

Навуковы Артыкул

**Пераасэнсаванне гістарычнай геаграфіі Італіі: тэндэнцыі
даследавання ў 2020–2024 гадах**

Nicola Gabell

Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Via Tommaso Gar 14, 38122 Trento (Tn), Italy

Анатацыя. Гэты артыкул прапануе ўсебаковы агляд італьянамоўнай навуковай літаратуры па гістарычнай геаграфіі, апублікаванай у 2020–2024 гадах, з мэтай даць актуалізаваны агляд найноўшых тэматычных кірункаў і метадалагічных распрацовак. Агляд змяшчае ўклад італьянскіх даследаванняў у кантэкст цяперашніх дыцыплінарных дыскусій і выяўляе зрухі ў даследчых прыярытэтах праз картографаванне акадэмічнай прадукцыі ў межах некалькіх падполяў. У метадалагічным плане даследаванне апісвае крытэрыі адбору адпаведных прац ад артыкулаў у часопісах і манаграфій да матэрыялаў канферэнцый і падкрайслівае аналітычныя цяжкасці, звязаныя з вызначэннем гістарычнай геаграфіі ў італьянскай акадэмічнай сістэме, дзе гэта сфера не мае інстытуцыйнай аўтаноміі. Прааналізаваная літаратура выяўляе чатыры асноўныя зоны адноўленай цікавасці: гісторыю картографіі і геаграфічных ведаў; усё больш дасканалае выкарыстанне Historical GIS як метадалагічнай і адначасова эврыстычнай рамкі; даследаванне ландшафтаў і тэрытарыяльных трансфармацый у прыкладнай гістарычнай геаграфіі; а таксама дыверсіфікацыю крыніц і міждысцыплінарных падыходаў з удзелам археалогіі, экалагічных навук і лічбовых гуманітарных даследаванняў. Да даткова аздзначаеца рост увагі да неітальянскіх кантэкстаў, асабліва да каланіяльных простораў і глабальных сетак даследаванняў і падарожжаў. Агляд завяршаецца высновай, што італьянская гістарычна геаграфія працягвае пашырацца паводле тэматычнага ахопу і метадалагічнай складанасці, захоўваючы моцныя сувязі з міжнароднай навукай, адначасова падтрымліваючы адметныя гістарычныя і структуралісцкія тэндэнцыі. Таксама падкрайсліваецца важнасць гістарычна аргументаваных перспектыв для разумення і вырашэння сучасных тэрытарыяльных, экалагічных і культурных выклікаў.

Ключавыя слова: гістарычна геаграфія; Італія; гісторыя картографіі; гістарычна ГІС (Historical GIS); даследавані ландшафтаў; геаграфічныя веды; міждысцыплінарныя метады; прыкладнай гістарычна геаграфія

Research Article

Reframing Italy's Historical Geographies: Research Trends from 2020 to 2024

Nicola Gabell

Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Via Tommaso Gar 14, 38122 Trento (Tn), Italy

Abstract. This article offers a comprehensive survey of Italian-language scholarship in historical geography published between 2020 and 2024, aiming to provide an updated overview of recent thematic directions and methodological developments. The review situates Italian contributions within ongoing disciplinary debates and identifies shifting research priorities by mapping academic production across multiple subfields. Methodologically, the study outlines the criteria used to collect relevant works ranging from journal articles and monographs to conference proceedings and highlights the analytical challenges associated with defining historical geography within the Italian academic system, where the field is not institutionally autonomous. The literature examined reveals four major areas of renewed interest: the history of cartography and geographical knowledge, the increasingly sophisticated use of Historical GIS as both a methodological and heuristic framework, the study of landscapes and territorial transformation within applied historical geography, and the diversification of sources and interdisciplinary approaches involving archaeology, environmental sciences, and digital humanities. In addition, growing attention has been given to extra-Italian contexts, particularly colonial spaces and global networks of exploration. The review concludes that Italian historical geography continues to expand in scope and methodological complexity, maintaining strong connections with international scholarship while preserving distinct historicist and structuralist tendencies. It also emphasizes the importance of historically informed perspectives for understanding and addressing contemporary territorial, environmental, and cultural challenges.

