

PERMANENCE OF ROMAN TOPONYMS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Castrum Corzani and the first settlement of S. Piero in Bagno, *Forum corzani*.

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Key words EN: Urban morphology, Small towns, Rustic villas, Praedial Toponyms, Incastellamento

English Abstract

There has been a long discussion in the past decades on *continuity* or *discontinuity* between the decline of the roman rural settlement and the small towns and castles that arise, starting from the tenth century, in what historians have called the phase of “incastellamento”. Recognizing the widespread presence of *praedial toponyms* in modern cartography and in medieval notarial sources, using a GIS to handle a large amount of site names and documents, it was possible to correlate the site of a rustic villa, Valbiano (Sarsina), with the “incastellamento” phenomena. Within the distribution of praedial toponyms in the *Ager Sarsinatis*, some common characters were recognized and it was possible to correlate sites of rustic villas with medieval castles, showing the permanence of place names as a base for a “longue durée” continuity of land use, through different land ownerships, from roman times to the middle ages. The medieval *castrum corzani* (1199) was built in *hilltop* position and, even though preserving the roman toponym, is mentioned later than a *curte corçani* (1177). It was possible to hypothesize the presence of a walled *mercatale*, *forum corzani* (1239) in a valley position, as the medieval fortified nucleus of the town of S. Piero in Bagno, similarly to the *terra murata* of Bagno di Romagna, built in continuity with the Roman thermal settlement of *Balneus S. Mariae*. Within this walled enclosure the urban fabric follows the orientation of roman land partition, suggesting the presence of a former rustic settlement, belonging to the *fundus curtianus*.

«Entre les temps différents de l'histoire, la longue durée se présente ainsi comme un personnage encombrant, compliqué, souvent inédit.»¹²⁴

1. Praedial toponyms: the *villae rusticae* and the “incastellamento”

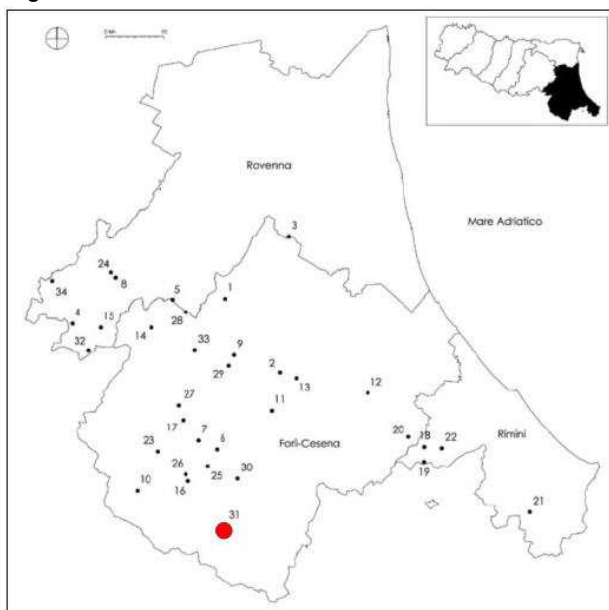
There has been a long *querelle* about continuity or discontinuity between the decline of the dispersed rural settlement system of roman age and the small towns that arise, starting from the tenth century, in what historians have called the phase of “incastellamento”. The historiographical question can be summarized as follows: from the sixth century A.D. in many parts of Italy scattered rural settlements disappear and only in the tenth century the castles appear. According to the *continuist* thesis the centres of “incastellamento” supplant the ancient

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¹²⁴ Braudel, Fernand, *Histoire et Sciences sociales: La longue durée*. In: *Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations*, 13e année, n. 4, 1958, p. 733.

rural settlement system, inheriting its dispersed characteristic, so there is some continuity between the two (Toubert, 1995). The proponents of the discontinuist thesis instead, on the base of archaeological examination of excavated rustic villas, state that, except rare cases, there is no continuity of use after the sixth century and in general the villas are abandoned permanently after the Gothic War (535-553 A.D.). From archaeological data there is no persistence of use beyond the sixth century, so there can be no continuity between villas and castles (Francovich, Hodges, 2003). The population moves to new villages, built mostly of wood, and only after the tenth century the first fortifications, or churches, are built anew in stone, in a *hilltop* position, and the population moves again to repopulate these new territorial poles. It is evident, however, that most of the investigated rustic villas are abandoned settlements today, so there can be no continuity in their use. Apart from urban sites, the possibility that some of these villas have been transformed into an urban centre, still existing today, was not considered. Our hypothesis is that the “incastellamento” was mostly organized to control existing urban centres, starting with the Carolingian era, to reconstitute the political and military control, and the pre existing towns or villages were in strong continuity with the classical rural settlement system, especially where the Longobard domination had created new territorial polarities. These first urban centres, not in “hilltop”, but in “hill edge” position, were determined by the ribasification of rustic villas, often described in medieval documents as *fundi*. Thus the phenomenon of “incastellamento” should be reinterpreted in the light of a dialectic between the old Longobard *allodium* and the new comital and episcopal *feudum*, hence the Ottonian *renovatio imperii* (X cent.)

Figure 1 – The **Castrum Corzani** and the other medieval castles in Romagna.



Source: (Fiorini, 2012, pag. 94)

1.1 Methodological annotations: urban morphology and praedial toponyms

The reconstruction of medieval landscapes, considering the scarcity of iconographical sources, and of sources in general, uses all the available data processing it with innovative methodologies. We will consider a case study on the reconstruction of medieval topography using quantitative notarial sources, toponymic sources, ancient and modern cadastres.

Praedial toponyms are formed by the name of the owner of a site plus an ownership suffix: –anus (Latin), –axum, –ascum (Ligurian), –ago –aco –igo (Celtic). Latin Praedial toponyms in particular are formed by the gentilicium or by the *nomen*, followed by –anus, –ana, –ani, –anello. The Latin praedial toponym –anus can be subdivided following the different forms of land ownership: gentile, patrician ownership (over 500.000 sqm), or plebeian private property, starting from 2 *iugera* (5.000 sqm). Praedial toponyms are the immaterial evidence of the roman colonization of the Ager Sarsinatis They survive across the middle ages for notarial continuity, and can be interpreted as the immaterial trace of the roman colonization. The typical morphological characteristics found for the sites that hold a praedial place name are: prevalent South exposition (SE; SO) proximity to the spring contour line (500-600 m), lined up on ancient routes.

