

Sermoni

Ippolito Pindemonte

Gibilterra salvata (1782) to the discursive Epistole in versi (1804) and Sermoni (1819). He finds his own pre-Romantic voice best in rustic poetry, publishing

Ippolito Pindemonte (November 13, 1753 - November 18, 1828) was an Italian poet.

He was an exponent of Italian neoclassicism and pre-romanticism, with poems of the pastoral genre and related to graveyard poets style.

== Biography ==

Ippolito Pindemonte was born in Verona on 13 November 1753 into an aristocratic family. His brother Giovanni Pindemonte was a prominent dramatist. He was educated at the Collegio di

San Carlo in Modena and became a close friend of the mathematician and translator Giuseppe Torelli (1721-1781) and the scholar Girolamo Pompei.

He travelled to Rome in 1780 where he entered the Arcadia as Polidete Melpomenio. He wrote a first tragedy, *Ulisse*, in 1777, which was followed by others, and by various poems and translations. In 1788-90 he visited Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, drawing on his experiences for a novel, *Abaritite* (1790).

He was deeply affected by the French Revolution, residing in Paris for ten months during 1789. A brief flirtation with revolutionary ideas led to *La Francia* (1790), but he rejected the results of the reign of Terror and fled to Italy. He withdrew from politics and spent much of the rest of his life in his villa near Verona...

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2103-12.

doi:10.1093/hmg/7.13.2103.

PMID 9817928. Winchester CL,
Ferrier RK, Sermoni A, Clark BJ,
Johnson KJ (1999).

"Characterization of the
expression of

Homeobox protein SIX5 is a
protein that in humans is
encoded by the SIX5 gene.

== References ==

Iotacism

*Rotterdam (1467-1536) in his
treatise Dialogus de recta Latini
Graecique sermonis
pronuntiatione (Dialogue on the
correct pronunciation of the
Latin and*

Iotacism (Greek: ἰωτακισμός,
iotakismos) or itacism is the
process of vowel shift by which a
number of vowels and
diphthongs converged towards
the pronunciation [i] in post-

classical Greek and Modern Greek. The term "iotacism" refers to the letter iota, the original sign for [i], with which these vowels came to merge. The alternative term itacism refers to the new pronunciation of the name of the letter eta as ['ita] after the change.

== Vowels and diphthongs involved ==

Catherine of Bologna

5000-line Latin poem called the Rosarium Metricum, the I Dodici Giardini and I Sermoni. These were discovered around 2000 and described by Cardinal Giacomo Biffi:

Catherine of Bologna (Bolognese: Caterina de' Vigri; 8 September 1413 - 9 March 1463) was an Italian Poor Clare, writer, teacher, mystic, artist, and saint. The patron saint of artists and against temptations, she was venerated for nearly three centuries in her native Bologna

before being formally canonized in 1712 by Pope Clement XI. Her feast day is 9 March.

== Life ==

Catherine came from an upper-class family, the daughter of Benvenuta Mammolini of Bologna and Giovanni Vigri, a Ferrarese notary who worked for Niccolò III d'Este, Marquis of Ferrara. She was raised at Niccolo III's court as a lady-in-waiting to his wife Parisina Malatesta (d. 1425) and became lifelong friends with his natural daughter Margherita d'Este (d. 1478). During this time, she received some education in reading, writing, music, playing the viola, and had access to illuminated manuscripts in the d'Este Court library. The viola which she played is in the glass case and is thought to date from slightly earlier than her lifetime. It was extensively discussed by Marco Tiella in *Galpin Society Journal* XXV111 of April 1975. This

information would be of interest to music scholars. A reconstruction has also been made...

Christian Lobeck

grammaticae Graecae (vol. I-II; 1837), Pathologiae sermonis Graeci prolegomena (1843), and Pathologiae Graeci sermonis elementa (vol. I-II; 1853-62) reveal his

Christian August Lobeck (German: ['lo:bək]; 5 June 1781 – 25 August 1860) was a German classical scholar.

Lobeck was born at Naumburg, in the Electorate of Saxony. After studying at the universities of Jena and Leipzig, he became Privatdozent at the University of Wittenberg in 1802, and in 1810 was appointed to a professorship there. Four years later, he accepted the chair of rhetoric and ancient literature at Königsberg, which he occupied till within two years of his death.

