

Transcript

00:00:00 Speaker 1

Our next panelist is Dr.

00:00:02 Speaker 1

Alessandro Di Meo, who is an early career member of the Royal History Court Society in London.

00:00:08 Speaker 1

Alessandro, the floor is yours.

00:00:10 Speaker 2

Thanks to everyone.

00:00:11 Speaker 2

Today, I want to thank Professor Rowena Abdul-Razak for inviting me to participate in this very interesting conference, and Professor Pascal Bourlet for his excellent production.

00:00:21 Speaker 2

Today, I will discuss the presence in the Mahi Peninsula, a topic derived by

00:00:28 Speaker 2

from the research I contributed from my PhD thesis, which comes on scientific explorations and corneal attempts by Italy in Southeast Asia, particularly in the Maria Tibergo, between 1865 and 1885.

00:00:45 Speaker 2

I am sharing with you the slides I have prepared.

00:00:50 Speaker 2

Today, I will speak on the connections between the Malavi Peninsula and the Kingdom of Italy in a global perspective.

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The first reports on the peoples of the Malavi Peninsula lead back to the 16th century, when Malaysian merchants such as Cesare Fidelisi and Gaspar Balbi published some accounts of their voyages in the Indian Ocean.

00:01:12 Speaker 2

At the time, the port city of Malacca was one of the world's major trading centers, with roads connecting it

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to the ports of the Mughal Empire in Persia and the west.

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On the other, in the east, there were active trade routes with the islands of the Archipelago, the Kingdom of Champa and Korea.

00:01:31 Speaker 2

The writings of some European merchants, active in the city, mention both the growing commercial volume of the port and, at the same time, the presence of a cosmopolitan community composed of Arab, Persian, Asian and European merchants.

00:01:47 Speaker 2

Next slide, I have reported the first piece of Diaggio, the India of Italic et Oltra by Cesare Felici.

00:01:55 Speaker 2

The trade routes connecting Marco with the Italian states remained active throughout the 17th century.

00:02:02 Speaker 2

However, they declined it from the 18th century onwards, when the Italian presence in Southeast Asia was limited to Barnabite and Franciscan missionaries.

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The Odyssey's political rapprochement with France traveled French support for Catholic missions, with the result that missionaries' reports were made if written in French.

00:02:24 Speaker 2

At the same time, publications in Italian on Asian civilization declined steadily.

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The situation changed during the 19th century, particularly with the achievement of Italian national unity.

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To gain recognition abroad, the new state organized numerous political and scientific expeditions, led by the navy, to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with countries in Asia, Oceania and the American continent.

00:02:54 Speaker 2

And in 1866, relations with the Chinese Empire and Japan were officially established.

00:03:01 Speaker 2

Two years later, the Italian government signed bilateral agreements with Siem, and in 1871, a trade of friendship and trade was signed with Burma.

00:03:13 Speaker 2

The Kingdom of Italy needed to obtain silkworm seeds for its textile industries.

00:03:19 Speaker 2

At the same time, the desire to establish a common presence, to assert itself as a great power in the European context, prompted the Italian government

00:03:30 Speaker 2

authorities to enlist the help of compatriots transferring in East Asia to explore areas deemed suitable for obtaining a territorial concession to be used as a penal colony or commercial outpost.

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In this context, the Malaypi Mininsula was visited several times by Italian navy officials, mainly

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commercial and cultural connections with the Kingdom of Italy were managed by the navigator of Eriko Albertis, Mertel Giovanni Bergino, and above all, Captain Giovanni Battista Ceruti, who settled among the Maida people and was recognized by the British colonial government as their superintendent.

00:04:16 Speaker 2

The serious scholar that I have examined was Eriko Albertis.

00:04:22 Speaker 2

He carried out numerous voyages around the world, starting in 1873, when he began to devote himself to pleasure boating.

00:04:33 Speaker 2

He reached Australia and made three certain navigations over the globe.

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Moreover, he carried out a certain navigation of the African continent.

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His collaboration with naturalist Giago Modonia, director of the Natural History Museum of Genoa,

00:04:48 Speaker 2

permitted him to come into contact with a cycle of scientists and scholars, including Odorado Beccari, Afrano Gestro, or Axantinori.

