ICS EVENTS
Social meetings start at 3:00 PM on the third Sunday of the month, September thru May, at the Friendship Heights Village Center, 4433 South Park Ave., Chevy Chase, MD (See map on back cover)

Sunday, October 21: Dr. Louis De Santi discusses his research in the US and Italy in connection with his book “The US and Mussolini “(See page 5)
Thursday, November 8: Pianist Francesca Hurst in Concert 7 PM at the Embassy of Italy (See page7)
Sunday, November 18: Dr. Alberta Campitelli discusses the restoration of Roman villas and gardens.
Sunday, December 16: FESTA DI NATALE !!

Movie of the Month: La Strada at 1 PM See page 6

Italian Lessons and Conversation on September 16 at 2:00 PM

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE
In an article in the September, 2012 issue of Poche Parole, Paolo Vidoli and I described our situation with regard to the financial crisis we are facing in our Italian Language Program (ILP) because of reduced funding from the Italian government. We noted that in the (unspecified) future there would be only one ente gestore handling the language teaching responsibilities for the Italian government. Since then things have moved fast. In a meeting at the Embassy on September 12 that included Min. Cristiano Maggipinto, dott.essa Lucia Dalla Montà, and Fr. Claudio Holzer, new director of the language program at Casa Italiana, and myself, Min. Maggipinto, following directions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), presented two options on how to resolve this issue. The simplest, that he favored, was for one of the two organizations to cede its responsibilities to the other and thereby terminate MAE funding for its teaching activities. The organization taking charge would add the responsibilities ceded to it by the other organization, and would immediately prepare a new budget (Preventivo) for the 2013 CY with the expectation of reduced funding (compared to CY 2012) and would have to initiate a fundraising program to carry out its enhanced responsibilities. After a private discussion with Fr. Holzer, and in a series of meetings and discussions with the ICS board of directors, it was decided that we were not in a financial position to take on those additional responsibilities, in spite of our long-standing, successful experience as an ente gestore. Therefore, it is with regret that I report to you that on September 21, in accordance with a vote taken by the board on Sept. 19, I have written a letter to the Embassy ceding our responsibilities to Casa Italiana Language School (CILS) which will now become the sole ente gestore in the Washington, DC consular district. The implication of this action, according to a directive received from the MAE, is that as of Dec. 31, 2012 the ILP is required to cease all activities that we currently perform in service to the Italian government. In particular, the Corsi Integrativi for the children of Italian nationals will become the responsibility of CILS, and we hope to arrange as smooth a transition as possible for the parents and children involved. In addition, the support of the remaining two teachers in Montgomery County school programs must now be transferred by that date to CILS. Our Adult Classes are off to a successful start, and they will continue as before. In this time of change, we ask for your support and encouragement as we plan our future operations.

Ron Cappelletti, president

TABLE OF CONTENTS
2. Welcome to new ICS Members
3. The Sicilian Language (Part Two)
5. October 21 Program “The US and Mussolini”
5. Local Events of Interest
6. Movie of the Month La Strada
7. Francesca Hurst in Concert
8. Origins and Development of Renaissance Medicine in Italy
10. Sicilian-Americans in the Entertainment Industry
11. Pictures from the September 16 Meeting
11. Columbus Day celebration, Monday, October 8
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**WELCOME TO NEW ICS MEMBERS**

It is with great pleasure that we welcome those Members who have joined us recently. As we welcome them we hope that they will take advantage of all that the Society has to offer and that they will contribute with their knowledge and expertise to the success of the Society’s mission:

Pamela R. Parsons, Sabrina McCarthy Family, William Caldwell Ysla Roy, Wang Hong, Jean Jawdat, Michael Brennan, Paul Volpe Francesca Casazza Krieg, Teresa Jarzynski, Deborah Grosvenor

Benvenuti!

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LA LINGUA SICILIANA (Seconda di due Parti)
di Riccardo R.G. Cannavò

Come il greco anche l’arabo ha influito sulla grammatica del siciliano, ed infatti nella lingua siciliana non esiste il tempo verbale del futuro che viene reso con il presente più un avverbo di tempo proprio come nell’arabo moderno. Inoltre nella vocalizzazione del siciliano rimangono chiaramente due consonanti arabe la ḏād (ذ), ḏ d accuminale retroflessa, transitlerata ḏdh, in parole come: stidda, adduma, ecc., e la ṭā’ (ط), ṭ t accuminale retroflessa, transitlerata ṭṭh, utilizzata in simili situazioni colla rispettiva lettera t.

