

# Migrations | North–South movements | Artists

Second-generation European migrants included writers, painters and other artists.

In the 19th and early 20th century, hundreds of thousands of Europeans settled in African and Asian Mediterranean countries, creating large immigrant communities with rich cultural lives. They included writers, musicians, painters and other artists born in the adopted countries of their parents. For example, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (author of the Futurist Manifesto) and Giuseppe Ungaretti (prominent Italian poet) were both born in Alexandria (Egypt) to Italian parents. Alexandria was also the hometown of poet Constantine Cavafy (Konstantínos Pétrou Kaváfis), the son of Greek-speaking parents from Constantinople, while Nobel laureate novelist Albert Camus was born in Algiers to French parents. Moreover, some painters moved temporarily or permanently to Arab countries or Turkey because they were fascinated by what appeared to them to be an “exotic” world.



**Working Number:** TR2 063

**Name:** A landscape of Bazaar from Istanbul

**Holding Museum:** Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Painting and Sculpture Museum

**Date:** 1853

**Materials:** Watercolour on paper

**Curator Justification:** Count Amadeo Preziosi (1816–92) was born in Malta to a family that had migrated from Corsica in the 17th century. He completed his art education in Paris before settling in Istanbul in the 1840s, where he married a Greek woman.



**Working Number:** TR2 032

**Name:** The Grand Bazaar

**Holding Museum:** Pera Museum

**Date:** Second half of the 19th century

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator Justification:** Count Amadeo Preziosi (1816–92) was born in Malta to a family that had migrated from Corsica in the 17th century. He completed his art education in Paris before settling in Istanbul in the 1840s, where he married a Greek woman.



**Working Number:** TR2 005

**Name:** James Robertson and His Brother-in-Law Felice Beato in Turkish Costume

**Holding Museum:** Ömer M. Koç Collection

**Date:** 1855

**Materials:** Saltprint overpainted with watercolour

**Curator Justification:** James Robertson (1813–88) was an English photographer and engraver. In 1843, he started working as an engraver at the Imperial Ottoman Mint in Constantinople. Ten years later, he became interested in photography and set up a photographic studio with Italian–British photographer Felice Beato in Constantinople.



**Working Number:** TR2 006

**Name:** Lithographs after the panoramic photograph taken by Robertson and Beato, Faust: Poligrafisch Illustrierte, Zeitschrift, 1857, Vienna

**Holding Museum:**

**Date:** Ömer M. Koç Collection

**Materials:** 1857

**Curator**

**Justification:** -

James Robertson (1813–88) was an English photographer and engraver. In 1843, he started working as an engraver at the Imperial Ottoman Mint in Constantinople. Ten years later, he became interested in photography and set up a photographic studio with Italian–British photographer Felice Beato in Constantinople.



**Working Number:** TR2 036

**Name:** The daughter of the English ambassador riding in a palanquin

**Holding Museum:** Pera Museum

**Date:** Late 19th century

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator** Fausto Zonaro (1854–1929) was born in a village in northern Italy.

**Justification:** He was already a painter when, in 1891, after reading E. De Amicis's novel Costantinopoli, he and his friend Elisa (later his wife) decided to move to Istanbul, where they stayed until 1909. His paintings were highly appreciated in Turkey, and in 1896 he became the Sultan's court painter.



**Working Number:** DZ 118

**Name:** The interior of Mustapha Pacha's palace

**Holding Museum:** Musée National des Beaux-Arts

**Date:** Late 19th century

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator** Alfred Chataud (Marseille 1833 \_ Algiers 1908) was already a well-

**Justification:** established painter when he moved to Algeria for good in 1892. He had already visited the country several times, because his family owned some properties there. He contributed to the creation of the Société des Artistes Algériens and in 1904 became its vice-president.



**Working Number:** DZ 112

**Name:** Top of the garden at Marengo, ancient Marabout

**Holding Museum:** Musée National des Beaux-Arts

**Date:** c. 1880

**Materials:** Watercolour pencils

Joseph Sintes (1829–1913) was born in Menorca (one of the Balearic islands of Spain) and immigrated to Algeria with his family as a small

**Curator**  
**Justification:**

child. He became a painter and taught at the École des beaux-arts of Algiers. He is mostly known for his paintings of Algerian landscapes and scenes of everyday life.



**Working Number:** DZ 111

**Name:** The Qadous path

**Holding Museum:** Musée National des Beaux-Arts

**Date:** c. 1880

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Joseph Sintès (1829–1913) was born in Menorca (one of the Balearic islands of Spain) and immigrated to Algeria with his family as a small child. He became a painter and taught at the École des beaux-arts of Algiers. He is mostly known for his paintings of Algerian landscapes and scenes of everyday life.



**Working Number:** DZ 121

**Name:** The Café des Platanes

**Holding Museum:** Musée National des Beaux-Arts

**Date:** Late 19th century

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Joseph Sintès (1829–1913) was born in Menorca (one of the Balearic islands of Spain) and immigrated to Algeria with his family as a small child. He became a painter and taught at the École des beaux-arts of Algiers. He is mostly known for his paintings of Algerian landscapes and scenes of everyday life.



**Working Number:** DZ 148

**Name:** Interior of a house in Boussaada

**Holding Museum:** Musée National des Beaux-Arts

**Date:** c. 1920

**Materials:** Oil on canvas

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Eduard Verschaffelt (1874–1955) was born in Belgium and studied at the École des Beaux-Arts of Antwerp. He left Belgium because of German occupation of the country during World War I and moved to Algeria with his wife in 1919. After her death, he married an Algerian woman and lived in Algeria for the rest of his life.



**Working Number:** TN 106

**Name:** Marius Scalessi

**Holding Museum:** Institut Culturel Italien (Italian Embassy in Tunisia)

**Date:** 19th century

**Materials:** Paper

**Curator**  
**Justification:**

The poet Marius (Mario) Scalesi (1892–1922) was born in Tunisia to an Italian father and a Maltese mother. He attended French schools and wrote his poems in French during a short life troubled by illness and poverty. Only after his death, did his poems become known and appreciated.



**Working Number:** TN 100

**Name:** Bab el-Bhar - Porte de France

**Holding Museum:** Institut Supérieur d'Histoire Contemporaine de la Tunisie

**Date:** 19th century

**Materials:** Paper

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Jean-Pierre Lallemand (known as Charles) was born in the French department of Meuse in 1857. An engineer and inspector of mines, he spent some years in Tunisia as an official of the French Protectorate. He painted hundreds of watercolours of Tunis and its inhabitants.



**Working Number:** TN 101

**Name:** Inside a Jewish household

**Holding Museum:** Institut Supérieur d'Histoire Contemporaine de la Tunisie

**Date:** 19th century

**Materials:** Paper

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Jean-Pierre Lallemand (known as Charles) was born in the French department of Meuse in 1857. An engineer and inspector of mines, he spent some years in Tunisia as an official of the French Protectorate. He painted hundreds of watercolours of Tunis and its inhabitants.



**Working Number:** TN 097

**Name:** Café du Marabout in the Souk Ettrouk

**Holding Museum:** Institut Supérieur d'Histoire Contemporaine de la Tunisie

**Date:** Early 19th century

**Materials:** Paper

**Curator**  
**Justification:** Jean-Pierre Lallemand (known as Charles) was born in the French department of Meuse in 1857. An engineer and inspector of mines, he spent some years in Tunisia as an official of the French Protectorate. He painted hundreds of watercolours of Tunis and its inhabitants.