



La Grotta del Leone

Marietta Lodge # 2607

Sons of Italy is a fraternal organization dedicated to promoting Italian culture and heritage. Our motto is "liberty, equality, and fraternity"

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**BEST LAWYER/INSURANCE STORY OF THE YEAR,
DECADE, AND POSSIBLY THE CENTURY.**

This took place in Charlotte , North Carolina.

A lawyer purchased a box of very rare and expensive cigars, then insured them against, among other things, fire.

Within a month, having smoked his entire stockpile of these great cigars, the lawyer filed a claim against the insurance company.

In his claim, the lawyer stated the cigars were lost 'in a series of small fires.'

The insurance company refused to pay, citing the obvious reason, that the man had consumed the cigars in the normal fashion.

The lawyer sued and WON!

(Stay with me.)

Delivering the ruling, the judge agreed with the insurance company that the claim was frivolous. The judge stated nevertheless, that the lawyer held a policy from the company, in which it had warranted that the cigars were insurable and also guaranteed that it would insure them against fire, without defining what is considered to be unacceptable 'fire' and was obligated to pay the claim.

Rather than endure lengthy and costly appeal process, the insurance company accepted the ruling and paid \$15,000 to the lawyer for his loss of the cigars that perished in the 'fires'.

NOW FOR THE BEST PART...

After the lawyer cashed the check, the insurance company had him arrested on 24 counts of ARSON!!! With his own insurance claim and testimony from the previous case being used against him, the lawyer was convicted of intentionally burning his insured property and was sentenced to 24 months in jail and a \$24,000 fine.

This true story won First Place in last year's Criminal Lawyers Award contest. (According to Snopes This Story is not true, but its funny)

ONLY IN AMERICA

NO WONDER THE REST OF THE WORLD THINKS THEY'RE NUTS



FAMOUS ITALIANS

Connie Stevens

Connie Stevens (born August 8, 1938) is an American actress and singer.

She was born **Concetta Rosalie Anna Ingoglia** in Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of Peter Ingoglia (known as musician Teddy Stevens) and singer Eleanor McGinley. Connie adopted her father's stage name of Stevens as her own. Her parents were divorced and she lived with grandparents. At age eight, she started attending Catholic boarding schools. Actor John Megna was her half-brother.

Coming from a musical family, she formed a singing group called The Foremost, the other three vocalists went on to fame as The Lettermen. In 1953, Stevens moved to Los Angeles with her father. When she was sixteen, she started another singing group, The Three Debs. She enrolled at a professional school (Georgia Massey's School of Song and Dance in Los Angeles), sang professionally and appeared in local repertory theatre.

Stevens then started working as a movie extra. After appearing in four B movies, Jerry Lewis saw her in *Dragstrip Riot* and cast her in *Rock-A-Bye-Baby*. Soon after that, she signed a contract with Warner Brothers.

She played 'Cricket Blake' in the popular Television detective series *Hawaiian Eye* from 1959 to 1962, a role that made her famous. In a televised interview on August 26, 2003, with Larry King on CNN's *Larry King Live*, Stevens recounted that while on the set of "Hawaiian Eye" she was told she had a telephone call from Elvis Presley. She didn't believe it, but in fact it was Elvis, inviting her to a party, saying he would come to her house and pick her up personally. They dated for a time and she says they remained lifelong friends.

Her first album was titled *Concetta* (1958). She had minor hits with the songs *Blame It On My Youth*, *Looking For A Boy*, and *Spring Is Here*. She appeared opposite James Garner in a comedy episode of the TV western series *Maverick* entitled "Two Tickets to Ten Strike," and after making several appearances on the Warner Bros. hit TV series *77 Sunset Strip*, she recorded the hit novelty song *Kookie, Kookie, Lend Me Your Comb*, a duet with one of the show's stars, Edward Byrnes. She also recorded the hit single *Sixteen Reasons* (1961). Other releases were *Why'd You Wanna Make Me Cry?*, *Mr. Songwriter*, and *Now That You've Gone*.

Stevens felt she should be given a raise in 1962, and *during the dispute with the studio she was placed on suspension. She was also angered over being denied a chance to audition for the lead in the upcoming Warner Bros. musical My Fair Lady.* The differences between her and Warner Bros. were patched up long enough, however, for her to star as Wendy Conway in the TV sitcom *Wendy And Me* (1964- 1965) with George Burns, who also produced the show and played an older man who watched Wendy's exploits upstairs on the TV in his apartment, periodically commenting to the viewers about what he saw!

