

Giacomo Ancona

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In his student matriculation file for Florence University he appears as son of Moisè. His father was in fact the baritone Mario Ancona, acclaimed in the leading theatres of Europe and the Americas, in New York, San Francisco and Chicago. He too as a doctor decided to leave for the United States permanently after the anti-Jewish laws, with his wife, his teenage children, and his widowed mother. He leapt at the offer from an American colleague, a professor in the Medical School in San Francisco, whom he had met more than ten years earlier through his research interests. We can hear him telling the story in his own voice, in a recording from the UCSF.

An allergy specialist and a musicologist, on leaving Italy he took with him his father's opera collection: an extraordinary inheritance, which he gave to Stanford University in 1974.

Music and medicine

Born in Livorno 24 November 1886, to Mario Moisé Ancona (Livorno 28 February 1860 - Florence 23 February 1931) and Emma Ascarelli (1861-1942). Neither the registry office nor the Jewish community in his home city seem to have kept any records relating to him¹. He spent his whole childhood and youth amid the triumphs and absences of his father, a baritone of increasing fame internationally (the son of the bass Raffaele Ancona), who in 1890 made his debut at Livorno in *Cavalleria rusticana*, and in 1893 as Tonio in *I Pagliacci* at the Metropolitan Opera in New York and at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden in London, where in 1904 he was Scarpia in *Tosca*².

¹ I owe this and other information to Luigi Collini, to whom I am grateful.

² Ada Zapperi, *Ancona Mario*, in *Dizionario biografico degli italiani*, Rome, Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, vol. 3, 1961 <<http://www.treccani.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020) and Pietro Sandro Beato, *Ancona Mario*, in *Le grandi voci*, 2019 <<https://grandivoci.jimdofree.com>> with

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On 6 December of that year Giacomo, after his high-school studies, enrolled in the Department of Medicine in the Istituto di studi superiori e pratici di perfezionamento in Florence. On graduating on 3 December 1912 he enrolled for specialist studies in the same faculty for 1912-1913³ and in the association of doctors and surgeons of the province of Florence on 16 June 1913, so that he could practice professionally⁴.

On the outbreak of the Great War, he was appointed reserve major in the army medical corps⁵. In 1916 his father retired from the stage, after many journeys, ranging from Lisbon to Buenos Aires, but especially to London, even being invited by the royal family for private concerts, and to the United States. On completing his final tour in Chicago, where as usual he had not been accompanied by his family,⁶ Mario Ancona devoted himself to music teaching in Florence, while his only son continued to follow his own path. He

photos and discography (accessed 20 March 2020). The *Mario Ancona Collection* was given by his son to Stanford University Libraries, Stanford (CA), Stanford Archive of Recorded Sound, ARS-0012 <<http://www.oac.cdlib.org>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

³ ASUFI, b. 360, f. 8396, registration form n. 4029, «Giacomo Ancona»; his file and even his graduation thesis appear to be missing, but the collection of historical theses in the medical library at the University of Florence is in process of cataloguing from 2012.

⁴ Archivio Ordine dei Medici, Florence (AOMCFI), Registro Albo, n. 251, *ad nomen*.

⁵ «Ufficiali dell'Esercito non in servizio attivo posti in congedo assoluto perché dichiarati di razza ebraica», in Alberto Rovighi, *I militari di origine ebraica nel primo secolo di vita dello Stato Italiano*, Rome, Ed. Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito, 1999; Ancona also appears in the *Elenco di militari ebrei in sanità e rabbini in Italia durante la Grande Guerra*, edited by Daniela Roccas and Rosanna Supino <<http://moked.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020). On the charts of military health personnel in Florence and Livorno from 1915 and their many gaps after 1925, Simone Sartini, *Una fonte impossibile: per un censimento degli archivi della sanità militare*, «Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato», X, 2014, <<http://www.antenati.san.beniculturali.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

