



Poche Parole

The Italian Cultural Society of Washington D.C
Preserving and Promoting Italian Culture for All
www.italianculturalsociety.org

ICS EVENTS

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

Saturday, February 22: **CARNEVALE 7:00PM** - NO SUNDAY MEETING IN FEBRUARY AND NO ITALIAN CONVERSATION AND MOVIES

March 16: ICS member, numismatist, Frank Palumbo, will speak on the coins of ancient Sicily at 3:00PM.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Another successful Sunday social! I counted at least 65 grownups, and the movie room was crowded with children and a few parents watching Disney's Pinocchio, in Italian. Sophia Pileggi, our scholarship winner, entertained us with three piano pieces by Handel, Schubert and an especially demanding set by Beethoven, followed by her fellow student mezzo-soprano Madeleine Curtis's passionate performance of three Bellini arias.

Sadly, some of our members and I attended very moving memorial services for two of our prominent members who passed away just five days apart. **Maria Wilmeth** was the founder of our Italian Language Program and had a brilliant career in language education. **Joe Grano** was a very effective civic activist in DC and championed the recognition of prominent Italians and Italian-Americans in our history.

We continue to reach out to other Italian organizations in the Washington area to participate in our monthly socials and other activities such as Carnevale and the Festa di Natale. For practical reasons, we will begin asking for a \$5 contribution from nonmembers to participate in most free events such as Sunday socials and charge a somewhat higher nonmember rate for attending most paid events. We still encourage our members to attend the many Italian cultural activities available in this area.

Our longtime ICS board member, Nick Monaco, is stepping down as treasurer, but he says that he will continue to be active in many of the jobs that he has done so well for us in the past. We owe much to Nick.

So what's next? CARNEVALE!! We will celebrate Italian culture and have a fun time, with costumes, music, dancing, silly games, awarding prizes for the best costume, and socializing with friends. If you don't have a costume, we sell masks at the door. Plan to attend on Saturday evening, February 22.

Ci vediamo il 22 febbraio!

Arigo Mongini



Sophia Pileggi plays her first piece, Handel's Suite in D Minor HWV437.

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Revelers at last year's Carnevale

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ICS Poche Parole

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Italian editors and writers

Poche Parole is published each month from January through May and September through December. The deadline for the submission of all articles and ads for the newsletter is the 25th of the month preceding publication of the issue. Please send submissions on the internet to e-mail address: ics.pocheparole@gmail.com or on a computer CD/DVD to: Editor, Poche Parole, 4827 Rugby Avenue, Suite 301, Bethesda, MD 20814

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ICS FESTA DI CARNEVALE RESERVATION FORM

For reservations, fill out the form below and send it with a check to ICS c/o Kim Mercanti, 3307 Wyndham Circle, Unit 41, Alexandria, VA 22302. Checks for reservations must be received by February 13, 2014. No refunds or cancellations after February 15. Questions? Call Kim at 508-284-3131 or email kimercanti@gmail.com.

List the names and telephone numbers of those attending and the dollar amounts for the appropriate categories.

	ICS (\$20)	Non (\$30)	Discounted (\$25)
Phone	Member	Member	Nonmember *
Name.....			

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$.....

Please list your email address.....

*Discounts apply to paid members of Italian Meet-Up groups, Italians in DC, D.I.V.E. and A.M.H.S. Please indicate at the far right which discounted non-member group applies to each person.

FESTA DI CARNEVALE

Costume Party, with Masks & Prizes for the Best!

DINNER...WINE...MUSIC ...GAMES
AND BALLROOM DANCING

Reservation form on page two

masks for sale at the door

Saturday, February 22
7pm-11pm

Friendship Heights Community Center
4433 S. Park Avenue,
Chevy Chase, MD

Free parking in Courtyard
Chevy Chase lot
Friendship Heights
Metro, 5 min walk

Hosted by Italian Cultural Society

Members: \$20. Nonmembers: \$30

* Discounted
non-members: \$25



Welcome To New ICS

Members

It is with great pleasure that we welcome our new members and hope that they will take advantage of all that the society has to offer and that they will contribute to the success of the Society's mission.

