

Dr. Francesco Gallo

# **OUTSTANDING FAMILIES**

**of Aiello Calabro (CS) Italy**

**from the XVI to the XX centuries**



## **EMIGRATION to USA and Canada**

**from 1880 to 1930**

Padua, Italy August 2014

**Photo on front cover:** Graphic drawing of Aiello of the XVII century by Pietro Angius 2014, an readaptation of Giovan Battista Pacichelli's drawing of 1693 (see page 6)

**Photo on page 1:** Oil painting of *Aiello Calabro* by *Rosario Bernardo* (1993)

**Photo on back cover:** George Benjamin Luks, *In the Steerage*, 1900 Oil on canvas 77.8 x 48.9 cm North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh.

Purchased with funds from the Elizabeth Gibson Taylor and Walter Frank Taylor Fund and the North Carolina State Art Society (Robert F. Phifer Bequest), 98.12

**With deep felt gratitude and humility**

**I dedicate**

this publication

to **Prof. Rocco Liberti**



**a pioneer in studying**

**Aiello's local history**

and

**author** of the books:

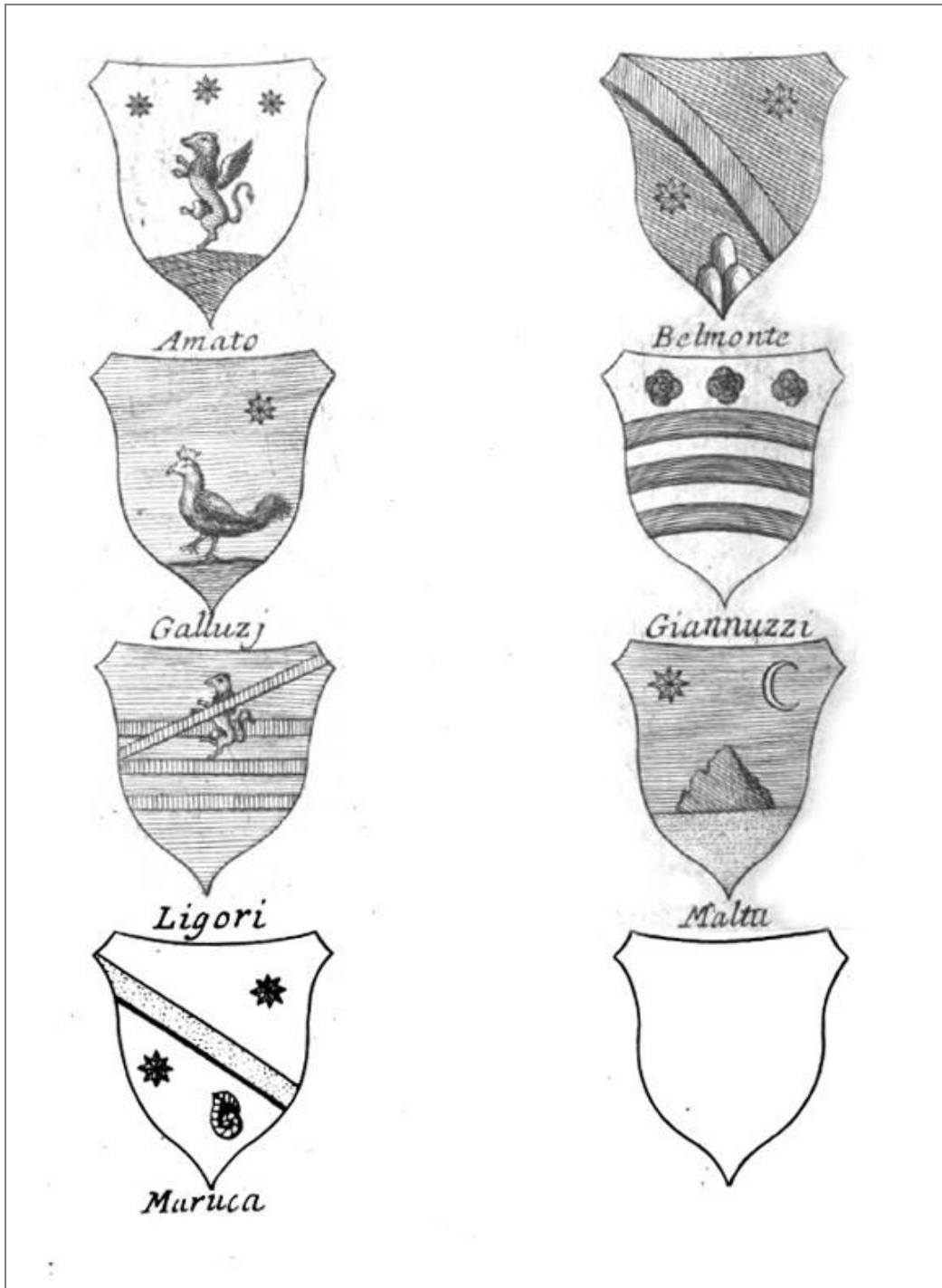
***"Ajello Calabro: note storiche "***

published in **1969** and

***"Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria "***

published in **1978**

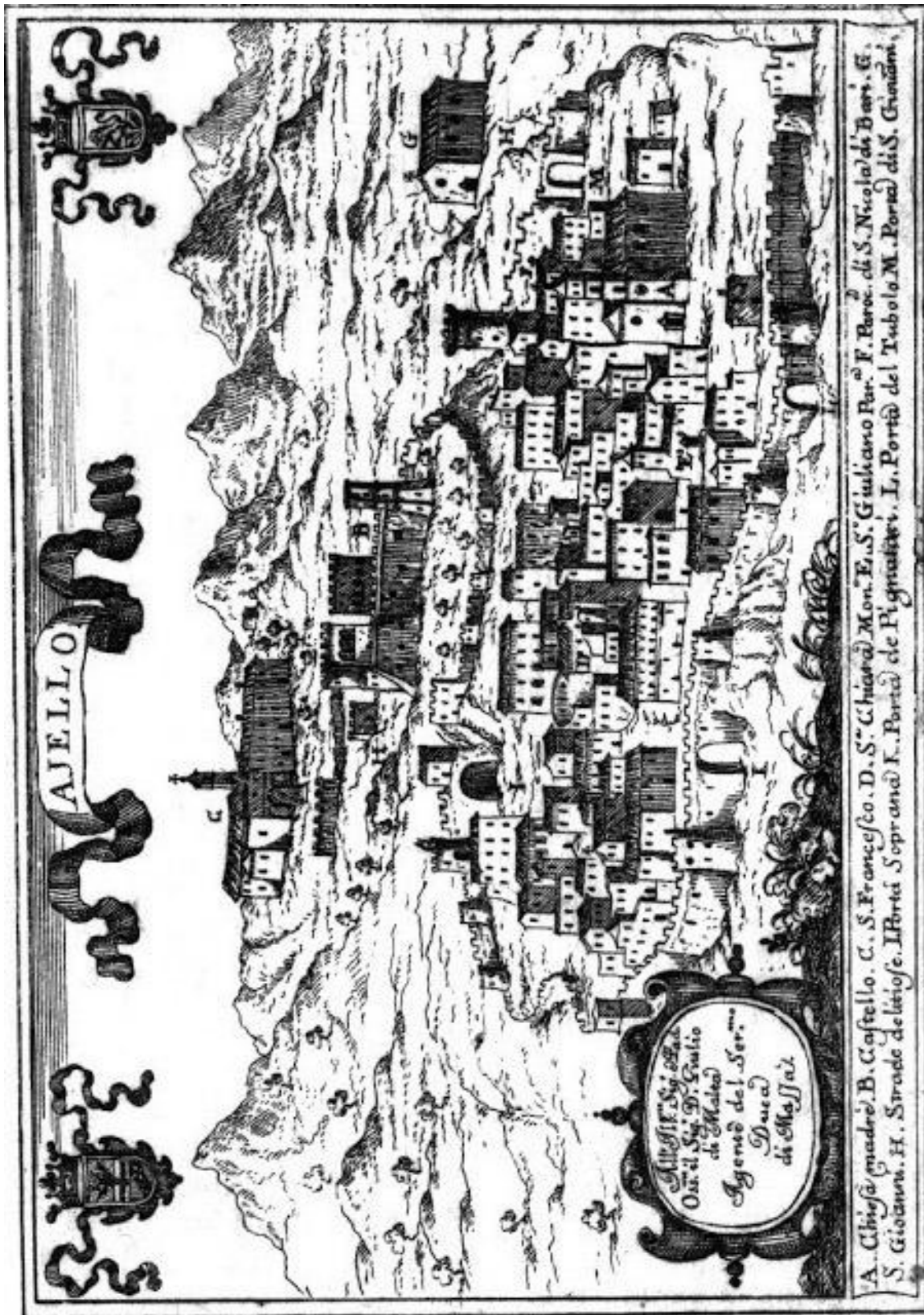
The author is **Francesco Gallo**, a Medical Doctor, a Psychiatrist, a Professor at the University of Maryland (European Division) and a local history researcher. He is a member of various historical societies: Historical Association of Calabria, Academy of Cosenza and Historic Salida Inc.



**Coat of arms of some Aiellese noble families**

(from the book by Cesare Orlandi (1734-1779):  
 "Delle città d'Italia e sue isole adjacenti compendiose notizie", Printer "Augusta" in Perugia, 1770)

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Pacichelli's drawing of Aiello in the book *"Il viaggio in Calabria dell'abate Pacichelli"* of 1693 when *Giulio Di Malta* was an agent for the *Duke of Massa Carrara*.

- ("A" = St. Mary Major Church, "B" = Castle,  
 "C" = Our Lady of Grace Church and St. Francis Convent, "D" = St. Clare's Convent,  
 "F" = Parishes of St. Julian and St. Nicholas of Bari, "G" = St. John's Church,  
 "I" = Soprana Gate and Pignatari Gate and "L" = Tubolo Gate and St. John's Gate

**Introduction by Prof. Rocco Liberti: past publications regarding Aiello Calabro**  
(summary of the original Italian version) by *Rocco Liberti*

When on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1964 I started teaching in Aiello Calabro's schools, I had no idea of my future interest and involvement in becoming the town's first local history researcher. One day by chance I met *Giulio Belmonte* who was impressed in seeing my great interest in observing a XVI century tombstone found in his garden. We talked and he started showing me the town's famous castle, its churches and gates.

I had little experience as a historian except for a series of articles I had written in various newspapers and a brief monograph on the city of Gioia Tauro dealing, however, with data obtained from other publications. I ignored the value of archives although my friend *Gustavo Valente* stimulated me to utilize parish records to study the local history of our forgotten Calabrese towns. So I started writing about Aiello thanks to the data I received from the Pastor, *Father Ortenzio Amendola*, *Doctor Florindo Longo* who shared with me his family documents, *Cosenza's State Archives* and *Solimena's manuscripts*. I am also indebted to *Giovanni Solimena*, *Lorenzo Viola* and *Gabriele Turchi* for having allowed me to use their documents and articles.

Thus, I collected many facts and published in 1969 a first incomplete description of the most important historical facts of Aiello and to my surprise, I was chosen for the *Villa San Giovanni Award*. As was to be expected, some criticized the text but what is more important, is that it stimulated others to pursue along the same path. Many writers have contacted me and I was glad to send them the information they requested.

Subsequently I spent long hours in collecting data from more complete archives as those found in Naples and Spain. With patience what at first seemed obscure, became clear.

After my publications, many other Authors wrote about Aiello:

- *Michèle Benaiteau* with her interesting essay "*Le dependances feodales des di Tocco en Calabria Citerieure 1788-1810*" in 1977
- *Fausto Cozzetto* wrote three books "*La popolazione di Aiello Calabro nell'età moderna*" in 1978, "*La natura e l'uomo: il feudo di Aiello*" in 1987 and "*Lo Stato di Aiello-Feudo, istituzioni e società nel Mezzogiorno moderno*" in 2001
- *Giuseppe Masi* wrote "*Socialismo e amministrazione nella Calabria contemporanea*" (Rosario Naccarato, primo sindaco democratico di Aiello Calabro: 1944-45) in 1987
- *Marcello Cammera* wrote "*Ajello Calabro-Documenti Cybo*" in 1993, "*Nuove fonti documentali sul castello di Aiello Calabro*" in 1994 and "*Il cosiddetto palazzo Cybo Malaspina ad Aiello Calabro*" in 1997
- *Raffaele Borretti* wrote "*Ajello: antichità e monumenti Guida storico-artistica*" in 1994
- *Roberto Fuda* wrote "*Lo Stato di Aiello: capitoli e magistrature di un feudo Cybeo nel Regno di Napoli*" in 1994
- *Francesca Paolino* wrote "*Cappelle gentilizie e devozionali in Calabria 1550-1650*" in 2000

- *Francesco Kostner* wrote "*La tragedia di Aiello*" in 2002
- *Massimiliano Cozzetto* wrote "*Fascisti e vita civile: Aiello Calabro e Serra Aiello 1928-1937*" in 2003
- *Ferdinando Marino* wrote "*La famiglia Cybo Malaspina e il feudo di Aiello*" in 2003
- *Antonio Piromalli* wrote "*Costume e poesia in Francesco Della Valle*" in 2004
- *Gianfrancesco Solferino* wrote "*Il grido muto di Ajello*" in 2007



Mayor's Office in **Lago in 1992**: from lt to rt: Giuseppe Muto, Rocco Liberti, Francesco Kostner, Martino Milito, Gustavo Valente, Coriolano Martirano, Sergio Chiatto, Gabriele Turchi, Francesco Volpe and Francesco Bilotta (Lago's Mayor).

Today, a new writer became interested in Aiello. He is *Francesco Gallo*, a physician-psychiatrist who practices his profession in Padua (Italy) but who has always been interested in the local history especially about Lago (Cosenza), his hometown. He is the author of the texts "*Guida storico-culturale di Lago (CS) con Dizionario dialettale laghitano-italiano-inglese*" (written in 2004 together with his brother Gino Gallo), "*Laghitani nel mondo*" (2005) and "*Le grandi famiglie di Lago (CS) del XIX e XX secolo*" (2009). After Lago, he became interested in Aiello, the capital town of the Feudal State of Aiello to which Lago belonged until early XIX century. This new research which Dr. Gallo so graciously has decided to me, sheds new light on old topics, presents new ones about rich noble families but also those poor families who were forced to emigrate to attempt to offer a better future to their children.



## Presentation of the book by the author

This text deals with two Aiellese social groups, landowners who lived from the XVI to the XX centuries and farmers who emigrated between the year 1880 and 1930. The farmers were poor illiterate people exploited by local landowners who employed them as farm hands, sharecroppers, shepherds, herdsman, foresters, muleteers and millers and because of their ability to perform all these jobs, they were well prepared to survive and flourish in the *Wild West of Utah* and *Colorado* or *Sault Ste. Marie* (Ontario) Canada where many chose to settle. Overseas they continued to work as hard as they always did in Aiello and some became richer than their previous Aiellese employers.



Panorama of Aiello Calabro in the Province of Cosenza in Calabria (Italy).  
View from its Castle (the Church of Saint Mary Major can be easily seen) <sup>1</sup>

***Aiellese society*** was once grouped into **four** separate **social groups**:

- **nobles** or **rich** people (most were landowners)
- **professionals** (physicians, pharmacists, lawyers, teachers)
- **craftsmen**
- **farmers** and **shepherds** who were the greater portion of the population

Some rich inhabitants of Aiello belonged to noble families: **Amato, Belmonte, De Dominicis, Di Malta, Gallo, Giannuzzi, Liguori** and **Maruca** (in 1731 the **Viola** substituted the Amato's who had become extinct). They were granted **nobility titles** as a reward for having achieved important **military deeds** in defending the King or the Pope or after **buying a county, marquisate, dukedom or principedom** they obviously received the titles of count, marquis, duke or prince (as the Siscar and Cybo families had done in Aiello). Others became part of the "**administrative nobility**" because they held important roles as judges. Among the professionals, we find **teachers** (Vocaturò, Naccarato), **patriots** (Parise, Civitelli, Giannuzzi), **priests** (Solimena, Civitelli, Vocaturò, Bove, Caferrì, Lorelli, Serra, Sicolo, Longo, Corchio and Barbalona) and **bishops** (Maruca and Giannuzzi-Savelli).

<sup>1</sup> [www.aiellocalabro.blogspot.it](http://www.aiellocalabro.blogspot.it)

In Aiello, from 1572 until 1848, there were 42 **lawyers**, 11 of whom came from the *Giannuzzi*, 8 from *Di Malta* and 4 from *De Dominicis* families.

Between 1599 and 1770, the *De Dominicis*, *Solimena* and *Vocaturo* families had the greatest number of **physicians** (in 1789 the Aiello Municipal Administration selected six physicians to "serve the population" of 2600 inhabitants).<sup>2</sup>

The profession of **notary publics** was more common within the *Serra*, *Medaglia*, *Lorelli* and *Gallo* families whereas nominated **mayors** came especially from the *Giannuzzi*, *Di Malta*, *Belmonte* and *De Dominicis* families.<sup>3</sup>

Many **pharmacists** were found in the *Serra* and *Solimena* families.

Some families such as *Aloisio*, *Della Valle*, *Arlia* and *Del Corchio* distinguished themselves in arts and classical studies.

**Aiello's physicians** from 1599 to 1770 were:

Giangiaco De Dominicis (alive in 1599), *Diomede Fata* (alive in 1597), *Lelio De Dominicis* (graduated in 1616, deceased in 1623), *Pietro Nucci* (deceased in 1637), *Giuseppe Martino* (alive in 1661), *Cesare Almagro* (deceased in 1660), *Domenico Di Iacoe* (graduated in 1682, deceased in 1701), *Martino Aloisio* (alive in 1715), *Pasquale Solimena* (deceased in 1754) and *Raimondo Vocaturo* (alive in 1762).<sup>4</sup>

**Aiello's lawyers** from 1572 to 1828 were:

*Giansilvio Di Malta* (alive in 1572, governor and judge in Rosarno), *Paolo Borazio* (alive in 1574), *Paolo Gallo* (alive in 1576), *Giovanni Di Liguorio* (alive in 1577), *Ottavio Giannuzzi* (alive in 1592), *Gian Francesco Di Malta* (alive in 1595), *Gian Vincenzo Giannuzzi* (alive in 1600), *Giovan Battista Giannuccio* (alive in 1604), *Sallustio Giannuzzi* (alive in 1608), *Geronimo Di Malta* (alive in 1608, Pastor in the town of Lago), *Gian Vincenzo Di Malta* (alive in 1608), *Mario Di Malta* (deceased in 1615, priest), *Giulio De Dominicis* (deceased in 1619, Parroco a Tropea), *Pietro Francesco Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1620), *Lelio De Dominicis* (deceased in 1623), *Scipione Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1624), *Cesare Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1624), *Gian Vincenzo Ripoli* (deceased in 1624), *Sallustio De Dominicis* (deceased in 1631), *Fabrizio Civitelli* (deceased in 1633), *Giacinto Di Malta* (deceased in), *Giangiaco Gallo* (alive in 1638), *Sertorio Lorelli* (deceased in 1639, priest), *Roberto Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1642), *Fabrizio Nucci* (deceased in 1643, Rettore Chiesa S. Maria Maggiore di Aiello), *Scipione Di Malta* (deceased in 1649, Governor from Monteleone), *Fabrizio Borazio* (deceased in 1650, priest), *Antonio Gallo* (alive in 1651), *Giovanni Lorenzo Siculo* (deceased in 1653, Pastor in St. Mary Major Church), *Francesco Belmonte* (deceased in 1657), *Ercole Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1630), *Domenico Maruca* (deceased in 1680), *Valerio Di Malta* (deceased in 1746), *Nicola Lorelli* (deceased in 1749), *Nicolò Giannuzzi* (deceased in 1757), *Ignazio Viola* (deceased in 1778), *Lorenzo De Dominicis* (alive in 1791, historian), *Giacomo Caferro* (alive in 1792), *Francesco Solimena* (1772-1824), *Giovanni Solimena* (deceased in 1826) and *Vincenzo Solimena* (deceased in 1828).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Martino Milito, "Viaggio attraverso i documenti in una Terra di Calabria Citra", Anicia, Roma, 2011, p. 96.

<sup>3</sup> Rocco Liberti, "Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria", Barbaro, Vibo Valentia, 1978, pp. 76 and pp. 86-90.

<sup>4</sup> Rocco Liberti, "Ajello Calabro: note storiche", Editrice MIT, Cosenza, 1969, p. 139.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 139-140.

## **Aiello's notary publics** from 1535 to 1811:

*Francesco Sicolo* (alive in 1535), *Nicola Giannuzzi* (alive in 1546), *Giammaria Sdao* (alive in 1560), *Giulio Guercio* (alive in 1571), *Giovanni Iacono Bove* (alive in 1571), *Gianpaolo Lavalle* (alive in 1575), *Giammaria Ripoli* (alive in 1599), *Tiberio Bove* (alive in 1599), *Giovanni Iacono Bove* (alive in 1626), *Giangiaco Truella* (deceased in 1626), *Giovanni Angelo Inserra* (alive in 1626), *Francesco Saverio Medaglia Sr* (alive in 1633), *Francesco Lorelli* (alive in 1636), *Scipione Lorelli* (alive in 1639), *Maurizio Ferrise* (alive in 1636), *Antonio Laurello* (alive in 1710), *Giuseppe Serra* (alive in 1719), *Geronimo Gallo* (alive in 1724), *Francesco Saverio Medaglia Jr* (alive in 1753), *Marcello Gallo* (alive in 1739), *Geniale Palmieri* (deceased in 1761), *Gennaro Longo* (alive in 1769), *Baldassarre Medaglia* (alive in 1778), *Antonio Gallo* (alive in 1775), *Muzio Serra* (alive in 1791), *Antonio Serra* (alive in 1808) and *Giuseppe Longo* (alive in 1811).<sup>6</sup>

As I have just described, Aiello's dominant social class had different roles: many were landowners, others were professionals (*physicians, pharmacists, lawyers and public notaries*), public servants (*mayors, judges, teachers and armed forces officers*) and thus had important functions in *public administration, health services and education*.

List of **landowners** and their **sharecroppers** in the various suburbs of Aiello from 1818 to 1822 (the noblemen are highlighted):<sup>7</sup>

<b>Landowners</b>	<b>Sharecroppers</b>	<b>Suburbs</b>
<i>Cafferri Gaetano</i>	<i>Falsetti Pasquale</i>	Carbonara
<i>Cafferri Giuseppe</i>	<i>Feraco Nicolò</i>	Copano
<i>Caruso Francesco</i>	<i>Carusi Ciacco Geniale</i>	Romia
<i>Caruso Giuseppe</i>	<i>Bifano Vincenzo</i>	Fontanella
<i>Caruso Giuseppe</i>	<i>Marghella Giuseppe</i>	Campagna
<b>Dominicis Nicolò</b>	<i>Pizzuto Bruno</i>	Fargani
<b>Giannuzzi Lelio</b>	<i>Licastro Geniale</i>	Ciani
<i>Giannuzzi Muzio</i>	<i>Caputo Gennaro</i>	S. Ippolito
<i>Giannuzzi Raffaele</i>	<i>Sdao Vincenzo</i>	Carbonara
<i>Giannuzzi Scipione</i>	<i>Mogliano Nunziato</i>	Praticello
<i>Lorello Pietro</i>	<i>Meraglia Antonio</i>	Tubbolo/Tuvolo
<i>Malta Alberico</i>	<i>Ferrise Geniale</i>	Valleoscura
<b>Malta Vincenzo</b>	<i>Morello Angelo Maria</i>	Fioro/Joro
<b>Maruca Geniale</b>	<i>Cuglietta Giacomo</i>	Plastino
<i>Maruca Geniale</i>	<i>Chiarello Geniale</i>	Acino
<i>Medaglia Pascale</i>	<i>Grandinetti Antonio</i>	Profichette
<i>Pignatello Maria</i>	<i>Chiarello Fortunato</i>	Castagnite
<i>Serra Ottavio</i>	<i>Briglio Michelangelo</i>	Lauri
<b>Viola Giaginto</b>	<i>Bernardo Francesco</i>	Calendola
<i>Vocaturu Rosa</i>	<i>Chiarello Fortunato</i>	Plastino

Following Napoleon's **abolition of feudality** on August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1806, *Aiello's church lands were expropriated, assigned to City Hall and St. Clare's Monastery and "Bosco" and "Pucchia" lands of the suppressed Convent of the Observant Friars were rented to the local physician Giuseppe Vocaturu* (1763-1824) through an official document signed in Paola on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1814.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 141.

<sup>7</sup> Vittorio Naccarato, "Le scuole rurali agli inizi del '900", Klipper, Cosenza, 2008, p. 151.

<sup>8</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "Amantea e dintorni nel decennio 1806-1815", *Plectica, Penta (SA)*, 2009, p.692 (Policicchio consulted the Archivio di Stato di Cosenza, Intendenza, Direzione della Registratura e dei Demani, b. 4, 134 e b 6 f.160).

**List Aiello's Mayors** from 1711 to 1952 <sup>9</sup>

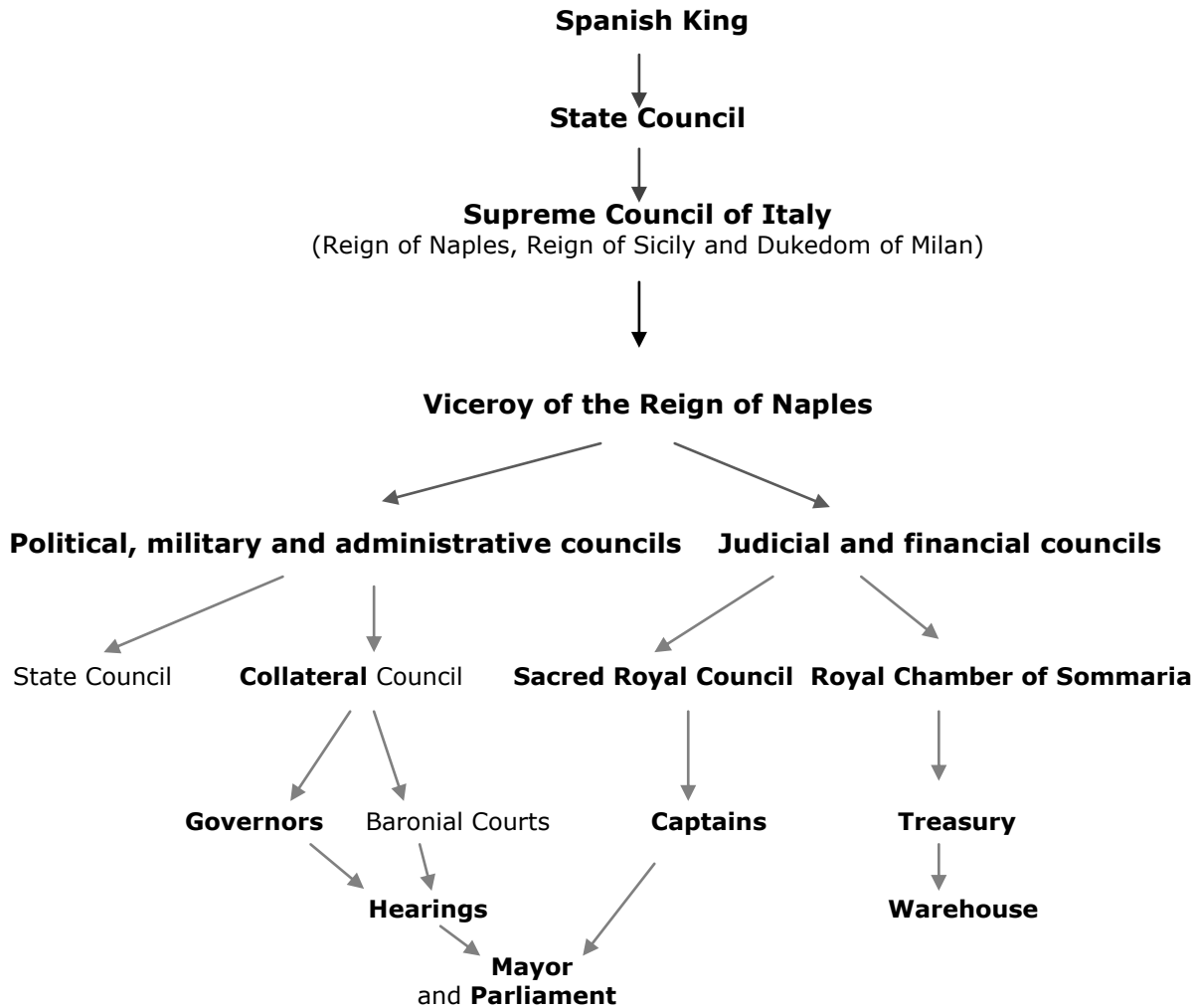
<i>Tiberio Giannuzzi 1711</i>	<i>Antonio Giannuzzi 1847-48</i>
<i>Giuseppe Dominicis 1715</i>	<i>Pietro Lorelli 1848-49</i>
<i>Nucolò Giannuzzi 1724-27</i>	<i>Nicola Giannuzzi 1850-56</i>
<i>Giacomo Giannuzzi 1733</i>	<i>Gaetano Di Malta 1856-59</i>
<i>Lelio e Scipione Giannuzzi 1734</i>	<i>Mario Viola 1860</i>
<i>Alberto Giannuzzi 1737</i>	<i>Fabrizio Civitelli 1861-63</i>
<i>Gaetano Di Malta 1743</i>	<i>Gaetano Di Malta 1863</i>
<i>Giuseppe Belmonte 1744</i>	<i>Nicola Giannuzzi 1864</i>
<i>Giovanni Silvio Di Malta 1752</i>	<i>Alfonso Giannuzzi 1865-66</i>
<i>Gaetano Di Malta 1754</i>	<i>Antonio Belmonte 1867-70</i>
<i>Geniale Maruca 1769</i>	<i>Francesco Saverio Belmonte 1870-73</i>
<i>Mario Giannuzzi 1772</i>	<i>Pasquale Caruso 1873-76</i>
<i>Antonio Giannuzzi 1773-75</i>	<i>Alberto Belmonte 1877-81</i>
<i>Lelio Giannuzzi 1775</i>	<i>Gaspere De Dominicis 1882-84</i>
<i>Francesco Gallo 1777</i>	<i>Luigi Giannuzzi 1885-87</i>
<i>Lorenzo Giannuzzi 1778</i>	<i>Gaspere De Dominicis 1888-89</i>
<i>Raffaele Vocaturo 1807</i>	<i>Alfonso Giannuzzi 1890-97</i>
<i>Cesare Giannuzzi 1808</i>	<i>Adolfo Civitelli 1897-98</i>
<i>Lorenzo Belmonte 1809</i>	<i>Alfonso Caruso 1898-1903</i>
<i>Muzio Giannuzzi 1810</i>	<i>Luigi Di Malta 1903-06</i>
<i>Rosario Vocaturo 1812-14</i>	<i>Attilio Solimena 1906-19</i>
<i>Valerio Di Malta 1815-16</i>	<i>Luigi Di Malta 1919-20 Commissioner</i>
<i>Lelio De Dominicis 1817-18</i>	<i>Giulio Giannuzzi 1921-22</i>
<i>Vincenzo Solimena 1818-22</i>	<i>Battista Viola 1922-23</i>
<i>Raffaele Giannuzzi 1823</i>	<i>Attilio Solimena 1923-26</i>
<i>Alfonso Giannuzzi 1824-25</i>	<i>Valerio Di Malta 1926-32 Podestà</i>
<i>Geniale Maruca 1826-32</i>	<i>Attilio Solimena 1932-37 Podestà</i>
<i>Alfonso Giannuzzi 1833-35</i>	<i>Gaetano Solimena 1938-44 Podestà</i>
<i>Geniale Maruca 1835-40</i>	<i>Battista Viola 1944 Pref. Comm.</i>
<i>Paulo Viola 1841-43</i>	<i>Rosario Naccarato 1944-45 Pref. Comm.</i>
<i>Alfonso Giannuzzi 1844-46</i>	<i>Giuseppe Iacucci 1946-52 Mayor</i>

In the Municipality of **Aiello** had a **Mayor** and two counselors elected by **nobles** and another **Mayor** and two counselors elected by **common citizens**. For ecclesiastical administration, there was an **Assistant Bishop** called *Lieutenant* of Tropea's Bishop. There was a local **Governor** appointed by higher authorities in Naples.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Liberti Rocco, "Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria", *op. cit.*, 291-292.

<sup>10</sup> Liberti Rocco, "Lineamenti fisici di Ajello a metà del Settecento", *Storicittà*, XV anno, n. 145, Lamezia Terme (CZ), September 2006, pp. 54-55.

## Diagram of the Reign of Naples's Government until 1734 <sup>11</sup>



During this period, every Feud (as Aiello) had its capital town, its executive administrator (**Mayor**) and its Court (**Praetorship**) controlled by Central Administrative and Judicial offices as

- the **Supreme Council of Italy** in Madrid who ruled the *Reign of Naples*, the *Reign of Sicily* and the *Dukedom of Milan*. Created in 1556 by *Philip II* (1527-1598), it was discontinued in 1717 by *Philip V* (1683-1746), the first Bourbon King of Spain
- the **Sacred Royal Council**, a last appeal court with the King at its Head
- the **Collateral Council** administrative government of the *Reign of Naples*
- the **Royal Chamber of the Sommaria** a Court that acted also as Ministry of *Economics and Finance* and Supreme Court for financial crimes
- the **Hearings** depended on the **Governors** and on **Baronial Courts**
- through **Captains**, the *Sacred Royal Council* administered **Castles** as the one found in *Aiello*
- in the **Warehouses** such as those in *Cosenza*, *Paola* and *Amantea*, there were *Customs Officers* who collected tax revenues

<sup>11</sup> Rosario Villari, "La rivolta antispagnola a Napoli. Le origini (1585-1647)", Laterza, Bari, 1973, pp. 22-23.

The **Viceroy of the Reign of Naples** were nominated by the *State Council*, presided by the *King*, based on a proposals by the **Sacred Royal Council**, the most prestigious governing body within the Spanish territories outside of *Spain* where the *Reign of Naples* was the most important.

In Aiello, the Town Hall was strongly influenced by royal power, locally represented by **Captains** and **Governors** but also by **baronial power** which depended on the **Sacred Royal Council** and on the **Collateral Council**.

**Statutes** decided by **City Hall Council** ("**Parlamenti dei Comuni**" also called "*Università*") had to be approved by Royal administrative organs and had to be coherent to the norms of good rural life (the so called "*Statuti della Bagliva*").

The **election of the mayor** was held every summer and the results were written in a "**red book**" of the "*City Hall Council*". During the French Decade (1806-1815) nobles were no longer the only candidates who could become mayors and the privilege was extended to those who paid more taxes. For this purpose, every township compiled a list of major taxpayers from which mayors and councilors could be chosen. In 1912 this method of favoring the rich was abolished since *universal suffrage of male voters* was introduced. In 1926 Fascism abolished free elections and mayors were called **Podestà** or **Commissari Prefettizi**, appointed by local **Prefects**.



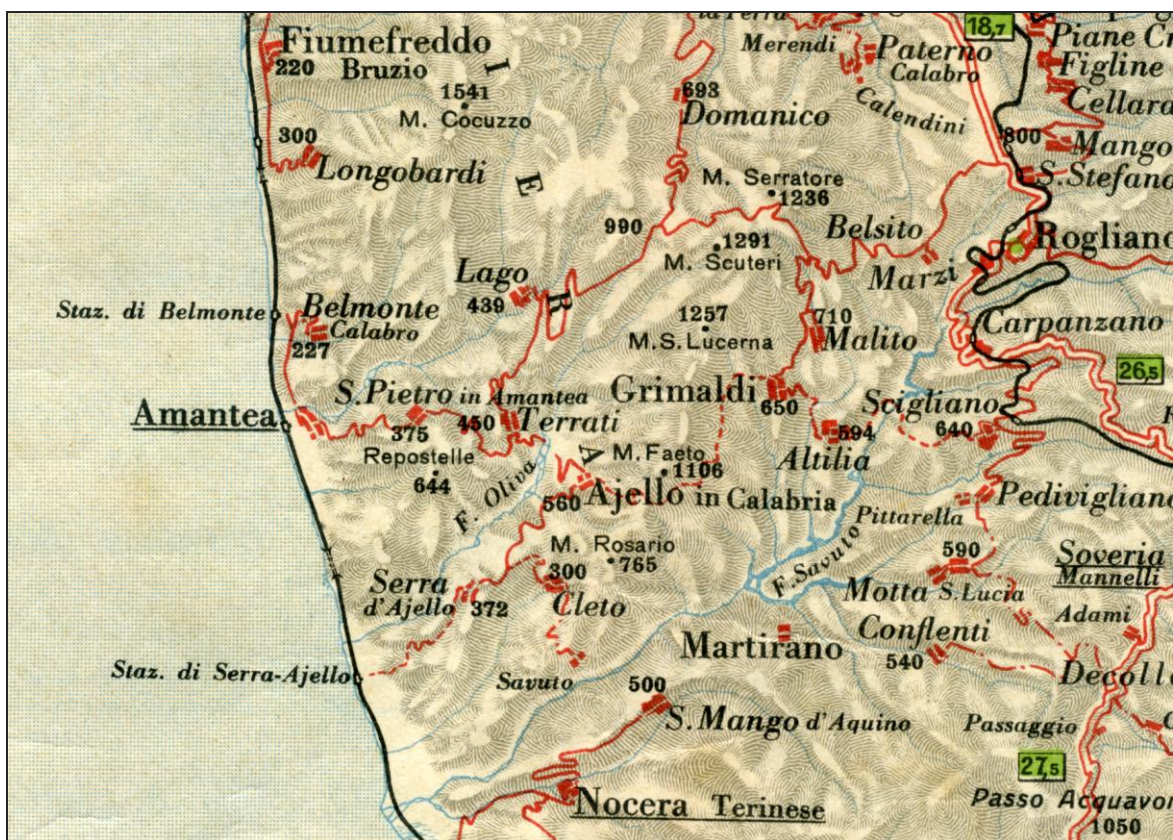
City Hall of Aiello in 1950 ca.  
(photo courtesy of *Blog Aiellesi nel Mondo*)

By emigrating, Aiellese farmers freed themselves from the ancient poverty and hoped for a better future for themselves and their children. These peasant farmers lacked formal education and had been underpaid and abused by their landowners. Always fearing of being fired, they were forced to remain obsequious and servile.

The most audacious, instead, decided to emigrate to USA or Canada where at first they were also exploited but having experienced great sacrifices in Aiello, they were well prepared to overcome many obstacles, such as, long working hours, wheeler-dealers who tried to deceive them, learning a new language and a new culture. They were strongly discouraged by discriminatory practices against Italians who were considered "non-White". Yet, they accepted humiliating jobs, tolerated xenophobic treatments and derogatory names in the hope that their children and grandchildren would one day have a better life. Instead of choosing the unhealthy crowded slums of big cities, many preferred the isolated agricultural fields of Colorado, Utah or Ontario and in the new lands they were able to be in direct contact with nature similarly to the farming lands in *Fargani, Plastino, Santa Caterina Patricello, Persico* and *Stragolera* of rural Aiello.

Settling in America's "Wild West" meant uprooting themselves both physically and culturally from their homeland. They planned to **settle** there **definitely** disregarding the possibility of returning to their hometown. This decision prompted them to adjust faster as they, nonetheless, *preserved certain Aiellese traditions*, such as having a strong family, working hard to better themselves socially and economically and attending Catholic liturgical services (the Church also served as a meeting place for them).

Thanks to these first pioneers, their children and nephews were able to graduate from colleges, start businesses, get involved in local administration and become respectable American and Canadian citizens. When in 1913 *Rosario Caputo*<sup>12</sup> emigrated to USA from Aiello together with his son *Gensimone Antonio*, he had no idea or hope that his great granddaughter (*Lisa Caputo* born in 1963) would have become the *first Italian-American female astronaut* to participate in 2006 in *Mission STS-121* of *Shuttle Discovery*.



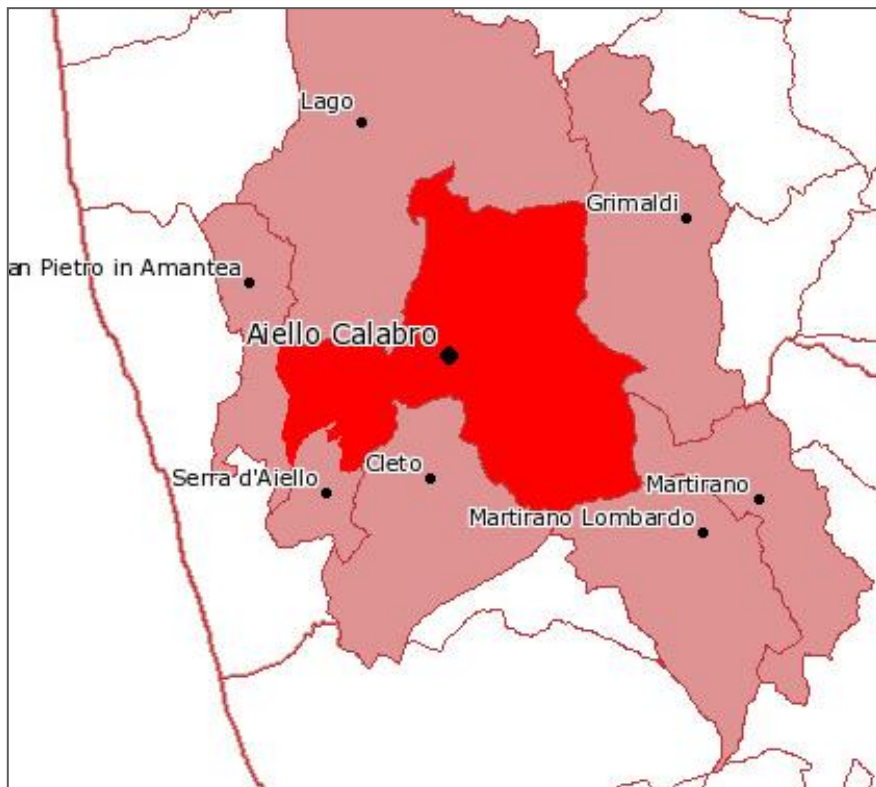
<sup>12</sup> *Rosario* had two brothers (*Ferdinando* 1876-1877 and *Giuseppe* b.1881) and a sister (*Rosa* 1878-1880).

## Brief history of the Town of Aiello Calabro



**Aiello Calabro** is a town in the Province of Cosenza in Calabria, Italy. Located at an altitude of 502 meters above sea level with a surface area of 38 square kilometers, in 2012 it had a population of *1,857 inhabitants*.

The Town's **Official Seal** shows a rampant lion.



It **BORDERS** with the towns of **Cleto, Grimaldi, Lago, Martirano, Martirano Lombardo, San Pietro in Amantea** and **Serra d'Aiello**.

It consists of the following **RURAL AREAS** :

*Accroce, Acquafredda, Acino, Alzinetta, Aricella, Ballerino, Boccaceraso, Borgile, Buda, Buda Stragolera, Calendola, Campagna, Campo, Cannavali, Carpinette, Casaline, Castagniti, Cavaliere, Cerzeto, Copano, Coschi, Cultura, Fargani, Fiore, Giani, Macchia, Magale, Muraglie, Passamorrone, Patricello, Petrone, Persico, Pianette, Piano della Fontana, Plastino, Pundurale, Romia, San Martino, Salandino, Santa Caterina, Seminali, Serra Pilata, S. Ippolito, Sotto gli Orti, Spinoso, Stagolera, Tardo, Tavolone, Timpone Cuti, Vote, Vattendieri and Valle Oscura.*



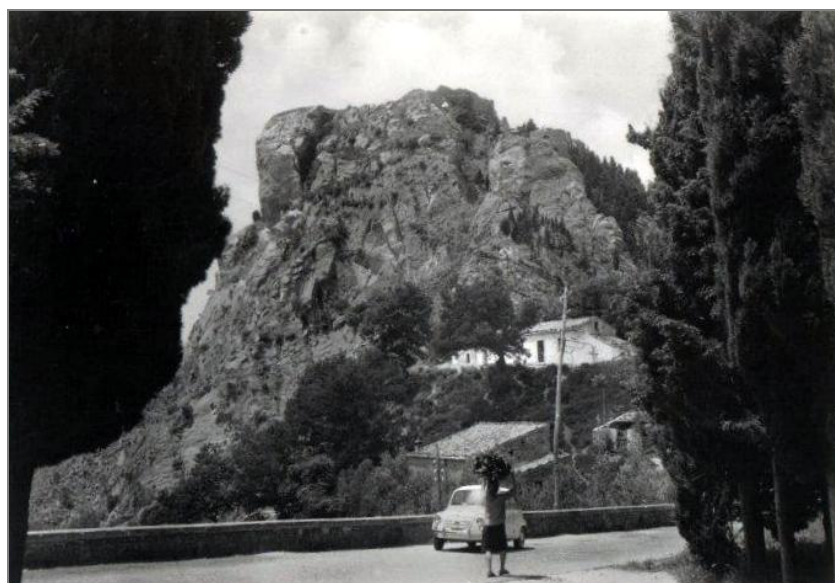


**Street map of Aiello:** two street names were dedicated to two Aiellese citizens: Rosario Naccarato and Angelo Giannuzzi, both former Mayors of the town.

**Aiello** has a long millennial history and the name Aiello, according to *John Trumper, ex Professor of Linguistics at the University of Calabria*, and to *Gerhard Rohlfs (1892-1986)*, the most famous glottologist of Calabrese dialect, is probably derived from a fusion of the Arab word "rihāl" (meaning "hamlet") and a Latin word "agellum" (meaning "little field").

Since 1928 Aiello's name became **Aiello Calabro** to distinguish it from **Aiello del Sabato** in the Province of Avellino in the Italian Region called Campania and from **Aiello del Friuli** in the Province of Udine in the Italian Region called Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

The following is the poet *Giuseppe Verduci 's (1921-2008)* condensed description of Aiello's beautiful landscape: "Welcome to *Aiello Calabro*, this little town found at the top of a fertile green valley in proximity to the sea, away from noise and confusion. The town has a panorama that recalls Christ's nativity scene with the Oliva River flowing into the Tyrrhenian Sea where the mountain tops of the Aeolian Islands can be seen. Welcome to Aiello to discover the history of this important little town that was inhabited by noble families protected by its grandiose castle and intersected by its narrow streets and elegant Renaissance palaces. Many famous professional men were born here as were artists, craftsmen, ebonists and writers." <sup>13</sup>



Castle remains of Aiello (*Blog.Aiello*)

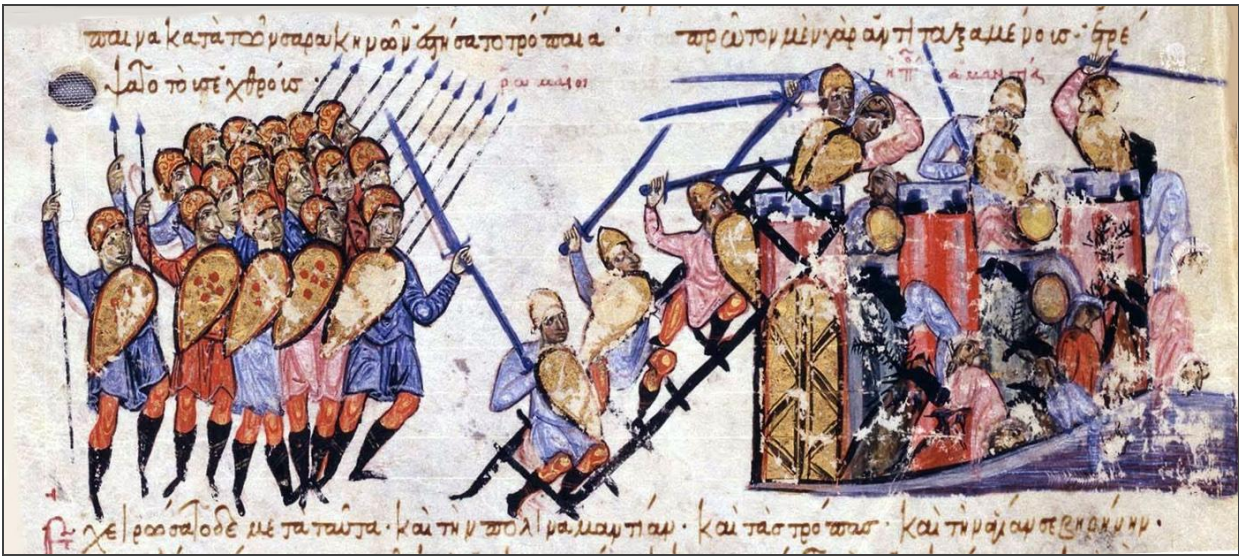
<sup>13</sup> Giuseppe Verduci, "*Aiello Calabro: appunti sparsi*", Pellegrini, Cosenza, 2004, pp. 17-22.



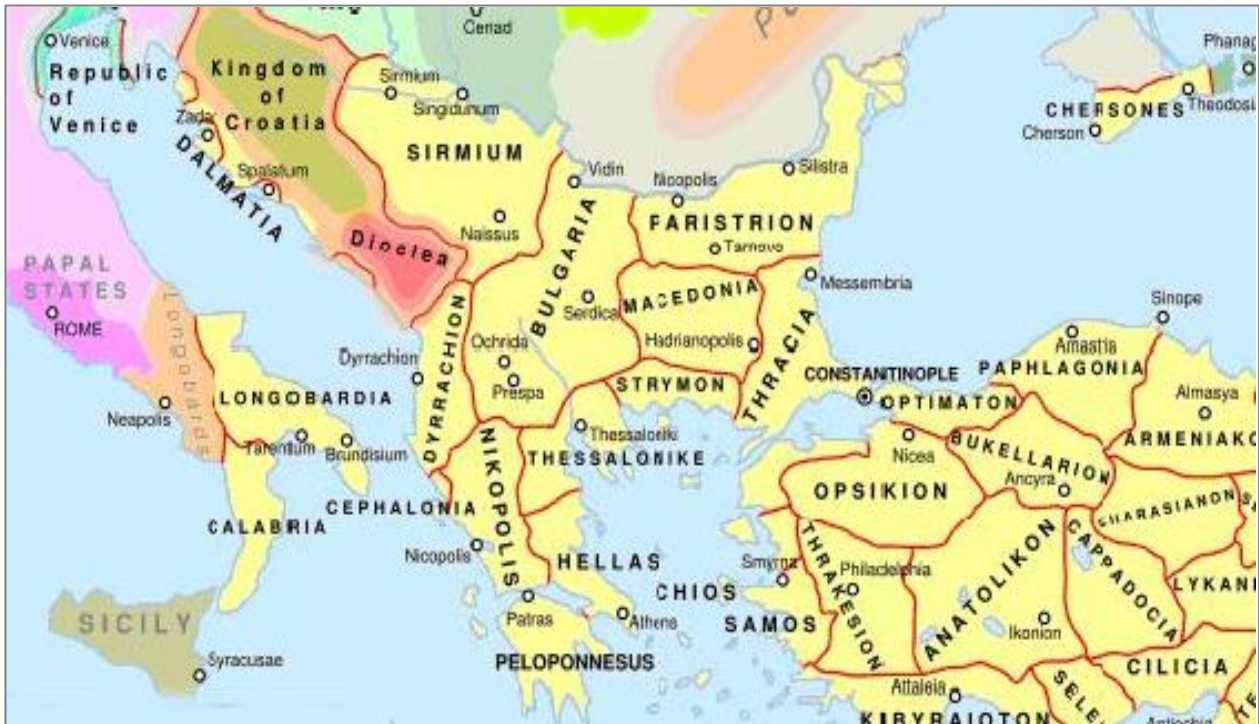
During the **Magna Graecia** period, **Calabria** was called **Italia** and its name was then used to refer to the entire Italian peninsula.



The **Duchy of Calabria** rose during the VI century A.D. when it was joined to **Brutium**. Approximately in the year 892, **Theme of Longobardia** was created and from 938 to 956 the **Duchy of Calabria** was extended to become **Theme of Calabria** with **Reggio** as its capital.



Byzantine soldiers led by **General Niceforo Foca** (830-896) freed **Amantea** from Saracens in 885. He was sent to Calabria by the Byzantine Emperor **Basil I** the Macedonian (811-886)



Byzantine Empire in 1045

**Aiello** was devastated in 907 by the Saracen leader *Abstaele, Emir of Squillace* and in 976 it was besieged and conquered by *Emir Abu-Al-Qasim*<sup>14</sup> forcing its inhabitants to flee to the suburbs and settled in thirteen small regions named after various saints (*St. Agatha, St. Elias, St. Nicholas, St. Angelo, St. Stephen, St. John, St. Catherine, St. Anne, St. Martin, St. Blaise, St. Polycarp, St. Barbara, St. Margaret, St. Lucy and St. Hippolytus*).<sup>15</sup>

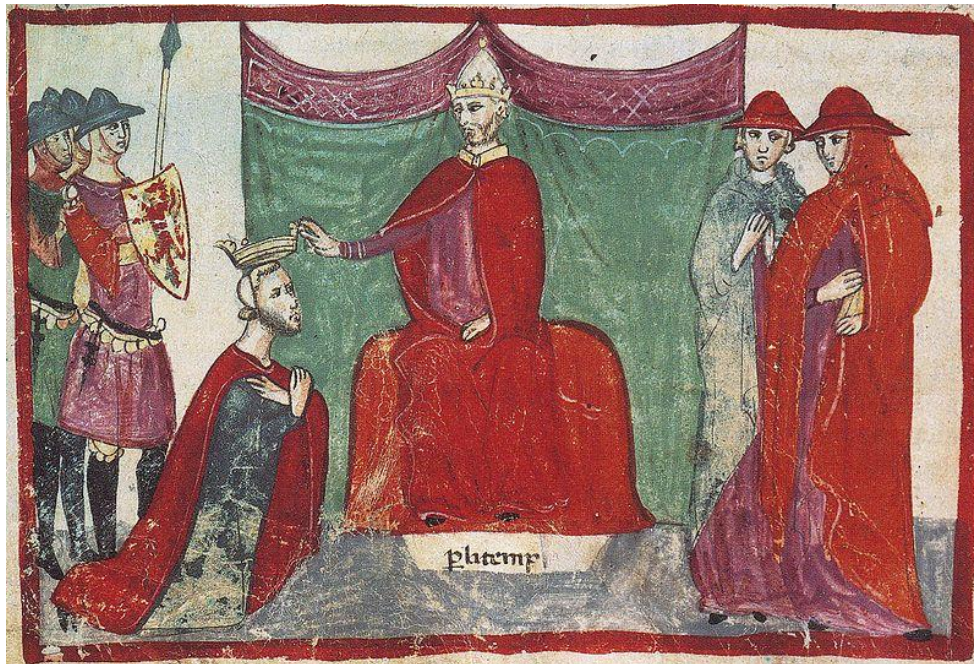
<sup>14</sup> Gabriele Turchi, "La Calabria nell'epoca antica ed in alcuni altri importanti momenti della sua storia", R. Gnisi, Paola CS, 2011, p.80 and 83.

<sup>15</sup> Augusto Placanica, "Storia della Calabria", Donzelli, Roma, 1999, p. 74 and Fausto Cozzetto, "Lo Stato di Aiello", Editoriale Scientifica, Napoli, 2001, p. 60.

During the various historical periods, **Aiello** belonged to different Reigns and Duchies:

- **Duchy of Calabria** (from Taranto to Reggio) from mid- VII Century to the IX Century as part of the Byzantine Empire
- **Duchy of Langobardia** or Bari (X-XI Centuries), as part of the Byzantine Empire
- **Reign of Sicily** under **Norman** rule from **1065** to **1194**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Swabian** rule from **1194** to **1266**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Angevin** rule from **1266** to **1442**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Aragonese** rule from **1442** to **1700**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Bourbon** rule from **1700** al **1713**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Augsburg of Austria** rule from **1713** to **1734**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Bourbon** rule from **1734** to **1799**
- **Parthenopean Republic** under **France** from January to July **1799**
- **Reign of Naples** under **Bourbon** rule from **1799** to **1806**
- **Reign of Naples** under **France** from **1806** to **1815**
- **Reign of the Two Sicilies** under **Bourbon** rule from **1815** to **1861**
- **Reign of Italy** under **Savoy** rule from **1861** to **1946**
- **Italian Republic** from **1946** until **today**

## The Normans



**Pope Nicholas II** crowns in 1059 **William Guiscard** as "**Duke of Apulia, Calabria and Sicily**"

**Roger I** (1031-1101, together with his brother **Robert Guiscard** (1015-1085), **Tancred of Hauteville's** sons, organized an army to conquer **Apulia, Calabria and Sicily** from the Arabs and the Byzantines and reestablish Church control over them. Thus, in 1059, **Pope Nicholas II** (980-1061) invested **Robert Guiscard** with the title of "**Duke of Apulia, Calabria and Sicily**" and in return **Robert Guiscard** recognized the Pope's supremacy while his brother **Roger I** (1031-1101) became his vassal as **Count of Calabria** settling in the **Castle of Mileto**, a strategic position from which **Roger and Robert** planned to free Sicily from the Arabs.

In 1065 *Robert* conquered **Aiello** after a four-month long resistance from its castle during which *Roger Estoblaut (Scoland's son)* and *Gilbert* (Robert's nephew) died and *Roger* ordered that they be buried in *Sant'Eufemia's Abbey*.<sup>16</sup>

### **Duchy of Apulia and Calabria**

(Hauteville Dynasty)

- **Robert Guiscard** 1059-1085
- **Roger Borsa** 1085-1111
- **William II** 1111-1127



In 1127 the *Duchy of Apulia and Calabria* was fused with the *County of Sicily* to form the **Kingdom of Sicily**.

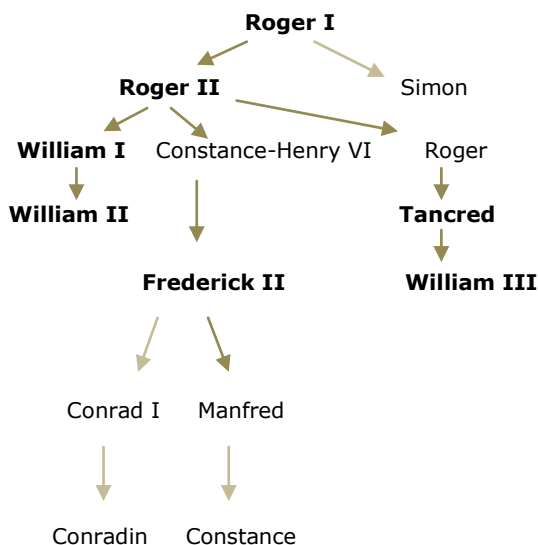
Its rulers were:

- **Roger II** 1130-1154
- **William I the Bad** 1154- 1166
- **William II the Good** 1166-1189
- **Tancred** 1189-1194
- **Sybilla and William III** 1194-1198

### **Family tree showing the relationships between the Normans and Swabians**

#### **NORMANS**

#### **SWABIANS**



<sup>16</sup> Francesco Gallo, "Le grandi famiglie di Lago CS", ADB, Conselve PD, 2009, p. 3.

**Roger I, Count di Calabria**, chose **Mileto** (found in today's Province of Vibo Valentia) as the *Capital City* of his *County* making it an important military, political and religious center. Here he lived in a luxurious palace and in 1063 built the *Benedictine Abbey of Most Holy Trinity* which in 1081 became the *Latin Episcopal See* or *Diocese* of *Mileto-Nicotera-Tropea* to which the *Parishes of Aiello* belonged until 1783 when it was destroyed by the earthquake.<sup>17</sup>

During the Norman rule, **Aiello** enjoyed a fortunate period of social and cultural progress during which it no longer feared Arab attacks since its Castle became a strong strategic site.



