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*official Record by The Committee of Alpine free States and Altaitalia representative acting Committee as presented to*
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# NUMBERS

*by origins of the Lumbard languages*

Even if the "romanisation" has broadcast a numeral system with the Greek decimal one, the rural habits of the ancient Romans and of the peoples that were colonised always preserved their prehistoric duodecimal system: the "jugerum" is used by the Romans to measure land properties, standardising 120x240 feet in a 3x2 square and counting by twelfths. The square jugerum (in the diagram below) features 12 squares of 40x60 feet, or 4x6 perches the "perticae" of 10 linear feet, so 2,400 square ft. being a **twelfth** of a 28,800 ft. jugerum.

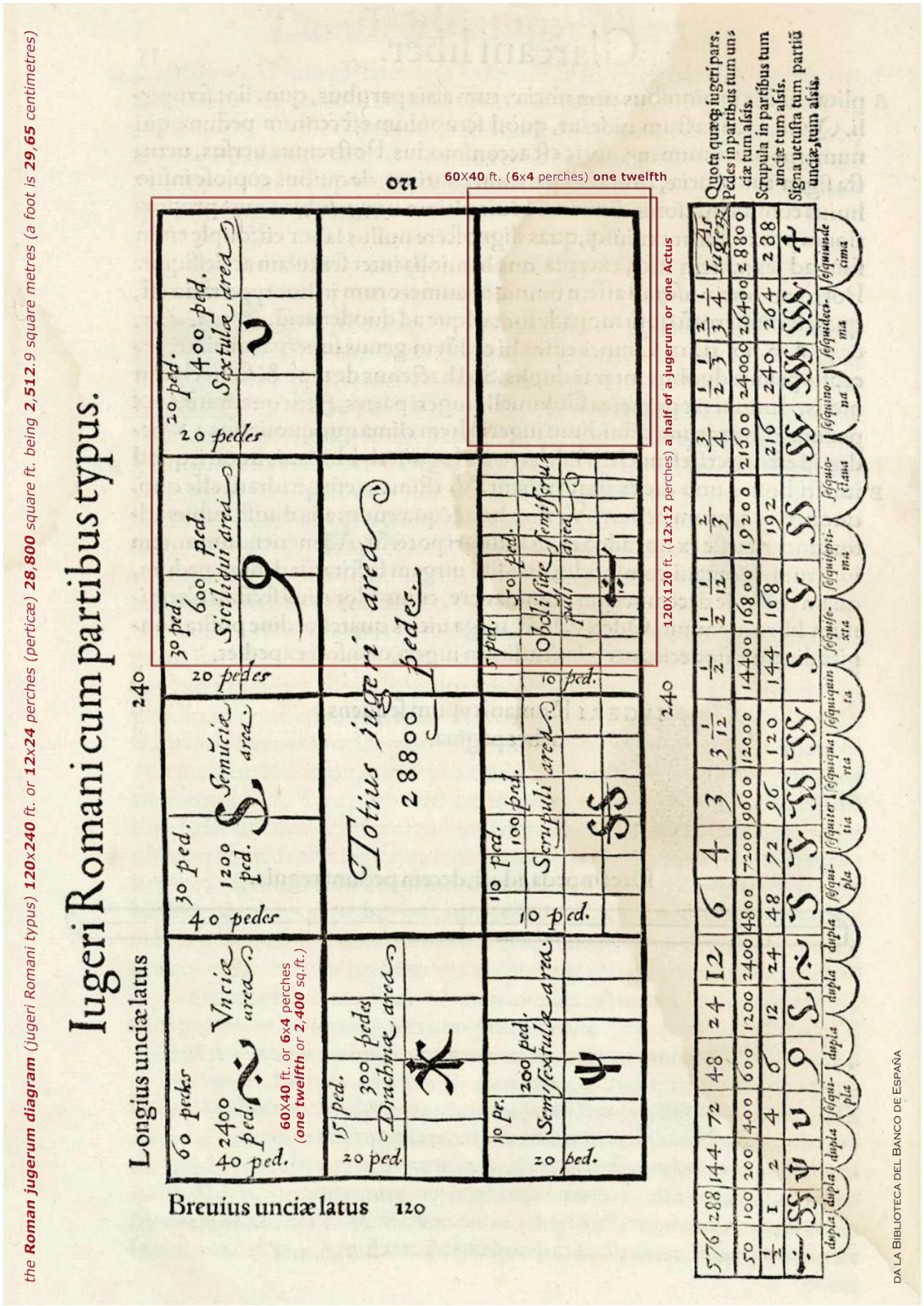
Anyway, out of ancient Romans, the duodecimal system was also used in Altaitalia according to our most chaotic local customs: for instance, our "**pertica**" or the **pole** used to measure square miles and acres, translated in 654 square metres in the meadows around Milan, Lecco, Monza and Gallarate, but translated in 716 square metres in the meadows of Lodi, or 769 in Bobbio and Pavia, so 662 square metres in Bergamo, Clusone, Treviglio, 808 in Cremona and Casalmaggiore, next in 762 in Crema, 781 in Tortona and 783 in Novi Ligure, 688 in Valtellina and 628 in Sondrio. Moreover, this pole could sum up 24 square yards by 12 feet, or even 36 square feet, or sum up 24 square yards in 66 square feet.

