

Número 4 - Julio/Diciembre 2017

REVISTA **Europa del Este Unida**

ISSN 0719-7284

Portada: Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

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Revista Europa del Este Unida, se encuentra indizada en:





ISSN 0719-7284 – Publicación Semestral / Número 4 / Julio – Diciembre 2017 pp. 09-22

EMIGRATION THROUGH URUGUAYAN CONSULAR SOURCES (1844-1845) FROM THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA AND THE KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY-VENETIA TO RIOPLATENSE AMERICA

DESDE EL REINO DE CERDEÑA Y EL REINO LOMBARDO-VÉNETO A LA AMÉRICA RIOPLATENSE.
LA EMIGRACIÓN A TRAVÉS DE LAS FUENTES CONSULARES URUGUAYAS (1844-1845)

Ph. D. Martino Contu

Centro Studi SEA, Villacidro, Italia
Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile
contu.martino@tiscali.it

Fecha de Recepción: 20 de noviembre de 2017 – **Fecha de Aceptación:** 18 diciembre de 2017

Abstract

The essay proposes the transcription of twelve unpublished passenger lists from the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, embarked from the Ligurian ports of Genoa and Savona and headed for the two banks of the Río de la Plata (River Plate) in the years 1844-1845. The documents, drawn up by the Uruguayan Consulate General in Genoa and the Uruguayan Consulate of Uruguay, are kept at the *Archivo General de la Nación* (General Archive of the Nation) of Montevideo. Direct flow to Uruguay and, to a lesser extent, Argentina, recorded by consular sources for the years 1844-1845, is representative of an early and far-reaching migratory phenomenon that involved about 20,000 people in Sardinia who were mostly Ligurian and almost all male, and some hundreds of individuals from other Italian states, such as the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, in the years 1840-1860.

Keywords

Pre-unification Italian emigration in Argentina and Uruguay
The Kingdom of Sardinia The Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia
Emigration lists, consular sources on emigration – Archivo General de la Nación of Montevideo

Resumen

En este trabajo se recoge la transcripción de doce listas inéditas de pasajeros procedentes del Reino de Cerdeña y del Reino Lombardo-Véneto que embarcaron en los puertos ligures de Génova y Savona rumbo a las dos orillas del Río de la Plata en los años comprendidos entre 1844 y 1845. Los documentos, redactados por el Consulado General de Uruguay en Génova y por el Viceconsulado uruguayo de Savona, se conservan en el *Archivo General de la Nación* de Montevideo. El flujo migratorio con destino a Uruguay y, en menor medida, a Argentina que registran las fuentes consulares entre 1844 y 1845 es representativo de un fenómeno migratorio temprano y mucho más amplio que afectó a unos 20.000 ciudadanos sardos, en su mayoría naturales de Liguria y casi todos hombres, más a algunos centenares de personas procedentes de otros estados italianos, como el Reino Lombardo-Véneto, entre los años comprendidos entre 1840 y 1860.

Palabras Claves

Emigración italiana hacia Argentina y Uruguay previa a la unificación
Reino de Cerdeña, Reino Lombardo-Véneto – Listas de emigración
Fuentes consulares sobre emigración – Archivo General de la Nación de Montevideo

1.- Introduction

The essay proposes the analysis and transcription of documents held at the *Archivo General de la Nación* in Montevideo. These are lists of Sardinian immigrants¹, with some Lombardy-Venetian people², headed to Uruguay and, to a lesser extent, Argentina, in the years 1844-1845, compiled by the offices of the Consulate General of Uruguay in Genoa and the Uruguayan Consulate of Savona, in Liguria, a region belonging to the Kingdom of Sardinia, together with Nice, Piedmont, Savoy and the island of Sardinia. These sources are part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay's Fund and are located within the Documentary Series entitled *Listas de pasajeros provenientes de Italia y Francia*³ (*List of passengers from Italy and France*). The series, in fact, contains both French and Italian passenger lists headed for Montevideo⁴. The latter, the *Listas de Pasajeros provenientes de Italia* (*List of passengers from Italy*), comprise the following documents: 1) Lists of Sardinian and Italian people who embarked from the ports of Genoa, Savona and Nice in the years 1840-1853⁵ and Italian people who embarked from the Genoese ports in 1907⁶; 2) Reports of passports seen in Montevideo from the Consulates of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay operating in Genoa, Savona and Livorno in the years 1857-1859 and 1862-1865. These reports, almost all quarterly, have been transcribed and recently published⁷.