She also worked in summer stock, and she starred in the Broadway production of Neil Simon's *Star Spangled Girl* with Anthony Perkins. Connie Stevens has had two husbands, actor James Stacy (married 1963-divorced 1967) and singer Eddie Fisher (married 1967-divorced 1969). She is the mother of actresses Joely Fisher and Tricia Leigh Fisher. In the 1970s, Stevens started singing the *Ace Is The Place* theme song on Ace Hardware TV commercials in Southern California and was a guest on the *Dean Martin Celebrity Roast* a few times. In the spring of 1977, she appeared in one of the two pilots for the Muppet Show, and in 1986, she had a regular role on the 1986 TV series *Rowdies* and appeared numerous times on the Bob Hope USO specials, including his Christmas Show from the Persian Gulf (1988).

Among her charitable works, she founded the Windfeather project to award scholarships to Native American Indians. In 1991, Stevens received the Lady of Humanities Award from Shriners Hospital and the Humanitarian of the Year Award by the **Sons of Italy** in Washington, DC.

Stevens developed her own cosmetic skin care product line, Forever Spring, and in the 1990s opened the Connie Stevens Garden Sanctuary Day Spa in Los Angeles. Her cosmetics empire has made Stevens one of the wealthiest women in Hollywood, quite the achievement for a woman who was on the verge of bankruptcy in the mid 1980s. In 1994, she issued her first recording in several years, *Tradition: A Family at Christmas*, along with her two daughters.

She has also made nightclub appearances and headlined in major Las Vegas showrooms. She was an occasional guest on the game show Match Game. Connie Stevens has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame at 6249 Hollywood Boulevard in Hollywood, and she has a star on the Star Walk in Palm Springs. The Screen Actors' Guild elected Connie Stevens as secretary-treasurer, the unions second-highest elected position on September 23 2005. She succeeds James Cromwell, who did not seek re-election. Stevens will begin serving a two-year term on September 25. She received 68.20 percent of the nationwide vote, defeating Lee Garlington, who received 31.80 percent.

She has homes in Beverly Hills, Palm Springs and New York City.

What is Carnevale?



Carnevale, also known as carnival or mardi gras, is celebrated in Italy and many places around the world 40 days before Easter, a final party before Ash Wednesday and the restrictions of Lent.

How is Carnival Celebrated in Italy?

Carnevale in Italy is a huge winter festival celebrated with parades, masquerade balls, entertainment, music, and parties. Children throw confetti at each other. Mischief and pranks are also common during Carnevale, hence the saying *A Carnevale Ogni Scherzo Vale*, anything goes at carnival.

Carnevale has roots in pagan festivals and traditions and as is often the case with traditional festivals was adapted to fit into the Catholic rituals. Although carnival is actually one date, in Venice and some other places in Italy the carnival celebrations and parties may begin a couple weeks before.

Masks, *maschere*, are an important part of the carnevale festival and Venice is the best city for traditional carnival masks. Carnival masks are sold year round and can be found in many shops in Venice, ranging from cheap masks to elaborate and expensive masks. Walking through the streets of Venice, it's a pleasure to view the variety of masks on display in shop windows. People also wear elaborate costumes for the festival and there are costume or masquerade balls, both private and public.

2011 - Carnevale date - March 8

Italy has many carnevale celebrations, but Venice, Viareggio, and Cento hold the biggest and most elaborate carnival festivals. Other towns have unusual ways of celebrating. Here's where to celebrate Carnevale in Italy.

Venice Carnevale

Venice's Carnival season starts about 2 weeks before the date of Carnevale. Events and entertainment are held nightly throughout Venice. During carnival season people in costumes wander about the city. Find out more about Carnevale in Venice, including how to find the schedule of events, in [Tips for Going to Venice Carnevale](#).



Some public highlights are:

- * Gondola and boat parades along the Grand Canal
- * Mask parades in St. Mark's Square
- * Carnival for Children in the Cannaregio district.
- * Grand fireworks show on the final day to end the carnival celebration.

