RISKS, RUINS AND URBAN VOIDS: THE GHOST TOWN OF APICE AS A FIELD/

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Abstract. Funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) within the GRINS (Growing Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable) research project, this paper examines the village of Apice (Benevento) between Sannio and Irpinia regions in Italy. The study builds upon research conducted at the University of Naples Federico II within the Multidisciplinary Territorial Policy Lab set up by the GRINS Research Unit. It analyzes Apice by intertwining the concept of urban voids – principally referencing Sergio Lopez-Pineiro's A Glossary of Urban Voids – with notions such as territorial sustainability, new accessibility, wildness, intermittent city and cohabiting with risks. This theoretical framework offers novel perspectives for reinterpreting the region's abundant ruins. Concurrently, this study frames risk as a complex phenomenon with a critical political dimension. Apice provides a compelling case study due to its seismic history, marked by major earthquakes in 1930, 1962 and 1980. This localized hazard triggered a protracted displacement process from the historical hamlet to Apice Nuova, a modern settlement serving as the old site's alter ego. Recently, Apice's marginal status as a "ghost town" has been challenged by the construction of the Naples-Bari High-Capacity/High-Speed railway line and mainly the Apice-Hirpinia section. This infrastructure project alters trans-municipal and regional territorial balances, raising crucial questions about the impacts of large-scale networks on atavistically isolated, internal regions. Amid profound demographic and territorial shifts, these physical traces – abandoned villages, new towns, and transient heritage – require systemic rethinking. By problematizing the urban void through narratives of risk and ecological succession, this paper positions Apice as a laboratory for design and policy experimentation. This ongoing research integrates educational activities, desk analysis, and fieldwork to decode a complex territorial palimpsest across multiple scales and temporalities.

Introduction. The research unit at the Department of Architecture of the University of Naples Federico II, which worked on the 'Growing Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable' (GRINS) research project funded under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), adopted the classification of the territory into metropolitan areas, intermediate areas (the Middle Italy) and inner areas (Lanzani, 2024) as its interpretative framework for investigating territorial sustainability in Italy. This classification has led to the adoption of an oblique perspective, capable of linking contexts that are generally regarded as separate and distant, thereby challenging the entrenched dichotomy between metropolitan areas and mountain areas. Indeed, a dominant narrative of the contemporary era interprets the former as emblems of progress and growth, and the latter as examples of a rural way of life that is now outdated and doomed to disappear.

In light of these considerations, two editions of the National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI 2014–2020 and SNAI 2021–2027) have been drawn up in Italy, shining a spotlight on those territories undergoing a process of exponential marginalisation (De Rossi, 2015). These inner areas, which constitute the bulk of the national territory, are generally regarded as territorial urban voids, as the 'black holes' of the other Italy (Cucinella, 2018) – portions of the landscape deprived of their potential simply because they lack the presence of cities. Yet cities, as they are understood today, have no prospects for sustainability unless considered in relation to those territories that are 'less' urban than the city itself, i.e. the extended city (Indovina, 2009).

Therefore, on this basis, the research has focused on the territories of Middle Italy, a rhetorical and cartographic expedient that calls for an interpretation that is no longer based on a dichotomy and opposition between metropolitan areas and inner areas, but rather a cross-cutting understanding of the relationships between these 'differently' urban systems. Within this research context, one of the main fields of research for the Research Unit at the University of Naples Federico II has been the inland areas of the Campania region, in particular the regions of Irpinia and Sannio.

This territory has been studied in light of the current construction of the High Capacity/High Speed railway line, a project of international significance linking two of southern Italy's main metropolitan areas: the city of Naples, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, and the city of Bari, on the Adriatic Sea (D'Agostino & Cerreta, 2024). The location of the two end points of the railway line under construction is significant because it aims to link the maritime traffic serving the two ports and implies the connection between the 'Scandinavian-Tyrrhenian' and 'Baltic-Adriatic' corridors of the European TEN-T network. (Figure 1)

Within this inland area of the Campania region, the municipality of Apice has been identified as a case study from which to begin the investigation, as it is concerned by the construction of the Apice–Hirpinia section of the HC/HS railway line and is emblematic of some specific characteristics of this landscape of the Middle Italy. Indeed, surrounded by the rivers Ufita, Miscano and Calore, Apice demonstrates the essential need to understand the relationship between landscape and settlements within a territorial system in which hydrographic elements represent the original infrastructure that shaped the landscape. Furthermore, the urban structure of Apice has been significantly transformed by the impacts of seismic activity; indeed, the series of earthquakes in 1930, 1962 and 1980 led to a gradual internal migration of residents, who subsequently established a new, modern town not far from the historic centre (De Bellis, 2004).

