



January | February
2026



Italia

NEWSLETTER of the ITALIAN WORKMEN'S CLUB

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President's Message

by Joe Tripalin



Hello fellow members. As I write this in November for the newsletter that will go out in January of

2026, it is time to look back and review 2025. While I might be a bit biased, I think it was a great year for the IWC. We saw the club continue to grow and prosper and achieve many important milestones.

Our membership grew by 22 members in 2025. These new members brought new enthusiasm and a desire to get involved with the club. Our membership meetings were very well attended with 60 or more members taking part each month. The meetings were fun and lively and sometimes a bit chaotic, but a joy to be a part of. The newer members made new



Photo by NIR HIMI on Unsplash

Italian Alpine village

connections and there was a real sense of camaraderie. We snuck in a heritage component almost every month in the meeting itinerary, helping members to connect with their Italian past. Of course, we were treated to a wonderful meal at the end of each meeting,

which everyone appreciated. These meetings and other events certainly fulfilled the goal of the IWC being a social club.

Speaking of events, again last year we had many special things going

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Italians Shaped American Culture



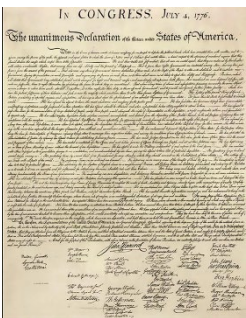
By Tom Smith

For the past seven years I have written about all things Italian. Topics have covered everything from food and drink to contributions in virtually every aspect of life...science, the arts, business, entertainment, sports...in many cases tracing all these subjects from ancient history in Italy to modern times. But what of the broader impact of Italians on the history and culture here at home in the United States? The Florentine explorer and geographer Amerigo Vespucci showed that the landmasses which comprised North and South America were distinct continents and not part of Asia. As a result, in 1507 a

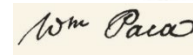
German cartographer proposed the continent be named in Vespucci's honor, calling it America. For Giovanni Caboto's (known as John Cabot) 1497 voyage to the coast of North America, he is credited with being the first European to visit North America since the Vikings, leading to England's and Britain's colonization of the Americas. Genovese navigator Cristoforo Colombo (Christopher Columbus) made four voyages to the Americas.



AMERIC VESPVCE



Two of the original signatories to the Declaration of Independence were of Italian origin...William Paca, a Revolutionary War general who became a senator from and later governor of Maryland, and Caesar Rodney (descended from the Adelmare family of Treviso), who was an attorney and politician from Delaware. And in the Declaration of Independence, the phrase "All men are created equal" is reported to have been suggested to Thomas Jefferson by Italian Filippo Mazzei, a neighbor who was a physician, businessman, philosopher, diplomat, winemaker, merchant, and author. This was attributed to a pamphlet he published in 1774 containing the phrase "All men are by nature equally free and independent."



The history of Italian immigrants began in the 1880s with approximately 300,000 Italians coming to America. That number grew to 600,000 in the 1890s, with a total of more than two million Italians calling the United States home by the end of the first decade of the 1900s. Immigration slowed after 1920 due primarily to more restrictive immigration laws. Still, economic hardships and political instability in Italy, coupled with faster and more affordable transatlantic transportation, would continue to bring millions of Italian immigrants to our shores. As their numbers grew and began to spread from the small Italian communities they founded to larger cities in the northeast and across the country, so grew their impacts on the culture and the very fabric of the United States.





In the world of business, Italian Americans played roles that shaped more than a single company. Born in 1870 to Italian immigrant parents, A.P. Giannini worked as a produce broker and dealer for farms in the Santa Clara Valley and then served as a director on the board of the Columbus Saving and Loan. When he wanted to expand services to a growing immigrant population that had no bank meeting their needs, he became frustrated with other members of the board unwilling to support his proposals and founded the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. This bank eventually became the Bank of America, which is today one of the world's largest financial institutions. And in the history of the auto industry, only one person led

the operations of two of the "Big Three" American auto manufacturers, Lee Iacocca. Lido Anthony Iacocca was born in 1924 in Allentown, Pennsylvania to parents who owned Yocco's Hot Dogs. After graduating with an industrial engineering degree from Lehigh University and earning a master's degree in mechanical engineering from Princeton University, he joined the Ford Motor Company where he developed the Mustang, Continental Mark III, and Ford Pinto, later serving as president of the company until chairman Henry Ford II fired him. He later revived the Chrysler Corporation as its CEO and served as chairman and CEO until his retirement.



