) he assembled a collection of curiosities. It was Federico Landi who donated a Tupinambá feather cape to the Milanese collector Manfredo Settala. Together with the cape, Landi also donated a headdress, a belt, a rattle, and a hammock “from Paraguay,” all of which are now lost. The Tupinambá cape is today preserved at the Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Aimi, A. 2012. “The Exotica of the Settala Museum and Other Northern Italian Collections.” In <i>Turquoise in Mexico and North America</i> , ed. J. C. King et al., 155–164. London: The British Museum. De Rosa, R. 2018. <i>Un principe, uno stato: vita di Federico Landi</i> . Bardi: Centro studi della Valle del Ceno.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

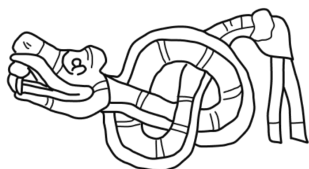
Lanfranconi

<i>Name</i>	Lanfranconi, Pietro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1596 - 1674
<i>Museums</i>	Santuario della Santa Casa, Loreto)
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Ancona in 1596, Pietro Lanfranconi was an Augustinian priest who was appointed Bishop of Terni on August 3, 1667. On November 7, 1668, he donated four precious Mesoamerican feather mosaics with Christian iconography to the Santuario della Santa Casa di Loreto, where they are still preserved. Pietro Lanfranconi died on March 6, 1674.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pietro_Lanfranconi
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Le Beuf

<i>Name</i>	Le Beuf, Charles
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena

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<i>Biography</i>	A French antiquarian who, between 1878 and 1891, conducted transactions with Carlo Boni, director of the Museo di Modena, involving the sale of ethnological and archaeological materials, mostly of Egyptian origin. Some of the objects he sold were later identified as forgeries. With regard to Indigenous American materials, the Musei Civici di Modena today holds a group of lithic artefacts from the United States, Mexico, and Guadeloupe.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Leoni

<i>Name</i>	Leoni, G.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

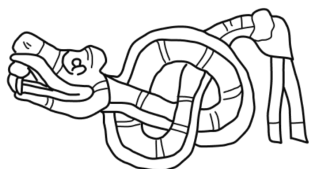
Lessona

<i>Name</i>	Lessona, Michele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Anatomia Umana Luigi Rolando, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Ligabue

<i>Name</i>	Ligabue, Giancarlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1931-2015
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Giancarlo Ligabue, Venezia
<i>Biography</i>	An important entrepreneur in the catering industry, Giancarlo Ligabue was also a paleontologist and an art collector. In 1978 he founded the Centro Studi e Ricerche Ligabue, now Fondazione Ligabue, and organized more than 130 scientific expeditions to many countries around the world. The results of these expeditions

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	were often published in Ligabue Magazine and in a dedicated series of volumes. Giancarlo Ligabue donated numerous items—both ethnographic and naturalistic—to the Museum of Natural History of Venice, now the Museo Giancarlo Ligabue. Among these are several artefacts originating from different American cultural areas.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giancarlo-ligabue/ https://www.fondazioneiligabue.it/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

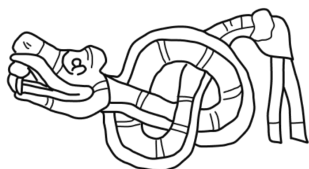
Litta Modignani

<i>Name</i>	Litta Modignani, Alessandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1800-1871
<i>Museums</i>	Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano
<i>Biography</i>	A member of a noble Milanese family, Alessandro Litta Modignani traveled in the Middle East and in several Latin American countries. During his journeys he collected and purchased archaeological artifacts. By the terms of Litta Modignani's will, his collection of Peruvian ceramic artifacts was transferred to the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in 1871, together with his handwritten travel diaries and his personal library.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Orsini, C., P. Spinato Bruschi. 2010. "La collezione di Alessandro Litta Modignani all'Ambrosiana." In <i>Pinacoteca Ambrosiana, Tomo VI, Collezioni Settala e Litta Modignani - Arti Applicate da donazioni diverse - Numismatica</i> , 135-141, 142-181. Milano: Electa. Spinato Bruschi, P. 2001. "Il Brasile nei diari di un viaggiatore milanese dell' Ottocento, Alessandro Litta Modignani." In <i>L'acqua era d'oro sotto i ponti : studi di iberistica che gli amici offrono a Manuel Simoes</i> , ed. G. Bellini, D. Ferro, 297-310. Roma: Bulzoni.
<i>Contributors</i>	Carolina Orsini

Liverani

<i>Name</i>	Liverani, Gian Tomaso
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Lo Curto

<i>Name</i>	Lo Curto, Aldo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1949 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	A physician who for many years has devoted himself to the treatment of Indigenous populations in various regions of the world. In the Americas, he worked extensively in the Brazilian Amazon.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

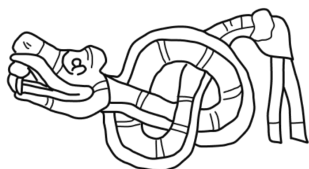
Lolli

<i>Name</i>	Lolli, W.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Lopes Neto

<i>Name</i>	Lopes Neto, Felipe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1814-1895
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Felipe Lopes Neto was a Brazilian politician and diplomat. Born in Recife in 1814 to Felipe Lopes Neto and Veridiana de Mendonça, he studied law at the Faculty of Law in Olinda, later completing his education at the University of Pisa. In 1848 he took part in the “Praieira” revolution, which cost him four years’ imprisonment in the jail on the island of Fernando de

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	<p>Noronha. After returning to Recife, in 1864 he was elected deputy for the twelfth legislature.</p> <p>Between the late 1860s and the late 1880s he held diplomatic posts in various Latin American countries, including Bolivia, Uruguay and Chile. In the meantime he became minister plenipotentiary resident in Italy, where he moved after being relieved of diplomatic service in 1888.</p> <p>In Italy he established relations with Paolo Mantegazza and with members of the Società di Antropologia e Etnologia, bequeathing part of his collections to the Museum of Anthropology after his death in 1895.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Barão de Vasconcellos. 1918. <i>Arquivo Nobiliarchico Brasileiro</i> . Lausanne: Imprimerie La Concorde.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Lorena

<i>Name</i>	Lorena, Pietro Leopoldo I di
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1747-1792
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Pietro Leopoldo I di Lorena was Grand Duke of Tuscany as Pietro Leopoldo I of Tuscany from 1765 to 1790 and – under the name Leopold II of Habsburg-Lorraine – Holy Roman Emperor, Archduke of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia from 1790 to 1792. Having succeeded his father Francesco I as Grand Duke of Tuscany, he distinguished himself through an intense programme of reform, embodying the figure of the “enlightened sovereign”. During his reign the Florentine scientific and natural history collections were reorganized.</p> <p>As early as 1763 Giovanni Targioni Tozzetti had inventoried the natural history collections of the Imperial Gallery of Florence, while in 1766 Felice Fontana was entrusted with gathering the collections destined for the Royal Museum of Physics and Natural History (today the Museo della Specola), inaugurated in 1775 in Palazzo Torrigiani. In the new museum – adjacent to the botanical garden created in the Boboli Gardens – many of the ethnographic artefacts from the Medici collections were brought together, along with</p>

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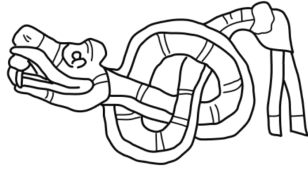
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	scientific instruments, natural history specimens and anatomical wax models; these were later transferred, in 1870, to the Museo Nazionale di Antropologia e Etnologia (today the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of Florence).
<i>Bibliography</i>	Pasta, Renato. 2015. "Pietro Leopoldo d'Asburgo-Lorena..." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i> , vol. 83 https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pietro-leopoldo-d-asburgo-lorena-granduca-di-toscana-poi-imperatore-del-sacro-romano-impero-come-leopoldo-ii_(Dizionario-Biografico)/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Loria

<i>Name</i>	Loria, Lamberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1855-1913
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>A renowned Italian anthropologist and naturalist, he was born in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1855, and later moved to Pisa with his father, where he studied mathematics. After coming into contact with Paolo Mantegazza, he developed a strong interest in naturalistic and ethnographic studies, traveling through Northern Europe and Asia, also in the company of Elio Modigliani. In 1888 he departed for New Guinea, where he traveled repeatedly, residing there continuously between 1891 and 1897, and also devoting himself to the collection of naturalistic and ethnographic specimens. The ethnographic collections he assembled were given to the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale of Genoa and, in large part, to the Museo preistorico ed etnografico di Roma (today Museo delle Civiltà).</p> <p>In the following years Loria traveled to Eritrea (1905–1906), where he collected objects for the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, and then focused primarily on Italian ethnology, assembling important collections in collaboration with Aldobrandino Mochi, with whom he founded the Museo di Etnografia Italiana in Florence in 1906. In 1910 he founded the Società di Etnografia Italiana and collaborated in organizing the Mostra di Etnografia italiana (1911), collecting thousands of artifacts throughout the Italian peninsula. He founded the journal <i>Lares</i> and</p>

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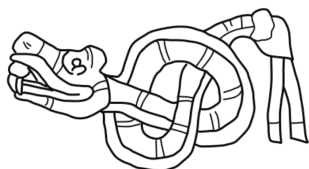
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	<p>attempted to organize the opening of a national Museo di Etnografia Italiana, a project that was never realized. After Loria's death in 1913, the extensive collections formed the core of the Museo di Arti e Tradizioni Popolari, today part of the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome. Some artifacts from the Argentine Pampas now housed at the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia dell' Università di Firenze originate from the collections assembled by Loria and his collaborators.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ceci, L. 2006. "Loria, Lamberto." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 66. treccani.it/enciclopedia/lamberto-loria_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p> <p>Colini, G.A. 1891. "Collezione etnografica(della Nuova Guinea formata dal dott. Lamberto Loria.). <i>Bollettino della Società geografica italiana</i>, s. 3, IV: 830-840.</p> <p>De Simonis P., F. Dimpflmeier F. (eds). 2014. <i>Lamberto Loria e la ragnatela dei suoi significati</i>, collana Lares. Quadrimestrale di studi demoetnoantropologici, LXXX/1.</p> <p>Puccini, S. 2005. <i>L'Italia gente dalle molte vite. Lamberto Loria e la Mostra di Etnografia Italiana del 1911</i>. Roma: Meltemi.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

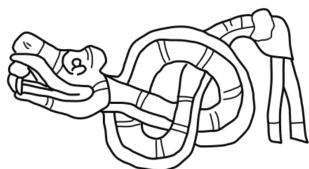
LOURDES

<i>Name</i>	LOURDES, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano", Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

LOVISATO

<i>Name</i>	LOVISATO, DOMENICO
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1842-1916
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma

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<i>Biography</i>	Domenico Lovisato was an Italian geologist and professor, best known for his early support of continental drift theory and for his participation in the 1881–1882 scientific expedition to Tierra del Fuego led by explorer Giacomo Bove. As the expedition's official geologist, Lovisato conducted geological and paleontological surveys in the remote southern regions of South America, particularly in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. His observations contributed valuable data on the geology and natural history of these scarcely explored territories. Lovisato's contributions to geology, especially his early insights into the mobility of continents, were ahead of his time. His fieldwork during the Bove expedition remains a significant chapter in the history of Italian scientific exploration.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Patrizi, G. 2006. "Lovisato, Domenico." In <i>Dizionario biografico degli Italiani</i> , vol. 66. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/domenico-lovisato_(Dizionario-Biografico)/
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

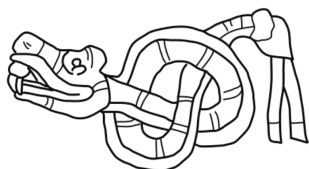
Luccioli

<i>Name</i>	Luccioli, Alessandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Lucidi

<i>Name</i>	Lucidi, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano", Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Luigi

<i>Name</i>	Luigi, Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1856-1931
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Genoa in 1856, he became an engineer and worked on port infrastructure in Genoa, Livorno, Palermo, Messina, Ostia, Alexandria (Egypt), Tobruk, and Massawa. In 1896 he began planning a military post on the Atlantic coast of Argentina, today known as Puerto Belgrano. As a soldier, he took part in the Italian campaign in Africa in 1882, the Italo-Turkish War of 1911–1912, and the First World War. In 1921 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and in 1924 became a senator for the Fascist Party. He died in 1931.</p> <p>The Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia preserve some Yámana artifacts from Tierra del Fuego that he collected in 1895.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luigi_Luigi
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

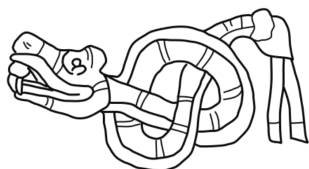
Lupi

<i>Name</i>	Lupi, Lorianò
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Mr. Lorianò Lupi was the owner, until the 1960s, of an antiquities shop or gallery named “Antichità,” located at 36 Via dei Fossi in Florence. On three separate occasions, between 1968 and 1971, he sold batches of pre-Hispanic Mesoamerican archaeological artifacts to the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

M

Macaluso

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AMERICAN HERITAGE IN ITALY

Name	Macaluso, Luisa
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Magliabechi

Name	Magliabechi, Antonio
Birth-Death dates	1633-1714
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	<p>Born in Florence in 1633, Antonio Magliabechi devoted himself to literary studies from a young age. He was appointed librarian to the Medici family, and in 1673 Cosimo III placed him in charge of the Biblioteca Medicea Palatina. He spent his entire life serving as librarian to several members of the Medici family, building an extensive network of relationships with intellectuals throughout Europe and establishing himself as one of the most renowned European scholars of his time.</p> <p>Magliabechi also assembled an enormous personal library in his house on Via della Scala. He died on July 4, 1714. His vast private collection became the Biblioteca Magliabechiana, which formed the nucleus of Florence's first public library. This institution—today the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze—was later enriched with books from other Medici family libraries.</p> <p>Among the manuscripts listed in Magliabechi's last will was a colonial Mesoamerican manuscript ("<i>libro de la vida che los yndios antiguamente hacían y supersticiones y malos ritos che tenian y guardavan</i>"), now known as the Codex Magliabechiano. This codex is one of the most important sixteenth-century sources on Nahua religion and is currently preserved at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (Banco Rari 232 – ex Magl. XIII.3).</p>
Bibliography	<p>Albanese, M. 2006. "Magliabechi, Antonio." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 67 https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-magliabechi_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p>

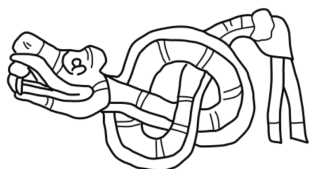
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	Paoli, M.P., C. Viola (eds.). 2017. <i>Antonio Magliabechi nell'Europa dei saperi</i> . Pisa: Edizioni della Scuola Normale Superiore.
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Malaurie

Name	Malaurie, Jean Noël Léonard
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Polare Etnografico "Silvio Zavatti", Fermo
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Malkin

Name	Malkin, Borys
Birth-Death dates	1917-2009
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	<p>Boris Malkin was born in Vitebsk, Belarus, in 1917. From his earliest childhood years, spent in Warsaw, he began to show a marked interest in the natural world and exploration.</p> <p>His career as a naturalist and anthropologist began in 1938, when he moved to the United States and, thanks to his interest in entomology, started a collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. In 1941 he won a scholarship to the University of Oregon, in the city of Eugene, but the call to arms took him away from academic research and forced him to enlist in the Air Force engaged in the fighting in the Pacific.</p> <p>Only at the end of the war was he able to resume his career, continuing his studies at University College London and, thanks to funding from the California Academy of Science, travelling to Africa between 1947 and 1949. Organised to increase the Academy's insect collections, this journey led him to visit Tunisia, Algeria, Nigeria and Libya, where, among other things, he took part in the archaeological excavations at Sabratha.</p> <p>On his return to the United States, between 1950 and 1966 he collaborated with the Universities of Washington and Minnesota as</p>

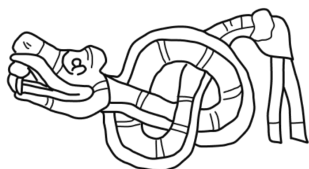
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	<p>a lecturer in anthropology and carried out field research among some Native communities of California.</p> <p>Between 1967 and 1994 he devoted himself almost exclusively to zoological and ethnological research in Meso- and South America, where he came into contact with various ethnic groups inhabiting regions of Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, the Gran Chaco and Tierra del Fuego.</p> <p>In 1972 he moved to Switzerland and subsequently back to Warsaw, to live with his wife, whom he had met during one of his last visits to the Polish city. He died there in 2009, leaving behind a substantial body of scientific publications, photographs, ethnographic films and collections, material that is today divided among museums all over the world.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>National Museum of the American Indian. 2011. <i>Borys Malkin slides, negatives and other material, circa 1960-1962</i>. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.</p> <p>Zavattaro, M. 2014. "La raccolta etnografica di Boris Malkin." In <i>Il Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze. Vol V: Le collezioni antropologiche ed etnologiche</i>, ed. J. Moggi Cecchi, R. Stanyon, 166-168. Firenze: FUP.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

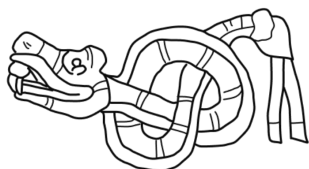
Manfredi

<i>Name</i>	Manfredi, Davide
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Mantegazza

<i>Name</i>	Mantegazza, Paolo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1831-1910
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Paolo Mantegazza was born in Monza on 31 October 1831. He completed classical studies in Milan where, in 1848, he took part

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together with his mother in the insurrectionary uprisings of the Five Days.

His education continued first in Pisa, where he enrolled in the degree course in medicine and surgery, then in Milan and finally in Pavia. There he followed a degree programme under the guidance of the anatomist Bartolomeo Panizza, who accompanied and supervised him in his first scientific work in microbiology, pathological anatomy and pharmacology. Between 1852 and 1854 he worked on a doctoral thesis centred on the study of normal and pathological pleasure from a positivist perspective aimed at contributing to the “natural history of man”.

Having graduated in 1854, shortly afterwards he left for a journey to South America which, via France, Germany and England, took him to Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia. On this occasion he met and married Jacobina Tajeda Montemaior, with whom he had four children, and carried out various naturalistic, botanical and ethnographic studies – also beginning to assemble collections to bring back to Europe. He was particularly interested in studying the human varieties inhabiting the various regions he visited and in the use of certain plants and their effects on the body. Once back in Italy, between 1858 and 1860, he published the two volumes *Sull’America Meridionale* and *Lettere Mediche*, as well as a series of books and articles on coca and other narcotic foodstuffs. In those same years he practised medicine in Milan, both privately and on behalf of the Ospedale Maggiore and the Ospedale di Sant’Ambrogio, in the latter putting his skills at the service of caring for those wounded in the Second War of Independence.

The year 1860 marked his official entry into the academic world, thanks to his success in the competition to become full professor of general pathology at the University of Pavia. Convinced of the need to combine theoretical study with practical application and to accustom his students to the direct observation of the patient, he founded the first laboratory of experimental pathology in Europe. This period also saw the beginning of his friendship with Cesare Lombroso, although their relationship would become controversial over the years.

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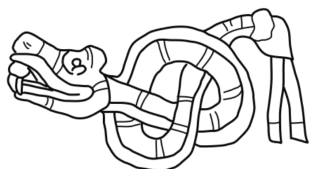
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The Pavia experience came to an end in 1869, when he was called to occupy the chair of Anthropology and Ethnology at the *Istituto di Studi Superiori pratici e di perfezionamento* in Florence, where, among other things, he was engaged in the dissemination and promotion of Darwinian theories. Following this change, Mantegazza's scientific activity became more strongly oriented towards anthropology, which he understood in a broader sense than traditional craniometric studies. For the Lombard physician, the study of the human being as a natural species could not be separated from investigating, in addition to its physical and biological dimension, those behavioural aspects already being analysed by disciplines such as psychology and ethnology. By bringing together these different perspectives, and always from a standpoint firmly anchored in the positive sciences, his goal was to outline a "natural history of man" that would be in dialogue with Charles Darwin's evolutionary theories – with whom Mantegazza himself corresponded between 1868 and 1875. As part of this project, in 1869 Mantegazza founded in Florence the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology and the first chair of Anthropology. To these he added, in 1871, the founding of the journal *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, intended to disseminate the results of the most important research at national and international level.

