

Ministero dell'Istruzione dell'Università e della Ricerca

Dipartimento per la formazione superiore e per la Ricerca
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PRIN: PROGETTI DI RICERCA DI RILEVANTE INTERESSE NAZIONALE – Bando 2017
Prot. 2017777YH5

PART A

1. Action line

Main line/Linea Principale

2. Research project title

LOC-GLOB. The local connectivity in an age of global intensification: infrastructural networks, production and trading areas in late-medieval Italy (1280-1500)

3. Duration (months)

36 months

4. Main ERC field

SH - Social Sciences and Humanities

5. Possible other ERC field

6. ERC subfields

1. SH6_6 Medieval history

2. SH6_11 Social and economic history

3.

7. Key Words

n°	Testo inglese
1.	medieval history
2.	history of mediterranean sea
3.	medieval economic history
4.	history of the city and of the territory
5.	history of material culture
6.	local connectivity

8. Principal Investigator

RAO (Surname)	RICCARDO (Name)
Professore Associato (L. 240/10) (Category)	
20/08/1976 (Date of birth)	RAORCR76M20E514Z (Personal identification code)
Università degli Studi di BERGAMO (University)	
0352052453 (telephone number)	riccardo.rao@unibg.it (E-mail address)

9. List of the Research Units

n°	Associated Investigator	Category	University/ Research Institution	Registered office (address)	e-mail address
1.	RAO Riccardo	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BERGAMO	Via Salvecchio, 19 - BERGAMO (BG)	riccardo.rao@unibg.it

2.	FIGLIUOLO Bruno	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di UDINE	Via Palladio, 8 - UDINE (UD)	bruno.figliuolo@uniud.it
3.	SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di SASSARI	P.zza dell'Universita', 21 - SASSARI (SS)	pfsimbula@yahoo.it
4.	BASSO Enrico	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di TORINO	Via Verdi, 8 - TORINO (TO)	enrico.basso@unito.it

10. Brief description of the research proposal

This project aims at investigating the economic networks in late-medieval Italy. Major markets will be observed from the viewpoint of the connectivity of their trades to local territories, as well as of these latter areas' relationships to commercial junctions. The research shall therefore be set up on some local territories. These will serve as sample areas, but varied enough to give a picture of the Italian complexity: Liguria and Piedmont hinterland; Lombardy; the Venetian area; Sardinia. Matter of survey will be the trading relations of these areas with major world economies and local economic spaces (Genoa, Venice, Tuscany, the Catalan-Aragonese area, and Provence). The trading chain will thus be reconstructed in its whole, as well as the weight of local markets with respect to major distribution markets and possible forms of public and seigniorial control. Further investigations will aim at checking the relationships between the production areas of goods and the places of their local consumption. Focus will therefore be brought to local territories' and minor centres' capability to activate processes of economic integration, as well to develop, to condition and to orient networks in that key-phase of history, which takes place in an age of global intensification.

11. Total cost of the research project, per single item

Associated Investigator	item A.1	item A.2.1	item B	item C	item D	item E	sub-total	item F	Total
RAO Riccardo	70.000	100.000	102.000	0	0	2.000	274.000	21.840	295.840
FIGLIUOLO Bruno	40.000	50.000	54.000	0	0	2.000	146.000		146.000
SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	45.000	55.000	60.000	0	0	2.000	162.000		162.000
BASSO Enrico	40.000	50.000	54.000	0	0	2.000	146.000		146.000
Total	195.000	255.000	270.000	0	0	8.000	728.000	21.840	749.840

- item A.1: Enhancement of months/person of permanent employees
- item A.2.1: Cost of contracts of non-employees, specifically to recruit
- item B: Overheads (flat rate equal to 60% of the total cost of staff, A.1 + A.2.1, for each research unit)
- item C: Cost of equipment, instruments and software
- item D: Cost of consulting services and similar
- item E: Other operating costs
- item F: Prize (automatically calculated as 3% of total cost of the project)

PART B

B.1

1. Abstract

The project is aimed to deal with a main issue of the historiography: the topic of the modalities of integration of the regional economies in the late medieval Mediterranean. Shifting the focus from the big commercial junctions to the local connectivity, the project will investigate the building of the market network at the base of the late medieval Italian economy (1280-1500). The research will stress peripheral circuits and networks, regional connections, minor commercial ports and centers, charged of distributing the goods in local territories.

The sample areas which the research focuses on are well bounded and manageable by the resources of the research units, but varied enough to give a picture of the Italian complexity: Liguria and Piedmont hinterland; Lombardy; the Venetian area; Sardinia. Matter of survey will be the trading relations of these areas with major world economies and local economic spaces (Genoa, Venice, Tuscany, the Catalan-Aragonese area, and Provence). The trading chain will thus be reconstructed in its whole, as well as the weight of local markets with respect to major distribution markets and possible forms of public and seigniorial control. Through the comparative and interdisciplinary study of the territories, the project will develop the following points of reflection:

- 1) The organisation of exchanges: connection between major and minor trade circuits, both in their overland and over-sea intersections; the relationship between production areas and commercial retailing areas; the organisation of markets and the modes of access thereto.
- 2) The doers of the production / markets connection.
- 3) The relationships between economic development, circulation of goods and expansion of trade and transport infrastructures (roads, harbours, warehouses, physical determination of market-places, etc.).
- 4) The weight of politics and the controlling mechanisms for the circulation of goods.

These targets will be verified by key indicators (Trading goods: typology, circulation and value; quality and demand variations of domestic consumptions before and after plague; settlements and infrastructures connected to the production and circulation of goods; cecking instruments of the circulation of goods; Specialisations in production and distribution; Forms of entrepreneurship and forms of credit access).

The final target is the achievement of a dynamic and comprehensive image of the network that gives rise to a variable geography between areas of production and commercialisation (connections of peripheral trade circuits and consumer markets, sorting places, and in general the distribution of goods). Thus, focus will therefore be brought to local territories' and minor centres' capability to activate processes of economic integration, as well to develop, to condition and to orient networks in that key-phase of history, so full of changes, which takes place in an age of global intensification.

2. Detailed description of the project: targets that the project aims to achieve and their significance in terms of advancement of knowledge, state of the art and proposed methodology

STATE OF THE ART

The circulation of goods in late-medieval Italy has for long been matter of a historiographic tradition basically centred on the idea that major Italian trade was the main moment of the late-medieval 'Commercial revolution' (Lopez, 1971). Historians' attention was therefore primarily paid to major trades and marketplaces of greater relevance (Florence, Venice, Genoa, and Milan), to major dealers (Florentines, in primis) and to the most widespread goods at far distances (textile products and spices). The tradition of studies on the Peninsula is then tightly linked to the traditional studies on the whole Mediterranean area as a shared space of trading circuits in the Middle Ages where world-economy (économie-monde) was being built (the term is by Braudel, but a similar approach had already characterised Melis' investigations on late Middle Ages).

New subjects of research have risen since the Nineties of the 20th century. At least the following should be reminded: 1) the specification of economic spaces, even on a regional scale (Figliuolo, Petralia, Simbula 2017);

- 2) The role of markets integration played by political institutions (Epstein and the influence of the 'new institutional economics');
- 3) The impact of the re-organisation and specialisation processes of late-medieval economics on social mobility together with the rising of new professions (Goldthwaite, firstly);
- 4) The renewal of studies on conjunctures (above all, see the co-ordinated works by Menant and Bourin);
- 5) The penetration of trades into rural areas in late-medieval England investigated by Britnell in his studies on the integration of urban and rural sources, as well as on transport as a crucial problem for the understanding of trades: a new approach that has only partially become part of the medievalists' agenda when dealing with Mediterranean spaces.

Moreover, the centrality that local exchanges have newly gained in historiography in comparison with major international trade, which mainly starts from the recent studies on the central centuries of middle ages (to this point see the works by Wickham and Goldberg), opens a new grid of questions that could potentially be turned to late middle ages, too. With reference thereto, the works by Epstein and Sakellariou already propose, though differently, models of investigation of the impact of political initiative upon the expansion of markets and the support to regional domestic consumption.

In the wake of the suggestions proposed by Horden-Purcell's controversial work on the Mediterranean history in a diachronic key (see Abulafia 2011), Petralia has recently insisted on the relevance of the connective tissue «made up by intersected wrought networks of short- and medium-range trades», as well as on variability with reference to conjunctures. Therefore, not «static comparative models, but analysis and research to define different economic spaces and multiple modes of integration, whereas these modes are changeable even in their duration strongly conditioned by conjunctures» (Petralia 2014). Blockmans, Krom and Wubs-Mrozewics point to connections among cities as their path of analysis, and underline how the institutional evolution of these cities has turned into sea trades and exchanges of goods along European coasts. This survey is the output of a trend of investigations that try to assess the role of shipping connections in the process of economic integration between different waters. As Orlandi has observed (Orlandi 2017), the notions of network and connectivity have been used, and keep on being used, in the widest and most varied domains of the research, but such studies have often limited themselves to consider sea spaces as entities apart. These spaces were in fact the mainstay of peculiar networks – made of big, small and even tiny harbours – that allowed the distribution of goods and services of the respective inlands to international trades. At the same time the international goods arriving at these calls were further merchandised in the hinterlands, and contributed to the enrichment of small consumer markets. Similarly, smaller urban settlements were fundamental for good running of these medium- and short-range trading networks, since they played the role of connectors between local and international trades. Centre vs. periphery relations are based on a constant adaptation to local needs and conditions so as to get to polycentric models, in which major cities play a coordinating role.

