



A selection of Scotti Douglas biographies



SCOTTI

Parma 1579/1580

Engineer. He worked in Poland, where in 1579-1580 he built the Grodno fortress by order of King Stephen Bathory. According to the Polish historian Martin Cromer (*De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum*), he became particularly famous on 27 June 1580 when, without using water and without any other manual means, he put out the fire that had started in the city of Grodno near the castle where King Stephen Bathory stayed.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: S. Ciampi, *Artists in Poland*, 1830, 93; S. Ciampi, *Critical bibliography of the ancient mutual correspondences of Italy with Poland*, vol. 2, Florence, 1839, 253; F. Daugnon, *The Italians in Poland*, 1905, II, 270-271; T. Jankowski, *Smierc Batorego w Grodnie*, 1930; LA Maggiorotti, *dictionary of architects and engineers*, 1934, 135; R. Lewanski, *Poles in Parma*, in the *Historical Archive for the Provinces of Parma* 1986, 380.

ARTURO SCOTTI

San Lazzaro Parmense 31 July 1879-Parma 17 April 1963

Having graduated in law, he entered the office of the lawyer Paolo Mussini, who he succeeded, quickly achieving and consolidating a notable professional fortune: for fifty-five years he was a civil lawyer. Councilor of the Discount Committee of the Bank of Italy and lawyer for over forty years of the Italian Commercial Bank, he was part of the Superior National Council of Commerce for a few years. After the Second World War, after a few years of reduced activity, he retired from his active profession, dedicating himself to his favorite studies: problems of art and toponymy, Farnesian, Napoleonic and Risorgimento memories, which inspired him to collect precious relics, prints, rare books and writings. He was also a sober and witty dialect writer. In the 1951 administrative elections he was elected municipal councilor for the Liberal Party. He was President of the Rotary Club of Parma. In the *Gazzetta di Parma* he wrote the popular column *A Vajòn*, full of notes on the city's problems. With Francesco Squarcia he was co-director of the cultural magazine *Aurea Parma* for a

dozen years. He left a rich library, with an edition of the laws of the French Empire and other collections of laws from 1805 to 1861.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: J. Bocchialini, *Dialecto viva*, 1944, 127; A. Credali, in the Historical Archive for the Provinces of Parma, 1964, 29; T. Marcheselli, *Strade di Parma*, III, 1990, 81-82; *Gazzetta di Parma* 10 May 1993, 5.

BERNARDO VIZIO SCOTTI

Parma 1233/1243

Nell'anno 1233 istituì un nuovo Ordine di frati, detti di Martorano. Fra Salimbene scrive: Fr. Bernardus Vicius fuit de Scottis et fecit ordinem fratrum de Martorano. Tunc Bernardus Vicius cum quibusdam aliis Religionem de Martorano inchoavit. questi religiosi canonici regolari furono soggetti alla regola di sant'agostino. Abitarono in Capo di Ponte, presso il luogo detto di Santa Maria nuova. Lo Scotti fu eletto Vescovo di Parma dal Capitolo poco dopo il 15 ottobre 1243, ma subito dopo papa Innocenzo IV lo sospese dall'amministrazione spirituale e temporale della Chiesa di Parma, commettendola invece a Tancredi Pallavicino, abate del Monastero di San Giovanni Evangelista perché è sospetto a noi e ai nostri fratelli, come dilapidatore, e perché c'è dato sapere che è cagione di imminenti discordie. Perciò fino a che le cose non siano chiarite ci siamo determinati di sospenderlo e ad interdirlo dall'amministrazione, a cui però verrà assegnata una congrua provvigione per le sue necessità. Lo Scotti, semplicemente eletto, fu tuttavia messo in possesso del Vescovado dal legato Gregorio di Montelongo. Nei giorni seguenti un decreto del Comune di Parma ordinò al podestà di obbligarsi con giuramento a non costringere mai alla restituzione chiunque avesse avuto dallo Scotti prestito di denaro o avesse in potere beni e robe spettanti al Vescovado, liberando anzi chi fosse tenuto per cauzione a un qualunque vincolo. Contemporaneamente il Pontefice fu informato che lo Scotti, contrariamente ai suoi ordini, aveva osato ingerirsi con la forza nell'amministrazione della diocesi. Innocenzo IV, dopo aver annullato il 21 novembre 1243 il decreto comunale, scrisse il 1° dicembre dello stesso anno al prevosto e al Capitolo di Parma dichiarando non canonica la scelta dello Scotti per avere il legato pontificio fatto trascorrere i termini della facoltà accordatagli. Annullò quindi l'elezione dello Scotti e ordinò che, se entro quindici giorni dopo la ricezione della lettera, non fossero venuti all'elezione, l'abate di Polirone avrebbe scelto una persona degna e confermata in sua vece. Il Capitolo ubbidì prontamente, eleggendo Alberto Sanvitale.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: N. Pelicelli, *Bishops of the Church of Parma*, 1936, 215-216; A. Schiavi, *Diocese of Parma*, 1940, 238.

