



News - 22 December 2020 Deputy Mayor announces that the separate collection service door to door, from 23.12.2020 to 07.01.2021, will follow the next calendar. Read and... News - 20 December 2020 By decision of the City Council No.118 of 17.12.2020 the Municipal Administration wanted to think, at a difficult time like this and in the light of the latest government provisions on travel, and on people who could spend only 25 December. Read and... Calls, Notifications, Results - 15 December 2020 It is known that by Resolution G.C. n. 117 of 15.12.2020, state measures aimed at economic support for families most exposed to the economic effects of the epidemiological emergency at COVID19 and among those not already allocated to public support. Read and... Subcategories Calls, Alerts, News Results Among the good intentions of the New Year there will be no shortage of desire to get back in shape after Christmas binges. According to nutritionists, between Christmas and New Year an average of 2-3 kilograms were fattened. And to get rid of them first of all you have to find... Disambiguation - If you are looking for other meanings, see D (disambiguation). This entry or section on the subject graphemes does not mention the necessary sources or those present are insufficient. You can improve this item by adding quotes from trusted sources according to the instructions for using sources. D or d (pronounced /di/ in English) is the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet. [d] is also the symbol of alveolar sound in the international phonetic alphabet. NATO Phonetic Alphabet Delta Morse Code Flag Maritime Flag Light Language Braille History Linear Alphabet (a Fish) Proto-Sinaitic (one door) Daleth Phoenician Greek Delta Ethrusca D Latin D The probable evolution of the alphabet D grawomen comes from the linear alphabet, graphs representing a fish or what represented a door (daleth). Different Egyptian hieroglyphs may be at origin. In the Semitic languages, as well as in ancient Greek and Latin, the letter was pronounced [d]; in Etruscan, however, such a letter was superfluous, but remained the same. The shape of the lowercase letters d gradually developed from capital letters. Use in languages Example of a fastening cap In most languages written with the Latin alphabet, D represents the sound [d] (the same sound as the letter in Italian). they are Spanish, where they can be pronounced [z] or [j]. Unicode computer codes: capital letters U+0044, lowercase letters 196, lowercase letters 132 Entity: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 132 Entity: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 132 Entity: capital letters 132 Entity: capital letters 48, lowercase 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 and, respectively, 01100100 EBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDIC: capital letters 48, lowercase 100; in binary 01000100 eBCDI Wikimedia Commons contains images or other files on D Extract from Disambiguation - If you are looking for landing, known as Day D, see Normandy Landing, known as Day D, see Normandy Landing. Disambiguation - If you are looking for other meanings, see D-Day (disambiguation). The battle plan for the Normandy D landings The term D Day is generally used by the Anglo-Saxon army to simply indicate the day on which an attack or combat operation is to begin, but is often used to refer to the Normandy landings of 6 June 1944, which marked the beginning of the liberation of continental Europe from German occupation during World War II. Using the terms D-day and H-hour are used to indicate the day and time when an attack or military operation must begin. They shall designate the day and time at which they have not yet been established or when secrecy is essential. The letters are derived from the words D per day and H per hour. There is only one Day D and one Hour H for all units participating in a particular operation. There is no need to indicate that H-hour is D-day. When used in combination with digits and + and - signs, these terms indicate the time interval that precedes or follows a particular action. So, H-3 means 3 hours before H-hour, and D+3 means 3 days after D-day. H+75 minutes is 1 hour and a guarter after H-hour. Large-scale operation planning is set in detail long before a specific date is set. At first, the various measures to be taken on day D to H time are issued, more or less, a number of days, hours or minutes. Then, at the appropriate time, a subsequent order shall be issued indicating the exact day and time. Using the terms D-Day and H-Hour, you can accurately define the timeline of the various actions that will compose the operation, even before you set the start date. The first use of these terms by the U.S. Army, which the Military History Center was able to track down, was during World War