00:04:57 Speaker 2

In 1877, he completed his first supernavigation of the globe, accompanying Beccari, the islands of the Malay, Ibelago, and Sumatras.

00:05:08 Speaker 2

During his first supernavigation campaign that Bertis visited the Malay Peninsula.

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He sent a letter to Jacodoria, in which he focused on his meeting with his cousin, the neutralist Luigi Albertis, but settled himself on the island of Florida to conduct neutralistic research and prepare expeditions along the Fleminger, which, a few years later, allowed him to reach the interior of the island of Papo Nibienea, the last unknown land at the time.

00:05:42 Speaker 2

At the end of his travels, Arima Albertis retired to private life and, in 1832, left his castle to the city of Tjeretra.

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Today, it is used as a museum, contained by ethnographic collections assembled during his travels, as well as artifacts collected by Arima Albertis in Malaysia and in India, a collection of 21,000 photographs

00:06:09 Speaker 2

and an impressive number of notebooks and travel diaries.

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In the next slide, I have reported authors and letters and tergrams by Rivo Albertis and a good model of the consold culture conserved today in the Dalbertis culture.

00:06:25 Speaker 2

In 1978, Naturalist Ogoro Pecari travelled to Southeast Asia to study the recently discovered flora of the Maria Tiberio.

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Over the years, he presented the results of his studies in a scientific journal entitled Malaysia, which he published from 1887 onwards with the aim of illustrating to global academic instructions the discoveries he had made during his travels in the Malaya development.

00:06:54 Speaker 2

In the second-half of the 19th century, discussions among botany and natural scientists

00:07:02 Speaker 2

contributing to the formation of transnational networks of scientific knowledge, supported by the creation of botanical collections, herbaria, and gardens featuring tropical plants.

00:07:14 Speaker 2

In the last decades of the 19th century, botanical gardens, modern of two gardens in London, were open, contributing significantly to the expansion of global scientific networks and the circulation of information.

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As Becari noted in the journalism production,

00:07:33 Speaker 2

The purpose of this publication is to share the botanical findings obtained during my crawls in the Malay and Havon Archivelas.

00:07:43 Speaker 2

However, I don't intend to limit myself to merely describing them, but also to include various types of research of the animals found in the region I explored.

00:07:56 Speaker 2

The premier objective of this worker of the scientific journal Malaysia was to classify the distribution areas of various plant species found in Southeast Asia, distinguishing

between those native to the Maracan Peninsula and those native to the Maracan Archipelago.

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Later, Lecari, the becoming director of the Central Environment Florence, left a collection of 60,000 botanical specimens and several specimens of palm trees discovered during his travels in Asia and later in Africa.

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These studies governed considerable international recognition, as evidenced by the numerous letters from European and American botanists, now preserved in the natural archive of the Environment Florence.

00:08:41 Speaker 2

Among these correspondents, it was the British nationalist Alfred Russell Wallace, who wrote to him to request information on the flora of Borneo and Sumatra, with the intention of clarifying the geomorphological origin of some of the islands in the archipelago.

00:08:57 Speaker 2

The second field was represented by the choice and linguistic service, and in this case I have examined the whole

00:09:09 Speaker 2

of Giovanni Gagino.

00:09:10 Speaker 2

He was a merchant and he worked as an interpreter and mediator due to his knowledge of the main European languages.

00:09:18 Speaker 2

In addition to English, he spoke fluent French, Spanish and pushed together and learned Malay skills he used to combine institutionality.

00:09:27 Speaker 2

In 1876, he founded a trading company in Singapore and within a few years successfully developed this business.

00:09:35 Speaker 2

Gaining congestions on Tianan Island and on Freshwater Island, located three miles on Singapore.

00:09:43 Speaker 2

During his lifetime, Bertrina published 3 books: an account of his tribe to China, a collection of abolition.

00:09:50 Speaker 2

and towards common in the East, and the Italian Malay dictionary, with .

00:09:55 Speaker 2

Grammar and language unbooked to facilitate conversations between merchants and the peoples of Southeast Asia.

