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Francesco Luzzini:

Maps: Transcription

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Chapter 5

Maps: Transcription

5.1 Map 1

Ill.mo Domino, D. Antonio Vallisnerio Nobili Regiensi, In Archigymnasio Patavino Practicae Medicinae Lectori Primario, Patrono suo Colend.mo dicabat hoc schema Corographus.^a

Ill.me Domine,

Ut Iter vestrum Alpinum rhetorice, ac physico-medice descriptum externis etiam pateat legentium obtutibus, hanc mitto Topographiam Feronianae Provinciae spectabiliorum profecto futuram, egregio si vestro huic operi insertam contigerit apparere, dignatusve fuerit auctor acceptatione, ac inscribi

Dom.is V.ae Ill.mae

Servu.us Humill.us et Obseq.mus
Dominicus Cecchi Castilioneus^{1b}

Chronicula Feroniaca
ex Timotheo Tramontio, Cancellario^c Archivii Castilionei.
Lib. 2 Manusc.

Saeculum Feronianum.

¹Domenico Cecchi (1678–1745), a renowned cartographer from Castiglione di Garfagnana. He drew several other maps of this region. See Cecchi 2007; Foschi 2013, 219–220; <http://www.giornaledibarga.it/index.html?pg=8&id=923>.

^aThe author of this map is Domenico Cecchi.

^bThis autograph inscription allowed to recognize Cecchi's handwriting in several other parts of the manuscript.

^cTramontio, *et Iosepho Franchino* Cancellario

Ab^d Oenofrio Ogyge² fundata Kitim³ ad meridiem Hetruriae, destinatur alendis gregibus aquilonaria hic regio⁴ G<...>eranis nepotibus; per cacumina montium apparuerunt illico tentoria, circumsepta mapalia ad tuendum greges accomodata; ab Enachio Gygantum⁵ proelio reversum Lygurem Foetontis filium⁶ exceperunt pastores nostri, a quo venationem edocti feroces in monstra evaserunt; ad politiam suam Iovis⁷ Osyridis⁸ redacti bestiarum catabula in castra et oppida transmutarunt; Lestrignonum tyrannorum⁹ immanitatem pertaesi, et Apino Foroneo¹⁰ in protectorem assumpto montes Ciminos¹¹ Comesono¹² sanguine cruentarunt, placuitque ab Apim Apenninos, et a Foroneo Alpes dicere Faeronianos; Chorithis¹³ Tuscorum a^e Morgeto¹⁴ usque ad Mezentium¹⁵ crudelem fideles, perutilesque habiti sunt Faeroniani; Chorithatus Hetruscus

²Ogyges (Ὠγύγης). In Greek mythology, he was a hero from Boeotia and king of the Ectenes (Εκτένες), who were supposed to be the earliest inhabitants of this region. This myth is associated with the Ogygian deluge, a great flood which occurred during his reign. According to other myths, Ogyges travelled to Italy and reached Tuscany, founding several cities. On this topic, see Carbone 1840, 56–81; F. Inghirami 1825, 71, 83–84; Valeriani and F. Inghirami 1833, 25, 68.

³“Kitim”: Volterra (Province of Pisa), once a powerful Etruscan city. Among the many studies on this topic, see Camporeale and Maggiani 2009. The use of the name “Kitim” for Volterra, as well as several other words and data in the following part of the text, suggest that Tramonti frequently relied on Curzio Inghirami’s forged source. With respect to the word “Kitim,” for example, see C. Inghirami 1637, 7–8, 14, 19–21, 60, 132, 142, 302.

⁴Garfagnana is here described as “northern” (“aquilonaria regio”), as compared to the more southern Volterra.

⁵From “Anakim” (“Sons of Anak”), a race of giants mentioned in the Bible. Arguably, “Enachio” comes from the distorted term “Enachii,” from Curzio Inghirami’s book (C. Inghirami 1637, 21–22), where this race is supposed to live in Etruria.

⁶Ligure, or Ligisto. In Greek mythology, he was son of Phaeton (Φαέθων), who—in turn—was son of the god Apollo. He became the legendary king of a part of western Italy (hence the names “Liguria” and “Livorno”). See N. Magri and Santelli 1769, 26, 69.

⁷Jupiter (Iuppiter/Zεύς), Latin and Greek god of sky and king of the gods.

⁸Osiris, Egyptian god of the afterlife, resurrection, and of the underworld. According to Curzio Inghirami’s book, he defeated the Enachii with the aid of Apis, an Egyptian king. See C. Inghirami 1637, 22.