SCOTTI COSTANZA, see SCOTTI by MONTALBO COSTANZA

GIUSEPPE SCOTTI

Parma 1698/18th century

In his youth he wrote a work entitled *Numeral Philosophy* where the genius of Pythagoras is flattered about the Virtue, beauty and strength of numbers and the use of them in the second elementary school, and celestial. *Compositio mei Josephi Scotti*. F. year 1698 (Palatine Library of Parma, folio ms. of f. 234, the plate of which is autograph and the remainder by the hand of one of

his disciples, to whom Scotti had taught arithmetic). Among some notes that Scotti wrote on the front of this book there is one that says that Count Alessandro Sanvitale, partial to him, wanted to have it printed at his own expense. Scotti also lived for a long time into the following century.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: A. Pezzana, *Memoirs of Parma writers and men of letters*, III, 1827, 923.

LUIGI SCOTTI

-Parma 1672

Count, he was Captain of the cavalry in the wars led by Odoardo Farnese: he fought for a long time in Piedmont. He was subsequently appointed General of Artillery (1661).

SOURCES AND BIBL.: L. Balduzzi, *The Douglasses and the Scotti Douglass*, Pisa, 1883; L. Mensi, *Piacenza biographical dictionary*, Piacenza, 1899; C. Argegni, *Condottieri*, 1937, 227.

LUIGI SCOTTI

Fontanellato or Piacenza-Fontanellato 1933

He was a pioneer in Italy in the research and exploitation of hydrocarbon deposits. An elementary school teacher, Scotti felt like few others of his time all the fascination of oil exploration, the incalculable future importance of which he was also able to foresee. He founded and directed the Italian Petroleum Society for twenty years. During the First World War he designed the Bersanello petrol depot in Fornovo and, after Caporetto, supplied the retreating Italian army with 9000 tonnes of fuel. He published various monographs, mostly on paleontological topics. The discovery of the primordial or auspicious furrow of the homes of the Terremaricoli or ancient Italic people is attributed to Scotti (there is a study by him on the subject). Having left teaching and gathered a modest capital, he literally attacked the hills of Forno (Valleza-Monterotondo), drilling them incessantly, but with alternating luck, so that he often needs financial means to avoid having to leave his job. Above all, for the activity to be productive and low risk, highly efficient, very expensive and American-made drilling machines and collateral structures were needed. A difficult problem, the economic one, to resolve which Scotti turned to the Royal House. And Margaret of Savoy, the queen mother, arrived in Neviano Rossi, in the area of the wells, amidst the jubilation of the people lined up along the pre-established route and great celebrations. The walkway between the bottom of the mine and the shaft to be inaugurated, which was located not far from the parish church, almost at the top of the hill, was covered with a red carpet. Scotti waited for the right moment to make the oil flow, faking the discovery at well no. 20, with the release of a powerful jet of mineral upwards so as to make it fall on the bystanders to make the event more credible. The fiction, having quickly become known, did not please the Roman authorities and people. The suspicion or perhaps the certainty held by high finance and by the House of Savoy itself that their investments, obtained through deception, would never produce profits, determined drastic measures against Scotti: his removal from the Company and the loss of the invested capital. Around 1925 the powerful financier Angelo Pogliani liquidated him without hesitation and without any possibility of return: towards a company, Petroli Taro (with headquarters in Fornovo), believed to be a competitor, Scotti had started negotiations with purchase proposals, proposals which were then accepted and signed by the parties, but without the explicit consent of the new financial group of the Italian Oil Company. Just as these negotiations were being finalized, the Pogliani financial group took over the

