



NEWSLETTER

APRIL aprile 2021

MARCH MEETING

Riunione marzo

As before, the March "in person" Membership Meeting was cancelled. We are hoping to have a Social Gathering in April. See the "Upcoming Events" below.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Prossimi eventi

APRIL aprile

28 April, Wednesday

Membership Meeting – Social Gathering at Pine Ridge Country. Feel free to bring your spouse and/or a guest. Sign-up is required however to get an accurate head count for the caterers. Please contact Secretary Pizzuti at GPizzuti@GlennPizzutiArchitect.com

MAY maggio

26 May, Wednesday

Membership Meeting – Outdoor Patio Meeting at Pine Ridge Country Club

JUNE giugno

30 June, Wednesday

Membership Meeting – TBD

JULY luglio

28 July, Wednesday

Membership Meeting – TBD

AUGUST agosto

20 August, Friday

Golf Outing – Erie Shores Golf Club in Madison, Ohio. See Attachment 1 for sign up sheet.

SEPTEMBER settembre

29 September, Wednesday

Club Bocce Tournament – More information to follow.

OCTOBER ottobre

1 October, Friday

AIHC Fund Raiser – LaVera Party Center in Willoughby Hills. More details to follow.

27 October, Wednesday

Club Clam Bake – More information to follow

NOVEMBER novembre

17 November, Wednesday

Membership Meeting (Game Night) – More information to follow

DECEMBER dicembre

12 December, Sunday

Club Family Christmas Party – More information to follow

AIHC SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

One more reminder, the applications for the AIHC Student Scholarships have been given to the schools throughout Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, and Cuyahoga Counties. If you have a child or grandchild in any of those schools, have them fill out an application.

Also, applications for the Membership Student Grants are available online or at one of our meetings. Remember the Membership Student Grants are awarded via a simple drawing for the number of Grants we have available. So, if you have a child or grandchild looking to start college or some post high school training, get your name in the drawing.

APRIL BIRTHDAYS

Compleanni di aprile

Frank Stinziano	10
Mark Schneider	14
Andy Arena	15
Gus Paolucci	19
Judge Michael Cicconetti	24
Anthony Iliano Sr.	25

When you see these members this month, be sure to wish them buon compleanno.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

salute e benessere

There are no names to mentioned here.

APRIL FOOLS' DAY

April Fools' Day or April Fool's Day is an annual custom on April 1 consisting of practical jokes and hoaxes. Jokesters often expose their actions by shouting "April Fools!" at the recipient. Mass media can be involved in these pranks, which may be revealed as such the following day. The day is not a public holiday in any country except Odessa in Ukraine, where the first of April is an official city holiday. The custom of setting aside a day for playing harmless pranks upon one's neighbor has been relatively common in the world historically.

As well as people playing pranks on one another on April Fools' Day, elaborate pranks have appeared on radio and TV stations, newspapers, and websites, and have been performed by large corporations. In one famous prank in 1957, the BBC broadcast a

film in their *Panorama* current affairs series purporting to show Swiss farmers picking freshly-grown spaghetti, in what they called the Swiss Spaghetti Harvest. The BBC was soon flooded with requests to purchase a spaghetti plant, forcing them to declare the film a hoax on the news the next day.

With the advent of the Internet and readily available global news services, April Fools' pranks can catch and embarrass a wider audience than ever before.

The above information was obtained from Wikipedia, 2021

EASTER SUNDAY

Easter, also called Resurrection Sunday, is a festival and holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead, described in the New Testament as having occurred on the third day after his burial following his crucifixion by the Romans at Calvary c. 30 AD. It is the culmination of the Passion of Jesus, preceded by Lent, a 40-day period of fasting, prayer, and penance.

Most Christians refer to the week before Easter as "Holy Week", which contains the days of the Easter Triduum, including Maundy Thursday, commemorating the Maundy and Last Supper, as well as Good Friday, commemorating the crucifixion and death of Jesus. In Western Christianity, Eastertide, or the Easter Season, begins on Easter Sunday and lasts seven weeks, ending with the coming of the 50th day, Pentecost Sunday.

Easter and the holidays that are related to it are *moveable feasts* which do not fall on a fixed date in the Gregorian or Julian calendars which follow only the cycle of the Sun; rather, its date is offset from the date of Passover and is therefore calculated based on a lunisolar calendar similar to the Hebrew calendar. The First Council of Nicaea established two rules, independence of the Jewish calendar and worldwide uniformity, which were the only rules for Easter explicitly laid down by the council. No details for the computation were specified; these were worked out in practice, a process that took centuries and generated a number of controversies. It has come to be the first Sunday after the ecclesiastical full moon that occurs on or soonest after 21 March. Even if calculated on the basis of the more accurate Gregorian calendar, the date of that full moon

sometimes differs from that of the astronomical first full moon after the March equinox.

The resurrection of Jesus, which Easter celebrates, is one of the chief tenets of the Christian faith. The resurrection established Jesus as the Son of God and is cited as proof that God will righteously judge the world.