I. In Order Field Number 9, Corps I, American Expeditionary Force, dated September 7, 1918: Corps I h-hour of day D in order to force the evacuation of prominent St. Mihiel. D-Day for the invasion of Normandy was set for June 6, 1944, and this date is popularly called D-Day; in French it is called jour J. Bibliography Schools of General Services, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Order of Battle (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: The General Service Schools of General Services) and the service schools of General Service schools of General Services, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Order of Battle (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: The General Service Schools of General Service) and this date is popularly called D-Day; in French it is called jour J. Bibliography Schools of General Services, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Order of Battle (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: The General Service Schools of General Service) and the service schools of General Service schools of General Service schools of General Service) and the service schools of General Service schools of General Service schools of General Service schools of General Service) and the service schools of General Service schools of S Press, 1922). Related Items D-Day Dodgers Foreign Links American D-Day: D-Day Portal, on americandday.org. 29th Infantry Division.org. ---- (IT) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, US Army FAQ: What does D mean on Day D, and H in H-Hour?, on army.mil. ---- (IT) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, Museums of Day D, on euro-t-guide.com. URL accessed May 13, 2007 (archived from the original URL on September 27, 2007). Sabaton, First Victoria extracted from the - If you are looking for other meanings, see Latronico (disambiguation). Latronicocommune Codda District Lighting at NightLocationState Italia Basilicata Region Province Potenza AdministrationFausto Alberto De Maria (civic list) from 07/05/2012 Ter ritorioCoordinate40°05'N 16°01'E / 40.083333°N 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667 (Latronico)Coordinate40°05'N 16°01'E / 40.083333°N 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333°N 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333°N 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333°N 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.016667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E40.083333; 16.01667°E Residents4 277[3] (31-5-2020) Density55.79 ab./km2 FractionsAgromonte Magnano, Agromonte Mileo, Calda, Cerri, Fracia-Laghi, Iannazzo, Ischitelli, Lucarelli, Battista, Mastroluca, Masullo, Pargo, Pantoni, Perosa, Perricchio, Preti, Procoio, Serrone, Varrazzo, Santa Croce[1] Neighbouring communesCarbona, Castelluccio Inferiore, Castelluccio Superiore, Castelsaraceno, Episcopie, Fardella, Luria[2] Other informationCode. postal85043 Prefix0973 Time codeUTC+1 COD ISTAT076040. cadastralE474 TargaPJ Cl. sismicazona 2 (medium seismicity) Cl. climaticzone E, 2 535 GG[4] Names of electronic inhabitants, Latronics Patronosant'Egidio Public Holiday1 September CartographyLatronico Position of the municipality of Latronico in the province of Potenza Institutional SiteEdit given on Wikidata · Manualla Latronico is a municipality in the province of Potenza in the Italian region of Basilicata, located at 888 m.m at the entrance to the Sinni valley, in the south-western part of the province, and rises at the foot of the Appennines, consisting of three peaks called Santa Croce (1893 m above, m sea level). It above, m sea level, but a del Corvo (1880 m above, m sea level) and Pizzo Falcone (1900 m, m above sea level). It has an area of 75.98 km2, mainly mountainous and is crossed by the Sinni River and the Fiumitello River, at torrential speed. The village was originally born around the summit and then later developed in the areas below. You can see it by looking at the urban structure: it is practically oil stain and you can distinguish a part, where the historic center, called Capadavuandu, is located, and a lower part called Capabbasciu. In the area named by the inhabitants of the branisterio in ancient times was a monastery of Jesuits. It borders the communes of Episcopia (14 km), Castelluccio Superiore (19 km), Castelluccio Inferiore (20 km), Lauria (22 km), Carbone (24 km), Castelsarealeeno and Fardella (25 km). It is 118 km from Potenza and 129 km from the other lucan province, Matera. Seismic classification: zone 2 (average seismicity)[7], PCM Ordinance No. 3274 of 20/03/2003 Climate On the municipal territory is the latronico meteorological station, officially recognized by the world meteorological organization, a fundamental reference point for the climate study that characterizes the South Apen9s. According