

Cardinal Richard Annibaldi

First Protector of the Augustinian Order

(continuation *)

APPENDIX I-II

The houses of the Augustinian Order before the Great Union

My manuscript was completed, when I had the unforeseen good fortune of a visit to the Archives of the Prior General in Rome, where the great collections of Fathers Saturnino Lopez and Ignace Aramburu were placed at my disposal. In many years of hard work, these two learned men have transcribed the early records of the Order which may be found in the various State Archives of Italy. A considerable amount of their findings was published in the *Analecta Augustiniana*, but the main body was not, esp. the important documents for the earliest houses in the territories of Siena, Florence and Lucca. If this material had been available to me previously many a detail could have been added and mistakes avoided, but above all I would have attained greater clarity and certainty.

In the following lists I shall try to enumerate the houses existing before 1256 and their earliest records. I would have liked to make it a complete source history but space will not permit it.

*) See *Augustiniana*, II (1952), pp. 26-60; 108-149; 230-247; III (1953), pp. 21-34.

Appendix I

THE HOUSES IN ITALY

1. *The foundations in Tuscany.*

In the history of the Tuscan Hermits (*supra* II, 118 sqq.) we mentioned the salesagreement at their chapter general of Cascina in 1250. The original is no longer available nor is the transcript made in 1637 by the notary Marianus Fundi. The first historian to use Fundi's transcript was Th. Herrera, who received his copy in 1642 through the procurator general Giles Consoni; it is preserved in Ms. 4835 pp. 1116/9 of the National Library, Madrid. There is little difference between Herrera's and Torelli's texts except for the addition of the word 'prior' by Torelli. We shall indicate the omissions of Herrera by [].

In the following list we give the names of the houses in alphabetical order but add in parenthesis the place which they take in Torelli's text, since there is a strong possibility that most of the priors signed according to precedence, which was determined by the time at which their houses joined. The local names of many hermitages were unknown even to contemporaries and therefore the names of the neighboring town or parish (plebs) were substituted at times, e. gr. Stagia for St. Anthony of Bosco or Pari and Petriolo for St. Anthony of Ardinghesca. It will, therefore, be useful to add these names for a quick check-up. We shall also add the hermitages which are not mentioned in the salesagreement even if they should be only different local names or later additions.

The sigla used are AC = Archivio Comunale; AGR = Archives of the Prior General in Rome, Via del San Uffizio 25; AS = Archivio di Stato.

GUIDI = P. Guidi, *Rationes Decimarum Italiae nei secoli XIII e XIV*, in *Studi e Testi*, vols. 58 and 98 (Roma 1932). He also republished the catalogue of churches of the diocese of Lucca in 1260, printed for the first time in BERTINI, *Memorie... di Lucca* IV (Lucca 1818). Doc. 27.

LISINI = A. Lisini, *Inventario delle pergamene conservate nelle Diplomatico... A. S. Siena* (1908).

PACCHI = D. Pacchi, *Ricerche istoriche... della Garfagnana* (Modena 1785).

Relazione = Reports on the status of each house in Italy made in 1650. MSS-AGR. li-4 Province of Pisa ; li-5 Province of Siena.

SCHNEIDER = F. Schneider, *Regestum Senense* I (Rome 1911).

- 1(17) AGNANO : « frater Vincentius, prior de Agnano ».

Nothing is known about this place, but it is possible that from here the convent of Solicciano was founded which lay in the immediate neighborhood. REPETTI V, 422.

- 2(3) AQUAVIVA : « frater Johannes, prior Acquae Vivae ».

It is one of the oldest hermitages, was dedicated to St. James and located a mile from Livorno, whose convent was founded from here. It was suppressed in 1652. The oldest document is the grant of an indulgence of 40 days by Gregory VII in 1187 (E 391). While its authenticity is rejected by KEHR, *Italia Pontif.* III, 377, its contents are proved correct by other documents: BSA III, 99 sqq.; REPETTI I, 40b; GUIGGI John, *S. Jacopo d'Acquaviva nella tradizione e nella storia*, in *Rivista di Livorno* I (1926), fasc. 5.

On May 17, 1255 it totalled eight members: Arch. Capit. Pisa, Trasunte delle pergamene VI n° 1029.

- 3(1) ARDIGNETA or ARDENGHESCA : « frater Simon, prior eremitarum Sancti Antonii de Ardenghesca ».

It was also known as Selvagiunta (Silvaiuncta) and was located about four miles from the parish of Pari, by which name it was also known (LUBIN 300). An inscription published by Landucci and others assigned this foundation to an hermit, named Blase, who lived at the time of St. Anthony the hermit, but is so full of anachronisms that its authenticity can easily be rejected. The foundation existed before April 20, 1206, when its prior Bannerius received a piece of land from the counts of Ardenghesca: SCHNEIDER I, n. 426. After May 12, 1211 it was in the hands of the Williamites: SCHNEIDER n°s 484 and 828 (1230). It is not known when it joined the Congregation of Tuscan Hermits: *Vfr.* 447/8. To accept separate hermitages for both Williamites and Augustinians would not be beyond the realm of possibility, but there is not a single historical fact which would demand it. Pope Eugene IV called it « St. Antonius super balneum Petrioli » by which name it is known today: AA V, 378. REPETTI II, 72.

- 4(48) AREZZO : « frater Accursus de Valle Bona de Aritio ».

In 1257 the brethren moved from St. Mary Magdalene's into the city, where they built St. Augustine: P. FARULLI, *Annali... di Arezzo* (Foligno 1717) 38; TORELLI V, 671.

- 5(16) ASCIANO : frater Accursius, prior St. Bartholomaei de Asciano ».

- 6(20) ASCIANO : « frater Philippus, prior de Asciano ».

- 7(21) ASCIANO : « frater Amicus St. Bartholomaei de Asciano ».

The town of Asciano was located on the Ombrone river in the dioc. of Arezzo. In order to solve the difficulty of two priors in the same place,

TORELLI IV, 458 proposed that here as in other places, the convent consisted of two units, one within and one without the city. After 1256 but one convent was retained and in 1557 this was united to Monte Sansavino: LUBIN 26; REPETTI III, 523.

ASINALUNGA = Vallesi.

BAGNO DI PETRIOLO = Ardenghesca.

BAGNOLOCO = St. Fiora.

BARGA = Sommo Cologno.

BIANCANE, BIGIANO, BISIANUM. BINGONIENSE = Brancane.

BOLCIONE = Cassina.

BOLOGNA = n° 62 and Labeto.

BONDIOLO = Faëenza.

BOSCO, St. Antonius de = Selvamaggio.

- 8(44) BRANCANE : « frater Bonaiutus, prior de Brancani, alias Brancanis ».

AGR: li 4 fol. 210/4 places the hermitage about three miles from Pistoia. On Jan. 3, 1254 Guadalosti, bp. of the city, granted an indulgence of 40 days to the « heremitorium quod cum capella prope Giulianum in loco qui dicitur Biancane de novo sit constructum »: AA XVII, 364. The place was also called Bigiano: REPETTI I, 326. Its church dedicated to St. Alexius was surrendered to the hermits of Vallumbrosa in 1275, when the Augustinians moved into Pistoia, where they took over the oratory of St. Anthony the abbot in Panatano. In later years Brancane was returned to the Austins and in 1458 Pope Calixt III united it with S. Spirito in Florence: SCHIAPARELLI, *Guida* II, 1, 38 & 149/50.

- 9(11) BRANCOLI : « frater Maurus, prior eremi de Brancolo, alias de Brancalo ».

At first it was called St. Savior and St. Anthony, later St. Mary's: GUIDI I, 255 n. 5, also St. Maria de Eremita: TORELLI VI, 622. On Sept. 27, 1216 Pope Honorius III took fr. John and the priest Martin, hermits of « Monte de Branca qui dicitur vulgo il Romito » under his protection: AS-Lucca, Diplom. Conv. St. Aug. In 1247 four brethren are mentioned by name, and though in 1314 the Prior General Alexander of St. Elpidio received permission from the chapter general to sell it together with St. Galganus of Vallebuona and Versilia, it was still a grange of Lucca in 1850: CRUSENIUS I, 234. *Supra* n. 163.

BRASI = Buti.

BUJANO = Cerbajola.

- 10(23) BUTI (BUITA, BUYTI) : « frater Bonavoglius, prior eremi de Brasi alias Buyo ».

A place named Brasi or Buyo is unknown. Lopez suggests instead Buti in the township of Cerralto, which was dedicated to St. Michael and had joined the Tuscan Congregation in 1228: PACCHI 96. In 1260 it had to pay 25 lib. to the bishop of Lucca: GUIDI I, 5070 and when in 1461

it was united with the convent of Lucca the latter had to continue the payments: HERRERA I, 120. *Vide* Chifenti.

BUYO = Buti.

CALCI = Costa Aqua.

- 11(23) CAMERATE : « frater Paulus, prior de Camerate ».

This place, dedicated to St. Peter, was also known as Camarte or Pietro Rondinaio and was located close to Monticiano. In 1238 it purchased two lots from the city: REPETTI III, 570; TORELLI IV, 313, 343. The hermitage witnessed the holy life of Blessed Peter, the great friend of Blessed Augustinus Novellus: *Vfr* 462/3. After 1256 it was assigned as a grange to Monticiano.

- 12(52) CAMPIANO : « frater Petrus de Campirano alias de Campiano ».

The place has been identified with the hermitage St. Martin of Campiano, Dioc. of Orvieto: AA VIII, 137; GUIDI I, p. 136.

CAPRAJA = Cerbaia.

CAPROLECCHIO = n° 63.

CARFAGNANO = Garfagnana.

- 13(22) CASSINA : « frater Hilarius, prior Sti Salvatoris de Cavina alias Cassina ».

Located on the Arno river between Pisa and Pontedera and known by various names like Bulcioni, St. Salvator in Vina or Vica and since 1556 as Vico Pisano: AA VIII, 296; REPETTI V, 760/1. The *relatio* of Pisa calls it one of its granges. In 1275 it had to pay 20 lib. to the bishop of Pisa: GUIDI I, 3506.

- 14(34) CASTAGNETA : « frater Coraldus de Castagnola alias de Castagneta ».

AGR-li 5 fol. 34 describes it as subject to the convent of Piombino, Dioc. Massa Maritima. REPETTI I, 529.

- 15(43) CASTIGLIONE-ARETINO : « frater Bonachristianus, prior eremi Montis de Castilione ».