Iacocca in 1972



The influence of Italians left lasting marks on the country through both buildings and infrastructure, in some cases literally "carved in stone." About half of the late 19th century Italian immigrants were manual laborers. They dug tunnels, laid the railroad tracks, constructed bridges and roads, and built some of the first skyscrapers. American cities are known for their architectural landmarks that feature

ornate structures created by Italian and Sicilian immigrants. People with expertise in masonry, stone carving, and sculpture left a lasting impression through this work. Just one example of the most accomplished artisans was the Piccirilli brothers...six sculptors from Carrara who established a studio in the Bronx in the 1890s. Their work included Patience and Fortitude, the marble lions at the entry of the New York Public Library, and the statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial.

As I've written in previous articles, Italians have greatly influenced the cuisine and diet in the United States. In the early 20th century many people frowned on the dishes of Italian immigrants, the root of slurs like "garlic eater" and "spaghetti bender." But how those perceptions changed as Italian foods became a part of the broader American culture. Red sauce dishes became popular given canned tomatoes were readily available in the United States. Meat and poultry were abundant in America, so spaghetti and meatballs, chicken parmigiana, and baked ziti – not as common in Italy – became part of the Americanized diet. In addition to the traditional Neapolitan pizza that originated in Naples, deep-dish pizza was created in Chicago, white sauce pizzas appeared on the scene, and corporations like Domino's and California Pizza Kitchen mass produced pizza. The pizza became synonymous with American cuisine.



American Culture continued



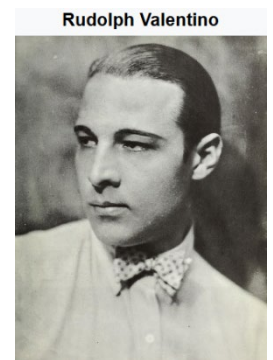
Italian Swiss Colony Tipo Wood Box

Italian immigrants helped establish California's wine industry. Since wine was the defining beverage in Italian culture, many Italians found work in the vineyards of California, including the Italian Swiss Colony in Asti, which developed into a national brand that grew Italian varieties and shipped bulk table wine to every major city in the United States with an Italian population. Tipo Chianti (tipo means "type" in Italian) was the most famous. The Swiss Colony brand became the largest table wine producer in the U.S., and by the 1950s was second only to

Disneyland as a tourist attraction in California. Italians also played a major role in shaping the wine industry in San Luis Obispo County.

Entertainment also was heavily influenced by Italians, both in music and film.

Rudolph Valentino, born in 1895 in Castellaneta, Italy, was an American actor who was idolized as the "Great Lover" of the 1920s silent film era. Italians continued to influence a great deal of the movie culture through the years, but nothing like the impact of the Godfather films, based on Mario Puzo's novel and directed by Francis Ford Coppola. A 2012 study of the films, written by Tom Santopietro – titled "The Godfather Effect" – characterized the series as so profound as to be a turning point in American cultural consciousness, with its emphasis on proud ethnicity that changed the way Italian-Americans saw themselves as well as how Americans of all backgrounds and ethnicities viewed them. And American music was defined by many Italian-Americans, including Tony Bennett, Perry Como. Vic Damone, Dean Martin, and across both music and film by Frank Sinatra. In fact, the music of Sinatra – characterized by some as a "cultural mash-up" that borrowed from African American jazz and lyrics from Jewish songwriters – has transcended time. Though he sang without an accent, his songs often had Italian dialect slang tossed



Rudolph Valentino



in. He is best remembered for songs like "My Way" and "New York, New York," as well as his role in the film "From here to Eternity." With over 150 million records sold, 11 Grammy Awards, and a Presidential Medal of Freedom, his music lives on. Yet today younger music lovers will find another singer with Italian heritage ranked as one of the greatest current musical artists...Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta, professionally known as Lady Gaga. An American singer, songwriter, and actress known for her creativity and versatility throughout the entertainment industry, she has sold an estimated 124 million records to date.