management of the Società Petrolifera Italiana, which never recognized the acquisition of Petroli, actually considering it a personal affair of Scotti. The consequences for Scotti were very bitter: in addition to suffering an inevitable economic collapse, he was forced to abandon the position he had held up to that point in the company and to retire to private life. but without the explicit consent of the new financial group of the Italian Oil Company. just as these negotiations were being finalized, the Pogliani financial group took over the management of the Società Petrolifera Italiana, which never recognized the acquisition of Petroli, actually considering it a personal affair of Scotti. The consequences for Scotti were very bitter: in addition to suffering an inevitable economic collapse, he was forced to abandon the position he had held up to that point in the company and to retire to private life. indeed considering it Scotti's personal affair. The consequences for Scotti were very bitter: in addition to suffering an inevitable economic collapse, he was forced to abandon the position he had held up to that point in the company and to retire to private life. indeed considering it Scotti's personal affair. The consequences for Scotti were very bitter: in addition to suffering an inevitable economic collapse, he was forced to abandon the position he had held up to that point in the company and to retire to private life.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: B. Molossi, *Biographical Dictionary*, 1957, 139; L. Merusi, *Fornovo di Taro*, 1993, 128-130.

SCOTTI ODOARDO, see SCOTTI by MONTALBO ODOARDO

ODOARDO MARIA SCOTTI

Parma 1677/1739

In 1739 he was elected President of the Benedictine-Casinense congregation.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: M.Armellini, *Bibliotheca benedictino casinensis*, 1732.

PAOLO SCOTTI

Parma 1563-Parma 20 January 1639

A student of the Cenobio, he was, starting from 1584, Abbot of Cassino and of San Paolo in Rome. He was also a Reader in Cassino and Parma, where he had a magnificent choir built when, from 1623 to 1627, he was Abbot of the Monastery of San Giovanni Evangelista for the first time. He was again Abbot of the Monastery of St. John from 1634 to 1639. He died at the age of 76.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: M. Zappata, *Corollarium abbatum*, in the Historical Archive for the Provinces of Parma 1980, 112-113.

SCOTTI PAOLO, see also SCOTTI FUSI PAOLO

PIETRO SCOTTI

Parma before 1815-post 1858

He met for the first time in 1815 during the Fair season at the Teatro Comunale of Reggio Emilia, where he danced in the Gunderberga dance. In the 1816-1817 Carnival he was the first dancer at the Teatro Regio in Turin in both heroic and mythological dances. In the following Carnival he was the first dancer at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice, returning in the 1818 Fair in Reggio Emilia. In the 1818-1819 Carnival he can still be found at the Teatro Regio in Turin and at the Teatro Ducale in Parma in the 1822-1823 Carnival and in the following year: for the occasion a printed ode was dedicated to him (Biblioteca Palatina di Parma , Flying sheets, A. 28). While in the Fair season of 1824 he was at the Teatro Comunale of Reggio Emilia, in the spring of 1825 the Teatro Ducale of Parma honored him with a benefice on 30 May and another printed ode was given to him (Biblioteca Palatina of Parma, Flying sheets, A. 83). In this theater he performed as a choreographer and dancer in the 1827-1828 Carnival. With the inauguration of the Nuovo Teatro Ducale, he was appointed sub-inspector of the Theatre, while he practiced the profession of dance master. In this activity he made good students: in May 1846 the very young Parma women Regina Ghizani and Severina Casanova performed at the Teatro Ducale, who they are also subsequently found in various charity shows in Scotti's dances. In 1849, after Senesio Del Bono retired, he proposed himself for appointment to the post of stage inspector, which was awarded to him. In 1853 he was given the task of replacing Pietro Martini as administrative director of the shows in case of his absence. In 1854 he presented his resignation from the positions held, which however were not accepted. On 1 July 1858 he asked for permission to go to Switzerland and from this moment we no longer heard from him. The decree of 7 October 1858 appointed Antonio Superchi as effective inspector of the Teatro Reale. In the Historical Municipal Archives of Parma there are registers of reports on the progress of the Theater compiled by Scotti from 1830 to 1858.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: C. Alcari, Parma in music, 1931, 182.