The same was for "**brenta**" or **tank** for milk and wine, that is 75 litres in Milan, Monza and Gallarate, but 70 litres in Bergamo, Clusone and Treviglio, 45 in Casalmaggiore, 47 in Cremona and 48 in Crema, 68 in Bobbio, is 71 in Parma and Pavia, 72 in Lomellina and 49 in Voghera, 57 in Alessandria and 73 in Casale Monferrato, 81 in Novi Ligure and 84 in Tortona, again, 60 litres in Valsesia and 53 in Valdossola, 89 in Como and 99 litres in Sondrio.

For sure, we have not learned to "count by twelve" from the Romans: this system is archaic, nor we could have learned all these manners from any tribe of barbarian immigrants. There is here a basic mercantile agreement, it is clear, but no standardisation. To worsen the chaos, each municipality manages his two or three types of "brenta" and "pertica" types: there will be one "normal" and "medium" and "big" for every need. Again, every municipality also uses at least one or two other tanks and perches from "friend" counties or adjacent and distant towns.

Standardisation commenced only at the end of the 18th century (before the French Revolution) when the Austrian Reich commanded to use measurements of some capital cities and Wien's pharmacopeia measurements. But the duodecimal system is again preserved today at least into measuring of crops, as far as **rice** is concerned, into the so-called "cultivars" or varieties.

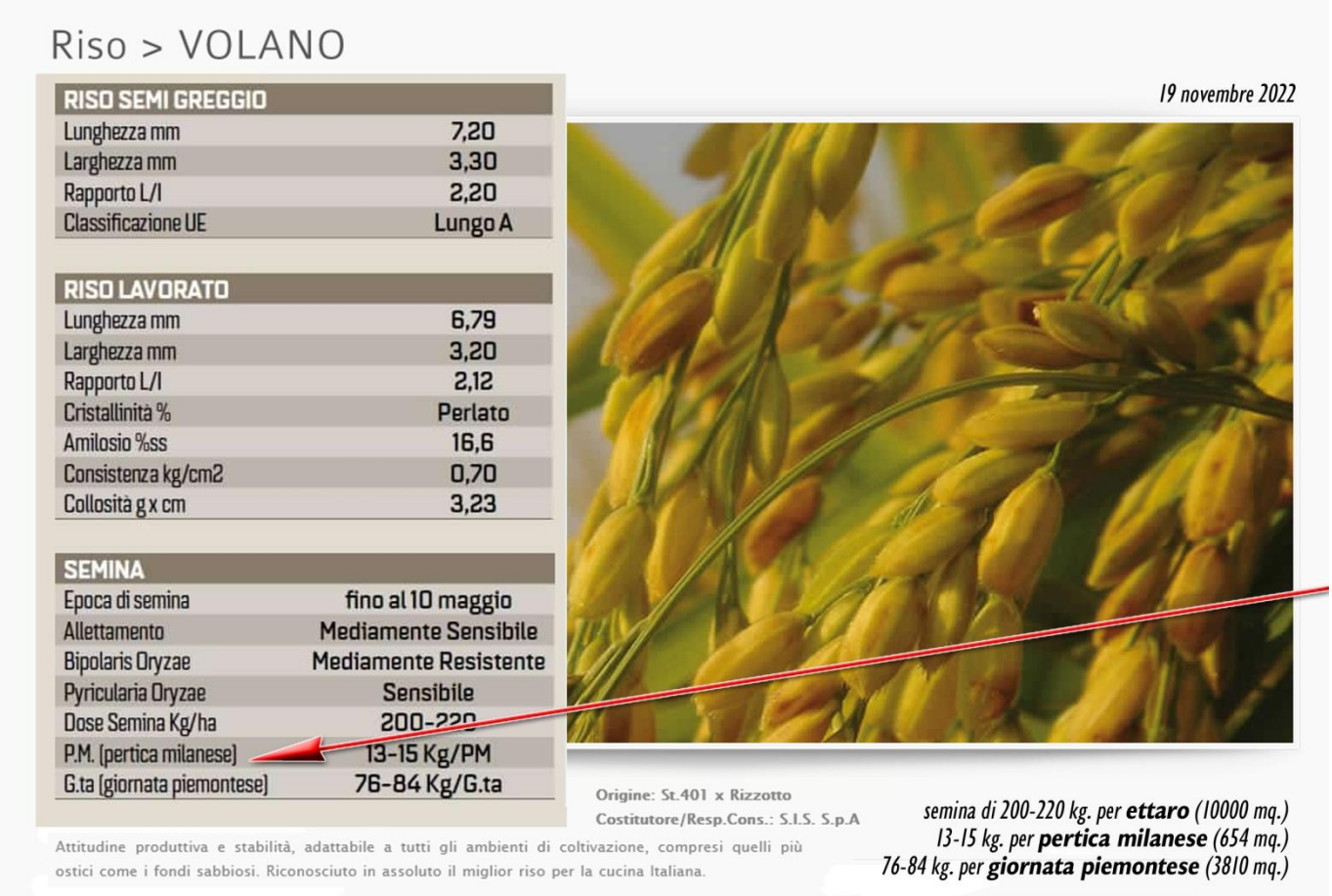
Here the simple measurement of a Roman "**jugerum**" in the 28,800 feet, and his twelve parts.