In 1248 (day and month are not given) the plebanus Sancti Januarii received permission to make a compromise with fr. Christian, hermit of Mt. Castiglione in the Nievole valley (Vallis Nebulae), reg. the damage caused by war: AS-Lucca LL 22 fol. 22. On April 23, 1330 Pope John XXIII gave the provincial of Siena permission to build a place in the dioc. of Arezzo, since the bishop had destroyed their convent of Castello Aretino: AS-Florence Dipl. Aug. BSA II, 73 identified the above place with Castiglione della Pescaja without giving proof.

CASTELLO NUOVO = Siena or Versilia.

CATASTE = n° 64.

CELLA = Colle.

CELLO = Monteforte.

- 16(24) CERBAIA : « frater Huguccio, prior de Corbaria alias de Cerbaria ».

There are various places by that name, one near the city Parrana (v. n° 46).

- 17(40) CERBAIOLA : « frater Joannes de Corbajola alias de Cerbaiola ». A Cerbajola in the Serchio-valley near the bridge of St. Quilico, now gives title to the destroyed church St. Bartholomew's of Cerbajola, also called St. Barthol. in Valle-Buia, about three miles from Lucca: REPETTI, I, 165. It seems that a number of hermitages were grouped together near the parish Parrana, which was situated four miles from Collesalveti in Livorno, among them Monte Romboli (n° 25) and Petreto (n° 50).

CERRALTO = Certaldo.

CERRETO = Buti.

- 18(42) CERTALDO : « frater Vincentius de Ceralto alias de Certaldo ». There can be little doubt that it is identical with the hermitage of Cerralto, Dioc. Lucca, because all eremitoria mentioned in the Diocesan Catalogue of 1260 are Augustinian. It had to pay 10 lib. to the bp. of Lucca. On Febr. 14, 1259 Agnes, abbess of St. Michel's in Pescia, sold to father Gracchiano (or Graciano) « Eremitae de Cerralto, procuratorio seu gestorio nomine, pro Giunta de Gagnano » a piece of land in the county of Pescia: AA XVII, 365; REPETTI III, 114.

- 19(10) CHIFENTI : « frater Cambius, prior de Chefenti alias Chifenti ». PACCHI 96/7 quotes one of the few different readings from Torelli's text: « et interventu et in praesentia fr. Cambii, prioris de Chifenti, alias Chifeati ». He must, therefore, still have known the original text. The hermitage was dedicated to Sts. Mary Magdalene and Francis and had to pay 10 lib.: GUIDI I, 259.

On Dec. 7, 1247 a fr. Peter « heremita heremitorii et domus Pontis de Chifenti, aedificati, ubi dicitur Ventoso » is mentioned in the Diplom. S. Augustini, AS-Lucca, while on Sept. 13, 1251 the same prior is strangely called « eremita Sti Pauli de heremitorio Ventoso ». On Febr. 28, 1334 a fr. Johannes Roggio (?) OESA, was prior of Buita (Buti), « cui conventui heremitorium Chifenti provinciae Garfagnanae est unitus »: Arch. Cancellariae Archiep. Lucani. It was still mentioned in 1443.

CIMINO = Montecimino.

- 20(2) COLLE : « frater Aiutus, prior Colle presbyteri Rustici Lucanae diocesis ».

This place is better known as Cella or Cella di Prete Rustico, Dioc. Lucca. *Nel libro de' Censi* (Arch. Vat. Arm. XXXIII, vol. 33A, fol. 33v) si ha « Heremitorium Sti Jacobi di Colle Donico [Dominicato], una lib. cere, quod hodie (a. 1290) appellatur Cella presbyteri Rustici » (cf. FABRE-DUCHESNE, *Le Liber Censuum de l'Eglise Romaine*, Paris 1905, p. 69): GUIDI I, 253. There are numerous documents available for the history of this house. The first is of April 30, 1202, in which the nuns of St. Mary's of Pontetetto gave to fr. Lottario the « Cella pie memorie presbyteri Rustici, positum in loco qui dicitur Colledonicus ». Since fr. Lottario was only an acolyte, he needed permission from the Apostolic

See, which Innocent III granted through the abbot of St. Freddiano. In 1238 a friar Luparellus « who is now called fr. Andrew », disposed of his inheritance after he had reached the 15th year. In 1248, twelve members are mentioned by name, amongst the Magister Aitutus, who appears as prior from 1250/3. The chapter general of 1319 gave permission to sell this place to the bishop of Aquila: AS Lucca, Diplom. conv. S. Augustini; REPETTI II, 272, 645; PACCHI 96.

COLLEDONICO = Colle.

COLLE NOMBOLI = Nomboli.

COLOGNO = Sommo Cologno.

COMPITO = n° 67.

- 21(8) COSTA AQUA DE CALCI : « frater Bernardus, prior de Costa Aquae alias Aquae ».

On September 17, 1210 Pope Innocent III took frater Bernard and his brethren under his protection. Whether they followed the rule of St. Augustine is not stated: AA VIII, 299-300. The *relatio* of Pisa (AGR — li 4 fol. 205) states that Sta. Maria del Monte di Calci dell'Acque had become an annex to Pisa in 1614.

EREMITA, St. Maria de = Brancoli.

- 22(60) FAENZA : « frater Paulus, prior eremi de Faventia ».

Supra note 350 and text, where we showed that both the Zanbonini and Brettini had houses near this town since 1231 and 1247 respectively, while the Tuscans were not firmly established until 1252, when Walter Poggi, bishop of the city and several of his canons « concesserunt fratri Aiuto priori generali fratrum Ordinis Eremitarum Sti Augustini in Tuscia ecclesiam Sancti Augustini de Malta »: TORELLI IV, 473. Faenza's position in sixtieth place indicates that the priors signed according to precedence. v. Labeto and Florence.

FABBRICHE DE GARFAGNANA = Garfagnana.

- 23(37) FALCONE : « frater Udibrandinus alias Ildebrandinus de Falcone ».

- 24(58) FERRARA : « frater Bartholomaeus, prior eremi Sti Leonardi de Ferrara ».

The Zanbonini also had a house near Ferrara (*infra*). Modern historians of the city do not seem to know St. Leonard's.

- 25(47) FLORENCE : « frater Aldobrandinus, prior eremi de Florentia ».

In 1250 the hermitage was located on the hill Acetri above the city of Florence and was called St. Matthew's of Ileperi (Lepori). In the same year its prior Aldobrandinus (*supra*: note 363) sold this place to some nuns for the sum of 205 lire after he had bought from the pharmacist Homodei a house and a piece of land in the city of Florence. In 1269 the Augustinians of Florence finished their world-famous church Santo Spirito. It is interesting that the first brethren continued to call the new acquisition an « eremo » though it was located within the city: AA XII, 94-108. To fr. Aldobrandinus (or Ildobrandinus) Cavalcanti (Cambi ?),

who was still alive in 1265 is credited the *Liber qui inscribitur Scala in quo agitur de fide, spe et caritate*, which was preserved in the Aug. library of Florence until the 18th century: PERINI I, 215/6.

FLESSO(old) for Montuolo = Spelunca.

FONTANELLE = Compito.

FONTICELLE = n° 65.

- 26(9) FROCECHIA : « frater Jacobus prior de Frocechia ».

This place is entirely unknown to Repetti. Could it be the territory of the great abbey St. Salvator of Fucecchio, Dioc. Lucca ?

- 27(6) FULTIGNANO : « frater Johannes, prior eremi [de Fultignano, alias] de Latignano ».

On May 6, 1228 Bonfilii, bishop of Siena, wrote to the prior Bandino and the brethren of St. Salvator in Silva Lacus that by order of Pope Gregory IX he had blessed their hermitage: SCHNEIDER n° 762. On June 25, 1255 it was united with nearby St. Leonard's of Lecceto (n° 32) by the visitor general Aitutus: E 10, P 15904; Kehr III, 225; REPETTI II, 665; GUIDI I, 112.

GALLICANO = Garfagnana.

- 28(7) GARFAGNANA : « Guido, prior de Valle Bona de Garfagnana ».

The place is called to-day Fabbriche della Garfagnana and is located four miles from Trassilico, Dioc. Lucca, whose inhabitants had provided the land in 1214. It was dedicated to SS. George and Galganus and must have been a well-endowed house since it had to pay 40 lib. to the bishop of Lucca in 1260, when it was called « Heremitorium Vallis Bone de Carfanea in plebe de Gallicano ». In 1245 it numbered ten brethren. In 1461 the prior general William Becchi ordered it sold together with Buti to pay the debts of the new monastery in Lucca: AS-Lucca, Diplom. S. Maria Corteorlandini.

In the territory of Garfagnana were located Buti, Cella, Chifenti, Giuncheto (or Sommo Cologno) and Mozanella: PACCHI 95.

- 29(59) GENOA : « frater Placitus, prior eremi Januensis ».

fr. Placitus is mentioned in three documents of 1251, where he calls himself « prior ecclesiae Sanctae Theclae de Ordine Eremitarum St. Augustini de Tuscia ». It was located on the river Bisagno within the parish St. Martin d'Albaro but its existence in 1191 cannot be proved. On Febr. 22, 1264 its members received a donation for « opere constructionis ecclesiae, quam de novo intendunt construere ». By 1277 this new monastery was known as St. Augustine. P. Exprovincial Raffael Bracco kindly copied the above data from Paolo DE-LUCCHI, *Chiesa di S. Agostino in Genova* (ib. 1893).

GERFALCO = Monte Beni.

GIUDICE = Spelonca.

GIUGNANO or JUNIANO = Sommo Cologno.

GIUNCANO or GIUNZANO = Larniano.

GIUNCHETO = Sommo Cologna.

- 30(31) GUARDISTALLO : « frater Pirovarus, alias Ricovarus, prior de Guardastallo ».

Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; it had become an annex to the monastery in Volterra by 1462: AGR li-4 (Volterra) 333 v. S. LOPEZ, *Charitularium conventus Sancti Geminiani* (Rome 1929), 175.

ILIPERI = Florence.

- 31(61) LABETO : « frater Dominicus de Laboto alias Labeto ».

Its location is unknown. On July 1, 1249 the brethren Dominic of Labado and John of Manzalano de Labeto gave to fr. Albert, « prior, rector et administrator eremi Sancti Augustini de Bonia » (Bononia) as the vicar of Cardinal Richard their place and hermitage of Labeto and « promised perpetual obedience and to stay and live forever in the same Order ». The document signed « in loco fratrum de Landino » gives an inkling how single hermitages were drawn into the Order after the union of 1244. AS-Siena, Diplom. S. Aug. — Orig.

LANDINO = Labeto.

- 32(41) LARNIANO : « Frater Matheus de Lancarnio alias de Giuncano ».

