

Mario Venturini application to Unesco decade of indigenous languages 2022-2032 (from Milano)

We are glad to apply on a program with the first sponsorship of Estonia, for sure an european native language, hoping to ensure the vitality of ancient european indigenous languages, perhaps somewhere endangered under an increasing globalisation.

My interest is to examine and read the rituals, myths, totem and proverbs of the **rural Calendar** used in countryside within the **Alpine** and **Altaitalia hinterland** by the custom of "lumbard language" searching for memories now stored deep in these dialects which belong to the pre-roman age.

Since 1979 some sample and incomplete booklets have been edited under the seal of "longobardia" and the seal "altaitalia/alpenland" now will be published soon a full study, maybe in 2022/2023 winter seasons, as introduced here, based on the 1977 map of dialects issued early by the CNR authority.

About the Lumbard language, the italian system does not care about our dialects, but **over three million people** (according to the Unesco Atlas of world's languages in danger) out of ten million, are keeping in Lombardy a **full use of this ancient practice** in every branch of social life, despite official authorities and political parties pretend to prohibit that usual performance, ever with aggressive manners.

By dateless custom, many local communities of Lumbard traditional languages gather yearly around Milan on **historical sites**, commemorating archaic events, or mediaeval meetings, which are meaningful to communities of Alpine and Cisalpine descent, by all **peasants and montagnard dialects**, for instance Camunians and Orobians, Ligurians, Lepontics, Rhaetics, or Mailanders next renamed Lumbards. Official authorities sometime tolerated (if not prohibited) those popular levee, but never allowed the use of traditional languages, out of anniversaries.

The warrant of Unesco "**ich**" Convention of 17th october 2003 was accepted in Italy through law n.167 of 27th september 2007 which next passed to regional government for regulations, but the region "**lombardy**" **deleted** instead the word "**indigenous communities**" by **replacing** it with "traditions" on law n.27 on 23rd october 2008 when reproducing the text of the Convention. Next, the new law n.25 of 7th october 2016 **deleted** the word "**traditions**" abridging the former ratification. This way our Lumbard native language does not exist bylaw.

Now, into "**indigenous and tribal peoples Convention**" of 27 june 1989 (ilo 76th session No.C169) we read the article **1.b** that seems of interest for the so-called Lumbard native peoples: because they "ARE REGARDED AS INDIGENOUS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR DESCENT FROM THE POPULATION WICH INHABITED THE (Country, or a) GEOGRAPHICAL REGION TO WICH THE COUNTRY BELONGS" i.e. the **Alpine** and **Altaitalia** hinterland, the prehistoric territory of "Chassey-Lagozza-Cortailod" communities

"AND WHO, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR LEGAL STATUS, RETAIN SOME OR ALL OF THEIR OWN SOCIAL (economic, cultural and political) INSTITUTIONS" i.e. the **rural Calendar**, being memorized everywhere into Lumbard dialects and in other Alpine romance and pre-romance languages, behind the so-called "Rhaetic horizon" and over, but not in french, german, slavic, or italian languages, and so being a typical **aboriginal social institution**, which now survives on our lumbard and mailander countryside.

But french, german, and italian governments early refused to sign up this Convention, claiming aloud that "no indigenous peoples are on our territory" like if (unbelievable) french, german, and italian peoples are aliens on the european land. That is to conceal native peoples on purpose, in fact.

All languages involved here are from Lumbard dialects in use, transmitted from generation to generation, but notwithstanding scholars placed all into romance idioms, ours are of pre-romance origins, with an incomplete romanisation because all these languages are lacking the "fingerprint" of **declensions** (declinations) otherwise typical into latin, german, celtic and slave languages, so that Lumbard languages are **here** because were **created here (ab origine)** and **did not share any sort of declension**, of course.

Some words are unique to the Alpine and Altaitalia hinterland indeed, from the Lumbard language and all other fellow dialects: **(A)** the exact name "**Alp**" is for "high mountain pasture" kindly reported by many thousands sites spreading from **Basque Pyrenees** on Atlantic coast to **Babyan Alps** and Adriatic islands, the exact home hinterland of Chassey Lagozza Cortailod CLC prehistoric culture overlapping our Alps;

moreover **(B)** the root "**alp/alb**" does **not** exist into Celtic languages, **nor** on hills of Bretagne, Whales and Ireland (Georges Dottin "La Langue Gauloise" 1918) and does **not** exist into Camito-semitic or Dravidian languages, **nor** on islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Malta and Corsica (Nicolas Lahovary "Dravidian origins" 1963) and if "alp" is used by Turanic languages on distant and flat siberian steppe, they do not use it to label Himalaian, Caucasus, Alpine or whatsoever hill or mountain at all, like the word "alp" in the germanic language is used for "nightmare" and **not** for a geographical purpose;

unique words (**C**) are the **first three** cardinal **numerals** that agree in gender with the noun they count, id est the numbers "one/two/three" by twin genders, so with masculine and feminine form by all these three numbers, where in Europe the twin gender numbers are only "one/two" out of the "one/two/three/four" twins used by masculine and feminine on the distant Iceland.