The basic Roman foot (**pes**) to measure a jugerum, is today equivalent to 29.65 centimetres. The basic Mailander foot (**pé**) is 44.6202 centimetres, that is also used in Monza, Lodi, Crema, Casalmaggiore, Abbiategrasso, Gallarate, Lecco and Varese counties. The same foot in Pavia will be by 47.1954 cm. or 34.2935 cm. in Asti and 29.2924 in Vercelli. Other counties will have a long foot by 67.9632 cm. and a short foot by 52.7456 as in Valtellina, or even 66.8787 and 52.4184 cm. in Novara, or 68.5870 and 51.4403 as in Biella, together a third and fourth foot that will be ever used from other adjacent or distant friendly counties and provinces.

All these measurements could be inherited from an ancient "chaotic" system, for sure not from a standardised system like that of Romans, anyway not from any standardised system because if a county is using his own system, together with two, three or four other systems from other two or three counties, it is clear that all these counties are happily working together, despite any system, so are fastened in a sort of spider web that welcomes all their systems.
The Romans introduced only one system (the jugerum) not this jumble of feet, tanks, perches and yards, they did not erase these local systems, that are in use again today as are preserved into the Chambers of Commerce and in the actual measurements of crops: here the link to three cultivars/varieties of **rice**, as marketed by SIS Società Italiana Sementi (Bologna) note here the "**pertica milanese**" and "**giornata piemontese**" square measure:

rice of cultivar Volano http://www.sisonweb.com/it/dettaglio-prodotto.php?idProd=1
rice of cultivar Loto http://www.sisonweb.com/it/dettaglio-prodotto.php?idProd=7
rice of cultivar Gelso http://www.sisonweb.com/it/dettaglio-prodotto.php?idProd=271



