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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors: Italy**

Paper submitted by Italy

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1) LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks
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    Italy is essentially a multilingual Country with Italian (italiano/lingua italiana) being the primary language used nationwide. Minority languages occupy a subordinate position and are only used locally or regionally.

    The Italian language is understood by every person, also by those who normally use other languages or Italian dialects for their colloquial speech.

    In a few parts of the State the following non Italian idioms are used:

a) The French language with Franco-Provençal dialects (see 1.3.1)
b) The German language with Bavarian dialects (see 1.3.2);
c) Slovenian dialects (see 1.3.3);
d) Ladin dialects (see 1.3.4.1);
e) Sardinian dialects (see 1.3.4.2);
f) Provençal dialects (see 1.3.4.3);
g) Croatian dialects (see 1.3.4.4);
h) a Catalan dialect (see 1.3.4.5);
i) Greek dialects (see 1.3.4.6);
j) Albanian dialects (see 1.3.4.7).

1.2 Official languages
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1.2.1 General remarks

    Italian is the official language of the Italian Republic; it is official also in the small Republic of San Marino and is one of the three official languages of Switzerland.

    Italian is a member of the Roman branch of the Indo-European language family. It is sometimes bracketed with Rumanian in the East Romance subdivision, the main distinguishing feature from the West Romance subdivision being the formation of the plural in West Romance by the addition of the ending -s, while in East Romance there is a vowel change in plural formation.

    Besides Italian, also French and German have an official status in the autonomous region of the Aosta Valley and in the autonomous province of Bolzano/Bozen respectively. In these areas such languages have the same status as the Italian language.

    Italian is written in the Roman script and has its own alphabet.

1.2.2 The Italian alphabet

Aa	Dd	Gg	Ll	Oo	Rr	Uu
Bb	Ee	Hh	Mm	Pp	Ss	Vv
Cc	Ff	Ii	Nn	Qq	Tt	Zz

    The letter Jj, always followed by a vowel, is considered a semivowel, and can often be found in ancient words and in names of ancient origin; it occurs also in some place names as a variant of the vowel Ii (e.g. Mar Jonio, Jesi, Jesolo).

    The letters Kk, Ww, Xx, Yy occur only in words of foreign origin or in the orthography of words of some Italian dialects.

1.2.3 Pronunciation of Italian words

Italian pronunciation is essentially melodious. It is marked by purity of vowel sounds, by heavy stress, and by its vocalic character. All Italian vowels are pure,pronounced with the voice well forward in the mouth, with no nasal resonance, and with a clear-cut sound.

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a     /a/
b     /b/
c     /k/   before: a, o, u, and consonant
      /tʃ/  before: e, i
cc    /kk/  before: a, o, u, and consonant
      /tʃtʃ/ before: e, i
cch   /kk/  only before: e, i
ch    /k/   only before: e, i
cq    /kk/  always followed by the semivowel u
d     /d/
e     /e/ /ɛ/   (1)
f     /f/
g     /g/   before: a, o, u, and consonant
      /dʒ/  before: e, i
gg    /gg/  before: a, o, u, and consonant
      /dʒdʒ/ before: e, i
ggh   /gg/  only before: e, i
gh    /g/   only before: e, i
gl    /gl/  before: a, e, o, u
      /ʎ/ /gl/ (2) before: i
gn    /ɲ/
h     (3) is silent
i     /i/ /j/ (4)
j     /j/
k     /k/
l     /l/
m     /m/
n     /n/
o     /o/ /ɔ/   (5)
p     /p/
q     /k/   (6)
r     /r/
s     /s/ /z/   (7)
sc    /sk/  before: a,o,u,h,l,r
      /ʃ/   before: e,i
sch   /sk/  only before: e,i
t     /t/
u     /u/ /w/ (8)
v     /v/
w     /v/ /w/ (9)
x     /ks/
y     /i/ /j/  (10)
z     /ts/ /dz/    (11)
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Notes on the pronunciation
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(1) When not stressed,always /e/; when stressed, the pronunciation may be /e/ or /ɛ/.
(2) In some words /ʎ/, in other ones /gl/.
(3) Used especially in the digraphs ch,gh in order to give the sound /k/, /g/ respectively to the consonants c,g when put before: e, i

(4) /j/ only in the diphthongs: ia, ie, io, iu with the
     stress on the second letter; and in the diphthongs:
     ai, ei, oi, ui, with the stress on the first letter.
(5) When not stressed, always /o/; when stressed,
     the pronunciation may be /o/ or /ɔ/.
(6) The consonant q can be found only before the semivowel
     u, with which it forms the digraph qu.
(7) In some words /s/, in other ones /z/.
(8) /w/ only in the diphthongs: ua, ue, ui, uo with the
     stress on the second letter; and in the diphthongs:
     au, eu, iu, ou with the stress on the first letter.
(9) Only in words of German or English origin; the
     pronunciation is the same as in the German words or in
     the English ones.
(10) Like the vowel/semivowel i.
(11) In some words /ts/, in other ones /dz/.

1.2.4   Characteristics of the Italian language and orthography necessary for the understanding of maps.

1.2.4.1 Diphthongs and triphthongs

The diphthongs are formed by the combination of the vowel/semivowel
i,u and an always stressed vowel. The diphthongs are ia, ie, io, iu, ua,
ue, ui, uo (with the semivowel in front position); ai, ei, oi, ui, au,
eu, iu, ou (with the stressed vowel in front position).
The combination of the vowel i, u with another vowel does not
automatically form diphthongs. In some words i, u are followed or
preceded by other vowels without forming diphthongs: in these cases we
have to speak of hiatus.
There are also some triphthongs like: iai, iei, iuo, uai, uoi
where the stress cannot be on the semivowel i, u.

1.2.4.2 Digraphs and trigraphs

As we have seen in a preceding section, the following digraphs exist:
ch, gh, gl, gn, qu, sc; moreover the two digraphs ci, gi   followed by
another vowel, where i is used to give the sound /tʃ/, /dʒ/ respectively
to the consonants c, g when i is followed by the vowels a,o,u.
There are moreover two trigraphs gli, sci, where i is used to give the
sound /ʎ/ /ʃ/ respectively to the digraphs gl, sc when followed by the
vowels a, o, u.
Double consonants, so much used in Italian orthography, are not
considered digraphs; they are only used to intensify the sound of such
consonants, which is longer and more vigorous than that of single
consonants. We can compare this sound with the relatively uncommon
doubling which occurs in English when a word ending in a consonant is
followed by a word beginning with the same consonant or consonant sound
(e. g. pen nib, black cat).

1.2.4.3 Spaced-out lettering and division into syllables

Every non monosyllabic word can be divided into syllables;
therefore it is necessary to be able to distinguish Italian syllables.
A syllable is always formed by at least one vowel with or without
one or more consonants (e. g. A-sti, Mo-de-na, Grap-pa).

Diphthongs and triphthongs are considered single vowels; digraphs and trigraphs are regarded as single consonants. Therefore diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs and trigraphs cannot be spaced-out (e. g. Ie-si, Gio-ia Tau-ro, Dob-bia-co, Sir-mio-ne, Bre-scia, Fo-li-gno, Ca-sti-glio-ne; whereas Ga-e-ta, A-o-sta, Cu-ne-o, can be spaced-out since the combination of vowels ae, ao, eo does not form diphthongs but are hiatus).

As it is not always possible to distinguish between diphthongs and hiatus, it is preferable not to separate two or three linked vowels.

The double consonants, namely bb, cc, dd, ff, gg, ll, mm, nn, pp, qq, rr, ss, tt, vv, zz, to which we have to add cch, ggh, cq, are to be divided in this way: b-b, c-c, d-d, f-f, g-g, l-l, m-m, n-n, p-p, q-q, r-r, s-s, t-t, v-v, z-z; c-ch, g-gh, c-q (e.g. Chiog-gia, Co-mac-chio, Pol-li-no, Tir-re-no, A-rez-zo, Cal-ta-nis-set-ta, Luc-ca).

The other groups of consonants are mainly the following:

  a) s + consonant/consonants;
  b) l, m, n, r + consonant/consonants;
  c) consonant + l, r;
  d) other uncommon combinations.

a) Preconsonantic s is always to be united with the following consonant/consonants (e.g. Pe-sca-ra, To-sca-na, A-sti, A-o-sta).

b) l, m, n, or r, followed by one or two other consonants, is to be separated from such consonant/consonants, since it belongs to the preceding syllable (e.g. Mon-te-pul-cia-no, Val-tel-li-na, Val-da-gno, Val-sta-gna, Cam-po-sam-pie-ro, Ta-ran-to, Gen-nar-gen-tu, Po-ten-za, I-gle-sien-te, San-gro, Ber-ga-mo, Ar-sie-ro, Ter-ni).

c) l, or r, preceded by another consonant, is to be united with such consonant in the same syllable (e.g. I-blei, A-bruz-zo, Or-tles, O-tran-to, En-trac-que).

d) There are, moreover, two other groups of consonant combinations: 1) bd, cn, ct, gm, mn, pn, ps, pt, tm; and 2) ph, rh, th, which are extremely rare in modern place names (e.g. Rho, Santhià), whereas they can often be found in place names from the ancient Greek and Roman times, i.e. in some historical maps of Italy. The consonants of the first group can be separated from each other, whereas the two consonants of the second group are to remain united (e.g. Lac-ta-rius Mons, Ze-phy-rium, San-thià).