¹ Sardinian adjectives (sardo and sardi) are used in reference to the Kingdom of Sardinia as a whole and not to the island of Sardinia, whose migratory flow to Latin America was very small. (M. Contu, "Desde el Mar Mediterráneo a la otra orilla del Río de la Plata: la emigración de Cerdeña a Uruguay entre los siglos XIX y XX" (Tesis de Doctorado en Estudios Latinoamericanos, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 2015).

² The term Lombard-Venetian is referring to Italians from the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom, whose state was an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

³ Archivo General de la Nación, Uruguay, (AGNU), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MRE), *Listas de pasajeros provenientes de Italia y Francia*, años 1835-1909.

⁴ The French Passenger Lists embarked from the ports of Bayonne (1838-1852), Bordeaux (1840-1864), Le Havre (1899-1909) bound for Uruguay, embrace a time span between 1838 and 1909. In addition to the lists of the passengers, at the Archivo General de la Nación, within the same documentary series, *Listas de pasajeros provenientes de Francia* (*List of passengers from France*), there are also two registers kept by the Consular Office of France in Montevideo, in which are noted the French emigrants in Uruguay, the first in 1835 and the second in 1837-1838. On the subject cf. M. Garau, "French Emigrants in Uruguay in the years 1835 and 1837-1838 through the sources of the Consulate of France in Montevideo held at the Archivo General de la Nación", *Ammentu. Bollettino Storico e Archivistico del Mediterraneo e delle Americhe* VII, n. 1, (January-June 2017), in print; Eadem, "Migrantes europeos rumbo a Montevideo en los años 1899-1909 a través de las fuentes del Consulado del Uruguay a Le Havre custodiadas en Archivo General de la Nación", *Revista Ciencias de la Documentación* (Chile), Vol.: 1, n. 4, (October-December 2015): 60-74, <<http://www.cienciasdeladocumentacion.cl/vol-1-num-4-2015/4-oficial-articulo-lic.-manuela-garau.pdf>> (November 25, 2017); Eadem, "Migrantes franceses en Montevideo en los años treinta y cuarenta a través de las fuentes del Consulado de Uruguay en Bayona custodiadas en el Archivo General de la Nación", Report presented at the XVII International Congress of AHILA, Symposium 013, "Estudios Migratorios na América Latina", Berlin, 9-13 September 2014.

⁵ These forthcoming lists, including thousands of people in Sardinia, mostly Ligurian and emigrating mainly to Uruguay, are currently being studied and analysed by some researchers at the SEA Research Center and the Foundation "Mons. Giovannino Pinna" onlus, research institutions operating in Sardinia, in the city of Villacidro.

⁶ M. Contu, *L'emigrazione italiana in Uruguay attraverso le fonti consolari (1857-1865)* (Cagliari: Aipsa, 2017), 151-153.

⁷ M. Contu, *L'emigrazione italiana in Uruguay attraverso...*

The passenger lists – in total twelve, of which four are from 1844 and eight from 1845 – are written in both Spanish and Italian and contain the following entries: Date, Number, Passenger name, Municipality of origin or source, Profession, Age, Place of arrival, Notes. Each list also contains the name of the ship and the name and the surname of the captain.

The complete documents, in all their parts, are stamped and signed by José Gavazzo, Uruguay's Consul General in Genoa, for boarding in the port of the city, and by José Castellani, Vice Consul of Uruguay in Savona, for boarding in the local port of the Ponente Ligurian Riviera.

2.- The Sardinian and Lombardy-Venetian migratory flows into Uruguay during the first half of the nineteenth century