⁶ Cf. Mario Del Fante, *Mario Ancona*, in Id., *Dal grande Caruso al piccolo Caruso: il belcanto in Toscana*, vol. II, Signa, Masso delle Fate, 2005, 2nd revised and updated edition, pp. 17-23. Few if any biographical references relating to the family and not strictly connected with singing. Among the contemporaries involved with him was his fellow-citizen, the critic and musicologist Arnaldo Bonaventura, father of Enzo Bonaventura, professor of experimental psychology in Florence, who was also expelled by the race laws: cf. Arnaldo Bonaventura, *Musicisti livornesi*, Livorno, Belforte, 1930, pp. 66-67. See further W.H. Seltsam, «Metropolitan Opera Annals», New York, 1947, pp. 54 ff., 63 ff., 71 ff., 81 ff. The fact that on the crossing to Chicago in 1915 Mario Ancona was unaccompanied, in contrast to some passengers of his company on the same ship, and likewise on his earlier and frequent voyages to the USA, is derived from documents reproduced in Ellis Island Foundation, *Passenger Search* <<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020), searching both under Mario Ancona (in particular the voyage from Genoa to New York arriving 2 November 1915), and under Giacomo Ancona and Emma Ascarelli Ancona.

went to Paris, to the Hôtel-Dieu to specialize, and to Leiden University, attending the lectures of Willem Storm van Leeuwen, a doctor and professor of pharmacy from 1920⁷. By ministerial ruling of 30 June 1923, Giacomo was appointed lecturer in special medical pathology after competitive examination, and then in the following academic year 1924-25 at the institute of higher studies in Florence, then on the point of becoming a university, he delivered a course on «Illnesses of the respiratory system»;⁸ for practical demonstrations he was able to draw on patients in the pathology clinic, whose head was Cesare Frugoni (1881-1978), professor from 1923 and an internationally renowned scientist⁹. It was he who had steered his student towards allergy studies; from 1916 they jointly published several scientific contributions, including the monograph *L'asma bronchiale*, brought out by Utet in 1927.

The course assigned to Ancona as lecturer was repeated, though from 1927-28 with a reduced timetable, from three hours a week to just one, and was validated by the professor, senator Alessandro Lustig¹⁰. No other assignment seems to have been given to him in the years following, by which time his mentor had moved on, first to the university in Padua and then to the university in Rome. It is often recalled that Frugoni had famous patients, ranging from Guglielmo Marconi to Palmiro Togliatti, though in the case of Mussolini the professor refused to become his general physician, on the grounds that he provided only consultations¹¹.

The transition to Fascism, however, was impending, even in the University of

⁷ These details on research visits to Paris and Leiden, undated but from the early 1920s, are in Piero Mustacchi, *In Memoriam: Giacomo R. Ancona 1886-1976*, in «Annals of Allergy», 37, 1976, p. 452. See also the obituary of *Willem Storm van Leeuwen*, «British Medical Journal», 2, 1933, pp. 318-319.

⁸ ASUFi, *Sezione liberi docenti*, f. «Ancona Giacomo», «Programma del corso libero», 1924-25.

⁹ Giuseppina Bock Berti, *Frugoni, Cesare*, in *Dizionario biografico degli italiani*, cit., vol. 50, 1998 <<http://www.treccani.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

¹⁰ ASUFi, *Sezione liberi docenti*, f. «Ancona Giacomo», Lustig's signature is on the syllabus dated 16 October 1928.

¹¹ Cesare Frugoni, *Ricordi e incontri*, Milan, Mondadori, 1974, pp. 39-40.

Florence, inaugurated in January 1925, and in the Faculty of Medicine, which provided the first two rectors: Giulio Chiarugi, obliged to resigned in January 1926 for political reasons, was quickly replaced in January 1926 by the committed fascist Enrico Burci¹². It is possible that these sudden changes had an influence on Giacomo Ancona's slow progress in his academic career, which we know happened with others, especially if he «had well known democratic ideas which clashed with the political climate then prevalent in Italy», as one of his former students of that period claimed ten years later¹³. In 1932 Alessandro Lustig too left the university having reached the statutory age limit¹⁴; he died in 1937, before the race laws, which affected the Faculty of Medicine more than others, given the large number of Jewish lecturers and students, among them Aldo Luisada, Mario Volterra, Carlo Schapira, to name just a few of those who emigrated to the United States, though all younger than Ancona.