Sandy L. Ainsfield	Laura Govoni-Sibarium
Marcia Anderson	Michael S. Hood
Andrea Arteo	Phyllis Plattner
Emily Best	Natalya Popova-Jones
Ana Maria Boitel	Marcus A. Ranney
Suzanne Bowler	Francis Schultz-DePalo
Nicole Cannavo	Helena Tang
Marcelo DaVanco	Liza Thelemann
Vincent De Clementi	James & Natalie Schilling-
Anne D.Gillis	Fitzgerald

Benvenuti! Arrigo Mongini.

LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST

The Italian Legacy in the Development and Growth of the United States Marine Band Friday, January 31, 2014 7:00p.m. Farrell Hall St. Mary of Sorrows Church 5222 Sideburn Road Fairfax, VA 22032 Admission: Free

Piazza Italia: <http://www.meetup.com/DCItalian> . Italian language meetup group. See website for details and an excellent calendar of Italian related events.

The Dying Gaul: An Ancient Roman From the Capitoline Museum, Rome December 12, 2013–March 16, 2014 National Gallery West Building Rotunda

Heaven and Earth: Art of Byzantium from Greek Collections October 6, 2013–March 2, 2014 Nat'l Gallery

[West Building Main Floor](#)

American Art Museum Ralph Fasanella: Lest We Forget 3rd floor North, (8th and F Streets, N.W.) May 2, 2014 – August 3, 2014

The National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) New York Gala on Thursday, April 3. Dinner at the Cipriani 42nd Street.

OSIA February 22, 2014 The Winner Affair to benefit THE CHILDREN'S INN. Come celebrate The Children's Inn at NIH and the Young Ambassadors Council as they host their 3rd annual gala. For more information, contact Lauren Stabert: contele@mail.nih.gov.

Febbraietto, corto e maledetto.

Translation: Little February, short and cursed.

Dalla Cucina di Mia Cugina Pasta e Fagioli

1/2 cup olive oil
2-3 large garlic cloves (chopped)
1 large onion cook until translucent
ADD: 1/2 - 3/4 lb. plum tomatoes
1 small celery stalk (chopped)
4 cups chicken or beef broth
1 - 8oz can tomato paste
2 cans cannellini beans with liquid

Season with basil, oregano, salt and pepper and parsley
Add 1 lb. ditalini and serve with cheese and Italian bread.

A tavola non si invecchia.

At the table with good friends and family you do not become old.



Maria Borsa

Antenna Italia

Is now on the AMICO website. Get news from Italy and information on Italian and Italian-American events as well as music & commentary in streaming audio.

Log on any time at Pino Cicala's web site
www.italianamericancommunications.org

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Homemade delicious Italian meals to go!

Seasonal Specialties Available

Panettone - Pandoro – Panforte
Torrone - Perugina Chocolates

The January Social

A larger crowd than expected turned out to hear two young artists perform like veterans. Members and guests of the Italian Cultural Society crowded into the Friendship Heights Community Center to hear the ICS's June scholarship winner, Sophia Pileggi, open the program with the Handel Suite in D Minor HWV437. Originally written for harpsichord, this piece was part of the score that won the Academy Award when Stanley Kubrick had it adapted for the movie, *Barry Lyndon* in 1975. Ms. Pileggi's interpretation kept the solemnity of the movement and fit the day which was warm and slightly overcast.

She chose the Schubert Impromptu in G Flat Op. 90, No.3 which kept with the quiet and haunting atmosphere she created with her first piece. Beethoven's Sonata in E major op.109 is a gentle piece which kept with the tenor of the afternoon.

Ms Pileggi is pursuing a bachelor's degree in piano performance under Nikita Fitenko at The Catholic University of America and has participated in performances at the Kennedy Center, the Amalfi Coast Music Festival and the International Piano Festival at The Catholic University of America

Mezzo soprano, Madeleine Curtis, a junior vocal performance major at The Catholic University of America studying under Argentine soprano, Fabiana Bravo and has been seen in several operas from Puccini to Gilbert and Sullivan. Her favorite composer is Bellini. She sang three of his arias: "Maliconia ninfa gentile," "Ma rendi pur contento" and "Vaga luna che inargenti," and elicited an enthusiastic response.

A relaxed and happy audience became a group of friendly party goers and stayed long into the afternoon snacking and talking.

-Dennis A. Siracusa



Ms. Pileggi & Ms. Curtis



Sheila Haghight, Elisabetta Pirola, and Marleen Beck enjoyed the show.



The audience applauds the performance.