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The author did not consider that the dictionary could be a strictly scientific work intended for the academic study of the Malay languages.

00:10:11 Speaker 2

As each primary propose was to offer a practical conversation manual for compatriots impressively stacking business without its future.

00:10:21 Speaker 2

The entrepreneurs' glossary was part of a tradition of Italian money dictionaries compiled since the 16th century.

00:10:28 Speaker 2

It began with a dictionary compiled by Antonio Ficavita.

00:10:32 Speaker 2

In 1519, according to the Gafita, Malay was an Indo-Pacific region, and the combined approximately followed with entries to facilitate communication and the management of commercial negotiation.

00:10:46 Speaker 2

In the Genius du Choi, Malay terms are transliterated into Latin characters, and the Italian spelling system is allowed to facilitate the bicolic pronunciation of words accompanied by the corresponding Malay words in Jawi, the bicolic Malay word writing system

00:11:02 Speaker 2

widespread in the area of the time.

00:11:05 Speaker 2

In the following slide, I have reported a page extracted from the elite scenario Italiano Malaysia.

00:11:13 Speaker 2

The last poem is Gianni Patissa Cianuppi.

00:11:16 Speaker 2

He was on my account and played a key role as a cultural intermediary between Italy and the Malaysian peoples, particularly the who lived in the interior of the Malay Peninsula.

00:11:28 Speaker 2

In 1972, Cheruti embarked himself on the government governor, tasked with carrying out an exploratory mission in the Malea Iverago, where negotiations were underway between the Italian government, the southern of Gunei, and the British foreign office to obtain a territorial concession in the sub-region.

00:11:48 Speaker 2

During this trip, Cheruti meet the explorer Giacomo Bove, who, in early 1874,

00:11:56 Speaker 2

with engineer Felicia Jordan, and Dr.

00:11:58 Speaker 2

Baumgoka made the first assent of Mont-inabalu important, the highest peak in Malaysia, and the librarian reported an image of Mont-inabalu and the progress of the time with the governorship.

00:12:14 Speaker 2

Teruni travelled repetitively between Sium, the Dutch just in English, and the island of Mias, where it turned out the exprogrative campaigns.

00:12:24 Speaker 2

He, accompanied several scholars, such as the Novaser and Origiani in 1886, and the following year, the Erstenberon Joachim von Brenner.

00:12:35 Speaker 2

Origiani, in his report on the results of his scientific studies, mentioned Ceruti, writing that kept him set up vernatural history collections and accompanied him on some particularly challenging explorations.

00:12:50 Speaker 2

Mentioned Celuti Olivan in his memoirs, writing that he had supervised the transfer to Gulun Siboli of the Tarango Gunsu previously purchased in Java and Rana to facilitate contacts with the local populations.

00:13:05 Speaker 2

During the years Celuti spent between years and during the years he spent between years and the Malta Peninsula, Celuti also assembled a remarkable collection

00:13:16 Speaker 2

which is sold to the dependent government in 19 eighty-ninety-one.

00:13:22 Speaker 2

It was to, I'm concluding, I'm to transfer to the current museum in typing.

00:13:27 Speaker 2

At the same time, he made another extensive production of Malaysian weapons and artifacts to the city of Samona, which was lost during the Second World War.

00:13:37 Speaker 2

The explorer resumed his travels, visiting the interior of the Malay Peninsula in search of the world and team mining.

00:13:45 Speaker 2

Conclusion.

00:13:46 Speaker 2

I will speak on the encounter with the Minderat in 1893, Ceruti came into contact with the Minderat for the first time.

00:13:55 Speaker 2

The Minderat was a population researcher in the Hinterland, and over the next 15 years, Ceruti delivered the language and traditions of the Minderat, gradually integrating with them and becoming a full member to the extent that he was recognized as Danish Superintendent by the British foreigner bodies.

00:14:14 Speaker 2

The explorer also argued

00:14:16 Speaker 2

that the British government authorities were interested in promoting the full commercial development of their colonies, and they made use of a network of foreign, European and Ottoman advisors and entrepreneurs.