SCOTTI RANUCCIO, see SCOTTI DOUGLAS RANUZIO

TOMMASO SCOTTI

-Parma 17 August 1871

In 1866 he abandoned his family to fight under the orders of General Giuseppe Garibaldi.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: Il Presente 17 August 1871, n. 229; G. Sitti, The Italian Risorgimento, 1915, 420.

SCOTTI DA MONTALBO, see SCOTTI DI MONTALBO

COSTANZA SCOTTI DI MONTALBO

Parma 1736-31 December 1794

He belonged to the marquis family of Piacenza. She married Count Alessandro Sanvitale of Parma. She was Lady of the Palace at the Court of Parma and Vice Prioress of the Company of the Guardian Angel. She was a renowned writer, elegant and pleasant conversationalist and passionate scholar at all times of her life. In 1791, some maxims and advice directed at her daughter Luigia, about to get married, were published by Bodonian types, with the title of *Memories of a mother to a daughter who is about to get married*. This work was reprinted in 1795. Various short stories by Scotti di Montalbo are also printed.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: PL Ferri, *Italian women's library*, Padua, 1842; G. Negri, *Compagnia S. Angelo Custode*, 1853, 61; L. Mensi, *Piacenza biographical dictionary*, Piacenza, 1899; M. Bandini, *Poetess*, 1942, 243 and 244.

ODOARDO SCOTTI DI MONTALBO

before 1607-Parma 1667

Marquis, was General of Artillery of Duke Odoardo Farnese. He participated in the Castro War and was then ducal majordomo and commander of the castle of Parma.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: C. Poggiali, *Historical Memoirs of Piacenza*, t. XI, Piacenza, 1737; C. Argegni, *condottieri*, 1937, 228.

RANUZIO SCOTTI DOUGLAS

Parma 19 July 1597-Piacenza 10 May 1661

Parma 19 July 1597-Piacenza 10 May 1661

He belonged to one of the oldest patrician families of Piacenza, whose original lineage, dating back to the mid-Middle Ages, was divided into the three main branches of Vigoleno, Sarmato and Fombio. Scotti Douglas was born to the Sarmatian count Orazio and the noblewoman Lucrezia Alciati, known for the sanctity of her life, a compendium of which was published in 1670 by Orazio Smeraldi. He was the eldest of six siblings, three boys and three girls. Of the former, Odoardo emerged in arms and politics, while Philip, after being a knight of Malta, became a Capuchin and died in the office of definer and guardian of the convent of Ferrara. His father, artillery general, valiant warrior and skilled diplomat, was appointed marquis of Montalbo by Ranuccio Farnese for the services rendered to the duke, where he was in Parma when Scotti Douglas was born, whom the duke himself wanted to baptize on 27 July 1597 in the church of Santa Cecilia, giving him his own name. Scotti Douglas cultivated the letters. He later devoted himself to the study of laws and was a jurist. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, he began a rapid and brilliant career. Having obtained the trust of Pope Urban VIII, he appointed him referendum of both signatures, subsequently entrusting him with the government of some cities of the Church. He held the position of governor of Spoleto and was only thirty years old when the same pontiff, on 22 March 1627, raised him to the dignity of bishop of Borgo San Donnino. On 18 April of that year the Scotti Douglas was consecrated in Rome by Cardinal Tadia, after having taken possession of the diocese six days earlier through his procurator Antonio Maria Loffio. He entered Borgo San Donnino incognito on the night of the following 28th May and on