Seven miles from Volterra and five miles West of S. Gimignano were two villages under one administration called Larniano and Guinzano (REPETTI II, 630) where St. Lucy's, a hermitage of the Tuscans was located. It is, therefore, called by the name of either village and the documents speak of Lancarnio, Giuncano, Incarnii etc. On Sept. 9, 1279 Rainer, bishop of Volterra, gave to the prior of St. Lucy's and his confreres Angelus and John permission to erect a new place in the city of Volterra: M. BATTISTINI, *La chiesa di S. Agostino di Volterra* (Florence 1936) 17. Larniano is still mentioned in 1317: BSA XII, 22, n. 3; GUIDI I, 154.

LATERINO = Siena.

- 33(57) LECCETO : « frater Paulus, prior eremi S. Leonardi ».

This most famous hermitage in Augustinian history was first known as St. Leonard al Lago or de Lacu Verano and received its later name from the great forest of ilex (lecceti) trees, which once hid the eremitical cells scattered within its fold. In the solitude of this forest friar Agazzari, wrote his *Assempri* which have been translated into several languages, many popes visited here (REPETTI II, 665) and over 33 men attained great sanctity, but it became best known by the love and respect in which St. Catherine of Siena held these hermits. She found here in William Flete of England, one of her chief defenders and entrusted to him her *famiglia*: A. GWYNN, *The English Austin Friars at the time of Wycliff* (London 1940), 139-210. D. LANDUCCI, *Sacra Leccetana Selva* (Rome 1657). Many of the antient documents of St. Leonhard and St. Salvator were bought by the Prussian Secret State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem in 1865 (SCHNEIDER p. XLIX, n. 2), but a visit there proved useless, since they are « verlagert » in the Russian Zone of Germany. The earliest document published by SCHNEIDER n° 159 is from July 1119, by which the counts

of Ardenghesca donated some land, but the hermitage preceded that date (*supra* n. 183).

LEPORI = Florence.

LIVORNO = Aquaviva.

LOPELLIA = Sommo Cologno.

LUCCA = Brancoli, Buti, Garfagnana.

- 34(13) LUPOCAVO or RUPECAVE : « frater Arrigus, prior de Lupocavo ».

The hermitage St. Mary's no longer exists and its church was annexed to the parish of Ripafratta in the territory of Montuolo (formerly Flesso), five miles from Bagni di S. Giuliano. It was founded on Mt. Rupecava at the beginning of the thirteenth century by the Lords of Ripafratta, who always retained the right of patronage, since they had given part of the mountain on which it was built. On May 5, 1214 Robert, bishop of Lucca, blessed their church: REPETTI IV, 843. The rest of the data given by this otherwise accurate author are false.

My supposition that the union of 1228 must have been preceded by another, smaller one (AUG. II, 114 *supra*) is confirmed by the document of March 22, 1223 in the Arch. Archiep. Lucan. L 64 (original): « Valenthanus quondam Gerardini Riccii et Guido quondam Duodi », sold to fr. Augustine and his fellow hermits of Vallebona, Cella Presbiteri Rustici, Spelonca and St. Saviour of Cassina « ... et pro universitate heremitarum predictorum locorum et omnium aliorum heremitarum, quos predicti heremite ad suum consortium vel hospitalitatem aut usum recipere et admictere voluerint... unam petiam terre ».

In 1243, a year before the unification of the Tuscan Hermits, it asked the Holy See for permission to transfer to the church of St. Quiricus de Populonia (Dioc. Grossetto), where only the abbot was left: BERGER 326, 1535, 3909, but the petition must have been refused, because in the following years the monastery was owned by the Williamites: COTTINEAU, *Repert.* II, 2565.

- 35(9) MOZANELLO : « frater Maurus, prior de Moganallo alias Moganello » (Mozanello : PACCHI 96).

It was dedicated to Our Savior and located in the community of Castiglione, county of Castelnuovo of Garfagnana, Dioc. Massa Ducale. In 1247 a fr. Fredianus is mentioned as « prior eremi Sti Salvatoris de Mothanello »: PACCHI 96. On Nov. 30, 1248 fr. Gerard « electus in rectorem et pastorem domus et heremitorii de Mocanello, plebatus de Fosciano » had to resign his office into the hands of one of the canons of Lucca, because he had started to govern without having been confirmed by the bishop. Whereupon he was absolved and restored to office, but had to promise obedience to the bishop: Archiv. Capituli Lucani Lib. LL 22 fol. 148.

MONTALCINO = Montespescchio.

- 36(32) MONTE BENI : « frater Benedictus, [prior] Montis Boni alias Bene ».

This hermitage was located near Gerfalco, Dioc. Volterra. In 1323, when it was destroyed in the war between Massa and Siena, the Augustinians moved into the city of Gerfalco and erected the monastery Santa Croce. When the money for the completion of their church was not forthcoming, they sold their former possessions on Monte Beni to the city of Massa: REPETTI II, 431.

MONTE CASTIGLIONE = Castiglione.

MONTE CATINI = n° 68.

MONTECCHIO = n° 69.

37(56) MONTECIMINO : « frater Ricardus, prior Montis Cimini ».

The document for the foundation of this hermitage by Pope Alexander III in 1164 (TORELLI IV, 73) has been declared fictitious by KEHR, *It. Pont.* II (« Soriano »). The acts of the Roman Province of 1275 call it SS. Trinitas in loco Montecimino: AA II, 227. Best history by U. MARIANI in BSA II and III; A. BUSSOLETTI, *La santissima Vergine e l'Ordine Agostiniano... nell'eremo di Cimino... e nella chiesa degli Agostiniani in Soriano* (n. d., ab. 1930).

38(46) MONTEFERRATO : « frater Reringotus [alias Herrigetis], prior Montis Ferrati ».

The place was located about three miles from Prato: REPETTI III, 387.

MONTE FOLLONICO = Montespecchio.

39(28) MONTEFORTE : « frater Michael, prior Montis Fortis ».

On May 23, 1237 « Presbyter Mateus, rector et prior heremitorii de Monteforte, plebatus de Cello, Lucanae diocesis » resigned his position into the hands of a canon of Lucca in presence of the priest Potens, prior of Cella, and James, hermit of Monteforte and the priest Geneticus, hermit of Lupocavo and his companion Orlandus: Arch. Capit. Lucca LL II fol. 100. It was dedicated to St. Mary: AA VIII 297/8. The *relatio* of Pisa says that in 1650 only one friar with the title of prior was left.

MONTE MORILLONE = Morillone.

MONTEPULCIANO = Vallese.

MONTE RAZZANESE = Viterbo.

MONTE SANSAVINO = Asciano.

MONTESPECCHIO = n° 71.

40(29) MONTE VASONE : « frater Jordanus, prior Montis Vasonis ».

In 1273 a friar Augustine was prior « conventus et loci heremitarum de Monte Vasone »: LOPEZ, *Chart. Geminiani* 15. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, located in the Elsa valley, parish St. Fiora, Dioc. Colle: LUBIN 301 (Ms. Bruxelles).

MONTE VORNO = Morillone.

MONTICIANO = Camerate.

41(15) MORILLONE : « frater Donatus, prior de Morillone ».

Supra II, 142. It was dedicated to St. James and located four miles from Lucca between Spelonca and Compito: REPETTI V, 836. It had to pay

- 60 lib. to the bishop of Lucca: GUIDI I, 4840. A considerable amount of confusion originated through the transactions with the monastery of St. Mary's de Gloria (Guado ?), to whom they sold their place on Mt. Vorno, and took it back, when it was without inhabitants, and though Pope Innocent IV approved the transactions (*Sicut petitio* of April 12, 1244. BERGER 609), the monks of St. Bartholomew on Mt. Vorno proceeded against their superior, fr. Accursus: AS-Lucca Reg. Whether this hermitage St. Bartholomew became united with St. James of Mt. Vorno, whose prior in 1267 was fr. Stephan OESA, cannot be shown.
- 42(50) MORIMONDO : « frater Gregorius de Moribondo, alias Morimondo ».
- Sr. Mary's of Morimondo was located in Umbria not far from Cagli and according to a document preserved in the convent of Perugia, its members lived according to the Augustinian rule, but had also accepted the institutions of S. Peter Damiani. Sat. Lopez could not find this document quoted in AA I, 109.
- NEPI = Stretto.
- 43(25) NOMBOLI : « frater Martinus, prior de Colle Nontoli alias Nomboli ».
- REPETTI does not know this place, but mentions a Colle Romboli (I, 770) which was located about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colle Salvetti, Dioc. Livorno (v. Cerbaiola n° 17).
- 44(55) ORVIETO : « frater Bernardus, prior eremi Urvetani ».
- On August 21, 1251 Bartho of Stendanello sold to fr. Homodeo « de ordine fratrum sancti Augustini de loco Urbevetano » a piece of land adjoining their property in the parish of St. Martin: AGR-Misc. Membr. solut.
- In addition to the Tuscans the Brettini and also the Williamites had foundations here. The latter had received the ancient monastery or hermitage Mazapalu (Massapolo): AUVRAY 4493; details in L. FUMI, *Codice diplomatico della città d'Orvieto* (Florence 1884). In 1263 the first stone for the church of St. Augustine within the city was placed by Cardinal Otho of Tusculum: MGH-SS XIX, 231.
- 45(36) PALMAIOLA : « frater Bonavultus, prior de Palmarola alias Palmaiola ».
- REPETTI IV, 43 mentions but one Palmaiola, which he calls Isola di Palmaiola or Palmara, but has nothing on our hermitage.
- PANTANO = Brancane.
- 46(26) PARAIANA or PARRANA : « frater Isaias, [prior de Pacrana] alias de Paraiano ».
- REPETTI IV, 62 finds the place in the mountains of Livorno and states that together with the villages of Porciano, Ceppetto and Petreto (n° 50) it forms one administrative unit. On April 8, 1260 the judges of Pisa decided in the case of friar Vincent « sindaco e procuratore de Romitorio di Santa Maria di Parrane » against Nicolas Gherardo: Arch. Capit. Pisa-Trasunte delle pergamene vol. VI n° 1108.
- PARI = Ardenghesca.

47(53) PERETA : « P. prior de Peretto ».

The *relatio* of Pisa (li 4 fol. 765) calls it « Convento di S. Maria Maddalena di Peretta nel Commune di Ceppato et Parlascio, Dioc. Sanminiato »: AA VIII, 28; REPETTI II, 428. In 1650 it consisted of three rooms and a kitchen, which also served as hall and none of the then available records antedated the year 1489. GUIDI I, 8842 calls it « Heremitorium Ste Marie de Peretra » and in n° 5338 « Herem. de Pereta », which had to pay 8 lib. to the dioc. of Lucca.