Based on this background, as part of the Multidisciplinary Territorial Policy Lab set up by the GRINS research project, the territory stretching between the regions of Sannio and Irpinia was investigated, starting from Apice and the valleys that cross this section of the Apennines. Following a desk research phase – aimed at systematising data capable of describing socio-economic dynamics over time – and a field research phase – necessary to understand the territory and its stakeholders and placemakers – the architectural design served as the primary investigative tool. By reiterat-

ing the design process, within a close relationship between research and educational activities, the project has made it possible to identify and recognise potential and values to underpin strategic projects for the village of Apice, based on the ongoing construction of the HC/HS railway line. Thus, taking as a starting point the emblematic condition of this 'ghost town' – which requires working through the architectural design to rethink the relationship with risks, ruins and voidness – the aim is, more generally, to recognise value and meaning in those parts of the territory perceived as urban voids that *"should not be understood as places that need to be redeveloped or returned to nature. Rather, urban voids should be understood as a new type of public space that is truly significant in both sociocultural and ecological terms"* (Lopez-Pineiro, 2020, p. 71). (Figure 2)

The production of urban voids in Apice. The village of Apice has an ancient, albeit uncertain, history dating back to Roman times, and its transport links, productive activities and trade have always been of great significance. Its age-old relationship with the rivers – and their valleys – can also be understood in this light; indeed, these rivers have shaped the topography that in turn influenced the layout of the ancient settlement.

Due to its geomorphological features, the territory of Apice has always been criss-crossed by roads and infrastructure. For example, the so-called Ponte Rotto, the remains of a Roman-era bridge, was part of the Via Appia – the road that in ancient times linked Rome with Brindisi and thus led to the East. (Figure 3)

Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions have made these lands important for agricultural production: the hilly terrain has been ideal for vineyards and olive groves, whilst in the valley areas, near the Calore and Ufita rivers, vegetable cultivation has gradually developed. Apice has been known for its wheat production since ancient times, and in particular, the fertility of the soil has been enhanced on several occasions by deposits of ash from the eruptions of Vesuvius, for example in 1631, 1737 and 1906.

Both its significant agricultural production and its strategic location for trade between the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts resulted in Apice hosting numerous monthly fairs. The Assunta fair dates back as far as the 15th century; subsequently – partly due to the construction of new infrastructure and bridges – further fairs were added in the 19th century, such as those of San Giovanni Battista, the Rosario and 15 August. By the first half of the 20th century, more than 10 fairs were being held in Apice, almost one a month.

The urban history of Apice has been punctuated by the numerous earthquakes that have struck it; the most significant were the one in 1456, the intense series recorded between the 17th and 18th centuries (1688, 1732, 1737, 1788) and then a second series in the 20th century (1930, 1962, 1980). These phases correspond to the periods during which the town was developed, namely the parts of which it is now composed. Indeed, Apice presents itself as a polycentric territorial system consisting of four main centres.

The ancient settlement stands on a cliff that forms a bend in the River Calore. Its compact urban fabric, through the traces of its buildings, reflects the characteristic tortuousness (De Carlo, 2004) that is a distinctive feature of historic Italian settlements. The dwellings were generally two-storeyed or, occasionally, single-storeyed; their typological structure reflects a rural way of life characterised by coexistence with the non-human world. The long, narrow blocks typically featured a central wall separating two residential units, each opening onto the narrow streets, almost all of which ran parallel to one another. The internal staircases were often situated in front of the entrance, creating a backdrop for the main living area, including a built-in kitchen, a corner for animals and, only later, a bathroom, often screened off by curtains or thin sheets of cardboard. On the second floor was generally the bedroom, which was subsequently often adorned on the ceiling and walls with wallpaper frequently made from painted sheets of newspaper. The blocks of houses that form the historic centre converge towards the church of San Nicola, which was located on the eastern edge and can be identified as the focal point of the medieval settlement, bounded by the town walls which featured three main gates (Figure 4)