The Raffle

Nick Monaco sells a raffle ticket to Jack Kelly. The raffle winners are from top right, Susan Absher, Filippa Borghese, Marleen Beck, Sally Di Paulo, Cristobal Duarte and Marie Frances. Not pictured is Anthony Galizia who won a bag.





ICS president, Arrigo Mongini, presents Nick Monaco with a token of our gratitude for his long and able service to the Italian Cultural Society.



Nick with Paolo Vidoli



Geoff Krieg and Riccardo Cannavo



Elisabetta Delehanty, Francesca Casazza and Sabrina Munao



Ron and Ingrid Mongini



Ron Cappelletti and Julie Friend



A possible place to retire?

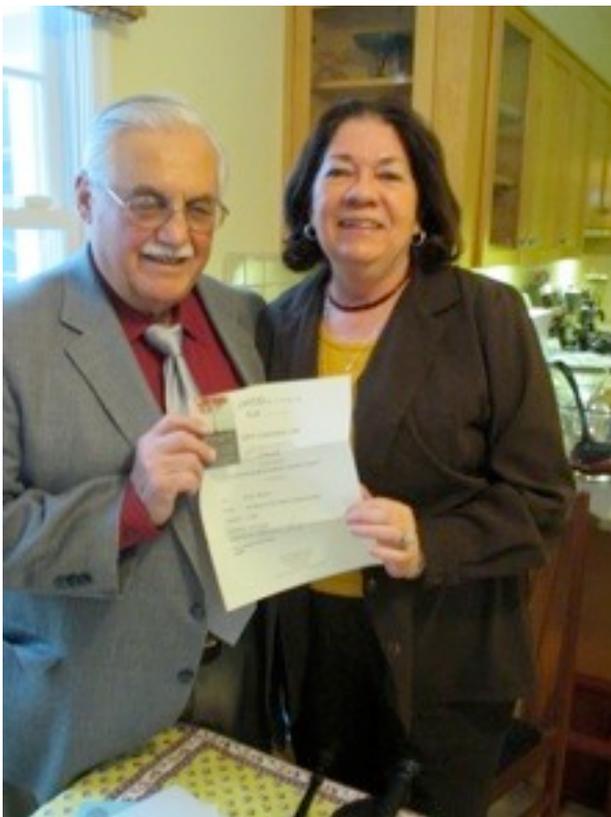
Ciao Nicola, Grazie Mille

Arrigo Mongini, president of ICS, and his wife Ingrid hosted an afternoon celebration for the ICS board to start the new year, which also proved to be an apt occasion to celebrate Nick Monaco's and Brenda's dedicated service to the organization."

Nick began his association with ICS in 1999 while taking language lessons for another trip to Italia. Around 2000, he became active on the ICS Board and served in several positions, first as the Hospitality Chair (with which he is still heavily involved), as Editor of the *Poche Parole* for three years, as Chair for Outside Social Events planning. Since the untimely passing of Cesarina Horing, the past Director of Italian Language Program, he has served as Assistant Treasurer for Italian Cultural Society Affairs. He has utilized his civil-service career expertise to help the ICS organize a budget and manage its financial affairs. While a member of the Board, he has also been an ICS representative in support of eight Festa Italianas in DC.

Nicholas (Nick) Monaco is a 1957 graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. After serving several years as an officer in the Army Corps of Engineers, he joined the Atomic Energy Commission and started a civil-service career that spanned successive energy agencies eventually retiring from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1992. Most of his civil-service career involved financial management for technical programs and program management.

His paternal Grandparents were from a small hilltop village, Postiglione, in the Province of Salerno. On one of his many trips to Italia, he had visited his relatives in that village seven times, he met his grandfather's youngest brother, Alfonso. Since that time he has spent extended periods in Postiglione with Alfonso's family; children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Nick says that his fondest memories of Italia have been living with and getting to know his "cugini".



Nick and Brenda Monaco display their gift certificate.

The ICS is losing one of its longtime board members. Nick Monaco is stepping down to concentrate on other matters. He has promised to play an active role in the ICS along with his duties as consigliere.

Italish

Katy Mead

Most people think that if you speak Spanish, learning Italian is a piece of cake. To some extent, this is true. However, there are many differences between the languages that make it a challenge for a Spanish speaker to learn Italian.

The pronunciation is similar but not identical. For example, I know that grillo (as in Pepe Grillo) means cricket. The pronunciation is different-in Spanish the *ll* has a *y* sound while in Italian the *ll* sounds like a single *l*. There are some Italian words that sound like a Spanish equivalent but have different meanings: *salire/salir*.