48(54) PERLATE : « frater Guido, prior Vallis Perlatae ».

49(38) PEROLLA : « frater Bartholomaeus, prior de Perolla ».

It was probably located in the dioc. of Massa Marittima: AA VIII, 298.

50(4) PETRETO : « frater Orlandus, prior eremi de Petreto ».

v. n° 46.

PETRIOLO = Ardenghesca and Stagia.

PIETRA RONDINAIO = Camerate.

PIETRASANTINO = Versilia.

PIOMBINO = Castagneta, Montechio, Suvereto.

PISA = Cassina, Costa Aqua, Caprolecchio.

51(45) PISTOIA : « frater Gregorius, prior Vallis Bonae Pistoriensis ».

From here, not from Brancane the Augustinians moved into the city in 1272: AA XVII, 366.

POGGIBONSI = Selvamaggio.

PRATO = Monteforte.

Two monasteries of the Augustinians existed in or near Prato. One was St. Anne in Filettole, ca. a mile and a half from the city, founded by Blessed Brunettus in 1269. They followed the Rule of St. Augustine but did not join the Order until 1434: AA XVIII, 407; documents *ibid.* XIX, 22-60. The other monastery, St. Augustine's in Seraglio, could be established only after the differences with the Cathedral Chapter had been settled in 1270 by order of Cardinal Richard: AA VIII 284/7; *Gli archivi d'Italia* ser. 2, vol. I (1933/4) 128/37; SCHIAPARELLI, *Guida* I, 53; G. PASQUETTI, *La chiesa di S. Agostino e l'opera degli Agostiniani in Prato* (ib. 1930) was not available.

RESIGNANO = Vada.

RIO-AFFRICO = Monte Catini.

52(39) ROCETI : « frater Simon, prior de Roveto alias Reveto ».

The text also calls it Roceto.

53(30) ROSIA : « frater Dominicus, prior de Rosia ».

Dedicated to Sts. Lucy and Anthony and located on the right side of the Rosia river, Dioc. Volterra, this hermitage makes its appearance in the documents of the thirteenth century, which are enumerated by LISINI 119, 187, etc. The earliest is from May 21, 1200, when a fr. John was prior.

RUPE CAVA = Lupocavo.

ST. ANTONIUS DE LACU = Selvamaggio.

54(51) SANTA FIORA : « frater Angelus, prior eremi Sanctae Florae ».

The *relatio* of the convent says that the time of its foundation was unknown but that a stone spoke of the year 1146 as the date of its dedication (li 5, fol. 43). It was located in the dioc. of Chiusi, prov. of Grosseto, near Monte Catino. In 1251 a fr. Angelus built (rebuilt ?) the hermitage St. Barbara in a place called Bagnolo: *Inventario generale del R. Archivio di Stato di Siena* I (1899) 26. In 1320 the brethren moved into the city where they built a church in honor of St. Michel: LUBIN 299.

ST. LEONHARD de Lacu = Lecceto.

SANSAVINO = Asciano.

SCLAVO = Faenza.

SELVA DI LAGO = Lecceto.

SELVAGIUNTA = Ardenghesca.

55(4) SELVAMAGGIO : « frater Melioratus, prior eremi Sylvae Majoris ».

This ancient hermitage is known by many names, like Stagia, Petriolo, St. Antonius de Bosco or de Lacu Nemoso and de Lacu Virido. Located six miles from Poggibonsi (Dioc. Volterra) on the street which leads from Monteriggioni to Colle, between two small lakes, one known as Lago Scuro, the other Lago della Chiesa and also as Lago di San Antonio.

LISINI 177 cites a bull of Pope Honorius III of 1223, in which its members are called Williamites. The place was given in later years to the Reformed Franciscans: REPETTI I, 94.

SIENA = n° 75.

SOLICCIANO = Agnano.

56(8) SOMMO COLOGNO : « frater Pellegrinus eremi de Summo Cologno alias Colongo ».

The *relatio* of the convent of Barga (AGR-li 4 fol. 248) reports that its members had for a long time a hospice and church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene in the woods of Samo (!) Cologna, about three miles distant; that it existed since 1248 but had only a very small church. Since PACCHI 95 placed it in the territory of Loppia, it must be identical with the hermitage of Lopellia, which was founded in 1238, when fr. Rainer received a piece of land « que est campus et boscus, posita in Alpibus dictis Lopellensium ». The priest Henrigus, pastor of « Mostesigradi » took his promise of obedience and then installed him: AS-Lucca, Diplom. conv. St. Augustine, original.

It seems quite certain that Sommo Cologno is also identical with St. Mary Magdalene's of Giunchetto or Juncetto, which was entirely unknown to Lopez: AA VIII, 298, but is mentioned by GUIDI I, 5133. The old territory of Loppia was later called Barga, into which city the Augustinians moved in the year 1369; they retained Giunchetto as their grange: *Relazione*.

Giunchetto must not be confused with the ancient Cistercian abbey of Giugnano, Dioc. Grosseto, situated about two miles from Roccastrada

which before the year 1215 had been divided between Ardenghesca and Rosia according to a papal decision of May 11, 1305: REPETTI II, 72 and 541. SORIANO (Suriano) = Montecimini.

57(14) SPELONCA : « frater Amatus, prior de Spelunca ».

This famous hermitage was located in the mountains of Pisa above the village of St. Mary's de Guidice, and is said to have been established in 1187, when Paganello Porcari, podestà of Lucca, gave the ground to its founder, fr. John Honestus: TORELLI IV, 113. The oldest still extant document is from Sept. 15, 1198 when Guido of Milan, bishop of Lucca « investivit Johannem Magistrum de Petris de ecclesia cujus vocabulum est St. Marie et S. Andree, S. Stephani et Sti Georgii Martyrum sita in loco et finibus Masse Pisane, ubi dicitur Monte Morillone seu Spelunca et dari ipsi Joanni et presbytero Dulci fratribus et heremitis, ipsius ecclesie administrationem »: AS-Lucca Diplom. conv. S. Aug. In 1204 John, prior of St. Freddiano, declared, that the four hermits of Spelonca, « qui sub districte discipline heremitice regule viverint » were free from the jurisdiction of anyone esp. the monastery S. Galgano OSB.

Very interesting for the election of superiors in these hermitages is a report of June 29, 1245 which shows that fr. Dominic was elected « pastor et rector » through the votes of his brethren (per scrutinium) under the presidency of a fr. Terdici, vicar general of the Tuscan hermits, who was assisted by the superior of Cella and a priest from Lupocavo: AS-Florence, Spogli, Tom. VIII fol. 24.4 Eight friars dwelt here in 1251 and fr. Amatus was still prior in 1254.

STRETTO = n° 73.

58(35) SUVERETO : « frater Lucas, prior de Lavvereto, alias Suvereto ».

A mile and a half from the city of Suvereto (Com. Campiglia, Dioc. Massa Marittima) on a hill of the Monte Pitti stood the hermitage St. Ylarius, which had become an annex to St. Michel's of Piombino in 1650: REPETTI V, 492.

TEGULARIO = Perugia n° 72.

TODI = n° 76.

TRASSILICO = Garfagnana.

59(27) VADA : « frater Benedictus, [prior] de Vada ».

Vada, an ancient port of Tuscany, does no longer exist. The place was no doubt identical with the hermitage of Resignano which was ordered sold in 1290: AA VIII, 300.

VAL-DI-CASTELLO = Versilia.

VALLASPRA = Ardinghesca.

VALLEBUONA D'AREZZO = Arezzo.

VALLEBUONA DE GRAFFAGNANA = Garfagnana.

VALLEBUONA DE PERLATE = Perlate.

VALEBUONA PISTORIENSE = Pistoia.

VALLEBUONA DE VESSILIA = Versilia.

60(49) VALLESI : « frater Johannes, prior delle Vallese ».

The Augustinian historians called the place St. Maria alle Vallese, but originally the monastery was called St. Bartholomew, which is now united with the parish church St. Mary's in Vallese, which lies six miles distant from Asinalunga, Dioc. Arezzo. On April 22, 1257 Pope Alexander IV granted an indulgence to all who would contribute to its rebuilding (REPETTI V, 673) and in 1570 it was assigned to the convent of Montepulciano by command of Pope Pius V, but later it became united with Siena (GRA-Ii 5, fol. 5v). In 1275 a friar Nicholas was called « prior loci et heremi de Vallesi »: LOPEZ, *Chart. Gemin.* 18.

61(12) VERSILIA : « presbiter Bonus, prior eremi de Vosilia alias de Vesilia ».

It was also known as Versilia di Pietrasanta or « l'eremo di Valbona in Val-di-Castello »: REPETTI V, 624, and in 1650 was united to the house in Pietrasantina, Dioc. Lucca, which was about two miles distant.

In 1247 its fr. Bornus (!) who is called « prior heremi Ste Marie Magdalene que dicitur Vallis Bone de Versilia » sold some property to Cella.

VICO PISANO = Cassina.

VENTOSO = Chifenti.

VOLTERRA = Larriano and Guardistallo.

Houses not mentioned in 1250.

62. BOLOGNA.

All four eremitical groups had foundations near this important city according to J. GIUDICINI, *Cose Notabile della città di Bologna* 5 vols. n° 3009/10. The Brethren of St. William lived in Mascarella, the Brettini had St. Mary Magdalene's in the Preda valley just outside the Zaragoza gate, the Zambonini were established in St. James of Savena and the Tuscans on the Fossa Cavallina, also known as St. Paul of Ravenna: TORELLI IV, 409. On July 5, 1254 friar Albert, whom we met at Labeto, protested in his own name and that of his brethren that if there should be any transgression of authority on the part of Benvenutus, visitor of Romandiola and his companions Cavinus of Cremona and Manfred of Brescia, who had been appointed visitors by the chapter general, he would reserve for himself the right of appellation to Cardinal Richard and the Prior General Matthew. A like protest was registered before Othonellus, who claimed to be vicar of Lombardy and Romandiola: AS-Siena Diplom. conv. S. Aug. This report could indicate that the Zambonini tried to draw the foundation of the Tuscans in Bologna into their jurisdiction, but with very little success.

63. CAPROLECCHIO, St. Mary's.

is mentioned in the Registers of the Order only, when it was ordered sold to the Benedictine abbey of St. Michel's of Verucca in exchange for the church of St. Nicholas within the city of Pisa: AA VIII, 300. In an unpublished document of May 18, 1297 (Dipl. Coletti) it is placed « in

plano portus » i. e. actually the neighborhood of Livorno, as the director of the AS-Pisa kindly pointed out. In 1275 it had to pay 9 lib. to the dioc. of Pisa: GUIDI I, 3506.