TARGETS OF THE PROJECT

In view of the problematic cues imposed by this change of perspective, it is hereby proposed to investigate the market organisation and the movement of goods within local territories, starting from the entity of the network to reconstruct the complexity of its knots, of its relations (also hierarchical), and even of its 'ladders', that is to say those gap-areas where the network is not so capillary and uniform (about the network, see the sociological analyses of Piselli). Such approach will give a new contribution to the knowledge of the level of integration between urban economies, surrounding areas and minor settlements. Therefore subject of our survey will be the connectivity that linked economic spaces on the Mediterranean sea in late-medieval centuries, but through an inverted path of investigation with respect to the one

that has so far mostly been run. As a matter of fact, the analysis will focus upon inland trades and regional economics, then on inter-regional movement of goods and the structure of medium- and short range, both overland and maritime, networks, while large-scale relationships, circuits and projections of major trades will be left on the background. Besides, the investigation will insist on some representative, or at least problematic, cases of the Italian situation through the analysis of a relatively wide chronological ark. Focus will therefore be brought to local territories' and minor centres' capability to activate processes of economic integration, as well to develop, to condition and to orient networks in that key-phase of history, so full of changes, which takes place on the threshold of pre-globalisation. On the other hand, major trade metropolises, such as Genoa and Venice, will be firstly investigated in their capability to transform the network of their dependent centres, on a political level, too. While greater ports monopolise long-range trades, a process of specialisation takes indeed place in intermediate and minor trading calls under the dominant cities' control. Redistribution needs therefore be checked at a local level to further follow how big mercantile 'hubs' rouse the process of commerce and production conversion in the investigated territories, which are linked to the them through systems of overland roads and sea routes.

Unlike Horden-Purcell's intents, hereby it is not dealt with evidencing how such micro-connectivity unites the Mediterranean in a certain kind of structural prearrangement; it is rather a matter of grasping the different mechanisms to build networks whose structure, width and chronological evolution can vary in the different sample contexts of our survey.

Following to these considerations, the main target will be to reassemble the ways of connection between production areas, consumer markets and dealers. 'Case-studies' will serve to mark out the functions of different economic spaces, the mechanisms of markets integration, of production and trading specialisation, as well as the role of minor circuits with respect to major ones. The economic behaviour of these territories will be therefore investigated in their being conditioned by major trading centres (Venice, Genoa, Tuscan centres etc.), where goods can be recovered and credit is granted a better access, but also for their capability to create alternative systems of goods distribution and money procurement (for example, through the establishment of fairs). Starting from an eccentric position, the investigated micro-regions, or systems of micro-regions, are subject to clearly-defined questions. Connection networks will be observed in their variable geography and mechanisms, and in the periods of their transformations.

On such premise, the field of survey will move its focus:

1) to the constituting elements that can identify a network and a system: individuals, institutions and spaces; the connection between these elements and, eventually, a hierarchical organisation that can structure these elements into a system (Coulon, Picard, Valerian 2007);

2) from major trading junctions to the 'network-system' that supports and uses them, to territories, roads and sea routes that vivify this system as much as its nerves;

3) from the circulation of goods as a function of the far-distance commercial export to the analysis of the dynamics that link the areas for the procurement of goods and merchandise, be these peripheral, local markets or intermediate trade calls, to major markets and centres of consumption and distribution.

The project interest is therefore centred on the complexity of the trading network, also in its infra-structural components, and on the goods recorded both in their topographic and cartographic evidence. In particular, the research units will check where and through which trade centres or calls the collection and further distribution of goods was channelled, together with chronology and contexts of documentary evidences. They will try to understand this reticulated structure in its capillarity and non-homogeneity, the geography of hierarchies together with the differentiation of functions and activities, and also how these processes more generally contribute to the economic development in late middle ages. In the individuated contexts, the issue is therefore to measure the levels of integration among the different areas of the economic spaces, as well as the regional differentiations and specialisations, by checking the trading success of peculiar local products within circumscribed territorial basins.

Such aspects will be checked in the light of the chronological turning points of the last two and a half centuries of the Middle Ages characterised by production specialisations since the second half of the 14th century and by growing processes of integration in the course of the 15th century. A fundamental issue shall be the analysis of how the 14th-century conjuncture imposes new productions and production centres. More generally the check shall deal with the times of the diffusion of goods on the local scale, as well as their qualitative degree.

The project's specific points of reflection will therefore deal with:

1) The organisation of exchanges: connection between major and minor trade circuits, both in their overland and over-sea intersections; the relationship between production areas and commercial retailing areas; the organisation of markets and the modes of access thereto.

2) The doers of the production / markets connection.

3) The relationships between economic development, circulation of goods and expansion of trade and transport infrastructures (roads, harbours, warehouses, physical determination of market-places, etc.).

4) The weight of politics and the controlling mechanisms for the circulation of goods.

For the achievement of these targets the common indicators in the investigated areas of this survey will be the following:

1) Trading goods: typology, circulation and value.

2) Quality and demand variations of domestic consumptions before and after plague (documentary sources and material evidences).

3) Settlements and infrastructures connected to the production and circulation of goods (with an attentive eye also to the changes of settlements due to the establishment of new commercial calls).

4) Checking instruments of the circulation of goods (dues, privileges and sanctions).

5) Specialisations in production and distribution.

6) Forms of entrepreneurship and forms of credit access.

The final target is the achievement of a dynamic and comprehensive image of the network that gives rise to a variable geography between areas of production and commercialisation (connections of peripheral trade circuits and consumer markets, sorting places, and in general the distribution of goods).

AREAS OF SURVEY, ADOPTED METHODOLOGY AND INTERLACED DISCIPLINES

This project has the following three methodological features:

a) A comparative approach.

b) An interdisciplinary approach.

c) The relevance given to settlement issues for the material structuration of the network.

In particular, the survey will be centred on some local territories investigated in a comparative manner. These areas are characterised by the contact with big trading metropolises, but have different connotations:

1) Piedmont hinterland and Liguria vs. Genoa. These areas have no big cities and they are above all built in view of their relations with Genoa: relations of trades and production in the case of Piedmont hinterland, and also political for the territory of Liguria. They are junction areas, for the relations with the Padan territories, on one side, and with Provence and Mediterranean West, on the other.

2) The intermediate markets of cities and big villages in Lombardy, specifically referring to Pavia, Vercelli and Bergamo, with respect to the big markets and bank centres of Milan, Venice, Genoa and Tuscany. As early as in the 14th century Vercelli and Pavia are places of fairs, while Bergamo is characterised by the wool manufacturing and metallurgic production of the surrounding mountains. All the above mentioned cities are related to important production centres and marketplaces in their territories that come to a tight, also political, dialectics with them: for instance, Biella and Santhià vs. Vercelli, Garlasco and Voghera vs. Pavia, Clusone, Romano and, though more dependent on Milan domain, Crema and Treviglio vs. Bergamo. In its whole this area is characterised by a thick urban tissue and by its centrality both on the production level and in view of the trade routes that unite the Mediterranean with Northern Europe.

3) Friuli and the Venetian hinterland, Marche and Romagna in their relationship with Venice: these are peripheral and rather rural areas where cities are almost absent but, on the other hand, there is an

important sale of raw materials (iron, wood) and agricultural provisions to the Laguna. The market of Rialto has a relevant capability of a commercial transformation of these territories that are in any case integrated in the routes connecting the Adriatic space to Northern Europe.

4) Finally, Sardinia. This is an area of production of victuals and raw materials, integrated in its relationships with Tuscany, Liguria, the South of Italy and the Catalan-Aragonese area. The project will survey the trade of imported goods, domestic consumption, demand and export in the island.

The area of Tuscany, albeit not subject of specific surveys on local territories, will be investigated in its relations with the above mentioned areas firstly, but not limited to, thanks to the study of entrepreneurial sources and the Datini correspondence. In this way, though the project energies are concentrated on checking single areas of survey, the resulting image will be quite representative of medieval Italy. Indeed the survey will be centred on the articulated distribution network of the Po area of Italy and on the specific features of the economic space of Sardinia, but the view in its whole will be wider: as a matter of fact the investigation will deal with major Tyrrhenian and Adriatic harbours, the Tuscan space and, subsequently, with the South of Italy, too.

Analyses will base on the perusal of published and unpublished documents, and tend to understanding the physiognomy and transformation of different (partly overlapping) economic spaces, the relational dynamics between the centres therein (for example, the foundation of distribution centres and intermediate calls) and the flows of peculiar goods.

With respect to the previous studies on this question that have a prevalingly empirical characteristic, for the purpose of the present comparative survey, the comparison of the different territories will be allowed by the collection of analytical data that can produce a wide mapping of the goods circulating in late-medieval Italy in a dedicated webGIS that integrates all data resulting from the card indexing of all published and unpublished sources in a single platform.

This GIS will be implemented from a wide card indexing of relatively homogeneous sources that can show quite a sharp image of the trading flows and the goods distribution: 13th-14th-century lists of tariffs, prices and dues, entrepreneurial correspondences and documents, commercial contracts etc., available in a sufficient quantity for a good deal of the market-centres in late-medieval Italy. In this way it will be possible to better define the circulation of goods and the modes of their distribution in the single investigated zones. Through this mapping it will be possible not only to assess the spreading areale and the penetration of goods into the investigated local markets, but it will also show reticular connections, so far unknown, produced in a self-oriented way. Semiotic studies on cartographic language evidence such ability of the cartographic tool and its capability to be a communication operator for the syntactical implementation of the information loaded by the cartographer (Casti 2013): not only for the major products markers of international trades, but also, and above all, for minor productions merchandised in local market within a regional range.

Moreover, this cartographic approach will be associated to the analysis of the infrastructure characteristics or road networks, market-places and harbours, with specific in-depth studies on the Venetian area and the connection of its 'Terraferma' to the Adriatic sea, on the Tyrrhenian area, and on Genoa vs. Piedmont hinterland connections. The creation of infrastructure nodes is indeed a fundamental aspect of the economic development that models international traffic of trades. The historical survey is therefore associated to a geographic reflection on the network and its constituting geographical elements (Lévy, 2010), as well as to further investigations on structures and material evidences in a comprehensive archaeological and historic-architectural view. Written documentation will be integrated with the census of archaeological and architectural evidences connected to productive and commercial structures and infrastructures: to our opinion, indeed, an interdisciplinary approach cannot be set apart in a survey on late-medieval commercialisation.

THE OUTPUT

This research output will consist in the following open-access products:

1) The web thematic site LOC-GLOB on local connectivity in late-medieval Italy that will contain:

- a) The interactive webGIS. Mapping of goods will be firstly carried out for the areas subject to comparison through the implementation of an open and progressively expandable tool to whole late-medieval Italy.
 - b) The digital scanning of the lists of custom levies in the investigated areas.
- 2) Four thematic publications of the acts of annual conventions, on the key-subjects of this project; in particular, volumes will deal with: Local connectivity, local markets, intermediate markets and major trading emporiums; Systems of settlement, networks of communication and trading flows; Goods, objects and consumption: between the archaeology of material evidences and archaeology of written sources; Politics, institutions and market.
- 3) A published abstract of the research results in English. This publication will be worked out during the regional thematic seminars led during the three years of the project and in the course of its final convention.