The grammar can also be puzzling. For me one of the most difficult aspects of Italian grammar is the formation of plurals. It is much more complex in Italian. On the other hand, the dreaded *conjuntivo* is very much akin to the Spanish *subjuntivo*. In Spanish, there is no equivalent for *ce* and *ne*. This grammar point can be tricky.

I think I will always have a Spanish accent in Italian. When I visited Italy last year, I would speak in Italian and be answered in Spanish. The accent most similar to Italian may be Argentinian Spanish. It has that beautiful melodic lilt similar to Italian.

Learning Italian is a wonderful experience whether you speak Spanish or not. Buona fortuna a tutti!(Buena Suerte a todos!)-**Katy Mead is a student in Antonella Pellegrino's Advanced Current Events class.**

REPORT OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

PROGRAM

Francesca Casazza

Being involved in the organization of this historic association during these last months has been a stimulating and fulfilling experience. As a language teacher with a business background, nostalgic of my land, language and culture, I have often thought that being part of the Italian Cultural Society and helping to develop the Language Program was an ideal match for me.

There is something unique about our school, an authentic Italian atmosphere, created by teachers who believe in their mission and with their fondness and fun personality can instill motivation, good humor and a relaxed attitude, which allows students to learn to love the Italian language and culture.

Therefore, it is truly my pleasure to lead this program, with the intention of continuing, at least in part, our founder, Maria Wilmeth's project and Cesarina Horing's dedicated work. I had the pleasure to know both of them and will keep learning from the good example they left us. The circumstances have changed, but the Italian Language Program will continue to satisfy the needs of the growing Italophile community.

Italish-(translated)

La maggioranza della gente pensa che se uno parla spagnolo e' facilissimo imparare l'italiano. E' vero fino a un certo punto, ma ci sono molte differenze tra le lingue che costituiscono una sfida per una persona che parla spagnolo e vuole imparare l'italiano.

La pronuncia e' simile ma non identica. Per esempio, so che grillo (come Beppe Grillo) significa "cricket" ma la pronuncia e' diversa: in spagnolo la *ll* suona come una *y*, mentre in italiano la *ll* suona come una sola *l*. Ci sono parole in italiano che sembrano uguali in spagnolo ma hanno significati diversi, p.e. *salir/ salire*.

La grammatica poi, puo' essere complicata e confusa. Per me, uno degli aspetti piu' difficili della grammatica italiana e' la formazione del plurale. E' molto piu' complesso in italiano. D'altra parte, il terribile congiuntivo e' molto simile al subjuntivo spagnolo.

In spagnolo non ci sono equivalenti alle particelle *ce* o *ne*. Questo punto grammaticale puo' essere delicato.

Penso di avere sempre un accento spagnolo in italiano. Quando ho visitato l'Italia l'anno scorso, quando parlavo in italiano, mi rispondevano in spagnolo. L'accento piu' simile all'italiano puo' essere l'accento argentino. Hanno una bella e melodica cadenza come l'italiano.

Tutto considerato, imparare l'italiano e' un'esperienza meravigliosa sia che tu parli spagnolo che non.

I must thank Ronald Cappelletti, Arrigo Mongini, the ICS Board and my colleagues who put their confidence in me and in whose generosity towards the Society was instrumental in the continuation of the Language Program.

I would like to wish our students and ICs members a happy and healthy 2014, and I welcome all of our new students to this adventure of learning and enjoying the Italian culture together with us.-**Francesca Casazza is the Director of the Italian Language Program.**

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PHOENICIAN SICILY-Part One (translated)

Riccardo Cannavo'

The Phoenicians (in ancient Greek Φοίνικες (Phoínikes), in Latin Pœnī) were a people coming from the East. Their native land corresponds roughly to present day Lebanon. The name seems to have come from the Greek term φοῖνιξ (phoinix), or red purple, after the great production and commerce of a purple dye that the Phoenicians produced and exported practically to the known world. Really, the name Phoenicians had been attributed to them by the Greeks. We are not sure what name the Phoenicians attributed to their own people and we not even sure whether they considered themselves a true nation. The name Phoinikes, to indicate this people, was already used by Homer, Herodotus, and Strabo. Studies have shown that the Phoenicians were related to the Canaanite people, cited in the Old Testament, as inhabitants of the land of Canaan. It is possible that the word used by these people to define themselves was Kenaani or Kinaani (probably leading back to Canaanites) and, as we have said, it is not certain whether they considered themselves a unique nation or rather a group ethnically and culturally related and living in contiguous territories.