As mentioned earlier, the urban structure of Apice reflects a process of expansion marked mainly by its seismic history and shaped by the geographical features that determined the main direction for subsequent developments north of Piazza Umberto I, which thus became the link between the two successively established areas. The urban fabric between Piazza Umberto I – which extends over the site of the former slaughterhouse – and Castello dell'Ettore – the only one still intact of the Norman castles that dotted the territory of Apice for defensive purposes in the Middle Ages – features larger blocks than the earlier settlement, interspersed with streets and alleyways or, as an alternative to the latter, by internal courtyards. These blocks, alongside numerous buildings from the last century, also feature aristocratic 18th- and 19th-century palaces, such as the Cantelmo, Perriello and Falcetti palaces. Furthermore, on the western edge stands the 16th-century abbey church of Santa Maria Assunta and San Bartolomeo.

The Castello dell'Ettore acts as a further hinge between this area and the built-up area from the Fascist period situated even further to the north. In particular, this third phase of expansion of Apice's polycentric system saw, on the one hand, the development of the settlement near the former town hall facing the castle, and, on the other, the construction of earthquake-resistant houses by the national government following the 1930 earthquake, near the church of San Donato, in the direction of Cubante, to the west.

Not too far from this settlement, which still has a rural character today, the village of Apice Nuova was founded on a plateau to the west of the River Calore following the 1962 earthquake. The earthquake of August 1962 hit Apice Vecchia hard, although it was not destroyed. However, due to the risk of further collapses, a ruling by engineers from the Ministry of Public Works ordered the evacuation of around 6,500 inhabitants. This process was very slow and far from straightforward, as many families resisted this mass displacement led by Mayor Luigi Bocchino, who remained in charge from 1956 to 2004. Ultimately, between 1962 and 1980 – following the disastrous Irpinia earthquake – the process of relocation of the population and the construction of Nuova Apice was completed. Unlike the established patterns of urban transformation during the last century, which typically saw new settlements built further down in the valleys, Nuova Apice was situated at a higher altitude than the now-abandoned Apice Vecchia.

The process of building this new, modern city, with wide roads designed for cars, was accompanied by the creation of a 'composite urban void' – that is, the urban system described earlier, which had by then become obsolete and soon fell into ruin, evolving into a form of contemporary archaeology determined by exposure to multiple risks. Thus, the old city became a void, and its ancient memory remained latent.

Apice as a research field: towards new perspectives. Thus, modernity, on the one hand, with the emergence of new ways of life – particularly the use of cars – and, on the other, with an approach to risk that prioritised the concept of safety over those of adaptation and coexistence – deeming the ancient settlement of Apice uninhabitable – has produced a complex urban void that is now being reconsidered in the light of further progress, namely the construction of the HC/HS line and the renewed accessibility that will result from it. Thus, the various assets that make up the Apice landscape could become the focus of a contemporary design project within a broader vision of territorial sustainability for Middle Italy.

In recent decades, whilst Italy's inner areas, subject to severe depopulation, became a national emergency, the only identifiable value in the once-inhabited areas of Apice seemed to be the possibility of promoting a contemporary form of archaeology. In this sense, a slow branding process was undertaken, which has made Apice known as the *"Pompeii of the 20th century"* and, more generally, as one of Italy's most famous ghost towns. This form of sublimation of the ruins – and thus of the void – strongly calls into question the relationship with history, with risks and with the physical traces produced.

The spectacularisation of the ruins and the resulting branding have been two strategies which, in recent decades, have had the power to revitalise the economies of municipalities and regions. In this sense, Apice Vecchia represents a peculiar interpretation of the event city (Tschumi, 2024) intended as an intermittent city (Cordeiro et al., 2026) that is temporarily inhabited during fairs, markets or festivals. This time-based interpretation of inhabitation has turned the historic centre of Apice into a stage for performative forms of social interaction that generate economic capital, certainly, but only partially cultural and social capital, as the value of this urban void fails to be recognised within a broader system of territorial relationships.