1.2 The via *ad Balneum*: roman colonization of the *Ager Sarsinatis*

In 266 B.C. the city of Sarsina surrendered to Rome and a few years later it became a federated city, in that year were consuls *Numerius Fabius Pictor* and *Decimus Junius Pera*. After the Social War Sarsina gained the status of *municipium quattuorvirale*, with a formal constitution, and the inhabitants were enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia* (91-88 B.C.) within the *Regio VI*. Unfortunately this area is not mentioned in the *Liber Coloniarum* and therefore we have no information on the specific manner in which it was assigned to war veterans after the social war. The *Tabula Peutingeriana*¹²⁵ does not report any road crossing the Apennines in this area, only the Via Flaminia from Fano to Spoleto, and so does the *Itinerarium Antonini*¹²⁶. In any case we know the existence of a road connecting Cesena to Sarsina and to *Balneum* (Ortalli, 2004) and its continuation to Città di Castello¹²⁷ and Arezzo, joining the Via Amerina to Rome. During the middle Ages this same road connecting Ravenna to Rome, gradually became more popular than the Via Flaminia since the last stretch close to Rome had become impractical for the frequent floods of the Tiber and the incursions of the closeby Longobards of the Duchy of Spoleto. This lesser path of roman times became in the Middle Ages the main north-south road infrastructure of the peninsula. In the wake of the upheaval caused by the Gothic War Italy was divided between the territories still belonging to the Pope and those belonging to the Byzantine Exarchate: these two areas joined up in this strategic standpoint, around the various tracks that passed across the Apennine, known as the Byzantine corridor. This location next to the gap between the Tiber valley and the *Sapis* river, assumed at this stage of history a fundamental importance, it was not only the control point on an important path, but it became the gate of entry into Italy from the north. The via “ad Balneum” is documented at least since the beginning of the thirteenth century when *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a pilgrim coming from England to Rome in 1204, gave a brief but meaningful description of it.

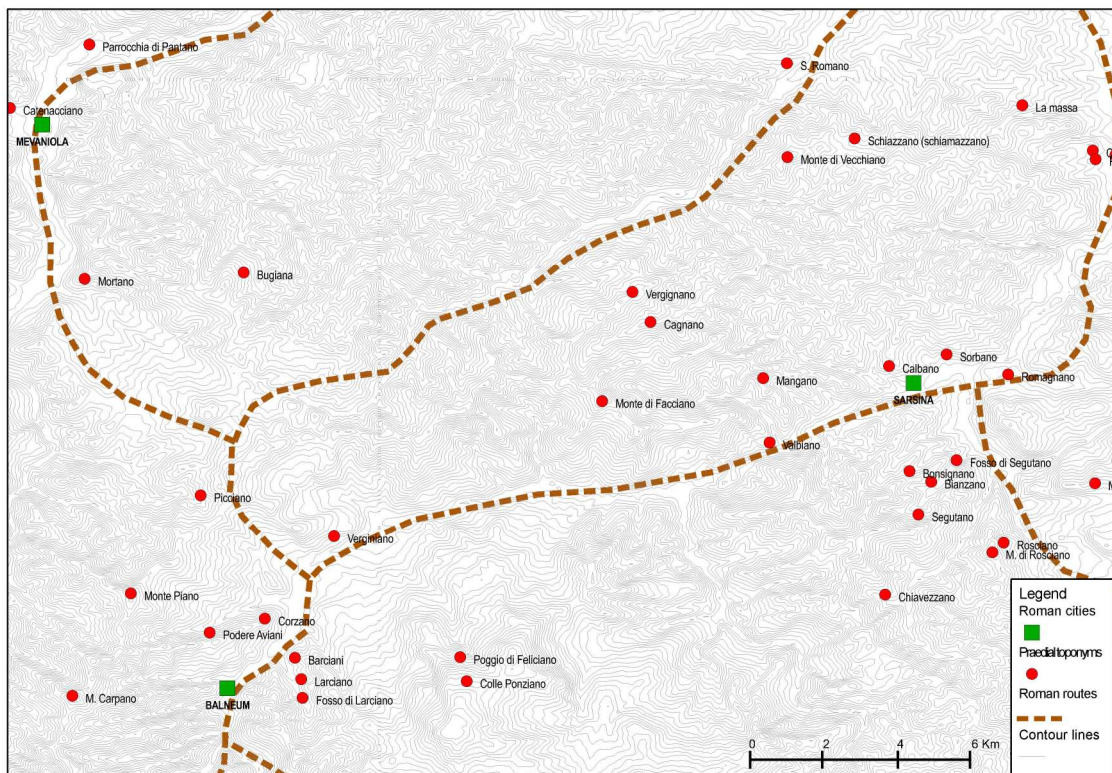
¹²⁵ Von Scheyb, Franz Christoph; Mannert, Konrad; Von Thiersch, Friedrich Wilhelm (eds.), *Tabula itineraria Peutingeriana*. Lipsiae, Exhabet Libraria Hahniana, 1824.

¹²⁶ Parthey, Gustav; Pinder, Moritz (eds.), *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti et Hierosolymitanum*. Berolini, Impensis Friderici Nicolai, 1848.

¹²⁷ Called in the middle ages *Castrum Felicitatis*.