Expiry of qualifications and resignation

In June 1939, a circular letter from the rector Arrigo Serpieri informed all lecturers at the University of Florence that the Minister of National Education in a note of 2 June had declared that in respect of Jewish lecturers their qualifications as lecturers had expired. The copy addressed to Dr Giacomo Ancona at his home, unsigned and with no indication of date, is in his personal university file¹⁵. But it did not reach him.

Nor did he receive the notification that he had been struck off the doctors' professional register, which the Fascist professional body in the province of

¹² For the fascist transformation of the Faculty of Medicine in Florence, see Patrizia Guarnieri, *Displaced scholars in cerca di libertà e di lavoro in America: reti familiari genere e generazioni*, in Patrizia Guarnieri (ed.), *L'emigrazione intellettuale dall'Italia fascista*, Florence, FUP, 2019, especially pp. 92-95.

¹³ See P. Mustacchi, *In Memoriam*, cit., pp. 452-433.

¹⁴ On the career and reputation of Professor Lustig, Jewish in origin, see Stefano Arieti, *Lustig, Alessandro*, in *Dizionario biografico degli italiani*, cit., vol. 66, 2006 <<http://www.treccani.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

¹⁵ ASUFi, *Sezione liberi docenti*, f. «Ancona Giacomo», rector Arrigo Serpieri to Giacomo Ancona, June 1939, copy.

Florence sent on several occasions to those belonging «to the Jewish race», between January 1939 and January 1940. In the register's list Ancona appears as «resigned» from 29 March 1939, a description assigned only to him and to Alessandro Fiano, another lecturer at Florence who emigrated¹⁶. In fact their names do not appear in the association's list, reconstructed, with obvious gaps, in 1955 of «doctors of Jewish race who had been struck off» in Florence¹⁷. Perhaps the term «resigned» was applied to those who were not in attendance or who were found to have emigrated even before the decision was made to strike them off.

Giacomo Ancona had in fact embarked from Le Havre on the *Ile de France* on 8 March 1939, the day after his travel documents had been issued in Paris¹⁸. How long he had been in France with his family, and when they had left their beautiful house in Florence in the *viale Principessa Margherita 9*, is unknown¹⁹. With him was his wife Alma Bernheimer, their two children Mario and Dora, respectively 18 and 15, and his mother Emma Ascarelli, 78 years old, in poor health and a widow for eight years. On the embarkation papers all five are shown as «*North Italian*» and not *Hebrew*, as was entered against the names of other passengers on the same ship who had stated themselves to be Italian; they were able to read and write Italian, English and French, they had been allocated an immigration visa as part of the quota; they had declared their intention to remain in the United States, where they had never

¹⁶ AOMCFi, Register, n. 251, «Ancona Giacomo». The conclusive abolition of the already downgraded professional associations was ordered under law 184 of 5 March 1935.

¹⁷ The copy of the list drawn up retrospectively for the «mandated re-registration of 25 September 1955», was published online by Antonio Panti, *Ottanta anni fa le leggi razziali. Una vergogna anche per i medici. Ecco cosa accadde a Firenze, 27 January* [2018] <<http://www.quotidianosanita.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

¹⁸ Ellis Island Foundation, *Passenger Search, ad nomen* <<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020).

¹⁹ The Florence address appears in the copy of the letter notifying the expiry of the lectureship, in ASUFi, *Sezione liberi docenti*, f. «Ancona Giacomo», rector Arrigo Serpieri to Giacomo Ancona, June 1939. The avenue, built as part of the ring road construction during Florence's period as a capital, received in 1947 its current name of *viale Spartaco Lavagnini*, a communist trade unionist killed by the fascists while he was working for the railwaymen's union; cf. <<http://www.palazzospinelli.org>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

been before: their final destination San Francisco. They disembarked at New York on 15 March, each of them having a sum of money greater than 550 dollars; Giacomo Ancona, oddly described as *merchant* by profession, named his «friend» Walter Lichtenstein, 5759 Kenwood, Chicago, as their referee in the USA²⁰. Presumably he was the one who had signed his affidavit. He was currently vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago; a cultured Jewish financier of German origin - years before he had been a professor and Librarian at Northwestern University, and before at Harvard University - who had travelled widely in Europe for work and research. How Ancona had come to make his acquaintance is unknown;²¹ whether in person, or indirectly through mutual acquaintances or perhaps through his father, who had been acclaimed in Chicago and had stayed there many times. Being able to produce the name of Lichtenstein (1880-1964) on their arrival in the United States was certainly useful; but the help on which Ancona was relying to establish himself in professional circles was that of an American colleague and friend.