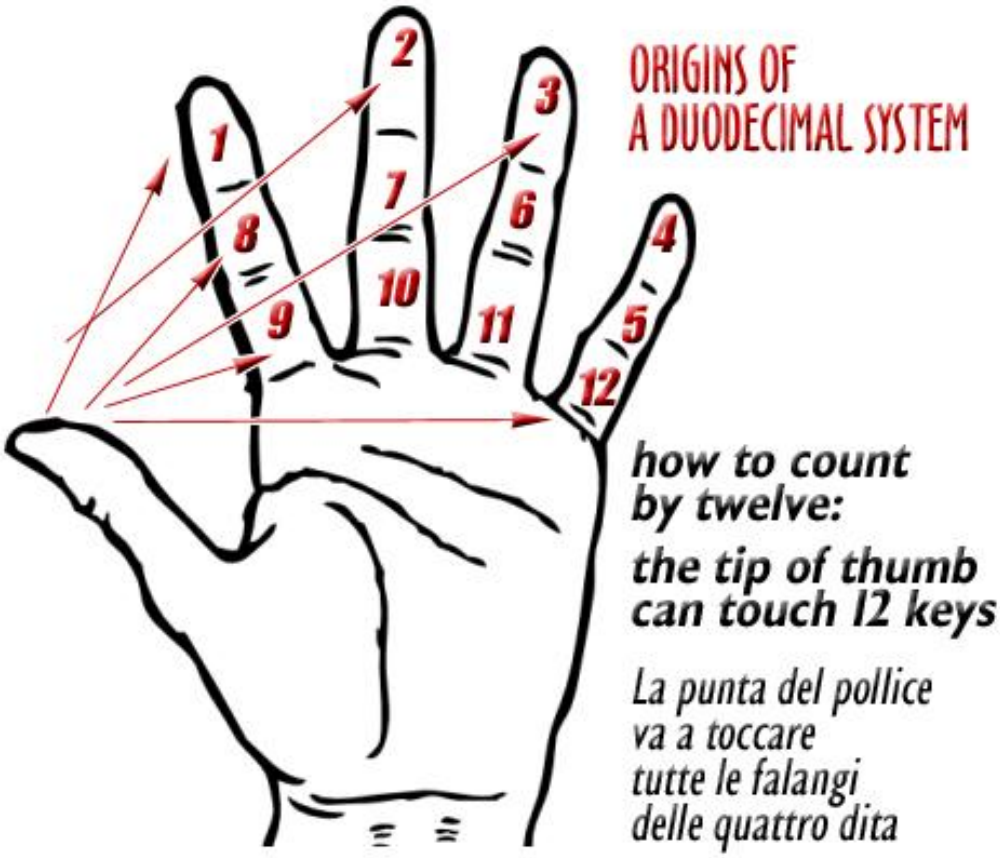

That is to say the **duodecimal** system never dies if ithe system is part of a diffuse culture, even if not taught at schools and in books, like is the case of the rural measurements and rural Calendar as transmitted from generation to generation. Someone claims that diversities of basic measurements in so many adjacent counties is effect of the mediaeval hostility between municipalities. But these counties instead shared and did not refuse the measurement systems of any other adjacent and distant counties.

Note that in the two tables below (milanese/mailander types) there are many so-called hostile counties always at war with Milan: that is to say that a basic social agreement between many towns of the **free Alpine hinterland** always existed, despite several local wars. Moreover, the "pertica or brenta of Milan" are typical, not created in Milan, but by the hinterland "milanese" where the system could be named after any other county, like Treviglio, Voghera, Bergamo, Pavia, Monza, Crema, Gallarate, Tortona, Lodi, Novara or Lecco. The tables are a sample of how every system could merge with any other system in the practical use of any country or province of this hinterland... when peoples are not forced to use alien systems, of course.

For sure, these local standards cannot derive from the fall of the Roman standardisation ahead of the middle ages, because there was not enough time to organise them everywhere, as in fact there is not an **interest** to deprecate a Roman standard when already used everywhere.
These systems can only exist paralleling the Roman's since prehistory, because it seems an exclusive friendship with local systems, connected with the entire hinterland: only a friendship can unfold the diversity of so many strange and connected systems.

The use of the duodecimal system as preserved today into rural measurements and rural Calendar grants two "**social institutions**" that could not be shared with any Roman system, nor with any barbarian immigrant, but archaic, aboriginal traditions.

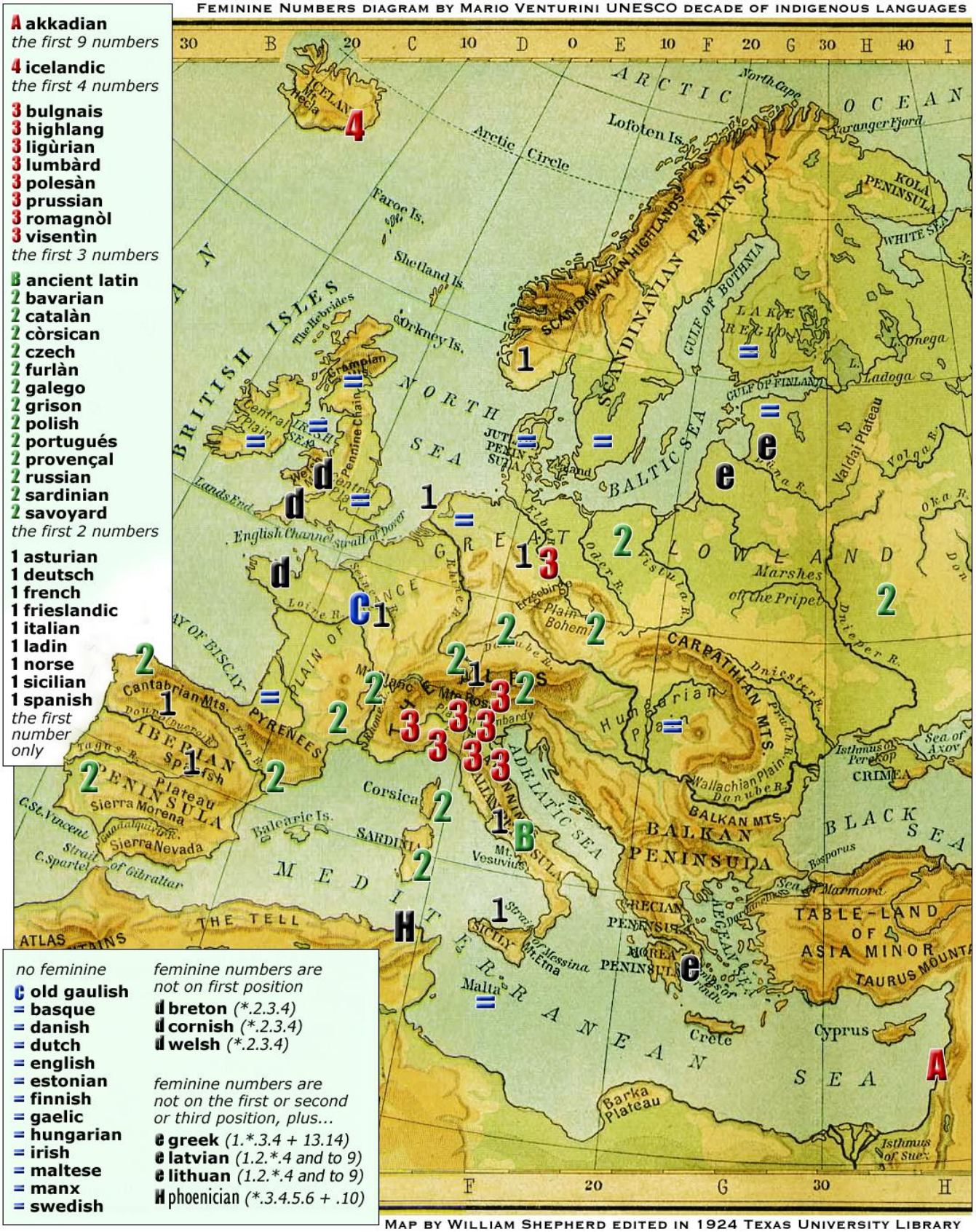
The primeval **origin** of a duodecimal system is that you can count your numbers on a single hand: tree numbers in any finger.




