

Il Libro Dei Nomi

Party of Sicilians

Saverio Romano, ecco il simbolo di 'Popolari e autonomisti'. 22 September 2017.
'Regionali: Asse tra Lombardo, Romano e Lagalla. I nomi dei catanesi e l'incognita

The Party of Sicilians (Italian: Partito dei Siciliani, PdS) was a regionalist and Christian-democratic political party in Sicily. It was the Sicilian regional section of the Movement for Autonomy (MpA).

== History ==

In August 2012 it was announced that the Sicilian section of the MpA would be renamed Party of Sicilians (PdS). Contextually, Raffaele Lombardo, MpA leader and incumbent President of Sicily, chose not to run again in the 2012 Sicilian regional election. The newly formed PdS supported Gianfranco Micciché for President, as part of a "Sicilianist" coalition comprising Micciché's Great South (GS), the Sicilian People's Movement (MPS) and the regional section of Future and Freedom (FLI). Micciché won 15.4% of the vote, while the PdS obtained 9.5% and ten regional deputies.

In 2017 Angelo Attaguile, the only member of PdS in the Chamber of Deputies, led a split from the party and became secretary of Us with Salvini (NcS), sister party of Lega Nord (LN) in southern Italy. Another split occurred in 2015 when Rino Piscitello, PdS secretary since 2013, launched Sicily Nation (SN), which would later merge into the Sicilian National Movement (MNS).

In the 2017 regional election the...

Galeazzo

point directly to the intended article. Gioachino Gili (2012). Il libro completo dei nomi: Origine, significato, usi e curiosità (in Italian). De Agostini

Galeazzo is an Italian masculine given name. Although its origin is unclear, it may be derived from either Latin or Germanic languages. In the latter it means helmet. It is also used as a surname.

Notable people with the name include:

== Given name ==

Carlo Fruttero

vacations') La morte di Cicerone (1995; lit. 'Cicero's death') Il nuovo libro dei nomi di battesimo (1998; a non-fiction handbook about how to choose

Carlo Fruttero (19 September 1926 – 15 January 2012) was an Italian writer, journalist, translator and editor of anthologies.

Fruttero was born in Turin, Italy. He is mostly known for his joint work with Franco Lucentini, especially as authors of crime novels. The duo were also editors of the science-fiction series Urania from the 1960s to the 1980s, and of the comic-strip magazine Il Mago.

Fruttero died in Roccamare, Castiglione della Pescaia, in 2012, aged 85.

== Bibliography ==

Volti a perdere (1999)

Visibilità zero (1999; bylined as "Fruttero & Fruttero" - playing on the usual "Fruttero & Lucentini" - tells with more humour than satire the story of the imaginary member of parliament Aldo Slucca)

Donne informate sui fatti (2006)

Ti trovo un po' pallida (2007; see below, under the joint works with Lucentini)

Mutandine di chiffon (2010; autobiographical writings)

with Massimo Gramellini: *La Patria, bene o male*, Mondadori, Milano 2010. ISBN 978-88-04-60329-0.

Beatrice Monroy

Barbablu : il volo il delitto ('Bluebeard: The flight, the crime'), Palermo: Edizioni della battaglia, 2002 Portella della Ginestra. Indice dei nomi proibiti

Beatrice Monroy (born 1953) is an Italian writer and dramatist.

== Biography ==

Beatrice Monroy was born and lives in Palermo, having spent many years in various Italian cities and abroad in France and the United States. She is the daughter of Anna Oddo Monroy and Italian-American scientist Alberto Monroy.

She is an author of short stories, theatrical texts, and novels. In 2005 she wrote the poem "Portella della Ginestra: Indice dei nomi proibiti," in which she recalled the Portella della Ginestra massacre on 1 May 1947. The subtitle "Index of Prohibited Names" evokes the historical Index of Prohibited Books and refers to the instigators of the crime, still officially unknown.

In 2012 her book *Niente ci fu* ('There was nothing') was published, dedicated to the life of rape survivor Franca Viola, who rebelled against forced marriage in Sicily. Franca Viola, interviewed by Concita De Gregorio, told her truth about this sequence of events in her life.

Monroy's novel *Oltre il vasto oceano: memoria parziale di bambina* (Beyond the vast ocean: A girl's partial memory) was nominated for the Strega Prize in 2014, and it won the 2014 Kaos Prize. The next year, 2015, Monroy published her novel...

Franco Lucentini

di Cicerone, Nuovo Melangolo, 1995

(lit., "Cicero's death"). Il nuovo libro dei nomi di battesimo, Mondadori, 1998 - A non-fiction handbook about how - Franco Lucentini (Italian pronunciation: ['fran̩ko lut̩ʝen'ti:ni]; 24 December 1920 - 5 August 2002) was an Italian writer, journalist, translator and editor of anthologies.

== Biography ==

Born in Rome on 24 December 1920 to Emma Marzi and Venanzio Lucentini, a miller from the village of Visso, in the Marche region, and later the owner of a bakery in Rome.

While studying Philosophy at the University of Rome, Lucentini was one of the organizers of a practical joke against the fascist regime: on 5 May 1941, he and a friend distributed among other students paper streamers. When unrolled during a public meeting, they revealed writings such as "Down with the war!", "Down with Hitler!" and "Long live freedom!". Lucentini was arrested and spent two months in prison.

Lucentini graduated in February 1943. Drafted into military service later that year, he was refused admission to officer candidate school on account of his anti-fascist activities. After the Armistice, the Allied armed forces put his writing skills to use, hiring him as a junior editor for the "United Nations News" press agency in Naples.

