8.2. Social and economic convergences and divergences in the rural world: The Alpine space (16th-19th Century)

Panel organiser: Lorenzetti, Luigi, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland; Mocarelli, Luca, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Over the last few years, studies have highlighted the role of political factors in the development of specific social and economic changes in the Alpine area. Therefore, influencing ways of organizing and managing resources, social and political power within territorial systems may also have determined several dimensions through which local communities and national structures have ensured their production processes. Through a comparative approach, this session aims at comparing some characteristics of the social and economic structures of some of the Alpine area from a historiographical point of view. The aim is to verify the existence of regional models specific to the economic structures of the rural context and linked to power relations structuring the territory. In this context, four main areas can be outlined, referring to four political contexts whose characteristics have significantly influenced the regional territorial system: a) the western one, under the influence of Duchy of Savoy and the Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont valleys, Valle d’Aosta region, French valley of Savoy), b) the central one under the Swiss influence ( Ticino and Valtellina regions), and Hispanic-Austrian influence (Como, Brescia and Bergamo valleys), and c) the eastern one, under the influence of Venice and Habsburg Monarchy (Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli, Tyrol, Slovenia). Between the 16th and 19th centuries, these different areas are characterised by political processes with alternating phases of convergence and divergence, from the political and institutional organisation point of view, as well as power relations between the State and local communities. This session aims at investigating the role of these contexts in the definition and development of the economy in the Alpine rural world. This analysis is articulated around several elements which highlight: a) the regional characteristics of different forms of property and any transformation they underwent in time; b) their influence on regional productive systems; c) the relationship between the economy and the development of pluralistic forms; d) the productive conversion models in relation to changes in regional political and economic organisation; e) the penetration of a credit economy in rural economy and its coming into contact with the agriculture economy and real estate.

Chair: Mocarelli, Luca, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

8.2.2. Notes on the Rural World in the Alpine valleys of Lombardy (18th–19th Centuries)

Tedesci, Paolo, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

The aim of this paper is to illustrate some aspects of the rural world in the Alpine valley of Lombardy during the 18th and 19th centuries. Although this region belonged to three different States (the Austrian Empire, the Republic of Venice and the Swiss Con-

8.2.3. Continuity and change: economy and institutions in the rural space in Friuli and Trentino-Tyrol (16th-19th Century)

Bonoldi, Andrea, University of Trento, Italy

In early modern times, economies of Tyrol and Friulian mountains were characterized by the presence of activities related to the exploitation and marketing of local resources (agriculture, livestock, forestry, mining) and of a wide range of services: trade and migration of skilled workers. In both contexts, during the nineteenth century, this model was compromised by the deep transformations of the production and exchange, which led to their marginalization. During the Restoration, in Friuli and Tyrol, there was a progressive penetration of the legal and administrative principles of the modern state which significantly affected both the spaces of self-government and the institutions regulating economic activities. These historical processes affected contexts whose institutional bases were quite different. After the end of the Napoleonic hegemony in Europe, both territories faced gradual degeneration of the Habsburgs. In Tyrol the large transformations of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries inserted themselves in the groove of a partial administrative and institutional continuity; in the mountains of Friuli, on the other hand, with the fall of the Venetian Republic, the change was significant. The aim of our study is to evaluate, in a comparative perspective, the evolution of the relationship between economics and institutions in Tyrol and in the mountains of Friuli between 16th and 19th centuries.

8.2.4. Rural economy in the Julian Alps: a Slovenian model?

Panjek, Aleksander, University of Primorska, Slovenia

The paper deals with the part of the Eastern Alps named Julian Alps that from the 16th to the 19th century were Habsburg terri- tory and are nowadays in Slovenia. A striking characteristic of the region is that the early modern period was structurally and socially affected by the French and Austrian governments. The paper presents the fundamental characteristics of the region's rural economy and its coming into contact with the agriculture economy and real estate. This analysis is articulated around several elements which highlight: a) the regional characteristics of different forms of property and any transformation they underwent in time; b) their influence on regional productive systems; c) the relationship between the economy and the development of pluralistic forms; d) the productive conversion models in relation to changes in regional political and social sphere; e) the penetration of a credit economy in rural economy and its coming into contact with the agriculture economy and real estate.

Chair: Mocarelli, Luca, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Panel organiser: Lorenzetti, Luigi, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland; Mocarelli, Luca, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

142