Dopo gli Arabi, i Normanni (popolazione vichinga proveniente dalla Scandinavia) conquistarono la Sicilia nel 1061 e cominciarono la rilatinizzazione e la ricristianizzazione dell’isola. Anche loro portarono le loro tradizioni, la loro cultura e la loro lingua, che era il latino volgare.

Cominciava così un altro periodo di grande splendore per la Sicilia, con un regno caratterizzato dalla convivenza di varie etnie e diverse fedi religiose; vi era libertà religiosa e si praticavano tutte le religioni: cristiana cattolica, cristiana ortodossa, musulmana ed ebraica. La Sicilia non aveva un’unica lingua ufficiale ma si parlavano correntemente il greco, il latino (volgare), l’arabo e ovviamente il siciliano come lingua del popolo. I normanni crearono un nuovo modello statale, il primo parlamento del mondo (creato nel 1129), e efficiente sistema di burocrazia, e costruirono un apparato statale moderno, specialmente durante gli anni dell’imperatore Federico II (detto Stupor Mundi, wonder of the world, for good reason).

After the Arabs, the Normans (Viking people from Scandinavia) conquered Sicily in 1061 and started the relatinization and rechristianization of the island. They too brought their traditions, their culture, and their language, that was vulgar Latin.

Thus began a period of great splendor for Sicily, with a reign characterized by the cohabitation of various ethnic groups, and religious faiths; there was religious freedom and all religions were practiced, Catholic Christian, Orthodox Christian, Muslim, and Jewish. Sicily did not have an official language, but Greek, vulgar Latin, Arabic, and obviously Sicilian were spoken fluently as languages of the people. The Normans created a new state model, the first parliament in the world (created in 1129), and efficient bureaucratic system, and the registry of landed property according to a modern concept.

The Swabians (a people of German origins) pursued this policy of tolerance and constructed a modern state apparatus, especially during the years of Emperor Frederick II (known as Stupor Mundi, wonder of the world, for good reason).

After the Swabians, the French (Angevins) conquered the island for a short time until 1282.

Many new words entered the Sicilian language, among them: accattari (to buy), accia (celery), addumari (to light, to turn on), ammuntuari (to name), antruppicari (to stumble upon), appujari (to lean), àtru (other), banna (side, part), buatta (tin can), buffetta (credenza), burcètta (fork), firmari (to close), foddì (crazy), fumèri (manure), làriu (ugly), manciaciùmi (itching), munzeddu (pile), mustàzzi (mustache), orbù (blind), parmentu o palmentu (vineyard), picciottu (youngster), quasetti (stockings), racina (grapes), sàmi (lard), stujari (to dry), travagghìari (to work), unni (where), vuiccia (butcher shop), and others.

The Spanish dominated the island until 1713 (Aragonese from 1282 to 1516, and Castilians from 1516 to 1713). The Iberian languages have had a large influence on Sicilian, given the long length of the domination; among the words coming into use in this period are: accabbari (to finish), accupari (to suffocate), addunarsì (to become aware), ajerì (yesterday), ammucciari (to hide), anciova (anchovy), arricogghiri (to pick), arriminari (to mix), assìra (yesterday evening), assumari (to float to the surface), astutari (to distinguish to turn off), capulìari (to mash), curra (belt), curtigghiu (courtyard, gossip), isari (to raise), liscia (endless laughing), muccharti (handkerchief), muschitta (mosquito),
(dove), vuccaria (macelleria), ed altre.