Thus, in light of the ongoing construction of the high-speed railway line, a progressively renewed approach to risk, and the urgency of climate change – which increasingly favours the recognition of environmental values in inland areas such as Apice – new perspectives can be identified for this composite and multi-scalar *"urban void"* based on a precise understanding of its constituent parts. Whilst Apice Nuova is the area inhabited on a daily basis and the Castello dell'Ettore is the focal point around which the events that breathe new life into the ancient village unfold, the connections between these different parts of the territory and a broader time-based interpretation of dwelling have represented, within the scope of this research, the two main themes through which the heritage and history of this territory have been reinterpreted.

Conclusion. The research activities undertaken in Apice began by addressing a project theme proposed by the local council, namely the regeneration of Palazzo Falcetti, one of the historic buildings situated in that part of Apice Vecchia which is gradually being redeveloped to accommodate tourists, particularly during events held at the Castello dell'Ettore. The building, recently acquired as public property, was investigated in terms of its state of conservation, examining the impacts of the earthquake and the resulting state of abandonment, but above all considering the possibility of proposing it as a public catalyst to revitalise the historic centre with greater spatial and temporal continuity. In this regard, on a functional level, complex programmes have been proposed, centred on research or production activities relating to the distinctive characteristics of the place.

What emerged from this initial phase was the need to rethink uses and functions on the basis of typological characteristics and a broader strategic vision; in this sense, the diversity of the heritage in Apice can represent a significant resource. Whilst having permanent residents in Apice Vecchia seems impossible at this stage, a building such as Palazzo Falcetti – given its urban role and scale – could create conditions that attract researchers or seasonal workers to live in this historic part of Apice for shorter or longer periods. In this sense, the void created by the process of displacement triggered by the disaster and the identified risks can become an opportunity for innovation and experimentation in regenerative design for the built environment, moving beyond the imagery of scattered hotels, which has often contributed the further sterilisation of inland and mountainous areas. To achieve this, it is necessary to align local policies and projects within the framework of synergistic strategies at the supra-municipal and regional levels. Only in this way the prevailing narrative of isolation and decay – which found significant acceleration and resonance in the 1980 earthquake – can be challenged, whilst also calling into question the aforementioned processes of territorial branding. With this in mind, and in the search for new perspectives on liveability, the project has been adopted as a tool for understanding, and the process of carrying it out has been conceived as a conscious effort to formulate possible design questions. In this sense, we set out below a number of perspectives explored in relation to the various areas that make the municipality of Apice a contemporary field of study.

The village's oldest settlement may serve as fertile ground *"to inhabit the wildness [that] means increasing the capacity for recognition, defining modes of coexistence"* (Marini, 2020, p. 15) in a place where it is made all the more evident that the "regular rhythms of nature have been replaced in our time by the enormity of our capacity for ruination" (Roth, 1997, p. 20). It is a place where biodiversity and coexistence with the non-human can be valued within a territory already altered by humans, which, in the form of contemporary archaeology, returns to belong to the soil – a soil that is fertile ground for space pioneers (Overmeyer, 2007, p. 36.) and pioneer species: "they both require to take advantage of the opportunities offered by urban voids" (Lopez-Pineiro, 2020, p. 67).

Furthermore, the nature of trade fairs – which is as much about events as it is about identity in the peculiar case of Apice – can offer a significant, albeit partial, perspective for bringing the whole region to life and raising awareness of it through Apice. In this regard, the event "Enorme. Piccolo salone del vino artigianale" held in June 2025 at Castello dell'Ettore, is of

great interest. As an opportunity for training, international dialogue, and exchange, it raised awareness of the wine-making sector – a key part of the local economy – as well as the heritage and history of the municipality of Apice.

The urban fabric of the town's 18th-century section can be reimagined on the basis of its typological and morphological characteristics. Given that the urban layout does not provide sufficient space and distance for contemporary lifestyles, the individual residential units could be reimagined as part of a more complex system in which certain functions can be shared – as was, in fact, the case in the past, such as the community oven – whilst introducing contemporary interventions that, by preserving and enhancing the historic urban layout, create an alternative contemporary way of living and working together. A rethinking of typological and morphological structures based on our inherited heritage is also an effective strategy for avoiding the inevitability of abandonment, aiming to create a smaller community exposed to risks, potentially with greater preparedness and a better quality of life.