Keywords: historical geography; Italy; cartographic history; Historical GIS; landscape studies; geographical knowledge; interdisciplinary methods; applied historical geography

Academic editor: Hayley Williams

Received: October 24, 2025 **Revised:** November 22, 2025 **Accepted:** December 01, 2025 **Published:** December 19, 2025

Introduction

Historical geography has long been shaped by uneven scholarly attention across national contexts. A notable example is Alan R. H. Baker's *Progress in Historical Geography* (1972), which offered a global survey of research traditions but omitted Italy entirely. As later explained by Paola Sereno in the Italian edition (1981), this absence reflected the perception that historical geography in Italy was still minimally developed and insufficiently recognized within academic circles (Sereno, 1981). During the following decade, however, the field began to gain momentum, supported by emerging studies on agricultural landscapes, territorial structures, and material culture led by scholars such as Lucio

Gambi and Massimo Quaini. Their applied approaches which emphasized the relevance of historical analysis for contemporary territorial governance became foundational for establishing a distinct Italian contribution to the discipline (Gambi, 1973; Quaini, 1974). In the decades since, Italian historical geography has undergone significant qualitative and quantitative growth, as documented in a series of bibliographic reviews that followed the early surveys of the 1980s and 1990s (e.g., Vecchio, 1982; Luzzana Caraci, 1994; Rombai, 1995). Today, the research landscape reflects both continuity with earlier traditions and diversification toward new topics, including the history of cartography, geographical thought, Historical GIS, and interdisciplinary landscape studies. Nonetheless, the field remains institutionally fluid: in Italy, historical geography does not exist as an independent academic sector but instead intersects with geography, history, archaeology, and environmental sciences. This persistent hybridity echoes long-standing debates on the discipline's epistemological boundaries, often described metaphorically as a "crossroads" of methods and sources (Quaini, 2008).

The aim of this study is twofold. First, it seeks to introduce recent Italian-language scholarship in historical geography to a broader international audience. Second, it evaluates emerging directions in research produced between 2020 and 2024, identifying methodological tendencies, thematic clusters, and ongoing debates. To accomplish this, the paper reviews publications selected through clear criteria described in the Methodology section, including conference proceedings, Class A journal articles, monographs, and edited volumes. Particular attention is given to works that employ diachronic approaches to spatial systems, consistent with Sereno's (1981) emphasis on interpreting territorial formations over time.

This period presents additional challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which influenced research practices through restricted archival access, rapid digitalization, and increased interest in historical epidemiology. While the full implications of these shifts remain uncertain, they undoubtedly shaped scholarly production during these years. By synthesizing these developments, the present review aims to clarify the major themes characterizing contemporary Italian historical geography and highlight areas where the field continues to evolve.

Materials and Methods

Defining the boundaries of historical geography within the Italian academic context presents an initial methodological challenge. In Italy, the discipline does not constitute an autonomous field; instead, it functions as a branch of geography that often overlaps with history, archaeology, environmental studies, and the humanities. This longstanding disciplinary fluidity reflects earlier debates in which scholars such as Gambi and Quaini described historical geography as an intersectional domain that draws simultaneously from geographical and historical inquiry (Gambi, 1973; Quaini, 1974). Sereno (1997) further observed that the rise of environmental history began absorbing topics traditionally addressed by historical geographers, while more recent scholars have noted increasing exchanges with spatial sciences and urban planning (Quaini, 2018; Rombai, 2020). Given this definitional complexity, the present review adopts a pragmatic criterion for selecting relevant works: emphasis is placed on research conducted by geographers that employs diachronic approaches to spatial systems and models the evolution of territories over time, consistent with Sereno's (1981) interpretation of historical geography. The study also includes closely related fields such as the history of cartography and the history of geographical thought, as these have become integral components of Italian historical-geographical scholarship.

A second methodological task involved assembling a reliable corpus of publications. International bibliographic databases, including Web of Science and Scopus, provide limited coverage of non-English research in the humanities, making them insufficient for capturing Italian-language production (Tennant, 2020; Vera-Baceta et al., 2019). To address this issue, the review prioritizes materials from major national conferences and scholarly events. Particular

attention was given to annual and thematic meetings organized by institutions such as the Centro Italiano per gli Studi Storico-Geografici (CISGE), the Congresso Geografico Italiano, the Associazione Italiana di Cartografia (AIC), and the Società Geografica Italiana (SGI), as these represent key platforms for disseminating historical-geographical research.

Journal articles were selected from Italian Class A journals recognized within the national evaluation system for non-bibliometric disciplines. These outlets, regularly updated in the official rankings for sector 11/B1 (Geography), provide the most representative overview of research trends. Through this process, the study identified 111 articles published between 2020 and 2024. Additional monographs and edited volumes were located using targeted keyword searches in Italian across Google Books and academic repositories.

