

Sources for Knowing the Territory: The *Terrilogi* of the Historical Diocesan Archives of Lucca

With the term «*terrilogio*» we mean a collection of news and information concerning the territory including land properties and every kind of buildings and constructions present in the piece of ground considered. All this in order to get precise and detailed descriptions with extension, location and value of the property itself. The «*terrilogi*» (a term widely used and prevailing in common language all during the 18th century), also called «*martilogi*» (this name prevailed until the last decade of the 17th century), usually appear as records with the function of listing lands and their real estate referring to public or private properties. They can have inserted also graphical representations, plans or a prospectus of the territorial asset.

In Italian, the term «*terrilogio*» refers immediately to the element «*terra*» (land) and it contains also the Greek term «*λογος*» (meaning: word, speech and, in general, a way for describing something). A register of «*terrilogio*» presents a more detailed and precise description of properties and status of land.

These registers, which in Italy and in other countries are called «*cabrei*» or «*platee*», were commissioned by noble families, ecclesiastical institutions, or public institutions such as municipalities. The experts required for this work were called «*Agrimensori*» (Land Surveyors) and «*Geometri*» (technicians), who had the task of accurately detecting the borders of each property and their extension. The importance of this type of documentary is also demonstrated by the presence of numerous treatises on the proper compilation of the registers, for example the Francesco Antonio Filonzi's book (1775), in which there is a section devoted just to «*Pratica per formare un cabreo*» (practice to form a cabreo)¹.

Lucca has had a role of great importance in the creation of this particular type of documents. The iconography of books for estate in

¹ F.A. FILONZI, *Pratiche matematiche divise in tre trattati*, 2, Ancona 1775, pp. 169-72.

Tuscany, with the representation of the real estate planning, axonometric from above, is due to Lucca's way for compiling martilogi and terrilogi².

The big terrilogi differ from state registers consequently to the clients commissioning the work: they could be private persons or also ecclesiastical institutions. In Lucca's terrilogi it is possible to identify the basic types of historical iconography of the city³:

- perspective view (a view above);
- isometric view, orthogonal and oblique, drawn on topographic baste (plant);
- profile (orthographic projection);
- plant, or map.

The first studies on the iconography in Lucca are those of Luigi Matteucci who, in 1913, made a preliminary study of cartographic documents preserved at the State Library of Lucca⁴. In 1980, Isa Belli Barsali oversaw an interesting publication on the iconography of the city of Lucca in the 16th century. Starting from there some scholars have focused on religious buildings and socio-political situation of the city⁵. There was a change in the iconography of Lucca due to the weak and complex balance of civic power and religious power. Only within the city walls there were more than twenty religious institutions of some power and prestige. Religious power always had collided in Lucca against the civic magistrates' power, in spite of the representatives of the noble families of the city who were part in the one power (religious power) and in the other (civic power). There were considerable variations in the relations between the two pow-

² G. BEDINI, G. FANELLI, *Lucca. Iconografia della città*, Lucca 1998, 1, p. 13; B. ROMITI, *La cartografia cabreistica lucchese e il cabreo ottocentesco della famiglia Bottini*, «L'Universo», 77, 1997, pp. 548-66.

³ BEDINI, FANELLI, *Lucca. Iconografia della città*, 1, p. 9.

⁴ L. MATTEUCCI, *Saggio di cartografia lucchese*, «Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi», June-September 1913, pp. 102-10.

⁵ G. CITTI, G. PACINI, *L'edilizia religiosa. L'assistenza: Compagnie, Confraternite, Spedali*, in I. BELLI BARSALI (ed.), *I palazzi dei mercanti nella libera Lucca del '500. Immagine di una città-stato al tempo dei Medici*, Lucca 1980, pp. 279-311; I. BELLI BARSALI, *Ville e committenti dello Stato di Lucca*, Lucca 2000; V. CAPELLINI, T.M. ROSSI, G.E. UNFER VERRE (edd.), *Disegnare Lucca. Terrilogi di chiese e monasteri nell'Archivio Storico Diocesano (secoli XVI-XVIII)*, Lucca 2014.

ers often corresponding to the influence of the families of the various bishops governing in the times and also into the families themselves. It is recorded also by Marino Berengo into his work *Nobili e Mercanti nella Lucca del Cinquecento* (1965)⁶.