As mentioned, the Phoenicians originated in what is today Lebanon but they did not have a single central state. The social structure included many independent city states with their own governments, often at war with each other. Rather than a nation, these people were in a kind of maritime commercial confederation. The most important cities were Sidon (today, Saida), Tyre (today Sur, UNESCO world heritage site) and Biblos (today Jbeil, UNESCO world heritage site). Each city had its own sovereign and often a council of elders that helped the king with his job of governing. It also appears that the priestly caste had governmental duties. The Phoenicians had their own religion, about which we know very little. We know that the gods were venerated in different ways from city to city. The most important divinities were Baal, Melqart, Astarte, Tanit, and Eshmun.

The economy of the Phoenician cities was based on agriculture, trade, fishing, and the product that made them famous, the purple dye extracted from the mollusk. They were also skilled at woodworking, bronze and ivory, and they were the greatest slave traders of antiquity. The Phoenicians are noted for one of the greatest inventions in the history of man. They invented the first known alphabet. Around the second century BCE, the Phoenicians started to use an alphabet of twenty-two letters, all consonants. They were highly skilled navigators and merchants, and the invention of the alphabet greatly facilitated their trade across the entire Mediterranean.



The Stele of Nora

LA SICILIA FENICIA-Prima Parte

Riccardo Cannavo'

I Fenici (in greco antico Φοίνικες (Phoínikes), in latino Pœnī) furono un popolo proveniente dall'oriente, la madrepatria corrispondeva pressappoco all'odierno Libano. Il nome sembra venire dal termine greco φοῖνιξ (phoinix), ossia rosso porpora in considerazione della grande produzione e commercio di un colorante porpora che i Fenici producevano ed esportavano praticamente in tutto il mondo allora conosciuto. In realtà il nome Fenici fu attribuito loro dai Greci, non abbiamo certezza di quale fosse il nome con cui i Fenici definivano il loro popolo e nemmeno se si considerassero una nazione vera e propria. La parola Phoínikes per indicare questo popolo è già attestata nell'antichità da Omero, Erodoto e Strabone. Gli studi condotti hanno dimostrato che i Fenici erano relazionati con i popoli cananei citati anche dall'Antico Testamento, come abitanti della terra di Canaan, è possibile che la parola utilizzata da questo popolo per auto-definirsi fosse Kenaani or Kinaani (probabilmente da ricondurre a Cananei/Cananiti) e come abbiamo detto non vi è la certezza che si considerassero un'unica nazione o piuttosto un gruppo di popolazioni etnicamente e culturalmente relazionate e abitanti in territori contigui.

Come detto i Fenici erano originari dell'odierno Libano ma non avevano uno stato centralizzato unitario; la struttura sociale comprendeva molte città stato indipendenti con governi propri, spesso in guerra tra loro. Piuttosto che una nazione, questo popolo fu una sorta di confederazione-marinara e commerciale. Le città più importanti furono Sidone (oggi Sāīdā), Tiro (oggi Šūr, patrimonio mondiale dell'UNESCO) e Biblo (oggi Jbeil, patrimonio mondiale dell'UNESCO). Ogni città aveva un proprio sovrano e spesso un consiglio degli anziani che aiutava il re nel suo compito di governare, sembra che anche la casta sacerdotale avesse dei compiti di governo. I Fenici avevano una propria religione su cui non si hanno molte informazioni, sappiamo che gli dei erano venerati in modo differente da città a città. Le divinità più importanti erano Baal, Melqart, Astarte, Tanit ed Eshmun.

L'economia delle città fenicie si basava sull'agricoltura, sul commercio, sulla pesca e sulla lavorazione del murice, il mollusco da cui si estraeva il colorante porpora che li rese famosi. Erano inoltre abili a lavorare il legno, il bronzo e l'avorio e furono tra i più grandi commercianti di schiavi dell'antichità. I Fenici sono ricordati per una delle più grandi invenzioni della storia dell'uomo, essi infatti inventarono il primo alfabeto conosciuto. Intorno al II secolo a. C. i Fenici cominciarono ad utilizzare un alfabeto con 22 lettere, tutte consonanti; erano abilissimi naviganti e mercanti e l'invenzione

dell'alfabeto facilitò molto i loro traffici e commerci in tutto il Mediterraneo. L'alfabeto fenicio fu in seguito adottato dai Greci (che vi aggiunsero le vocali) e quindi dagli Etruschi e dai Romani. Importantissima a questo proposito è la stele di Nora, un blocco in pietra arenaria recante un'iscrizione in fenicio. La stele fu rinvenuta nel 1773 a Pula, un centro urbano situato nella Sardegna meridionale che trae origine dall'antica città di Nora, una delle prime città sardo-fenicie.

