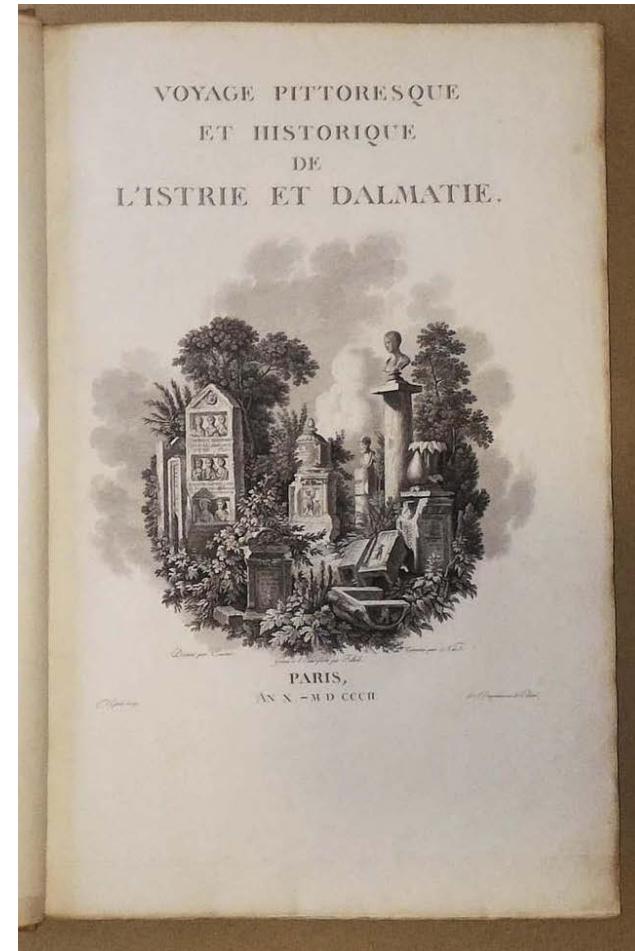


*The Stato da Mar from Venetian to  
European Heritage: Louis-Antoine  
Cassas works in Napoleonic context  
(1797-1802)*

Antonio Trampus

# *the Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie*

- published in Paris in 1802 with texts written by Joseph Lavallée (1747-1816), known novelist born Marquis de Bois-Robert, former prisoner in the Bastille and become bourgeois after the French Revolution with the name of La Vallé



# *The painter: Louis–Antoine Cassas*

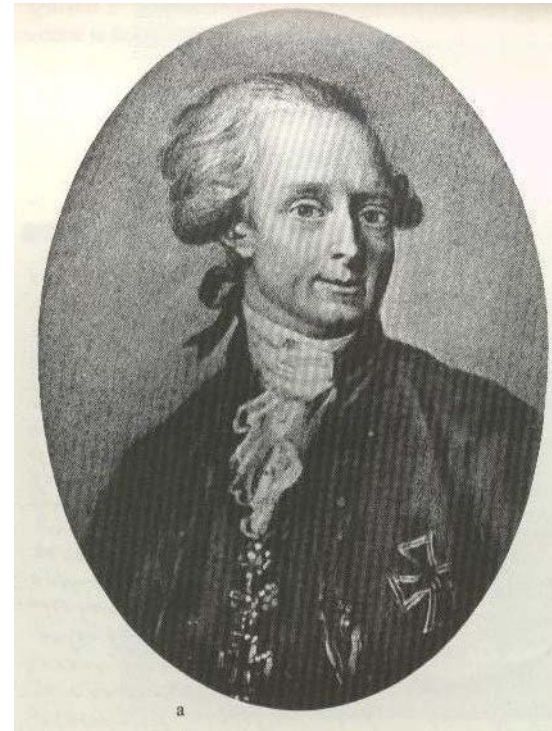
## *1756-1827*

- Student, with Jacques-Louis David, of Joseph-Marie Vien
- Protected by Count Choiseul-Gouffier, French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire
- Author of the *Voyage pittoresque dans la Syrie et Basse Egypte* (1799)



# *The Masonic commissions*

- The Masonic lodge of Trieste and the homage to Joseph 2
- Cassas, the duke de Rohan-Chabot and the lodge “La Réunion des Amis Sincères”
- The political uses of Antiquity



# The old “Stato da Mar” by Cassas-Lavallée



# *The critique to the Venetian past*

- Much more than a simple art-historical description of the regions belonging to the State by Mar
- for the first time were unified and described together Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia
- a geography that would become reality a few years later with the creation of the Illyrian Provinces



# *The birth of the Adriatic Myth*

- Cassa's *Voyage* removed Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia from the regional dimension of the Stato da Mar
- with the use of the literature on the *Grand Tour* - inserted them in a framework of European history
- The Adriatic sea as political center