Next, all alien languages here incur into a severe **demolition** of their commune vocal/vocable system:

(A) demolition of "commune Slavic **vowel** system" CSVS through the Julian Vallum, around the Carsian highland, grande altipiano della Carsia Giulia, on the Babyan (Bebii) Alps around the Yugoslav borders;

(B) demolition of all double consonants (**consonant** degemination) north of the Gothic Line, spanning from Apuanian Alps crossing the Apennine mountains eastward to the Adriatic shores;

(C) commutation or **substitution** of words, within alien languages, as "jungfrau" but not "mädel" and as "paradeiser" but not "tomate" around and within the Germanic borders, and as "fald" but not "tablier" and not "devant" around and within the French borders.

The **rural Calendar**, preserved into Lumbard and Alpine native languages, is a simple but complete system of timekeeping in a mathematical building, numbering anything **by twelve** in the so-called "**duodecimal**" count (12) to match **56** days between two or more festive days year long, where all **51** markers or "totem" are **synchronized** by equinoxes and solstices. My study now unfolds 300 diagrams (a sample uploaded here) featuring measurements of festivals, totems, taboos and proverbs.

This Calendar is transmitted by few oral formulae (numerical **proverbs**) and few **rituals**, sometime with **bonfires**. Even if 45 out of 51 markers are Totem named after Saints and Madonae, these are **always scheduled 12 days apart**, or 47+7 and 56 or 56+9 days, like if they were martyred by a fixed mathematical **rhythm** during one thousand years. Next, all Saints are placed by the clergy under a **third class rank** or fourth class rank, like if unworthy of the liturgical system. Again, the rural "**duodecimal**" count (by 12) is not comparable to the Roman "**nundinal**" count (by 9) or the Greek "**pentaeterikoi**" count (by 5) into any of their prehistoric equivalent calendars.

A chief feature of our Calendar is the choice of a **female Totem** who signalizes the opening time of three new-year days (solar, season, leap) two last-year days (solar and season) and three meadows night meetings (high spring, midsummer, high summer) as an attaché or a (female) majordomo.

Now, this Calendar is diverted yearly by a load of devious translations against each of our 51 Totems to "**sanitize**" rural traditions in a modern way and "**erase**" in fact our genuine rural behaviours: the result is the alienation of the Lumbard language identity through ideological conformity by politicians.

So there are **36 winter markers** and **15 summer markers**, being **51 totems** or festive days (namely 27 men, 12 women, 12 neutral) where **37** totems with two solstices and vernal equinox are 56 days apart, **20** totems and two equinoxes are 47+7 days apart, **14** totems are 12 days apart, **18** totems are 13 days apart, so that all the markers (totems) stay synchronized on **56 days** by $19+11=30$ rounds every year, and also $13+13=26$ rounds in every bissextile cycle, out of a leap day every 128/132 years.

Disarranged? Very simple, when you know few proverbs and rituals since your childhood: because that's tradition (intangible cultural heritage) that's ethnomathematics, get the numbers, see the seasons move. Also glaring, these numbers are measurable on astronomical prehistoric sites too, at least twenty sites in this hinterland, but that is another study.

My application here is aimed at ensuring the viability of the Unesco "**ich**" Convention, filling up an exact identification and documentation of practices and customs preserved by this rural Calendar, showing how it is used within Lumbard dialects and other Altaitalia and Alpenland native languages.

This study could be shared via the Unesco decade on "indigenous languages" and maybe useful to enlighten some ethnomathematical customs somewhere around the world. My study, like many others within the "program 2022/2032 on indigenous languages" could support some indigenous communities on the Alps and Altaitalia to ask their municipalities (again) for grant and respect of provisions promised when signing the "ich" Convention. That will be a warrant for the right of existence of these native European cultures.