The Phoenician alphabet was subsequently adopted by the Greeks (who added vowels) and then by the Etruscans and Romans. Very important in this respect was the stele of Nora, a block of sandstone with a Phoenician inscription. The stele was discovered in 1773 at Pula, an urban center situated in southern Sardinia, that has its origin from the old city of Nora, one of the first Sardo-Phoenician cities. It is now preserved and on display in the national archeological museum of Cagliari. Many other inscriptions have been found across the entire Mediterranean basin, while the paper documents (on papyrus) have, for the most part, been destroyed. We also have indirect evidence of Phoenician texts having been handed down by successive historians and writers, for example, the historian, Joseph Flavius, reports several passages of the annals of Tyre, and the playwright, Plautus, in his comedy *Poenulus*, reports on several passages in Punic translated into Latin.

The Phoenicians were the greatest navigators of the ancient world. They founded colonies across the whole Mediterranean and the Red Sea, trading beyond the strait of Gibraltar even to Somalia. They were the first to pass the columns of Hercules and founded colonies as far as the Gulf of Guinea. They founded colonies in the known world and were unbeatable in the art of naval construction, experimenting on different types of ships and continuing to refine their knowledge of materials.

Among the most important cities founded by the Phoenicians are Baal Saphon (today Tavira, Portugal), Gadir (today Cadiz, Spain), Ibossim (today Ibiza, Spain), Mlk (today Malaga, Spain), Akra Leuke (today Alicante, Spain), Qart Hadašt (today Cartagena, Spain), Calpe (oggi Gibraltar, U.K.), Cerne (today in Mauritania), Abyla (today Ceuta, Spanish territory along the Moroccan coast), Rusadir (today Melilla, Spanish territory along the Moroccan coast), Lixus (today Larache, Morocco), Tingis (today Tangier, Morocco), Hippo (today Annaba, Algeria), Icosium (today Algiers, Algeria), Qart Hadašt (today Cartagena, Tunisia), Hippo Diarrhytos (today Biserte, Tunisia), Hadrumetum (today Sousse, Tunisia), Utica (today Utica, Tunisia), Leptis Magna (today Leptis Magna, Libya), Oea (today Tripoli, Libya), Karalis (today Cagliari, Italy), Nora (today Pula, Italy), Sulci (today Sulci, Italy), Zyz (today Palermo, Italy), Mtw (today Mozia, Italy), Lilybæum (today Marsala, Italy), Kfr (today Solunto, Italy), Maleth (today Mdina, Malta), Ras il-Wardija (today Gozo, Malta), Phoenicus (today Finike, Turkey) and many others.

Herodotus reported that the Pharaoh Necho II, between 610 and 594 BCE, recruited some Phoenician crews for the first circumnavigation of Africa. The expedition is said to have lasted three years, with the Phoenician fleet setting sail from the Red Sea and, three years later, arriving at the mouth of the Nile River.

È adesso conservata e visibile al Museo archeologico nazionale di Cagliari. Molte altre iscrizioni sono state rinvenute in tutto il bacino del Mediterraneo mentre i documenti cartacei (in carta di papiro) sono andati in massima parte distrutti. Abbiamo anche notizie indirette di testi fenici che ci sono state tramandate da storici e scrittori successivi, come ad esempio lo storico Giuseppe Flavio che riporta alcuni passi degli Annali di Tiro e il commediografo Plauto che nella sua commedia *Poenulus* riporta alcuni passi in punico tradotti in latino.

I Fenici furono i più grandi navigatori del mondo antico, fondarono colonie in tutto il Mar Mediterraneo e il Mar Rosso arrivando a commerciare oltre lo stretto di Gibilterra e fino in Somalia, fu il primo popolo antico a oltrepassare le colonne d'Ercole e fondare colonie fino al Golfo di Guinea. Fondarono colonie in tutto il mondo allora conosciuto e furono insuperabili nell'arte delle costruzioni navali, sperimentando nuovi tipi di navi e affinando sempre le loro conoscenze in materia.