1.2.4.4   Capitalization

Every word considered part of a proper geographical name is capitalized, including adjectives and common nouns, but excluding articles and prepositions in the middle of compounds names (e.g. Monte Rosa, Bassano del Grappa, San Donà di Piave, Chiesa in Valmalenco, Lago di Como, Isola d'Elba).

There is no rule about the way articles are to be written at the beginning of proper place names: with a capital or a lower case. It is preferable that the initial letter of such articles be lower case, with the exception of La Spezia and L'Aquila, where the articles La, L' have to be written, according to an Italian act, with the capital L.

1.2.4.5   Stress and accents

Stress normally falls on the last but one syllable (i.e. the penultimate syllable). Variations are usually not marked in the written language, although dictionaries do indicate it. A written accent exists for showing unusual stress (e.g. Cantù, Santhià, Forlì, San Donà), i.e. when stress falls on the last syllable of nouns formed by two or more syllables. We can find accents in some monosyllabic nouns to distinguish

homophones or homographes, i.e. words with the same sound or with the
same orthography, but this does not occur in place names.

In the most accurate texts acute accent (e.g. perché, né) points out
the close sound /e/ /o/ respectively of the vowels e, o; while the grave
accent (e.g. sè, città) is used either to indicate the open sound /ε/ /ɔ/
of the same vowels, or to show the stress on the vowels a,i,u. Circumflex
accent may be used (but now very rarely) only on the final i of some
homographes (e.g.principî=principles, in order to be distinguished from
principi=princes, the former noun stressed on the last but one syllable,
the latter one on the last but two syllables).

In cartography, only grave accent is to be used and solely on the
stressed last syllable, if ending in a vowel, of polysyllabic nouns.

On the road maps 1:200,000 of the Touring Club Italiano one can find
the accent also on every place name ending in a consonant (e.g.Cormòns,
Barcls) and on place names ending in a vowel, in which stress is on the
last but two vowels (not syllables) (e.g. Génova, Venézia). Such an
accent, which is grave on the last vowel and acute in the other cases, is
only a graphic sign to indicate how nouns are to be stressed.

1.2.4.6 Gender

Only two noun genders exist: masculine and feminine. In general, words
ending in -o are masculine and those ending in -a are feminine; there are
only a few exceptions. Many nouns end in -e and some in -i: these nouns
can be either masculine or feminine.

Normally the Italian names of cities are feminine,since the word città
(city, town), which is feminine, is implied in the proper nouns; so, not
only Roma, Venezia, Londra(=London), ending in -a are feminine, but also
Milano, Torino, Firenze, Napoli, Berlino (=Berlin), Parigi (=Paris).

On the contrary,the Italian names of small towns and villages are very
often masculine, as the word villaggio or paese (village), which is
masculine, is implied in the proper nouns (e.g. Mogliano Veneto, Cividate
Camuno, Fara Vicentino); but there are many villages which are feminine,
like Galliera Veneta, Villafranca Padovana.

1.2.4.7 Formation of the plural

In general, masculine nouns ending in -o change the o into i (e.g.
anno=year; anni=years); feminine nouns ending in -a change the a into e
(e.g. settimana=week, settimane=weeks). There are a few masculine nouns
ending in -a and a few feminine nouns ending in -o. Masculine and
feminine nouns ending in -e change the e into i (e.g. masculine
mese=month, mesi=months; feminine luce=light, luci=lights). Nouns ending
in -i do not change in the plural.

1.2.4.8 Articles

Articles may be definite or indefinite. The masculine definite
articles are il, lo, l' (in the singular), i,gli,gl' (in the plural); the
feminine definite articles are la, l' (in the singular), le (in the
plural). The masculine indefinite articles are un, uno; the feminine
indefinite articles are una, un'.

Il, i, un are used before nouns beginning with every consonant except the z, the preconsonantic s, or the digraph gn. La, una are used before nouns beginning with a consonant. Lo, uno are used before nouns beginning with: z, the preconsonantic s, or the digraph gn. L', un' (which are the elision of the articles lo, la, una) are used before nouns beginning with a vowel. Gli is used before nouns beginning with: a vowel, z, the preconsonantic s, or the digraph gn. Le is used before nouns beginning both with a consonant and with a vowel. Gl' (which is the elision of the article gli) may be used only before nouns beginning with i.

1.2.4.9.   Adjectives

Adjectives are most often placed after the nouns they qualify, with which they agree both in gender and in number, whether used attributively or predicatively.

In general, adjectives end in -o if masculine, in -a if feminine; some belonging to both genders end in -e. Normally those ending in -o, -a change these vowels in the plural respectively into i, e; e.g. Monte Alto, Croda Alta, Poggi Alti, Serre Alte; while those ending in -e for both genders change this vowel into i; e.g. Lago Verde (masculine), Grotta Verde (feminine), Piani. Verdi (masculine), Terre Verdi (feminine).

1.2.4.10   Prepositions

Among the many Italian prepositions the following are to be found in place names: di (=of), a (at, in), da (=by, from), in (=in), con (=with), su (=on), per (=for, to), sotto (=under), sopra (=on), dentro (=in, into), fuori (out), presso (=by), fra (=among, between), tra (=among, between).

In colloquial speech and also in many compound place names some prepositions are combined with definite articles to form the following contracted prepositions: del (di+il), dello (di+lo), della (di+la), dei (di+i), de' (di+i) degli (di+gli), delle (di+le), dell' (di+lo, di+la); al (a+il), allo (a+lo), alla (a+la), ai (a+i), agli (a+gli), alle (a+le), all' (a+lo, a+la); dal (da+il), dallo (da+lo), dalla (da+la), dai (da+i), dagli (da+gli), dalle (da+le), dall' (da+lo, da+la); nel (in+il), nello (in+lo), nella (in+la), nei (in+i) ne' (in+i), negli (in+gli), nelle (in+le), nell' (in+lo, in+la); sul (su+il), sullo (su+lo), sulla (su+la), sui (su+i), sugli (su+gli), sulle (su+le), sull' (su+lo, su+la).

1.2.4.11   Elision

An apostrophe is very often used to indicate the loss of a final unstressed vowel of a word followed by another word beginning with a vowel. In toponymy, apostrophes may be found easily in place names preceded by an article, in a few compound place names, especially those linked by a preposition (usually d' from di) or a contracted preposition (e.g. L'Aquila, Colle Val d'Elsa, Reggio nell'Emilia). Apostrophes may be found also in other place names, like Castell'Arquato.

1.2.4.12   The apocope of nouns

Some Italian words ending in a vowel preceded by $\underline{l}$, $\underline{n}$, $\underline{r}$ lose their final part (one or two letters) when followed by another word beginning with a vowel or with a consonant (excluded $\underline{x}$, $\underline{z}$, preconsonantic $\underline{s}$ and the groups $\underline{gn}$, $\underline{ps}$) without assuming an apostrophe. A few place names, too, are usually written and pronounced without the last syllable; e.g. San (from Santo), Val (from Valle), Mar (from Mare); therefore we can find in the maps place names like the following: San Marino, Val Venosta, Mar Tirreno.

1.2.4.13   Compound geographical names

While the names of populated places and of regions are very often formed only by one noun (e.g. Roma, Torino, Napoli, Lombardia, Lomellina) the majority of the other geographical names consist of two or more nouns: a generic part (e.g. monte, lago, valle) and a specific one; so we have Monte Bianco, Lago Maggiore, Val Sugana.

Some specific terms may sometimes be used without the generic term, especially for a few major geographical features, i.e. for some mountains (e.g. Cervino, Cimone, Dolomiti), passes (e.g. Brennero, Bernina, Futa), islands (Sicilia, Sardegna, Egadi, Pelagie), lakes (e.g. Garda, Trasimeno), and for all the rivers (e.g. Tevere, Arno, Po, Brenta). But in colloquial speech it is always necessary to use the article before the specific (e.g. il Cervino, le Dolomiti, la Futa, le Egadi, il Garda, l'Arno), with the exception of the specific of many islands, which refuses the article (e.g. Ischia, Capri, Pantelleria).