The American friend

Robert Langley Porter (1870-1965), dean of the School of Medicine at the University of California in San Francisco, had up to 1927 spent about three years in Italy; he had wanted to go to Florence to visit the very modern Institute of General Pathology in the Careggi Polyclinic, set up at the end of 1923, which even the Rockefeller Foundation suggested as a model²². This

²⁰ These details are in the *ship manifest*, accessible in Ellis Island Foundation, *Passenger Search, ad nomen* <<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020).

²¹ See biographical notes in *Walter Lichtenstein Dies at 83; Former Banker and U.S. Aide*, «New York Times», 15 March 1964, and in the file in Northwestern University Archives, Chicago, *Walter Lichtenstein (1880-1964) Papers 1908-1999* <<http://uncap.lib.uchicago.edu>> (accessed 14 March 2020). The date of the collection is much later than his death, because related materials have been added; no papers on the Ancona family are in evidence. I thank Catie Huggins of the Special Collections & Archives, NWUA, for clarifying that this contains correspondence from and to Lichtenstein only up to 1932, and therefore prior to the issue here, and deals not with personal correspondence but with papers collected by Northwestern Library in the period when he was director.

²² Alessandro Lustig, *Institute of General Experimental Pathology. Royal University of Florence*, in

was the institute where Ancona was then working; at the suggestion of a Dutch colleague Porter had contacted him through his interest in his research on allergies. They met, socialised, and became friends. When he learnt of the race laws in 1938 and the tragic situation in Italy, he had sent him a telegram to offer him an *internship* at the UCSF Medical School, which he had actually been tasked to develop and in which he was a leading figure. Without knowing what the offer involved, Ancona accepted immediately. And when at last he arrived with his family in San Francisco Bay, there at seven in the morning at the *Ferry building* was Robert Porter to welcome him. Ancona himself described it, and we can hear it in his own voice, recorded in October 1965 at the memorial tribute on the death of Dr Porter, whose personal physician he had become²³.

Thanks to this internship, usually intended for young people who had attended the Medical School, Ancona, at the age of 53, was at least able to work as a qualified doctor, though formally only under supervision, sidestepping the problem of non-equivalence of degree qualifications which Italian emigrants to the United States came up against, which obliged them to repeat their studies to obtain their professional qualifications. In the academic year 1940-41 he became Clinical Instructor in Medicine; he resumed his teaching and research activities in the Division of Medicine in the Medical School, which at that time included neurology, dermatology,

Rockefeller Foundation, Division of Medical Education, «Methods and Problems of Medical Education», X series, 1928, pp. 81-88, available online at <<https://www.sbcs.unifi.it>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

²³ University of California San Francisco, UCSF Library and Center for Knowledge Management, Archives & Special Collections, *UCSF Campus Events Collection*, AR 2012-15, «Memorial Tribute to Dr. Robert Langley Porter (1870-1965)», 28 October 1965, recording at *Internet Archive* <<https://archive.org>> (accessed 20 March 2020); among the various contributions, Giacomo Ancona's is at 11.45; but further interesting testimony is that of Lawrence Arnstein on Porter in Italy and his views, perhaps those of a «communist», certainly those of a man committed to the collective good and the good of the most needy. On Porter's invitation, see also Piero Mustacchi, *Ancona Honored by Italian Government*, «Bulletin «UCSF-RThe Campus», 4, 4, 1971, p. 3.

homeopathy and preventive medicine²⁴. In 1945 he began again to publish in American scientific journals, in collaboration with the young Elizabeth Troescher Elam (1914- 2002) and with the cardiologist William Kerr (1889-1965), a professor at the University of California Hospital²⁵.