Some modern grammars claim that "numbers don't exist" because are simple numeral adjectives, so their masculine or feminine form cannot be used, if not by other parts of the speech. Some grammars do not. For instance, into the Chambers Student Learner's Dictionary (Edimburg) we read the "parts of speech" where the numbers are numbers (pag.8) as adjectives and nouns are another part of the same speech.

The "first three numbers" as spelled in a masculine or feminine form, even if not preserved everywhere are typical of the Alpine hinterland: it seems of the Romans... but, their number three is not pronounced with the feminine form, or at least it is confused with the masculine.

Here the custom to name the feminine form of the first three numbers, in Ligurian, Bulgnais, Highlang, Lumbard, Romagnolian, Polesan and Visentin languages, between the Simplon valley and Monegasque dialects, to Genoa, Rimini, Bassano del Grappa, Castionetto, Novara, Milan, Domodossola, Como, Bergamo, Bologna, Rovigo, Vicenza, Ravenna, Faenza, Imola and Forlì.



| *first three numbers by masculine/feminine* | number **1** | | number **2** | | number **3** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. |
| Liguria **Borgomaro** | **ün** | **üna** | **dui** | **due** | **trei** | **tre** |
| Liguria **Coldirodi** | **in** | **ina** | **düi** | **due** | **trei** | **tré** |
| Liguria **Terzorio** | **un** | **una** | **dui** | **due** | **tre** | **trei** |
| Liguria **Castel Vittorio** | **ün** | **una** | **dui** | **due** | **tréi** | **trèe** |
| Liguria **Cichero** | **un** | **una** | **doi** | **doe** | **trei** | **trae** |
| Liguria **Torrio** | **un** | **una** | **doi** | **doe** | **trei** | **trae** |
| Liguria **santa Margherita** | **un** | **una** | **doi** | **doe** | **trei** | **trae** |
| Liguria **Montecarlo** | **ün** | **üna** | **dui** | **due** | **trei** | **tre** |
| Liguria **Nizza** | un | una | doi | doas | --- | --- |
| high Piedmont **alta Langa** | **ün** | **üna** | **dùi** | **dùe** | **trai** | **trè** |
| high Piedmont **Boves** | un | una | dui | doas | --- | --- |
| low Piedmont **Biella** | an | ‘na | doi | doe | --- | --- |
| Savoy **Lanslevillard** | yon | eûnâ | dou | dyeû | --- | --- |
| Savoy **Macot la Plagne** | voun | ouya | dou | dave | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | |
| Emilia **Bologna** | **òn** | **ònna** | **dû** | **dåu** | **trî** | **trai** |
| Romagna **Ravenna** | **on** | **ona** | **du** | **dò** | **tri** | **trè** |
| Romagna **Faenza** | **on** | **ona** | **du** | **dò** | **tri** | **trè** |
| Romagna **Imola** | **on** | **ona** | **du** | **dò** | **tri** | **trè** |
| Romagna **Forlì** | **on** | **ona** | **du** | **dò** | **tri** | **trè** |
| Romagna **Rimini** | **un** | **una** | **du** | **dò** | **tré** | **trè** |
| Rovigo **alto Polesine** | **un** | **na** | **du** | **do** | **tri** | **tre** |
| Vicenza **Caltran** | **un** | **na** | **du** | **do** | **tri** | **tre** |
| Vicenza **Bassano del Grappa** | **uno** | **una** | **du** | **do** | **tri** | **tre** |
| | | | | | | |
| Lombardy **Brescia** | **giü** | **giöna** | **du** | **dò** | **tre** | **trè** |
| Lombardy **Cremona** | **ön** | **jöna** | **dùu** | **dò** | **trìi** | **trè** |
| Lombardy **Bergamo** | **ü** | **öna** | **du** | **dò** | **tri** | **trè** |
| Lombardy **Como** | **vün** | **vüna** | **düi** | **dò** | **trii** | **trè** |
| Lombardy **Tirano** | **vün** | **vüna** | **dü** | **dùi** | **trii** | **trèi** |
| Lombardy **Castionetto** | **ün** | **üna** | **dü** | **dò** | **tri** | **tre** |
| Lombardy **Chiuro** | ün | üna | dü | dò | --- | --- |
| Lombardy **Poschiavo** | ün | üna | doi | dua | --- | --- |
| Lombardy **Domodossola** | **vün** | **vüna** | **düi** | **du/dò** | **trij** | **tré** |
| Lombardy **Valle Anzasca** | **un** | **una** | **dui** | **du** | **trei** | **tre** |
| Lombardy **Val Divedro** | **ugn** | **ûna** | **doi** | **du** | **tri** | **treil** |
| Lombardy **Val Vigezzo** | in | ina | dui | du | --- | --- |
| Lombardy **Novara** | **vün** | **vüna** | **dü** | **dò** | **tri** | **tré** |
| Lombardy **Milano** | **vün** | **vüna/vöna** | **dü** | **du/do** | **tri** | **tré** |
| | | | | | | |
| Grisons **Sursilvan** | in | ina | dus | duas | --- | --- |
| Grisons **Sutsilvan** | egn | egna | dus | duas | --- | --- |
| Grisons **Surmiran** | egn | egna | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ladin Grisons **Putér** | ün | üna | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ladin Grisons **Vallader** | ün | üna | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ladin **Furlan** | un | une | doi | dôs | --- | --- |
| Ladin **Val di Non** | un | una | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ladin **Val Gardena** | un | una | doi | doves | --- | --- |
| Ladin **Val Badia** | un | öna | dui | döes | --- | --- |