Among compound names formed by two or more nouns one have to distinguish the names of inhabited places f:_. other names (municipalities, regions, mountains, lakes, capes, islands, etc.).

The compound names of inhabited places can be written as one word (e.g. Montebelluna, Valdobbiadene, Camposampiero, Portoferraio, Orzinuovi, Orzivecchi), or formed by two or more parts, which are linked by a preposition (e.g. Bassano del Grappa, Palazzolo sull'Oglio, Reggio di Calabria, Reggio nell'Emilia, Sannazzaro de' Burgondi, Castelnuovo ne'Monti, Francavilla al Mare), or by an article (e.g. San Giorgio la Molara, Sant'Angelo le Fratte), or by a hyphen (e.g. Giardini-Naxos, Barcellona-Pozzo di Gotto). In many cases the two parts of the compound names of inhabited places are placed side by side without prepositions or articles; the latter part may be an adjective, agreeing in number and gender with the noun of the former part (e.g. Vittorio Veneto, Camisano Vicentino, Corte Franca, Ascoli Piceno, Petralia Soprana, Petralia Sottana, Odalengo Grande, Odalengo Piccolo, Muro Lucano) or another noun/other nouns (e.g. Recoaro Terme, Porto Garibaldi, Lignano Sabbiadoro, Bosco Chiesanuova, Castel Gandolfo, Sesto San Giovanni, Castel San Pietro Terme, Castiglione Olona, Fratta Polesine, Gabicce Mare, Palma Campania).

The compound names of mountains, lakes, islands, capes, etc. are usually written separately and often linked by a preposition (e.g. Po di Volano, Lago di Como, Alpi Marittime, Monti Berici, Monte Bianco, Colle di Cadibona, Isola d'Elba, Valli di Comacchio, Val Venosta, Monte Sant'Angelo a Tre Pizzi, Bonifica del Mantello); in a few cases only they are united in one word (e.g. Valtellina, Valsassina, Monviso). The hyphen linking together the two parts of a compound name is used only in the names of some regions (e.g. Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna), of one province (Massa-Carrara), and of a few municipalities (e.g. Zibido-San Giacomo, Serrara-Fontana, Olivetta-San Michele, Pontecagnano-Faiano).

In some maps one may find a hyphen also in bilingual areas between Italian names in former position and French/German names in latter position (e.g. Bolzano-Bozen, Passo del Brennero-Brennerpass, Val Gardena-Grödnertal). But it is much better to separate Italian names from French/German ones by means of a shilling-mark in order to show clearly that both names are official and are equally valid (e.g. Bolzano/Bozen, Bressanone/Brixen, Aosta/Aoste, Val Gardena/Grödnertal).

In the compound names of inhabited places the latter part of the name, called in cartographical jargon <u>sottonome</u>, that is to say "undername", is usually written in a smaller size with the exception of names linked by means of a hyphen.

The two or more parts of the names of geographical features other than inhabited places are written in the same size.

Double names in the bilingual areas, which are separated by means of a hyphen or a shilling-mark, should be written in the same size; but for shortage of space in the maps the latter name is very often written in a smaller size than the former one.

1.2.5. Italian dialects

In Italy many, often widely diverging, Italian dialects exist, that can be gathered in two very large families: Northern Italian dialects and Middle-Southern Italian dialects, separated by an ideal boundary which runs along the Northern Apennines between La Spezia on the West and Rimini on the East.

To the Northern Italian family belong the following groups of dialects: Gallo-Italic (the regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, and part of Trentino); Venetian (the region of Veneto and part of Trentino); and moreover Istrian, spoken in Istria, now in Yugoslavia.

To the Middle-Southern Italian family belong the following groups of dialects: Tuscan (the region of Tuscany); Median (the regions of Latium, Umbria, and the Marches); Southern intermedia⁺ (Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, and Northern part of Apulia regions); Southern extreme (the region of Sicily and the Southern parts of Apulia and Calabria).

All Italian dialects come directly from the vulgar Latin as does the Italian language. As a matter of fact Italian also is nothing but one of the Italian dialects, that of Florence, which acquired the dignity of a literary language in the 14.th century and later on became the administrative language of the then Italian states.

The geographical names hardly reflect the regional and local dialects, because the geographical names were usually recorded in Italian; therefore it seems not necessary to give a detailed description of the dialects in these guidelines for cartography.

1.2.6. Linguistic substrata recognizable in Italian place names

Italy is a Country of ancient civilization, and it was inhabited several centuries B.C. by peoples speaking different languages. In historical times the languages spoken in what is now the Italian Republic were mainly Ligurian in the NW, Venetian in the NE, Celtic in the North, Etruscan, Umbrian and Latin in the middle part of the peninsula, and Greek in the South and in Sicily; but before the advent of these peoples there surely lived other groups speaking pre-Indoeuropean languages (maybe also some languages mentioned above are pre-Indoeuropean).

All these languages, of which, save Latin and Greek, neither the structure or the vocabulary are known, left a lot of place names on the territory. The most important of such names were latinized later on, so that it is now even more difficult to understand the meaning of a large part of the Italian place names.

In the Middle Ages the advent of Longobardian and Arabian peoples in the North and in the South respectively added a few more place names to Italian toponymy. We can understand the meaning of such names as well as of the old Greek names and of the ones given by Romans to a few cities (e. g. Napoli from the Greek Neapolis, Piacenza and Aosta respectively from the Latin Placentia and Augusta), and also the meaning of the names formed in recent times, whereas we cannot know the meaning of the more ancient place names. But it is sometimes possible to learn the origin of several place names by taking into account some suffixes: in fact, a number of place names ending in -asco (e.g. Buccinasco, Binasco) are considered to be of Ligurian origin, those in -ago, (e.g. Arnago, Crescenzago) and those in -ate (e.g. Lambrate, Brunate) are probably of Celtic origin, and those in -engo (e. g. Albarengo, Martinengo) of Longobardian origin. Moreover, a number of names ending in -ano (e.g.Bassano, Conegliano) are likely predial names from Roman times.

1.3 Minority languages

Among the many non Italian languages used in Italy only French and German play an important rôle, as they are considered official together with Italian respectively in the autonomous region of the Aosta Valley and in the autonomous province of South Tirol. Every language used in Italy is written in the Roman script and has its own alphabet.

As for geographical names, minority languages in Italy are treated unequally. The French-speaking minority in the Aosta Valley is done justice to as far as toponymy is concerned, but not the German-speaking minority in South Tirol, which nevertheless finds itself in the same legal situation. The Slovenian minority, which inhabits a less coherent area, is not legally protected. The same applies to the other idioms, that is to say Ladin and Sardinian, which are not yet normalized and therefore not considered as real languages, as well as to the Provençal, Croatian, Albanian, Greek and Catalan dialects, spoken in very small areas in several parts of the Country.

1.3.1 French language with Franco-Provençal dialects

French, the official language of the French Republic and one of the three official languages of Switzerland, has an official status in Italy, beside Italian, in the autonomous region of the Aosta Valley, which is situated close to the French border. But people normally use Franco-Provençal dialects.

In a few valleys of Piedmont (Stura, Lanzo, Orco, Soana, Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea) and moreover in two municipalities of the province of Foggia (the region of Apulia) Franco-Provençal dialects are also spoken.

1.3.1.1 The French alphabet

A a	G g	M m	S s	Y y
B b	H h	N n	T t	Z z
C c	I i	O o	U u	
D d	J j	P p	V v	
E e	K k	Q q	W w	
F f	L l	R r	X x	

1.3.1.2   Pronunciation

    See "Guide de Toponymie - France".

1.3.1.3   Geographical names

    Since the Second World War only the traditional French names are
recorded ·in the official basic maps representing the Aosta Valley and
consequently in the maps of private cartography firms. But although the
names of the region and of the region's capital are both officially
bilingual they are written only in the Italian form (i.e. Valle d'Aosta
or Val d'Aosta; Aosta) instead of in both forms, Italian· and French
(i.e. Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste; Aosta/Aoste), separated, as it would
be right, by means of a shilling-mark. Only the maps produced by the
Touring Club Italiano give both versions of the two names.
    The dialects spoken in the two municipalities of Foggia have not
influenced the toponymy of this small area, which is exclusively Italian.

