

Alpenland & Altaitalia hinterland Archives

Archivio Storico Geografico Civico
Diplomatico Alpino e Cisalpino

*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
Den Haag Conference on UNPO the august 3rd 1991 courtesy www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu*

ENVIRONMENT

Lumbard language hinterland

The rural Calendar lies at the roots of the development of many rituals in almost all the Alpine indigenous traditions, it is fitting therefore that a study of an indigenous language should begin with this topic. The rural Calendar, anyway, uses a series of vocables to mark-up days, pickets, totem poles, names, rituals, formulae like proverbs and stories like myths, that is to say it uses language as a civic and cultural environment, and vocables to build positions of recurring days, and to schedule recurring seasons, it is a true social institution.

This way, the language must be that of the first indigenous sure the first nations, the natives, being **"who stays on place since the origins of the place"** so the aboriginals (from Latin: *ab-origine*) and in the case of our Alpine hinterland the aboriginals are peoples of Chassey-Lagozza-Cortailod prehistoric industries and cultures (CLC) maybe using this rural Calendar, featuring an older "mathematical building" after millennia of various precession cycles, well ahead of CLC cultures.

Austriacants and neoceltic brotherhoods claim now to have annihilated our ancient peoples during prehistoric and middle ages barbaric invasions. Sure not. The language census in **"Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz"** or "AIS" as summarised by the CNR map in 1977 and compared to the position of celts and german or slavic "settlers" shows another story: all barbaric intrusions are inconsistent with positions of the isoglosses of all our ancient languages, either those barbarians were **unable** to offer us an alien system of conversation or we **refused** their offer.

The straight isogloss line n.7 that points northeast, plunges our Lumbard dialects into bulk of Alpine languages: our classic vowel "ü" at first, and the "ö" too, are audible steadily around Dolomite's rocks, like into the Engiadina valley around frozen Piz Bernina, 150 miles distant.

These dialects so-called "lumbard" in fact are typical of the wide Cisalpine Romance Dominion that is a linguistic dominion which overlaps all the Alpina and Altaitalia hinterland where some typical vowels merge with all the local dialects. These vowels and vocables, and their ways of conversation, match one another without deleting any of their own peculiarities, always preserving that basic shape and sound: there is not a clash but a fine distinction within a heterogeneous linguistic landscape, a wide friendly environment.

This Romance Dominion lives now, speaking all these similar languages or dialects, no matter if a group manages 50.000 or 500.000 peoples, or three million peoples like the Lumbards.

Three Alpine and Cisalpine language groups are on this map by the first 13 isogloss lines and all romance dialects: (1) the "ladin" maybe 900.000 peoples by 15.000 sqkm (2) the primary or basic "altaitalia" dialects 9.000.000 peoples out of 25.000.000 and about 130.000 sqkm (3) few dialects from "provence" and "savoy" out of 3.000.000 peoples and 48.000 sqkm...

CNR map (1977) by Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz census of 1928-1956					
DIALECT AREAS (dialect systems) here by the first 13 isoglosses					
1.	FRANCO-PROVENCE	A aosta	50% out of 113.885 pop.	3.262 sqkm.	
		B piedmont	50% out of 98.412 pop.	2.937 sqkm.	
2.	PROVENCE	C piedmont	50% out of 91.037 pop.	2.764 sqkm.	
3.	FURLAN	A eastcentral	50% out of 1.217.472 pop.	7.847 sqkm.	
		B western			
		C carnian			
4.	LADIN	A atesin	50% out of 60.705 pop.	3.219 sqkm.	
		B cadarin			
5.	GAUL-ITALIC	1 ligurian	50% out of 1.758.961 pop.	5.416 sqkm.	
		2 piedmont	50% out of 3.435.231 pop.	18.245 sqkm.	
		a high piedmonteis			
		b low piedmonteis			
		3 lumbard	50% out of 9.616.437 pop.	32.877 sqkm.	
		a western			
		b eastern			
		c alpin			
		d novarese			
		e western trentin			
		LADIN	D ladin fiammatian		
			E ladin anaunian		
		6.	VENETO	4 emilian	50% out of 3.933.203 pop.
a western					
b eastern					
c mantuan					
d vogherese					
e lunigian					
f romagnolian					
g northern marchigian					
LADIN	C ladin venitian				

Note that this table is named "dialect areas" and systems, on this map edited by the CNR in 1977 after the AIS census. Figures of the populations (maybe 40% 50% or 60%) show how many peoples talk with an indigenous language/dialect along with another and "official" language learned in the primary school. Areas in fact should be "types" of dialects or systems.