The main **rural measurements** (being **duodecimal**) into Provinces where are used even the **foot**, the **brenta**, the **pound**, or the **mailander pertica**.

| **Province** *of:* | AREA or square metres | | | DISTANCES or lengths | | WEIGHTS | | FLUIDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Pertica** | square **Arm** | **Arm** d'ax | **Arm** *or Branch* | **Foot** | **Pound** | gross **Pound** | **Brenta** |
| | *mq.* | *mq.* | *mq.* | *mt.* | *mt.* | *kg.* | *kg.* | *lt.* |
| **Milano** | **654**.5179 | 0.**35**3949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **75**.5544 |
| **Bergamo** | **662**.3082 | 0.**28**2401 *by square factory* | | 0.**65**9319 *mercantile* | | 0.**325**129 | 0.**812**822 | **70**.6905 |
| **Cremona** | **808**.0469 | 0.**23**3810 | **1.40**2859 | 0.**48**3539 *by factory* | | 0.**309**489 | | **47**.4655 |
| **Parma** | **3081**.4390 *biolca* | | | 0.**54**5167 *by timber and wall* | | 0.**328**000 | | **71**.6720 |
| **Alessandria** | **3048**.3158 *biolca* | | | 0.**66**7120 *long or* 0.**53**0480 *short* | | 0.**314**071 | | **57**.8394 |
| **Novara** | **3066**.0355 *moggio* | | **1.46**9976 | 0.**66**8787 *long or* 0.**52**4184 *short* | | 0.**325**474 | 0.**759**439 | **54**.6797 |
| **Como** | **703**.6367 | 0.**35**3949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**45**1219 | 0.**316**662 | 0.**791**665 | **89**.8062 |
| **Sondrio** | **688**.0776 *of Valtellina* **628**.6000 *of Sondrio* | | | 0.**67**9632 *long or* 0.**52**7456 *short* | | 0.**309**222 | 0.**797**882 | **99**.9305 |

the mercantile **Branch** of Milan divides by 12 Ounces, and an **Ounce** by 12 **Points** (so 3000 Branches make one Lombard **Mile** by **1784**.808 metres)
it is early named "by factory and by timber" but next being compulsory by the Austrian Reich with laws of june 30th and of august 31st on year 1781,
the rural **Pertica** divides by 24 **Tables**, by 12 **Feet** each, and the Foot of Table is named **Cast-Foot** (Gettata-Piede) that divides by 12 Ounces, by 12 Points each,
the **square Branch** is by 144 square Ounces, so by 144 square Points each,
the **Branch** d'**ax** divides by 12 Ounces, so by 12 Points each (is a rectangle, 4 Branch long and 1 Branch large)
the **Brenta** divides by 3 **Stays** by 4 **Quarts** each, by 8 **Jugs** each, or even divides by 6 **Buckets** by 16 Jugs each (2 **Jugs** being one **Pint** by **1.57**405 litres)
the **gross Pound** divides by 28 Ounces, so ten gross Pounds are a **Weight** and 100 gross Pounds are named a **Bundle** or a **Hundred**,
the (little) **Pound** divides by 12 Ounces, so 25 little Pounds are a **Rub** when 100 little Pounds are a **Quintal**,