Between 1870 and 1910 he continued regularly to lecture on anthropology, to publish studies on topics such as evolutionism, atavism, physiology, human varieties and sexual selection, and to undertake journeys for scientific purposes.

Alongside research and teaching, he devoted part of his time to politics, holding various offices as a deputy between 1865 and 1876, before being appointed Senator under the Kingdom of Italy. He died in San Terenzo di Lerici in 1910, leaving a substantial body of publications in the medical, anthropological and ethnological fields and an archive containing almost 3,000 letters, around 8,000 pages of lecture notes, 547 volumes and other materials, today preserved in the Mantegazza Collection at the Anthropology Library of the University of Florence.

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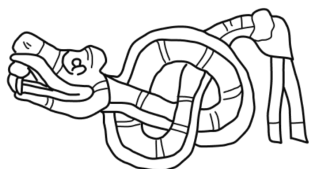
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	<p>Atzei, G., A.G. Orlandini Carcreff, T. Manca, ed. 2014. <i>Paolo Mantegazza. Dalle Americhe al Mediterraneo</i>. Monaco: LiberFaber.</p> <p>Barsanti, G. 2010a. "Paolo Mantegazza: la "storia naturale" dell'uomo e le "razze" degli uomini." <i>Medicina & Storia X</i> (19-20): 131-146.</p> <p>Barsanti, G. 2010b. "Un poligamo di molte scienze. L'antropologia a tutto campo di Paolo Mantegazza." In <i>L'Uomo e gli uomini: antologia di scritti antropologici</i>, ed. F. Barbagli, G. Barsanti, 5-29. Firenze: Polistampa.</p> <p>Barsanti, G., M. Landi. 2014. "Fra antropologia, etnologia e psicologia comparata: il museo della «storia naturale dell'uomo». Paolo Mantegazza e Aldobrandino Mochi." In: <i>Il Museo di storia naturale dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze</i>, vol. 5, <i>Le collezioni antropologiche ed etnologiche</i>, ed. J. Moggi Cecchi, R. Stanyon, 3-21. Firenze: Firenze University Press.</p> <p>Chiarelli, C., W. Pasini, ed. 2002. <i>Paolo Mantegazza, medico, antropologo, viaggiatore: selezione dei contributi dei convegni di Monza, Firenze, Lerici, Firenze</i>. Firenze: Firenze University Press.</p> <p>Reynaudi, C. 1893. <i>Paolo Mantegazza: note biografiche</i>. Milano: Treves.</p>
Contributors	Anna Bottesi

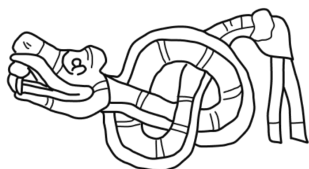
Manzi

Name	Manzi, Alberto (pseudonimo di Agostino Luigi Tettamanzi)
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Marchese

Name	Marchese, Don (name?)
Birth-Death dates	

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Marcora

<i>Name</i>	Marcora, Alessandra
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Mares

<i>Name</i>	Mares, Lodovico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

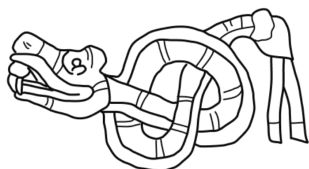
Martinelli

<i>Name</i>	Martinelli, Renzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Martinez

<i>Name</i>	Martinez, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	

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<i>Contributors</i>	

Massa

<i>Name</i>	Massa, Elena
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	In 1931, Elena Massa sold 14 Costa Rican jadeite axe-pendants in to the museum now named Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Massa

<i>Name</i>	Massa, Mons. Pietro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

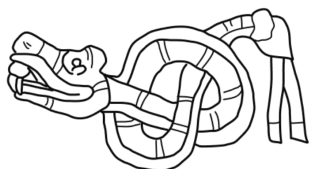
Masserano

<i>Name</i>	Masserano, Guido
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Mathiassen

<i>Name</i>	Mathiassen, Therkel
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1892-1967
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Favrbo, Denmark, he was a Danish archaeologist, anthropologist, cartographer and ethnographer, known for his

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	<p>scientific study of the Arctic. In 1911 Therkel Mathiassen began studying archaeology at the University of Copenhagen. During his studies he excavated and examined ancient remains of Stone Age settlements at Maglemosen near Mullerup, and he also learned excavation techniques at the National Museum. Mathiassen and Peter Freuchen took part in the fifth Danish Thule Expedition, led by Knud Rasmussen. In 1922 Mathiassen began an archaeological investigation at a site he called “Naujan” (Naujaat), the first archaeological excavation in the Canadian Arctic. In 1929 Mathiassen worked on another archaeological excavation and discovered a Norse culture at Inugsuk, in Greenland. In 1932 he was awarded the Hans Egede Medal by the Royal Danish Geographical Society.</p> <p>From 1933 to 1962 Therkel Mathiassen worked in the Department of Antiquities of the National Museum, where he was in charge of the Danish Stone Age section. At the same time, between 1937 and 1957, he organised a systematic review of all protected monuments from Denmark’s past in accordance with the Preservation Act of 1937.</p> <p>From 1941 Therkel Mathiassen took over as head of the archaeological department of the National Museum, from which he retired in 1962 at the age of seventy.</p> <p>Mathiassen was a member of the Danish committee of the <i>Societas Arctica Scandinavica</i>, devoted to Scandinavian research in the Arctic human and natural sciences. He was a prolific author of works that have since been described as monumental and as marking the beginning of the professional era in Arctic archaeology. His writings of the 1920s and 1930s introduced the concept of the Thule culture.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Mønsted, A. 2025. <i>Therkel Mathiassen</i> in <i>Lex</i> on lex.dk. Available at: https://lex.dk/Therkel_Mathiassen</p> <p>Rasmussen, K. 1927. <i>Across Arctic America; narrative of the Fifth Thule expedition</i>. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons.</p> <p>Meldgaard, J. 1996. “The Pioneers: The Beginnings of Paleo-Eskimo Research in West Greenland.” In <i>The Paleo-Eskimo Cultures of Greenland – New Perspectives in Greenlandic Archaeology</i>, eds., Bjarne Grønnow, John Pind. Copenhagen: Danish Polar Center.</p>
Contributors	Monica Zavattaro

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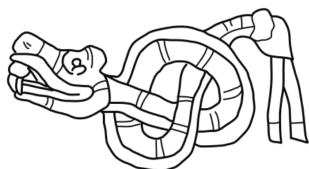
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Mazzei

<i>Name</i>	Mazzei, Ernesto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1843-1905
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Ernesto Mazzei was born in 1843 into a distinguished Florentine family.</p> <p>He studied medicine at the University of Bologna, where he graduated in 1865. Before continuing his university career he took part in the Garibaldian campaigns, in 1866 in Trentino and in 1867 at Monterotondo and Mentana. In the following years he devoted himself to further studies in the field of ophthalmology in Germany and Austria and at the University of Bologna, where he obtained his specialization in 1871.</p> <p>His departure for South America dates to 1874. There he began to practise as a physician and at the same time carried out numerous collecting expeditions for osteological, ethnographic and archaeological material in Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Chile, with the aim of sending this material to his colleague and friend Paolo Mantegazza, founder in 1869 of the Museum of Anthropology in Florence.</p> <p>Part of the collections he assembled also entered the Museo Preistorico Etnografico Luigi Pigorini in Rome and the Civic Museums of Reggio Emilia (via the Museum of Antiquities in Parma), as well as various other museums around the world. From 1884 onwards, finding himself in financial difficulty, he became increasingly inclined to part with the material he had collected in exchange for payment, an aspect that caused tension in some of his friendships.</p> <p>He taught at various Latin American universities, such as the Universidad de San Marcos in Lima, the University of Santiago in 1877 and the University of La Paz in 1889. In Bolivia, because of the inhospitable climate, he fell ill with a serious heart condition; he therefore decided to move to Pisco, in Peru, where he devoted</p>

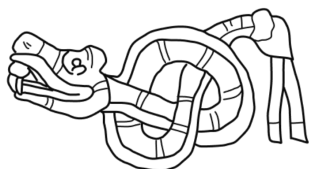
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	himself to vine-growing and wine production until 1905, the year in which he died suddenly.
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ciruzzi, S. 1992a. “La collezione ‘Ernesto Mazzei’ del Museo Nazionale di Antropologia e Etnologia di Firenze.” In <i>Due “Mondi” a confronto: i segni della storia</i>, ed. Aurelio Regoli, 235-237. Genova: Edizioni Colombo.</p> <p>Ciruzzi, S. 1992b. “Le lettere di Ernesto Mazzei a Paolo Mantegazza dall’America meridionale.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> CXXII: 207-227.</p> <p>Dionisio, G.; F. Bigoni. 2021. “Ernesto Mazzei, un medico italiano in Perù Una rilettura storica e culturale.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> CLI: 21-34.</p> <p>Mantegazza, P. 1906. “Commemorazione di Ernesto Mazzei.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> XXXVI: 278.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi, Giulia Dionisio

Mazzei

<i>Name</i>	Mazzei, Francesco
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Brother of Professor Ernesto Mazzei (see). In 1893, he donated some of the collection belonging to his brother to the Museo delle Civiltà.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Mazzini

<i>Name</i>	Mazzini, Giuseppe (Cita)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1873-1953
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Giuseppe Scarabelli, Complesso Museale di San Domenico, Imola
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Imola, he graduated in medicine at the University of Bologna in 1899. After practising in Imola, in 1904 Giuseppe Cita Mazzini moved to Santiago de Chile, where he remained until 1911. After spending a couple of years in Paris for further specialization, in 1913 he returned to South America, first to Quito (Ecuador) and

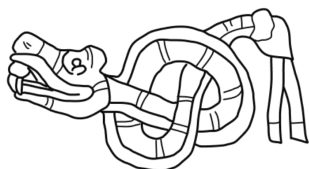
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	<p>then to Lima (Peru), where he resided until 1921. Passionate about ancient Andean civilizations, he became a scholar and collector and interacted both with renowned scholars such as Eugenio Yacovleff (who gave him a Paracas textile fragment) and with collectors such as Dr Giuseppe Bazzocchi of Forlimpopoli, whose collection is now on display at the Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche (MIC) in Faenza. Mazzini collected both archaeological and ethnographic objects, possibly also taking part in archaeological excavations. In 1921 Giuseppe Cita Mazzini returned to Imola, where he devoted himself to giving lectures on pre-Columbian civilizations, writing Americanist works and teaching courses on the history of ceramics at the Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche (MIC) in Faenza. He took an active part in the activities of the emerging Italian Americanist field, in close contact with figures such as Guido Valeriano Callegari. He was a member of the <i>Société des Américanistes</i> in Paris, of the executive committee for the exhibition of ancient Latin American art held in Rome in 1933, of the Centro Italiano Studi Americanistici in Rome, of the Comitato di Etnografia Americana in Rome, of the Comitato Italo-Peruano, and of the Comitato di studi Americani at the Italian Geographical Society. In 1937 he donated 75 pre-Columbian artefacts (15 bronzes, 20 textiles, 38 ceramics, 1 carved bone, 1 decorated silver sheet) to the Municipal Museum of Imola (today the Museo Giuseppe Scarabelli – Complesso Museale di San Domenico). The bombing of Imola on 30 January 1945 caused the destruction of 14 artefacts (1 small bronze and 13 ceramics), and damaged others. Giuseppe Cita Mazzini died in Imola in 1953.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Furesi, R. 2025. <i>Le collezioni etnografiche di Giuseppe Cita Mazzini: storia, contesti e valorizzazione museale</i>. Master Thesis, University of Bologna.</p> <p>Guarnotta, A. 1987. “Oggetti precolombiani della collezione ‘Giuseppe Cita Mazzini’ del Museo Comunale di Imola.” <i>Imola e Val di Santerno, Atti dell’Associazione per Imola storico-artistica</i> XI: 12-55.</p> <p>Guarnotta, A. 1992. “Giuseppe Cita Mazzini, americanista imolese.” ms.</p>
Contributors	Davide Domenici

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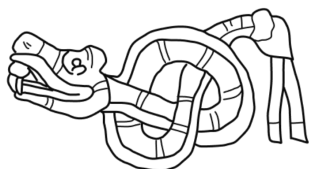
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Mazzoleni

<i>Name</i>	Mazzoleni, Francesca
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Museums</i>	
<i>Biography</i>	Art dealer, owner of a famous art gallery in Milan
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Mazzoleni

<i>Name</i>	Mazzoleni, Valeria
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Art dealer, owner of a famous art gallery in Milan
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Anna Maria Luisa de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1667-1743
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Firenze Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Daughter of Grand Duke Cosimo III and Margherita Luisa d'Orléans, she was the last representative of the senior line of the House of Medici. In 1690 she married Giovanni Carlo Guglielmo I, Prince-Elector Palatine, and moved to Düsseldorf, from where she returned to Florence only in 1717, where her father Cosimo III tried in vain to have her recognized as the legitimate heir to the Grand Duchy. Upon the death of her brother Gian Gastone, in 1723, when the grand-ducal title passed to the Duke of Lorraine, Anna Maria Luisa – a great lover of art – inherited the Medici art collections. Thanks to an agreement she concluded with the Duke of Lorraine, on 31 October 1737 it was established that the Medici collections would remain forever in the Florentine state, thus avoiding the

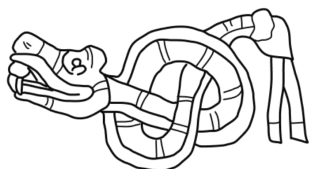
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	<p>dispersal that befell the collections of other Italian noble families when their lines died out.</p> <p>Between 1723 and 1731, Anna Maria Luisa de' Medici acquired the collection of Mario Piccolomini, containing a greenstone Maya statuette, today in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes in Florence, and a small greenstone Nahua mask representing Tezcatlipoca, now in the National Archaeological Museum of Florence.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Gennaioli, R. 2017. "La collezione medicea di sculture preziose." In V. Conticelli, et. al. <i>Splendida Mánima</i>. Firenze: Sillabe.</p> <p>Gennaioli, R. s/d. <i>Catalogo della collezione glittica mediceo-lorenese (Corridoio di Maria Maddalena) nel Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze</i> (in corso di stampa), vetrina 33, n. 9.</p> <p>Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i>. Firenze: Editrice Edam.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	<p>Davide Domenici</p>

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Cosimo I de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1511-1574
<i>Museums</i>	<p>Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze</p> <p>Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze</p>
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Cosimo I de' Medici was the son of Giovanni de' Medici (delle Bande Nere) and Maria Salviati, he inherited the ducal title in 1537 from Alessandro de' Medici (il Moro). In 1539 he married Eleonora de Toledo (d. 1562), daughter of the Spanish viceroy of Naples Don Pedro Álvarez de Toledo.</p> <p>During his reign construction began on what are now the Uffizi, Palazzo Pitti was enlarged, and the botanical gardens of Pisa (1544) and Florence (1545) were founded.</p> <p>In 1563 he began planning the <i>Guardaroba Nuova</i> (Hall of Maps) in Palazzo Vecchio, where objects from different parts of the world were to be displayed in cabinets whose doors were decorated by Egnazio Danti and Stefano Buonsignori with maps of the corresponding regions, nine of them relating to the Americas. However, Cosimo's illness and the different interests of his son</p>

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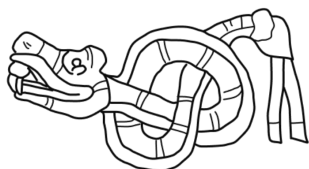
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Francesco brought the *Guardaroba Nuova* project to a halt and the objects were never transferred there.

The inventories of the Medici collections drawn up during the reign of Cosimo I record numerous American objects:

- Over forty artefacts (garments, shields, birds' heads) of "penne d'India" or "al indiana" (ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*, vol. 7, 1539, c. 26r–26v; ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*, vol. 28, c. 47v; 9 November 1553). Most of these artefacts have been lost, but it is likely that among them were three Tupinambá cloaks; two of these are now in the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Florence (cat. 281, 288), while the third, formerly in the collection of the same museum (cat. 284), was given in 1892 to Enrico H. Giglioli and by him ceded to the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin, where it was lost during the Second World War. "A bedcover of birds' feathers" can perhaps be identified with one of "two bedcovers made and woven of parrot feathers of various colours, that is blue, green, black, yellow, so finely worked that they looked like velvet" which, according to the account by Leandro Alberti, the Dominican Domingo de Betanzos gave to Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici) in Bologna on 3 March 1533.
- Three small animal heads in amethyst and other precious stones (ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*, vol. 28, 8 November 1553, c. 47r; ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*, vol. 37, c. 13v, 14r; 13 June 1559). It is interesting to note that the inventory records that these small animal heads, part of a larger group of different provenance, were returned by the sculptor Benvenuto Cellini, who had borrowed them for unknown reasons. Two of the small heads are now kept in the Museum of Mineralogy and Lithology of the University of Florence, while the third is in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes. It is possible that these objects came from one of the gifts made by Domingo de Betanzos to Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici) between 1532 and 1533, or from a later gift by an unknown Dominican.
- Two (or three) wooden masks covered with mosaic (ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*, vol. 28, c. 42r; 7 November 1553; ASF, *Guardaroba*, vol. 30, 1553, c. 19v; ASF, *Guardaroba Medicea*,

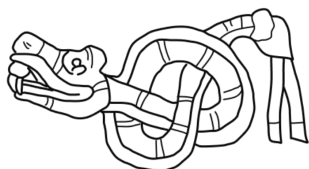
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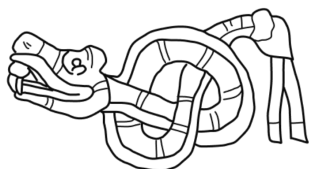
	<p>vol. 65, 1560, c. 248, 327). Among these three masks there was almost certainly the one now in the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome, while the others may correspond to the two masks of Florentine provenance now in the British Museum. It is possible that these objects came from one of the gifts made by Domingo de Betanzos to Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici) between 1532 and 1533 or, more probably, from a later gift by an unknown Dominican.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ciruzzi, S. 1983. "Gli antichi oggetti americani nelle collezioni del Museo Nazionale di Antropologia ed Etnologia di Firenze." <i>Archivio per la Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> CXIII: 151-165.</p> <p>Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. "Domingo de Betanzos' Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy." <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i>, 47: 169-209.</p> <p>Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i>. Firenze: Editrice Edam.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L., S. Ciruzzi. 1981. "Antichi oggetti americani nelle collezioni del Museo Nazionale di Antropologia e Etnologia di Firenze: due mantelli di penne dei Tupinamba." <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> CXI: 121: 142.</p> <p>Markey, L. 2016. <i>Imagining the Americas in Medici Florence</i>. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.</p> <p>Turpin, A. 2006. "The New World collections of Duke Cosimo I de' Medico and their role in the creation of a Kunst- and Wunderkammer in the Palazzo Vecchio." In <i>Curiosity and Wonder from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment</i>, ed. R.J.W. Evans, A. Marr, 63-85. Aldershot: Ashgate.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Cosimo III de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1642-1723
<i>Museums</i>	Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	In 1661 he married Margherita Luisa d'Orléans, a cousin of Louis XIV.

