



*Siena is divided into Terzi. The word Terzo or terziere indicates the internal territorial division typical of some medieval cities, along with Siena, which served administrative purposes and which was represented by its own heraldic symbol.*

*The names of the Sienese Thirds are Terzo di Città, corresponding to the highest part of the city center, as well as being the oldest part of Siena, Terzo di Camollia, the northern part of the city and Terzo di San Martino to the south.*

*While the Terzo di San Martino takes its name from one of the oldest churches in Siena, Camollia could have its origins in a personal name. In the Renaissance, with its rediscovery of classical antiquity, a legend was created by Tisbo Colonnese, probably pseudonym of Agostino Patrizi, about the founding of Siena that said that the city had been founded by the twins Senio and Aschio (or Ascanio), nephews of Romulus, to explain, in addition to origins of the city, its subdivision into Terzi.*

*According to this legend, Senio fled from Rome with his brother after stealing the Capitoline She Wolf, and then founded Siena, giving the city his name. Then Romulus, to punish his nephews and recover the symbol of Rome, sent two centurions, Camulio and Montorio who respectively stationed themselves to the north and south of Siena so that they could attack Senio.*

*The settlement built by Camulio would then give birth to the Terzo di Camollia and the one built by Montorio to the area called Castelmontorio and Valle di Montone, in the Terzo di San Martino. The legend aside, both the Terzo di Camollia and San Martino developed around the road axis constituted by the urban stretch of the Via Francigena or Romea, along which Siena was one of the most important stopping places.*

*Thanks to the presence of this road, Siena developed as a significant center starting from the Longobard era and the Francigena became the source of or cause for its economic, demographic and urban expansion.*