Viareggio Carnevale

Viareggio, on the Tuscany coast, has one of the biggest Carnevale celebrations in Italy. Viareggio Carnival is known for its giant, allegorical paper maché floats used in parades not only on Shrove Tuesday but also the three Sundays before and the Sunday following. Admission is charged to view the parades. Festivals, cultural events, concerts, and masked balls take place throughout the carnival season both in Viareggio and nearby and restaurants have special carnival menus.

Ivrea Orange Throwing Carnevale

The town of Ivrea, in the Piedmont region, has a unique carnival celebration with medieval roots. The carnival includes a colorful parade followed by orange-throwing battles in the center of town. The carts are presented with a parade through town about a month prior to Carnevale. Then orange battles take place on Sunday through the Tuesday of Carnevale. The culminating event is the burning of the scarli (big poles, erected in the middle of each district's square, covered with dry bushes) on the evening of February 5 to end the carnival season. Other events are scheduled during this time as well.

Equestrian Carnival and jousting tournament in Sardinia

The town of Oristano (see Sardinia map) celebrates Carnevale with a costumed parade, horse races, and a re-enactment of a medieval jousting tournament in a festival called La Sartiglia. Sardinia Carnevale in Oristano Sardinia Carnevale in the Barbagia Mountain Villages

The island of Sardinia is steeped in tradition and that's especially true in the Barbagia villages outside Nuoro. Tradition is strongly reflected in their unique carnevale festivals, influenced by ancient cult and rites. Carnevale in Mamoiada and Orotelli Carnevale in Acireale, Sicily

Acireale holds one of Sicily's most beautiful carnevale celebrations. Flower and paper-mache' allegorical floats, first made in Acireale in 1601, parade through the town's Baroque center. There are several parades during carnevale period and the floats are on display, too. There's also music, a chess tournament, children's events, and a fireworks finale.

Pont St. Martin - Roman Carnevale

Pont St. Martin in the Val d'Aosta region of northwestern Italy, celebrates carnival Roman style with nymphs and people dressed in togas. sometimes there's even a chariot race. On Shrove Tuesday Evening, festivities culminate by hanging and burning an effigy of the devil on the 2000 year-old bridge. More about Aosta Valley Carnival celebrations.

Brazilian Carnaval in Italy

Cento, in the Emilia Romagna region, is linked to the most famous Carnivale celebration in the world, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Floats are very high quality and often include items from Brazil. The winning float in the Cento parade is actually taken to Brazil for their carnevale. Participants arrive from all over Italy to march in the parade or ride along on their motorcycles. 30,000 pounds of candy are thrown to spectators during the parade. Cento is about two hours from Milan, between Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena. Cento Carnevale d'Europa

Not far from Venice, Verona has one of the oldest carnevale celebrations in Italy, dating from 1615. On the day of Carnival (Shrove Tuesday or Fat Tuesday) Verona has a huge parade with more than 500 floats. 15,000 kg of sweets are thrown out into the crowd!

Snow Carnival in the Alps

The Alpine resort town of Livigno, near the Swiss border, celebrates Carnival with a procession of downhill skiers, followed by an obstacle race, fancy dress ball, and traditional parade in the streets. Livigno information



Albanian Carnival in Calabria

The southern Italian region of Calabria has Albanian settlements. Lungro holds a carnival parade with people in traditional Albanian costumes. The Carnival of Pollino in Castrovillari includes women dressed in intricate local costume and celebrates the Pollino wine of the region, Lacrima di Castrovillari. In northern Calabria, Montalto Uffugo holds an interesting wedding parade of men wearing women's dresses. They hand out sweets and tastes of Pollino wine. Following the parade, the kings and queens arrive for a night of dancing wearing costumes that include giant heads. Calabria Travel Map
Carnevale in Southern Italy

Mardi Gras in the United States

While not observed nationally throughout the United States, a number of traditionally ethnic French cities and regions in the country have notable celebrations. Mardi Gras arrived in North America as a French Catholic tradition with the Le Moyne brothers,[16] Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, in the late 17th century, when King Louis XIV sent the pair to defend France's claim on the territory of Louisiane, which included what are now the U.S. states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. [16]