to the climatic averages for the period 1971-2000, the average temperature of the coldest month, February, is +4.2 °C, while that of the warmest month, August, is +20.8 °C; on average, there are 30 frost days per year and 4 days with a maximum temperature equal to or greater than +30 °C. The extreme temperature values recorded in the same 30 years are -9.4 °C in January 1979 and +34.8 °C in August 2000. Average annual rainfall amounts to 981 mm, on average distributed over 91 days of rain, with low in summer, maximum in winter and secondary maximum in autumn. The average annual relative humidity is 73 %, with a minimum of 65 % in July and a maximum of 80 % in November and December; on average, there are 12 days of fog per year. Below is the table with the climatic averages and the absolute maximum and minimum values recorded in the period 1971-2000 and published in the Italian Climate Atlas of the Italian Air Force Meteorological Service for the same thirty years. LATRONICO (1971-2000) Months Seasons Year Gen Feb Mar Apr Mag Jun Lug Ago Set Oct Dic InvPriEst Aut T.max. average (°C) 6,46,79,011,817,121,224,524,620,915,910,87,66,912,623,415,914.7 T. min. average (°C) 2,01,63,15,310,113,716,416,913,910,25,93,1 2,26,215,710,7,08.5 Precipitation (mm) 92,7105,984,394,457,735,42 3,137,6 64,6113,5140,9130,5329,1236,496,1319,0980,06 Rainy days 9991074356810112926122491 Fog days 222111000112640212 Average relative humidity (%) 7976737272696566975808078,372,366,774,773 Latronic climate classification[9]: Climate zone E, 2535 GG. History The same topic in detail: History of Basilicata. There are several opinions on the derivation of its name: according to some derives from two Greek language terms, which the country still holds), with the addition of the suffix -ico. In the same way as the name, the origins of the present city Of Latronico are also very uncertain. Over the years it has been proven, following archaeological research, that there was a settlement in the village of a community of parish origin that today is called Colle dei Greece. Human settlements on the territory of Latronico have been present since the Mesolithic (approximately 8000 BC .C). Proof of this is the discovery of traces of a community of primitive people who lived in small groups for over 6000 years in the Warm Caves essentially practicing an agro-pastoral economy. The first nucleus of dwellings probably dates back to the early Middle Ages by a rural population that settled on a larger hill to escape raids by Lombards and poverty. The historical events of Latronicus and his people continue to be obscure from the 3rd century î.Hr. to. C in the 11th to 11th century, when only in 1063 the name of Latronicus first appears in a document, Syllabus Graecarum Membranarum. In the years that followed the city was a fiefdom of Cola di Jonata, Sanseverino, Palmieri, Corcione and finally the Jesuits. When the Jesuits were expelled from the Kingdom of Naples (1767), the fiefdom switched to the state. At the end of the 18th century, Latronico also actively participated in the life of the Neapolitan Republic, and some Latronichesi, who obviously had in their hearts the revolutionary ideas of freedom, fraternity and equality were included in the Notamento dei Rei di Stato and thus ended up in prison and death. Latronico also had robbers from 1861 to 1865, who were organized into gangs, including that of Nicola De Luca (called Scaliero) and that of Francesco Viola (Pedatella). The Great War broke out and Latronico paid a price of 52 dead and missing and 12 mutilated. During the Fascist era we began to exploit the sulfur-magnesiache springs located in the Calda district, forming a company and building a state-of-the-art spa for that time. This has made Latronico one of the most important areas of care, leisure and rest throughout the Basilicata. Also, during the twenty years of fascism, the municipality of Latronico experienced the greatest population growth, a situation that has not been repeated since those years due to the social scourge which, for many years, strongly affects southern development: emigration. Coat of arms of the municipality of Latronico. The three three-star mountains dominated by five silver rays (clear reference to Mount Alpes), represent the and the deep connection between the inhabitants of the village and the mountain. Blasphemy coat «From blue, to the three Italian necks, united, narrow, gold, the highest central hill, accompanied in tape. The exterior ornaments of the commune. [12] Gonfalone blasonnatura White drapes with blue edges. Features of the Symbol coat of arms: Italian hill, Stella. Monuments and places of interest Religious architecture View of the Basilica of Sant'Egidio Abate is located in the historic centre, in the square of the same name. The probable date of enlargement is 1570, when