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	<p>During his reign the Italian edition of the <i>Istoria della Conquista del Messico</i> by Antonio de Solís y Ribadeneyra was published in Florence, in which there appears an engraving – made by Sor Isabella Piccini – of the famous painted portrait of Moctezuma, today kept in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes in Florence, which, according to Pablo Escalante Gonzalbo, was commissioned by Cosimo III himself from the New Spanish painter Antonio Rodríguez.</p> <p>Zelia Nuttall found in a Franciscan convent in the Basin of Mexico a fragment of a painting that bore an inscription mentioning the name of Cosimo III, perhaps evidence of some connection between Cosimo III and the missionary enterprise in New Spain.</p> <p>In the service of Cosimo III worked the librarian Antonio Magliabechi, in whose collection was the Codex Magliabechiano (<i>Vida de los Yndios</i>; Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Banco Rari 232), about whose arrival in Florence nothing certain is known. According to Lorenzo Magalotti, it was during the reign of Cosimo III, and specifically in 1693, that at least two of the four large <i>bucchero delle Indie</i> jars, produced in Tonalá (Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico) and decorated with the Habsburg double-headed eagle, entered the Porcelain Room of the Uffizi; today they are in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes in Florence. In 1696, by contrast, the presence of a Taíno shell necklace, now in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of Florence, was recorded for the first time in the Medici Armoury.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i> . Firenze: Editrice Edam. Markey, L. 2016. <i>Imagining the Americas in Medici Florence</i> . University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Ferdinando I de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1549-1609
<i>Museums</i>	Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Firenze

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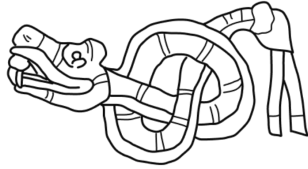
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Biography

Son of Cosimo I de' Medici and Eleonora de Toledo, he was made a cardinal in 1562 and, during his long residence in Rome (1563–1587) – where he was the leader of the pro-Spanish faction at the papal court and held numerous offices, including that of protector of the Franciscan order – he acquired the villa on the Pincian Hill later known as Villa Medici, where he built up an important art collection. The painted decorations of the villa by Jacopo Zucchi include images of a turkey and maize plants. At an unknown date he sent his sister-in-law Bianca Capello two feather mosaics, now lost. He was constantly kept informed of new developments from the Americas by his agents and secretaries in Spain, whom he often asked to send him natural history specimens and artefacts. In 1587 he became Grand Duke of Tuscany and therefore returned to Florence, where, two years later, he married Christine of Lorraine. The inventories drawn up on the occasion of the transfer of the collection from Rome to Florence attest to the presence of feather fans, a feather mosaic depicting the Virgin and Child, two feathered mitres – one of which is now in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes – and two hammocks, whose relationship to the one now in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of Florence is unknown. During his Roman sojourn Ferdinand I acquired from Rodrigo de Sequera the Florentine Codex of the Franciscan Bernardino de Sahagún and his Indigenous collaborators, now in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana. Ferdinand commissioned an Italian translation of it, the first volume of which is today preserved at the Hispanic Society in New York. During the reign of Ferdinand I part of the collections was displayed in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, while the arms were kept in the adjacent Armoury, created in 1588 and frescoed by Ludovico Buti with scenes of battles fought on the four continents, in which figures copied from the Florentine Codex can be recognised. The inventory of the latter (1631) includes feather objects that are difficult to identify. The artists Jacopo Ligozzi and Giovanni Stradano (Jan van der Straet) also worked for Ferdinand, producing images relating to the Americas. Ferdinand I maintained a correspondence with Ulisse

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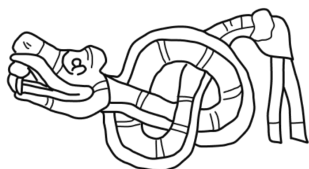
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	<p>Aldrovandi, albeit much less intense than that previously conducted by his brother Francesco I.</p> <p>Further news from the Americas reached Ferdinand in 1606, when the merchant Francesco Carletti returned to Florence after completing his famous voyage around the world. Carletti was soon appointed <i>maggiordomo</i> to Ferdinand, to whom he dedicated his <i>Ragionamenti</i>.</p> <p>During his reign Ferdinand I sought to foster commercial relations with the Americas, while the port of Livorno expanded significantly, becoming one of the principal ports of the Mediterranean. It was from Livorno, between September 1608 and July 1609, that the expedition organised on Ferdinand I's behalf by the English cartographer Robert Dudley and commanded by the Englishman Robert Thornton set sail, with the aim of founding a Medici colony in the territory of present-day French Guiana. The expedition brought back to Florence natural history specimens and five or six Indigenous people, only one of whom survived for several years at the Medici court, learning Italian.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i>. Firenze: Editrice Edam.</p> <p>Markey, L. 2016. <i>Imagining the Americas in Medici Florence</i>. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Ferdinando II de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1610-1670
<i>Museums</i>	<p>Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze</p> <p>Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze</p>
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Son of Cosimo II de' Medici and Maria Maddalena of Habsburg, he became Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1621, at only eleven years of age. In 1634 he married Vittoria della Rovere of Urbino, the last heir of the famous ducal family of Urbino. Like his brother Leopoldo, he collected works of art (including the collection of the Dukes of Urbino inherited from his wife) and scientific instruments and – being personally interested in scientific research – supported the work of scientists such as Galileo Galilei (whom he backed during</p>

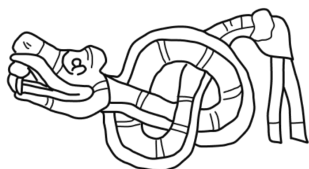
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	<p>the famous Inquisition trial), Vincenzo Torricelli and Francesco Redi. In 1642 he founded the Medicean Experimental Academy (from 1657 the <i>Accademia del Cimento</i>).</p> <p>During his reign, Brazilian bows, clubs from Guyana and two Arawak or Carib paddles were recorded for the first time in the Medici collections, all of them now in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of Florence, as well as a small turquoise mask with diamond eyes, mounted in enamelled and gilded silver and now preserved in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes in Florence, whose supposed Mesoamerican origin is, however, highly doubtful.</p> <p>Some feather mosaics with devotional subjects depicting the Pietà, the Magdalene, the Virgin, the Madonna of Loreto and Saint Aloysius Gonzaga (canonised in 1621), framed in ebony and silver and now lost, are recorded in the 1654 inventory of the Villa di Poggio Imperiale.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i>. Firenze: Editrice Edam.</p> <p>Markey, L. 2016. <i>Imagining the Americas in Medici Florence</i>. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	<p>Davide Domenici</p>

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Francesco I de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1541-1587
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Son of Cosimo I de' Medici and Eleonora de Toledo, from 1564 he served as regent in his father's stead until 1574, when he assumed the grand-ducal title. In 1568 he married Joanna of Austria, sister of Emperor Maximilian II; their son Filippo Cosimo de' Medici (1577–1582) had Philip I of Spain as his godfather. In 1579, after Joanna's death (in 1578), Francesco I married Bianca Cappello. Between 1569 and 1570 he sponsored the construction of the <i>studiolo</i> or small cabinet in Palazzo Vecchio, intended to house a collection arranged typologically in cupboards whose painted decoration illustrated the extraction and transformation of raw materials or mythological scenes related to the types of objects kept inside. The</p>

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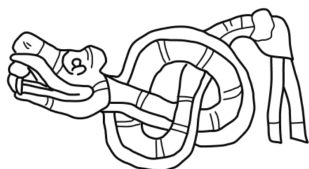
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	<p>scenes relating to mining (by Jacopo Zucchi) and pearl fishing (by Alessandro Allori) were inspired by American settings. In the 1580s the Gallery and Tribuna of the Uffizi were then completed, likewise intended to house sections of Francesco I's collection.</p> <p>Interested in the study of the natural world, Francesco I maintained a close epistolary relationship with Ulisse Aldrovandi (who visited the Grand Duke in Florence in 1577) and availed himself of the collaboration of the painter Jacopo Ligozzi, author of masterly paintings of natural history specimens, many of them of American origin and present in Francesco I's collections. The inventories of his collections include objects such as a feather mosaic depicting the Virgin Mary (1570) and another showing the Last Supper.</p> <p>Numerous American specimens, both natural and artificial – among them an Aztec “idol” of <i>tzoalli</i> (amaranth-seed paste) and a feather mosaic depicting the Virgin (perhaps the one recorded in 1570) – having arrived at the port of Livorno, were sent in 1572 by Francesco I to Albert V, Duke of Bavaria, who incorporated them into the <i>Kunstkammer</i> he had created in Munich.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Heikamp, D. 1972. <i>Mexico and the Medici</i>. Firenze: Editrice Edam.</p> <p>Markey, L. 2016. <i>Imagining the Americas in Medici Florence</i>. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.</p> <p>Toorian, L. 1994. “The Earliest Inventory of Mexican Objects in Munich, 1972”, <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i> 6(1): 59-67.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Medici

<i>Name</i>	Medici, Leopoldo de'
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1617-1675
<i>Museums</i>	Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Son of Cosimo II and brother of Ferdinando II, Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Leopoldo played a prominent role in the governance of the Grand Duchy alongside Ferdinando. He was made a cardinal in 1667.</p> <p>A supporter of the sciences and, together with his brother Ferdinando II, founder of the <i>Accademia del Cimento</i>, he was also an</p>

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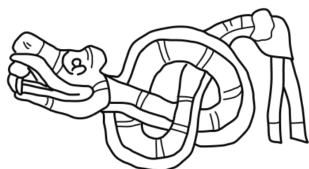
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	<p>important collector of works of art, including many artefacts of Eastern origin. He collected books as well, assisted in this by his librarian Antonio Magliabechi, in whose collection was the Codex Magliabechiano (“<i>Vida de los Yndios</i>”; Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Banco Rari 232), about whose arrival in Florence nothing certain is known. Over the course of his life, Leopoldo contributed substantially to enriching many components of the Medici collections.</p> <p>In the inventory of his collection, drawn up at the time of his death, there appear a Teotihuacan mask, now in the Treasury of the Grand Dukes, and a hammock (“<i>Una rete che fa letto all’indiana, fatto di filo di palma con due fune simile</i>”), which can perhaps be identified with the one now preserved in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of Florence.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Conticelli, V., R. Gennaioli, M. Sframeli, eds. 2017. <i>Leopoldo de’ Medici, principe dei collezionisti</i> . Firenze: Sillabe, Firenze Musei.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

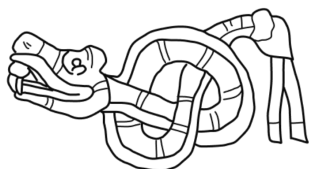
Menéndez

<i>Name</i>	Menéndez, Miguel Angel
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Merollo

<i>Name</i>	Merollo, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Mines

<i>Name</i>	Mines, Ettore
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Missione Etnologica Italiana in Messico (MEIM)

<i>Name</i>	Missione Etnologica Italiana in Messico (MEIM)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1973 -
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>The Italian Ethnological Mission in Mexico (MEIM) is a research center within the Department of History, Anthropology, Religions, Arts, and Performing Arts at Sapienza University of Rome, which for more than fifty years has been conducting ethnographic investigations in numerous Indigenous communities in Mexico, studying their most diverse cultural and social aspects, thanks to the support of the Italian Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. The MEIM was founded in 1973 on the initiative of Italo Signorini (1935–1994) and has been directed by Alessandro Lupo since 1998. Today, it is composed of a group of professors, researchers, and doctoral and master's students from Sapienza University of Rome mainly. Among its objectives, it pursues the documentation, study, and promotion of the cultures of Mexico's Indigenous peoples. In addition to ethnographic research and scientific production, it carries out educational, outreach, and museographic activities. In recent years, MEIM members have launched participatory museography initiatives in collaboration with the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome, with the aim of disseminating knowledge of the most significant aspects of Indigenous cultures, fostering awareness of their value, and strengthening processes that support the autonomy, self-determination, dignity, and well-being of Indigenous peoples. Within the framework of KNOT project, between 2023 and 2025, the MEIM has acquired and loaned a series</p>

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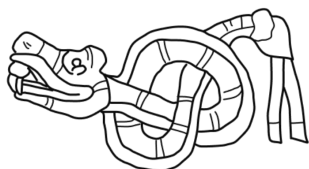
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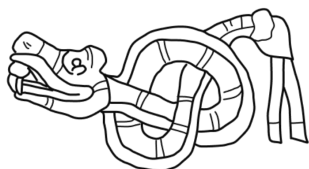
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	of objects to the Museo delle Civiltà to be displayed in the museum's new gallery dedicated to its American collections.
Bibliography	<p>MEIM bilingual website https://meim.digilab.uniroma1.it/es/</p> <p>Bellomia, V. 2025. "Un Kuesalin "volando lejos". Riflessioni sull'arrivo di un costume di danza indigeno messicano al Museo delle Civiltà di Roma." <i>Archivio di Etnografia</i> 19(1): 31-46.</p> <p>Cantisani, G. 2024. "Fare, muoversi, pensare. Gli artefatti come mediatori nella ritualità degli Otomí serrani (Messico)." <i>Confluenze. Rivista Di Studi Iberoamericani</i> 16(1): 58-76.</p> <p>Lupo, A. 1998. "La Missione Etnologica Italiana in Messico". <i>Etnoantropologia</i> 6-7: 200-205.</p> <p>Lupo A. 2015. "El regreso de los aztecas. Fenómenos de conservación, recuperación y plasmación de la tradición nahua en la Sierra de Puebla". <i>Dimensión Antropológica</i> 64: 7-33.</p> <p>Lupo, A. 2020 "L'etnologia messicana di Italo Signorini tra ricerca sul campo e insegnamento". In <i>Insigni maestri. Tra storia, etnologia e religione</i>, eds. M. Geraci, A. Ndreca, 69-89. Città del Vaticano: Urbaniana University Press.</p> <p>Lupo, A. 2021 "Sapienza's Ethnological Investigations in Mexico: From Observation to Cooperation and Restitution". In <i>Sapienza for International Development Cooperation. Strategies, Projects, Actions</i>, eds. C.G. Cereti, F. Giofrè, 81-87. Roma: Sapienza Università Editrice.</p> <p>Lupo, A. 2025. "L'archivio della Missione Etnologica Italiana in Messico". <i>La Ricerca folklorica</i> 80: 101-109.</p>
Contributors	Valeria Bellomia

Molinari

Name	Molinari, Anna
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Polare Etnografico "Silvio Zavatti" (Fermo)
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

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Mondolfi

<i>Name</i>	Mondolfi, Alessandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1875-1938
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Livorno.</p> <p>He moved to Venezuela, where he lived and married María Vicenta Mamama Otero Vizcarrondo, with whom he had four children.</p> <p>He was secretary of the Executive Committee of the <i>Sindacato Finanziario Italiano</i> and the originator of the project for the 1924 <i>Crociera Italiana</i>, carried out by the Navy ship <i>Italia</i> of the Italian Navy, with the aim of promoting Italian industrial, artisanal and artistic products in Latin America. The Italian government supported the initiative with a financial contribution and by providing both the vessel and a Navy crew. It was a kind of “museum ship”, equipped with exhibition spaces divided into rooms dedicated to: silk, wool, goldsmiths and related crafts, cottons, yarns, artificial silk, chemical products, perfumes, medicines, books, marbles, ceramics and related wares; the room of the ministries and official representations; the patronage of women’s industries and small workers’ industries; the room of home furnishings; of the arms industries and related sectors; of the paper industry; the printing works; the room of musical instruments; of wines, liqueurs, food products; of the electrical and mechanical industries and agricultural machinery. There was also a room for automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles. The Cruise enjoyed unprecedented public success, which was not fully exploited since colonial affairs shifted the focus of history from Latin America to Africa.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Mondolfi Gudat, E. 2021. “La ‘mostra galleggiante’: la travesía de la “Real Nave Italia” por América Latina. Un intento de apropiación fascista en la década de 1920.” <i>Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia</i> 414: 31-65.</p> <p>Rivera Solano, V. 2024. “Expectativas y realidades: agencias de la feria navegante de la Regia Nave Italia en Cartagena de Indias, 1924.” <i>Quaderni Culturali IILA</i> 6: 11-24.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

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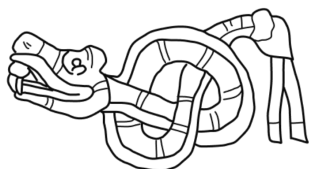
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Monti Marchini

<i>Name</i>	Monti Marchini, Emanuela
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Montiel

<i>Name</i>	Montiel, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Monzino

<i>Name</i>	Monzino, Guido
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1928-1988
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Villa del Balbianello, Lenno - Como
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Guido Monzino was an Italian mountaineer and explorer, and the last owner of Villa del Balbianello (province of Como). He was born in 1928 to Franco Monzino, founder of the company that owned the well-known “Standa” department stores, and Matilde Ali d’Andrea-Peirce, who came from a noble Sicilian family. He spent his childhood on Lake Como and, in his teenage years, devoted himself to classical studies, after which he followed in his father’s footsteps in managing the Standa stores, remaining their director until 1966.</p> <p>The early 1950s were decisive in his life, as this was when he first encountered the mountains, an experience that led him in subsequent years to organise and undertake numerous expeditions</p>

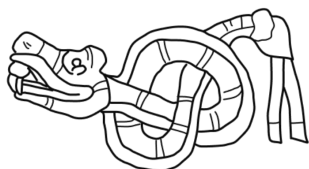
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	<p>around the world to climb the highest peaks. The first feat he accomplished was the ascent of the Matterhorn, accompanied by the mountaineer Achille Compagnoni, but without any real preparation. In 1971, eager to follow in the footsteps of Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi, he reached the North Pole, pushing on to the 90th parallel equipped with traditional Inuit sleds drawn by dogs. In 1973 he organised the first Italian ascent of Mount Everest, successfully reaching the summit. Other important expeditions, some of them prior to the 1970s, were carried out in other parts of the Himalayas, in Greenland, in Africa and in the Andes.</p> <p>In 1974 he fulfilled his dream of purchasing Villa del Balbianello on Lake Como, which he restored and where he decided to preserve the collections he had assembled during his travels. Since 1988, the year of Monzino's sudden death (from a heart attack), the Villa has been the property of FAI (<i>Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano</i>), together with the artistic, ethnographic and archaeological heritage brought together by the mountaineer.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Ajmone Cat, R. 2003. <i>Guido Monzino. L'ultimo signore di Balbianello e le sue 21 spedizioni</i>. Verbania: Alberti Libraio Editore.</p> <p>Smiraglia, C., G. Diolaiuti. 2012. "Monzino, Guido." <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> vol. 76, Enciclopedia Treccani. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/guido-monzino_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

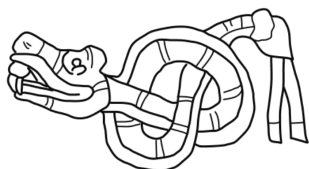
Morandi

<i>Name</i>	Morandi, G. (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletta, Domodossola
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Morandi

<i>Name</i>	Morandi, Giorgio
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1890-1964
<i>Museums</i>	Casa Morandi, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	One of the most renowned Italian artists of the twentieth century, Giorgio Morandi spent his entire life between Bologna and Grizzana (today Grizzana Morandi). Over the years, he assembled a small art collection, now exhibited in the house-museum Casa Morandi. The collection includes nine pottery vessels from the southwestern United States, Mexico, and Panama.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Fergonzi, F. 2012. "Morandi, Giorgio." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i> , vol. 76. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giorgio-morandi_(Dizionario-Biografico)/ https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giorgio_Morandi
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Mordini

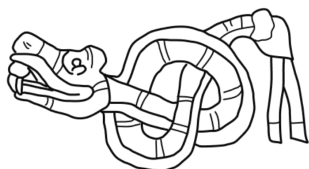
<i>Name</i>	Mordini, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1904-1975
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	Antonio Mordini was an ethnologist and civil servant. Having graduated in ethnology and archaeology from the University of Florence, he began his research activity in South America; later his interests shifted to Africa.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio

Morelli

<i>Name</i>	Morelli, Rossella
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1948 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (MuDEC), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Mosconi

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<i>Name</i>	Mosconi, Claudio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Moser

<i>Name</i>	Moser, Don Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Muzzio

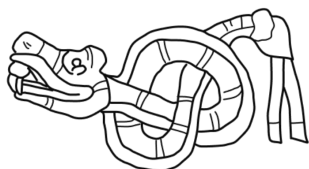
<i>Name</i>	Muzzio, L.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

N

Narducci

<i>Name</i>	Narducci, Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Natalini