3. Project development, with identification of the role of each research unit with regards to expected targets, and related modalities of integration and collaboration

MODES OF ACCOMPLISHMENT & MONITORING

The project has an interdisciplinary planning and will make use of the skills of medievalists, historians of economics and settlement, archaeologists and geographers. Its four units are all characterised by the presence of researchers of the historic branch who are integrated in the units of Bergamo and Turin by researchers with specifically dedicated skills for the roles of these units, who nevertheless will provide support to all the other teams, too. The difference of equipoise is dictated by the need for the integration of written sources and material data with cartographic aspects that are essential for a new reading and large-scale fruition of the information, according to the preset targets of the project. In all units the necessary skills and personnel for the achievement of the targets will be strengthened by the involvement of RTDA and/or research grantees, and by the necessary cooperation agreements.

Each unit shall organise two workshops. On each of these four-monthly occasions there will be planned a meeting of the unit principals who will produce finalised reports identifying the project progress, the activity of the engaged resources and possible corrective measures. Thus the project will be kept under continuous monitoring.

There will be two typologies of workshops:

A) Workshops on the key subjects of the project. A part of the involved reporters will consist of specialist scholars of the economic space investigated by the local research unit that will organise the event.

The data correctness on regional areas will thus be possible also through the involvement of a net of scholars that are not direct part of the research units. A comparative section will be provided in each workshop, where resumés of the other investigated areas of the project will be presented. The acts of each workshop will produce a dedicated publication.

- 1) Goods, objects and consumption: between the archaeology of material evidences and written sources (Bergamo, hereinafter U1)
- 2) Systems of settlement, networks of communication and trading flows in late-medieval Italy (Turin, hereinafter U2)
- 3) Local connectivity, intermediate markets and major emporiums of the Venetian *économie-monde* (Udine, hereinafter U3)
- 4) Politics, institutions and market in late-medieval Italy (Sassari, hereinafter U4).

B) Methodological workshops on specific subjects of general significance that will serve as moments of debate on the methodological addresses adopted in the project and as stuff of considerations for the final volume. In particular the following seminars will be provided:

- 1) GIS and data banks between history and geography (U1);
- 2) Settlements, infrastructures and economic development (U2);
- 3) Two models of commercialisation: the market and the fair (U3);
- 4) 'New institutional economics' and studies on late-medieval regional economies (U4).

The research units will also cooperate to draw out an open-access final volume on Local Connectivity and Pre-globalisation in Late-medieval Italy, in English, written on the acts of the final convention to be held in Bergamo that on its turn will deal with the issues emerged during the workshops carried out in the course of project.

The engaged resources will be:

- 1 RTDA (U1) with skills in the GIS development and in the historic-archaeological field who will manage the GIS and implement it by loading the information got from published and unpublished lists of dues. This resource will also strengthen the necessary archaeological competences for the project development.

- 7 research grantees. U2 will engage two grantees to investigate the minor centres of Liguria in the notarial archive of Genoa. U3 will engage two grantees for the perusal of notarial sources in minor centres and in the State Archives of Venice (on the base of probe-surveys already done by the coordinator), and of the tariff documents to be loaded into the GIS. U4 will engage three research grantees. The task of the first two will be the analysis and card indexing of published and unpublished documentary sources about urban centres (Cagliari, Sassari). The third grantee, with historic-archaeological skills, will detect material and infrastructure data that have to enter in a dialogue with written sources.

As to the budget, in order to control the general expenditure for the project, 100,000 euros will be allotted to the RTDA (U1), since the remaining sum should be recovered from general costs and the premium amount of the PI. Grants for U4 researchers will be partly paid within general costs. The budget provided for the general costs of U2 and U3 will be employed to draw up further cooperation agreements on aimed researches in the Archives of Genoa and Venice, respectively.

SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE UNITS

In particular, Bergamo unit (U1), which is in charge of the coordination of the activities, consists of historians, historians of economics and geographers who will deal with two systemic activities servicing all the units involved in the project:

1) creation of an open source webGIS (QGIS) which provides a common work base for all units. This GIS will be above all implemented by the tariff lists collected and digitalised by all local units. This tool will be linked to a system of 'geodatabases' that refers to the circulation of goods and to infrastructures. This implementation shall be possible thanks to expert geographers of the given field present in U1 who stimulate the activity of the Diathesis cartographic laboratory which is part of Eidolon cartographic research network (Lausanne, Laval, Erfurt). Moreover, for its all engaged resources U1 will support training events and meetings to assimilate the use of GIS tool and to uniform the modes of data recording, also in accordance with the faced documentary peculiarities.

2) investigation of the relationship of the sample-territories investigated by U1, U2, U3 and U4 to Tuscany. The Tuscan observatory (Orlandi) will allow to understand the system of goods distribution and credit access within that economic space, and also the junction to the Tyrrhenian thru roads that are relevant for all the territories investigated in this project.

As to Lombard regional territory, U1 will index all data referring to goods, circulation, infrastructures, city and rural politics, entrepreneurs. Some Lombard centres around Milan, which already form part of the PI experience of studies, will be matter of investigation: Pavia, Vercelli and Bergamo that have a wide notarial fund that starts since the end of the 13th century. All published and unpublished texts of custom dues in the Lombard area will be indexed, too.

Turin unit (U2), composed of historians, archaeologists and historians of settlement (Basso, Lusso, De Vingo), will take care to determine so-far less investigated aspect of Piedmont area and the Ligurian coast in view of their relationship with the Padan area, Provence and Sardinia.

1) modes of goods import and re-distribution through the network of Ligurian harbours and the axes of overland and over-sea communication

2) Typology of goods and consumers' qualitative levels, also in comparison with archaeological data

3) Axes of inland communication and organisation of settlements along them

4) Supporting policies for the network of goods distribution

Object of investigation will also be the building structures established for trading needs and the infrastructure organisation.

Udine unit (U3), composed of historians (Figliuolo, Scarton), will survey territories dependent on the economic space of Venice with an attentive eye paid to its infrastructure components, too. Starting from the investigation of some local territories (Friuli, upper Veneto, Marche, Romagna), the target is to get a wider view of the Venetian trading chain within relationships between the macro-urban area, the intermediate markets on the 'Terraferma' and the call-places of this économie-monde.

In particular, the investigation will be led on:

1) Unpublished notarial documentation (around 300 record boxes), kept at the ASVe (Notai of the Cancelleria inferiore; Atti of Fondo Notarile, and Miscellanea Gregolin). In the last series there are also registers, commercial letters and accounting books;

2) Documentary sources of administrations and properties (procuratori di S. Marco); archives of some religious institutions (S. Zaccaria, S. Giorgio) and public archives.

New information will integrate what has already come to light during the convention 'Centres of production, changes and distribution of goods in North-Central Italy' (2017); other results are emerging within the PRID Uniud 2017 (Mercantile Culture and Trading System in Venice).

Sassari unit (U4), composed of historians (Simbula, Soddu), will survey:

- the relation of production areas to the urban centres in Sardinia

- the production specialisations and possible transformations between XIV-XV centuries

- the control modes of productions and markets

- the typology of traded goods and their qualitative level

U4 will avail itself of the sources of local archives (the State Archives, which keep administrative funds and about thirty notarial protocols, and the City Archives of Cagliari) and the central archives of the crown (Archivo de la Corona de Aragon in Barcelona) which provides digitally scanned and on-line available materials (Pares, Portal de Archivos Españoles) and other documentary series of the reign administration which shall be consulted physically in the archival premises. As to the Catalan-Aragonese notarial fund, researches can be based on sound surveys and the perusals accomplished in the course of time by RU4 which has already faced, though with specific views, some aspects of the proposed investigation, as well as Soddu.

U4 will also collect published and unpublished custom statutes and tariff lists to be uploaded into the webGis.

4. Possibile application potentialities and scientific and/or technological and/or social and/or economic impact of the project

1. Scientific impact common to all units:

- Advancement of the scientific debate on a crucial historiographic theme such as connectivity and the level of integration of regional economies in late Middle Ages: the comparative and in-depth surveying of some territories will allow the achievement of a new knowledge on the transformations of the Mediterranean regions of Italy;
- Open-source diffusion of the achieved, both final and medium-term, results. The in-progress outputs of the various units' workouts will be made available to the scientific community so as to promote the debate during the working out of the survey;
- Volumes and papers will gather comparisons on the investigated subjects and areas, respectively. Together with the members of the research team, other scholars, specialists of the different project-referred disciplinary branches, will be also involved so as to allow an open debate and to promote the critical confrontation, and to grant soundness and effectiveness in the achievement of the preset targets;
- the engagement of young researchers by means of cooperation agreements will be a guarantee of their scientific formation and give them good perspectives of employment;
- Working out of an innovative tool for the detection, analysis and fruition of data.

The project can still involve a large community of scholars, even after the termination of the ministerial financing:

The webGIS with its open data bank will have an application potentiality since it can be implemented in the course of time by the results of other researches and the involvement of a large scientific community. The webGIS will provide very useful data both for the community of historians and for the needs of other disciplines. Just as an example, as to the historians' community, thanks to already existing contacts, researchers can find natural confrontation and forms of cooperation with the DALME project of Harvard University that deals with the archaeology of late-medieval written sources and investigates objects by means of inventories and other documentary resources. The analysis of tariff lists, digitalised and loaded into the GIS, will provide further useful data for this research, too. Archaeologists can also use data on late-medieval goods achieved from written sources to better understand the circulation of the materials object of their investigation (e.g.: soapstone used for cookware in the Alps in late Middle Ages).

2. Technological and social impact

The creation of an open-source based WebGIS, that is to say with an open-data approach, can offer a wider and freer spreading of the work results that will allow an effective use of them for new projects of development and management of the territory on every scale. This tool for the geo-related data acquisition and processing can therefore be used even for edutainment-oriented projects of promotion and fruition with reference to communities that have often cut the tie with their past and cultural heritage. It is also an operation that makes it possible the opening to the 'hot' theme of inclusive societies, and their capability of reception and management of the migrants' flows, not only in terms of primary, and unavoidable, necessity but also of a really integrating inclusion within a process of re-appropriation and knowledge of the past. The subject of this project is indeed particularly apt to bring out the relations between territories and cultures on the Mediterranean.