64. CATASTE, S. Galganus.

Since the year 1203 a Prior Stephen had ruled this hermitage and gathered 24 brethren about him. From among them he selected a fr. Andrew and four others to start a foundation in

65. FIDENTIO OF FONTICELLE

which was also dedicated to St. Galganus. In 1249 fr. Andrew was asked by Mathew, the prior general of the Tuscans, about the religious life in their hermitages and answered that they had worn the habit, carried a staff and followed the eremitical mode of life (*vivere eremitico more*). The original of this document is no longer to be found in the AS-Siena; its only copy was so far discovered in HERRERA's *Opera varia*, Ms. 4835 Bibl. Nacional, Madrid, pp. 550/2. S. Galganus of Cataste is still mentioned on the tax roll of the dioc. of Chiusi in 1276, when it was charged 6 lb. 17 s: GUIDI I, 24 & 130. St. Galganus was regarded as a member of the Augustinian Order: A. CAREZANO, O. E. S. A., *Vita e miracoli di S. Galgano, confessore dell'Ordine Eremitano di S. Agostino* (Pisa 1614), quoted by PERINI I, 201. SCHNEIDER, *Reg. Senense* I, p. XLIX, n. 1 gives the death day of St. Galganus as Dec. 3, 1181 and calls attention to his importance to the eremitical movement in Tuscany. He regards the hermits, who followed the footsteps of this saint, as independent as the Williamites. Their main monastery St. Galgano was taken over by Cistercians who came to Tuscany in 1191, and some other houses seem to have been fused with those of the Augustinians.

66. CENTUMCELLAE.

Supra II, 141/2.

67. COMPITO, St. Mary's

in the diocese of Lucca, in known to-day as Vico or Borgo S. Agostino: BARSOTTI, *Lucca sacra* (1923) 399. There might be a possibility that this Compito in Valleromito or Fontanelle is identical with S. Fidentio of Fonticelle.

CRYPTA or GROTTA, St. Mary's of = Montecchio.

68. MONTE CATINI, St. Mary's of Rio-Affrico.

A mile outside the city of Monte Catini stood the hermitage of St. Mary's of Rio-Affrico, whose first document of April 3, 1222 (AS-Florence) has been falsified to read 822. Equally spurious is another document assigned to the year 903, wherein the hermits describe how they sought refuge in a hospice near the city walls, when their establishment burnt to the ground, but its Toscan language is so pure that it belongs more into the time of Dante than the 10th century: LIVI L., *Memorie... di Montecatini* (Florence 1811) 84-90. In 1223 the place is called « Romitorio di S. Maria V. e S. Margarita V. del Rivo-Affrico ». By 1273 the friars had moved into the city, but only on Aug. 9, 1276 and not in 1213 as the *Relazione* claims, did prior provincial Simon receive permission from Paganello, bishop of Lucca, to lay the first stone.

69. MONTECCHIO (Monticulum), St. Mary Magdalene's.

The first document preserved among those of St. Augustine's in Siena's AS is of Febr. 11, 1247, but the hermitage received an annual alms from Siena as early as 1234. In 1302 the convent became subject to Siena and in 1363 its buildings and walls became part of the city's fortifications: REPETTI III, 367. In addition to its church St. Mary Magdalene it had another called St. Mary's de Crypta or de Grotta: *Relazione* (li-5 fol. 5 v).

70. MONTEMAGNO, St. Alexander.

Whether this hermitage in the Dioc. of Pisa mentioned by GUIDI I, 3508 was an Augustinian foundation, is difficult to say.

71. MONTESPECCHIO (Mons Speculi), St. Mary's

to which the Rule of St. Augustine was prescribed in 1231 (*supra* 164) and which was a member of the Sienese Province after the Great Union, but is not mentioned in 1250 as a member of the Tuscan Congregation. It started in 1189, when Guazalinus Capulongi gave to a friar John « totum quod habemus in Montespecchio (*sic*) in loco Planum de Altari ad hedificandum heremitorium in honorem Dei et S. Marie de Rocca Amadoris »: SCHNEIDER 344. Our Lady of Roccamadour was a famous pilgrimage place in Southern France. When all the buildings of Montespecchio had been destroyed, its remaining properties were assigned to Lecceto in 1433: REPETTI II, 665; III, 457 but with the erection of the Congregatio Illicitana it regained its independence. The monastery Montealcino, in whose neighborhood Montespecchio was located, was probably founded from this hermitage: REPETTI III, 297; close nearby was also the abbey Ss. Annuntiata of Mt. Follonico (*supra* note 360).

72. PERUGIA, SS. James and Philip : 1257.

The archives of this house have been lost, but its early foundation is guaranteed by the gift of 300 lib. which Pope Alexander IV granted on Febr. 23, 1257: TORELLI V, 670. The brethren might have come from the « locus seu heremus de Tegulario » which was located near the city, though it is mentioned only in 1288: AA II, 273. By 1290 it was sold just like the

73. Heremus St. Nicolai de Stricto (STRETTO)

which is mentioned in 1287: AA II, 271. It was situated « prope Scrophanium » in the diocese of Nepi. This latter city had a house of the Order in 1276: AA II, 228.

74. ROME, St. Maria del Popolo

was given to the Tuscans between 1250 and 1251 (*supra* note 179 & text).

75. SIENA, St. Augustine

was not founded in 1201 as Lopez clearly proved (AA XVII, 450), but the hermitage of the Most Holy Trinity in Laterino nearby existed at least in 1254 (AS-Siena B-70; B-38²) and not only in 1256 as the same author opined. The place on which St. Augustine was built, was given to Laterino in 1259.

76. TODI (Tudertum).

In 1249, the friars James and Stephen received the church St. Mary's at the Gate in Todi (AS-Siena, *Compendio degli istrumenti*, S. Spirito) and on July 7, 1254 Pope Innocent IV granted them an indulgence: *Vestris inclinati precibus*: TORELLI IV, 794.

77. VITERBO, Blessed Trinity : 1256.

This house was established by the friars on Mt. Razzano or Rozzano, whose church St. Mary's received an indulgence from Pope Gregory IX on May 5, 1236, *Ad veneranda beatae*: AA XI, 227. The chapter of Ratisbon decided in 1290: « quod si vendatur locus de Monte Raccanensi fr. Jacobus de Viterbio baccalaureus parisiensis, habeat 25 florenos »: AA II, 292. The Austins moved into Viterbo, when on Oct. 18, 1256 they bought a piece of ground from Rainer Altadonna near the Pilastro gate, which became in 1267 part of the city wall.

Not many new foundations could be expected in the provinces of Pisa and Siena, after its members had moved from their hermitages into the cities. Further expansion could take place only towards the South, where the provinces of Rome and the *Regno* (Kingdom of Naples and Sicily) had to be established a few years after the Great Union. Twelve new houses are mentioned in the chapters of the Roman Province whose records begin with the year 1274 (AA II, 227 sqq, 249 sqq etc.); they were Bagnorea, Città della Pieve, Cori, Corneto, Genazzano, Gualdo Cattaneo, Magliano, Montefiascone, Orte, Tivoli, Tuscanella and Veroli in addition to Spoleto (1265) and Molara (1274) which have been noted before (*supra* n. 360), and the four little convents near Norcia : TORELLI IV, 619.

More difficult is the situation in the *Regno*, where Benevent's existence in 1181 is quite doubtful (AA IX, 444) and so far not a single proof could be found for the establishment of Brindisi in 1196, Catania before 1239, Nari in 1230, Salemi in 1250 and even less for Naples in 1129, since its records start only in 1259 (AA XII, 128 and XVII, 518), though all of them probably were or came into existence about 1256. Added to these houses are as a rule Foggia (1250), Lanciano (1273) and Teramo which was granted an indulgence in 1268 : TORELLI IV, 475. Palermo, however, could have been built by the counts of Anjou only after their arrival in 1265.

At the time of Cardinal Richard's death the above mentioned four provinces numbered, therefore, at least 120 houses.

2. The houses of the Zanonini.

The principles guiding us in the following list were expressed *supra* II, 130. The numbers in parenthesis coincide with those of the Process of Canonization of John Bonus in ASS Oct. 22.

1. BUTRIOLI, St. Mary's (Butriolo or Botriolo, also called convent of Cesena).

It was founded shortly before 1217 and still existed in 1644, but was subject to Cesena: HERRERA I, 566.

2. BERTINORO (Bertinorium or Bricinorium).

« Postquam ad locum Bertinoris venit, Caesenatis diocesis, ubi secundum eremum ordinavit, pluries multa passus fuit a daemone » (62). Bertinoro was located about ten miles from Forlì. Its existence was unknown to Herrera and Lubin.

BIELLA = Vercelli.

3. BOLOGNA (Bononia), St. James of Savena : bef. 1246.

It must have been in existence some time before 1246, when the chapter general was held here (31). A picture of John Bonus hung in the refectory while he was still alive (47). On Oct. 10, 1247 James, bishop of Bologna, gave permission to (Matthew ?) « ministro generali fratrum heremitarum fratris Zaneboni de zesena » to build a church « citra Savinam »: Archiv. Capit. Bologna. When the Zanonini wanted to move « ad plateam Sti Donati » in 1247, they aroused so much opposition that they preferred to remain at their old place and all papal grants are directed to the Austins at St. James of Savena until 1263: TORELLI IV, 617, 652; HERRERA I, 119. The transfer into the city was so long delayed, because its Bishop James had insisted that the brethren « parochianos aliarum ecclesiarum ad divina seu perceptionem (!) ecclesiasticorum sacramentorum, vel ad sepulturas etiam non admittant, nec infirmos visitent absque licentia rectorum earundem ecclesiarum, et quod in testamentis, oblationibus et aliis que a fidelibus offeruntur, nullo genio attentabunt aliquid quod quoquo modo in dampnum ecclesiarum redundare valeat vicinarum... Cum autem locus ipse postmodum sicut cetera loca fratrum heremitarum dicto ordini Sti Augustini auctoritate Sedis Apostolice incorporatus extiterit, et dignum sit, ut omnes quos iungit ejusdem Ordinis uniformitas uniformi gaudeant libertate... » therefore the pope would not sustain the bishop's demand: Arch. Capit. Bonon. 17-5-1. In 1267 Cardinal Octavian finally admitted them into the city, where they erected their famous church and convent St. James Major; but even then they needed special papal protection against molestation: *Sub religionis habitu*, 23. Aug. 1267: TORELLI IV, 736; MURATORI VIII, 260; *Prov. Picena Agost.* 52-57. Their convent James of Savena was taken over by the Humiliati. The three other groups of hermits also had establishments near the city (*vide* Tuscany).