Gli spagnoli dominarono l'isola fino al 1713 (Aragonesi dal 1282 al 1516 e Castiglioni dal 1516 al 1713). Le lingue iberiche hanno avuto una grande influenza sul siciliano, vista anche la lunga durata della dominazione; tra le parole entrate in uso in questo periodo vi sono: accabbari (finire), accupari (soffocare), addunarisi (accurrigersi), ajeti (ieri), ammucciarì (nascondere), anciova (acciaju), arricogghiri (raccogliere), arriminari (mescolare), assira (ieri sera), assumari (venire a galla), astutari (spegnere), capulìari (pestre, tritare), curria (cinghia), curtigghiu (cortile, pettgeozezù), isari (alzare), liscia (ridarella), muccaturi (fazzoleto), muschitìa (zanzara), ‘nzirìari (indovinare), palumma (colomba), pignata (pentola), pilà (lavello, vasca), pinzedu (pennello), plaia (spiaggia), priariisi (ralegrarsi), scupètta (ficule), scuru (buio), sgarrari (sbagliare), simana (settimana), spagnari (spaventare), struppìari (farsi male), stricari (strofinare), zìta (fidanzata). Risale inoltre a questo periodo una comune esclamazione siciliana avaja o vaja!

Grande e profonda è anche l’influenza dell’aragonese, del catalano e del castigliano sulla grammatica e sul lessico siciliano, anche in considerazione della lunga durata di questa dominazione sull’isola.

Anche l’inglese e il tedesco moderni hanno influenzato il siciliano, ed infatti vengono dal tedesco le parole vastedda (forma di pane) e vardari (guardare). L’inglese ha influenzato il siciliano in due distinti periodi: tra il 1890 e il 1925 quando sbarcarono ad Ellis Island centinaia di migliaia di siciliani e dopo la seconda guerra mondiale ai tempi dell’occupazione americana della Sicilia. Vengono dall’inglese le parole: ferribottu (nave traghetto), frigìter (frigorifero), sichezènna (usato, non più in buono stato), trubbulu (problematico).

Dopo due brevi dominazioni piemontese e austriaca la Sicilia entrò a far parte del regno borbonico e quindi del regno delle Due Sicilie. Infine nel 1860 i Piemontesi conquistarono l’isola con la spedizione dei Mille guidata da Giuseppe Garibaldi e crearono il regno d’Italia. Da questo momento la storia dei due paesi si fonde insieme e così anche le lingue. L’italiano ha influenzato molto il siciliano, ma anche il siciliano ha dato molte parole ed espressioni alla nuova lingua nazionale. Con la fondazione del regno d’Italia la lingua italiana diventa la lingua ufficiale del paese e tutte le scuole e i mezzi di informazione hanno diffuso l’italiano sull’isola.

Ad Aprile 2011 l’Assemblea Regionale Siciliana ha approvato una legge per reintrodurre l’insegnamento della lingua, della storia e della cultura siciliana nelle scuole dell’isola. Oggi la lingua siciliana sta attraversando un momento di riscoperta delle tradizioni popolari. Le università dell’isola (Catania, Enna, Messina e Palermo) hanno cominciato a interessarsi dell’insegnamento della lingua siciliana. Alcuni siti web sono scritti in siciliano, molto importante la sezione in siciliano (http://scn.wikipedia.org), il notiziario online in lingua siciliana (http://www.linguasiciliana.org) e Stupor Mundi il primo TG in siciliano (http://www.youtube.com/user/StuporMundiChannel). Numerosi vocabolari italiano-siciliano sono sia online (http://www.linguasiciliana.it/sicita.htm) che cartacei.

Riccardo R. G. Cannavò, a native of Sicily was recently elected to the ICS board.
Thursday, Oct. 18 to Friday, Nov. 9: Exhibit: Fragments and Cancellations, by artist Franco Sarnari at the Embassy of Italy National Gallery of Art:

Guided tours of the Italian Renaissance collection, West Building, main floor rotunda Mon., Fri. and Sat. 2:30, Sun. 1:30

Italian Language guided tours Wed. Oct 10 and Sat. Oct 13, West Building main floor rotunda at 12:00 and East Building, ground level info. desk at 2:00. RSVP 202-842-6247


Piazza Italia: http://www meetup.com/DCitalian/ Italian Language meetup group. See website for details.