*Ibi habet optione duarum viarum trans montes, vel ad balneum sanctae Mariae, vel ad Aquam Pendentem. Sed puto, quod melior sit via ad balneum sanctae Mariae sic. Bologna. 13 Castellum sancti Petri. 7 Emula. 10 Feance. 10 Furlin. 2 San Martinen Strate. 4 Meldola. 10 Civitella. 15 Balneum sanctae Mariae. Alpes leucarum 15. Champ. 8 Subean. 6 Aretium. 8 Chasteliun. 8 Ursage. 16 Castel. 10 Sarminian. 6 Orbete 12 Mont Flascun. 8 Viterbium. 16 Sutrium. 16 Castellum Sancti Petri. 8 Roma.*¹²⁸

Figure 2 – Praedial toponyms, urban centres, roman routes and contour lines in the *Ager Sarsinatis*.



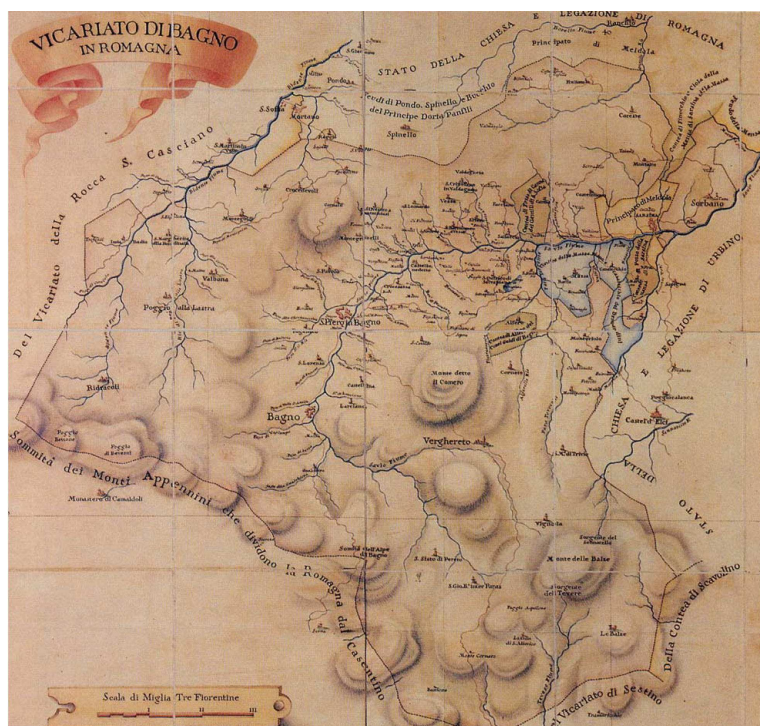
Source: Elaboration Quantum-GIS, Lisboa 1.8.0, A. Camiz, 2013.

The castle of Corzano (*castrum corzani*) was in a position of control on that route, but if we accept the hypothesis that Corzano was a territory distinct from that of Bagno di Romagna (*massa balnensis*), this was (and still is) in a position to control (*i.e.* allow or disallow) the transit on two such different paths, the one coming from Galeata and on to Borgo S. Sepolcro, and the one coming from Sarsina, which met here with the crossing of the River *Sapis*. According to our interpretation, Corzano is a praedial place name, the remnant of the Roman colonization of the territory, deriving from a *fundus curtianus*, which was obviously inhabited with a structure of a rustic or suburban villa. We have not proven this genealogy directly, but we have strong inferential indications: the presence of several other nearby praedial place names, presence of

¹²⁸ *Annales Stadense auctore Alberto* (1230 c), In: Pertz, Georgius Henricus (ed.), *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Scriptorum, Annales aevi Suevici*, vol. XVI, Hannoverae, Impensis Bibliopoli aulici Hahnian, 1859, pp. 335-341.

rustic structures related to praedials in the vicinity, many others Corzano with similar origins, the typical morphological structure in the region pertaining to the castle: hill facing south east, close to the spring contour line, near an ancient route (Camiz, 2013). From the logic point of view this inferential thesis is proven, even though it still has to be demonstrated by documents, and above all by archaeological findings. We should consider that from 266 B.C., likely year of the roman colonization of this area, until the sixth century A.D., when the rustic villas generally declined in the Italian territory, even if we have strong persistence of the imperial administrative structure in this area until the middle of the eighth century, there are over 800 years: a long time of agricultural and structured territorial management, and the strength of the evidence of each civilization is proportional to the time length for which it has been impressed. The praedials were mapped (fig. 2 and table 3) using a GIS, in an area of 1000 sq km, using the IGM 25.000 maps, finding 136 place names, with an average density of 7.5 praedials/sq km, which is quite close with the density we found near Rome in the Sublacense area (10.5 /sq km). During the Roman Republic, and later with the Empire, the land was assigned to war veterans at the end of their service, and each plot was recorded on a bronze plate, showing the boundaries and the name of the owner: this plate, called *forma*, was filed in two copies, one at the municipal facility (Sarsina) and the other in Rome, to solve any dispute that could arise between neighbours. If the owner of the plot was named *Curtius*, the name reported on the bronze *forma* was *fundus curtianus*, i.e. the land belonging to *Curtius*.

Figure 3 – Ferdinando Morozzi, Carta del Vicariato di Bagno di Romagna, 1778.



Source: Archivio di Stato di Praga, Fondo Lorena-RAT, 166.