Naturalized and settled in the USA

Having promptly set in train proceedings to obtain American citizenship, Giacomo signed his *Declaration of intention* on 29 January 1940, and stated his place of residence in San Francisco as 180 Upland Drive, a house built in 1927²⁶. Four years later, in his *Petition for naturalization*, which he obtained in 1944, the Anconas appear to have moved to 2673 Filbert Street: it was a fine house, with a view of the Golden Gate Bridge, and they never left it. They found accommodation for his mother in Oakland, in the King's Daughters Home for Incurables, where Emma Ancona died in December 1942²⁷.

The same month, Mario, now 22, who had attended college for two year and was now working at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, was drafted into the armed forces, to remain on active service for the duration of the war, even though he was not yet an American citizen. He was soon discharged, in

²⁴ University of California San Francisco, «Announcements of the Medical School for the Academic Years 1940-41», especially pp. 8, 9 and 75-76, where the organization of the division can be seen.

²⁵ On William Kerr, a file and three photographs on the website *A history of UCSF* <<https://history.library.ucsf.edu>> (accessed 20 March 2020), the *People* and *Photos* sections. There is no file on Giacomo Ancona.

²⁶ Giacomo Ancona's request is in National Archives at San Francisco, San Bruno (CA), *Naturalization Records, District Court, Northern District, California: San Francisco*, Petition n. 106844, accessible *ad nomen* at <<https://www.ancestry.com>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020). A modern photograph with a description of the single-family house can be seen at <<https://www.redfin.com>>. In the *Petition for naturalization* presented four years later the address of the new home appears and is found in other documents, see National Archives at San Francisco, San Bruno (CA), *Naturalization Records, District Court, Northern District, California: San Francisco*, Petition n. 77664, accessible *ad nomen* at <<https://www.ancestry.com>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020).

²⁷ Cf. the file in *1940 United States Federal Census* and in *California, Death Index, 1940-1997*, accessible *ad nomen*, *ibid*. Emma Ascarelli Ancona, dying on 27 December 1942, was buried in the Home of Eternity Cemetery in Oakland: see <<https://www.findagrave.com>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

July 1943²⁸. Dora meanwhile was studying at the University of California at Berkeley, where she obtained a master in Social Sciences.

Once the war was over, the Anconas did not return to Italy even for visits, a conclusion which can be drawn from the documents so far available. They did, however, extend a welcome to a young doctor, the same age as their son, who had studied in Florence and then in Lausanne, and had graduated in Cairo, where he was working; in June 1947 Piero Oscar Mustacchi sailed from Alexandria in Egypt direct to San Francisco, stating the professor's address as his contact address, to study for a few months at the UCSF Medical School²⁹. In September 1948 he and Dora Ancona married, and a few years later they came to Italy for a period. In November 1950 Mario also got married, to an American girl, Lisa Matlock, in San Francisco³⁰.

In the absence of a personal file on Giacomo Ancona in the archives of UCSF, scattered pieces of information on his career have been extracted from various sources. In 1956, at the age of 70, he seems to have been brought back to active employment as assistant clinical professor of medicine, emeritus³¹. In the 1960s and 1970s, he and his son-in-law shared a professional studio apartment, held in their joint names, at 2000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, that is, in the centrally sited Medical Arts Building³². As

²⁸ Cf. the database *U.S., World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946*, at <<https://www.ancestry.com>>; the discharge date is in Washington (DC), U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*, accessible online *ibid*.

²⁹ Cf. Ellis Island Foundation, *Passenger Search*, «Mustacchi Piero Oscar» <<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>> (accessed by log-in 25 February 2020). It appears that he made two more trips to Europe with his wife, in 1951 and 1957.

³⁰ Cf. the database *California, Marriage Index, 1949-1959*, <<https://www.ancestry.com>>

³¹ «UCSF University Bulletin», V, July 1956 - June 1957, p. 65. I am most grateful to the director Polina E. Ilieva and Jazmin Dew, Archives and Special Collections of the UCSF for their assistance in this difficult research.