the statue of the Saint was carved, to which the church is dedicated. The building partially collapsed due to earthquakes of 1837 and 1857, and reconstruction was completed in 1859. The interior has three ships, divided into six columns in Doric capital letters. On the first two columns of the central nave there are two aquasantieres from 1859, made of local marble. In the right tranept is an 18th-century oil web representing Saint Alfonso. On the side walls of the apse you can see the canvases painted in Sant'Egidio made by Latronichese Egidio Viola. In tranept on the left you can admire the 18th century fresco Meeting of Sant'Egidio with King Wamba, from which from 1709 the miracle of the Holy Hand drains on one or more Fridays in March. Not far away we find in a niche the marble statue of the saint made in 1570. Recently built crypt (1998) guard jealously the finely crafted silver bust of the protector of the country, whose face manifests an expression of severe ascetism. The church of Sant'egidio was declared a minor basilica by Pope Paul VI in 1971. [13] The Church of San Nicola Church, dating back to the historic center. It has only one square bell ship. The presbytery is on a high plane. It houses on the altar the 18th-century oil painting, restored in 1852, by Madonna della Pietà by Simone Oliva (painter by Tursi). In 2009, as part of a representation of permanent works of art on Latronic territory, they were placed inside the bell tower light remains on for 64 seconds in memory of the 64 dead, mutilated and deactivated that Latronico paid for during World War I. The Church of Santa Maria dalle Grazie is located in the center of the city's present square. Demolished to enlarge the market, was moved to rialto base in ward where the SS Concezione chapel has already been located. The church has a single nave with a square bell tower and inside houses a baroque altar with a fresco of the Crucifix dating back to the 18th-century wooden statue of Our Lady of Grace. Restored in 1988, it was reopened in 1996. Others asked the Chapel of San Cataldo chapel San Vito la cappella di Sant'Antonio[unclear]. The civil architecture Portal Palazzo Archierii Palazzo Archierii Palazzo Archierii Palazzo Archierii Palazzo belonging to the Arcieri family, one of the wealthy families of owners and, throughout the nineteenth century, the family that expressed at Latronico the highest degree of culture. The palace located in Via Dante 96 originally had 64 rooms, including a private oratory. It has an interesting portal, with noble coat of arms, volutes and a wrought iron utter, which testifies to the skill of artisans in local stone processing. Very interesting inner courtyard through which you can see a certain use of marble. Palazzo Gioia Imposition palace placed in a dominant position on the plateau in the main square, belonged to the Gioia family. Used not only as a residence, but also as a warehouse, it has at its main entrance a remarkable portal of white marble with noble coat of arms. Another old town with its characteristic winding streets and various portals in stone worked or marble of The Monte Alps. Worth mentioning is that of Via Dante 124, the former mature house with floral and animal friezes and the one located in Via Dante 191/193, with an original local stone portal with a floral frieze and date 1548 carved in bas-relief in the vault key. They are testimony to the level of local craftsmanship that can be defined as artistic. Countless votive newsstands can be admired. Calanchi: one of the most suggestive views of the village, border the historic center on the east and northeast side. They constitute a mixed form of erosion and casting of clay soils and present themselves as a series of sharp ridges arranged side by side that delineate the narrow and steep trees. From this area you can see the mountains of pollino, the mountains of Lauria, Colle dei Greece and much of the Sinni valley. Anish Kapoor's Earth Cinema or cinema ground was created by artist Anish Kapoor. Concrete is represented by a cut dug into the ground (45 meters long and 7 meters deep) in which people enter from both sides, inside which there is a long slit that allows you to see inside the intestines of the surrounding soil. Spa: There is a spa in the Calda district from May to October several types of hydroponic treatments can be performed. The complex bases its treatments on the therapeutic value of calcium sulphate bicarbonate and sulphurous calcium bicarbonate waters. The waters of calcium bicarbonate sulfuros latronico are indicated selectively for respiratory, arthroreumatic, hepatobiliary and gastroenteric diseases, veins and rehabilitation of respiratory functions. These health benefits have meant that they have been exploited since the beginning of the 20th century. Archaeological sites Colle dei Greece