There are certainly other areas I could write about, as Italian-Americans have had roles in many more, but space limitations preclude addressing them all here. Italians have influenced politics, science, sports and so many other areas. Whether in the past, or through the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the original immigrants, Italians have contributed much to the America of today. What would we be without pizza, Sinatra and so much more? What would our country be without those who inspired Thomas Jefferson or signed that Declaration of Independence, all of Italian descent. Italians have contributed much, and there is much to be proud of!

President's Message continued

on. We had movie nights, made wine, celebrated the clubhouse being on the National Register of Historic Places, held an Italian language night each month, celebrated members at the awards banquet, held a sauce tasting contest, and had the annual Christmas party. These special events are fun, and they bring us together as a club while celebrating our heritage.

Festa Italia 2025 was a huge success. We were blessed with ideal weather and had over 5,000 attendees. The two-day Festa proceeds were as much as the best three-day Festa of a couple of years ago. Certainly, Festa would not be possible without the hard work of many members, their family members, and friends that come together to make Festa possible. The proceeds from Festa help fund our scholarships that are provided to well-deserving students graduating from high school. We also had an opportunity to hear from the two UW students that were awarded scholarships to help with their study abroad in Italy. The two students came to separate membership meetings and shared their study abroad experience. These were very interesting presentations and allowed members to see in first-person how the scholarship money was used.

Sam Brown and the Greenbush Bar completed their first full year as our tenant during 2025 and by all measures the Greenbush Bar's business has been terrific. This is not

only good for Sam but also good for the IWC to have a successful business and a happy tenant. But Sam is more than a tenant. He is a member of the club and has been extremely generous and supportive of us and our events. Because Sam owns several businesses on Regent Street and is the chairman of the Neighborhood House, he is a crucial spokesman for the business owners on Regent Street including the IWC. Regent Street will be redeveloped over the next couple of years, and it is good to have Sam in the forefront advocating for what the business owners desire in the Regent Street redevelopment.

In closing, a couple of thoughts on 2026. We need to work hard to keep the positive momentum going that we are seeing in the club. Members are engaged and enjoying the club and that is exactly what we want to happen.

We have a committee called Project 2062 which is working to develop ideas and streamline processes, so the club is positioned to be successful and intact in 2062 (our 150th anniversary). Maybe in 2026 you would like to help them?

Festa 2026 is five months away and we will be asking for your help and support. It is the one activity that not only shares our heritage with the broader community but brings our club together to work to make Festa successful. I hope you will participate!

Italia

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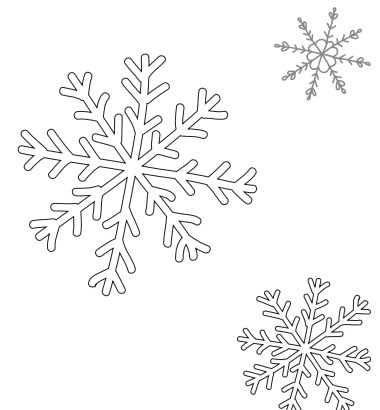
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Finally, as you connect with friends or coworkers that might have Italian heritage, please share our message of friendship, camaraderie, and love of Italian heritage that the IWC brings and encourage them to consider joining our club. Remember, guests are always welcome at a membership meeting and it is a great way for someone to get a feel for the club. All the best to you in 2026. Warm regards....

Joe 



From L'Italo-Americano Newspaper

Reading the following article by Giulia Franceschini in the August 12, 2025 edition of “L’Italo-Americano” reminded me of a visit to the “other” Italian Riviera on the Adriatic Sea I made a few years ago. It was part of an eight-day drive I took following the path of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, from a French-Italian mountain border pass down through Central and Eastern Italy, following the old route of the Roman Via Aemelia, down to the city of Barletta in Regione Puglia. This included a side trip through Ravenna, to revisit Dante’s tomb, and Rimini, to see its Roman ruins. I also wanted to visit a site in ancient Roman history made famous by Julius Caesar, the Rubicon River, which flows to the Adriatic Sea just north of Rimini.

