

# Il Gazzettino

May 2017

## Message from the Board

**REGISTRATION FOR THE FOISOH ANNUAL MEETING DINNER IS NOW OPEN!** Please register for our annual meeting at the **Outrigger Canoe Club on Monday, May 22**. Come and meet us and enjoy good food and music, too!

Cordiali saluti,

Friends of Italy Society of Hawaii Board  
[info@friendsofitalyhawaii.org](mailto:info@friendsofitalyhawaii.org)

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## Upcoming Events

### **Annual Board Meeting, May 22**

6:00 PM - 9:30 PM

Outrigger Canoe Club, 2909 Kalakaua Ave, Honolulu, HI 96815

### **Parliamo Italiano!**

(Let's Speak Italian!) Next meeting May 21

## Upcoming Events: Annual Board Meeting and Dinner

### **REGISTRATION FOR THE FOISOH ANNUAL MEETING DINNER ON MAY 22 IS NOW OPEN!**

Join us on Monday, May 22, 2017 for our Annual Meeting Dinner at the Koa Lanai Restaurant at the Outrigger Canoe Club! The dinner will feature a wonderful buffet of Italian cuisine, the lovely melodies of Pierre Grill, and a convivial dining experience with members of Friends of Italy Society of Hawai'i.

The program will include an update on the following:

- (1) upgrades our organization has undergone,
- (2) a schedule of upcoming events including Festa Italiana,
- (3) a vote on proposed amendments to by-laws, and
- (4) the election of the new Board.

Member ticket prices are \$45/person and non-member prices are \$55/person. Ticket prices for children 12 and under are \$20/child. Children who are 6 years old or younger are free.

You can pay for your ticket either online through our website or when you arrive at the event. There will be a no-host bar so you can purchase drink tickets at the dinner.

To register online, visit our website:

<http://www.friendsofitalyhawaii.org/>

We look forward to seeing you there!

- When **22 May 2017**
- 6:00 PM - 9:30 PM
- Location Outrigger Canoe Club, 2909 Kalakaua Ave, Honolulu, HI 96815

## Upcoming Events

### Parliamo Italiano!

Parliamo Italiano! had its first informal get-together on Sunday, March 19 and additional meetings in April. Jeannin Jeremiah is the host for an informal discussion in Italian. Another meeting is planned on

- May 21 - 12:30 pm at 9Bar in SALT at Kakaako
- Additional meetings may be added at Panya Bistro – watch email announcements for details.

## FESTA ITALIANA – Coming for Fall 2017

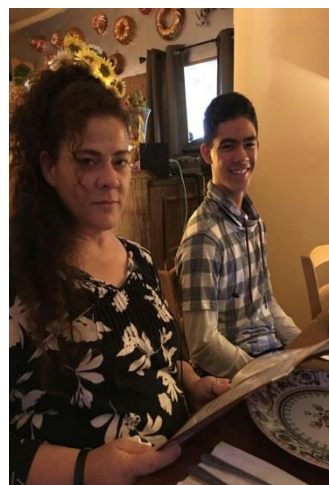
FOISOH is planning to have the first ever FESTA ITALIANA in Hawaii this fall – come to the Annual Meeting to find out more!



## Past Events

### Cenetta at Ristorante Mediterraneo

On April 22, 2017 members enjoyed great company and delicious food at Mediterraneo.



### Parliamo Italiano!

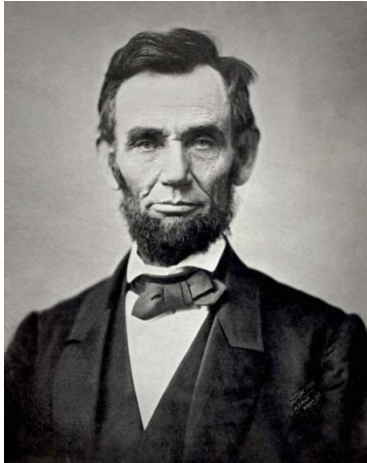
The first meeting of our Italian conversation group, Parliamo Italiano!, took place on March 19, and another meeting on April 23. The meetings have been a great success and another meeting is planned for May 21!