⁹Laestrygonians (Λαιστρυγόνες), a race of giant cannibals from Greek mythology. In Homer’s *Odyssey*—Homerus/ Ὅμηρος 2018, X, 103–134, <http://data.perseus.org/citations/urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0012.tlg002.perseus-grc1:10.87-10.132>—they destroyed Ulysses’ fleet (except his ship) and ate many of his men. According to Curzio Inghirami’s interpretation, Laestrygon was a grandson of Osiris. The Egyptian god gave him and his kin dominion over Etruria (C. Inghirami 1637, 22).

¹⁰In Greek mythology, Apis (Ἄπις) was an ancient king of Argos. He was son of the demigod Phoroneus (Φορωνεύς): first king of this land and inventor of fire, who contributed to the civilizing of the Italic peoples (see F. Inghirami 1825, 83–84). It is not clear whether or not Tramonti identifies the Greek Apis with the homonymous Egyptian king.

¹¹Monti Cimini (“Cimini Hills”), a range of volcanic hills located in the Province of Viterbo, northwest of Rome (about 55–60 kilometers, or 34–37 miles). They are not part of the Apennines, having an independent geological origin. On this topic, see Peccerillo 2005, 17, 19, 27, 37.

¹²“Comesono”: From “Comeseuna,” which—according to Curzio Inghirami—was another name for Volterra. See C. Inghirami 1637, 142.

¹³“Chorithis Tuscorum”: This term may refer both to the current Cortona (Province of Arezzo), once an Etruscan city, and to its legendary founder, king Coritus. See D’Aversa 1986; Valeriani and F. Inghirami 1833, 166. Here, this word could also indicate any generic Etruscan king or ruler.

¹⁴According to Curzio Inghirami’s book (C. Inghirami 1637, 22, 29, 39, 50, 73, 193, 202, 206), Morgetes was the name of several Etruscan kings. In this passage, it is not clear which one Tramonti is referring to.

¹⁵Mezentius: a legendary, ungodly, cruel Etruscan king. He is mentioned in the *Aeneid* (Vergilius 2018a, VII–XI, <http://data.perseus.org/citations/urn:cts:latinLit:phi0690.phi003.perseus-lat1:7.647-7.654>) as an enemy of Aeneas.

^dFrom this point on, the writer is unknown.

^eTuscorum *Amor* a

in duodecim lucumonatos distractus¹⁶ iuxta numerum primatialium^f civitatum. Ocnus Bianoro,¹⁷ et reliquis thoparchis Lunensibus^g adhaesere nostrates; adversus hostes Tyrrenae Reipublicae¹⁸ ad proeliandum invitati plura de Caenomanis,¹⁹ Allobrogibus,²⁰ et Celtis trophea reportarunt, spectante Tito Vulturreno, Cecinna, et Menippo Lalarthibus;²¹ deleta per Q. Fabium Romuleum²² Ianigenorum Democratia,^{23h} Lyguribus montanis manus dare decreverunt Dorchetes²⁴ Feroniani; commilitonibus his incredibilia sunt damna, quae intulerunt Ligures Alpini sociis Romanae Reipublicae, Pisanis, Lucensibus, Parmensibus,ⁱ et Mutinensibus; ad compescendos Lygurum Gigenios Consules triginta defatigaverat Roma, videratque inter alios Rutilium suum Balista in monte sepultum, quando desperatae legiones eius ex una, cohortes^j Lentuli ex altera parte reliquias alpinorum obsidentes multis^k satis vulneribus interemerunt, illis exceptis, quos densissimum^l nemus abdidit circa Montem Laetheum;²⁵ itaque novissimi omnium

¹⁶This passage alludes to the Etruscan League (or Dodecapolis), an alliance of twelve Etruscan cities that—according to the tradition—established a religious, economic, and military alliance in Etruria. The exact identity of these cities is still uncertain. On this topic, see Museo Claudio Faina 1985; Studi Etruschi ed Italic 2001.

¹⁷Ocnus (Ὀκνοϋς), or Bianor. In Latin and Greek mythology, he was son of the god Tiberunus. He founded and was the first king of Mantua: according to Virgil (Vergilius 2018a, X, 198–203, <http://data.perseus.org/citations/urn:cts:latinLit:phi0690.phi003.perseus-lat1:10.198-10.214>), he allied with Aeneas against the Italic tribe of the Rutuli.

¹⁸Arguably, the Etruscan League.

¹⁹Cenomani, also known as Aulerci Cenomani. This Celtic tribe once occupied a territory in the Cisalpine Gaul, between the Insubres (on the west) and the Veneti (on the east).

²⁰Allobroges, an ancient Gallic tribe located between the Rhône River and Lake Geneva.