Archaeological research in Latronico has taken place several times over the vears and has revealed several archaeological sites of significant interest. One of these is the Hill Of Greece which, at the current stage of research, seems to have been occupied between the 7th-5th centuries. C î.Hr. by small groups of parish people. Various areas of the cemetery have been identified in this place, from which Greek-style vases, swords, daggers, fuses, brass, figurines, helmets, ambers, bronze kisses have been undone several times. Relevant is the discovery of a complete burial of a skeleton dating back 2,500 years. Grotte di CaldaCinque Grotte located in Calda have been the subject of archaeological research by several experts over the years. Within them, in addition to the limestone formations, would be stalactites and stalagmites, several discoveries were discovered, from 8000 to 1300 BC .C, such as the lithic and bone industries, ceramics from the copper age and the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. These and many other discoveries are appreciable in the Museum of Civic Archaeology. Fossil fishOn the slopes of the Monte Alps, on a large stone slab in the district of lannazzo you can see the fossil of a fish accredited by experts as a specimen of Istiophoridae of the genus makaira (known to fishing enthusiasts as marlin) 235 cm long, 95 cm high and with a beak of 30 cm, dating back about 30 million years. It's a valuable testimony to a marine environment that dates back to Miocene. Aree naturali Latronico is a commune of Pollino National Park and the Lagoonnegrese mountain community and is therefore rich in large natural areas with equipped areas and climbing trails. Spa Park In the calda district, in the immediate vicinity of the spa, there is a large green park, where there are many different specimens of trees and shrubs. Inside it is the oasis of well-being, a suggestive area characterized by several waterfalls and contemporary artwork called Cinema Earth, created in 2010 by the artist Anish Kapoor, Malboschetto, has an area of about 700 hectares, with about 5 million and 600 Plants. It is located on the western edge of the Monte Alps, at an altitude of between 850 m above sea level.m and 1070 m.m. The tree layer consists almost mainly of deer and beech trees with sporadic nuclei of white fir and blackberries. A pine-like now skeleton. Monte Alpi with various difficulties during the year you can reach the top of the Monte Alps, an uncontaminated naturalistic area that is home to the pine loicate among the rocks. The Loriche pine station in Monte Alpi is the northernmost part of Italy, with about 1000 specimens distributed between altitudes of 1200 and 1700 m.m. A destination for enthusiastic excursions and nature walks, it is possible to walk to the top in different ways: by car and then continue on foot or following the climbing trails organized by expert climbers. Municipal pine forestCharacterized by a rich tree covers mainly black pine and white fir, with rare groups of cedars, cypress and pseudotsuga; covers an area of 4 hectares. It is located at the gates of the city's urban center, north of the Muristrio district and near the San Vito Chapel. The internal road is exclusively pedestrian and cycling. Society Population Trends As of December 31, 2009, the municipality has 4,859 inhabitants[15] divided by follows; 2,356 men and 2,515 women. Evolutia istorică a populatiei[16] locuitori de an 1275 560 (112 incendii) 1541 1785 (357 incendii) 1648 1400 (280 incendii) 1648 1400 (280 incendii) 1669 785 (157 incendii) 17 17 222 1.723 1736 2.218 1748 2.307 1753 2.382 1791 3.321 1803 3.228 1806 3.427 19 06 1816 3.445 1828 3.889 1833 3.536 1845 3.928 1848 4.094 1851 4.262 Locatii m s.m. Popolazione[18] Calda 720 434 Latronico 888 2.374 Magnano 688 1.067 Mileo 655 524 Cerri 700 82 Cimitero 653 72 Fraccia 893 16 Iannazzo 850 76 Ischitelli 775 7 Lucarelli 733 44 Masullo 640 9 Perosa 563 22 Pirricchio 886 23 Preti 789 140 Procoio 705 132 Serrone 680 143 Varrazzo 600 103 Case Sparse - 119 Santa Croce[19] 1250/1893 - Abitanti censiti[20] Etnie e minoranze straniere Latronico è stata interessata da un'ampia emigrazione durante il Novecento, first back le Americhe (Argentina, Brasile, Uruguay), successivever l'Europa settentriale (Germany, Svizzera) e l'Italia north-west (soprattutto Lolate Pozzolo, Modena e Prato, dove si contano nutrite communità di latronichesi), oggi invece è interestata in modo superficiale dall'immigrazione. As of 31 December 2008, 57 foreign nationals resided in Latronico, representing Latronic population. [21] The most represented communities are: National legal foreigners from the total immigrants of the resident population Romania 34 59.65 % 0.64 % Morocco 19 33.33 % 0.36 % Other 4 7.02 % 0.076 % Total 57 100.00 % 1.08 % Among others: Poland, Brazil and