The expedition, led by Iberville, entered the mouth of the Mississippi River on the evening of March 2, 1699, Lundi Gras. They did not yet know it was the river explored and claimed for France by René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle in 1683. The party proceeded upstream to a place on the west bank about 60 miles downriver from where New Orleans is today, and made camp. This was on March 3, 1699, Mardi Gras, so in honor of this holiday, Iberville named the spot Point du Mardi Gras (French: "Mardi Gras Point") and called the nearby tributary Bayou Mardi Gras. Bienville went on to found the settlement of Mobile, Alabama in 1702 as the first capital of French Louisiana.[17] In 1703 French settlers in Mobile began the Mardi Gras celebration tradition.[16][18][19] By 1720, Biloxi had been made capital of Louisiana. The French customs had already accompanied colonists who settled there.[16]



In 1723, the capital of Louisiana was moved to New Orleans, founded in 1718.[17] The tradition has expanded to the point that it became strongly associated with the city in popular perception, and embraced by residents of New Orleans beyond those of French or Catholic heritage. Mardi Gras celebrations are part of the basis of the slogan, *Laissez les bon temps rouler*, (Let the good times roll) and the nickname "Big Easy".[16] Mobile, Alabama, the former capital of New France, also has a long tradition of celebrating Mardi Gras. Other cities along the Gulf Coast formerly occupied and owned by the French from Pensacola, Florida, and its suburbs to Lafayette, Louisiana, have active Mardi Gras celebrations. In the rural Acadiana area, many Cajuns celebrate with the *Courir de Mardi Gras*, a tradition that dates to medieval celebrations in France.[20] In more recent times several other U.S. cities without a French heritage have instituted a kind of Mardi Gras celebration; for instance, the UETA Jamboozie festival is held late January in Laredo, Texas.

MARDI GRAS HISTORY



The origins of Mardi Gras can be traced to Medieval Europe, though we have no written record of how that really transformed into the current Mardi Gras of today. But the origins of the Mardi Gras we celebrate today -- with Kings, Mardi Gras colors, and brass bands -- are traced to New Orleans.



Although we can trace its history to the Romans, a French-Canadian explorer, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne Sieur de Bienville, landed on a plot of ground 60 miles directly south of New Orleans in 1699 and called it "Pointe due Mardi Gras." He also established "Fort Louis de la Louisiane" (which is now Mobile) in 1702. In 1703, the tiny settlement of Fort Louis de la Mobile celebrated the very first Mardi Gras.

In 1704, Mobile established a secret society (Masque de la Mobile) ... similar to those who form our current Mardi Gras Krewes. It lasted until 1709. In 1710, the "Boeuf Graf Society" was formed and paraded from 1711 through 1861. The procession was held with a huge bull's head pushed alone on wheels by 16 men. This occurred on Fat Tuesday.

New Orleans was established in 1718 by Jean-Baptise Le Moyne. By the 1730s, Mardi Gras was celebrated openly in New Orleans.. but not in parade form. In the early 1740s, Louisiana's Governor The Marquis de Vaudreuil established elegant society balls -- the model for the New Orleans Mardi Gras balls of today.

The earliest reference to Mardi Gras "Carnival" appears in a 1781 report to the Spanish colonial governing body. That year, the Perseverance Benevolent & Mutual Aid Association is the first of hundreds of clubs and carnival organizations formed in New Orleans.

By the late 1830s, New Orleans held street processions of maskers with carriages and horseback to celebrate Mardi Gras. Newspapers began to announce Mardi Gras events in advance.

In 1871, Mardi Gras's second "Krewe" is formed, the Twelfth Night Reveler's, with the first account of Mardi Gras "throws."

1872 was the year that a group of businessmen invented a King of Carnival -- Rex -- to parade in the first daytime parade. They introduced the Mardi Gras colors of purple, green and gold; the Mardi Gras song, and the Mardi Gras flag.



In 1873, the first floats were constructed entirely in New Orleans instead of France. In 1875, Governor Warmoth of Louisiana signs the "Mardi Gras Act" making it a legal holiday in Louisiana, which is still is.

Most Mardi Gras Krewes today developed from private social clubs that have restrictive membership policies. Since all of these parade organizations are completely funded by its members, we call it the "Greatest Free Show on Earth!"



Zachary Taylor

Twelfth President

1849-1850

Northerners and Southerners disputed sharply whether the territories wrested from Mexico should be opened to slavery, and some Southerners even threatened secession. Standing firm, Zachary Taylor was prepared to hold the Union together by armed force rather than by compromise.

