

Abstracts

Mariella Zingaro, Cecilia Tomassini

*Remote Areas in Molise between government strategies
and a new mapping using PCA*

The article summarizes the results of a study on Molise's remote areas. The research analyses the social, demographic and economic variables characterizing the Molise municipalities through a statistical technique, called the PCA - Principal Component Analysis. The main aim is to find potential similarities and/or diversities within municipalities and therefore within Molise's remote areas, through graphs which highlight the current correlations. The factor analysis allows the investigation of different observational perspectives, besides those correlated only to geopolitical factors, in order to support potential political actions for the development of remote areas.

Andrea De Toni, Lorenzo Sallustio, Marco Marchetti

*Local development and enhancement of environmental heritage in marginal areas.
Antinomy or possibility?*

The Matese experience in the National Strategy for the Inner Areas

The National Strategy for Inner Areas is effectively contributing to increase awareness and consciousness of local population on the available Territorial Capital, something progressively lost during last decade. The recent demographic trends (i.e., depopulation) and subsequent land use changes (land abandonment and following loss of "territorial stronghold") seriously undermine human wellbeing and livability in such areas thus requiring a compelling need to change these trajectories. The purpose of this paper is to describe the opportunities to implement innovative development paths principally focused on the agro-silvo-pastoral heritage and related ecosystem services they provide, which have been extensively integrated in the development strategy of the Matese area (Molise Region).

Massimo Sargolini e Ilenia Pierantoni

For a revival of inner areas of the central Apennines

A great desire for change is crossing Italian mountain areas, once centres of culture and civilization, now increasingly represented as the most isolated and marginal territories of our country.

This renewal could be based on the National Strategic Areas Strategy (SNAI), as long as it can go deep into the anthropogeographical specificities of territories. This is particularly true for those areas affected by the Earthquake of August 24, 2016, and following, and where the disastrous events have dramatically and negatively accentuated the on-going socio-economic crisis. The National Government, supported by important contributions from the EU, will intervene by providing guidelines, and be delivering substantial contributions to the reconstruction processes. However, the SNAI's medium to long-term strategies must be somehow coordinated with the emergency and reconstruction phases, by leading the physical regeneration process to the main vision of future development, and replenishing human energies to restore vitality and sense of community of places.

Irene Meloni, Fabio Parascandolo

From the land to the factory, and back.

*Experiments in activating environmental resources in Sardinia
between breaking modernity and collaborative practices*

In the second post-war period, rural Sardinia was invested by a new and convulsive phase of the modernization process which had started at the beginning of the nineteenth century. From the 1950s, more standardized commodity sets and more urban lifestyles were largely replacing household and traditional economics, while subordinate populations perceived the exodus from the land as a decisive opportunity for emancipation. But sixty years later, in the current times of “great recession” and systemic crisis of the modernized world, the enthusiasm with which previous generations had embraced the lifestyle of consumerism is fading away. In a social climate of widespread and growing difficulties to reach satisfactory levels of income, a new awareness of what “sustainability” can mean is emerging (also from the lower social classes), and groundbreaking ways of dwelling and producing goods and economics in internal areas are arising.

Antonella Tarpino

Inner areas as margins.

Back to Paraloup (Alpes-Maritimes)

To go back to the “in land areas” (a great part of what I call fragile landscape, forgotten, suffering) opens up future perspectives. As long as we learn to look at our territories with new eyes. Bad government policies of the mass exodus in the middle of the Nineteen hundreds contributed to depopulation,

deserting of these areas. It's important to activate a counterprocess now well governed that's I call "return". To explain this I'll use the case of the reconstruction of a mountain village: Paraloup in the Cuneo Alps.

Monica Meini

Concentration or dispersion?

The mobility of foreign migrants in inner areas

Based on the consideration of the added value of migrants as a resource for reversing the demographic trend of rural and mountainous areas, for building social capital and improving the competitiveness of peripheral local systems in the global economy, the contribution aims to provide a mapping of the foreign presence in Italy up to the municipal scale and an assessment of the territorial impact of the dynamics of spatial distribution of migrants with particular reference to the internal areas. With the aim of incorporating the issue of immigration into the strategic axes of multi-level territorial planning and social inclusion, the contribution also aims to show good practices and to bring about innovative forms in local multicultural governance so as to represent a reference model for communities and policy-makers.