²¹The term “lalarthes” (plural of “larth”) is almost exclusively found in Curzio Inghirami’s book. Arguably, this is a distortion of the Latin/Etruscan word “lares,” plural of “lar,” or “lars” (“lord”). According to this forged source (C. Inghirami 1637, 35–42, 48–54, 57–71, 74, 144, 183), the lalarthes had administrative, military, and judicial powers in the Etruscan cities, and were elected by the kings (“lucumones”) and/or by the people and the Senate. As Tramonti states, Titus Vulturrenus, Cecinna, and Menippus were Etruscan “lalarthes.”

²²Most likely Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus (IV–III century BC), a Roman consul. From 310 to 295 BC, he fought and won several fierce and decisive battles against the Etruscans and their allies (Samnites, Umbrians, and Gauls), allowing Rome to dominate central Italy.

²³Arguably, the author refers to the coalition defeated by the Romans. The name “Ianigeni” derives from the Italic deity Ianus, thus being a general definition for all the Italic peoples.

²⁴According to several sources, in ancient Rome and in Etruria the dorchetes were the wisest augurs: high priests who interpreted the will of the gods by observing the sky and the flight of birds. On this topic, see Ciatti 1638, 540; Marcucci 1766, 177; Tola 1837, 230; Vedriani 1665, 9. However, this could be another forgery from Curzio Inghirami’s book, where the word “dorchetes” is frequently used (C. Inghirami 1637, 42, 127, 235–238). Not by chance, all the above mentioned sources were published after the *Ethruscarum antiquitatum fragmenta*. Moreover, Pasquale Tola explicitly considers Inghirami to be a reliable author (Tola 1837, 230).

²⁵This passage refers to a crucial episode in the Ligurian wars, when the Ligures were besieged by the Romans on “Mons Balista” (now Mount Valestra) and on “Mons Letum” (a mountain whose identity is still debated). According to Titus Livius in his *Ab Urbe Condita* (Livius 2018, XLI, 17–18, <http://data.perseus.org/citations/urn:cts:latinLit:phi0914.phi00141.perseus-lat3:1>), the two Roman consuls in charge at that time (176 BC) were Quintus Petilius Spurinus (who died in the battle) and Caius Valerius Laevinus.

^fIn the text: primatiulium

^gIn the text: Lunenensibus

^hDemocratiam

ⁱIn the text: Parmenis

^jIn the text: choortes

^kmultae

^ldensississimum

Hetruscorum Feroniani devicti, passi sunt antiquam Iapeti linguam²⁶ deserere quam non confunderat Babelica aedificatio, et patres nostri didicerant a Vadimone Vertunno:²⁷ hanc igitur emphaticis characteribus exaratam posteris effodiendam occulere; Romanae adscripti militiae, de hostili praeda participantes, de militari censu proficientes plurimi ditati sunt Feroniani; ad evitandam fluviorum alluvium a cultura collium prohibiti montani, abundantim^m annona provisi sunt a Latinis, quos vicissim armentorum foetibus incrassarunt; civilibusⁿ discordiis Marii, Sillae, Caesaris, Pompei, et Marci Antonii²⁸ senatorum plurimi^o ad latibula confugientes in arcibus suis, et castris montanis tutati sunt Feroniani; nobilium esulum numismate ditati, nova^p fortulitia vetustis addiderunt; ad capescenda ferociora animalia Pisano inferenda theatro destinati, latitantes Christicolae in antris, et speluncis verbo, et opere comparsi sunt; a Vandalorum, Gothorumque direptione immunes, Longobardorum tyrannidem primo, beneficentiam postremo nacti fuerunt;²⁹ a Lodoix 2^o Imperatore³⁰ redacta in marcem Hetruria,^q Adelberto,³¹ et caeteris Marchionibus usque ad Guelforum ultimum Vicarium Imperialem parvum Foronei, sub Germanis Principibus facta libertate venali, quamplures Italiae civitates assumpserunt democratiam, quam placuit nostratibus habuisse communem^r cum Lucensibus; Guelforum, Gibellinorum, Alborum, Nigrorumve factionibus irretiti,³² se suaque omnia vicissim pene consumpserunt; Castracano Lucensium Duci³³ tam cari fuerunt Feroniani, ut ex

However, these names do not correspond to those mentioned in the manuscript. This discordance may be due to a transcription error by the author. “Rutilius” could be a distortion of “Pectilius”—which, in turn, could be a distorted version of “Petilius.” Thus, this name may actually refer to Quintus Petilius Spurius. On the other hand, “Lentulus” could be a distortion of “Laevinus,” and, therefore, could mean Caius Valerius Laevinus.

²⁶The Etruscan language. From Iapetus (Ἰαπετός), a Titan in Greek mythology, son of the primordial deities Uranus (Οὐρανός) and Gaia (Γαῖα, or Γῆ). He was associated with the west, and, therefore, with the western peoples (as the Etruscans).

