



EFASCE di Philadelphia
 QUARTERLY NEWS LETTER
*The Friulan Entity for Social and
 Cultural Assistance to Emigrants*

EFASCE di Philadelphia
 P.O. Box 625
 Flourtown, PA 19031

President's Corner

Bundi!

Another *Ferragosto* has passed us!

Every August 15th, Italy celebrates a national holiday. The festival started in times of Emperor Augustus (around 18 B.C.) with month-long festivities called *feriae augustus*, to honor the Roman goddess, Diana. In more modern times, the day was chosen by Roman Catholics to celebrate the Assumption of Mary into Heaven.

Today, Ferragosto marks the height of the Italian vacation season, when many take their summer breaks to travel. Many celebrations are held in Italy in August, including the *Palio* horse race in Siena, and many smaller celebrations and local displays of fireworks that vary from community to community.

Our summer is coming to an end and preparations for our annual Dinner are in full swing. We hope to see you at the dinner!!

Stay tuned for other events being planned for the fall!

Lisa A. Roman

UPCOMING EVENTS

- ❖ **Saturday, October 7th, 2017 Festa dei Friulani at the Venetian Social Club.** Want to get involved? We are forming a Festa Committee for the dinner. Please contact Laura Maxwell for more details. 215-783-7815 or vp@efasce.net.
- ❖ October 2018 will be our 10th Anniversary dinner!!! Please contact Laura Maxwell if you would like to be involved in planning our special celebration. 215-783-7815 or vp@efasce.net.

Notizie....

❖ From EFASCE di Pordenone:
 Both youth programs took place again this past July. Fourteen Young Adults participated in the program for ages 18-35 that included staying on a school campus in Pordenone, Italian Classes, and visits to local historical and heritage sites. 23 students composed of 7 family groups attended the *Ri-Scoprire Friuli* program designed for older emigrants and their descendants to re-discover their origins, history, and selves together. Many activities were attended by both groups, including the 40th annual Incontro dei Corregionali all'Estero the 29-30 of July in San Vito. Information will be sent out early next year for the 2018 programs. Please contact StudentExchange@efasce.net if you are interested in future programs!



❖ **Odorico da Pordenone Award**
 This year's *Odorico da Pordenone* Award was given to Giulio Mazzolo, 32, a native of San Vito al Tagliamento, in the area of Physics, Astronomy and his work with gravitational waves. The award honors a person with Friulan roots for their community and professional accomplishments.

YOU could be featured in the next newsletter!!

Let us know about your achievements, accomplishments, milestones, reasons to celebrate, or be a guest contributor with an article. Send information and/or photos to newsletter@efasce.net or our PO Box.

In this newsletter, we'll cover the Province of Gorizia, which is located in the southeast part of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region of Italy, bordering with the provinces of Udine and Trieste, the country of Slovenia and the Adriatic Sea.



This small area embraces diverse environments and landscapes, as well as many historic and artistic remains bearing the influence of the Germanic, Slavic and Latin cultures. It has an area of 180 sq mi and a total population of 142,035 (2012). It has a coastal length of 29.6 mi. There are 25 communes in the province.

Gorizia has a very interesting and varied past. The Capitol of the Province, the town of Gorizia, originated as a watchtower or a prehistoric castle controlling the fords of the river Isonzo. Gorizia first emerged as a small village not far from the former Via Gemina, a Roman road linking Aquileia and Emona. The name of *Gorizia* was recorded for the first time in a document dated April 28, 1001, in which the Holy Roman Emperor Otto III donated the castle and the village of Gorizia to the Patriarch of Aquileia John II and to Count Verihen Eppenstein of Friuli. The document referred to Gorizia as "the village known as *Goriza* in the language of the Slavs". The name of the town comes from the Slovenian word *gorica* meaning "little hill".



Between the 12th century and early 16th century, the town served as the political and administrative center of the independent County of Gorizia, which at the height of its power comprised the territory of the present-day regions of Goriška, south-east Friuli, the Kras plateau,

central Istria and East Tyrol, much of which are now part of Slovenia. In 1500, the dynasty of the Counts of Gorizia died out and their County passed to Austrian Hapsburg rule, after a short occupation by the Republic of Venice in the years 1508 and 1509.