In January of 49 BC, Caesar led his army to the banks of the Rubicon, somewhere around the area shown in the pictures below. The river was the border between Cisalpine Gaul, which he governed, and Italia, which the Roman Senate ruled. It was treason to cross this river with an army. Caesar did so anyway and he, with his army, were all considered outlaws by the Senate. Caesar went on to defeat the Senate army, winds up in Egypt, meets Cleopatra, returns to Rome to become Dictator-for-Life which ends on the Ides of March, 44 BC.

You can walk across the shallow Rubicon. It’s like walking across Madison’s Starkweather or Wingra Creek. I took my shoes off and walked across the Rubicon at the small town of Savignano-sul-Rubi-

cone, the water barely at my knees. Caesar and his army crossing this river changed Roman history, And, if you own a Jeep Rubicon model, you now know where the name came from. “Crossing the Rubicon” evolved to mean, “point of no return”, a decisive decision. As this article explains, this “other Riveria” is well worth a visit if you plan on going to Italy.

“Alea iacta est...the die is cast”, Caesar’s latin words, according to the ancient writer Suetonius. Caesars action at the Rubicon sparked the Roman Civil and, as they say, the rest is history. Prof. Jim LeTourneau, IWC



From piadina to disco nights: a journey through the Riviera Romagnola

By [Giulia Franceschini](#) | L’Italo-Americano Newspaper, August 12, 2025

While I write, we’re just about ten days away from *Ferragosto*, the very symbol of summer for every Italian. If we had to choose a place that evokes the sunny season as much as this date, only a few would do so as clearly as the **Riviera Romagnola**.

For generations, it has represented affordable holidays, long beach days, and evenings of loud laughter, seafood dinners, and neon-lit promenades. Known and loved by many, especially families and

Left: Me crossing the Rubicon Roman via Aimelia bridge at Savignano-sul-Rubicone

Below: The famous beaches of the Riviera Romagnola looking south. (Foto:Rylis Bernotas)



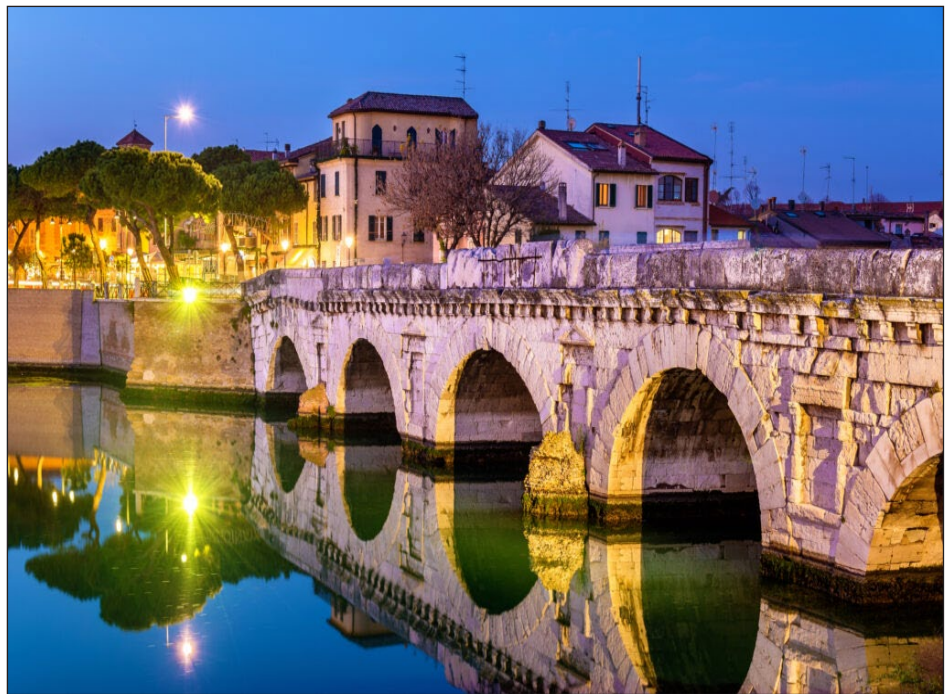
youth, the *Riviera Romagnola* is a social and cultural place, shaped by decades of tourism, habits, history and, indeed, memories.