Columbus Day Celebration: See page 11

ARE YOU BEHIND ON YOUR ICS MEMBERSHIP DUES?
CHECK THE DATE ON THE MAILING LABEL ON THE BACK COVER, FILL OUT THE FORM ON THE BACK COVER, OR GO TO www.italianculturalsociety.org/membershipform.html TO FILL OUT A FORM ON LINE, PRINT IT, AND SEND IT IN TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP.

OCTOBER 21 PROGRAM
THE U.S. AND MUSSOLINI

On Sunday, October 21, 2012, the Italian Cultural Society is presenting a talk by Dr. Louis A. DeSanti on his book, “The U.S. and Mussolini,” which is based on the captured papers of Benito Mussolini which Dr. DeSanti translated himself. The event will take place at 3 p.m.

The book is an expansion of the Ph.D. thesis which Dr. DeSanti wrote while a graduate student at Columbia University. He will talk about how he came to write the book, and his research both here and in Italy.

Dr. DeSanti was born in the U.S. but went back to Italy with his family when he was an infant and grew up in a small town in central Italy (San Giorgio di Pesaro in Le Marche) during the fascist era. He was able to return to the U.S. before World War II and made his way to Ellis Island, which at that time was a detention center. After he was able to leave Ellis Island, he made his way to Massachusetts to join family members.

After attending public school in Massachusetts, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst College. After a stint in the U.S. Army during World War II, during which he worked with Italian prisoners of war, he received a Ph.D. from Columbia University in New York City. After moving to the Washington, D.C., area, he had a distinguished 23-year career in the intelligence field.

After his talk, Dr. DeSanti would be pleased to get comments or questions, and sign copies of his book, which are available for $19.95. (He is also the author of a book on Christopher Columbus (published in 1992 for the 500th anniversary).

LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST

Italian Cultural Institute:
A Celebration of Italian Art Music and Film:
Wednesday, Oct. 10 5:00 PM Lecture:Italian Masterpieces of the Baroque and Rococo in the National Gallery of Art, 6:00 PM Concert: Baroque and Classical Italian music

Thursday, Nov. 1: 5:00 PM Lecture: „Post-World War II Italian Art and the Paintings of Franco Sarnari, 6:00 PM Concert: 20th century Italian Music, with Enrico Elisi, pianist and Alexandra Marc, Soprano. Above events at the Embassy of Italy

Saturday, Oct. 13 and Sunday, Oct. 14 4:30 Film: Viaggio in Italia Restoration of Rossellini’s film in the National Gallery of Art East Building Concourse Auditorium

Sunday, Oct. 14 6:00 Lecture: Nineteenth-Century Italian Sculpture and the Risorgimento in the NGA West Building Lecture Hall and 6:30 Concert: The Love Sonnet and Nineteenth-Century Italian Music by Liszt, Paganini, and Verdi, , NGA West Garden Court

For all of the events in the above series check with http://www. iicwashington  esteri.it/ IIC Washington/webform/SchedaEvento.aspx?id=409 for additional details, reservation procedures, etc.

Thursday, Oct. 25 to Sunday, Oct 27: Elsa Morante and the Italian Arts, a symposium at Catholic University.
The Italian Cultural Society proudly presents La Strada (1954) as our October film of the month. An impoverished family sells their humble daughter Gelsomina (Giulietta Masina) to traveling entertainer Zampano’ (Anthony Quinn). He uses her in his act by teaching her musical instruments, but privately she endures physical and emotional abuse. One morning they arrive in Rome to find the Medini circus is in town. Zampano’ decides they audition and the owners allow them to join. Gelsomina is befriended by high wire acrobat IL Matto (Richard Basehart), but her happiness is short lived once she learns there is a bad history between Zampano’ and IL Matto. What will Gelsomina do once she finds out this tent isn’t big enough for both the fool and the strongman? Neorealist director Federico Fellini stated “We named Zampano’ after the owners of two small circuses in Rome: Zamperia and Saltano.” Originally Humphrey Bogart was to play IL Matto, but he was diagnosed with lung cancer, so Fellini went with fellow chain smoking American actor Richard Basehart. La Strada won both the Silver Lion Award at the 1954 Venice Film Festival and the 1956 Academy Award for best foreign movie. In 1992, La Strada was voted the fourth all time best motion picture ever made by the British Film Institute. In Italian with English subtitles.