Austria. Religion The religion professed by the majority of the Latronic population, is the Catholic religion. The parish is part of the Tursi-Lagonegro diocese. Currently, the parish priest act in the territory, as well as the presence of retired priests. In addition to the Catholic confession of Latronico there are also Jehovah's Witnesses, who number about 150 believers. The Christian patron of the community of Latronico is Sant'Egidio abbot, which is celebrated on September 1. The Museum of Culture Museum of Culture Museum, established in the historic center built in 1928, was born with the aim of deepening and spreading knowledge around the thermal activity of the municipal territory. Thermal baths, in addition to an important therapeutic function, have over the years been a significant space of aggregation and a modifier element of social life in the 1900s. The museum is divided into eight sections: return to Latronico; the square; spas and socialization; spas and care; latronic mastery; traditional foods; ritual and celebration; the immigrant and his stories. The introductory space and the representation and improvement of the thermal activities and resources of the territory. The presence of very different elements, from photographic panels to films, from objects to texts, inserted in scenographic settings, characterizes a set-up that aims to immerse the visitor in a past world. Exhibition areas have touch screens and relevant documentation. The Civic Archaeological MuseumIn the hamlet of Calda, hosts a selection of archaeological materials granted in custody by the archaeological Superintendence of the Basilicata and coming from regular excavations carried out on the territory of Latronico. It consists of two rooms: that of Prehistory and another of the Historical Age, both equipped with a series of windows with legends and on the walls explanatory panels with graphic and photographic documentation. The materials on display reflect the intense cultural exchanges that the city of Colle dei Greece in the 7th and 6th centuries. C î.Hr. had with both the Greeks on the Ionian coast and the Etruscans of the Campania-Tirenian area. It is possible to appreciate within all the discoveries found in the excavation campaigns on Colle dei Greece and in Grotte di Calda. Museum of Arts, Crafts and Peasant civilizationMy arts, crafts and peasant civilization,[22] inaugurated in 2000, was born out of the need to document that fast-disappearing peasant world, restoring the legacy of its customs and customs. The objects on display do not, however, reflect the work of a single social class, the peasant class, but also attest to the work of the artisans who support agriculture. The museum consists of private latronic collections purchased by the municipality, thanks to external funding. Complete with explanatory panels and information materials. Crafted at the typical point of Latronico's

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ac. Lace applied to a towel. Latronico needle dotE special mention should be made to lace and needle point. The origins of this tradition date back several generations: it is known that some women in Latronico at the beginning of the 20th century knew its execution. At the beginning of the last century, some valuable artifacts still kept today in private homes belong. Different from all other types of work, its origin is unknown, it is believed that this lace is a derivative of the classic fillet very widespread in the municipality of Latronico and exported to neighboring countries. The tradition of the Latronico ac stitch seam is still practiced today, both for wedding kits and for the enrichment of clothes. Many works have received national relevance through publications in periodicals in the field, would be Rakam. Handcrafted stone was a large-scale activity. Stonemasons latronic experts still work the characteristic gray stone of Latronico, which can now be admired on portals in the historic center and in churches, where you can appreciate artifacts of a certain artistic thickness, would be the statue of Sant'Egidio kept in the church of the same name, holy water and different shrines. Kitchen The same subject in detail: Lucan cuisine presents all dishes produced with the authenticity of the earth, with self-produced and simple ingredients, but of excellent workmanship, as well as a unique delicacy. Among the first courses, all strictly made of homemade pasta, to mention there are, no doubt they are: Tapparedde cch'i lardari (lasagnette with porcini mushrooms), Maccaruni i casa cvu savuzizzonu and coria (fusilli with sausages and cotica), Ras maccaruni i casa cca muddica (fusilli with breadcrumbs), Taglilini and fake ccu' zzifft (tagliolini, beans and ground pepper powder), lagane and ciciri (lagane chickpeas), Coria and fasuoli (cotica and beans), Raviuoli