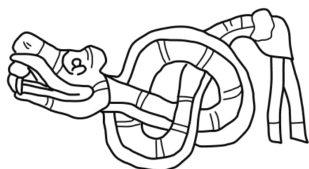
<i>Name</i>	Natalini, Terzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1925-2000
<i>Museums</i>	Pinacoteca Civica "Melozzo degli Ambrogi", Forlì
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Terzo Natalini was born in San Martino in Villafranca (Forlì) on 22 January 1925, he was ordained a priest on 17 June 1948. After graduating from the Lateran University in Rome, he served as a judge at the ecclesiastical court of Bologna and as a middle-school teacher. Having obtained a diploma as Archivist, he moved to the Secretariat of State and then to the Vatican Secret Archives, where he held the role of Vice-Prefect for many years (1978–1994) and director of the Vatican School of Palaeography, Diplomatics and Archival Studies. He was also a prolific author of religious works. Over the course of his life he assembled a small but significant collection of sacred art which, together with some objects of extra-European origin (among them a small head from a Mesoamerican terracotta figurine and two fine Andean wooden <i>keros</i> with polychrome decoration), he donated to the Civic Art Gallery of Forlì before his death, which occurred on 30 January 2000. It is not clear how Natalini came into possession of the Indigenous American artefacts, but it is likely that he acquired them during some of his numerous journeys abroad.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Prati, L., ed. 2001. <i>La collezione Terzo Natalini. Opere donate da Mons. Terzo Natalini alla Pinacoteca Civica di Forlì</i> . Forlì: Filograf Litografia.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Negri

<i>Name</i>	Negri, G. (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Neri

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<i>Name</i>	Neri, Fausto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Nobili

<i>Name</i>	Nobili, Aldo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Norcross Kingsmill Marrs

<i>Name</i>	Norcross Kingsmill Marrs, Laura
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1845-1926
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Laura Norcross Kingsmill Marrs was the daughter of Otis Norcross (1811–1882), mayor of Boston in 1867, and Lucy Ann Lane (1816–1916). She married the photographer Kingsmill Marrs, who had a sister, Evangeline Marrs, the wife of Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple, founder of the Birch Coulee community in Minnesota. This community arose following the exile of a small group of Mdewakanton who, led by the elder Good Thunder, returned to settle on a portion of their former territory in the south-west of what is now the state of Minnesota, 21 years after the uprising against the white settlers who had usurped those lands. William and Laura Kingsmill Marrs settled in Florence in 1905, where he died in 1912. Laura moved to Bagni di Lucca, where her sister-in-law Evangeline Marrs had also taken up residence together</p>

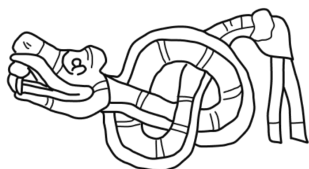
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	with Rose Cleveland (wife of the President of the United States Stephen Grover Cleveland), with whom she was in a relationship. Laura died in 1926 after having donated, in 1925, the precious collection of American objects to what was then the Museo Nazionale di Antropologia e Etnologia, which contains numerous objects originating from the Birch Coulee community.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Kingsmill Marrs photographs, Photo. Coll. 165, Massachusetts Historical Society Photo Archives. Zavattaro, M. 2012. “La collezione etnografica di Henry Benjamin Whipple presso il Museo di Storia Naturale di Firenze (La vera storia della donazione “Kingsmith Mavis”).” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> CXLI 2011:127-137. Zavattaro, M. 2014. “Donazione Kingsmill Marss.” In <i>Il Museo di Storia Naturale dell’Università di Firenze, Volume V, Le collezioni antropologiche ed etnologiche</i> , eds. J. Moggi Cecchi, R. Stanyon, 142-144. Firenze: Firenze University Press.
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Nuttall

<i>Name</i>	Nuttall, Zelia
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1857-1933
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Zelia Maria Magdalena Nuttall, born in San Francisco in 1857, was an American archaeologist and ethnologist. In 1884–1885 she traveled to Mexico, where she began studying the history and culture of the American continent in pre-Columbian times. She worked at the Museo Nacional as an honorary professor and, in 1886, became an honorary assistant in Mexican archaeology at the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. Her scholarly career was supported by Frederick Putnam and Franz Boas, as well as by Phoebe Hearst. In 1886 Nuttall traveled to Europe, initiating a long period of research on Indigenous American collections held in European museums. In 1902 she returned to Mexico under the auspices of the

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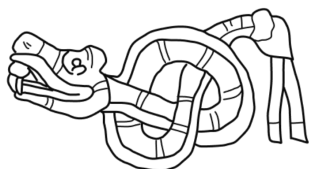
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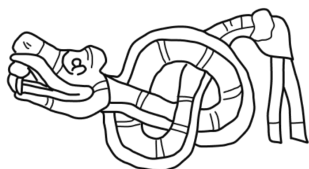
	<p>Berkeley anthropology department, where she conducted archaeological research on Isla de Sacrificios; the further development of this project was halted by the opposition of Leopoldo Batres.</p> <p>Nuttall published extensively on a wide range of Mesoamerican topics and also made significant contributions to the study of the life of Francis Drake, based on a manuscript she discovered in 1908. She died in Mexico on April 12, 1933.</p> <p>Zelia Nuttall was a pioneer in the study of Indigenous American collections in European museums, contributing to the identification and scholarly recognition of numerous masterpieces, including the Mixtec manuscript now known as the Codex Nuttall, found in the Convent of San Marco in Florence and which is today preserved at the British Museum. In Florence, she also discovered the Codex Magliabechiano, now held at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.</p> <p>Some objects donated by Zelia Nuttall—including modern copies of ancient monuments—are today preserved at the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia of the University of Florence and at the Museo delle Civiltà (MuCiv) in Rome, where a research project on her legacy is currently underway.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Grindle, M. 2025. <i>In the Shadow of Quetzalcoatl. Zelia Nuttall and the Search for Mexico's Ancient Civilizations</i> . Harvard: Harvard University Press.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici, Camilla Frattini, Giulia Dionisio

O

Olivieri

<i>Name</i>	Olivieri, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	

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<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Orestis

<i>Name</i>	Orestis, Alberto De
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

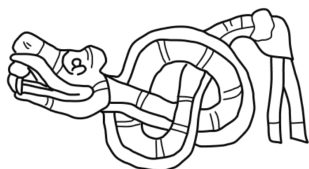
Oriani

<i>Name</i>	Oriani, Broccardo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Orsini

<i>Name</i>	Orsini, Carolina
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	A scholar specializing in the archaeology of the Central Andes, Carolina Orsini is Senior Curator at the Museo delle Culture in Milan. In addition to directing archaeological excavations in Peru, she has devoted numerous studies to the provenance of the Indigenous American collections held by the Museo delle Culture.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://museodelleculture.academia.edu/CAROLINAORSINI
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

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P

Pagliero

<i>Name</i>	Pagliero, Roberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1943-in vita
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Roberto Pagliero was born in Settimo Torinese in 1934. He was the grandson of Luigi Pagliero, a manufacturer of objects in ivory, tortoiseshell, galalith, celluloid, as well as pencils and fountain pens.</p> <p>He was a pupil of the famous Carlo Mollino (1905–1973), beginning his career by obtaining a Master of Arts in Pittsburgh (USA) and then moving into international relations, becoming a technical assistant in Iraq on behalf of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later in Afghanistan on behalf of UNESCO. In Lebanon and Kuwait he took part in important excavation missions. In Turin he is also remembered for having contributed, together with a group of architects, to various projects for the recovery and enhancement of cultural heritage. In particular, he helped with the recovery of the Court Archives of the Old Masters' Picture Gallery at the Accademia Albertina, with that of the storage facilities of the Galleria Sabauda and, finally, with the expansion of the Museo Egizio project.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Bertolotto S. 2018. "SETTIMO. Roberto Pagliero e la ricerca della modernità." <i>Giornale La Voce</i> .
<i>Contributors</i>	Margherita Valentini

Palagi

<i>Name</i>	Palagi, Pelagio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1775-1860
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	<p>A Bolognese architect, painter, and sculptor, Pelagio Palagi was one of the leading local artists during the early years of Napoleonic rule in Bologna (1796–1805). In 1806 he moved to Rome, where he lived until 1814. In 1816 he settled in Milan, producing numerous</p>

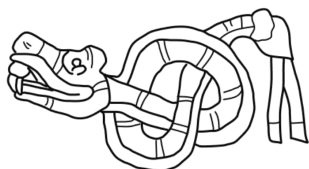
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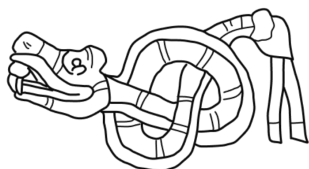
	<p>portraits of prominent local citizens. In 1832 he was summoned to Turin by Carlo Alberto of Savoy, who placed him in charge of the architectural renovation of several royal buildings.</p> <p>Palagi died in 1860, in Turin. In his last will, he bequeathed his properties to the city of Bologna; these are today divided among the Biblioteca Comunale dell'Archiginnasio, the Museo Civico Archeologico, and the Museo Civico Medievale. The latter preserves a collection of thirty-nine Peruvian ceramic vessels and twelve Mexican <i>búcaros de Indias</i>. The circumstances under which Palagi acquired these objects remain unknown.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Franco, F. 2014. "Palagi, Pelagio." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 80 treccani.it/enciclopedia/pelagio-palagi_(Dizionario-Biografico)/</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1976. "Pelagio Palagi un americanista italiano del sec. XIX". In <i>Atti del Convegno Int. di studi Americanistica in occasione del V centenario di Bartolomè de Las Casas</i>. Genova 10-14 Novembre 1974, 171-174, Genova: AISA.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1976. "La collezione precolombiana di Pelagio Palagi". In <i>Pelagio Palagi artista e collezionista</i>, 405-412. Bologna: Grafis.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Parenti

<i>Name</i>	Parenti, Paolo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1863-?
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Paolo Parenti was born in Modena in 1863. He belonged to a well-to-do family of the Modenese bourgeoisie. After returning from the voyage aboard the <i>Vettor Pisani</i>, he is often recorded as being away from Modena. In 1886 he was in Massawa, in 1891–1892 in the Red Sea, and in 1894–1895 in La Spezia.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

Parisini

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Name	Parisini, Federico
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Parodi

Name	Parodi, Arnaldo
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Passaré

Name	Passaré, Alessandro
Birth-Death dates	1927-2006
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

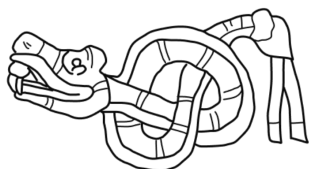
Pavesi Tegami

Name	Pavesi Tegami, Elena
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Pedicini

Name	Pedicini, Manfredo
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza

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<i>Contributors</i>	

Pedraglio

<i>Name</i>	Pedraglio, Andrea
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1843-1921
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	Almost nothing is known about Andrea Pedraglio, except that he donated some objects to the Museum of Como, including, in 1889, a carved gourd of unknown provenance.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Nobile De Agostini, I. 1995. "La formazione delle raccolte americaniste del Museo Giovio. Appendice: Biografie dei collezionisti." In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i> , ed. F.P. Campione, 54-59. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti "Aldo Gatti".
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Pelish

<i>Name</i>	Pelish, Pearl Ivy
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche in Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Pelleschi

<i>Name</i>	Pelleschi, Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1845-1922
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Giovanni Pelleschi was born in Follonica in 1845 to Francesco Nicola, administrator of the grand-ducal estates in the Maremma and director of the Follonica mines, and Eufemia Taruffi. He studied in Florence, first at the Collegio di San Giovanni Evangelista of the Piarist Fathers, then in the Mechanics and Construction section of

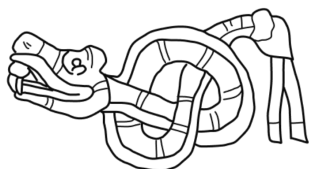
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the Regio Istituto Tecnico. In 1866 he completed his studies with the qualification of expert in mechanics and construction, did his military service in the 35th Infantry, and began working in the office of Giovanni Morandini in Florence as a civil technical assistant, building roads and aqueducts.

In 1874 he decided to emigrate to Argentina and embarked for Buenos Aires with his wife and two daughters. He began working in the civil technical assistance department, which oversaw all public works in Argentina and was directed by the Italian engineer Pompeo Moneta, for whom he carried out railway and building design work, including the route of the railway line between Andalgalá and Aconquija.

In 1877 he undertook an adventurous exploration of the Bermelo River to determine its navigability and at the same time carried out research into the flora and fauna of the places visited and into the language, customs and way of life of the Indigenous populations (he would later write the book *Otto mesi nel Gran Ciacco: viaggio lungo il fiume vermiglio*). The following year he became Technical Inspector of the Central Argentine Railways, continuing to work mainly on studies of railway routes. Among many projects, the one between Villa María and San Rufino, designed with stations, a telegraph line and modern services, obtained British support and funding.

In 1892 he brought his wife over from Italy and settled permanently in Buenos Aires, continuing his linguistic, historical and geographical studies and becoming president of the Italian Hospital. In 1915, after Italy entered the war, he embarked as a volunteer and helped repatriate emigrants so that they could take part in the conflict. He died in Argentina in 1922 and was buried in Tuscany, in accordance with his last wish.

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Contributors	Monica Zavattaro

Perini

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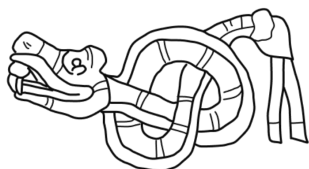
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<i>Name</i>	Perini, Quintilio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1865-1942
<i>Museums</i>	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Quintilio Perini was born in 1865 in Mattarello (TN), which at the time formed part of the Princely County of Tyrol in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was a leading numismatist, historian and chemist-pharmacist. Over almost forty years of activity he published 174 works and, thanks to his contacts with collectors, numismatic firms and directors of European museums, built up a coin collection among the most prestigious in northern Italy. The experience gained through these exchanges enabled him to produce meticulous studies on the mints of the <i>Tre Venezie</i> and of numerous other centres. His expertise even brought him into contact with Vittorio Emanuele III, who invited him to collaborate on the <i>Corpus Nummorum Italicorum</i>.</p> <p>At the same time he devoted himself to local Trentino history. Between 1893 and 1914 he wrote for the region's main journals, especially for the <i>Atti dell'Accademia Roveretana degli Agiati</i>, which in 1903 sent him to Rome as representative of the <i>terre italiane irredente</i> at the International Congress of Historical Sciences. He founded the journal <i>San Marco</i> to study the Vallagarina under Venetian rule. The outbreak of war in 1915 interrupted his publications and led to his being tried for high treason: the Austrian police searched his home, seized his correspondence, and during the investigation his specialised library and outstanding coin collection were dispersed. Also a scholar of sigillography, he reconstructed seals, genealogies and the histories of ancient Trentino families. A convinced irredentist and passionate student of national history, he put his work at the service of reconstructing the history of Rovereto from its origins, training a generation of young people who would later support the cause of Trentino's annexation to Italy. He died in Rovereto in 1942.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	"Quintilio Perini" on Wikipedia. Available at: https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintilio_Perini
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

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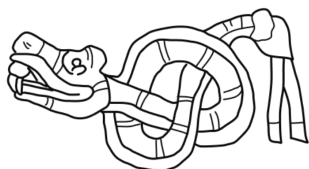
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Perrone

<i>Name</i>	Perrone, Oscar
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	XIX century
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	Oscar Perrone was a physician who combined his profession with a passion for collecting antiquities. No specific information is available about him, other than that he lived for many years in Peru, in Cerro de Pasco, where he collected finds in the area, in mines and caves, which he later donated to the Museum, sending them via Beniamino Calcagno, ship's doctor on the cruiser <i>Cristoforo Colombo</i> .
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Giulia Dionisio

Pesci

<i>Name</i>	Pesci, Siro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Petich

<i>Name</i>	Petich, Luigi (Louis)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1838-1903
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Luigi Petich was an Italian diplomat who represented Italy in Argentina, Paraguay, Mexico, and Peru, and who lived in New York with his wife between 1893 and 1898. His collection of approximately 1,700 Mexican antiquities entered the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York between 1893 and 1900, during the directorship of Luigi Palma di Cesnola. Petich assembled his collection in Mexico, often acquiring objects from other collectors, such as Josef Anton Doremberg. He died in New York in 1903. Petich donated to Luigi Pigorini a pair of archaeological artifacts that he had acquired at Teotihuacan.

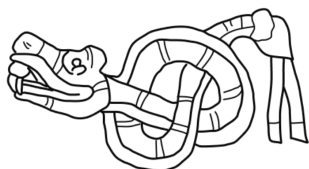
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<i>Bibliography</i>	Pillsbury, Joanne. "American antiquities for an American Museum: Frederic Edwin Church, Luigi Petich, and the Founding Decades of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1870-1914)." <i>In Collecting Mesoamerican Art before 1940. A New World of Latin American Antiquities</i> , ed. A.D. Turner, M.E. O'Neil, 235-258.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici, Valeria Bellomia

Petrullo

<i>Name</i>	Petrullo, Vincent
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

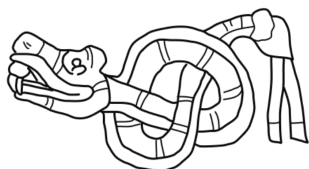
Pfister

<i>Name</i>	Pfister, Federico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1898-1975
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Federico Pfister was a Swiss-Italian artist, intellectual, and archaeologist, known for his cultural versatility. He joined the Futurist movement in the early 1920s, collaborating with artists such as Enrico Prampolini, about whom he also wrote a monograph in 1940. He was active as a set designer, writer, translator, and philosopher, publishing works on aesthetics and scientific methodology. He collaborated with the Superintendency of Fine Arts in Naples and contributed to the compilation of the volume <i>Surrentum</i> for the series <i>Forma Italiae</i> (1946).
<i>Bibliography</i>	"Federico Pfister". <i>Enciclopedia Treccani</i> . https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/federico-pfister/
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Piazza

<i>Name</i>	Piazza, A. (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola

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Piccolomini

Name	Piccolomini, Mario
Birth-Death dates	1651-post 1725
Museums	Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Firenze Tesoro dei Granduchi, Firenze
Biography	A member of a prominent Sienese family, in the early 18th century Mario Piccolomini assembled a collection of antiquities in Rome, part of which was illustrated in a volume by Giancrisostomo Scarfò. The collection included a small greenstone sculpture, probably of Maya origin, which later entered the Medici collections in Florence and is now housed in the Tesoro dei Granduchi in Florence, as well as a greenstone face of the Nahua deity Tezcatlipoca, which also later passed into the Medici collections and is today in the National Archaeological Museum of Florence.
Bibliography	Gennaioli, R. 2017. "La collezione medicea di sculture preziose," in <i>Splendida Minima</i> , eds. V. Conticelli, et. al. Firenze: Sillabe. Gennaioli, R. In press. <i>Catalogo della collezione glittica mediceo-lorenese (Corridoio di Maria Maddalena) nel Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze</i> . Scarfò, G. 1739. <i>Lettera nella quale vengono espressi colle figure in rame e dilucidati colle annotazioni dal P.D. Giancrisostomo Scarfò</i> . Venezia: Bonifacio Viezzeri.
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Pieraccini

Name	Pieraccini, Gaetano
Birth-Death dates	1864-1957
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	Gaetano Pieraccini was born in Poggibonsi (province of Siena) on 23 December 1864, he graduated in medicine in 1888 from the <i>Istituto di Studi Superiori e di Perfezionamento</i> in Florence. In 1894 he published his first work in the field of social medicine, entitled <i>La</i>

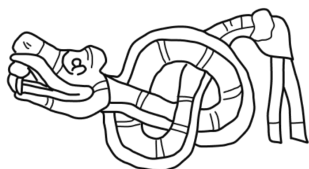
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difesa della società dalle malattie trasmissibili, and at the same time began increasingly intense political activity within the socialist movement. In 1900 he married Vittoria Sestini, in 1901 he became lecturer in Medical Pathology and in 1902 head physician at the *Arcispedale di S. Maria Nuova*, where he created the first occupational medicine department. In 1905 he published the *Trattato di patologia del lavoro e terapia sociale*, which first earned him the *libera docenza* in Occupational Pathology and, three years later, as the first in Italy, the *libera docenza* in Occupational Medicine. He was elected deputy to the Parliament of the Kingdom, a position he held until 1913, working to promote a series of bills for the granting of social insurance against illness, disability and old age.

