

Carteggi

Charles-Antoine Campion

Weidinger, Wien, Hollitzer, 2013, pp. 23–25. "Letters of Campion and Martini";. Carteggi catalogue in International Museum of Music, Bologna. (Italian site) Gabriele

Charles-Antoine Campion, italianized as Carlo Antonio Campioni (16 November 1720 – 12 April 1788) was a French-Italian composer who was born in Lorraine, France. He was a prolific composer and represented a link between Baroque compositional methods and those of the Classical style.

Rosario Pintaudi

scholarly journal devoted to papyrology, published in Messina. 2002: "Carteggi di filologi", which edits letters of classical scholars, including that

Rosario Pintaudi (born 10 November 1947) is an Italian papyrologist and archaeologist, who taught at the University of Messina and directed archaeological excavations at Medinet Madi (1995–2007) and Antinoöpolis (2000–...).

Unification of Italy

Rinehart, and Winston. p. 72. Commissione nazionale per la pubblicazione dei carteggi del Conte di Cavour (2005). Camillo Cavour: Epistolario. Vol. 17. Firenze:

The unification of Italy (Italian: Unità d'Italia [uniˈta ddiˈtaˈlja]), also known as the Risorgimento (Italian: [risordˈiːmento]; lit. 'Resurgence'), was the 19th century political and social movement that in 1861 ended in the annexation of various states of the Italian peninsula and its outlying isles to the Kingdom of Sardinia, resulting in the creation of the Kingdom of Italy. Inspired by the rebellions in the 1820s and 1830s against the outcome of the Congress of Vienna, the unification process was precipitated by the Revolutions of 1848, and reached completion in 1870 after the capture of Rome and its designation as the capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

Individuals who played a major part in the struggle for unification and liberation from foreign domination included King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy; politician, economist and statesman Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour; general Giuseppe Garibaldi; and journalist and politician Giuseppe Mazzini. Borrowing from the old Latin title Pater Patriae of the Roman emperors, the Italians gave to King Victor Emmanuel II the epithet of Father of the Fatherland (Italian: Padre della Patria). Even after 1870, many ethnic Italian-speakers (Italians in Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Savoyard Italians, Corfiot Italians, Niçard Italians, Swiss Italians, Corsican Italians, Maltese Italians, Istrian Italians, and Dalmatian Italians) remained outside the borders of the Kingdom of Italy, planting the seeds of Italian irredentism.

Italy celebrates the anniversary of the unification on 17 March (the date of proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy). Some of the states that had been envisaged as part of the unification process (terre irredente) did not join the Kingdom until after Italy defeated Austria-Hungary in World War I, culminating in the Treaty of Rapallo in 1920. Some historians see the Risorgimento as continuing to that time, which is the view presented at the Central Museum of the Risorgimento at Altare della Patria in Rome.

Tycho Brahe

Astronomiae Instauratae Progymnasmata (Prague, 1602/03; Frankfurt, 1610) [Opere. Carteggi] (in Latin). København: G.E.C. Gad. 1876–1886. December 1573 lunar eclipse

Tycho Brahe (TY-koh BRAH-(h)ee, -? BRAH(-h?); Danish: [ˈtʰykʰo ˈpʰʰʰ] ; born Tyge Ottesen Brahe, Danish: [ˈtʰyːjʰ ˈtʰsnʰ ˈpʰʰʰ]; 14 December 1546 – 24 October 1601), generally called Tycho for short, was a Danish astronomer of the Renaissance, known for his comprehensive and unprecedentedly accurate astronomical observations. He was known during his lifetime as an astronomer, astrologer, and alchemist. He was the last major astronomer before the invention of the telescope. Tycho Brahe has also been described as the greatest pre-telescopic astronomer.

In 1572, Tycho noticed a completely new star that was brighter than any star or planet. Astonished by the existence of a star that ought not to have been there, he devoted himself to the creation of ever more accurate instruments of measurement over the next fifteen years (1576–1591). King Frederick II granted Tycho an estate on the island of Hven and the money to build Uraniborg, the first large observatory in Christian Europe. He later worked underground at Stjerneborg, where he realised that his instruments in Uraniborg were not sufficiently steady. His unprecedented research program both turned astronomy into the first modern science and also helped launch the Scientific Revolution.

An heir to several noble families, Tycho was well educated. He worked to combine what he saw as the geometrical benefits of Copernican heliocentrism with the philosophical benefits of the Ptolemaic system, and devised the Tychonic system, his own version of a model of the Universe, with the Sun orbiting the Earth, and the planets as orbiting the Sun. In *De nova stella* (1573), he refuted the Aristotelian belief in an unchanging celestial realm. His measurements indicated that "new stars", *stellae novae*, now called supernovae, moved beyond the Moon, and he was able to show that comets were not atmospheric phenomena, as was previously thought.