## Feature Story

# Lincoln and Garibaldi or How An Italian National Hero Almost Became The Commander Of The Union Army

By Mark Ethridge



Giuseppe Garibaldi, the military leader who helped unite Italy under one king during the mid-19th century, was almost offered command of the Union Army during the early years of the Civil War. The reasons for the failure of this effort appear to be mainly bad timing and Garibaldi's desire not to accept command without a presidential commitment to the abolition of slavery.

After defeating the Bourbon forces in Sicily and the south of Italy and uniting most of Italy with his "red shirts" during 1860, Garibaldi was dissuaded from advancing on Rome by the new Italian government. He retired to his farm in Caprera, an island off the coast of Sardinia, but still quietly made plans for a return to the Italian peninsula to finish the job of Italian unification that he had started.

In the meantime, Southern troops defeated Union forces in the First Battle of Bull Run or Manassas, and a stream of panicked civilians streamed back to Washington along with the wounded and weary Federal troops. There were fears that the capital itself would soon be seized by Confederate forces. Competent leadership in the Union Army was certainly desperately needed. It was in this environment

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that U.S. diplomatic envoys in Europe made unofficial offers of command to General Garibaldi, without prior discussion or permission from the White House.

Eventually, however, Lincoln told Secretary of State Seward to begin direct communications with Garibaldi. Through the letter, dated July 17, 1861, from Secretary of State William H. Seward to H.S. Sanford, the U.S. Minister in Brussels, Garibaldi was offered a Major General's commission in the U.S. Army. Although Lincoln was never directly involved, a confidential note from Seward to Sanford revealed Lincoln's thought on the matter: *"It has been a source of sincere satisfaction to the President that circumstances have rendered him able to extend to him [Garibaldi], if desired, an invitation which would enable him to add [to his already towering reputation] the glory of aiding in the preservation of the American Union."*

Seward also notified Sanford that he could inform Garibaldi that one thousand pounds sterling had been put aside for the "expenses" of Garibaldi and his retinue.

Garibaldi stated that he would accept the offer only if the two conditions were met, and on September 18, 1861, Sanford sent the following reply to Seward:

*"He [Garibaldi] said that the only way in which he could render service, as he ardently desired to do, to the cause of the United States, was as Commander-in-chief of its forces, that he would only go as such, and with the additional contingent power – to be governed by events – of declaring the abolition of slavery; that he would be of little use without the first, and without the second it would appear like a civil war in which the world at large could have little interest or sympathy."*

In July 1861, Lincoln was not ready to abolish slavery – the Union was still too fragile. A second offer was made in late 1862, and by this time,



## Feature Story

Garibaldi only asked for a major command and dropped his demand for command of all Union forces. Garibaldi however, repeated his demand for the abolition of slavery.



Garibaldi's conditions would be met, but too late to affect Garibaldi's decision. President Lincoln would issue an Emancipation Proclamation in preliminary form on September 22, 1862 and a final proclamation on January 1, 1863. However, the preliminary proclamation was not known to Garibaldi because there was no direct presidential involvement in the offer.

In this letter written on August 6, 1863, Giuseppe Garibaldi, praised Abraham Lincoln for his issuing the Emancipation Proclamation:

*In the midst of your titanic struggle, permit me, as another among the free children of Columbus, to send you a word of greeting and admiration for the great work you have begun. Posterity will call you the great emancipator, a more enviable title than any crown could be, and greater than any merely mundane treasure. You are a true heir of the teaching given us by Christ and by John Brown. If an entire race of human beings, subjugated into slavery by human egoism, has been restored to human dignity, to civilization and human love, this is by your doing and at the price of the most noble lives in America.*

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*It is America, the same country which taught liberty to our forefathers, which now opens another solemn epoch of human progress. And while your tremendous courage astonishes the world, we are sadly reminded how this old Europe, which also can boast a great cause of liberty to fight for, has not found the mind or heart to equal you.*

Although President Lincoln did not have Garibaldi leading his troops, he did have Union soldiers trained by Garibaldi. The “Garibaldi Guard” was the nickname given to the 39th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment that fought in the American Civil War. Many of the regiment’s members were Italian Americans who had served under Garibaldi in Italy.

Also, in a final measure of respect, Garibaldi ensured that a grandson was given the surname “Lincoln” in honor of the 16th American president.

Thanks to following sources for information used in this article:

*Giuseppe Garibaldi, General-In-Chief, U.S. Army?* by E. Chris Evans, The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable, 2005.