The figures of population and square kilometres here contain some areas not illustrated in the main map, but detailed by other maps inside an attached booklet describing Tessin, Grisons, Istria and Nice, all included here into population figures and square kilometres.

To complete our wide linguistic environment this picture must include all Provence and Savoy dialects (pop. 50% out of 3.860.139+831.622 by 25.851+19.510 square km.) as far as the Rhone river shores: at least two languages of the Alpine prehistoric hinterland since the Chassey-Lagozza-Cortailod (CLC) prehistoric industry and cultures.

The main map show instead two languages of 200/300.000 pop. by 8.000 sqkm. of german and jugoslav ethnic minorities, guarded by art.27 A/Res. 2200 XXI 1496th of 16th dec. 1966 the Covenant on Human Rights, because they are here as late "settlers" and not indigenous. These two minorities are depicted in grey colours on the map, as if they are 100% on site, but they are not: the german language is only 170.000 peoples within a population of 435.377 for instance in that same area, so this "colour" is only for the german language, on purpose, because a population of 170.000 could never affect conversations of the remaining 265.377 peoples, in fact, in the attached booklet prof. G. B. Pellegrini points out that the map contains some political obligations.

Now, the CNR bureaucratic system claims this map to show dialect "**areas**" not dialect "**types**" despite the **type** and not the area could be a linguistic element. An area, instead, could be useful to see where a type is dwelling, if the area is marked by isoglosses, but cannot define any linguistic type or group: dialects have similar qualities and can be considered as a group despite any area, even if the name of a geographic area could be used to name a type or group of dialects. That is to say "**a dialect could be defined only by isoglosses**" despite his name, while assigning a geographic "area" could hide or deny the historical (and juridical) position of a dialect.

These "areas" and not "types" of dialects are defined mostly by the western, eastern, central, southern, northcentral labels devoid of any linguistical value, so hiding traditional names of indigenous languages. So could be west or east of a river, but west or east of what isogloss? What will be the **aim** (?) to re-name as "eastern" our "**cumask**" dialect, or as "western" our "**parmsan**" language if not destroying the name and memory of these ancient customs?

The AIS/CNR 1977 map is a summary of the indigenous languages census of the last century, as completed between years 1928 and 1956 next edited in 1977 by a bureaucratic authority but must be revised by amending some captions (western, eastern, central etc.) or labels are hiding our true custom names: all **indigenous names of languages MUST be always used**.

We suggest to re-name all generic labels by traditional and popular names, or at least detailing **types** of dialects by their true geographical site or historical use, but not generic, that must always be consistent with **isoglosses** of this map or warranted by the **census** of "**Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz**" being the AIS compilation. Here the suggestions...

CNR map (1977) by Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz census of 1928-1956			
provisional rewriting by dialect types and systems here by the first 13 isoglosses			
1.	FRANCO-PROVENCE	A aosta (by savoy) B piedmont (by provence)	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
2.	PROVENCE	C piedmont (by provence)	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
3.	FURLAN	A ladin use of aquileia B ladin use of concordia C ladin use of carnia	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
4.	LADIN	A ladin atesin B ladin cadorin	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
	VENITIAN	C ladin venitian	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
	LUMBARD	D ladin val di fiem E ladin val di non	by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3