1.3.2   German language with Bavarian dialects

    German, the official language of the bordering Republic of Austria,
of the Federal Republic of Germany, of the German Democratic Republic,
and moreover one of the three official languages of Switzerland, is
widely spoken also in   ⸱ autonomous province of Bolzano/Bozen (= South
Tirol), which is part of the autonomous region of Trentino-South Tirol.
When this region was allocated to Italy after the First World War, the
total number of German-speaking people in South Tirol was estimated at
233,000, against 7,000 Italian-speaking inhabitants: the former made up
97% of the total population. Due to immigration of Italians people,
almost only directed at the towns, the share of the German-speaking
people was gradually reduced to 60% (1971) of the total population (but
in the countryside this figure was 90%).
    As a result of the peace treaty of Paris in 1947,South Tirol was
again allocated to Italy and in 1948 it was accomodated together with the
province of Trento (= Trentino) in an autonomous region. With the new
autonomy statute of 1972 the use of German in official administration was
again permitted, and all official documents have to appear both in German
and Italian. In colloquial speech the inhabitants of South Tirol normally
use Bavarian dialects very similar to those spoken in bordering Tirol, a
Bundesland of Austria.
    Other German dialects are spoken in a few areas of the Alps and of
the Pre-Alps (the regions of Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Lombardy, Veneto,
and the province of Trento).

1.3.2.1   The German alphabet

A a	G g	M m	S s	Y y
B b	H h	N n	T t	Z z
C c	I i	O o	U u	
D d	J j	P p	V v	
E e	K k	Q q	W w	
F f	L l	R r	X x	

1.3.2.2   Pronunciation

        See "Toponymic guidelines for Cartography - Germany" and "Toponymic
guidelines for Cartography - Austria".

1.3.2.3   Geographical names

        Though the Italian government recognizes the principle of equal
status of German and Italian for South Tirol since 1948, the place names
of this province are recorded in their Italian form only in all the
official basic maps 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 of the Istituto Geografico
Militare Italiano, whereas in many maps produced by private cartography,
like those issued by the Touring Club Italiano 1:200,000, both names
versions are given where space permits, with the Italian name in former
position followed by the German form in latter position, separated from
each other by means of a shilling-mark (e.g. Bressanone/Brixen,
Adige/Etsch, Val Pusteria/Pustertal, Passo del Rombo/Timmelsjoch). German-
speaking people of South Tirol, however, very often refuse and reject the
Italian forms of many place names only recently (that is after the First
World War) established and officially recognized by the Italian
government.
        In the small areas of the other regions where German dialects are
spoken or were spoken until recently, German place names are numerous only
for landscape features of the microtoponymy, seldom so for populated
places which were the first to be Italianized in the past.

1.3.3   Slovenian dialects

        Slovenian, the official language of the Yugoslav consติ..ent republic
of Slovenia, is spoken besides Italian in the extreme North-Eastern part
of Italy (the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia) along the border with
Yugoslavia.
 The areas where Slovenian dialects are used are the Natisone valley
and the surroundings of Tarvisio, Gorizia and Trieste. Of these areas,
only the Natisone valley was Italian before the First World War, while
the remaining areas became Italian after that war. Whereas in the Aosta
Valley and in South Tirol the minority languages, i.e. French and
German,are officially acknowledged, a similar recognition does not exist for
Slovene in the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The Slovenian minority
is legally protected to a certain extent in the provinces of Gorizia and
Trieste, but the same does not apply to the province of Udine.

1.3.3.1   The Slovenian alphabet

            A a   E e   J j   O o   T t
            B b   F f   K k   P p   U u
            C c   G g   L l   R r   V v
            Č č   H h   M m   S s   Z z
            D d   I i   N n   Š š   Ž ž

1.3.3.2   Pronunciation

        See "Toponymic guidelines for Cartography - Yugoslavia".   /...

1.3.3.3   Geographical names

In the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, a number of place names adopted from Slovenian dialects have been assimilated into Italian and therefore lack the diacritical marks which were once recorded in the original spelling. In areas where only Slovenian is spoken and in bilingual ones, proper Slovenian place names occur frequently in road signs alone or together with Italian or Italianized forms.

But the Italian census statistics only give Italian toponyms, whereas, in the case of South Tirol, bilingual names are given, and for the Aosta Valley, nearly only French names. Also the official basic maps 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 only record Italian names.

In a few recent maps produced by private cartography firms the Slovenian forms of some place names appear in latter position separated from the Italian forms put in former position by means of a shilling-mark.

1.3.4   Other non Italian dialects spoken in Italy

In some parts of Italy there are other non Italian dialects spoken by a few minorities. They are chiefly the Ladin and the Sardinian dialects, followed by the following ones: Provençal, Croatian, Catalan, Greek, and Albanian, used in some much smaller areas.

1.3.4.1   Ladin dialects

Ladin, which belongs to the Roman group of the Indo-European family, is the fourth national language of Switzerland beside the three official languages, German, French and Italian.

In Italy some Ladin dialects, often very much diverging from each other, are spoken in two distinct areas:
a) in the Dolomitic area, especially in the four valleys of Badia, Marebbe, Fassa, and Gardena (the autonomous region of Trentino-South Tirol) and in the valleys of the North-Western section of the province of Belluno (the region of Veneto); b) in the historical region of Friuli, that is to say in the Northern and Middle parts of the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

As already referred to, the differences among Ladin dialects are very strong, owing to the difficult connections among the several valleys in the past, so that each dialect was formed in isolation, from already different forms of vulgar Latin. As a matter of fact, there are some scholars who do not recognize any unity in the Ladin dialects, and refuse to confer them the status of a language.

1.3.4.2   Sardinian dialects

All over in the autonomous region/island of Sardinia Sardinian dialects are spoken, except in some small areas where a Catalan dialect (Alghero and its surroundings) and two Ligurian dialects (areas of Carloforte in the island of San Pietro; and of Calasetta in the island of Sant'Antioco) are normally used.

Sardinian is one of the languages of the Roman group derived directly from Latin. Owing to the insularity of the region it preserved a striking and clear archaic look both in its structure and in its vocabulary, so that it appears to be the Roman language most similar to Latin. Some of the most evident peculiarities of this language with regard to Italian are the plural forms ending with the consonant s and the articles su, sa, sos, sas derived from the Latin pronoun ipse instead of from the pronoun ille as in other Roman languages.

/...

No one among the Sardinian dialects spoken in the region is standardized, just as in the case of Ladin, so that it is not deemed appropriate to speak of a language.

1.3.4.3   Provençal dialects

These are very similar to those used on the French side of the Western Alps; in Italy they are spoken in the upper parts of some valleys in the region of Piedmont along the border with France, and moreover in the small area of Guardia Piemontese (the region of Calabria). The valleys of Piedmont where Provençal dialects are spoken are the following: Vermenagna, Gesso, Maira, Varaita, Po, Pellice, Chisone, Dora Riparia.

1.3.4.4   Croatian dialects

These are connected with those spoken in the Republic of Yugoslavia, where the Croatian language is official, and are used in three municipalities (Acquaviva Collecroce, Montemitro, and San Felice del Molise) of the province of Campobasso, in the Molise region.

1.3.4.5   Catalan dialect

It is linked with the Catalan dialects used in Catalonia, that is to say in the North-Eastern part of Spain, where Catalan is the official language beside Spanish; in Italy it is spoken only in the small area of Alghero and its surroundings (the region of Sardinia).

1.3.4.6   Greek dialects

Greek is the official language of Greece and one of the two official languages of Cyprus. In Italy it is spoken in the form of a few rather archaic dialects in the Southern parts of the two regions of Apulia and Calabria.

1.3.4.7   Albanian dialects

Albanian is the official language of Albania. In Italy some Albanian dialects are spoken in many areas of South Italy, especially in the regions of Abruzzo, Molise, Apulia, Basilicata, and Calabria, and in the autonomous region/island of Sicily.

1.3.4.8   Geographical names

In the region of Sardinia, a large part of names both of inhabited places and of other geographical features is written in Sardinian and accurately recorded in official documents and in the basic topographical maps issued by the national geographic survey. The situation is very different in the regions where Ladin is spoken: Ladin place names are numerous only in the microtoponymy, but almost all names for important objects are now Italian or Italianized. Nearly the same is valid for the Provençal toponymy.

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Owing to the late immigration of Croatian, Catalan, Greek, and Albanian people, that is to say when the Italian region was already densily populated, only very few place names have been recorded in these dialects and all these names are of rather recent origin. Place names like Napoli (from the Greek form Neapolis) and a few others of ancient origin are an exception to the rule.

2   NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

There exists no specific law covering place names in Italy. The power of decision for so-called administrative names in different categories belongs to the regions according to a decree of the President of the Italian Republic dated 14th January 1972 (No.1). Since the names of geographical features other than inhabited places of administrative category are recorded in the basic topographic maps of Italy in the scales 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 issued by the Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano, they are considered official and are usually reproduced in private cartography too.