After a period on the municipal and provincial councils of Florence, in 1918 he was called to join the International Labour Office in Geneva. In 1921 he was elected deputy for the PSI (Italian Socialist Party), and the following year he joined the Unitary Socialist Party. With the advent of Fascism, Pieraccini was harshly opposed both politically and professionally. At first he was removed from his post as head physician of his hospital, and then he was prevented from teaching in his faculties.

On 1 October of the following year, after the liberation of the city, he was appointed mayor of Florence, a position he would hold for more than two years. On 25 September 1945, under the government of Ferruccio Parri, he was appointed a member of the *Consulta Nazionale*, a provisional and non-elective legislative assembly established after the end of the Second World War to replace the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy.

During a stay on the island of São Vicente (Cape Verde) he acquired the Brazilian artefacts that he later donated to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology in Florence. He died in Florence on 13 April 1957.

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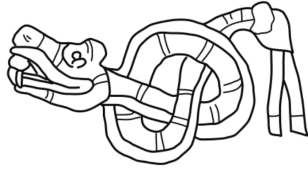
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	<p><i>Giovanni Spadolini</i>, ed. S, Rogari, C. Ceccuti, 119–125. Firenze: Firenze University Press.</p> <p>Messori, P. 1957. “Necrologi: Domenico del Campana, Nello Beccari, Gaetano Pieraccini.” <i>Archivio per l’Antropologia e la Etnologia</i>, LXXXVII: 177.180.</p>
Contributors	Monica Zavattaro

Pigorini

Name	Pigorini, Luigi
Birth-Death dates	1842-1925
Museums	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
Biography	<p>Luigi Pigorini (1842–1925) was a pioneering Italian archaeologist and paleontologist. He began his career at the Museum of Antiquities in Parma and later became a key figure in the development of prehistoric archaeology in Europe. In 1875, he founded the Regio Museo Preistorico Etnografico in Rome. Pigorini was deeply interested in ethnographic collections, including those from the Americas, which he regarded as essential for comparative studies of human cultures. The museum he established—now part of the Museo delle Civiltà—houses significant artifacts from Indigenous peoples across the Americas. Many of these were acquired by Pigorini himself between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, reflecting his enduring commitment to documenting global cultural diversity within the framework of the Cultural Evolutionism of his time.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Lerario, M.G. 2005. <i>Il Museo Luigi Pigorini. Dalle raccolte etnografiche al mito di nazione</i>. Firenze: Edifir.</p> <p>Pigorini, L. 1881. <i>Il Museo Nazionale Preistorico ed Etnografico, Prima Relazione a S.E. il Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione</i>. Roma: Tipografia Eredi Botta.</p> <p>Pigorini, L. 1885. “Gli antichi oggetti messicani incrostati di mosaico esistenti nel Museo Preistorico ed Etnografico di Roma.” <i>Memorie della Reale Accademia dei Lincei</i> CCLXXXII (12): 3-9.</p>
Contributors	Valeria Bellomia

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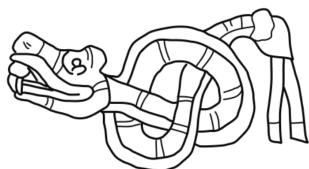
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Pius V

<i>Name</i>	Pius V (Antonio Michele Ghislieri)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1504-1572
<i>Museums</i>	Grande Museo del Duomo, Milano
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Antonio Michele Ghislieri was a theologian, a Dominican inquisitor and a cardinal from 1557. He was elected pope on 7 January 1566 with the name of Pio V. One of the best-known and most uncompromising promoters of the Counter-Reformation, he adopted very strict policies towards Jews and Waldensians. In 1568 he established a cardinalate congregation for the evangelisation of distant lands – the forerunner of the Congregation <i>de Propaganda Fide</i> – of which Cardinal Marco Antonio Da Mula (formerly librarian of the Vatican Apostolic Library) was a member. In 1569 he granted the grand-ducal title to Cosimo I de' Medici. He worked for the establishment of the Holy League which – led by Philip II's Spain and the Republic of Venice – defeated the Ottomans at Lepanto in 1571.</p> <p>With the short <i>Unigeniti Dei</i> of 30 October 1571 – issued just three weeks after the Battle of Lepanto – he granted favours and privileges to the Dominican provinces of San Vicente de Chiapa, Santiago de México, San Juan Bautista del Perú, San Antonio de Nueva Granada and Santa Cruz de Santo Domingo. It was probably in connection with his support for the Dominican missions in the Americas that, on an unknown date, he received a visit from some Indigenous people from New Spain who presented him with a feathered mitre, which the pontiff then gave to his nephew Carlo Borromeo, who in turn donated it to the Duomo of Milan (today the Grande Museo del Duomo di Milano), where it is still preserved.</p> <p>He was beatified in 1672 and canonised on 22 May 1712.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Feci, S. 2015. "Pio V, papa, santo." <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i>, vol. 83.</p> <p>Hernández, F.J. S.I. 1879. <i>Colección de bulas, breves y otros documentos relativos a la iglesia de América y Filipinas</i>. Bruxelles: Alfredo Vromant.</p> <p>Morigi, P. 1597. <i>Il Duomo di Milano</i>. Milano: Francesco Paganello.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

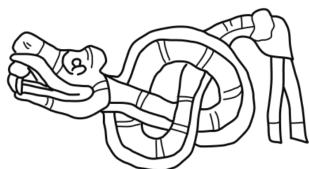
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Pius IX

<i>Name</i>	Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1792–1878
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Pope Pius IX was the longest-reigning pope in history, serving from 1846 to 1878. His pontificate witnessed major transformations in the Catholic Church and the political landscape of Italy, including the loss of the Papal States and the proclamation of papal infallibility at the First Vatican Council (1869–1870).
<i>Bibliography</i>	Hales, E.E.Y. 2013. <i>Pio Nono: A Study in European Politics and Religion in the Nineteenth Century</i> , Windham Press.
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Pirino

<i>Name</i>	Pirino, Alessio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Anatomico "Luigi Rolando", Sassari
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

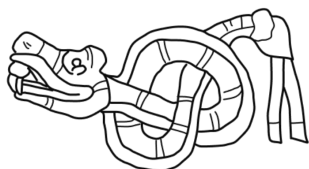
Pirri

<i>Name</i>	Pirri, Agostino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	? - 1976
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Pizzio

<i>Name</i>	Pizzio, Don Michele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1870-1951

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Michele (also known as Michelangelo) Pizzio was born on 14 December 1870 in Casanova, in the province of Carmagnola, but just a few years later he moved with his family to Borgo Salsasio. Having decided to follow his missionary vocation, on 19 May 1894 he was ordained a priest at the missionary house in Via Bogino 9 in Turin. Another passion that distinguished him was photography, and it was precisely his skill in this field that enabled him to take part in international religious and scientific missions, as well as to collaborate with important figures on the Italian scene at the time such as Don Marzano, Ernesto Schiaparelli (director of the Museo Egizio in Turin from 1894 to 1924), Giulio Farina and Giovanni Marro (founder of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin).</p> <p>Among his first journeys as a missionary we should recall the one to southern Brazil, specifically to the state of Santa Catarina, between 1899 and 1903. There Don Pizzio, accompanied by his colleague Don Marzano, visited the towns of Florianópolis, Urussanga, Jaguaruna and Nova Veneza and collected stone, archaeological and ethnographic objects belonging to the Indigenous Laklãnõ (Xokleng) populations and probably Kaingang as well, at the time referred to by the generic and pejorative term “Botocudos”. Immediately after this journey to Brazil, Don Pizzio met the Egyptologist and then director of the Museo Egizio, Ernesto Schiaparelli. A collaborative relationship quickly developed between the two, partly thanks to Schiaparelli’s interest in missionary activity – which led him, in 1908, to create <i>Italica Gens</i>, a welfare organisation supporting Italian nationals who had emigrated to the Americas – and partly thanks to the mediation of Don Marzano, who praised Don Pizzio’s skills as a photographer. Between 1903 and 1920, therefore, Don Michele Pizzio was invited by Schiaparelli himself to take part in several other international missions in China (c. 1910) and in Egypt (1913), specifically to provide photographic documentation of the expeditions.</p> <p>Don Pizzio died on 30 January 1951 (or 1952 – sources differ on this point) at the age of eighty.</p>

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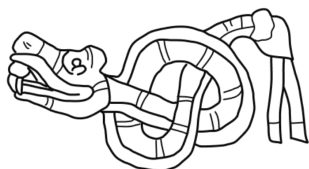
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<i>Contributors</i>	Margherita Valentini

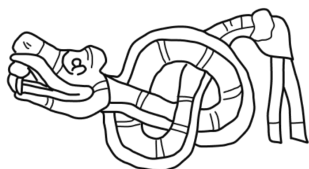
Plancarte y Navarrete

<i>Name</i>	Plancarte y Navarrete, Francisco
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1856-1920
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Francisco Plancarte y Navarrete was a prominent Mexican archbishop, scholar, and archaeologist known for his ecclesiastical leadership and intellectual contributions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was born on October 21, 1856, in Zamora, Michoacán, Mexico. Then he was appointed Bishop of Campeche in 1895, later serving as Bishop of Cuernavaca from 1898 to 1911. In 1911, he became Archbishop of Linares-Monterrey, a position he held until his death in 1920. Beyond his clerical duties, he was a passionate archaeologist and historian, contributing to the study of Mexico's pre-Hispanic past and promoting cultural preservation. He was also a member of the Mexican Academy of History, reflecting his scholarly stature. Fluent in several languages—including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian—Plancarte was known for his erudition and dedication to both faith and knowledge. He died on June 2, 1920, in Monterrey, Nuevo León.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Claudia Espejel Carbajal, C., Ochoa Castillo, P. (eds.) 2022. <i>Francisco Plancarte y Navarrete: su vida, su tiempo y su obra</i> . Zamora: El Colegio de Michoacán / Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Martínez Moctezuma, L., C. Capistrán 2009. "Plancarte y Navarrete en la enseñanza de geografía en Morelos". <i>Inventio, la génesis de la cultura universitaria en Morelos</i> 5(9): 17–24.
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Polia

<i>Name</i>	Polia, Mario
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1947-living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	Italian archaeologist and anthropologist, Mario Polia has been Professor of Anthropology at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome and has long collaborated with the Centro Studi Ligabue in Venice. In the Americas, his work has focused primarily on northern Peru.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mario_Polia
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Portillo

<i>Name</i>	Portillo, Alvaro del
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello D’Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Pozzi

<i>Name</i>	Pozzi, Father Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	19th century
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Father Luigi Pozzi was a Jesuit missionary active in Central and South America and served as vicar general and superior of the missions in the Napo region (Ecuador) during the second half of the 19th century. The historical archive of the MUCIV preserves highly detailed information about the context in which many indigenous artifacts were acquired by Father Pozzi—not only from South America, but also from the Antilles and Belize (then British Honduras). It appears that Pozzi was the first European to set foot in some of these remote areas of the American continent, revealing to European scientists a wealth of natural and cultural treasures that were almost entirely unknown—particularly insects, birds, and monkeys.</p> <p>In 1887, after his long stay in the Americas, Pozzi himself informed Pigorini in a letter exchange that he was about to send the last objects</p>

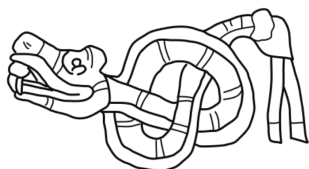
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REASSESSING THE INDIGENOUS
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	before returning to Italy, to Soresina, due to health problems that were incurable in the tropics.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Colini, G. A. 1883. "Collezione etnologica degli indigeni dell'alto Amazzoni acquistata dal museo preistorico-etnografico di Roma". <i>Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana</i> 8: 287–310
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Prayer

<i>Name</i>	Prayer, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1825 - 1892
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Prayer

<i>Name</i>	Prayer, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

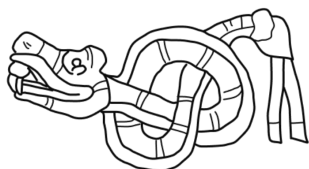
Pruneti

<i>Name</i>	Pruneti, Marcello
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Puccio

<i>Name</i>	Puccio, John
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	Between 1927 and 1931 a collection of about 450 Peruvian pre-Hispanic objects was sold by John Puccio to the Museum now named Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Purin

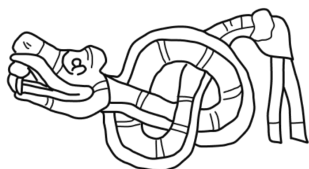
<i>Name</i>	Purin, Sergio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	An andeanist scholar, long time curator at the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Q

Quaglia

<i>Name</i>	Quaglia, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1819-1893
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	Giuseppe Quaglia was born in 1819 in Cazzago Brabbia (province of Varese). He developed a passion for the archaeology of the Varese area, where he carried out several research projects. In 1891 he donated his prehistoric collection to what was then the Royal Prehistoric and Ethnographic Museum of Rome (today the Museo delle Civiltà), while a smaller portion – which includes a Mexican terracotta figurine of modern manufacture – was donated to the Civic Museum of Como in 1893, the year of his death.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Nobile De Agostini, I. 1995. “La formazione delle raccolte americaniste del Museo Giovo. Appendice: Biografie dei

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	collezionisti.” In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i> , ed., F.P. Campione, 54-59. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti “Aldo Gatti”.
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Quartapelle

Name	Quartapelle, Alberto
Birth-Death dates	1951 - living
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Quintana Gamboa

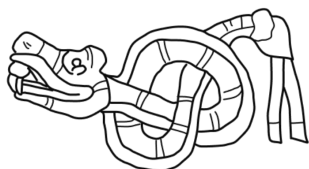
Name	Quintana Gamboa, (name?)
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

R

Rackham

Name	Rackham, Bernard
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
Biography	

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<i>Contributors</i>	

Raimondi

<i>Name</i>	Raimondi, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1824-1890
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in 1824 in Milan, then under Austrian rule, after completing secondary school (it is not yet known at which educational institute) he left for Peru, where he arrived in 1850 and where he would remain for the rest of his life, devoting himself to explorations and studies aimed at making the country's nature and antiquities known to the world. A lecturer in natural history at what would later become the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos in Lima, from 1851 onward he began traveling throughout Peru, an activity that would occupy him until 1869.</p> <p>During this period—also supported financially by the government, which regarded his explorations as an undertaking of great national value—Raimondi covered more than 45,000 kilometers, exploring primarily the Andean and Amazonian regions. He produced handwritten descriptions, sketches, watercolors, and cartographic surveys, recorded in travel notebooks that are today partly preserved in the General Archive of the Nation of Peru.</p> <p>In the course of his journeys he gathered a vast body of archaeological information, focusing in particular on the pre-Inca period, which at the time was largely unknown. He was responsible for the discovery of the Chavín monolith now known as the Stela Raimondi, as well as of the giant grass species known as <i>Puya raimondii</i>.</p> <p>Once his period of exploratory travel had come to an end, Raimondi devoted himself to publishing the results in <i>El Perú</i>, a work that he intended to extend over twenty volumes. During his lifetime he succeeded in publishing four volumes, devoted to history, geography, and minerals.</p> <p>In early 1857 Raimondi sent three crates to the Museum of Natural History in Milan which, after not a few vicissitudes, arrived in Milan</p>

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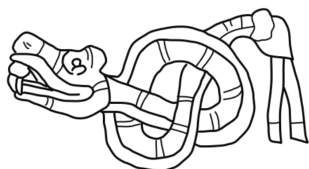
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	<p>during 1858. They contained a series of archaeological and natural history finds, some of which have been lost; three small vessels, acquired by the municipal collections in 1863, survive and are now kept at Museo delle Culture, Milan.</p> <p>Antonio Raimondi died in San Pedro de Lloc, Peru, in 1890.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bernex, N. 2012. <i>Antonio Raimondi, el moderno descubridor del Perú</i>. Lima: Sociedad Geográfica de Lima.</p> <p>Bonfiglio, G. 2004. <i>Antonio Raimondi. El Mensaje Vigente</i>. Lima: Banco de Credito del Perú, Fondo Editorial, Universidad de Lima, Fondo de desarrollo editorial.</p> <p>Janni, E. 1940. <i>Vita di Antonio Raimondi</i>. Milano.</p> <p>Orsini, C., L.F. Villacorta Ostolaza. 2016. <i>Le avventure di un esploratore. Antonio Raimondi e la scoperta del Perú</i>. Milano: Museo delle Culture.</p> <p>Raimondi, A. 1874. <i>El Perú</i>. Tomo 1: <i>Parte preliminar</i>, Tomo 2: <i>Historia de la geografía del Perú</i>. Lima: Imprenta del Estado.</p> <p>Villacorta Ostolaza, L.F. 2012, "Antonio Raimondi, Archaeology, and National Discourse: Representations and Meanings of the Past in Nineteenth-Century Peru." In <i>Past Presented. Archaeological Illustration and the Ancient Americas</i>, ed. Joanne Pillsbury, 173-206. Washington, D.C.: <i>Dumbarton Oaks</i>.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Carolina Orsini, Anna Antonini, Davide Domenici

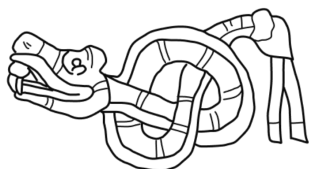
Ranghino

<i>Name</i>	Ranghino, Maria Maddalena
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Popoli e Culture - Pontificio Istituto Missioni Estere (P.I.M.E), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Ratti

<i>Name</i>	Ratti, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1915-2002
<i>Museums</i>	Fondazione Antonio Ratti, Como

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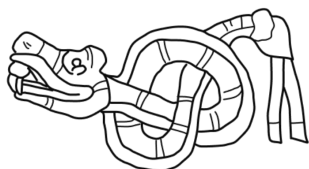
<i>Biography</i>	Italian entrepreneur in the silk textile industry. In 1985 he founded the Antonio Ratti Foundation in Como, which in 1995 funded the construction of the Antonio Ratti Textile Center at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Ratti
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Regazzoni

<i>Name</i>	Regazzoni, Innocenzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1823-1899
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Como, Como
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Innocenzo Regazzoni was born in Como in 1823 and graduated in medicine in Vienna, he was a renowned scientist of the second half of the nineteenth century, active above all in the fields of palaeontology and archaeology. He was a member of the commission for the Civic Museum of Como from 1876 and for a time also served as its secretary.</p> <p>In 1891 the Municipality of Como began proceedings to acquire his collection, rich in prehistoric artefacts, which was definitively purchased in 1893. The collection also contains a good number of ethnographic objects from Brazil, the Argentine Chaco and Tierra del Fuego. He died in 1899.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Aimi, A. 1995. "Innocenzo Regazzoni ed il Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano (1863-1878)." In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i>, ed. F.P. Campione, 61-90. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti "Aldo Gatti".</p> <p>Nobile De Agostini, I. 1995. "La formazione delle raccolte americaniste del Museo Giovio. Appendice: Biografie dei collezionisti." In <i>America ritrovata. Collezioni americane dell'Ottocento dei Musei Civici</i>, ed. F.P. Campione, 54-59. Como: Musei Civici di Como-Accademia delle Belle Arti "Aldo Gatti".</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Regnoli

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<i>Name</i>	Regnoli, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Anatomia Umana Filippo Civinini, Pisa
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Reina

<i>Name</i>	Reina, Cesare Alessandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1851-1932
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Reynolds

<i>Name</i>	Reynolds, Elmer R.
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1846-1907 (or 1863-1911)
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Nazionale di Ravenna, Ravenna Museo di Antropologia, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Elmer R. Reynolds was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he fought for the Union in Wisconsin. Reynolds trained as an anthropologist and archaeologist at Columbian University (today George Washington University) in Washington, D.C. Specialising in the study of Native antiquities of Maryland, Virginia and the capital region, he was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D.C. In addition to devoting himself to archaeology, he worked for more than twenty years in the United States Civil Service, in the Pension Office of the Department of the Interior. A great admirer of Edgar Allan Poe, he donated various works and documents to the University of Virginia, where they are still preserved today.