²⁷Vertumnus, an Etruscan and Roman god of seasons and change. According to several authors (including Tramonti), he was identified with the deity Vadimonus. See also Adami 1737, 68; Bardetti 1769, 4; Teoli 1644, 2–3.

²⁸This passage refers to the great civil conflicts that scourged the late Roman Republic in the I century BC, resulting in the establishment of the Roman Empire: Sulla’s civil war; the war fought by Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) against the Senate and Gnaeus Pompeius Maior (106–48 BC); and the last one, which opposed Octavianus (who would become the first Roman Emperor, Augustus, 63 BC–14 AD) and Marcus Antonius (83–30 BC). In the aftermaths of these fluctuating events, many supporters of the losing factions were forced to escape from Rome, and not a few of them took shelter in Garfagnana.

²⁹According to Tramonti, Garfagnana was spared (relatively) from the destructive effects of the barbarian invasions of Italy during the fall of the Roman Empire.

³⁰Louis II of Italy (also known as Louis the Younger, 825–875), King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor from 844 until his death.

³¹Adalbert I (circa 820–884/6), Margrave of Tuscany and Tutor Corsicae from 846.

³²During the XIII and XIV centuries, Garfagnana was discontinuously occupied by the Republic of Lucca. This troubled sequence of events was part of a wider and complex context of struggles which took place in central and northern Italy between Guelphs and Ghibellines (and later, in Florence, between White and Black Guelphs). On this topic, see Pacchi 1785, 127–140.

³³Castruccio Castracani degli Antelminelli (1281–1328), military leader (“condottiero”) and—formally—Duke of Lucca from 1325 until his death. He fortified the citadel of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana. See Pacchi 1785, 138–139.

^m**In the text:** abundanti

ⁿincrassarunt; *ut* civilibus

^o**In the text:** plurimis

^pditati, *in* nova

^qHetruriam

^r**In the text:** comunem

ipsis centum custodes armigeros sui corporis elegerit, et Castrum novum Feronianum auxerit; restituta Lucensibus libertate, paululum visa est respirare Feronia, sed altercantibus iterum Rebus publicis Lucana, Florentina, Pisana, et Senensi, necnon affectante toparchiam Guinisio Lucensi,³⁴ status Reipublicae coepit fluctuare, et in deterius^s habiturum veriti sunt Feroniani: quare deficientes a vacillante regimine, ut in solidiori Principe diuturnius tutamen haberent, sub spe participandi curialium officiorum, a quibus forenses excluserat^t aristocratia, altera pars ad Atestinos, altera ad Medicaeos Principes se convertit, reliqua constans stabit viciniori dominanti; ergo unusquisque ad arbitrium electo sibi Principe geniali, ei famulatur usque in presens, immo idolatrat gens ista Principes suos, a quibus vicissim singulari beneficentia privilegiata iactat se feliciorum ceteris nationibus.

Religio Feroniana.

Antequam per Ninum³⁵ et Zoroastrum³⁶ inventa forent idola, unum deum sano doctore venerabatur Hetruria, grece dicta Tyrrenia, latine <...>cricola; per Chamesenos,³⁷ temerata religione ea, cultum in idolatriam transmutavit; inter <...> numinum somniorum catervam elegerunt <si>bi Proserpiniam³⁸ incolae regionis istius, ut qui <bus> poenis inferorum se noverant digni, valerent tamen sacrificiis ad misericordiam flectere 10 ominum Haerebi,³⁹ ab Apenninis Foroneis, a feracitate regionis, a ferocitate efferatarum gentium, a ferendis arboribus, a ferratis cothurnis sacerdotum Feroniam dixerunt; tanta fuit religio oppidanorum, tantus amor erga Feroniam, ut non solum lucos, saltus, Palilios⁴⁰ dies festos, regionem ultra, citraque montium Lethaeum appellare voluerint nomine numinis, sed et se ipsos dicere Feronianos; Feroniani cultus ardore dilatandi, multos de grege sacricolas usque ad Montem Soractem non longe a mundi metropoleon direxerunt nostrates, ut in nova Feroniana Civitate nomen Hecathis⁴¹ longe, lateque celebraretur, ad cuius Penum Romulea superstitio facilius posset appendere vota sua. Mirum fuit inter tot deorum pluralitates a caeteris nationibus admissas, solos Feronianos stetisse singulares in unius numinis veneratione: quare de his solum modo per sinedrion vaticinatus est Hieremias Propheta C. 2, cum de omnibus Italis, et maxime Hetruscis idolatris dixerit Hebraeis: transite ad Insulas Chitim, et videte si mutavit gens deos suos:⁴² et quod prophetale

³⁴Paolo Guinigi (1376–1432), powerful lord and, officially, Captain and Defender of the People (“Capitano e Difensore del Popolo”) of Lucca from 1400. See Pacchi 1785, 156–160.

