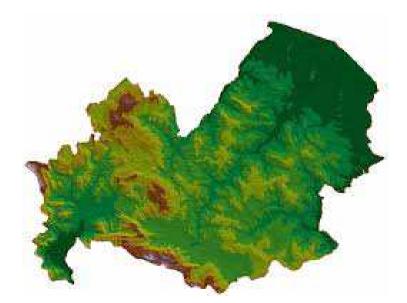






# Intangible Cultural Heritage in Molise











### Music



The **BUFU** is originary of Sepino and consist rudimentary handmade instruments made from wooden barrels on top of which are fixed dried hides. At the center of the skin is attached a rod held by strings of rope. Rubbing a piece of wet wool on the rod, with a vertical movement, the skin vibrates producing a loud sound

The **CHITARRA BATTENTE** also known as "chitarra italiana". At a casual glance, it is similar to the everyday classical guitar, but larger and typically strung with five double steel strings. Nowadays it is typical of folk music mainly region of south of Italy.









#### Music



**ZAMPOGNA** is a generic term for a number of Italian double chantered pipes that can be found as far north as the southern part of the Marche, throughout areas in Abruzzo, Latium, Molise, Basilicata, Campania, Calabria and Sicily. During the last centuries from Molise departed many of the "Zampognari" playing, expecially during the Christmas time, the zampogna for the typical Christmas songs.

Nowadays In Scapoli is held the International Bigpipe Festival which, each year in the end of the month of July, attracts pipers from around the world to come and perform in Scapoli.









### Zoomorphic masks



The **DEVIL of Tufara**, typical zoomorphic mask, a representative of god on earth, was dressed with 7 skins of goat, animal under whose guise he loved manifest God.

It is known, however, that the sacred often does not get along with the profane: so, with the advent of Christianity, the pagan ritual was "downgraded" to a mere carnival mask, with the addition of figures to it often strangers. And it is in this form that we know today.

The **DEER of Castelnuovo al Volturno**, the rite has undoubtedly two hidden meanings: 1 Paraphrase of the primordial meaning of the carnival, the ancient Dionysian myth, in which the change of seasons is symbolized in a bloody way, where, for the rebirth of nature, it is essential to a sacrificial death.

2 The representation of everything that always upsets the human soul: the deep-rooted fears for the unreasonable, the incomprehensible, the savage violence of nature that dominates and, at times, overwhelms.









### Artistic traditions



The **PERFORATED STELL of Campobasso** roots of this work lie in the production of arms, very thriving in Molise since 1400 In 1750, an edict of the King of Naples, Charles III, forbade the manufacture; craftsmen were therefore forced to convert their production, choosing the path of cutlery and home decorating artistically this kind of tools. In a short time, the steel processing industry flourished and the products were exported outside the region in the whole of Europe. The Golden Years steel perforated lasted until 1900, when the craft came alongside the industrial production: This step decreed the decline of the workshops.

The **TOMBOLO of Isernia** have an ancient origin: it is assumed, in fact, that the diffusion dates back to the fourteenth century, by Spanish nuns who were staying in the monastery of Santa Maria delle Monache and Santa Chiara. The Queen Giovanna d'Aragona was very fond of this type of lace, in fact, during his stay in the city learned the working by local teachers.











Created in 1975 as a Fair, when a musical instrument like the bagpipe was likely to disappear or remain confined in a reserved area of interest only to the almost ethnomusicologists and a few fans, in **Scapoli** was born the Actual **International Festival of bagpipes**, which was integrated in the early 90s with a music festival, year by year even more international, doing justice to a reductive vision of the folk bagpipe and its context to which they belong, by clearing this ancient and not modest music instrument, on the one hand, recovering authenticity, value and role within the framework of traditional folk culture, on the other, making it appealing to the taste and musical sensibility of our time.

Nowadays big part of the valorization and conservation of the bagpipes history is managed by the association «**Circolo della Zampogna**», among the creator of the Fair of bagpipes and until the 2006 directly involved in the organization of the International Festival. In in June 2012, has been accredited to act in an advisory capacity to the Intergovernmental Committee established within UNESCO for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.







## Worldwide excellence





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2l FmCReiP8