The selection strategy is not without limitations. Significant works published outside Class A journals or by scholars in affiliated disciplines may have been inadvertently omitted. Likewise, the five-year timeframe, while aligned with the “Historical Geographies” section guidelines, may not fully capture long-term evolutions in research agendas. Adjustments were occasionally made by referencing earlier publications when necessary to contextualize current trends.

Finally, the review acknowledges the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on scholarly production. Restricted access to archives, accelerated digitalization, and heightened interest in past epidemics influenced both the nature of research questions and the availability of primary sources during the 2020–2024 period. Although the full effects of these conditions require further assessment, they form an important contextual frame for interpreting the literature reviewed in this study.

Results

Developments in the History of Cartography

Within Italian historical geography, the history of cartography remains one of the most vibrant areas of research, supported by decades of work on mapping techniques, the political functions of maps, and archival cartographic traditions. Notable initiatives such as the Dizionario storico dei cartografi italiani (DiSCI) continue to enrich the field by cataloguing biographical and technical information on Italian mapmakers (Cerreti, 2003; D’Ascenzo, 2004). Despite these advancements, scholars stress that substantial portions of Italy’s cartographic heritage remain underexamined (Rombai, 2010). Recent studies have turned increasing attention toward so-called “minor” cartographers figures historically overlooked rather than genuinely marginal reflecting Cerreti’s (2001) argument that their limited visibility stems largely from historiographical neglect. Both biographical investigations and institutional analyses of the cartographic output of states such as the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Naples have clarified the technical, administrative, and political considerations informing map production (Sturani, 2021; Petrella, 2023). Renewed interest in mapping related to public works, territorial reclamation, and infrastructural expansion demonstrates how cartography intersected with state authority, with additional studies exploring representations of epidemics such as nineteenth-century cholera (Petrella, 2020). Research on Napoleonic and First World War cartography highlights how military innovation and administrative reforms shaped mapping methodologies during pivotal transitions (Rossi, 2021; Dai Prà & Fornasari, 2022).

Reconfigurations in the History of Geographical Thought

Alongside cartographic research, the history of geographical knowledge has experienced substantial reinterpretation. Scholars have increasingly challenged canonical narratives by recovering intellectual contributions from groups historically excluded from mainstream academic accounts. This aligns with international movements to diversify

historiographies and highlight the situated, relational nature of geographical knowledge (Ferretti, 2020). Biographical approaches have been particularly productive, illuminating the roles of women travelers, amateur scholars, missionaries, military personnel, and hybrid figures working across disciplinary boundaries (Rossi, 2020; Guadagno & Manzi, 2022). The influence of the spatial turn is evident in studies that emphasize the mobility of ideas, the circulation of techniques, and the contextual production of geographical thought across institutional and cultural settings (Pressenda & Sereno, 2017). Revisiting the politically charged transformations of the 1970s and 1980s, particularly the experience of Geografia Democratica, has prompted renewed discussion on Marxist, critical, and radical approaches within Italian geography (Cerreti, 2021; Celata, 2021; Dematteis, 2021).

Expanding Beyond National Boundaries

Although Italian historical geography has traditionally emphasized local and national case studies, recent years have witnessed a marked turn toward global contexts. Newly accessible archives have facilitated analyses of Italy's colonial organizations, missionary networks, and scientific expeditions, often within decolonial interpretive frameworks (Galluccio & Guadagno, 2024). Exploratory histories from reassessments of Giovanni Caboto to studies of polar expeditions and transcontinental scientific networks reflect a growing engagement with transnational processes (Violante, 2022; Pampaloni, 2021). Research on Asia, particularly China, has been especially dynamic. Studies on Jesuit cartographic methods, early modern regional mapping, and travel literature have demonstrated how Italian observers constructed geographic imaginaries shaped by cultural and intellectual contexts (Piastra, 2021; Castelnovi, 2021, 2023). Interpretations of Shanghai in Italian travel writing reveal layers of urban representation that mirror evolving historical conditions (Piastra, 2020).