*Giuseppe Garibaldi, A Blue Shirt?* by Matt Duffy, 2008, MilitaryHistoryOnline.com

*Tuscan Traveler’s Tales – Italy’s 150th Anniversary, Garibaldi & Lincoln*, January 21, 2011. <http://tuscantraveler.com/2011/florence/italy-150th-anniversary-garibaldi-lincoln-civil-war/>





## Cruciverba

A cruciverba is the Italian word for a crossword puzzle. The puzzle you see on the next page is based upon words for food that have double letters somewhere in the word, as in “frittata” (not one of the answers in this puzzle). One word of warning – the answer for number 10 across (orizzontali) “Si aggiunge al latte” (you add it to milk) is in fact a five-letter word and not a six-letter word as shown in the puzzle.

Knowing this fact, dear readers, will prevent you from going crazy while trying to find a six-letter word to fill the space.

“In bocca al lupo” Good luck!

The answers are on the page following the puzzle, and I also translated the clues into English.

I apologize for the image being slightly out of kilter – the original I received was a bit slanted – like the Leaning Tower of Pisa...



## Verticali

- 1 Normalmente e' rotonda e puo' essere margherita
- 2 Bevanda bianca amata dai bambini
- 3 Piacciono molto agli scoiattoli
- 6 Latte e caffe' con la schiuma
- 7 Si mangiano con il latte
- 8 Sono lunghi e si mangiano con il sugo
- 9 Si spalma sulle fette biscottate



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# Cruciverba - answers

## Across (Orizzontali)

- 4 Si ricava dal latte (You get it (extract it) from milk)  
**Answer:** Formaggio (cheese)
- 5 E' bianco e serve per addolcire gli alimenti (It's white and is needed to make foods sweet)  
**Answer:** Zucchero (sugar)
- 10 Si aggiunge al latte (You add it to milk)  
**Answer:** Caffè (Coffee – six letters in English!)
- 11 Sono buone con la marmellata (they're good with marmalade)  
**Answer:** fette biscottate (Melba toast)
- 12 E' buono alla Milanese (It's good alla Milanese)  
**Answer:** Risotto
- 13 E' Bianca e salata, puo' essere farcita con affettato o contenere olive (It's white and salty, and can be stuffed with cold cuts or contain olives)  
**Answer:** Focaccia
- 14 Si mangia dopo il pasto, contiene molte vitamine (You eat it after the meal, and it contains a lot of vitamins)  
**Answer:** frutta (fruit)

## Down (Verticali)

- 1 Normalmente e' rotunda e puo' essere margherita (Usually it's round and can be "margherita")  
**Answer:** Pizza!
- 2 Bevanda Bianca amata dai bambini (white drink loved by children)  
**Answer:** Latte (milk)
- 3 Piacciono molto agli scoiattoli (Squirrels like them a lot)  
**Answer:** Noccioline (nuts)
- 6 Latte e caffè con la schiuma (milk and coffee with foam)  
**Answer:** Cappuccino
- 7 Si mangiano con il latte (they are eaten with milk)  
**Answer:** Biscotti
- 8 Sono lunghi e si mangiano con il sugo (they are long and eaten with sauce)  
**Answer:** Spaghetti
- 9 Si spalma sulle fette biscottate (You spread it on Melba toast)  
**Answer:** Marmellata (marmalade)

## Announcements

### The Hawaii Symphony Orchestra --

#### Masterworks 11: Romeo & Juliet

**May 13 & 14**

**Ken Lam**, conductor

**Sayaka Shoji**, violin



Vaughan Williams – Five Variants of *Dives and Lazarus*

Respighi – Concerto Gregoriano

Prokofiev – *Romeo & Juliet* Suite

#### **Cost:**

- Tickets prices vary (check HSO's website for pricing by visiting

<http://hawaiisymphonyorchestra.org/romeo-juliet/>

- FOISOH members get 30% tickets when they buy tickets through HSO's box office (NOTE: Must purchase over the phone (808) 946-8742)

Ottorino Respighi was a famous Italian composer of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century known best perhaps for his tone poems, *The Fountains of Rome* and *The Pines of Rome*. The *Concerto Gregoriano* is a violin concerto inspired by early Christian music such as plainsong and Gregorian chants. It was written in 1921 and premiered in Rome the next year.