³⁵Ninus, legendary Assyrian king and alleged founder of Nineveh. His wife was the likewise legendary queen Semiramis, who succeeded him after his death. On this topic, see Seymour 2014, 61–78, 115–116, 231.

³⁶Zoroaster, founder of Zoroastrianism.

³⁷“Chamesenos”: The inhabitants of Volterra. On this term, see note 12.

³⁸Proserpina (or Persephone, Περσεφόνη), also known as Cora (Κόρη, “maiden”). Along with her mother Ceres (or Demeter, Δημήτηρ), she was the Latin and Greek goddess of agriculture, vegetation, harvest, and fertility.

³⁹Erebus (or Erebus, Ἔρεβος), a Latin and Greek primordial deity, god of darkness.

⁴⁰Parilia, or Palilia: an ancient Roman festival held in honor of Pales, the patron deity of shepherds and flocks. On this topic, see Beard, North, and Price 1998, 174–176.

⁴¹Hecates (Ἑκάτη), Latin and Greek goddess of sorcery and ghosts.

⁴²Book of Jeremiah, Chapter 2, verses 10–11. Actually, this passage does not refer to Etruria but to Kittim (Citium/Κίτιον), an ancient settlement on the west coast of Cyprus. However, in Hebrew literature this name gradually acquired a wider meaning, referring to the whole island of Cyprus, to the Aegean Islands and, more broadly, to any invader coming from the Mediterranean islands (such as the Greeks, Macedonians, and the

^sin *deterius habiturum* deterius

^texcludit

sarcasmos de nostris tantum specialiter verificetur, prae ceteris argumentantur Romanum Panteon, et aliarum gentium recentes theogoniae, et revera praedicatio Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, deinde Sanctorum Episcoporum Paulini,⁴³ et Valeri⁴⁴ tot passis repulsa,^u tantis violentiis interdicta, portentis licet grandibus illustrata patefecit quam tenaciter agglutinata erat Feronianis Feroniana religio. Nil protulerunt^v in morte Christi ululatus ferarum, cacodaemonum strepitus, repentina armigerum^w exclamatio, nil hecatombem^x flebilis^y colo<norum>, nil denique scissorum montium apertae voragine, <nil> <...>, <...>nus voluerint superstitionibus unum^z cia<...> securum assueta relinquere! Versa erat in simpathia Feroniana pyromantia;⁴⁵ ad argumenta prothonotarum^{aa} idoli Fides Apostolica recenter invecta regitura orat, ni Catholici antistites Theodorus,⁴⁶ Eutychianus⁴⁷ et Hybernensis Felicius⁴⁸ sustentassent, continuissentque Feronianos in sola Feroniaca nomenclatura; ergo relictis incantationibus, prostrato Proserpinae simulacro Baptismi gratiam susceperere; stetisset adhuc tamen luco et silvae umbrosae conterminae templo onomasis Feroniaca, ni sanctus regius romulides^{ab} incolatu suo, praefata morte, sepulcroque venerabili mutasset in suum nomen Nemora et Alpes Sancti Peregrini. In admirabili inventione huius regii sacrati corporis conspexerunt^{ac} nostrates iugali tentorio viginti septem thyaras, per quas, Caelo confirmante, statutum fuit adorabile pignus in solo Feroniano manendum; in Arriana persecutione, sicut autem^{ad} in Neroniana, Domitiana et Maximiana,⁴⁹ fugitivos fideles in antris, et speluncis accessu difficillimis oculuere, pastique sunt Feroniani, ex quibus non defuerunt, qui tormentorum vi perterriti ad lucos anhelantes, ferarum morsibus laniati fuerint, vel in pendicibus inviis fame,

Romans). See Finkelstein and Silberman 2001, 348–351; Kugel 1998, 366–367, 950. Probably, Tramonti’s misinterpretation is due to the similarity between this biblical name and the word “Kitim,” which—according to Curzio Inghirami’s forged source—was the ancient name of Volterra.

⁴³Saint Paulinus (or Paulinus of Antioch, I century AD), first Bishop of Lucca (circa 46–68 AD) and patron saint of this city. On this topic, see Beverini 1829, 1–2, 30–34; http://sacrumluce.sns.it/mv/html/MON/MON_990013000000000/frameset_cap3.html.

⁴⁴Saint Valerius (I century AD), disciple and successor of Paulinus as second Bishop of Lucca (circa 68–96 AD). See Beverini 1829, 35; http://sacrumluce.sns.it/mv/html/MON/MON_990013000000000/frameset_cap3.html.