4. BRESCIA (Brixia) : bef. 1249 (St. Barnabas within the city).

« frater Jacobus de Brescia » (8). TORELLI IV, 791 claims that the brethren lived for a long time outside the city. In 1286 bishop Bernard de Madiis let

them acquire the church of St. Barnabas within the walls: J. H. GRADONICI, *Brixia Sacra* (ib. 1755), 286/9.

CESENA = Butrioli.

5. CREMA, St. Bartholomew's (St. James within the city).

On June 27, 1257 Pope Alexander IV confirmed the donation of the church of St. James near the Rivalta gate, which Albert bishop of Piacenza had made to the Austins on June 5, 1256. Before that time they had lived at St. Bartholomew's outside the walls: HERRERA I, 173.

6. CREMONA, St. Mary's : before 1249 (St. James within the city).

On May 2, 1249 a piece of land was sold « ad Dominum Coannem priorem fratrum heremitarum »: orig. AS-Milan, Cremona St. Aug. Castello n° 145, 2° fasc., n° 21. On April 13, 1255 Pope Alexander IV approved the change of their place due to the war: *Dilecti filii*; RONCIERE 375. It was probably the small house near Pipia in a place called S. Maria di riposo: L. MANINI, *Memorie storiche della città di Cremona* II (ib. 1819) 57. In 1259 they are mentioned in the testament of Homobonus Morixius; in 1260 they received some plots of ground from Bernard of Sasso, podestà of the city and in 1262 they began building their church: L. ASTEGIANO, *Codex diplomaticus Cremonae* (Turin 1895), 309, 312, 319.

7. FAENZA (Faventia), St. Albert in Tagliavera.

On August 15, 1231 fr. Bartholomew, prior of Cesena, received in the name of John Bonus from Frederick and Guido Maganti some land to establish a hermitage: TORELLI IV, 305. The foundation was probably the result of a visit of John Bonus of which the Process tells (76): « quod cum quodam vice fr. Johannes Bonus veniret de Faventia pro quibusdam negotiis suae domus expediendis, declinavit ad quoddam hospitale, quod dicitur Messina, ubi erat quidam heremita qui vocatur frater Gualterius, ut ipsum in Deo confortaret ». One is tempted to identify the sick hermit with Walter Poggi, bishop of the city who united all four groups in St. John's of Sclavo right after the first general chapter. Pope Alexander IV approved this union on Jan. 3, 1257: *Cum a nobis*: TORELLI IV, 598.

8. FERRARA (Ferraria), St. Anthony's: bef. 1249 (St. Andrew's).

On his last journey « Johannes Bonus venit Ferrariam ad locum ipsorum fratrum Sancti Antonii » (93). In October 1249 the general chapter of the congregation was held here (5). The confused history of this place was unravelled by A. FRIZZI, *Memorie per la storia di Ferrara* (2 ed. *ibid.* 1850) vol. III cap. 12. The statement of all past historians incl. Muratori that the monastery St. Stephen de la Rotta in Polecine had been given to the Austins in 1197 is false, because St. Anthony's in insula Polesine and St. Stefano della Rotta (Rupta) in Fuocomorte in borgo di Quacchio were not identical, but four miles apart and Bl. Beatrix was still in St. Stephen's when she made profession on June 26, 1254, and the Zambonini were still in Polesine di S. Antonio on Sept. 25, 1256, when they sold to the sisters of St. Stephen de la Rotta their house and all their possessions in Polesine di S. Antonio in return for the chapel of St. Andrew's within the city and 1.000 lire. The religious mentioned in the document of 1197 were canons. v. O. MONTENOVESI, *Regesto del monastero di S. Andrea di Ferrari* in *Atti e memorie della*

Deputazione Ferrarese di Storia Patria I (vol. 24, 1922 pp. 5-81); II (vol. 26, 1926 pp. 147-367); AA XIX, 82-103 and 104-109. The Tuscans of St. Leonhard must have moved into St. Andrew's, since this remained the only Augustinian house of the city.

9. FOLIGNO (Fulgineum), St. Augustine : 1248.

It was founded in 1248 by Bl. Angelo of Foligno, a disciple of John Bonus (*supra* n. 213). On Febr. 9, 1258 Pope Alexander IV granted 500 lib., *Vestre religionis meritis*: AA V, 351.

FONTANA = Reggio.

LIMATE = Rimini.

9. MANTUA (Mantova), St. Agnes : before 1239.

According to the *Commentarius praeuius* of the Process (169) St. Agnes was the third foundation of Bl. John Bonus. In 1251 fr. Guizardus was prior (1); he had been provincial in 1239 (309) and also in 1253 (38). When he purchased a piece of land on January 12, 1252 his action was approved by 19 conferes, among them 5 priests, 2 deacons and 2 sub-deacons: AS-Milan, Mantova, St. Agnes, cartella 197, 117^a. St. Agnes was located outside the city walls and continued to exist despite the erection of another monastery within the city, where the remains of Bl. John Bonus were preserved.

10. MILAN (Mediolanum), St. Mark's : bef. 1250.

The first document is from the year 1250, when Isabelle Villati made a donation to « fratribus de Sto Marcho »: AS-Milan 435-193^a sec. XII-XIII mem. 2. In 1251 fr. Martin, a priest, was prior (49) and Lanfranc stayed there as provincial (109). Immediately after the Great Union the brethren moved into the city where they built their new St. Mark's. In 1258 Alexander IV told the abbot of St. Simplician to desist from further molestations of the Augustinians: TORELLI IV, 619; *supra* note 312.

11. MODENA : 1245, Sts. Philip and James.

After the friars hermits had frequently asked Bishop Albert Boschetti O. P. (1234-1264) for permission to build a place in Modena, he was finally persuaded by fr. Martin, prior of Parma, who had been sent by prior general Matthew, to give them permission for building a church in the Quarter of the Canons on Dec. 18, 1245. TORELLI IV, 396 makes the unfounded observation that Matthew was not the prior general of the Zanonini and prior Martin not their member. But Matthew was their prior general, even though that of the Tuscans was called by the same name, and fr. Martin did belong to the Zanonini as the title « fratres Eremitani » should have shown. G. SOLI, *La chiesa de' SS. Filippo e Giacomo in Modena*, in *Atti e Memorie della Regia Deputazione di Storia patria per le provincie Modenesi* ser. 5 vol. 14 (1922) 144-157.

MONTIRONE = Rimini.

12. PADUA (Padova), St. William : bef. 1242 (SS. James and Philip *intra muros*).

On March 5, 1242 Lemicatus and John Cagarienti sold to « fratri Martino de ordine Eremitanorum fratris Zaneboni petiam terre que iacet in Campaneo Padue »: AC-Padue, Secondo Corona, orig. no. g 7213 p. 1297. In 1245 fr.

Bonamicus was prior and 2 priests, 1 deacon and 10 other brethren dwelt with him *ibid.* Corp. Soppr. vol. 63 n° 62 fol. 15v. On April 4, 1249 Pope Innocent IV asked the bishop of Ferrara to investigate the assault perpetrated upon the hermits by some men of the bishop of Padua, and the serious damage caused at the same time: *Dilecti filii*: TORELLI IV, 600, 627. The editor of the *Archivi di Stato di Venezia* II (1940) 185 is not justified in his criticism of TORELLI IV, 490 who had stated that the Austins bought their place in Arena in 1253, because an original of May 1254 speaks of the « fratres St. Marie de Eremitanis de Arena de Padue »: AC-Pad. Corona perg. n° 7215-1299, a place which became known later as St. Maria della Carità. The purchase of the Austins from the widow of Zachary de Arena in 1264, must, therefore, have been only an additional one.

13. PARMA : before 1243. St. Maria de Plano (St. Luke's within the gates).

In 1243 fr. Gratiadeus left the Order against the advice of Bl. Zanebonus and came to an unhappy end as he had been foretold « Sed quando (Gratiadeus) exivit, multi erant ex fratribus, quia fuit in conventu Parmanensi » (81). On Febr. 6, 1249 there was a sale of land to fr. Simon: AS-Parma, Eremitani S. Aug. Misc. 1249-1671 n° 3 and in 1266 mention is made of « fratres heremitorii Ste Marie de plano, Dioc. Parmensis. After 1256 St. Luke's within the city was erected: G. DREI, *L'archivio di Stato di Parma* (Rome 1941) 184.

14. PIACENZA (Placentinum) : bef. 1248. St. Lawrence M. near the New Gate.

« frater Gregorius de Placentia » (8). In 1260 the friars moved into the city. St. L. ASTENGO, *Gli Agostiniani in Piacenza (ibidem 1930)* was not at my disposal. The few documents are in Parma's AS: DREI, *op. cit.* 186.

15. PODIOLI (Podiolum, Poggiolo) also called conv. Montefeltrensis : bef. 1254. Dioc. Forlì.

It was located about six miles from Cesena and an equal distance from Rimini. fr. Moltograndus was prior in 1254 (236). About the year 1374, the members of Podiolo established a house in Talamelli and in 1393 fr. Ventura of Forlì is called « prior conventus Talamelli vel Podioli » and some time later Podioli was just an annex to Talamelli: HERRERA II, 119.

16. PONCELIA, dioc. Foropompilii : bef. 1254.

« frater Jacobus Laicus heremita ejusdem ordinis de conventu Poncelia, Foropoliensis diocesis et oriundus de Cesena » (298). The ASS suppose that the hermitage was transferred into the city of Foropompili, where a foundation of the Order is known in 1514: HERRERA I, 263. The convent Poncelia was unknown to all former Augustinian writers and the location of the town itself seems to be unknown.

17. RAVENNA, St. Nicolas : before 1248.

« frater Philippus de Ravenna » (51).

18. REGGIO-EMILIA, St. Margarita de Fontana or ad Saldinas : 1236 (St. Apollinaris : 1268).

In 1236 fr. Bartholomew O. P. said the first mass « ad Fontanam Borgii...

pro fratribus qui stabant ad Saldinas, sed non posita erat ibi crux a Domino episcopo ». The place was located about half a mile outside the St. Stephen's Gate. In testaments of the next few years its members are called either « fratres heremitani de Fontana » or « Fratres de Saldinis ». On Aug. 4, 1268 the Canons of St. Prosper donated the church St. Apollonaris to the Austins under the condition, that they would rebuild it, since it had been destroyed in the war between Frederic II and his son Enzo: J. TIRABOSCHI, *Memorie storiche Modenesi* (Modena 1794) IV, 30/1; TORELLI IV 624, 711. L. BOCCONI, *Gli Agostiniani a Reggio Emilia* (ib. 1930) was not available. *Atti e Memorie... Reg. Dep. Prov. Modenesi* ser. 5, vol. XII (1919), 59-70.