Tra le più importanti città fondate dai Fenici vi sono: Baal Saphon (oggi Tavira, Portogallo), Gadir (oggi Cadice, Spagna), Ibossim (oggi Ibiza, Spagna), Mlk (oggi Malaga, Spagna), Akra Leuke (oggi Alicante, Spagna), Qart Hadašt (oggi Cartagena, Spagna), Calpe (oggi Gibilterra, Regno Unito), Cerne (oggi in Mauritania), Abyla (oggi Ceuta, territorio spagnolo sulla costa marocchina), Rusadir (oggi Melilla, territorio spagnolo sulla costa marocchina), Lixus (oggi Larache, Marocco), Tingis (oggi Tangeri, Marocco), Hippo (oggi Annaba, Algeria), Icosium (oggi Algeri, Algeria), Qart Hadašt (oggi Cartagine, Tunisia), Hippo Diarrhytos (oggi Biserta, Tunisia), Hadrumetum (oggi Sousse, Tunisia), Utica (oggi Utica, Tunisia), Leptis Magna (oggi Leptis Magna, Libia), Oea (oggi Tripoli, Libia), Karalis (oggi Cagliari, Italia), Nora (oggi Pula, Italia), Sulci (oggi Sulci, Italia), Zyz (oggi Palermo, Italia), Mtw (oggi Mozia, Italia), Lilybæum (oggi Marsala, Italia), Kfr (oggi Solunto, Italia), Maleth (oggi Mdina, Malta), Ras il-Wardija (oggi Gozo, Malta), Phoenicus (oggi Finike, Turchia) e molte molte altre.

Erodoto riporta che il faraone Necho II, tra il 610 a. C. e il 594 a. C., reclutò degli equipaggi fenici per compiere la prima circumnavigazione dell'Africa. La spedizione sarebbe durata tre anni, la flotta fenicia sarebbe partita dal Mar Rosso e dopo tre anni sarebbe giunta alla foce del fiume Nilo.



The ancient settlement at Motia, founded in the 8th century BC, was destroyed by the Syracuse tyrant, Dionysius the Elder in 379 BC.

By tradition, the end of the Phoenician culture in its native lands occurred in 333 BCE as the work of Alexander the Great, who subjugated all the cities and destroyed Tyre after a seven month siege. However their civilization continues to progress in the many colonies, especially Carthage the future arch enemy of Rome.

The Phoenicians arrived in Sicily around the eighth century BCE, two to four centuries after the Elymians, eight or nine years after the Siculi, and thirteen or fourteen years after the Sicani. According to Thucydides "The entire coast of Sicily was dotted with Phoenician settlements that were, by preference, on promontories lapped by the sea and on small islands near the coast, useful locations for Phoenician trade in Sicily. Later, when dense waves of Greeks landed there, the Phoenicians abandoned all their settlements, save Mofia, Solunto, and Panormus and regrouped shoulder to shoulder around the Elymians on whose alliance they placed complete faith. Not only that, but from those locations the crossing from Sicily to Carthage is the most expeditious. Thus, this was the numeric force of the barbarians in Sicily and such was their position in that land. (The Peloponnesian War, VI,2,6).

So according to Thucydides, the Phoenicians (whom he calls barbarians along with other populations of the island: Sicani, Siculi, and Elymians) settled along all the coasts of Sicily, founding commercial emporia with the intent of trading with the local inhabitants. The Phoenician colonization was very unusual because they did not found real and proper residential cities, but only many commercial ports. For example, in the site of Thapsos (today, the Magnisi peninsula, between Augusta and Siracusa in the province of Siracusa) Phoenician style tombs have been found as well as objects such as combs, necklaces, etc. that could be Phoenician made.

PHOENICIAN ALPHABET

⋆	'	⊗	T	∪	P
∇	B	∩	Y	∩	C
∧	G	→	K	∩	Q
∇	D	∪	L	∇	R
≡	H	∩	M	∩	Š, Š
∩	W	∩	N	x	Th
I	Z	≡	S		
⊖	Ch	○	'		

-Phoenician Sicily concludes next month.