Within the framework of such a systemic and synergistic vision, it becomes necessary to rethink the connections between the various parts. In this sense, the earthquake-resistant houses built after the 1930 earthquake could become shared hubs for agricultural production, which needs to be rethought and enhanced within the context of supply chains of varying lengths. Meanwhile, the part of the town dating from the Fascist era must be reimagined as a new gateway to the town, by improving connections with the surrounding area and thereby renegotiating the current perception of it as a detached, other place. (Figure 5)

Again, the theme of connections is central. Not just roads for vehicular traffic, but also routes for slow mobility connecting Apice Vecchia and Apice Nuova, highlighting the relationship with the landscape's defining features, first and foremost the rivers and agricultural systems. In line with this, for example, the former slaughterhouse has taken on a central role in didactic experiments carried out due to its strategic location, which makes it a potential link between the two historic parts of Apice and a new gateway to the village from the Apice Nuova settlement.

Lastly, but perhaps most importantly, it is necessary to plan projects that enhance the area surrounding the station along the HC/HS line, so that this infrastructure project can breathe new life into the entire region. Therefore, the former station and the junction of infrastructure and rivers have the potential to become the structuring elements of a contemporary park providing access to this area in transition, which represents the threshold between the Sannio and Irpinia regions. Such projects must be embedded within broader planning frameworks aimed at enhancing the landscape – including its archaeological features and infrastructure, such as rivers, bridges and sheep tracks. This may involve a process of rewriting a narrative that can even coexist with the concept of the *"ghost village"*, where the latter cannot be reduced to a form of spectacularisation that seeks to preserve a piece of the territory as if in a display case. This notion of museumification would correspond to the completion of the process of creating an *"urban void"*, entirely devoid of meaning and value because stripped of life.

In this sense, Apice – in line with the interpretation of the "urban void" proposed in the introduction through the words of Sergio Lopez-Pineiro – can represent a place of coexistence and resistance in which to experiment with new contemporary forms of living. This territorial urban void is therefore proposed as a field of possibilities for experimentation, aimed at avoiding new risks such as, on the one hand, the musealisation of the landscape and, on the other, the creation of new ruins that could be triggered by the arrival of the HC/HS line if the consumption of further land is not avoided in favour of strategies for the reuse, regeneration and recycling of what already exists. (Figure 6)

Thus, to this end, it is necessary to consider the creation of networks based on the physical and intangible relationships that exist between the various parts of the territory, focusing on the recognition of paradigms essential to habitability, such as diversity, low density, temporalities and a renewed relationship with nature. Thus, concepts such as *"event"* and *"wildness"* become operational tools for enhancing a territorial system that transcends the boundaries of a single municipality and which, when interpreted in relation to the main surrounding municipalities, has enormous potential to rebalance the territorial disparities characteristic of inner areas and Middle Italy, ensuring quality of life for its residents, its temporary inhabitants and those who will travel through this part of the Apennines by train.