The changes in ownership were not recorded on this kind of tablets but elsewhere, so the name of the *fundus* remained *curtianus* even with a new owner. With the crisis of the administrative system of the Empire these bronze plates, of no more value, disappeared, but some of the written names (the praedial toponyms) survive to this day. The mechanism of their persistence has to do with notarial transcription of donations to ecclesiastical entities before the end of the Empire. When the notary transcribed the donation he recorded the place name, and this was continuously recorded through the middle ages until, later, it was transcribed into cadastres and finally on modern maps. So from the roman *fundus curtianus* derives the *fundus corzano* or the written form *corçano* which is typical in the Medieval Latin of the exarchal area, and subsequently, *curte corzani* and *castrum corzani*. The corruption of *Curtianus* in *Corzano* follows the transformations of spoken and written Latin happened at the end of the fifth century. This path of the place name describes in general terms, within the history of medieval property, the transfer of property by a private citizen of the empire to the bishop and then the granting of the bishop to a *miles ad faciendum castrum* (to make a castle), which generally occurs between the tenth and twelfth centuries, or also to a peasant or a group of farmers to cultivate and inhabit it (*casalia*). Once the castle or the rustic houses are built, the *fundus* becomes *castrum* or *casalis* but maintains the praedia. Several other Corzano share this same history, as the *Ager Curtianus* at the II-III mile of the Via Appia, near Rome, or the “Sosio Secundo fund(i) Curtiani pago s(upra) s(cripto) adf(ine) / s(upra) s(cripto) aest(imati) HS LV(milia) in HS V(milia) / HS CXXV /”¹²⁹, or the Corzano “in comitato Castro Felicitatis ... portionem de caste(l)lo de Corzano et eccl. S. Angeli de ipso castello” (1073), or “*in Cortiano capellam in honore sancti Petri*”, near Benevento (972) or the town of Corzano near Brescia. The *gens curtia* was a very important patrician family and it owned many lands, as testified by the many findings of the praedial Corzano in Italy.

Table 1 – The *Gens Curtia*, patrician Roman family

Gaius Curtius Philon	Consul in 445 b.C.
Mettius Curtius	Sabinian general, kills Hostus Hostilius in the myth of Rome
Marcus Curtius	362 b.C., enters in the <i>lacus curtius</i> at Rome
Quintus Curtius Ahenobarbus	<i>Triumvirus monetalis</i> in 116-115 b.C. with Marcus Iunius Silanus and Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus
Curtius Rufus	Consul a.d. 43, and proconsul in Africa
Quintus Curtius Rufus	Author of the Stories of Alexander the Great, † 53 a.d.

Figure 4 – Mappa della diocesi di Sarsina, sec. XVIII.

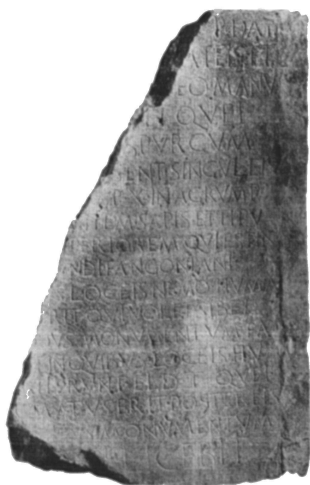
¹²⁹ Tabula alimentaria of the *Ligures Baebiani*, Museo Nazionale delle Terme di Diocleziano, Rome, 101 a.d., CIL IX, 1455.



Source: Bologna, Biblioteca universitaria, Cod. 1044, ms. 88 B.

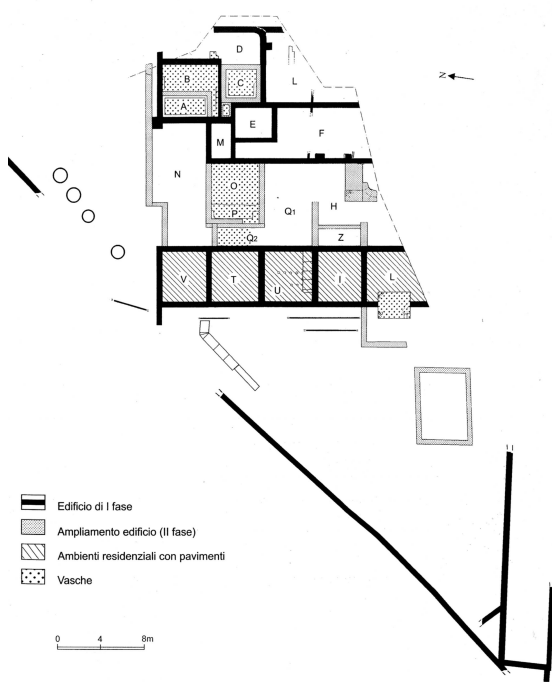
Figure 5 – **Horatius Balbus' inscription, II cent a.d.**

[[?] HORA[tius ...] / BALB[us? ...] / MUNICIPIBUS [su]/EIS INCOLEISQUE [lo]/CA
 SEPULTURA[e]] S(ua) P(ecunia) DAT / [extra au[ct]or]ATEIS ET / [quei sibi
 [la]qu]EO MANV(m) / [attulissent] ET QVEI / [quaestum] SPVRCUM / [professi es]
 SENT SINGULEIS / [in front]E P(edes) X IN AGRVM P(edes) X / [inter po]NTEM
 SAPIS ET titv/[lum s]VPERIOREM QVI EST IN / [fine f]VNDI FANGONIANI / [in
 quib]VS LOCEIS NEMO HVMA[tus] ERIT QVI VOLET SIBEI / [viv]IOVS MONVMENTUM
 FA / [ci]ET IN QVIBUS LOCEIS HV[m]ATI ERVNT EI D(um) T(axat) QVEI /
 [h]VMATVS ERIT POSTEREIS/[qu]E EIVS MONVMENTVM / [fier]I LICEBIT



Source: Sarsina, Archaeological museum.

Figure 6 – Plan of the residential and productive complex of Valbiano.



Source: (Curina, 2004, pag. 25)