the **Brenta** of **Bergamo** divides by 6 **Buckets**, by 9 **Pints** each (**1.30**9083 litres) and by 2 **Jugs** each (0.**65**4541 litres each) but in **Piazza Brembana**, **Serina** and **Zogno** the **Pint** can be of **1.63**6354 litres or even **1.52**7264 litres,

the **Brenta** of **Cremona** divides by 75 **Jugs** and the Jug by 2 **Half**, the **Brenta** of **Casalmaggiore**, or **Brentina**, divides by 4 **Quarts** by 9 **Pints** each,
the **square Pertica** of Cremona is by 36 **Feet** or square **Branch** and the square Branch or **Quadretto** divides by 12 **Ounces**, by 12 **Points** each,

the **Biolca** of **Parma** divides by 6 **Stays**, by 12 **Tables** by 4 square **Perches**, and the **Pertica** in 36 square **Branches**,
the **Pertica** of **Piacenza** is used in **Varsi** too, by 24 **Tables** by 12 **Feet** or rural **Branches**,

the **Brenta** of **Alessandria** divides by 34 **Pints**, the **Brenta** of **Bassignana** (**71**.4327 litres) in 48 **Pints** and the **Brenta** of **Valenza** (**53**.5824 lit.) in 36 **Pints**,

the **Moggio Novarese** was by 4 **Perches** early, but next by 8 **Stays** by 12 **Tables** each, there are six diverse mailanders **Pounds** in **Valdossola**,
the **Brenta Novarese** for wine divides by 36 **Pints** by 2 Jugs each, the **Brenta fir the milk** is by 96 **Jugs** and divides by 3 **Stays** of 32 Jugs each,

the **Brenta** of **Como** divides by 6 **Stays** by 4 **Quartans** each, by 2 **Jugs** each, but in **Lecco** divides by 84 **Jugs** each, and by 2 **Half** of 2 **Glasses**,
the **Brenta** di **Valsassina** (0.**97**1414 litres) divides by 96 **Jugs** each, like the **Brenta** of **Mandello** by 0.**86**3479 litres,
the **Pound** of **Como** (0.**949**986 kg) for bread is 36 **Ounces**, the **gross Pound** is 30 **Ounces** and the little is 12 **Ounces**, the **gross Pound** of **Lecco** in 32 Ounces,

the **Pertica** of **Chiavenna** (**667**.0481 mq.) divides by 24 **Tables** by 25 **square Pass**, or divides by 66 **square Stagges** and two thirds.

The main **rural measurements** (being **duodecimal**) into Provinces where are used even the **foot**, the **brenta**, the **pound**, or the **mailander pertica**.