The unpublished transcription and presentation of Sardinian and Lombard-Venetian passenger lists embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona in the two-year period 1844-1845 headed for the two sides of the River Plate, is preceded by a concise analysis of the documents that testify to "the existence of a Sardinian and Italian migratory phenomenon to the eastern part of the River Plate from the first half of the nineteenth century. In fact, since the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, also known as the Eastern Banda, was the destination for Italian emigration. The Piedmontese refugees of 1821 arrived into this distant land, joined by maritime entrepreneurs and Ligurian merchants, "che risentivano dell'annessione della loro repubblica al Regno di Sardegna, formando con gli emigrati mazziniani del 1830 l'inizio di una vera e propria catena"⁸ (who resented being annexed from their republic to the Kingdom of Sardinia, forming a chain in 1830 with the Mazzini emigrants). As a result of an emigration dictated by economic needs, political-military emigration was introduced, fuelled by the Risorgimento struggles, that is, from the movement of people in the 1920s and 1930s that pushed many patriots, especially Mazzinians, to leave Italy and start a new life in Brazil, Argentina and, above all, in Uruguay. South America "era ormai una terra promessa, ma anche un continente troppo vasto e ancora troppo scarsamente conosciuto per cercarvi luoghi sicuri ove rifugiarsi. Uno di questi fu Montevideo, porto e capitale di una piccola provincia che aveva appena conquistato l'indipendenza e che stava abbattendo le sue mura coloniali per simboleggiare in tal modo la rottura con il suo recente passato e la sua adesione alle correnti di scambio universale"⁹ (was now a promised land, but also a vast continent and still too poorly known to look for safe places to take refuge. One of these was Montevideo, the port and capital of a small province that had just gained independence and was knocking down its colonial walls to symbolise the break with its recent past and its adherence to universal exchange currents).

The Sardinian and Italian migratory flows in the "Mediterranean Rioplatense"¹⁰, as emerged from the reading of the passenger lists embarked from the ports of Genoa and

⁸ F. Devoto, *Le migrazioni italiane in Argentina. Un saggio interpretativo* (Napoli: Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici, 1994), 99.

⁹ F. Devoto, *Le migrazioni italiane in Argentina. Un saggio...*

¹⁰ S. Candido, *Presenza d'Italia in Uruguay nel secolo XIX. Contributo alla storia delle relazioni fra gli Stati Italiani e l'Uruguay dal 1835 al 1860* (Montevideo: Istituto Italiano di Cultura, 1996); M. Contu, "Dal Mare Internum, ponte tra Oriente e Occidente e porto di partenza per l'America, a un altro mare: il 'Mediterraneo Rioplatense'", *Ammentu. Bollettino Storico, Archivistico e Consolare del Mediterraneo* I, n. 1, (January-June 2011): 207-2014,

Savona during the years 1844-1845, is small in numbers. Nevertheless, it is representative of a wider "precocious"¹¹ phenomenon that lasted from 1840 to 1853 and from 1857 to 1859, according to Uruguayan consular sources, where over 7,000 Italians departed, largely from the Kingdom of Sardinia, Liguria and, to a lesser extent, from other Italian states, such as the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, the Ducati of Parma and Piacenza, Modena and Reggio, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Pontifical State, and also from neighbouring Italian Switzerland¹². To this high number of emigrants, thousands of other Sardinian immigrants must be added during the period 1853-1856, largely expatriated to avoid the Crimean war¹³. It should also be noted that in Montevideo, in 1860 alone, 6,107 passports of Sardinian people were recorded¹⁴. In other words, it is possible to estimate the number of Sardinian and Italians entering into Uruguay between 1840 and 1860 at around 20,000, without counting those who emigrated between the 1920s and the 1930s as documented by other Uruguayan sources¹⁵ and by some Italian authors¹⁶. As far as the Lombard-Venetian migratory flow is concerned, documented by the *Listas de pasajeros provenientes de Italia* (*List of passengers from Italy*), there are about 100 expatriates. It is an almost exclusively male influx, made up of artisans and freelancers, coming from Lombardy, mainly from the city of Milan, to which there are 111 ex-soldiers from the First Independence War (1848-1849), of the total of 173 departed from the port in January and March 1851, to fight in the ranks of the Italian Legion, engaged in the defense of the city of Montevideo by the attacks of the military forces of Argentine dictator Manuel Rosas. Most Lombardy-Venetian militants came from Milan, 40, and from other cities in Lombardy, including Como (7), Brescia (7), Bergamo (5), Cremona (4), Mantova (4), Varese (4), Crema (2) and many other small cities. All the volunteers, who came to Montevideo, formed the *Compagnia dei Lombardi*¹⁷.

<http://www.centrostudisea.it/documenti/ammentu_n1_2011/abstracts/25_contu_mediterraneo_rioplatense.pdf> (20 October 2017); C. Vangelista, "L'emigrazione ligure e piemontese nel Cono Sud all'inizio dell'Ottocento. Aspetti economici e sociali", in Fondazione Casa America (ed.), *Migrazioni liguri e italiane in America Latina e loro influenze culturali* (Roma: Aracne, 2005): 37-52.