cca' ricotta (rappitara vermicelli). The second courses are: Crapettu scrituliatu (pan-fried kid), Baccalà and zalane crusc'che (cod and raw peppers), Ainu ccu' patane e cipuddine (honey with wild potatoes and onions), Puddaster arrustutu (local fried chicken) and Custata 'i castratu arrustuta (roasted castrated ribs). Other typical dishes are: glyummarieddi (carcases of lamb wrapped in balls), pastoral (sheep meat cooked according to the custom of the Lucan shepherds). Rrappaiona (an ancient dish composed of all types of legumes and cereals with added lard, garlic, parsley and chilli), a variety of sausages, sopressata, ham, capicollo), dairy products (pecorino cheese, ricotta) and mushrooms (porcini mushrooms), devils, hen stools). Not in a lot of the kitchen is enriched with play, it would be wild boar and rabbit. Typical desserts of the Latronic tradition are: u sanguinaccio (black pudding, sweet made mostly from pork blood, with the addition of rice, raisins and chocolate), u purciddato (Easter dessert) and cannarici (fried pasta treats consumed during the carnival period). Events One of the most important events in Latronico is the feast of Sant'Egidio Abate, with the usual procession through the streets of the village of the statue of competed in sports tests. Anthropogenic Geography Historical Subdivisions Rione Capadavult is undoubtedly the first neighborhood inhabited by Latronico. The former fan-built around the baronial castle (of which there is no trace today) and the church of San Nicola, maintained despite the heavy modernization of the houses its original structure. It is characterized by a weak architecture: houses supported against each other create a labyrinth of steep streets and alleys, called carts, whose maximum width is that of the meter. Inside the ward there are various portals of excellent workby local stonemasons. It houses the minor basilica of Sant'Egidio and the church of San Nicola, respectively dating back to the 14th and 12th centuries. Next to the church of San Nicola is largo Eleonora Pimentel, the highest point of the village, where you can contemplate the spectacular scenery. Rione CimarottoFormatosi immediately after the historic center develops immediately downstream of Piazza Umberto I. Inside we find the chapel of San Cataldo. Historic center (Capadavutu) seen from The District of Muristrio Rione CoddaCon the passage of time and the progressive depopulation of the historical center became the new focal point of the village, frequented in all seasons by latronichesi who made it a bit of a living room. It houses various shops, especially those dedicated to entertainment. The ward is Palazzo Gioia, one of the largest palaces in Latronico. The District of Branisteriu owes its name to the Monastery of Friars Minor Observants which once hosted. In the ward is the church of Our Lady, whose simple façade has an 18th-century portal and the Chapel of San Vito. It tours in its largest municipal pine forest. Rione ViscigliuIn the area between Via Zanardelli and Via Roma. Built in an area previously characterized by the widespread presence of sticky plants (cerro), today it is a neighborhood with a decent population density, which boasts artisanal and commercial settlements. Inside you can appreciate the small chapel of St. Anton. Rione Funtana has VillaPrende its name from the presence of an old public fountain used as a sink. Until the 1950s considered a neighborhood outside the city, today is the district that knew most about the development of the building in the sixties and seventies and enjoys a discreet demographic presence and commercial activities. The school complex is located in the district, including middle schools and G. De Lorenzo Scientific High School, a seconded section of Lagonegro. Hamlets The municipal territory consists of several hamlets. They are (in descending order of inhabitants): Agromonte Mileo, Calda, Serrone, Preti, Procoio, Varrazzo, Cerri, Iannazzo, Cimitero, Lucarelli, Pirricchio, Perosa, Fraccia, Masullo, Ischitelli and Santa Croce. Infrastructure and transport roads in Potenza province. The main road link to Latronico is State Road 653 in the Sinni Valley. Buses Due to the lack of railway lines in the region, the most used means of transport to reach or from Latronico are buses. Latronico is served daily by bus links to: Potenza Maratea, Sita Sud Salerno-Napoli Bus Lines These lines must be added to these lines for the main Italian cities. Period of administration First citizen Party Tax A Notes 1946 1948 Attilio Fanelli - Mayor 1948 1948 Vincenzo Rossi - Mayor 1948 1948 Gaetano Guarino - Mayor 1964 1960 Vincenzo Ciminelli - Mayor 1965 1965 Luigi Grezzi - Mayor 1965 1965 Egidio Gioia - Mayor 1966 1970 Pietro Cerminara - Mayor II 1970 1974 Giovanni Del Vecchio - Mayor 1975 1976 Egidio Luigi Ponzo - Mayor I 1976 1978 