Alpenland & Altaitalia hinterland

The Alps & Plain of Lombardy map by William Shepherd (1926)

this map edited by **William Shepherd** in 1911 and in 1923-26 is archived at **Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection** home at Texas University Library <http://www.lib.utexas.edu> in the historical section <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/> and by maps of W. Shepherd <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/> at his http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/europe_w_asia_n_africa.jpg electronic address

A RECONNAISSANCE OF AN ALPINE HINTERLAND RURAL CALENDAR	
here 5 Baskets with 13 Chapters index in 202 sketches (A3) plus 59 (A4) with 99 pages Text	
Totem, Proverbis and Taboo	24 Sketches, Diagrams and Maps or 19 in A3 and 5 in A4 size agenda and memoranda (<i>Totem, Proverbis, and Taboo</i>) concurrences and differences (<i>christians & barbarians</i>)
Mathematical Building	38 Sketches, Diagrams and Maps or 33 in A3 and 5 in A4 size decisive numbers (<i>duodecimal, nundinal, and pentaeterikoi</i>) early seasons (<i>Time was</i>)
Years Apart	22 Sketches, Diagrams and Maps or 20 in A3 and 2 in A4 size leap year divergence (<i>seasonal synchronisation</i>) horizontal astrolabe (<i>geodetic measurement</i>)
Orbital Parameters	39 Sketches, Diagrams and Maps or 37 in A3 and 2 in A4 size seasonal ephemerids (<i>four knots</i>) ecliptica then and now (<i>seven bright stars</i>)
Geography and Chronology	128 Sketches, Diagrams and Maps or 86 in A3 and 42 in A4 size distances aground (<i>habitat & hinterland</i>) prehistorical distances (<i>pliocene & pleistocene</i>) frozen astrolabe (<i>a melted ring</i>) prehistorical astrolabe (<i>by fifty-sixths only</i>) Greeks and Numa's calendars (<i>before Rome</i>)
(sketches A3 are 42x29,7 centimetres, and sketches A4 are 21x29,7 centimetres)	
UPDATED ON 3 MAY 2022 BY MARIO VENTURINI	

Bibliography of Calendars into Census of Proverbs:	
1	<i>pre-roman Calendar of Attika (Athens) before Pidna battle</i>
1	<i>barbarian immigrants Calendar (Coligny) about Julius Caesar war in Gallia</i>
9	<i>Roman Calendars before year 476 or before the defeat of western empire</i>
5	<i>clergy Calendars before year 438 or before the Codex Theodosianum</i>
43	<i>mediaeval Calendars between the Codex Theodosianum and year 1000, or n.2 until 499 n.7 until 599 n.5 until 699 n.6 until 799 n.13 until 899 n.10 until 999</i>
5	<i>Scandinavian Calendars about year 1000 (primstaven and runestav)</i>
71	<i>mediaeval Calendars between year 1000 and the Calendar of Regiomontanus, or n.16 until year 1099 n.16 until 1199 n.16 until 1299 n.17 until 1399 n.6 until 1474</i>
32	<i>Calendars since that of Regiomontanus onward, or n.19 until 1499 n.8 until 1599 n.5 until 1699 and n.7 since 1891 until 1952 (1962)</i>

Census of dialects is by **Sprach und Sach Atlas Italiens und der Südschweiz** eight volumes edited in 1928-1940 or **Atlante italo-svizzero** (AIS) completed with two other volumes about peasants rural works in 1943-1956 kindly organized by Karl Jaberg of Berna university (1877-1958) and Jacob Jud of Zurigo university (1882-1952) with Paul Scheuermaier (1888-1973) Gerhard Rohlf's (1892-1986) and Max Leopold Wagner (1880-1962) gathering an archive of 4500 photographs:

https://www.italiano.unibe.ch/servizi/archivio_ais/l_ais/index_ita.html

Padova university and Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) maintain online today all linguistic maps of **Atlante italo-svizzero** (AIS) here: <https://navigais-web.pd.istc.cnr.it> printable and searchable.

by Mario Venturini 2022 on may 6th www.mailander.eu

abridged from the "Report on Alps and Altaitalia early jurisdiction"
official Record by The Committee of Alpine free States and Altaitalia Representative acting Committee as presented to
UNPO Conference in Den Haag on august 3rd 1991 courtesy www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu

Mario Venturini application to UNESCO decade of indigenous languages 2022-2032 www.mailander.eu