3   SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1   Maps
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The official basic maps of Italy are those produced by the Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano = IGMI (Florence, via Cesare Ba...sti 10) and are the following series:
- Carta topografica d'Italia (Topographic Map of Italy), scale 1:25,000: 3545 tavolette (map sheets) covering the whole Italian territory.
- Carta topografica d'Italia (Topographic Map of Italy), scale 1.50,000: 636 fogli (map sheets),not yet completed (252 sheets published till the end of 1986), covering entirely only five regions (Trentino-South Tirol, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Apulia, Sicily) and limited areas of other regions.
- Carta topografica d'Italia (Topographic Map of Italy), scale 1:100,000: 278 fogli (sheets) covering the entire Country.
  Whereas the topographic maps in the scales 1:25,000 and 1:100,000 are no more issued and sold only in a non updated edition, the topographic map 1:50,000 is produced regularly but with a very low frequency (only a few sheets every year).
  The official nautical charts are prepared by the Istituto Idrografico della Marina (IIM) (Genoa, Passo Osservatorio 4) and cover all the Italian seas at different scales.
  Some regions, moreover, are producing a series of maps (Carta tecnica regionale, that is a technical regional map) in the scales 1:5,000 or/and 1:10,000, which cover only a part of the national territory.

3.2   Gazetteers
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There exists no official place names gazetteers in Italy, since the Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano has never produced the lists of names recorded in the basic topographical maps in the scales 1:25,000 and 1:100,000.

As regards inhabited places a complete list of names can be found in the regional volumes of the last <u>Censimento Generale della Popolazione</u> (General Census of Population), taken in 1981; the volumes are issued by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica = ISTAT (Central Institute of Statistics) in Rome (via Cesare Balbo, 16).

More easily available is a work issued by the Touring Club Italiano = TCI (Milano, corso Italia 10) in 1980: <u>Annuario Generale dei comuni e delle frazioni d'Italia</u> (General Year-Book of Italian municipalities and their territorial subdivisions), which, however, only gives the situation for 1971.

Very obsolete and since many years out of stock is the <u>Indice generale della Carta d'Italia del TCI alla scala 1:250.000</u> (General Place Names Index of the Map of Italy 1:250,000 issued by the TCI), produced by the Touring Club Italiano in 1916; in this work all the 115,000 place names recorded in the <u>Carta d'Italia del TCI</u> (scale 1:250,000) are inserted; this work continues to be the gazetteer which is the most complete and most rich in place names produced till now in Italy.

Rich in place names, but not so complete as the previous work, is the <u>Indice dei nomi</u> (Place Names Index) of the <u>Atlante Stradale d'Italia</u> 1:200,000 in three volumes, issued by the Touring Club Italiano in the years 1980-1981.

4   GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY
        FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

4.1   General remarks
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Owing to the presence in Italy of so many place names written in languages other than Italian, the geographical generic terms, too, are very numerous. In order to avoid a too long and articulate list of such generic terms, the French, Franco-Provençal, Provençal, German, and Slovenian geographical generic terms are not presented here, as they can be easily found in the Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors issued by the Countries concerned. Only the most important and most widespread Italian terms, together with some Ladin and Sardinian ones distinguished from Italian terms by means of the letters (L) (S) put in brackets, are given here.

When necessary, terms are given also in feminine forms and in plural, especially adjectives. In these cases singular forms are separated from the plural by means of a semi-colon (;), masculine forms are separated from the feminine by means of a comma (,): e.g. <u>alt-o</u>, <u>-a</u>; <u>-i</u>, <u>-e</u> show respectively the following forms of the Italian adjective <u>alto</u> (high): singular masculine (<u>alto</u>), singular feminine (<u>alta</u>), plural masculine (<u>alti</u>), plural feminine (<u>alte</u>);<u>Ligur-e;-i</u> show respectively the singular form (both masculine and feminine) and the plural (both masculine and feminine) of the Italian adjective <u>Ligure</u>; <u>Liguri</u> (Ligurian). The same occurs with many substantives: e.g. <u>lag-o</u>; <u>-hi</u> show respectively the singular form and the plural one of the Italian noun <u>lago</u> (lake); <u>laghi</u> (lakes).

4.2   The list of Italian, Ladin and Sardinian generic geographical
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terms with a few adjectival modifiers, prepositions, and conjunctions
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a   by; on; near
abbazia   abbey
abiss-o; -i   abyss
abruzzes-e; -i   relating to the region of Abruzzo
acqu-a; -e   water
acquedott-o; -i   aqueduct
acut-o,-a; -i,-e   sharp
adriatic-o,-a; -i, -he   Adriatic
aeroporto   airport
agh-e; -is (L)   river
agli   by the; on the; near the (masculine plural)
agro   plain
ai   by the; on the; near the (masculine plural)
al   by the; on the; near the (masculine singular)
albanes-e; -i   Albanian
albergo   hotel
alessandrin-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to Alessandria
all'   by the; on the; near the (masculine and
                                  feminine singular)
alla   by the; on the; near the (feminine singular)
alle   by the; on the; near the (feminine plural)
allo   by the; on the; near the (masculine singular)
alp-e; -i   shepherd's hut in the Alps; mountain pasture area
Alp-e; -i   Alps
alpin-o,-a; -i,-e   alpine
alt-o,-a; -i,-e   high
altipiano/altopiano   plateau; highlands
altur-a; -e   height
ambasciata   embassy
anatzu (S)   swamp
anfiteatro   amphitheatre
antic-o,-a; -hi,-he   ancient
appenninic-o,-a; -i,-he   relating to the Appennines
apuan-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to the Apuanian Mountains
aquilan-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to L'Aquila
arcipelag-o; -hi   archipelago
arc-o; -hi   bow
arcu/arcu genna (S)   pass
area di servizio   service station
aren-a; -as (S)   sand
aretin-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to Arezzo
argin-e; -i   embankment
arsenal-e; -i   arsenal
artificial-e; -i   artificial
astigian-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to Asti
atesin-o,-a; -i,-e   relating to the river Adige
atta (S)   peak; top
autostrad-a; -e   motor-way
azza (S)   peak; top
baccu (S)   basin; valley
bacin-o; -i   basin
badde/baddi (S)   basin; valley
baia   bay; gulf
baita   alpine hut
banatzu / benatzu (S)   swamp

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banchina	dock; quay
banc-o; -hi	bar
bannaxi (S)	swamp
bares-e; -i	relating to Bari
barriera	barrier
basilica	basilica
bass-o,-a; -i,-e	low
bassofondo	shallow
bassopiano	lowlands
bastione	rampart
battada (S)	little plateau
becco	peak
bellunes-e; -i	relating to Belluno
bergamasc-o,-a; -hi,-he	relating to Bergamo
bianc-o,-a; -hi,-he	white
biblioteca	library
blanc (L)	white
bocc-a; -he	mouth
bolognes-e; -i	relating to Bologna
bonifica	reclaimed land
borgata	village; suburb; little town
borgo	village; suburb; little town
bosc-o; -hi	wood; forest
brescian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Brescia
brughiera	moor
bruncu (S)	peak; top
bucca (S)	gorge
burrone	ravine; gorge
bus (L)	cave
ca'	house
cabu (S)	peak; top
cadin (L)	dolina; valley
cagliaritan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Cagliari
cala	inlet
calabres-e; -i	Calabrian
calabr-o,-a; -i,-e	Calabrian
cald-o,-a; -i,-e	hot; warm
calle	path; calle (narrow street in Venice)
campagna	country; land
campan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the region of Campania
campeggio	camping
camp-o; -i	field
canal-e; -i	canal
capanna	hut
capissa/capitta/capizza(S)	peak; top
capo	head; cape; point
cappella	chapel
carnic-o,-a; -i,-he	Carnic
carrares-e; -i	relating to Carrara
cas-a; -e	house
cascat-a; -e	fall
cascina	farmstead
casteddu	peak; top
castell-o; -i	castle
catanes-e; -i	relating to Catania
caten-a; -e	chain; range
cattedrale	cathedral
cava	quarry
cavalcavia	fly-over bridge
caverna	cave
cav-o,-a; -i,-e	hollow
cea / chea (S)	valley
central-e; -i	central; middle