As for the Church power, the reorganization of the property took place with the Council of Trent, in order to avoid the erosion of the patrimony of the Church itself, compromised by the other strong pow-



1. Archivio Storico Diocesano di Lucca (d'ora in poi ASDL), Archivio Arcivescovile di Lucca (d'ora in poi AAL), *Enti Religiosi Soppressi*, n. 2, Monastero di San Ponziano in Lucca.

⁶ M. BERENGO, *Nobili e mercanti nella Lucca del Cinquecento*, Torino 1974, p. 390.

ers. Because of this it was given a pushing up in the production of large inventory registers on the model of the terrilogi of the noble families of Lucca. So, as a result of political-institutional happenings and also because of private people's will, the stores of the Historical Diocesan Archives of Lucca began to include gradually more and more terrilogi.



2. ASDL, AAL, *Enti Religiosi Soppressi*, n. 2442, Convento di Santa Chiara in Lucca.

Lucca's Bishops' Archives, famous throughout the world for its precious diplomatic fund, recently included in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register⁷, preserves about over 750 registers relating to the goods and estates of the Church. The funds of the *Mensa Arcivescovile*, of the *Operaro Maggiore*, of the *Enti Religiosi Soppressi* are rich in terrilogi and inventories of properties, but it is into the series named *Amministrazione delle Parrocchie* that we will keep the whole subseries of *Terrilogi* belonging to the parishes in the diocese of Lucca. The numerous archival units produced by the Curia of Lucca for the control of the assets scattered throughout the area appear an essential tool for reconstructing the boundaries of church properties during the centuries. It is known, in fact, that the diocese of Lucca has been changed several times into its borders because of the birth of other Dioceses like Pescia, San Miniato, Pontremoli and Massa⁸. Inside Historical Diocesan Archives of Lucca they are other terrilogi of some parishes which nowadays belong to other dioceses.

The Historical Diocesan Archives of Lucca consists essentially of two major documentary collections: the Archive of the Chapter of the Cathedral of San Martino in Lucca and the Archiepiscopal Archives, to which must be added 4 private archives of ecclesiastical functionaries, 30 archives aggregates of parishes, churches and brotherhoods, the Archive of the Metropolitan Opera of Santa Croce in Lucca and the funds of some Catholic associations (such as Catholic Action, the Foundation Artigianelli, etc.), for a total of 50 funds (about 1,300 metres and a number of over 13,300 scrolls).

A recent preliminary census identified about 780 registers with terrilogi and martilogi distributed as follows:

ARCHIEPISCOPAL ARCHIVES

- *Enti Religiosi Soppressi* - Suppressed Religious Institutions (313 units)
- *Operaro Maggiore* (27 units)
- *Mensa Arcivescovile* - Archbishop Mensa (45 units)

⁷ S. PAGANO, P. PIATTI (edd.), *Actum Lucae. L'archivio Storico Diocesano di Lucca iscritto nel Registro Internazionale per la Memoria del Mondo*, Cerimonia per la consegna del Diploma UNESCO (Lucca, 28 aprile 2012), Lucca 2012; UNESCO. *Memory of the World. XXXII Executive Board - XFUCA (Lucca, Palazzo Guinigi, 8-13 marzo 2013)*, Lucca 2013.

⁸ S. BONGI (ed.), *Inventario del Regio Archivio di Stato in Lucca*, 4, Lucca 1888, pp. 114-5.