¹¹ F. J. Devoto, "Un caso di migrazione precoce. Gli italiani in Uruguay nel secolo XIX". In: *L'emigrazione italiana e la formazione dell'Uruguay moderno* (Torino: Fondazione Agnelli, 1993): 1-36.

¹² AGNU, MRE, *Listas de pasajeros provenientes de Italia*, years 1840-1853; 1857-1859; 1862-1865; 1907.

¹³ C. Vangelista, "L'emigrazione ligure e piemontese nel Cono Sud all'inizio dell'Ottocento", cit.: 45.

¹⁴ S. Candido, *Presenza d'Italia in Uruguay nel secolo XIX*, cit.: 84-86.

¹⁵ AGNU, *Archivo General Administrativo, Capitanía del Puerto, Libros de Entrada y Libros de salidas de buques*: Libro 95, Entradas de buques de 1805 a 1817; Libro 99, Entradas de buques de 1818 a 1824; Libro 103, Entradas de buques de 1835 a 1837; Libro 373, Entradas de buques de 1841 a 1841; Libro 95, Salidas de buques de 1813 a 1817; Libro 96, Salidas de buques de 1817 a 1821; Libro 546, Salidas de buques de 1829 a 1835; Libro 555, Salidas de buques de 1835 a 1839.

¹⁶ M. Sanfilippo, "L'emigrazione italiana nelle Americhe in età preunitaria 1815-1860", *Annali della Fondazione Einaudi*, XLII, (2008): 67; G. Pizzorusso, "I movimenti migratori in Italia in Antico Regime", in P. Bevilacqua, A. De Clementi, E. Franzina (eds.), *Storia dell'emigrazione italiana, I, Le partenze* (Roma: Donzelli, 2001): 14-16; M. Porcella, "Premesse dell'emigrazione di massa in età prestatistica (1800-1850)", in P. Bevilacqua, A. De Clementi, E. Franzina (eds.), *Storia dell'emigrazione italiana, I, Le partenze* (Roma: Donzelli, 2001), 31-32.

¹⁷ M. Contu, "L'emigrazione militare verso l'Uruguay di ex soldati degli Stati italiani, del Ticino e di altri Paesi europei nel 1851: il caso dei volontari ticinesi", *Bollettino Storico della Svizzera Italiana*, Vol.: CXIV, I, (2011): 38-42.

3.- Lists of Sardinian and Lombard-Venetian passengers

With a specific reference to the two-year period 1844-1845, 48 people (40 M and 5 F) were expatriated - 93.7% from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 6.3% from the Kingdom of Lombard-Venetia. Other family members (wives, sisters, children) were added to the list accompanying the main passenger registered in the consular documents. The emigration is prevalently male at 85.4% and female 14.6%.

ITALIAN STATES	M	%	F	%	Total M + F	% of total passengers
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA	40	88,9	5	11,1	45	93,7
VENETIAN LOMBARD KINGDOM	3	100,0	0	0,0	3	6,3
TOTAL PASSENGERS OF ITALIAN STATES	43	85,4	5	14,6	48	100,0%

Table 1

Passengers from Italian states embarked at the ports of Genoa e Savona (1844-1845), divided by gender in A.V (Absolute Values) and in P.V (Percentage Values)

Most of the Sardinian passengers - 89.9% of the total, come from Liguria and Nice, while the remaining 4.1% are from nearby Piedmont.

REGIONS OF THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA	M	%	F	%	Total M + F	% of total Sardinian passengers	% of total passengers
LIGURIA AND NICE	38	88,4	5	11,6	43	95,6	89,6
PIEDMONT	2	100,0	0	0,0	2	4,4	4,1
TOTAL PASSENGERS FROM THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA	40	83,3	5	10,4	45	100,0	93,7

Table 2

Passengers from the Kingdom of Sardinia embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845), divided by region of provenance and gender, in A.V and in P.V

REGIONS OF THE LOMBARD- VENETIAN KINGDOM	M	%	F	%	Total M + F	% of Lombard – Venetian passengers	% of total passengers
LOMBARDIA	3	100,0	0	0,0	3	100,0	6,3
TOTAL PASSENGERS FROM THE LOMBARD- VENETIAN KINGDOM	3	100,0	0	0,0	3	100,0	6,3

Table 3

Passengers from the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom embarked from the ports of Genoa e Savona (1844-1845), divided by region of provenance and gender in A.V and P.V

Emigration through Uruguayan Consular Sources (1844-1845) from The Kingdom of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Lombardy... pag 14

Ligurian emigrants from the Genoa Division mainly come from the region's capital and the centres of Cairo, Recco and Zoagli, while those from the Nice Division are all originally from Oneglia.