A NATIONAL TREASURE OF ITALY
Critically acclaimed screenwriter and director Federico Fellini has influenced millions in the motion picture industry. This visionary genius has worked with legends in Italian cinema, collected a house full of international awards and amassed a fortune during his lifetime.

Born January 20, 1920 in Rimini, he grew up watching circuses, caricature artists and vaudeville acts perform in this popular resort town. Once Rimini built their first movie theatre, Fellini was influenced by Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Pietro Germi, I Fratelli Marx, Bunuel and Laurel and Hardy. In 1938, he moved to Rome to write for Thespian actor Aldo Fabrizi. A year later Federico accepted a writing job for the biweekly publication Marc’ Aurelio. In 1943, he met and married actress Giulietta Masina, who would later star in most of his movies. His big career break came two years later when he had a chance encounter with Roberto Rossellini, who invited Fellini to write Rome Open City (1945). The two collaborated on another film after which Federico decided to sit in the director’s chair. After directing a trio of popular neorealist films, Fellini’s international breakthrough came with the release of La Strada (1954). He directed another 17 films over the next four decades. In crowning tribute to a remarkable career, Hollywood presented Federico Fellini the Lifetime Achievement Oscar at the 1993 Academy Awards, which he dedicated to his loving wife. After his death-one day after he and Giulietta Masina celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary—thousands of people packed Rimini, applauding as the director’s casket was carried from the main piazza to the cinema where Fellini watched his first movie.


UN TESORO NAZIONALE D’ITALIA
Lo scrittore e regista Federico Fellini ha influenzato migliaioni di persone nell’industria cinematografica. Questo genio visionario ha lavorato con le leggende del cinema Italiano, ha raccolto numerosi premi internazionali, e si e’ affermato come uno dei migliori registi Italiani.

Francesca Hurst
In Concert

Presented by the Italian Cultural Institute
The Abruzzo & Molise Heritage Society
The Italian Cultural Society
The Lido Civic Club

Thursday, November 8, at 7 PM
in the auditorium of the Italian Embassy

PROGRAM

Domenico Scarlatti (1685-1757)
Sonata in D Major, K 491 (1756-1757)
Sonata in D Minor, K 9 (1738)
Domenico Cimarosa (1749-1801)
Sonata in G Minor, B III/5 (1799)
Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)
6 Variations in F Major on an Original Theme, Op. 34 (1802)
Fryderyk Chopin (1810-1849)
Op. 17-4 Mazurkas (1832-33)
Jennifer Margaret Barker (1965- )
Moana (2010)
Franz Liszt (1811-1886)
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 in A minor (1847)

Francesca Hurst received the Doctor of Musical Arts and Master of Music degrees in Piano Performance from The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC. She graduated magna cum laude from Tulane University in New Orleans with a BFA in Piano Performance and a BA in Italian. Her teachers include Dr. Ivo Kaltchev, Faina Lushtak, Vag Papian, Giuseppe Tanzini, and Maryen Herrett. She has received numerous scholarships from such organizations as the Italian Cultural Society of Washington, Catholic University, Tulane University, the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF), and the Italian Government. In addition to performing, Dr. Hurst has been teaching for several years. She is on the music faculty at Trinity Washington University in Washington, DC, and an adjunct professor at The Catholic University, also in DC. She maintains a small private piano studio, and is a member of the Northern Virginia Music Teachers Association and the College Music Society. She is often asked to judge various competitions, and recently served on the jury of the 2011 University of Delaware Concerto Competition. www.francescahurst.com

A limited number of tickets have been set aside for members of the Italian Cultural Society. For reservations members can email arrigo.mongini@verizon.net and reservations will be assigned on a first come first served basis according to the time and date of the email messages. It will be necessary to bring photo identification and to arrive well before 7 PM because of the time required for security checks.
The Sources of Modern Medicine

Starting in ancient Greece with Hippocrates (c.460-c.377 B.C.), of whom sixty papers survived, medicine was a cross between science, religion, and magic. Galen (c.131-201), another Greek born in Pergamum (now in Turkey) who lived in ancient Rome, rationalized medicine and pharmacology by stressing the anatomy of the human body, the working of the various organs, and observing the effects of various courses of therapy. In the Western World, Galen’s written work became the standard for treatment for over a thousand years until the Renaissance, when medical advances based on the application of the scientific method were made. This is not to say that no progress at all was made form the death of Galen to the 15th century: the flicker of medical science was kept alive starting in the 10th-12th century first at the University of Salerno, then at the University of Bologna and a little later at the Universities of Pavia and Padua.