- *Administration of the parishes* (234 units)
- *Miscellanea* (16 units)

ARCHIVE OF THE CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SAN MARTINO IN LUCCA

- *Amministrazione* (82 units)

ARCHIVES AGGREGATES

- *Chiesa di San Girolamo di Lucca* (2 units)
- *Chiesa della SS. Annunziata di Lucca* (7 units)
- *Chiesa dei Ss. Paolino e Donato* (1 unit)
- *Compagnia della SS. Trinità di Lucca* (3 units)
- *Decanato di San Michele in Foro di Lucca* (4 units)
- *Archivio dei Beneficiati della Cattedrale di Lucca* (27 units)
- *Arciconfraternita della Rosa di Lucca* (1 unit)
- *Arciconfraternita del Suffragio di Lucca* (2 units)
- *Chiesa di Torcigliano di Monsagrati* (1 unit)
- *Chiesa dei Ss. Jacopo e Ginese di Boveglia* (3 units)
- *Chiesa di S. Lorenzo alla Cappella* (6 units)

ARCHIVES GIVEN TO CUSTODY

- *Opera di Santa Croce* of S. Martino's in Lucca (7 units)

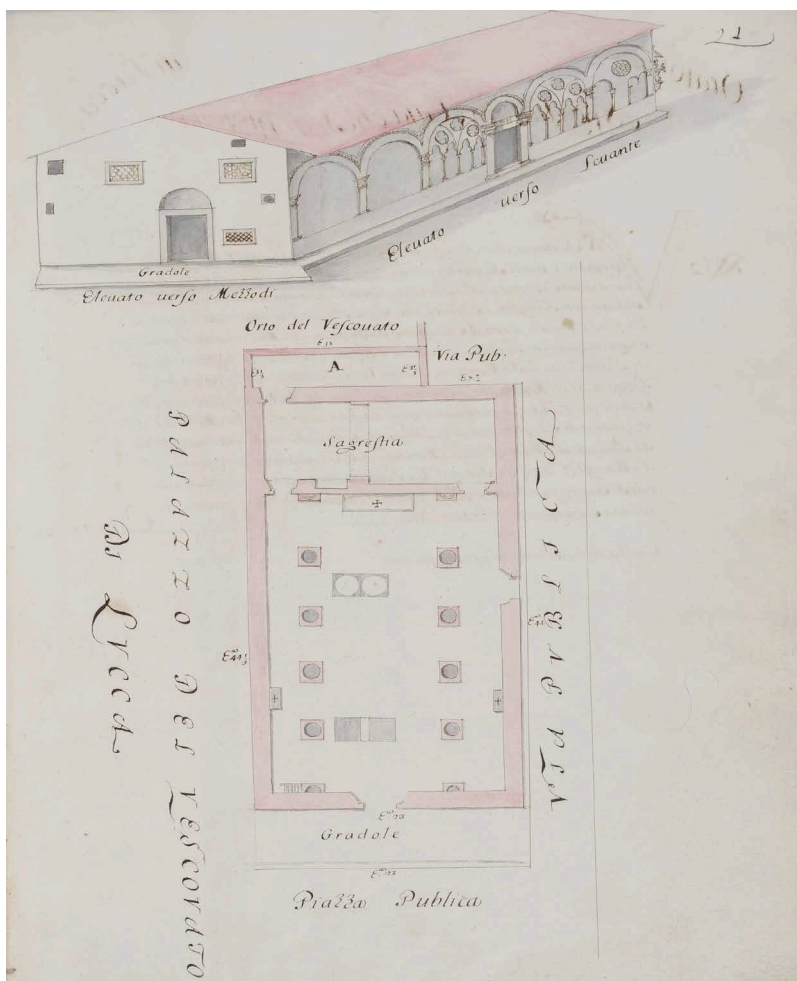
This census allows a vision of the production of documents on time. In the 13th century there result 8 terrilogi; in the 14th century the terrilogi are 37; in the 15th century they are 49; in the 16th century they are 182; in the 17th century they are 206; in the 18th century they are 266 and in the 19th century the terrilogi are 33.

