



Alpenland & Altaitalia hinterland Archives

Archivio Storico Geografico Civico
Diplomatico Alpino e Cisalpino

*abridged from the "Report on Alps and Altaitalia early jurisdiction"
official Record by The Committee of Alpine free States and Altaitalia representative acting Committee as presented to
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ISOGLOSSES

the Lumbard geography

The use of the Lumbard language is chiefly spoken, not written. Our late "rune carving" date back to the 290s/300s on a suburban rampart side of Milan, but are already carved in an alphabetical manner, even if in a typical runic way: you read the name "onaloixem" from right to left, as if was carved on a wooden stick with a knife, a typical runic tool. Alphabeticals are again used now to write a sort of **lingua franca** labelled "italian" but is written as a "vulgar" one, and hardly could be named "italian" when television speaks another way and government officials speak it at worst. Someone labels it as **italiano of milano** and almost every village and towns now pretend to use "italian" with own exclusive phonetic and syntax elements.

Moreover, this "vulgar" language is suitable to write everything, because it could use any vowel to fill up every space, and sound of another language, like romance languages: that is to say a no-language but quasi-perfect to write anything. This way, the italian language and the indigenous one definitely diverge, because in the middle there is always the vulgar tongues of television or politicians and government officials, and so the Lumbard language survives being exiled faraway. There is even a clash, but the government is unable to satisfy the cultural and social needs of peasants, and solve them: if you don't teach two or three languages at school age, the solution is to let people speak themselves no matter what language, while government translates anything ...no matter what language.

The main document on the Lumbard tongue is the **Atlante italo-svizzero** or **Atlas italian-swiss AIS** that shows the **census** of indigenous languages or dialects, even if not compared to social history of Alps and Altaitalia, the Lumbard hinterland, of course. The census was carried out between year 1920 and 1943/1956 with an index-map next edited in 1977 by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche CNR with Giovan Battista Pellegrini and Manlio Cortelazzo (University of Padua) and now the document (<https://navigais-web.pd.istc.cnr.it>) is keep on the internet.

Here we will look at Lumbard isoglosses, and next we will describe the social environment, since the origins of territory: in fact, the name "lombardy" does not show our entire history, because we are called "lumbard" exactly as "iroquois" are called "americans" of course.

This map will be described after with a better resolution. Here few elements are visible, like the Ladin isogloss n.2, Furlan n.3, Ligurian n.4, Piedmonteis n.5, Aemilian n.6, Lumbard n.7 and n.8, Ferrara n.9, and Linea Gotica n.13 that is coupled with n.10 n.11 n.12 isoglosses.



Granted that all the prehistoric languages, north of isogloss n.13 and through the entire Alpine hinterland were deeply related long before barbaric intrusions on the border of Rhone, Rhine, and Danube rivers, on the map of AIS/CNR 1977 we see the actual Lumbard language west of isogloss n.7 (that is always the vowel "ü") and east of isoglosses n.IIb n.4 and n.5 being Ligurian (or Piedmontese) but discontinued at Vercelli because in prehistoric times the Ligurian language was spoken under the lines n.IIb n.5 n.6 n.9 all along the entire Po valley, between the Rhone Alps (inhabited by Ligurian montagnards) to the Adriatic coast, reaching Ancona. Today Lumbard isoglosses n.7 and n.8 reach the shores of Tyrrhenian sea along Lunigiana's valleys and breaks this ancient Ligurian language in two halves. While n.IIb n.4 and n.5 are typical of Liguria and Piedmont, n.7 and n.13 are typical of Lombardy, with isoglosse n.7 that includes three wide Ladin groups of Dolomites.

All these languages north of isoglosses n.10 n.11 n.12 and n.13 are fastened to the isoglosses n.1 n.2 n.3 along the Alpine watershed, so joining two slopes of the Alps as ancient languages already in prehistoric times, as reported by geographers three thousand years ago.