Roger II Norman King  
(photo by F. Gallo -Royal Palace- Naples)

When **King Tancred** (photo) died in 1194, his wife Queen **Sybilla** (1153-1205) and their nine-year old child **William III** (1185-1198) ruled the Kingdom for only ten months when they were forced to give it up to the Swabian **Henry VI** (1165-1197) who had married the Norman **Constance of Hauteville** (1154-1198), **King William I's** sister and **Frederick II's** mother.



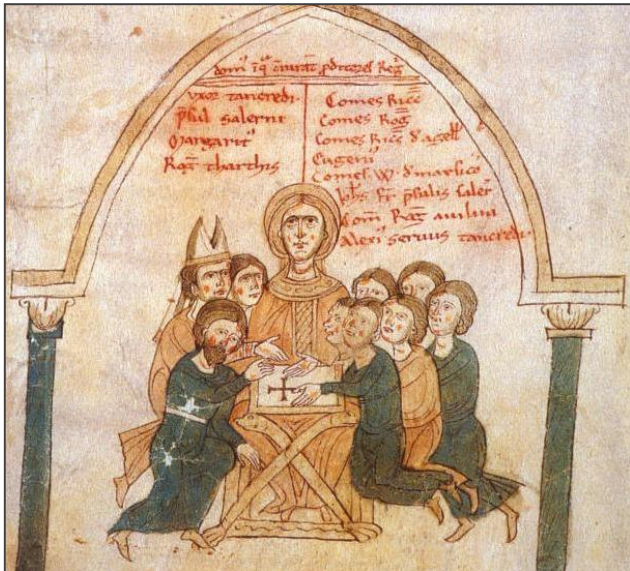
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<sup>17</sup> Francesco Gallo, "I grandi medici calabresi...", *op. cit.*, pp. 72-73.

**Niccolò Aiello** was a nobleman of Aiello who lived during King William I's time.

His son **Matthew** (deceased on 1193 ca.) was a pronotary-chancellor for *William I* and *William II*.

**Richard**, Matthew's son, became the *Count of Aiello* in the year 1190.<sup>18</sup>



In the photo, **Nicholas**, Archbishop of Salerno, with **Queen Sybilla** and the presumed conspirators against **Henry VI**.

**Henry VI** was crowned in Palermo (Sicily) on December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1194.

He imprisoned young *William III*, *Queen Sybil* and *Richard, Count of Aiello* but they were all freed because of *Pope Innocent III's* (1161-1216) intervention.

## **The Swabians or Hohenstaufens** (1194-1250)

**Henry VI** and Constance of Hauteville had a son named **Frederick II** (1194-1250) who during his seventy years of rule, transformed Sicily into a very important multicultural center. He was exceptionally talented, possessed an extraordinary culture and was called "*stupor mundi*" (the wonder of the world). In the year 1228, he participated in the *VI Crusade*, was also the *German King* from 1212 to 1250 and the *Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire* from 1220 to 1250.

- **Henry VI** 1194-1198
- **Frederick II** 1198-1250
- **Conrad I** 1250-1254
- **Conradin** 1254-1258
- **Manfred** 1258-1266

Because Aiello favored Swabian rule, the town was brutally treated by Angevins.

<sup>18</sup> Rocco Liberti, "*Aiello Calabro: note storiche*", *op. cit.*, pp. 20-21.

## The Angevins (1266-1442)

The *Kings of Sicily and the Kings of Naples* that belonged to the Angevin Dynasty were:

- **Charles I** (photo) 1266-1285, the brother of *Saint Louis IX*, King of France
- **Charles II** 1285-1309: his son **John** (1294-1336) owned the *State of Aiello* and was appointed *General Captain of Calabria*
- **Robert I** 1309-1343
- **Joanna I** 1343-1381
- **Charles III** 1382-1386 (*Charles of Durazzo*)
- **Ladislaus I** 1386-1414
- **Joanna II** 1414-1435
- **René I** 1435-1442

**Charles I** of Anjou became *King of Sicily* in 1263 and nominated **Guglielmo Usvardo** as *Caste Lord of Aiello* with many soldiers at his service.



The anti-Angevin administrator **Giovanni Brayda** and **Tommaso da Lentini** (Archbishop of Cosenza) and many armed soldiers reconquered Aiello and imprisoned within its *Castle Matteo di Vallone* from *Salerno*, *Tiberio's son Benedetto*, *Goffredo* from *Pietramala*, *Matteo* from *Aiello* and *Guglielmo* from *Savuto*.<sup>19</sup> They had opposed Angevin rule with the support of the Swabian **Conradin** who on *October 29<sup>th</sup>* 1268 was decapitated by *Charles I Anjou* in *Naples's Market Square* while *Matteo di Vallone* was hanged in *Salerno* with *both eyes removed "ambos oculos de capite a radicibus"*.<sup>20</sup>

Besides *Guglielmo Usvardo*, during the Angevin monarchy, **Giovanni di Orcla**, **Ludovico de Royre** and **Guglielmo de Foresta** became *Aiello's Castle Lords* while **Stefano de Paolo** was nominated *Aiello's Magistrate or Judge*.

The term **Sicilian Vespers** refers to a successful rebellion that occurred on *March 31<sup>st</sup>* 1282 in Sicily against **Charles I Anjou's** rule. It all started when *Pope Urban IV* (who later became *Pope Clement IV*) refused to accept the Swabian **Manfred** as the lawful ruler of Sicily and called upon *Charles I Anjou* to defeat and kill *Manfred* and thus conquer the *Reign of Sicily*. During their revolt, the Sicilians were helped by the *King of Aragon Pedro III* (1239-1285) whose wife *Constance* was *Manfred's* daughter and who on *August 30<sup>th</sup>* 1282 was proclaimed *King of Sicily*. In 1302, with the **Peace of Caltabellotta**, *Sicily's* rule changed from Angevin to Aragonese while the rest of the **Reign of Sicily** (this portion was now called the **Reign of Naples** -see map) remained under Angevin control (Sicily's first Aragonese ruler was **Frederick** of Aragon 1272-1337). Thus, **Robert I** successor of *Charles II*, ruled *only in the newly formed Reign of Naples* (see map) and their *capital city* was no longer *Palermo* but *Naples*.



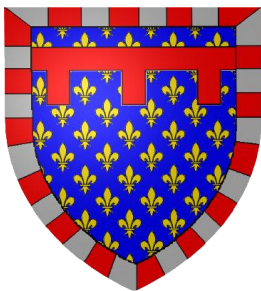
<sup>19</sup> Ivi, p. 32.

<sup>20</sup> Gabriele Turchi, "*Storia di Amantea*", *op. cit.*, p. 32.



On September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1313 **John**, Count of Gravina was named *Captain-General of Calabria* and in 1321 owned the **State of Aiello** which included the towns of *Lago, Laghitello, Serra Aiello, Cleto, Savuto and Terrati* with a surface area of 92 square kilometers.

He was **King Robert I's** brother and in the year 1369, Aiello belonged to one of his descendent **Charles of Durazzo** who reigned *Naples* from 1382 to 1386 with the name of **Charles III** (*photo*).



The *Count of Gravina* was also called *Prince of Achaea* because in *January 1325* he had left *Brindisi* to reconquer the Greek region of *Morea* which he had received from his brother *Philip I, Prince of Taranto*. Although he re-established his authority in *Kefalonia* and *Zante*, he was unable to recapture *Skorta* from the control of the *Byzantine Empire*.

*Charles of Durazzo* initiated the **House of Anjou-Durazzo** of *Naples* (*photo-Coat of Arms*)

The so-called **Western Schism** started in 1378 with the election of **two rival Popes**,



**Urban VI** (1313-1389) of *Rome* and **Clement VII** (1342-1394) of *Avignon* (France). *Queen Joanna I* supported **Clement VII** and allied herself with his main supporter **Charles V, King of France** from 1364 to 1380. With no hope of having other natural children of her own, *Queen Joanna I* (*photo*) chose to strengthen her alliance with France by adopting as son and heir

**Louis of Anjou** (1339-1384), the younger brother of *Charles V*, as her heir. However, in 1381 *Pope Urban VI* declared *Joanna I* deposed and anointed the younger *Charles of Durazzo* as *King of Naples*. Now called **Charles III**, he arrived in *Naples* in *July 1381*, despite the best efforts of *Joanna's* fourth husband, *Otto of Brunswick* (1320-1398), to defend the capital and the Queen. *Louis of Anjou's* attempt to become *King of Naples* was useless. Finally, *Charles III* had *Joanna I* strangled to death in 1382.

*Charles III* was succeeded as *King of Naples* by his son, **Ladislaus I** (*photo*), who was named in honor of the *Saint Ladislaus I*, *King of Hungary*.



From **Andrea Di Sorrento**, the *State of Aiello* was inherited by his daughter **Antonia** and by her husband **Artusio Pappacoda** (deceased in 1433) and in 1429 it was then sold, with *King Louis III's* permission, to **Giovanni Sersale** who belonged to a noble family of *Sorrento* that had settled in *Cosenza* and *Belvedere*. *Artusio* had been a *Councilor* of the *Royal Angevin Court* and lover of *Queen Joanna II*.

## Aragonese Monarchs

In 1442 **Alfonso of Aragon** (1396-1458) also called **Alfonso I of Naples** conquered Naples after long battles against the Angevins.

He became *King of Naples* but his Reign also included *Catalonia, Aragon, Balearic Islands, Sardinia and Sicily* but *Naples became the political center of all these States*.

**Photo:** Castle Nuovo in Naples with its Arch of Triumph on the right. The Castle was built in 1279 but the Arch was added in 1443 to celebrate Alfonso's entrance to the Reign of Naples in 1442.



*Alfonso* had no legitimate heirs so his natural son **Ferrante** or **Ferdinand** (1425-1494) was not expected to be his successor. *Alfonso* chose his brother *John II* but *Ferrante* was chosen instead by *Naples's Parliament* and crowned on *June 27<sup>th</sup> 1458*. He married *Isabella* of Taranto in 1444 and they had six children, two of whom, **Alfonso** and **Frederick** (Federico), became Kings of Naples (in 1494 and 1506) and their daughter, **Eleanor** (Leonora), married *Ercole I d'Este of Ferrara* and became the mother of *Alfonso I d'Este*, third husband of *Lucrezia Borgia* (1480-1519).

In 1460, the Angevin King *Rene I's* son, **John of Lorraine** (1424-1470) invaded Naples and defeated *Ferrante* at the **Battle of Sarno** (1460) but with the help of the Albanian leader *George Castriota Skanderbeg* (1405-1468), he was able to defeat his enemies and re-establish his authority by 1464. King *Ferdinand* was grateful to *Skanderbeg* for this intervention for the rest of his life. At *Skanderbeg's* death, he rewarded his descendants with the Castle of Trani, the properties of *Monte Sant'Angelo* and *San Giovanni Rotondo* and many Albanians found refuge from the Ottomans in the *Kingdom of Naples* forming *Arbëresh colonies* in various areas including Calabria.

### Aragonese Kings of Naples:

- **Alfonso I** 1442-1458
- **Ferdinand I** or **Ferrante** 1458-1494
- **Alfonso II** 1494-1495
- **Ferdinand II** 1495-1496
- **Frederick I** 1506-1501
- **Ferdinand II** 1502-1516
- **Charles I** 1516-1556
- **Philip II** 1556-1598
- **Philip III** 1598-1621
- **Philip IV** 1621-1665
- **Charles II** 1665-1700

**Photo:** Alfonso of Aragon (photo by F. Gallo –Royal Palace- Naples)



Aragonese dynasty from the second half of the XV Century and the entire XVI Century was characterized by economic, social and cultural prosperity in Calabria and elsewhere in the Kingdom. Some illustrious calabrese figures that emerged during the period were *St. Francis of Paola, Bernardino Telesio and Tommaso Campanella*.

## The Sersale Family in Aiello



In 1442 King Alfonso I of Aragon granted **Antonio Sersale** (1442-1452) of Sorrento with the titles of *Captain and Castle Lord of Aiello* (see family emblem). In 1452 Antonio's son **Sansonetto** was also honored with the same titles even if the King had to defend him with *Francesco Siscar*, Spain's Viceroy of Calabria<sup>21</sup> when *Sansonetto* had mistreated the population and supported the Angevins when they attempted to reconquer the Kingdom of Naples. In Aiello, other feudal lords had remained loyal to Angevins: **Giovanni of Anjou** (1427-1470) had disembarked in Naples in November 1459 and nominated **Giovanni Bertone** as Aiello's Castle Lord. When the Angevins were defeated, the traitors were judged in Cosenza (1463) and Sansonetto lost his titles, his property was confiscated and he was exiled.

## The Siscar Family, Counts of Aiello

The **emblem** of the noble **Siscar family** shows two red and four gold squares with two canes each with five green leaves.

The **Siscar Counts** of Aiello were: **Francesco** (1463-1480), **Raimondo** (1480-1504), **Antonio** (1504-1524), **Antonio** (1524-1530), **Antonio II** (1530-1553) and **Alfonso II** (1553-1566)



- **Francesco Siscar** was born in *Valencia* (Spain) and was a childhood friend of King Ferrante, fought in 1441 to defend Aragonese authority in Cosenza's castle when the Angevins besieged it. For his military achievements, on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1463 King Ferdinand I nominated him as **1<sup>st</sup> Count of Aiello**, proprietor of the vassal towns of *Savuto, Lago, Laghitello, Terrati and Serra*, Baron of *Pietramala* in 1465<sup>22</sup>, Steward and Counselor of *Ferdinando I* and **Viceroy of Calabria** from 1445 to 1480. He married *Emilia Ventimiglia* from *Gerace* (RC) and had two children: *Raimondo* and *Paolo*. As Viceroy, *Siscar* contributed to make *Aiello* a prosperous town and defeated local rebels against Aragonese rule.

When **Nicola de Dominicis** was the *Mayor of the Nobles* (1456), *Aiello* had a population of over 1,300 inhabitants. In 1473 **Francesco Siscar** donated to the *Minor Observant Friars* some land to build the **Church of Our Lady of Grace**, the **Franciscan Convent** and the **Church of St. Francis**. When he died in October 1480, he was buried in Aiello at the altar of the *Church of St. Francis*.

<sup>21</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 41-45

<sup>22</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 47-50.

- **Paolo Siscar**, Francesco's son, on November 8<sup>th</sup> 1480, was confirmed by King Ferdinando I as Aiello's **2<sup>nd</sup> Count**, **Viceroy of Calabria**, Castle Lord of Cosenza, Captain General of Calabria, Ambassador of Ferrara and Mantua, Steward and Counselor of the King. He married Giulia Carafa (niece of **Cardinal Oliviero Carafa** 1430-1511) and had twelve children: **Beatrice**, **Eufemia** wife of Carlo Spinelli, Prince of Seminara R.C., **Vincenza** who married Scipione di Gennaro, Count of Martorano, **Lorenzo** (an army officer with a troop of 600 infantrymen and 200 cavalrymen serving Emperor Charles V), **Laura** AKA "Diana", **Eleonora**, **Maria** (refused nomination as Abbess at the Convent of Catanzaro), **Isabella** (Abbess at the Convent of Catanzaro when her sister Maria renounced), **Lucrezia**, **Giovanni Pietro** (Abbot of Santo Adriano and Santa Maria) and **Antonio** who on February 14<sup>th</sup> 1505 became the **3<sup>rd</sup> Count** of Aiello.

In 1495, led by Robert Stuart D'Aubigny (1470-1544) and Peron de Bosquì, the Angevins conquered Aiello's Castle.<sup>23</sup>

- **Antonio Siscar** (**3<sup>rd</sup> Count** of Aiello) was Baron of Savuto, Pietramala and Tacina and Councilor of King Ferdinand II who granted him an annual pension of 500 escudos for military achievements.

"The richness and liveliness of the Aiellese Court can become apparent by its choice to hire in 1512 the famous humanist Aulo Giano Parrasio to teach Count Antonio's children".<sup>24</sup>

Antonio Siscar in 1524 had nominated **Paolo de Dominicis** of Aiello "Judge of first and second degree court cases" with the right to collect due tax revenues.

Antonio had married Ippolita Toraldo and had five children:

-**Alfonso** who became Aiello's **4<sup>th</sup> Count** on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1524. He married Donna Raimonda de Arcerijis and had four children: Vincenzo, Bartolomeo, Ippolito and **Antonio** who became Aiello's **5<sup>th</sup> Count** on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1530.

**Antonio** married Diana Ventimiglia from Gerace and had eight children: Carlo, Scipione, Giovanni, Giacomo, Fabio, Lucrezia, Vittoria and **Alfonso** (**6<sup>th</sup>** and last **Count** of Aiello who ruled from 1553 to 1566 and on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1553 decided to sell the Feud of Aiello through an auction, to pay his debts amounting to 2800 ducats.

- Francesca**
- Gaspere**
- Giovanni**
- Isabella**

Always faithful and loyal to Aragonese dynasty, the Siscar's had strengthened Aiello as a State which then included **Pietramala, Savuto, Motta di Savutello, Lago** and **Laghitello** and the **Castle of Savuto**. During the XVI Century, Aiello's population and prosperity increased and the **Di Malta, Liguori, Gallo, Amato, Borazio, Viola, Civitelli, Martino** and **Giannuzzi** families were chosen to govern it.

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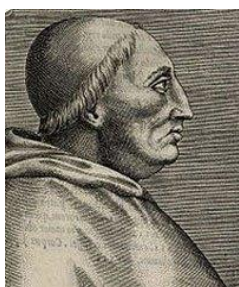
<sup>23</sup> Ivi, p. 52.

<sup>24</sup> Ivi, p. 125.

During this period, the production of wheat, barley and silk was intensified but after 1580 its agricultural growth slowed down and Aiello had to struggle against bandits, Turk invasions along the coasts, earthquakes, floods, malaria, plague, famine and droughts.

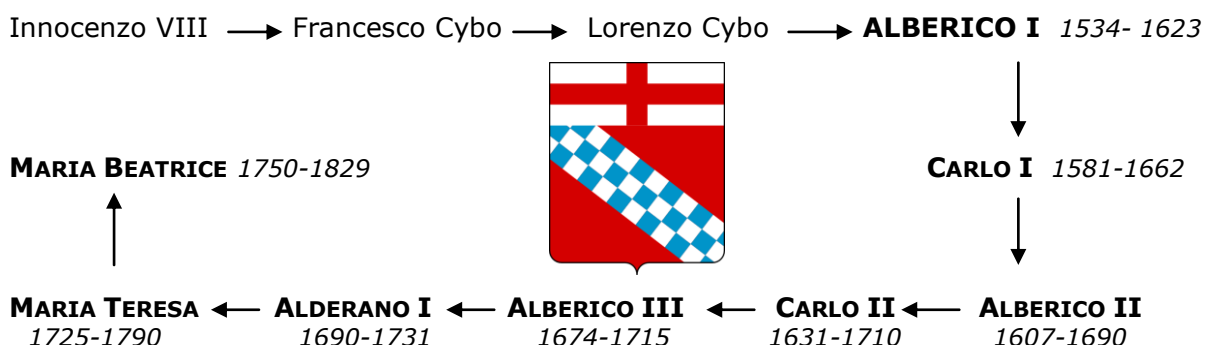
After its rule from 1463 to 1565, the Siscar lordship ended causing the fragmentation of Aiello County and its new rulers were the *Cybo-Malaspina dynasty*.

### The Cybo-Malaspina Dynasty



**Francesco Cybo**, AKA "Franceschetto", son of **Giovanni Battista Cybo** (1432-1492 -*photo*- who was *Pope Innocent VIII* from 1484 to 1492) married *Maddalena de' Medici* (*Lorenzo the Magnificent's* daughter). *Francesco* was followed by **Lorenzo Cybo** (1500-1549) who married *Ricciarda Malaspina* (1497-1553) giving origin to the **Cybo-Malaspina Dynasty**.

### Cybo-Malaspina Family Tree and Rule in Aiello (1566-1808)



N.B.: the names of Aiello's seven dukes or duchesses are shown in bold type and the dates indicate their birth and death.

### Why the Cybo Malaspina family became Counts of Aiello

As already mentioned, in order to pay his debts (his sisters' dowries, his brothers' debts and the succession tax when Antonio Siscar died in 1553), **Alfonso Siscar, 6<sup>th</sup> and last Count of Aiello**, had to devolve the Feudal State of Aiello to the Spanish King **Philip II** (1527-1598). The King's administration (**Royal Chamber of the Sommaria** and the **Collateral Council** of Naples and the **Council of Italy**<sup>25</sup> of Madrid) sold the State of Aiello on *October 30<sup>th</sup> 1566* to **Alberico I** (1532-1623-*photo*-) of the Cybo-Malaspina family who bought it for 38,000 *Ducats* through his legal adviser *Giacomo di Roberto*<sup>26</sup> when **Don Giovanni de Sotto** was *Secretary of the Kingdom of Naples*.



<sup>25</sup> The *Council of Italy in Madrid* was the legislative organ that ruled over the *Kingdom of Naples*, the *Kingdom of Sicily* and the *Duchy of Milan*.

<sup>26</sup> Liberti, "Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria", p. 108.

The "**State of Aiello**" was upgraded from a **County** to a **Marquisate** and then to a **Duchy** when **Alberico I** became its **1<sup>st</sup> Duke** in 1566 keeping his position until 1623.

From 1581 to 1589 Aiello's **Governor** was **Giuseppe Stefanini** de Massa Lubrensis Sarzanens. In 1578 Aiello's Castle Lord was **Franco Farsetti** and its Mayor was **Giulio Guercio** who was succeeded in 1584 by **Giovan Paolo Maruca** assisted by **Alfonso Giannuzzi**.

### Two Cardinals were sons of the Dukes of Aiello



Cardinal Alderano Cybo  
1613-1700



Cybo Malaspina Emblem



Cardinal Camillo Cybo  
1681-1743

**Alderano Cybo** (1613-1700) was *Carlo I's* son (1581-1662). He was nominated *Cardinal* in 1645 by *Pope Innocent X* and in 1676 became the *Secretary of State* of *Pope Innocent XI*. Thanks to him, on *July 26<sup>th</sup> 1668*, *St. Geniale's Relics* arrived in *Aiello* from *St. Lawrence Catacombs* in *Rome*.

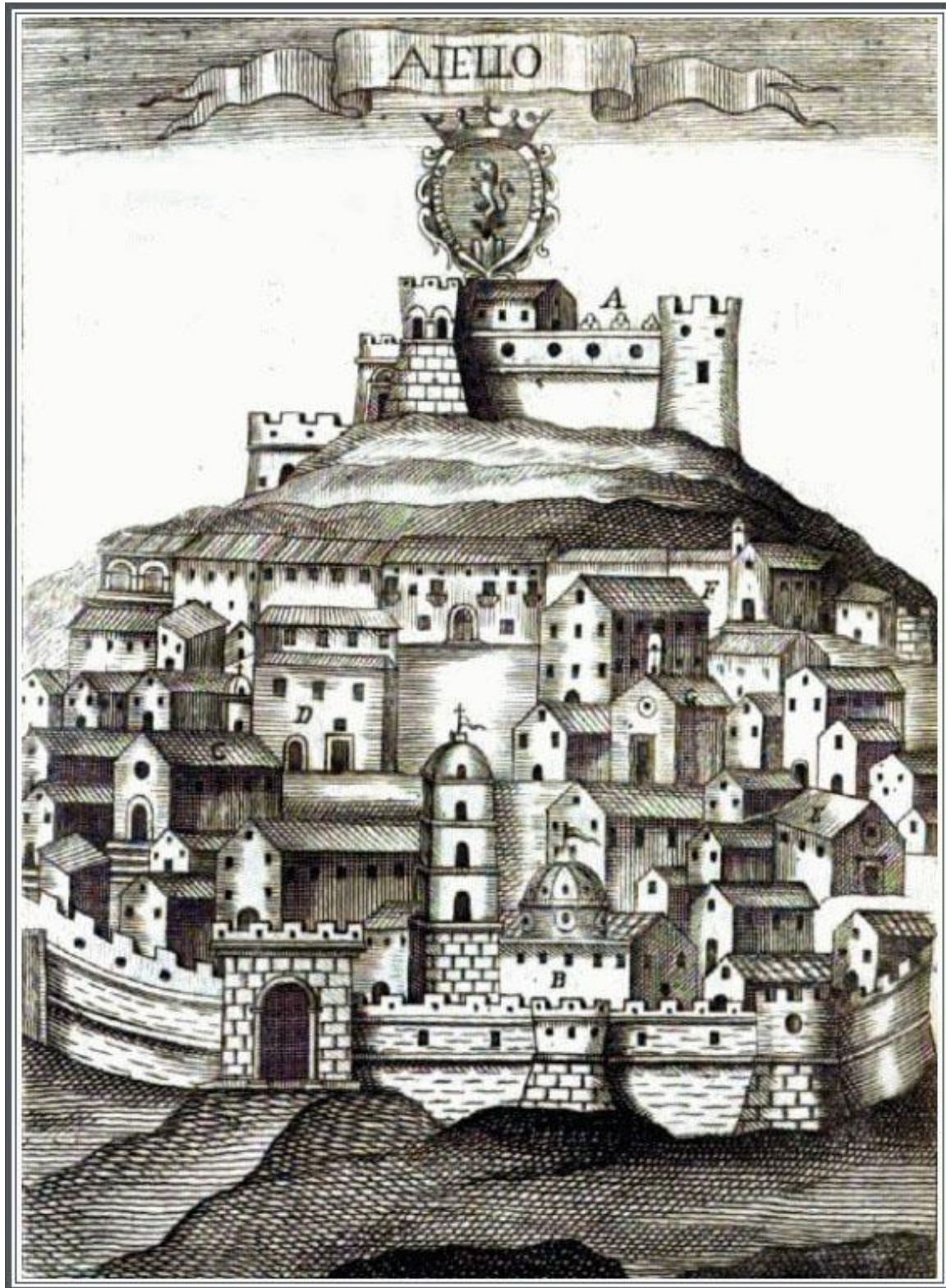
**Camillo Cybo** (1681-1743) was *Carlo II's* son (1631-1710). In 1718 he became the *Patriarch of Constantinople* and in 1729 was nominated *Cardinal* by *Pope Benedict XIII*.

Nel 1546 *Vincenzo Palmerio*, *Abbot of Mileto's Most Holy Trinity Abbey* rented their *Church land* found in *Aiello* to **Geronimo Giannuzzi** and **Giovanni Liguori** for 150 ducats per year. *Geronimo's* son became the *Mayor of Aiello* in 1573.<sup>27</sup>

The *Cybo-Malaspina* family indirectly governed their lands by appointing some local *Aiellese* families, such as, *Giannuzzi*, *Di Malta*, *Maruca*, *Civitelli*, *Viola* and *Vocaturo* who became **feudatories**, representing the *State* and becoming *mayors* and *tax collectors*. They were *local monarchs* who possessed *elegant palaces*, *fertile lands* and *mills* to *grind wheat* and *press olives*.

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<sup>27</sup> Fausto Cozzetto, " *Lo Stato di Aiello...*", *op. cit.*, p. 186.



**Orlandi's drawing** of 1770 shows that **Aiello** was a well-protected city through its walls and castle. **A**= Castle, **B**= Church of St. Mary Major, **C**= Church of St. Julian, **D**= Convent of St. Claire, **E**= Church of St. Nicholas and **F**= Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian.

**Hayreddin Barbarossa** (1478–1546) was a cruel corsair, *pasha of Algiers* and admiral of the Ottoman fleet with which since 1533 he devastated many Mediterranean coasts such as those found in Calabria. In 1512 and in 1526 he raided *Reggio Calabria* and in 1534 at the head of 82 galleys, raided *Cetraro (CS)* and *San Lucido (CS)* and captured 900 prisoners. In 1543 he conquered *Reggio Calabria* but the city was not destroyed because of Flavia's charm, the local governor *Diego Gaetani's* daughter whom the corsair married.

From 1543 to 1544 he devastated other calabrese coasts and the islands of *Lipari, Ischia, Procida, Giglio* and *Elba*.

In April 1543 he landed with 500 soldiers at the port of *Savuto* and upon reaching **Pietramala** (today called **Cleto**), a town near *Aiello*, he burned it, imprisoned 130 citizens and killed its pastor, *Fr. Marco Massa*.



*Hayreddin Barbarossa 1466–1546*



*Dragut Rais 1485-1565*

**Dragut Rais** (1485-1565) *pasha of Tripoli*, was another cruel Turkish pirate who in 1560 plundered the calabrese ports of *San Lucido* and *Reggio Calabria*.

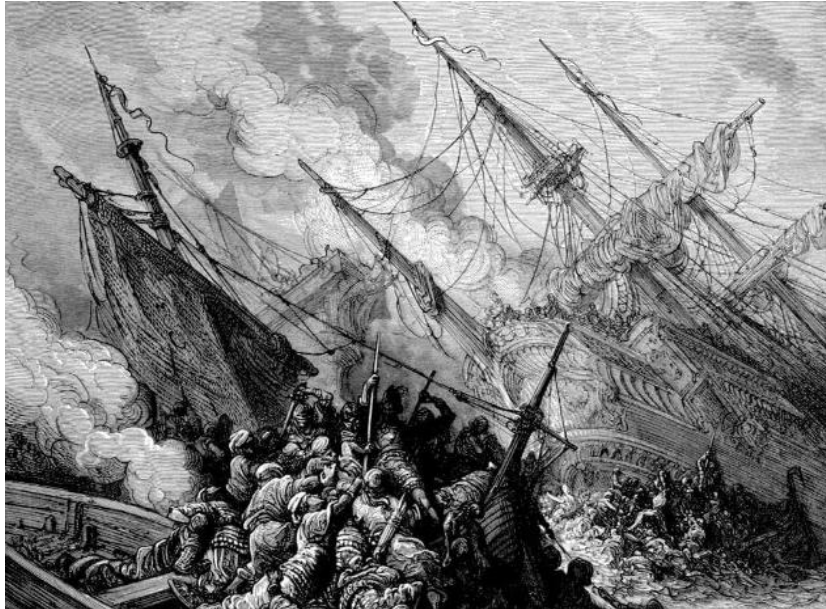
In 1550, since these Turkish raids became very frequent, Naples's Viceroy **don Pedro di Toledo** sent **don Fabrizio Pignatelli** (who died in 1577) in Calabria instructing him to build **fortification towers** along Calabrian coasts. Three were built near Aiello: one on **cape Veri** between Amantea and Belmonte, another on cape **Coreca** and a third in **Campora S. Giovanni** (photo).<sup>28</sup>



<sup>28</sup> Gabriele Turchi, "Storia di Amantea", II Edizione, Periferia, Cosenza, pp. 54-55.



On **October 7<sup>th</sup> 1571**, the **Battle of Lepanto** an Ionic port near *Corinth* (Greece), a fleet of the *Holy League*, a coalition of Southern European Catholic States (*Kingdom of Naples, Kingdom of Sicily, Kingdom of Sardinia, Republic of Venice, the Papacy, Republic of Venice, Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Duchy of Urbino and Duchy of Savoy*) defeated the fleet of the Ottoman Empire. The Holy League fleet consisted of 243 galleys eight of which came from Calabria (from *Tropea, Reggio, Caulonia and Melicuccà*).



Battle of Lepanto of October 7<sup>th</sup> 1571

The Christian coalition against Islam was promoted by **Pope Pius V** (1504-1572) to defend the Venetian city of *Famagusta* in *Cyprus* that had been attacked by Turks. The fleet left the port of *Messina* under the leadership of **John of Austria** (1547-1578) son of the Spanish Emperor *Charles V* while the leader of the 277 Islamic galleys was **Ali Pasha** (who died at Lepanto) assisted by **Ulugh-Ali** who was born in Calabria but was converted to Islamic religion.

**Alderano Cybo-Malaspina** (1552-1606), son of *Alberico I* (1534- 1623 ), 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of *Aiello*, participated in the naval battles against the Turks together with other sailors from *Aiello*: *Giovanni Lorenzo Locci, Jacobo Marellò, Francesco Iannitio, Cesare de Guidocci, Muzio Gallo and Pietro Manetto* (the last three listed died during the battles).<sup>29</sup>

In *Aiello*, at the start of the XVII Century, its families were involved in cruel struggles among themselves causing instability and uncertainty for the entire population. Each would insult and cause harm to the other. For example, the *Giannuzzi* family was continually hostile with the *Civitelli* and *Di Malta* families. With a **pacification agreement** signed on **March 24<sup>th</sup> 1620** in front of the Notary Public *Tiberio Bove*, in the presence *Francesco Cybo*, the following notables of *Aiello* took an oath to live in peace: *Mauritio Giannuzzo, Francesco Antonio Giannuzzo, Oratio Giannuzzo, Mario Gallo, Giovanni Iacono Civitelli, Giobatta Civitella, Marcello Niglio, Fabritio Civitella, Carlo de Liguori, Giovanni de Malta, Sertorio Laurello, Flavio Falascina (archpriest), Settimio Falascina and Paolo Montano*.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Gabriele Turchi, "La Calabria nell'epoca antica...", *op. cit.*, p. 88.

<sup>30</sup> Liberti, "Ajello Calabro: note storiche", *op. cit.*, p. 41.

In 1609 *King Philip III* (1598-1621) upgraded Aiello to a "*Marquisate*". However, during this period its people suffered *hunger crises* in 1607, 1613, 1619 and 1635, the monetary crisis of 1622 and the terrible 1638 earthquake (its Castle was seriously damaged) and its population decreased from 3,500 inhabitants in the year 1595 to 2,500 people in 1669. The city was forced to request loans from **Ercole Giannuzzi**, Baron of *Pietramala (Cleto)*, as shown in *notarial deeds* of 1622 and 1628. In 1616 **Carlo I Cybo-Malaspina** (1581-1662) sold the town of *Pietramala* to *Ercole Giannuzzi* di Aiello and in the following centuries, it was ruled by his family. Even in Aiello, the *Giannuzzi's* was one of its most important families.



**Aiello during the XVI-XVII Centuries** (drawing by Pacichelli 1693): we can recognize the Convent of St. Francis (**1**), St. Mary Major Church (**2**), Saints Cosmas and Damian Church (**3**), St. Julian Church (**4**), Pignatari Gate (**5**), Tubolo Gate (**6**), St. John's Gate (**7**) and the Castle (**8**)<sup>31</sup>. Aiello had four gates: **Pot-maker** (Pignatari), del **Tubolo** (near the main parish), **Upper** or *Soprana* (connected to the Castle) and **St. John's** (S. Giovanni) near St. John's Chapel.

<sup>31</sup>Raffaele Borretti, "*Ajello antichità e monumenti guida storico-culturale*", La ed, Cosenza, 1964.

During this period, the aiellese noble families (**Giannuzzi, Civitelli, Di Malta, Viola, Garofalo, Maruca, Belmonte**) increased their power, built palaces and patronized personal chapels in local churches.

During **Aiello's earthquake of March 27<sup>th</sup> 1638**, 216 inhabitants died (61 males, 83 women, 68 minors, 2 priests and 9 religious sisters) and 408 houses were seriously damaged or destroyed, the Churches of St. Mary Major, St. Julian, St. John and St. Anthony were damaged as were the town walls, Castle and Convent.<sup>32</sup> In 1642 ca. **Geronimo Maruca** became Aiello's Governor and Attorney of the Prince of Massa, followed in 1646 by **Don Pellegrino Alberti** who held the positions until 1678. In 1693 Cybo's agent in Aiello was the noble **Giulio di Malta**.

A few months after the 1638 earthquake, the Cybo Malaspina family rented the **Feudal State of Aiello** to **Giovan Battista Ravaschieri**, Prince of Belmonte, (1590 ca-1645) for 2.000 Ducats per year until 1668 when **Daniele Domenico Ravaschieri** (1622-1685) Prince of Belmonte transferred it to **Ignazio Maiorana** of Catanzaro and to Captain **Francesco Visconte** of Milan who agreed to pay a yearly rent of 1,800 Ducats for four years (the deed was signed on October 29<sup>th</sup> 1668 in Belmonte by the Notary Public Natale Carvano of Amantea, in the presence of Prince Daniele Ravaschieri). **Maria Teresina**, Daniele Ravaschieri's sister, became the Abbess of St. Clare's Convent in Aiello.<sup>33</sup>

The Franciscan monk **Francesco d'Aiello** lived and died as a saint in Cyprus where he tried to convert Moslems to Christianity. He was an exceptional preacher, was dedicated to meditation and prayer and had the gift of prophecy. In fact he predicted certain events such as the death of the Prince of Maida from 1641 to 1660.<sup>34</sup>

**Bourbon** (1700-1713,1734-1806,1815-1861), **Ausburgic** (1713-34) and **French** (1806-15) **Periods**

Following the Aragonese period, the Bourbon Reign began with **King Philip V** (1700-1713) followed by the Ausburgic **King Charles VI** (1713-1734). The Austrian dominion did little to improve Aiello, so the population gladly welcomed the Boubons when **King Charles III** (1716-1788) being a liberal ruler, decreased the privileges of nobles and of the clergy and encouraged business and social initiatives.

The **Cybo Dynasty** had almost ended: **Alberico III** was succeeded in 1711 by his son **Alderano** (1690-1731) who died in 1731 without leaving a male heir, thus, his daughter **Maria Theresa** (1725-1790) took his place, and when she died in 1790, her daughter **Beatrice** (1750-1829) became Aiello's 7<sup>th</sup> and last **Duchess**. According to Liberti, it was **Cardinal Camillo Cybo** (1681-1743) who succeeded his father Alberico III.<sup>35</sup>

The Cybo-Malaspina family remained away from Aiello but their interests were guaranteed by various noblemen such as, the Governor **Antonio Francesco Flesco** of Reggio Calabria and **Count Crispi** in 1754 when the Mayor of the Nobles was **Gaetano Di Malta** and the Mayor of the People was **Gennaro Morello**.

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<sup>32</sup> Gustavo Valente, *Storia della Calabria nell'età moderna*, I, Edizioni Frama Sud, Chiaravalle Centrale (CZ) 1980, p. 280.

<sup>33</sup> Turchi Gabriele, "Storia di Belmonte", II Edizione, Periferia, Cosenza, 2004, pp. 69-75.

<sup>34</sup> Rocco Liberti, "Stato di Aiello....", *op. cit.*, p. 138.

<sup>35</sup> Ibidem, p.166.

**Maria Theresa Cybo-Malaspina** had married *Ercole III, Duke of Modena and Reggio Emilia* while her daughter **Maria Beatrice** wed the Archduke *Ferdinand of Austria* (1754-1806), son of the *Holy Roman Emperor Franz I* (1708-1765) and *Maria Theresa of Austria* (1717-1780).



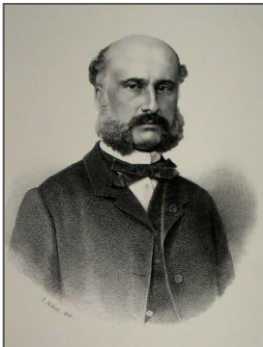
**Maria Theresa Cybo-Malaspina**  
6th Duchess of Aiello  
1731-1790



**Maria Beatrice Cybo Malaspina**  
7th Duchess of Aiello  
1790-97 and 1814-29

The earthquake of 1783 destroyed most of Aiello and its Castle and the Castle Lord **Giuseppe Parise** died.

**Maria Teresa Cybo-Malaspina** wished to sell the *Feudal State of Aiello* to her nephew **Carlo di Tocco Cantelmo Stuart** (1756-1807-*photo-*), *Prince of Montemiletto*, son of her sister *Maria Camilla* (1728-1760) and of *Ristaino Gioacchino di Tocco Cantelmo*, 6<sup>th</sup> *Prince of Montemiletto*. Thus, on April 5<sup>th</sup> 1788, Carlo Di Tocco paid 136,000 Ducats for the property as witnessed by the *Notary Public Vincenzo Quartasolo* of *Castrovillari (CS)*.<sup>36</sup>



Aiello's new feudatory, *Carlo di Tocco*, chose **Scipione Giannuzzi** of Aiello as his personal attorney to govern *Aiello*, as shown in the deed signed in Naples on January 19<sup>th</sup> 1789 by the *Notary Public Muzio Serra*.<sup>37</sup>

In late 700's, the following eleven Aiellese families were considered **noble**: *Amato, Belmonte, Boratia, De Dominicis, Falascina, Gallo, Giannuzzi, Liguori, Di Malta, Maruca* and *Ripoli*.

<sup>36</sup> Martino Milito, "*Viaggio attraverso i documenti...*", p. 444.

<sup>37</sup> *Ivi*, p. 449.

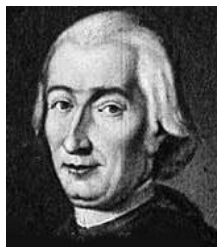
## Governors, judges, castle lords and tax-collectors

During the Cybo-Malaspina rule, in Aiello various **administrative roles** were nominated by the Dukes:

- **Governors** or **tenants** to whom the Dukes rented the Feudal State of Aiello for about 2000 silver carlins per year. All other aiellese administrators depended upon him. Some Governors were: *Giuseppe Stefanini (from 1581 to 1589), Alfonso Cybo Malaspina and Filippo Cattaneo (from 1590 to 1605), Antonio Conio (1631), Lanfranco Sindico, Giovanni Zuccarino, Tommaso Medaglia (1659), Matteo Vercillo (1715) and Angelo Rossi (1724).*<sup>38</sup>
- **Judges** were also Prison Wards when the Captain was absent.
- **Castle Lords** AKA "Captains", ruled over the entire State of Aiello, lived within its Castle and were also in charge of the Castle Prison. Some were *Geronimo de Fonseca (1558), Francesco Almagro (1572) followed by his son Pietro who was succeeded by his nephew Michele Almagro, Luzio Malta (1612) and Giuseppe Barbalonga (1724).*<sup>39</sup>
- **Tax collectors** were responsible for collecting all taxation and rents. Some were: *Gaspere and Giantommaso Ripoli, Mario di Malta senior, Antonio De Dominicis, Domenico di Malta, Tommaso Maruca, Nicola Giannuzzi, Domenico Viola, Pietro Giannuzzi, various Vocaturo, Giuseppe Solimena and Francesco Solimena.*<sup>40</sup>

## Parthenopean Republic (from January to July 1799)

The Parthenopean Republic of 1799 that lasted only a few months, at first was supported by Aiellese population who believed in liberal principles but the conduct of *Cardinal Fabritius Ruffo* made them switch sides. With his victory the French left Naples and the Bourbon King *Ferdinand IV* returned and remained until 1806.



*Cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo (photo)* born in *S. Lucido* (CS) in Calabria, nominated in Aiello **Baron Lelio De Dominicis** as his administrator.

## The French decade (1806-15)

In 1806, the French invaded again southern Italy and the Bourbons fled to Palermo, Sicily (under the protection of the British navy). Napoleon placed his brother **Joseph** (1768-1744) as the *King of Naples* and he abolished feudalism, reformed the monastic orders and reorganized the judicial, financial, and educational systems. With the "Abolition of feudality decree" no. 130" of August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1806, he put an end to feudal privileges of nobles and confiscated Church property. He also established new schools and institutes of higher learning. Some of the lands were then sold at low prices to poor farmers.

On July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1806, there was an anti-French revolt in Aiello and on July 8<sup>th</sup> a group of people from the neighboring towns of *Malito* and *Grimaldi*, pillaged the homes of the *Solimena* family who were said to be pro-French.

<sup>38</sup> Rocco Liberti, "Stato di Aiello....", *op. cit.*, p. 127.

<sup>39</sup> *Ivi*, p. 127.

<sup>40</sup> Solimena Giovanni, "Castellani e agenti di Casa Cibo-Malaspina nell'ex Stato di Aiello in Calabria", Ramella, Firenze, 1914, p.15.

In Aiello, on March 7<sup>th</sup> 1807, *Fortunato Plastina* (age 17) and *Antonio Pugliano* (age 19) were sentenced to death for having fought against the French, for having pillaged and burned certain buildings. Four days later, *Giuseppe Caruso* suffered the same fate.



**Joachim Murat** (1767-1815) was a French military general, married to *Caroline*, Napoleon Bonaparte's youngest sister. When *King Joseph Napoleon* left Naples to become King of Spain, *Murat* was sent to Naples to replace him until 1815.

On February 8<sup>th</sup> 1809 the coast guard *Lorenzo Mauro* was killed in Aiello and *Angelo* and *Bruno Alice* (from *Cannavali, Aiello*), *Francesco Bernardo Travo* from Aiello and *Anselmo Ferrante* from *Serra Aiello CS* were suspected of this crime.<sup>41</sup>

On 4 April 1811, in Aiello's City Hall, **Francesco Solimena**, Judge of the Peace of Aiello, in order to gather information regarding the chief-bandit **Raffaele Perciavalle**<sup>42</sup>, summoned seven Aiellese noblemen: **Lucio Maruca** (Monsignor), **Luigi Parise** (Priest), **Pasquale Solimena** (Priest), **Valerio Di Malta** (landowner), **Gaetano Viola**, **Raffaele Giannuzzi** (landowner) and **Gaetano Caferra**. They all declared to know *Perciavalle* since 1799, that he was always considered to be an outlaw and a rebel who favored Cardinal Ruffo's ideas, who had killed the Aiellese **Nicola Cimbalo**, *Michele Sesti* of Cosenza and *Vitaliano Perciavalle* of San Pietro in Amantea and who had massacred French patriots and the enemies of the Bourbon King Ferdinand. In *Pietramala* he had shot with a rifle *Gaetano Falsetto*, cut his head and stuck it at the tip of a pole, on August 25<sup>th</sup> 1806, in Aiello's public square he ordered the shooting of the first captain **Fabrizio Civitelli** and his son **Francesco** when together with other mass leaders, such as, *Niurello*, *Milito*, *Centanni*, *Gerando* and *Alice*, pillaged and burned Aiello's City Hall. He had also confiscated goods belonging to patriots and to the Prince of Montemiletto...

After this meeting with the above mentioned Aiellese noblemen, the bandit **Raffaele Perciavalle** was sentenced to death on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1811 by the Commission of the 6<sup>th</sup> Military Division of Calabria led by **General Charles Antoine Manhès** (1777-1857-photo-) and shot by captain *Michele Vigna* in *S. Pietro in Amantea* on January 31<sup>st</sup> 1811.<sup>43</sup>



Following the confiscation of Church lands that were then assigned to the State, Aiello's City Hall failed to pay the annual amount of 226 Ducats to the *Prince of Montemiletto* and his trustee **Gaspare De Dominicis** claimed 228 Ducats for the year 1816. When City Hall could not comply to the request, **Maria Maddalena di Tocco Cantelmo Stuart** (1786-1850), daughter of *Carlo II di Tocco* (1756-1807), through her tax collector and trustee (**Geniale Maruca** b.1792 of Aiello), ordered the confiscation of Aiello City Hall's property.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "San Pietro in Amantea e dintorni nell'800", Publiepa, Cosenza, 1997, p. 63-64.

<sup>42</sup> **Raffaele Perciavalle**, shoemaker, born in 1775 in **Terrati** (today part of Lago CS), was shot in *San Pietro in Amantea CS* on December 1<sup>st</sup> 1811. He was married with *Angela Pucci* and had two daughters: *Elisabetta* (1791-1812) and *Teresa Marta* (b.1798) who married *Pasquale Paradiso* (b.1796) from *Serra d'Aiello CS*.

<sup>43</sup> Martino Milito, "Viaggio attraverso i documenti...", p. 509-513.

<sup>44</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "Amantea e dintorni", op. cit, p. 328.

## The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies



After Napoleon's defeat at the **Battle of Waterloo** (1815), the *Congress of Vienna* and the *Treaty of Casalanza* restored Bourbon rule in Southern Italy and the **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies** was created by King **Ferdinando I** (1751-1825) by uniting the *Kingdom of Naples* with the *Kingdom of Sicily*.

The capital of the new Kingdom was *Naples*.

The rulers of the **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies** were:

- **Ferdinand I** (1816-1825)
- **Francesco I** (1825-1830)
- **Ferdinand II** (1830-1859)
- **Francesco II** (1859-1861)

## Anti-Bourbon rebels of Aiello

In his books *Liberti* described that in 1848-1849, many Aiellese citizens were involved in anti-Bourbon movements and that many of them belonged to noble families:

- in 1848 *Giovanni Civitelli* (n.1826), *Federico Caferra*, *Lucio Medaglia*, *Filiberto Medaglia* (n.1814), *Mario Malta* (n.1800), *Giovanni Medaglia*, *Giuseppe Serra* (n.1815) and *Michele Serra* were accused of organizing an armed resistance against Bourbons. *Michele Serra* was also accused of having beaten and having treated with disrespect two Bourbon soldiers threatening them with a rifle.<sup>45</sup>
- in 1848, *Michele Serra* was arrested because he was an ensign and officer of anti-Bourbon armed forces as witnessed by Pastor *Luigi Parisio* and landowner *Scipione Giannuzzi*
- in 1849, *Melchiorre Vocaturo*, a Bourbonic soldier, was accused of having indirectly participated in the murder of *Nicola Mollame* (1821-1849) since he had seen the killing without arresting the murderer *Bernardo Vocaturo* (n.1791) who previously had also killed *Gaetano Di Malta*, a suspected supporter of anti-Bourbonic movement
- on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1851, *Marco Giannuzzi* (1825-1900) was indicted of having insulted recruits who were training in the Court Square of Cosenza.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Liberti, "Ajello Calabro...", pp. 82-83.

<sup>46</sup> Ivi, p. 83.

Howvver, some notable citizens of Aiello were pro-Bourbon:

- *Giuseppe Caferro (1784-1863)* son of *Giacomo Caferra* and of *Nicoletta Cimbalo*, was a Lieutenant of the Internal Security Guard from 1817 to 1822
- *Gaetano Volpe (n. 1756)* married *Angela Zambardi*, was hired by the Royal Court of Naples
- *Giovanni Giannuzzi* was a Knight of the *Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*
- *Gennaro Serra* was a Lieutenant of the Royal Armies <sup>47</sup>

### **Unification of Italy**

In the **Expedition of the Thousand** of 1860 about 1000 volunteers led by **General Giuseppe Garibaldi** (1807-1882) landed in Sicily and conquered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from the Bourbons. Naples and Sicily were joined to the Kingdom of Sardinia, creating the **Kingdom of Italy** on *17 March 1861* ruled by **King Victor Emmanuel II** (1820-1878).

On *August 31<sup>st</sup> 1860*, *Giuseppe Garibaldi* spent a night in **Rogliano** (a town near Aiello) where he chose **Donato Morelli** as *Governor of Northern (Citeriore) Calabria* and issued a decree to assign state agricultural lands to farmers.

After Unification, **heavy taxation** was decided **on flour** and this hurt especially the poor whose diet almost exclusively depended on bread.

From 1876 to 1896 Italy was ruled by Leftists: in 1877 the Premier **Agostino Depretis** made **elementary education compulsory** and in 1880 he **abolished the tax on flour**.

The Premier **Francesco Crispi** (1818-1901) repressed many movements by the working class and in **1894 outlawed the new Socialist Party which he considered a threat for the survival of Italy**.



In 1900 King **Umberto I** (1844-1900) was assassinated in *Monza* by the Italian-American anarchist **Gaetano Bresci** (1869-1901-photo-) who had arrived from *Paterson* (New Jersey) USA and *Victor Emmanuel III* (1869-1947) became Italy's new ruler.

The **Giolittian Era** (1903-1913) started with Premier **Giovanni Giolitti** who was more responsive to the needs of farmers and workers. Certain laws were issued to protect the handicapped, the aged, minors and women.

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<sup>47</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 82-84.



### Serious turmoil in Aiello on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1902

On March 16<sup>th</sup> 1902 in Aiello's *Piazza del Popolo* and *Piazza Plebiscito*, citizens strongly protested against the lack of a carriage road to Cosenza or Amantea causing the town to remain isolated. The protest also regarded a stagnant pond ("*stagno Turbole*") which since 1860 had caused hundreds of deaths from *malaria*. The Mayor *Luigi Di Malta* and Dr. *Luigi Civitelli* attempted to control the uprising".<sup>48</sup> News reached Rome and Italian Premier *Giuseppe Zanardelli* (1826-1903) promised to present a decree to solve these problems (*Zanardelli Decree of December 4<sup>th</sup> 1902*).

### Earthquake of September 8<sup>th</sup> 1905 in Aiello

During Aiello's earthquake of September 8<sup>th</sup> 1905 the Pastor of St. Mary Major Church was *Father Scipione Solimena*, Aiello's Mayor was *Luigi Di Malta* and the civil engineer was *Vincenzo Vocaturo*.

Consequences of this earthquake: 22 deaths, over 50 people wounded, 50% of homes destroyed or badly damaged, the *Cybo* and *Viola Palaces*, the Churches of *St. James*, *St. Mary Major*, *St. Julian* and *Sts. Cosmas and Damian* damaged or destroyed.<sup>49</sup> The **Veneto-Trentino** and **Milanese Pro-Calabria Committes** financed the construction of a new area in *Patricello*.



Church of St. Mary Major in Aiello:  
demolition of its steeple following the 1905 earthquake

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<sup>48</sup> Rocco Civitelli, "*Cronache storia ad Aiello Calabro nel primo Novecento*", Libreria Dante e Descartes, Napoli, 2003, pp. 53-59.

<sup>49</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", pp. 222-225.



New area in **Patricello** (Aiello) where on October 27<sup>th</sup> 1907 new homes were ready to be occupied by Aiellese homeless residents after the earthquake of September 8<sup>th</sup> 1905. The construction of these homes was financed by the *Veneto-Trentino and Milanese Pro-Calabria Committees*.

The following Aiellese citizens lost their lives during this earthquake:

*Domenica Calvano (age 57), Giuseppe Scalzo Cannello (73), Caterina Settimo Caserto (1), Melchiorre Dominicis (68), Marghella (24), Rosa Mastroianni (35), Teresa Mendicino, figlio di Teresa Mendicino, Teresa Milito (73), Ortensio Russo (1), Antonio Troiano (2), Esterina Troiano (12), Gaspere Troiano (10), Gemma Troiano (7), Pietro Troiano (39) and two members of the Vecchi family.*<sup>50</sup>

On January 8<sup>th</sup> 1906, a **flood** in Aiello caused an overflow of the *Oliva River* and the *Maiuzzo Stream* and devastated the town.

The **Special Law for Calabria** no. 255 of June 26<sup>th</sup> 1906 partially resolved the disasters caused by the earthquake, malaria, flood, lack of carriage roads and of sewers.



**Luigi De Seta** (1857-1914) an engineer born in *Acquappesa*, a town near Aiello, became a *Congressman* in the *Kingdom of Italy* from 1900 to 1914 and *Deputy Secretary of Public Works*. He built roads, improved the rail system and aqueducts in Calabria which he helped to rebuilt after the 1905 earthquake and because of this, one of the main roads of Aiello is entitled to him (Blog.Aiello).

In 1912 the Premier *Giovanni Giolitti* introduced **universal suffrage** whereby every *male citizen over 30* had a right to vote. Thus, the number of voters increased from 2.9 to a 8.4 million. This reform gave more importance to farmers and factory workers and because of this, they voted in favor of the liberal parties.

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<sup>50</sup> *Blog di Aiello Calabro e dintorni.*

**World War I** began in 1914 and ended in 1918. Many young men left their farms to become soldiers and agricultural tasks were now carried out by adolescents, women and old men, causing a drop in farm products with a rise in prices.

From 1918 to 1920, the number of farmers and workers who joined the *CGIL Union* (*Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro*, founded in 1906) reached over two millions. One of its members was **Adolfo Civitelli** of Aiello, a socialist who belonged to a rich family.

The new electoral law of **1918** gave the **right to vote** to all **males** over **21** years old.

In 1920 in Aiello the **local sections** of the *Italian Socialist Party*, the *National Association of War Veterans* and the *Trade Unions* were created.

### **Revolt in Aiello against the hearth tax:** February 20<sup>th</sup> 1921

Hundreds of farmers enrolled in the local CGIL Union of *Stragolera* and *Cannavali* (two rural areas of Aiello) publically manifested against the hearth tax which even poor families had to pay. After they occupied Aiello's City Hall, they also requested employment and some farm land to cultivate. The crowd started insulting city police and when two officers were wounded, the police started shooting against the crowd causing the death of *Vincenzo Lepore* (age 53, father of 6 children) and *Vincenzo Guercio* (age 21) and wounded three other protesters. The teacher *Adolfo Civitelli* was accused of having been the instigator of this public revolt.<sup>51</sup>

Another similar **manifestation** had already occurred in Aiello against the **high cost of living** on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1919.

When *Benito Mussolini* (1883-1945) became Prime Minister of Italy in 1922, Italian economy was disastrous. The **March on Rome** ("*Marcia su Roma*") that occurred from 22 to 29 October 1922, was a movement through which *Mussolini's National Fascist Party* came to power in the *Kingdom of Italy* with the approval of *King Victor Emmanuel III*. The financial and economic situation generally improved drastically and this helped Italy's prestige, a nation that strived to be one of the world's leading countries. However, in order to continue its development, *Mussolini* decided that Italy had to become almost self-sufficient rather than dependant on foreign imports, particularly in the production of grain and planned to achieve this through the "**Battle for Grain**".

In 1926 *Benito Mussolini* abolished all political parties (except for the *Fascist Party*) and labor unions. *Mayors* were now called **Podestà** and were no longer elected by voters but were nominated by local Prefects.

In 1929, *Mussolini* launched an extensive public construction program to help decrease unemployment. Through it, many public buildings, river banks, canals, roads and railway systems were built.

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<sup>51</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", p. 218.

**Michele Bianchi** (1883-1930) was born in *Belmonte Calabro (CS)*, a town near Aiello, and as a *Quadrivir*, together with *Benito Mussolini, Cesare Maria De Vecchi, Emilio De Bono and Italo Balbo*, participated in the 1922 *March on Rome*. He then became the first national *Secretary of the Fascist Party* and the first *Secretary of Public Works*. Being proud of his Calabrese origin, he ordered the construction of many public buildings, the rebuilding of towns that had been destroyed by earthquakes, new roads, aqueducts, sewage systems, reclamation of marshlands, such as, "Maricillu" of Terrati (near Aiello), anti-tuberculosis health centers, thermal baths, churches and the improvement of the Sila forest lands.



In 1936 Italy conquered Ethiopia and this gave origin to the **East Africa Italian Empire (A.O.I.)**. Many volunteers left Aiello for A.O.I., very few from the *bourgeois* class.

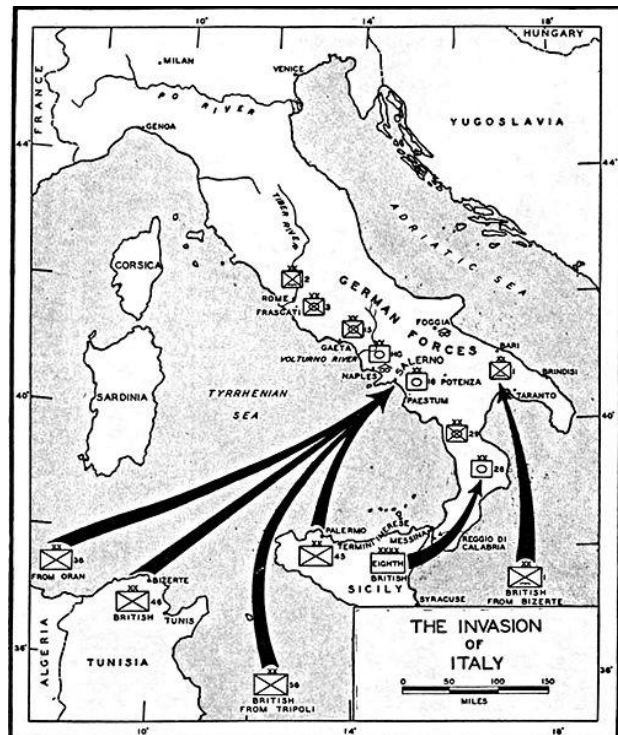
During the **World War II**, military draft deprived Aiellese families of the breadwinner males, families became poorer and the municipal office distributed "**bread ration cards**". Small landowners and farmers lived better than non rural inhabitants because they could hide the extra grain, wine and oil and sell them at high prices at the **black market**.