⁴⁵Pyromancy, an ancient practice of divination by fire.

⁴⁶Saint Theodorus, Bishop of Lucca (allegedly from 350 to 400 AD). See Beverini 1829, 2, 38; http://sacrumluce.sns.it/mv/html/MON/MON_990013000000000/frameset_cap3.html.

⁴⁷Arguably, Pope Eutichianus (228–283 AD), who was from Luni. See Repetti 1843, 193.

⁴⁸Felicius, Bishop of Lucca (circa 685–686? AD). See http://sacrumluce.sns.it/mv/html/MON/MON_990013000000000/frameset_cap3.html.

⁴⁹The passage refers both to the violent struggles among Christians in the III and IV centuries AD, between the followers of the presbyter Arius (Arianism) and the supporters of the Nicene Creed (adopted after the First Council of Nicaea in 325 AD), and to the persecutions of Christians carried out during the reigns of the Roman Emperors Nero (37–68 AD), Domitianus (51–96 AD), and Maximianus (250–310 AD). However, this last name could also—and more likely—allude to Galerius (whose official title, in fact, was Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus, 250/260–311 AD): a renowned and fierce opponent of Christianity.

^u**In the text:** passa repulsis

^v*prodixerunt*

^w**In the text:** argerum

^x**In the text:** heccatombem

^y*flebilis*

^zunum<...>

^{aa}**In the text:** prothonotarum

^{ab}*romanides*

^{ac}*conxpexerunt*

^{ad}*auteam*

sitique perierint: certum est enim plurimos martyres habuisse Feronia, sanguinis^{ae} in atheismo, charitatis in morbo epidimico, quos ardor fidei, proximique dilatio praecoces misit ad gloriam; in ecclesiasticis scismatibus plures antistites^{af} in Feronianis arcibus tutati sunt veteres nostri, quibus reddita Ecclesiae pace cura fuit restaurare templa, erigere parochias, fundare monasteria, oratoria construere, xenodochia dotare, ita ut Feroniani non minus apparuerint sanctitate conspicui, quam quod fuerint in idolotito obstinati; in processu temporis meruerunt habere corpora Sanctorum Blanci,⁵⁰ Viviani,⁵¹ Terentii,⁵² Primitivi,⁵³ Herculani,⁵⁴ Irenei,⁵⁵ et aliorum multorum reliquias. Insuper exemplarissima conversatione delectari Venerabilium Sacerdotum Ioannis Baptistae Atestini,⁵⁶ Iacobi Iacopucii,⁵⁷ Bartolomei Guidi,⁵⁸ Barsotti,⁵⁹ Bertachi,⁶⁰ Cillei,⁶¹ in quorum fragrantia redolet adhuc Feronia. **XXXII.r]**

3. Lucius Murena—Lucignano.^{ag}
4. Cassius Viscellinus—Ghivizano.
5. M. Attilius Glabrio—Calavorno.
6. Titus Annius Luscus—Vitiana.
7. Q. Elius Tubero—Tereglio.
8. Martius Figulus—Monte Fegatese.

⁵⁰Saint Blancus, Saint Peregrine's only companion.

⁵¹Saint Vivianus (or Saint Vianus, VI–VII century), who settled in a still existing hermitage in the Apuan Alps. According to tradition, he met with Saint Peregrine and Saint Blancus.

⁵²Arguably, Saint Terentius of Luni (circa 556–VII century?), martyr and sixth Bishop of Luni. See http://www.webdiocesi.chiesacattolica.it/pls/ccci_dioc_new/consultazione.mostra_pagina?id_pagina=25138.

⁵³Saint Primitivus (III century?), martyr. His cult is particularly vivid in Castelnuovo di Garfagnana. See Vinceti 2007, 86.

⁵⁴Blessed Ercolano da Piegario (?–1451), a Franciscan friar from Perugia who settled in Garfagnana. See Angelini 1990.

⁵⁵Saint Irenaeus (?–?), martyr. His body, now preserved in Castiglione di Garfagnana, was carried from Rome and donated to the city in 1680 by the influential Guazzelli family (see http://www.castiglionenews.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=697:langolo-del-passato-piccola-ricerca-su-santireneo&catid=57:langolo-del-passato&Itemid=76).

⁵⁶Alfonso III d'Este (1591–1644), Duke of Modena and Reggio from 1628 to 1629. He abdicated in favour of his son Francesco (1610–1658) and entered the Capuchin friars with the name of Giambattista da Modena. He died in Castelnuovo di Garfagnana. On this topic, see Tiraboschi 1825, 131.

⁵⁷No biographical data were found about this person (arguably, he was a priest or a friar).