When we talk about “*Riviera Romagnola*,” we refer to the coastal stretch along the **Adriatic Sea** in the region of **Emilia-Romagna**. Starting roughly from the town of Comacchio in the north and reaching down to Cattolica near the Marche border, it includes some of the most well-known seaside destinations in the country. Rimini, Riccione, Cesenatico, Cervia, Milano Marittima, and Bellaria-Igea Marina being among the most popular.

The landscape and sea here are very different from what one might find on the Ligurian or Tyrrhenian coasts: beaches are wide and flat, the water is shallow and calm, and the shoreline is lined with orderly rows of umbrellas and sunbeds. It’s a model that prioritizes comfort and practicality, especially for families. However, this is not the result of recent tourism plan-



Roman via Aimelia bridge at Savignano-sul-Rubicone



The Bridge of Tiberius, in Rimini (Photo: Leonid Andronov/Dreamstime)

ning: **Rimini**, the largest city on the *Riviera*, has been tied to travel and infrastructure since Antiquity. Back then, it was a Roman colony known as *Ariminum*, located at the crossroads of the *Via Flaminia* and *Via Emilia*; today, Rimini still bears visible traces of its Roman past, including the **Arch of Augustus** and the **Tiberius Bridge**.

Rimini, as well as all other towns along the coast, developed gradually over the centuries, but it was during the post-war period that they began to attract Italian holidaymakers on a large scale. By the 1950s and 60s, with the **rise of the middle class and mass car ownership**, the *Riviera Romagnola* became a favourite destination for summer holidays. Italians from the north, especially Emilia

and Lombardy, would drive down for weeks of sun and relaxation. Hotels and beach establishments multiplied, and the idea of the “*villeggiatura*” – a long summer stay at the seaside – became part of the national imagination.

The *Riviera*’s popularity continued into the 1980s and 90s, when the area gained a different kind of reputation: that of a **nightlife capital**. Clubs like *Cocoricò*, *Baia Imperiale*, *Peter Pan*, and *Pascià* drew thousands of young people every weekend, offering elaborate theme nights, famous DJs, and a party atmosphere that made Riccione and Rimini household names among Italian teenagers and twenty-somethings: dance music, beach bars, and late-night *piadine* became part of the summer routine. These were also the years when Vanzina’s comedies, films like the *Sapore di Mare* series, reflected and reinforced the image

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of the *Riviera Romagnola* as a fun, slightly chaotic, and unmistakably Italian backdrop for lighthearted summer stories.

While these films shaped the popular perception of the *Riviera* in recent decades, cinema had already touched the area before: **Federico Fellini's** *I Vitelloni* (1953), although not shot on location, is widely understood to be set in a town resembling Rimini, Fellini's hometown, and well depicts the languid atmosphere and sense of suspended adulthood that characterized many provincial coastal towns in the early 1950s. Other films did use the *Riviera Romagnola* more directly: *La ragazza con la valigia* (1961), directed by Valerio Zurlini, includes scenes set in Riccione and Rimini, and gives us a glimpse of their resorts during the early years of mass tourism. In *Estate Violenta* (1959), the setting of Riccione during wartime becomes part of the narrative itself, bringing together personal drama with the natural and social backdrop of the Adriatic coast. Each of these movies, albeit in very different ways, helps document the evolving connection and relationship between Italians and their beloved Romagna coastline.

But if you think that the *Riviera Romagnola* is just a place for swimming and dancing, with the occasional movie being shot on location, you'd be mistaken. Its geographic position makes it a practical base for day trips and weekend escapes to some of Italy's most interesting historical and

cultural sites. **Ravenna**, with its early Christian mosaics and Byzantine churches, is just over an hour away from most towns on the Riviera; **San Marino**, the small independent republic perched on a hill not far from Rimini, is a short drive inland; **Urbino**, the Renaissance city and birthplace of Raphael, is reachable in under two hours and offers a very different landscape and atmosphere. Even within Rimini itself, visitors can explore medieval streets, the **Tempio Malatestiano** designed by Alberti, and a recently revived interest in its Roman and Renaissance past.

Despite its popularity, the *Riviera* remains relatively affordable compared to other parts of the Italian coast. Liguria and parts of Tuscany may offer dramatic cliffs and postcard views, but they often come at a much higher price; by contrast, the Romagna model of hospitality, based on decades of experience, relies on efficient service, family-run hotels, and beach establishments that cater to all budgets. Many offer full-board packages, children's activities, and discounts for longer stays. The result is a type of tourism that may be less glamorous, but is dependable and deeply embedded in Italy's summer culture.