³² The map can be viewed at <<https://www.mapquest.com>> (accessed 20 March 2020). That Ancona had the studio here with Mustacchi can be deduced from the letterhead of a letter in the section relating to *Giacomo Ancona Correspondence (1965-1975 ca.)* in the *Mario Ancona Collection*, Stanford Archive of Recorded Sound. This section is not provided with an inventory, and it deals exclusively with the deals and research in relevant material that Giacomo Ancona gave to Stanford University. I owe the information on the existence of this letter to Nathan Coy, Sound Archives Librarian (24 February 2020).

a member of various scientific societies, including the American Academy of Allergy and the American College of Allergists, and an honorary member of the Argentine Allergy Society, Giacomo Ancona was awarded in 1971 the honour of Commander of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

He continued to cultivate his passion for the operatic music in which he had been brought up; he brought from Italy the collections of his father, Mario, which he expanded and sorted: photographs and autographs of singers, opera programmes and publications, tape and disc recordings. The Mario Ancona Collection (1792-1974) held at the Stanford Archive of Recorded Sound, was created by Giacomo Ancona, who generously donated it to Stanford University³³. He continued in private practice until 1975, when he was almost ninety. He died in San Francisco on 2 September 1976; his wife Anna died two years later³⁴.

The Annals of Allergy published an appreciative memoir, penned by Piero Mustacchi, professor at the University of California at San Francisco³⁵. In Italy he seems forgotten, despite his scientific merits and the enormous musical heritage of his family, which he did not abandon even in his flight from fascism.

Principal publications

- *Nuovo metodo rapido di dosaggio dell'acido urico nell'urina*, Florence, Soc. Tip. Fiorentina, 1914.
- *Studio critico e sperimentale sui metodi di dosaggio dell'acido urico nell'urina*, Florence, Soc. Tip. Fiorentina, 1915.
- *Sulla diagnosi differenziale fra tifo addominale e tifo esantematico*,

³³ On the creation of the collection, due to Giacomo Ancona, see *Guide to the Mario Ancona Collection*, processed by Andrea Castillo, Stanford, The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, 2006 <<http://pdf.oac.cdlib.org>> (accesso 20 marzo 2020) and the related sheet *Online Archive of California* <<http://www.oac.cdlib.org>> (accessed 20 March 2020).

³⁴ Alma Ancona died on 18 February 1978; see *California, Death Index 1940-1997*, accessible *ad nomen* at <<https://www.ancestry.com>> (accessed by log-in 20 March 2020).

³⁵ P. Mustacchi, *In memoriam*, cit.

Florence, Tip. Domenicana, 1916.

- With Cesare Frugoni, Giuseppe Gardenghi, *Studi su l'ittero epidemico castrense, con speciale riguardo all'eziologia e ad una particolare sindrome di iposurrenalismo cronico residuale*, Florence, Soc. Tip. Fiorentina, 1917, estratto da «Lo Sperimentale», 70, 1916, pp. 587-695.
- With Cesare Frugoni, *Ulteriori studi sull'asma bronchiale*, «Il Policlinico. Sezione medica», XXXII, 1925, pp. 161-190.
- With Cesare Frugoni, *L'asma bronchiale*, Turin, UTET, 1927.
- With Elizabeth Troescher-Elam, William J. Kerr, *Histamine-like Substance Present in Nasal Secretions of Common Cold and Allergic Rhinitis*, «American Journal of Physiology», 144, 5, 1945, pp. 711-716.
- With Matthew J. Ellenhorn, Ernest H. Falconer, *Purpura Due to Food Sensitivity: Use of Skin Testing in Etiological Diagnosis*, «Journal of Allergy», 1951, 22, 6, pp. 487-493.
- With I.C. Schumacher, *The Use of Raw Foods as Skin Testing Material in Allergic Disorders*, «California Medicine», 73, 6, 1950, pp. 473-475.
- With I.C. Schumacher, *Frozen Raw Foods as Skin-testing Materials; Further Studies of Use in Cases of Allergic Disorders*, «California Medicine», 80 3, 1954, pp.181-184.

Archival sources

- Stanford University Libraries, Stanford Archive of Recorded Sound, ARS-0012, *Mario Ancona Collection (1792-1974)*, created by Giacomo Ancona.
- Giacomo Ancona et al., *Memorial tribute to Dr. Robert Langley Porter (1870-1965)*, 28 October 1965, audio at *Internet archive* <<https://archive.org>> (Ancona speaks from min. 11.45 to 15.02).
- Ellis Island Foundation, *Passenger Search*, heading «Emma Ascarelli Ancona», «Giacomo Ancona», «Mario Ancona» <<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>>.

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