Cultural Heritage management in GIS: cataloguing “Specchia” in the territory of Manduria (Taranto, Southern Italy)

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1. SPECCHIE PRESENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OF MANDURIA.

The author Neglia in 1979 published an interesting and particular study on all “specchie” present in Apulia. By the term “specchia” is currently indicated in Apulia any stone denomination. The author Neglia notes that around the centers of Apulian towns like Otranto and Laterza, there is a group of stones which are represented in an alphanumeric classification system along the geographic basis of the sites. To the north of Manduria and precisely at km 2.3 of the road Taranto-Manduria harvested road is possible to see the so-called “Specchia” (Figure 3). The author Neglia divides this project among the constituents of the stones in the spatial and text area, in the specchia o’pala and the specchia Schiavoni. The specchia Schiavoni is located close to the administrative border between Manduria and Oria and precisely at km 0.25 of the road Taranto-Manduria (Figure 3). The objective of this research is to catalog the stones of this type of interest for the construction of the Apulian Aqueduct. To this end, the author, together with his collaborators, has published in 1977 for the construction of the Aqueduct a project which today is possible to see the tower of the aqueduct.

The author Neglia also presents the research of a speck in the district of Torre San Giovanni, the district that was included in the road from Manduria to San Passante Salentine, the last town named in this speck. Comparing the text that De Gargu in 1888 has written about the territory of Manduria, the author presents the research of a speck located in the area between km 250 and km 255 north of the Ionian Sea. The area indicated by Neglia, it is possible to detect the presence of a rocky outcrop which stands out on a plateaus mentioned that suggests that the author Neglia other speck a point of natural origin.

The specchia Schiavoni, according to Neglia, was near the homonymous farmhouse to 2.5 km east of the 3 km of the national highway, a monument which stands out from Manduria, leading to San Passante Salentine. It must be said, however, that the property surrounding the farmhouse schiavoni is a little difficult for the visitor, this area is more refined and clean, probably a little more than the speck reported by Neglia.

Among specific Sauro surveyed by Neglia figure also the Monte dei Cenni. The author identifies this speck, to a limestone hill, the road mentioned in the places. Limestone 3 is actually a rocky outcrop 233 meters above sea level, which is situated along the main road that leads to the resort town of Manduria – San Salvo in the province of Foggia. km 250 and km 255 is east bound highway and highway for which the government has invested. Consider the research of specchia located in the territory of Manduria, with two speck surveyed by Neglia but not included in the survey conducted by Mura and published in the essay of Alessandro. There are the specchia Mandurato located in the territory of north of Manduria, between the district of Pietro and San Giovanni, precisely at km 0.23 of the northern highway Torre-Cassola and specchia del monte, which is located in the north/northwest of Manduria at km 0.25 km 0.30 the road from Manduria leads to the village of Sauro.

2. THE GIS STRUCTURE

In the analysis conducted by GIS bibliography not a more representation of geometric objects or objects: what is evident is rather the direct spatial relationships between the different elements, such the connection, the adjacency or the inclusion.

In practice, the data model, in an optical effective interaction, must be used for the insertion, in its interior, descriptive data of the objects and spaces, which is defined as attributes of the elements of the model.

The research, the data model, is defined as a relational database in which the geographic data and the descriptive information are represented. Specifically, it is necessary to identify, create and maintain a set of rules, which establish the spatial relations among the elements of the space represented in the database, and the data required to the data model, to fill in the database.

The attributes space were used to identify the relationship between the different elements, such as the connection, the adjacency or the inclusion.

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Those three sets of information (geometry, topology, attributes) are then actually implemented in a GIS with a specific physical model, or database, based on relational database architecture, which stores and manages geographical and topological database and the corresponding information. The model allows for the integration and storage of geographic and thematic information, and provides a way to query the database to retrieve specific information.

In this case, for the implementation of the database management of the data, it is necessary however to distinguish between types of data (Figure 3). They are usually distinguishable into two categories:

1. spatial data
2. attribute data, associated with the spatial data (Figure 4).

Spatial data (shapes, features, etc.) were implemented through manual digitizing, and geographic files in vector format; however the attribute data were introduced via script from the keyboard of the electronic processor. After the process above described, the table attribute connected precisely with the geometrical representation was properly prepared, as well as to determine, by printing to the request for data, a case of detailed information on the site object of interest (Figure 5).

References

- De Gargu G., 2005, La specchia in Terra Salentina (Note a Documento) in Riv. Stor. Artist., n. 7/9, 10-12, Lecce.