Born in Virginia in 1784, he was taken as an infant to Kentucky and raised on a plantation. He was a career officer in the Army, but his talk was most often of cotton raising. His home was in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and he owned a plantation in Mississippi.

But Taylor did not defend slavery or southern sectionalism; 40 years in the Army made him a strong nationalist.

He spent a quarter of a century policing the frontiers against Indians. In the Mexican War he won major victories at Monterrey and Buena Vista.

President Polk, disturbed by General Taylor's informal habits of command and perhaps his Whiggery as well, kept him in northern Mexico and sent an expedition under Gen. Winfield Scott to capture Mexico City. Taylor, incensed, thought that "the battle of Buena Vista opened the road to the city of Mexico and the halls of Montezuma, that others might revel in them."

"Old Rough and Ready's" homespun ways were political assets. His long military record would appeal to northerners; his ownership of 100 slaves would lure southern votes. He had not committed himself on troublesome issues. The Whigs nominated him to run against the Democratic candidate, Lewis Cass, who favored letting the residents of territories decide for themselves whether they wanted slavery.

In protest against Taylor the slaveholder and Cass the advocate of "squatter sovereignty," northerners who opposed extension of slavery into territories formed a Free Soil Party and nominated Martin Van Buren. In a close election, the Free Soilers pulled enough votes away from Cass to elect Taylor.

Although Taylor had subscribed to Whig principles of legislative leadership, he was not inclined to be a puppet of Whig leaders in Congress. He acted at times as though he were above parties and politics. As disheveled as always, Taylor tried to run his administration in the same rule-of-thumb fashion with which he had fought Indians.

Traditionally, people could decide whether they wanted slavery when they drew up new state constitutions. Therefore, to end the dispute over slavery in new areas, Taylor urged settlers in New Mexico and California to draft constitutions and apply for statehood, bypassing the territorial stage.

Southerners were furious, since neither state constitution was likely to permit slavery; Members of Congress were dismayed, since they felt the President was usurping their policy-making prerogatives. In addition, Taylor's solution ignored several acute side issues: the northern dislike of the slave market operating in the District of Columbia; and the southern demands for a more stringent fugitive slave law.

In February 1850 President Taylor had held a stormy conference with southern leaders who threatened secession. He told them that if necessary to enforce the laws, he personally would lead the Army. Persons "taken in rebellion against the Union, he would hang ... with less reluctance than he had hanged deserters and spies in Mexico." He never wavered.

Then events took an unexpected turn. After participating in ceremonies at the Washington Monument on a blistering July 4, Taylor fell ill; within five days he was dead. After his death, the forces of compromise triumphed, but the war Taylor had been willing to face came 11 years later. In it, his only son Richard served as a general in the Confederate Army.

KNOW YOUR PRESIDENTS



Zachary Taylor
The Twelfth President
• 1849-1850

“Old Rough-and-Ready”

Biographical Facts

Birth: Orange County, Va.,
November 24, 1784

Ancestry: English

Father: Richard Taylor
Birth: Orange County, Virginia,
April 3, 1744
Death: near Louisville, Kentucky,
January 19, 1829

Occupations: Soldier; Landowner

Mother: Sarah Dabney Strother Taylor
Birth: December 14, 1760
Death: December 13, 1822

Brothers:
Hancock Taylor (1781-1841);
William Dabney Strother Taylor (1782-
1808);
George Taylor (1790-1829);
Joseph Pannill Taylor (1796-1864)
Sisters: Elizabeth Lee Taylor (1792-
1845); Sarah Bailey Taylor (1799-
1851);
Emily Richard Taylor (1801-1841)

Marriage: Jefferson County, Kentucky,
June 21, 1810

Wife: Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor
Birth: Maryland, September 21, 1788
Death: Pascagoula, Massachusetts,
August 18, 1852

Children:
Anne Margaret Mackall Taylor (1811-
1875);
Sarah Knox Taylor (1814-1835);
Octavia Pannill Taylor (1816-1820);
Margaret Smith Taylor (1819-1820);
Mary Elizabeth Taylor (1824-1909);
Richard Taylor (1826-1879)

Religious Affiliation: Episcopalian

Education: Limited tutorial education

Occupations Before Presidency: Sol-
dier; Farmer

Military Service: Volunteer in Kentucky
militia (1803); Rose from 1st lieutenant
to major general in United States Army
(1808-1849)

Inauguration Age: 64

Death: Washington, D.C., July 9, 1850

Place of Burial: Zachary Taylor National
Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky



FLORIDA (The Sunshine State)

Year of Statehood Mar. 03, 1845

EARLY FLORIDA HISTORY

Long before beachfront condos, tiki bars and Mickey Mouse, Florida was inhabited by the Timucua, Apalachee and Calusa Indians. These tribes were later absorbed by the Seminoles, Lower Creeks from Georgia who migrated to Florida and became dominant there in the early 18th century.