Per tradizione la fine della cultura fenicia, nella madrepatria, avvenne nel 333 a.C. per opera di Alessandro Magno che sottomise tutte le città fenicie e distrusse Tiro dopo un assedio durato sette mesi, tuttavia la loro civiltà continuò a progredire nelle moltissime colonie e specialmente a Cartagine, futura acerrima nemica di Roma.

I Fenici arrivarono in Sicilia verso l'VIII a.C., due/quattro secoli dopo gli Elimi, otto/nove secoli dopo i Siculi e tredici/quattordici secoli dopo i Sicani (!!). Secondo quanto riporta Tucidide "L'intera costa della Sicilia, inoltre, era punteggiata di stazioni fenicie che si attestavano di preferenza sui promontori lambiti dal mare e sugli isolotti prossimi alla riva, punti utili per la rete commerciale fenicia in Sicilia. Ma più tardi, quando a fitte ondate presero a sbarcarvi i Greci da oltre mare, sgomberate quasi tutte le proprie sedi, i Fenici si riservarono Motia, Solunte e Panormo raggruppandosi spalla a spalla con gli Elimi, sulla cui alleanza giuravano completa fiducia. Non solo, ma da quelle località il tragitto dalla Sicilia a Cartagine è il più spedito. Sicché era questa la potenza numerica dei barbari in Sicilia e tale la loro posizione in quella terra" (La Guerra nel Peloponneso, VI, 2, 6).

Secondo Tucidide quindi i Fenici (che egli definisce barbari insieme alle altre popolazioni dell'isola: Sicani, Siculi ed Elimi) si stanziarono su tutte le coste della Sicilia fondando degli empori commerciali con l'intento di commerciare con gli abitanti locali. La colonizzazione fenicia fu molto particolare perché in un primo momento i Fenici non fondarono nessuna città residenziale vera e propria ma solo molti scali commerciali, ad esempio nel sito di Thapsos (oggi penisola Magnisi, tra Augusta e Siracusa, in provincia di Siracusa) sono state ritrovate delle tombe di stile fenicio e anche alcuni oggetti quali pettini, collane, etc, che possono essere di fattura fenicia.

Tuttavia, sempre secondo Tucidide, dopo l'arrivo dei Greci sull'isola, i Fenici si ritirarono ad occidente, in territorio elimo e fondarono delle vere e proprie città: Zyz (oggi Palermo), Mtw (oggi Mozia), Kfr (oggi Solunto) approfittando anche della minima distanza che intercorreva tra quella parte della Sicilia e la grande e potente colonia di Cartagine in Tunisia. È accertata l'amicizia tra Elimi e Fenici, entrambi perennemente ostili ai Greci e spesso in guerra con questi ultimi. I Fenici fondarono anche la colonia di Lilybæum (oggi Marsala), e colonizzarono le isole di Katric (oggi Favignana) e Kossyra (oggi Pantelleria). Anche lo storico Erodoto da Alicarnasso conferma nelle sue Storie quanto riportato da Tucidide.

-La Sicilia Fenicia conclude nel prossimo numero.

per bambini 4-6 e 7-10 anni

The Italian Language Program is pleased to announce its first Summer Camp in Italian in the Washington D.C. area, for kids 4-6 and 7-10 years old, during the following weeks:

- June 23-27
- June 30-July 4
- July 7-11
- August 18-22
- August 25-29



Your children will enjoy a variety of activities, in a full immersion language program, where they will be encouraged to speak Italian through singing, art projects, cooking, playing indoor and outdoor Italian games.

Outdoor location: Battery Lane Park, around the corner from the Rugby Avenue building

Indoor location: the kids will be placed in our widest and brightest classroom, which will be rearranged just for them, and they will also have access to our library.

Each day will consist of:

9:00-9:15	Drop off
9:15-10:00	Language class: reading, writing, singing, building vocabulary and grammatical structures (divided in two age groups)
10:00-11:00	Outdoor activities + small snack
11:10-12:30	Creative project
12:30-1:00	Lunch
1:00- 1:30	Outdoor playing
1:40-2:50	Indoor games
2:50-3:30	Video - Dismissal
	Possibility of later pick up on request.

Kids are to bring their own lunch and snack. Each Monday, authentic *warm* Italian pizza from Pizzeria Da Marco will be available for \$5, and on Fridays we will make gelato!

Cost per week:

- 9:00-3:30 → \$330 / if you register before March 1st you pay \$290
- 9:00-12:30 → \$220 / if you register before March 1st you pay \$190
- * Take advantage of the early registration discount! ***