During the Napoleonic Wars, Gorizia was incorporated to the French Illyrian Provinces. After the restoration of the Austrian rule, Gorizia and its County were incorporated in the administrative unit known as the Kingdom of Illyria. During this period, Gorizia emerged as a popular summer residence of the Austrian nobility, and became known as the "Austrian Nice". In 1861, the territory was reorganized as the Princely County of Gorizia and Gradisca. At the time, Gorizia was a multiethnic town: Italian, Venetian, Slovene, Friulian and German were spoken in the town center, while in the suburbs Slovene and Friulian prevailed.

Italy entered World War I on the Allied side and conflict with Austria-Hungary began on May 24, 1915. The hills west of Gorizia soon became a scenery of fierce battles between the Italian and Austro-Hungarian Army. The town itself was seriously damaged and most of its inhabitants were evacuated by early 1916. The Italian Army conquered Gorizia during the Sixth Battle of the Isonzo in August 1916. But in November of 1917, the Central Powers pushed the Italians back to the Piave River, the town returned to Austro-Hungarian control. In early November 1918, it was occupied by Italian troops again.

In the first years of Italian administration, Gorizia was included in the Governorate of the Julian March. In 1920, the town and the whole region became officially part of Italy. The autonomous County of Gorizia and Gradisca was dissolved in 1922, and in 1924 it was annexed to the Province of Udine. In 1927 Gorizia became a provincial capital within the Julian March administrative region. After WWII, several peripheral districts of the Gorizia municipality were handed over to the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, together with the vast majority of the former Province of Gorizia. Around a half of the pre-war area of the municipality of Gorizia, with an approximate 20% of the population, were annexed to Yugoslavia. The national border was drawn just off the town center, putting Gorizia into a peripheral zone. In 1948, the authorities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia started building a new town called "Nova Gorica" ("New Gorizia") on their side of the border.



The coastline of the Province of Gorizia is dominated by the wonderful Grado Lagoon, an internationally-renowned touristic destination, with its golden beaches and canals that glide among the islands and islets. This pristine environment is composed of two wildlife areas, making it an ideal habitat for a wide variety of bird species, namely the Valle Cavanata and Foce dell'Isonzo Nature Reserves where, in addition to the birds, Camargue horses live wild. The rich Isonzo Valley is renowned for its excellent wine production and offers a vast expanse of vineyards, picturesque small towns and spectacular views. One of the most peculiar sceneries of both Province and Region is that of the Karst plateau, with rocky, limestone terrain covered with vibrant and colorful Mediterranean vegetation. The Karst is an area of remarkable naturalistic value, but it was also the theater for ferocious battles during the First World War, leaving indelible traces including trenches, communication tunnels and fortified areas.



Another peculiar landscape is the Collio, land of outstanding Friuli wines: it is a series of hills covered by vines, dotted with small villages. Among enchanting parks, such as the **Piuma Park** on the Isonzo river, the **Park of Palazzo Coronini Cronberg** (with trees from all over the world) and the **Viatori Park**.

Culture is very important, with many museums, such as the **Museum of Fashion and of Applied Arts**, the **First World War Museum**, the **Archaeological Collection**, the **Museum of the Middle Ages** (located inside the Gorizia Castle), the **Picture Gallery** of Casa Formentini, the historical museum in the **Palazzo Attems Pezenstein**, and the **Synagogue Museum "Gerusalemme sull'Isonzo"** of Via Ascoli. Among the many historical buildings are: **Palazzo della Torre** and **Palazzo Werdenberg**, **Biblioteca Statale Isontina** (State Library), the **Gradisca d'Isonzo Castle**, **Church of San Spirito**, the Baroque **Church of San Ignazio**, and the **Strassoldo Palace** (residence of the exiled Bourbon family).

On the city's hills, in the hamlet of Oslavia, you will find the imposing **Ossuary of Oslavia**, which contains the mortal remains of Italian and Austro-Hungarian soldiers who died during the First World War.