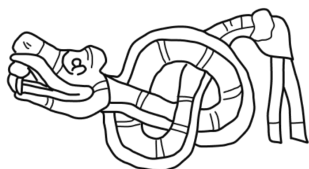
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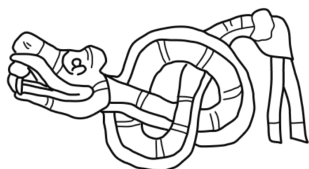
	<p>In the 1880s Reynolds travelled to Italy, where he developed numerous academic contacts, and in 1887 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy by King Umberto I of Savoy for his donations to the former Pigorini Museum in Rome (today Museo delle Civiltà). Numerous stone artefacts that he collected in the Potomac region (USA) and in adjacent valleys are today preserved in the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome, the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Turin, the National Museum in Ravenna and the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Naples.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Aicardi, C.M., A. Cavaterra, eds. 1988. <i>I fondi archivistici della legazione sarda e delle rappresentanze diplomatiche italiane negli USA (1848-1901)</i>. Roma: Istituto Poligrafico della Zecca e dello Stato. (https://www.esteri.it/mae/Servizi/ArchivioStorico/11Washington.pdf)</p> <p>Fedele, F. 1999. "Il Museo di Antropologia: origine, sviluppo e riscoperta." In <i>I Musei Scientifici dell'Università di Napoli "Federico"</i>, ed. A. Fratta, 185–259. Napoli.</p> <p>Martini L. 1998. "Materiali di interesse etnografico e reperti di epoca preistorica al Museo Nazionale di Ravenna", <i>Museo in-forma. Notiziario quadrimestrale del Sistema Museale Provincia di Ravenna</i> 3: 5.</p> <p>Morris, J. 1985. "Nicolucci e il Museo di Antropologia di Napoli: dalla fama all'oblio." In <i>Giustiniano Nicolucci: alle origini dell'antropologia moderna</i>, ed. F.G. Fedele, 106–21. Isola del Liri: Frosinone.</p> <p>Nicolucci, G. 1884. "Sulla collezione di armi e utensili in pietra delle vallate del Potomac e delle Shenandoah meridionale (America del Nord)." In <i>Atti della R. Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti, Società Reale di Napoli</i>, 1–6. (Estratto).</p> <p>Reynolds, E.R. 1883. <i>Avanzi preistorici nelle vallate del Potomac e dello Shenandoah meridionale</i>. Ravenna: Tip. Calderini.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Erika Grasso, Gianluigi Mangiapane

Riboty

<i>Name</i>	Riboty, Carlos
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Marionette Antonio Pasqualino, Palermo
<i>Biography</i>	Theater director and founder of the Independent Theater Movement (Motín-Peru). Former director of the Political Theater Cell at the National University of Engineering (UNI). Director of the independent university theater Casa Teatro at the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Palermo. Guest director of the Cuatrotablas Group in Peru. Currently a free traveler across Asia, the Americas, and Africa, studying popular arts and cultures.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Ricchieri

<i>Name</i>	Ricchieri, Giuseppe
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1929-2012
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Africano (Ma), Verona
<i>Biography</i>	Fr. Giuseppe gathered all the archaeological finds he discovered in the museum of the Catholic University of Esmeraldas. “Walking along the paths where people passed, one would sometimes come across small ‘tole,’ that is, mounds of earth rising one or two meters above the surrounding ground. These were places where the ancients had built their houses, accumulating waste mixed with discarded pottery and tools; today, they are small archaeological mines. On the surface, I often found stone tools, because people collected only objects that were visually appealing, neglecting the less conspicuous items. On the road to Atacames, there were ‘tole’ as high as four or five meters, where broken figurines, small terracotta vessels, and a large quantity of shattered pots could be found. In many places, one would encounter conical spindle whorls with a central hole, made for spinning plant fibers. In Atacames, on land that would later belong to the Aldea del Niño, I

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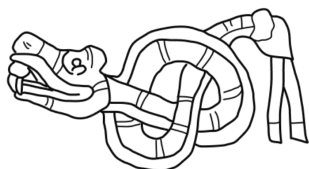
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	<p>happened upon a small head with Negroid features, certainly very ancient and predating the colonial period. In the Tonsupa plain, before Atacames, I found a remarkable number of vessels of different shapes, eight to ten centimeters in diameter, and many stone tools such as hammerstones, awls, hammers, and axes, all dating to the Neolithic period.”</p> <p>Lacking specific Italian texts on the subject, Fr. Giuseppe made numerous drawings of these artifacts and collected them with his comments in a book published in 2002 by EMI in Bologna, entitled <i>La cultura tumaco-tolita. La costa ecuadoriana prima degli Incas</i>. “The book is perhaps the only example of true scientific research carried out by the Comboni missionaries in Latin America and should serve as a model to follow,” says Fr. Pietro Ravasio, ordained the same year as Fr. Giuseppe, adding: “The few times I met him, he seemed a gentle and very modest man, who did not boast about the great knowledge he possessed.”</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://www.comboni.org/fratelli/105161
<i>Contributors</i>	Micol Sboarina

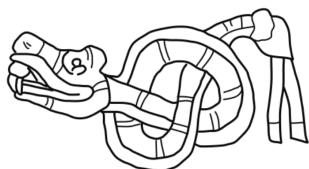
Richardson

<i>Name</i>	Richardson, Elisa Akerly
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Robbioni

<i>Name</i>	Robbioni, Costantino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1828-1858
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Robecchi

<i>Name</i>	Robecchi, Cristoforo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1821-1891
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Rocca Bassetti

<i>Name</i>	Rocca Bassetti, Andreina
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1925-2024
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Romiti

<i>Name</i>	Romiti, Gabriele
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Roncagli

<i>Name</i>	Roncagli, Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1857-1929
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna
<i>Biography</i>	Giovanni Roncagli was born in Bologna on February 24, 1857. He attended the Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1877. In 1881, as a sub-lieutenant in the navy assigned to hydrographic surveys, he took part in Giacomo Bove's first southern expedition to Austral America (1881-1882). He spent two weeks in the Patagonian port of Puerto Santa Cruz and devoted about six weeks to the

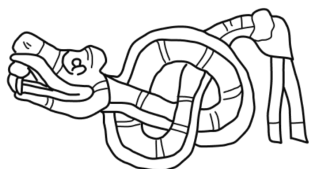
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	<p>exploration of the then little-known Isla de los Estados in Tierra del Fuego.</p> <p>After returning from the expedition, while continuing his military career, he pursued his interests in the geographical sciences. In 1896, he joined the Italian Geographical Society, of which he served as Secretary General from 1897 to 1914. For the publisher Hoepli, he edited the <i>l'Atlante mondiale di geografia moderna fisica e politica</i> (1894–1912).</p> <p>As a corvette captain, he took part in the Italo-Turkish War, and in 1912 he assumed directorship of the Ufficio storico della Regia Marina. During the Fascist period he supported the regime. He died in Rome on February 1, 1929.</p> <p>Upon returning from the Tierra del Fuego expedition in 1882, Roncagli donated a small collection of Yámana artifacts to the museums of Bologna; these are now preserved at the Museo Civico Medievale di Bologna.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Roncagli https://www.lazio900.it/entita/49126-roncagli-giovanni/ Roncagli, G. 1884. "Da Punta Arenas a Santa Cruz." <i>Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana</i>, 1884: 741-784.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Rossi

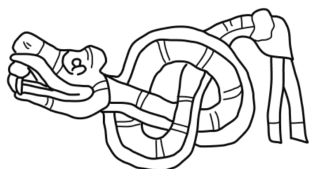
<i>Name</i>	Rossi, Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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Sada

<i>Name</i>	Sada, Luigi
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Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
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Saffirio

Name	Saffirio, Giovanni
Birth-Death dates	1939 - in vita
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	<p>Giovanni Saffirio was born in Bra, in Piedmont, in 1939. He lived there until the age of 28 and attended the seminary, joining the <i>Istituto Missionario della Consolata</i>.</p> <p>In 1968 he was sent to the Amazon, specifically to the state of Roraima in Brazil, to carry out missionary work among the Yanomami people at the Catrimani Mission, which had been established a few years earlier. He remained there until 1977, when he felt the need to step back from the Yanomami context in order to deepen his knowledge of their history and language, especially in view of the dramatic circumstances affecting the Amazon region between the 1970s and 1980s. The start of construction of the Perimetral Norte BR-210 in 1974 and the discovery of gold in the rivers of the area inhabited by the Yanomami had in fact led to a significant intensification of conflict between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, as well as to an exponential rise in Yanomami mortality due to epidemics and direct violence. Saffirio therefore went to Pennsylvania, where he began a course of studies under the guidance of Napoleon Chagnon that led him, in 1985, to obtain a doctorate in Cultural Anthropology.</p> <p>On returning to Brazil, he went back to work as a missionary at the Catrimani Mission, remaining there until 1996, when he was transferred to the United States. From there he continued his research on the Yanomami as a member of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh. In 1997 he donated to the Museum of Anthropology in Florence the collection he had assembled the previous year together with his colleague Guglielmo Damioli, after</p>

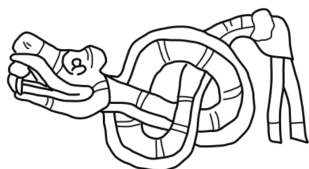
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	meeting the then director Brunetto Chiarelli during an event organised and promoted by Slow Food. The year 2011 marked his definitive return to Brazil, to São Paulo, where he still lives and works.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Bigoni, F., G. Saffirio. 2011. “Gli Yanomami della Foresta Amazzonica: cultura tradizionale e storia recente nella collezione del Museo di Storia Naturale dell’Università di Firenze.” In <i>Pianeta Galileo</i> , ed. Alberto Peruzzi, 91-98. Firenze: Consiglio Regionale della Toscana. Bigoni, F., G. Saffirio. 2012. “The Yanomami collection from the Museum of Natural History, University of Florence: Anthropological, Historical and Educational Value.” <i>Journal of Biological Research (1826-8838)</i> LXXXV: 331-333.
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Sala

<i>Name</i>	Sala, Giovanni
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Santoni

<i>Name</i>	Santoni, Romolo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano”, Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	Scholar, founder, President and driving force of the Centro Studi Americanistici “Circolo Amerindiano” (Perugia) and of the long series of the <i>Convegni Internazionali di Americanistica</i> , held in Perugia and in other Italian and American locations. The “Circolo

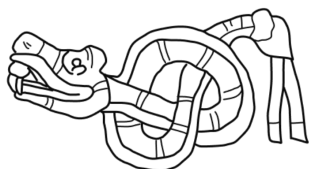
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	Amerindiano” also publishes the journal <i>Thule</i> and various other publications on Indigenous American cultures.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://www.amerindiano.org/
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Sartori

<i>Name</i>	Sartori, Don Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

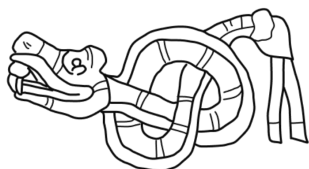
Savoia-Genova

<i>Name</i>	Savoia-Genova, Ferdinando di, Principe di Udine
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1884-1963
<i>Museums</i>	Castello di Aglié, Aglié
<i>Biography</i>	Ferdinando of Savoy, Prince of Udine and Duke of Genova, was a member of the House of Savoy, an officer in the Italian Royal Navy, and the third Duke of Genoa. He was known for his military role during the First World War and for his diplomatic mission to the United States in 1917.
<i>Bibliography</i>	“Savoia, Ferdinando Umberto di, duca di Genova.” <i>Enciclopedia Treccani.</i> https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/savoia-ferdinando-umberto-di-duca-di-genova_%28Enciclopedia-Italiana%29/
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Savoia-Genova

<i>Name</i>	Savoia-Genova, Margherita Teresa Giovanna di
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1851-1926
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	Daughter of Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, and Maria Elisabeth of Saxony, she married her cousin Umberto (the future King Umberto I) in 1868 and became the mother (in 1869) of the future King Victor Emmanuel III. Queen from January 9, 1878, she

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	helped enhance the prestige of the monarchy by promoting charitable initiatives and participating in cultural events, which earned her the admiration of literary figures such as Carducci and D'Annunzio.
<i>Bibliography</i>	“Margherita di Savoia.Regina d’Italia” <i>Enciclopedia Treccani</i> . https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/margherita-di-savoia-regina-d-italia/
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

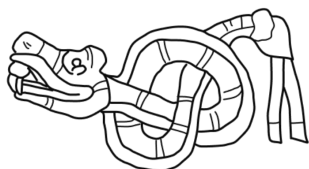
Savoia

<i>Name</i>	Savoia, Oddone Eugenio Maria di
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1846-1866
<i>Museums</i>	Castello D’Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	<p>The fourth son of Vittorio Emanuele II, King of Italy, Oddone was born in Racconigi on July 11, 1846, and was affected by a rare genetic disease. Possessing a brilliant mind, he devoted himself to the study of several disciplines. In the early 1860s he moved to Genoa, where his home became a thriving cultural hub. In 1862 he traveled to Constantinople with his brothers, and after this journey he began collecting artworks and natural history specimens. In Genoa he studied malacology with Michele Lessona. He died in January 1866. In his will, he bequeathed his collection of ancient art to the city of Genoa.</p> <p>Twenty-four pre-Hispanic Peruvian vessels from his collection entered Castello D’Albertis – Museo delle Culture del Mondo in 1936.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	Anzino, V. 1867. <i>S.A.R. il principe Odone di Savoia, duca di Monferrato</i> . Torino: Editore Collegio degli artigianelli. https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odone_Eugenio_Maria_di_Savoia Papone, E., M.F. Giubilei (eds). 1996. <i>Odone di Savoia 1846-1866. Le collezioni di un principe per Genova</i> : Milano: Mazzotta.
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Savoia

<i>Name</i>	Savoia, Umberto II di
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1904-1983

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<i>Museums</i>	Complesso monumentale del Castello e Parco di Racconigi, Racconigi
<i>Biography</i>	Umberto II of Savoy was the last King of Italy. Born in Racconigi, he was the only son of King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Elena. He served as a military officer and held the title of Prince of Piedmont before ascending the throne on May 9, 1946, following his father's abdication. His reign lasted just 34 days, earning him the nickname "the May King", as Italy voted to become a republic in the June 2, 1946 referendum. After the monarchy was abolished, Umberto went into exile in Portugal, where he lived until his death in 1983.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Colombo, P. 2020. "Umberto II di Savoia." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> , vol. 97. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/umberto-ii-di-savoia-re-d-italia_(Dizionario-Biografico)/?search=UMBERTO%20II%20di%20Savoia%2C%20re%20d%E2%80%99Italia%2F
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Scaglioni

<i>Name</i>	Scaglioni, Oscar
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1927-2008
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (MuDEC), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

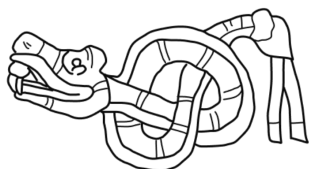
Schivazappa

<i>Name</i>	Schivazappa, Enrico (nipote di Enrico)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Schivazappa

<i>Name</i>	Schivazappa, Armando (nipote di Enrico)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	

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<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Schivazappa

<i>Name</i>	Schivazappa, Enrico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1847-1890
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Schmidt Pizarro

<i>Name</i>	Schmidt Pizarro, Guillermo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1880-1964
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano Castello D'Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova Museo delle Civiltà, Rome
<i>Biography</i>	Born in Tacna (Peru) in 1880, Guillermo Schmidt Pizarro was an antiquities dealer who, beginning in the 1920s, sold large numbers of Andean artifacts to more than thirty museums and private collections in the United States and Europe. Among the institutions that acquired objects from Schmidt Pizarro were the Berlin Ethnological Museum; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Musée du Trocadéro, Paris; the Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid; the Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the British Museum; the Cleveland Museum of Art; the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge; the Brooklyn Museum; the Museum of Ethnology, Vienna; the National Museum of Denmark; the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University; the Rietberg Museum, Zurich; the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels; and the Museum of Cultures, Basel.

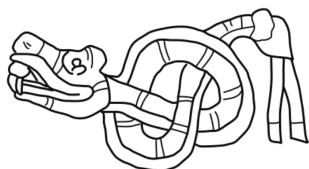
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	<p>In Italy, where he also lent objects to the exhibition “Mostra d’arte antica dell’America Latina” held in Rome in 1933, Schmidt Pizarro sold artifacts to the Pigorini Museum in Rome, the Castello Sforzesco in Milan (now preserved at the Museo delle Culture), and the Castello d’Albertis in Genoa.</p> <p>Guillermo Schmidt Pizarro died in Lima on January 20, 1964</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Orsini, C. 2025. “La circolazione di oggetti latinoamericani in Italia nel XX secolo tra mercato e musei.” In <i>Straniere in Italia. La ricezione dal secondo dopoguerra delle arti e culture extraeuropee</i>, ed. A. Acocella, L.P. Nicoletti, C. Toschi, 37-49.</p> <p>Orsini, C., A. Antonini. 2020. “Life of a Peruvian art collector: Guillermo Schmidt Pizarro and the fostering of public collections of pre-Hispanic art in the first half of the 20th century.” In <i>PreColumbian Textile Conference VIII / Jornadas de Textiles PreColombinos VIII</i>, ed. L. Bjerregaard, A, Peters. Lincoln: Zea Books. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/zeabook/</p> <p>Orsini, C., Antonini, A., Villa, F. 2023. “Introducing Ancient Andean Art in the United States: The Guillermo Schmidt Pizarro Collection from the Brummer Gallery Records.” <i>Journal for the Art Market Studies</i>, 7(1): 1-14.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Carolina Orsini

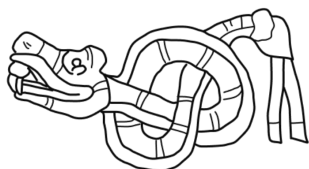
Scognamiglio

<i>Name</i>	Scognamiglio, Eleonora
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Castello D’Albertis - Museo delle Culture del Mondo, Genova
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Segale

<i>Name</i>	Segale, Alberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1913-1988
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	

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<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Segre

<i>Name</i>	Segre, Silvio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1910 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Settala

<i>Name</i>	Settala, Manfredo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1600-1680
<i>Museums</i>	Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano
<i>Biography</i>	<p>A member of an illustrious Milanese noble family, Manfredo Settala studied in Siena and Pisa and in 1622 set off on a long journey to the East. In 1630 he was appointed canon of San Nazaro in Brolo by Federico Borromeo. Expanding the collection of his father Lodovico, a famous physician, Manfredo assembled in the family home in Via Pantano an impressive collection of scientific instruments, musical instruments, automata, paintings, books, natural history specimens, and archaeological and ethnographic artefacts from various regions of the world. Among these were numerous Indigenous American artefacts.</p> <p>Probably already before 1630 Settala received as a gift from Prince Federico Landi, a nobleman with close ties to the Hispanic world, some Tupinambá objects or at any rate pieces originating from Tupi areas between Brazil and Paraguay. The collecting provenance of other South American objects is less clear; these are often described simply as “from Brazil” and include a hammock, clubs, bows and arrows, as well as a spear and some bows “from Florida”. Settala also owned some colonial items such as feather mosaics with Christian subjects (probably of New Spanish origin, although one is described as made in “Peru”), several New Spanish cups, a pyro-engraved gourd and a piece of <i>bucchero</i> ware from Chile. From the Jesuit</p>

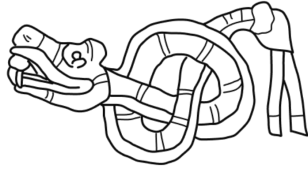
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Alfonso de Ovalle, who visited Italy in 1640, Settala obtained a feather fan made from *Rhea americana* and a bag of Araucanian fibre.