The Expansion of Historical GIS as a Methodological Framework

The rapid development of Historical GIS (HGIS) represents another major finding. Since the publication of Italy's first HGIS manual in 2020 (Grava et al., 2020), scholars have emphasized the epistemological functions of GIS technologies, arguing that their disciplinary significance derives not from technical capacity alone but from their ability to generate new research questions and interpretive possibilities (Grava, 2022). HGIS applications have expanded well beyond cadastral map digitization to include archaeological datasets, textual documents, iconographic materials, and ecological sources. This expansion has encouraged debates on spatial uncertainty, temporal representation, and the challenges of translating pre-modern geographic concepts into contemporary Cartesian frameworks (Masotti, 2021; Piovan et al., 2020). The rise of WebGIS platforms has transformed historical-geographical data into publicly accessible resources, while also supporting urban planning, heritage management, and environmental policy (Dai Prà & Gabellieri, 2020; Masetti & Spadafora, 2024). Case studies on land-use change, wetland loss, infrastructure development, and industrial landscapes demonstrate the analytical versatility of digital historical geography (Pinna et al., 2020; Gallinelli, 2020; Guarducci & Macchi Janica, 2022).

Applied Historical Geography, Landscape Studies, and Heritage

Landscape studies remain a fundamental pillar of Italian historical geography, but recent research shows deeper engagement with governance, environmental sustainability, and cultural heritage. Legal frameworks such as the Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio (2004) and the Registro Nazionale dei Paesaggi Rurali Storici (2012) have stimulated investigations into the historical evolution of agro-silvo-pastoral systems, hydraulic infrastructures, settlement morphologies, and rural land-use practices (Ferrario, 2019; De Felice & Spagnoli, 2021). Scholars increasingly examine whether historical land-use patterns can inform ecological restoration, biodiversity conservation, or sustainable resource management. This has fostered collaborations with environmental historians, ecologists, and

forestry experts, particularly in relation to debates on rewilding, forest history, and the “wood-pasture” hypothesis (Agnoletti, 2018; Cevasco & Gabellieri, 2023). The concept of “agricultural heritage,” developed by Ferrario (2024), underscores the potential relevance of historical farming systems such as mixed viticulture for present-day innovation and sustainable landscape strategies.

Interdisciplinary Expansion, Scale, and Source Diversification

A defining characteristic of contemporary Italian historical-geographical research is the diversification of sources and the intensification of interdisciplinary collaboration. Italy’s fragmented pre-unification administrative history has long encouraged regional and local-scale studies, and this pattern continues to generate detailed microhistorical and topographic analyses (Rombai, 1995). Scholars now integrate increasingly varied materials, including cadastral registers, textual archives, iconographic evidence, oral histories, archaeological data, and archaeobotanical records. Work integrating documentary sources with field surveys, pollen diagrams, and charcoal analysis has refined interpretations of ancient grasslands, grazing regimes, and long-term ecological dynamics (Cevasco et al., 2023). Travel accounts and historical photography have also become significant sources for reconstructing past landscapes and environmental perceptions (Scorrano, 2020; Scaglione & Gallia, 2021). This methodological broadening demonstrates the potential of interdisciplinary approaches to illuminate territorial change and environmental processes across multiple temporal scales.

Discussion

The analysis of recent Italian-language research in historical geography reveals a field characterized by both thematic diversity and methodological coherence. Much like the layered aesthetic of the Macchiaioli painters whose canvases gain clarity only when individual color patches are viewed as a collective whole the body of literature examined here appears fragmented at first glance but gradually forms a cohesive landscape of scholarly practices. This metaphor underscores the descriptive intent of this review: to trace the major orientations that have shaped Italian historical geography between 2020 and 2024 without imposing rigid interpretive boundaries on a field that remains fluid and evolving.

A central question emerging from this survey concerns the distinction between historical geography produced in the Italian language and what might be termed “Italian historical geography” more broadly. The findings demonstrate that Italian scholars are deeply embedded in international debates, contributing to discussions on Historical GIS, the history of cartography, rural landscape dynamics, climate history, and toponymy through publications in English, French, and Spanish (e.g., Guarducci & Tarchi, 2020; Piana & Watkins, 2020; Piovan, 2020). Their participation in major international projects such as the History of Cartography series (Woodward, 2007; Edney & Pedley, 2019) and ongoing reflections on géohistoire in France (Valette & Carozza, 2019) illustrates sustained intellectual exchange across linguistic and disciplinary boundaries. Thus, the Italian-language research reviewed here cannot be separated from its broader international context; rather, the two dimensions mutually reinforce and enrich one another.