CNR map (1977) by Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz census of 1928-1956 provisional rewriting by dialect types and systems here by the first 13 isoglosses			
5.	CISALPIN	ligurian	by isoglosse n.4
		a zeneize of genoa	
		b zeneize of levante	
		c zeneize of ponente	
		piedmont	by isoglosses n.5 and IIa with IIb types
		a highland piedmonteis	
		a1 cuneese	
		a2 torinese	
		b lowland piedmonteis	
		b1 astigian	
		b2 vercellese	
		aemilian	aemilians are all by isoglosse n.6 and...
		a1 piacentin	
		a2 pavees	
		a3 lunigian	
		b parmsan	
		c bulgnais	
		d romagnolian	
		e mantwan	
		f frarees	ferrarese by isoglosse n.9
		lumbard	lumbards are all by isoglosse n.7 and...
		a above the milk line	above the milk line by isoglosse n.8
		a1 nwarées	
		a2 büstòc	
		a3 cumàsk	
		a4 brianzoeu	
		a5 bergamàsk	
		b below the milk line	below the milk line by isoglosse n.8
		b1 mailander	
		b2 ludsàn	
		b3 cremàsk-cremunées	
		b4 bresciàn	
		b5 trentine valleys	
		c lumbard alpin	alpin lumbard by isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3
		c1 ossola's valleys	
		c2 prealpine valleys	
		c3 rhaetian valleys	
		c4 orobia valleys	
		c5 brenta's dolomite valleys	
	LADIN	D ladin val di fiem	
		E ladin val di non	
6.	VENETO	venitian	between isoglosses n.3 n.7 n.9
		a veneto de tera ferma	
		a1 veronese	
		a2 visentin	
		a3 trevisàn	
		a4 lagunàr	
		a5 rovigòto	
		b veneto de la da mar	
		b1 triestìn-giuliàn	
		b2 istriàn	
		b3 dàlmato	
	LADIN	C ladin venitian	

Beyond isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3 on the Alpine range as far as the Rhone, Rhine and Danube rivers, only Grisons, Provence and Savoy survives today of all indigenous Alpine peoples that were Ligyes, Lepontians, Rhaetians, Vindelicians, Noricans and Illyrians, displaced due to the invasions of German and Yugoslav barbaric tribes, since the fall of Roman armies on August 9th year 378 in Adrianopolis and on August 24th year 410 in Rome.

Running on the Apennine watershed the four isoglosses n.10 n.11 n.12 and n.13 are marking (A) demolition of twin consonants (B) the use of word "incö, incoeu, enkui, ankeu, enkuei etc." for "today" or present time (C) disregard of the Latin declension system in a grammar build-up. Disregard of declensions (D) is against German and Slavic declension systems as well, and (E) the common Slavic vowel system (CSVS) is also fully demolished along all Alpine range between Klagenfurt and Ragusa harbour as far as Dalmatian shores.

Someone pretends we have learned the vocable "incö" from Latin "hinc (or) hanc hodie" and some claims "in quo die" but both false: the Romans have taught everywhere "hinc hodie" in peninsular Italy and Europe, in Asia and Africa where "incö" is never used instead, so did not exist any chance to learn "incö" from Latin ...or did the Latins teach "hinc hodie" only on the Alps and AltaItalia and never in peninsular Italy, nor in Europe, Asia, Africa? Moreover, some Ladins (claiming to use "true" Latin heritage) use "incö" or "incuei" when other Ladins do not: so, did the Romans ...teach two diverse customs to any half of a Ladin population?

The types detailed on this map are **13+2** isogloss lines: the first **three** isoglosses run straight east-west on the Alpine range, so fastening Alpine dialects with Cisalpine dialects, the n.4 runs on watershed of Liguria, n.5 (plus **IIa** & **IIb**) n.6 n.7 n.8 n.9 move chaotically demonstrating a miscellaneous way of "merry conversations" through AltaItalia, n.10 n.11 n.12 n.13 runs straight east-west on Apennines watershed. Here the list of the first 13+2 isoglosses:

- 01 . Preservation of **-s** Latin on **Alpine range by east-west**
- 02 . Preservation of connection with **l** on **Alpine range by east-west**
- 03 . Palatalization of **ca** and **ga** on **Alpine range by east-west**
- 04 . **pl-** became > **c**, **bl** became > **g** in **Liguria**
- 05 . **a** became > **è** on infinitives in **Piedmont**
- IIa** . by high Piedmont (the "piedmont" line)
- IIb** . by low Piedmont (the "novarese" line)
- 06 . **a** became > **è** on **superior and middle Italy** (the "emiliana" line)
- 07 . **u** became > **ü** on **superior Italy** (the "lumbard" line)
- 08 . **-ct-** became > **-it-** or became > **-c-** on **superior Italy** (the "milk" line)
- 09 . Vanish of vowels "postonic" on area **veneto-ferrarese** (the "ferrarese" line)
- 10 . Softening of **-c-** becoming > **-g-** on **Apennine watershed**
- 11 . Softening of **-p-** becoming > **-v-** on **Apennine watershed**
- 12 . Softening of **-t-** becoming > **-d-** on **Apennine watershed**
- 13 . Demolition of the **twin** consonants on **Apennine watershed** (the "gothic" line)

Note that all these lines so-called "isoglosses" for "by-words-of-same-type" show the true borders of habits/customs, a mentality and a common heritage, despite the compulsory border of provinces, regions, or middle ages feuds and counties, Roman military districts and cleric dioceses, barbarian settlers and barbaric dens, since many thousands years.

These **13+2** isogloss lines are traced on the map of CNR/1977 where a remarkable word or a typical form of word occurs, being revealed on the many reconnaissance charts in the census of dialects in the Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz.

Here an example with isogloss n.8 or the "milk line" by charts n.1199 and n.904 of Sprach und Sach Atlas, showing a "c" for "lac/lec" above the line and a "t" for "lat/let" under this line where "lat" is for "milk" and "let" is for "bed" revealing two diverse habits of conversation.

Sprach- und Sach-Atlas Italiens und der Südschweiz (AIS)

(nell'allestimento di Karl Jaberg e Jakob Jud, Zofingen 1928-1940)

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a cura di Mario Venturini **Altitalianationalarchives** (Milano)

SPRACH- UND SACHATLAS ITALIEN

Carta n.904 [davanti al Letto]

DAVANTI AL LETTO

VOR DEM BETT – DEVANT LE LIT

63 Gramm. 176, Hdb. 172 – Etm. Lomb. Lad. 491

- ALF 778 – Mill. 280 – T. phon. 124 –

Bloch 458 – Brun. 922

107,12 = 71,8 = 23,5

Legende:

Es wurde hie und da mit 'vicino al letto', 'accanto al letto' geantwortet.

Einzelbemerkungen.

42 3 = schlechtes Bett.

139 Früher waren als Bettstelle allgemein bloss zwei Böcke mit darübergelegten Brettern gebräuchlich.

155 II <2 besser als I. >

378 stágo davanti la pórtá = ich stehe vor der Tür.

539 Sonst gilt als typisch für S.Oreste u liattu.

Die Bettstelle (la lettiera)

29 la licëra

115 in arcëra (so auch für den einfachen Schragen in der Alphütte)

139 a lëçra (a me lëçra = meine Bettstelle)