Between 1640 and 1660 the most notable pieces in the collection were illustrated in seven volumes of watercolours produced by painters from the Accademia Ambrosiana (five of these volumes survive today, three in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana and two in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena; it is in the latter that the Indigenous American artefacts are depicted). In 1664 the Settala collection was described by Paolo Maria Terzago in a Latin catalogue, later translated into Italian and expanded by Pier Francesco Scarabelli in two different editions (1666 and 1677). Settala's Americanist interests, nourished by numerous encounters with missionaries, are evidenced by the many references to American chronicle literature in the catalogues of the collection. His library contained books such as Nardo Antonio Recchi's *Rerum medicarum Novae Hispanie Thesaurus* (a compendium of Francisco Hernández's work), Willem Piso's *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae* and the Jesuit Alonso de Ovalle's *Historica relatione del regno del Cile*. His activity as collector and scholar also led him to correspond with figures of the stature of Athanasius Kircher and Antonio Magliabechi.

After Manfredo Settala's death in 1680, the collection was partly dispersed and only in 1751 did a portion of it – including the Tupinambá cloak and the two New Spanish cups – reach the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, as Settala himself had stipulated should happen when the male line of the family died out. At the Ambrosiana the collection suffered further losses and vicissitudes (among them some French spoliations in 1810). Over the course of the twentieth century two different rearrangements mixed its pieces with those of other collections, until an exhibition organised in 1984 at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Milan marked the beginning of the recent process of enhancement, study and reorganisation of the Museo Settala. Some items from the Settala collection are now on display at the Museo delle Culture (MUDEC) in Milan, while the rest of the collection is held at the Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana – Pinacoteca Ambrosiana.

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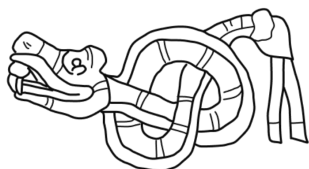
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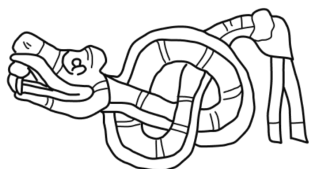
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Contributors	Davide Domenici;

Siegelaub

Name	Siegelaub, Seth
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Fondazione Antonio Ratti, Como

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<i>Biography</i>	Independent curator, theorist, researcher, collector, and bibliographer.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Simonelli

<i>Name</i>	Simonelli, (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Soldi

<i>Name</i>	Soldi, Susanna
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

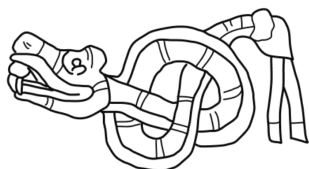
Sorrentino

<i>Name</i>	Sorrentino, Raimondo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Spagni

<i>Name</i>	Spagni, Antonio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1809-1876
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	Antonio Spagni was born in Reggio Emilia on 18 February 1809. The early stages of his life are little known, but we do know that he

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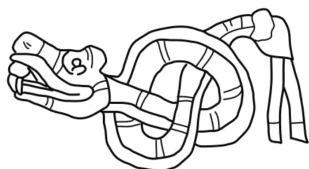
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	<p>devoted himself to hunting and that he moved in Risorgimento circles, being involved in the uprisings of 1831. After this he was forced to flee to Marseille and from there, certainly from 1841, to Canada, where he engaged in hunting fur-bearing animals. Having returned to France in 1842, Spagni went back to America in 1843, settling in Saint Louis, where he devoted himself to trading in tobacco. From Saint Louis he travelled towards the Rocky Mountains, coming into contact with Cheyenne and Sioux groups. Back in France in 1844, he donated to the Museum of Reggio Emilia, on 30 September 1844, the objects he had collected (it is not entirely clear whether during his first or second stay in America). In 1847 he moved to Loches in Touraine with his wife and a son. In 1855 he lost all his assets in stock market speculations and, after sending his wife and son back to Reggio, departed for Australia, where he worked as a gold prospector, living in poverty. He died in Australia on 24 January 1876.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bertolini, A. 2007. "Antonio Spagni. Cenni biografici." In <i>I figli del vento. Gli Indiani delle praterie nelle collezioni ottocentesche</i>, ed. R. Piccioli, 26-27. Milano: Silvana Editoriale.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1992. <i>Indiani delle grandi pianure nella raccolta di Antonio Spagni</i>. Reggio Emilia: Comune di Reggio nell'Emilia.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L., C. Taylor. 1990. "Antonio Spagni and His Collection in Reggio Emilia." <i>Plains Anthropologist</i> 35 (128): 191-204.</p> <p>Martella, A. 2022. "Antonio Spagni e la sua collezione". In <i>Mondi. Dalle collezioni etnografiche dei Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia</i>, ed. G. Cantoni. Parma: Fondazione Manodori.</p> <p>Taylor, P.M., C. Marino. 2020. "Reassessing two nineteenth-century proto-ethnographic collections in Italian museums: Giacomo Costantino Beltrami (1779-1855) and Antonio Spagni (1809-1873)." <i>Journal of the History of Collections</i> 32(1): 49-62.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Spallanzani

<i>Name</i>	Spallanzani, Lazzaro
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1729-1799
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Born in Scandiano in 1729, Lazzaro Spallanzani was a celebrated biologist who studied in Bologna and in various locations in France. From 1757 he taught at the University of Reggio Emilia, from 1763 at Modena, and from 1769 at Pavia, where he also became director of the local Museum of Natural History. He died in 1799.</p> <p>Over the course of his life, Lazzaro Spallanzani assembled a private collection in his house in Scandiano, which was later purchased by the Municipality of Reggio Emilia and has been on display since 1830 at the city's Musei Civici. Among the objects preserved there are two engraved half gourds (<i>Crescentia</i> sp.) of American provenance.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Mazzarello, p. 2018. "Spallanzani, Lazzaro." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 93. https://www.musei.re.it/collezioni/collezioni-del-palazzo-dei-musei/collezione-lazzaro-spallanzani/</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

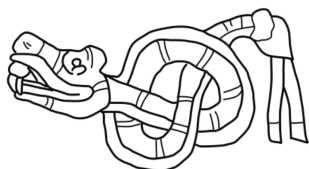
Spaltini

<i>Name</i>	Spaltini, Anna
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	? - 2010
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università di Torino, Torino
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Anna Spaltini served as secretary of the Association of Friends of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography from the 1990s until her death in 2010. Many members, both women and men, used to donate ethnographic artefacts (most often examples of tourist art) purchased during their travels to the Museum; Spaltini herself donated a couple of objects from Brazil in the early 2000s.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Gianluigi Mangiapane; Erika Grasso

Stefanini

<i>Name</i>	Stefanini, Alessandro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia

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<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Stendahl

<i>Name</i>	Stendahl, Earl Leopold
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1888-1966
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Earl Leopold Stendahl was one of the most influential American art dealers of the 20th century. He played a key role in introducing pre-Columbian art to the U.S. market. He founded his first gallery in Pasadena, California, in 1913 and later moved it to the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. By the 1930s, Stendahl had become one of the foremost promoters of California Impressionism and modern art, but he also gained prominence for dealing in pre-Columbian artifacts, many of which he acquired through international networks during a period of growing interest in ancient American cultures. His gallery remained a family-run business and celebrated its centennial in 2011. Part of his collection travelled to Italy for an exhibition on pre-Columbian art organized between 1959 and 1960 at the Palazzo delle Esposizioni in Rome, and was subsequently acquired by the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome, where they are still preserved today.</p> <p>The Getty Research Institute is currently conducting a research project focused on Stendahl's pre-Columbian collections, following the recent donation of his archival holdings to the institution.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>A.A. 1960. <i>Arte precolombiana del Messico e dell'America Centrale</i>, Catalogo Mostra. Roma: Tip. Ars Nova.</p> <p>Dammann, A. 2011. <i>Exhibitionist: Earl Stendahl, Art Dealer as Impresario</i>. Santa Monica: Angel City Press</p> <p>Getty Research Institute – Stendahl Art Galleries Records, ca. 1880–2003</p> <p>https://www.getty.edu/research/collections/collection/113YN</p> <p><u>X</u></p>

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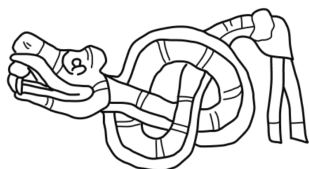
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	<p>O’Neil M.E., M. E. Miller 2023. “Stendahl Art Galleries in Europe: Expanding the Market for Pre-Hispanic Art at Mid-Century”. <i>Journal for Art Market Studies</i> 1: 1-20.</p> <p>O’Neil, M.E. 2024. “Changing Geographies of the Mesoamerican Antiquities Market circa 1940: Pierre Matisse and Earl Stendahl.” In <i>Collecting Mesoamerican Art before 1940</i>, ed. A. D. Turner, M.E. O’Neil, 299-324. Los Angeles: Getty Publications.</p> <p>Stendahl Art Galleries Records, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution. https://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/stendahl-art-galleries-records-5550</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Valeria Bellomia

Stradelli

<i>Name</i>	Stradelli, Ermanno
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1852-1926
<i>Museums</i>	Castello di Rivalta, Piacenza
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Ermanno Stradelli was an explorer, geographer, ethnologist and ethnolinguist who contributed to the understanding and dissemination of many aspects of the Indigenous cultures of the Amazon. Stradelli took part in several journeys along the immense Amazon River, coming into contact with a very complex reality in which economic interests linked to rubber extraction intersected with geopolitical events such as the demarcation of frontiers at the end of the nineteenth century, the occupation of land to make it “productive”, and, as a consequence, policies that repeatedly displaced Indigenous populations whenever deemed necessary. Stradelli’s interest in Indigenous cultures is evident in his studies published in the <i>Bollettini della Società Geografica Italiana</i> (1887–1900), which document different areas of investigation, including a corpus of Indigenous legends and an interest in material cultures. For these, he provides detailed descriptions of the ways objects were produced, fashioned and used in the daily life of different peoples, with particular attention to the populations living in the areas of the Rio Negro, Tiquié, Uaupés and others.</p>

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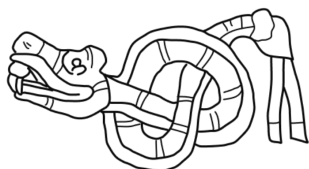
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Ermanno Stradelli played a role in shaping Amazonian indigenist culture. During his forty years in the region he succeeded in gathering materials relating to Indigenous peoples that touched on various fields of knowledge: geographical descriptions of rivers (he was the author of several maps), accounts of exploratory journeys, photographs (he was a pioneer of photography in the Amazon, and some of his images are preserved at the Italian Geographical Society), lexical documentation of the Nheengatú language, and finally his ethnographic collection, which forms part of his continuous research on Indigenous cultures.

Having first been a European “explorer” (1879–1884) in the Brazilian Amazon, and during his second journey in Latin America (1887), when he returned with the intention of discovering the source of the Orinoco River in Venezuela and Colombia, Stradelli went back to Manaus and in 1893 became a Brazilian citizen. He obtained from the Superior Court of Justice a licence to practise as an *advogado provisionado*, which allowed him to act in the lower courts (Stradelli had graduated from the Royal University of Pisa in the academic year 1884–1885), and chose to make his home in Brazil.

Of great interest is his posthumous work *Vocabularios da lingua geral portuguez–nheengatú e nheengatú–portuguez, precedidos de um esboço de Grammatica nheênga-umbuê-saua-mirí e seguidos de contos em língua geral nheengatú poranduua*, published in 1929 by the *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* – the major work of his life in the Amazon, and a very substantial one (almost 700 pages). Stradelli died in 1926 in the leper hospital of Manaus.

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- Nelli Dias, L. 2016. “De Piacenza para o Uaupés e do Uaupés para Gênova: a Collecção ethnographica de Ermanno Stradelli.” In *A única vida possível. Itinerários de Ermanno Stradelli na Amazônia*, edited by Livia Raponi, 61-98. São Paulo: Editora da Universidade Estadual Paulista.
- Nelli Dias, L. 2018. “Dall'Amazzonia all'Italia: la storia della raccolta etnografica Ermanno Stradelli (1852-1926).” In *Visioni Latino*

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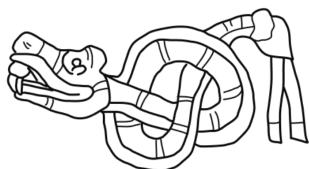
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	<p><i>Americane</i> 18 (Supplemento al Numero 18): 348-367. Trieste: EUT Edizioni Università di Trieste.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. [s/d]. “Vocabularios da lingua geral portuguez-nheengatú e nheengatú- portuguez, precedidos de um esboço de Grammatica nheênga- umbuê- sauá miri e seguidos de contos em lingua geral nheengatú poranduaa.” <i>Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico brasileiro</i>, Imprensa Nacional, CIV, 158.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. 1890a. “Uaupés e gli Uaupés.” <i>Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana</i> 3 (3): 425-453.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. 1890b. “La leggenda dell'Jurupary.” <i>Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana</i> 3 (3): 659-689.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. 1890c. “La leggenda dell'Jurupary.” <i>Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana</i> 3 (3): 798-835.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. 1891. <i>Catalogo da Collecção Ethnographica Proveniente do Rio Uaupés e Affluentes</i>. Pará: Tipographia di Tavares Cardoso & Companhia.</p> <p>Stradelli, E. 1892. <i>Esposizione delle Missioni Cattoliche Americane. Catalogo con illustrazioni e note</i>. Genova: Dardanoni editore.</p>
Contributors	Loredana Dias; Anna Bottesi

Strobel

Name	Strobel, Pellegrino
Birth-Death dates	1821-1895
Museums	Museo di Anatomia “Luigi Rolando”, Università di Torino, Torino Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	Born in Milan in 1821 to a Tyrolean family, Pellegrino Strobel was a renowned paleontologist and malacologist, disciplines to which he was introduced by his uncle and Alexander von Humboldt. After studying in Merano and Pavia, from 1859 he taught natural history at the University of Parma. In 1864, at the invitation of Paolo Mantegazza, he participated in the founding of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Buenos Aires, an opportunity that allowed him to undertake several journeys and explorations in the Andes and Patagonia, between Chile and Argentina. During these travels he assembled important natural history and archaeological collections,

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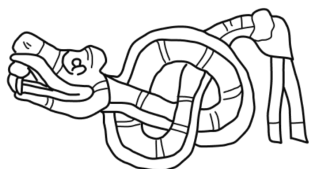
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	<p>the latter gathered with comparative aims. In 1866 he returned to Europe and, from 1868, settled in Parma, where he resumed teaching and later also served as director of the Natural History Museum. In 1875, together with his student Luigi Pigorini, he founded the <i>Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana</i>. A specialist in the Bronze Age and the Terramare culture, he was a prolific author of scientific works in a wide range of fields, from archaeology to the natural sciences. Pellegrino Strobel died on June 9, 1895.</p> <p>Among the objects originating from Strobel's collections are two Tehuelche skulls (Argentina), preserved at the "Luigi Rolando" Museum of Anatomy of the University of Turin, and fourteen lithic and ceramic Argentinian objects (Tehuelche, Comechingón, and Pampas), preserved at the Museo delle Culture in Milan.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Aimi, A. 1994. "Le ricerche di Pellegrino Strobel in Argentina." In ...<i>Le terremare si scavano per concimare i prati: la nascita dell'archeologia preistorica a Parma nel dibattito culturale della seconda metà dell'Ottocento</i>, ed. M. Bernabò Brea, A. Mutti ed., 83–87. Parma: Silva.</p> <p>Pigorini, L. 1896. "Pellegrino Strobel e i suoi studi paletnologici." <i>Bullettino di paletnologia italiana</i>, XXIV: 177-205.</p> <p>Surdich, F. 2019. "Pellegrino Strobel." In <i>Dizionario Biografico degli italiani</i>, vol. 94. https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pellegrino-strobel_(Dizionario-Biografico)</p> <p>Waibl, G., H. Prunster. 1994. <i>Argentina 1865. Peregrin von Strobel: fotografie e documenti storici</i>. Milano.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici;

Susani

<i>Name</i>	Susani, Sergio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo del Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano", Perugia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	

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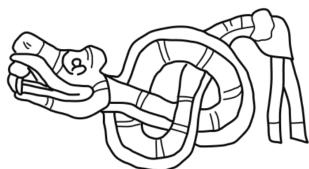
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<i>Contributors</i>	

Swan

<i>Name</i>	Swan, James
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

T

Tacchini

<i>Name</i>	Tacchini, Pietro
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1838-1905
<i>Museums</i>	Musei Civici di Modena, Modena
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Pietro Tacchini (Modena 1838 – Spilamberto 1905) was an Italian astronomer, astrophysicist and meteorologist.</p> <p>At the age of twenty-one he was appointed director of the Astronomical Observatory of Modena, a position he held until 1863. On 19 August 1863 Tacchini was contacted, on behalf of the Minister Michele Amari, by Giovanni Schiaparelli, director of the Brera Astronomical Observatory in Milan, with the proposal that he move to the Palermo Observatory – then equipped with the best instruments available at the time – with the title of assistant astronomer but with the effective responsibility of director.</p> <p>In 1879 he succeeded Father Angelo Secchi, who had died the previous year, as director of the Observatory of the Collegio Romano. Tacchini always maintained strong ties with his native city despite the distance, as shown by his frequent contacts with Modenese intellectuals and institutions, and in particular with the</p>

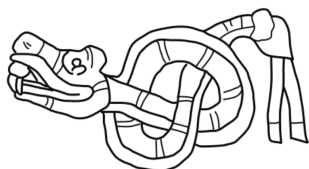
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	<p>Civic Museum of Modena, founded in 1871 and whose formative years Tacchini followed closely. He shared the cultural and political project that had led to the creation of the new city museum, inspired by positivist ideals such as confidence in the progress of technology and human civilisation, the importance attached to civic memory, and the exploration of new branches of science and art. Tacchini also took an active part in expanding the Museum's collections: he was probably aware of the wish of the Museum's director, Carlo Boni, to complement the archaeological holdings with an ethnographic collection, in keeping with the comparative method between prehistoric evidence and ethnographic artefacts that was spreading in various European museums at the time. Thus, during his astronomical expeditions to distant countries, Tacchini took every opportunity to collect ethnographic mementoes and objects, which he then donated in part to the Museum and in part kept in his own private collections, themselves donated to the Museum by his heirs after his death.</p> <p>In addition to personally enriching the collections of the Modena museum through his travels, Tacchini also acted as an intermediary, drawing on his contacts in Rome – in particular with the archaeologist Luigi Pigorini – to promote exchanges of artefacts between the museums of Modena and Rome.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Maria Elena Righi

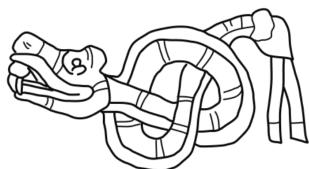
Taini

<i>Name</i>	Taini, Marino
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1950 – living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Art dealer active in Milan and northern Italy
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Tambolleo