Most of the medical knowledge of the ancient, as all other types of learning, got lost during the Dark Ages. Medical doctors, such as they were, relied on astrology and the position of the stars and planets was all-important in the diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. The intercession of saints was also extremely important and every disease had its own saint to whom the sick person and members of his family prayed for relief and a cure: St. Lucy took care of diseases of the eyes. St. Blaise of the throat and colds, St. Roch of the plague, St. Nicaise of smallpox, and so on. If prayers did not work, the use of sacred saintly relics, or charms holding miraculous spells, could also be used. Medicines were concoctions like witch’s brews made of plants extract and animal parts (for example, earaches could be used, if not the surgery, could frequently be fatal. Until the middle of the 7th century, when the Church forbade them to perform operations, most surgeons were monks. Barbers, who had virtually no training and learned on the job, then slowly picked up the task.

As in the field of mathematics, early Islamic civilization was fundamental first in translating the ancient Greek medical texts, second in importing and incorporating into their own texts knowledge gathered from Syria, Iran, and India, and lastly developing many of the modern practices in hospital administration, physician training, pharmacology, and diet and sanitation.

Hospitals, in the modern sense rather than the primitive infirmaries run by religious organizations in Medieval Europe, were common in the Middle East. One of the earliest and most famous was that of Damascus, Syria, which opened its doors in 706. In the 10th century we know of at least six hospitals in Baghdad. These were not quack operations, but staffed with licensed physicians who had been trained and had passed strict examinations; in turn these doctors trained the next generation of practitioners. There was also a School of Pharmacology, training and licensing druggists on the proper compounding of medicines. Drugs stores were not only in the hospitals, but had outlets just like other stores.

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF RENAISSANCE MEDICINE IN ITALY (part one)
by Luciano Mangiafico

GLI ORIGINI E LO SVILUPPO DELLA MEDICINA DEL RINASCIMENTO IN ITALIA (prima parte)
di Luciano Mangiafico
Medical doctors, of whom in 931 there were 860 in Baghdad, could become wealthy and famous by skillfully treating the elites. Doctors treated successfully many diseases such as smallpox and measles, used drug anesthesia in surgeries, treated mental illnesses, and provided medical care to the poor and to those unable to come to them in an organized system of home (and jail) visits.

Of course Islamic doctors also wrote books on the causes and treatment of various disorders. The most famous of these were Hunain ibn Ishaq and Ali ibn Isa, who wrote books on ophthalmology and Muhammed al-Razi (844-926) who penned a 20 volumes encyclopedia of medicine, a Treatise on Smallpox and Measles, another ten-volume work on medicine, a book called The Diseases of Children (the first on pediatrics), and many, many other medical books.

The most famous of all was a polymath by the name of Abu Ali al-Husein ibn Sina, known to us as Avicenna (980-1037). Avicenna was not only a famous medical doctor, but also a mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, poet, geologist, administrator, musician, and physicist. He wrote more than one hundred books, including an 18 volumes work on mathematics, physics, philosophy, economics, politics, religion, and music, which he called the Book of Healing, and a Canon of Medicine, a comprehensive survey of causes, symptoms, diagnosis, therapies, medicines, and hygiene. The work of al-Razi and Avicenna was so highly valued that, as it became known in Europe, its commonsense scientific modernity and the efficacy of its cures, compared with the then practices, slowly replaced them.

**Medicine in Renaissance Italy**

The new medicine from the Near East arrived in Europe through a variety of means. Participants in the Crusades brought some of it back, and some arrived via the Amalfitan, Pisan, Genoese, and Venetian traders. Parts of it became known through the translation of texts found in Islamic Spain and later, when in 1453 Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, Greek expatriates brought some knowledge with them.