The Spaniards were the first Europeans to make it to Florida. Juan Ponce de León explored the coast in 1513 in search of the mythical fountain of youth. León named the region Florida either because of the area's many flowers or because his visit coincided with Spain's Easter celebration, Pascua florida or "feast of the flowers." In 1562, Jean Ribaut led a band of Huguenots to the area and claimed it for France. Three years later, Ribaut was captured and executed at Fort Caroline by Spanish forces under Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Later the same year, Menéndez founded St. Augustine, the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States. In 1763, at the end of the Seven Years' War, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain; however, Spain regained the land in 1783 with the Treaty of Paris. In 1819, Spain surrendered Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty. The Seminoles, who had been left largely to themselves by the Spanish, were in 1832 forced into a treaty, by which they agreed to give up their Florida lands for new territory in the West. The majority of them, however, resisted removal and, led by Chief Osceola, fought U.S. forces in the Second Seminole War (1835-42). Most of the Indians were either moved to Oklahoma or killed in the struggle. Florida was admitted to the Union as the 27th state on March 3, 1845. During the American Civil War, Florida sided with the Confederacy.

FLORIDA'S MIDDLE HISTORY

In the late 19th century, northern investors and entrepreneurs got involved in the development of Florida. Among them was the railroad magnate Henry M. Flagler (1830-1913), who built the Florida East Coast Line to Miami and Key West. The population of the state doubled between 1870 and 1890, and tourism, which began in the 1880s, increased consistently thereafter.

New railroads and highways brought growing numbers of people to Florida, some of whom settled permanently. As land values doubled between 1920 and 1925, orange groves were cleared for new subdivisions. The land boom, however, collapsed so totally that it may have helped trigger the stock market crash of 1929 that ushered in the Great Depression. Economic growth resumed dramatically after World War II, as former military personnel returned to the state where they had been stationed, and retirees wanted a place in the sun.

FLORIDA TODAY

With only 528,000 inhabitants in 1900, Florida counted almost 5 million people in 1960 and nearly 16 million in 2000, making it the fourth most populous state in the nation. Many of the new residents are retirees from other parts of the country and immigrants from Caribbean countries. Florida is one of the nation's most highly urbanized states and contains some of the fastest-growing cities and counties in the country. Today the Sunshine State has a highly diversified economy, driven by tourism, international trade, health and financial services, high-technology manufacturing and the production of citrus fruits and other agricultural commodities. Millions of tourists visit the state each year, lured by the warm climate and attractions such as the John F. Kennedy Space Center and Disney World. Florida's economy has also undergone rapid changes. Although agriculture is still expanding--accounting for most of the citrus production in the United States, as well as a large volume of vegetables--tourism, services and new industries have become increasingly important, as have military and other government installations.

Florida was the pivotal battleground both before and after the November 2000 election, in which the Republican presidential nominee was Florida Governor Jeb Bush's older brother, George W. Bush. Partial recounts requested by lawyers for the Democratic candidate, Al Gore, reduced Bush's lead to only a few hundred votes out of nearly 6 million cast, until the U.S. Supreme Court in effect put an end to Gore's challenge. The dramatic post-election legal battle, which lasted more than a month, drew worldwide attention to outdated voting equipment and confusing, possibly unfair, voting procedures in some Florida counties.

Famous Floridians include writers Ernest Hemingway and Carl Hiaasen; circus founder John Ringling; Chief Osceola, a Seminole Indian leader; and Janet Reno, the first female U.S. attorney general.

FLORIDA Fun Facts

[Juan Ponce de Leon](#) landed on the shores of northeast Florida in April, 1513. He called the area "la Florida" in honor of Spain's Eastertime celebration "Pascua florida" (feast of the flowers). Walt Disney World continues to lure more visitors than any other single attraction anywhere in the world.