Food is another strong point: the



The Tempio Malatestiano, Rimini's cathedral (Foto: Leonid Andronov /Dreamstime).

Riviera draws from Romagna's inland culinary tradition while also offering a wide variety of fresh seafood. **Piadina**, the thin flatbread filled with cold cuts, cheese, or vegetables, is perhaps the most recognizable local staple, available at kiosks across the coast. Typical pasta dishes include *strozzapreti* with sausage *ragù* or *cappelletti* in broth. Along the seafront, visitors can find grilled sardines, seafood salads, and deep-fried fish served in paper cones. Local wines such as **Sangiovese di Romagna** or **Albana** are widely available and pair well with both meat and fish dishes.

Today, the *Riviera Romagnola* continues to attract millions of vis-



A traditional piadina (Photo: Volodymyr Semeniuk/Dreamstime)

itors each year, even as travel habits and expectations change. Some families return to the same hotel or beach umbrella every summer, keeping long-standing traditions alive; others come for a weekend or short stay, drawn by the mix of sun, convenience, and cultural options nearby. What remains constant is the idea of the *Riviera* not just as a location, but as a familiar and recurring part of many Italians' lives. It is a place that offers predictability but also variety, and a sense of shared summer history, one beach towel, dance floor, and *piadina* at a time.

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Italian history is filled with legends about how its cities got their names. Rome, of course, is named after its first king, Romulus who, according to ancient writers like Livy, Dionysis and Plutarch, chose the Palatine, one of the seven hills along the Tiber, as the site for his kingdom. Visit the northwest corner of the hill and you'll find an archeological site called, "The Hut of Romulus", stake-holes drilled in the rock dating back to the founding of Rome in 753 BC.

Naples was originally called Parthenope in the 8th Century BC. She was one of the singing Sirens who tried to lure Ulysses onto the rocks as he sailed past nearby Capri. Four centuries later, the Greeks of Magna Graecia would name it Neopolis, or "New City".

In the following article by Giulia Franceschini of L'Italo-Americano newspaper, five other cities, including Madison's sister city of Mantua, are given a historical review.

Prof. Jim LeTourneau, IWC

From she-wolves to bulls and elephants: the curious origin of five Italian cities

By [Giulia Franceschini](#) | September 16, 2025

It was believed that the sons of Remus (above), brother of Romulus, founded Siena (Image created with DALL-E 2)

Italy's best-known origin tales belong to Rome and, to a lesser extent, Naples. But many other cities have their own legendary beginnings that shaped local symbols and identity. Look at a coat of arms, a statue in a piazza, or a festival banner, and you'll often find a founding tale hiding in plain sight.

Five cities, **Siena, Mantua, Turin, Catania, and Perugia**, offer a clear tour of how these stories work.



The sons of Remus, brother of Romulus, Senius and Aschius (above) founders of Siena.

Siena

Siena ties its origins to Rome while claiming distinct founders. The legend says **Senius and Aschius**, sons of **Remus**, fled after their father's death and settled on Siena's hilltop, bringing



with them the image of the she-wolf. The wolf became the city symbol, and the brothers' black and white horses explained the *balzana*, the half-black, half-white shield you see on flags and buildings all over the town. Walk from Piazza del Campo to the Duomo, and you meet this story at every turn: columns topped with the wolf, shields in black and white on civic buildings, and *contrada* banners that repeat and reinterpret the palette. Archaeology points to Etruscan and Roman layers rather than a single founding moment, but the legend gives residents and visitors a simple way to read what they see around them.

Photo: The city of Siena. Its mythological origins are connected with those of Rome.

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Mantua (Mantova)

Mantua's myth comes in two respected versions. In the *Aeneid*, Virgil names Ocnus as the city's founder; son of the seer Manto and the river Tiberinus, he gives the city its name to honor his



(Photo:Rigmanyi/Dreamstime)

mother. Dante, in *Inferno XX*, offers a slightly different version and has Virgil describe a city that rose where Manto settled, and was later named for her. The accounts differ in emphasis but agree that Mantua's roots run through a prophetic figure and the city is happy to keep both threads alive. Piazza Virgiliana honors its most famous poet with a large statue, while the name "Manto" recurs in local culture and exhibitions. The setting helps the story land: Mantua sits inside a loop of the Mincio river that forms three lakes, an environment that felt "chosen" long before the myths were written down.