Despite this global orientation, the scholarship under review retains certain long-standing traits. Structuralist, historicist, and materialist approaches continue to exert significant influence, particularly in studies of rural landscapes, environmental history, and the historical evolution of territorial structures. These orientations reflect the enduring legacy of figures such as Fernand Braudel, Yves Lacoste, and their Italian interpreters, especially Gambi and Quaini, whose work still shapes the conceptual foundations of the field (Mayhew, 2011). Although cultural-turn perspectives are increasingly visible, they have not displaced the emphasis on diachronic analysis, documentary rigor, and attention to material processes that define much of Italian historical geography.

At the same time, notable innovations are evident. The adoption of digital methods especially Historical GIS has expanded analytical possibilities and encouraged collaborations with archaeologists, ecologists, and digital humanists. These developments have diversified the types of sources employed, introducing new combinations of textual documentation, visual materials, archival photographs, biostratigraphic data, and field observations. The capacity to integrate heterogeneous datasets has strengthened interdisciplinary research and enabled more nuanced interpretations of landscape transformation and territorial change. Several studies demonstrate how combining pollen records, historical cartography, and contemporary ecological surveys can illuminate long-term environmental processes and the persistence of ancient land-use practices.

Another key feature concerns the spatial pattern of research production. Historically, Italian historical geography has developed around regional archival infrastructures inherited from pre-unification states, resulting in a strong tradition of local and regional case studies. This trend continues, with notable concentrations of scholarship in areas such as Tuscany, Liguria, Lazio, and Trentino, while other regions remain comparatively underrepresented. However, recent shifts in academic recruitment, increased researcher mobility, and new digital platforms have contributed to more distributed research networks. The former hierarchies centered on specific universities or “schools” of geography appear less rigid today, replaced by a mosaic of emerging research hubs that interact through conferences, collaborative projects, and digital archives.

Finally, the review highlights a notable rise in scholarship addressing contemporary challenges through historical perspectives. Many works reflect growing concern for environmental risk mitigation, landscape heritage protection, hydrological management, and the social implications of rural abandonment (Carallo, 2021; Carallo et al., 2022). This renewed engagement echoes Gambi’s vision of a “useful” and “critical” geography, one in which historical analysis contributes meaningfully to public debate and policy formulation. The ability of historical geography to inform discussions on sustainability, biodiversity, and land governance suggests that the discipline is well positioned to address urgent environmental and societal issues.

In sum, Italian historical geography between 2020 and 2024 appears dynamic, pluralistic, and increasingly interconnected. While rooted in established methodological traditions, the field continues to evolve through interdisciplinary innovation, expanded thematic horizons, and sustained participation in international scholarly networks. These developments reaffirm the importance of historical approaches for understanding contemporary geographical challenges and underscore the discipline’s capacity to contribute to broader debates on landscape, environment, and territorial governance.

Conclusions

The review of Italian-language scholarship in historical geography from 2020 to 2024 demonstrates a field marked by substantial thematic expansion, methodological refinement, and increasing engagement with interdisciplinary approaches. Although individual contributions may appear fragmented, collectively they reveal a coherent disciplinary landscape shaped by long-standing research traditions and new forms of analytical innovation. Italian historical geography continues to be characterized by a strong historicist foundation, evident in its emphasis on diachronic analysis, documentary rigor, and material interpretations of landscape and territorial change. These features reflect the enduring influence of the intellectual trajectories shaped by scholars such as Gambi and Quaini and connect the field to broader debates within European historiography.

At the same time, the discipline is experiencing notable diversification. The rise of Historical GIS, the integration of biostratigraphic and ecological evidence, the reassessment of “minor” cartographers, and the exploration of global contexts including colonial, extra-European, and transnational networks illustrate how Italian researchers are

broadening both the scope and the methodological tools of historical geography. Such developments have strengthened the field's connections to international scholarship while preserving its distinct analytical identity.

A further trend highlighted in the literature is the increasing relevance of historical geography for addressing contemporary challenges, particularly those related to environmental sustainability, heritage conservation, territorial governance, and risk mitigation. By combining historical insights with digital technologies and interdisciplinary frameworks, recent studies demonstrate how the discipline can contribute meaningfully to public policy, landscape planning, and cultural heritage management. This reflects a renewed commitment to the idea of a “useful” and “critical” geography one capable of informing debates on the future by grounding them in a sophisticated understanding of the past.