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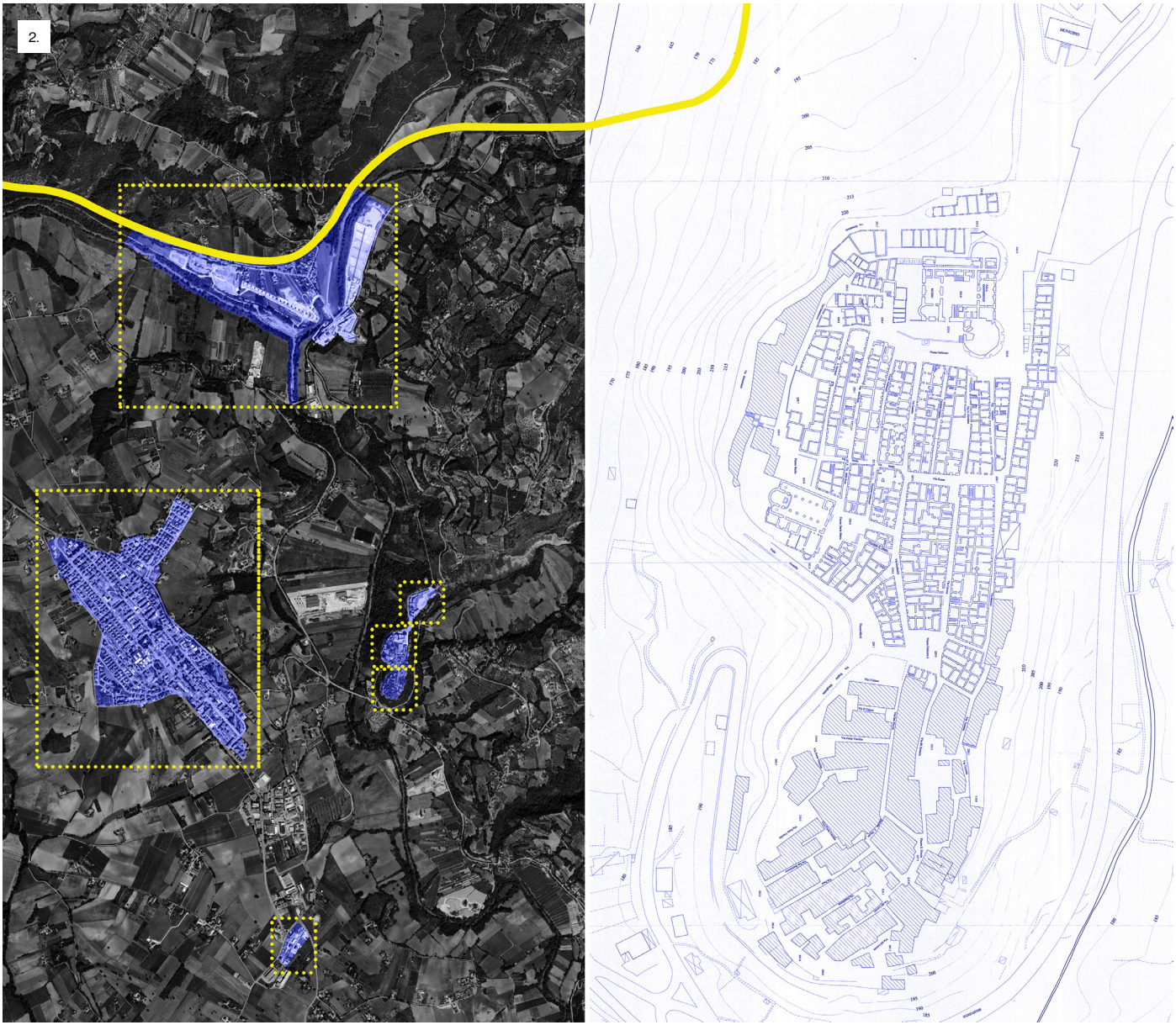
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Figures.
Figure 1 – The multiple parts of Apice.
Figure 2 – The multiple parts of Apice.
Figure 3 – The "*Ponte Rotto*" in Apice.
Figure 4 – The ghost town of Apice Vecchia.
Figure 5 – The "*Enorme. Piccolo salone del vino artigianale*" in Apice Vecchia.
Figure 6 – The GRINS event in Apice Vecchia with the stakeholders.




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ENORME
GRANDE
PICCOLO SALONE
GRANDE
DEL VINO ARTIGIANALE
GRANDE
TERZA EDIZIONE
Ingresso
Biglietteria
ENORME PICCOLO SALONE
DEL VINO ARTIGIANALE
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GRINS
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OPERATIONAL APPROACHES FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN URBAN CONTEXTS

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Abstract. Urban landscapes embody the relation between continuity and transformation. Architectural projects must actively engage with pre-existing structures to bridge different historic layers along with the enhancement of monumental heritage, thereby facilitating the ongoing evolution of society. Within this conceptual framework, the paper interrogates the spatial domain of urban reconstruction, specifically examining the role of ruins when operating on the recovery of physically perceptible forms and elements of the city. The study focuses on ruins resulting from "anthropic" aggression, such as war or terrorism, where total destruction replaces poetic aesthetics with the raw evidence of trauma. The paper will discuss two different operational approaches in urban context: reconstruction as reintegration of a monument in a living and active urban environment and reconstruction as safeguard of ruins and surviving traces, treated as narrative monument. These paradigmatic approaches will be tested along with the discussion of two cases occurred in Verona, Italy, after WWII: reconstruction of Ponte Pietra and the recomposition of the surviving facade of St. Sebastian church. Through common analysis tools and a coherent narration, the paper identifies and investigates two model of interventions for reconstruction which aim at recomposing a complete architectural form, reaching a community-aligned result.