⁵⁸Bartolomeo Guidi (XVII century), a priest from Barga. From 1651 to 1660, he was parish priest of the Pieve di Santa Maria, a Romanesque church in Loppia (now a hamlet in the municipality of Barga). On this topic, see P. Magri 1881, 71.

⁵⁹Most likely, one of the many ecclesiastic members of the Barsotti, a powerful family from Lucca. On this topic, see Barsotti 1693; Catalano 2007, 120–121, 131–132, 148, 158.

⁶⁰Probably Pellegrino Bertacchi (1567–1627), from Camporgiano. He was Bishop of Modena from 1610 until his death. See Al Kalak 2004; [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pellegrino-bertacchi_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pellegrino-bertacchi_(Dizionario-Biografico)/).

⁶¹No biographical data were found about this person (arguably, a priest or a friar).

^{ae}**In the text:** sanginis

^{af}**In the text:** anthistites

^{ag}**The whole text on the verso of the map is written by Domenico Cecchi.**

Nomina,^{ah} et cognomina Nobilium Romanorum, a quibus Oppida Feroniana coeperunt nomenclaturam, incipiendo ab altioribus.

Prima
In Vicaria Comporgiani Mutinensis.

^{ah}Fegatese.

*Ledron fiume di Vaii, e del Poggio. Sarida f. di Giovian.
Pedona f. di Decimo. Segon. f. di Ghiviza.
Contesora f. di Fregionaia.
Lozzori f. di Vicoipelago.
Rogio f. di Colognera, e Carraia.
Seravezza entra nel f. Versiglia, che sbocca in mare.
Tra Uzzano, e M. Carlo vi è Pescia su la piegatura del fiume.
O Regnano.
O M. Fiore.
O Verzano.
O Arzigliano.
O Casola.
O Codiponte. O Vugliacallo.
O Equi.
O Aiola.
O Vinca.
O Monzone.
O Isolana.
O Vocer, o Voleno.
O Pomezana.
O Farnochia.
O Fabrica.
O Pietra Santa.
O Ospidaletto.
O Silano.*

Il fiume vicino a M. Carlo e Villa Basilica si chiama Clodo.

Tasso. Cant. 7.

*Figlio, ei rispose, d'ogn'oltraggio, e scorno
la mia famiglia, e la mia greggia illese
sempre qui fur: né strepito di Marte
ancor turbò questa remota parte.
O sia gratia del Ciel, che l'umiltade
d'innocente pastor salvi, e sublime,
o che sì come il folgore non cade
in basso pian, ma su l'eccelse cime,
così il furor di pellegrine squadre
sol de' gran re l'altere teste opprime;
né gl'avidi soldati a preda alletta
la nostra povertà vile, e negletta.*

*Lima f.
O Villabasilica.*

704 torri eran in Lucca. Castruccio fattosene Signore del 1316 ne distrusse 300 della parte guelfa.

Vite de' Santi di Cesare Franciotti, p. 488.

1266. Lucca entra sotto la protezione del Papa.

Avverti che li baloardi si fer del 1512, 13, 18, 19, 20.

Lucca ridotta in fortezza con 11 baloardi, posto dentro S. Frediano del 1265.

Del 1519 si spianta la chiesa di S. Colombano de licentia Papae, e si ci fa baloardo. Era degl'Agostiniani.

1. Genutius Clepsina—Giuncognano.
2. Quintus Capitolinus—Capoli.
3. Cneus Peticus^{ai}—S. Pontaccio.
4. Caeso Duillius, et Lelius Balbus—Dalli.
5. Cneus Genutius—Cogno.
6. Publius Verennius—Veregnano.
7. Lucius Aemilianus—Magliano.
8. Curius Dentatus—Corti.
9. Anicius Romanus—Nicciano.
10. Geganius Mamercinus—Gragnano.
11. Iunius Silanus—Silano.
12. L. Sergius Fidenas—Soraggio.
13. Cecilius Metellus—Metello.
14. Brutus Bubulanus—Borsigliano.
15. Marcus Levinus—Livignano.
16. Cornelius Arvina—Caprignano.
17. Aurelius Orestus—Orzaiola.
18. L. Plautius, et V. Panda^{aj}—Piazza.
19. M. Fabius Vibulanus—Bibiano.
20. Caius Petronius—Petrognano.
21. Q. Fabius Verucosus—Verucola.
22. Nauticus Rutilius—Naggi.
23. Attilius Calatinus—Casatico.
24. Ventidius Bassus—Vitoio.
25. L. Cornelius Cossus—Casciano.
26. Ottacillus Crassus—Cascianello.
27. Caius Petilius—Pugliano.
28. C. Lucius Regillensis—Roggi.
29. Popilius Lenas—Puianella.
30. Campus Regis Iani—Camporgiano.