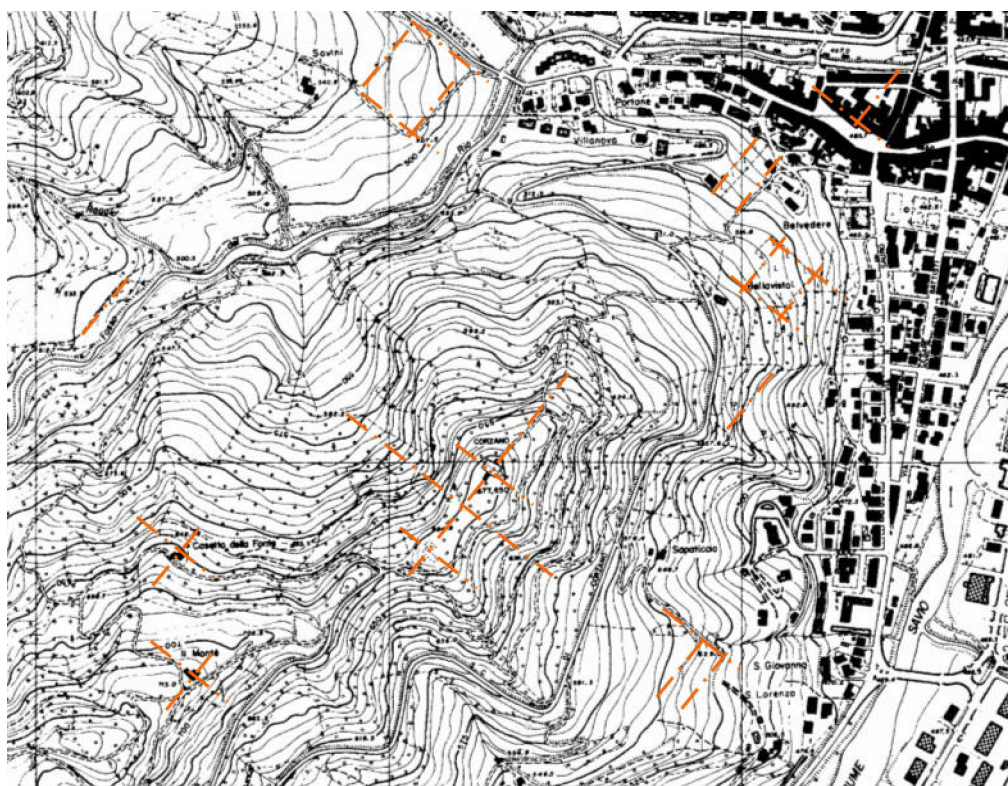
2 From the *curtis* to the *castrum*: continuity of placenames.

The diocese of Sarsina for the events following the Gothic War was much closer to Ravenna than Rome, by maintaining political loyalty to the Byzantine empire first and then to the Exarchate. With the advent of the Frank and German empire, this area became of particular

interest and the protection to the bishop was granted since the emperors passed here there to go to Rome, claiming considerable autonomy and nomination of earls. As an example the *mundiburdium* privilege was granted to Ubertus, bishop of Sarsina, often entitled as “*episcopus Sarsinae et comes Bobii*”, by Conrad II in 1028:

*Noster fidelis Ubertus episcopus s. Saxenatis Ecclesiae humiliter postulando nostram adiit majestatem, quatenus praedictae Ecclesiae omnes res immobiles et mobiles, seseque moventes, seu etiam castella, sicut a nostris praedecessoribus recepta sunt ne a a pravis hominisque vastarentur sub nostri iuris tuitione recipereamus*¹³⁰.

Figure 7 – Traces of roman iugeral land partitions in the surroundings of S. Piero in Bagno.



Source: Author's drawing on CTR ,1:10.000, sheet 265120, 2006.

On august 27th of 1182, pope Lucius III granted privileges and properties to the chapter of the cathedral of Sarsina in the person of Raynerus, and confirmed the ownership of “*que habetis in castro vel curte de valbiano*”¹³¹. In 1220, 20 October, Frederic II took under imperial protection the bishop of Sarsina, Albericus, with his 73 castles. In this document a “*castrum valbiani*” is

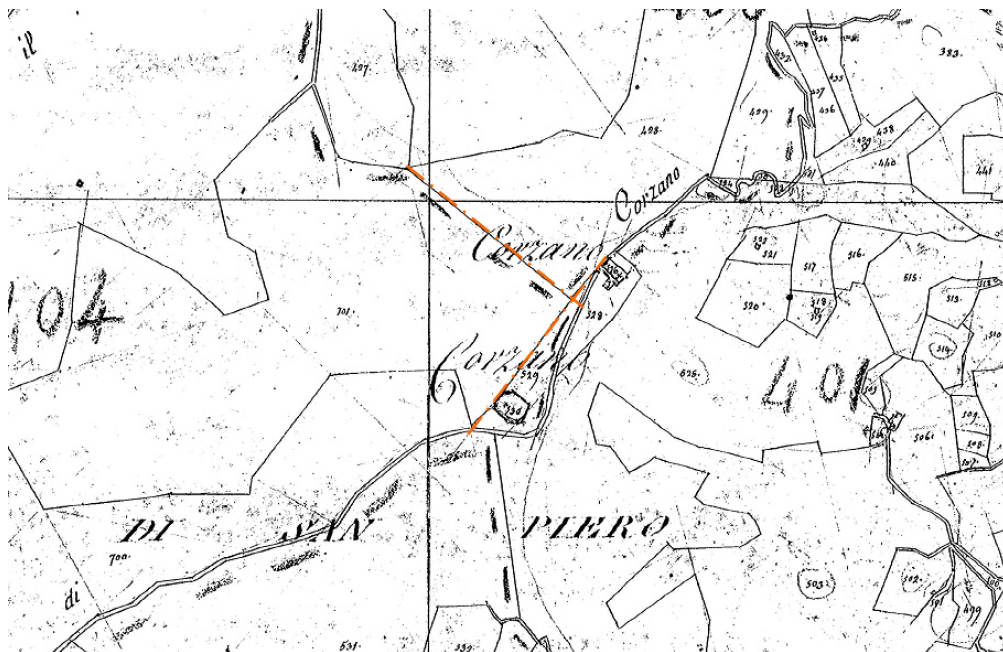
¹³⁰ MGH, *Diplomatum regum et imperatorum*, t. IV, Conradi II. Diplomata, Hannoverae et Lipsiae, impensis bibliopolii Hahniani, 1909, p. 128.