3. Economic impact:

- The analysis of trading infrastructures will prompt a connection with the projects of geographic improvement already started by the project participants. Namely, that 'string of pearls' consisting of the Venetian walled towns along the whole Adriatic-Dalmatian ridge, which has been recently raised to UNESCO world heritage, will be shown as rhizomatous structure of a complex of exchanges and connections whose understanding and appreciation shall be supported by the 'cybercartography' system. This model can be followed to propose similar forms of evaluation for the remaining investigated regions. Moreover, in view of the stated task to diffuse some of the research results out of the scientific community, part of the collected data on infrastructures will be used for the appreciation of the Unesco awarded network of Venetian fortresses, for which Bergamo University is active partner. Routes for the evaluation of commercial infrastructures can be planned also for Piedmont, Liguria and Sardinia, by creating tour itineraries.

- A further economic impact can derive from the historic knowledge that prompts the appreciation of still existing productions thanks to the documentary evidences collected during the survey. The project contents can therefore be open and involve not only territorial institutions, but directly also the system of enterprises, so that the route becomes an opportunity to promote corresponding territories and their excellences.

5. Costs and fundings, for each research unit (automatically calculated)

n°	Associated or principal investigator	Total cost (euro)	Co-funding (item A.1) (euro)	MIUR funding (other items) (euro)
1.	RAO Riccardo	295.840	70.000	225.840
2.	FIGLIUOLO Bruno	146.000	40.000	106.000
3.	SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	162.000	45.000	117.000
4.	BASSO Enrico	146.000	40.000	106.000
	Total	749.840	195.000	554.840

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- S. Carocci, *La mobilità sociale nel Medioevo italiano*, 2017
- R. Comba, *Per una storia economica del Piemonte medievale. Strade e mercati dell'area sud-occidentale*, 1984
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- C. Zedda, *Cerdeña y los espacios económicos*

B.2

1. PI's Curriculum Vitae

Riccardo Rao (Legnano 1976) is "professore associato" at the Dipartimento di Lettere e Filosofia of the Bergamo University, where he teaches medieval history. In november 2013 he received the qualification of "professore di II fascia" in medieval history (ASN 2012). He collaborated with several scientific divulgation projects with MIBACT (Ministry of Cultural Heritage, project *Conversazioni d'Arte*) and MIUR (Ministry of University, project *Articolo 9 della Costituzione*).

Scientific Committees and Series Direction

Together with Fabio Saggiaro he directs "Storie di Paesaggi medievali" series (Insegna del Giglio ed., scientific committee, Chris Wickham, Élisabeth Crouzet-Pavan, Juan Antonio Quirós Castillo, Andrea Longhi, Sauro Gelichi).

He is a member of CIHAM (CNRS – Université Lyon 2 – EHESS – ENS de Lyon – Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse – Université Lyon 3). He has been member of the editorial boards of *Reti Medievali* (since 2009), *Bollettino per la Società per gli Studi storici, archeologici ed artistici della Provincia di Cuneo* (since 2010), *Popolazione e Storia* (since 2011), *Mémoire des princes angevins* (since 2016), *Q-PAC* (Quaderni di rilievo e conservazione del patrimonio costruito), *Aracne* (since 2018).

Foreign Didactic Activities

During the academic years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, he was visiting professor at the University d'Aix-Marseille.

In October 2014 he was visiting professor at the University of Angers.

He had held for several lectures and seminars at the universities of Angers, Dijon, Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris Sorbonne, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Paris and Avignon.

He received the invitation as visiting scholar at the Department of History of Harvard from 15/02/2019 to 15/04/2019.

Projects

He is responsible for the project Angevin Europe. Schedatura e digitalizzazione degli ufficiali attivi nello spazio angioino (secoli XIII-XIV) (in collaboration with Jean-Luc Bonnaud, Enikő Csukovits, Thierry Pécout, Isabelle Mathieu, Serena Morelli, "plan quinquennal de l'École Française de Rome (2012-2016)". This project was granted by ANR in 2012 (dir. Thierry Pécout, 320.000 euros).

Together with Alessio Cardaci he has directed the project Pavia capitale e il suo territorio: valorizzazione e divulgazione del patrimonio culturale longobardo tra virtualità, multimedialità e ricerca storico-archeologica, funded by the Regione Lombardia (61.880 euros).

He is a member of the research unit directed by Inaki Martin Viso of the University of Salamanca, which was funded by Restos-2016 programme (Gobierno de España, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, 45.000 euros).

He is a member of the scientific research programme Leopardus (University of Aix-Marseille, University of Saint-Étienne).

He is a founding member of the international research programme Transupume (Transformations du service public en Méditerranée, University of Aix-Marseille, Casablanca-Mohammedia, Bergamo and Pisa).

Workshops and congresses abroad

1. Les enquêtes patrimoniales dans les communes de l'Italie du Nord (XIIe-XIVe siècles), International Congress "Quand gouverner c'est enquêter. Les pratiques politiques de l'enquête princière, Occident, XIIIe-XVe siècles", Aix en Provence – Marseille, 19-21/03/2009.
2. Angers, Université d'Angers, 25/03/2010, conference titled "L'action des princes angevins en Italie du Nord".
3. Estimi et registres communaux de possessions en Lombardie et Piémont, paper submitted to the Congress Enregistrer l'information. Cartulaires, registres, estimates... dans les archives ecclésiastiques, communales et princières médiévales, Aix-en-Provence, 17/06/2010.
4. «Sterile et infertile»: gaspillage et dilapidation dans la gestion des biens communaux durant les bas moyen âge (Italie septentrionale, siècles XIIe-XVIe), paper submitted to the Congress Normes et gouvernement de l'Antiquité à nos jours: dilapider, gaspiller, Dijon, 15/06/2012.
6. L'enquête de Charles II dans la baillie de Barcelonnette: quelques remarques à propos du Val du Stura, paper submitted to the Congress L'enquête de Leopardo da Foligno, Aix en Provence, 28/06/2013.
7. Avignon, Université d'Avignon, 13/12/2013, conference titled "Les angevins en Italie du Nord (XIII-XIV siècles)".
8. Casablanca, Université Mohammedia, 12/09/2014, Participation to the workshop Service Public en réseau.
9. Paris, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 18/03/2015, conference titled Les biens communaux dans les villes de l'Italie du Nord.
10. Scientific Committee of the Congress "Europange Parcours universitaires et formations intellectuelles des officiers angevins", Angers, 19-21/11/2015.
11. Paris, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 13/02/2016, Transformations de l'habitat et villages désertés, paper submitted to the Congress La Lombardie au XIV siècle.
12. Saint-Etienne, 17-19/11/2016, Ufficiali angioini e rappresentazioni del potere nell'Italia comunale, paper submitted to the Congress Les officiers et la chose publique dans les territoires angevins (XIIIe-XVe siècle). Vers une culture politique?
13. Scientific Committee of the Congress Les officiers et la chose publique dans les territoires angevins (XIIIe-XVe siècle). Vers une culture politique?, Saint-Etienne, 17-19 novembre 2016.
14. Scientific Committee of the Congress Circulations et appropriations des modèles du service public en Méditerranée, Casablanca, 1-2 décembre 2016.
15. Paris, Université Paris IV-Sorbonne, 4 maggio 2017, Entre commune et seigneurie: les paysages urbains piémontais et lombards (1250-1330).
16. Budapest, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 9/06/2017, with Anne Tchounikine e Thierry Pécout, conference titled Les processus de rassemblements politiques (13e-15e siècles). Circulation des officiers dans l'espace angevin.
17. Paris, Université Paris IV-Sorbonne, 14/06/2017, Le loup, une histoire de la peur aux limites du visible, paper submitted to the Workshop Paris IV-Università di Bergamo, La peur aux limites du visible.
18. L'exploitation des communaux marécageux et des lagunes dans les campagnes littorales de l'Italie du Centre-Nord au Moyen Âge, paper submitted to the Congress Le paysan et la mer. Ruralités littorales et maritimes en Europe au Moyen Âge et à l'époque moderne, Flaran 39e Journées interationales d'histoire, Abbaye d'Arthous, 13-14/10/2017.
19. Scientific Committee of the Congress Les financements du service public. La nouvelle gestion du bien commun, Tunisi, 8-9/02/2018.

Awards

The book *I paesaggi dell'Italia medievale* was awarded the Italia medievale prize (2016), the Onor d'Agobbio prize (2016), the "Premio nazionale di divulgazione scientifica 2016" prize in the Humanities section and received a mention for the Premio letterario Giuseppe Mazzotti prize (2016), section "Ecology and Landscape".

1.a National and international grants (as Principal Investigator)

The Principal Investigator was responsible for the project "Les officiers de l'Europe Angevine (XIII-XVI siècle)", granted by the Ecole Française of Rome from 2011 to 2016. The main results of the project are several publications of the Ecole française of Rome about angevin officers (Rao 2017, Morelli 2018), the database Prosopange and the website Etudes Angevines.

1.b National and international acknowledgments

Name of the acknowledgment: Premio nazionale divulgazione scientifica - Authority: Cnr - Country: Italy - URL: info@associazioneitalianadellibro.com - Year: 2016 - First place in the section of Humanities (Scienze dell'uomo, filosofiche, storiche e letterarie) - Book awarded: RAO, Riccardo (2015). *I paesaggi dell'Italia medievale*. FRECCE, vol. 204, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 978-88-430-7775-5, ISSN: 1827-3467 - Date: 15/12/2016

Name of the acknowledgment: Premio Italia Medievale - Authority: Associazione culturale Italia medievale - Country: Italy - URL: <http://premioitaliamedievale.blogspot.it/> - Year: 2016 - First place in the section Publishing and books (Editoria) - Book awarded: RAO, Riccardo (2015). *I paesaggi dell'Italia medievale*. FRECCE, vol. 204, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 978-88-430-7775-5, ISSN: 1827-3467 - Date: 06/07/2016

Name of the acknowledgment: Premio Umanistico "Onor d'Agobbio" - Authority: Comune di Gubbio, Fondazione G.Mazzatinti, Lions Gubbio Host, L'Arte del Libro unaluna, Accademia Italiana della Cucina Delegazione di Gubbio - Country: Italy Year: 2016 - First place in the section "Città di Gubbio - Serendipity" - Book awarded: RAO, Riccardo (2015). *I paesaggi dell'Italia medievale*. FRECCE, vol. 204, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 978-88-430-7775-5, ISSN: 1827-3467 - Date: 03/12/2016

Fellow: Membre associé of the CIHAM - Country: France - from 01/01/2014.