After the Anglo-American troops landed in Sicily on **July 10<sup>th</sup> 1943** ("**Operation Husky**"), Italian monarchy and Fascism decided to remove Mussolini from power and on **July 25<sup>th</sup> 1943** the **Grand Council of Fascism**, with 19 votes out of 28, decided to depose *Mussolini* as a ruler. A new government was led by *Pietro Badoglio* (1871-1956) who secretly started the diplomatic agreements for *Armistice* with the Allies on **September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1943** between Italian General *Giuseppe Castellano* and USA General *Dwight Eisenhower*.

On the same day, **Operation Baytown** started with the landing in *Reggio Calabria* of the *XIII Corps of the VIII British Army* led by General *Bernard Law Montgomery* (1887-1976).

A few days later, on **September 9<sup>th</sup> 1943** the Allies landed in *Salerno* ("**Operation Avalanche**") and in *Taranto* ("**Operation Slapstick**").

Italy was cut in half with two separate governments: the **Kingdom of Italy** in the South ruled by *Pietro Badoglio* (1871-1956), *Salerno being the capital and backed up by the Allies*, and the **Italian Social Republic (RSI)** created on **September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1943** in north Italy occupied by Fascists.



Thus, the **Italian Civil War** began when the *Kingdom of Italy* on **October 13<sup>th</sup> 1943** declared war against Germany, now fighting in favor of the Allies.

From September 24<sup>th</sup> 1943 to December 1945, South Italy or the "Kingdom of Italy" was governed by King Victor Emmanuel III, Pietro Badoglio and the AMGOT (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories).

During this period American AM-Lire were issued which were used until 12 December 1946.



During this period, the main roads and railways were interrupted. Being scarce, food was sold at the black market at very high prices. Delinquency increased as the population was tired of suffering.

Benito Mussolini was killed by Partisans on April 28<sup>th</sup> 1945.

On May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1945, German troops in Italy surrendered to the Allies.

The war had caused 410.00 deaths of Italians.

### Partial list of Aiellese soldiers who died during World War II<sup>52</sup>

Names	Date of birth	Place of birth	Date of burial
Bernardo Ciddio Michele	03.04.1921	Aiello Calabro	12.20.1940
Bernardo Ciddio Raffaele	06.11.1921	"	January 1943
Bruni Americo Francesco	30.05.1924	"	07.10.1943
Coccimiglio Alberto	08.02.1919	"	12.31.1942
Coccimiglio Angelo	27.09.1921	"	03.02.1943
Coccimiglio Francesco	15.10.1909	"	02.20.1943
Coccimiglio Francesco	21.05.1915	"	-
Coccimiglio Giuseppe	28.08.1909	"	02.17.1943
Coccimiglio Guglielmo	22.02.1917	"	09.08.1943
Coccimiglio Salvatore	02.01.1909	"	12.11.1942
Perri Antonio	18.12.1897	"	09.11.1941
Perri Indipendente	19.05.1921	"	12.19.1941
Pucci Daniele	01.06.1917	"	08.08.1944
Pucci Giovanni	26.02.1919	"	11.05.1940
Falsetti Ettore	20.07.1911	"	06.12.1945
Guzzo Giovanni	07.12.1913	"	01.23.1943
Guzzo Giovanni	19.06.1924	"	07.11.1944
Guzzo Salvatore	29.01.1912	"	02.17.1943

**Guglielmo Coccimiglio** (born in Aiello on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1917) soldier of the 317<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division of Acqui (Alessandria) Piedmont, Italy, is an unknown soldier, missing during battles fought in Greece in September 1943.



**Geniale Amerigo Bruni** (born in Aiello on February 5<sup>th</sup> 1923) son of Giovanni Bruni and of Maria Giuseppa Volpe, belonged to CLN partisans (143<sup>th</sup> Garibaldi Brigade of Emilia Romagna) from January 1944 until his heroic death on March 18<sup>th</sup> 1945 in the Mauthausen Lager (Germany) after he was accused of having launched a hand grenade that killed German soldiers.

<sup>52</sup> Blog Aiello

## Military importance of Partisans of Italian Resistance

It consisted of the **National Liberation Committee (CLN)**, an armed resistance against German occupation of Italy and against Fascism, that existed from *September 9<sup>th</sup> 1943* (a few days after Armistice) until the Liberation of Northern Italy in April 1945. After the Liberation of Rome on *June 4<sup>th</sup> 1945*, they substituted the Badoglio Government in conjunction with the Allies.



It was a political and military organization that included various Italian political parties and movements: *Ivanoe Bonomi (PDL or Democratic Labor Party), Mauro Scoccimarro and Giorgio Amendola (PCI), Alcide De Gasperi (DC), Ugo La Malfa and Sergio Fenoaltea (PdA), Pietro Nenni and Giuseppe Romita (PSI), Meuccio Ruini (DL or Democracy of Labor) and Alessandro Casati (PLI).*

The Committee was subdivided into the **CLNAI** (*National Liberation of Northern Italy Committee*) and **CLNC** (*National Liberation of Central Italy Committee*). The *Italian Republican Party* was not part of the CLN although it participated in *Italian Resistance*. In the Spring of 1945 CLN had about 120.000 volunteers.



**Alcide De Gasperi**, a Partisan of the Christian Democratic Party

Certain **Aiellese Partisans** fought against Fascism in different Italian geographic areas:

- **Geniale Amerigo Bruni** (in Emilia Romagna) and **Rosario Belluno**
- **Alfredo Bossio** (in Valmontone)
- **Giovanni Coccimiglio** a Partisan from *September 9<sup>th</sup> 1943 to August 11<sup>th</sup> 1944*, in the Gramsci Division of Albania
- **Fortunato Lepore** a Partisan from *October 11<sup>th</sup> 1943 to November 30<sup>th</sup> 1944*, in the Gramsci Division of Albania
- **Carmine Mollame**
- **Raffaele Pucci** (near Biella)
- **Francesco Vecchio** a Partisan from *September 9<sup>th</sup> 1943 to July 1<sup>st</sup> 1944*, in the Garibaldi Division of Yugoslavia

## **Political leaders of Calabria before and after World War II**

**Luigi Fera** (1868-1935) was a distinguished lawyer, a Congressman from 1904 to 1924, *Secretary of Postal Service* from 1916 al 1919 and *Secretary of Justice* from 1920 to 1921. He advocated in 1905 the construction of the rail service from *Cosenza* to *Crotone* and contributed to the approval of *Law no. 255 on 26 June 1906* to reduce the hydrological and geo-morphological risks in Calabria.



**Fausto Gullo** (1887-1974 -photo) lawyer of Cosenza, in 1914 was elected *Provincial Counselor of the Province* and in 1944 was appointed *Secretary of Agriculture*. He confiscated unproductive or unfarmed agricultural lands from landowners and distributed them to poor farmers. In 1921 because he enrolled in the *Italian Communist Party*, he was arrested by the Fascist Regime.

In 1944 **Paolo Bonomi** founded the **Coldiretti** (*National Confederation of Farm Owners*) whose aim was to organize and defend farmers but also to support the political party "*Democrazia Cristiana*".

When Fascism fell in *September 1943*, Aiello's Podestà Attorney **Gaetano Solimena** (born in 1900, son of the notary public Giovanni) who was also one of the founders of the local section of the *Italian Socialist Party* (PSI), continued to administer the town until the end of 1943. On *September 8<sup>th</sup>*, air bombardment had caused the death of three Aiellese citizens and serious damage to real estate and roads. German soldiers abandoned *Aiello* on *September 10<sup>th</sup>* and the day after they were substituted by Allied troops.

In summary, Aiello's **Prefectoral Commissaries** of the Second Post-war Period were:

- *Gaetano Solimena* (from September 11 to December 31, 1943)
- *Francesco Porfidia* (from January 1st to January 25, 1944)
- *Francesco Calcopietro* (from January 25 to June 4, 1944)
- *Battista Viola* (from June 4 to November 27, 1944)
- *Rosario Naccarato* (from December 22, 1944 to October 30, 1945)
- *Settimio Manes* (from November 1 to November 19, 1945)
- *Giuseppe Iacucci* (from November 20, 1945 to March 25, 1946)



In 1943, after Fascism ended, **Ferdinando** AKA "*Nando*" **Aloisio** (1923-1975 -photo) organized the local sections of the Chamber of Labor and of the *Italian Communist Party* (PCI) becoming its first secretary. From 1944 to 1946 he was Aiello's President of the UCSEA (*Ufficio Comunale Statistical and Economic Municipal Office of Agriculture*)<sup>53</sup>. In 1948 he emigrated to *Buenos Aires* (Argentina) where he died on *November 12<sup>th</sup> 1975*.

On *April 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009*, his brother **Italo** (b.1935) received the honorary title of "*Cavaliere dell'Ordine della Stella d'Italia*" from the *President of the Republic of Italy*.

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<sup>53</sup> UCSEA's direction was very important because it dealt with pooling in *Aiello* the entire wheat production.



In November 1944, Aiello's Secretaries of the Socialist Party (Francesco Calcopietro), the Communist Party (Ferdinando Aloisio) and the Action Party (Geniale Naccarato) proposed to the CNL and to Cosenza's Prefect, the nomination of the socialist teacher **Rosario Naccarato** (photo) as the town's Prefectoral Commissary. He was nominated on December 22<sup>nd</sup> and the City Hall Council included: Celestino Pucci (DC), Francesco Cuglietta (PCI), Vincenzo Marozzo (PSI), Francesco Cuglietta (PCI), Rosario Bernardo (Labor Democratic Party), Giuseppe Iacucci (Action Party) and Gaspare Voce (PLI or Liberal Party).<sup>54</sup>

On October 30<sup>th</sup> 1945, Naccarato resigned because of his teaching assignments in Cosenza and was replaced by **Giuseppe Iacucci** (born 1916) son of Giuseppe and of Nellina Sicoli.<sup>55</sup>



**Giuseppe Verduci** (1921-2008-photo-) was born in Lazzàro (Reggio Calabria), was Secretary of Aiello's Chamber of Labor, Mayor of Lungro (CS) from 1953 to 1963 and author of the book "Memorie di lotta: Aiello Calabro 1943-1970".

In the **Spring** of **1946**, the results of Aiello's **Municipal Elections** were: 1059 votes for Christian Democrats, 357 for Communists, 337 for Socialists and 223 for National Democratic Union (UDN). Women voted for the first time and war veterans either had not yet returned from the front or were too confused to vote. The conservative parties that protected landowners, obtained over 1600 votes.

With the national political **referendum** of June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1946, **Italians chose a Republic** rather than a Monarchy, with 54% of the popular vote even if Aiello voted in favor of a Monarchy (1146 versus 1089 votes).

On **April 18<sup>th</sup> 1948**, **political elections** were held in Italy: Christian Democrats obtained 48.7% of the votes versus 29.4% of the *Popular Front* formed by socialists and communists. In Aiello, the *Popular Front* won with 1024 (46%) votes against 1024 (40%) of Christian Democrats.

In Calabria, the main legislative response to the manifestations of farmers was the **Land Reform** no. 230 of May 12<sup>th</sup> 1950 (AKA "**Sila Law**"). It authorized the expropriation of over 300 hectares of abandoned lands and their assignment to farmers who were heads of families. The *principles of the land reform* were: the creation of small, self-sufficient holdings on land that was either unused or had been misused and a strong reclamation program, carried out jointly by the owner and by the government. Approved by the Italian Parliament on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1950, "**Extract Law**" the expropriation of a given holding was calculated on the basis of the total taxable income of the holding, combined with the taxable income per hectare.

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<sup>54</sup> Ivi, p. 93-94.

<sup>55</sup> Giuseppe Masi, "Socialismo e amministrazione nella Calabria contemporanea (Rosario Naccarato, primo sindaco democratico di Aiello Calabro: 1944-45)", Guidi, Napoli, 1987, pp. 60, 70, 71, 86-88 .



The Reform was a success in the Calabrese areas of *Crotone*, *Santa Eufemia* and *Sibari* and for the first time, through the **Opera Valorizzazione Sila (OVS)**, the State not only gave farmers some land to cultivate but also provided them with financial aid and modern farming equipment and machinery. Today these lands are organized into important productive *co-ops*.

The **Southern Fund** ("*Cassa per il Mezzogiorno*") was a State-owned agency created in 1950 in order to plan, finance and carry out extraordinary measures to stimulate industrial and agricultural development in Southern Italy. Since it did not achieve its objectives, was abolished in 1986 and replaced by the **Agency to Promote Development of Southern Italy** ("*Agenzia per la Promozione dello Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno*") which was also abolished in 1993.

**Giacomo Mancini** (1916-2002) was an anti-Fascist lawyer of Cosenza and the son of *Pietro Mancini* (one of the founders of Italian Socialist Party, Prefect of Cosenza in 1943 and Secretary of the Interior). He became a Congressman in 1948, was Secretary of Health in 1963 and Secretary of Public Works from 1964 to 1969. In 1970 he was elected National Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party. In 1974 he promoted the construction of the Super Road SS 278 connecting the rural areas of Aiello with Amantea and Cosenza.



#### Municipal Elections in Aiello from 1946 until today<sup>56</sup>

periods	Mayors elected and Parties	Opponents and Parties
1946-52	Giuseppe Iacucci (lista Sveglia)	Battista Viola (D.C.)
1952-60	Angelo Giannuzzi (D.C.)	Giuseppe Iacucci (Tromba)
1960-64	Angelo Giannuzzi (D.C.)	Giuseppe Iacucci (Tromba)
1964-70	Camillo Vocaturo (D.C.)	Settimio Medaglia (D.C.)
1970-75	Giuseppe Iacucci (Tromba)	Giacomo Molinaro (D.C.)
1975-80	Giacomo Molinaro (D.C.)	Giuseppe Iacucci (Tromba)
1980-85	Giacomo Molinaro (D.C.)	Giuseppe Cupelli (Tromba)
1985-90	Franco Pedatella (Tromba)	Giacomo Molinaro (D.C.)
1990-95	Francesco Iacucci (Tromba)	Massimo Pucci (D.C.)
1995-99	Francesco Iacucci (Uniti per Aiello)	Luigi Coccimiglio (Castello)
1999-04	Francesco Iacucci (Uniti per Aiello)	Antonio Cuglietta (Sveglia)
2004-09	Gaspere Perri (Uniti per Aiello)	Michele Bruni (Alleanza Progresso)
2009-14	Francesco Iacucci (Uniti per Aiello)	Michele Bruni (Alleanza Progresso)
2014-	Francesco Iacucci (Uniti per Aiello)	Gaspere Perri (Progetto Comune)

<sup>56</sup> Data kindly obtained from Dr. Franco Pedatella, former Mayor of Aiello.

## OUTSTANDING FAMILIES of Aiello Calabro

*In 1753 Aiello had 288 illustrious families who were either noble, rich, famous or well-educated.*

*The text will describe only **thirty-two of them**, listing them in alphabetical order following their last names, showing their family trees and some of their coats of arms, the sources of information, archival documents, drawings and photos and how these families affected Aiello's local history.*

*The town's old historic center has many palaces that belonged to these families.*

*It has many narrow winding alleys with sharp curves that create a surreal Medieval milieu especially when at night, street lamps are lit.*



*This Aiellese alley begins with an archway facing via Roma (photo F. Gallo 2013)*

## Aloisio Family

**Raffaele**<sup>57</sup> was a painter born on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1800, son of the shoemaker *Benedetto Aloisio* (1773-1828) and of *Nicoletta Volpe* (1778-1861). He married in 1824 *Teresa Corchio* (1800-1874) and had a daughter *Nicoletta* (1826-1888) who married *Raffaele Longo* (1826-1890). He died before the year 1888.

**Photo:** painting of *Saint Filomena* in the Church of Our Lady of Grace (oil painting by Raffaele Aloisio)



He worked in the entire province of Cosenza where his works are found:

- *Madonna del latte* (1834, Cosenza)
- *Santa Lucia* (1836, Cathedral of Rossano)
- *Madonna con Bambino* (1848, Oratory of Most Holy Mary in Corigliano Calabro)
- *Adorazione dei Magi* (1848, Castle of Corigliano)
- *Presentazione di Maria* (1848, Castle of Corigliano)
- *Gloria di San Giuseppe* (1856, Sanctuary in Schiavonea)
- *Storie di frà Benedetto* (1862-1865, Our Lady of the Chain Sanctuary of Laurignano)
- *Santa Chiara* (1867, Saint Omobono Church in Cosenza)
- *Giudizio Universale* (1871, Most Holy Trinity Church in Castrovillari)
- *Santa Teresa* (1871, Most Holy Trinity Church in Castrovillari)



Some of his more famous paintings are:

- oil painting of *Our Lady of Grace* in the *Cybo Chapel of Aiello* (**photo**)
- the frescoes in the *Church Saint Bernardino* and *Saint Nilo* in *Rossano* (1836), in the *Church of St. Julian* and *St. Mary Major* in *Aiello* and in the *Church of Consolation in Cleto*
- an oil painting in the *Church of the Rosary* in *Paola* (1840-1850)
- wall paintings in the *Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation* in *Acri* (1840-1850).

Other works are part of private collections found in various homes of Aiello.

<sup>57</sup> In *Aiello* there was another **Raffaele Aloisio** who was also a painter, son of *Isidoro* (1792-1862) and of *Maria Carmina Corchio* (1793-1878), born on *March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1811* and who died on *May 21<sup>st</sup> 1892*.. He was married with *Rosa Coccimiglio Ciorca* (1806-1875), had 14 children and was a tailor who painted during his free time.

## **Almagro Family**

The Almagro family came from *Massa in Tuscany* but settled in *Aiello* when on August 16<sup>th</sup> 1572 **Francesco Almagro** was nominated *Castle Lord of Aiello* with a yearly salary of 100 Ducats. His children were: **Ippolita** (who married in 1573 the Aiellese *Pietro Solimena*) and **Pietro** who succeeded his father as *Aiello's Castle Lord* and married the noblewoman *Laudonia Pirino*. The children of *Piero and Laudonia* were: **Giovanni** (died 1630) who became a Doctor in Canon Law and **Cesare** (died 1669) who in 1635 became a Medical Doctor and married *Flaminia Civitelli*, the daughter of *Judge Giovambattista Civitelli* and niece of *Don Fabrizio Civitelli*.

**Michele Almagro** (died in 1721), son of *Cesare*, also became *Castle Lord of Aiello* and being a friend of *Cardinal Alderano Cybo (1613-1700)*, on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1696, was declared a nobleman by *Carlo II Cybo (1631-1710)*, *Duke of Massa and of Aiello*. He married *Chiara Corrado (died 1725)* and had a daughter called *Flaminia*. The lack of a male heir caused the extinction of the *Almagro family* when *Michele* died on *March 10<sup>th</sup> 1721* (he was buried in *Aiello's Church of Sts. Cosmas and Damian* ).

*Michele Almagro*, son of *Dr. Cesare Almagro* and nephew of *Rev. Giovanni Almagro* and *Rev. Fabrizio Civitelli*, had a very prestigious reputation as deduced from the proposal of aggregation to the noble class by *Duke Carlo Cybo Malaspina* on *May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1696*.<sup>58</sup>

## **Amato Family**



A family originating from *Amantea (CS)* where they were related to the *Siscar's* when **Giovanni Polidoro Amato** married **Laura Siscar**, niece of *Paolo Siscar (Count of Aiello)* and daughter of *Alfonso Siscar* and of *Raimonda de Arceris* from whom he obtained the *Feud of Donna Gugliemina of Pietramala (today called Cleto)*.<sup>59</sup>

The Amato family first arrived in *Aiello* in 1639 when **Muzio Amato** married the Aiellese noblewoman *Diana Gallo*.

**Giuseppe Amato** married the noblewoman *Livia Liguoro* and had two children :

- **Filippo** (1677-1732), was *Cardinale Camillo Cybo 's assistant*, became *Bishop of Umbriatico (KR)* on *September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1731*. He died in the town of *Cirò* on *August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1732*.
- **Gaetano** was one of the first *Jesuits of northern Calabria*.

Recognized as a noble family, it became extinct with **Giuditta Amato**, wife of *Antonio Giannuzzi* who had two children: *Barbara (1743-1826)* and *Cesare (1754-1814)*.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>59</sup> *Turchi, "Storia di Amantea", op. cit., p. 48.*

<sup>60</sup> *Liberti, "Ajello Calabro...", p. 125.*

## **Arlia Costantino Family**

**Constantino Arlia** (1828-1915) linguist and scholar of Calabria, was baptized on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1824 by *Grazia Casanova* a midwife who had found him abandoned near a hamlet of Aiello. In 1836, the foundling was later recognized "as his son" by the natural father, the surgeon named *Bonaventure Arlia* of *Amantea*. He began his studies at the *Seminary of Tropea* and after self-taught training, he moved to Naples where he graduated in Law. In 1861 he became *Crown Prosecutor* at the *Court of Ivrea* and later in *Turin* at the *Ministry of Justice*. In 1890, because of his poor health, he resigned from office and moved to Florence where he devoted himself to literary studies becoming a member of the *Accademia della Crusca*.



He was a staunch purist, among the most vigorous supporters of the Tuscan Italian language, earning the nickname of "meticulous linguist" by *Giosuè Carducci*.

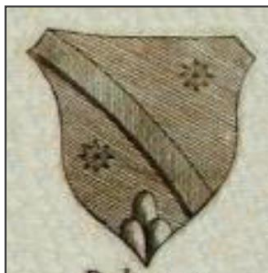
He wrote the "*Lessico dell'Infima e corrotta italianità*" published in Milan for the first time in 1877 (other editions in 1881, 1890, and 1898) by Casa Edizioni Paolo Carrara.

He is also the author of "*Dizionario bibliografico*" a collection bibliographic entries published in 1892 in Milan, of "*Voci e maniere di lingua viva*" (Milano, 1895), of "*Del linguaggio degli artigiani fiorentini*" (1876), of "*Filologia spicciola*" (Firenze, 1889) and of "*Passatempi filologici*" (Milano, 1903).

On *January 16, 1836* *Don Bonaventure Arlia*, physician and surgeon of *Amantea*, "declared (to Mayor Maruca) that he recognized the child as being his natural son and this was recorded in Aiello's Civil Status Office on *August 24<sup>th</sup> 1828* with number 55 f.28 under the name of *Costantino Adriano*".<sup>61</sup>

<sup>61</sup> Bruno Pino, "*Costantino Arlia, magistrato per professione e filologo per passione*", *Calabria Sconosciuta*, n.133, gennaio-marzo 2012, R.C., p. 73.

## **Belmonte Family**



The *Belmonte* family originated from France.

**Flaminio** Belmonte married *Clarice Sersale* in 1598 and **Teodoro** married *Vittoria Di Malta* in 1614.

**Francesco** arrived in *Aiello* from *Cosenza* to marry the *Aiellese Ippolita Giannuzzi* in 1657.<sup>62</sup>

**Giuseppe** Mayor of *Aiello* in 1744, married *Antonia Carratelli* and had a son *Francesco Saverio* (1737-1816).

**Lorenzo** (1763-1848) son of *Alberto Belmonte* (1729-1809) and *Marina Solare* (1736-1816), was Mayor of *Aiello* in 1809. He was married to *Maria Fortunata Fabiani* of *Maida* (1752-1832) and had two children: *Marina* (1788-1842) and *Teodoro* (1792-1873).

**Francesco Saverio** (1826-1895) Mayor of *Aiello* in 1870-73, was the nephew of *Lorenzo* (1763-1848) and the son of *Teodoro* (1792-1873) and of *Maria Ventura* (1796-1841) from *Nocera* (Salerno). He had married in 1844 *Maria Giannuzzi* (1829-1899) and had three children: *Lorenzo* (b.1847), *Teodoro* (b. 1855) and *Vincenzo* (b.1866).

**Antonio** (1830-1903) Mayor of *Aiello* in 1867-68, was the son of *Giuseppe* (1773-1833) and of *Maria Rosa Giannuzzi* (1792-1886), was married with *Teresa Malta* (1837-1874) and had five children : **Vittorio Emanuele** (b.1861), *Isabella Maria* (1865-1869), *Giuseppe Garibaldi* (b.1866), *Alberto Cavour* (b.1870) and *Giulia* (1873-1882).

**Vittorio Emanuele** (b.1861) was a lawyer who in 1905 emigrated to *Denver* (*Colorado*) together with his son *Eugenio* (age 4).

**Alberto** (1729-1809) married *Marina Solare* (1736-1816) and had 5 children: *Antonia* (1754-1835), *Maria Rosa* (1760-1846), *Lorenzo* (1763-1848), *Maria Teresa* (1765-1841), *Maria Carmela* (1766-1846), and **Giuseppe** (1773-1833). *Maria Rosa* was a cloistered nun at the *Clarisse Convent* of *Aiello*.

**Giuseppe** (1773-1833) married *Maria Rosa Giannuzzi* (1792-1886) and had two children: *Alberto* (1828-1886) and *Antonio* (1830-1903).

**Alberto** (1828-1886) Mayor of *Aiello* from 1877 to 1881, married *Maria Vittoria Belmonte* (1831-1830) and had four children: *Maria Rosa* (b.1853), *Giuseppe* (b.1856), *Maria* (b.1858) and *Giovan Battista* (b.1860).

"The Belmonte, who have always preserved with dignity their origins, preferred... the opportunities to assist needy people.... to preserve the honor of their coat of arms, of their nobility handed down by their ancestors, but which today they no longer feel the need to make others feel inferior to them".<sup>63</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Liberti , "*Ajello Calabro...*", pp. 125-126.

<sup>63</sup> Verduci Giuseppe "*Memorie di lotta (Aiello 1943-1970)*", Pellegrini, Cosenza, 2002, p. 76.

## **Berardi Family**

**Antonio** (1741-1821) married *Rosaria Gallo* (1741-1796) and had four children: *Caterina* (1761-1837), *Caterina Barbara* (1772-1847), *Innocenza* (1784-1814) and *Geniale* (n.1786) who married *Giuseppina Marozzo* (b.1793)

## **Buffone Family**

**Luigi** (1772-1832) *Municipal Counselor of Aiello*, married *Anna Capparello* (1777-1845) and had ten children among whom **Marcello** (1799-1841) who became a *Pastor*.

## **Cafferri Family**

**Gaetano** (born before 1829) married *Rosa Cusano* (nata prima del 1829) ed ebbero due figli: *Giacomo* (born before 1759) and *Leone* (1759-1829) who became a PRIEST.

**Giacomo** (born before 1759): *Doctorate of Law*, married *Nicoletta Cimbalo* and had four children:

- **Gaetano** (1781-1837) married *Serafina Brancati* (1798-1822) and one of their children *Giacomo* (1803-1890) was *Municipal Secretary* in *Aiello* and married *Maria Luigia Perrone* (1804-1865) and had seven children: *Serafina*, *Gaetano*, *Filippo*, *Alfonso*, *Francesco*, *Gaetano* and *Orazio*.
- **Giuseppe** (1784-1863) married *Giuditta Carmela di Episo* (b.1789) and had nine children: *Nicoletta* (1812-1868) single, *Giovannina* (1813-1870) single, *Geniale* (b. 1815), *Francesco* (1818-1879) Court Clerk, *Luisa* (1818-1890) single, spinner, *Mariangela* (1819-1882) nubile, spinner, *Carmine* (1824-1830), *Pietro* (1826-1873) married *Mariantonia Civitelli*, and *Maria Antonia* (1829-1830).
- **Maria Rosa** (1787-1846) married *Giuseppe Longo* (1777-1829) and had a son *Gennarino* (1808-1845) who became a Medical Doctor.
- **Luigi** (1790-1840)

## **Caruso Family**

**Pasquale** (1839-1893) *Medical Doctor* and *Mayor of Aiello* from 1873 to 1876, son of *Gaetano* (1803-1887) and of *Gelsomina Barbalonga* (1796-1865), married in 1868 *Anna Maria Perciavalle* (1848-1904) of *Amantea* and had nine children: *Gaetano* (b.1869), **Alfonso** (b.1871), *Giuseppe* (b.1874), *Geniale* (1877-1877), *Gelsomina* (b.1878), **Umberto** (b.1880) *Medical Doctor*, **Bonaventura** (b.1882) *Pastor*, **Settimio** (b.1884) *School Teacher* and *Cesira* (1886-1888).

**Alfonso** (n. 1871) was *Mayor of Aiello* from 1898 to 1903.

## **Civitelli Family**

**Nicola** married *Vittoria Medaglia* (died in 1769) and had two children: *Anna* (1759-1809) and **Giuseppe** (1768-1848). He became a widower in 1769 and married *Maria Caputo* and had two children: **Fabrizio** (1756-1806) and **Raffaele** (1769-1849).

**Giuseppe** (1768-1848) landowner, married *Beatrice Longo* and had seven children: *Vincenzo* (1794-1823), *Raffaele* (b.1805), *Antonio* (1806-1865), *Ferdinando* (1810-1837), *Gennaro* (n.1810), *Gaetano* (1812-1845) and *Carmine* (1815-1869).

**Fabrizio** (1756-1806)<sup>64</sup> *Captain of Municipal Police*, married *Angela Arlotte* (1768-1839), and had eleven children: *Francesco* (b.1782), **Nicolò** (1783-1821), *Vittoria* (1784-1845), *Domenico* (1788-1820), **Geniale** (1790-1856), *Luigi* (1792-1817), *Rosaria Maria* (1795-1823), *Maria Teresa* (1798-1828), *Giovanni* (1801-1833), **Pasquale** (1804-1864) and *Barbara* (1807-1834).

*Fabrizio* (1756-1806) was shot on *October 31<sup>st</sup> 1806* together with his son *Francesco* (1782-1806) by the bandit *Raffaele Perciavalle* from *Terrati CS*.<sup>65</sup>

**Nicolò** (1783-1821) married *Arcangela Volpe* (b.1789) and had eight children among whom: **Fabrizio** (1805-1883) NOTARY PUBLIC and MAYOR of Aiello 1861-63, married *Raffaella Romito* from *Paola* (1809-1873) and had eight children: *Nicolò* (b.1830), *Mariantonia* (b.1833), *Cesare* (1835-1875), *Luisa* (1839-1892), *Alessandro* (b.1842), *Carolina* (1844-1895), *Pietro* (1847-1883) and *Carlo* (b.1850).

**Geniale** (1790-1856) married *Barbara Perri* (1793-1877) and had eleven children: *Francesco* (1812-1822), *Rosario* (1815-1902), *Angela* (1818-1899), *Domenico* (1820-1850), *Teresa* (1821-1832), *Francesca* (b.1824), *Rosaria* (1825-1855), **Federico** (1827-1864), *Anna* (1829-1893), *Maria* (1832-1832) and *Maria* (b.1837).

**Federico** (1827-1864) married *Donna Carolina Barone* (1834-1895 of *Lago CS*) and had a daughter *Barbara* (b.1862).

**Pasquale** (1804-1864) married *Anna Maria Perri* (1807-1894) and had twelve children: **Giovanni** (1826-1875) single, PHARMACIST, *Maria* (1828-1830), *Vittoria Antonia Maria* (1829-1851), *Gaspere* (1831-1875) married *Marietta Scurpo*, *Giuseppe* (1832-1833), *Maria* (1833-1835), *Gaspere* (1835-1838), *Mariantonia* (b.1837) spinner, married *Filippo Muto* (1832-1884), *Barbara* (b.1839), *Filomena* (1841-1858) married *Antonio Berardini* (b.1838) from *Cleto CS*, **Saverio** (b.1845) and *Alfonso* (1847-1873).

**Saverio** (b.1845) married *Rosina Maria Palaglia* (b.1856 in *Cosenza*) and had three children: *Giovanni* (1875-1876),

**Guglielmo** (b.1876) and *Amedeo* (b.1878).

**Guglielmo** (n.1876) was a Medical Doctor, married *Maria Martirano* (b.1878 in *Cosenza*) and had three children: *Rosina* (b.1907), *Saverio* (b.1910) and **Guglielmo** (1910-1987 - photo-) Medical Doctor.



**Raffaele** (1769-1849) married *Maria Perri* (1777-1825), and had eight children: *Teresa* (1794-1839), *Anna Antonia Maria* (1799-1821), **Giuseppe** (1803-1875), **Giacomo** (1806-1876), *Gaetano* (1809-1832), *Giuliano* (1813-1849), *Beatrice* (1816-1883) and **Carmela** (1820-1883).

<sup>64</sup> From a deed signed by notary *Venanzio Barone* found in the *Archivio di Stato di Cosenza* (year 1785, sheet no.65 r), we learn that *Fabrizio Civitelli* received from *Mayor of Lago Fortunato Scanga* the "book" to record tax collections from the town of *Lago*.

<sup>65</sup> *Martino Milito*, "Viaggio attraverso i documenti...", p. 510.



**Giuseppe** (1803-1875) married *Virginia Volpe* (1803-1835) and had five children: *Raffaele* (1824-1825), *Maria* (1825-1831), *Raffaele* (1828-1853), **Francesco** (1830-1897) and *Maria* (1833-1854)

**Francesco** (1830-1897) became a Doctor in Law in 1867, Lower Court Judge in 1876 and Judge in 1897. He married twice (his first wife died at age 28):

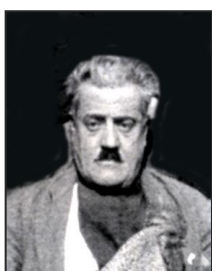
- with **Maria Rosaria Giunuzzi Savelli** (1838-1856) and had a daughter **Virginia** (b.1856) who married *Nicola De Liguoro*
- with **Maria Rosa Giunuzzi** (1835-1876) and had eleven children: **Giuseppe** (1857-1863), **Raffaele** (1858-1942) Judge in *Amantea* who married *Maddalena Gismondi* and had two daughters (*Marcella e Clelia*), **Luigi** (1860-1921) who married *Antonia Marrelli* and had a son *Giuseppe* (b.1903), Medical Officer of *Aiello*, **Mariantonia** (b.1861) who married *Carlo Bianchi*, **Vittoria Emmanuela** (1863-1863), **Giuseppe** (1866-1906) who was a High School Professor of Greek and Latin, married *Domenica Strazzulla* and had three daughters: *Rosina*, *Olimpia* and *Gemma*, **Giacomo** (1867-1905) Prefecture Secretary in *Reggio Calabria*, **Giulio** (1869-1871), **Giulio** (1871-1872), **Adolfo** (1873-1933) and **Clorinda** (n.1876) who married *Luigi Viola*.<sup>66</sup>

**Giacomo** (1806-1876) was Pastor at *St. Julian Parish* of *Aiello* from 1850 to 1853 and at *St. Mary Major Parish* from 1853 to 1876.

**Carmela** (1820-1883) married her cousin *Domenico Civitelli* (1820-1850) son of *Geniale* (1790-1856) and grandson of *Fabrizio* (1756-1806).

**Adolfo** (1873-1933) was Mayor of *Aiello* in 1897 and a grammar school teacher. In 1898, as leader of the *Labor League of Aiello*, he was sentenced to jail for the popular revolt of February 20<sup>th</sup> 1921. He married *Vittoria Giunuzzi* (b.1877) and had nine children: **Ludovico**, **Lucia** (b.1899) who married *Arturo Veltri*, **Francesco** (1900-1962) engineer and Principal of *Lago's Industrial School* from 1932 to 1939, **Raffaele** (b.1902), **Giulietta** (1903 -1989) who married *Lago's Podestà Francesco Martillotti* (1897-1989), **Giacomo** (b.1906), **Giuseppe** (1907-1990) who married *Angela Pancera* of *Rome*, **Giorgio** and **Pia** (b.1909).

**Adolfo Civitelli** (1873-1933-photo) leader of the Labor League of *Aiello*, was



sentenced to prison for the popular manifestations of **February 20<sup>th</sup> 1921** that he himself described as follows: "*At about 10 o'clock the members of the League of Stragulera and Cannavali walked across Aiello one behind the other heading to the League of Labor office. I also reached it, opened the door and invited the members to enter. Many preferred to stay out, and then I asked them whether the purpose of the League of Stragulera's manifestation similar to that of the League of Aiello and, if they wished to complain to the*

*Mayor about the hearth tax. They replied that they were concerned about it but also about the poor health service. I tried to make them realize that it was better to discuss the issue with the local physicians and that with the Mayor, they could bring up only the question of the hearth tax...*

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<sup>66</sup> Civitelli, "Cronache storia ad Aiello Calabro....", pp.11-13.

*I then closed the door of the League's Office and went to the top floor when I heard the crowd screaming below, requesting that I should join them. It was a large group with many farmers from the rural areas and they were marching to the Mayor's office while they yelled out the slogan 'Down with the hearth tax!'. Upon reaching City Hall, we found the Mayor and the Council waiting at the door of the Town Hall Atrium. After urging the crowd to remain absolutely calm, I said that I would enter to explain to the administration why the people were protesting. But after a few steps I had to turn back for the noise that I suddenly heard behind me. In fact, I saw the police sergeant who was trying to push back the protesters who wanted to enter City Hall but the crowd did not understand why the Carabinieri (police) were opposed to their entering. Judging useless to resist them and remembering that in similar situations the crowd had entered without causing any inconvenience, I told the sergeant that it would be better to let them pass. But the first problem occurred. The crowd was suddenly surrounded by a circle of police agents who threatened them with bayonets and the demonstrators started insulting them. I sensed the impending danger and without any hesitation I went out and begged them to stay calm and raised my hands against the bayonets to tell the police not to use them. I was hopeful that I could avoid a horrible massacre. In fact, after about a quarter of an hour, I was able to obtain the promise from the police sergeant that they would lower the bayonets .... I started talking to the Mayor and Councilor Caruso in the name of the people outside who were anxiously following the results of my conversation.. I then heard some gun shots with many people terrified who ran away after the first shot and at the end a police agent pointed the bayonet against the crowd threatening to shoot again... How did this all happen?. The brigadier was approached by a man who showed him that his arm had been wounded by him. At that moment the crowd surrounded the sergeant who realized the danger and shouted: 'Fire!' Subsequently, the first bullet killed two protesters and at the same time, wounded others ... The rumor that the crowd wanted to assault Town Hall is simply ridiculous and slanderous ... "( the above description comes from a letter written by Adolfo Civitelli to his daughter Lucia ).<sup>67</sup>*

**Giuseppe Civitelli** (1866-1906) obtained a Liberal Arts degree in 1893 at the University of Naples and having a passion for Archeology, in 1894 he became a Latin and Greek Professor at the Royal Gymnasium of Lecce and in 1905 at the Garibaldi Lyceum of Palermo.

He studied under **Prof. Antonio Sogliano** (1854-1942), Director of Pompei Excavations from 1905 to 1910, holder of the Chair of Pompeian Antiquities at the University of Naples from 1906 to 1929.

He **published** the following important works: "Nuovi frammenti d'epigrafi greche relative ai ludi augustali di Napoli" (1894), "Sirene e Satiri" (1897) and "Il suffisso del superlativo latino" (1898).

His brother **Giacomo Civitelli** (1867-1905) died at the age of 38, and during the funeral held in Aiello on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1904, the participants to the commemoration were lawyer Luigi Vocaturo, lawyer Giovanni Solimena and doctor Filippo Solimena and the coffin was carried by lawyer Battista Viola, Luigi and Francesco Viola, Paolino Giannuzzi, Alberto Belmonte, Luigi Vocaturo and Giuseppe Caruso.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 89-97.

<sup>68</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 62-63.

## **De Dominicis Family**

The De Dominicis family is a very old family whose importance in Aiello began in 1497 when *Paolo Siscar, Viceroy of Calabria*, granted **Paolo De Dominics** all the property that had belonged to *Antonello De Dominicis* with the promise that *Paolo* would be always loyal to *Aragonese* rulers.<sup>69</sup> Subsequently, in 1524, *Alfonso Siscar* nominated **Paolo de Dominicis** of Aiello as "Judge of First and Second Appeal Cases" authorizing him to collect registry revenues. In the past, in 1456, one of his ancestors, **Niccolò De Dominicis** had been the Mayor of Noblemen in Aiello.

Later, in 1566, after a one-hundred years of dominion, the Siscar family terminated their rule as *Counts of Aiello*.

In 1596 the Aiellese **Carlo de Dominicis** undertook an adventurous and dangerous voyage to America.

Many members of this family were **law graduates**: *Giulio* (died in 1619), *Lelio* (died in 1623), *Sallustio* (died in 1631) and *Lorenzo* (1718- 1803).<sup>70</sup>



**Photo:** Coat of Arms of the De Dominicis Family

**Lorenzo De Dominicis** (1718-1803) a lawyer, married *Angela Pagano* (died 1773) and had a son *Lorenzo* (1750 ca.-1818). Lorenzo had become a "Jurist" and *1<sup>st</sup> Baron of Sersale and Zagarese*. In 1788 the *Cybo Malaspina Dukes* nominated him *Leaseholder of the Feudal State of Aiello* and during this period, he started the construction of an *aqueduct* in Aiello.<sup>71</sup>



*Palazzo De Dominicis Palace*) with a XVI century baroque balcony and in the entrance hall, a double flight of stairs with decorated stones (photo by F. Gallo)

<sup>69</sup> Cesare Orlandi, *"Delle città d'Italia e le sue isole adjacenti.."*, Tip. Augusta, Perugia, 1770, p. 153.

<sup>70</sup> Liberti, *"Storia dello Stato di Aiello..."*, p. 88.

<sup>71</sup> Cozzetto, *"Lo Stato di Aiello..."*, p. 242.

The *Kingdom of Naples* was ruled by Bourbons who in 1799 confiscated the State of Aiello and assigned it to **Lelio De Dominicis** (1750 ca.-1818), son of *Lorenzo De Dominicis*. **Lelio** was *Mayor of Aiello* from 1799 to 1806 (nominated by *Cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo*) and from 1817 to 1818. In 1806, with the abolishment of the feudalism, church lands were confiscated and forced the nobleman *Lelio De Dominicis* to resign from his position as a Mayor.

**Lelio** married *Vienna Dattilo* (1750-1810) from *Castello* (PG) and had seven children:

- **Lorenzo** (1771-1817) who married *Maria Fortunata Gagliardi* of *Monteleone*
- **Carolina** (1777-1841) who married *Muzio Giannuzzi Savelli* (1753-1820) belonging to the *Pietramala Barons* and a nobleman from *Cosenza* and had two children:
  - **Scipione** (1804-1863)
  - **Francesca Maria** (1808-1857) who married twice:
    - with **Luigi Giannuzzi** (1793-1831) and had two children: *Maria* (1829-1889) and *Giuditta* (1830-1879)
    - with **Paolo Viola** (1801-1853) Mayor of *Aiello* 1841-42 and had five children: *Giacomo* (1837-1837), *Giacomo* (1838-1838), *Nicola* (1839-1840), *Rosaria* (1841-1841) and *Carolina* (1848-1850)
- **Melchiorre** (1783-1828) married *Margherita Gargiuolo* (1793-1865) from *Naples* and had seven children: **Giovanna** (1810-1889), **Vincenzo** (1812-1885), *Beatrice* (n.1815), *Beatrice* (1818-1818), *Lorenzo* (1819-1821), *Vienna* (1825-1825) and *Maria Carolina* (1827-1828)
  - Giovanna** (1810-1889) married twice with
    - Francesco Saverio Aloisio Palermo* (1800-1833) from *Belsito CS* and had a son *Geniale* (1827-1828)
    - Antonio De Dominicis* (1820-1881) her cousin, son of *Nicolò* (1794-1848)
- **Maria Saveria** (1783-1860) was married twice
  - with *Scipione Giannuzzi* (1753-1820) and had no children
  - with *Vincenzo Giannuzzi* (1790-1863) and had a daughter **Maria Aloisia** (1823-1887) who married twice but had no children
    - with *Mario Viola* (1815-1866) and
    - with *Alfonzo Giannuzzi* (1831-1898) Mayor of *Aiello* (1865,1890-97)
- **Teresa Maria** (b.1787) married in 1813 the student *Emmanuele Iusi* (b.1794) from *Rogliano CS*, son of *Michele Iusi* (1754-1797) and *Lucia Altomare* (b.1767)
- **Beatrice** (b.1791) married *Antonio Liguori* (n.1796) pf *Amantea CS* and had two children: **Enrico Gesuele** (b.1823) who was married twice, with *Giulia Cavallo* (died 1866) and then with *Mariangela Giannuzzi* (b.1829) and **Alfonso** (b.1825)
- **Nicolò** (1794-1848) married *Saveria Stella* (1790-1863) from *Conflenti CZ* and had 9 children: *Lorenzo* (1818-1819), *Mariannina* (1819-1879) single, **Antonio** (1820-1881), **Gaspere** (b.1822), *Angela* (1824-1898), *Rachele* (1827-1833), *Baldassarre* (n.1829), *Concetta* (1831-1834) and **Francesco** (1834-1905).

**Antonio** (1820-1881) married his cousin *Giovanna De Dominicis* (1810-1889), daughter of *Melchiorre* (1783-1828) and had a son **Nicolò** (1794-1848)

**Gaspere** (b.1822) was Mayor of *Aiello* 1888-89, married *Maria Teresa Giannuzzi* (1822-1901) and had two children: *Saveria* (b.1862) and *Vienna* (b.1865)

**Francesco** (1834-1905) married *Beatrice Giannuzzi* (1835-1903) and had three children: *Teresa* (1866-1870), *Nicola* (b.1869) and *Teresa* (1872-1877)

**ALBERO GENEALOGICO di De Dominicis**  
**FAMILY TREE**

4ª Generazione

Gaspare **SINDACO** 1882  
 (n.1822) **MAYOR**

3ª Generazione

Nicolò 1794-1848  
 Saveria Stella 1790-1863

2ª G

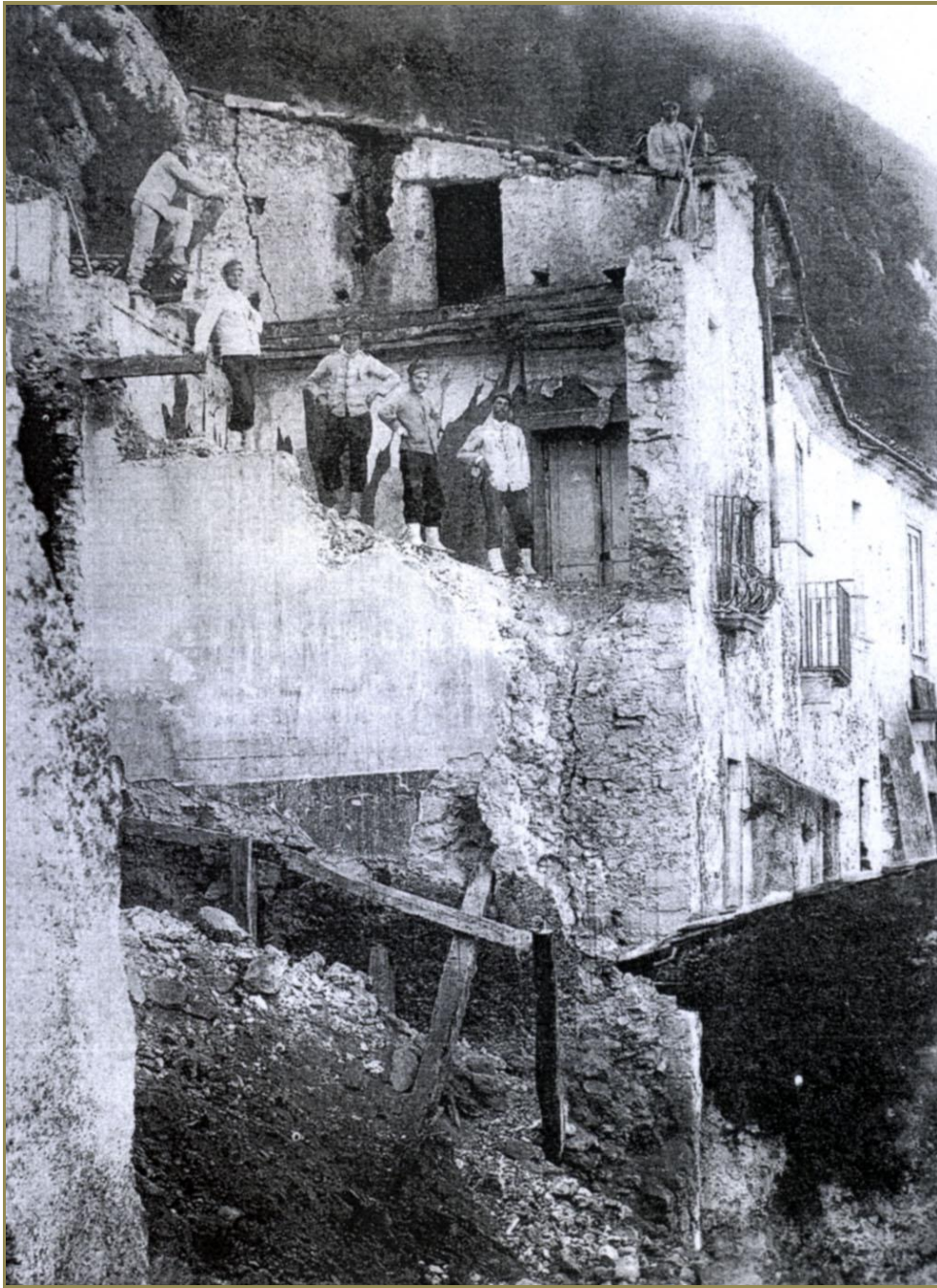
Lejlo. **SINDACO** 1817 **MAYOR** Vienna Dattilo 1750-1810  
 Antonio Caterina Scalzo

1ª G Lorenzo Angela Pagano Francesco Teresa Morelli

n.1718

**MAYOR**

**SINDACO** 1778



Damages to the **De Dominicis Palace** (owned by Russo-Brasacchio) during the 1905 earthquake in Aiello

## **Del Corchio Family**

**Geniale** (1790-1857) was a carpenter who lived in *Strada S. Giuliano* and who married twice: the first time with *Angela Pedatella* (1789-1822) and had no children. After he had remained a widower for thirty-two years, he remarried with *Cecilia Aloisio* (1802-1865) and had five children: *Anna* (1824-1870) spinner, *Raffaele* (1827-1897) painter, *Alfonso* (1830-1870) shoemaker, **Antonio** (b.1834) and *Maria* (b.1841) spinner.

**Antonio** (b.1834) was born in *Aiello* on September 23rd 1834 when the Mayor of Aiello was *Alfonso Giannuzzi*.<sup>72</sup>

He was the nephew of the famous artist *Raffaele Maria Aloisio*, author of sacred illustrations found in various Calabrian churches.

He studied in Naples under the patronage of the Prefecture of Cosenza.



He was praised by the poet *Vincenzo Padula* who saw his similarity to the painter *Eugenio Tano*, an excellent portraitist. The poet was also attracted by the artist's imagination, the beauty of the illustrations and by a painting showing *Tommaso Campanella* as he contemplated the death of *Bernardino Telesio* and suggested that the Province of Cosenza ought to buy it.

In one of his paintings he illustrates *St. Jerome* and in another *the duel between Argant and Tancred*.

He is the author of the frescoes found in the *Church of St. Mary Major* in Aiello and the portrait of *Blessed Domenico Lentini* found in Lauria.

**Photo:** *Madonna del Pettoruto* in the *Church of Our Lady of Health* in Luzzi CS (1863)

<sup>72</sup> **Birth certificate of Antonio Del Corchio:**

"In the year 1834, September 24<sup>th</sup>, before the Mayor of Aiello, Alfonso Giannuzzi, appeared Geniale Corchio, age 43, a carpenter who lives with his wife Cecilia Aloisio, to declare that on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of September of the present year, at 5 PM, in his home in the rural area of San Giuliano, a son was born whom he called Antonio..."

## **Della Valle Family**

**Francesco Della Valle** (1590 ca.-1627) was a philosopher and writer born in Aiello.



He lived in *Rome*, where he was a member of the *Academy of Humorists* and was a friend of *Antonio Bruni* (1593-1635) secretary to *Cardinal Berlingero Gessi* (1564-1639) who in 1622 had published the *Della Valle* manuscripts called "*Rime del Sig. Francesco Della Valle* " (*photo*) that dealt with topics of love, exile, praise for princes and cardinals.

He was a baroque poet who used metaphors and had a strong descriptive ability to grasp the profound meaning of human and architectural downfall (such as the ruins of Rome) while recovering templates and Petrarchism, with the inclusion of the feeling of passionate love which separate him from a true Marinist style and from the drama of being exiled.

"*Le Rime*" which is his most important literary work was published in two editions: the first in *Naples* in 1617 (200 sonnets, 6 songs and 3 stanzas), the second in *Rome* in 1622 -*photo*- (208 sonnets, 7 songs and 3 stanzas).

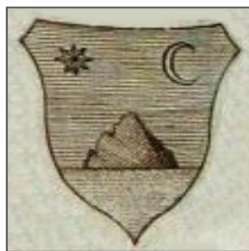
The "*Lettere delle dame e degli eroi*" following Latin and Italian tradition, are epistles in prose, narrating the loves of heroes and heroines of the literary world.

After his death, only anthologies of his compositions were published, such as a collection of eleven sonnets by *Benedetto Croce*.

In *Cosenza* a cultural association that bears the name of *Francesco Della Valle* was created, in which, along with other important interests, the first "*Lectura Dantis Consentina*" was created.



## Di Malta Family



In the period 1572-1848, within the **Di Malta Family** there were **eight Doctors of Law**: Giansilvio (alive in 1572), Gian Francesco (alive in 1572), Geronimo (alive in 1608), Gian Vincenzo (alive in 1608), Mario (died in 1615), Giacinto (died in 1635), Scipione (died in 1649) and Valerio (died in 1746).<sup>73</sup>

It was one of the eight noble families of Ajello. The imposing *Palazzo Di Malta* built in 1600, formed with large blocks of tufaceous rock, enhanced by a garden with large trees, on top of the main entrance, there is a coat of arms which has six mountain peaks topped by a crescent moon on the right and a star on the left.<sup>74</sup>

According to genealogical research commissioned in February 1957 by *Giulio Di Malta* to the " *Genealogical- Heraldic Studies Centre* " in *Florence* (Italy), the Di Malta family originated both in Sicily and in Malta during Norman rule when **Remigio Di Malta** was the *Castle Lord* of *Leontini* (SR). On *May 5<sup>th</sup> 1230* his descendant **Paolino Di Malta** was appointed *Feudal Lord* of *Casale di Staffenda* in *Val di Noto* (SR) by Frederick II of Swabia with the following declaration: "*Nos attendentes fidelia fatis, per grata servitia, qua Paulinus de Malta fidelis noster, dudum nobis exhibuit, et quae de bono in melius exhibere potest in futurum, de gratia nostras consueuimus, promereri concessimus et haeredibus suis Casalem Staffenda, situm in pertinentiis Spicafurni, cum omnibus iustitiis, rationibus et pertinentiis suis... Dat. Apus Ortam anno Dominica Incarnationis 1230 quinto mensis Martii octavae.*"

On *June 7<sup>th</sup> 1453*, their descendant **Michele Di Malta** during the Reign of King *Alfonso of Aragon* (1416-1458), was married in *Castrogiovanni* (now called *Enna*) to the noble lady *Capizana Collotorto, Baroness of Gasba* and was invested with title of "*Baron*" by the *Viceroy Lupo Ximenes de Urrea*.<sup>75</sup>

One of Michele's sons married *Gualdania de Raya* and had two children: **Pietro**, who died without heirs and **Nicholas** who had two wives (the first, *Maria*, had no offsprings and the second, *Isabella Grimaldi* had a son **Pietro Vincenzo** who in 1508 became *Baron of Gasba* and on *February 25<sup>th</sup> 1452* acquired the *Feud of Ganigazzemi* (CL).<sup>76</sup>

*Pietro Vincenzo* married *Armenia Grimaldi*, sister of *Baron di Buzzetta* and had seven children: *Andrea, Nicolò, Errigo, Comitina, Costanza, Damiana* and another *Costanza*.

**Andrea** became the *Baron of Gasba*, married *Sigismund*, sister of the Bishop of *Syracuse Giuseppe Saladin* (1604-1611) while his brother **Nicolò** inherited the feud of *Ganigazzemi* (CL) on *November 17<sup>th</sup> 1557* and married *Tita Grimaldi* with whom he had two children: **Alfio** who became monk and *Peter Vincent*.

**Andrea** succeeded as *Baron of Gasba*, married *Sigismonda*, sister of the *Bishop of Syracuse, Giuseppe Saladino* (1604-1611) whereas his brother **Nicolò** inherited the *Feud of Ganigazzemi* (CL) on *November 17<sup>th</sup> 1557*<sup>77</sup> and married *Tita Grimaldi* with whom he had two children: **Alfio** who became a monk, and **Pietro Vincenzo**.

*The above description indicates that Sicily and the Island of Malta were important for the success and prestige of this illustrious family.*

<sup>73</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", p. 88.

<sup>74</sup> Raffaele Borretti, "*Ajello antichità e monumenti ...*", p. 51.

<sup>75</sup> Archivio di Stato di Palermo, Regia Cancelleria, Registro 93, foglio 153.

<sup>76</sup> Archivio di Stato di Palermo, Regia Cancelleria XV-I. Indizione foglio 196.

<sup>77</sup> Ivi, foglio 196.

*Orlandi* explained that the Di Malta family moved to Aiello when the feudal lord was Francesco Siscar (1463-1480) who held them in high esteem. Also from the 1703 book of "*Regno di Napoli in prospettiva*" by *Giovan Battista Pacichelli* (1634-1695), we learn that the *Di Malta's* were included among the noble families of Aiello.

In 1679 *Carlo II* (1631-1710), 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Aiello, nominated *Cav. Giovanni Battista Crispi* as "Vicar General" of Aiello and **Giulio Di Malta** as his agent. The latter was a Tax Attorney, Auditor and Consultant of the Dean of the Province of Bari, Judge of the Vicar, Chief of the Royal Audience of Chieti and Cosenza. Di Malta had the ability to deal with senior members of the bureaucracy and the Viceroy and he knew perfectly the legal and financial mechanisms needed to ensure a feudal rent for *Duke Carlo II*. During the agrarian crisis of 1691-92, he exempted his fellow citizens from tax obligations, freed prisoners of their debts and had grains be distributed to plant them and increase agricultural yields.<sup>78</sup>

**Mario Di Malta**<sup>79</sup> was *Monsignor* and *Doctor of Law* and in about 1710 was *Secretary* to the *Apostolic Nunciature to Spain* "*adjutante Alessandro Cardinal Aldobrandini*" (1667-1734) in the *Monastery of the Four Crowned Saints* in Rome. He was a polyglot (an expert in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages), a philosopher and an orator. He died young in 1730.

When in 1752 the MAYOR of noblemen in Aiello was *Giovanni Silvio Malta*, the net rent for the *Feud of Aiello* was over 2200 Ducats.