¹³¹ Kehr, Paul Fridolin, *Papsturkunden in Italien. Reiseberichte zur Italia Pontificia*, V, Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1977, pp. 257-261.

mentioned, and this seems to be the continuation of a possible *Fundus Balbianus*, probably owned by *Horatius Balbus* who lived in the area around II A.D. and is mentioned in the inscription found near Sorbano¹³², now in the Sarsina Archaeological Museum. The “Castrum vel curte Valbiano” documents the evolution of the jurisdiction of this site in continuity from Longobard times to the “incastellamento” phase. The same temporal sequence, *curte*, and then *castrum*, is found in Corzano. In 1177 a donation of land “in territorio balneo, plebe s. marie in curte corzano” is registered:

*in territorio balneo, plebe s. marie in curte corzano, ecclesie petri de eremo novo site in l. fazolo in qua presb. donatus priore et custos est, fresa mater tebaldus et dachinella uxor eius cum suis ff. dant concedunt et offerunt in manu predicti priori unam petiam de terra in fundo paganico in l. q. d. bazolisi, iusta cassamento de gostantino, II et II terra de ingruzo. promittunt defensionem sub pena dupli. guido aviano, vivolo tt. (drudolus not.)*¹³³

Figure 8 – Traces of roman iugeral land partitions in the area around the Corzano Castle.



Source: Author's drawing on Archivio di Stato di Forlì, Catasti della Romagna toscana, Catasto Toscano, Mappe, Cart. 229, Comunità di Bagno, Sezione R, S. Piero in Bagno, foglio 3, 1:5000, 1826.

The *castrum corzani* is attested only some twenty years later in 1199, in March 16th within a vendition, “actum in castro corçani”... “tantum terre q. est ad unun st.grani in sementa, pos. in

¹³² CIL XI, 6528.

¹³³ Schiapparelli, Luigi; Baldasseroni, Francesco (a cura di), *Regesta Chartarum Italiae. Regesto di Camaldoli*. vol. II, Roma, Ermanno Loescher & Co., 1909, n. 1203, p. 251.

val de Acero cum introitu et exitu suo"¹³⁴, proving the existence of an administrative structure (the Longobard *curte*) before the *castrum*. In 1191 Emperor Enrique VI assigned to Guido Guerra, palatine earl of Tuscany, the fortress of Bagno and other sites, but Corzano is not mentioned in this document. The first occurrence of the *castrum corzani* is in 1220, november 29th, when the Emperor Frederic II assigned this territory to five sons of Ruggero Guidi, Guido, Rigrino, Rugero, Marcoaldo and Aginolfo "*item addimus et damus eis in recturm et regalem feudum atqua concedimus castrum corzani positum in partibus romaniolae cum tota curiae suae atqua hominum eorundem locorum*"¹³⁵.

The occurrence of the term *curtis* suggests a jurisdiction which usually goes back to the Longobard rule (Leicht, 1903), so the *curte corçani* mentioned in 1177 can be assumed as the trace of an organization of the area antecedent to the "castrum", attested later in 1199 .

Figure 9 – **Traces of roman iugeral land partitions in the market piazza of San Piero in Bagno (Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, now Piazza Salvator Allende).**



Source: Author's drawing on Archivio di Stato di Forlì, Catasti della Romagna toscana, Catasto Toscano, Mappe, Cart. 229, Comunità di Bagno, Sezione R, S. Piero in Bagno, foglio 1, 1:1250, 1826.

Figure 10 – **Francesco Mazzuoli, Veduta di S. Piero in Bagno, 1788.**

¹³⁴ Ibid., n. 1359, p. 318.

¹³⁵ Böhmer, Johann Friedrich, *Regesta imperii, V, Die Regesten des Kaiserreichs unter Philipp: Otto IV, Friedrich II, Heinrich (VII), Conrad IV, Heinrich Raspe, Wilhelm und Richard. 1198-1272*. Innsbruck, Verlag der Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1881-1901, vol.1, n. 1241, p. 275.



Source: *Raccolta delle principali vedute degli Appennini del Mugello, Casentino e Romagna*, Firenze 1788-1799.

Figure 11 – The ruins of the Castle of Corzano in a photograph of the last century.



Source: Courtesy of Michele Cornieti, Comune di Bagno di Romagna.

Figure 12 – Iugeral modulus and orientation within the urban fabric of the medieval centre of S. Piero in Bagno.



Source: Author's drawing on Catasto attuale, Provincia di Forlì, Comune di Bagno di Romagna, foglio n. 119, 1:1000.

Figure 13 – A small tower within the urban fabric surrounding the Piazza S. Allende in S. Piero in Bagno.



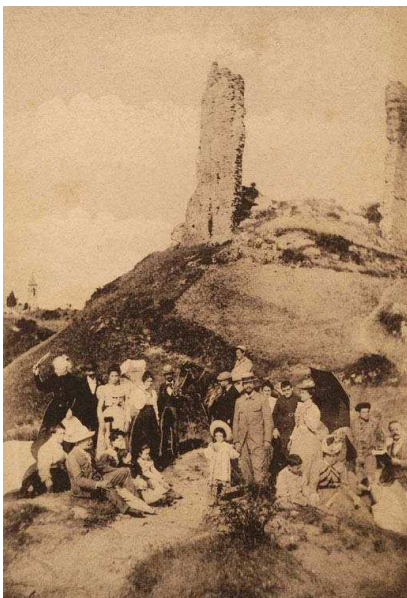
Source: Author's picture 2013.