2. Principal scientific publications of PI

1. RAO, Riccardo (2015). *I paesaggi dell'Italia medievale*. FRECCE, vol. 204, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 978-88-430-7775-5, ISSN: 1827-3467 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
2. RAO, Riccardo (2012). *Signori di Popolo. Signoria cittadina e società comunale nell'Italia nord-occidentale, 1275-1350*. STORIA/STUDI E RICERCHE, Milano:Franco Angeli, ISBN: 978-88-204-0681-3 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
3. RAO, Riccardo (2011). *Il villaggio scomparso di Gazzo e il suo territorio: contributo allo studio degli insediamenti abbandonati*. BIBLIOTECA DELLA SOCIETÀ STORICA VERCELLESE, Vercelli:Società Storica Vercellese, ISBN: 978-88-96949-01-6 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
4. RAO R (2008). *Comunia. Le risorse collettive nel Piemonte comunale*. MILANO:LED Edizioni Universitarie, ISBN: 978-88-7916-372-9 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
5. RAO, Riccardo (a cura di) (2016). *Les grands officiers dans les territoires angevins = I grandi ufficiali nei territori angioini*. Di RAO, Riccardo. COLLECTION DE L'ECOLE FRANÇAISE DE ROME, vol. 518, Roma:Ecole française de Rome, ISBN: 978-2-7283-1206-1, ISSN: 0223-5099 - **Curatela**
6. RAO, Riccardo, ALFANI, GUIDO (a cura di) (2011). *La gestione delle risorse collettive nell'Italia settentrionale (secoli XII-XVIII)*. Di RAO, Riccardo;ALFANI, GUIDO. Milano:Franco Angeli, ISBN: 978-88-568-3744-5 - **Curatela**
7. Comba, Rinaldo, Longhi, Andrea, RAO, Riccardo (a cura di) (2015). *Borghi nuovi: paesaggi urbani del Piemonte sud-occidentale: XIII-XV secolo*. Di Comba, Rinaldo;Longhi, Andrea;RAO, Riccardo. Cuneo:Società per gli Studi Storici, Archeologici ed Artistici della Provincia di Cuneo, ISBN: 978-88-6625-106-4 - **Curatela**
8. Alfani, Guido, Carbone, Angela, Del Bo, Beatrice, RAO, Riccardo (a cura di) (2016). *La popolazione italiana del Quattrocento e Cinquecento*. Di Alfani, Guido;Carbone,

Angela;Del Bo, Beatrice;RAO, Riccardo. UDINE:FORUM, ISBN: 978-88-8420-962-7 - **Curatela**

9. Rao, Riccardo (2018). Cavalieri, mercanti e consoli a Savona: costruzione di un'identità aristocratica, conflitto politico e rappresentanza in un comune ligure del XII secolo. ARCHIVIO STORICO ITALIANO, vol. 176, p. 3-38, ISSN: 0391-7770 - **Articolo in rivista**

10. Rao R. (2018). Gli Angiò e la gestione delle finanze in Piemonte e Lombardia. In: (a cura di): Morelli Serena, Périphéries financières angevines. Institutions et pratiques de l'administration de territoires composites (XIIIe-XVe siècle) Periferie Finanziarie Angioine. Istituzioni e pratiche di governo su territori compositi (sec. XIII-XV). COLLECTION DE L'ECOLE FRANÇAISE DE ROME, vol. 518/2, p. 1-37, Ecole Française de Rome, ISBN: 9782728313198, ISSN: 0223-5099 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

11. RAO RICCARDO (2009). Stato e proprietà collettive fra tardo medioevo ed età moderna: a proposito di due recenti pubblicazioni. RM RIVISTA, ISSN: 1593-2214 - **Articolo in rivista**

12. RAO RICCARDO (2013). Una civiltà del castagno: uomini e boschi nell'Appennino ligure-piemontese durante l'apogeo del medioevo (secoli XII- metà XIV). ARCHIVIO STORICO ITALIANO, vol. 171, p. 207-227, ISSN: 0391-7770 - **Articolo in rivista**

13. Rao, Riccardo (2018). La Valle Stura angevine. Création et administration d'une circonscription provençale au-delà des Alpes. In: L'enquête générale de Charles II en Provence (1297-1299). Vol. X. p. 621-629, Paris:Editions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, ISBN: 978-2-7355-0854-9 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

14. Rao R. (2017). Gestire gli ambienti fluviali fra risorsa e rischio: resilienza e abbandono dei borghi nuovi sul Po. In: (a cura di): Franco Panero Giuliano Pinto Paolo Pirillo, Fondare abitati in età medievale. Successi e fallimenti. Omaggio a Rinaldo Comba. p. 63-80, EdiFir, ISBN: 978-88-7970-871-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

15. Rao Riccardo (2015). I castelli della Valtellina nei secoli centrali del medioevo (X-XII): habitat fortificato, paesaggi e dinamiche di popolamento. In: (a cura di): Mariotti Valeria, La Valtellina nei secoli: studi e ricerche archeologiche. Vol. 1, Saggi. p. 195-212, MANTOVA:SAP Società Archeologica, ISBN: 978-88-87115-96-3 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

16. RAO RICCARDO (2012). Dalla storia economica a quella del paesaggio: le indagini sui villaggi abbandonati nell'ultimo cinquantennio. In: (a cura di): Pinto Giuliano;Panero Francesco, Assetti territoriali e villaggi abbandonati (secoli XII-XIV): atti del convegno (Cherasco, 18-20 novembre 2011). p. 33-56, Cherasco:Centro Internazionale di Studi sugli Insediamenti Medievali, ISBN: 978-88-904173-5-1 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

17. RAO RICCARDO (2012). Beni comuni e identità di villaggio (Lombardia, secoli XI-XII). In: PAESAGGI, COMUNITÀ,VILLAGGI MEDIEVALI. Atti del Convegno internazionale di studio (Bologna, 14-16 gennaio 2010). p. 327-343, ISBN: 978-88-7988-347-4, Bologna, 14-16 gennaio 2012 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**

18. RAO RICCARDO (2013). Due percorsi indipendenti: i siti fortificati su riporti artificiali e le «mote» nel Piemonte Orientale. Problemi lessicografici e rappresentazioni mentali fra XIII e XV secolo. ARCHEOLOGIA MEDIEVALE, p. 111-118, ISSN: 0390-0592 - **Articolo in rivista**

19. RAO RICCARDO (2014). L'oro dei tiranni: i vicariati venali di Enrico VII e la signoria cittadina nell'Italia padana. RM RIVISTA, vol. 15, p. 89-105, ISSN: 1593-2214, doi: 10.6092/1593-2214/413 - **Articolo in rivista**

20. RAO RICCARDO (2014). Les marquis de Ceva et la politique féodale angevine au Piémont (1260-1382). PROVENCE HISTORIQUE, vol. 64, p. 85-112, ISSN: 0033-1856 - **Articolo in rivista**

3. Hindex of PI (only for the scientific fields in which the use of the H-index is usually adopted)

H-Index

Non previsto/not needed

Source

4. Associated investigators' Curriculum Vitae

1. FIGLIUOLO Bruno

Curriculum vitae

Bruno Figliuolo (Napoli, 1954) is graduated cum laude at the University of Naples in June 1978, discussing a dissertation in Medieval History about 'The Amalfitano settlements outside Amalfi during the Early Middle Age'.

In 1979/80 he received a one year scholarship grant for researches (Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici in Naples).

In 1981 he obtained the 'Zertifikat Deutsch als Fremdsprache' (Certificate of German as a foreign language) in Naples, at the local center of the "Goethe Institut". He also received a scholarship grant for a stay in Vienna (Italian Ministry for the Foreign Affairs). In September 1983 he begins to collaborate to a project ENEL-ENEA, lasting three years, concerning the analysis of the historical sources about the earthquakes in the Italian territory, coordinating the group of researchers investigating the sources of Southern Italy during the Middle Ages. In 1984/85 he received another scholarship grant (Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici – Naples) and a three years scholarship grant to attend the courses for Ph.D. (Doctorate of Research) at the University of Naples. He enrolls at the Vatican school of Paleography, Diplomatics, Archivists and Codicology and attends regularly the courses for the prescribed biennium.

In 1986 he was advisor for a study (from May to July) on the historical seismicity in Sicily and Calabria during the Middle Ages, a preliminary study for the practicability of the project to build a bridge crossing the strait of Messina. He gets a two months scholarship grant by the Ministry for the Foreign Affairs in order to improve his knowledge of the German language, in Germany, where he achieves top marks. In 1986-87 he is appointed as reader, for a three years teaching, of 'Economic and social History of the Middle Ages' at the University of the Molise.

In 1987 he gets the Ph.D. in History, discussing a dissertation about the 'Earthquake of 1456'.

In 1988 he is responsible for the medieval period in the project of cataloguing the historical earthquakes in southern Italy (Osservatorio Vesuviano).

From 1990 to 1992 he is Researcher in Medieval History at the University of the Basilicata. From 1992 to 1993 he is Professore Associato at the University of the Basilicata. From 1992/93 to 1997/98 he teaches, as Professore Associato, Medieval History, at the University of Udine and, as a temporary substitute, Medieval Institutions. In 1994 he becomes Director of the Libreria Interdipartimentale di Storia of the University of Udine, an office which will be confirmed to him in 1997 for other three years. From 1998/99 to 2000 he is Professore Associato of Medieval Institutions at the University "Federico II" of Naples.

Since 2000 he is Professore Ordinario of Medieval History at the University of Udine.

In the same university he was Delegate by the Cancellor to supervise the Library System (from 2001 to 2006), and President of the Degree Course in Humanities (from 2003 to 2009).

RESEARCH

From 1992 to 1999 He participates to several national and international congresses. Over the last years, he published several contributions on various fields of research: the economic, social and settlements history during the early Middle Age; the Mediterranean history, with particular attention to unpublished documents concerning the Near East; the seismology and the historical volcanology; and above all the political, diplomatic and cultural history of Italy during the late '400, seen from the point of view of the unpublished dispatches of the Italian ambassadors. Recently he has been interested in economic history and in particular in the construction of market spaces, analyzing the cases of Pisa, Messina, Mantua and the role of Florentine merchants.

