Appendix

Jesuit Professors at Mantua, 1624–1630

This is a list with short biographies of the nineteen Jesuits who taught at the Public Academy of Mantua and the Peaceful University of Mantua, 1624–30, plus a rector of the college who did not teach. The place of birth is added because the rolls listed them that way. If no other archival sources are given, the information comes from the rolls of the Public Academy of Mantua (1624–25) and the Peaceful University of Mantua (1625–28) found in ASM, AG, Bu. 3366, ff. 64, 103, 108, 109, which are summarized in tables 3.1, 6.1, and 6.2. This information is supplemented by ARSI, Veneta 71, ff. 108r–v, 111v–12r (1624 list of Jesuit teachers in Mantua), 142v–43r (1627 list), 169r (December 1628 list), 181v, 191r–v (1630 list), plus printed sources as noted. For the one or two inconsistencies between the Mantuan rolls and ARSI documents, the Mantuan rolls are followed.

Accarisi(o), Giacomo, of Bologna. Taught rhetoric and poetry (two daily lectures), 1624–25.

B. 1599 at Bologna; d. May 11, 1653, at Vico Garganico. Accarisi delivered an oration on the death of Archduke Karl of Austria at the church of Santa Barbara in Mantua, which was published with a dedication to Duke Ferdinando in Mantua, 1625. But he left the Jesuits and Mantua by December 1625, at which time he failed to secure a position with Duke Ferdinando. Accarisi obtained a doctorate in philosophy in 1626, probably at the University of Bologna. He taught logic at Bologna in the academic year 1627–28 and was ordained a priest at an unknown date. He then went to Rome, where he became a secretary to Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, a diplomat. He served as morning ordinary professor of natural philosophy at the University of Rome from 1633 to 1643, then became bishop of Vieste on the Adriatic coast in southern Italy. Accarisi published several funeral and
academic orations, including one in praise of the University of Mantua and Duke Ferdinando. At Rome he published works against Copernicus, against the Paracelsians, and rejecting atomism. Letters to Duke Ferdinando and Chancellor Striggi of December 10, 1625, Milan, in ASM, AG, Bu. 1756, ff. 788r, 790r–v. In the letter to Duke Ferdinando he signed himself as a Jesuit; to Striggi he did not. Petrucci, 1960 (with some errors); I rotuli dello Studio Bolognese, 1888–1924, 2:374; I maestri di Roma, 1991, 2:1083–84; Sommervogel, 1890–1932, 1:27; Carella, 2007, 134–36.

Curzio, Omnibene, of Verona. Taught Scripture 1626–27. Apparently somewhat older than the others, he died on May 2, 1627. A preacher for many years, he was preparing a treatise on the Song of Songs at the time of his death. Gorzoni, 1997, 151.

Ferrari, Orazio, of Modena. Rector of the college 1622–25 but not a teacher in the university.
B. Modena 1575 or 1576; entered S.J. October 1593; professed four vows May 16, 1613; d. Modena, September 5, 1630. Taught natural philosophy at Parma in 1621–22; named rector of the college in Mantua in September 1622 and negotiated with Duke Ferdinando on the university. He served as rector until October 1625 and may have been transferred at that time. Ferrari published two vernacular books in 1628: on marriage and an account of three Jesuit martyrs in Japan. Baldini, 2002, 296 and note 56; Gorzoni, 1997, 140, 150, 382. Sommervogel, 1890–1932, 3:676, and 12:1062.

B. Bologna July 7, 1595; entered S.J. November 8, 1612; professed four vows March 14, 1632; d. Bologna, May 7, 1676. Fontana was vice rector then rector of the Mantuan college from 1630 to the middle of 1634 and rector again from 1648 to 1652. He also taught theology. Baldini, 2002, 297 note 66; Gorzoni, 1997, 177, 191, 306.

He also taught in the lower school at Parma in 1616–17. ARSI, Veneta 71, f. 169r; Brizzi, 1980, 171.

Megli (Melio), Lorenzo, of Sarzana. Taught cases of conscience, 1627–29. ARSI, Veneta 71, f. 169r.

ARSI, Veneta 71, 169r.

B. Bologna ca. 1585; entered S.J. in 1609 after obtaining a doctorate of philosophy; d. Modena, 1644. He studied mathematics at the Jesuit school
in Parma, probably with Giuseppe Biancani, and was esteemed as a mathematician. Moscatelli taught in the Jesuit lower school at Parma in 1614–15, logic at Ferrara 1629–30, mathematics there in 1630–31, and then he served in a nonteaching capacity in the Jesuit college in Modena from 1632 to 1644. He constructed mechanical models while at Modena, but no papers have been found. ARSI, Veneta 71, f. 169r; Brizzi, 1980, 177; Baldini, 1992, 422–23, 431, 448 note 129; Baldini, 2000, 184 note 32, 186–87, 198.


Parenti, Luca, of Verona. Taught cases of conscience 1626–27 and theology 1628–29.


ARSI, Veneta 71, ff. 11iv–12r.


ARSI, Veneta 71, ff. 11iv–12r.


B. May 18, 1600; entered S.J. August 3, 1616; professed four vows July 31, 1635; d. October 6, 1671, at Bologna. He taught logic, moral philosophy, and metaphysics at Parma, 1633–36, and taught Scripture for eleven years and theology for three years at Bologna. Simonetta published two vernacular religious works and left manuscripts in philosophy, theology, Scripture, and rhetoric. Sommervogel, 1890–1932, 7:1220–21; Baldini, 2002, 298 and note 70.


D. March 6, 1652, at Mantua. He was also the prefect of studies for the lower school in Mantua for many years and was briefly vice rector at the college at Castiglione Stiviere in 1630. ARSI, Veneta 71, 169r, 191r–v; Gorzoni, 1997, 227.


*Vulpio, Francesco, of Mantua.* Taught humanities 1626–27.

*Zamberti, Carlo, of Piacenza.* Taught logic 1628–29.

B. October 8, 1594, at Piacenza; entered S.J. October 23, 1615, already a doctor in utroque iure; professed four vows April 2, 1634; d. April 27, 1650, at Faenza. He taught humanities, later metaphysics at Busseto, then casuistry at Bologna 1634–39 and perhaps longer. He published a work on casuistry ca. 1639. ARSI, Veneta 71, f. 169r; Sommervogel, 1890–1932, 8:1455; Baldini, 2002, 297 and note 66.

*Zucchi, Emilio, of Parma.* Taught cases of conscience 1624–26.

B. ca. 1585 at Parma; entered S.J. 1605; d. 1630 at Parma. He taught Latin grammar to the son of Duke Ranuccio I Farnese at Parma from 1619 to 1621. Emilio was probably the brother of the better-known Niccolò Zucchi, S.J. (1586–1670), a philosopher and mathematician. Brizzi, 1980, 155–56; Baldini, 2000, 195 and note 81.