Traditional dishes of the Province of Gorizia are based on seafood and Central European traditions. A typical Grado dish is the boreto alla graisana, a fish broth. Further inland, flavors are stronger, thanks to Slav and Austrian influences. Traditional dishes include gnocchi with speck ham, liver or semolina dumplings with broth, kaiserfleisch (smoked pork loin with sauerkraut), goulash, game, potatoes "in tecia" (sautéd with onions) and brovada - prepared with thin sliced turnips, marinated and then cooked. Typical to Gradisca is the Jota, a soup made with beans, potatoes, pork rinds, smoked pork ribs and sauerkraut. Desserts include the gubana goriziana (a spiral shaped puff pastry cake filled with dried fruit and spices), putizza ("Sister to the gubana" - a rolled sweet bread filled with chocolate and raisins), pinza (a traditional Easter sweet bread) and palatschinken (apricot jam and chocolate omelets).



Among the D.O.C. wines produced in the Collio and Isonzo area are Cabernet, Merlot, Refosco, and Pinot Bianco.

References:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorizia>

<https://www.triposo.com/loc/Gorizia/history/background>

<http://www.italia.it/en/discover-italy/friuli-venezia-giulia/gorizia.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Gorizia>

Learning Friulan (by Joe Colussi)

In this newsletter we cover lunchtime foods, condiments and pizza toppings.

References used for the translations are listed below. We encourage comments, corrections, other translations and recommendations for new word categories from our readers. Please contact us at newsletter@efasce.net. Gracis!

English	Furlan	Italiano
Lunch	Gustà	Pranzo
salad	salate	insalata
salad dressing	cuince per salate	condimento per insalata
hotdog	čjan čhald (literal translation)	cane caldo (literal translation)
hamburger		hamburger di carne tritata (hamburger of chopped meat)
french fries	patatis fritis	patate fritte
sandwich	pagnut	tramezzino
roll	pagnutin	panino
turkey	dindi	tacchino
ham	sofran	prosciutto cotto
prosciutto	persut	prosciutto crudo
cheese	formadi	formaggio
mustard	sènape	senape
mayonnaise	majonese	maionese
pickles	cudumar in salmuerie (cucumbers in brine)	sottaceti
sausage	lujanie	salsiccia
pepperoni		salsiccia calda
peppers	pevari	peperioni
mushroom	fong/fonc	fungo
black olives	ulivi neri	olive nere
anchovy	sardon	acciuga

Translations from:

- <http://www.friul.net/multilingue/index.php?lingua=nazzi>
 - Friulan Dictionary, Nazzi & Saidero
- Oxford Beginner's Dictionary, 1st Edition
 - www.logosdictionary.org

Do You Remember? Ricordatevi?
Which Furlans went to Egypt and saw the Sphynx?

Does the photo look familiar? Do you recognize the people in it? We'd like to start a new section of the newsletter featuring photos from the past. Many of us have old photos; some of people we don't even know or recognize. Let's challenge our Members to see what they remember. We ask for you to share with us whatever you know about the photos, and hopefully, supply some of your photos to share with the Membership. Maybe someone will recognize the people in one of your old photos.



Please send your memories, or photos, to us at newsletter@efasce.net, or by mail to **EFASCE Newsletter P.O. Box 625 Flourtown, PA 19031**

Answers will appear in the next newsletter!

Social Media links

WEBSITE: <http://www.efasce.net/>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/efascediphiladelphia/>
Use #efasce and #efascediphiladelphia to tag your pictures!

The Library Committee is working on a new book of **Friulan remedies, recipes and family stories**. Submit yours to contact@efasce.net or our PO Box.

Italian Classes will resume in the fall at the Venetian Social Club on Monday nights. Visit our website or contact Madalena at 215-233-2687 for more information.

The Newsletter Committee will be issuing a Quarterly Newsletter to keep its approximately 200 members up to date with EFASCE di Philadelphia business. This is a way to provide a communication service and increase the value of the membership.

How to Contact Us

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