His literary activities were devoted to the history of Greek religion and to the Greek language and literature. His most important work, *Aglaophamus* (1829), maintains, against the views put forward by G. F. Creuzer in his *Symbolik* (1810-1823), that the religion of the Greek mysteries (especially those of Eleusis) did not essentially differ from the national religion; that it was not esoteric, and that the priests as such neither taught nor possessed any higher knowledge of God; that the Oriental elements were a later importation. In his treatment of Orphic literature, he argued that the evidence left by the Neoplatonists cannot necessarily be considered to "represent the oldest strands of Orphic ideas". According...

Totum duplex

ranks in other breviaries are:
Roman: Festum duplex

*Cistercian: Festum sermonis
majus Carmelite: Duplex majus
Glossary of the Catholic Church
Ecclesiastical*

Totum duplex is the highest rank for an ecclesiastical feast in the Dominican breviary. Other ranks are Duplex, Semiduplex and Simplex.

Respective highest ranks in other breviaries are:

Roman: Festum duplex

Cistercian: Festum sermonis majus

Carmelite: Duplex majus

Peter Chrysologus

Chrysologus in Philologus, LV (1896), pp. 464 ff. San Pietro Crisologo, Sermoni, two volumes, Città Nuova, Roma 1997 St. Peter Chrysologus Patron Saints

Peter Chrysologus (Greek: Ἅγιος Πέτρος ὁ Χρυσολόγος, Petros

Chrysologos, "Peter the Golden-worded"; c. 380 - c. 450) was an Italian Christian prelate who served as Bishop of Ravenna from about 433 until his death. He is known as the "Doctor of Homilies" for the concise but theologically rich reflections he delivered during his time as the Bishop of Ravenna.

He is revered as a saint by the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church; he was declared a Doctor of the Church by Pope Benedict XIII in 1729.

== Life ==

Peter was born in Imola, where the local bishop Cornelius baptized him, educated him, and ordained him a deacon. He was made an archdeacon through the influence of Emperor Valentinian III. Pope Sixtus III appointed Peter as Bishop of Ravenna circa 433, apparently rejecting the candidate whom the people of the city of Ravenna elected. At

that time Ravenna was the capital of the West, and there are indications that Ravenna held the rank of metropolitan before this time.

The traditional account, as recorded in the Roman Breviary, is that Sixtus had a vision of Pope Peter the Apostle and Apollinaris of Ravenna, the first bishop of that see, who showed Peter, a young man, the...

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius

Fronto that his language was pure and colloquial ("puri ac prope cotidiani sermonis"), and that it benefited from its straightforwardness, and absence of archaisms

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius was a Roman historian. Little is known of his life, but he probably lived in the 1st century BCE.

== Work ==

Quadrigarius's annals spanned at

least 23 books. They began with the conquest of Rome by the Gauls (c. 390 BCE), reached Cannae by Book 5, and ended with the age of Sulla, c. 84 or 82 BCE.

The surviving fragments of his work were collected by Hermann Peter. The largest fragment is preserved in Aulus Gellius, and concerns a single combat between T. Manlius Torquatus and a Gaul.

Gasparo Gozzi

short racy pieces in prose and verse, on subjects of general interest Sermoni, poems in blank verse after the manner of Horace (the first 12 published

Gasparo, count Gozzi (4 December 1713 - 26 December 1786) was a Venetian critic and dramatist.

== Life and works ==

Gasparo Gozzi was the first of

eleven children born to the Venetian Count Jacopo Antonio and Angela Tiepolo, who was also of noble family. His younger brother was Carlo Gozzi. After early studies at home with tutors, he entered the College of Murano, where he acquired a solid liberal arts education and then followed courses in mathematics and law, although his interests were already firmly turned to literature.

In 1739, he married the poet Luisa Bergalli, by whom he was eventually to have five children. In 1747 they undertook the management of the theatre of Sant'Angelo in Venice, with Gozzi supplying the performers with dramas chiefly translated from the French. The idea had been to remedy their precarious financial situation but the theatre lost money and they had to give it up the following year, although he continued his work as a dramatist.

Gozzi went on to build a reputation for works of moral seriousness in both prose and verse, in particular the 14 prose Dialoghi dell'isola di Circe (Dialogues from Circe's Island) that were published over the four-year period...

Latinitas Foundation

Archived from the original on 2020-03-18. "Pontifical Chirograph Romani sermonis". www.vatican.va. 1976. Retrieved 7 March 2025. "Apostolic Letter issued

The Latinitas Foundation (Latin: Opus Fundatum Latinitas) was an organisation dedicated to furthering the education of Latin and the publication of articles in the language. It was established on 30 June 1976 by Pope Paul VI and was superseded by the Pontifical Academy for Latin (Pontificia Academia Latinitatis) which was established on 10 November 2012 by Pope

Benedict XVI.

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