PHD DIRECTION

Since 2011 to December 2017 he is Coordinator of the PhD in "History, cultures and structures in frontier areas" of the University of Udine

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES AND SERIES DIRECTION

Since 2004 he is Member of the Scientific Committee for the National Edition of the classics of the humanistic historiography (SISMEL).

He is member of the scientific committee of the Centro di Cultura e Storia Amalfitana (since 2007), of the Istituto Italiano di Studi Longobardi (since 2013), of the Scientific Committee of the Istituto Storico Italiano per il Medioevo (since 2016).

He is also member of the Accademia Napoletana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti (since 2007) and of the Accademia Pontaniana di Napoli (since 2009).

From 2016 to 2018 he was Member of the Qualification Committee of the ASN (11/A1, Medieval History).

Since 2013 he is member of the Editorial Board of «Nuova Rivista Storica» and responsible of the medieval section.

He directs the "Corrispondenze degli ambasciatori fiorentini da Napoli" series (Salerno, Laveglia e Carlone ed.), achieved in 2017, in 8 volumes.

FOREIGN DIDACTIC ACTIVITIES

In 1999 he teaches the course (eight lessons) Cultura e società a Napoli da Boccaccio a Pontano, for the chair of Italian language and culture of the University of Turku (Finland).

DIRECTION AND PARTICIPATION TO NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

Currently participates in the project PRIN 2015: La signoria rurale nel XIV-XV secolo: per ripensare l'Italia tardomedievale, coord. A. Carocci.

Prin 2002, coord. P. Chiesa: Tradizione manoscritta di testi latini medievali

Prin 2001, coord. P. Cammarosano: Aspetti della vita urbana italiana: i casi di Napoli e delle città friulane (secoli XIII-XV).

ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

2008, 19-21 giugno: Udine, I Toscani nel Patriarcato di Aquileia in età medievale. Convegno nazionale cur. B. Figliuolo.

2011, 14-16 maggio, Amalfi, Centro di Cultura e Storia Amalfitana: Interscambi socio-culturali ed economici fra le città marinare d'Italia e l'Occidente dagli osservatori mediterranei. Convegno Internazionale di Studi, cur. P.F. Simbula e B. Figliuolo.

2016, 4-5 giugno, Amalfi, Centro di Cultura e Storia Amalfitana: Spazi economici e circuiti commerciali nel Mediterraneo del Trecento. Convegno Internazionale di Studi, cur. P.F. Simbula, B. Figliuolo, G. Petralia.

2017, 14-16 dicembre, Udine: Centri di produzione, scambio e distribuzione nell'Italia centro-settentrionale: secoli XIII e XIV. Convegno nazionale, cur. B. Figliuolo.

2. SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca

Pinuccia Franca Simbula is graduated in Humanities at the University of Cagliari. At the same University she received her PhD in Medieval History in 1993. As owner of a diploma from the "Scuola di Archivistica, Paleografia e Diplomatica" of the Archivio di Stato di Cagliari between 1987 and 1991 she took postgraduate courses at the University of Benassal-Castelló (Valencia, Spain) dedicated to written sources. From 1990 to 1997 she worked in the "Istituto sui rapporti italo-iberici" of the Italian National Research Council (CNR), with a fellowship grant up to 1991 and then as a researcher. Between 1985 and 1996, in the framework of international cooperation projects between CNR and CSIC, by means of several grants, she spent long training periods in Barcelona at the "Institución Mila i Fontanals" (CSIC), an institution with which she maintains a close collaboration. In Barcelona she worked at the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón, the Archivo Histórico de Protocolos, the Archivo Histórico de la Ciudad, and the Archivo de la Catedral. Furthermore she spent study periods in the archives of Valencia, Madrid, Paris, Pisa, and Genoa, as well as in the Vatican Secret Archives (Rome).

From 1997 to 2000 she was a researcher of Medieval History at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Sassari. Since 2001 she is associate professor (SPS/01) in the Department of History, Human Sciences and Education of the University of Sassari, where she holds the chair of Medieval History and History of Navigation and of Medieval Commerce.

In 2012 she obtained the license to the chair of full professor (M-STO/01).

She held doctoral courses, lectures and seminars in Spain at the Universities of Girona, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, and Granada and in Italy at numerous universities and institutions (Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Cagliari, Salerno, Prato, Montalcino, and Bologna). In addition to the seminars included as part of the teaching activities, she promoted and organized scientific initiatives in Italy and Spain.

Other academic interests.

Between 2001-2002, Simbula was President of the Degree Course "Cultural Heritage";

between 2003-2014 she was coordinator of the Degree Course "Archival and library heritage",

In 2016-2018 was President of the Degree Course "Cultural Heritage", and of the master degree "Archeology".

She participates in the organization of the Doctoral Course in History:

- Antropologia, Storia Medievale, Filologia e Letterature del Mediterraneo, Occidentale in relazione alla Sardegna, Sassari (2003-2005)
- Scienze dei Sistemi Culturali, Sassari (2006-2012)
- Archeologia, Storia e Scienze dell'Uomo, Sassari, 2013-2019).

Scientific Committees:

- scientific advisor and coordinator of the document edition of Stati di Oliva del Fondo Osuna (Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid);
- from 2014, member of the permanent international commission of " Historia de la Corona de Aragón"

She is a member or editorial board of:

- CREDS (Centro per la Raccolta e l'Edizione di documenti relativi alla Sardegna);
- scientific committee of the Centro di Studi per la storia dell'alimentazione e della cultura materiale "Anna Maria Nada Patrone" (University of Turin);
- ISPRM (Istituto di Studi e Programmi per il Mediterraneo);
- historical studies AJBAR at the University of Granada;
- the journal Anuario de Estudios Medievales;

- Bolletí de la Societat Arqueològica Lulliana;
- Estudis de cultura escrita i visual (Girona University);
- Reti Medievali;
- the journal Nuova Rivista Storica.

Research

Her main areas of research include economic history, social and political life of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages, with particular reference to the Crown of Aragon. On these issues she has published monographs, editions of sources and numerous essays, focussing on the production and exploitation of economic resources (salt, fish, coral, marketing of agro-pastoral, cloths). Her interests also affect social, cultural and material aspects related to medieval navigation (the wage of sailors, the cultural evolution of maritime populations, and the shipbuilding). More recently she studied problems related to port systems, the relations with areas of production and the role of the ports in the dynamics of Mediterranean trade.

Key words: Medieval History; Medieval Mediterranean; Political and trade relations in the Middle Ages; Economic and social history of navigation; Productions and markets; Maritime borders; Port cities; Urban elites; Culture and diplomacy in the Middle Ages.

Languages: Spanish (spoken and written) Catalan (spoken and written); French; English; Portuguese

Direction of PhD thesis

- 2003-2006, Giulia Bardanzellu, Élités locals nell'apparato amministrativo municipale e regio della città di Sassari all'epoca di Alfonso V il Magnanimo (1416-1458)
- 2002-2005, Samantha Carloni, Il commercio marittimo di Maiorca nella prima metà del XV secolo.
- 2006-2008 Federica Viola, Montalcino nel Quattrocento: politica, economia, società
- 2006-2009, Laura Biccone, Il commercio nel Mediterraneo tra IX e XIII secolo
- 2006-2009, Sandro Petrucci, Cagliari nel Trecento. Politica, istituzioni, economia e società. Dalla conquista aragonese alla guerra tra Arborea e Aragona (1323-1365)
- 2006-2009, Fabrizio Alias Rendita e fiscalità nel Regno di Sardegna (prima metà del Trecento)
- 2009-2012 Giuseppe Catalano
- 2009-2012, Massimo Achilli, Biografie dal contado. Processi di affermazione politica e sociale in una comunità della Repubblica di Siena nel XIV secolo.
- 2010-2014 Mauro Giacomo Sanna, L'edizione critica dell'epistolario di Bonifacio VIII relativo alla Sardegna, CIÈNCIES HUMANES I DE LA CULTURA (Universidad de Girona) with Elisa Varela Rodriguez (Universidad de Girona)
- 2011- 2015, Leonardo Carriero, Isole, porti e reti di scambio. Città, società e commerci nel Mediterraneo centrale (secoli X-XII).
- 2012-2016 Francesca Montichiara, Donne e potere nella Sardegna medievale
- 2012-2016 Francesca Sanna, L'evoluzione urbanistica di Castelgenovese
- 2016- Alberto Sciascia, Il lessico dei rapporti di dipendenza libera e servile nella società rurale dell'Europa mediterranea bassomedievale. Francia meridionale, Catalogna, Sardegna

Direction and participation to national and international projects (2008-2017)

- 2007-2008- Head of the project "Uomo e territorio", RAS Regione Autonoma della Sardegna (180/2006 L.R. 15 oct. 1997, n° 26, art. 13) (Head)
- 2008-2009 – "Identità cittadine e aggregazioni politiche in Italia nel lungo periodo (secoli XI-XV), MIUR – Research program of relevant national interest, coordinated by P. Cammarosano (member)
- 2008-2009- "Città e campagna nel medioevo: l'influenza dei processi di acculturazione nella formazione e nell'evoluzione dei paesaggi medievali", Miur, coordinators Paola Galetti (Università di Bologna)-A. Malpica Cuello (Universidad de Granada) (Component)
- 2008-2009, " Gli Statuti portuali Della Sardegna medievale: raccolta ed edizione digitale dei testi normativi" (RAS Regione Autonoma Della Sardegna L.R. 15 oct. 1997, n° 26, art. 13) (Head)
- 2010-2012 "Tra integrazione e marginalità: il ruolo del commercio nell'economia della Sardegna tardo medievale" (RAS Regione Autonoma della Sardegna, L.R: 7 agosto 2007, n°7. Promozione della ricerca scientifica e tecnologica in Sardegna) (Head)
- 2010-2012- "La Corona de Aragón en el Mediterráneo bajomedieval. Interculturalidad, mediación, integración y transferencias culturales, Ministerio de Ciencia y Innovación (MICINN), Responsable del progetto: Roser Salicrú i Lluch (CSIC Insituto de Historia / Institución Milà i Fontanals) (Head)
- 2012-2014- "Alle radici dell'identità. Linguaggi e rappresentazioni del potere nella Sardegna medievale (RAS Regione Autonoma della Sardegna, Legge Regionale 7 agosto 2007, n°7. Promozione della ricerca scientifica e tecnologica in Sardegna)" (Head)
- 2014-2017 ERMO. » L'entreprise rurale en Méditerranée occidentale (XIIIe-XVe siècle)" coordinated by Catherine Verna (Université Paris 8) (Scientific head)
- 2014-2018 – Member of the Scientific Committee of the GDRI "Exploitation of Mediterranean Alums in Europe" financed by C.N.R.S. and sponsored by the École Française de Rome and by the University of Rome -La Sapienza
- 2014-2018 (Member of the Scientific Committee), La Corona de Aragón, el Islam y el mundo mediterráneo medieval. Tripulaciones, armamentos, construcción naval y navegación en el Mediterráneo medieval, Ministerio de Ciencia y Innovación (MICINN). Project coordinator: Roser Salicrú i Lluch (CSIC Insituto de Historia / Institución Milà i Fontanals)