the 30th he made his solemn entry into the Cathedral for the ritual ceremonies. His stay in the diocese was short and intermittent. By his own admission he had no genius for the care of souls and aspired to hold other offices. Nonetheless, in the two effective years that he held the Borghigian chair, he carried out the sacred pastoral visit, which began on 25 August 1627, and founded the canonries of San Clemente, Sant'Alessandro, Santa Margherita and Sant'Odoardo in the Cathedral. The initiative was suggested to Scotti Douglas by the need to increase the decorum of the Chapter in relation to the greater dignity of the Cathedral, which had been erected as a bishopric a few years ago. Taking advantage of his family's good relations with the ducal house of Parma, he convinced Duchess Margherita Aldobrandini, widow of Duke Ranuccio Farnese, to assign a large prebendal dowry to the archdeaconry, the archpriest and the aforementioned four canonries. On 23 September 1628 the relevant deed was drawn up by the chancellor and notary of the Ducal Chamber Alessandro Magri and Scotti Douglas assigned the titles to the canons. On 22 May 1630, after having been numbered among the bishops assisting the papal throne (22 April 1630), he was elevated to the position of apostolic nuncio to Switzerland. Without renouncing his episcopal mandate, he reached his new residence in Lucerne. He held this office for nine years, until 3 May 1639. From that period is his work *Helvetia profana et sacra*, which deals with places, of the origins, of the qualities of the Swiss people, of the civil and military customs, with notes on the individual cantons and on the state of the Grisons and the Valais, as well as the bishoprics, the abbeys, the life and the religious condition in which the cantons found themselves facing the Catholic Church and the various currents of the innovators. Enrico Grassi notes how the Swiss nunciature represented nine years of religious and political unrest among a proud and rude people, who, without waging wars of their own, fought in the wars of others and were divided between Catholics and Protestants into factions and parties that fought among themselves with fury. he also recalls how Scotti Douglas generously wanted to leave noteworthy memories of art and faith of himself in Lucerne: thus he donated to the Swiss Republic one of the 67 paintings by Gaspare Meglinger which reproduce the dance of the dead in the Ponte dei Mulini. The painting presents Matteo Visconti in the foreground in the act of handing over the scepter to Alberto Scotti. Visconti is supported by a skeleton and another skeleton stands at Scotti's side. All around you can glimpse characters standing and on horseback and, clearly visible, the coats of arms and banners of the two families. The scene, suggested by Scotti Douglas to the German painter, refers to a historical episode. Alberto Scotti, founder of the family, was a valiant leader and lord of Piacenza for many years. First a friend and then an enemy of the Viscontis, in 1302 he waged war on Matteo Visconti. However, while the two armies were lined up against each other near Lodi, Matteo Visconti heard news of a revolt that had broken out in Milan against his own son Galeazzo. He then approached the Piacenza leader and handed over the dominion of the Milanese to him with the club of command. The following day Alberto Scotti entered the Lombard capital victorious. The painting, triangular in shape, bears the writing at the top: *S. Fulcus Ep. Placentiae et Papie 1225* and at the base the following other legend: *Odoardus Scotus Placentino Marchio Montalbi cum fratre Legato et toto domo Scota Reipublicae Luc. si hoc mortals type animum spondet immortalem. Year 1632.* Another outstanding memory Scotti Douglas left in the mother church of San Leodègario, rebuilt by the Senate on the foundations of the ancient temple destroyed by a violent fire on Easter day of the year 1633. Scotti Douglas donated the altar to the sacred building greater, dictating two plaques to commemorate the event: I also wanted to make clear not only to those of Lucerne, but to posterity and foreigners (he left written in the aforementioned work *Helvetia profana et sacra*) my obligation towards God, His Holiness and the Mr. Cardinal Barberino, my benefactors, marking the marble of the main altar, remanufactured by me, with these notes of gratitude. On 7 September 1639 Scotti Douglas was transferred as extraordinary apostolic nuncio to Paris, where he entered into a friendly relationship with Cardinal Richelieu and had frequent official relations with him. Having returned to Italy after