The above information was obtained from Wikipedia, 2021

EASTER EGGS

The egg is an ancient symbol of new life and rebirth. In Christianity it became associated with Jesus's crucifixion and resurrection. The custom of the Easter egg originated in the early Christian community of Mesopotamia, who stained eggs red in memory of the blood of Christ, shed at his crucifixion. As such, for Christians, the Easter egg is a symbol of the empty tomb. The oldest tradition is to use dyed chicken eggs, but a modern custom is to substitute decorated chocolate, or plastic eggs filled with candy such as jellybeans; as many people give up sweets as their Lenten sacrifice, individuals enjoy them at Easter after having abstained from them during the preceding forty days of Lent.

Easter eggs are a widely popular symbol of new life in Poland and other Slavic countries' folk traditions. A batik-like decorating process known as *pisanka* produces intricate, brilliantly-colored eggs. The celebrated House of Fabergé workshops created exquisite jeweled Easter eggs for the Russian Imperial family from 1885 to 1916.

The above information was obtained from Wikipedia, 2021



EASTER BUNNY

In some traditions the children put out their empty baskets for the Easter bunny to fill while

they sleep. They wake to find their baskets filled with candy eggs and other treats.

A custom originating in Germany, the Easter Bunny is a popular legendary anthropomorphic Easter gift-giving character analogous to Santa Claus in American culture. Many children around the world follow the tradition of coloring hard-boiled eggs and giving baskets of candy. Since the rabbit is a pest in Australia, the Easter Bilby is available as an alternative.

The above information was obtained from Wikipedia, 2021

SPECIAL DAYS IN APRIL

Apr. 1: April Fools' Day
Apr. 1: Holy Thursday
Apr. 2: Good Friday
Apr. 4: Easter Sunday
Apr. 6: Sorry Charlie Day
Apr. 12: Grilled Cheese Sandwich Day
Apr. 13: Be Kind to Lawyers Day
Apr. 16: Eggs Benedict Day
Apr. 22: Jellybean Day
Apr. 26: Pretzel Day

The above information was obtained from timeanddate.com/holidays/fun

ITALIAN EVENTS IN APRIL

Easter

Easter, *Pasqua*, often falls in April. Italian Easter week celebrations start during the week before Easter and continue through Easter Monday, *La Pasquetta*, a national holiday and a day where you may find some very interesting festivals. One of Easter's most unusual events is the *Scoppio del Carro*, or Explosion of the Cart, in front of the Duomo in Florence.

April 1: Pesce d'aprile

April 1 is known as *Pesce d'aprile*, or "April fish." It is celebrated like April Fool's Day in the US, with practical jokes and pranks, often with elaborate set-ups.

Palio della Rana

This frog race, usually takes place the weekend after Easter in the town of *Fermignano*, between Urbino and Urbania in central Italy's Marche region. Contestants, representing each of the seven *contrade* or neighborhoods, dress in historic costume and race with frogs atop small wheelbarrows trying to reach the finish line before the frog hops off. There is also a procession in historical costume.

Il Giuramento di Pontida

In early April, there is a historical re-enactment at Pontida of the alliance between the Lombard cities of *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Mantova*, and *Cremona* against Federico Barbarossa on April 7, 1167. The town of Pontida is 16 km from Bergamo.

April 21: Rome's Birthday

The date of Rome's founding (in 753BC) is celebrated on April 21 so if you're in Rome, watch for festivals, concerts, and special events. There's usually a fireworks display over the Tiber River and gladiator shows around the forum area.

April 23: Saint George's Day

In Caresana in the Piedmont region, Saint George's Day on April 23 is celebrated with the *Palio dei Buoi*, a parade of floats pulled by oxen. Saint George is the patron saint of farm workers.

April 25: Liberation Day

April 25 is a national holiday celebrating Liberation Day (*Festa della Liberazione*) in Italy. Some services may be closed but there will be festivals and concerts in many places.

April 25: Festival of San Marco

Saint Mark, *San Marco*, is the patron saint of Venice and there is a festival in Saint Mark's Square on April 25, including a procession to the basilica. On this day in Venice, you should give a rose to your loved one.

April 28: San Biagio Day

San Biagio, the patron saint of Avetrana in southern Puglia, is celebrated with a 2-day festival including bands, food, a street fair, and a religious procession.

Narni: The Race of the Ring

The *Corsa all'anello* in Narni in the Umbria region is part of the celebrations held the last week of April. During this medieval jousting competition, three horsemen try to snare rings. There are also a historical procession and other events.

Sagre, or food festivals

Look for the word *sagra*, which means a food festival that most often celebrates a locally grown (or raised or hunted) product. Spring is a great time to find *sagre* dedicated to artichokes (*carciofi*) and asparagus (*asparagi*) in many parts of the country. One of the best artichoke festivals is in Ladispoli near Rome



during the second weekend of April. The famous white asparagus of Bassano del Grappa in the Verona province gets a week of events starting at the end of April. The *Sagra dei Garagoj*, dialect for the name of a local fish, takes place the last week of April in *Marotta di Monodolfo* in the Marche region.