Turin (Torino)

Turin's bull is everywhere, on street plaques, café windows, soccer team crests, so it is easy to assume the animal gave the city its name. However, the Romans founded **Augusta Taurinorum** among the **Taurini**, a local tribe, so the name points to people, not livestock. The bull arrived later as a speaking symbol, a visual pun that turned *Taurini/Torino* into a single, readable image. By the 14th century, the bull was fixed on civic seals and documents, and it never left. You can trace both sides of the story in a short walk: at the **Porta Palatina**, you see the Roman grid and brick towers that anchor the city's historical origin, while in the streets around Piazza San Carlo, you can spot metal fountain spouts shaped like bull heads – the little **torèt** – and shop signs that repeat the animal. Some folk tales try to backfill the emblem with a bull-and-dragon duel or other stories, but the essential point is practical: the symbol links name, place, and identity in an instant.



Catania

Few cities are as culturally connected with a volcano as Catania is with Mount Etna, and its legends show it. One origin tale tells of the Pious Brothers **Anapias** and **Amphinomus** who, during an eruption, lifted their elderly parents onto their shoulders and carried them to safety; in some versions, the lava even parts to let them pass. In the eyes of Catanese people, this tale always symbolized a local measure of duty and courage but, despite its profound meaning, it isn't the only narrative tied to Catania's relationship with Mount Etna: in Piazza Duomo we find a famous lava-stone elephant, *u Liotru*, on a fountain base topped by an obelisk. Medieval accounts link it to **Heliodorus**, later cast as a sorcerer, and over time Catanesi saw the elephant as a protector against Etna. Adopted as the civic symbol in the 1200s, it still appears on flags and documents today. Between the brothers and the elephant, Catania's legendary past wants to represent the values, life, and – why not – mildly superstitious beliefs of people living under the most famous volcano in the world: family loyalty, civic resolve, and a stone guardian facing Mount Etna itself.



Catania Cathedral Square



Perugia has Etruscan origins both in history and legends (Photo: Marcorubino/Dreamstime)



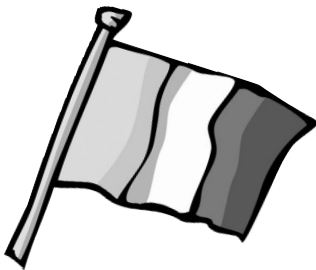
Euliste, legendary founder of Perugia

Perugia

In the late 13th century, Perugia's leaders wanted a founding tale that matched the city's authority and deep Etruscan roots. They commissioned the Latin poem *Eulisteia*, which credits the city to **Euliste**, a reworking of the Etruscan figure of **Aulestes** who, according to the narrative, led settlers to the Umbrian hill and laid the first defenses. The story served civic aims, namely adding rank and prestige to the town, at a time when communes competed for status. Today, you can read legend and evidence together in a few blocks: the **Etruscan Arch** (*Arco Etrusco*) and stretches of wall show the scale of ancient Etruscan Perugia, and the **Pozzo Etrusco** points to the engineering that supported life on the hilltop. Of course, Euliste's story does not replace that record; rather, it gives residents a compact founder they can name, much as Siena names Senius and Aschius or Mantua points to Manto.

You may wonder why these stories last. It's simple: they explain what people see. Wolves, bulls, elephants, names on plaques, and colors on shields; they turn archaeology and scholarship into quick cues a passerby can decode. They also help cities teach newcomers what matters locally: duty in Catania, Roman kinship in Siena, poetic prestige in Mantua, civic shorthand in Turin, Etruscan pride in Perugia.

Walk with the legends in mind, and the streets read back.




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Meeting Dates

- IWC Council Meetings — 2nd Tuesday of
 Each Month 7:00 pm
- IWC Membership Meetings — 3rd Tuesday
 of Each Month 6:30 pm

Please clip and post this calendar.



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