In 1220, on October 18th, in an act in presence of Aldebradi, prior of S. Salvatore *in Balneo*, a church is mentioned, “eccl. s. petri de corçano”¹³⁶, testifying the existence of an urban settlement in the lower part of the area, where now the town S. Piero in Bagno is. The church seems to be under the jurisdiction of the castle of Corzano. There are other instances of the *curte corzani*, as in 1240 when Remegarda conferred to the prior *Iohannes* some land, “clausuram pantiversi sita in curte corçani, territorio balnei et plebis eiusdem, a primo mapheus,

¹³⁶ *Regesto di Camaldoli*, op. cit., vol. III, n. 1658, pp. 135-136.

a duos lateribus conforto, a quarto via currens cum introitu et exitu suo”¹³⁷. One year before this donation we find the first mention of a *Forum Corzani*, a market place, that we tentatively identified with the valley settlement of S. Piero, in its central square, “actum in foro corzani”... “unam petiam terre arabilis pos. territorio plebis galliate”¹³⁸. Some years later, on may 21st of 1242, we know that “in foro corçani” there was the vendition of “petiam unius terre posita in façolo, territorio strabatençoli , plebis galliade”¹³⁹. This site was used as a reference for notarial acts, thus must have been quite important in the surroundings. Even a notary coming from Arezzo, called Domenico di Gerosso Lodomeri, drew up in this square “in burgo Sancti Petri in Corçano, sub porticu ubi ius redditur”. In the “Statuta hominum de Trivio” of 1309 *Foro Corzani* is mentioned “item, quod mensurare debeant pannos, quos texeriat ad brachium, quo mensuratur in foro Corzani, banno v solidorum”. There is an abundant documentation of the existence of an administrative structure, separated from the castle, in the area downhill where the route to Rome passed. The presence of this walled *mercatale*, *forum corzani* (1239) in a valley position, should be considered the medieval fortified nucleus of the town of S. Piero in Bagno, in analogy to the *terra murata* of Bagno di Romagna, built in continuity with the Roman thermal settlement of *Balneus S. Mariae*. Within this walled enclosure the urban fabric seems to follow the orientation of roman land partition, suggesting the presence of a former rustic settlement, maybe belonging to the *fundus curtianus*.

Figure 14 – The ruins of the *Castrum Corzani* in a postcard, XIX cent.



Source: Courtesy of Il Faro di Corzano, San Piero in Bagno.

¹³⁷ *Regesto di Camaldoli*, op. cit., vol. IV, n. 2194, pp. 47-48.

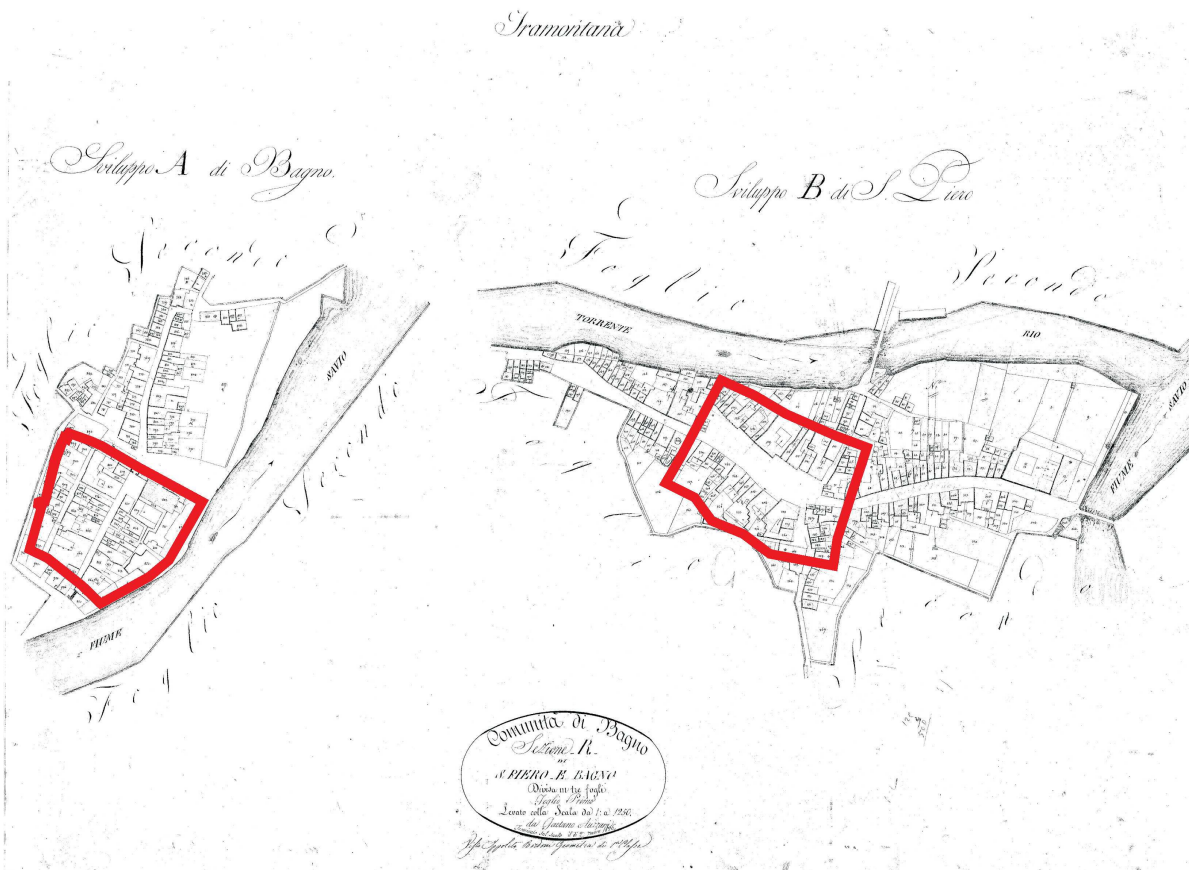
¹³⁸ *Regesto di Camaldoli*, op. cit., vol. IV, n. 2181, p. 40.

¹³⁹ *Regesto di Camaldoli*, op. cit., vol. IV, n. 2244, p. 75.

Table 2 – Inhabitants of Corzano, demographic data

Year	Inhabitants, castle only	Inhabitants, territory
1225		270
1371	40	250
1529	75	
1562		fires 240, mouths 1179

Figure 15 – Hypothetical defensive systems of the medieval *Terre Murate* of Bagno di Romagna and San Piero in Bagno.



Source: Author's drawing on Archivio di Stato di Forlì, Catasti della Romagna toscana, Catasto Toscano, Mappe, Cart. 229, Comunità di Bagno, Sezione R, S. Piero in Bagno, foglio 1, 1:1250, 1826.