Overall, the findings indicate that Italian historical geography is undergoing a period of dynamic development, sustained by both traditional scholarly foundations and new lines of inquiry. Although much work remains to be done especially in balancing regional disparities and further integrating underexplored areas the field is well positioned to continue contributing significantly to national and international academic discourse. Its combination of historical depth, methodological plurality, and increasing public relevance underscores the essential role that historical geography can play in interpreting, managing, and imagining the landscapes and territories of the present and future.

References

- Agnelli, M. (2018). *Storia del bosco: il paesaggio forestale italiano*. Laterza.
- Bagnoli, L. (2022). Tourists and meteorologists in the Italian Riviera: The *Journal de Bordighera* (1883–1935) as a source for the study of local climate. *Journal of Historical Geography*, 75, 24–41.
- Baker, A. R. H. (1972). *Progress in historical geography*. David & Charles.
- Baker, A. R. H. (1981). *Geografia storica: tendenze e prospettive*. Franco Angeli.
- Carallo, S. (2021). Il contributo delle fonti geostoriche per la prevenzione del rischio ambientale. *Geotema* (Supplement), 43–52.
- Carallo, S., Dossche, R., Epifani, F., Matarazzo, N., & Pierucci, G. (2022). *Geo-pratiche per la cura dei territori*. Società Geografica Italiana.
- Castaldi, M. (2023). *Evangelista Azzi, cartografo risorgimentale*. Carocci.
- Castelnovi, M. (2021). Territori da cartografare nella Cina meridionale (XVI–XVII secolo). *Bollettino dell'Associazione Italiana di Cartografia*, 173, 65–77.
- Castelnovi, M. (2023). Una carta della Cina del 1661 attribuita a Philippus Cluverius. *Geotema*, 71, 111–116.
- Cevasco, R., Gemignani, C. A., & Pescini, V. (2023). Zone umide, alberi da foraggio e antiche praterie. *Documenti Geografici*, 25(3), 75–100.
- Cerreti, C. (2001). Cartografi “minorì”: una cartografia “minorenne”? *Società Geografica Italiana*.
- Cerreti, C. (2003). Progetto DISCI e storie di famiglia. *Geostorie*, 11(1), 17–25.
- Cerreti, C. (2021). La Geografia, prima e dopo. In C. Masetti (Ed.), *Massimo Quaini e il CISGE* (pp. 91–98). CISGE.
- Celata, F. (2021). Intorno a Geografia Democratica. In R. Cevasco et al. (Eds.), *Il pensiero critico fra geografia e scienza del territorio* (pp. 37–48). FUP.
- Dai Prà, E., & Fornasari, C. (2022). Tutelare e valorizzare la cartografia storica militare della Grande Guerra. *Bollettino dell'AIC*, 174, 36–48.