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centro	centre
certosa	charterhouse
chiadin (L)	basin; valley
chiamp/chiampon (L)	field
chianal; -s (L)	valley
chiase (L)	house
chiesa	church
chilometr-o; -i	kilometre
ciampanl (L)	peak
cias-a; -e (L)	house
cim-a; -e	peak
cimitero	cemetery
circonvallazione	ring-road
cischiel (L)	castle
città	town; city
cittadella	citadel; fortress
cittadina	small town
civic-o,-a; -i,-he	relating to the town
clap (L)	stone; mount
col/côl (L)	rounded hill
collac/collaz (L)	rounded hill
coll-e; -i	hill
collin-a; -e	hill
comasc-o,-a; -hi,-he	relating to Como
comunal-e; -i	municipal
comun-e; -i	municipality
conca (S)	cave
conc-a; -he	basin; valley
confin-e; -i	border; boundary; frontier
confine di Stato	national boundary
consolato	consulate
contrà / contrada	street
convento	convent; nunnery; friary
cornetto	little horn; peak
corno	horn; peak
corrente	stream
corso	main street; avenue
cort-o,-a; -i,-e	short
cost-a; -e	coast
costier-a; -e	coast
crater-e; -i	crater
cremasc-o,-a; -hi,-he	relating to Crema
cremones-e; -i	relating to Cremona
crep (L)	rock; peak
crepaccio	crevasse
crest-a; -e	ridge
crete (L)	mount; peak
croc-e; -i	cross
croda	peak
crusc (L)	cross
cuccureddu (S)	hill
cuccuru (S)	peak; summit
cuel; -is (L)	hill
cuneens-e; -i	relating to Cuneo
dal (L)	of the (masculine singular)
da le (L)	of the (feminine singular)
darsena	basin
de (L)	of
degli	of the (masculine plural)
dei	of the (masculine plural)
del	of the (masculine singular)
de les (L)	of the (feminine plural)
dell'	of the (masculine and feminine singular)

della	of the (feminine singular)
delle	of the (feminine plural)
dello	of the (masculine singular)
delta	delta
dente	peak
depressione	hollow
de sa (S)	of the (feminine singular)
de sas (S)	of the (feminine plural)
de sos (S)	of the (masculine plural)
destr-o,-a; -i,-e	right
de su (S)	of the (masculine singular)
di	of the
di dentro	inner
di fuori	outer
dig-a; -he	dam
di li (S)	of the (masculine plural)
di lu (S)	of the (masculine singular)
di mezzo	middle; central
dipartimento	department
di sopra	upper
di sotto	lower
dla (L)	of the (feminine singular)
dles (L)	of the (masculine and feminine plural)
dogana	customs
dolina	dolina
domu (S)	house
dorsale	ridge
doss-o; -i	little hill
dun-a; -e	dune
duomo	cathedral
ega (L)	water; stream
emilian-o,-a; -i,-e	Emilian
equidistanza	contour interval
Est	East
estern-o,-a; -i,-e	outer
estuario	estuary
faro	lighthouse
ferrares-e; -i	relating to Ferrara
ferrovi-a; -e	railway
fiorentin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Florence
fium-e; -i	river
flumini (S)	river; stream
foc-e; -i	mouth
foggian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Foggia
foga / foghe (S)	mouth
fontan-a; -e	fountain; spring
font-e; -i	spring
forca / forcola	alpine pass
forcella	narrow alpine pass
forces (L)	gorge
forest-a; -e	forest; wood
forra	gorge; ravine
forte	fort
fortezza	fortress
foxi (S)	mouth
fredd-o,-a; -i,-e	cold
frontier-a; -e	frontier; boundary
frumini (S)	river; stream
fruncu (S)	peak; top
fumarol-a; -e	fumarole
funicolare	cable-railway
funivia	cableway
funtana (S)	spring

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furcela/furcella (L)	pass
furcia (L)	pass
galleria	tunnel
garganic-o,-a; -i,-he	relating to the promontory of Gargano
gena / genna (S)	pass
genoves-e; -i	relating to Genoa
ghiaccia-io; -i	glacier
giara (S)	basaltic upland
giardin-o; -i	garden; park
giardino botanico	botanical gardens
giardino zoologico	zoological gardens
giogo	summit; top; mountain ridge
gli	the (masculine plural)
gola	gorge
golfo	bay; gulf
gran	big; great
grand-e; -i	big; great
grec-o,-a; -i,-he	Greek; Grecian
groppa	rounded top
grossetan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Grosseto
gross-o,-a; -i,-e	big
grotta	cave
gruppo	mountain group
grutta (S)	cave
grux (S)	cross
gurgu (S)	deep gorge
guglia	peak
gutturu (S)	gorge
i	the (masculine plural)
ian-a; -as (S)	witch
ianna (S)	pass
il	the (masculine singular)
in	in
in costruzione	under construction
inferior-e; -i	lower
insenatura	inlet; creek
in tal (L)	in the
intern-o,-a; -i,-e	inner
ionic-o,-a; -i,-he	Ionic
irpin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the region of Irpinia
is (S)	the (plural)
ischina (S)	ridge
isol-a; -e	isle; island
isolat-o; -i	block of houses
isolott-o; -i	islet; small island
istmo	isthmus
janna (S)	pass
jof (L)	mount; peak
ju (L)	pass; top
juel (L)	pass
l'	the (masculine and feminine singular)
la	the (feminine singular)
lac (L)	lake
lag-o; -hi	lake
lagun-a; -e	lagoon
lagunar-e; -i	relative to one lagoon
land-a; -e	barren land; moor; heath
landri (L)	cave
largo	square
larg-o,-a; -hi,-he	large; broad
latitudine	latitude
laziale	relating to the region of Lazio
le	the (feminine plural)

lecces-e; -i	relating to Lecce
lech (L)	lake
Levante	East
lid-o; -i	shore
ligur-e; -i	Ligurian
lis (L)	the (masculine and feminine plural)
litoral-e; -i	coastal
livello medio del mare	mean sea level
livornes-e; -i	relating to Livorno
lo	the (masculine singular)
lodigian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Lodi
lombard-o,-a; -i,-e	Lombard
longitudine	longitude
lu (S)	the (masculine singular)
lucan-o,-a; -i,-e	Lucan
lucches-e; -i	relating to Lucca
lung-o,-a; -hi,-he	long
macchia	scrub
Madonna	the Virgin Mary
maggior-e; -i	greater
malga	shepherd's hut in the Alps
mannu (S)	big
mantovan-o,-a; -i,-e	Mantuan
marchigian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the region of the Marches
mare	sea
marghine (S)	boundary
marina	coast; seashore
marin-o,-a; -i,-e	marine; sea (attributive)
marittim-o,-a; -i,-e	maritime
median-o, -a; -i,- e	central; middle
medi-o,-a; -, -e	central; middle
mediterrane-o,-a;-i,-e	Mediterranean
meridian-o; -i	meridian
meridional-e; -i	Southern
Meridione	South
messines-e; -i	relating to Messina
metallifer-o,-a; -i,-e	metalliferous
metanodotto	gas pipeline
metropoli	metropolis; large city
metropolitana	underground; subway
metropolitan-o,-a; -i,-e	metropolitan
mezzan-o,-a; -i,-e	central; middle
migli-o; -a	mile
milanes-e; -i	relating to Milan
minier-a; -e	mine
minor-e; -i	lower
modenes-e; -i	relating to Modena
molin-o; -i	mill
mol-o; -i	pier; wharf
monastero	monastery; nunnery
mont (L)	shepherd's hut in the Alps
montagn-a; -e	mount; mountain
montan-o,-a; -i,-e	mountain (attributive)
mont-e; -i	mount; mountain
montighiu / montigiu (S)	hill
moren-a; -e	moraine
morenic-o,-a; -i,-he	morainic
municipio	townhall
munt (L)	alp
muse-o; -i	museum
napoletan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Naples
naviglio	canal; waterway
nazional-e; -i	national

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nazion-e; -i	nation
necropoli	necropolis
negli	in the (masculine plural)
nei	in the (masculine plural)
nel	in the (masculine singular)
nell'	in the (masculine and feminine singular)
nella	in the (feminine singular)
nelle	in the (feminine plural)
nello	in the (masculine singular)
ner-o,-a; -i,-e	black
nevos-o,-a; -i,-e	snowy
Nord	North
novares-e; -i	relating to Novara
nud-o,-a; -i,-e	naked
nuores-e; -i	relating to Nuoro
nuov-o,-a; -i,-e	new
nuraghe (S)	megalithic building
occidental-e; -i	Western
Occidente	West
odla (L)	peak
oleodotto	oil pipeline
oltre	beyond
oratorio	oratory
oriental-e; -i	Eastern
Oriente	East
ospedal-e; -i	hospital
Ovest	West
padovan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Padua
padru (S)	plain
paes-e; -i	village
pal/pala (L)	mount; peak
pal-a; -e	peak; summit
palazz-o; -i	palace
palermitan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Palermo
palla	rounded top
palud-e; -i	marsh; fen
parallel-o; -i	parallel
parc-o; -hi	park
parco nazionale	national park
pardu (S)	plain
parmigian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Parma
passaggio a livello	level crossing
passo	pass
patru (S)	plain
pattada (S)	little plateau; mesa
pauli (S)	swamp
paves-e; -i	relating to Pavia
pedra (S)	mountain; stone
pendenza	steep; slope
pendula (S)	fall
penisola	peninsula
perda (S)	mountain; stone
perdafitta (S)	megalithic stone; menhir
periferia	suburbs; outskirts
perugin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Perugia
pesares-e; -i	relating to Pesaro
pescares-e; -i	relating to Pescara
piacentin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Piacenza
piana	plain
piano	plain
pianura	plain
piazza / piazzale	square
piazzetta	little square