[John Glenn](#) became the first American in orbit when he blasted off from Florida's Cape Canaveral in 1962. On July 20, 1969, only seven years later, [Neil Armstrong](#) became the first man to walk on the moon.

St. Augustine is Florida's oldest city, dating back to August 28, 1565.



The Bailey-Matthews Shell Museum in Sanibel owns more than 2 million shells, and is thought to be the only museum devoted to mollusk shells in the world.

The popular sports drink Gatorade was developed at the University of Florida and is named after the school's mascot--the Gator.

There are about 1,700 islands in the Florida Keys, and 42 bridges connecting the islands, including the famous 7 Mile Bridge.

In 1982, Key West mayor Dennis Wardlow and its city council declared Key West to be independent, calling it the "Conch Republic."

Florida is the southernmost state in the continental United States (only Hawaii is further south). Fittingly, suntan lotion was first developed by a Sunshine State pharmacist in 1944. His concoction eventually became known as Coopertone Suntan

 HAPPY BIRTHDAY We would like to wish a HAPPY BIRTHDAY	HAPPY ANNIVERSARY We want to wish a HAPPY ANNIVERSARY 
<p>Carmela Colella 3/2</p> <p>Marie Petrie 3/2</p> <p>Janet Terrasse 3/3</p> <p>Roseann Lonati 3/8</p> <p>Frances Giove 3/11</p> <p>Santo Scacco 3/11</p> <p>Grace Buonocore 3/23</p> <p>Lawrence M McKenna 3/24</p> <p>Carol Pucci 4/8</p> <p>Tony Bova 4/15</p> <p>Lee Scognamiglio 4/16</p> <p>Constance Esposito 4/23</p> <p>Larry Baratta 4/24</p> <p>Frank Panacciulli 4/26</p>	<p>Joe & Dottie Arcaro 3/9/1965</p> <p>Wally & Christine Beard 3/21/1954</p> <p>Edward & Deborah Lauda 3/1975</p> <p>Joe & Roseann Lonati 3/31/1954</p> <p>Tony & Louise Bova 4/24/1949</p> <p>Vincent and Rosemarie Belmonte 4/25</p>

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Linda Lee Bietighofer	Pam and Frank Palmieri
John & Pauline Brisacone	Frank & Jackie Panacciulli
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Carmela & Dick Colella	Vicki and Santo Scacco
Vera and Al Como	Joseph & Antoinette Scarimbolo
Joseph & Joan Coppolino	Lee and Ralph Scognamiglio
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Trustee	Carmela Colella	770-973-1093	carmtc@bellsouth.net
Trustee	John Dorso	678-594-7023	1775seadad@comcast.net
Mistress of Ceremonies	Dottie Arcaro	770-424-1391	joedottienrocky@aol.com
Master of Ceremonies	Joe Arcaro	770-424-1391	joedottienrocky@aol.com

YEARLY FOOD SCHEDULE AT COBB GOV CENTER (repeats every year)		
JAN APRIL OCT	Arcaro to Coppolino	Meat, Fish Etc
	DiSclafani to Masi	Pasta, Vegetables, Salad *
	Mistretta to Volpe	Dessert, Fruit
FEB MAY NOV	Arcaro to Coppolino	Dessert, Fruit
	DiSclafani to Masi	Meat, Fish Etc
	Mistretta to Volpe	Pasta, Vegetables, Salad *
MARCH SEPT DEC	Arcaro to Coppolino	Pasta, Vegetables, Salad *
	DiSclafani to Masi	Dessert, Fruit
	Mistretta to Volpe	Meat, Fish Etc
JUNE JULY AUG	All Members	Dessert, Fruit Only

* Bread optional with one of the above

In Memory of Our Departed Members		
Dee Arasi	Ralph Palladino	Rita Morano
Harold Valery	Mike Moffitt	Silverio Buonocore
Vita Scacco	Lorayne Attubato	William J. Bloodgood
	Bob Bietighofer	
Rest in Peace		

MICHAEL J. LONATI



ATTORNEY AT LAW

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Directly across from Hardy Chevrolet/Ford

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**Jeanne Wittner
General Manager**

**4401 Shallowford Rd
Roswell, Georgia 30075
Phone 770-993-7464 . Fax 770-993-0855**

**Valerie Semple
Assistant
General Manager**