- Dai Prà, E., & Gabellieri, N. (2020). *Imago proelii: La cartografia storica della Prima Guerra Mondiale*. *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*, 14(3), 59–79.
- D'Ascenzo, A. (2004). Presentazione. *Geostorie*, 12(2–3), 53–54.
- Dematteis, G. (2021). *Geografia come immaginazione*. Donzelli.
- De Felice, P., & Spagnoli, L. (2021). Acque e colture irrigue in Terra di Lavoro. *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*, 14(4), 3–17.
- Ferretti, F. (2020). History and philosophy of geography I: Decolonising the discipline. *Progress in Human Geography*, 44(6), 1161–1171.
- Ferrario, V. (2019). *Letture geografiche di un paesaggio storico*. Cierre.
- Ferrario, V. (2021). Learning from agricultural heritage? *Sustainability*, 13(16), 8879.
- Ferrario, V. (2024). Agricultural heritage: Spaces of research for geography. *Rivista Geografica Italiana*, 131, 23–47.
- Gambi, L. (1973). *Una geografia per la storia*. Einaudi.
- Gallinelli, D. (2020). Cambiamenti dell'uso del suolo nell'area pontina. *Bollettino AIC*, 170, 62–76.
- Galluccio, F., & Guadagno, E. (2024). Il limes coloniale italiano. *Semestrale di Studi e Ricerche di Geografia*, 36(2), 93–123.
- Gemignani, C. A. (2023). Cartografi in movimento alla fine dell'Ancien Régime. *Geotema*, 71, 26–32.
- Grava, M. (2022). Perché non considerare gli Historical GIS come componente ancillare. *Semestrale di Studi e Ricerche di Geografia*, 34(1), 45–58.
- Grava, M., Berti, C., Gabellieri, N., & Gallia, A. (2020). *Historical GIS: Strumenti digitali per la geografia storica in Italia*. EUT.
- Guadagno, E., & Manzi, E. (2022). Jeannette Villepreux Power e Benedetto Marzolla. *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*, 14(5), 3–19.
- Guarducci, A., & Macchi Janica, G. (2022). Geografia storica e analisi geospaziale per un progetto di sviluppo locale. *Bollettino AIC*, 174, 89–102.
- Guarducci, A., & Tarchi, G. (2020). The first geodetic map of Tuscany: Georeferencing studies. *e-Perimetron*, 15(4), 168–182.
- Luzzana Caraci, I. (1994). Geografia e discipline storico-geografiche. *Notiziario CISGE*, II(2–3), 7–12.
- Masotti, L. (2021). Fonti geostoriche e processi territoriali. *Geotema* (Supplement), 29–42.
- Masotti, L., & Stocchi, F. (2022). *Itinerari di Smeraldi*. Cierre.
- Masetti, C., & Spadasfora, G. (2024). *Digital Humanities, patrimonio culturale e applicazioni geostoriche*. Labgeo Caraci.
- Mayhew, R. (2011). Historical geography, 2009–2010: The forgotten Braudel. *Progress in Human Geography*, 35(3), 409–442.
- Moreno, D. (1990). *Dal documento al terreno*. Il Mulino.
- Pampaloni, C. (2021). Ofir nel Nuovo Mondo. *Itineraria*, 21, 131–157.
- Petrella, M. (2020). Cartografia e storia del colera. *StoricaMente*, 15–16, 54.
- Petrella, M. (2023). Costruzione e diffusione dei saperi cartografici nel Regno di Napoli. *Geotema*, 71, 71–79.
- Piana, P., & Watkins, C. (2020). Questioning the view: Historical geography and topographical art. *Geography Compass*, 14(4), e12483.
- Piovan, S. (2020). *The geohistorical approach: Methods and applications*. Springer.

- Piastra, S. (2020). *Shanghai nella letteratura di viaggio italiana*. Patron.
- Piastra, S. (2021). I gesuiti e la Cina. *Bollettino AIC*, 171, 20–33.
- Pressenda, P., & Sereno, P. (2017). *Saperi per la nazione*. Olschki.
- Pressenda, P., & Sturani, M. L. (2023). Cartografi attraverso i confini. In *Atti del Congresso Geografico Italiano* (pp. 245–250).
- Rombai, L. (1995). La geografia storica italiana. *Notiziario CISGE*, III(2), 5–18.
- Rombai, L. (2010). Le problematiche relative all’uso della cartografia storica. *Bollettino AIC*, 138, 69–89.
- Rossi, L. (2020). *Le Alpi delle donne*. Unicopli.
- Rossi, L. (2021). *La misura del paesaggio: Il viaggio topografico di Clerc*. Istituto Geografico Militare.
- Scaglione, G., & Gallia, A. (2021). I viaggiatori del Grand Tour in Sicilia. *Geostorie*, 29(3), 199–230.
- Scorranò, S. (2020). L’Abruzzo terra di pastori. *Semestrale di Studi e Ricerche di Geografia*, 32(1), 73–88.
- Sereno, P. (1981). Introduzione all’edizione italiana. In Baker (Ed.), *Geografia storica*. Franco Angeli.
- Sereno, P. (1997). Ambiente e storia. In Cazzola, F. (Ed.), *Nei cantieri della ricerca* (pp. 33–56). Clueb.
- Sturani, M. L. (2021). *Dividere, governare e rappresentare il territorio*. Edizioni dell’Orso.
- Tennant, J. P. (2020). Web of Science and Scopus are not global databases. *European Science Editing*, 46, e51987.
- Tosco, C., & Bonini, G. (2023). *Il paesaggio agrario italiano*. Viella.
- Valette, P., & Carozza, J.-M. (2019). Introduction. In *Géohistoire de l’environnement et des paysages* (pp. 11–18). CNRS.
- Vera-Baceta, M.-A., Thelwall, M., & Kousha, K. (2019). Language coverage in Web of Science and Scopus. *Scientometrics*, 121(3), 1803–1813.
- Violante, A. (2022). *Giovanni Caboto*. Le Monnier.
- Woodward, D. (2007). *Cartography in the European Renaissance* (Vol. 3). University of Chicago Press.