In 1597, Tycho was forced by the new king, Christian IV, to leave Denmark. He was invited to Prague, where he became the official imperial astronomer, and built an observatory at Benátky nad Jizerou. Before his death in 1601, he was assisted for a year by Johannes Kepler, who went on to use Tycho's data to develop his own three laws of planetary motion.

Laura Orsini

2022-12-14. Ferdinand Gregorovius (1874). Lucrezia Borgia: secondo documenti e carteggi del tempo (in Italian). unknown library. Le Monnier. "FRANCIOTTI DELLA

Laura Orsini, Lady of Carbognano (Rome, 30 November 1492 - Rome, 1530) was an Italian noblewoman, daughter of Giulia Farnese and, presumably, of her lover Pope Alexander VI Borgia.

Oberdan

Salata's 1924 Guglielmo Oberdan secondo gli atti segreti del processo: carteggi diplomatici e altri documenti inediti. The book was acclaimed upon its

Oberdan is a book by Italian author and historian Francesco Salata, published in 1932 by Mondadori. The book is a reduced edition of Salata's 1924 *Guglielmo Oberdan secondo gli atti segreti del processo: carteggi diplomatici e altri documenti inediti*. The book was acclaimed upon its release.

Antônio Carlos Gomes

Carlos Gomes Il Guarany, Parma, 1996 Vetro, Gaspare Nello: A. Carlos Gomes Carteggi Italiani, Parma, 2002 Free scores by Antonio Carlos Gomes at the International

Antônio Carlos Gomes (Portuguese: [ˈtʰɔ̃nʒu ˈkaʁˈluz ˈzõmis]; 11 July 1836 in Campinas – 16 September 1896 in Belém) was a Brazilian composer notable for being the first New World composer whose work was accepted by Europe. He was the only non-European who was successful as an opera composer in Italy, during the "golden age of opera", contemporary to Verdi and Puccini and the first composer of non-European

lineage to be accepted into the Classic tradition of music.

Younger than Verdi, yet older than Puccini, Carlos Gomes achieved his first major success in a time when the Italian audiences were eager for a new name to celebrate and Puccini had not yet officially started his career. After the successful premiere of *Il Guarany*, Gomes was considered the most promising new composer. Verdi said his work was an expression of "true musical genius". Liszt said that "it displays dense technical maturity, full of harmonic and orchestral maturity."

Amilcare Ponchielli

Cesari, Gaetano. Amilcare Ponchielli nell'arte del suo tempo (ricordi e carteggi). Cremona, 1934. Damerini, Adelmo. Amilcare Ponchielli. Torino: Arione

Amilcare Ponchielli (US: , Italian: [aˈmilkare poˈtʃjɐlli]; 31 August 1834 – 16 January 1886) was an Italian opera composer, best known for his opera *La Gioconda*. He was married to the soprano Teresina Brambilla.

Pietro Giordani

Roma: Bulzoni. Melosi, Laura (2002). In toga e in camicia. Scritti e carteggi di Pietro Giordani. Lucca: Maria Pacini Fazzi ed. Camilletti, Fabio (2017)

Pietro Giordani (January 1, 1774 – September 2, 1848) was an Italian writer, classical literary scholar, a Freemason of the Grand Orient of Italy and a close friend of, and influence on, Giacomo Leopardi.

Robert Hilles

Press, 2014 Where the Nights are Twice as Long, Goose Lane Editions, 2015 Carteggi Letterari, Italian Online Anthology, 2016 Blackberries, Salt Spring Library

Robert Hilles (born November 13, 1951) is a Canadian poet and novelist.

He was born in Kenora, Ontario and grew up at Longbow Lake, Ontario. He left there in 1971 to attend university and later studied at the University of Calgary, earning a BA in Psychology and English in 1976. He also holds an MSc in Educational Psychology, earned at the university in 1985.

For ten years he acted as the managing editor of *Dandelion*, the oldest surviving literary magazine in Alberta. In 2001, he moved to British Columbia and has been active in the literary community there, especially on Salt Spring Island where he lived for 17 years. With other writers, he helped to set up a scholarship for beginning writers on Salt Spring and also organized a new reading series on the island. He moved to Nanaimo in 2019.

He served on the executive of the League of Canadian Poets for five years and in 1996 was sent by the League of Canadian Poets and the Department of Foreign Affairs to represent Canada at an International Poetry Festival in Japan. Hilles won the 1994 Governor General's Award for Poetry for *Cantos From A Small Room* (1993). In the same year, his first novel, *Raising of Voices* (1993), won the Writers' Guild of Alberta's George Bugnet Award for Novel. He has published sixteen books of poetry and five books of prose.

Wrapped Within Again, New and Selected Poems was published in the fall of 2003 and won the Stephan Stephansson Award for Poetry. His second novel, *A Gradual Ruin*, was published by Doubleday Canada in 2004. His books have also been shortlisted for the Milton Acorn People's Poetry Prize, the W.O. Mitchell City of Calgary Book Prize, the Stephan G. Stephansson Award for Poetry, and the Howard O'Hagan Award for Short Fiction.

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