Keywords: Verona, Ruins, Memory, World-War II;

Introduction

A renewed awareness on loss of architecture and civic environments shapes the latest role of reconstruction. When tackling the complete understanding of cities and urban landscapes, reconstruction reveals what such contexts offer in terms of value, memory, perception, and knowledge. These fields constitute vivid resources which, although originated from heterogeneous principles at different times, have taken on precise character and morphology. In particular the need for such cultural permanence is felt vivid when compared to destruction brought into urban contexts by war-related attacks and events. The search for a sense of continuity and formal identity may be achieved by the work of reconstruction when dealing with the specificities of urban contexts, such as the presence of dense fabrics and open-air relation spaces, along with the co-existence of a built palimpsest. Despite such conceptual complexity, the paper aims at framing the topic within the spatial domain of the urban context. First a discussion on the main issues related to reconstruction in urban context will tackle the impact of such kind of project in a contexts characterised by the necessity and the will to remain active for its crucial role in actualize the sense of community and common living within the public environment that may be affected by war-related events which led to the loss of form; in such debate the paper will then focus on the results of reconstruction occurred in Verona, Italy, at the end of World-War II. Verona is a prime example of the widespread destruction occurred throughout Italy after the war. Due to its strategic geographical position, which remained important until the end of the conflict, the city was attacked and bombed by both Allied and German forces, with the most destructive attack occurring on the last day of the war. The depth of the destruction that affected the city and its urban fabric led to a reconstruction process aimed at restoring a coherent urban landscape that respected the existing fabric. From this perspective, the discussion of the Verona case is timely in the debate on how to intervene in the urban fabric, which cannot be reduced to simple musealisation or scientific delimitation but must be part of a broader process of cultural and civic reactivation.

Reconstruction framed within post-war event recovery

The sense of displacement caused by the interruption of experience can be averted by interventions guided by a full awareness of the environment made of symbols of culture and characterised by continuity in time and space. The project must recognise and elaborate the central role of pre-existences in order to maintain historical and spatial links and contribute to the construction (and re-creation) of culture over time. The balance of architecture between the will of the spirit and the necessity of nature, in a dimension in which the tension between the upward-tending soul and the downward-tending gravity are equivalent, is broken when a building falls into ruin, resolving the environment in favour of nature (Simmel, 2006). Ruins are poetic objects, their presence in the architectural landscape is now a widely accepted and investigated. Despite static appearance and traumatic origins, ruins are the result of external and extraneous actions that make architecture, on the one hand, intangible, while, on the other, tenacious in its will to resist erasure. Ruin represents the extreme outcome of a construction that, due to a slow process of abandonment or a sudden destructive action, can no longer be brought back to its original unity. Far from being the result of a simple disintegration or a useless accumulation of rubble, it highlights creative power of form (Ercolino, 2006). The main distinction between ruins and rubble may be traced back to temporal and formal issues. In fact although both are the result of architecture's loss of form, rubbles accumulate in recent history, whereas ruins emerge from the past. Even if both ruins and rubbles are surviving traces and document of an event, the former are endowed with a remembrance will so that the first hypothesis of intervention is not removal; nonetheless ruins are a trace of relationship, acquired and maintained within a given context. Ruins are simultaneously part of a pre-existing form and, at the moment of its discovery, part of something unknown. Such fragments appear as an accumulation of layers of memory, indeed ruins embody specific collective will and a shared social history. Consequently, reconstructive solutions must be declined on a case-by-case basis, depending not only on the state of the ruin but also on the context of intervention and the purpose of use. Societies create mental images of themselves and perpetuate their identity through generations, developing a system of remembrance within the presence of symbolic forms. When this system fails, due to changed conditions of natural or anthropic origin, whether voluntary or involuntary,