Table 3 – Praedial place names surveyed from IGM 1:25.000 maps

Geographic coord.	Praedial Toponym		
		12.193029 43.978541	Fosso Galgano
11.949491 44.101357	Baccanello	12.137581 43.726816	Fresciano
11.977244 43.843943	Barciani	11.687453 43.712194	Garliano
11.672709 43.737717	Barniano	11.836969 44.079241	Garzana
12.136655 44.080811	Bastianello	11.698316 44.094185	Gattoleto di Bulbana
11.692962 44.102260	Beccugiano	11.954156 44.085323	Gherzano
12.148707 43.891591	Bianzano	11.688299 44.093999	Grisigliano
11.824487 44.087947	Bobago	11.786016 44.084299	la Marza
12.142880 43.893975	Bonsignano	12.173281 43.993034	La massa
11.685492 44.065859	Bovignana	12.000331 44.130892	landiano
12.163739 44.135733	Braccano	11.978944 43.838180	Larciano
11.963426 43.947841	Bugiana	11.749928 43.708634	Larniano
11.703250 44.091172	Bulbana	12.156208 44.075786	le Aie di Formignano
11.782024 44.089175	C. Cognano	11.755124 43.801260	Lonnano
11.939410 44.099728	C. Fossignano	11.774536 44.079461	Lugarello
11.787755 44.080134	C. Marzanella	11.836917 44.084556	Lunisano
11.730389 44.039970	C. Trinzana	11.708304 44.081089	Lutirano
11.679907 43.785288	C. val di Vaiano	12.158247 44.055650	Luzzena
11.827111 44.035706	Cagnana	11.749274 44.102698	M. Monsignano
12.072443 43.936414	Cagnano	11.945293 44.106371	M. Cadignano
12.137360 43.922688	Calbano	11.917264 43.833706	M. Carpano
11.706524 43.721143	Campiano	12.165221 43.872358	M. di Rosciano
12.192278 43.980860	Case Galgano	12.192876 43.891201	Maiano
11.900430 43.992283	Catenacciano	11.792848 44.086576	Mamano
12.136317 43.860966	Chiavezzano	12.103438 43.919447	Mangano
11.911966 44.035317	Ciganello	11.834813 43.741373	Marciano
11.718930 44.090763	Cignano	11.945352 44.119198	Marsignano
12.023545 43.837638	Colle Ponziano	11.936685 44.118360	Marsignano
11.932299 44.127670	Colmano	12.053587 43.725956	Mogginano
11.722046 43.775027	Coltriciano	11.682170 44.074513	Moncerano
11.760695 43.755548	Corsignano	11.699249 44.046609	Monte Caibano
11.969134 43.854510	Corzano	12.060035 43.913258	Monte di Facciano
11.817538 43.846318	Costa poggio Piano	12.109974 43.979086	Monte di Vecchiano
11.839851 44.040953	Cutizzano	11.785457 44.077192	Monte Marzanella
11.809131 44.065138	Cuzzano	11.691248 43.953568	Monte Pian Casciano
11.861621 44.049155	Cuzzolano	11.933034 43.861290	Monte Piano
11.899107 44.041698	Fabrano	11.770900 43.841126	Montemezzano
12.172116 44.074670	Formignano	11.682427 44.085667	Montemisano
11.802798 44.062876	Fosso di Cuzzano	11.920572 43.946130	Mortano
11.979285 43.833157	Fosso di Larciano	12.240207 43.720930	Motolano
12.155542 43.897410	Fosso di Segutano	11.775672 44.068473	Mulano

11.717864 44.062061	Ortignana	11.938905 44.084694	Triggiano
11.721119 43.676179	Ortignano	11.773741 44.084259	Turzano
11.756856 43.679369	Ortignano	11.681891 43.777068	Vaiano
11.921840 44.009346	Parrocchia di Pantano	11.705721 44.085848	Val Lutirana
11.961619 44.108528	Parrocchia Riggiano	12.105160 43.902136	Valbiano
11.685198 43.963933	Pian Casciano	11.738988 43.797340	Valiana
11.951831 43.887940	Picciano	12.067576 43.936936	Vergignano
11.953007 43.853246	Podere Aviani	11.987786 43.876752	Verginiano
11.680831 43.789858	Poggio Bellano	11.909669 44.117157	Vezzano
11.881632 43.939237	Poggio Buffano	11.795248 43.766559	Vignano
12.021789 43.844118	Poggio di Feliciano	12.169609 43.800908	Villa di Fragheto
11.692078 43.907611	Poggio Piano	11.792070 44.108470	villa di Papiano
12.046824 43.776728	Ponte del Romano	11.741267 43.733432	Villa poggio Pagano
12.198374 43.979640	Ponte Galgano	11.734492 43.731582	Villa poggio Pagano
11.699050 43.809551	Porciano	12.010850 44.126148	Vitignano
11.765474 44.101584	Presenzano		
11.786399 44.042109	Querciolano		
11.963182 44.109319	Riggiano		
11.959520 44.112318	Riggiano vecchio		
11.774678 44.087041	Rio Turzano		
11.844772 44.057695	Rocca S. Casciano		
12.169467 43.920433	Romagnano		
12.168255 43.874970	Rosciano		
11.977416 44.091185	S. Cassiano in pennino		
12.205951 44.068675	S. Lucia di Roversano		
12.010346 44.107766	S. Maria di Fiordinano		
12.042305 44.045500	S. Paolo in Acquiliano		
12.109833 44.004313	S. Romano		
12.049950 44.096517	San Colombano		
11.881569 44.034460	Sapignana		
11.796317 44.073281	Sarturano		
12.128076 43.984121	Schiazano (schiamazzano)		
12.145264 43.882798	Segutano		
11.694935 44.079901	Senzano		
11.829149 44.104253	Senzano		
11.684876 44.072102	Sermano		
12.152880 43.925817	Sorbano		
12.109419 44.083573	Teodorano		
11.838895 43.764999	Torrente Archiano		
11.888797 43.708910	Tramoggiano		
11.678908 44.041213	Trebbana		

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