**Valerio Malta** (died 1746) married *Beatrice Gutlierz*.

**Giulio Malta** (1715-1818) son of *Giacinto*, married *Ortenzia Giannuzzi* (died 1779) and had four children:

- *Valerio* (1760-1843) who became MAYOR of Aiello (1815-16)
- *Vincenzo* (1763-1825) a PRIEST
- *Alberico Natale* (1764-1847) married *Teresa Giannuzzi* (1780-1854)
- *Maria* (1770-1823) a religious NUN

**Valerio** (1760-1843) married *Maria Teresa Belmonte* (1765-1841) and had eleven children:

- *Ortenzia* (1788-1860) married *Raffaele Giannuzzi* (1779-1857)
- *Luigi* (1793-1856) married *Gesualda Gigliotti* from Falerna CZ (1761-1838)
- *Maria* (1795-1864) married *Luigi Giannuzzi* (1794-1864)
- *Giulio* (1796-1855)
- *Emmanuela* (1797-1877) single
- *Umile* (1800-1832) single, died at age 32
- *Giuseppe* (1802-1841) single
- *Francesco* (1803-1831) single, died at age 28
- *Nicolò* (1807-1830) single, died at age 23
- *Maria Antonia* (1808-1814) died at age 6
- *Maria Rosa* (b.1812)

According to *Solimena*, in 1812 **Luigi** (1793-1856) took part in *Napoleone Bonaparte's* Russian campaign and was fortunate to return to Aiello alive.

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<sup>78</sup> Cozzetto, "*Lo Stato di Aiello...*", p. 195.

<sup>79</sup> **Giulio Di Malta** sent me the text of a memorial tablet kept at his home in Aiello, from which it appears that his ancestor *Mario Di Malta* (the above described Doctor of Law) had a son named **Giovanni Francesco**, a jurist of singular value who died on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1710 at the age of 23.

**Giulio** (1796-1855) was born in *Rossano CS*, became a *Royal Judge* and married *Raffaella De Rosis* (1814-1893) of *Rossano CS*. He was a Minister in various provinces of the Kingdom with the prerogative as *Judge of the High Court of the Vicar of Naples*. In 1847, as *Chancellor at the Grand Criminal Court of Basilicata*, he obtained permission from the *Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs* to reopen *Aiello's Franciscan Convent (of the Observant Minor Friars)* by paying 1500 Ducats for restructuring it. Unfortunately, the Convent was never reopened and became, instead, the site to build *Aiello's Cemetery*.

He was exiled by the Bourbons for not having condemned the Calabrian patriots arrested in *S. Eufemia* during the revolt of September 1, 1847.

*Giulio and Raffaella* had three children:

- *Teresa* (1837-1874) married *Antonio Belmonte* (1830-1903)
- **Valerio** (1839-1883)
- *Giuseppe* (1843-1905) married *Emilia Valle* (b.1865 in *Amantea CS*)

**Valerio** (1839-1883) married twice, at first with *Eloisa Mirabelli* (1843-1862) of *Amantea CS* and then with *Maria Fortunata Aloisia Belmonte* (b.1846) and had eight children:

- *Raffaella* (n.1865)
- *Raffaella* (1866-1889) married *Vincenzo Lorelli* (b.1859)
- *Giulio* (1868-1870)
- **Matilde Concetta** (1869-1930), married *Giovanni Gatti* (1859-1942) Medical Officer of *Lago CS*
- **Giulio** (1871-1936)
- **Luigi** (1872-1933)
- *Amalia* (b.1874)
- *Emanuela* (1875-1875)

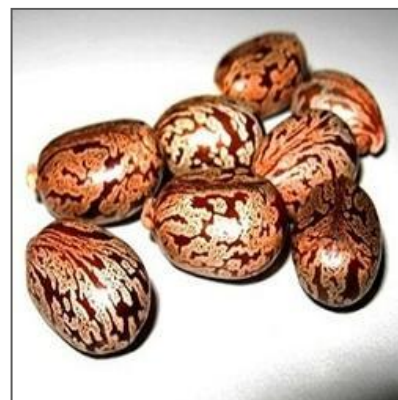
**Giulio** (1871-1936) changed his last name from "**Malta**" to "**Di Malta**" on *August 5<sup>th</sup> 1920*. He married *Giuseppina Gabrieli* (b.1871) of *Rogliano CS* and had seven children:

- **Raffaella** (b.1896) married in 1924 *Antonio Alanti*
- **Valerio** (1897-1958), ENGINEER and PODESTA' from 1926 to 1932, married *Carmelina Trapuzzano* and had a son *Giulio* (b.1933)
- *Fortunata* (1898-1898)
- **Stanislao** (b.1899) MEDICAL OFFICER in *Serra d'Aiello* and *Cleto CS*, married in 1938 *Flora Cavecchio of Valladolid (Spain)*
- *Fortunata* (1900-1902)
- **Maria Anna** (b.1904) married in 1926 *Giuseppe Longo*
- **Geniale** (1905-1954) married *Luisa Genovesi of Rome*

**Louis** (1872-1933) was MAYOR of *Aiello* from 1903 to 1906 during the terrible earthquake that occurred in *Aiello* on *September 8<sup>th</sup> 1905* which caused the deaths of 22 people and the injury of 50. From 1919 to 1920 he was a Prefectural Commissioner. He married *Emilia Valle* (b.1865) and had a daughter called *Adelina* (b.1900).

## **Cultivation of the castor oil plant (1934-35)**

In the story "**Valeriu , Cilibertu and uogliu de ricinu**", *Giulio Di Malta* describes an episode that took place between November 1934 and July 1935 when his father **Valerio** (b.1897) was the *Mayor of Aiello* and his uncle **Stanislao** (n.1899) was Medical Officer of *Serra d'Aiello* and *Cleto*. The government passed a law according to which those farmers who decided to cultivate the plants of castor oil, would receive State funds. The oil was very expensive and was used as a fuel for aircraft engines and cars. The Podestà *Di Malta* along with his director **Ciliberto Bernardo** (b.1897, son of *Vincenzo Bernardo* and *Concetta Pucci*) decided to cultivate the castor oil plant in Aiello. It was difficult to convince the farmers and tenants to grow it as the opponents of the Fascist regime were forced to drink this disgusting oil in the middle of the town square. The oil seed of the castor bean resembles *pinto beans* (**photo**) which is almost unknown in the South, and thus he made the naive farmers believe (as *Geniale Rino, Pietro Pagliaro* and *Emilio Vairo*) that they would cultivate a special legume typically grown in Northern Italy. At harvest time, farmers tasted the beans and naturally an epidemic of dysentery occurred that even the Podestà's brother, the physician *Don Stanislao*, could not explain the reason. When it was realized that because of the farmers skepticism, the whole thing had been kept a secret and that growing them was very profitable, they were very satisfied and willingly accepted the bad joke the Podestà had played.



## **Unification Aiello, Serra d'Aiello and Cleto on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1928**

On May 16<sup>th</sup> 1928, following the *Royal Decree of April 9<sup>th</sup> 1928* and the *Prefectural Decree of May 7<sup>th</sup> 1928* which set the starting date of unification on the fifteenth of the same month, the towns of **Aiello** , **Cleto** and **Serra** were united to form a single municipality. The project was strongly supported by the Prefect of Cosenza *Agostino Guerresi* (1880-1961), a native of *San Fili* (CS) and by the Podestà of Aiello **Valerio Di Malta** who also held the position of *Prefectural Commissioner* of *Cleto* and *Serra*. The Prefect provided data of the territory and its inhabitants (Aiello 4184 inhabitants and 3787 hectares, Serra 708 inhabitants and 380 hectares, Cleto 2174 inhabitants and 1922 hectares). *Di Malta*

and the *Mayors* of *Cleto* and of *Serra* were in favor forming a single municipality which, however, did not last long. Due to the *Great Depression of 1929* and to state regulations, the new financial situation of the new united City Hall was worse than the previous condition of the single towns. Thus, the autonomy of the single towns was restored. In Aiello, the Podestà *Di Malta* resigned and was substituted in 1932 by **Attilio Solimena** while *Cleto* became autonomous in 1934 and *Serra* in 1937.

## Text of the official decision by the Podestà of Aiello of May 16<sup>th</sup> 1928 to create two Vital Statistics Offices in Cleto and Serra

*"Year 1928 (VI year of Fascism) 16<sup>th</sup> day of the month of May, in the town of Aiello Calabro and the Office of the Secretary, Mr. Valerio Di Malta, Prefectural Commissioner for the provisional administration of the City, assisted by the undersigned Secretary Luigi Vocaturo, has adopted the following decision:*  
*whereas, by virtue of Royal Decree of April 9<sup>th</sup> 1928, the towns of Aiello, Cleto and Serra were unified into one municipality;*  
*seen the Decree of May 7<sup>th</sup> of the same year), the Prefect of the Province thanks to whom unification took place on May 15<sup>th</sup>;*  
*considering that these two towns are both about 10 km from the chief town (Aiello) and Cleto has a population of over two thousand inhabitants and Serra has about a thousand;*  
*considering that this would facilitate Civil Status services and in order to avoid the citizens of the above fractions the inconvenience of going to the Capital City,*  
*it is necessary to establish **two Vital Statistics Offices**, one in Cleto and one in Serra... "*

In the book "**Racconti del frantoio**" by **Giulio di Malta**, we share with the



protagonists an atmosphere full of charm, capable of stimulating any reader to go beyond the story, to deepen their knowledge about people, political, social and economic events that give us the opportunity to rediscover our roots and to revitalize them along with unknown flavors that benefit us physically and spiritually.

The text takes us back to the 1950's when the immense wounds of the Second World War had not fully healed yet and agriculture was considered a great asset to preserve.

The stories are real and carefully describe in detail the rural society of Aiello Calabro, a well-defined territory where the sacredness of tradition, in its monotonous daily repetitive tasks, follows exact spatial and temporal rites and rhythms, accompanied by essential gestures and languages.

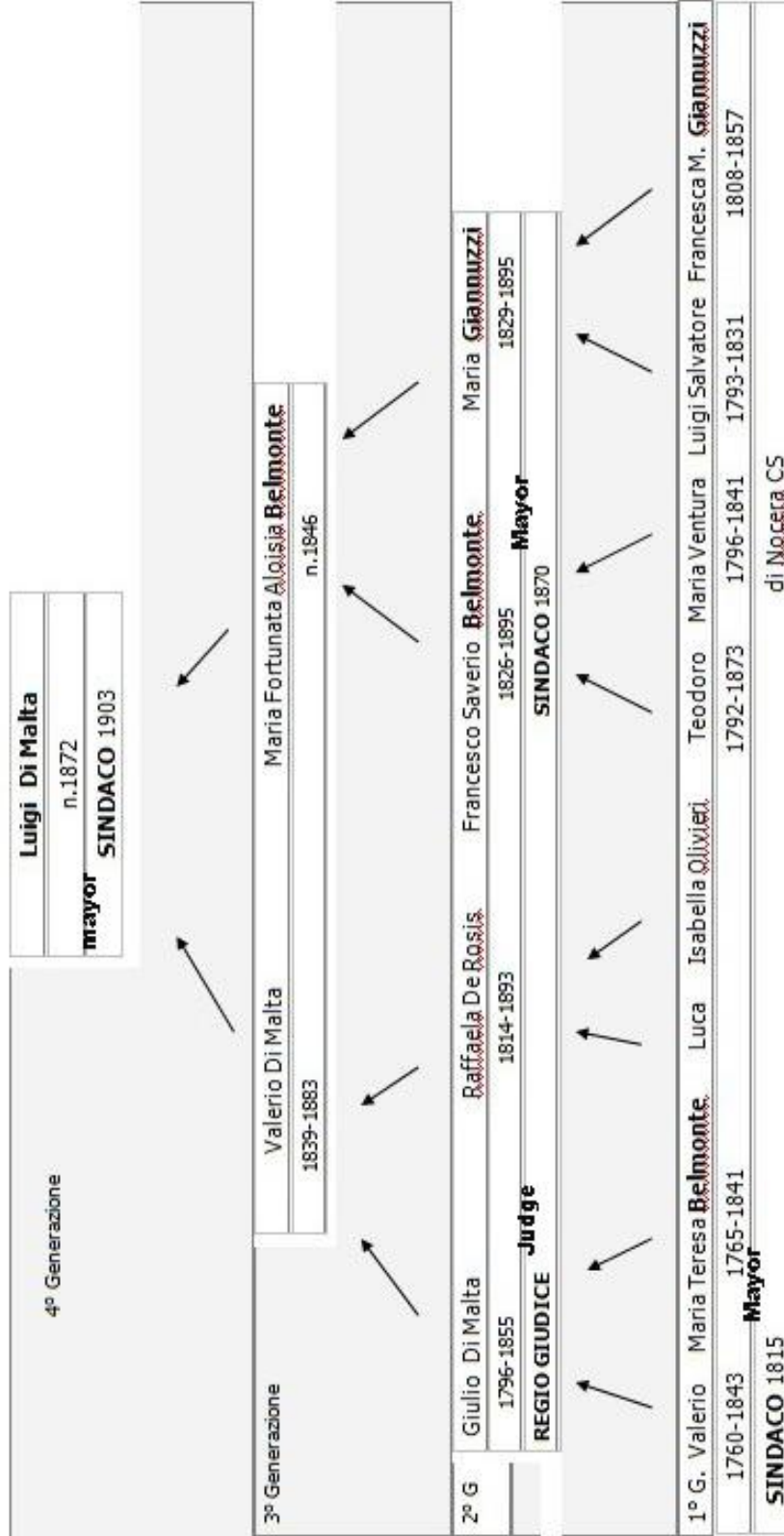
Today, by denying our roots, man shows ingratitude and lack of respect for our parents who raised us through hardships and renunciations.

The author, always remaining attached to his native land which has now become less generous and more isolated, wishes to create what can be considered the "*farmer's living room*", i.e., the oil-mill, a cross-section of the simple rural society where its protagonists, as *Geniale* and his friends, express themselves.

Good natured farmers joyfully and playfully move in their environments in a very primitive fashion, using a language that today is completely incomprehensible to the younger generation who are light-years away from their grandparents or even from their parents that had different customs, language and personal relationships. *Di Malta* takes the reader into a world of another era and wants him to share in the life of that population from which he himself originates. He always finds the way to highlight the hardships and joys of this primitive world. It's a real and *true saga of how farmers really lived*.

**DI Malta Family Tree**

**ALBERO GENEALOGICO di Luigi Di Malta**



## **Falascina Family**

This family originated from *Martorano* (Forlì-Cesena) and arrived in Aiello towards the end of the 1500's when *Dr. Antonino Falascina* married the Aiellese *Lucrezia Sischiara* who died in 1622. **Lelio** Falascina in 1608 married *Angelica Cybo*, natural daughter of Alfonso.

**Giovanni Battista** (1778-1818) born in *Nocera Umbra* (PG), married *Serafina Abate* (1781-1825) of *Amantea* CS and had a son *Vincenzo* (b.1814) who married in 1837 *Rosaria Aloe* (b.1813).

Some members of this extinct family became related through marriages with *Amantea's* *Mirabelli* family and with *Aiello's* *Giannuzzi* and *De Domincis* families.

## **Gallo Family**

This very old Aiellese noble family originated in *Tropea*. In 1530 **Iacono** Gallo, son of *Giovanni*, lived in *Aiello*. In 1571 **Muzio Gallo** died in the *Battle of Lepanto* whereas **Giovanni Alfonso** Gallo died in *Aiello* in 1594.

**Domenico** married *Maria Ponzo Leon* whose daughter *Livia* (1750-1826) married *Vincenzo Lorello* and had a son *Pietro* (1789-1856).

## **Giannuzzi Family**<sup>80</sup>

In the parish registers, the surname *Giannuzzi* has various spellings: *Iannuzzo*, *Giannuccio*, *Genuzzi*, *Iannitio* and *Iannutio*, and according to *Solimena*, the family originated from *Giovannuzzo Savelli*, son of *Dr. Antonio Savello*, a Roman patrician who hoping to escape political persecution, in 1421 settled in *Aiello* along with his son.<sup>81</sup>



In *Luca De Rosis's* book "*Cenno storico della città di Rossano delle sue nobili famiglie*" published in *Naples* in 1838, from page 460 to page 464, we find the following genealogical data regarding the *Giannuzzi* family:

**Fabrizio** (tax attorney in *Cosenza* and *Salerno*), **Emilio** (Prince of *Cerenza* KR), **Orazio** (born in *Amantea*, son of *Giovanni Giannuzzi* of *Aiello* and *Beatrice Cavallo*) was a famous chess player who on February 24, 1597 published the work "*De laudo latrunculum*", **Scipione** (tax attorney in *Cosenza* in 1594, married to *Auria Gualteris*), and **Muzio** (Baron of *Pietramala* who married *Diana Ferrari*). We find that **Geronimo** *Giannuzzi* who fathered **Marco**<sup>82</sup> (Mayor of 1573) who married *Anna Vitale* giving birth to **Francesco Maria** (Baron, feudal lord of *Greca* and of *San Giovanni in Foresta*) who married in 1617 *Aurelia Follerio* and were the parents of *Francesca* (who died in 1637), *Fulvia*, *Anna*, **Muzio** and **Lelio** (feudal lord of *San Giovanni in Foresta*).

<sup>80</sup> Some data were obtained from **Prof. Mario Giannuzzi** who was Principal of the "*Istituto Comprensivo Scolastico*" of *Aiello* until September 2009.

<sup>81</sup> *Rocco Liberti*, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", *op. cit.*, p. 71.

<sup>82</sup> In 1586 **Marco Giannuzzi** bought for 553 ducats the bastion of *St. Angelo* of *Aiello* and in 1589 he also bought the *Feud of Aiello* from *Donna Guglielmina* including what today is erroneously known as the "*Cybo Palace*" that had previously belonged to the *de Amato* family (at least since 1504). Today, the *Palace* dominates "*Piazza Plebiscito*" and belongs to the *Viola* family who bought from *Giannuzzi's* in 1822.

**Cybo Malaspina Palace** in Aiello of the XVI Century (photo by F. Gallo).

The *Palace* belonged to the *de Amato* family since 1504, was bought by **Marco Giannuzzi** in 1589 and by the *Viola* family in 1822.

It was damaged during the 1638 earthquake and was rebuilt in 1643.



**Muzio** married *Eugenia Gallo* and had eight children:

- *Ortenzia* married *Giulio Malta* of Aiello
- *Barbara*
- *Lucia* (b. April 4<sup>th</sup> 1657)
- *Francesca* (b. April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1663)
- *Andrea*
- *Michele*
- *Mario*
- **Lelio** (died in 1751)

**Lelio** married *Laura Giannuzzi* and had seven children:

*Francesco*, *Eugenia*, *Alfonso* (priest), *Beatrice*, *Muzio* (died in 1798), *Giulio* and **Antonio**

**Antonio** (died on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1764) married *Giuditta Amato* and had three children: *Andrea*, *Mario* and **Cesare**<sup>83</sup>

**Cesare** (1754-1814) was Mayor of Aiello in 1808, married *Teresa Maruca* (1758- 1830) and had three children: *Barbara*, *Ortenzia* and **Lelio** (died in 1783)

**Lelio** (died in 1783), Mayor of Aiello in 1775, married *Maria Giannuzzi* (b. Martirano CZ and died in 1824) and conceived *Antonio* (1770-1844, single), **Muzio** (1773-1851), **Giulio** (1774-1806), *Girolamo* (1776-1841), *Eugenia* (1779-1852, single) and *Arcangela* (1783-1825, single)

**Muzio** (1773-1851), Mayor of Aiello 1810-11, married *Carolina De Dominicis* (1777-1841) and conceived **Scipione** (1804-1863), an agent in Aiello of the Montemiletto Prince, married *Marianna Giannuzzi* and **Francesca** (1808-1857) who married *Luigi Giannuzzi* (1793-1831) and had two children: *Maria* (1829-1899) and *Giuditta* (1830-1879). When she became a widow, she remarried with *Paolo Viola* (1801-1853) and had five children who died during their childhood: *Giacomo* (1837-37), *Giacomo* (1838-38), *Nicola* (1839-40), *Rosaria* (1841-41) and *Carolina* (1848-50).

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<sup>83</sup> During the administration in Aiello of Mayors *Cesare Giannuzzi* (1808) and *Muzio Giannuzzi* (1810-11), the Councilors were *Francesco Roppi*, *Nicola Civitelli*, *Giacomo Viola*, *Alberico Malta*, *Domenico Guviss* and *Luigi Buffone*.



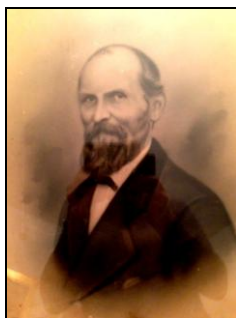
**Giulio** (1774-1806) married *Maria Costanza Ragusa* (1769-1844) of Carolei and had five children: **Lelio** (1795-1819), **Marco** (1799-1815), **Carolina** (1800-1970), **Muzio** (1803-1879) and **Teresa Maria** (1805-1880). Giulio was a patriot who served the French cause and was killed on July 9<sup>th</sup> 1806 at 32 years of age by bandits sponsored by Bourbons.

**Lelio** (1795-1819) married *Marianna Le Piane* of Cosenza and had two children: *Giulio* (1814-1876) and *Costantina* (n.1819). Lelio was killed on May 18<sup>th</sup> 1819 by *Geniale Giannuzzi*.

**Muzio** (1803-1879) married *Maria Domenica Baldacchino* (1806-1883 of Cosenza) and had six children: **Nicolò** (1824-1887), **Marco** (1825-1900), *Mariantonia* (1826-1844), *Luigia* (1831-1832), *Luigia* (n.1833) and **Beatrice** (1835-1903)

**Nicolò** (1824-1887) MAYOR of Aiello 1860-56, married *Giuditta Giannuzzi* (1830-1879) and had six children: **Alfonso** (n.1849), *Mariantonia* (1851-53), *Luigi* (b.1852-53), *Luigi* (b.1854), *Mario* (1859-61) and *Francesca* (b.1852)  
**Alfonso** (b.1849) was MAYOR of Aiello 1890-1897

**Marco** (1825-1900, from Cleto CS) married *Innocenza Guzzo* (1842-1894 born in Lago CS) and had five children: *Emilio* (1871-1884), *Vincenzo* (b.1873) emigrated to USA, *Annunziato* (b.1873), *Maria Teresa* (b.1877) and **Mario Maria** (1879-1920 born in Lago CS)



Marco Giannuzzi  
1825-1900



Innocenza Guzzo  
1842-1894

**Mario Maria** (1879-1920) married *Maria Giovannina Iacucci* (1875-1968) and had four children: *Emilio Aurelio* (1895-1895), *Rodolfo Odoacre Alfredo* (1896-1898), *Teresina Maria Carmela* (1899-1951) and *Eugenio Marco* (1913-1982).

**Teresina Maria Carmela** (1899-1951) married *Pasquale Pucci* (n.1896)

**Eugenio Marco** (1913-1982) had three children: *Mario* (b.1940) former principal of Aiello's high school, *M. Antonietta* and *Gina Teresina*

**Beatrice** (1835-1903) married *Francesco De Dominicis* (1834-1905) and had three children: *Teresa* (1866-1870), *Nicola* (n.1869) and *Teresa* (1872-1877)

**Lelio** senior, Muzio's brother, married Aurelia Cherubino and conceived Aurelia (married Claudio Civitate in 1723), Teresa (married Marco Antonio De Rois) and Francesco Maria

**Francesco Maria** married Laura Labonia in 1693 and conceived Serafina (b.1694 and married Vitaliano Ventura), Aurelia and **Lelio**

**Lelio** married in 1725 Marianna Civitate and had six children: Cornelia (married Baron Pasquale Interzati), Gaetano (a very knowledgeable priest), Nicola (expert of sheep-farming and agriculture), Antonio (married Anna Cherubino, no children), **Giuseppe** and **Pietro Paolo**

**Giuseppe** married Anna Sollazzo of Coregliano CS and had two children:

- **Vittoria** who first married Francesco Antonio Cherubino and the second time, married Diego Curti
- **Isabella** married Aloisio Cherubino and re-married with Antonio Abenante from Coregliano CS

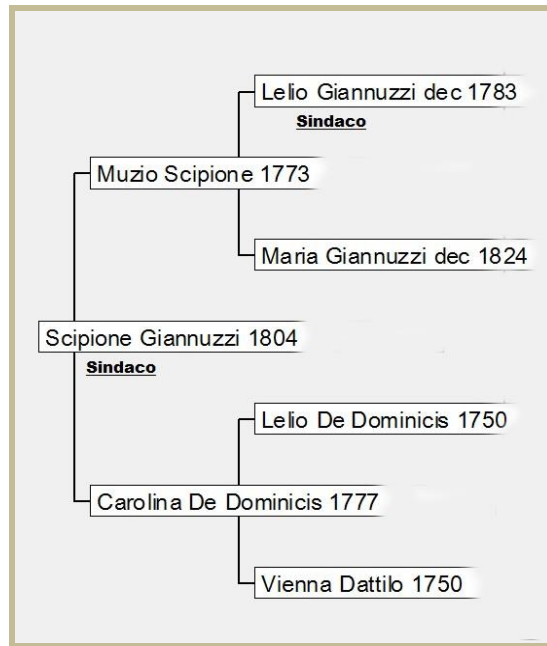
**Pietro Paolo** married Teresa Martucci (a very wise and meticulous person) and had five children:

- Aurora (first married Nilo Amantea and then Michele Labonia)
- Emilio
- Antonio
- Claudio
- **Lelio** married Cornelia Malena and had six children:
  - Marianna married Muzio Giannuzzi
  - Vittoria married Pasquale Via from Celico
  - Teresa
  - Nicola
  - Pietro Paolo
  - Giuseppe married Vittoria Amantea

According to De Rosis, **Marco Giannuzzi** had inherited a large sum of money from his wife Donna Maria Vitale, the daughter of Doctor Orazio Vitale who had done quite well in Crotona as a notary public and as administrator of a large ex Benedictine farm. According to Cozzetto, it was not Marco but Pietro Francesco Giannuzzi who married Donna Vitale.<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Fausto Cozzetto, "Territorio, istituzioni e società nella Calabria moderna", Guida, Napoli, 1987, p.100.



Parents and grandparents of Scipione Giannuzzi

### Another branch of the Giannuzzi family

**Giuseppe** (died in 1769) married *Beatrice Giannuzzi* and had two children:

↓  
**Antonio** (1727-1795) and **Isidora** (1735-1817) nun  
 married *Eleonora Mazzuca* (1755-1825)

↓  
**Raffaele** (1779-1857)  
 married *Ortenzia Malta* (1788-1860)

↓  
**Antonio** (1818-1850)  
 married *Paolina Bombini* (1816-1887) of Cosenza

↓  
**Raffaello** (1845-1909)  
 married *Maria Rosa Belmonte* (b.1853)

↓  
**Antonio** (1870-1940) Giudice  
 married *Maria Bosio* (n.1881) of Cosenza

↓  
**Raffaello** (1915-2011) married *Innocenza Longo*

**Antonio** (1737-1795) married *Eugenia Giannuzzi Dominicis* (died in 1775) and had two daughters: *Beatrice* (1765-1807) and *Maria* (1766-1820). He became a widower and married *Eleonora Maruca* (1755-1825) and had six children: **Raffaele** (1779-1857), *Teresa* (1783-1821), *Maria Carmela* (1785-1851), *Vincenzo* (1790-1863), *Maria Rosa* (1792-1886) and *Luigi Francesco* (1794-1864).

**Raffaele** (1779-1857) married *Ortenzia Malta* (1788-1860) and had fourteen children: *Eleonora* (1809-1880), *Maria Antonia* (1812-1825), *Beatrice* (1814-1889), *Maria Aloisia* (1816-1871), **Antonio Francesco** (1818-1850), *Maria Giuseppina* (b.1820), *Maria* (1820-1823), *Maria Teresa* (1822-1901), *Maria Rosaria* (1825-1906), *Mariantonia* (1827-1829), *Mariangela* (b.1829), *Alfonso* (1831-1898), *Lorenzo* (1835-1877) and *Giuseppe* (1836-1885).

**Antonio Francesco** (1818-1850) married *Paolina Bombini* (1816-1887) of Cosenza and had three children: **Raffaele** (1845-1909), *Ortensia* (b.1847) and *Amalia* (b.1849).

**Raffaele** (1845-1909) married *Maria Rosa Belmonte* (b.1853) and had ten children: **Antonio** (1870-1940), *Alberto* (b.1872), *Paolino* (b.1874), *Vittoria* (b.1877), *Lorenzo* (b.1879), *Alfonso* (b.1881), *Giuseppe* (b.1883), *Giulio* (b.1886), *Paolina* (b.1888) and *Amalia* (1889-1898).

The other brothers of *Antonio* (1870-1940) were: **Alberto** (b.1872) married *Estella De Francesco* of Rome, **Paolino** (b.1872), **Vittoria** (b.1877) married *Adolfo Civitelli* (b.1873) Mayor of Aiello (1897-98), **Lorenzo** (b.1879) physician, **Alfonso** (b.1881) judge, married *Elda Bulli* of Rome, **Giuseppe** (b.1883) married *Adelina Malta* (b.1900), **Giulio** (b.1886), **Paolina** (b.1888) married *Attilio Solimena* (b.1871) pharmacist and **Amalia** (1889-98).

According to *Solimena*, in 1812, **Vincenzo** (1790-1863) took part in *Napoleon Bonaparte's Russian Campaign* and was fortunate to return to *Aiello* alive. This is especially important if we consider that *Napoleon* suffered a disastrous defeat where about 400,000 of his soldiers either died or were missing.

#### **Another branch of the Giannuzzi family:**

**Antonio** (died 1764) had two children: *Lelio* (died 1783) and **Mario** (1747-1804) who married *Maria Giannuzzi* (1766-1820) and had two children: **Alfonso** (1784-1848) and **Luigi** (1793-1831).

**Alfonso** (1784-1848) married in 1812 *Maria Antonia Maruca* (1795-1864) but had no children.

**Luigi** (1793-1831) married in 1822 *Francesca Giannuzzi* (1808-1857) and had two children: **Maria** (1829-1899) and **Giuditta** (1830-1879).

**Maria** (1829-1899) married *Francesco Belmonte* (1826-1895) and had eight children: *Maria* (b.1846), *Lorenzo* (b.1847), *Teresa* (b.1850), *Vincenza* (1851-1861), *Francesca* (1854-1879), *Teodoro* (b.1855), *Adelina* (b.1857) and *Vincenzo* (b.1866).

**Giuditta** (1830-1879) married *Nicolò Giannuzzi* (1824-1887) and had six children: *Alfonso* (b.1849), *Mariantonia* (b.1851), *Luigi* (1852-1853), *Luigi* (b.1854) and *Mario* (1859-1861)

Between 1572 and 1848, eleven **Giannuzzi** members became **Attorneys**: *Ottavio* (died 1591), *Fabrizio* (alive 1592), *Gian Vincenzo* (alive 1600), *Giovan Battista* (alive 1604), *Sallustio* (alive 1608), *Pietro Francesco* (died 1620), *Scipione* (died 1624), *Cesare* (died 1624), *Roberto* (died 1624), *Ercole* (died 1660) and *Nicolò* (alive 1757).<sup>85</sup>

Most likely **Vincenzo Giannuzzi** (b.1874 in San Donato CS) was related to the above family. He landed in New York with the ship "*Algeria*" on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1902, settling at 2199 First Avenue in Manhattan (N.Y.) where his friend *E. Viggiano* lived.

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<sup>85</sup>Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello ...*", *op. cit.*, p. 88.

**ATTO DI MORTE**  
 Num. d'ordine 67.

L'anno mille ottocento quarantasei il dì otto  
 del mese di dicembre — alle ore sedici — presenti di  
 Noi Alfonso Giannuzzi Sindaco — ed ufficiale  
 dello Stato Civile del comune di Aiello — distretto  
 di Puglio — Provincia di Calabria Citra sono com-  
 parsi Bruno Ferraro Ferraro vicino del defunto  
 di anni cinquanta — di professione brauciolo —  
 regnicolo domiciliato in Aiello contrada di jami —

Gennaro Siculo genitore — di anni seventatré  
 di professione brauciolo — regnicolo domiciliato in Aiello  
contrada di jami — i quali han dichiarato che nel giorno sette —  
 del mese di dicembre — anno corrente —  
 alle ore sette — è morto nella casa di propria  
abitazione sita in Aiello contrada di jami, parimente  
Basilio Adriano, vedovo di Subella Danni Pugliara —  
 nat o in questo Comune — figlio di Nicola Augusto Pasaro  
defunto — di professione brauciolo — domiciliato in Aiello  
contrada di jami —, e di Giustina Tripiano Piva defunta —  
 domiciliata come sopra — di anni settantanove —  
 di professione brauciolo — domiciliato in Aiello, contrada  
di jami nella suddetta contrada di jami —

Per esecuzione delle leggi ci siamo trasferiti insieme coi detti  
 testimoni presso la persona defunta, e ne abbiamo riconosciuta la  
 sua effettiva morte. Abbiamo indi formato il presente atto che ab-  
 biamo iscritto sopra i due registri, e datone lettura ai dichiaranti  
 si è nel giorno, mese, ed anno sopra segnato da essi per  
questo data i dichiaranti di non saper firmare —  
Alfonso Giannuzzi Sindaco —

Birth certificate of Gennaro Siculo, dated December 8<sup>th</sup> 1846  
 and signed by Mayor Alfonso Giannuzzi

**Alfonso Giannuzzi** (1821-1898) son of *Raffaele Giannuzzi* (1779-1857) and of *Ortenzia Malta* (1788-1860), married *Maria Aloisa Giannuzzi* (1823-1887), was elected Mayor of Aiello in 1844, 1865 and 1890 because he belonged to the noble class.

## Giannuzzi-Savelli Family

Destroyed in 16 B.C. Crotone's army, **Pietramala**<sup>86</sup> (now called *Cleto*) went through a long period of decadence until the period of the Norman invasion.

**Photo:** Giannuzzi-Savelli Family coat of arms with three red and two gold bands



The Giannuzzi Savelli family arrived in Calabria towards the end of 1300. They probably originated from **Giovannuzzo Savello**, son of Dr. Antonio Savello, a Roman patrician who reached Aiello with his son in 1421 to escape political clashes. His son **Cola** changed his name from *Cola Savelli* to *Cola di Giovannuzzo*.

On January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1616, the City of Aiello asked a loan from the *Baron of Pietramala Ercole Giannuzzi*, as documented by the notarial deeds of 1622 and 1628, and the *Duke Carlo Cybo* (son of Alberico who died in 1623) sold *Pietramala* in 1629 for 30,000 Ducats to the *Baron Odoardo Giannuzzi-Savelli* through his agent *Sertorio Stefanizzi*. When his father *Ercole* died on January 26<sup>th</sup> 1637, the Feud was inherited by *Odoardo*. The first Baron of Pietramala was *Odoardo Giannuzzi-Savelli* who lived until 1652. The Feud was inherited by his son *Giovan Battista Giannuzzi-Savelli* who restored the castle improving the shape and fortifying it. The last feudal lords were *Emilio* and *Domenico Giannuzzi-Savelli*. Under the Giannuzzi-Savelli family, *Pietramala* witnessed a significant population increase, from 825 inhabitants in 1644 to 1556 inhabitants in 1798, becoming an independent barony for more than a century until the abolition of feudalism.



**Bernardino** (1822-1887 - *photo*), son of *Domenico* and grandson of *Emilio*, became the *Italian Secretary of Justice and Religious Affairs* (25 May 1883 - 30 March 1884) of the *Kingdom of Italy* and was appointed *Senator* on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1881. *Bernardino* was the son of *Domenico* and *Rosa Mollo* and had seven brothers: *Odoardo*, *Pasquale*, *Luigi*, *Stanislao*, *Maria Giuseppa*, **Saverio** and *Baldassarre*. (*Saverio* was BISHOP of Gravina and Montepeloso from February 24<sup>th</sup> 1851 to September 27, 1858).

**Speech** of November 18<sup>th</sup> 1887 by *Domenico Farini*, President of the Italian Senate, to commemorate *Senator Bernardino Giannuzzi Savelli*:

" It touches me, gentlemen, Senators, to commemorate those our honorable colleagues who died [...] A few days ago, the 10<sup>th</sup> of this month, *Senator Bernardino Giannuzzi - Savelli* died in Rome. Born in Cosenza in the year 1822, belonging to a very distinguished family of Calabria, *Giannuzzi - Savelli*, obtained a degree in law, entered the judiciary field, become the First President of the Court of Appeal. He was one of the most learned Italian magistrates and his doctrine was accompanied by his moral integrity and had a singularly mild and gentle character. Called to be part of this Assembly in 1881, during the last session, in 1883, he was Secretary of Justice and although he held this office for less than a year, he left profound signs of his ideas. He was appreciated as Judge, Senator, Minister and his death is commemorated by all those who had the good fortune to evaluate his rare talents, to appreciate a life entirely spent in the research of truth and justice".

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<sup>86</sup> **Pietramala** in the Calabrian dialect, means "hard or bad rock", a hard to conquer fortification that has protected the town from assaults.

## **Iacucci Family**

The *Iacucci family* probably originated from *Carolei CS* but in 1550 **Pietro Giovanni Iacucci** was part of an Honored Class of Cosenza because he was a rich merchant related to Aiellese noblemen.

**Francesco Iacucci** (1744-1794) married *Teresa Ciranno* and had three children: *Michele* (1772-1841), *Maria* (1773-1846) and *Giuseppe* (1773-1857).

- **Michele** (1772-1841) married *Anna Ferrise* (1784-1850) and had seven children: *Gaetano* (1803-1862), *Geniale* (1805-1835), *Teresa* (1807-1809), *Bruno* (1810-1863), *Giovanni* (1812-1856), *Teresa* (1815-1818) and *Antono* (1818-1818).
- **Maria** (1773-1846) married *Vincenzo Licastro* (1769-1850) and had three children: *Gaetano* (1801-1847), *Raffaele* (1803-1875) and *Teresa* (1812-1850).
- **Giuseppe** (1773-1857) married *Annuzza Miletta* (1779-1862) and had ten children: **Francesco** (1802-1871), *Carmina* (1809-1885), *Antonio* (1812-1818), *Luigi* (1812-1850), *Nicola* (1814-1838), *Raffaele* (1817-1877), *Teresa* 1819-1872), *Angela* (1821-1836), *Maria* (b.1822) and *Maria* (1825-1903)
  - **Francesco** (1802-1871) married *Anna Maria Teresa Falsetto* (1804-1876) and had eight children: *Giuseppe* (1824-1824), *Giuseppe* (1827-1900), *Antonio* (1830-1870), *Geniale* (b.1833), **Vincenzo** (1835-1885), *Angela* (1838-1848), *Nicola* (1840-1841) and *Luigi* (b.1844)
  - **Vincenzo** (1835-1885) married *Barbara Caricco* (1842-1903) and had six children: *Nicola* (1862-1901), *Francesco* (b.1865), *Angela* (b.1868), *Giuseppe* (1872-1885), *Ferdinando* (1876-1892) and *Giuseppe* (b.1885).
    - **Giuseppe** (n.1885) married *Nellina Sicoli* (n.1892) on February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1913. They had two sons: **Rizieri** (b.1907) and **Giuseppe** (b.1916 - *photo-*) who was *MAYOR of Aiello* and father of today's Aiellese Mayor **Franco Iacucci** who was born on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1954.



" *The Mayor of the town was **Peppè Iacucci** the so-called Mayor of the People, yes, of the people because he was loved by all and even our opponents were forced to show respect for his honesty, his proletarian origins, his administrative ability ... back from the partisan war, militant in the Brigades of Ferruccio Parri's Action Party, former Sergeant Major of the Italian Army, he was the right person to become Mayor ... in the City he paired up with **Nando Aloisio** who was appointed Senior Councilor, together they worked in synchrony ... But Peppè Iacucci was not only the Mayor, he had become a convinced communist, he was always present at party meetings, whether held in the local center at the federation in Cosenza and in smaller assemblies, in the countryside where the peasants upon his arrival, late at night, after tilling the soil, they were there waiting for him in front of a bonfire with the sound of accordions, with hands clapping after wishing him: 'Long live our Mayor Peppè Iacucci'".<sup>87</sup>*

<sup>87</sup> Giuseppe Verduci, "Socialismo e amministrazione...", pp. 83 and 86.

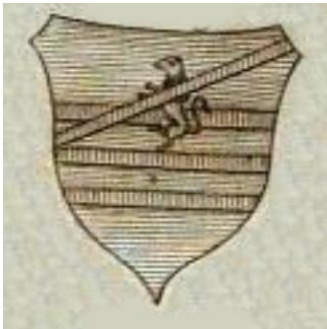
## **Le Piane Family**

The family originated from *Piane Crati (CS)*.

**Lelio** (died in 1740), son of *Giovan Battista*, acquired in 1718 the Feud of Savuto from the d'Aquino family.

**Domenico** (from Piane Crati CS, died in 1802) had a son **Michele** (b.1786) who was a PHYSICIAN married with *Teresa Coniglio* (b.1792 in Piane Crati CS) and had a son *Domenico* (b.1830 in Piane Crati CS) who married in 1853 *Maria Civitelli (1833-1854)* but remained a widower after only one year of marriage.

## **Liguori Family**



**Giovanni** died in 1571 while fighting against Moslims in the *Battle of Lepanto*.

**Raffaele** (b. in Amantea CS) married *Tota Gallo* (died 1793 in Amantea) and had a son **Fedele** (died 1811 in Amantea) who married *Gesualda Gagliardi (1764-1797 of Amantea)* and had a son **Antonio** (b.1796 in Amantea).

**Antonio** (b.1796) married *Beatrice De Dominicis* (b.1791 in Aiello) and had two children: *Alfonso* (b.1825) and *Enrico* (b.1823) who married *Giulia Cavallo* (died 1866), remained a widower and re-married *Mariangela Giannuzzi* (b.1829 in Aiello).

## **Lorelli Family**

**Pietro** (1789-1856) MAYOR of Aiello 1848-49. Son of *Vincenzo Lorelli* and of *Livia Gallo (1750-1826)*, married *Giuseppina Maruca* (b.1792) and had ten children: *Livia (1810-1810)*, *Livia (1811-1841)*, *Maria Carmela (1815-1828)*, *Maria Rosaria (1816-1816)*, *Maria Antonia (1818-1883)*, *Vincenzo (1820-1826)*, *Maria Luigia (b.1821)*, *Rosa (n.1824)*, **Scipione** (1826-1900) and *Luigi (1828-1867)*.

**Scipione** (1826-1900) married *Mariantonia Viola (1821-1899)* and had four children:

- *Pietro (1852-1863)*
- *Giuseppina (1857-1857)*
- **Vincenzo** (b.1859) married *Raffaella Malta (1866-1889)* and had two children: *Maria (b.1885)* and *Raffaele (b.1887)*
- **Giuseppina** (n.1862) married *Raffaele Maria Pellegrini (b.1854 in Longobardi CS)*.



## **Manetti Family**

**Angelo Manetti** born in Aiello, was a navigator who took part in various trips made by *Vasco da Gama* (1469-1524) and *Christopher Columbus* (1451-1506), perhaps his first expedition of 1492. He was one of the 160 crew members of the four ships commanded by *Vasco da Gama* that set sail from *Lisbon* on *8 July 1497* and after having arrived at *Cape of Good Hope* and then *Calcutta*. We do not know the actual role Manetti played in this arduous expedition where many died of scurvy. Probably, according to French historian *Jacques Heers* (1924-2013), he was a "noble navigator" because he belonged to an aristocratic family of Aiello, a city owned by the *Cybo-Malaspina Princes of Massa* in Tuscany (Italy).

He probably participated in the "*discovery of the West Indies*" to quote *Cesare Orlandi*, an Umbrian abbot of the 1700's who is also mentioned by *Rocco Liberti*. Orlandi's text informs us that *Manetti*, after having returned to Aiello in 1502, "*fought at the Battle of Seminara with the great Captain*" **Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba** (1453-1515) who commanded the cavalry against the French.

In Aiello, the Manetti family which is now extinct, had participated in 1463 at the *Sansonetto Sersale* trial and in 1633 held the *Juspatronate of St. Catherine in the Church of St. Mary Major*.<sup>88</sup> Historical studies show that Manetti family members during the 1500's were feudal lords of Aiello since they were held in high esteem by the Cybo's, the family of *Pope Innocent VIII* (1432-1492) AKA *Giovanni Battista Cybo*. According to studies of *Ruggero Marino*, this Pope first conceived and helped finance the voyage *Christopher Columbus* made to the Indies because he wished to Christianize the "New World". Unfortunately, a week before *Columbus* (**photo**) left *Palos de la Frontera* (*August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1492*), the Pope suddenly died (on *July 25<sup>th</sup> 1492*) and *Pope Alexander VI* (1431-1503), aka *Rodrigo Borgia* of Spain was elected by the new Conclave.



The *Manetti family* lived in *Massa Carrara*, the city where the Cybo came from and the secular relationships between the two families were always very intense. Also, during the XVIII century, **Count Giovanni Battista Manetti** was *Secretary of State in the Duchy of Modena*.

Among the financial supporters of the *Christopher Columbus expedition*, we also find the Genoese banker **Francesco Pinelli** (the Pinelli's were the feudal lords of Belmonte Calabro) as confirmed by the famous Scottish historian *William Robertson* (1721-1793) in his book "*History of America*" (1777) and *Alessandro Geraldini*<sup>89</sup> (1455-1525), *Apostolic Nuncio* of *Pope Innocent VII*, a staunch supporter of *Columbus's* exploration during the *Council of Santa Fe* on *April 14<sup>th</sup> 1492*. *Francesco Pinelli's* brother was **Battista Pinelli** who from 1491 to 1495, was *Archbishop of Cosenza*.

After Manetti, in 1596, another Aiellese adventurer, **Carlo de Dominicis**, dared to take part in an expedition to America.

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<sup>88</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", p. 80.

<sup>89</sup> *Alessandro Geraldini* was nominated in 1520 *Bishop of Santo Domingo* where he died in 1525.

On the *caravel "Pinta"*, from which on *October 12<sup>th</sup> 1492* was first seen *Guanahani*, an island in the *Bahamas*, **Anton Calabres** an experienced sailor from Amantea (CS), was part of the crew. He was the founder of the first American colony "*Navidad*" at *Hispaniola* (today *Haiti* and the *Domenican Republic*).

At the time, **Amantea** was an important commercial center especially regarding silk exportation to Genoa and its silk was preferred over Spanish one. Even today in Amantea, there is an alley called "*la Pinta*" and a fountain called "*Pinta*", names that remind us of *Calabres's* trip.

**Bernardo Boyl** (1450-1510-*photo*) was an Aragonese hermit friar who after having met



*St. Francis of Paola* (1416-1507), joined the *Order of Minims*. He then sailed with *Christopher Columbus* on his second voyage to the New World as the **first missionary** with apostolic authority through a *Papal Bull*.

Concerning **Gioacchino da Fiore** (1135-1202), Senator *Paolo Emilio Taviani* (1912-2001), one of the greatest scholars in the world of Columbus, said that " *...perhaps the real motive that drove Columbus to face this difficult journey was the mystical perspective to become the protagonist of a providential mission, and everything overlaps with the concept of the world derived from the Abbot of Calabria (Gioacchino da Fiore), from which Columbus was consciously or not, influenced and conditioned* ".

Moreover, Columbus himself in his "*Book of Prophecies*" states that "*Gioacchino da Fiore said that the one who would rebuild Mount Zion would come from Spain* ".

Thanks to the intense trade and great esteem between Calabria and the city of Genoa, of the six non-Spanish sailors who sailed with Columbus in 1492, two came from Calabria (*Anton Calabres* and *Angelo Manetti*) who knew the *Cybo's* of *Aiello* (relatives of *Pope Innocent VIII*), were financed by *Francesco Pinelli* and *Alessandro Geraldini*. The spiritual guide of *Columbus* was *Bernardo Boyl*.

The strong presence of Genoese merchants, bankers and clerics in Calabria, encouraged financial trades that monopolized considerable resources and during the XVI century many Genoese families (such as, *Ravaschieri*, *Cybo* and *Pinelli*) became the feudal lords in many territories of Calabria such as *Aiello* and *Belmonte*.

Today, *Angelo Manetti* is hardly remembered, and there is no street or square that bears his name, even in his hometown (*Aiello*). In an effort to stimulate *Aiellese* awareness, on *August 21<sup>th</sup> 2011*, the Municipality of *Aiello Calabro* organized a meeting conducted by *Bruno Pino*. The Mayor of *Aiello* *Franco Iacucci*, the Mayor of *Amantea* *Francesco Tonnara*, *Giuseppe Pisano*, a scholar of the relationships between *Colombus* and Calabria, *Father Rocco Benvenuto* of the *Order of Minims of St. Francis of Paola*, *Fausto Cozzetto*, Professor of Modern History at the University of Calabria or *Unical* and *Ruggiero Marino*, a journalist and colombist, were present. It was decided that the biography of *Manetti* should be further studied and investigated, and that this could give great honor to *Aiello* and to the entire Region of Calabria since, as the famous Spanish historian *Francisco Lopez de Gómara* (1511-1566) wrote, "*after the birth of Christ, the discovery of America is considered the most important event for humanity*".

## **Maruca Family**

**Giuseppe** (1713-1784) born in Aiello on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1713, degree in "*utroque iure*" on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1746, became a PRIEST in 1743, then VICAR FORANE, SYNOD EXAMINER, GENERAL VICAR of Tricarico (MT) and of Calvi (TR) and BISHOP of Vieste (FG) since August 20<sup>th</sup> 1764. In 1769 he ordered the construction of the Cathedral of Vieste where he died on December 27<sup>th</sup> 1784, assisted by the Aiellese *Giacinto Guzzi*. In 1770 his brother **Domenico** was an ATTORNEY in Naples.

**Geniale** (1722-1791), MAYOR of Aiello in 1769, married *Finita Belmonte* (1737-1797) and had six children: **Gaetano** (1750-1796), *Eleonora* (1755-1825), **Lucio** (1758-1815), *Teresa* (1758-1830), *Rosa* (1761-1825) and *Chiara* (1764-1830).

**Gaetano** (1750-1796) married *Beatrice Giannuzzi* (1765-1807) and had five children among whom **Finita** (1784-1848) and **Geniale** (n. 1792)

**Finita** (1784-1848) married *Giuseppe Nicolò del Giudice* (1776-1854), LAWYER of Scigliano (CS).

**Geniale** (b.1792) married nel 1816 *Arcangela Maria Aloisa Palermo* of *Belsito* CS (1800-1867) and had a daughter *Beatrice Maria Maddalena* (b.1819). Geniale was MAYOR of Aiello from 1826 to 1832 and from 1835 to 1840.

**Lucio** (1758-1815) was PRIEST and ARCHPRIEST. For unknown reasons, while going to church to celebrate mass, he was killed by *Vincenzo Vocaturo*.



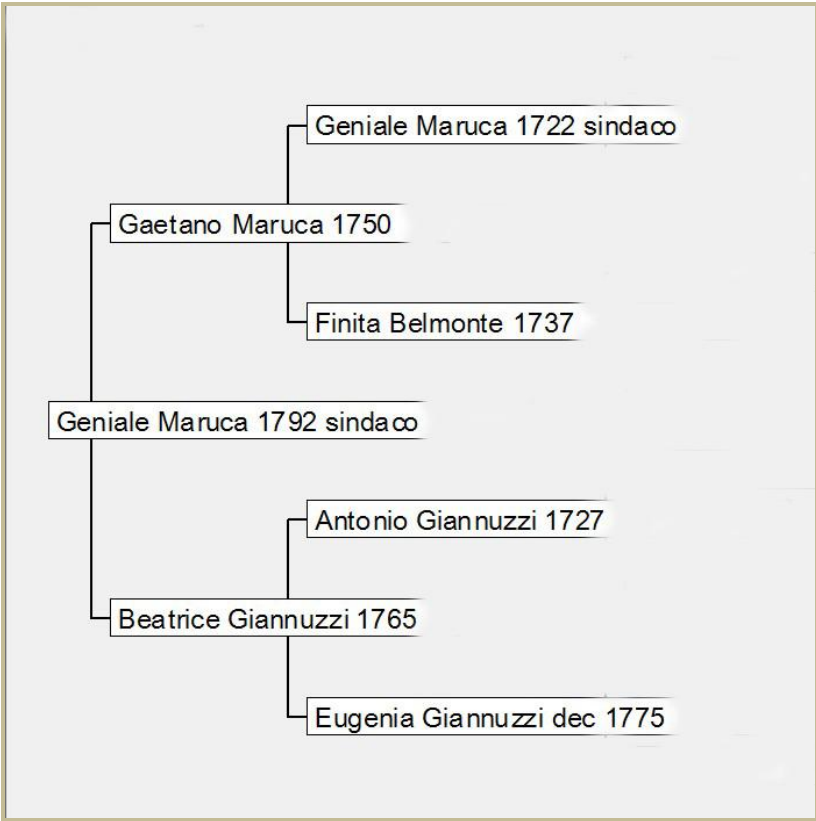
Family Coat of Arms placed at a corner of the Maruca Palace



Family Coat of Arms (modern version) inside the Maruca Palace



**Maruca Palace** (owned by Belmonte).  
Inside of it, a tombstone of a Belmonte ancestor is found.



Family tree of Geniale Maruca's ancestors

## ***Naccarato Family***

**Rosario** (1827-1877) "cloth dyer", married *Maria Volpe Picone* (1835-1909) and had seven children: *Anna Maria* (b.1852), *Antonio* (b.1855), *Carmela* (b.1858), **Francesco** (b.1867), *Geniale* (b.1870), *Concetta* (b.1873) and *Giuseppe* (b.1876).

**Francesco** (b.1867) tailor, married in 1893 *Maria Antonia Licastro* (b.1873) and had nine children: *Rosaria* (b.1896), *Rosario* (b.1897), **Rosario** (1900-1980), *Maria Cristina* (b.1902), *Gemma* (1903-1904), *Gemma* (b.1906), *Assunta* (b.1907), *Geniale* (b.1908) and *Settimia* (b.1901)



**Rosario** (1900-1980) obtained his teaching license diploma in 1920-21 (without formal education) and married *Maria Concetta Molinaro* (1903-1997).

He was hired as a teacher by the *Associazione per il Mezzogiorno* for the suburban Aiellese schools of *St. Caterina, Stragolera, Cannavali, Anzinetta, Savuto and Ciani*. He also taught in the town's center and retired in Rome in the year 1965.

He always continued his commitment to social and political values within laborers associations, unions and schools but also became involved with the town's politics. He became one of the first Prefectural Commissioners and MAYOR of Aiello in 1945-46.

In the "*Appunti di diario ed articoli scolastici*" his son Vittorio describes Rosario's teaching experience from 1926 to 1929 including those in the district of *St. Catherine* of Aiello Calabro. The book also examines Aiello's demographics and social structure of late XIX and early XX centuries. His teaching methods followed the *Montessori Method* which he had studied and made his own.

At the time, children were thought to be empty containers that had to be filled, and obviously, being hostile to being stuffed with concepts and theories, they had to be forced by using violence when necessary. Consequently, when the child did not understand or did not follow the teacher's lessons, it was due to his unwillingness. The Fascist regime that controlled all aspects of an individual's life, certainly favored this approach. Yet, with the method that Rosario used, the child was not forced but *persuaded* and *convinced*. *He was not considered someone who did not want to learn but one who ignores the importance of school*. He should not fear the teacher but understand and be enchanted by him, he must not be dragged, but attracted. Rosario Naccarato always carried this educational vision not only in teaching, but since it was his moral philosophy, he also used it in his personal, social and political life.

## **Parise Family**

**Giuseppe** (1713-1783) married *Teresa Gallo* and had a son: **Francesco Saverio** (1754-1804) who married *Leonilda Le Piane* (1765-1810) of Terrati CS and had eight children:

- **Giovanni** (b.1774) married *Teresa Catoio* (1808-1886)
- *Maria Rosa* (1785-1862)
- *Maria Teresa* (1788-1848)
- *Giuseppe* (1788-1815)
- *Raffaele* (1790-1858) married *Maria Raffaella Di Pietro* (1820-1847)
- *Carmela* (1791-1862)
- *Luigi* (1796-1861) married *Maria Rosa Palazzo* (1779-1845 of Rogliano CS). became a widower but married with *Rosa Vercillo* (1821-1869) of Rende CS
- *Maria Carmela* (b.1801) married *Bernardo Vercillo* (b.1819 in Rende CS)

**Francesco Saverio** was an Aiellese patriot who served as a Provincial Army Ensign in the ranks of *Cardinal Ruffo* who sent him to administer Aiello but was killed on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1804 during a turmoil.<sup>90</sup>

**Giovanni** (n.1774), a supporter of Cardinal Ruffo, was nominated cadet at the headquarters of *Altamura* (BA) where he settled by marrying, in 1846, *Teresa Notarpietro* (1808-1896) and had a daughter *Carolina* (1843-1904).

**Pasquale** married *Giulia Gallo* and had two children:

- **Domenico** (1754-1823) married *Anna Giuliani* (1756-1795) and had three children: *Giulia* (1776-1852), *Luigi* (1778-1850) a **PRIEST** of the Church of *St. Julian*, and *Barbara* (1790-1862) who married *Raffaele Antonio Medaglia* (1785-1861)
- **Francesco** (1754-1816) married *Spinalva Coccimiglio* and had one child: *Giuseppe* (1772-1817)

## **Pucci Family**

**Domenico** (died before 1833) married *Nicoletta Giuliani* (1737-1811) and had three children:

- **Romualdo** (1763-1839) was a **PRIEST** of the Church of *St. Nicholas* in Aiello since 1804
- **Cinzia** (1767-1833) weaver, married *Nicolò Medaglia* (1746-1816) and had nine children: *Teresa* (1775-1838), *Odoardo* (1785-1845), *Raffaele* (1785-1861), *Emilia* (1788-1863), *Mariarosa* (1792-1864), *Andrea* (1793-1882), *Gaetano* (1796-1864), *Antonia* (1805-1829) and *Maria Giuseppa* (1806-1879)
- **Vittoria** (1777-1816) married *Giuseppe Parise* (1772-1817) and had four children: *Francesco* (1791-1812), *Spinalva* (1798-1843), *Raffaele* (1799-1885) and *Anna Maria* (b.1810)

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<sup>90</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", p. 180.

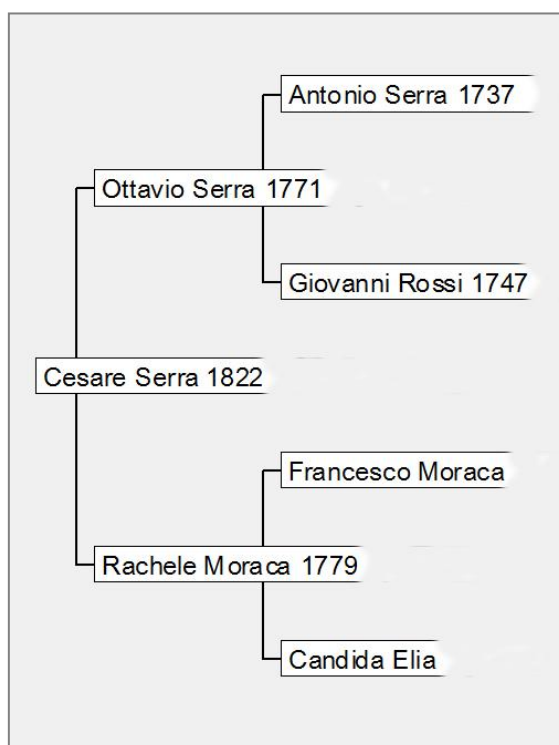
## Ripoli Family

The *Ripoli* family probably arrived in Aiello from Bologna during the XV Century and in 1474 we find **Giovanni Ripoli**, Judge and Lieutenant in Aiello's Court as part of *Captain Giovanni di Salerno's* administration. **Cesare** and **Alfonso Ripoli** in 1522 were *Knights* who were nominated *Palatine Counts*. In an autograph of *Count Carlo Siscar* owned by the Solimena family, we read : "*To Sir Gaspare and Sir Tommaso Ripoli Our Dearest Friends*".<sup>91</sup>

**Serra Family** (distinguished itself for the many professional roles it held)

**Antonio** (1737-1808) married *Giovanna Rossi* (1747-1817) and had six children: *Maria* (1769-1837) who married *Giuseppe Pedatella* (1770-1850) a judge, **Ottavio** (1771-1847) **notary**, *Gennaro* (1778-1836) **lieutenant**, *Porzia* (1778-1850), *Emilia* (1781-1841) and *Michele* (1786-1818).