two years of staying in the French capital, he was appointed governor of the Marche, a position to which, given the war waged by connected princes against the Pope, that of general superintendent of the pontifical arms in the same province was added. On 6 August 1643 he was conferred the patriarchal dignity of the Vatican Basilica and, having concluded on 30 March 1644 the peace between Urban VIII and Odoardo Farnese, Duke of Parma for the Castro dispute, it was expected that Scotti Douglas, for the services rendered to the church, was elected cardinal. In this regard, Grassi recounts that, since eight positions in the Sacred College were vacant, Cardinal Antonio Barberini urged the pontiff to provide for the appointment of as many cardinals. But the Pope opposed it and postponed the provision until he died on 19 July 1644. In our opinion it was a way of getting rid of embarrassment about the awarding of the purple to Msgr. Scotti for the ties existing between his family and the Farnese, who fought against the Holy See in Castro's war (Grassi). The new Pope Innocent X to better dedicate himself to his new office, Scotti Douglas renounced (1650) the bishopric of Borgo San Donnino. In 1655 he founded a chaplaincy in the basilica of the Holy House of Loreto, endowing it with 1470 Roman scudi, with the burden of daily mass and leaving the right of patronage to his heirs. On 19 May 1657 he wanted to make a will, entrusting his last wishes to the Roman notary Giacomo Simonetti. Feeling old and tired, he renounced his onerous duties to retire to Piacenza to peacefully spend what he still had left to live. When he died four years later, he wanted to be buried in the Capuchin church in a mound bearing this short inscription which he himself had previously dictated: *Hic jacet pulvis, cinis, nihil.* subsequently his nephew Francesco, canon of the patriarchal basilica of St. Peter in Rome, had the following other plaque in gold characters walled up, surmounted by the Scottish coat of arms, which began with those words and continued touching on the salient points of the life of Scotti Douglas: *hic jacet pulvis cinis nihil* *itudine inscribi voluit his sepulcher Ranutius Scottius mar. Horatii f. ex mar. mon. alb. ep. burg. s. Don. ex modestia et virtute virtutes abierunt in coelum una cum anima et vivent in memoria posteritatis quas in Rom. cur. muner. probavit per annos xxxiv nuntius ab Urban viii ad Helvetios cum potestate de latere legates mox ad Lud. xiii Galliae reg. iii and tot. prov. Picenaepraefectus et armorum generalis gubernatur temporibus difficillimis annos iii sub Innocentio x et Alexandro vi supremae pontificiae domus magister quidem mortis nactus in patria post tot labores anno aetatis s.lxiv - hs mdclx - x mai comes franciscus Maria Scotus basilicae vat. princep. apostolor. can. et Alex vii cubicularius honorarius patruo beneficentissimo gr. an. mem. p.* The plaque stood out on the right wall when entering the church from the main door, but in 1938, during the restoration work on the temple, it was removed and no longer put back on site. *iii and tot. prov. Picenaepraefectus et armorum generalis gubernatur temporibus difficillimis annos iii sub Innocentio x et Alexandro vi supremae pontificiae domus magister quidem mortis nactus in patria post tot labores anno aetatis s.lxiv - hs mdclx - x mai comes franciscus Maria Scotus basilicae vat. princep. apostolor. can. et Alex vii cubicularius honorarius patruo beneficentissimo gr. an. mem. p.* The plaque stood out on the right wall when entering the church from the main door, but in 1938, during the restoration work on the temple, it was removed and no longer put back on site. *iii and tot. prov. Picenaepraefectus et armorum generalis gubernatur temporibus difficillimis annos iii sub Innocentio x et Alexandro vi supremae pontificiae domus magister quidem mortis nactus in patria post tot labores anno aetatis s.lxiv - hs mdclx - x mai comes franciscus Maria Scotus basilicae vat. princep. apostolor. can. et Alex vii cubicularius honorarius patruo beneficentissimo gr. an. mem. p.* The plaque stood out on the right wall when entering the church from the main door, but in 1938, during the restoration work on the temple, it was removed and no longer put back on site. *mdclx - x mai comes franciscus Maria Scotus basilicae vat. princep. apostolor. can. et Alex vii*

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SOURCES AND BIBL.: E. Grassi, Monsignor Ranuzio Scotti-Douglas Fidentine Bishop and Apostolic Nuncio. Biographical notes, Editrice La Giovane Montagna, Parma, 1940; L. Mensi, Biographical dictionary of the Piacentini, 1899, 411; Aurea Parma 4 1941, 144-152; D. Soresina, Fidentina diocesan encyclopedia, 1961, 140-144; P.Blet, Correspondance du Nonce en France Ranuccio Scotti (1639-1641), Rome, Paris, 1964.

SCOTTI DOUGLAS SOFIA, see LANDI SOFIA

FUSI PAOLO SCOTTI

Parma 1632/1637

In 1632 and 1637 he was elected President of the Benedictine-Casinense congregation.

SOURCES AND BIBL.: M.Armellini, Bibliotheca benedectino casinensi, 1782.