158 litëra 357 kocëte

238 la letëra 374 kycëta

286 ..la letëra 397 la kucita

305 la letëra 420 l altëra

318 las kocëtas 439 la litëra

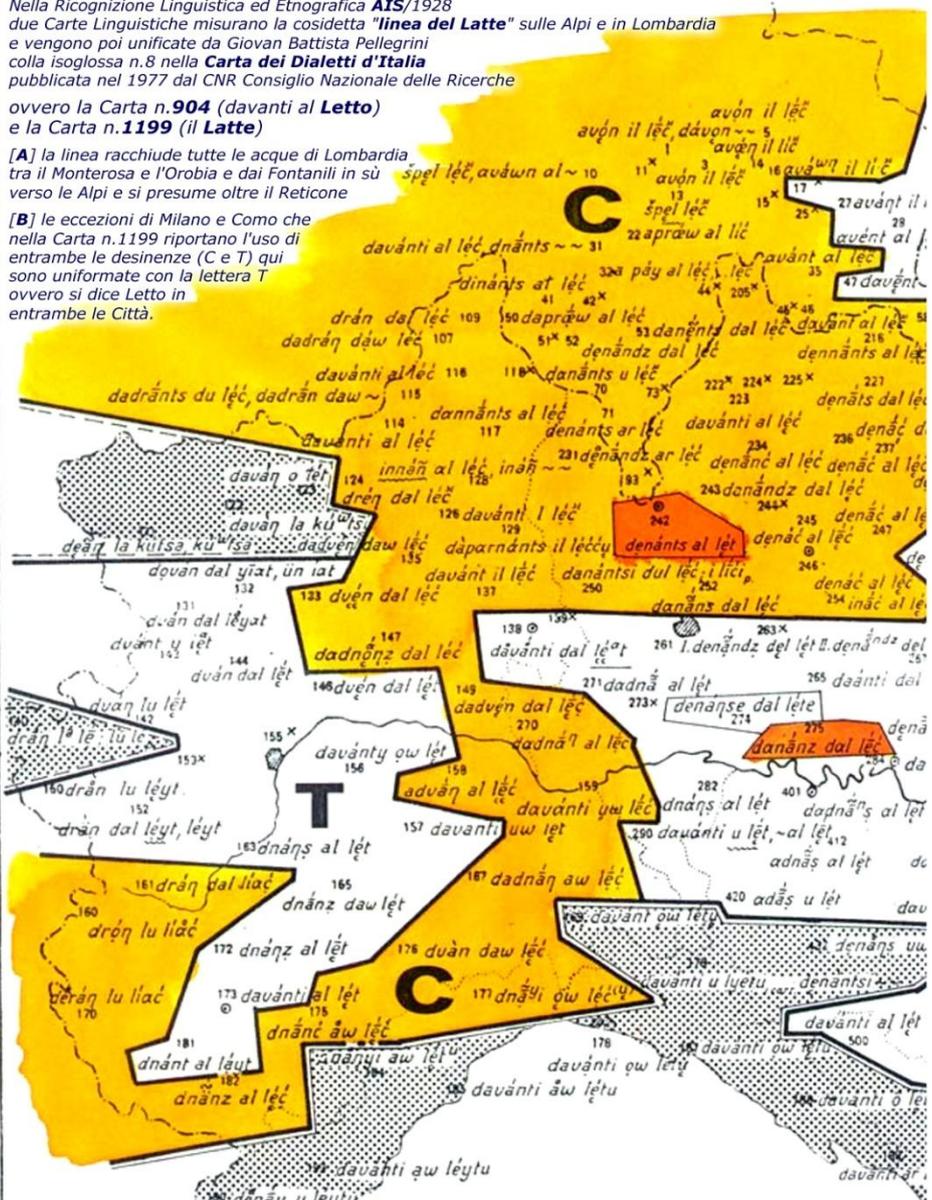
654 yo bbãngo dëtto létto (2 Böcke mit

Nella Ricognizione Linguistica ed Etnografica AIS/1928 due Carte Linguistiche misurano la cosiddetta "linea del Lette" sulle Alpi e in Lombardia e vengono poi unificate da Giovan Battista Pellegrini colla isoglossa n.8 nella **Carta dei Dialetti d'Italia** pubblicata nel 1977 dal CNR Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

ovvero la Carta n.904 (davanti al Letto) e la Carta n.1199 (il Lette)

[A] la linea racchiude tutte le acque di Lombardia tra il Monterosa e l'Orobia e dai Fontanili in su verso le Alpi e si presume oltre il Reticone

[B] le eccezioni di Milano e Como che nella Carta n.1199 riportano l'uso di entrambe le desinenze (C e T) qui sono uniformate con la lettera T ovvero si dice Letto in entrambe le Città.



Extension of "C" on the Alpine valleys reach the heart of Grisons, at Camischollas, Bravuogn, and Ems on the outskirts of Coira, even with the Ladin language in the Engiadina valley.

Note Liguria uses "T" but with a final vowel, consistent with isogloss n.4 of AIS/CNR map.

Here Milan uses "Let" alike Como, but Ligornetto uses "Lec" for "letto" or the "bed" in english.