

Rilliet Neckar, Commissaire Général," three other names are found before that of Arrigo in our chart, namely: Ugolino, d. at Lucca 1150; Cristoforo, d. at L. 1194; Uberto, d. at L. 1234; and Jacopo—who is called "Dominus de Barga"—d. at L. 1304: while the name of Cornelio is omitted, apparently by accident. But we learn, by a letter from Mr. Theodore Diodati of Geneva, that his grandfather always considered the Diodatis of Barga as forming a separate branch; and the dates above given seem not likely to belong to successive generations: so that we have here, probably, an ill-considered attempt to trace the origin of the family from a still higher antiquity. If Schotel (pp. 12-13) is right in his understanding of Baronius, one of the name held the papal chair from 614 to 617, as the successor of Boniface 4th. For completeness, we may add that Schotel (p. 12) refers to "L'État de Provence, dans sa noblesse," Paris, 1693, iii. 28; Caesar Nostradamus, "Histoire de Provence," Lion, 1614, p. 697; and Mich. Baudier, "Hist. du Maréchal de Toiras," Paris, 1644, as showing that some have believed the Diodatis to be not originally Italian, but of French extraction. But the last of these references—which is the only one we have been able to follow up—has given us nothing pertinent to the subject; nor do Schotel's quotations, on pp. 97-8, from the first two of the works referred to, seem to support his statement. Coreglia and Barga are both small castle-towns, with dependent territories, on the torrent-worn declivity of the Apennines, four miles (Italian) apart, and about twenty miles north of Lucca: s. Repetti, *Dizion. Geogr. Fisico Storico della Toscana*, i. 273 ff., 796 ff.

All the names and dates of our chart have the authority of family-records, but there is reason to fear that the order of names belonging to a single generation may not, in all cases, have been correctly given, though we have aimed at the utmost precision possible.

¹ *Histoire des Républiques Italiennes du Moyen Age*, iv. 164.

² *Hist. d. Républ. Ital.*, xii. 4 ff.

³ De Budé, p. 10.

¹⁰ In J. B. Rietstap's *Armorial Général*, Gonda, 1861, we find the following: "DEODATI—Lucques, Suisse, Neerl. Part: au 1 de gu. un lion d'or; au 2 fasces d'or et de gu.; C: le lion, iss.; D: Deus dedit." A family-document preserved at Geneva informs us with respect to Giulio Diodati, grandson of a brother of that Michele who entertained the Emperor Charles in his palace, that "L'Empereur [Ferdinand 2d] pour reconnoitre les grands et importants services qu'il lui avait rendus, le fit comte, et que, si' ne se marroit pas, le titre passeroit à ses collateraux, et permit à la famille d'augmenter leurs armes d'une double aigle Impériale"—forming, accordingly, the background and crest in a blazon of the Diodati arms which is attached to a Patent of