Carmelo 1978 Carmelo Gross - Mayor 1983 1984 Luigi Ciminelli - Mayor 1985 1985 Egidio Nicola Midideeri - Mayor 1985 1990 Egidio Luigi Ponzo - Mayor 1992 Domenico Ponzo - Mayor 1993 Year Mayor 1994 1997 Domenico Antonio Pugliese -Mayor 1997 2001 Franco Mastropierro - Mayor 2002 2012 Egidio Nicola Ponzo Center Left Primary 2012 In office Fausto Alberto De Maria Civic List Mayor Sport This entry or section on the topic of inhabited centers in Basilicata does not mention the necessary sources or those present are insufficient. You can improve this item by adding guotes from trusted sources according to the instructions for using sources. Football has been played in Latronico since the first post-war period, and in times of increased demographic presence two teams competed in heated derbys. In 1991, the polisports latronico Terme was born, which as a result of several mergers still participates among the alternative fortunes in the regional championships. The team won the Regional Promotion Championship in the 2013-2014 football year. Virtus Latronico and Polisportiva Agromonte (second regional championship in the 2013-2014 football year. won numerous awards, is also relevant. Sports Facilities The municipal stadium, inaugurated in the summer of 1974, is located on the outskirts of the city. As a result of major renovations and safety work, the stadium was equipped with a herb field, covered stands, changing rooms and night lighting. The municipal stadium, located in the hamlet of Agromonte, is equipped with stands, changing rooms and lighting for night games. The playing field is in the sand. Municipal Hall I.C.B. Croce, located in the hamlet of Agromonte, is used by local sports representatives. It has LED lighting and a playground for parquet floors. The 5-player municipal football field, located inside the municipal sports center located in side the municipal sports centre of Contrada Calda, has a rubber court and is equipped with changing rooms and lighting for matches at night. It is used exclusively for outdoor tennis matches. The multifunctional playground, located in c.da Calda, was created to allow the practice of 5-level football, basketball and volleyball. It has night lighting. The multifunctional indoor swimming pool, located inside the municipal sports centre, is changing rooms and recreational area. The outdoor swimming pool, located inside the municipal sports centre, is used during the summer for leisure and fun. Note ^ Resident population in catune and villages, Istat 2001, on dawinci.istat.it. URL accessed March 13, 2010. ^ Neighbouring municipalities, data from the Ministry of Environment [broken link], on pcn.minambiente.it. URL accessed March 13, 2010. ^ Table of degrees/day of Italian communes grouped by region and province (PDF), in Law No. URL accessed on April 25, 2012 (archived from the original URL on January 1, 2017). ^ Dictionary of Spelling and Pronunciations-Latronics, on dizionario.rai.it. URL accessed March 13, 2010. ^ Seismic classification of Lucan municipalities, data from the Basilicata region, regione.basilicata.it. URL accessed February 11, 2010 (archived from the original URL on January 14, 2009). ^ Climate Tables 1971-2000 of the Air Force Meteorological Service (PDF) [broken link], on meteoam.it. 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Antonio Rossi, Greek-Latin etymology of dialectal words in the Latronico area, in Supplement to Basilica Tregion News n. 1/2002, Control of authorities VIAF 135753193 · WorldCat Identities (EN) lccn-n85200857 Portal Basilicata Portale Italia Extras from 20973 is the telephone code of the District of Lagonegro[1], belonging to the Potenza compartment. The district comprises the southern part of Potenza Province and some communes in Salerno Province. It borders the districts of Vallo della Lucaria (0974) to the west, Sala Consilina (0975) and Potenza (0971) to the north, Matera (0835) to the east, Castrovillari (0981) and Scalea (0985) to the south. Local and common areas The District of Lagonegro includes 37 communes included in the 3 local areas of Chiaromonte, Sant'Arcangelo and San Costantino Albanese), Lagonegro (former sectors of Lagonegro, Maratea and Sapri) and Lauria (formerly the Latronico, Lauria, Rotonda and San Chirico Roparo sectors). The communes included in the district are: Calvera, Carbone, Casaletto Spartano (SA), Castelluccio Inferiore, Superior, Castelsaraceno, Cast Rivello, Roccanova, Rotonda, San Chirico Raparo, San Costantino Albanese, San Martino d'Agri, San Paolo Albanese, San Severino Lucano, Sant'Arcangelo, Sapri (SA), Tretorella (SA), Senise, Teana, Terranova dilno Poll, Torraca (SA), Tretorella (S Arhiva internet. ^ Lista de pe white Pages Telephony Portal: accesează intrările Wikipedia care se ocupă cu telefonia Extras din

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