After the war, Lucentini worked in Rome for ANSA news agency; later, while associated with...

Giovanni Mercati

(eds.). Opere minori. Studi e Testi, 80. Vol. 5: Indice dei nomi e delle cose notevoli • Indice dei manoscritti citati • Bibliografia degli scritti • Notizie

Giovanni Mercati (17 December 1866 – 23 August 1957) was an Italian cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. He served as archivist of the Vatican Secret Archives and librarian of the Vatican Library from 1936 until his death, and was elevated to the cardinalate in 1936.

== Biography ==

Giovanni Mercati was born in Villa Gaida, Reggio Emilia, to a devout Christian family. He was the second of four brothers, the elder and third brothers were also priests, as was his uncle, Giuseppe Mercati, who served as a pastor in Castellarano. Giovanni's father, a veterinarian, was a close friend of the Redemptorists of

Madonna dell'Olmo, Montecchio Emilia, and after the closure of the convent in 1859, a sizable portion of its library was placed in the Mercati home.

Mercati studied at the minor seminary of Marola, Reggio Emilia, from 1876 to 1882, earning his licence ginnasiale. He entered the classical Lyceum Spallanzani in 1883, and later the seminary of Reggio Emilia. He was ordained to the priesthood on 21 September 1889, and then was sent for further studies to Rome where he resided at the Pontifical Lambard Seminary, and studies at the Pontifical Gregorian University, which granted him his doctorate...

Movement for Autonomy

Saverio Romano, ecco il simbolo di 'Popolari e autonomisti'. 2017-09-22.
'Regionali: Asse tra Lombardo, Romano e Lagalla. I nomi dei catanesi e l'incognita

The Movement for Autonomy (Italian: Movimento per l'Autonomia, MpA) is a regionalist and Christian-democratic political party in Italy, based in Sicily. The MpA, whose founder and leader is Raffaele Lombardo, advocates for greater economic development, autonomy and legislative powers for Sicily and the other regions of southern Italy.

== History ==

Erri De Luca

Feltrinelli 2025 Esodo/Nomi, Feltrinelli, 1994 Giona/Iona, Feltrinelli, 1995 kohelet/Ecclesiaste, Feltrinelli, 1996 Il libro di Ruth, Feltrinelli, 1999

Enrico "Erri" De Luca (born 20 May 1950, Naples) is an Italian novelist, translator and poet. He has been recognized by critic Giorgio De Rienzo of *Corriere della Sera* as "the writer of the decade". He is also known for his opposition to the Lyon-Turin high speed train line, and is being sued for having called for its sabotage. On 19 October 2015, De Luca was cleared of inciting criminal damage. He reacted to the not-guilty verdict declaring that "An injustice has been avoided."

== Biography ==

Erri De Luca's original first name was Enrico ("Henry").

Erri is an Italian version of his uncle's name, "Harry".

Upon completing high school in 1968, Erri De Luca joined the radical left-wing movement *Lotta Continua*. After the organization's disbanding, he left his political involvement. He worked as a blue-collar worker at the Fiat factory in Turin and the Catania airport. He was also a truck driver and a mason, working at job sites in Italy, France, and Africa. He rode relief convoys in Yugoslavia during the war between 1993 and 1999.

Erri De Luca is self-taught in several languages, including Ancient Hebrew, Swahili, Russian and Yiddish. He has translated books of the Old Testament from Old...

Pietro Perreau

maint: location missing publisher (link) Comento ebreo-rabbinico sopra il libro di Ester del Rabbi Immanuel ben Selomo. Parma. 1880.{{cite book}}: CS1

Pietro Perreau (27 October 1827 – 1911) was an Italian librarian, academic, writer, and Hebraist.

== Biography ==

Pietro Perreau was born in Piacenza on 27 October 1827. His father was an engineer with origins in Franche-Comté, and his mother a member of the local aristocracy. He studied in the Alberoni College of his native town from 1844 to 1849, and continued to study philology and philosophy until 1853. In 1854 he became a teacher of Greek, German, and history at the Collegio Carlo Alberto in Moncalieri, and between 1855 and 1856 he taught Greek and German at the Maria Luigia College in Parma.

Perreau was appointed director of the Landiana Library in his native city in 1857. Three years later, he was placed at the head of the Oriental collection in the National Library of Parma, of which he was made chief librarian in 1876. He was a member of the Deputazione di storia patria, and active in a number of Orientalist societies. Notably, Perreau was one of two vice-presidents at the Fourth International Congress of Orientalists in Florence in 1878.

Though himself a Catholic priest, he was an avowed philosemite who published historical, literary and scientific studies in various Jewish...

Ettore Ovazza

English) I nomi della Shoah italiana: scheda di Ettore Ovazza at Nomi della Shoah (in Italian) La profetica denuncia dei fascisti ebrei contro il sionismo

Ettore Ovazza (21 March 1892 - 11 October 1943) was an Italian banker. He was an early financier of Benito Mussolini, whom he was a personal friend of, and a strong supporter of Italian fascism. He founded the anti-Zionist journal *La nostra bandiera* (Our Flag). Believing that his position would be restored after the war, Ovazza stayed on after the Germans occupied Italy during World War II. Together with his wife and children,

shortly after the fall of Fascism and Mussolini's government, he was killed near the Swiss border by SS troops in 1943.

== Early life and family ==

One out of three sons, he was born in a wealthy and influential Jewish family of bankers, resident in Turin, Italy. His father and his brothers voluntarily enlisted to fight in World War I. While following Jewish traditions, such as celebrating Passover, the family was well integrated into Italian high society. His father served as the leader of Turin Jewish community.

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