The Historical Diocesan Archive of Lucca has been for years engaged in making inventories of the funds there preserved. At the moment, we have not yet in our disposal any research tools or fit means that can absolutely permit a good work about the content of the stores. In the early 20th century more archbishop's archivists have made efforts to inventory this immense number of pieces. These instruments however show an obvious suffering as a result of the deficiencies from the lacks of the age when they were made⁹. Only in the 2000s new operations have been put in progress by inventories in an

⁹ L. CARRATORI, *Osservazioni in margine alle fonti per la storia della Valdinievole: l'Archivio Arcivescovile di Lucca*, in *Atti del Convegno su archivi della Valdinievole e storia locale* (Buggiano Castello, giugno 1985), Buggiano 1986, pp. 63-8.

attempt to achieve at least a guide to funds, a project strongly supported and advocated by the Scientific Director of the Archives, S.E.R. Monsignor Sergio Pagano, Prefect of the Secret Vatican Archive.

Because of the importance of this type of documents, in the respect of the archival theory, you also need a correct model to describe the pieces in the inventory. The archival practice in Lucca, modelled on the inventory of the State Archive of Lucca, allows to obtain a number of information regarding the registers¹⁰:



3. ASDL, Archivio dell'Arciconfraternita di Maria Santissima della Rosa, n. A 5, Chiesa della Rosa in Lucca.

¹⁰ The schedule is written by the author himself for this convention.

Example of a schedule made with the traditional method adopted in Lucca

AMMINISTRAZIONE 1782-1813	19	<p>(<i>Tit. int.</i>) Terrilogio di Tutti i beni Stabili che la Reverendissima Mensa Arcivescovile di questa Città di Lucca possiede in questo Serenissimo Dominio formato da Me sottoscritto nel Corrente anno 1782 d'Ordine e Commissione dell'Illustrissimo e Reverendissimo Monsignore Martino Bianchi Arcivescovo e Conte. Con le annotazioni de i presente Conduttori e Livellari de i detti Beni e con quelle indicazioni che si sono credute più ovvie per facilitare il pronto richiamo de i Medesimi.</p> <p>Reg. cart., di cm 32,6×51,2, di cc. I-IV, 1-371 + 20/1, 83/2, 175/1, 181/4, 211/1, 239/2, 264/3; bianche le cc. Iv, Iiv, 11v, 12r, 37v, 38, 39r, 42v, 43, 44r, 55v, 56r, 59v, 60r, 61v, 62r, 63v, 64r, 66v, 67r, 78v, 79, 80r, 81v, 82r, 86v, 87, 88r, 95v, 96, 97r, 99v, 100, 101r, 109v, 110, 111r, 117v, 118r, 120v, 121, 122r, 124v, 125r, 128v, 129r, 131v, 132, 133r, 141v, 142r, 151v, 152, 153r, 159v, 160r, 164r, 165v, 166, 167r, 175/1v, 181/1, 181/3v, 181/4v, 193, 194r, 206v, 207, 208r, 211/1v, 235v, 236r, 239/2, 251, 252r, 256r, 258r, 259, 260r, 264/2v, 264/3v, 266v, 267r, 270v, 271, 272r, 275v, 276r, 279v, 280r, 281v, 282r, 283v, 284r, 288v, 289r, 291v, 292, 293, 294r, 297v, 298, 299r, 320v, 321r, 323v, 324r, 325r, 326v, 327r, 328v, 329r, 344v, 345r, 347v, 348, 349, 350r, 351v, 352-371; leg. in legno e cuoio.</p> <p>V.s.: non esiste.</p> <p>Contiene le misure e le annotazioni relative ai censi ed ai terreni spettanti alla Mensa Arcivescovile di Lucca nell'anno 1782. Il terrilogio, compilato da Tommaso Gaetano Pellegrini, pubblico Professore di Geometria, presenta beni in Lucca, San Colombano, Pulia, San Pietro Maggiore, Sorbano del Vescovo, Sorbano del Giudice, Santo Stefano a Verciano, San Vincenzo a Verciano, Mugnano, San Concordio, San Filippo, San Pietro a Guamo, San Casciano a Guamo, Torringo, San Lorenzo a Vaccoli, Massa Macinaia, San Piero a Vico, San Giusto a Compito, Sant'Andrea a Compito, Castelvecchio, Parezzana, Carraia, Tassignano, Paganico, Santa Margherita, Pieve San Paolo, Antraccoli, Cappanori, Lunata, Picciorana, San Vito, San Casciano a Vico, Tempagnano di Lunata, Lammari, Marlia, Segromigno, Valgiano, Saltocchio, Sesto, San Quirico a Licciano, San Quirico di moriano, Aquilea, Arsina, Santa Maria a Colle, Nave, Sant'Angelo in Campo, Santo Stefano di Moriano, Annunziata, Massarosa, Nocchi, Diecimo, Ansano, Gello, Porcari, Valdottavo, Domazzano, Gugliano.</p>
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The changes proposed applying the elements of new informatics science and the widespread of archival software inventory, have given some bettering, but the general situation has not been sufficiently improved. The boards produced through the software Arianna and Cei-Ar, in fact, don't permit a more detailed illustration for each individual pieces¹¹.

