



# The Castle of Agnino

FIVIZZANO

**Location:** It is located on the ridge between the Taverone valley and the Rosaro valley, along the road between Fivizzano and Licciana nardi.

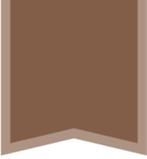
**Type of castle:** Castle with enclosure.

**Construction period:** The well preserved defensive walls probably date back to the 13th or 14th century, even if the formwork was probably built in a previous period, when the area belonged to the Bosi della Verrucola.

**First appearance in historical sources:** There is no evidence of the facts before the rule of the Malaspina. The first mention of the "Castro Agnini" sets it among the belongings of Francesco Olivola in 1275, short before it became part of the territories of Azzone Malaspina from the Marquis della Verrucola.

**Strategic role:** The castle of Agnino overlooked the roads leading to the passes of Ospedalaccio and Cerreto.





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**Current condition:** Ruins.

**Viewing:** No.

**History:** In 1275 the fief of Filattiera belonging to the Malaspina was dismembered and Agnino became part of the fief of the Malaspina di Olivola. Around the end of the 13th century there was an expansion of the municipality of Lucca which damaged the bishops and the lords, imposing its power in the eastern part of Lunigiana.

In 1302, around the half of Agnino's inhabitants submitted to Alberigo from Lucca, son of Guglielmo della Verrucola. In 1319, Castruccio Castracani destroyed the castles of Agnino, Tendola and Equi in order to acquire power on that area. After his death, the castle returned to Spinetta Malaspina the Great and was then part of the fief of Verrucola. It was annexed to Florence from the half of the 15th century, and for a short time it was under the rule of the Marquis of Fosdinovo Gabriele, to whom the fief was assigned from the emperor Charles VIII for having helped him to conquer Italy.

**Structure:** The defensive walls dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries are well preserved. Within the walls, on top of the hill, there is the ancient core of the fortress, which was destroyed. There is only one of the two original support towers, in the lowest part of the village, and it is completely covered with vegetation. The defensive walls show evidence of old battlements.