Organization of international conferences and seminars (2008-2017)

Imprese rurali nel Mediterraneo Occidentale. Figure di imprenditori tra crescita e crisi (secoli XIII-XVI), International Conference (École des hautes études hispaniques et ibériques, Casa de Velázquez, Madrid, Université Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis, EA 1571, Université Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis, University of Sassari, 11-13/05/ 2017, Sassari

I Settecento anni degli Statuti di Sassari (1316-2016), 24-26/11/ 2016, Sassari

Spazi economici e circuiti commerciali nel Mediterraneo del Trecento (International conference), 4-5/06/ 2016, Amalfi (SA-I)

“Linguaggi e rappresentazione del potere nella Sardegna medievale”(with A. Soddu), Sassari 27-28 oct. 2015.

“Tra Storia e Archeologia. L'allume mediterraneo nell'Occidente tardo-medievale” (with Didier Boisseuil, Université deTours), Sassari, 5-6/03/ 2014.

“Interscambi socio-culturali ed economici fra le città marinare d'Italia e l'Occidente dagli osservatori mediterranei”, International conference (with Bruno Figliuolo), Amalfi (SA-I), 14 maggio - 16/05/ 2011.

“Identità cittadine e aggregazioni politiche in Italia nel lungo periodo (secoli XI-XV)”

Sassari, 11-12 /05/ 2009

Identità cittadine e aggregazioni politiche in Italia nel lungo periodo (secoli XI-XV), Sassari 11-12/05/ 2009, Sassari

“Genova e la Sardegna: una via di commercio e di cultura attraverso il Mediterraneo” (conference and exposition, Archivio di Stato of Genoa, in the framework of MIBACT), Genoa 28-...

3. BASSO Enrico

ENRICO BASSO (Genoa, 1961), graduated in Medieval History in 1985 in the University of Genoa and specialized in Palaeography, Diplomatic and Archive-keeping at the School of the State Archives in Genoa in the same year. He has obtained his Ph. D. in Medieval History in the Catholic University of Milan in 1993. In the academic year 1986/1987, he has obtained a scholarship by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria for researches in the “Kliment Ohridski” University of Sofia. From 1995 to 1997, he has enjoyed a scholarship in the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Genoa.

In the academic years 1997/1998, 1998/1999, 1999/2000 and 2003/2004, he has been contract professor in the Faculty of Cultural Goods of the University of Sassari.

In the academic years 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, he has been contract professor in the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Genoa.

From 1999 to 2005, he has been Director Archivist Researcher in the Archival Superintendence of Liguria.

From the academic year 2000/2001 to 2004/2005, he was professor of “Special Archive-keeping” in the School of Palaeography, Diplomatic and Archive-keeping of the State Archives in Genoa.

From 2005 to 2014, he has been Researcher of Medieval History (M-STO/01) in the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the University of Turin, and from November 1, 2014, he is Associated Professor of “History of Medieval Europe” (M-STO/01) in the Department of Languages, Foreign Literatures and Modern Cultures of the same University.

In 1999, he was one of the Founders Members of the Asociación Internacional de Historia y Civilización de la vid y el vino. From 2004 he is member of the Scientific Committee of the review “Anales de Historia del Puerto”, which is published by the University of Cadiz (SP). From 2007, he is Secretary of the Managing Committee of the “Centro Studi per la Storia dell'alimentazione e della Cultura materiale Anna Maria Nada Patrone”. From 2009, he is President of the Section of Turin of the Istituto Internazionale di Studi Liguri (confirmed in 2012). From 2011, he is member of the Managing Committee of the Società Ligure di Storia Patria (confirmed in 2014).

Participation in Research Groups

2014-2018 – Member of the Scientific Committee of the GDR “Exploitation of Mediterranean Alums in Europe” financed by C.N.R.S. and sponsored by the École Française de Rome and by the University of Rome I – “La Sapienza”;

2014-2016 – Responsible of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Le parole della guerra: le armi, le fortificazioni, il nemico nelle fonti italiane dei secoli XIV-XVII;

2013-2015 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Guerre combattute e guerre raccontate tra Medioevo ed Età Moderna;

2011-2013 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Viaggiare. Transiti interdisciplinari dal Mediterraneo all'Atlantico: storia, antropologia storica, mentalità;

2011-2012 – Member of Operative Unity of the Research Project, financed by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Alle radici dell'identità. Linguaggi e rappresentazioni del potere nella Sardegna medievale;

2009-2010 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Economia e strutture sociali nelle comunità rurali del Piemonte medievale (secoli X-XV);

2008-2009 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Insediamenti e strutture economico-sociali nel Piemonte bassomedievale;

2007-2008 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Incastellamento e insediamenti umani nel Piemonte sud-occidentale (secoli X-XV);

2006-2008 – Member of Operative Unity of the PRIN Research Project I centri minori dell'Italia comunale (secc. XII – inizio XV): risorse economiche, strutture sociali, reti istituzionali, promoted by the Universities of Turin, Bologna, Siena, Florence and Tuscia;

2006-2007 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Popolamento ed attività economica e normativa di centri minori nell'arco alpino occidentale (secoli XI-XV);

2005-2006 – Member of the “ex-60%” project of the University of Turin Economia e popolamento in “centri secondari” e insediamenti rurali dell'Italia centro-settentrionale nel Basso

Medioevo;
1997-2002 – Collaborator of the Project “Applicazione di tecniche di grafica innovativa ed elaborazione di immagini per sistemi complessi. Percorsi storico-artistici e musei virtuali con sistemi multimediali”, Research sector “BISANZIO NEI BENI CULTURALI DELL'AREA MEDITERRANEA CON PARTICOLARE RIGUARDO ALLA CONNESSIONE FRA MAR NERO E ITALIA”, promoted by M.U.R.S.T. and internationally co-ordinated by Professor Antonio CARILE of the University of Bologna and Professor Sergej P. KARPOV of the “Lomonosov” University in Moscow;
1996-1999 – Member of the “Groupement de recherche 555 – Migrations, frontières et sociétés dans le monde méditerranéen médiéval” by C.N.R.S., co-ordinated by Professor Michel BALARD of the University of Paris I – “Sorbonne” and by Professor Alain DUCELLIER of the University of Toulouse II – “Le Mirail”;
1995-1996 – Member of the “Groupement de recherche 927 – Etat et colonisation au Moyen Age” by C.N.R.S., co-ordinated by Professor Michel BALARD of the University of Paris I – “Sorbonne” and by Professor Alain DUCELLIER of the University of Toulouse II – “Le Mirail”.

Fields of interest in the Research

Genoese Merchant Expansion in the Mediterranean; Economy and Society in the colonial settlements in the Aegean and the Black Sea; Genoese Merchant Communities in the Atlantic Europe (Iberian Peninsula and England); The productive settlements' net in Liguria between the coast and inland; Statutory Legislation and Economic Activities; The Construction of the Genoese harbours-net in Liguria and the Mediterranean.

Particularly, the last thematic field was the object of some papers presented in International Congresses and of one specific monography (2011). This last, represented a first, synthetic, approach to the new angle of view from which I intend to study the relation between Genoa and the harbours of Liguria and the Tyrrhenian (and beyond them, in the general context of the Mediterranean). We need to leave apart the old scheme Dominant – dominated in favour of a vision, which underlines the role played by each port in a net co-ordinated by the Ligurian commercial aristocracy. There were not studies on the subject by this angle of view after a pioneer-book of 1983. Therefore, the book of 2011 aroused a special interest in the Historical field of studies, both at a national and international level.

Experiences of Research

State Archives in Genoa; State Archives in Milan; State Archives in Turin; State Archives in Cagliari; Archivo de la Corona de Aragón; The National Archives, London; Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris (Fonds Manuscripts).

Languages

Italian
French, English and Portuguese (good knowledge of written and spoken language)
Spanish and Catalan (good knowledge of written language)
Classic and Medieval Latin

Experiences in the Organization of International and National Congresses and Scientific Meetings

1. Dai feudi monferrini e dal Piemonte ai Nuovi Mondi oltre gli Oceani (1990);
2. San Quintino di Spigno, Acqui Terme e Ovada: un millenario. Fondazioni religiose ed assetto demo-territoriale dell'Alto Monferrato nei secoli X e XIII (1991);
3. Cavaliere di San Giovanni in Liguria e nell'Italia Settentrionale. Quadri regionali, uomini e documenti (2004)
4. 9th Annual International Congress of the Mediterranean Studies Association: “Genoa, Columbus & the Mediterranean” (2006);
5. I Paleologi di Monferrato. Una grande dinastia europea nel Piemonte tardo-medievale (2006)
6. Spazi cittadini e spazi delle campagne nel medioevo (2009);
7. Frutta. Storia, cultura e immagini (2010);
8. De fructibus. Storia, pratiche, linguaggi (2011);
9. Langhe. Quadri storici e intersezioni culturali in un'area di transito (2012);
10. Guerre combattute e guerre raccontate tra Medioevo ed Età moderna (2015).
11. Il prezzo della guerra. Italia e Penisola iberica, secoli XIII-XVI (2016).

Professor Basso has presented papers into more than 100 congresses in Italy and abroad, and he is author of 6 volumes and more than 90 publications.