Example of a filing made by the software Cei-Ar

19 [52] 22	1782 - 1813 1782; 1813
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Collocazione: 19

Terrilogio

Registro cartaceo legato in cuoio (mm 500x390x120); numerazione coeva per carte (1-353); numerazione successiva per carte (I-IV).

A c. 2r.: 1782 TERRILOGIO/DI/Tutti Beni Stabili che la Reverendis/si-ma Mensa di questa Città di/Lucca possiede in questo Serenissimo Dominio/formato Da Me Sottoscritto ne Correte An/no 1782 d'Ordine e Commissione dell'Illustrissi/mo, e Reverendissimo Monsignore/MARTINO BIANCHI/ARCIVESCOVO E CONTE...

Descrizione dei beni e delle terre di proprietà della Mensa situati nel territorio della repubblica lucchese redatte da Tommaso Gaetano Pellegrini, pubblico professore di geometria.

Contiene disegni e mappe acquerellati.

A c. Iv., stemma acquarellato del vescovo Martino Bianchi.

A c. Iiv, intitolazione inserita in cornice con motivi ornamentali dorati.

Persone rilevate:

Pellegrini Tommaso Gaetano, professore pubblico di geometria

Bianchi Martino, vescovo di Lucca (1770-88)

In allegato:

- tra le cc. 286-7: porzione di pianta, di epoca coeva (2 carte);
- tra le cc. 197-8: (carta);
- tra le cc. 264-5: albero genealogico, 1878/05/04 (2 carte).

¹¹ The schedule his taken from B. FORZISI, A. FUGGI, L. MACCHI (edd.), *Archivio della Mensa Arcivescovile di Lucca* (provisional inventory), Lucca 2007, p. 23.

The necessity leading the efforts by the archivists in their action for a correct inventorying of this particular documentary type is the study of a method of description which allows, on one hand the preservation of the archival tradition of Lucca, and on the other the possibility to make available the documentation through an effective database. In the description of a piece it needs, moreover, supplying titles of external, internal and rib report, in addition to the name of land surveyors, including the client, where specified, but especially the institutions to which it is referred the terrilogo, to identify the various locations of the various properties. More information would obviously follow giving the physical description of the specific register: number of cards (indicating any white papers), measures of the piece, the type of substrate and binding, the general conditions of any piece and any old signatures.

After completing the activity of inventory, you might think about the acquisition of digital terrilogi so you can compare them overlap with the latest cadastral maps (on the model of the Castore project initiated by the Region of Tuscany¹²) in order to have a clearer picture of the territory of Lucca.

TOMMASO MARIA ROSSI
Archivio Storico Diocesano di Lucca

¹² <<http://web.rete.toscana.it/castoreapp/>> (09/15/2014).