LIGURIA AND NICE – GENOA DIVISION				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
1	Albenga	1	1	2
2	Arenzano	1	0	1
3	Bogliasco	2	0	2
4	Cairo	5	0	5
5	Celle	1	0	1
6	Finalmarina	1	0	1
7	Genova	8	2	10
8	Lavagna	1	0	1
9	Pra	1	0	1
10	Quarto	1	1	2
11	Quilino	1	0	1
12	Quinto	1	0	1
13	Recco	3	0	3
14	Sestri	1	0	1
15	Zoagli	4	0	4
TOTAL	GENOA DIVISION	32	4	36

LIGURIA AND NICE – NICE DIVISION				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
1	Oneglia	6	1	7
TOTAL	NICE DIVISION	6	1	7

LIGURIA AND NICE – GENOA AND NICE DIVISIONS				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
TOTAL	GENOA AND NICE DIVISIONS	38	5	43

Piedmontese emigrants coming from Turin (Turin Division) and from Fossano (Cuneo Division).

PIEDMONT – TURIN DIVISION				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
1	Turin	1	0	1
TOTAL	TURIN DIVISION	1	0	1

PIEDMONT –CUNEO DIVISION				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
1	Fossano	1	0	1
TOTAL	CUNEO DIVISION	1	0	1

PIEDMONT – DIVISIONS OF TURIN AND CUNEO				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
TOTAL	DIVISIONS OF TURIN AND CUNEO	2	0	2

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA				
TOTAL	DIVISIONS OF GENOVA, NICE, TURIN AND CUNEO	40	5	45

Table 4

Number of passengers from the Kingdom of Sardinia divided by region and division, place of origin and gender, embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845)

The Lombard-venetians are, however, originally from the city of Milan in Lombardy.

LOMBARDY				
Order Number	Place of Origin	M	F	M + F
1	Milan	3	0	3
TOTAL	LOMBARDY	3	0	3

Table 5

Number of passengers from the Kingdom of Lombard-Venetia divided by region, place of origin and gender, embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845)

The average age of passengers is 32.6 years, 31.4 for men and 43.8 for women. The average age of the Sardinian passengers is 32.8 years, and even lower for the Lombardy-Venetian passengers at 29.3 years.

M	F	M + F
31,4	43,8	32,6

Table 6

Average age of all passengers divided by gender, embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845)

M	F	M + F
31,3	43,8	32,8

Table 7

Average age of Sardinian passengers divided by gender, embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845)

M	F	M + F
29,3	/	29,3

Table 8

Average age of passengers from the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia divided by gender, embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845)

Their destinations are Montevideo (56.2%), Montevideo and Buenos Aires (33.3%), Gibraltar (4.2%), Marseille (2.1%) with 4.2% unclassified.

Order Number	Place of Origin	Absolute Values	Percentage Values
1	Montevideo	27	56,2
2	Montevideo and Buenos Aires	16	33,3
3	Gibraltar	2	4,2
4	Marseilles	1	2,1
5	Not classified	2	4,2
TOTAL		48	100,0

Table 9

Places of destination for passengers embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845) in A.V and P.V

Those who emigrate are mostly artisans (31.3%) and farmers (27.1%), businessmen (16.6%), mariners and Marine officers (16.6%), followed by other professions (8,4%). Among the few women on board, however, are farmers and seamstresses.