5. Principal scientific publications of associated investigators

1. FIGLIUOLO Bruno

1. Figliuolo Bruno (2016). Carte pisane due-trecentesche inedite relative al Levante. NUOVA RIVISTA STORICA, vol. C, p. 677-693, ISSN: 0029-6236 - **Articolo in rivista**
2. Figliuolo Bruno (2016). La Terrasanta nel quadro della politica orientale di Alfonso d'Aragona. NUOVA RIVISTA STORICA, vol. C, p. 483-515, ISSN: 0029-6236 - **Articolo in rivista**
3. Figliuolo B (2015). Tipologia economica della città nel Basso Medioevo. NUOVA RIVISTA STORICA, vol. XCIX, p. 823-836, ISSN: 0029-6236 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. FIGLIUOLO B (2013). Lo spazio economico dei mercanti messinesi nel XV secolo (1415-1474). NUOVA RIVISTA STORICA, p. 757-800, ISSN: 0029-6236 - **Articolo in rivista**
5. Figliuolo B (2013). I mercanti fiorentini e il loro spazio economico: un modello di organizzazione capitalistica. ARCHIVIO STORICO ITALIANO, vol. CLXXI, p. 639-664, ISSN: 0391-7770 - **Articolo in rivista**
6. Bruno Figliuolo (2008). Giovanni Albino, storico e poeta cilentano del XV secolo. Con un'appendice di testi documentari. RINASCIMENTO, vol. XLVII, p. 165-240, ISSN: 0080-3073 - **Articolo in rivista**
7. FIGLIUOLO Bruno (2008). La corrispondenza degli ambasciatori fiorentini dell'ultimo ventennio del Quattrocento, ovvero della fonte perfetta. BULLETTINO DELL'ISTITUTO STORICO ITALIANO PER IL MEDIO EVO, vol. 110/2, p. 33-48, ISSN: 1127-6096 - **Articolo in rivista**
8. bruno figliuolo (2017). Lo spazio economico e commerciale pisano nel Trecento: dalla battaglia della Meloria alla conquista fiorentina (1284-1406). In: Spazi economici e circuiti commerciali nel Mediterraneo del Trecento. Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi (Amalfi, 4-5 giugno 2016). p. 17-105, AMALFI:Centro di Cultura e Storia Amalfitana, ISBN: 9788888283425, Amalfi, 4-5 giugno 2016 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
9. bruno figliuolo (2017). Il principato longobardo di Benevento e le sue circoscrizioni amministrative. In: (a cura di): M. Rotili, Tra i Longobardi del Sud. Arechi II e il Ducato di Benevento. p. 41-57, PADOVA:Il Poligrafo, ISBN: 978-88-7115-914-0 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
10. bruno figliuolo (2017). Terre nuove e nuove forme di popolamento nel Mezzogiorno angioino e aragonese. In: (a cura di): F. Panero G. Pinto P. Pirillo, Fondare abitati in età medievale. Successi e fallimenti. Omaggio a Rinaldo Comba. p. 239-248, Firenze:Edifir, ISBN: 978-88-7970-871-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
11. Figliuolo B., Giuliani A. (2015). L'approvvigionamento granario di un grande bacino demografico: Pisa e il Valdarno tra Tre e Quattrocento. In: (a cura di): G. Archetti, La civiltà del pane. Storia, tecniche e simboli dal Mediterraneo all'Atlantico. p. 179-224, Spoleto:Centro Studi longobardi - Milano e Fondazione Centro italiano di studi sull'alto Medioevo, ISBN: 9788868090531 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. Figliuolo Bruno (2015). L'organizzazione circoscrizionale del territorio nell'Italia longobarda. In: autori vari. (a cura di): Archetti Gabriele, Desiderio. Il progetto politico dell'ultimo re longobardo, Atti del primo convegno internazionale di studi (Brescia, 21-24 marzo 2013). p. 421-462, Spoleto:CISAM, ISBN: 9788868090913 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
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8. Simbula P (2014). La flotta amalfitana nel Trecento dall'osservatorio di Cagliari. In: (a cura di): B. Figliuolo, P. F. Simbula, Interscambi socio-culturali ed economici fra le città marinare d'Italia e l'Occidente dagli osservatori mediterranei. vol. 1, p. 351-383, AMALFI:Centro di Cultura e Storia Amalfitana, ISBN: 978-88-88283-41-8 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
9. SIMBULA P (2011). Nel "regno delle pecore". Cuoi lane e formaggi nella Sardegna medievale. In: (a cura di): A. Mattone, P.F. Simbula, La pastorizia mediterranea. Storia e diritto (secoli XI-XX), a cura di P.F. Simbula e A. Mattone. p. 748-780, ROMA:Carocci Editore, ISBN: 978-8843053797 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
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11. Simbula P, Alessandro, Soddu (2012). Gli spazi dell'identità cittadina tra signori e corona nella Sardegna medievale. . In: (a cura di): Miriam Davide, Identità cittadine e aggregazioni sociali in Italia, secoli XI-XV. p. 135-171, TRIESTE:CERM (Centro Europeo Ricerche Medievali) - Ateneo di Treviso, ISBN: 978-88-95368-12-2 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. Simbula P, Spanu P (2012). Paesaggi rurali della Sardegna tra Tardo antico ed età medievale. In: Autori Vari. (a cura di): P. Galetti, Villaggi, comunità, paesaggi medievali. INCONTRI DI STUDIO, vol. 1, p. 565-599, Spoleto:Fondazione Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo (CISAM). Stampa: Tipolitografia Nuova Eliografica s.n.c. - Spoleto., ISBN: 9788879883474 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
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17. Simbula P, Soddu A (2015). Forme di servitù e mobilità dei servi in Sardegna nel basso Medioevo. In: (a cura di): R. Lluch Bramon P. Orti Gost F. Panero L. To Figueras, Migrazioni interne e forme di dipendenza libera e servile nelle campagne bassomedievali dall'Italia nord-occidentale alla Catalogna. vol. 8, p. 361-397, Cherasco:Centro Internazionale di Studi sugli Insediamenti Medievali (CISIM), ISBN: 978-88-94069808 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
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2. E. BASSO (2014). Prima di Tolfa: i mercanti genovesi e l'allume orientale. MÉLANGES DE L'ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE DE ROME. MOYEN AGE, vol. 126, p. 171-186, ISSN: 1123-9883 - **Articolo in rivista**
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18. E. BASSO (2011). Tracce di consuetudini pastorali negli Statuti del Ponente ligure. In: (a cura di): Antonello Mattone Pinuccia Simbula, La pastorizia mediterranea. Storia e diritto (secoli XI-XX). vol. 41, p. 133-153, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 9788843053797 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
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20. E. BASSO (2008). Insediamenti e commercio nel Mediterraneo bassomedievale. I mercanti genovesi dal Mar Nero all'Atlantico. vol. 4, p. 1-240, TORINO:Marco Valerio, ISBN: 9788875471422 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**

6. Hindex of associated investigators (only for the scientific fields in which the use of the H-index is usually adopted)

n°	Surname Name	H-Index	Source
1.	FIGLIUOLO Bruno	Non previsto/not needed	
2.	BASSO Enrico	Non previsto/not needed	
3.	SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	Non previsto/not needed	

7. Main staff involved (max 10 professors/researchers for each research unit, in addition to the PI or associated investigator), highlighting the time commitment expected

List of the Research Units

Unit 1 - RAO Riccardo

Personnel of the research unit

n°	Surname Name	Category	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	RAO Riccardo	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BERGAMO	riccardo.rao@unibg.it	14,0
2.	CASTI Emanuela	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di BERGAMO	casti@unibg.it	8,0
3.	GHISALBERTI Alessandra	Ricercatore a t.d. (art. 24 c.3-b L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BERGAMO	alessandra.ghisalberti@unibg.it	8,0
4.	FERLINGHETTI Renato	Ricercatore confermato	Università degli Studi di BERGAMO	renato.ferlinghetti@unibg.it	8,0
5.	ORLANDI Angela	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di FIRENZE	angela.orlandi@unifi.it	13,0

Unit 2 - FIGLIUOLO Bruno

Personnel of the research unit

n°	Surname Name	Category	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	FIGLIUOLO Bruno	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di UDINE	bruno.figliuolo@uniud.it	14,0
2.	SCARTON Elisabetta	Ricercatore confermato	Università degli Studi di UDINE	elisabetta.scarton@uniud.it	13,0

Unit 3 - SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca

Personnel of the research unit

n°	Surname Name	Category	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di SASSARI	pfsimbula@yahoo.it	14,0
2.	SODDU Alessandro	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di SASSARI	alesoddu@uniss.it	13,0

Unit 4 - BASSO Enrico

Personnel of the research unit

n°	Surname Name	Category	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	BASSO Enrico	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di TORINO	enrico.basso@unito.it	14,0
2.	LUSSO Enrico	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di TORINO	enrico.lusso@unito.it	13,0
3.	DE VINGO Paolo	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di TORINO	paolo.devingo@unito.it	13,0

8. Major new contracts for staff specifically to recruit

n°	Associated or principal investigator	Number of contracts RTD expected	Number of research grants expected	Number of PhD expected	Predictable overall time commitment (months)
1.	RAO Riccardo	1	0	0	36
2.	FIGLIUOLO Bruno	0	2	0	24
3.	SIMBULA Pinuccia Franca	0	3	0	36
4.	BASSO Enrico	0	2	0	24
	Total	1	7	0	120

9. Statement by the Principal Investigator

Con la sottomissione della presente proposta, consapevole della responsabilità civile e penale, attesto l'assenza di duplicazione degli obiettivi e dei contributi richiesti con altri progetti in corso o già conclusi

“I dati contenuti nella domanda di finanziamento sono trattati esclusivamente per lo svolgimento delle funzioni istituzionali del MIUR. Incaricato del trattamento è il CINECA - Business Unit MIUR. La consultazione è altresì riservata agli atenei e agli enti di ricerca (ciascuno per le parti di propria competenza), al MIUR - D.G. per il Coordinamento e lo Sviluppo della Ricerca - Ufficio V, al CNGR e ai CdS. Il MIUR potrà anche procedere alla diffusione dei principali dati economici e scientifici relativi ai progetti finanziati”.

Date 28/03/2018 ore 15:25