**Ottavio** (1771-1847) NOTARY PUBLIC, married *Rachele Moraca* (1789-1854) of Savuto and had twelve children: *Giovanni Angelo* (1806-1876) PHYSICIAN, *Antonio* (1807-1876) LAWYER, *Giovanna* (1809-1892) single, weaver, *Giovanni Felice* (b.1810), *Ippolita* (b.1812), **Giuseppe** (1815-1879), *Maria Antonia* (1815-1824), *Candida* (1817-1893) single, weaver, *Michelina* (b.1820), **Cesare** (1822-1867), *Antonia* (1826-1882) and *Maria* (b.1831).



**Giuseppe** (1815-1879) NOTARY PUBLIC, married *Filomena Caferra* (b.1836) and had five children: *Muzio* (b.1865), *Angela* (b.1867), *Cesarina* (b.1869), **Ottavio** (b.1872) and *Cesare* (1875-1878).

**Ottavio** (b.1872) TEACHER, married in 1890 his cousin *Rosa Serra* (b.1865) daughter of *Cesare* (1822-1867).

**Cesare** (1822-1867) PHARMACIST, married in 1861 *Ortenzia Vocaturo* (1839-1901) (daughter of the physician *Geniale Vocaturo* 1805-1850) and had four children: *Rachele* (1862-1894), *Ottavio* (b.1865), *Rosa* (b.1865) and *Maria Rosa* (b.1867).

<sup>91</sup> Giovanni Solimena, "*Castellani e agenti...*", p. 22.

## **Solimena Family**

The *Solimena family* derives from Salerno, its origins date back to the year 1000.

**Giacomo Solimena** was a supporter of *Don Ferdinando Sanseverino* (1507-1568), the last Prince of Salerno who, being contrary to the Spanish Inquisition, was exiled to *Avignon* (France) by the Viceroy of Naples *Pedro Alvarez de Toledo*<sup>92</sup> (1484-1583-*photo*-). *Giacomo* was persecuted, his property confiscated and forced to suffer various hardships until, together with his wife *Livia de Vicariis* and his son *Peter*, he decided to move from Salerno to Aiello where they were very graciously greeted by the *Siscar family*, Counts of Aiello, and where *Giacomo* died on *January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1591*.<sup>93</sup>



**Pietro Solimena**, son of *Giacomo*, married *Ippolita Almagro*, daughter of Alberico, *Castle Lord of Aiello* (similarly to the Cybo's, the Almagro family came from Massa).

**Francesco Solimena** (died in 1782) JUDGE of the PEACE, TAX COLLECTOR for the Cybo in Aiello and "*meritorious officer of King Philip V*", married *Francesca Federici* and had five children: *Fortunata* (1737-1821), **Vincenzo** (1743-1828), **Filippo** (1748-1821), *Gaetano* (1750-1820) and *Isabella* (1756-1826).

**Vincenzo** (1743-1828) PHYSICIAN and MAYOR of Aiello from 1818 to 1822, published in Naples "*I precetti della Scuola Salernitana*". He married *Teresa Perrone* (1747-1796) and had three sons:

- *Francesco* (1773-1824)
- **Giuseppe** (1775-1853)
- **Raffaele** (1782-1845) was a *Law graduate* from the *University of Naples*. In 1791, for subversive anti-Bourbonic activity, he was imprisoned first in *Messina* and then in *Favignana* for a total period of ten years. When he was freed in 1801, he became the *Governor of Bisignano* (1807) and JUDGE of Aiello (1808), *Martirano* (1811), *Cetraro* (1815) and *Grimaldi* (1816). He married *Mariangela Luzzi* of *Bisignano*. He wrote "*Corpus juris civilis*" and "*Sulla difesa del suicidio condizionato*".

When *Vincenzo Solimena* (1743-1828) became a widower, he re-married in 1796 with *Nicoletta Cembalo* (1760-1842) with whom they had two children: *Giovanni* (1803-1826) and *Maria Antonia* (b.1808).

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<sup>92</sup> His arrival in 1532 in Napoli as Viceroy marked a turning point in the Reign's history.

**Don Pedro** made the city of Naples one of the most important stronghold of the entire Spanish Empire, as symbolized by *St. Elmo's Castle*.

<sup>93</sup> Filippo Solimena, "*Francesi, giacobini e briganti in Calabria*", Tipografia Muca, Napoli, 1914, p. 4.



**Filippo Solimena** (1748-1821 born in *Amantea* CS) studied in Naples, became a *Doctor of Philosophy* and *Doctor of Law*, was Governor and Judge in Lago, Aiello Messina and Nocera and *Royal Lieutenant* in the District of Paola.

He described and published the most important sentences of the Supreme Court of Justice from 1812 to 1818. He was the author of a manuscript entitled "*Ricordi e memorie*" where he described the Napoleonic period in Calabria. He also wrote "*La condanna di Ferrante Sanseverino, ultimo principe di Salerno, contro Pietro de Toledo*", "*Il dominio dei Conti Siscara e della Casa Cybo-Malaspina nel Ducato di Aiello*".

Together with his nephew **Francesco** (1773-1824) he greatly contributed to democratize Aiello from 1806 to 1815 but was persecuted by the Bourbons with the support of *Lelio De Dominicis*.

He married *Maria Cembalo* (1762-1814 from *S. Lucido* CS) and had eight children: **Pasquale** (1779-1852), **Giuseppe** (b.1784), **Geniale** (1785-1847), *Anna* (b.1788), *Aloisia Rosaria* (b.1794), **Giacomo** (1797-1863), *Rachele* (b.1800) and **Luigi** (1806-1831).

**Pasquale** (1780-1852) was a priest, Treasurer, Trustee and Pastor in the Church of St. Mary Major, Archpriest and Vicar Forane, Synod Examiner of the Diocese of Venosa, Inspector General of the Diocese of Tropea and Episcopal Lieutenant General of Tropea.

He was a member of the *Accademia degli Affaticati* of Tropea and author of many works on legal and economic issues and of a text dealing with agriculture, industry and regional roads.

Among his famous manuscripts we find "*Memorie della famiglia dei Solimena dal 1053 al 1850*". Because he favored *Jacobins*, *Bourbons* confiscated his property and imprisoned him before 1806.

**Geniale** (1785-1847) born in *Amantea* (CS), captain of the provincial legions, married *Teresina Giannuzzi* (1793-1818). They had five children: *Maria Rosa* (1808-1878), **Giuseppe Filippo** (1809-1864), *Filippo Francesco* (n.1811), *Angela* (1813-1813) and *Teresa* (b.1815). *Geniale* and *Filippo* were *Aiellese* patriots who fought against *Bourbon* rule and helped to capture bandits.

**Giuseppe Filippo** (1809-1864) married *Mariantonia De Marco* of Spezzano CS (1808-1883) and had twelve children: *Geniale* (1829-1880) PRIEST, *Pasquale* (1831-1831), *Teresa* (1832-1894), **Gaetano** (1834-1896), **Pasquale** (1835-1877) MEDICO, *Luisa Filomena* (b.1838), *Giovanni* (1839-1862), *Alfonso* (1841-1910), *Ferdinando* (1844-1902), *Giuseppe* (1845-1905), *Scipione* (1848-1865) and *Felice* (b.1850).

**Gaetano** (1834-1896) married *Isabella Vocaturo* (b.1833) and had five children: **Scipione** (b.1862), *Filippo* (b.1865), **Giovanni** (1869-1944), *Mariantonia* (b.1873) and *Maria Rosa* (b. 1876).

**Scipione** (b.1862) PRIEST in the Church of St. Mary Major and author of the book "*S. Geniale Martire, Patrono di Aiello*" published in 1902.



**Giovanni** (1869-1944) graduated in Law in Naples on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1893, became a Notary Public in 1895 and a member of the Board of Directors of the Italian Federation of Notary Publics.

He was also a scholar of Calabrese history, of diplomacy, of heraldry and of socio-economic problems.

Among the topics he studied were the History of Folklore, Literature, Economics, Agriculture and Industry.

He also wrote poetry and novels: "*Gli ipersensitivi della giovane lirica calabrese della seconda metà del secolo XIX*", "*Canti Popolari raccolti in Aiello di Calabria*", "*Prove di Nobiltà in Calabria*", "*Il Principe dei pittori italiani del settecento*" (brief biography of *Francesco Solimena*, AKA "Ciccio the Abbot"), "*La Sorella dispersa*" (a Calabrian legend), "*Pratica del Notariato*" and "*Commento alla legislazione notarile Italiana*" which is "*universally recognized as a monumental work and a reference book of Italian judicial studies*".

He married *Gelsomina Caruso* (b.1878) and had five children: Gaetano (b.1900), Geniale (1902-1902), Isabella (b.1903), Maria Dolores (b.1905) and Gisiena (1909-2011).

**Gaetano** (b.1900) was MAYOR ("Podestà") of Aiello from 1938 to 1944.

**Pasquale** (1835-1877) PHYSICIAN, married *Filomena Sassi* of Cleto and had five children: *Filippo* (b.1868) PHSICIAN, *Antonio* (b.1869), *Attilio* (b.1871), *Claudio* (b.1872) and *Maria Vittoria* (b.1875).

**Filippo** (b.1868) FAMILY PHYSICIAN of Aiello, studied in depth malaria and published in 1907 "*La influenza della malaria sul movimento della popolazione in Aiello e Terrati*" on "*Gazzetta degli Ospedali e delle Cliniche*". He married in 1895 *Amelia Ortenzia Di Malta* (b.1874 in Cleto CS).

**Attilio** (b.1871) PHARMACIST, married in 1911 *Paolina Giannuzzi* and was MAYOR of Aiello from 1906 to 1919 and from 1923 to 1926.

## Judicial investigation to assess the damage suffered by the Solimena family because they were pro- French

### **Filippo Solimena**



(1748-1821 born in Amantea CS), son of *Francesco*, Doctor of Law and Governor and Judge of Lago, Aiello, Messina and Nocera and Royal Lieutenant in the District of Paola, being a convinced Jacobin, was persecuted by Bourbons who confiscated his family's property and, for these damages, in 1807 the French authorities partially refunded him.

In fact, on *August 24<sup>th</sup> 1807*, in front of *Dr. Pietro Carusi*, Royal Governor of the Aiello District and of eleven members of wealthy Aiellese families and priests, a **judicial inquiry** was carried out in Aiello to assess these damages which included the imprisonment from 1794 to 1801, in Messina, of his nephew **Francesco Solimena**<sup>94</sup> (1773-1824), the looting of their homes, lands and farm houses and physical abuse with death threats .

Even the priest **Pasquale Solimena** (1779-1852), son of Philip, risked his life or imprisonment for having announced from the altar to his parishioners that the *Kingdom of Bourbons* was over and that the royal family would remain in exile in Palermo.

The bandits of the area (**Giacomo Arlotti** 1771-1806, **Francesco De Rosa** called "Ninno of Grimaldi" and **Raffaele Perciavalle** 1775-1811 from Terrati CS) were commissioned by the Bourbons or by *Giambattista De Micheli* to kidnap the Solimena's and to plunder their homes and the bandit Arlotti received 100 Ducats as a ransom to free *Filippo, Gaetano* (senior and junior), *Raffaele* and *Giuseppe Solimena*.

Once freed, they were forced to flee from their homes in *Aiello* to *Cosenza*. Thus even their wives and children were the victims of continual attacks and blackmail by bandits. **Anna Solimena** (b.1788) AKA "Arcangela", daughter of *Filippo*, was kidnapped and abandoned in a rural area far from the center of town from which the young lady managed to escape to reach the town of *Belsito* (CS) where some of her relatives lived.

The economic loss was estimated to be *1,500 Ducats*, but on *October 4<sup>th</sup> 1810*, through a *Royal Decree* signed by M. Vercillo, the Solimena family was "compensated" with only *400 Ducats* without considering the moral damages to their prestige, domestic peace and trust in others and in *administrators*.<sup>95</sup>

The **French arrived in Aiello in August 1806** but on *July 2<sup>nd</sup>* of that year there was an **anti- French uprising** in which, following on orders of the Bourbon leaders, *Giuseppe Cupelli* of *Cosenza* and *Giambattista De Micheli*, the Solimena's were robbed and harassed just for being convinced supporters of the French cause. The bandit leader *Geniale Janni* AKA "Alice" and *Raffaele Perciavalle* burned their homes and harassed some of their women (*Donna Isabella* 1756-1826 received several blows on the head). *Don Filippo* (1748-1821), brother and son (both called *Gaetano*) and the nephew *Giuseppe* were arrested because they were entrenched within the *Castle* of Aiello. *Don Filippo* and the *two Gaetano's* were freed after a ransom was paid while *Giuseppe* was taken aboard a British ship where he remained until March 1807. The parish priest *Don Raffaele Solimena* was imprisoned by *Giacomo Arlotti* and died in the same year (1806).<sup>96</sup>

<sup>94</sup> *Francesco Solimena* was released from prison in 1801 thanks to the **Treaty of Peace** of Florence of March 28<sup>th</sup> 1801 between *Napoleon Bonaparte* and the Bourbon King *Ferdinand IV* who was restored to the throne of *Naples* and *Sicily*.

<sup>95</sup> *Filippo Solimena*, "Francesi, giacobini e briganti...", pp. 8-14.

<sup>96</sup> *Liberti*, "Ajello Calabro: note storiche", op. cit., pp. 74-75.

## **Vercillo Family**

The **Vercillo** probably originates from an ancient family that existed in **Bruttium** (now Calabria) during the *Punic Wars* that *Romans* fought against the Carthaginian *Hannibal*. In fact, according to the Roman historian **Livy** (Titus Livius), a man called **Vercelius** rebelled against the Romans, wishing to follow Hannibal's course but was captured by the Romans who hung him in a location called *Rende* (near Cosenza).

The **coat of arms** of the Vercillo family is a blue shield with a horizontal band topped by three golden stars on a background with a golden lily.



In the year 1515 a Papal Bull issued by *Pope Leo X*, authorized the creation of pawnshops. **Sister Laura Vercillo** donated her riches toward the foundation of the first pawnshop at the *Church of San Nicola Abate* in *Rende* (Cosenza). The creation of this institution was to avoid the exploitation of the poor by usurers.

In the early 1600's **Jeronimus Vercillo**, Doctor of Law, augmented his already vast property by buying in *October 1613* from a man called *Laudania* his property found in *Rende* (CS).

In 1688 **Giacomo Vercillo** son of *Pietro* and *Doctor in Law*, married *Beatrice Magdalone* and had eleven children. *Beatrice's* dowry was the building where they lived and 1300 Ducats.

From 1726 to 1728 the MAYOR of *Rende* was **Cosimo Vercillo** succeeded by **Pompeo Carini** in 1731 and by **Giovanni Vercillo** in 1734.

During the XVIII century certain descendants of *Jeronimus* were important for *Aiello*. In fact, *Alderano* (1690-1731) of the *Cybo-Malaspina Dynasty*, on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1716, chose **Matthew Vercillo** (1684-1756) as the Feudal Lord and Commander of *Aiello*, later nominated Governor-General of the whole State of *Aiello*. He was married to *Rachele Marincola* and had three children (*Luigi, Antonio and Fernando*) and one of his agents was an ancestor of *Don Lorenzo de Dominicis* (1718-1803). In 1731, *Aiello* was aggregated to the seat of the nobles of nearby *Montalto* where *Gian Domenico Vercillo* (*Matteo's* brother) lived. On March 9<sup>th</sup> 1735, **Matthew** bought the Feudal property of *San Vincenzo la Costa* and on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1736 he became *Baron of San Vincenzo*.



**Luigi** (1793-1872) - *photo* - studied at the *Royal Academy of the Nunziatella* in *Naples*, married *Isabella De Nobili* and had 5 children (*Matteo, Ferdinando, Edoardo, Rachele* and *Amalia*). He was appointed *Intendant of Chieti* and from October 29<sup>th</sup> 1860 to April 17<sup>th</sup> 1861 was chosen by *Giuseppe Garibaldi* as *Governor of Hither Calabria*. In 1863 he was nominated *Senator of the Kingdom of Italy*.

Originating in *Rende*, the Vercillo moved to *Aiello* when the sons of **Costantino Vercillo** (1798-1851) and *Regina Virginia Palazzo* (1799-1861) of *Rogliano* (CS) married *Aiellese* women. In fact, **Bernard** (b.1819) married *Maria Parise*, **Saverio** (1823-1863) married *Maria Perri* and **Domenico** (1839-1903) married *Rosaria Scafarrone*, all inhabitants of *Aiello*.

## Viola Family



The family originated from *Serra d'Aiello (CS)* and in 1652 *Antonio Viola* married the Aiellese *Fulvia d'Orco*.

Originally their name was "*Violi*", as was assessed by the names of *Costantino* and *Innocenzo Violi* who lived in *Serra d'Aiello* in 1616.

The left upper portion of the **Family Coat of Arms** shows three stars whereas on the right there is a hand holding a lit torch. The lower portion has a strong bull.

**Ignazio Viola** (died in 1778) and *Beatrice Fabiani* (1731-1809) of *Nicastro (CZ)* had six children among whom:

**Nicola** (died 1791)

**Gaetano** (1766-1834) married *Marianna Bevilacqua* (1765-1829) of *Curinga CZ* and had two children:

- **Ignazio** (1787-1851) married *Mariantonia Alimena* (1786-1852) of *S. Caterina CS*
- **Francesco Antonio** (1790-1865) married *Barbara Giannuzzi* (1800-1863) and had fifteen children.

**Mario** (1815-1866), son of *Ignazio* (1787-1851), married *Maria Aloisa Giannuzzi* (1823-1887) and became MAYOR of Aiello in 1841.

**Giovanni Battista** (b.1878), son of *Lorenzo* (1847-1897) and of *Maria Rosaria Giannuzzi* (1852-1879), married *Vincenza Riccinelli* of *Rogliano (CS)*.

He was a PREFECTORAL COMMISSARY of Aiello from *June 4<sup>th</sup>* to *November 27<sup>th</sup>* 1944.

**Photo:** *Aiello's Viola Palace*-owned by the *Giannuzzi* family (1600-1700).

It was built in the XVI century, it has forged iron balconies in Baroque style above which the family coat of arms can be admired.

The decorated portal is in tufaceous rock. (photo by *F. Gallo*)



## **Vocaturò Family**

**Giuseppe Vocaturò**, an ensign at *Nocera* in today's Province of Salerno, in 1690 ordered the construction of the *Vocaturò Palace* in Aiello. His son **Orazio** was a chemist and an ensign who married *Elisabetta del Vivo*. They had a son named **Camillo** (1762-1844) who married *Maria Grandinetto* (1754-1834) from *Palermo*.

**Raffaele Vocaturò** (1756-1826) married *Gesualda Coccimiglio* and became MAYOR of *Aiello* in 1807.

**Rosario** (1779-1825) *Raffaele's* son, married *Rachele Coccimiglio*, was MAYOR of *Aiello* from 1811 to 1814 and was member of the *Provincial Council of Calabria Citra*.

**Antonio** (1717-1800) married *Angela Fabiano* di Scigliano (CS) and had three children:

- *Maria Teresa* (1753-1847)
- *Ortenzia* (b.1761)
- **Giuseppe** (1763-1824) PHYSICIAN, on *June 3rd 1812* bought the land called "*Piro*" of ex *St. Clare Convent*.<sup>97</sup> He married *Brigida Anastasio* di Cosenza (1770-1830) and had five children:
  - *Raffaele* (1794-1813)
  - *Isabella* (1795-1858)
  - **Luigi** (1798-1848) LAWYER, married *Maria Carmela Anania* (n.1819) and had seven children: *Antonio* (1837-1865), *Giuseppe* (n.1837), *Maria Teresa* (b.1839), *Brigida* (1841-1881), *Raffaele* (1843-1862) and *Domenico* (b.1845) PHARMACIST and *Luigi* (1848-1855).
    - **Giuseppe** (b.1837) PHARMACIST, married *Giulietta Gagliardi* (n.1839) from *Malito* and one of their sons **Luigi** (b.1879) was a LAWYER
    - **Maria Teresa** (b.1839) TEACHER, was nominated "*Teacher of the Female School*" of *S. Pietro in Amantea* (CS) for four consecutive triennials from 1883 to 1895. Subsequently, *Maria Teresa* was too busy in caring for her elderly sick mother (*Maria Carmela Anania* b.1819), and thus for the biennial 1896-97 the teaching role was assigned to *Eleonora Abate* from *Lago* (CS).<sup>98</sup>
  - **Geniale** (1805-1850) PHYSICIAN, married *Rosina Bosco* (1815-1863) of *Cosenza* and had seven children: *Brigida* (1832-1833), *Isabella* (b.1833), *Giuseppe* (1834-1837), *Vincenzina* (1836-1856), *Giuseppe* (b.1838), *Ortenzia* (1839-1901) and *Francesco* (b.1845).
    - **Giuseppe** (b.1838) married *Antonia Teresina Pagliaro* of *Maione* (CS) and had eight children: **Rosina** (1869-1896), *Vincenza* (1870-1872), **Geniale** (b.1872), **Vincenzo** (1874-1956), *Pietro* (1876-1876), *Ernesto* (b.1877), *Giambattista*(1880-1882) and *Adelina* (b.1881).

*Giuseppe* was a pupil of **Vincenzo Padula** (1819-1893) a poet and patriot born in *Acri* (CS) who wrote in 1880 the "*Grammatica preliminare della lingua italiana ad uso della 2° classe elementare e della 3° sezione rurale*".

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<sup>97</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "*Amantea e dintorni...*", p. 692.

<sup>98</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "*San Pietro in Amantea...*", p. 317.

**Rosina** (1869-1896) wrote many short stories on the magazine "*Vita paesana*".

**Vincenzo** (1874-1956), married in 1913 *Maria Rosaria Caracciolo* from S. Vincenzo La Costa CS.



He had seven brothers:

*Rosina* (b.1869), *Vincenza* (1870-1872), *Geniale* (b.1872), *Pietro* (b.1876-1876), *Ernesto* (b.1877), *Giambattista* (1880-1882) and *Adelina* (b.1881).

As a civil engineer, **Vincenzo** supervised numerous public works, including those of reclamation of the *Valley of River Crati*. He was engaged on behalf of the Ministry, to rebuild the city of Messina after the earthquake of 1908. In 2009, the "*Social Circle King Alaric*" suggested to the Mayor of Cosenza, *Salvatore Perugini*, to entitle a street in honor of *Vincenzo Vocaturo* and to affix a plate with his name on the *Crati Riverside*.

- *Vincenzo* (n.1811)

**Camillo** (died before 1791) married *Costanza Petrucci* (died 1798) and had two children:

-**Bernardo** (1791-1864) married *Maria Caroli* (1793-1835) from *Spezzano CS* and had three children: *Camillo* (1821-1839), *Raimondo* (1825-1898) and *Giovanni* (1830-1839)

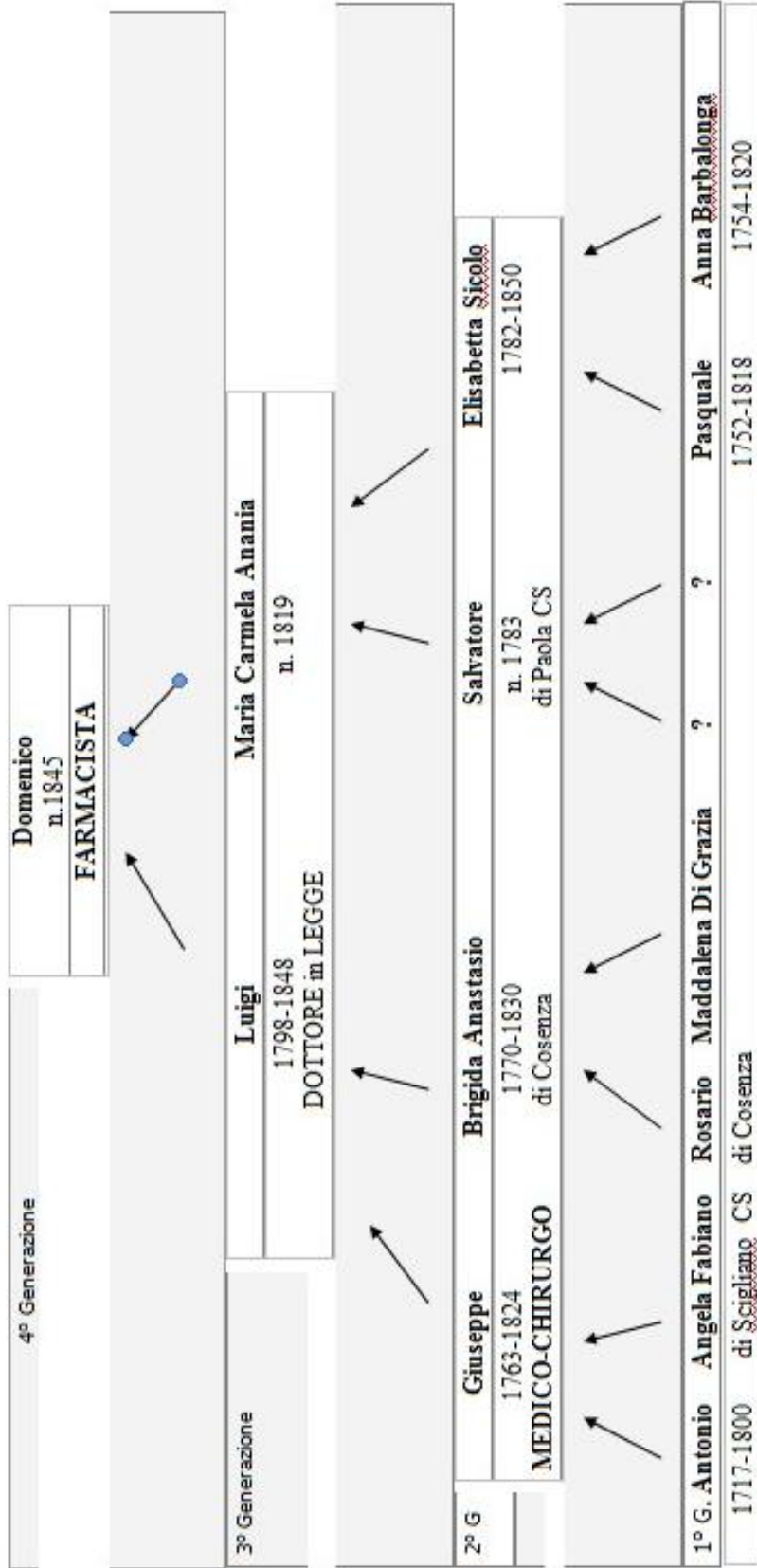
-**Gaetano** (1794-1832) *PRIEST in the rural area of St. Cosmas.*

**Casimiro** (1789-1838) married *Giovannina Martirano* (b.1792) and had eleven children: *Rosario* (b.1817), *Raffaele* (1818-1861), *Gesualda* (1821-1860), *Giulio* (1822-1861), *Teresa* (b.1823), *Gaspare* (1826-1851), *Baldassarre* (b.1828), *Francesco* (1830-1832), *Rosina* (1833-1881), *Luigi* (1835-1835) and *Maria Luigia* (1837-1838).

**Rosario** (b.1817) married *Maria del Giudice* (1816-1883) from *Scigliano CS* and had four children: *Giuseppe* (1838-1838), *Casimiro* (b.1838), **Giuseppe** (b.1839) and *Giovannina* (1841-1841).

**Giuseppe** (b.1839) an elementary school TEACHER, married *Teresina Gualtieri* di Scigliano (CS) and had seven children: *Gesualda* (b.1868), *Rosario* (1870-1886), *Giovannina* (b.1873), *Vittorio* (b.1876), *Casimiro* (b.1882), *Eugenio* (b.1882) and *Maria Rosaria* (b.1886).

## ALBERO GENEALOGICO di Domenico VOCATURO



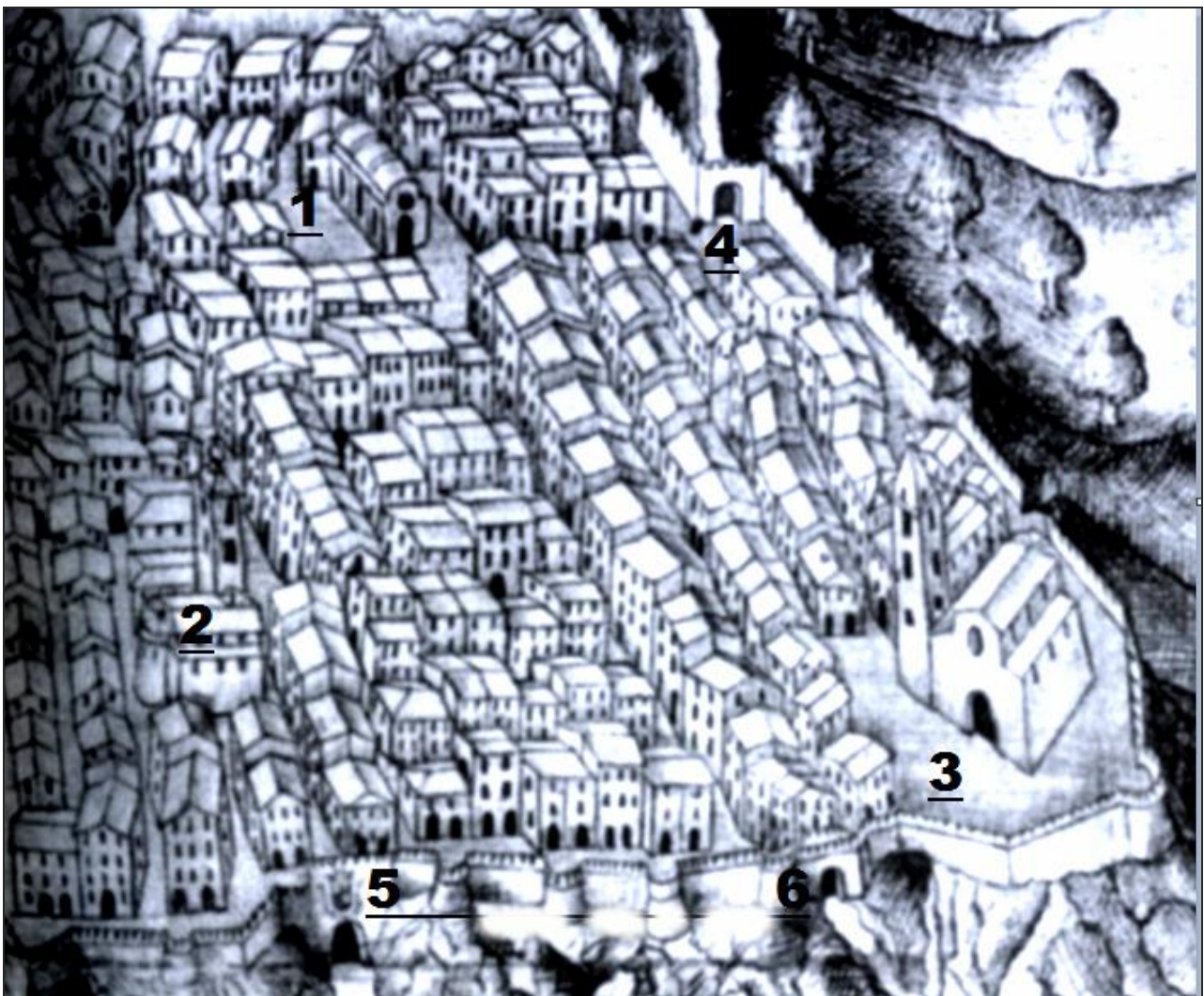


## CHURCHES of AIELLO

Aiello had three parish churches:

- **St. Mary Major** administered by three pastors
- **St. Julian** with two pastors
- **St. Nicholas of Bari** with only one pastor

The others were not parishes but simple churches or chapels.



**Drawing made in 1693 by Giovan Battista Pacichelli: Aiello's churches, walls and gates:**  
Church of St. Cosmas and St. Damian (1), Church of St. Julian (2),  
Church of St. Mary Major (3), Gate of St. John (4),  
Gate of Earthenware Makers "Pignatari" (5)  
and Gate of the Pipe "Tubolo" (6).

**Church of St. Mary Major ("S. Maria Maggiore")**

Within the Church there exists since 1559 the **Chapel of the Holy Sacrament** ("*Cappella del Sacramento*") where parishioners of every social extraction were once buried. It was directed by an attorney who often belonged to the *Giannuzzi family*.

In addition, the **Confraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament** has been active since the XIII century.



St. Mary Major Church in Aiello  
watercolor by Massimo Bilotta (Blog.Aiello)



Church of St. Mary Major in Aiello  
(photo by F. Gallo)

The **Church of St. Mary Major** is located in *St. Mary's Square* ("*Piazza S. Maria*") in Aiello and being the only parish church, all the other churches depend on it. It has a Renaissance portal with the date of its foundation (1493) and a four-storey, square tower with two bells and an external clock on the side facing the square.

Above the presbytery there is the statue of *Saint Mary Major* and the Baroque style altar is enriched with polychromic marbles. Worthy of note are the following works: the holy water marble font and a wooden statue of *St. Joseph* both of the XVIII century, the statues of *St. Rita*, *St. Liberata*, *St. Francis of Paola*, of *Our Lady of the Rosary* and of the *Sacred Heart* and a wooden crucifix of an unknown local artist from the XIX century.

During mid XVIII century, in the **right aisle** one would find:

- the Chapels of **Our Lady**, **St. Sebastian** and the **Souls of Purgatory** where every Monday, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed, Mass celebrated and office of the dead was recited
- the Chapel of the **Confraternity of the Holy Sacrament** comprised members of eight Aiellese noble families
- the Chapel of the **Immaculate Conception** and **Sts. Andrew** and **Nicholas** had the juspatronate reserved for the *Licci family*
- the Chapel of **St. Catherine** and **St. Francis of Paola** with juspatronate reserved for the *Manetti family*

In the **left aisle** there were:

- the Chapel of **St. Sebastian** reserved to the jurisdiction of the *Giannuzzi family*
- the Chapel of **St. Gaetano** of the *Cimbalo family*
- the Chapel of the **Assumption**, **St. Joseph** and **St. Anthony** of the *Giannuzzi family*
- the Chapel of **Our Lady of Sorrows** of the *Viola family*
- the Chapel of the **Madonna**, **St. Mark**, **St. Jerome** and **St. Francis of Paola** of the *Giannuzzi family*<sup>99</sup>

In this Church are found the graves of *Ercole* and *Gaetano Giannuzzi*, two important members of the family.

In the past, the Church was entrusted to **three pastors** who shared commitments but the primary authority was held by a **dean** or **archpriest** appointed directly in Rome. In addition, it had at its disposal about thirty priests as well as several deacons, sub-deacons and seminarians.<sup>100</sup>

The Church treasures the **relics of St. Geniale**, the holy martyr killed at a very young age during in the III century when *Diocletian* was Emperor. These relics (the blood and the skeleton of St. Geniale), previously stored in the *Catacombs of St. Lawrence* in Rome, were extracted with the permission of *Pope Alexander VII* (1599-1667), with the papal bull of *May 4<sup>th</sup> 1656*, and assigned to *Cardinal Cybo Alderano* (1613 -1700), the great-grandson of *Alberico Cybo* (1534-1623), 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Aiello.

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<sup>99</sup> Liberti, "*Lineamenti fisici di Ajello ...*", *op. cit.*, pp. 54-55.

<sup>100</sup> Ivi, pp. 54-55.



Statue of St. Geniale (photo from Blog Aiellesi del Mondo)

In a notarial deed, dated *June 10<sup>th</sup> 1656*, we read: "*Corpus S. Genialis mart., cum vitro sanguine tinto et lapide marmorea ... de mandato S. Coemeterio S. Laurentii*".

A cassette with the bones and a phial of blood reached Aiello on *July 26<sup>th</sup> 1667*, were entrusted to *Fr. Francesco of Pietramala of the Minor Friars* and kept in the local *Monastery of the Observants*.

The relics had been sent from *Rome to Naples* and reached by sea *Amantea* where the first **miracles** occurred. On *May 6<sup>th</sup> 1668* with the arrival of *Don Orazio D'Amato*, the Vicar General of the Diocese of Tropea, sent by *Bishop Luigi De Morales*, a Spanish Augustinian friar, after making sure that the seals of chest holding the relics had remained intact, *St. Geniale* was proclaimed *Patron Saint of Aiello* (the other Patron Saint of Aiello is *St. Anthony of Padua*).

*The itinerary followed by St. Geniale relics to reach Aiello was described in 1902 by Scipione Solimena (1887-1939), pastor at St. Mary Major Church:*

*" On May 4<sup>th</sup> 1656 the relics of St. Geniale, along with others, were extracted from the Catacombs of Saint Lawrence, as ordered by Pope Alexander VII and were entrusted to Cardinal Cybo Alderano, the great-grandson of Alberico, first Marquis of Aiello. The Aiellese, keeping constant contacts with the aforesaid Cardinal, begged him that some of these Relic of the Martyr would reach Aiello. He kindly sent them as a copy of the deed shows.<sup>101</sup>*

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<sup>101</sup> Solimena Scipione, "S. Geniale Marire, Patrono di Aiello", Lopresti, Palmi (R.C.), 1902, p.18.

" From Rome the Relics of the Martyr were sent to Naples and, with a ship, arrived in Amantea where on this beach the first miracles occurred. As we read in Maruca's manuscript: ' I can confirm from what my great-aunt (who lived until she was 96 years old) had said that since the inhabitants of Amantea wanted to keep the case with the Relics for themselves, it became so heavy that they could not lift it at all. Instead, when it arrived in Aiello, the case was easily lifted and carried by a single woman called **Tarquinia Ferrise** who now was freed from being possessed by the devil".<sup>102</sup>

On July 26<sup>th</sup> 1667 the chest with the Holy Relics arrived in Aiello and was taken to the Church of the Monastery of St. Clare.

On Sunday May 6<sup>th</sup> 1668 the Vicar General of Tropea D. Orazio D' Amato of Amantea was sent to Aiello by Monsignor Ludovico De Morales, a Spanish Augustinian and former Bishop of Ariano Irpino. He, among the devout exultation of all the faithful and with the most religious solemnity possible, checked that the contents of the chest where the Relics were kept, found them intact and exposed them to be venerated by the believers. Only one prayer was pronounced by the Aiellese population: "*Here is our Patron Saint!*"<sup>103</sup>

Some **Pastors of St. Mary Major** were:

*Fabrizio Civitelli (1602-57), Salustio De Dominicis (1604-31), Giulio De Dominicis (1609-1653), Benedetto Lesiano (1652-1670), Giuseppe Maruca (1659-1696), Paolo Viola (1663-1669), Antonio Giannuzzi (1697-1711), Gaetano Maruca (1699-1732), Antonio Cimbalo (1715-1744), Giacinto Giuliani (1736-1743), Francesco Liguori (1741-1751), Giacomo Viola (1742-1785), Giuseppe Caferra (1743-1791), Matteo Aloisio (1751-1760), Giuseppe Caruso (1785-1790), Bruno Longo (1760-1821), Bruno Longo (1790-1840), Raffaele Solimena (1791-1806), Pasquale Solimena (1819-1852), Gaetano Pino (1840-1887), Pasquale Caruso (1853- ?), Giacomo Civitelli (1853-1876), Scipione Solimena (1887-1939), Francesco Gervino (1907- ?), Bonaventura Caruso (1939-?), Ortensio Amendola (1954-2009) and Jean Paul Bamba (since 2009).*

**Parochial Archives** date back to 1597 and include: the Book on church news (vol. 1, 1735-1795), Rights and priorities of the church (vol. 1, 1907-1910), a book with details on Aiello (vol. 1, 1911), Statute (vol. 1, 1912), Record book on brothers and sisters enrolled to the Monte del Rosario (reg. 1, 1914), legal documents of the notary Geniale Palmieri (b. 1, 1744), legal documents of the notary Gennaro Longo (b. 1, 1783).

The **Church of St. Nicholas of Bari** that existed since 1550, even if its archives include the period from 1749 to 1963, was almost destroyed by the 1638 earthquake and the parish functions were moved to the **Church of St. James** in the **Convent of St. Clare**. It consisted of a single nave, did not have a sacristy, inside there were the paintings of *St. Innocence Martyr* and *St. Nicholas*, had a single portal and was under the patronage of *Don Antonio Gabriele*. On April 21<sup>st</sup> 1688 Antonio De Dominicis in a clause of his last will, declared his wish to be buried in the *Chapel of the Crucifix* of the *Church of St. Nicholas*, leaving an endowment as *jus patronandi*.<sup>104</sup>

Some **Pastors of the Church of St. Nicholas** were: *Flavio Falascina (1633-1652), Angelo Di Malta (died in 1683), Antonio Giannuzzi (from 1684), Carmine Cimbalo (from 1697), Luigi Vocaturro (1741-1794), Francesco Arlotti (1794-1803), Romualdo Pucci (from 1804) and Lucio Caferra (since 1907).*

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<sup>102</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 21.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 22.

<sup>104</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "*Amantea e dintorni..*", p. 537.

## The Church of St. Julian, Bishop of Aiello



Existing since 1553, it contains the archives for the period 1761-1977.

Last century, it was abandoned due to the humidity and the constant deterioration.

It was formed by two aisles with two portals and on the right aisle there was the altar of *St. Nicholas* belonging by right to the *Di Malta family*.

It had an apse built during the Medieval Period and a XVIII century carved wooden altar gilded in Baroque style.

On the ceiling there is a painting of *Our Lady of the Rosary* and along the walls there are the works of *Raffaele Aloisio*: the *Holy Family* and the *Beheading of St. John the Baptist*.

There was a chapel dedicated to *Our Lady of Mount Carmel* and another dedicated to *St. Lucia* which belonged to the *Apostolic Nunciature*.

There were also two other chapels, one of *St. Alphonsus Liguori* and another of *Our Lady of Grace*. The Church has a sacristy and a steeple with two bells.

Parish records of marriages and deaths, prior to 1906, were destroyed by the 1905 earthquake.

Some **Pastors** of this Church were:

*Giovanni Giacomo Civitelli (1601-1642), Filippo Giannuzzo (1660-1710), Gaetano Maruca (1698-1699), Antonio Cimbalo (1711-1715), Giacinto Giuliani (1723-1743), Domenico Giannuzzi (1713-22), Matteo Aloisio (1736-51), Francesco Viola (1778-1807), Antonio Sicoli (1801-1805), Pasquale Solimena (1809-19), Arcangelo Buffon (1819-34), Giacomo Civitelli (1850-53), Luigi Parise (1819-?), Luigi De Dominicis (from 1853), Luigi Civitelli (from 1853), Rosario Civitelli (from 1889), Luigi Sicoli (from 1907), Gaetano Vocaturo (from 1907) and Tito Valle.*

On May 17<sup>th</sup> 1945, the Mayor of Aiello **Rosario Naccarato** wrote a letter to the Bishop of Tropea, **Monsignor Felice Cribellati**, complaining that on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1945, the parish priest **Fr. Tito Valle** of St. Julian Church in Aiello, together with the Secretary of the local *Christian Democratic Party*, had transformed the church into a political club, asking parishioners not to vote for leftist parties but only for the Christian Democrats.

In 1987, the *Parish of St. Julian* and the *Parish of St. Nicholas of Bari* were aggregated to the *Parish of St. Mary Major* of Aiello.



Photo: *Decapitation di St. John the Baptist in the Church of St. Julian in Aiello (Raffaele Aloisio 1847)*

The **Church of St. Cosmas and St. Damian** located in Piazza S. Cosma, was consecrated in 1599 and was the seat of the *Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception*.

It has a single nave and portal reached by climbing three steps (more recently increased to five).

Inside there were several **chapels** and altars with paintings:

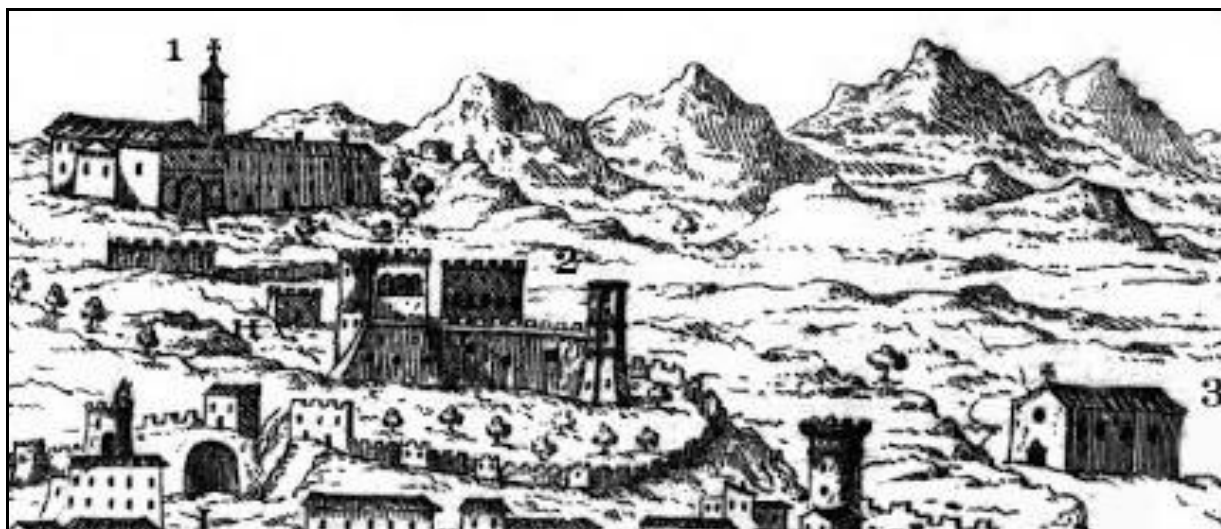
- **St. Gaetano** under the patronage of the Parisi family
- **Our Lady of Sorrows** of the Geronimo Gallo family
- **Purgatory** under the patronage by a non-Aiellose (*Don Agostino Ottaviano* from Tropea)
- **Immaculate Conception** with *St. John and Sts. Cosmas and Damian* assigned to *Don Gaetano* from Tropea
- **wooden Crucifix** altar made of stone and stucco, assigned to the heirs of *Orazio Vocaturo*



Church of Sts. Cosmas and Damian in Aiello (photo F. Gallo)

The **Church of St. Francis** of Paola that gave the name also to the Square where it is located, is heavily damaged with only its four walls remaining and a small black cross on top. *Nicolò Giannuzzi* had it built in 1718 and on the side wall there is this family's coat of arms with the slogan "*Chi vuol gratie del Ciel corre a' Francesco*" meaning "*Whomsoever wants graces from Heaven, run to Francis*".

At the center of the main altar there was a painting of *St. Francis* and on the sides, those of *St. Michael the Archangel* and *St. Nicholas*. Above the tabernacle were preserved the relics of *St. Pacific Martyr* (a skull and two hairs) and a relic of *St. Francis of Paola*. The "*Sacrum Cranium Sancti Christi Martyris Pacifici, una cum duo cruribus*" was granted on *January 21<sup>st</sup> 1739* to *Nicolò Giannuzzi* by *Cardinal Giovanni Antonio Guadagni*.<sup>105</sup>



**Churches and Castle of Aiello:** Church of Our Lady of Grace and St. Francis Convent (1), Castle (2) and Church of St. John (3).

<sup>105</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 54-55.

## The **Church of Our Lady of Grace**

(*photo* by F. Gallo)

It exists since 1473 when the *Viceroy Francesco Siscar* donated the land on which to build the Church and next to it, a **Franciscan Convent** (of the *Friars Minor of the Observance*).

The Convent consisted of fourteen rooms where four priests and four laymen lived.



**Francesco Siscar** was buried in this Church but his tomb was destroyed during the 1638 earthquake. The **Convent** (part of it became today's Cemetery) can be attributed mainly to the Cybo Malaspina family, reflecting the artistic style of the period and their great devotion these nobles had for *St. Francis of Assisi* and for religious causes as can be demonstrated by the fact that the **Duchess Catherine Cybo** intervened with the Pope to support the creation of the new religious **Order of Friars Minor Capuchin**.<sup>106</sup>



*Photo: Statue of Our Lady of Grace in the Church bearing the same name.*

The church has a single nave, three chapels and a green marble altar with sculptures of the XV century.

The most beautiful part of the **Church of Our Lady of Grace** which is the classical 1597 **Cybo Chapel**: it has an altar with marble columns and black and green harness. The church contains the painting "*Madonna*" and the painting "*Saint Philomena*" by the local painter *Raffaele Aloisio*.

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<sup>106</sup> **Catherine Cybo** (1501-1557) *Duchess of Camerino*, daughter of *Franceschetto Cybo* (1449-1519) and niece of *Pope Innocent VIII* (1432-1492) AKA *Giovanni Battista Cybo*, was important for the foundation of the *Order of Friars Capuchin*, authorized with the Papal Bull "*Religionis zelus*" on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1528.





Cybo Chapel of Aiello (1597) (photo by F. Gallo)

On January 8<sup>th</sup> 1709 **Antonio Tommaso Cavaniglia**, Earl of Valencia (Spain), was buried in the *Franciscan Monastery of Aiello*, as demonstrated by the following **death certificate** drawn up by **Don Francesco Pirino**, pastor of the *Church of St. Mary Major of Aiello*:

*" The Most Excellent Tomaso Antonio Cavaniglia of the City of Valencia, Count of Casale, passing by this City of Aiello to reach Catanzaro therein destined by his Royal Majesty to be its perpetual Dean, became ill in this same city and after seventeen days of infirmity , I administered him all the necessary sacraments, passed from this life to a better one, on the eight of January one thousand seven hundred nine and was buried in the Monastery of Minor Friars on the ninth of the said month, accompanied by the clergy and confraternity. Father Francesco Pirino, parish priest and Vicar Forane "*. The unfortunate Count had probably died of pneumonia, contracted while traveling during the cold winter months.

In the magazine "*Calabria Sconosciuta* " (issue no.115) the article "*Il Grido muto di Ajello*" by Gianfrancesco Solferino, a art historian, pointed out the degradation of many Aiellese churches due to "*apathy and sometimes complete negligence*". In the article, Solferino indicated that some churches are in urgent need to be repaired: the parish of *St. Mary Major* with a "*plastic covering that erases the Renaissance style of the facade*", the *Chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament*, the *Church of St. Julian*, the *Cybo Chapel*, the *Church of the Convent* and of *Sts. Cosmas and Damian*.

## **Clarisse Convent** (of St. Clare) **in Aiello**

The **Clarisse Convent** was founded by *Bishop Tommaso Calvo* between 1593 and 1613 when he was *Bishop of Tropea* and gave hospitality to ten cloistered nuns. It was suppressed by the French on *November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1810* and the property was given to City Hall that used it to build the Municipal building. From 1613 to 1628 it housed the nuns of the **Clarisse Convent** of *Amantea* when it temporarily was inhospitable.

The **Convent Church** had a single nave and some altars exhibiting the paintings of the *Divine Shepherdess, Purgatory, St. Anne and St. Joseph, the Nativity, St. Clare with St. Rose and St. Margaret of Cortona*. Only through the *Wheel*, a rotating door in the form of a cylinder, were the sisters allowed to communicate with the outside world. It allowed to place foundlings, without being seen from the other side, who had been abandoned but also food, clothing, or other necessary items.<sup>107</sup>

The *Convent* accepted **only young women** coming from **noble families**.

Some of these **nuns** were: *Laudonia Giannuzzi* (died in 1620), *Isabella Giannuzzi* (died in 1638), *Anna Di Malta* (died in 1770), *Isabella Di Malta* (Prioress 1738), *Elena De Dominicis* (Vicar 1763), *Serafina Giannuzzi* (living in 1770), *Arcangela Giannuzzi* (living in 1770, teacher of Novices), *Candida De Dominicis* (Prioress 1770), *Fortunata Aloisio* (died in 1806), *Serafina Parisio* (Prioress 1810), *M. Carmela Belmonte* (died in 1836), *Angela Maruca* (died in 1836) and *Maria Rosa Belmonte* (1760-1846).<sup>108</sup>



Clarisse Convent of Amantea

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<sup>107</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 54-55.

<sup>108</sup> Liberti, "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello...*", pp. 279-280.

## **Confraternities of Aiello**

The following Aiellese confraternities aimed to promote Christian life, charity and compassion towards others:

- **Archconfraternity of the Rosary** in the *Church of St. Julian*
- **Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception** in the *Church of Sts. Cosmas and Damian*
- **Confraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament** in the *Parish Church of St. Mary Major* (still active today).

The **Archconfraternity of the Rosary** was established in 1780, holding meetings at the sacristy behind the *Chapel of St. Lucy*. The affiliates were craftsmen who during ceremonies would wear a sack and a black skullcap. Through bequests, after their death, the members would benefit from a number of Holy Masses to commemorate them.

The fellow members who first assembled to form this Confraternity were: *Pasquale Felice (Attorney), Antonio Besardi, Gennaro Barbalonga, Domenico Parise, Antonio Muti, Antonio Serra, Tommaso Sicolo, Gaetano Casanova, Bruno Aloisio, Antonio Caferra, Agostino Sicolo, Antonio Marrello, Donato Ianni and Gaetano Felice.*

The **Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception** founded before 1776, was requested by the following members: Gaetano Vocaturo (Consultant), Domenico Gabriel (Prior), Elias Guzzo (Spiritual Father), Pasquale Felicia (first assistant), *Giulio Caputo* (second assistant), *Giovanni Marozzo* (treasurer), *Raimondo Vocaturo* (Attorney), Antonio Gallo (novice master), Francesco Besardi (auditor), *Giuseppe Guzzo*, Isidoro Aloisio (depository of offerings) and Don Casimiro Vocaturo. There is another list of twenty-five illiterate members. Affiliates belonged to the middle class during the civil and sacred ceremonies would wear a sack and a small deep blue-colored cloak with a hood.

The **Confraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament**, still active today, had strict monastic rules. For instance, all members had to confess and receive Communion every third Sunday of the month and take part in the funeral processions of fellow members by reciting three crowns of the Rosary and had to wear a sac and a red skullcap and participate in the procession of St. Geniale. The existence of this confraternity dates back to the year 1620 and the chapel to the year 1559. The confraternity owned a silver jet-chiselled **ostensory** portraying naturalistic sites and angels with a spiral foot in *Louis XVI* style.

The request to create the above described Confraternity was made by: *Lorenzo De Dominicis, Lello De Dominicis, Luigi De Dominicis, Giovan Battista Liguori, Gennaro Liguori, Antonio Gallo, Diego Gallo, Ignazio Di Malta, Mario Di Malta, Raffaele Di Malta, Vincenzo Di Malta, Giulio Di Malta, Francesco Saverio Belmonte, Domenico Belmonte, Alberto Belmonte, Lorenzo Belmonte, Lorenzo Giannuzzi, Mario Giannuzzi, Muzio Giannuzzi, Lello Giannuzzi, Ignazio Viola, Gaetano Viola, Nicola Viola and Francesco Viola.*<sup>109</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "*San Pietro in Amantea...*", pp.163-165.

## ***Aiello's Cemetery***



***Aiello's Cemetery*** with former Convent of Minor Friars and Castle in background  
(photo by F. Gallo 2013)

Already on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1808, Antonio Serra who was murdered in the district of Cannavali, was buried in a plot adjacent to the **Church of St. Mary Major**, a place destined to become the town's graveyard.

With Law n. 655 of March 11<sup>th</sup> 1817 approved in Naples, King Ferdinand I (1751-1825) forbade the burial of human corpses inside churches and ordered the construction of cemeteries outside the city walls. This law followed the *Edict of Saint Cloud (Décret Impérial sur les Sépultures)* issued by Napoleon Bonaparte on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Unfortunately, after 1815, with the end of the *French Decade*, the project was abandoned for more than four decades.

Finally, on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1858 during a conference in the choir of the *Chapel of the Purgatory of St. Mary Major Church*, **Archpriest Pasquale Caruso** (1804-1863) drew attention to the need to have a cemetery next to the same church.

This appeal was disregarded and by 1884 the preferred location became the **old garden of the ex Convent of Friars Minor**.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> Liberti, "*Ajello Calabro...*", p. 118.

## The presence of Nuns in Aiello

- The **Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Mary** founded in Turin on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1854 by Mother Angelica Maria Luigia Clarac (1817-1887), is active in nursing, in caring of the elderly, in educating young people and in missionary endeavors in Italy, Mexico, Argentina, India, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Columbia. These Nuns have been active in Aiello from 1946 to 1965 carrying out their apostolic work especially for needy children and the elderly.

- The **Daughters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus**, an Order founded in 1831 by St. Teresa Verzeri (1801-1852-*photo*) who was canonized by Pope John Paul II on June 10<sup>th</sup> 2001, were active in Aiello and Mendicino. At the request of the Mayor of Aiello Giacomo Marinaro, on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1976, the following nuns arrived in Aiello from Rome: Rosaria Aiello Sana, Concetta Spiridigliozzi and Assunta Rugolotto, accompanied by Mother Maria Soregaroli and Ezia Montagni. In the same month, the sisters inaugurated a nursery and a dressmaker's school for cutting, sewing and embroidery. They were committed in many other



activities: giving private lessons for children with scholastic difficulties, visiting the sick and teaching catechism. They were also active with Catholic Action for Children, the Italian National St. Paul Association (oratory, theater, singing, dancing, playing, pilgrimages), the Senior Center and Grest (Summer Camps).

The Order is active in seven Italian Regions but also in Brazil, Argentina, Albania, Bolivia, Cameroon and India.

In this 2006 *photo*, the second from the left is Sr. Paola Tondo (Mother Superior) with three other sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Sr. Antoinette Perini, Sr. Ezia Montagni and Sister Maria Granelli)

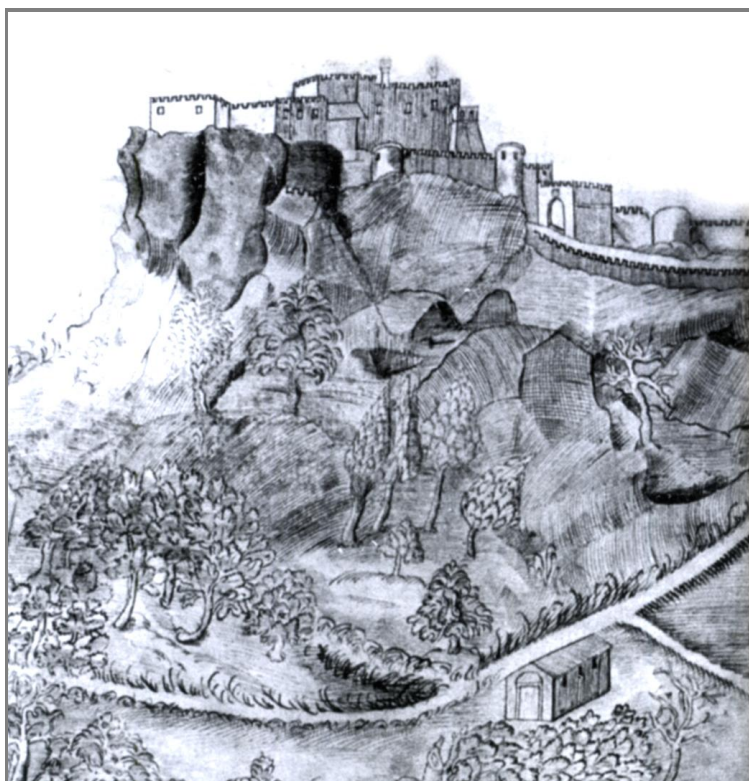


In 2006, the Mayor of Aiello **Gaspere Perri** said:

*"Having your presence among us means having support and a point of reference for our needy citizens. The Municipal Administration wishes to thank you for supporting us and the lives of our children for thirty years, hoping that your presence will continue and that it will always be inspired by the same spirit of communion and brotherhood that motivated you to join us thirty years ago".*

In **Aiello**, beginning in 1976, there were **many Daughters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus**: Suor Rosaria Sana, Suor Concetta Spiridigliozzi, Suor Assunta Rugolotto, Suor Pia Rosati, Suor Genoveffa Rossi, Suor Giuseppina Alberini, Suor Ignazia Balestrazzi, Suor Giuliana Magnani, Suor Paola Pili, Suor Chiara Rea, Suor Cristina Cimenti, Suor Maria Granelli, Suor Antonietta Perini, Suor Ezia Montagni, Suor Letizia Zanderigo and Suor Paola Tondo.