19. RIMINI (Ariminum) : before 1254.

« fr. Marcus, natione de Cesena, prior fratrum heremitarum conventus Ariminensis » (309). The Brettini also had a house near this town (*infra*). It cannot be determined at present to which of the two congregations the interesting documents apply which Lopez gathered in the AC-Rimini. The first concerns the sale of a property in 1242 to D. Benvenuto, « prior loci Ste Marie de Donigalie in loco dicto Limate ». In 1250 prior Guido and his four brethren transferred « ad locum de Montirone », where they built. Part of the documents are published in L. TONNINI, *Rimini nel secolo XIII* (ib. 1862) 325/8, who also mentions another hermitage: St. Mary's of Pantano, which still existed in 1388.

On December 5, 1256 Bernard, rector of the church of St. John the Evangelist, resigned in favor of the Augustinians with permission of bishop James, who had been asked many times (multoties) by a friar Nicolaus to let them enter the city. The transactions were approved by Pope Alexander IV on May 2, 1257: *Iustis petentium*: TORELLI IV, 599.

TALAMELLI = Podioli.

20. TORTONA (Dertona), Bl. Trinity : 1246.

Father van Lujk called my attention to the *Notizii* of the convent (AS-Tortona, Conventi Tortona, busta 1), where it is stated that the convent was founded in 1212 by the Poor Catholics, but was in 1246 in the hands of the Eremitani. If this be true then TORELLI IV, 624 was correct in assuming that the house came originally from the Poor Catholics, but false in his contention that it was acquired only with their incorporation in 1256. On June 13, 1271 Otho Visconti, archbishop of Milan, commended « opus ecclesie ad honorem Ste Trinitatis a monasterio Derthonensi eremitarum sancti Augustini noviter inceptum »: E. LATTES, *Repertorio diplomatico Visconteo* (Milan 1911) n° 10. TORELLI IV, 762.

21. TREVISO (Tarvisium) : 1233 (St. Paul : 1266/97 ; St. Marguerite).

According to tradition a fr. Girard of Camino built a hermitage near the city in 1233: HERRERA II, 308. When the Austins wanted to build their church within the city the Dominicans opposed it, because it was located less than 300 rods (cannae) from their monastery, but on July 13, 1267 and again on August 9, 1268 Pope Clement IV decided in favor of the Austins: HERRERA II, 466/7. The first church, dedicated to St. Paul, was used only from 1266-1297 and then sold to a sisterhood; the new church bore the title St. Marguerite. Documents in AS-Venice: MOSTO II, 200.

22. VENICE (Venetum), St. Mary's of Nazareth, also known as St. Maria Stella Coeli.

On May 9, 1249 Peter, bishop of Castellane, « ad instantiam et petitionem prioris et fratrum Heremitanorum S. Marie de Nazareth Castellane diocesis benedixit primum lapidem et locavit ipsum lapidem et crucem in loco, ubi habitant dicti fratres, ubi intendebant et volebant edificare seu construere ecclesiam ad honorem B. Mariae Virginis... ». On this occasion the bishop demanded full episcopal jurisdiction and was assured that it would be gladly accepted unless it contradicted their papal privileges. The house existed until 1436, when Pope Eugene IV turned it into a hospital (CORNELLIO (Corner) Fl., *Ecclesiae Venetae* IX (Venice 1749) 298-310); then only did they join St. Stephen's, which the Brettini had built: F. APOLLONIO, *La chiesa e il convento di S. Stefano in Venezia* (ibid. 1911); A. MOSTO, *L'archivio di Stato di Venezia* II (Rome 1940) 152 and *Indice generale* (1941).

23. VERCELLI (St. Mark's intra muros) : 1241 ?

A detailed letter of Prof. G. Ferraris to me quotes various authors who speak in favor of a small Augustinian foundation in this city before the Great Union, but it is far more probable that they entered the city only after the Poor Catholics had been affiliated, who had a monastery in this city as early as 1212 and St. Mark's, which the Augustinians built in 1266, stands exactly on the spot formerly occupied by the Poor Catholics: V. MANDELLI, *Il comune di Vercelli nel medio evo* III (Vercelli 1853) 192, 193.

The Augustinians had another foundation in this diocese, called St. Peter's of Biella (Bugella) which existed at least at the time of bishop Martin Avogadro (de Advocatis) who ruled the diocese from 1244/63: T. MULLATERA, *Le memorie di Biella* (Biella 1778) 135 sqq.; G. FERRARIS, *La ingloriosa fine di un codice medioevale*, in *Illustrazione Biellese*, April 1938, pp. 24/7.

24. VERONA : 1243 (St. Euphemia).

On Jan. 18, 1243 the archpriest Guido gave « fr. Adobello priori fratrum heremitarum Veronae commorantium de ordine fratris Zanoboni (sic) de Cesena... licentiam... construendi... ecclesiam et locum in honorem Dei et Beati Augustini in fundo sito extra Portam Episcopi »: BIANCOLINI J., *Notizie storiche delle chiese di Verona* II (ibid. 1749) 502. Here lived the Blessed Evangelista and Peregrinus, who died about 1250 (ASS, July, Sept. 16). In 1262 the former parish church St. Eufemia was given to the Austins: AS-Venezia II (1940) 206. In the Museum of Verona are over 1500 parchments for the history of the convent.

25. VERUCHIO (Veruculum), dioc. Forlì : 1240 ?

26. VICENZA (Vicenzia) : 1243 (St. Michael's intra muros 1266).

Without being able to bring a single document for support the *Relazione* of the house cites the old tradition that the Augustinians came to Vicenza about 1243 and settled near the church of St. Lawrence in Berga. In memory of the death of the tyrant Ezzelino, the grateful city gave the Austins 500 libr. to transform the church St. Lawrence, which the Canons had given them on March 23, 1266, into the magnificent church of St. Michel's: S. BARBARO DI MIRONI, *Historia ecclesiastica della città, territorio e diocesi di Vicenza* V

(*ibid.* 1761) 209; *Statuti de Commune di Vicenza* 1264 (Venice 1886) 2; AS-Venezia II, 213.

In addition to Biella I could locate only two more houses before the death of Cardinal Richard : Alessandria, where on July 17, 1264 Pope Urban IV ordered the Canons of the city to give to the Austins the parish church St. Martin's in Gamundia, since its pastor neglected his duties (*Sane petitio vestra* : GUIRAUD 1944/5) and Trient which existed before 1271, when its new church was begun : HERRERA II, 475.

3. *The hermits of Brettino.*

These hermits were settled mainly in the March of Ancona, where the Zanbonini had many and the Tuscans a few houses. In order to ascertain which establishment belonged to the Brettini, when direct evidence is lacking, we depend upon several summaries of papal indulgences, one of the year 1310 in TORELLI IV, 407, another of 1317 in the Archives Departementales de la Somme XLVIII, H. 13, Augustins d'Amiens and two more in AA IV, 421. They list fifteen houses in this territory as having received identical favors and since the available originals for six of them designate them as houses of the Brettini, it is reasonable to presume that the other nine belonged to the same congregation. Similar conclusions may be drawn from the names of the cities which were added to the names of the brethren. While it is not an infallible guide in each single case (*supra* n. 209) it can be safely followed, when a whole group of brethren came from the same town, e. gr. for the beginning of Gubbio, which was a foundation of the Brettini, three men were sent from Monte Rubbiano, three from St. Angelo in Pontano, two each from Cingoli and Monte Santo, and one each from Bevagna, Camerino, Montecosaro, Mutignano, Offida, Ravenna and Terni. For at least six of these places we have original documents that the Brettini had been established there.

1. AMELIA (Amerinum), S. Romana : 1245.

On March 31, 1245 Cardinal Rainer, papal legate, approved the gift of the church of St. Benedict on Mt. Supiano near the city of Amelia to the Hermits of St. Augustine: AA VII, 236-240. The *Relazione* of Amelia speaks of another church in honor of St. Romana which supposedly existed before 1245: TORELLI V, 659. The reason for assigning this house in Umbria to the Brettini is given under Narni.

2. ASCOLI (Asculum, Esculanum) : 1247.

Pope Innocent IV granted an indulgence to all faithful who would help « in extruccionem ecclesie et conventus prioris et fratrum de Brittinis ordinis sancti Augustini apud Asculum »: *Quoniam ut ait*, Sept. 3, 1247: AA V, 374; TORELLI IV, 407. In 1256 the brethren moved into the city after they had signed a contract with the chapter of St. John's of the Lateran.

3. BEVAGNO (Mevanium) : 1254.

« frater Lucas de Mevanio »: AA XVI, 41 sqq. doc. 13.

BOLOGNA = Valley of Preda.

BONDIOLO = Faenza.

3. BRETTINO : before 1215.

supra II, 132/3.

4. CAMERINO : bef. 1245.

Indulgence by Innocent IV in 1245: TORELLI IV, 399.

CASTEL ST. ANGELO = S. Angelo in Pontano.

5. CESENA : 1248.

The Zambonini started their congregation in nearby Buttrio, but the Brettini also seem to have had a house near this city: Summary 1310 and 1317.

6. CIGNANO, dioc. Ascoli : bef. 1238.

It received an indulgence from Matthew, bishop of Ascoli in 1238, « cum fratres de Cignano ordinis sancti Augustini propter ruinam qua domus eorum constituta in loco ipso evidenter minabatur... re-edificare velint aliam in Monte de Mortice, in qua iuxta eorum votum suorum offerre possint Jesu Christo hostias laborum et ipsi qui nudi sequuntur nudum Christum in altitudinem paupertatis, nequeant perficere nec incipere illud opus absque vestro adiutorio »: HERRERA I, 167; BSA VII (1931), 105.

7. CINGOLI (Cingulum) : before 1251.

« frater Acurrimbonus de Cingulo »: AA XVI, 46.

8. CISTERNA, dioc. Fermo.

MAG. PUPPI in his *Memoria del. ven. convento di S. Augustino in Monte Giorgio* (MS *ibid.* written about 1680) brings for the oldest period only the permission of Pope Clement IV of July 3, 1266 that the friars could transfer their house from Cisterna into the fortress of Montegiorgio « propter loci distantiam et guerrarum discrimina ». *La Provincia Agostiniana Picena* (Jubilee volume for P. Charles Pasquini), Tolentino 1933, p. 69.

COLLE MORICE = Cignano.

CORRIDONIA = Mont'Olmo.

9. CITTA NUOVA (Civitas Nova) : 1226 ?

TORELLI IV, 407/8. Summaries of 1310 and 1317.