Order Number	Professions	Absolute Values	Percentage Values
1	Farmers and growers	13	27,1
2	Artisans (silversmiths, carrettieri, cordai, carpenters, metal workers, saddle makers, seamstresses, etc.)	15	31,3
3	Businessmen	8	16,6
4	Mariners and Marine officers	8	16,6
5	Workers	1	2,1
6	Landowners	1	2,1
7	Consular authorities	1	2,1
8	No information	1	2,1
TOTAL		48	100,0

Table 10

The professions of passengers embarked from the ports of Genoa and Savona (1844-1845) in A.V and P.V

4.- Conclusion

The analysis of the documents transcribed in the appendix to the essay is an example of lists of Italian passengers (almost all from Sardinian and, to a lesser extent, Lombard-Venetians) who embarked from Genoa and Savona destined for the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires, both in Spanish and Italian, by the Consulate General of Uruguay in Genoa and by the Uruguayan Consulate in Savona. The proposed documents are a valuable resource for the study of Italian emigration on the two banks of the River Plate in the first half of the nineteenth century. The migratory flow- even in modest numbers embarking from the two Sardinian ports of Liguria in the two-year period 1844-1845 - is representative of the pre-unitary Italian migratory phenomenon of the 1840-1860s, characterised by a strong outflow coming almost exclusively from the Kingdom of Sardinia and, above all, from Liguria. This is an example of economic emigration which pushed craftsmen, farmers and sailors to leave Liguria and the Kingdom of Sardinia in search of better life and work prospects in the "Mediterranean Rioplatense".

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCUMENTS
YEAR 1844

MFN 137 – Vice Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Savona, “Razon de los Pasajeros que lleva á esa el Bergantin Sardo el *Farfalla*, su Capitan D.n Juan Paggino que sale de este puerto con destino á Montevideo”, Savona, Enero tres de 1844, El Vice Consul, *José Castellani*.

Fecha	Numero de Orden	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
	Del Del Cons. Vice G.al Consul	Oggero Filippo	Fossano	Fab.te di candele	37	Marsiglia	
1844 3 Enero		Parodi Antonio	Celle	Contadino	22	Gibilterra	
		Barchi Agostino	Genova	C.ro del Cons.do del Belgio	21	Id.	
		Dodero Ant.o Vittorio	Quiliano	Coltivador	36	Montevideo	

MFN 138 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que lleva á esa la Barca Sarda *Bifronte*, su Capitan Don Cayetano Gazzoli q. sale de este puerto con destino á Montevideo”, [Genova, Febrero 1844], El Consul General, *José Gavazzo*.

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1844 Febrero 14	12	Nicolò Magliano	Oneglia	Carrettiere	33	Montevideo	
“	13	Giulio Berta	Finalmarina	Giardiniere	41	Id.	
“	14	Agostino Canepa	Zoagli	Falegname	33	Id.	

MFN 139 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que lleva á esa el Bergantin Sardo *Vincenzo*, su Cap.n Don Vincenzo Giantrapani q. sale de este puerto con destino á Montevideo”, [Genova, Julio 1844], El Consul General, *José Gavazzo*.

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Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
[1844] Luglio 25	31	Gio Vattuone	Pra		25	Montevideo	
“ 26	32	Fran.co Baggio	Genova	Cordaniere	23		
“ “	33	Al.dro Bonafous	Torino	Scritturale	32	Montevideo	
“ 27	34	Pietro Carosio	Genova	Negoziante	22		
“ 29	35	Bart.meo Valle	Arenzano	Contadino	38	Mont.o y B.s Ay.s	

MFN 140 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que llevaron á esa los siguientes Capitanes”, “Cap.n G. B. Sturla del Berg.n Sardo *Otto Dicembre*”, [Genova, Octubre 1844], [El Consul General, José Gavazzo].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1844 Dbres 24	72	Riccardo Ant.o	Sestri	Contadino	44	Montevideo	

YEAR 1845

MFN 142 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Cap.n G. Cano del Berg.n Sardo *Precursore*”, [Genova, Enero 1845], [El Consul General, José Gavazzo].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Enero 7	1	Pozzo Pietro	Bogliasco	Marinajo	24	Montevideo	

MFN 143 – [Consulado de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Cap.n P. Parodi del Berg.n Sardo *Vincitore*”, [Genova, Abril 1845], [El Consul General, José Gavazzo].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Abril 2	2	Pozzo Pietro	Bogliasco	Marinajo	24	Montevideo	

MFN 144 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Cap.n Piaggio”, [Genova, Mayo 1845], “El Consul General, José Gavazzo”.

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Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Mayo 14	6	Chichizola B.	Zoagli	Negoz.te	46	Mont.o	
“ “	7	Chichizola L.	Id.	Marinero	12	Id.	
“ “	8	Bassi P.	Milano	Selliere	48	Id.	