2°

In parte Vicariae Minucciani Lucensis.

1. ^{ak} Lucius Munatius Plancus—Minucciano.
2. Germolaceon—Gramolazzo.
3. Aelianus Petus—Agliano.
4. Fulvius Centimalus—Castagnola.
5. Calfurnius Piso—Corfigliano.

Supradictae duae Vicariae subsunt in spiritualibus Episcopo Sarzanensi: sequentes^{al} vero parent Episcopo Lucensi.

^{ai}Peticicus

^{aj}Panca

^{ak}Lucensis.

1. 1. Oratius Putuillus—Pulliano

1.

^{al}Sarzanensi: In Vi sequentes

3°

In Vicaria Castilionis Lucensis.

1. Castrum Lestrigonum—Castiglione.
2. Menennius Lanatus—Mozanella.
3. Tergeminus Curiatus—Cerageto.
4. Lucius Verus—Verucchia.
5. Penus Cincinnatus—Penna del Ciuccio.
6. Caius Acatius—Chioza.^{am}
7. Castrum Azii—Castellaccio.
8. Aemilius Mamercinus—Marcione.
9. Aurelius Cerretanus—Pian di Cerreto.
10. Ava Laurentia Lupa—Lupinaia.
11. Rhea Sylvia—Riana.
12. Lucretius Tricipitinus—Trepignano.

4°

In Vicaria Castri Novi Mutinensis.

1. Publius Corvinus—Corfino.
2. Caninus Rebilus—Canigiano.
3. Pompeus Magnus—Magnano.
4. Valerius Messala—Massa.
5. Attilius Seranus—Sarcagnano.
6. Fabius Ambustus—Sambuca.
7. Villulus Tapulus—Villetta.
8. Publius Cossus—Ponticosi.
9. Lucius Velleius—Vaii.
10. P. Ebutius Cornicensis—Careggine.
11. C. Fabricius Luscinius—Fabrica.
12. L. Verus Poticus—Poggio.
13. Hostilius Mancinus—Ospidaletto, e Antisciana.
14. Papirius Crassus—Capricchio.
15. Silius Sylvanus—Silicano.
16. Cornelius Dolabella—Gragnanella.
17. Luctatius Cereo—Ceretolo.
18. L. Aruntius Nepos—Rontano.
19. Elius Petus—Eglio.
20. M. Cornelius Malugineus—Molazzano.
21. Lucius Cassius—Cascio.
22. Oratius Paluillus—Palleroso.
23. Marcus Aemilius—Migliano.
24. C. Marcus Censorinus—Ceserana.
25. M. Aemilius Barbula—Bargecchia.
26. Cornelius Sylla—Silico.
27. Publius Flaccinator, et F. Nobilior—Pieve Fosciana, e Fossandera.^{an}

^{am}Chiozza

^{an}In the text:

5°

In Vicaria Trasilici Mutinensis.

1. Virginius Tricostus—Trasilico.
2. Servilius Geminus—Vergemoli.
3. A. Virginius Coelimontanus—Calomini.
4. Iunius Brutus—Brucciano.
5. Calfurnius Bestia—Forno Volastro.
6. Valerius Pobicola—Valico.
7. Q. Minutius Thermo—Terminone.

6°

In Vicaria Gallicani Lucensis.

1. Papirius Maso—Perpoli.
 2. Fonteius Capito—Fiattone, e Campi.
 3. Gallus Caninius—Gallicano.
 4. L. Plautus Venno—Verni.
 5. Calfurnius Bibulus—Bolognano.
 6. L. Cornelius Cethegus—Cardoso.
 7. Metra Erictonia—Motrone.
 8. Q. Fabius Rullianus—Gioviano.
- [9.] Gellius Pobicola—Gello.^{ao}

7°

In Vicaria Bargae Florentinae.

1. Summa Columna—Sommocologna.
2. Q. Fabius Lebeon—Albiano.
3. Spurius Oppius—C. Oppio.
4. Statilius Taurus—Tiglio.
5. P. Furius Philus—Filecchio.
6. Titus Q. Penenius—Pedona.

8°

In Vicaria Coreliae Lucensis.

- [1.] Aurelius Cotta—Coreglia.^{ap}
- [2.] Minutius Augurinus^{aq}—Gromignano.^{ar} XXXII.v]

27. Publius Flaccinator, et F. Nobilior

28. Pieve Fosciana, e Fossandera.

^{ao}This entry is unnumbered, having been added later.

^{ap}This entry is unnumbered.

^{aq}Augurinas

^{ar}This entry is unnumbered.

5.2 Map 2**XXXIII.r]^{as} XXXIII.v]**

^{as}The author of this map is unknown.