00:14:31 Speaker 2

In his opinion, the anti-slavery policies introduced by the British were still unable to prevent raids and kidnappings carried out by other Malaysian communities against the Mada'at, frontier villages and enslaving their inhabitants.

00:14:46 Speaker 2

resulting in a steady decline of the population.

00:14:50 Speaker 2

And to justify his decision to settle among the locals, Cerruti wrote that he preferred to live according to the law of life, free from the competition from above typical of the Western world.

00:15:04 Speaker 2

In a social context where there were no economic inequalities among the population, Cerruti in his books included novel philosophical iterations, I meant at demonstrating the presence of a local

00:15:16 Speaker 2

social system based on egalitarianism and consumption of economic resources.

00:15:23 Speaker 2

During this year's Simoesia, an explorer established several laboratory plantations and explored the interior region in search of mineral deposits.

00:15:32 Speaker 2

In 1976,

00:15:34 Speaker 2

Cerulli was invited to participate in the International Exposition, and on this occasion, he presented some artifacts from the island and a book of memoirs entitled *The Paise de Bellini in the Land of Poisons*, which was a huge sales success and was followed by an English edition.

00:15:54 Speaker 2

Few years later, the publisher Transonio suggested him to write a second book of memoirs about his expeditions to the island of Mias.

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The book was a considerable success, but it did not bring the author either the hope for revenues or official recognition from the Diana government.

00:16:14 Speaker 2

In his first book, Geruti expressed particular vision on the on polarism.

00:16:21 Speaker 2

On the one hand, he declared himself in favor of Western polar expansion, as it would allow the to live in peace tense bridge protection.

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preventing invasions by neighboring populations.

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Still, in some cases, he expressed strong condemnation of imperialism, which, in his opinion, would end up destroying the local Malay cultures, standardizing this to Western values.

00:16:47 Speaker 2

In this time, Ben Sai preserved knowledge of the interruptor.

00:16:51 Speaker 2

People prompted the Gemuti to include a lengthy ethnographic migration in the volume dedicated to reconstructing various aspects of the culture

00:17:01 Speaker 2

Culture, albeit known without the cliches typical of the era, reported on the origins of the history, describing various social structures, most familiar and social familiarities observed by the inhabitants of the researchers, their medical and scientists for threatening illnesses.

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He had

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a dictionary based on the Italian Marine dictionary published by Gaggino, and in his book he reported some words in Mindrater and the translation in Italian and in English.

00:17:41 Speaker 2

I conclude with the last considerations.

00:17:45 Speaker 2

The connections between the Marine insula and Italy prompted the knowledge of novel cultures and scientific progress in the fields of non-level and natural sciences.

00:17:54 Speaker 2

Despite the failure of colonial attempts and the noborn of Italian trade with East Asian countries,

00:18:01 Speaker 2

The scientific expeditions conducted by the Navy and the study missions organized privately by explorers in the following decades contributed significantly to idealistic integration into transnational networks of scientific knowledge, based on international academic debates and the sharing of things collected during their travels.

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The opening of museums and the transfer to Europe of naturalistic specimens and ethnographic artifacts

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encouraged by travel's resumption and the start of commercial activities in the area.

00:18:32 Speaker 2

The Mayan Peninsula was initially little explored by Italian adventurers because it was already part of the British Empire and it was in territories legally considered the rational use.

00:18:44 Speaker 2

Giovanni Argino successfully established a profitable trading company with branch in Siam, Phanam, and China.

00:18:50 Speaker 2

At the same time, Giovanni Patissa Cerutti discovered gold and thin deposits in the lands of the Mayan Arad.

00:18:56 Speaker 2

In this sense, in the following decades, Malay Peninsula became one of the most promising regions for entreprenets and traders.

00:19:04 Speaker 2

Throughout their writing, they successfully disseminated the linguistic and cultural knowledge of the peoples they encountered around Europe, respecting their traditions

and social structures, at a time marked by the expansion of West infader networks across Asia and Africa.

00:19:23 Speaker 2

This is it.

00:19:24 Speaker 2

I wish to thank you all for your interesting, for your attention.

00:19:31 Speaker 3

Thank you.

00:19:36 Speaker 1

Thank you.