**Mondino de Liuzzi** (1275-1326) was one of those who set medicine on a new course. When became a professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna, he used to lecture from a high chair reading from his notes, while his assistant, a barber-surgeon skilled with knives, performed autopsies on cadavers. Mondino de Liuzzi published his notes into a book titled Anathomia, c.1315. This text became the standard of the subject for the next three centuries.

In the 16th Century, Jacopo Berengario da Carpi (1460-1530) expanded and refined Liuzzi’s work on anatomy by dissecting cadavers himself after careful planning what he intended to study. The son of a surgeon, da Carpi graduated from the University of Bologna, became a professor there and by treating high ranking clients became wealthy and was able to accumulate a sizable art collection, including a painting by Raphael and works by Benvenuto Cellini. Da Carpi’s medical fame is tied to the 1535 publication of Anatomia Carpi, an illustrated guide to human anatomy.

Primarily a follower of Galen, Girolamo Fracastoro (1478-1553) made the first important advances in modern medicine. Fracastoro, a graduate of the University of Padua farmacie furono no solo negli ospedali, ma ebbero anche i succursali come altri negozi.

I medici, che nel 931 numerarono 860 a Baghdad, poterono diventare ricchi e famosi curando abilmente gente importante. I medici trattarono con successo molte malattie come il variolo e il morbillo, usarono anestesie nelle operazioni, trattarono malattie della mente, e fornirono cure ai poveri ed a quelli incapaci di venire alla clinica per mezzo di un sistema organizzato di visite in casa (e in prigione).


**La Medicina nell’ Italia del Rinascimento**

La nuova medicina dal vicino oriente arrivò in Europa tramite una varietà di mezzi. Dei partecipanti nelle Crociate ne riportarono, e parecchio arriva’ tramite negozianti amalfitani, pisani, genovesi, e veneziani. Delle parti venirono conosciuti tramite la traduzione di testi trovati nella Spagna islamica, e piú’ tardi, quando nel 1453 Costantinopoli cadde’ ai Turchi Ottomani, dei greci espatriati portarono della scienza con se.

**Mondino de Liuzzi** (1275-1326) fu uno di quelli che pose la medicina in un nuovo percorso. Quando diventò’ professore di anatomia all’ Universita’ di Bologna, fece conferenze da una sedia alta, leggendo dai suoi appunti, mentre il suo assistente, un barbiere-chirurgo abile con coltellini, fece autopsie su cadaveri. Mondino di Liuzzi pubblicò’ I suoi appunti in un libro intitolato Anathomia, c.1315. Questo testo diventò’ il modello del soggetto per I tre secoli successivi.

Nel 15mo secolo, Jacopo Berengario da Carpi (1460-1530) espanse e raffinò’ il lavoro di Liuzzi sull’ anatomia, sezionando cadaveri lui stesso dopo aver progettato con cura quello che intese studiare. Il figlio di un chirurgo, da Carpi si laureò all’ Universita’ di Bologna, diventò’ professore la’ e, curando clienti di alto grado, diventò’ ricco e pote’ accumulare una collezione di arte piuttosto grande, incluso un quadro da Rafaello e opere da Benvenuto Cellini. La fama medica di da Carpi e’ legata alla pubblicazione nel 1535 di Anatomia Carpi, una guida illustrata dell’ anatomia umana.
and a lecturer in logic at that university, became interested and pursued studies in medicine. Settling in Verona, he practiced as a physician until his retirement in 1533. He then spent the next twenty years doing medical research and in 1546 published *On Contagion and Contagious Diseases*, a book in which he described how infections are spread from person to person by self-multiplying minute germs, either by direct or indirect contact. Fracastoro’s theories and their correctness were widely accepted until the 19th century when French scientist *Louis Pasteur*, based partially on Fracastoro’s and Lazaro Spallanzani’s work, expounded the germ theory of diseases and invented vaccines to prevent some of them.

Luciano Mangiafico is a retired US diplomat. Among his many postings he was Consul General in Palermo and Consul in Milan.
Columbus Day is on Monday, October 8 this year. As usual there will be a wreath laying ceremony and other celebratory events at the Christopher Columbus Memorial located in front of Union Station at 1st Street and Massachusetts Avenue NW at 11 AM.
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