picco	peak
piccol-o,-a; -i,-e	little; small
picen-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the region of Piceno
pietr-a; -e	rock; stone
pieve	country church
pineta	pine-wood
pisano-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Pisa
piscina	swimming-pool
pissandol; -s (L)	fall
pistoies-e; -i	relating to Pistoia
pitzu / pizzu (S)	peak; top
piz (L)	peak
pizzo	peak
plaia (S)	beach
plan; -s (L)	plain
plan / planu (S)	plateau
plan-e; -is (L)	plain
poggio	hill
Ponente	West
pont-e; -i	bridge
pontile	wharf
port-a; -e	gate
porta / portedda (S)	pass
portella	pass
porto	harbour; haven
post-a; -e	mail; post
posterior-e; -i	back
pozz-o; -i	fountain; well; oil-well
pra (L)	field; meadow
prat; -is (L)	meadow
prateria	grassland
prat-o; -i	meadow
pre/pré (L)	field; meadow
principal-e; -i	principal; main
profondità	depth
profond-o,-a; -i,-e	deep
promontorio	cape; promontory
provinc-ia; -e/-ie	country; district; province
provincial-e; -i	provincial
punta	cape
quartier-e; -i	city-district; quarter
rada	inlet
reatin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Arezzo
reggian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Reggio nell'Emilia
reggin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Reggio di Calabria
region-e; -i	province; region
rifugio	shelter; refuge
rio	brook; river; stream
rion-e; -i	city-district; quarter
ripian-o; -i	level ground; terrace
riserva naturale	nature reserve
ristorante	restaurant
riu (S)	river; stream
riul (L)	stream
riv-a; -e	bank; shore
riviera	coast
rocc-ia;-e	rock; peak
roggia	irrigation ditch
roman-o,-a; -i,-e	Roman
ros (L)	red
ross-o,-a; -i,-e	red
rotond-o,-a; -i,-e	round
rovin-a; -e	ruin

runcu (S)	peak; top
rup-e; -i	cliff; rock
ruscello	brook; stream
sa (S)	the (feminine singular)
sacrario	memorial church
sacr-o,-a; -i,-e	holy
salentin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the region of Salento
salernitan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Salerno
salin-a; -e	salt-works
saltu / sartu (S)	country
San	Saint
Sant-o,-a; -i,-e	Saint
santuario	sanctuary; pilgrimage church
sard-o,-a; -i,-e	Sardinian
sas (S)	the (feminine plural)
sass (L)	mountain; rocky top
sassares-e; -i	relating to Sassari
sass-o; -i	peak; stone; mountain
scala	scale
scarpat-a; -e	slope
scav-o; -i	excavation
schina (S)	ridge
sciovia	ski-lift
scoglier-a; -e	cliff; reef
scogl-io; -i	reef; rock
secc-a; -he	sand bank
sedda (S)	pass
seggiovia	chair-lift
segni convenzionali	conventional signs
sella	pass
selva	forest; wood
senes-e; -i	relating to Siena
sentiero	path
serr-a; -e	gorge; ridge
settentrionale	Northern
Settentrione	North
sinagoga	synagogue
sinistr-o,-a; -i,-e	left
siracusan-o,-a; -i-e	relating to Syracuse
sobborg-o; -hi	suburb
sopra	on; upon
sorgent-e; -i	source; spring
sos (S)	the (masculine plural)
sotterrane-o,-a; -i,-e	underground (attributive)
sotto	under
sottomarin-o,-a; -i,-e	submarine
spendula (S)	fall
spiaggia	beach
spond-a; -e	bank; coastline
stadio	stadium; sports ground
stagn-o; -i	pond
statal-e; -i	relating to the State
stazion-e; -i	station
stazione ferroviaria	railway station
stazzu (S)	farm
strad-a; -e	road; street; way
strada di grande comunicazione	primary route
strett-o; -i	canal; strait
strett-o,-a; -i,-e	narrow
su	on; upon
su (S)	the (masculine singular)
Sud	South
suel (L)	pass

sugli	on the; upon the (masculine plural)
sui	on the; upon the (masculine plural)
sul	on the; upon the (masculine singular)
sull'	on the; upon the (masculine and feminine singular)
sulla	on the; upon the (feminine singular)
sulle	on the; upon the (feminine plural)
sullo	on the; upon the (masculine singular)
superior-e; -i	upper
superstrad-a; -e	highway
tarantin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Taranto
taviele (L)	field
teatro	theatre
teleferica	cableway
telegrafo	telegraph
temp-io; -li	temple
terme	thermal baths
terr-a; -e	country; land
testa	head; peak
tiberin-o,-a; -i,-e	Tiberine
ticines-e; -i	relating to the river Ticino
tor (L)	peak
torines-e; -i	relating to Turin
torond (L)	rounded mountain
torr-e; -i	tower
torrente	stream
toscan-o,-a; -i,-e	Tuscan
traforo	tunnel
treno navetta	shuttle service train
trentin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Trento
trevisan-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Treviso
triestin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Trieste
turond (L)	rounded mountain
udines-e; -i	relating to Udine
umbr-o,-a; -i,-e	Umbrian
urban-o,-a; -i,-e	urban; city (attributive)
valico	pass
vallat-a; -e	valley
vall-e; -i	valley
vallo	wall
vallone	valley
varesin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Varese
vecch-io,-ia; -i,-ie	old; ancient
venet-o,-a; -i,-e	Venetian
venezian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Venice
vercelles-e; -i	relating to Vercelli
verd-e; -i	green
verones-e; -i	relating to Verona
versant-e; -i	slope; versant
vert (L)	green
vesuvian-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to the Vesuvius
vett-a; -e	summit; top; peak
vi-a; -e	road; street; way
viale	avenue; boulevard
vicentin-o,-a; -i,-e	relating to Vicenza
vicolo	alley; lane
villa	country-house; villa
villagg-io; -i	village
vruncu (S)	peak
zeppara (S)	gravelly land; peak
zon-a; -e	district
zuc (L)	mount; peak
zuel (L)	pass

5   MAIN ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE BASIC TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF ITALY
(Carta topografica d'Italia) in the scales 1:25,000 and 1:50,000.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
A. ; A.i	Alp-e; -i	Alps
altop.o	altipiano/altopiano	plateau; highlands
arcip.go; arcip.ghi	arcipelag-o; -hi	archipelago
b.	baia	bay; gulf
b.; b.i	bosc-o; -hi	wood; forest
b.co; b.chi	banc-o; -hi	bar
b.go	borgo	village; suburb; little town
c.	capo	head; cape; point
cast.o; cast.i	castell-o; -i	castle
c.va	cava	quarry
centr.e; centr.i	central-e; -i	central; middle
ch.sa	chiesa	church
c.le	colle	pass
c.le; c.li	coll-e; -i	hill
coll.a; coll.e	collin-a; -e	hill
c.ma; c.me	cim-a; -e	peak
com.e; com.i	comun-e; -i	municipality
c.po; c.pi	camp-o; -i	field
di d.tro	di dentro	inner
di f.ri	di fuori	outer
di m.zo	di mezzo	central; middle
d.le	dorsale	ridge
dol.na	dolina	dolina
f.	forte	fort
f.; f.mi	fium-e; -i	river
for.a	foresta	wood; forest
f.te	fonte	spring; well
g.	golfo	bay; gulf
gall.a	galleria	tunnel
gh.io; gh.i	ghiaccia-io; -i	glacier
gr.	gran	big; great
gr.de; gr.di	grand-e; -i	big; great
gr.ta	grotta	cave
i.; i.le	isol-a; -e	isle; island
inf.e; inf.i	inferior-e; -i	lower
i.to; i.ti	isolott-o; -i	islet; small island
l.; l.i	lag-o; -hi	lake
m.	migli-o; -a	mile
m.; m.ti	mont-e; -i	mount; mountain
magg.re	maggiore	greater
min.a	miniera	mine
min.re	minore	lower
m.o	molino	mill
naz.le; naz.li	nazional-e; -i	national
p.co	picco	peak
penis.a	penisola	peninsula
picc.lo, picc.la; picc.li, picc.le	piccol-o,-a; -i,-e	little; small
princ.le; princ.li	principal-e; -i	principal; main
prom.o	promontorio	cape
prov.a; prov.e	provinc-ia;-e/-ie	province; district; country
p.so	passo	pass
p.ta	punta	cape

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p.te; p.ti	pont-e; -i	bridge
p.to	porto	harbour; haven
p.zo; p.zi	pozz-o; -i	well; fountain; oil-well
r.	rio	brook; river; stream
r.a	rada	inlet
S.	San	Saint
S.; SS.	Sant-o,-a; -i,-e	Saint
sc.o; sc.i	scogl-io; -i	reef; rock
staz.e; staz.i	stazion-e; -i	station
str.to; str.ti	strett-o; -i	canal; strait
sup.e; sup.i	superior-e; -i	upper
t.	torrente	stream
v.	valle	valley

6   ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

6.1   General remarks
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The Italian Republic is divided administratively in regions (regioni), which in turn are divided (except in one case i.e. the Aosta Valley) in two or more provinces (province). All the provinces are divided in municipalities (comuni:8092), which can be sub-divided in two or more territorial parts (frazioni).