<i>Name</i>	Tambolleo, Padre Barnaba
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1866-1925
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Barnaba Tambolloe was born in Minturno, in the province of Latina, and, following his religious vocation, at a very young age he moved to the convent of Giaccherino in Pistoia, where he spent his novitiate. In 1884, at just seventeen, he took his vows in the Franciscan order. In 1891 he left Tuscany to go to Argentina, driven by the desire to evangelise Indigenous peoples, and went to the missions in Salta. There Father Tambolloe built relationships with the Wichi (Mataco) communities, visiting their camps and gathering information about their culture.</p> <p>In 1899 he was appointed Prefect of the Missions and began planning the construction of a new mission with the collaboration of the Wichi people. Together with Father Miguel Bardoni, he left Salta and headed towards the plains of the Chaco. The two missionaries travelled 400 km on horseback along the slopes of the Andes, following the course of the Bermejo River, and then went a further 300 km into what was called “el desierto”, until they reached the village of Zorro Bayo, where they met the Indigenous <i>chachique</i> (chiefs) Astuto, Donato, Iguana, Teodoro and Quirquincho, representing the 3,925 Indigenous people who had been counted. Father Tambolloe and Father Miguel explained to the Indigenous chiefs the project for the Franciscan mission, which would protect them from the attacks of whites and of other local populations. The proposal was accepted by the natives and, at the beginning of 1900, the Mission of Nueva Pompeya (New Pompeii) was founded. It was perhaps Tambolloe’s Campanian origins that suggested this name, together with the rise of the cult of Our Lady of Pompei.</p> <p>In 1914, at almost fifty years of age, his health worsened as a result of the harsh conditions in which he had lived; he was appointed guardian of the convent of Jujuy, where he could enjoy better living conditions, and was later transferred again to the convent of Rosario in Santa Fe, where he died in March 1925.</p> <p>The collection of Wichi artefacts that Father Tambolloe assembled during his life in Nueva Pompeya was acquired, in 1908, by Captain Giulio Bonfiglio, a sailor about whom very little is known, and the circumstances in which he came into possession of the collection</p>

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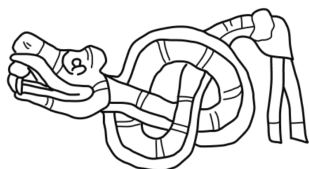
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	also remain unclear. In 1909 it was donated to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology in Florence.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Del Campana, D. 1913. "Contributo all'etnografia dei Matacco." <i>Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia</i> XLIII: 305 La Francesca, G., ed. 2021. <i>Popoli del Gran Chaco</i> . Roma: Officina Edizioni.
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro

Tarassi

<i>Name</i>	Tarassi, Alberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Testa

<i>Name</i>	Testa, Gustavo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

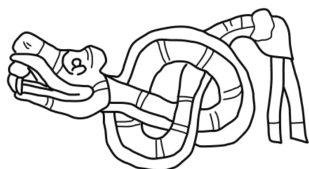
Tiron

<i>Name</i>	Tiron, Don (name?)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Totolo

<i>Name</i>	Totolo, Andrea
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Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Totolo

Name	Totolo, Mario
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Trabucchi

Name	Trabucchi, G.
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Musei Civici Gian Giacomo Galletti, Domodossola
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

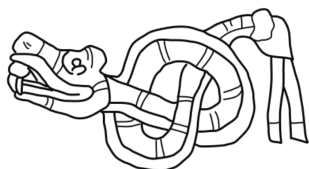
Triebel

Name	Triebel, Frederick
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
Biography	
Bibliography	
Contributors	

Turati

Name	Turati, Achille
Birth-Death dates	1843-1917
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
Biography	

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<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

U

Uggé

<i>Name</i>	Uggé, Enrico
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Popoli e Culture - Pontificio Istituto Missioni Estere (P.I.M.E), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Unterveger

<i>Name</i>	Unterveger, Giovanni Battista
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1833-1912
<i>Museums</i>	Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Giovanni Battista Simone Unterveger was born in Trento on 21 November 1833 and was the first permanent photographer in Trentino. Raised in a family in serious economic difficulty, he attended the seminary and then took up the trade of painter-decorator. At Agostino Perini's drawing school he found a mentor who supported his training, also financially. An illness, however, forced him to interrupt his studies periodically. He returned to work as a decorator and approached printing techniques as an apprentice to the lithographer Zippel.</p> <p>In 1854 he met the daguerreotypist Ferdinand Brosy, who hired him as a retoucher and took him with him on numerous journeys; that apprenticeship was decisive for his development. Back in Trento, he alternated decorative painting with the production of varnishes and chemical reagents and, together with the chemist Luigi Manetti, opened the city's first photographic studio, devoting himself mainly</p>

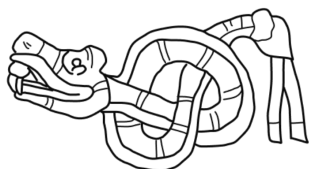
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	<p>to portraiture. He later went into partnership with Giovanni Battista Altadonna – to whom he subsequently ceded the business, probably to take advantage of Altadonna’s greater prestige – and he was the first systematically to turn his lens towards the landscapes and monuments of the Trentino area.</p> <p>His creative maturity coincided with important publishing projects: for the <i>Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini</i> he produced, in 1882, the album <i>Vedute del Trentino</i>, with particular attention to castles; between 1880 and 1894 he brought out several editions of his <i>Catalogo delle vedute</i>, and in 1906 he published his <i>Memorie</i>. In 1896 he handed the studio over to his son Enrico and died in Trento in 1912. His legacy includes a collection held by the Autonomous Province of Trento, with collodion plates and surviving prints (many were lost as a result of the political events involving his son).</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Lucchetta, S. 2013. <i>Lo sguardo obiettivo. Giovanni Battista Unterveger e l'illustrazione fotografica del territorio</i>. Trento: Fondazione Museo Storico del Trentino.</p> <p>Menapace, F. 2002. “<i>Giovanni Battista Unterveger (1833-1912)</i>.” <i>Poster Trentino 4</i>.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi;

Ureña Ramos

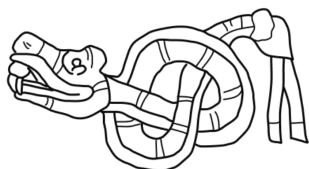
<i>Name</i>	Ureña Ramos, Aristides
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

V

Venanzetti

<i>Name</i>	Venanzetti, Gian Paolo
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<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (MuDec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Venturoli

<i>Name</i>	Venturoli, Sofia
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (MuDec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	Anthropologist of the University of Turin, mostly specialized in the study of Indigenous groups in Perù and Brazil.
<i>Bibliography</i>	https://www.didattica-cps.unito.it/do/docenti.pl/Alias?sofia.venturoli#tab-profilo https://unito.academia.edu/SofiaVenturoli
<i>Contributors</i>	Davide Domenici

Vescia

<i>Name</i>	Vescia, Lorenzo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1927-1989
<i>Museums</i>	The American South West Museum – Enzo Larry Vescia Collection, Cuveglio
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Lorenzo Vescia, originally from Cavona, was a physician and surgeon who worked as a urologist in Milan, where he had a practice. He lived in occupied Milan and, as a young man, decided to enlist, eventually fighting as part of a British Allied command in 1944–45 (the museum holds some documents and a photograph from that period). He took part in the final weeks of the war in Italy, earning two Crosses of Military Valour, which are displayed in the museum in Cavona.</p> <p>He travelled for around twenty years (from the 1960s to the 1980s) and stayed in the American Southwest for work and study. During this period he collected both pre-Columbian archaeological finds from the areas of New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico, and artefacts from Native American peoples, together with objects belonging to the “pioneers” of the era of the “rush to the West”.</p>

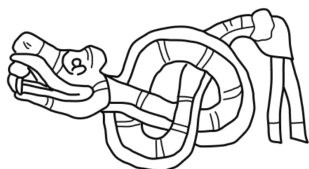
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	By municipal resolution of 16 March 1990, the Municipality of Cuveglio, authorised by the Prefect of Varese, accepted the donation of the collection from Dr Vescia's wife, Marie Reine Dupont Vescia. On the same occasion, the civic museum <i>The American South West Museum – Enzo Larry Vescia Collection</i> was established.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	Caterina Fianza

Vesi

<i>Name</i>	Vesi, Vilberto
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Viale

<i>Name</i>	Viale, Luigi
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico Etnografico "Giovanni Podenzana", La Spezia
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

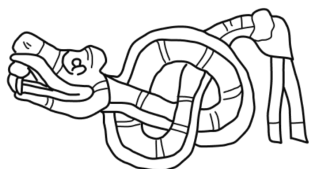
Vicariato di Mendez e Gualaquiza

<i>Name</i>	Vicariato di Mendez e Gualaquiza
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo Etnologico Missionario di Colle Don Bosco, Asti
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Vidua

<i>Name</i>	Vidua, Carlo
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1785-1830

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<i>Museums</i>	Museo Civico di Casale Monferrato, Casale Monferrato
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Carlo Domenico Fabrizio Giuseppe Maria Vidua was born in Casale Monferrato on 28 February 1785 into a noble Monferrato family. The son of Count Pio Gerolamo Vidua and Countess Marianna Gambera, he lost his mother at the age of four and was raised by his maternal grandmother Paola Gaspardone, wife of the traveller Fabrizio Gambera, whose figure helped instil in him an early desire for exploration.</p> <p>Far from a conventional life, he was educated by highly cultured tutors such as Canon Ignazio De Giovanni and Don Giuseppe Mortara. The canon's extensive library, still preserved in Casale today, together with a solid musical education, contributed to his cultural development.</p> <p>Despite his family's expectations that he might make an advantageous marriage and lead a quiet life among the Piedmontese nobility, Carlo's vocation for travel prevailed, and he embarked on a series of journeys that took him to Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Egypt, the Balkans and then the Caucasus, gathering observations, books, objects and manuscripts. He was driven by an intellectual curiosity that led him to take an interest not only in geography, but also in the history, culture and everyday life of the peoples he encountered.</p> <p>Between 1825 and 1827 he undertook a long journey in North America and Mexico, the result of meticulous preparation. In Paris he obtained letters of introduction allowing him to meet some of the most influential figures of the time, including former U.S. President Thomas Jefferson, thanks to the mediation of Alexander von Humboldt. He arrived in New York on 9 April 1825 after a forty-three-day Atlantic crossing. On 14 June 1825, at Monticello, he had a memorable meeting with Jefferson and with three other American presidents: Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He later also met the elderly John Adams. During the journey he travelled as far as Canada, studying Quaker communities and collecting documents, newspapers and religious texts. He wrote letters rich in observations on American society, particularly on the colonisation of the West, which at the time was still largely unknown to Europeans.</p>

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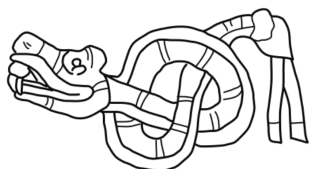
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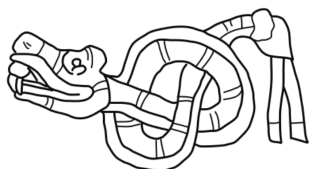
	<p>His journey then continued southwards: on 6 February 1826 he departed from New Orleans aboard the ship <i>L'Antoinette</i> and on 14 February landed at Pueblo Viejo de Tampico in Mexico, where he stayed for a year before leaving from Vera Cruz on 22 February 1827 for Europe.</p> <p>In the last years of his life Vidua devoted himself to an even more ambitious journey, which took him to Asia, visiting India, Indonesia and the Pacific islands. He died in Ambon, in the Moluccas, on 25 December 1830 as the result of an accident during archaeological explorations: he fell into a well and did not survive his injuries. His intellectual legacy, consisting of manuscripts, objects, books and letters, is today preserved in part at the Civic Museum and the Seminary Library of Casale Monferrato.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Bessegghini, D. 2023. "Global Change: Carlo Vidua and the Age of Revolutions in the Hispanic World." In <i>ATLAS HISTÓRICO DE AMÉRICA: Nuevas miradas en la huella del americano, siglos XIX y XX</i>, ed. J. Ortiz Sotelo, 37-62. Lima: Aleph Impresiones SRL.</p> <p>Coaloe, R. 2002. <i>Carlo Vidua e Alexis de Tocqueville. Il viaggio nell'America della democrazia</i>. Torino.</p> <p>Coaloe, R. 2003. <i>Carlo Vidua, un romantico atipico</i>. Casale Monferrato: Assessorato per la Cultura.</p> <p>Falcomer, E. 1992. <i>Carlo Vidua. Un giovane intellettuale subalpino in età napoleonica</i>. Alessandria: Edizioni dell'Orso.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Anna Bottesi

Vigoni

<i>Name</i>	Vigoni, Giuseppe (Pippo)
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1846-1914
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Vitali

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AMERICAN HERITAGE IN ITALY

<i>Name</i>	Vitali, Chiara
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1928 - living
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

W

Webster

<i>Name</i>	Webster, William
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1868-1913
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	<p>William Webster was born in Greenwich to Robert Burrow Webster and his wife, Sarah Webster. Although his father was in the potato trade, Webster initially worked as a stained-glass designer in Lancaster before becoming a dealer in ethnographic antiquities in the 1890s. In 1891 he married Agnes Harrison in Kendal. The marriage ended and he separated from his wife and their two daughters. He later married Eva Cutter, who was herself a dealer in antiquities and ethnography in London.</p> <p>Webster began trading and collecting ethnographic antiquities in the 1890s. He formed a partnership with his brother, Robert Burrow Webster, and conducted business under the name W.D. Webster, Ethnographic Traders. He published a series of catalogues that described in detail the items offered for sale, some of which contained sketches and photographs depicting the works on offer. He also organised numerous exhibitions of ethnographic material at Earl's Court. In 1899 he travelled across Great Britain buying material from British soldiers returning from the Benin Expedition, amassing a large quantity of objects that were carefully recorded in his catalogues. On 31 December 1900 the business partnership with his brother was dissolved, and he continued trading under the same name on his own account. In 1904 he sold a substantial portion of</p>

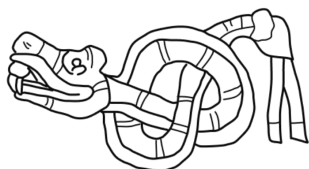
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	<p>his collection at a five-day auction in London, but continued dealing until his death in Effingham in 1913. His second wife, Eva Cutter, continued to trade under his business name until 1926.</p> <p>His business records were acquired in 1948 by the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, perhaps as part of the New Zealand government's purchase of the W. O. Oldman collection.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Waterfield, H., J.C.H. King. 2006. <i>Provenance: Twelve Collectors of Ethnographic Art in England 1760–1990</i>. Paris: Somogy éditions d'art.</p> <p>Webster, W.D., J.G.B. Leen. 2017. <i>W.D. Webster Illustrated Catalogue of Ethnographical Specimens - Second Edition: Indexed Photographic Reference</i>. South Carolina: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.</p>
<i>Contributors</i>	Monica Zavattaro;

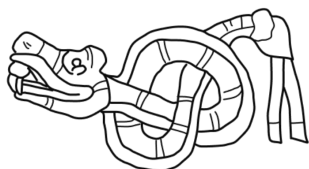
Wilson

<i>Name</i>	Wilson, Thomas
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	
<i>Museums</i>	Museo di Antropologia ed Etnologia, Università di Firenze, Firenze
<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Wingfield-Bonnyn

<i>Name</i>	Wingfield-Bonnyn, William
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	19th century
<i>Museums</i>	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>William Wingfield-Bonnyn was a British entrepreneur and writer active in the second half of the nineteenth century, known for his role as the Italian consul in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for his efforts in promoting British colonization in Newfoundland.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Wingfield-Bonnyn, W. 1888. <i>Newfoundland colonisation hand book containing a general account of the agricultural & mineral lands, the property of the Newfoundland Colonisation & Mining Company, Ltd.</i> #6</p>

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	- Newfoundland colonisation hand book containing a general ... - Full View HathiTrust Digital Library
Contributors	Valeria Bellomia

Y

Yáñez Delgadillo

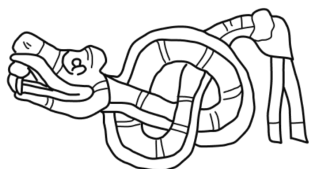
Name	Yáñez Delgadillo, Agustín
Birth-Death dates	1904-1980
Museums	Museo delle Civiltà, Roma
Biography	Agustín Yáñez Delgadillo was a prominent Mexican writer and politician who served as Mexican Secretary of Public Education (SEP) from 1964 to 1970 during the administration of President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz. During his tenure, he promoted key reforms such as the creation of the <i>Telesecundarias</i> , the National Vocational Guidance Service, and a nationwide literacy campaign. He also served as Governor of the state of Jalisco.
Bibliography	Wikipedia: Agustín Yáñez https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agust%C3%ADn_Y%C3%A1%C3%B1ez
Contributors	Valeria Bellomia

Z

Zanetti

Name	Zanetti, Giuliana
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche, Faenza

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<i>Biography</i>	Art dealer, active in Bologna where she had an art gallery.
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

Zani

<i>Name</i>	Zani, Valerio
<i>Birth-Death dates</i>	1650 - 1696
<i>Museums</i>	Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna Museo delle Civiltà (Muciv), Roma
<i>Biography</i>	<p>Count Valerio Zani, a member of a prominent Bolognese noble family, was affiliated with the Accademia dei Gelati and served as its rector in 1670–1671; Ferdinando Cospi was also among its members. Between 1690 and 1693, under the pseudonym Aurelio degli Anzi, Zani published <i>Il Genio Vagante</i>, a four-volume collection of travel accounts.</p> <p>As recorded on the parchment cover of the manuscript, in December 1665 Valerio Zani donated to Ferdinando Cospi the Mesoamerican codex now known as the Codex Cospi (Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna), which ultimately derives from the gift brought to Bologna by Domingo de Betanzos in 1533. Between 1665 and 1667 Zani also donated a gilded Mixtec spear-thrower to the Museo Aldrovandi (now at the Museo delle Civiltà, Rome). The object's earlier collecting history is unknown, although it is possible that it too originated from Betanzos's gift.</p>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Domenici, D., L. Laurencich Minelli. 2014. "Domingo de Betanzos' Gifts to Pope Clement VII in 1532-1533: Tracking the Early History of Some Mexican Objects and Codices in Italy." <i>Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl</i> 47: 169-209.</p> <p>Donattini, M. 2008. "Il mondo portato a Bologna: viaggiatori, collezionisti, missionari," In <i>Storia di Bologna</i>, vol. III, <i>Bologna nell'età moderna (secoli xvi-xviii)</i>, t. II: <i>Cultura, istituzioni culturali, Chiesa e vita religiosa</i>, ed. Adriano Prosperi, 537-682. Bologna: Bononia University Press.</p> <p>Laurencich Minelli, L. 1985. "Museography and ethnographical collections in Bologna during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." In <i>The Origins of Museums: The cabinet of curiosities in</i></p>

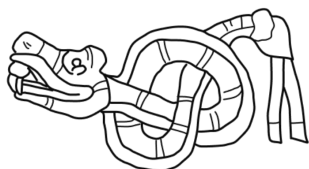
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	<i>sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe</i> , ed. O. Impey, A. MacGregor, 17-23. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Contributors	Davide Domenici;

Zavatti

Name	Zavatti, Silvio
Birth-Death dates	1917-1985
Museums	Museo Polare Etnografico "Silvio Zavatti", Fermo
Biography	Explorer, anthropologist, and politician, Silvio Zavatti was born in Forlì in 1917. In 1944 he founded the Istituto Geografico Polare and owned the "Casa Editrice Zavatti." He promoted several expeditions to Greenland and Antarctica. In the Americas, he organized expeditions to the Canadian Arctic, including Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay. In 1969 he founded the Polar Museum, today known as the Museo Polare Etnografico "Silvio Zavatti," in Fermo.
Bibliography	"Zavatti Silvio." In <i>Enciclopedia Treccani</i> https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/silvio-zavatti/ https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silvio_Zavatti
Contributors	Davide Domenici

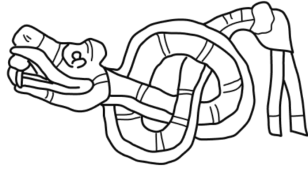
Zineroni

Name	Zineroni, Gaspare
Birth-Death dates	ca. 1835-1910
Museums	Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali "Enrico Caffi", Bergamo
Biography	Coming from a family of entrepreneurs from Bergamo, he had connections with Argentina, and a collection of objects he gathered is preserved at the Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali "Enrico Caffi" in Bergamo.
Bibliography	
Contributors	Davide Domenici

Zoni

Name	Zoni, Raffaele
Birth-Death dates	
Museums	Museo delle Culture (Mudec), Milano

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<i>Biography</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Contributors</i>	

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