10. FAENZA (Faventia), St. Maria Magdalena in Bondiolo : 1247.

« Cum igitur prior et fratres de Brittinis » had shown in their petition that Hugolin Pecci, a citizen of Faenza, had given them a place to build... »: *Quoniam ut ait*, Sept. 30, 1247: TORELLI IV, 407. A year later they erected St. Mary's Magdalene in Bondiolo.

The Zambonini and Tuscans also had houses in the neighborhood.

11. FANO : bef. 1253.

On Dec. 17, 1255 Pope Alexander IV exhorted the podestà and the citizens of Fano not to molest the friars of Brettino in the lawful possession of a house which a certain Fuscoli had given them in the city: *Cum ecclesias et personas*: E 16. Whether this house served as convent is doubtful, but it was regarded as the opening wedge to gain a foothold in the city: *supra* note 340. They were admitted to the city in 1265, when Cardinal Simon Paltinieri gave them the parish church St. Lucy's: TORELLI IV, 715. The entire history of the Brettini forbids the thesis that they established St. Stephen in 1163 as reiterated in *Prov. Agost. Picena* 80.

12. FERMO (Firmanum) : bef. 1247.

Summaries of 1310 and 1317: AA IV, 421; *Prov. Ag. Picena* 63/66.

13. FORLÌ (Forlivium) : bef. 1247 *item*.

14. GUBBIO (Eugubinum) : 1250.

« Fratres heremite de Britinis... apud civitatem Eugubinam »: *Quoniam ut ait*, Oct. 1, 1250: AA XVI, 42.

15. IMOLA : 1247.

Summaries of 1310 and 1317. On June 13, 1257 SS. Philip and James of Imola received 300 lib. from fines: *Vestri religionis meritis*: TORELLI IV, 603.

16. JESI (Aesinum), St. Luke.

Quoniam ut ait of August 17, 1246. Original in GRA-Hh. 2 n° 12.

INTERAMNUM = Terni.

17. MACERATA, St. Mary's : 1247.

Summaries as above. On November 27, 1256 Pope Alexander IV granted an indulgence for the restoration of their church: Arch. dep. Amiens l. c. and AGR-Bullarium Ca II, 7 (from AS-Bologna).

MEVANUM = Bevagno.

18. MONTECHIO (Monticulum) : 1248.

Summaries of 1310 and 1317. This place, to-day called Treia, is different from the Montechio near Siena, which belonged to the Tuscans.

19. MONTE COSARO (Mons Causarius) : 1247.

Summaries of 1310 and 1317. « frater Benevenuto de Monte Cosero » AD 1251: AA XVI, 46.

MONTEGIORGIO = Cisterna.

20. MONTE GAUFRI (conventus Montis Gausfri or Gausfredi) : 1252.

Pope Innocent IV confirmed in his bull *In causa quae* of April 9, 1252 the decision of his legate in favor of the Brettini after a dispute had risen between them and the Friars Minor. Wadding omitted this document. E 173; TORELLI IV, 488.

21. MONTE GRANARO.

TORELLI IV, 449 (AD 1250).

22. MONTE MELONE (Mons Milonis), dioc. Camerino : 1247.

Summaries as above.

MONTE MORTICE = Cignano.

23. MONT'OLMO (Mons Ulmi) to-day called Corridonia : 1248.
The « fratres heremite de Britinis Montis Ulmi Ordinis sancti Augustini, Firmamensis diocesis » received an indulgence for the building of their church, monastery etc: *Quoniam ut ait*, Sept. 24, 1248: Arch. dep. Amiens H. 13 n° XVIII; TORELLI IV, 407.
24. MONTE RUBIANO (Mons Rubianus) : 1254.
« fr. Marcus de Monte Rubiano, fr. Jacobus de M. R., fr. Matheus de M. R., fr. Albertus de M. R. »: AA XVI, 523.
25. MONTE SANTO (Mons Sanctus), St. Mary's, dioc. Fermo : 1250.
On Sept. 20, 1250 Pope Innocent IV confirmed the donation of the church St. Mary's on Monte Santo which G., bishop of Fermo had given to the Brettini: *Solet annuere*, BERGER 4836; F. UGHELLI, *Italia Sacra* II (Rome 1647) 780. Monte Santo is about five miles from Ascoli.
MONTE SUPIANO = Amelia.
26. MUTIGNANO alias MURIGNANO.
« fr. Johannes de Mutignana »: AA XVI, 44; Muriganano *ibid.* p. 54. I could not locate this place. It might be Murano (Venice).
27. NARNI (Narnia), St. Andrew's in the Valley : before 1245.
Fr. Pax of Gubbio was procurator of the house in Narni, when in 1245 the church of St. Benedict on Mte Sopiano near Amelia was given to the Order: AA VI, 236-240. Since Gubbio was undoubtedly a house of the Brettini, it follows that Amelia and Narni must have belonged to the same Congregation. In 1266 the prior general asked the two Annibaldi cardinals, Richard and Geoffrey, to mediate the transfer of the hermitage St. Andrew's into the city of Narni, which they did successfully: *l. c.*
28. OFFIDA : bef. 1254.
« fr. Jacobus de Offida »: AA XVI, 52; *Prov. Ag. Picena* 70-72.
29. ORVIETO (Urbs Vetus) : 1251.
On Oct. 1, 1251 Pope Innocent granted an indulgence to all who helped the « fratres Eremita Brittinenses in Urbe Veteri » in their building program. *Quoniam ut ait*: AA I, 426.
30. OSIMO (Auximanum) : 1226 ?
TORELLI IV, 272.
31. PESARO (Pisaurum), St. Lawrence : 1247.
« Cum igitur dilecti filii prior et fratres de Bricinis, Pisauensis diocesis, ordinis sancti Augustini, ibidem ecclesiam... edificare ceperint ». *Quoniam ut ait* Sept. 27, 1247. *E* 171; *P* 12697; TORELLI IV, 406. *Vide* Valmanente.
32. PLAIOLO in una selva dioc. Fano.
CONCETTI, *Vita Sti Nicolai* 73.
PONTANO = Valmanente.
33. RAVENNA : 1251.
« frater Johannes de Sancto Vito de Ravennana »: AA XVI, 46. Torelli has identified another small house with Ravenna. It is mentioned on October 28, 1261, when Pope Urban IV granted fines up to 50 marcs to the brethren « domorum eremitarum S. Mariae de Tabernario et S. Petri de Trasforata

- quarum una dependet ab alia, ordinis sancti Augustini Ravennatensis et Foropoliensis diocesum » : TORELLI IV, 673.
34. RIMINI (Ariminum), St. John Evangelist : 1248.
Indulgence for contributors to the buildings « quas edificare ceperant prior et fratres Eremitae de Brictinis Ariminenses ord. Sti Augustini » : *Quoniam ut ait* of August 27, 1248: AA V, 426. v. Zanbonini *supra*.
36. ST. ANGELO in PONTANO : bef. 1253.
« fr. Rainaldus de Sto Angelo in Pontano de ordine Eremitarum de Brictinis » : AA XVII, 48, 50.
37. ST. CONCORD : 1250.
« Quum pape significaverint infrascripti (prior et fratres heremi de Britinis ordinis Sti Augustini) quod Spoletanus episcopus ipsis ecclesiam sancti Concordii suae diocesis cum terra sufficienti ad hortum et officinas illis necessarias concesserit... » *Cum a nobis* of Oct. 6, 1250: BERGER 4856.
38. ST. ELPIDIO : 1226 ?
TORELLI IV, 272.
39. SAN GINESIO.
CONCETTI, *St. Nic.* 41.
40. SAN SEVERINO, dioc. Camerino.
Summaries of 1310 and 1317.
41. TERNI (Interamnum) : ca. 1253.
On Jan. 27, 1252 Pope Innocent IV admonished the faithful of Terni to help the hermits of Brettino who wanted to establish a house in their city (*Credentes firmiter*, AA V, 466) and on May 25, 1253 he granted an indulgence to all who aided in the construction of the new church and monastery, which « fratres Eremitae Brittinenses de Interamno » were building: *Quoniam ut ait*, AA V, 466. The other early documents for this place were published by S. LOPEZ in AA VIII, 212-216.
42. TORRE DI PALMA (TURRIS Palmarum). *Supra* II, 141 and AUVRAY 986.
TREIA = Montechio.
43. VALMANENTE (Vallemanetanum).
In 1238 « Berardus olim Ugolini Berardi, donavit fratri Glodio, priori heremitarum de Vallemanente montem cum silvis, vineis, terris et ortis ut aedificarent monasterium Valmanentis » : AA III, 428. The place was called S. Maria in Sajano and was but a thousand feet away from Pesaro. In 1258 St. Nicholas of Tolentine, who had just been ordained, was assigned to this house and had here his famous vision of the purgatory. In 1454 Valmanente was united with Pesaro: AA III, 453. It found an excellent historian in Louis Zacconi, whose MSS are preserved in Bibl. Oliveriana n^{os} 223, 436, 602. CONCETTI (*S. Nicolao* 62) who followed the footsteps of Torelli and others in trying to establish an Order of « vere Augustiniani », claims that nothing could prove Valmanente's connection with the Brettini. Neither is there anything to disprove it (*supra* II, 141).

44. VALLEY OF PREDA (Vallis Petrae), St. Mary Magdalene's : 1247.
This former Benedictine monastery was located in the hills SW of Bologna outside the Zaragozza gate. The documents mentioned in the text (*supra* II, 135) are *Insinuarunt nobis* of July 17, 1247 (E 170) and *Dilecti filii* of Dec. 7, 1249: E. 172. The final decision was reached by *Oblata nobis ex* on Dec. 2, 1253: BERGER 7097: « Quum prior et fratres domus sanctae Mariae Magdalenae de Valle Petrae, tunc Ordinis S. Benedicti, Bononiensis diocesis, Ordini et domui Heremitarum de Brictinis uniri affectaverint... ».
45. VENICE (Venetia), St. Anne's : 1242 (St. Stephen *intra muros*).
On January 11, 1242 fr. James of Fano « de ordine Heremitarum de Bramis (Brictinis) » bought a piece of land, whereupon his brethen built the church and monastery of St. Anne. In 1297 they sold their property to a sisterhood, but moved into the city only in 1304, where they built (?) St. Stephen. v. Houses of Zambonini. CORNELLIO (Corner) Fl., *Ecclesiae Venetae* IV (Venice 1749) 252-275; F. P. ORIUNDI, *La chiesa e il convento di S. Anna in Venezia* (*ibid.* 1914) was not available.

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(To be continued).