6.2   The regions
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There are 20 administrative regions. Five of them, namely Aosta Valley, Trentino-South Tirol, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sicily, and Sardinia, have an autonomy statute, which was introduced some years after the Second World War in order to secure the rights of the various minority language groups and to preserve their own particular culture.

6.2.1 The list of the regions

The names of the two officially bilingual regions are given both in the Italian form and in the non-Italian version separated by means of a shilling-mark. In brackets the English exonyms are given. Behind the semicolon the name of the capital town of each region is put with its English exonym in brackets. The regions from North to South and from West to East with the two island regions listed last are:

- Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (Aosta Valley); Aosta/Aoste
- Piemonte (Piedmont); Torino (Turin)
- Lombardia (Lombardy); Milano (Milan)
- Trentino-Alto Adige/Trentino-Südtirol (Trentino-South Tirol); Trento
- Veneto; Venezia (Venice)
- Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Trieste
- Liguria; Genova (Genoa)
- Emilia-Romagna; Bologna
- Toscana (Tuscany); Firenze (Florence)
- Marche (The Marches); Ancona
- Umbria; Perugia
- Lazio (Latium); Roma (Rome)

- Abruzzo; L'Aquila
- Molise; Campobasso
- Campania; Napoli (Naples)
- Calabria; Catanzaro
- Puglia (Apulia); Bari
- Basilicata; Potenza
- Sicilia (Sicily); Palermo
- Sardegna (Sardinia); Cagliari

The three regions of Trentino-Alto Adige/Trentino-Südtirol, Veneto, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia are also often called Tre Venezie or Triveneto.
    Abruzzo can also be called Abruzzi, but this last noun is less appropriate. Basilicata's other non-current denomination is Lucania.

6.3   The provinces

There are 95 provinces. Two of them, namely the provinces of Trento and of Bolzano/Bozen, have an autonomy statute, similar to the one of the five autonomous regions.

6.3.1 The list of the provinces

The provinces are the following (listed in alphabetical order within their regions; in brackets the English exonyms are given):

- <u>Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste</u>
  - Aosta/Aoste

- <u>Piemonte</u>
  - Alessandria
  - Asti
  - Cuneo
  - Novara
  - Torino (Turin)
  - Vercelli

- <u>Lombardia</u>
  - Bergamo
  - Brescia
  - Como
  - Cremona
  - Mantova (Mantua)
  - Milano (Milan)
  - Pavia
  - Sondrio
  - Varese

- <u>Trentino-Alto Adige/Trentino-Südtirol</u>
  - Bolzano/Bozen
  - Trento

- <u>Veneto</u>
  - Belluno
  - Padova (Padua)
  - Rovigo
  - Treviso
  - Venezia (Venice)
  - Verona
  - Vicenza

- <u>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</u>
  - Gorizia
  - Pordenone
  - Trieste
  - Udine

- <u>Liguria</u>
  - Genova (Genoa)
  - Imperia
  - La Spezia
  - Savona

- <u>Emilia-Romagna</u>
  - Bologna
  - Ferrara
  - Forlì
  - Modena
  - Parma
  - Piacenza
  - Ravenna
  - Reggio nell'Emilia

- <u>Toscana</u>
  - Arezzo
  - Firenze (Florence)
  - Grosseto
  - Livorno (Leghorn)
  - Lucca
  - Massa-Carrara
  - Pisa
  - Pistoia
  - Siena

- <u>Marche</u>
  - Ancona
  - Ascoli Piceno
  - Macerata
  - Pesaro e Urbino

- <u>Umbria</u>
  - Perugia
  - Terni

- <u>Lazio</u>
  - Frosinone
  - Latina
  - Rieti
  - Roma (Rome)
  - Viterbo

- <u>Abruzzo</u>
  - Chieti
  - L'Aquila
  - Pescara
  - Teramo

- <u>Molise</u>
  - Campobasso
  - Isernia

- <u>Campania</u>
  - Avellino
  - Benevento
  - Caserta
  - Napoli (Naples)
  - Salerno

- <u>Calabria</u>
  - Catanzaro
  - Cosenza
  - Reggio di Calabria

- <u>Puglia</u>
  - Bari
  - Brindisi
  - Foggia
  - Lecce
  - Taranto

- <u>Basilicata</u>
  - Matera
  - Potenza

- <u>Sicilia</u>
  - Agrigento
  - Caltanissetta
  - Catania
  - Enna
  - Messina
  - Palermo
  - Ragusa
  - Siracusa (Syracuse)
  - Trapani

- <u>Sardegna</u>
  - Cagliari
  - Nuoro
  - Oristano
  - Sassari

6.3.2 <u>The province subdivision</u>

In some provinces a number of municipalities are organized in districts (<u>circondari</u>), which constitute an intermediate administrative division between province and municipality. Such districts are the following (in brackets the names of the provinces to which they belong are given):

- Alba-Bra (Cuneo)
- Biella (Vercelli)
- Casale Monferrato (Alessandria)
- Ivrea (Torino)
- Lagonegro (Potenza)
- Lecco (Como)
- Lodi (Milano)
- Melfi (Potenza)
- Mondovì (Cuneo)
- Pinerolo (Torino)
- Prato (Firenze)
- Rimini (Forlì)
- Saluzzo-Savigliano-Fossano (Cuneo)
- Verbano-Cusio-Ossola (Novara)

6.3.3 Cartographical representation of the province names

The provinces have the same names as their respective capital towns, except for Massa-Carrara and Pesaro e Urbino, the capital towns of which are Massa and Pesaro respectively. Therefore, according to Italian cartographical tradition, the denominations of the provinces, except for the two latter cases, are not recorded in the maps when the names of the capital towns are put in evidence by means of an underlining or some other symbol.

In a few thematic maps, especially in those regarding road traffic, and in many road and/or tourist maps, cartographers prefer to put in the maps the car registration plate initials (capital town of every province), instead of the province denominations.

Agrigento	AG	Messina	ME
Alessandria	AL	Milano	MI
Ancona	AN	Modena	MO
Aosta/Aoste	AO	Napoli	NA
Arezzo	AR	Novara	NO
Ascoli Piceno	AP	Nuoro	NU
Asti	AT	Oristano	OR
Avellino	AV	Padova	PD
Bari	BA	Palermo	PA
Belluno	BL	Parma	PR
Benevento	BN	Pavia	PV
Bergamo	BG	Perugia	PG
Bologna	BO	Pesaro e Urbino	PS
Bolzano/Bozen	BZ	Pescara	PE
Brescia	BS	Piacenza	PC
Brindisi	BR	Pisa	PI
Cagliari	CA	Pistoia	PT
Caltanissetta	CL	Pordenone	PN
Campobasso	CB	Potenza	PZ
Caserta	CE	Ragusa	RG
Catania	CT	Ravenna	RA
Catanzaro	CZ	Reggio di Calabria	RC
Chieti	CH	Reggio nell'Emilia	RE
Como	CO	Rieti	RI
Cosenza	CS	Roma	RM
Cremona	CR	Rovigo	RO
Cuneo	CN	Salerno	SA
Enna	EN	Sassari	SS
Ferrara	FE	Savona	SV
Firenze	FI	Siena	SI
Foggia	FG	Siracusa	SR
Forll	FO	Sondrio	SO
Frosinone	FR	Taranto	TA
Genova	GE	Teramo	TE
Gorizia	GO	Terni	TR
Grosseto	GR	Torino	TO
Imperia	IM	Trapani	TP
Isernia	IS	Trento	TN
L'Aquila	AQ	Treviso	TV
La Spezia	SP	Trieste	TS
Latina	LT	Udine	UD
Lecce	LE	Varese	VA
Livorno	LI	Venezia	VE
Lucca	LU	Vercelli	VC
Macerata	MC	Verona	VR
Mantova	MN	Vicenza	VI
Massa-Carrara	MS	Viterbo	VT
Matera	MT	-----	