MFN 145 – [Consulado de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que lleva á esa el Bergantin Sardo nombrado *Bifronte*, su Capitan Don Cayetano Gazzolo que sale de este Puerto con destino á Montevideo”, [Genova, Mayo 1845], “El Consul General, José Gavazzo”.

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Mayo 20	12	Maria Bruzzone	Genova	Merciaja	36	Montev.o	[con] sua sorella
“ “	13	Giacomo Boero	Quarto	Giardiniere	55	Id.m	
“ 21	14	Assunta Vallebuona	Id.m	Contadina	36	Id.m	
“ 24	15	Serafino Bruzzo	Genova	Lavorante	22	Id.m	
“ “	16	Giuseppe Ugo	Oneglia	Negoziante	50	Id.m	
“ “	17	Giovanni Bonavere	Id.m	Id.m	47		
“ “	18	Francesco Ramella	Id.m	Id.m	38	Id.m	
“ “	19	Pietro Frugone	Lavagna	Contadino	10	idem	
“ “	20	A. N. Parodi	Genova	Possidente	20	idem	

MFN 146 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que lleva á esa el Bergantin Sardo nombrado *Angelo*, su Capitan A. Pierangioli que sale de este Puerto con destino á Montevideo”, [Genova, Julio 1845], “El Consul General, José Gavazzo”.

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Julio 12	24	F. A. Ramella con sua figlia	Oneglia	Ferrajo	15	Montev.o	Y B.s Ayres
“ 16	25	Gabrielle Ghivardi	idem	Marino	65	idem	idem
“ “	26	Maurizia Bobbio con nipote	idem	Cucitrice	56	idem	idem

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“ 18	27	Gius.e B. Viale	Zoagli	Cap.no M.mo	28	idem	
“ 19	28	Luigi Gualco	Albenga	Ferrajo	12	idem	idem
“ “	29	Giovanna Revello con su figlia	idem	Contadina	41	idem	idem

MFN 147 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Razon de los Pasajeros que llevaron á esa los Buques siguientes salidos de este Puerto con destinación á Montevideo”, “Goleta Sarda nombrada *Providencia* su Cap.n Blas Berd[...]”, [Genova, Noviembre 1845], [El Consul General, *José Gavazzo*].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Noviembre 1	38	Francisco Queirolo	Genova	Platero		Mont.o y B.e Ay.s	
“ 3	39	Juan Bapt.a Moggio	Recco	Campesino	49	Montev.o	
“ “	40	Juan B.a Fasce	Recco	Marinero	27	id.	
“ “	41	José Barbieri	Genova	id.	27	id. y B.e Ay.s	
“ “	42	Miguel Fontana	Recco	id.	23	id. y id.	

MFN 148 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Bergantin Sardo Ceseo, Cap.n Domingo Camogli”, [Genova, Noviembre 1845], [El Consul General, *José Gavazzo*].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Mayo 13	46	Juan Crainoni	Milano	Calero	18	B.s Ay.s y Mont.o	
“ 20		Juan B.a Gandoglio	“.	Dependiente de Comercio	22	Montev.o	

MFN 149 – [Consulado de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Genova], “Barca Romolo Cap.n Agostin Badaracco”, [Genova, Diciembre 1845], [El Consul General, *José Gavazzo*].

Fecha	N.	Nombre de los Pasajeros	Patria	Profesión	Edad	Destino	Observaciones
1845 Noviembre 21	47	Pabla Recagno y su hija	Genova	Cosedora	50	Montev.o	

“	26	Pedro Sciaccaluga	Quinto	Marinero	53	id.	
Diciembre	6	José Cardaro	Cairo	Campesino	55	Mont.o y B.s Ay.s	
“	“	Pedro Francia	id.	id.	31	id.	
“	“	Bart.meo Beretta con mujer y hijos	id.	id.	60	id.	
“	“	Cleto Beretta	id.	id.	16	id.	
“	“	Juan Beretta	id.	id.	14	id.	
“	“	Tomas Radavero	Genova	Mercero	14	id.	

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Para Citar este Artículo:

Contu, Martino. Emigration through uruguayan Consular Sources (1844-1845) from the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia to Rioplatense America. *Rev. Europa del Este Unida*. Num. 4. Julio-Diciembre (2017), ISSN 0719-7284, pp. 09-22.

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