RICOGNIZIONE DEL CALENDARIO CAMPESTRE NEL HINTERLAND ALPINO	
indice dei 5 Titoli con 13 Capitoli di 202 Tavole A3 e 59 A4 con 99 pagine di Testo	
Totem, Proverbis e Tabù	24 Tavole, Diagrammi e Mappe: 19 in formato A3 e 5 in A4 agenda e prammatica (<i>Totem, Proverbis e Tabù</i>) concordanze e differenze (<i>cristiani & barbari</i>)
Edificio Matematico	38 Tavole, Diagrammi e Mappe: 33 in formato A3 e 5 in A4 numeri ultimi (<i>duodecimale, nundinale e pentaeterikoi</i>) stagioni primordiali (<i>Tempo fu</i>)
Distanza Pluriennale	22 Tavole, Diagrammi e Mappe: 20 in formato A3 e 2 in A4 differenziale bisestile (<i>sincronizzazione stagionale</i>) astrolabio orizzontale (<i>misurazione geodetica</i>)
Parametri Orbitali	39 Tavole, Diagrammi e Mappe: 37 in formato A3 e 2 in A4 effemeridi stagionali (<i>quattro nodi</i>) eclittica ieri e oggi (<i>sette stelle brillanti</i>)
Geografia e Cronologia	128 Tavole, Diagrammi e Mappe: 86 in formato A3 e 42 in A4 distanze terrestri (<i>habitat & hinterland</i>) distanze preistoriche (<i>pliòcene & pleistòcene</i>) astrolabio di Milano (<i>un cerchio disfatto</i>) astrolabio preistorico (<i>tutto in cinquantaseiesimi</i>) calende Greche e del Numa (<i>prima di Roma</i>)
(tavole A3 di 42x29,7 centimetri, tavole A4 di 21x29,7 centimetri)	
AGGIORNATO IL 3 MAGGIO 2022 DA MARIO VENTURINI	

Bibliografia dei Calendari nel Censimento dei Proverbis:	
1	<i>calendario pre-romano della Grecia Attika (Atene) prima della battaglia di Pidna</i>
1	<i>calendario degli immigranti barbari (Galli o Celti) epoca di Julio Cesare</i>
9	<i>calendari Romani prima dell'anno 476 fino alla caduta dell'impero d'occidente</i>
5	<i>calendari clericali prima dell'anno 438 fino al Codice Teodosio</i>
43	<i>calendari medioevali dopo il Codice Teodosio e prima dell'anno mille, cioè... n.2 fino all'anno 499 n.7 al 599 n.5 al 699 n.6 al 799 n.13 al 899 e n.10 fino al 999</i>
5	<i>calendari attorno all'anno 1000 (primstaven e runestav)</i>
71	<i>calendari medioevali dopo l'anno 1000 e fino a Regiomontano, cioè... n.16 fino all'anno 1099 n.16 al 1199 n.16 al 1299 n.17 al 1399 n.6 fino al 1474</i>
32	<i>calendari da quello di Regiomontano in avanti e cioè... n.19 fino al 1499 n.8 al 1599 n.5 al 1699 and n.7 dal 1891 al 1952 (1962)</i>

Censimento dei dialetti in Sprach und Sach Atlas Italiens und der Südschweiz otto volumi editi in 1928-1940 cosiddetto **Atlante italo-svizzero** (AIS) completato con due altri volumi sui lavori contadini nel 1943-1956 organizzato da Karl Jaberg della Università di Berna (1877-1958) e Jacob Jud della Università di Zurigo (1882-1952) con Paul Scheuermaier (1888-1973) Gerhard Rohlf (1892-1986) e Max Leopold Wagner (1880-1962) raccogliendo un archivio di 4500 fotografie:

https://www.italiano.unibe.ch/servizi/archivio_ais/l_ais/index_ita.html

l'Università di Padova ed il Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) a cura di Graziano Tisato gestisce online oggi tutte le mappe linguistiche del **Atlante italo-svizzero** (AIS) indicizzate e stampabili qui:

<https://navigais-web.pd.istc.cnr.it>

by Mario Venturini il 6 maggio 2022 www.mailander.eu

 estratto dal "Rapporto sullo stato giuridico e l'assetto territoriale di Alpi e AltaItalia"
 documento ufficiale del Comitato per la Rappresentanza dello stato libero di Alpi e AltaItalia presentato alla
 Conferenza UNPO il 3 agosto 1991 a L'Aja/denHaag a cura di www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu

Mario Venturini application to UNESCO decade of indigenous languages 2022-2032 www.mailander.eu