## The Castle of Aiello



Castle of Aiello in 1500 (State Archives of Massa)

It is believed that an initial incomplete Castle in Aiello's natural fortress, had already been built between 846 and 886 A.D. to defend the town from Saracen incursions. However, the real fortification was created during the Aragonese period, even if some of it dates back to the Norman period.

It was also useful to defend the town from *Robert the Guiscard* who in 1065 because of the Castle, took four long months to conquer Aiello. With the *Swabians*, Aiello became the property of *Riccardo of Salerno*, son of *Matteo* (protonotary and clerk of *Frederick II of Swabia*, brother of *Nicola di Salerno*, Archbishop of Salerno). In 1269 the Castle was used to defend the city from *Charles I of Anjou*, a Frenchman introduced by the Papacy and by the *Kingdom of France* to remove *Conrad of Swabia* as King of Naples. Thus, *Aiello* was besieged by the troops of *Giovanni Brayda* and of the Archbishop of Cosenza *Tommaso Agni* of Lentini. Once Aiello was conquered, it became the foothold for conquering *Amantea* and the captured rebels were imprisoned and horribly punished in its Castle, at times with the extraction their eyeballs.

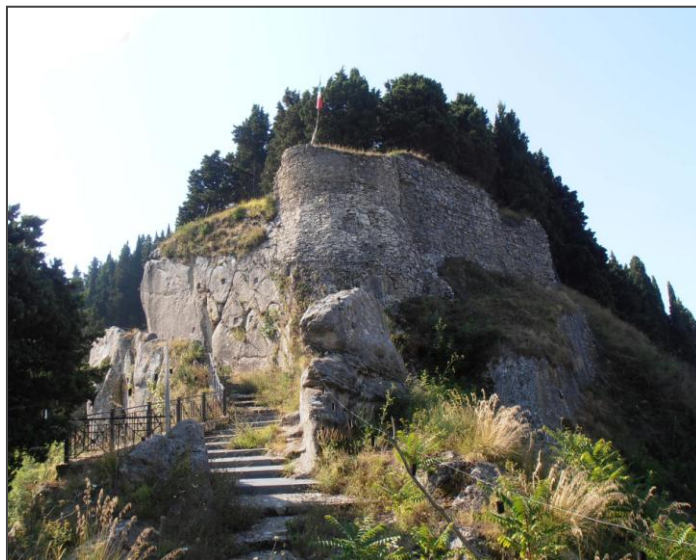
It was one of the biggest castles in Calabria and it included **five iron gates**, a **drawbridge** and several **towers** (one with a square base and a Clock Tower), **chapels** (one was dedicated to the *Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul* where in 1614 the marriage of *Theodore Belmonte* of Cosenza and *Victoria Di Malta* was celebrated), the **boundary walls** and **tunnels** used for escaping during emergencies, five **water reservoirs**, a **prison**, **warehouses**, a large **courtyard** and several **apartments**.

In 1463, *Ferdinand I of Aragon* assigned the Feudal State of Aiello to *Francisco Siscar*, a faithful defender of the Cosenza Castle from an Angevin uprising. The *Siscar's* retained possession of Aiello and other dependent towns (*Serra d'Aiello*, *Lago*, *Laghitello*, *Savuto* and *Cleto*) until 1566 when it sold it to the *Cybo-Malaspina* for 38,000 ducats.

Some **Castle Lords** were:

*Giovanni Bertone* (before 1463), *Don Geronimo de Fonseca* (in 1558), *Alfonso Cybo* (in 1597), *Pietro Almagro* (in 1589), *Luzio Malta* (1612, was killed by Marcantonio Maruca), *Michele Almagro* (from 1692 to 1721), *Giuseppe Barbalonga* (in 1724), *Francesco Almagro* (from 1752 until death), *Gaetano Di Malta* (in 1762-63), *Domenico Belmonte* (in 1762) and *Giuseppe Parisio* (died in 1783 during an earthquake).<sup>111</sup>

**Photo:** Castle of Aiello (F. Gallo 2013)



Initially, the Castle had a **military function**, and then it was intended to be the residence of the *Cybo- Malaspina* family who close to it, had requested the construction of the Churches of Our Lady of Grace and of St. John.

For centuries, it was also a **prison** for *Cola Giordano of Lago CS* (deceased in 1629), *Domenico Guzzo of Terrati CS* (deceased in 1637), *Giulio Spena of Lago CS* (1724), *Orazio Caferro* (in 1725), *Filippo Rosso* (in 1737), *Clerico Pietro Barbalonga* (in 1738), *Nicola Fiorillo* (in 1743), *Michele Vecchio* (in 1743), *Carmine Gatto of Terrati CS* (in 1744), *Nicola Runco* from *S. Pietro Amantea CS* (in 1745), *Giovanni Battista Palmieri* (in 1758 for having murdered the lawyer *Gregorio Palmieri*), *Damiani Chiatti of Lago CS* (in 1761 for debts), *Bruno Caruso Palandrano* (in 1764 but managed to escape), *Padre Cicco of Terrati* (in 1773 for murder), *Giuseppe Anselmo* from *Serra* (died in 1806), *Francesco Campisano of Conflenti CZ* (deceased in 1814), *Giuseppe Putaro of Savuto* (died in 1832 at 18 years old) and *Filippo Vena* from *Savuto* (died in 1835 at age 55).<sup>112</sup>

The structure was severely **damaged** by the **earthquakes** of 1638, 1783 and 1905, was partially abandoned but its function as a prison, continued until 1800.

In 1789, the Feudal Lord *Carlo di Tocco*, Duke of People (nephew of the legitimate owner *Maria Teresa Cybo-Malaspina*), ordered an *inventory* of the Castle with the intention of restoring it but the report was so negative that the plan was abandoned.



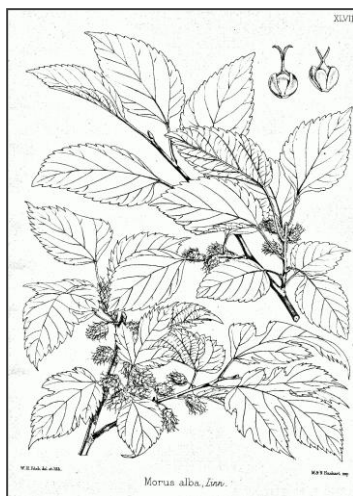
Today " ... *only its external walls, balustrades and corner towers are left... it can be reached by following a lovely path carved into the rock. Through a gap in what could have been its first entrance, one can see the lower structures. From here, by climbing a ramp that leads to the round tower, the powerful walls with loopholes can be seen ... together with remains of the square tower with its sturdy base, a portion of its walls and part of the corner clock tower* ".<sup>113</sup>

<sup>111</sup> *Liberti*, "Ajello Calabro..", p. 143.

<sup>112</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 151-152.

<sup>113</sup> *A. Luisa Caridi*, "I castelli in Calabria", *Calabria Sconosciuta*, n.125-26, gennaio-giugno 2010, R.C., p. 66.

## Sericulture or silk production in Aiello



Sericulture or silk farming in Calabria has a long, almost a thousand year-tradition that has increasingly intensified mainly because of the climate of the region favorable for the growth of the **white mulberry** (*Morus alba* L. -**photo**-) a native tree of China, introduced in Calabria by Byzantines in late IX century. At the time, in Italy, only the **black mulberry** (*Morus nigra* L.) tree was known in Italy whose leaves were also used to feed silkworm larvae but to a lesser extent. In **Aiello Calabro** the practice of rearing silkworms to produce silk took place until a few decades ago and the various production steps are still remembered by many elders.

In Calabria, towards the XI century, the vast cultivation of mulberry trees permitted the production and exportation of silk, making the Region one of the richest and most prosperous markets of the entire Mediterranean area. Calabrian silk exportation mainly concerned **raw silk** skeins while the spinning process and weaving occurred elsewhere. The income derived from its sale improved the regional economy especially because it was exported all over Europe by the Jewish merchants who settled in the province of Cosenza.

*"After its economic and demographic growth of the XVI century, Calabria sunk into a XVII century crisis that decreased its silk production. After the expulsion of the Jews, silk commerce increased due to the presence of merchants from Genoa and Lucca who made its production more efficient by introducing mangles for reeling yarn. However, commerce decreased because of the restrictive measures adopted in 1653 by the Spanish Government against the Republic of Genoa. Calabrese silk production reached 811,000 pounds in the year 1586, dropped to 567,000 pounds in 1641 and to 473,000 pounds in 1653."*<sup>114</sup>

### Sericulture technique

**Silk** is a fiber chemically made up of: 72-80% fibrin, 20-28% sericin (a compound of 15 amino acids with 2% wax) and 1% mineral salts. It is secreted by the salivary glands of silkworm (*Bombix mori*) **larve** that originates from China.

*"According to Chinese records, the discovery of silk production from **B. mori** occurred about 2,700 B.C.. Chinese legend states that the Great Prince, **Hoang-ti**, directed his wife, **Si-ling-chi**, to examine the silkworm and test the practicability of using the thread. Thereafter, Si-ling-chi discovered not only the means of raising silkworms, but also the manner of reeling the silk, and of employing it to make garments. Si-ling-chi was later deified for her work and honored with the name **Seine-Than**, or **The Goddess of Silk Worms**... In 139 B.C., the world's longest highway was opened, and stretched from Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea. In addition to tangible commodities, such as, gold and jade, new ideas and religions also passed along this road. This road was the historically famous "**Silk Road**," named after its most important commodity"*<sup>115</sup>

<sup>114</sup> Orlando Armando e Cario Armido, "La Calabria del Settecento", Calabria Letteraria Editrice, Soveria Mannelli (CZ), 2007, p.16.

<sup>115</sup> Ron Cherry, "History of Sericulture", ESA, Bull. Entomol. Soc. Am. (35: 83-84).



Thus, in **China, sericulture** was considered a sacred, secret art with strict laws defending its monopoly until 533 AD when during a trip to China, two *monks of the Order of Saint Basil* managed to hide some silkworms in bamboo canes and take them to Byzantium from which the culture spread to Mediterranean countries, especially in Greece and later in Calabria around 1000, preceding Florence where it arrived in 1260, in Lucca in 1314 and in Venice in 1458.

Many **Jews** who settled in 1273 in the Calabrian city of Catanzaro and neighboring towns, introduced the spinning of silk and dyeing it with indigo. In addition of managing spinning mills, these merchants controlled Calabrese silk exportation trade especially to Genoa and Venice.

Towards 1470 in **Catanzaro** where there were more than a thousand silk spinning mills, about twenty thousand citizens made a living with sericulture. *King Alfonso I of Aragon* (1396-1458), exempted them from taxes on the production of silk and at the same time, some artisans from Catanzaro became teachers of sericulture in France (in Tours and Lyon).<sup>116</sup>

The **climate of Calabria** has always favored the growth and development of **mulberry trees** whose leaves are used to feed the silkworms. When the Byzantines introduced in Calabria the art of silk weaving, further developed during Norman and Aragonese periods, they created products of great value such as, *damasks, brocades* and *velvets*, most of which were exported.<sup>117</sup>

*Calabria* was defined "**a large silk factory**". The period of maximum production coincides with the creation of the famous "**Certificate of March 30<sup>th</sup> 1519**" through which the Spanish Emperor *Charles V* instituted the **Consulate of the Art of Silk** in *Catanzaro*. It guaranteed the quality and uniformity of silk production including spinning and weaving it in a city exempt from excise and customs tax.<sup>118</sup>

**Aiello** had several *spinning mills* and during the XVIII century, one of Aiello's largest producers of silk was **Scipione Giannuzzi** (Mayor of Aiello in 1734) whose attorney was *Lucio Maruca* and whose **silk production** carried out by a farmer called *Francesco d'Angelo Grandinetto*, consisted of 150-200 pounds per year. *Giannuzzi* was the owner of the cocoons that were cultivated by *Francesco d'Angelo* with *Maruca* acting as a middleman. Also, in 1738, **Matteo Vercillo** committed himself, together with *Lucio Maruca*, to deliver 200 pounds of silk, meaning that the **total yearly production of silk in Aiello** was approximately 500 pounds.

**Rev. Antonio Dominicis** and **Orazio** and **Giuseppe Vocaturo** possessed many *white and black mulberry trees* near "*Tuvolo Gate*", in "*Plastino*", "*Romia*", "*Ortali*", "*Gisterna*", "*Alzinetta*", "*Cerzatonda*" and "*S. Martin*". Other trees found in "*Cannavali*" and "*Pucchia*" belonged to **Finita Chiarello** and **Giuseppe Belmonte** who was Mayor of Aiello in 1744. More recently, up to the year 1950, **Fr. Tito Valle**, Pastor of the *Parish of St. Julian* in Aiello, distributed silkworm eggs to those parishioners who practiced sericulture.

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<sup>116</sup> Renata Melissari Poeta, "*Tratti significativi della cultura tradizionale in Calabria*", Kaleidon, Arangea (R.C.), 1998, pp. 13-14.

<sup>117</sup> Maria Gemma Cosco, "*La coltura e la civiltà veicolate dal Bombyx mori attraverso le 'vie della seta'*", Calabria Letteraria, n. 1-2-3, Soveria Mannelli (CZ), 2001, pp. 59-60.

<sup>118</sup> Marcello Barberio, "*Il declino dell'arte della seta di Catanzaro*", Calabria Letteraria, n.7-8-9, Soveria Mannelli (CZ), 2005, p. 59.

Almost every municipality had entrepreneurs who invested in sericulture and supplied spinners to the weavers and then bought their products to resell them. Some families of the province of Cosenza dealt with the making and selling silk: *Zupo family* of Cerisano, *Campana* and *Ottaviano families* of Cosenza, *Quinteri family* of Carolei and the *Giannuzzi* and *Maruca families* of Aiello.

Silk production  
in the Province of Cosenza  
from 1914 to 1930  
(extracted from Cosco's table)<sup>119</sup>

Year	Silk production in Kilograms
1914	489,630
1919	362,890
1922	500,000
1923	900,000
1926	1,000,000
1930	400,000



Until the 1950s, in many homes Aiello, silkworms were bred almost exclusively by women with the hope of increasing the insufficient family income. The sericulture began with the purchase of silkworm eggs from the *Istituto Bacologico per la Calabria* in Cosenza or from other local families who practiced sericulture. After two weeks of incubation in a warm place, the eggs would hatch and become **caterpillars** or **larvae**.<sup>120</sup>

In the **photo**, a larva on the left and a cocoon on the right .

Subsequently, the **caterpillars** were wrapped in a cloth and spread out in a tray to grow on **white mulberry leaves** ("*ciavuzi janchi*") suitable for younger larvae or on **black mulberry** ("*ciavuzi nivuri*") for older larvae. They had to be chopped into small pieces because it is easier to nourish larvae, using those freshly collected daily from trees at five o'clock in the morning. They had to remain in an adequately warm and in a draft-free environment, usually in attics, keeping the trays very clean and avoiding pests and diseases. During their growth, larvae changed color from green to white.

When the caterpillars would measure about 7-8 cm, the women placed inside the trays some **dry twigs** that larvae would climb and spin their silken **cocoons** ("*cuculli*") after they became **pupae**. Thus, silk threads began to be wrapped around the pupae which became oval and hard and then they were gently detached from the twigs ("*scucullati*") before they would become moths ("*pullette*").

Once the cocoons were collected, they were placed inside a pot of boiling water which killed the worms and loosened the filaments, letting the cocoons to float freely. They were then removed from the water, allowed to dry and the extremity of the filaments found and coiled around a **wooden reel** ("*matarassaru*"). To make **raw silk** ("*capisciola*") whiter, once it was washed and boiled using ashes ("*cinnara*") and by adding soap, to achieve **degumming** was obtained. This removes **sericin**, a substance that makes silk rough and unsuitable for dyeing.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 83.

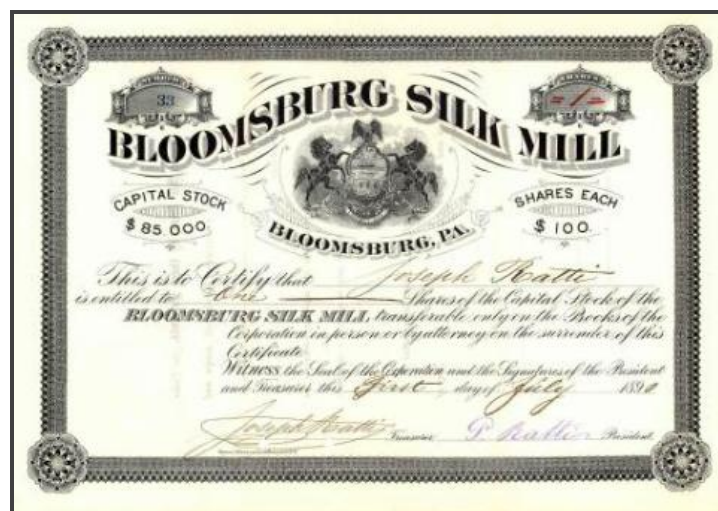
<sup>120</sup> Gino e Francesco Gallo, " *Guida storico-culturale di Lago (CS) con dizionario dialettale laghitano-italiano-inglese*", Text (Padova), 2005, pp. 241-242.

If they took the **single silk filaments** of 4 or 8 cocoons and simultaneously *twisted them together using a reel ("cunocchia")* to make stronger threads, "**raw silk**" was obtained. These silk threads were then wound onto smaller **reels or skeins** for weaving.

If instead of killing the **pupae** inside the cocoons, they were allowed to complete their *metamorphosis* to become moths, the laid eggs could then be sold or used for a new cycle of sericulture. When the pupae reached maturity, they secreted a particular type of saliva that softened the superior end of the cocoon, allowing the **moth** to develop and fly away. Life of **female moths** is very short, their heavy wings make them unfit to fly and thus die after laying their eggs. Only **males** can fly to allow them to find other females to fertilize with the subsequent spawning, and obviously give rise to a new cycle.<sup>121</sup>

The silk obtained was of **different quality**: the best was sold, the second best was used for the daughters' dowries and the third choice was utilized to manufacture other types of clothing.

*Joseph Ratti* (an uncle of *Pope Pius XI*) and *Celestino Piva* founded in 1888, the silk factory "*Bloomsburg Silk Mill*" and others in *Allenton, West Hoboken, Hackensack* and *Norwich* with 2500 employees many of whom were Italian. Perhaps, some Aiellese immigrants worked there.



*Joseph Ratti* on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1890 bought \$100 worth of shares from the *Bloomsburg Silk Mill*

<sup>121</sup> [http://clt.unical.it/BachicolturaAielloCalabro.htm#Il\\_baco\\_da\\_setta](http://clt.unical.it/BachicolturaAielloCalabro.htm#Il_baco_da_setta)

The **Local District Court of Aiello**, established in 1859, remained active until 1998 and was located in the "Upper Gate" near the War Memorial.

The activity of its monocratic judge dealt with civil and penal cases, but also had administrative tasks.

It ceased to exist as a result of *Legislative Decree no. 51 of February 19<sup>th</sup> 1998* and was replaced with *First Instance Court in Cosenza and Paola* starting with *June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1999* for all civil cases and in *January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2000* for all penal ones.



Local courts in Aiello were inaugurated on *April 27<sup>th</sup> 1463* when *King Ferdinand of Aragon* assigned Aiello to *Francesco Siscar*, recognizing his right " .. to judge, and aware of his knowledge of civil and penal laws ... to imprison and condemn citizens to the gallows ... "

The legal process of judging people was swift, repressive and cruel, even if it improved considerably during the period 1780-1800 as can be inferred from the *number of homicides listed below*.

During two decades (1756-1775) the Police Records of the 114 **crimes**, show that the offenses can be subdivided into *five categories*:

- damage against **public property** (25 % of the total)
- **personal violence** (10%) as attempted murder, kidnapping for ransom, threats with weapons, mistreatments, brawling, slander and insults (homicides were not judged in Aiello)
- violence against **private property** (15%) as larceny, damage to land ownership and land boundaries
- **fines** (for using firearms without a license and playing prohibited card games)
- **sexual offenses** (adultery, incest and rape).<sup>122</sup>

**Homicides in Aiello** from 1735 to 1802:<sup>123</sup>

Year	Victims	Murdered by
1735	Paolo Pino	
1745	Pietro Bocchetta	
1748	Giulio Liguori	
1768	Flaminio Belmonte	Raffaele Liguoro
1783	Tota Gallo	
1783	Giacomo Falsetto	
1787	Antonio Guadagnolo	
1787	Carmine Bernardo	
1789	Gaetano di Lorenzo	
1792	Donato Bernardo	
1796	Antonio Caputo	
1798	Nicolò Giannuzzi	Casimiro Medaglia
1798	Raffaele Caputo	
1798	Pietro Caputo	
1799	Rosaria Briglio	
1802	Cristofaro Meraglia	
1802	Saverio Bernardo	

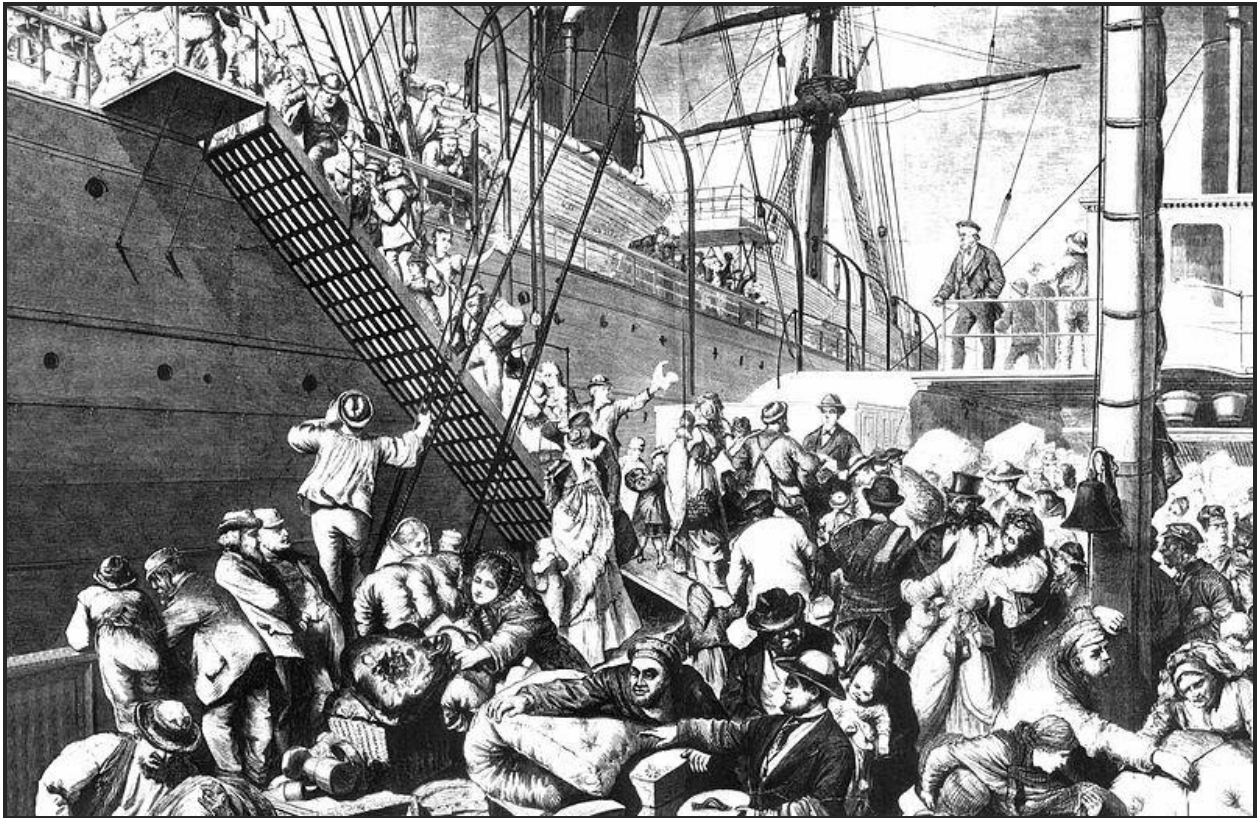
<sup>122</sup> Fausto Cozzetto, "Lo Stato di Aiello...", *op. cit.*, pp. 221-222 and 227-229.

<sup>123</sup> Rocco Liberti, "Ajello Calabro...", *op. cit.*, pp. 51-52.

## AIELLESE EMIGRATION to USA and Canada



Port of Naples (1950)



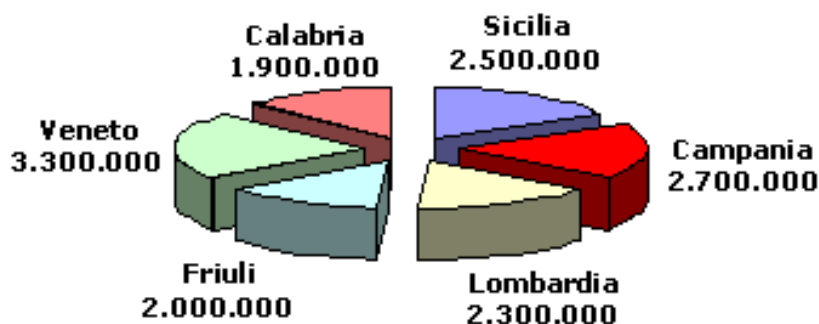
Emigrants boarding a steamer in Hamburg, Germany to New York (*Harper's Weekly*, November 7, 1874)

From 1820 to 1948, Italian emigration to USA was surpassed only by Germany.

Here are the data: *Germany*—6,064,653 emigrants, *Italy*—4,752,735, even if *Great Britain* and *Ireland* together reached 8,937,879.<sup>124</sup>

### Italian emigration 1876 - 1976

Regions with highest emigration



source: Centro studi emigrazione - Roma 1978

In 2006, **16-18 millions** of Italian-Americans were living in U.S.A., especially in the following States:

- **New York** (2.9 millions)
- **California** (1.5 millions)
- **New Jersey** (1.5 millions)
- **Pennsylvania** (1.5 millions)
- **Florida** (1.2 millions)
- **Illinois** (0.8 millions)
- **Ohio** (0.7 millions)
- **Connecticut** (0.7 millions)
- **Michigan** (0.5 millions)



**Regions or cities of origin** of Italians who arrived in USA from 1861 to 1961:

Sicily	1,205,788	(29.9%)
Naples	1,105,802	(27.4%)
Abruzzo and Molise	652,972	(16.2%)
<b>Calabria</b>	<b>522,422</b>	<b>(13.0%)</b>
Apulia	300.152	(7.4%)
Basilicata	232.389	(5.8%)
Sardinia	14.669	(0.04%)

<sup>124</sup> U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report for Year Ending June 30, 1948* (Washington, D.C., 1948), Table 4.

The **Italian-Canadian population** (2006 census) was distributed in various Provinces: *Ontario* 868,000 immigrants, *Quebec* 300,000, *British Columbia* 144,000, *Alberta* 82,000.

Most of them live in large urban areas of cities, such as, *Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal* and *Sault Ste Marie*.

The records of the **Department of Immigration and the Canadian Census** shows that the Italian community, the **majority** consisting of **Calabrese**, is the fourth largest group after the English, French and German and the Italian language is the third most spoken language in the Country and the first of the non-official languages . Thus, the significant presence of Italian culture, prompted the Canadian government to recognize the *Italian language* as a common heritage of the Nation as part of Canada's current multicultural policy.

### **Causes of Aiellese emigration between 1880 and 1930:**

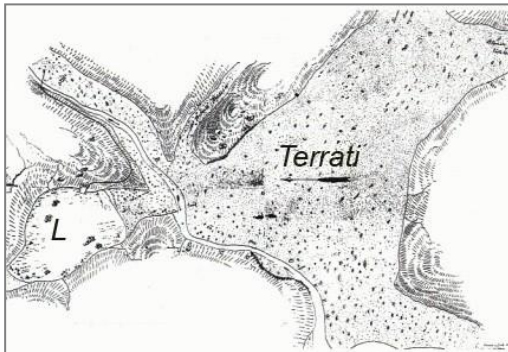
- population growth
- poverty
- new rail lines to the ports of Naples and Genoa (before the unification of Italy, there were no railway lines that reached Naples from Calabria)
- expropriation of Church lands in 1878 which were then purchased by speculators
- disastrous effects of the World War I
- persecution of anti-monarchic or anti-fascist ideology
- exploitation of peasants by landlords
- high taxes on Italian agricultural products, such as wheat
- cruel methods to combat bandits (the State punished entire villages where bandits hid)
- epidemics, for instance, cholera and malaria (see description below)
- earthquake of 1905
- reduced agricultural crop yield due to pest infestations
- reduced soil fertility due to soil aridity and erosion
- devastation of the territory by earthquakes, landslides and flooding
- misleading advertising of recruiters of immigrants (agents sent by shipping lines, railroad and mine companies)
- convenient deals (free trip ticket, accommodation and land offered by the *Mormon Church* or by mine and railway companies)
- join other relatives or friends who had previously migrated
- leave a Country with hierarchic social classes (Article I of the U.S. Constitution bars the government from granting any title of nobility: Americas respect the "self-made" man, especially if he has overcome great obstacles to achieve success)

Beginning in the 1870s, Italian *birth rates* rose and *death rates* fell causing a *population explosion*, especially in Southern Italy. The Italian government was dominated by northerners from Piedmont, and the South's economy was hindered by high taxes and high protective tariffs in favor of northern industrial goods.

*Natural disasters* hit *Calabria* when in 1905 and in 1908 two *earthquakes* and tidal waves killed more than 100,000 people.

In 1900, the socio-economic and sanitary situation of Aiello can be described as follows: "The Turbole pond spreads **malaria**. There are no carriage roads connecting with the sea or Amantea and Grimaldi. Deforestation worsened the problems of landslides and floods. The town lacked aqueducts and sewage systems, there were no municipal or school buildings

„125



In the the past, Terrati's **Turbole Pond** (once part of Aiello), eels were bred and was often referred to as "Mariciallu" (meaning "tiny sea"). However, by 1860, the water that overflow from the *Oliva River* spread across the valley, creating a large pond that was similar to a "lake".

According to the report of Civil Engineers of April 21<sup>st</sup> 1863, the water in Aiello's "lake", another name for "Turbole Pond", ("L" in the above 1863 drawing made by these Civil Engineers) located in the valley below, between *Aiello* and *Terrati*, due to the strong summer heat, evaporated and decreased in volume, becoming stagnant and muddled ("turbid pond"). This was an ideal for the *Anopheles mosquito* that transmit the protozoa *Plasmodia* that cause malaria. Thus, the people living in these areas, suffered from this disease which spread, to a lesser extent, even to *Lago*, *Laghitello* and *S. Pietro Amantea*.

The **Report of the Civil Engineering Department** of April 21<sup>st</sup> 1863 was as follows: " *The Lake of Aiello is 384 meters long and 186 meters wide, it faces north of Mount Careto, collects water from Oliva River and from Valle Oscura and Maiuzzi Streams and in times of flood. Its formation and two other smaller ponds, are a consequence of deforestation of the higher mountains, since the pronounced slope of these two streams, the first of which is 9.50% and the second 7.5% ... in the summer, when the water warms up, grass and plants within the turbid pond decay and winds carry pestilential exhalations to the surrounding countryside of Terrati, S. Pietro, Lago and Laghitello ...* "

At the beginning of the 1900s, in towns near Aiello, **malaria** caused a **mortality rate** of 184 deaths per 1000 inhabitants (Terrati's population decreased from over 1000 to 150 inhabitants). For this reason, the turbid pond between *Terrati* and *Aiello* was judged to be dangerous and in the years 1899-1902, the government spent 22 million lire to drain and reclaim the land. The *Provincial Medical Officer* sent to the area **Doctor Giuseppe Martillotti** (1858-1954) compiled a report regarding the health conditions of all the neighboring towns affected with malaria while **Doctor Francesco Bianchi**, medical officer since 1902 in *S. Pietro in Amantea* (CS) and father of the Fascist Triumvir *Michele Bianchi*, localized a small malarial zone between the district *Giardini* and the *Oliva River*.<sup>126</sup>

On August 3<sup>rd</sup> 2013, a **conference on Terrati's "Turbid Pond"** was held in *Lago* (CS). By studying the article written by *Dr. Filippo Solimena* (medical officer of Aiello) entitled "The influence of malaria on the population of Aiello and Terrati", *Dr. Gabriele Chiappetta*, a pediatrician from *Lago* (CS), by using color slides, showed that during the decade 1860-69, the mortality from malaria affected 5.3 % of the population, exceeding the natality of 3.24%. The same conference was repeated in *Aiello* on August 27<sup>th</sup> 2013.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>125</sup> Civitelli, "Cronache storia ad Aiello...", pp. 23-24.

<sup>126</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, "San Pietro in Amantea...", pp. 243-244.

<sup>127</sup> Courtesy of Architect Francesco Mazzotta and Dr. Gabriele Chiappetta.



## **Geologic and agricultural description of Aiello by the historian Giuseppe Masi**

" *Aiello Calabro*, a municipality in the province of Cosenza, is an old town whose foundation dates from the time of the late Roman Empire to early Middle Ages. It is located in a hilly area found at about 550 meters above sea level, between the narrow plateau of the Tyrrhenian coast and Paola's mountainous chain. At its extremities are found Mount Cocuzzo and the Savuto River, a waterway that divides the provinces of Cosenza and Catanzaro. Aiello is a very rugged valley exposed to erosion by numerous streams and its territory extends within a large hilly and mountainous area, at an altitude of at least 106 meters to a maximum of 1,154 meters. The inhabitants live in a constellation of scattered rural villages that represent 77 percent of the total population.

The socio-economic conditions depend almost exclusively on a forestry-pastoral economy in an area which three-quarters is occupied by forests, chestnut trees and grassland. The few agricultural "islands" are tiny lots, difficult to cultivate because of their pronounced steepness, while vast fertile soils with plenty of arable crops and olive trees, are found near Serra Aiello, a center that from 1928 to 1937 was united to the town of Aiello".<sup>128</sup>

### **Socio-economic situation of the first postwar period**

During World War I, about 20,000 Calabrese lost their lives, and in the summer of 1919 there were many popular uprisings due to inflation of costs and rising unemployment.

In trying to understand the socio-economic hardships that forced the peasants to emigrate, I quote *Rosario Naccarato's* manuscript "*Vivere ad Aiello Calabro nel 1933*" ("*Living in Aiello Calabro in 1933*").

*" In many towns, especially of Southern Italy (such as Aiello), the social coexistence system has not changed yet. I realize, and it would be foolish not to admit, that is difficult or almost impossible to be perfect in our daily tasks, but we cannot accept the usual system of deception, intrigue, gossips and clear injustice should that continues to completely and hopelessly dominate Aiellese public life, only because, generally speaking, as citizens, we possess undescrivable calmness and patience that often borders with stupidity. ... Wasn't Fascism intended to be a form of our inner spirit trying to achieve an ideal society always altruistic, honest and just toward the poor and the needy? But in reality Fascism was always " aristocratic" with all its tricks and selfishness....Aiello still lives under the merciless rule of ancient " baronies " and no one dares to lift the yoke that threatens our necks and those who have the courage to defend their rights are at high risks ! They could be subjected to all sorts of harassment and abuse, and be forced to flee elsewhere, to emigrate from their country or show submission and kiss the hands of those who have made them slaves ... But do you know what is worse ? That such people do not see or pretend not to see or understand the new postulates toward which the people of all over the world are attracted, and still linger, with all their strength, to defend privileges, without realizing that such a pedestal is now unstable and soon will fall with the total redemption of the people who are suffering, and that we already see signs of their regeneration. The second problem is to present improvement of social and economic balance based on work, equality and especially on honesty, without class privileges of those who exploit the working class that produce the world's riches... .Aiello, unfortunately, is lacking new men, those who descend from common folks and want to empower and educate the people to be just and respectful !"*<sup>129</sup>

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<sup>128</sup> Masi, "Socialismo e amministrazione...", pp. 25-26.

<sup>129</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 103-05

The following table shows **Aiello's resident and non-resident population from 1861 to 1951**. The numbers in the column "Difference" correspond to those who migrated elsewhere, outside or within Italy (e.g., in 1911, 474 Aiellese migrated ).<sup>130</sup>

YEARS	Resident Population	Population Present	Difference
<b>1861</b>	3831	3661	-170
<b>1871</b>	3230	3074	-156
<b>1881</b>	3286	3203	-83
<b>1901</b>	3515	3335	-180
<b>1911</b>	4016	3542	-474
<b>1921</b>	4184	3871	-313
<b>1931</b>	4943	4480	-463
<b>1951</b>	5578	5033	-545

**Italian emigration** was not a wave of citizens who illegally crossed various borders. Instead, it usually took place in full respect of the Italian domestic and foreign laws. The admission of immigrants was subject to strict requirements: first, the *annual quota system* that limited how many immigrants were allowed to enter, for instance, in USA. They also had to supply the *names of sponsors living abroad* who would officially guarantee for them through an "affidavit", an *employment contract*, a *list of previous work experience* with at least three years of apprenticeship, *certificates of good health*, of *clean police record*, of *school records* and of *non being associated to anarchist or totalitarian parties*.<sup>131</sup>

The following table shows il **number of emigrants and repatriates** from the **Province of Cosenza** from 1905 to 1925.<sup>132</sup>

Years	Emigrants	Repatriates	Years	Emigrants	Repatriates
1905	22.103	4.136	1915	2.710	6.671
1906	21.531	4.620	1919	6.088	2.692
1907	17.520	5.272	1920	21.996	2.968
1908	13.345	8.156	1921	8.027	3.227
1909	20.111	4.756	1922	7.904	2.339
1910	19.777	5.506	1923	9.462	2.085
1911	13.819	6.637	1924	6.737	3.007
1912	17.076	7.077	1925	6.830	2.834
1913	18.565	7.822			
1914	8.655	7.133			

At the **District of Paola** to which Aiello belonged, the **number of male citizens per 1000 inhabitants who emigrated**

was equal to **180.4** in the year **1881**  
 was equal to **219.8** in the year **1891**  
 was equal to **328.1** in the year **1901**

**Remittances** sent by immigrants (as well as their return to their hometowns) initially helped the family left behind and subsequently favored reconstruction. Former farm hands or sharecroppers for Aiellese wealthy families, began to *buy abandoned farm soils* and *small apartments* where they moved with their families.

<sup>130</sup> Naccarato, "Le scuole rurali...", p. 20.

<sup>131</sup> Report by Attorney Alfonso Caruso at the Meeting "Emigrazione a Lago e nei Paesi nel Circondario" ArcipeLAGO, Lago (CS) 17.12.2006.

<sup>132</sup> Naccarato, "Le scuole rurali...", p. 28.

**PIONEER AIELLESE EMIGRANTS:** *the first who SETTLED in U.S.A and CANADA*

<i>American State or Canadian Province</i>	<i>Names of some <b>Aiellese</b> pioneers who settled in various cities of USA and Canada</i>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	
Altoona	<i>Giuseppe Lepore and Angelo Sicolo</i>
Braddock	<i>Vincenzo Briglio</i>
Carbondale	<i>Gaetano Chiarello and G.B. Vecchio</i>
Eire	<i>Federico Marrelli</i>
Ernest	<i>Gaetano Coccimiglio</i>
Ford City	<i>Michele Mollame</i>
Leechburg	<i>Giuseppe Ianni</i>
Meyersdale	<i>Luigi Sdao</i>
New Kensington	<i>Giuseppe Pino</i>
Northampton	<i>Geniale Lepore and Federico Nigro</i>
Pittsburgh	<i>Gennaro and Lorenzo Caputo</i>
Reynoldsville	<i>Pasquale Bruno</i>
Summerset	<i>Giuseppe Sicoli</i>
Throop	<i>Luigi Pagnotta</i>
Wallenton	<i>Luigi Briglio</i>
<b>COLORADO</b>	
Carbondale	<i>Giovanno Guzzo</i>
Crested Butte	<i>Francesco Rino</i>
Decker	<i>Giovanni Coccimiglio</i>
Delta	<i>Fiorenzo Coccimiglio</i>
Denver	<i>Vittorio ed Eugenio Belmonte</i>
Elmira	<i>Francesco Rocchetta and Geniale Bossio</i>
Grassy Creek	<i>Salvatore Caputo</i>
Greenwich	<i>Rosario Filice</i>
Pueblo	<i>G. B. Bernardo</i>
Redstone	<i>Domenico Perri</i>
Reich	<i>Fortunato Ciddio Bernardo</i>
Salida	<i>Natale Pizzuto</i>
Segundo	<i>Pasquale Briglio</i>
Trinidad	<i>Geniale Caputo and Francesco Coccimiglio</i>
<b>UTAH</b>	
Bingham	<i>Francesco and Gaspare Coccimiglio</i>
Castle Gate	<i>Francesco and Geniale Naccarato</i>
Garfield	<i>Daniele Pucci</i>
Helper	<i>Gaspare Caputo</i>
Littleton	<i>Raffaele Tanni</i>
Salt Lake City	<i>Gaspare and Giovanni Bernardo</i>
Sunnyside	<i>Giulio Bernardo</i>
<b>ONTARIO (Canada)</b>	
Niagara Falls	<i>Nicola Perri</i>
North Bay	<i>Antonio and Concetto Pugliano</i>
Sault Ste. Marie	<i>Rosario Sdao and Domenico Bernardo</i>
Toronto	<i>Giovanni and Francesco Longo</i>

<b>NEW YORK</b>	
Ausbury	<i>Sabatino Marzulli</i>
Bavaria	<i>Gennaro Bernardo</i>
Brooklyn	<i>Pietro Sicolo</i>
Freemont	<i>Angelo Bruni</i>
Geneva	<i>Lorenzo Rossi</i>
Manhattan	<i>Vincenzo Belmonte, Filippo Coccimiglio and Giuseppe Sicolo</i>
Saugerties	<i>Giovanni Coccimiglio</i>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	
Bayonne	<i>Carmelo Iacobucci</i>
Bergen	<i>Carmine Orciuoli</i>
Cliffside	<i>Antonio Bernardo</i>
Fairmont	<i>Gennaro Bernardo</i>
Newark	<i>Nicola Perri</i>
Paterson	<i>Angelo Naccarato</i>
Trenton	<i>Carmela Chiarello</i>
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	
Boston	<i>Guerino and Maria Mollame</i>
Grantwood	<i>Rosario Bernardo</i>
Springfield	<i>Gennaro Fata</i>
Worcester	<i>Rosario Bernardo</i>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	
Hartford	<i>Geniale Mazzuca</i>
Rosband	<i>Pasquale Russo</i>
Thompsonville	<i>Raffaele Bernardo</i>
Winston	<i>Giuseppe Coccimiglio</i>
<b>OHIO</b>	
Flushing	<i>Giovanni Nucci</i>
Leavittsburg	<i>Vincenzo Bernardo</i>
Steubenville	<i>Pasquale Cuglietta</i>
Warren	<i>Maria Buffone</i>
Youngston	<i>Francesco Guzzo</i>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	
Los Angeles	<i>Giuseppe Bernardo</i>
San Francisco	<i>Antonio Bossio</i>
Standard	<i>Innocenza Barone</i>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
North Liberty	<i>Michele Pino</i>
North Mountain	<i>Antonio and Giacomo Pucci</i>
Seattle	<i>Annunziato Caputo</i>
Spokane	<i>Giuseppe and Nicola Pucci</i>
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b> (Canada)	
Prince Rupert	<i>Rosa Maria Caputo</i>
Vancouver	<i>Pietro Bernardo</i>

<b>QUEBEC (Canada)</b>	
Montreal	<i>Antonio Marrelli</i>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
Morgantown	<i>Felice Naccarato</i>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	
Lawrence	<i>Antonio Volpe</i>
<b>IOWA</b>	
Soullek	<i>Giuseppe Bernardo</i>
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	
Flint	<i>Eugenio Caputo</i>
Hancock	<i>Luigi Ianni</i>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	
Gardner	<i>Geniale Roselli</i>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	
Minneapolis	<i>Giuseppe Lepore</i>
St. Paul	<i>Giacomo Fata</i>
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	
Chicago	<i>Gennaro Lepore</i>
<b>ALBERTA (Canada)</b>	
Edmonton	<i>Merchiozzo Coccimiglio</i>
<b>MARYLAND</b>	
Frostburg	<i>Federico Russo</i>

Excluding the Aiellese **Angelo Manetti** who was said to have participated in *Christopher Columbus's* expedition and **Carlo de Dominicis** who did the same in 1596 by crossing the Atlantic, my research indicates that **Augusto Guercio** (b.1858) disembarked in New York in **1892** and settled in Starkville (near Trinidad in Colorado).

A year later, on **June 5<sup>th</sup> 1893**, three Aiellese immigrants arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Charles Martel*":

- **Gaetano Guercio Catoio** (b.1861): destination *Starkville*, married to *Cintia Pagnotta* (b.1868) and had three children *Samuel* (b.1899), *Charles* (b.1905) and *Davey* (b.1911) born in *Starkville*.
- **Gennaro Caputo** a farmer, born in Aiello on *March 9<sup>th</sup> 1855*, lived in the rural district of *St. Ippolito*, son of *Giuseppe Caputo* (1822-1895) and of *Maria Teresa Guzzo* (1825-1900), married in 1880 *Maria Maio* (b.1852) from *Grimaldi CS* and had four children, all born in Aiello: *Giuseppe* (b.1881), *Geniale* (b.1887), *Vincenzo* (b.1889), *Michele* (b.1892) and *Rosario* (b.1895).
- **Bruno Bossio** (b.1858)

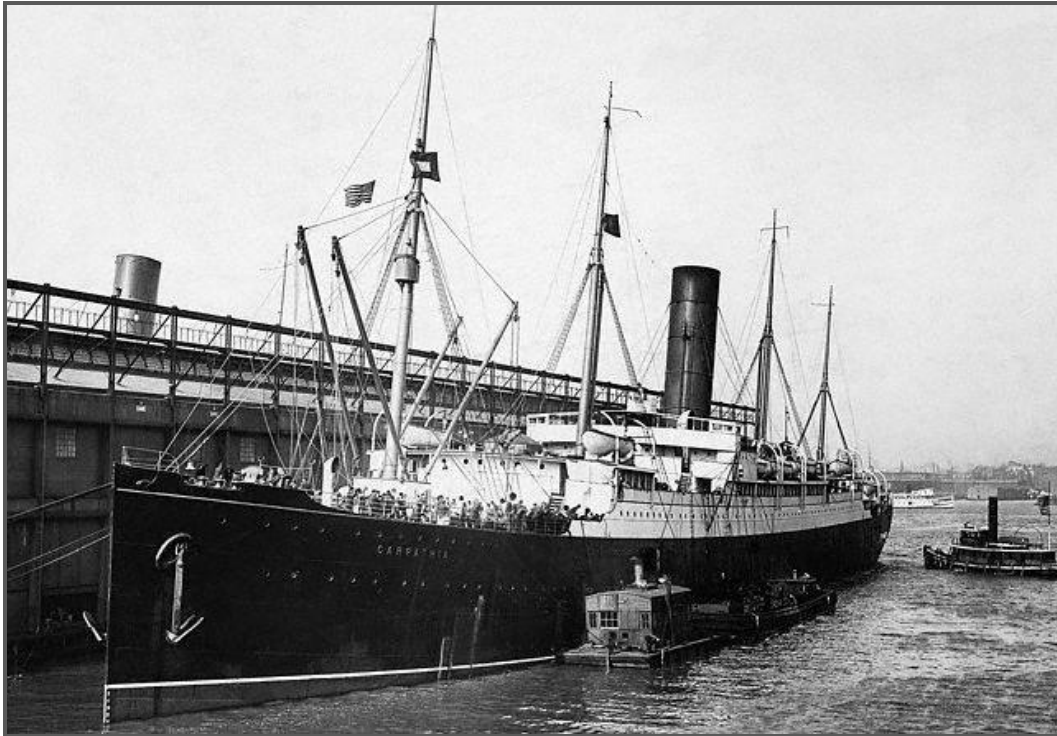
After 1893, there was four-year interruption of Aiellese emigration to USA.

## SHIPS used by Aiellese to reach USA and Canada fro 1882 to 1924

name of ships	tonnage	number of passengers	ship co. and yr. of construction
<b>Adriatic</b>	12,300	2100	White Star Line 1907
<b>America</b>	8,900	2650	La Veloce 1908
<b>Ancona</b>	8,188	2560	Italia Line 1907
<b>Berlin</b>	17,323	3212	N. German Lloyd 1909
<b>Buenos Aires</b>	5,311	1208	Transatlantica Line 1887
<b>Calabria</b>	4,376	1170	Anchor Line 1901
<b>Carpathia</b>	13,555	2800	Cunard Line 1902
<b>Caserta</b>	7,028	1630	Lloyd Italiano 1904
<b>Cedric</b>	15,400	2875	White Star Line 1902
<b>Cincinnati</b>	16,339	2877	Hamburg-American Line 1909
<b>Città di Napoli</b>	3,984	1186	White Star 1871
<b>Città di Torino</b>	4,000	1536	La Veloce 1898
<b>City of Rome</b>	8,140	1870	White Star 1881
<b>Cretic</b>	13,000	1500	Leyland Line 1902
<b>Duca d'Aosta</b>	8,000	1830	N.G.I. 1908
<b>Ems</b>	4,900	1250	N. German Lloyd 1884
<b>Fulda</b>	4,800	1255	N. German Lloyd 1882
<b>Hamburg</b>	10,500	2170	Hamburg-American Line 1890
<b>Hohenzollern</b>	6,700	1200	N. German Lloyd 1889
<b>Italia</b>	4,806	1420	Anchor Line 1903
<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b>	6,700	1200	N. German Lloyd 1889
<b>Kaiserin M. Theresia</b>	6,900	826	N. German Lloyd 1890
<b>Karamania</b>	3,148	574	Anchor Line 1882
<b>Koenig Albert</b>	10,500	2175	N. German Lloyd 1899
<b>Konigin Luise</b>	10,560	2400	N. German Lloyd 1897
<b>Lahn</b>	5,680	1030	N. German Lloyd 1887
<b>Liguria</b>	5,100	1250	N.G.I. 1901
<b>Neckar</b>	9,700	750	N. German Lloyd 1901
<b>Pesaro</b>	12,335	2102	Hamburg-American Line 1902
<b>Pretoria</b>	12,800	2579	Hamburg American Line 1898
<b>Prinzess Irene</b>	10,800	2350	N. German Lloyd 1900
<b>Republic</b>	15,400	2200	White Star Line 1903
<b>Romantic</b>	11,394	1200	Dominion Line 1898
<b>San Guglielmo</b>	8,300	2840	Sicula-American Line 1911
<b>Sardegna</b>	5,255	1449	N. G. I. 1901
<b>Saxonia</b>	14,197	1960	Cunard Line 1900
<b>Scotia</b>	2,600	560	Hansa Line 1890
<b>Sicilia</b>	2,922	630	Hansa Line 1890
<b>Sicilian Prince</b>	2,780	1125	Prince Line 1897
<b>Taormina</b>	8,200	2650	Italia Line 1908
<b>Trave</b>	5,217	1240	North German Lloyd 1866
<b>Verona</b>	8,240	2560	Italia Line 1907
<b>Victoria</b>	3,358	1430	Anchor Line 1872
<b>Vincenzo Florio</b>	2,800	544	N.G.I. 1880
<b>Weimar</b>	5,680	1030	N. German Lloyd 1891

The smallest ship was the "**Scotia**", the largest one was "**Berlin**". The ship "**Verona**" built in 1907, was sunk near Reggio Calabria by a German submarine on May 12<sup>th</sup> with 3000 soldiers aboard. The ship "**Città di Napoli**" was renamed "**Maasdam**" in 1889.

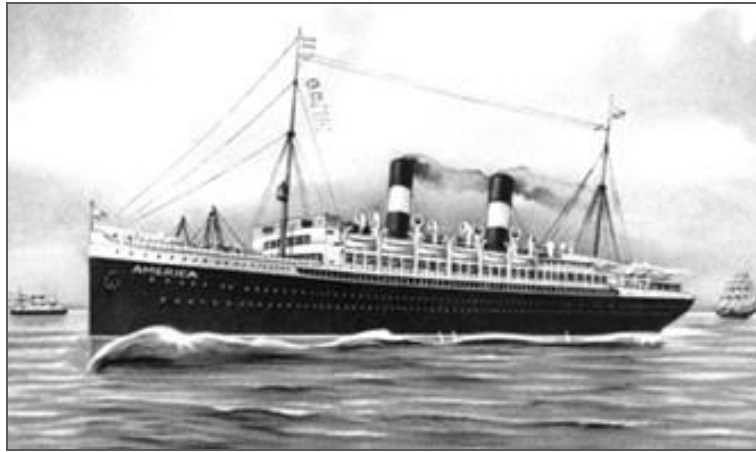
The abbreviations: **N.G.I.** means "*Italian General Navigation Line*", **tonn.te** means "tonnage".



The ship "**Carpantia**" was utilized to transport shipwrecked passengers of the "**Titanic**" that sunk on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1912.



The ship "**Pretoria**" was damaged on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1914 during a collision in the waters of Massachusetts with the ship "New York" of the American Line because of heavy fog.



The ship "**America**" of 8,900 tons of the Italian Ship Line "*La Veloce*" built in 1923



Publicity poster of the line "**La Veloce**" for the ships *Città di Milano*, *Città di Torino*, *America* and *Città di Genova*.

This *Ship Line* was founded in 1884 and in 1923 it was bought by the "*N.G.I.*"





The steamship "**Taormina**" built in 1908, 8,272 tons and a capacity of 2,680 passengers.

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA**

SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO E LLOYD ITALIANO  
CAPITALE SOCIALE L. 150.000.000 INTERAMENTE VERSATO  
**SEDE IN GENOVA**

**VIAGGI CELERISSIMI**  
pel **BRASILE, il PLATA e NEW YORK**  
Vapori a due macchine e doppia elica  
Incrociatori ausiliari della R. Marina  
— TELEGRAFO MARCONI —

**LISTINO PARTENZE FEBBRAIO E MARZO 1923**  
(SALVO VARIAZIONI)

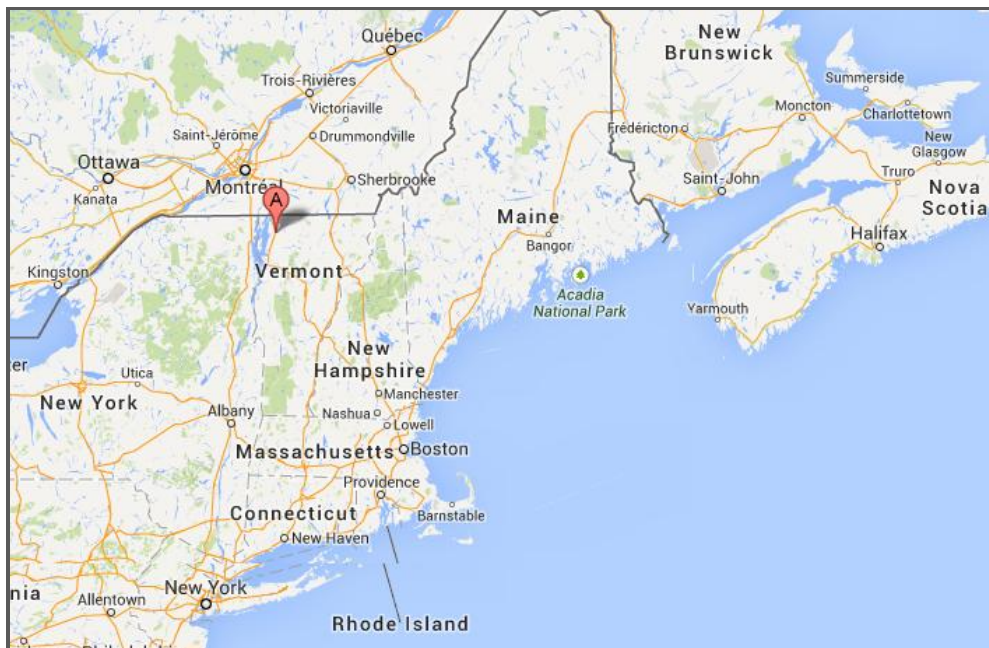
**LINEA DEL NORD AMERICA**  
(per NEW YORK)

DATA DI PARTENZA	VAPORE	SCALI	STAZZA		Velocità in miglia all'ora alle prove	DURATA del viaggio in giorni	PREZZI DI PASSAGGIO				
			lorda	netta			Classe Lusso	1. <sup>a</sup> Classe	2. <sup>a</sup> Classe	Classe Unica	3. <sup>a</sup> Classe (2)
16 Feb. 1923 da GENOVA 17 > > > NAPOLI	<b>Taormina</b>	Napoli, Gibilterra (eventuale), e/o altri scali carboniferi.	8298	5106	17	(1) 13 da Genova 12 da Napoli	—	1200 in più	900 in più	—	1450
1. <sup>a</sup> Mar. 1923 da GENOVA 2 > > > NAPOLI	<b>America</b>	Napoli, Gibilterra (eventuale) e/o altri scali carboniferi.	8996	5050	16,72	13 da Genova 12 da Napoli	—	1200 in più	850 in più	—	1450

A 1923 publicity poster of the "**Società di Navigazione Generale Italiana**": trip price from Naples to New York was 1450 lire

**Ports of arrival in Canada:**

*Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Quebec, Sault. Ste. Marie, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Toronto.*



Some immigrants **moved from Canada to USA** ("**border crossing**"). The map shows how close *Montreal* (Canada) is to *St. Albans* (Vermont) USA, marked with the letter "A". For example, the Aiellese brothers *Giuseppe* (b.1881) and *Francesco Cuglietta* (b.1873) moved on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1919 from Montreal to St. Albans.

**Halifax** (Nova Scotia)

**Pier 21** of *Halifax* was active as a passenger terminal for trans-Atlantic ocean liners from 1928 until 1971 and was the primary point of entry for over one million immigrants. It is considered a historical site that should be preserved and a tourist attraction similar to New York's Ellis Island. At the *Immigration Hall* emigration officers checked passports and other documents while the medical personnel checked the health of passengers. In the "*Baggage Room*" customs officers examined contents in chests and at the *Annex Red Cross* volunteers ran a day-care center for families. There was also a *Currency Exchange Service* and an *Canadian National Railway* office where the emigrants bought train tickets.



Port of **Halifax** (Pier 21) as it appears today

With the **Canadian National Railway** system it was possible to reach the cities of *Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Prince Rupert*. The trip was long and very uncomfortable (for instance, in 1946 the train trip from *Halifax* to *Winnipeg* lasted 3 days and for *Vancouver* it took 7 days).



Route map of the **Canadian National Railway** with stops in *Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver*.