| **Province** *and County of:* | AREA or square metres | | | DISTANCES or lengths | | WEIGHTS | | FLUIDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Pertica** | square **Arm** | **Arm** d'ax | **Arm** *or Branch* | **Foot** | **Pound** | gross **Pound** | **Brenta** |
| | *mq.* | *mq.* | *mq.* | *mt.* | *mt.* | *kg.* | *kg.* | *litri* |
| **Milano** | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **75**.5544 |
| Abbiategrasso | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **75**.5544 |
| Gallarate | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **75**.5544 |
| Lodi | **716**.5243 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**66**7697 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**320**735 | 0.**748**381 | **82**.7538 *mil.* |
| Monza | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**816**983 | **75**.5544 |
| **Bergamo** | **662**.3082 | 0.**28**2401 *by square factory* | | 0.**65**9319 *merc.* 0.**53**1414 *by fact.* | | 0.**325**129 | 0.**812**822 | **70**.6905 |
| Clusone | **662**.3082 | 0.**28**2401 *by square factory* | | 0.**65**9319 *merc.* 0.**53**1414 *by fact.* | | 0.**325**129 | 0.**812**822 | **70**.6905 |
| Treviglio | **662**.3082 | 0.**28**2401 *by square factory* | | 0.**65**9319 *merc.* 0.**53**1414 *by fact.* | | 0.**325**129 | 0.**812**822 | **70**.6905 |
| **Cremona** | **808**.0469 | 0.**23**3810 | **1.40**2859 | 0.**48**3539 *by factory* | | 0.**309**489 | | **47**.4655 |
| Casalmaggiore | **808**.0469 | **8.41**7155 *sq. Per.* | **1.40**2859 | 0.**66**6980 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**309**489 | | **45**.5669 |
| Crema | **762**.7364 | 0.**23**3810 | **1.10**3496 | 0.**67**0164 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**325**474 | 0.**813**685 | **48**.5346 |
| **Parma** | **3081**.439 *biolca* | | | 0.**63**9500 *cloth* 0.**58**7750 *of silk* | | 0.**328**000 *Par.* 0.**317**517 *Piac.* | | **71**.6720 |
| Borgo s. Donnino | **3081**.439 *biolca* **762**.0186 *Piac.* **809**.5887 *Pol. P.* | | | 0.**63**9500 *cloth* 0.**58**7750 *of silk* | | 0.**328**000 *Par.* 0.**309**500 *Pole. P.* | | **71**.6720 |
| Borgotaro | **3081**.440 *biolca* | | | 0.**67**8000 *cloth* 0.**54**5167 *of wall* | | 0.**330**000 *Bor.* 0.**314**400 *Com.* | | **71**.6720 |
| Pavia | **769**.7918 | 0.**353**949 | **1.58**3934 | 0.**62**9272 | 0.**47**1954 | 0.**318**725 | 0.**743**692 | **71**.4427 |
| Bobbio | **769**.7918 | | | 0.**67**7000 | 0.**25**0000 *Palmo* | 0.**316**750 | | **68**.6880 |
| Lomellina | **789**.6352 | 0.**395**983 | **1.58**3934 *sqr.* | 0.**62**9272 | 0.**60**0137 *Raso* | 0.**318**725 | 0.**743**692 | **72**.9063 |
| Voghera | **769**.7918 *Pav.* **654**.5179 *Mil.* | | **1.58**3934 | 0.**66**8787 | 0.**47**6250 *of Tort.* | 0.**319**380 | 0.**745**220 | **49**.3069 |
| **Alessandria** | **769**.7914 *Pv.* **3048**.3158 *biolca* | | **1.58**3933 *timb.* | 0.**66**7120 *long or* 0.**53**0480 *short* | | 0.**314**071 *and* 0.**307**400 *farm.* | | **57**.8394 |
| Acqui | **3810**.3948 *giornata Piedmontese* | | | 0.**67**0000 *long or* 0.**52**6000 *short* | | 0.**325**380 *and* 0.**368**880 | | **74**.0000 |
| Asti | **3810**.3948 *giornata Piedmontese* | | | 0.**60**0137 *Raso* | 0.**34**2935 | 0.**368**880 | | **49**.3069 |
| Casale Monferrato | **3238**.6366 *moggia and* **404**.8296 *stay* | | | 0.**67**0000 *long or* 0.**52**6000 *short* | | 0.**325**380 | | **73**.2105 |
| Novi Ligure | **783**.8694 *and* **32**.6612 *table of Serravalle* | | | 0.**74**4250 | | 0.**316**750 | 0.**317**664 | **81**.5700 |
| Tortona | **781**.4025 | **32**.5584 *table* | | 0.**67**0000 *long or* 0.**52**6000 *short* | | 0.**325**650 | | **84**.8623 |
| **Novara** | **3066**.0355 *moggio* | | **1.46**9976 | 0.**66**8787 *long or* 0.**52**4184 *short* | | 0.**325**474 | 0.**759**439 | **54**.6797 |
| Biella | **3810**.3948 *giornata* | | | 0.**68**5870 | 0.**51**4403 *braccet.* | 0.**368**880 | | **49**.3069 |
| Ossola | **1573**.1083 *stay* | | **1.41**5798 *timb.* | 0.**66**8787 *cloth* 0.**52**4184 *of silk* | | 0.**326**793 | 0.**980**379 | **53**.9912 |
| Pallanza | **1274**.2178 *stay* | | | 0.**68**0000 *cloth* 0.**52**5000 *of silk* | | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **56**.6658 |
| Valsesia | **3066**.0355 *moggio* | | | 0.**68**2000 *long or* 0.**53**000 *short* | | 0.**361**468 | 0.**843**425 | **60**.2760 |
| Vercelli | **3810**.3948 *giornata* | | | 0.**60**0137 *Raso* | 0.**29**2924 | 0.**368**880 | | **49**.3069 |
| **Como** | **703**.6367 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**45**1219 | 0.**316**662 | 0.**791**665 | **89**.8062 |
| Lecco | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**871**448 | **75**.5544 |
| Varese | **654**.5179 | 0.**353**949 | **1.41**5798 | 0.**59**4936 | 0.**44**6202 | 0.**326**793 | 0.**762**517 | **75**.5544 |
| **Sondrio** | **688**.0776 *of Sondrio* **667**.0481 *of Chiavenna* | | | 0.**67**9632 *long or* 0.**52**7456 *short* | | 0.**309**222 | 0.**797**882 | **99**.9305 |