The above information was obtained from www.tripsavvy.com

BOCCE

Bocce, sometimes anglicized as bocce ball, bocci or boccie, is a ball sport belonging to the boules family, closely related to British bowls and French pétanque, with a common ancestry from ancient games played in the Roman Empire. Developed into its present form in Italy, bocce is played around Europe and also in other areas with Italian immigrants, including Australia, North America, and South America, principally Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul. Initially played only by the Italian immigrants, the game has slowly become more popular with their descendants and more broadly.

Bocce is traditionally played on natural soil and asphalt courts up to 27.5 meters (90 ft) in length and 2.5 to 4 meters (8.2 to 13.1 ft) wide. While the court walls are traditionally made of wood or stone, many social leagues and Special Olympics programs now use inflatable 'Packabocce' PVC courts due to their portability and ease of storage. Bocce balls can be made of wood (traditional), metal, baked clay, or various kinds of plastic. Unlike lawn bowls, bocce balls are spherical and have no inbuilt bias.

A game can be conducted between two players, or two teams of two, three, or four. A match is started by a randomly chosen side being given the opportunity to throw a smaller ball, the jack, (boccino or pallino in Italian) from one end of the court into a zone 5 meters (16 ft) in length, ending 2.5 meters (8.2 ft) from the far end of the court. If the first team misses twice, the other team is awarded the opportunity to place the jack anywhere they choose within the prescribed zone. Casual play is common in reasonably flat areas of parks and yards lacking a Bocce court, but players should agree to the minimum and maximum distance the jack may be thrown before play begins.

The side that first attempted to place the jack is given the opportunity to bowl first. Once the

first bowl has taken place, the other side has the opportunity to bowl. From then on, the side which does not have the ball closest to the jack has a chance to bowl, up until one side or the other has used their four balls. At that point, the other side bowls its remaining balls. The object of the game is for a team to get as many of its balls as possible closer to the target ball (jack, boccino, or pallino) than the opposing team. The team with the closest ball to the jack is the only team that can score points in any frame. The scoring team receives one point for each of their balls that is closer to the jack than the closest ball of the other team. The length of a game varies by region but is typically from 7 to 13 points.

Players are permitted to throw the ball in the air using an underarm action. This is generally used to knock either the jack or another ball away to attain a more favorable position. Tactics can get quite complex when players have sufficient control over the ball to throw or roll it accurately.

The above information was obtained from Wikipedia, 2021

A LITTLE TRIVIA

Why do we call New York City “The Big Apple”?

During the 1940s, Robert Emmerich, who played piano in the Tommy Dorsey Band, wrote an obscure song called “The Big Apple.” It was soon forgotten by everyone except legendary reporter Walter Winchell, who liked the song so much that in his daily column and on the air he began referring to his beat, New York City, as “The Big Apple,” and soon, even though Emmerich’s song was long forgotten, its title became the great city’s nickname.

Why is Chicago called “The Windy City”?

Most people believe that Chicago got its nickname from its prevailing winds, but that isn’t the case. In 1893, Chicago hosted the World’s Columbian Exposition, celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of America’s discovery. The city’s aggressive promotional campaign for the event offended the people of New York City, whose press nickname Chicago the Windy City to mock its bragging ways. The moniker stuck, but, fortunately for Chicago, its original meaning has been forgotten by most.

Why are the southern United States called “Dixieland”?

The nickname “Dixieland” did not come from the Mason-Dixon Line, the boundary between the free states and the slave states. Rather, it came from the word dixie, which was what southerners called the French ten-dollar note of New Orleans that was already in use in 1859 when Daniel Emmet, a northern black man, wrote and introduced his song, “Dixie,” which spread the South’s nickname and somehow became a battle song for the Confederacy.

The above trivia was obtained from The Little Book of Answers by Doug Lennox.

MISSION STATEMENT

dichiarazione di missione

The purpose of this Association is to promote the moral, social and civic advancement of its membership, and to perpetuate the customs and cultural aspects of Italian Heritage.

Article II, Section 1 of the AIH Bylaws

AMERICANS of ITALIAN HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2022

President.....Gus Paolucci
Vice PresidentRonald Wassum
SecretaryGlenn Pizzuti
TreasurerWilliam Petrello

Trustee (e).....Robert Andreanno
Trustee (e).....Rio DeGennaro Jr.
Trustee (e).....James Federico Sr.
Trustee (e).....Mario Fioritto
Trustee (e).....John Perrotti
Trustee (a).....Anthony Illano Sr.
Trustee (a).....Ken Mancuso
Trustee (Immediate Past Pres.)David Vegh

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Golf Outing Sign-up Sheet

COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR

If you have any questions or comments about, or suggestions for this newsletter, please put your thoughts in an email and send it to GPizzuti@GlennPizzutiArchitect.com