Sometimes, immigrants arrived directly with the ship in their place of destination, such as **Montreal, Toronto** or **Windsor**.

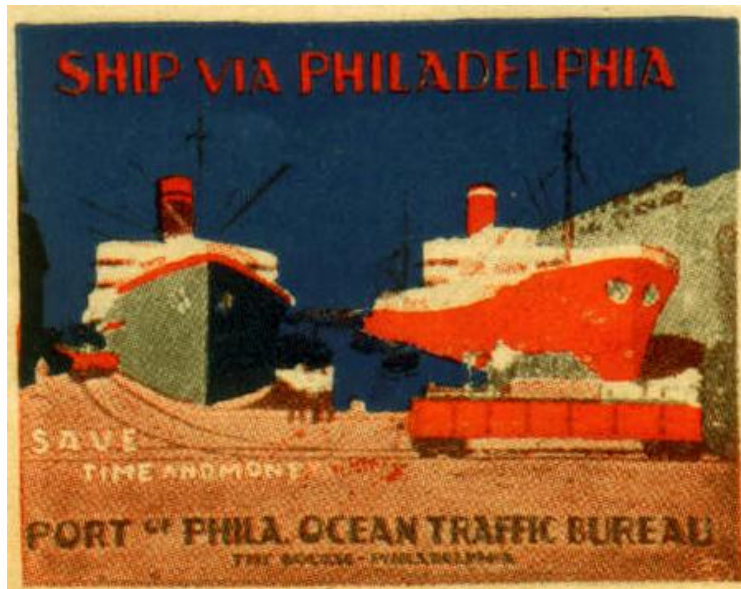


Arrival of a steamer at the port of **Toronto** in 1936

**Ports of arrival** in **USA** were:  
*New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Boston and New Orleans.*



Postcard of the port of **Boston** in 1920

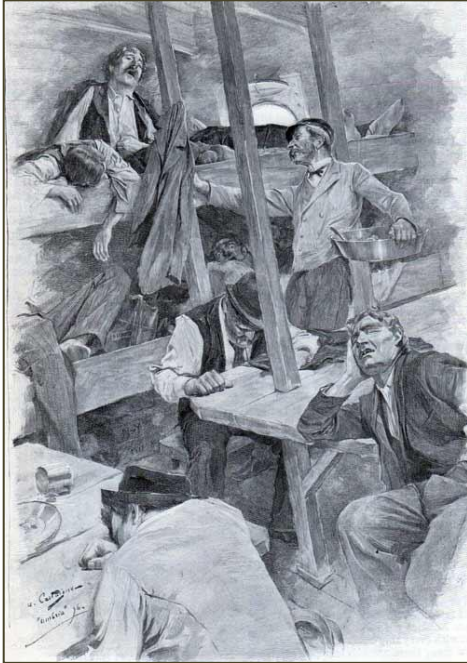


Ship label of 1929-1939 publicizing the Port of **Philadelphia**

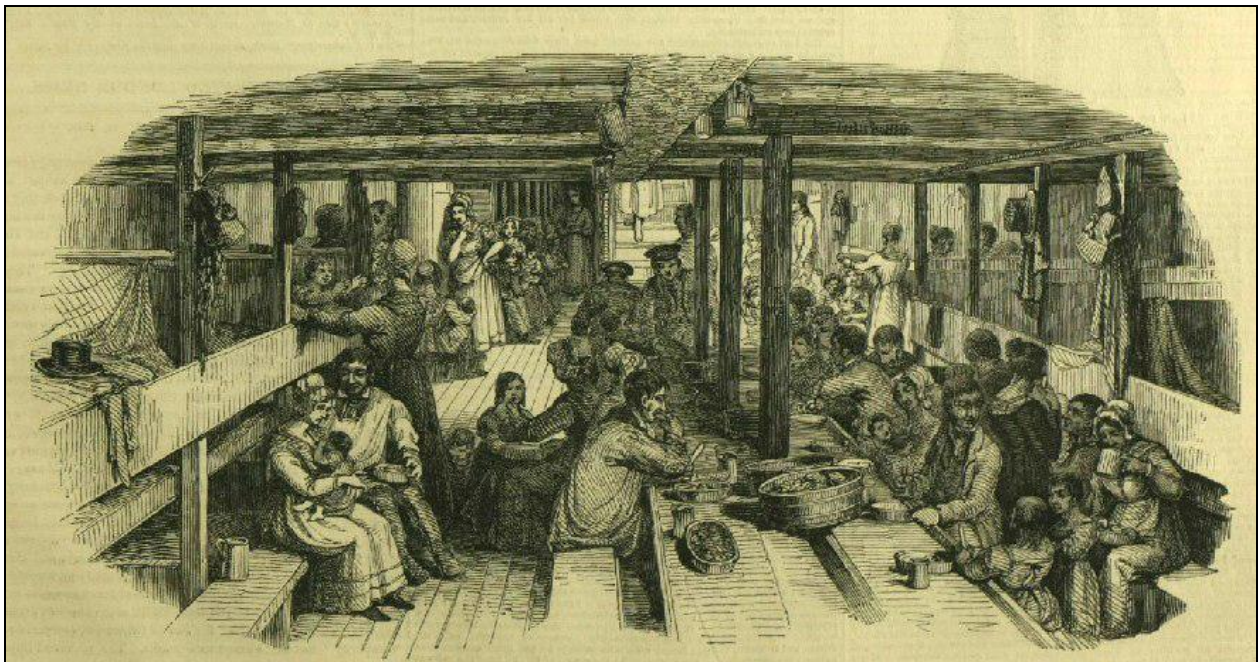
## AIELLESE EMIGRATION in the USA

The **Guadalupe - Hidalgo Treaty** of February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1848 at the end of the U.S.- Mexican War, established that California, New Mexico and the Territories of Utah and Nevada would become part of the USA. The discovery of gold deposits favored the incoming of immigrants and settlers and the rapid economic and social development of **California** which in 1850 became part of the Union.

**Colorado** officially became a *United States Territory* in 1861 and became of the Union in 1876 whereas **Utah** became a U.S. State in 1896.



In the second half of the XIX century, the majority of Italian immigrants going to USA or Canada, left from the port of **Genoa** (from this port almost 2 million people embarked from 1876 to 1901, 61% of total national number of emigrants). Others chose other ports, such as, *Marseilles, Le Havre, Liverpool, Bremen and Cherbourg*. At the beginning of the XIX century, *Genoa* became secondary for departures since most Southern Italian emigrants left from the port of **Naples** because it was closer to their hometowns. In 1907, the cost of a third class voyage was \$ 15-25. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean by ship could last a month, the ships were overcrowded and promiscuous, the food was scarce and of poor quality. The emigrants because they shared poorly lit large cabins, always found at the bottom of the ship, preferred to spend most of their day light time on the ship's deck.



**Meal time for steerage passengers:** "Illustrated London News" of April 13<sup>th</sup> 1844  
Their meals: soup and pork, boiled beef and potatoes, tinned beef and carrots and bread and butter. As drinks, either tea or coffee. Complaining was useless.

## Legal control of immigration in USA from late XIX to early XX century <sup>133</sup>

The **first attempt to centralize** control of immigration in the hands of the **U.S. Federal Government** came in **1864** with a law that authorized the President of the USA to appoint an **Immigration Commissioner** who served under the U.S. Secretary of State.

In **1875**, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that **State laws regulating immigration** were **unconstitutional** because they were inconsistent with the exclusive power of the U.S. Congress to regulate foreign commerce. In March 1875, Congress passed a law prohibiting the entry of classes of **undesirable immigrants** and gave customs officials the duty of inspecting immigrants. This was followed by the **Immigration Act of 1882**, which set up state boards under the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury as a way of controlling immigration. This law also added new categories of excluded undesirable immigrants and set a tax on new arrivals in the United States. The creation of the *Office of the Superintendent of Immigration* in the Department of the Treasury in 1891 and the designation of **New York** Harbor's Ellis Island as the location for the *first national immigrant reception center* in 1890 began the modern, federally controlled period in American immigration history.

As the largest port in the South and second largest port in the nation after New York, **New Orleans** was a natural place of entry for people from other countries.

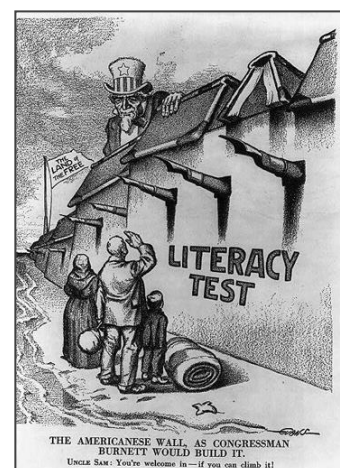
Only 11,725 **Italians** immigrated to the United States during the 1860's, that figure rose to 307,309 during the 1880's.

**Passports** became important during the XIX century as a control measure, becoming mandatory in times of crises such as epidemics and political or military conflicts.

Starting with 1900, to **emigrate** to USA, an alien was **required** to *possess a valid, unexpired passport and either a VISA,<sup>134</sup> a border crossing identification card (for instance, to cross from Canada to USA), a permanent resident card, or a reentry permit (for those who had already lived in USA).*

- **Immigration Act of 1903**, also called the **Anarchist Exclusion Act**, was a law that added four inadmissible classes: *anarchists, epileptics, beggars and prostitutes*. It had little impact and its provisions related to anarchists were expanded in the **Immigration Act of 1918** since through it was now possible to *deport* them from the USA.
- **Immigration Act of 1907** (Section 2) stated: "All *idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, paupers, professional beggars, those with TB or other contagious diseases*" could not be admitted to USA
- **Immigration Act of 1917** (*Literacy Test Act*) added on the previous list, other undesirables that were forbidden to enter the Country: *homosexuals, idiots, criminals, alcoholics, polygamists and anarchists*. Furthermore, it barred all immigrants over the age of sixteen who were *illiterate*.

It forbade the illiterate emigrants to depart for the United States since before boarding, they had to pass a test of English language skills by reading aloud a passage from the Bible. If there was any problem, the immigrants were detained in the island by the "*Board of Special Inquiry*". Usually this test was easy and the majority passed it but it was means to reduce the influx of migration from the countries of South and Central Europe and favored those from Anglo- Saxon English speaking countries.



<sup>133</sup> [www.emigrazioneitaliana.it/dibattito+politico+e+la+fenomenologia+sociale](http://www.emigrazioneitaliana.it/dibattito+politico+e+la+fenomenologia+sociale)

<sup>134</sup> The word "VISA" was first used in mid XIX century: it comes from the Latin word "visa", past participle (neuter plural) of *videre* "to see". In fact, permission to remain in USA or "VISA" is granted only after all the required documents are "seen".

To cope with this new limitation, the Italian government tried to promote education of those wishing to expatriate and set up special schools for them. Now immigrants began to realize the importance of being able to read and write and they encouraged their children to get an education.

- **Emergency Quota Act** or "*Immigration Restriction Act*" of **1921** restricted the number of immigrants admitted from any Country annually to **3%** of the number of residents from that same Country living in the United States as of the U.S. Census of 1910. Based on that formula, the number of new immigrants admitted fell from 805,228 in 1920 to 309,556 in 1921-22. This meant that only people of Northern Europe who had similar cultures to that of America were likely to be admitted. Through it, Italian emigration was reduced: each year, the Law allowed the entry into the U.S. of 130,000 emigrants from northern Europe but only 30,000 from the south, central and eastern Europe (18% of the total).
- **Immigration Act of 1924**, was a United States Federal Law that limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any Country to **2%** of the number of people from that Country who were already living in the United States in 1890, down from the 3% limit set by the *Immigration Restriction Act of 1921*, according to the Census of 1890. It superseded the *1921 Emergency Quota Act*. The law was aimed at further restricting immigration of Southern Europeans, Eastern Europeans, and Jews, in addition to prohibiting the immigration of Arabs, East Asians, and Indians. According to the U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian the purpose of the act was "to preserve the ideal of American homogeneity".

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### **Legal control of emigration from Italy from late XIX to early XX century**

From the research carried out by *Prof. Leone Carpi* (1810-1898), an Italian economist, politician and journalist, *119,806 Italians emigrated in 1869* to countries within or outside Europe and this number *increased to 151,781 in 1873*. These data stimulated Italian politicians to approve a series of rules to attempt to limit Italian emigration although in 1868 the *Prime Minister Luigi Menabrea* (1809-1896) stated that the government could not "*prevent Italian citizens from emigrating abroad*".

The phenomenon of emigration continued to grow, so on *July 18<sup>th</sup> 1873* the **Lanza Circular Letter** was issued (*Giovanni Lanza* was the Italian Premier from 1869 to 1873) which authorized *Italian Provinces* to prevent illegal migration and to reduce legal migration. The *Letter* declared that expatriation was *illegal for young adult males* who had *not completed their military service*, for *soldiers* without discharge papers, for the *handicapped* and *those without economic means*.

In the **academic world**, on the other hand, scholars stressed the socio-economic positive effects of emigration that would stimulate international trade and would get rid of "turbulent" masses.

The first systematic study on emigration was led by former Italian Congressman *Prof. Leone Carpi* who in 1874 published four volumes on emigration. He warned that the abandonment of agriculture by farmers with the resulting labor shortage, could increase labor costs and force landowners to abandon their agricultural lands. Some scholars speculated that one of the major causes of emigration was a *spirit of adventure* and the *desire to try their luck* rather than the poverty of peasants.

The new Italian Premier **Agostino Depretis** (1813-1887) who underestimated the phenomenon of emigration, on *September 20<sup>th</sup> 1886* presented a project which abolished *Lanza's Circular Letter* replacing it with a new one that requested *Prefects* to discourage emigration sponsored by agents without scruples. In 1887 he died and was succeeded by **Francesco Crispi** (1818-1901) who introduced a bill on immigration that aimed to discourage the greedy mediation agencies and to protect and regulate the flow of labor and at the same time, give shipping companies the opportunity to obtain the necessary authorization.

A new law was passed in **1901** during the Premiership of **Giuseppe Zanardelli** that established emigration committees in various municipalities to escort emigrants to the ports of embarkation and thus protect them from possible frauds. It also made it obligatory to have a medical inspector on board of ships, a protection and placement office upon arrival, and the assistance of the staff of embassies and consulates. In 1906 the "*Banco di Napoli*" (**Bank of Naples**) opened a branch in *New York* and was chosen to be responsible to deal with **all remittances** that Italian immigrants sent to their relatives in Italy. Everything had to be guaranteed by the **Emigration Fund** financed through a taxation of 8 lire for each trans-oceanic ticket sold and from fines collected from maritime carriers. The law was not enforced except for the presence of a **doctor on board**. The **remittances** between 1896 and 1912 tripled (the 1908 the remittances alone amounted \$ 58 million) and they helped to increase the gold reserves of Italy, they decreased the State deficit and increased the value of the Italian lira, allowing industries to cope with the demands to import raw materials.

## Social aspects of emigration

From late XIX and early XX century, Italian emigration concerned almost exclusively *young adult males* because the jobs available abroad were more suited for them. In particular, the United States had explicitly rejected those over 45 years old especially they had no relatives abroad.

A few years after emigration started, a significant **demographic derangement** was noticed in the hometowns of emigrants regarding the ratios of the two sexes, the age groups and family structure. Once young adult males left, farm work had to be carried out by women, children and the elderly. Thus, emigration caused **breakdown of family structure** but also introduced a new type of morality.

*"What happens when peasants migrate to industrial cities? How did immigration affect the family's internal and external relationships? How did families from agricultural societies relate to the factory and to other new types of homes?... How did they go about organizing communities that supported and respected their Old World family traditions?"<sup>135</sup>*

Thanks to remittances that arrived in the South, the extra money **increased consumption** of products manufactured in the North. With the "money made in America" peasants were able to pay their debts because not paying them would make them unreliable and lead to social isolation. Repaying a debt also meant to demonstrate their success as immigrants.

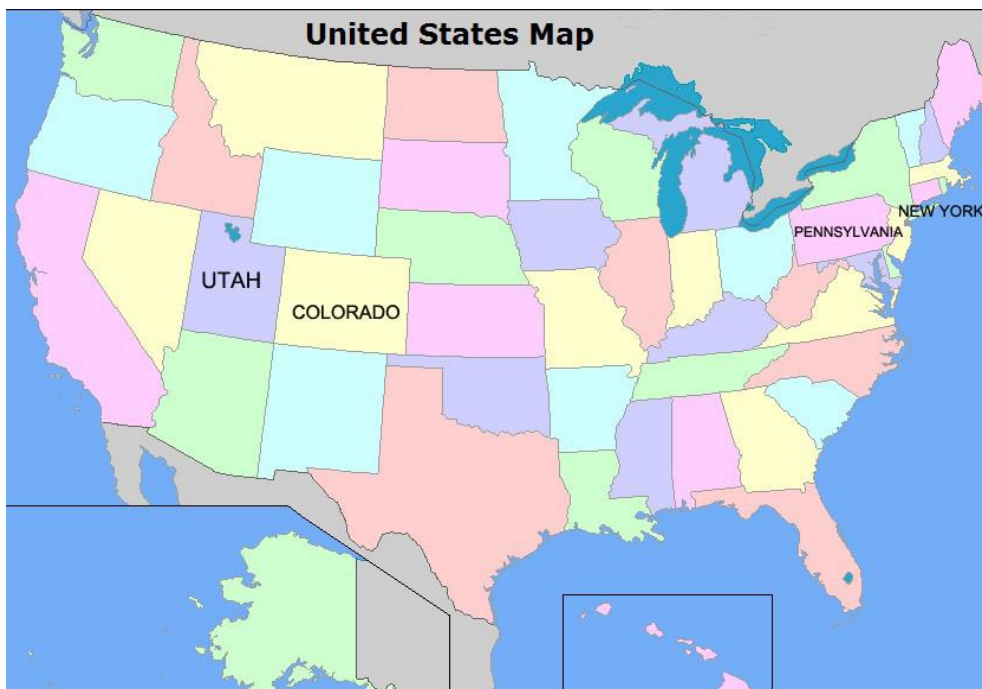
Among the emigrants and their families in Italy, there was a marked **improvement in their diet** due to better economic conditions and new types of food as they came in contact with a more advanced society. To help with the costs of the parish feasts in their hometowns, many immigrants sent **offerings to parish priests**. They also sent money to their relatives improve or **build a larger and healthier home** which they considered a priority. Many emigrants repatriated to the native towns bringing with them their savings but also new ideas. Their return was considered the conclusion of an evolutionary process that began with the separation from a known and familiar world to a difficult, painful and violent one that offered them the chance to improve economically and socially and **offer a better future to their children**.

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<sup>135</sup> Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, "*Family and Community: Italian Immigrants in Buffalo 1880-1930*": Illini Books, Cornell University Press, Champaign (Illinois), 1971, p. 18.



## Aiellese decided to emigrate to USA



**Map of USA** where from 1880 to 1930 many Aiellese immigrated in **Utah** (Salt Lake City, Bingham and Sunnyside), **Colorado** (Trinidad), **Pennsylvania** (Pittsburgh) and **New York** (Manhattan and Brooklyn)

Those who wished to emigrate to the U.S. had to request a passport at the local municipal office and make a formal intention to emigrate to the **American Consulate of Naples**. The Consul would then send an invitation to the candidate emigrant to appear at the Consulate for an **interview** bringing a valid passport. A new letter would arrive in *Aiello* specifying the candidate's **placement** (according to the "quota system") and advise him to send within a given deadline, various **certificates** to obtain a VISA. He would then return to the U.S. Consulate for the VISA after having passed a **medical physical, radiological and hematological examination** in private clinics close to the Consular Offices (in Margellina).

According to the laws previously described, Communists, anarchists, criminals, beggars, the mentally diseased, prostitutes, the physically handicapped, blind or crippled people or polygamists were not permitted to emigrate to U.S. or Canada. For these reasons, in addition to controls carried out by the Canadian or American Consulates of Naples, for **steerage passengers** (third class), a **form with thirty questions** was filled out on board of ships regarding possible reasons for denying entry into the U.S. or Canada.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE COMMISSIONER														
Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, to be delivered to the vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.														
C.C.C. 7.55 s.s. <b>NECKAR</b> sailing from _____ 190 Arriving at Port of _____														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. on List.	NAME IN FULL.	Age Yrs. Mos.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Calling or Occupation.	Able to Read, Write.	Nationality.	Last Residence.	Support for landing in the United States.	Final destination in the United States. (State, City or Town.)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination.	By whom was passage paid.	Whether in possession of money, if so, whether more than \$30 and how much if \$30 or less.	Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where.

Fifteen of the thirty questions are shown on this page: item 7 (ability of read and write) concerns the *Literacy Act* of 1917.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where.	Whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, their name and address.	Ever in Prison or Alms house or supported by charity. If yes, state which.	Whether a Polygamist.	Whether under Contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States	Condition of Health, Mental and Physical	Deformed or Crippled, Nature and Cause.

Other five questions are shown here regarding previous residence and relatives in USA, prison record, Alms house residence, polygamy, employment contract in USA and mental and physical health.

The **thirty questions** were the following:

1. First and last name
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Marital status
5. Profession, trade or occupation
6. Ability to read and write
7. Citizenship
8. Last place of residence
9. Seaport for landing in USA or Canada
10. Final destination in USA or Canada (State or Province, city or town)
11. Possession of travel ticket to reach final destination?
12. Who paid the passage fare?
13. How many dollars carried?
14. Ever lived in USA or Canada (if yes, when and where)?
15. Meeting with a relative in USA or Canada (if yes, name and address)?
16. Any pending legal proceeding? Ever been in jail? (when and where?)
17. Do you practice polygamy? included in the forms used after 1917
18. Are you an anarchist? included in the forms used after 1903
19. Do you believe in overthrowing a democracy? included in the forms used after 1903
20. Do you already possess a work contract in USA or Canada?
21. How is your physical and mental health?
22. Presence of handicap or disability?
23. Height (in feet and inches)
24. Skin color
25. Hair color
26. Eye color
27. Visible scars or physical marks
28. Race
29. Nationality
30. Place of birth (city or town)

## Arrival at the port of New York

- **Castle Garden** (1855-1890)

**Castle Clinton** started as a fort to defend *New York Harbor* from the *British* during the *War of 1812*. After the war, the fort reopened in 1824 as **Castle Garden**, a public cultural center and theatre and in 1855 it became *America's first immigrant receiving center*, welcoming more than 8 million immigrants before it was closed on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1890. Ships docked on the *Hudson River* or *East River piers* where passengers of *1st and 2nd class* were automatically granted entry without any control whereas all "steerage" or *3rd class passengers* were taken to *Castle Garden* for *registration* and *physical check-ups*. Here they could change *Lire* into dollars, buy train tickets, send telegrams, meet friends or relatives, find lodgings, be aided by relief societies or even find jobs.



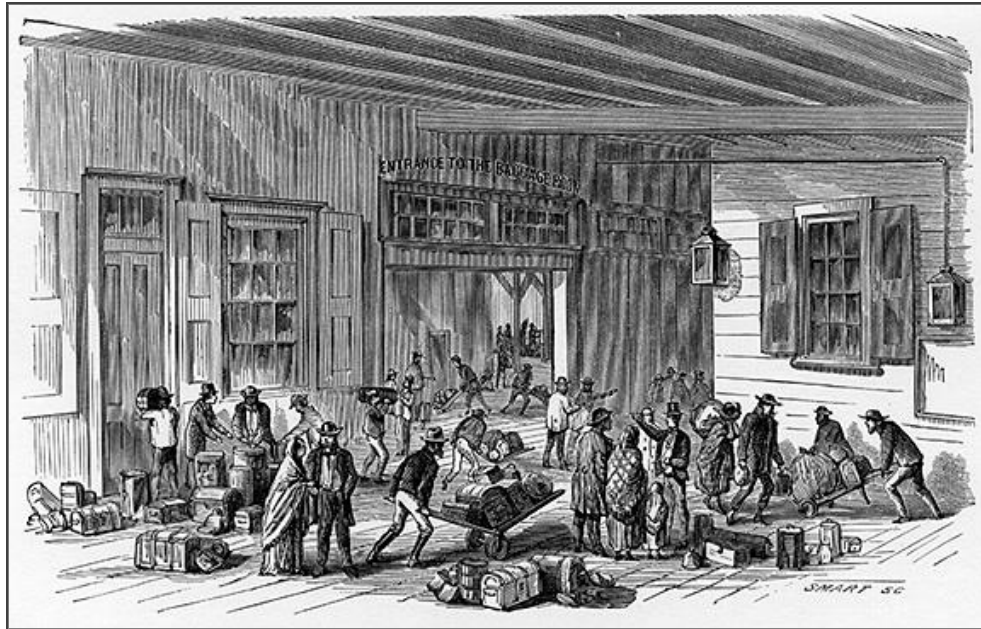
Castle Garden, New York in 1890

### Immigration procedures at Castle Garden<sup>136</sup>

1. **Boarding Department** — On arrival at the *quarantine station*, every ship carrying immigrants was boarded by an **officer** who ascertained the **number of passengers**, the **deaths**, if any, during the voyage, controlled if any passenger was sick, examined if the vessel was clean and annotated complaints, reporting everything to the **General Agent** and **Superintendent** at Castle Garden.
2. **Landing Department** - After an **examination of the luggage**, the passengers with their luggage were transferred to the barges and tugs, and landed at the *Castle Garden pier*. On landing, the **passengers were examined by a medical officer**, any sick passenger was sent to the **Hospital on Ward's Island**.
3. **Registering Department** - Their names, nationality, former place of residence and intended destination of the immigrants, with other particulars, were transcribed.
4. **Agents of the Railroad Companies**- Tickets to all parts of the United States and Canada could be bought at the site, the baggages and luggages could be stored temporarily in the baggage room and then **sent free of charge to any depot of the railroad or dock**.

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<sup>136</sup> "Handbook for Immigrants to the United States" by the American Social Science Association with maps. Published for the Association by Hurd and Houghton, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1871.



Baggage room at Ward's Island

5. **Exchange Booth-** Lire, gold and silver coins were changed into US or Canadian dollars.
6. **Information Department** - An officer called out the names of those whose friends waited for them in the waiting-room.
7. **Letter-writing Department** - Clerks, understanding the various European languages, could write anything an emigrant needed, either in English or in Italian.
8. **Boarding-houses-** Personnel from boarding houses that were licensed by the Mayor, explained the costs and locations where they could eat and sleep.
9. **Forwarding Department** received all communications and remittances that had been by sent to immigrants by relatives or friends prior to their arrival.
10. **Ward's Island Department** received all applications for admission to its **Hospital** in the presence of two physicians whose duties were to examine all sick and destitute applicants.
11. **Labor Exchange** - Each immigrant was requested to specify the type of job he was looking for and based on the requests by employers, the new arrivals were sent where they were needed.

**Note:** In 1890, in *Castle Garden*, a *meal* could be bought for half a dollar but there was no place for them to *sleep*. If a person had *luggages*, *money* or *valuables* but wished to remain for a time in New York before continuing the voyage to reach his final destination, he could deposit them at Castle Garden.



View of Verplanck State **Emigrant Hospital in Ward's Island**  
(from the Annual Report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, 1871-72)

- **Barge Office** (1890-92)

Until *Ellis Island* opened in *January 1892*, immigrants went through the *Barge Office* in the *New York Harbor*. During its two years of activity, approximately 525,000 immigrants were checked.

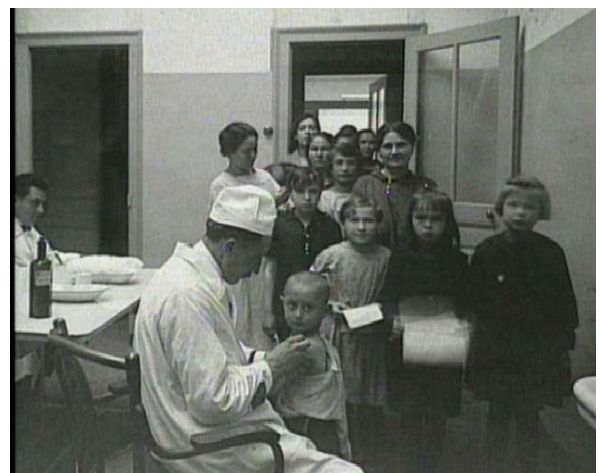


Barge Office, New York, in 1901

- **Ellis Island**

Before landing in New York, "steerage" passengers were subdivided into groups of thirty people and each received an "**inspection card**" with a number. As soon as the ship arrived in New York, these immigrants were taken by ferry to *Ellis Island* where they first went downstairs to deposit their luggage and then their **documents** and **health** were checked.

Anyone who showed some difficulty in walking was marked with the letter "**P**" or "**L**" ("P" for "physical" problem or "L" for "lame") written on their jackets with white chalk.



In order to avoid economic problems to the American community, through the physical examinations, their capacity to work and earn a living was assessed.

The doctors checked their physical appearance, their mental state and conduct. Those affected with contagious diseases, goiter, blindness, insanity, and mental deficiency were not granted permission to enter the USA and their jackets were marked with chalk with letters corresponding to the first letter of the name of the disease they were affected. The letter "**B**" meant "back" (a serious lumbar problem), "**C**" was "conjunctivitis", "**E**" for "eyes" (eyes) and "trachoma", "**F**" for "facial problems", "**Ft**" for "feet", "**G**" for "goiter", "**H**" for "heart", "**K**" or "hernia", "**L**" for "lameness", "**N**" for "neck", "**P**" for "physical problem", "**Pg**" indicated "pregnancy", "**Sc**" symbolized "scalp", "**X**" for "mental retardation" and finally an "**X**" with a circle around indicating "insanity".

If the medical tests were negative, emigrants went to the "**Registry Room**" for **legal inspection**. In addition to checking their documents, employees tried to verify whether the information provided by the ship captain were reliable. They wrote down the following information: name, age, sex, marital status, occupation, education, the port of embarkation and destination, the final destination in the U.S. or Canada, the amount of money they carried, previous stays in the U.S. or Canada, relatives in the U.S. or Canada, work contracts, health condition and criminal record.

Once the medical and legal controls ended, immigrants received a "**landing card**" that allowed him to enter the U.S. They went down to the ground floor where they found the necessary services to leave the Island, change their currencies into dollars, send telegrams to relatives and friends to inform them of their arrival, write letters or postcards and buy train tickets (to avoid their reaching the wrong destination, on the "**Special Emigrant Ticket**" the destination was already printed) and was attached with a pin on the passenger's jacket. They would then get their luggage, take the ferry to the train station to reach various destinations, such as *Brooklyn (New York)*, *Salt Lake City (Utah)*, *Bingham (Utah)*, *Trinidad (Colorado)*, *Saut Ste. Marie (Ontario) Canada* and *Vancouver (British Columbia) Canada* where their relatives would meet them. In the various ports and train stations, some Italian social assistance organizations, such as, the "**Società Umanitaria di Milano**" and the "**Opera Assistenza Emigranti**" would assist Italian immigrants. The **Scalabrinians** would protect their health and hospitalize them, if necessary, and provide them with temporary shelter.

## The Origin of the Border Patrol

Mounted watchmen of the U.S. Immigration Service patrolled the U.S.- Canada or Mexico borders in an effort to prevent illegal crossings as early as 1904, but their efforts were irregular and undertaken only when resources permitted. The inspectors, usually called **Mounted Guards**, first operated out of El Paso, Texas. Though they never totaled more than seventy-five, they patrolled as far west as California trying to restrict the flow of illegal Chinese immigration.

In March 1915, Congress authorized a separate group of *Mounted Guards*, often referred to as **Mounted Inspectors**. Most rode on horseback, but a few operated cars and even boats. Although these inspectors had broader arrest authority, they still largely pursued Chinese immigrants trying to avoid the Chinese exclusion laws. These patrolmen were **Immigrant Inspectors**, assigned to inspection stations, and could not watch the border at all times. Military troops along the southwest border performed intermittent border patrolling, but this was secondary to "the more serious work of military training." Aliens encountered illegally in the U.S. by the military were directed to the immigration inspection stations.

The *Eighteenth Amendment* to the United States Constitution, prohibiting the importation, transport, manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages went into effect at midnight on *January 16<sup>th</sup> 1920*. With the passage of this constitutional amendment and the numerical limits placed on immigration to the United States by the **Immigration Acts** of 1921 and 1924, border enforcement received extra attention from the government. The numerical limitations resulted in people from around the world to try illegal entry if attempts to enter legally failed. Therefore, the mission of the Border Patrol became more important to the U.S. Government.

These events set the wheels of change into motion and on *May 28<sup>th</sup> 1924*, Congress passed the **Labor Appropriation Act** that officially created the **U.S. Border Patrol** for the purpose of securing the borders between inspection stations. In 1925 its duties were expanded to patrol the seacoast.

## Illegal crossing of Canadian immigrants to USA

U.S. Border Patrol have not been successful in limiting illegal crossing of immigrants from Canada to the USA because the sites are very numerous and it becomes almost impossible to check all of them. For instance, between **southern Quebec** and the States of **New York, Vermont, New Hampshire** and **Maine** there are many roads and cow paths where border posts do not exist or operate part-time.

**Montreal** and **Toronto** are the two major centers where immigrants come before trying to enter illegally into the U.S. (for example, *Toronto* is separated from *New York State* by *Lake Ontario*, and the only way to cross is by bridges into *Buffalo* or *Niagara Falls*). The border crossing into **Buffalo** is the busiest along the entire Canada-U.S. border.



The "Swanton sector", named after the border town of **Swanton, Vt.**, is a 283 -mile stretch from the **Maine-New Hampshire border** to the *Thousand Islands Bridge* just west of Ogdensburg, New York.

## Border lengths between Canada and USA



1	Alaska	1,538 mi
2	Michigan	721 mi
3	Maine	611 mi
4	Minnesota	547 mi
5	Montana	545 mi
6	New York	445 m
7	Washington	427 mi
8	North Dakota	310 mi
9	Ohio	146 mi
10	Vermont	90 mi
11	New Hampshire	58 mi
12	Idaho	45 mi
13	Pennsylvania	42 mi

## Common bridge/tunnel crossings between Canada and USA

- *Douglas Crossing/Peace Arch - White Rock, British Columbia and Blaine, Washington*
- *Fort Frances – International Falls International Bridge – Fort Frances, Ontario and International Falls, Minnesota*
- *Baudette – Rainy River International Bridge – Baudette, Minnesota and Rainy River, Ontario*
- *Sault Ste. Marie International Bridge – Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario*
- *Detroit–Windsor Tunnel – Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan*
- *Peace Bridge – Fort Erie, Ontario and Buffalo, New York*
- *Three Nations Crossing – Cornwall, Ontario and Massena, New York*
- *Blackpool Border Crossing – Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle, Quebec and Champlain, New York*



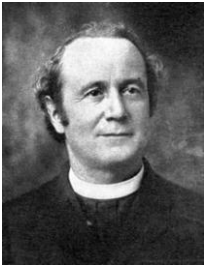
**Niagara Falls:** The American Falls is on the left in New York and the Horseshoe Falls on the right in Ontario

### • Scalabrinians

In 1890 Italian immigrants in USA were less than one million, and 80,000 of them settled in New York. Compared to the Irish, Germans, Poles and Swedes, they had arrived late when there were less good paying jobs left. Most came from Southern Italy, were illiterate and did not know how to defend themselves. Thus, they accepted whatever was offered even it meant being exploited by middlemen who held them captive for years, pocketing a large portion of their earnings. They would meet other bosses who "sold" them to employers. Thus, our Aiellese farmers were trapped in this dense network of exploiters and instead of finding the freedom they were hoping for, at times became subservients at the mercy of these ruthless people.



Father **Pietro Bandini** (1852-1917) was the first Scalabrian missionary sent in 1891 to New York to start the **Association of St. Raphael** and open a **Labor Office** at **Ellis Island**. The Office found jobs for newcomers with regular contracts, protecting them against being exploited. It also took care of the immigrants who risked deportation to Italy. Father Bandini was authorized by the U.S. government as a "*representative of Italian emigration*" and was part of a *U.S. Government Commission*. He went to Italy to study the problems of migration especially the abuses by the shipping companies and possible agricultural occupation for new immigrants.



In 1898 he founded "**Tontitown**", a model Italian agricultural colony at the northwest area of **Arkansas**, on the banks of the *Mississippi River*. The colony was named after the Italian *Enrico Tonti* who had first explored many regions of the basin of the Mississippi. He tried to turn away immigrants from big cities where they suffered from poverty, abuse and exploitation and tried to give them the opportunity to grow as human beings, as American citizens and as Christians. He bought a plot of land where 40 Italian families settled, the first families being *Mary* and *Zelinda Bastianelli*. They built barracks, tilled the soil and some cultivated vineyards: the first "*Grape Festival*" was celebrated in 1899. When in 1909 the village was officially instituted as a "*Town*", the colonists unanimously appointed him as their first Mayor but he refused it, wishing to remain a common citizen. Bandini became known in America as the founder of the *only Italian colony in the USA*.

*Tontitown* brought together different types of farmers who came from Italy: "*farm hands*" active seasonally to collect fruit, vegetables and strawberries, "*sharecroppers*" who cultivated the land for a landowner and shared crops and "*truck farmers*" who owned small plots of land. This municipality still exists today and in 2012 it had a population of *2,550 people* (in the year 2000 the inhabitants were less than 1000, indicating a 160% growth of its population). The largest ethnic group is still Italian (26% of the population). In the "*Tontitown Historical Museum*" its origin is well documented and illustrated.



In *Tontitown*, Arkansas, founded by *Father Pietro Bandini* in 1898, harvest is celebrated with a traditional spaghetti dinner (*spaghetтата*) during the **Tontitown Grape Festival** which in 2014 has reached its 116th edition.

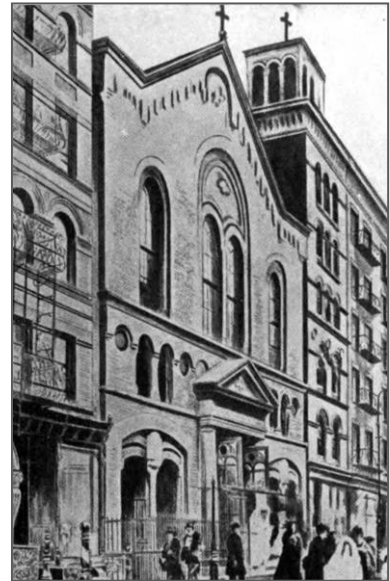
Here the cooks recreate how first settlers lived through the clothes they wear and the old stove used to cook spaghetti.

Many **Aiellese** settled in big cities like **New York** and **Pittsburgh**, living in "*Little Italies*", places similar to the environment they had left and where unskilled farmers could easily find jobs in factories. Others, however, had more courage and headed West to **Salt Lake City**, *Bingham* or *Sunnyside* in *Utah* or Northwest to **Sault Ste Marie** in the *Canadian Province of Ontario*. To decide to settle in the Wild West of the U.S. or in the cold unexplored areas of Canada required exceptional stamina and determination.

- **St. Joachim Parish** in Little Italy, N.Y.

Thanks to the intervention of *Bishop Giovanni Battista Scalabrini* (1839-1905), in 1888, in "Little Italy" Manhattan, the **Parish of St. Joachim** (photo) was consecrated to finally give about 20,000 Italian emigrants a place of worship.

It was the first church where Scalabrini pastors preserved our cultural roots since they believed that they are needed to build our characters and personalities.



- **The anarchist Gaetano Bresci**

In 1896, Italy tried to conquer *Abyssinia* or *Ethiopia* ("**First Italo-Abyssinian War**"), but was defeated by **Menelik II's** (1844-1913) army and at the **Battle of Adwa**, 7000 Italian soldiers lost their lives. Some Italian soldiers were taken prisoners by **Menelik** but were released when the Italian Government paid large sums of money. Because of this defeat, Italian Premier **Francesco Crispi** was forced to resign. The war had ruined the Italian State budget and the government was forced to increase taxes, especially on basic needs, such as, on bread whose cost per pound doubled. Milanese citizens rebelled against this revenue tax and against the miserable living conditions they were experiencing.

In Milan, from **May 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> 1898**, to quell protesters, **General Bava Beccaris** (1831-1924) unleashed **artillery guns** and **cannons**, killing more than 100 civilians and wounding hundreds. This set in motion a revolt throughout the country. In the South, the municipalities were looted and the army cavalry was forced to intervene.



The repression in Milan was brutal and its news reached Italian-Americans living in *Paterson* (New Jersey) USA where the anarchist **Gaetano Bresci** (1869-1901) lived. Born near Prato, in 1897 he had decided to emigrate to the U.S. and settled in Paterson where there were many Italian workers (25% of the city population).

When he realized what was happening in Italy, wishing to punish the Italian King for having brutally repressed its citizens, **Bresci** decided to embark on a French ship under a false name.

He arrived in *July 29<sup>th</sup> 1900* in *Monza* where the Italian **King Umberto I** (1844 -1900- photo) was supposed to attend a gymnastics competition, and when the royal carriage was near him, **Bresci** fired three shots at the King, killing him. After the trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment with seven years of isolation but in 1902 he was found dead, hanging in his cell.



## • **Racism against Italians in USA**

Newcomers to America had to face many problems: being accepted by the American society was difficult, especially for those who had no job, education or knowledge of the English language. To be accepted it was not sufficient to accept jobs that no one else wanted. Aiellese immigrants worked and lived with people of other cultures and if they wished to adapt faster to the new environment, they should have avoided being too nostalgic about their hometown. Those who lived in the local "Little Italys " since they clung to traditions, married among themselves and spoke the same dialects, considered adaptation unnecessary.

The **Ku Klux Klan** (KKK) was a secret terrorist organization, founded in 1866 in Pulaski (Tennessee). Believing Blacks were inferior to Whites, members of the Klan ("**Klansmen**") were against the abolishment of slavery and the emancipation of **Blacks**, but they also were racists against **Catholics** and **Italian immigrants**. Seeking to preserve the supposed dominance of Anglo-Saxon Protestants in USA, **anti-Italianism** was part of WASP mentality. In the U.S., discrimination against Italians would usually manifest itself in subtle ways, but at times even violently.

On **October 15<sup>th</sup> 1890** in **New Orleans**, **David Hennessy**, head of the city police, was murdered and before dying, declared that **nine Italian immigrants** had shot him. The group of Italians was imprisoned but when the court declared them innocent, on **March 14<sup>th</sup> 1891**, a mob stormed the jailhouse, dragging the men out and **lynching them**, together with **two other Italians** who were being held in the jail for unrelated charges (see **drawing**).

This incident is considered the worst mass lynching in American history and **Benjamin Harrison**, President of the United States, called the killing " ...an offense against the law and humanity," but Congress, led by anti-Italian sentiments, threatened to incriminate him.



It must be noted that approximately 150,000 Italians were working in **Louisiana** in the cotton and sugar cane industries as they had taken the place of the recently freed Black slaves.

There were other lynchings of Italians: in **Walsenburg** (Colorado) in 1895, in **Hahnville** (Louisiana) in 1896, in **Tallulah** (Louisiana) in 1899, in **Erwin** (Mississippi) in 1901 and in **Tampa** (Florida) in 1910.

To intimidate their victims, the **KKK** used violent methods, such as, threats, fires, lashings, mutilations and killings and their criminal activity pushed the U.S. government to declare the association illegal and dissolve them. In fact, in 1871, U.S. **President Ulysses S. Grant** signed the **Klan Act** and **Enforcement Act** which **outlawed the KKK** and the use of force was authorized to suppress their activities.

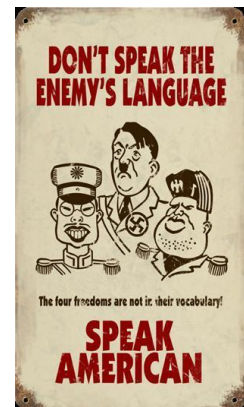
However, in 1871, in *Georgia*, the KKK was reorganized into a new organization called the "**Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan**". This second confraternity was intended to raise money to preserve U.S. traditions that were threatened by the many Catholics, Jews, Blacks and immigrants (especially Italians) living in the South and the Midwest. Probably, the revival of this new KKK would not have been possible without the support of *President Woodrow Wilson*. It controlled the State governments of *Indiana, Oklahoma and Oregon*, as well as many *Southern Congressmen* and it favored the election of *President Warren G. Harding* to the White House. Even *President Harry Truman* was about to become one of its members, but was hindered by the Klan's declared anti-Catholic discrimination. The KKK's wave of violence reached its peak in the '20s when the Italians *Sacco and Vanzetti* were condemned and electrocuted for their beliefs in anarchism.

On *April 9<sup>th</sup> 1927*, *Judge Webster Thayer (1857-1933)* who presided the jury and sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to be electrocuted, heard their final statements. In a lengthy speech Vanzetti said: "*I would not wish this to a dog or to a snake, to the most low and misfortunate creature of the earth, what I have had to suffer for things that I am not guilty of, I would not wish this to anyone. But my conviction is that I have suffered for things because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I am an Italian and indeed I am an Italian...but if you could execute me twice, and if I could be reborn two other times, I would live again to do what I have already done...*"

After the 1903-04 *Carbon County Strike*, a racist campaign called "**nativism**" and **Italian miners in Utah** were labeled by the local press as "*violent anarchists with no respect for the law*". In addition, the *Mormon genealogical doctrine* subdivided the *People of the Earth* into those who belonged to the *House of Israel (the Anglo-Saxons)* from the *Gentiles (Southern Europeans)*.

During the period 1941-45, Italian citizens residing in USA and Canada were considered "**enemy aliens**" after *December 11<sup>th</sup> 1941* when Italy declared war against the United States. Italian citizens were placed in concentration camps at *Crystal City (Texas)* and at *Petawawa (Ontario)*.

Americans mistrusted Italians, Germans and Japanese and the US Government ordered the printing of posters with the saying: "*Don't speak the enemy's language! Speak American!*"



- **Deportation to Italy**

Some Italian immigrants were *deported* for just and unjust reasons ("*deportation*" refers to the official removal of an alien from the United States).

The U.S. government could initiate deportation proceedings against aliens admitted under the *Immigration and Naturalization Act* for various reasons:

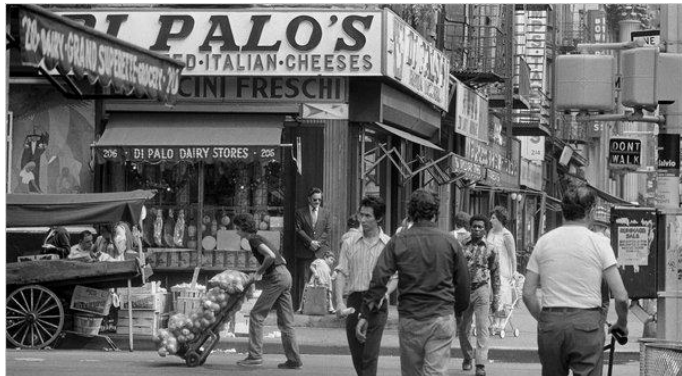
- an aggravated felony
- failure to register a change of address (unless the failure resulted from an excusable circumstance or mistake)
- using a falsified document or other fraudulent means to enter the USA
- aiding or encouraging another alien to enter the country illegally
- engaging in a fraud marriage to obtain admission to U.S.
- participation in an activity that threatens the U.S. national security
- voting unlawfully

- **The creation of "Little Italy" in various American and Canadian cities**

Italian immigrants rarely left their hometowns alone but formed a group of friends or relatives that emigrated together to the same destination where other fellow countrymen were waiting for them. Thus, a "**chain**" was formed between old and new immigrants. Those who arrived before guided the newly arrived to facilitate an easier insertion in the new environment.

Immigrants felt morally relieved when together with their families, they were able to keep alive socio-cultural ties with their homeland by participating in activities organized abroad by the local Calabrian clubs, always careful to preserve traditional moral values and codes of conduct.

**Women** played a key role because they initially did not emigrate preferring to remain at home to take care of their children and the elderly, to cultivate agricultural lands and to raise animals. With time, they also left Italy to join their husbands and make an important contribution to the welfare of the entire family.



**Photo:** Little Italy of Mulberry Street, New York in a recent photo

Slowly entire neighborhoods were inhabited by Italians, American streets became similar to those in Southern Italian towns where everyone would know each other. The creation of these new areas formed a connection between the Old and the New World. These urban zones AKA "**Little Italy**" of U.S. and Canadian cities were separated from other neighborhoods. With time, associations of mutual aid and political circles were created. Also, there were Italian Catholic parishes and schools for their children, travel agencies, news agents with the Italian newspapers, shops with imported products from Italy, football clubs, Italian banks and restaurants.

"Little Italy" of Mulberry Street in Manhattan already existed in 1849, the year when the first local Italian newspaper "*The Echo*" was founded. Also, in 1851, more than 6,000 Italians had gathered in California and in 1884 in Chicago there was a community of 4,000 Italians.

- **Other "Little Italies" in U.S. cities**

- Arthur Avenue (Bronx, New York)
- Baltimore (Maryland)
- Boston (Massachusetts)
- Chicago (Illinois)
- Cleveland (Ohio)
- Detroit (Michigan)
- Omaha (Nebraska)
- Philadelphia (Pennsylvania)
- Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)
- San Francisco (California)
- Seattle (Washington)
- St. Louis (Missouri)
- Syracuse (New York)
- Tampa (Florida)

In various American cities, Italian communities were appreciated for their craftsmanship, such as, in the garment industry in Philadelphia, construction in Boston and steel industry in Pittsburgh. Depending on the place of origin, each community preserved their own musical and culinary traditions and during religious feasts, each would manifest their specific devotion to *patron saints* of their native towns, such, as *St. Geniale* of Aiello.

**Italian emigration to USA** by Maddalena Tirabassi (University of Minnesota)<sup>137</sup>

Between 1880 and 1915 almost four million Italians (70% were from Southern Italy) emigrated to the United States and from 1900 to 1914 between 50 and 60 percent of them returned to their hometowns. They left Italy because of poor agricultural yields, little need for craftsmen in their hometowns and low transatlantic travel costs. The first immigrants, the so-called *pioneers*, were single men who came to America to seek their fortune, following a "*chain migration*" trend where relatives, friends and neighbors gathered in the same location. They had been deceived by unscrupulous travel agents and money lenders (*usurers*) who exploited their ignorance and naiveness to convince them to emigrate. Once they arrived, they were cheated by other fellow countrymen ("*padrone system*") who would provide them with housing, eating arrangements and jobs at very high costs.

They lived in old "*tenements*" *buildings* of five or six stories, each floor with 14 rooms with only a few had windows, others had air shafts that would bring in nauseating smells and were dangerous in case of fires. *New York* was the American city with most tenements: in 1909, it had 102,897 *tenements* with a population of 3,775,343 people where 79 percent of the population lived.

In 1912 the *Children's Bureau* was created to protect the welfare of children of immigrants. It studied their mortality rates and causes, published several pamphlets on their health, on legislation regarding on child labor and on the importance of education. They also educated mothers on the importance of adequate ventilation in tenements, of proper diet, clothing, rest and physical activity.

Emigrants distrusted these social workers who came into their homes and gave advice on everything, from feeding to clothing, often clashing against various cultural codes.

To overcome their resistance, the *International Institutes*, founded in 1912 by the *Young Women's Christian Association* ( *YWCA* ) to assist immigrant women, organized courses in home economics in order to teach mothers how to shop, cook with gas and prepare proper foods for infants. Many Italian families distrusted doctors and hospitals because of their ignorance and superstitious beliefs. Some still believed in *the evil eye* ("*malocchio*") and had to be persuaded before taking their children for check-ups.

Emigration to America seemed to have worsened their sanitary problems because of unhealthy housing. The *infant mortality rate*, which was highest among Italian families (120 deaths per thousand births in 1918), dropped to 54 in 1932, coming close to the average rate of the general white American population.



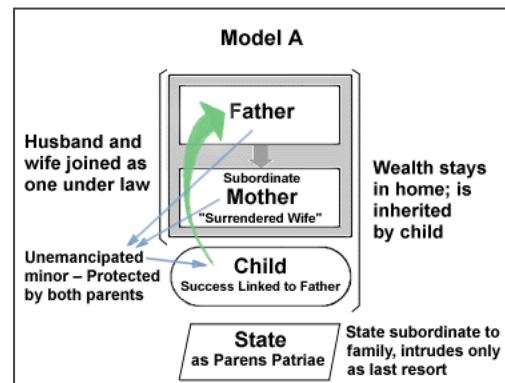
Other important changes regarding migration was **consumerism** (*its conditioning starts in the cradle -photo-*). In Italy, the *home* was the center of social life. Instead, in America, the center was the *city streets* with their department stores, cinemas and places of public gatherings. During their free time, they often went to see a *movie* and at times, to *dance halls*. City planners began creating *parks* and *playgrounds* as an alternative.

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<sup>137</sup>CD-ROM "*Percorsi interculturali*" allegato a Davide Rigallo e Donatella Sasso, "*Parole di Babele*", Loescher, 2002 (Centro Altre Italie).

The passage of immigrants *from the countryside to the city* also meant changing from being thrifty to being squanders in a society where consumption was fashionable. It meant buying unnecessary things and fashionable, expensive clothes. This created conflicts between the older and the younger generations. Girls were willing to do anything to be able to buy clothes in department stores and the way they dressed became the most visible sign of Americanization.

Perhaps what upset immigrants the most was the American idea that subdivided the **family** into age groups where the single members have an individualistic approach due to their age and sex. The family was no longer **patriarchal** (*model A in illustration*) in structure but **child-centered**. School taught them to be independent and free from the constraints of an ethnic family.



Children of immigrants realized that they were different from their parents and began to feel ashamed of being Italian. They often were the only ones in the family who could speak English and in America, it was the **children** who **taught parents** and this was viewed by adults as an upside down world.

The older female immigrants often refused anything that was American including the English language. Rather than face the strange world outside, they would remain at home or go out shopping in stores operated exclusively by fellow countrymen. They would wear traditional Italian clothes, often shawls and black garments to express sorrow for a departed relative.

Culture clashes between parents and children dealt with having the freedom to choose the spouse they loved whom they dated prior to marriage, without the interference of parents. If they were in love, the partner could be non-Italian or Protestant and the dowry was not necessary.

The newcomers were almost immediately confronted with different cultures without having had any previous orientation or exposure. The relaxed, easygoing sentimental approach of the Southern Italian, often clashed with the American **pragmatic** and **puritanical culture**. In the New World, it was better to control emotions, crying and screaming were the exception, not the rule. At work, speed and productivity in the assembly line and piecework increased stress and the fear of being fired.

Finally, meeting other cultures meant re-evaluating their views of family, health, religion, morality and friendship. They had to readjust their way of thinking. To facilitate the integration of immigrants in Canada, in 1988 the "**Multicultural Act**" provided a pluralistic model of integration. In the new country, acceptance, adaptation and integration reduced nostalgia and the wish to return home.<sup>138</sup>

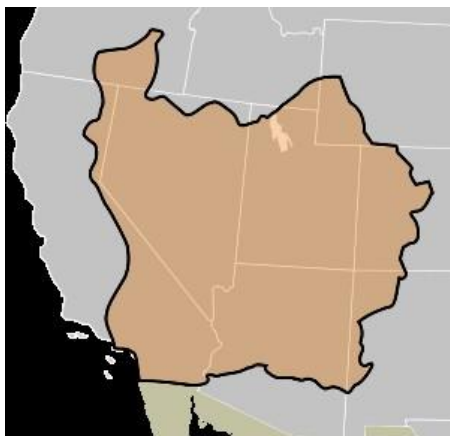
<sup>138</sup> Francesco Gallo, "Difficoltà psicologiche dell'emigrato meridionale italiano a New York tra il XIX ed il XX secolo", *Formazione Psichiatrica e Scienze Umane*, Anno XXXV, Catania, gennaio-giugno 2014, pp. 93-99.

- **How Utah became a U.S. Territory and a U.S. State**



In 1847 the **first Mormon pioneers** arrived in Utah when it was still under Mexican rule.

In 1848 with the **Mexican Cession** through the **Treaty of Guadalupe - Hidalgo** (following the *Mexican-American War*), the lands of present day States of **Utah**, *Nevada*, *California*, most of *Arizona*, western *New Mexico*, about a quarter of *Colorado*, and a small section of southwest *Wyoming* became part of the United States of America. Thus, in **1850** *Utah* officially became a **U.S. Territory** and the leaders of the *Mormon settlers* began to plan a strategy to gain Statehood.



In 1849 the Mormon leaders hosted a Convention to write a constitution for the new State they wanted, called **Deseret** (see map on left), and that would include almost all of present day *Utah* and *Nevada*, large portions of *Arizona*, and parts of southern *California*, *Wyoming*, *Colorado*, *New Mexico*, *Oregon* and *Idaho* .

Without the approval of *Washington, D.C.*, the *Mormons* also elected **Brigham Young** as *Governor* of the "State".

They sent **Almon Babbitt** (1812-1856) to *Washington, D.C.* as their "State" representative but the U.S. House of Representatives would not give him a seat.

<sup>139</sup> Philip F. Notarianni, "Italianità in Utah: The Immigrant Experience," in Helen Z. Papanikolas, ed., *The Peoples of Utah* (1976), "Italian Fraternal Organizations in Utah, 1897-1934," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 43 (1975) and "Italian Involvement in the 1903-04 Coal Miners' Strike in Southern Colorado and Utah".



Congress did not wish to create such a huge State especially considering the controversial issue of slavery. It compromised, and officially created in **1850** the **Utah Territory** and **New Mexico Territory** and each could vote for themselves whether to allow slavery.

*Utah Territory* was smaller than the *State of Deseret* the Mormons wanted, but it was much larger than today's *State of Utah*.

**President Millard Fillmore** (1800-1874) appointed *Brigham Young* as Governor of Utah Territory. He also appointed other Mormon and non-Mormon officials.

Because Mormons practiced polygamy, in **1857 President James Buchanan** (1791-1868) removed *Brigham Young* as *Governor of Utah Territory* and sent to Utah a 2,500-man army and a new Governor, **Alfred Cumming** (1802-1873). During his election campaign, *Buchanan* had pledged to "to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism: polygamy and slavery."

In **1862**, Congress rejected the petition of Utah for Statehood and passed the **Morrill Anti-bigamy Act** that prohibited polygamy in U.S. territories and disincorporated the LDS Church.

In **1874** Congress passed the **Poland Act** which gave authorities more power to successfully prosecute polygamists.

In **1882** Congress passed the **Edmunds Act**, outlawing "unlawful cohabitation", banning polygamists from voting, holding public office, or serving on juries.

In **1887** Congress passed the **Edmunds-Tucker Bill** to confiscate LDS Church property and took away the right of Utah women to vote.

In **1890**, **LDS President Wilford Woodruff** (1807-1898) made an announcement that he advised against illegal marriages and this decision has been called the "**Manifesto**" and signaled the beginning of major shift of direction by the LDS church, clearing the path toward statehood. In **1894** Congress passed the **Enabling Act** which required the Territory of Utah to abandon polygamy before it could become a State.



In **1896 President Grover Cleveland** (1837-1908) proclaimed that Utah became a State of USA.