Stefano Panunzi

Italy at night.

*Inner areas as a laboratory for a new covenant with nature,
for the reclamation of the urban crust and for new models of restocking*

The satellite image of Italy at night tell us many stories and a sharp destiny of urbanization and dismission of lands that the light of day hide us. Sleep on it, to think about, but a solution is urgent. The less infrastructured inner areas of the peninsula could be considered as laboratories to reinvent a new agreement between nature and city for a new socio-economic trade-off between cultures:

- a) farmers and urban agriculture promote the environmental remediation with urban green infrastructures;
- b) young innovators and senior citizens resettle ghost villages with new housing and working models.

Glocalopolis is born, we just have to recognize it. The millennial networks are being completed to make us finally live in the infinite city. Hybrid exoskeletal infrastructures interweave nature and cities, architecture and engineering, health and happiness, play and work, in a circular space and economy where energy and time are not destroyed but transformed.

Maria Giagnacovo
*Business sources and food history.
The contribution of a late medieval merchant archive*

This paper focuses on the analysis of the limits and the potential of business sources for food history in the late Middle Ages. Common correspondence and household expense books (Quaderni di spese di casa), in which expenses for all domestic necessities were recorded including foodstuffs, allow to define the dietary patterns of merchant families as well as the financial resources they dedicated to food expenditures, and to investigate food expenditure behavior, eating habits and culinary culture of the late fourteenth century mercantile bourgeoisie. Other correspondence (estratti-conto, valute di mercanzia, carichi di nave) and other accounting book (Memoriali) allow to reconstruct the costs and the routes of foodstuff trade in cheese, fish, and so on.

Giuseppe Iglieri
Lello Lombardi. The "New Forces" into integral humanism

This study concerns the particular political path of the molisan Lello Lombardi. Lombardi was an important point of reference for the Italian Christian Democracy, both at a local and national level. His project of change juridical and economic Italian dynamics, between 60's and 80's, was based on the knowledge related to the Integral humanism described by Jaques Maritain. The principal fields of Lombardi's contribution to the history of Molise and Italy was referred to the formation of the leadership class, the European integration process and the global environmental and the climatic risks. In particular, these aspects representing a connection with current thematic that allows to define the opinion of Lello Lombardi extremely actual.

Emilia Sarno
*The construction of urban spaces in the Kingdom of Naples:
Campobasso in the French decade*

In French Decade (1806-1815), the Napoleon men are holders of a modern conception and representation of urban space in Italian South, since they link up administrative functions, financial and judicial of the cities to the surrounding territories. Indeed, they give special emphasis on cities as the centers of the state organization and promote their renewal, which is his first and fundamental representation in cartography. In this paper, the particular case of Campobasso, designated as chief town, is proposed. The planning of

urban transformations made in this town is closely related to the cartographic process, which reflects the political attention devoted to it. Thus, in the French Decade, the urban dimension became a concrete reality thanks to targeted and aware planning, also in an inner area as that of Molise.

Florindo Palladino

The genesis of secondary education in Napoleonic Europe

The aim of this paper is to retrace the origins of the secondary education, describing the public education system developed by Napoleon for imperial France and transferred into the satellite states.

The reforms, implemented between 1802 and 1811, ensured for the Napoleonic Europe a system of public education set in a laical conception and incorporating the private and the ecclesiastical sector, with a system that was divided into primary, secondary and higher education levels, in which the *lycée* assumes the leading role of the secondary level and the base of the higher level.

Antonio Di Chiro

A local history with a global character.

Vincenzo Tiberio precursor to the discovery of penicillin

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that the discovery of penicillin, associated with the name of Alexander Fleming, Nobel laureate in 1945, was anticipated by a molisean doctor, Vincenzo Tiberio, that in 1895, in an article published in the journal *Annali di Igiene sperimentale* entitled “Sugli estratti di alcune muffe”, exposes the results of his research on the bactericidal power of the mold. However, the discovery of Tiberio, for a variety of circumstances and contingencies related to his personal life, remained unknown to the international scientific community. In this paper we try to reconstruct the path that led to Tiberio’s scientific discovery, in order to demonstrate that, despite the incidence of certain factors such as the “case”, “luck” and “bad luck” that relegated to oblivion his work, his discovery has contributed to the development of the era of antibiotic and vaccine therapy.