Polygamist Mormon Family of Utah in 1888 (photo by Charles Roscoe Savage)

- **How Mormons arrived in Utah**

**Joseph Smith** (1805-1844-**photo**) founded in 1830 the *Latter Day Saint Movement* in New York stating that he had received a divine revelation inviting him to restore the true principles of Christianity. The basic text of his teaching which he published with the title "*Book of Mormon*", was inspired by his "visions". This new religion, called the *Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints* (LDSC), soon attracted many converts. Their belief in *polygamy* caused a schism within Mormonism and provoked *persecution* leading the founder to leave *New York* for *Ohio* and then for *Illinois*. Smith



became very popular in the United States and in *February 1844* he announced his candidacy for *President of the USA*, but he and his brother *Hyrum* were imprisoned in *Carthage* (Illinois) awaiting trial on charges of having destroyed the printing press of a newspaper that had criticized the Mormon community of *Nauvoo* (Illinois). While still in prison, despite the guarantee of safety ensured by the *Governor of the State of Illinois*, an armed mob entered the jail, captured the two brothers and hanged them. The rapid spread of the new religion, their "different" behavior, their economic and political progress and the creation of a "*theocratic movement*" headed by a single person, isolated them from the rest of the community. Their political power in the city of "*Nauvoo*" of Illinois (Nauvoo was located along the banks of the Mississippi River, had 12,000 inhabitants and had become the most populous city in the State) disturbed their neighbors who felt somehow threatened by their organizational capacity. When Smith died, the

authority went to the **Twelve Apostles** he had appointed and to President **Brigham Young** (1801-1877-**photo**) who considered the unsustainable that Mormons remain in Illinois and proposed in 1846-47 an exodus to the distant lands of Utah where they could dedicate themselves more freely to agriculture and commercial activities. This group was known as **Mormon Pioneers** and their adventurous journey of 2092 km from Nauvoo (Illinois) in **Salt Lake City** was called the "**Mormon Trail**". Their arrival in the *Salt Lake Valley* officially took place on *July 24<sup>th</sup> 1847* and today is still commemorated as **Pioneer Day**, a celebrated holiday in the State of Utah.

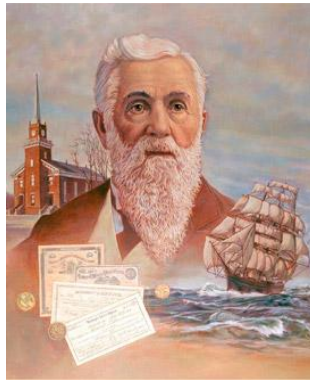


Very few **Italians** moved to Utah from 1850 to 1880. In fact, during this period, only a small group of fifty *Waldensian* originating from an area near *Turin*, migrated into the *Salt Lake Valley*. They were converted by the missionary efforts of the Sardinian **Joseph Toronto** (1818-1883-**photo**-) and by **Lorenzo Snow** who later became *President of the LDSC*. The names of these Waldensian families (*Bertoche, Beus, Cardon, Chatelain* and *Malan*) are of historical importance because their descendants are very numerous and were deeply involved in the development of Utah.

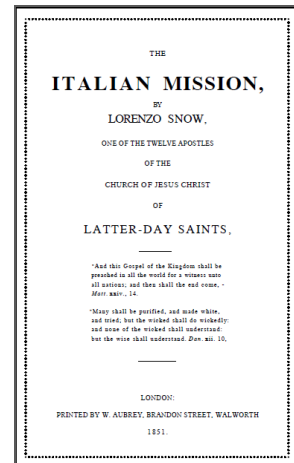


*Joseph Toronto* was an Italian-born American missionary, the first Italian convert to the Mormon faith and one of the first Mormon missionaries in Italy. Born as *Giuseppe Taranto* on *June 25<sup>th</sup> 1818* in Cagliari (Sardinia), he emigrated in 1843 to *Boston* (Massachusetts) where he came into contact with the local Mormon community, read the *Book of Mormon* and was converted to the Mormon faith. In 1846 he donated his savings, about \$ 2,600 in gold coins, for the construction of the *Nauvoo Temple* in Nauvoo (Illinois). Later, in 1848, he emigrated as a *Mormon pioneer* from Illinois to Utah Territory, becoming the *first Italian to set foot in the Salt Lake Valley*. In 1850 he went as a missionary to England and Italy. The following year, with the collaboration of *Lorenzo Snow*, translated the *Book of Mormon* into Italian. In 1876-1877, Toronto returned to *Palermo (Sicily)* where he baptized a few friends and relatives, and returned to Utah with fourteen new Sicilian converts.

The parishes and congregations of the LDSC are present in most Italian cities and the *Genealogical Society of Utah* has photographed into microfilms the records found in *Italian Municipal Registry Offices* including those from *Aiello* which the author has gratefully utilized to complete this text.



Lorenzo Snow went to Italy and other European nations to try to convert them to the new Mormon faith. He wrote "*The Italian Mission*".



- **Italian pioneers converted to the Mormon faith**

In 1848, today's *Piedmont* region belonged to the **Kingdom of Sardinia** together with *Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Sardinia, Nice* and *Savoy*.

**Article 1** of the **Albertine Statute** of *March 4<sup>th</sup> 1848* which was the "*... perpetual and irrevocable fundamental law of the Savoy monarchy,*" where the *religion of the Kingdom* " was the Roman, Apostolic, Catholic Church" and that other faiths were hardly tolerated. This perspective changed with the *emancipation of the Waldenses* first and then of the *Jews (March 29<sup>th</sup>)* with the *recognition of their civil and political rights*, with the **abolition of the ecclesiastical "privileges"** and a royal decree *expelled the Jesuits* from the State. Being aware of these new decrees regarding the freedom of religion, in 1849, *Brigham Young* sent Mormon missionaries to *Piedmont*. Mormons believed that it was a favorable period to convert Italian people to the new religion. In 1850, the *Kingdom of Sardinia's Siccardi Laws* abolished the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the *Catholic Church*, aligning the *Piedmontese* legislation to that of other European states. Also, in 1866, the new Kingdom of Italy abolished many Catholic religious orders.

Many *Waldenses* from *Torre Pellice (TO)* in the *Pinerolo Valley* of *Piedmont* were converted and the *first Italians who settled in Salt Lake City* on the *26th and 28th October 1854* were the *Waldenses* called *Daniel,*



*Antoinette* and *James Bertoch* (photo) of 18, 23 and 15 years old, respectively. Together with their father *Jean Sr*, their sister *Marguerita* (21 years old) and their brother *Jean Jr* (26 years old) had been converted to *Mormonism* by the Apostle *Lorenzo Snow, Joseph Toronto, T.B.H. Stenhouse* and *Jabez Woodard*.

To reach *Salt Lake City*, the five Bertoch brothers and sisters went to *Susa*, a village at the foot of the Alps, where they hired a stagecoach mounted on skids and pulled by mules to cross the *Mount Cenis Pass*. After replacing the sledges with wooden wheels, the coaches made their way to *Lyon (France)*. From there, the emigrants arrived by train to *Paris* and then embarked on the ferry from *Calais* to *Dover (England)*. Then they arrived in London by rail and then in *Liverpool* where they boarded the ship "*John M. Wood*" on *March 12<sup>th</sup> 1854* that landed in *New Orleans (Louisiana)* on *May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1854*. They traveled together with the *Waldensian families* of *Barthelemy Pons* and *Philippe Cardon* and another 397 newly converted Mormons from *England, Denmark* and *France*.

In *New Orleans* they took the steamboat "*Josiah Lawrence*" that heading north along the *Mississippi River*, reached *Saint Louis* (Missouri) where with *horse-driven wagons* after six months of traveling, finally reached *Salt Lake City* which was over 1500 miles away.

Reaching the destination across the *Great Plains* was long (it lasted over six months), arduous and dramatic since many accidents occurred and already in *St. Louis*, *Marguerita Bertoch* (21 years old) died from a severe form of cholera.

The third week of *August 1854*, *Jean Bertoch Jr* died of *pneumonia* at age 26.

About a month later, in the vicinity of *Fort Laramie* (Wyoming), *James Bertoch* fell off the wagon procuring various fractures.



**Photo:** The immigrants of the late nineteenth century faced many dangers in using horse-driven wagons to reach isolated locations in the West.

From 1850 to 1861, in Italy there were 170 conversions among whom only 73 individuals were baptized (43%) and only a few emigrated to Salt Lake because before embarking, they were excommunicated by the bishop for various reasons including negligence, disobedience, rebellion, infidelity, immorality and apostasy.

While waiting for the arrival of their father *Jean Bertoch Sr.*, a sixty-year old widower, the three young Bertoch worked as stockmen for *Joseph Taranto*, had settled in a small isolated house on *Antelope Island*, one of the islands in the *Great Salt Lake*. However, in late summer 1855, *Daniel Bertoch* was informed of the death of his father who, after having made a trip similar to theirs, died of cholera near *Mormon Grove* (Kansas). Subsequently, the three siblings were sent to colonize different parts of the territory of *Deseret*.

On *April 17<sup>th</sup> 1891*, at age 53, *James Bertoch* left for Europe as a missionary. After about a year of service in *Geneva* (Switzerland), he returned to his homeland where he was a missionary until *March 25<sup>th</sup> 1893*.

*Antoinette*, *Daniel* and *James Bertoch* died respectively in 1922, 1923 and 1924, leaving to their descendants and new generations of Italian immigrants a legacy of faith, hope and perseverance.<sup>140</sup>

Some members of the Catholic Church criticized the actions of the Mormon missionaries sent and paid by *Brigham Young* to convert people who then encouraged to emigrate to the deserts of the West to enslave them, while their women would become wives of polygamous religious leaders.<sup>141</sup>

The **second wave of immigration in the decades from 1890 to 1920**, was the most important one since it involved thousands of people from every part of Italy, especially **from Calabria, Sicily, Piedmont and Trentino**. The newcomers settled in various counties (*Salt Lake, Carbon and Weber*) where there was a need for miners and railway workers.

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<sup>140</sup> Michael W. Homer "*James Bertoch. Missionary Journal and Letters to his Family*", The Prairie Dog Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 12, 2004

<sup>141</sup> [www.bellasion.org/Texts/Italian\\_Mission.html](http://www.bellasion.org/Texts/Italian_Mission.html)

- **Illustrious Italians in Utah**

According to the "Utah Census" of the year 2000, 57,500 people in Utah claimed to have at least one *Italian ancestor*, meaning that Italian-Americans made up 2.3% of the State's population while the figure for the entire U.S.A is 5.6%.

Although many Italians settled in the *Northeast*, the *Midwest*, *California* and *Florida*, those that live in *Utah* are well integrated and contribute to economic and social development of the State (*between 1892 and 1924, 224 Aiellese immigrants settled in Utah*).

Utah had no public insurance coverage for injured or sick workers, thus, **Italian private charitable organizations** were created, such as, the "*Fratellanza Minatori*" (Miners Brotherhood), founded in 1902 in *Sunnyside*, the "*Italian Americanization Club*" founded in 1919 in *Salt Lake City* and the "*Christopher Columbus Society*" founded in 1897 and active for many years in *Salt Lake City, Ogden* and *Castle Gate*.

**Fortunato Anselmo** (1883-1965) born in *Grimaldi* (CS), a town just a few miles away from *Aiello*, emigrated on *January 30<sup>th</sup> 1903* (with only \$ 12 in his pocket) and went to *Spokane* (Washington) where his brother *Giuseppe* lived. He moved to *Pueblo* (Colorado) and started working as a journalist for the local Italian-American newspaper "*Il Vindice*". In 1909 he married *Anna Pagano* (b.1889) and had three daughters: *Emma* (1911-1993), *Gilda* (1914-1997) and *Annette* (1919-2002). In 1911 the family moved to *Salt Lake City* where he ran the *F. Fortunato Anselmo & Co*, a firm that imported food from Italy. He founded "*La Gazzetta Italiana*", an Italian newspaper in *Salt Lake City*, becoming an authoritative representative of the local Italian-American community and in 1915 he was appointed **Italian Vice-Consul** for *Utah* and *Wyoming*. He held a vital role for the lives of Italians living in the States of *Utah* and *Wyoming*, as well as being important in the political, social, and civic environment of *Salt Lake City*. Through his office all requests for passports, visas, and other documents were carried out with the official approval of the Italian government in Rome.



### **Italian trade union leaders in Utah**

Most of the miners in *Castle Gate* (356 out of 424) were Italian and in *Sunnyside* (246 out of 628) and had a major role in the 1903-04 *Carbon County Strike* through the leadership of the *Italian-Americans* union leaders *Carlo Demoli*, *Frank Bonacci* and *Philip F. Notarianni* :

**Carlo Demoli** (born in 1870 in *Casorate Sempione* in the Province of *Milan*, died in *Santa Rosa, California*) was Secretary of the "*United Mine Workers of America*" (UMWA), the powerful miners union. He wrote articles for Italian socialist newspapers and moved to *Colorado* where in early 1900, he founded the Italian newspaper "*Il Lavoratore Italiano*" which officially represented Italian miners within the UMWA.

**Frank Bonacci** (born in 1886 in *Decollatura CZ*) migrated in 1903 and from 1910 to 1930 fought to improve the working conditions of Italian miners and in 1936 was the first Italian-American to become a Congressman in the State Legislature of *Utah*.

**Philip F. Notarianni** born in *Magna* (Utah) July 24<sup>th</sup> 1948, was the son of an immigrant born in *Pedivigliano* (CS), a village a few kilometers from *Aiello*. He was *Director of the Utah Historical Society* from 2003 to 2011 and the most authoritative historian of Italian immigration in *Utah*. Philip's grandfather, *Luigi Notarianni* (1876-1967) had also emigrated to the U.S. in 1889 settling first in *Spokane* (Washington) and then in *Sunnyside* (Utah) working as a miner.



## ***Aiellese in the State of Colorado***

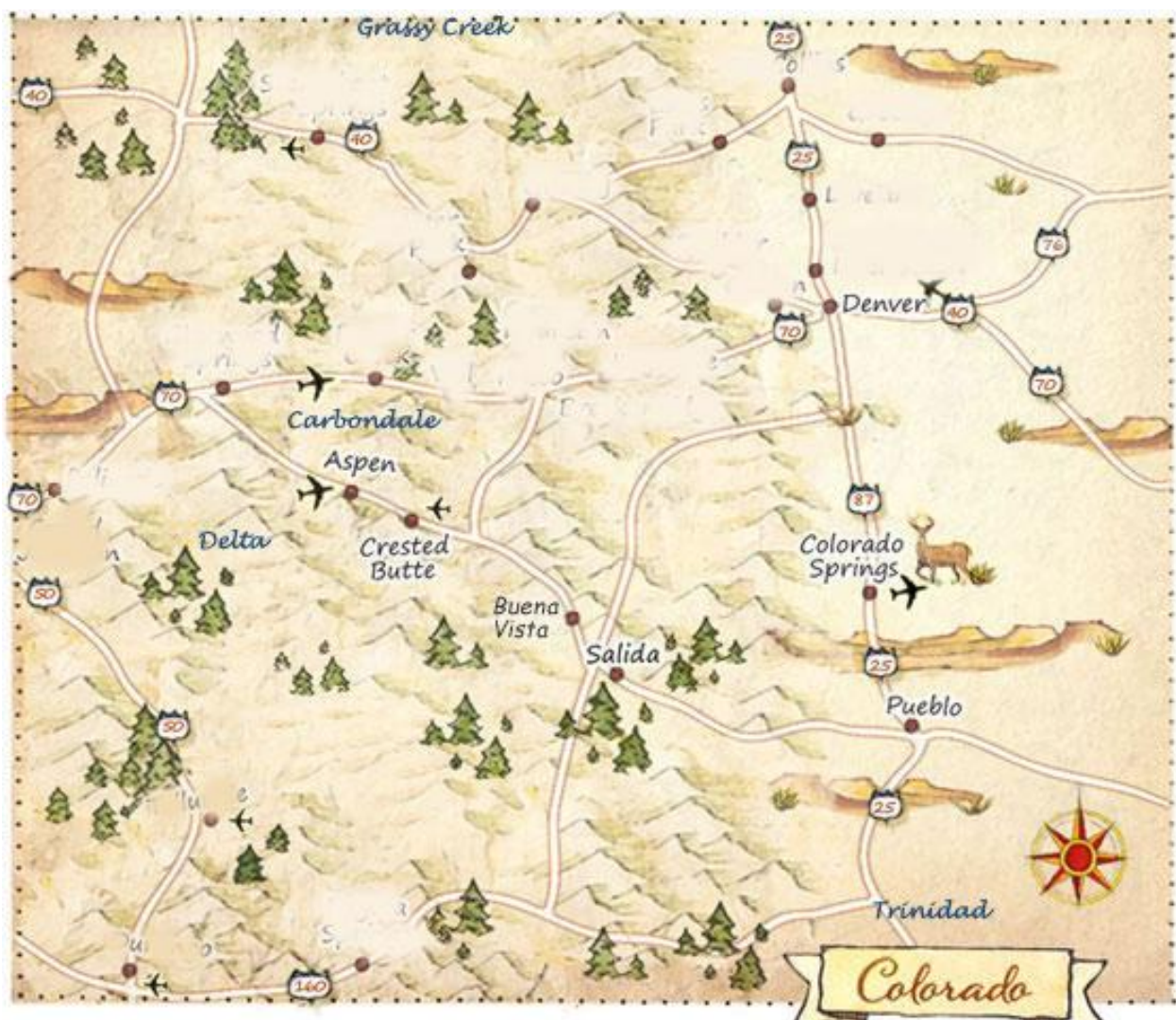
Of all the American States, **Colorado** has the highest average altitude, ranging from 2000 to 4500 meters because of the *Rocky Mountains* with *Mount Evans*, *Pikes Peak* and *Spanish Peaks*. The humidity is almost non-existent, the temperature is mild, the sun shines all year round and there are many rivers, such as, *Colorado*, *Arkansas*, *Gunnison* and *South Platte Rivers*.

Its geology and climate has attracted many immigrants who found employment mainly as miners and railroad workers, but also as farmers and cattlemen.

In the agricultural district of the *Arkansas River Valley* stretching from *Pueblo* to *Buena Vista*, the *cultivation of fruit* was the largest source of income. Immigrants were also attracted by the *railway construction* in *Salida* and by *coal mines* in *Canon City*.

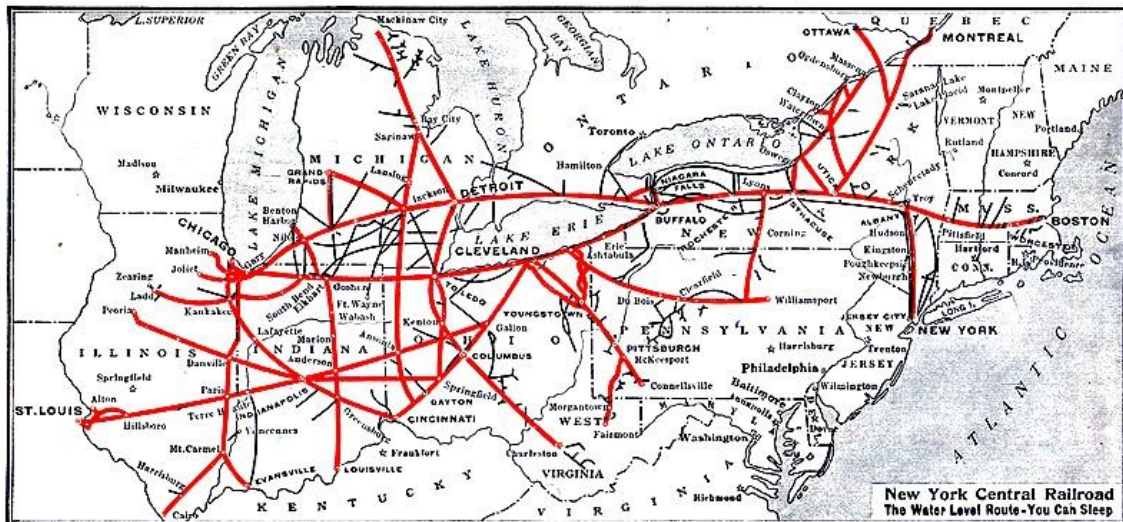
From 1892 to 1924, eighty-six ***Aiellese emigrated*** to Colorado (in 14 different locations) to work as miners, railway constructors and farmers:

- 66 emigrants settled in ***Trinidad***, ***Segundo***, ***Denver***, ***Elmira***, ***Pueblo*** and ***Delta***
- 16 found work and lodging in ***Carbondale***, ***Crested Butte***, ***Salida***, ***Greenwich***, ***Reich***, ***Grassy Creek***, ***Redstone*** and ***Decker*** (4 have settled in Colorado but records consulted do not show the exact location).

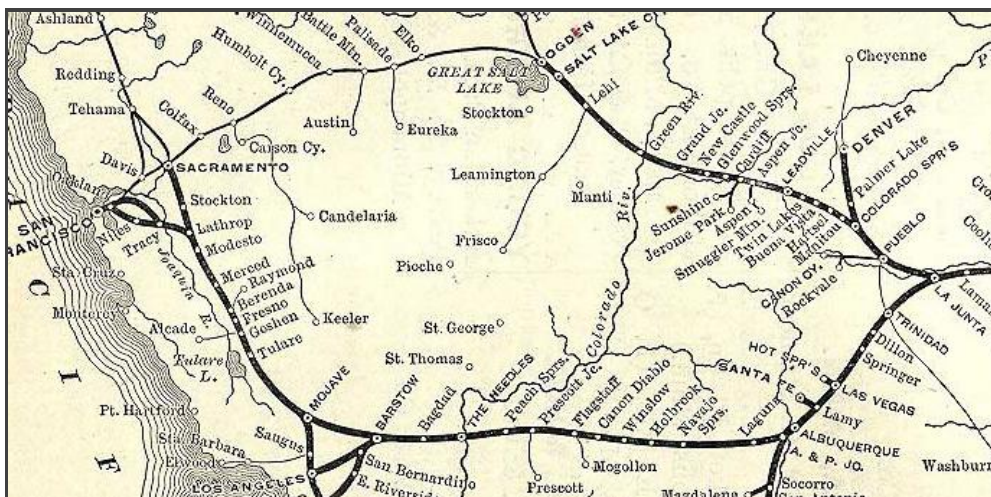


Michele Jachetta, on a 65,000 acres government-owned plot, created a new farm colony near *Pueblo* which he called "**Grimaldi**" in honor of a town just a few miles away from *Aiello*.

*Aiellese immigrants* reached the distant lands of Colorado encouraged by relatives or friends who had preceded them. During the **transatlantic crossing** that lasted from 14 to 21 days, they shared a small bad-smelling cabin with other six or seven people. Due to lack of space and poor hygiene, the nauseating smell would cause them to vomit. They were forced to take refuge on the deck where they could finally appreciate breathing unpolluted air. When the ship docked in **New York**, they rested in a cheap Manhattan inn before continuing their long train journey to Colorado. They usually they left together with other Italian immigrants, took the train at the **New York Central Railroad** on 42<sup>nd</sup> Street and Park Avenue (active since 1831), at the **Pennsylvania Station** on 32<sup>nd</sup> Street and 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (active since 1910) or at the **Grand Central Terminal** on 42<sup>nd</sup> Street and Park Avenue (active since 1913). They reached **St. Louis** (Missouri) where they changed to the **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad** that took them to **La Junta** (Colorado) from which they could finally reach **Pueblo, Denver, Salt Lake City** (Utah) or **Trinidad** (Colorado), **Las Vegas** (Nevada), **Santa Fe** (New Mexico), **Albuquerque** (New Mexico), **Los Angeles** (California) or **San Francisco** (California).



**New York Central Railroad** route from New York to Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie.



Rail route of the **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad** (1891)

Alternatively, from **Pueblo**, the immigrants could change the railway line to take the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad** to reach *Trinidad, Denver, Sunnyside* (Utah) or *Salt Lake City* (Utah).



A 1903 route map of the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad** that from **Pueblo** reached **Trinidad, Denver, Salida, Sunnyside** and **Salt Lake City**, places where Aiellese immigrants settled.

Those who settled in *Colorado* and wished to return to Italy from the port of *New Orleans*, could take a steamboat in **Pueblo** where through the **Arkansas River** that flows southeast would pass the States of *Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma* and *Arkansas* and near the town of *Napoleon*, join the **Mississippi River** which then would continue southward to **New Orleans**.





**Frances Xavier Cabrini** (1850-1917) Italian missionary, a naturalized U.S. citizen, cousin of Italian Premier *Agostino Depretis* (1813-1897), foundress of the **Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus** (MSC) and the **first Italian-American saint** canonized in 1946.



While traveling in 1906 in the rural areas of Colorado, she had the following thoughts:

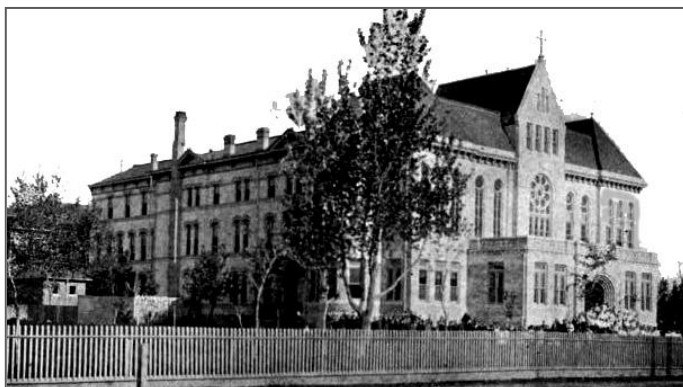
*"While seated in a [train] car of the Santa Fe Railroad that took me to Los Angeles, my thoughts turned to the many immigrants who disembark annually on the shores of the Atlantic, always crowding the populated cities of the East where they encounter many hardships with very little gain, while here in the West and the South there is room for millions more. The very fertile soil would offer them better jobs, suited to their past experience,*

*an opportunity to apply their industriousness and agricultural knowledge. Their hardships and efforts would be crowned with abundant fruits... Poor immigrants, taken advantage many times by those who make them believe they are their protectors! These 'protectors' deceive them by skillfully masking their actions under terms of charity and patriotism. From the train, I saw these poor dear countrymen laboring on the construction of railroads in the most dangerous, narrow passes through the mountains, miles away from any settlement, separated for years from their families and their Church.*

*Here the most difficult jobs are reserved for the newly arrived immigrants. Very few look upon them with compassion, a few care about them or remember that they also possess a soul and a mind. He who abandons his Country to come to this foreign land without anyone to guide him [or her] on the road of true progress, of how many joys is he deprived? What great social and philanthropic work could be done by those in our Country who could devise a plan to employ these individuals' energy there at home.*

*I hope that truly generous people will come forth, to take to heart the interests of these poor people when they land on these shores. I can assure you that it has been most consoling for me during my tour of our missions to see that much good is being done by our institutions for these immigrants".*

Initially, *Mother Cabrini* had wished to go to the *Catholic Missions* in China, but *Pope Leo XIII* (1810-1903) sent her to *America* to assist spiritually and socially hundreds of thousands of Italian immigrants who were exploited, underpaid and victims of unscrupulous organizations. Although frail and sickly, she arrived in New York on *March 31<sup>st</sup> 1889* along with seven



other nuns. Referring to our emigrants, she said: "*Poor Italians, without God, without a country, without bread.*" She met them in ports, ghettos, in poor areas where even the police were afraid to enter. She offered comfort to everyone and after she founded the first orphanage in New York, (in **Denver** she founded the "**Queen of Heaven Orphanage**"-photo- and the "**Mount Carmel Elementary School**" for the children of immigrants) she traveled across the States from *New Jersey* to *Los Angeles*, from *Chicago* to *New Orleans*, from *Denver* to *Seattle* to set up in orphanages, kindergartens, schools, colleges, hospitals, medical laboratories, reception centers for Italians immigrants and their children. Totally, within the USA, she founded 98 schools, 28 hospitals and 8 orphanages. In 1950, *Mother Cabrini* was proclaimed the "*Patron Saint of all emigrants*".

**Rose Maria Segale** (1850 -1941) AKA **Sister Blandina** or the "**Sister of the Wild West**" was an Italian Catholic missionary that belonged to the *Order of the Sisters of Charity*. She was born in *Cicagna* (GE) as the daughter of *Francesco Segale* and *Giovanna Malatesta* who together with the five children, decided to emigrate to the USA, embarking in the port of Genoa on the brig "*Silence*" and arrived in *New Orleans* on *March 6<sup>th</sup> 1854*. The journey continued along the *Mississippi* and *Ohio River* to reach *Cincinnati* (Ohio). In 1866 *Rose Maria* and her older sister *Mary Magdalene* entered as novices in the *Order of the Sisters of Charity* of *Cincinnati* where they became teachers. *Mary Magdalene* became *Sister Justine* and *Rose Maria*, taking the name

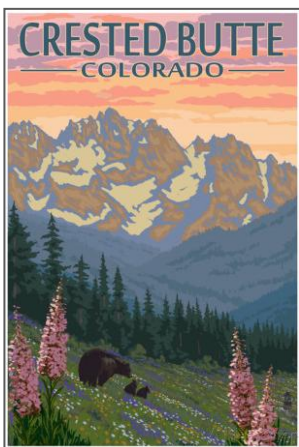


of an early Christian martyr, became *Sister Blandina*.

While teaching in schools of *Steubenville* (Ohio) and *Dayton* (Ohio) in 1872, *Sister Blandina* was sent by her congregation as a missionary to **Trinidad** (Colorado) where many *Aiellese* immigrants later settled. Traveling alone in risky and dusty trails, using the railway and stage coach in unexplored lands, she finally reached this **mining unchartered town** in western *Colorado Territory*. With the money raised from wealthy families, she built a school in *Trinidad* where the children immigrants learned to read and write and to perform arithmetic calculations. One of the first tasks she faced was her condemnation of mass lynchings, often against Italians, through which people suspected of crime were executed, without the right to be judged by State courts. From *Trinidad*, *Sister Blandina* was sent to *New Mexico* in *Santa Fe* and *Albuquerque* where she built churches and schools.

### Why Aiellese settled in Colorado

Between 1885 and 1930 *Italy* was essentially an agricultural country where 70% its people were farmers. Why is it then that so many *Aiellese* settled in large American cities, such as, *New York*, *Pittsburgh* and *Brooklyn*? Why did they prefer to live in the slums of the big cities and forget agricultural work? We must not forget that Italians arrived in America when the settlement of the West was almost completed, when the few available land lots were already owned by the railway companies and those left were more expensive and less fertile. Most *Aiellese* could not afford to set up a farm and preferred to accept low paying jobs in big cities and remain abroad only for a few years in order to save enough money to bring back home to buy a house or a small piece of land. Yet, a good number of them decided to settle permanently in the United States, to tolerate xenophobic sentiments against them, to learn English and learn to appreciate American traditions and mentality. They avoided segregation yet usually settled in the same neighborhoods where they felt reassured and somehow avoided nostalgia for *Aiello*.



Those who dared and loved the challenge, chose **Trinidad, Segundo, Crested Butte, Carbondale, Delta, Pueblo, Salida** and **Redstone**. America's West was a myth, a land of great opportunity with easy profits, plenty of work in railroads, gold and silver mines, and inexpensive farmland where immigrants could easily become rich. Actually, this idea that the US government backed-up to try to settle the unpredictable, dangerous and isolated wilderness.. These were areas where strong, determined, honest workers could be more appreciated than in the factories and in the decaying apartment buildings of the Atlantic coast cities.

Upon arrival at the port of New York, *Aiellese* immigrants were informed free transportation offered to reach the West and convinced to go west by intermediaries sent by mining and railroad companies of Colorado.

Aiellese immigrants quickly found work on the **railroad** or in **mines**, both very heavy and dangerous jobs without any safety precautions where the number of accidents, often fatal or disabling, were twice those of national average.<sup>142</sup>

### **Ludlow Massacre**

The **coal miners** of **Ludlow** (12 miles northwest of *Trinidad*) worked for the **Colorado Fuel and Iron Company** and lived in rented rooms owned by the same mine company. If any accident occurred on the job, no one dared to protest because the **United Mine Workers of America** (UMWA) did not have sufficient bargaining power to force the owner **John D. Rockefeller, Jr.** (1874-1960-**photo**) to improve working conditions and increase their salary (from \$ 1.5 a day). Thus, on **April 20<sup>th</sup> 1914**, **12,000 miners** (many from *South Italy*) protested by striking but failed to assert their claims because the mining company called the **Colorado National Guard** who fired guns against them. In the entire history of North America this incident, called the "**Ludlow Massacre**", is considered one of the most brutal attacks against organized labor where **21 people were killed** (9 workers and 12 women and children) of which **9 were Italian** (John Bartolotti, 45, Charlie Costa, 31, Fedelina Costa, 27, Lucy Costa, 4 years old, Onofrio Costa, 6 years old, Frank Petrucci, 4 months, Joe Petrucci, 4 years old, Lucy Petrucci, 2 years, Frank Rubino, 23 years).



**Funeral of the Ludlow victims in Trinidad:** 21 workers were killed on *April 29th 1914* (National Archives and Records Administration, Department of Labor, USA)

<sup>142</sup> Perilli Giovanni, "*Colorado and the Italians in Colorado*", Princeton University, Princeton, 1922.

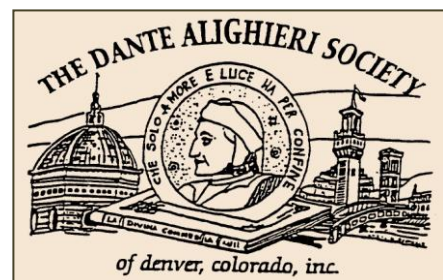
## **Italy- America Day in Colorado**

On **June 6<sup>th</sup> 1920** **George Stephan** (1862-1944), Deputy Governor of Colorado from 1920 to 1921, proclaimed the official establishment of the "**Italy- America Day**" a feast in honor of Italian immigrants who contributed to the advancement of Colorado, and delivered the following message:

*"The men of Italian birth have for centuries been leaders in the development of the world. Their accomplishments in the fields of arts, of letters and of science have been great and far-reaching. We of America have benefited materially by their foresight, valor and scientific attainments as well as by their physical brawn and perseverance. Italy thru her valiant son, Christopher Columbus, gave America to the world. She furnished a haven for the down-trodden and oppressed and a land of opportunity to the ambitious and energetic. Her hosts of artists, scientists and men of letters have furnished the world with beautiful, valuable and learned memorials as much admired today as they were in early times. As a reminder of the work of Italian men and women in the development of our State and Nation, and especially in recognition of her deeds of heroism and the vital part she took in bringing peace to the world and victory to the Allied Arms, in view of the fact that it is the desire of the former countrymen of Italy to observe that date. Therefore, I, George Stephan, lieutenant and acting Governor of the State of Colorado, do proclaim Sunday, **June 6 "Italy-America Day"** to the end that the men and women of our State may participate in suitable exercises commemorative of her entry into the World War and for the purpose of impressing upon our people the desirability of renewing and cementing the ties of friendship, mutual assistance and amity which have so long existed between the people of these two Nations".<sup>143</sup>*

## **Italian-American Associations in Colorado**

In 1889 the **Dante Alighieri Society of Denver** was founded for the tutelage and diffusion of the Italian language and culture in the world.



Towards the end of the XIX century, in Denver for many **Italian language newspapers** were being published: *Il Roma* (1880-1900), *La Stella* (1885-1889) founded in 1885 by Angelo Noce, *La Nazione*, *L'Unione* (since 1897), *Il Corriere di Trinidad* (1904-1933), *Il Risveglio* (since 1922), *La Capitale* (in 1922), *La Frusta* (in 1922) and *The Morning Light* (1933-1953).

In 1920 in Denver there were many **Italian-American cultural and recreational associations**: *Christopher Columbus*, *Calabria* (the president was Raffaele Mauro), the *Fratellanza San Rocco* and the *Cesare Battisti*.

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<sup>143</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 51-52.

## **AIELLESE IMMIGRATION to CANADA**

**Canada** is a vast country rich in raw materials and its population has one on the *highest income per capita* in the world. It is one of the leading agricultural producers in the world since the central grasslands are an almost inexhaustible *wheat* reserve. *Cattle, pigs, poultry* but also *mink, otters and foxes* are raised. Thanks to its vast forests, *timber* is one of its greatest riches.

Also, the country is one of the world's largest producers of *gold, silver, copper, lead, aluminum, nickel, zinc, uranium* and *asbestos*.

*Electricity, oil, coal and natural gas* are part of its energy resources .

Canada has a population of 35 million inhabitants, its capital is *Ottawa* and is subdivided into 10 **Provinces** and 3 **Territories**:

- **Quebec:** *Montreal* is the capital, a French-speaking province
- **Ontario:** *Toronto* is the capital
- **Manitoba:** *Winnipeg* with a population of 700,000 is important for wheat market
- **Alberta:** *Edmonton* is its most important city
- **British Columbia:** *Vancouver*, 1.8 million inhabitants, has *numerous ethnic groups*
- **Saskatchewan:** among world leaders in the production of *uranium*
- **New Brunswick:** part of French Canada
- **Nova Scotia:** part of French Canada
- **Prince Edward Island:** part of French Canada
- **Newfoundland and Labrador:** the easternmost province of Canada
- **Nunavut:** one of the Canadian Territories, found in the northern area
- **Yukon:** one of the Canadian Territories, found in the northwest area
- **Northwest Territories:** one of the Canadian Territories

Many Aiellese immigrants arrived at the port of *New York or Halifax* from where they took the train to various destinations: *Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal* and *Edmonton*.



Map of Canadian provinces and cities where many Aiellese emigrated from 1880 to 1930  
1= **Sault Ste. Marie**, 2= **North Bay**, 3= **Toronto**, 4= **Edmonton** and 5= **Vancouver**

## Brief notes of Canadian history and geography

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1867 the **British North America Act** united the *Province of Canada*, the territories of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* to form a **Confederation** called the "**Kingdom of Canada**" which later became the "**Dominion of Canada**" belonging to the **British Commonwealth**. It also created the Canadian government headed by a Prime Minister.



In 1867 the **Dominion of Canada** included only **Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick** (the remaining territory was English)

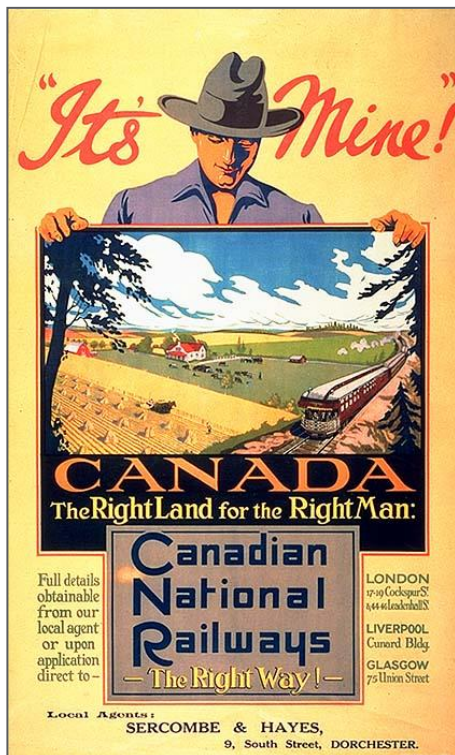
The Province of **Manitoba** and the **Northwest Territory** were annexed to the Dominion in 1870, **British Columbia** in 1871, **Prince Edward Island**, in 1873, **Yukon** in 1898, **Saskatchewan** and **Alberta** in 1905, **Newfoundland and Labrador** in 1949 and **Nunavut** in 1999.



## Aiellese emigration to Canada from 1892 to 1924

*Italian immigration to Canada* occurred in two main waves, from 1900 to 1913 and from 1950 to 1970. They came because the Italian Government actively encouraged emigration due to high unemployment rates and economic hard times in Italy. During the first phase, 119,770 Italians entered Canada (primarily from the US), with the greatest number in 1913 (instead from Aiello alone, the greatest number came in 1905). About 80% of these people were young males, the majority of which went to work at seasonal, heavy labor jobs in railroad construction and maintenance, mines, lumber-camps and building projects.

Towards the end of the XIX century, the **Klondike and Yukon Gold Rush** attracted many immigrants to the territories located between the **Klondike River** in Alaska and the **Yukon River** in Canada. In these localities significant amounts of gold nuggets were discovered, attracting many Aiellese immigrants who had settled in Seattle, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver to set off for the Yukon or for Alaska.



With the construction in 1881 of the **Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR)**, Canada was able to expand its borders to the east, west and north, establishing the creation of efficient railway lines, and through it, control scarcely populated and semi-unexplored territories.

*The Canadian National Railway (CNR)* sold lots of farmland (see photo) that, from 1880 to 1890 that were donated to CNR by the Canadian Government through its Minister *Sir John Macdonald* (1815-1891) who wanted to encourage the construction of the railroad, necessary for the socio-economic development of the country.

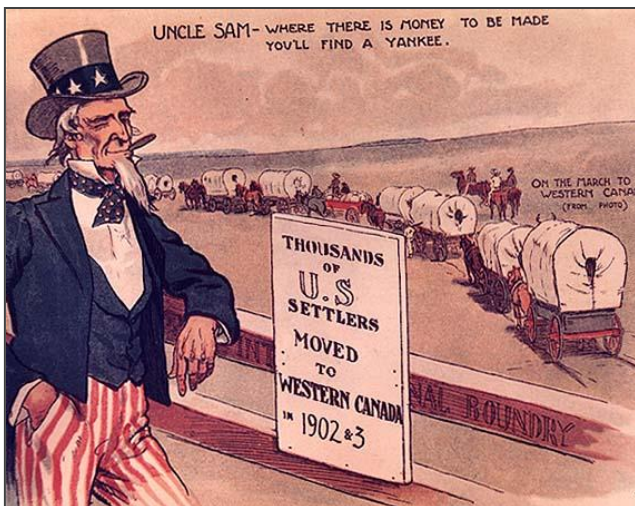
In addition to farmland, the new settlers could also buy, at inexpensive prices, homes, sheds or shacks.

## Canadian legislation to control immigration

In 1872, to encourage the settlement of territories in the Canadian prairies of *Alberta, Saskatchewan* and *Manitoba*, the new government passed the **Dominion Lands Act** or the **Canadian Homestead Act** through which Canada granted 160 acres of land at a cost of \$10 to farmers who promised to cultivate at least 25% or 40 acres of land. Only a few immigrants took advantage of these benefits, an audacious policy was inaugurated in 1898 by **Sir Clifford Sifton** (1861-1929), Canadian Minister of the Interior from 1896 to 1905 who aimed to attract people not only from the British Isles but also from other European countries and the USA. Thus, a large number of southern Europeans began arriving in the United States which then crossed the border to move to Canada since the agricultural conditions in the two countries were almost identical. Many laborers had the idea of returning to their native country once they saved enough money. Many Aiellese immigrants decided to move to villages or towns, such as, *Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Winnipeg* and *Edmonton*.



In one of his **speeches** published in *Maclean's Magazine* on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1922, **Sir Sifton** stressed that Canada needed strong and determined farmers who were used to working hard and that being of English extraction was not obligatory:



*"When I speak of quality I have in mind, I think, something that is quite different from what is in the mind of the average writer or speaker upon the question of immigration. I think a stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and a half-dozen children, is good quality. A Trades Union artisan who will not work more than eight hours a day and will not work that long if he can help it, will not work on a farm at all and has to be fed by the public when his work is slack is, in my*

*judgement, quantity and very bad quantity. I am indifferent as to whether or not he is British-born. It matters not what his nationality is; such men are not wanted in Canada, and the more of them we get the more trouble we shall have."*

Sifton's agents, both in Europe and in the USA (**see photo**), advertised to encourage migrants to choose Canada as their destination. Thus, some Aiellese moved from the U.S. to Canadian cities.



**Alfred Fitzpatrick** (1862-1932-**photo**-) an educator and a Presbyterian minister, founded the *Frontier College* (Ontario) in 1899 and in 1919 published for immigrants the "*Handbook for the New Canadians*" where he stated that a good citizen had to "*love God, the British Empire, Canada and his family*", should "*work a lot and help his neighbor*" and be "*fair, just, honest and brave*".



## Other Canadian laws concerning immigration

### 1906: **Immigration Act**

According to **Francis "Frank" Oliver** (1853-1933), Minister of the Interior from 1905 to 1911, the purpose of this Act was "to enable the Department of Immigration to deal with undesirable immigrants" by providing a means of control. It stated that certain categories of immigrant could not enter Canada for various reasons: *criminality, insanity, infirmity, disease and handicap*. The Act also gave the government legal authority to **deport** immigrants within two years of landing.

### 1910: **Immigration Act**

This Act gave the government enormous discretionary power to regulate immigration through *Orders in Council*. *Section 38* allowed the government to prohibit landing of immigrants under the "continuous journey" rule, and of immigrants "*belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate (Indians, Chinese and Africans were excluded) or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character*". The Act also extended the grounds on which immigrants could be *deported* to include *immorality and political offenses* (Section 41).

### 1914: **War Measures Act**

The *War Measures Act* was passed, giving the government wide powers to arrest, detain and deport. "**Enemy aliens**" were forced to register themselves and subjected to many restrictions. In the course of the war, 8,000-9,000 "enemy aliens" were interned. Many were subsequently released in response to labour shortages.

### 1918: **IWW declared illegal**

The *Industrial Workers of the World* (IWW, known as the "Wobblies") and thirteen other socialist or anarchist groups, were declared illegal. It was as a result of fears of enemy alien subversion and of the "Bolshevik menace", and of pressure from industrialists interested in suppressing labor activism.

### 1919: **Amendments to the Immigration Act** of 1910

*Amendments to the Immigration Act* of 1910 were made, adding new grounds for denying entry and for deportation (e.g. constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism and illiteracy). *Section 38* allowed Cabinet to prohibit any race, nationality or class of immigrants by reason of "economic, industrial, or other condition temporarily existing in Canada" (unemployment was then high), because of their unsuitability, or because of their "peculiar habits, modes of life and methods of holding property".

### 1925: **Railway Agreement**

The *Railway Agreement* was signed by the *Canadian Pacific (CPR)* and *Canadian National Railways (CNR)* and the government, providing for the railways to recruit immigrants, including from the "*non-preferred*"<sup>144</sup> countries of Northern and Central Europe. More than 185,000 Central Europeans entered Canada under the agreement (1925-1929). Many farmer from *Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania* arrived in Canada. However, the railways were instructed not to accept Jewish farmers because the government believed Jewish individuals were non genuine farmers.

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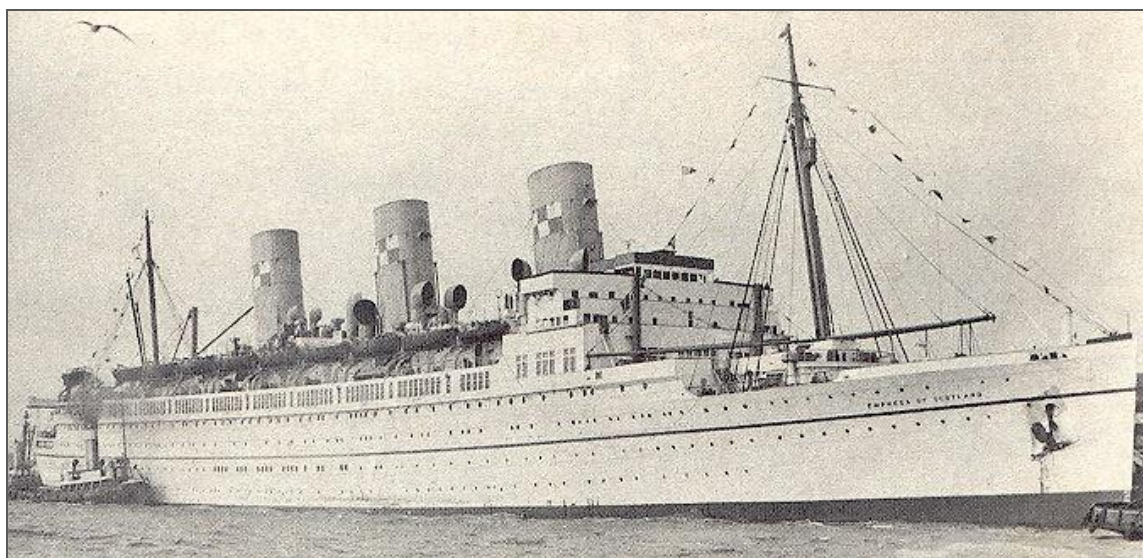
<sup>144</sup> To the "**acceptable category**" (although not "preferred", those are the WASPS) were the South Europeans (*Italians, Greeks, Spaniards*), the "**non-preferred**" were from: *Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania*.

## The first Aiellese pioneers who became Canadian citizens

- **Geniale Marrelli** born on *February 14<sup>th</sup> 1900*, emigrated to *Sault Ste. Marie* (Ontario) and was naturalized on *November 26<sup>th</sup> 1924*
- **Angelo Raffaele Pagnotta** born on *October 17<sup>th</sup> 1872*, was a barber who settled in *Prince Rupert* in *British Columbia*, became a Canadian citizen on *February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1925*
- **Luigi Cuglietta** born on *November 5<sup>th</sup> 1892*, emigrated to *Windsor* (Ontario) and was naturalized on *December 16<sup>th</sup> 1925*
- **Giuseppe Iacucci** was a shoemaker who lived in *Montreal* (Quebec) and on *October 1<sup>st</sup> 1927* became a Canadian citizen
- **Giovanni Pagnotta** born on *December 1<sup>st</sup> 1874*, married *Filippina Rende* (born in Lago CS in 1881), was shoe shiner in *Vancouver* (British Columbia) and was naturalized on *October 11<sup>th</sup> 1932*

## Other Aiellese who were among the first to emigrated to Canada

- **Giuseppe Fata** born on *March 13<sup>th</sup> 1887*, disembarked at *Halifax* (Nova Scotia) from the ship "*Empress of Scotland*" on *June 18<sup>th</sup> 1927*
- **Giuseppe "Joe" Coccimiglio** at 30 years of age, disembarked at *Halifax* (Nova Scotia) on *July 31<sup>st</sup> 1928*



Ship "**Empress of Scotland**" built in 1906 for the *Hamburg- American Line*, had 24,000 tons and a capacity of 2900 passengers (this ship was used by the Aiellese *Giuseppe Fata* to reach *Halifax* on *June 18<sup>th</sup> 1927*)

- **Brief history of the R. F. Welch Ltd**



Arrival of immigrants at Port Arthur (Ontario) in 1890

**Giovanni Veltri** (1867-1963) was born in *Grimaldi (CS)*, son of *Raffaele Veltri (n.1832)* and *Maria Potestio*, emigrated together with his brother **Vincenzo** (1861-1913) and became a Canadian entrepreneur in the construction of the railroad that connected east and west coasts of Canada and of the USA.

*Vincenzo* emigrated in *Algeria* at 16 years of age together with two cousins and a friend to work in the construction of the railway line from *Batna* to *Biskra*.



Vincenzo Veltri  
1861-1913



Giovanni Veltri  
1867-1963

In August 1885, **Giovanni Veltri** joined his brother **Vincenzo** in *Helena (Montana)* who was a foreman in the local **Montana Central Railroad** and where *Giovanni* was hired as a navvy (unskilled worker).

In 1897, *Giovanni* returned to *Grimaldi* to marry *Rosa Anselmo* (b.1877). They had five children, but the closest to him was **Raffaele**<sup>145</sup> (b.1898) who at 6 years of age (in 1904) emigrated with his father to *Spokane* (Washington). He studied and became adult when he was hired in the same company.

From the ship "*Ems*" their elder brother **Fortunato** (b.1858) disembarked on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1897 in New York to join them in *Spokane*.

In 1898, the two brothers **moved to Canada**, where they changed their name from "*Veltri*" to "*Welch*", *Giovanni* became "*John*" and *Vincenzo* became "*James Vincent*" and the "**Vincenzo Veltri Company**" became the "**J. V. Welch Company**".

On January 31<sup>st</sup> 1913, *Vincenzo* died of peritonitis and his brother *Giovanni* inherited all his rights and capital to form a single firm called the "**John Welch Company**". *Vincenzo* had never married, had no children and never returned to *Grimaldi*. He devoted his energies and talents to the company and became one of the earliest Italian immigrants to make a significant contribution to the building of railways in both the United States and Canada.

In 1924, *Giovanni's* wife *Rosa* and his other children emigrated to *Winnipeg* (Manitoba) and the family was finally completely reunited. They settled in *Port Arthur* (Ontario) where they remained until 1931 when *Giovanni*, his wife and unmarried daughters decided to return permanently to *Grimaldi*.

His son *Raffaele* remained in *Port Arthur* to continue *Giovanni's* firm now called "**R. F. Welch Ltd.**" and signed an exclusive contract with *Canadian National Railways* (CNR) for the maintenance of the rails. Since *Raffaele* preferred hiring workers born in *Grimaldi* or in other nearby towns, such as *Aiello*, many *Aiellese* were hired by the *R. F. Welch Company*.

In 1950, the "**R. F. Welch Ltd**" obtained the authorization from the Canadian government to hire workers directly from Italy, with contracts (**Welch Contract**) that forced immigrants to work for one consecutive year at the **Welch Gangs** of the CNR that would lend the money needed for their trip from Italy. *Raffaele* was commissioned by his father *Giovanni* to recruit workers from many areas of *Cosenza*: 131 workers from *Grimaldi*, **110** from **Aiello Calabro**, 51 from *Malito*, 50 from *Cleto*, 44 from *Domanico*, 41 from *Lago*, 34 from *Belsito*, 33 from *Cosenza* and 12 from *Carolei*. From 1951 to 1957, more than 4,000 *Italians* (mostly *Calabrese*) found employment at the *Welch Company* settling in places where it had offices (*Toronto*, *Montreal*, *Winnipeg*, *Edmonton*, *Port Arthur*, *Thunder Bay*, *Spokane* and *Vancouver*).

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<sup>145</sup> **Raffaele Veltri** (b.1894 in *Grimaldi*) emigrated to Canada with his father *Giovanni*, disembarking in New York from the ship "*Republic*" on November 25<sup>th</sup> 1904. He studied at *Saint Boniface Catholic College* in *Winnipeg* (Manitoba) and after graduation, he became a partner of his father's "*John Welch Company*" always dealing with rail maintenance for the *Canadian National Railways* from the Province of *Ontario* to *British Columbia* on the Pacific Ocean.

**LANDING of AIELLESE IMMIGRANTS in NEW YORK from 1892 to 1924  
to settle in USA and CANADA (total 767 immigrants)**

**Abbreviations:**

**AZ** = Arizona, **BC** = British Columbia, **Calif** = California, **Colo**=Colorado, **Conn** = Connecticut, **ILL** = Illinois, **Mass** = Massachusetts, **Mich** = Michigan, **Minn** = Minnesota, **NJ** = New Jersey, **N M** = New Mexico, **Mich** = Michigan, **Nebr** = Nebraska, **NY** = New York, **NYC** = New York City, **OH** = Ohio, **Ont** = Ontario, **PA** = Pennsylvania, **SLC** = Salt Lake City, **SSM** = Sault Ste. Marie, **UT** = Utah, **Wash** = Washington, **W Va** = West Virginia, **Dob**= date of birth, **Dod**= date of departure

Please **notice** that **some** Aiellese **last names** are **double**: Bernardo Ciddio, Bernardo Travio, Briglio Catoio, Bruno Bossio, Coccimiglio Fronzo, Coccimiglio Stuzzo, Falsetto Spina, Guercio Catoio, Guercio Nuzio, Guzzo Bonifacio, Guzzo Foliaro, Ianni Antoniella, Ianni Lucio, Ianni Trignano, Marrello Magaro, Marrello Roppo, Marrello Trecalli, Pucci Daniele, Roppo Naso, Sdao Curetto, Sdao Scarcella, Sdao Vecchiotto, Volpe Laura, Volpe Picone, Scalzo Cannello, Sicolo Genise and Zimbaro Voce.

<b>Names of Aiellese Immigrants</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Dob</b>	<b>Dod</b>	<b>Destination</b>
Aceto, Eugenio	23	1886	1909	Pennsylvania
Altorelli, Carlo	24	1877	1901	NYC
Amendola, Francesco	43	1878	1921	SLC
Amendola, Francesco	23	1884	1907	SLC
Amendola, Gaetano	32	1870	1902	SSM
Amendola, Geniale	34	1868	1902	SSM
Amendola, Giuseppe	27	1878	1905	SSM
Asta, Francesco	23	1899	1922	Brooklyn (NY)
Barone, Innocenza	32	1884	1916	Standard (Calif)
Basano, Geniale	19	1893	1912	NYC
Belmonte, Eugenio Angelo	4	1901	1905	Denver (Colo)
Belmonte, Vincenzo	32	1866	1898	NYC
Belmonte, Vittorio	44	1861	1905	Denver (Colo)
Bennetti, Gaetano	26	1875	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Bernardo, Antonio	20	1889	1909	Buffalo (NY)
Bernardo, Antonio	27	1895	1922	Cliffside (NJ)
Bernardo, Antonio	30	1869	1899	NYC
Bernardo, Antonio	20	1888	1908	SLC
Bernardo, Ciddio	23	1876	1899	NYC
Bernardo, Ciddio	21	1884	1905	SLC
Bernardo, Ciddio	28	1872	1900	Pittsburgh (PA)
Bernardo, Ciddio	22	1884	1906	SLC
Bernardo, Ciddio Antonio	21	1899	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Ciddio Antonio	19	1887	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Bernardo, Ciddio Fortunato	44	1866	1910	Reich (Colo)
Bernardo, Ciddio Fortunato	38	1873	1911	SLC
Bernardo, Ciddio Fortunato	18	1882	1900	SLC
Bernardo, Ciddio Francesco	18	1895	1913	Fairmont (W VA)
Bernardo, Ciddio Gaspare	28	1885	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Ciddio Gaspare	19	1892	1911	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Ciddio Giuseppe	36	1876	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Ciddio Luigi	25	1889	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Ciddio Orazio	40	1866	1906	Trenton (NJ)
Bernardo, Ciddio Tommaso	17	1905	1922	Grantwood (Mass)
Bernardo, Ciddio Vincenzo	20	1881	1901	Leavittsburg (Ohio)
Bernardo, Domemico	56	1855	1911	NYC

Bernardo, Domenico	43	1854	1897	SSM
Bernardo, Egidio	18	1892	1910	Pittsburgh (PA)
Bernardo, Ferdinando	23	1879	1902	Colorado
Bernardo, Francesco	29	1883	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Francesco	39	1872	1911	NYC
Bernardo, G. Battista	59	1843	1902	Pueblo (Colo)
Bernardo, Gaetano	38	1872	1910	Brooklyn (NY)
Bernardo, Gaspare	16	1884	1900	SLC
Bernardo, Geniale	8	1904	1912	Vancouver (BC)
Bernardo, Gennaro	23	1891	1914	Bavaria (NY)
Bernardo, Gennaro	23	1890	1913	Fairmont (W VA)
Bernardo, Giovanni	23	1877	1900	SLC
Bernardo, Giulio	31	1878	1909	SLC
Bernardo, Giulio	25	1878	1903	SSM
Bernardo, Giulio	32	1877	1909	Sunnyside (Utah)
Bernardo, Giuseppe	18	1890	1908	Los Angeles (Calif)
Bernardo, Giuseppe	30	1876	1906	North Bay (Ont)
Bernardo, Giuseppe	37	1865	1902	NYC
Bernardo, Giuseppe	17	1887	1904	SLC
Bernardo, Giuseppe	36	1887	1923	Soullek (Iowa)
Bernardo, Giuseppe	26	1876	1902	SSM
Bernardo, Giuseppe	26	1877	1903	SSM
Bernardo, Giuseppe	4	1908	1912	Vancouver (BC)
Bernardo, Luigi	17	1885	1902	SLC
Bernardo, Nicola	21	1888	1909	Weber (Utah)
Bernardo, Pasquale	39	1863	1902	Colorado
Bernardo, Pietro	36	1877	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Bernardo, Pietro	29	1881	1910	Vancouver (BC)
Bernardo, Raffaele	57	1857	1914	Thompsonville (Conn)
Bernardo, Rosa	2	1912	1914	Thompsonville (Conn)
Bernardo, Rosario	34	1868	1902	Grantwood (Mass)
Bernardo, Rosario	21	1901	1922	Worcester (Mass)
Bernardo, Salvatore	56	1844	1900	NYC
Bifano, Pila Bruno	31	1874	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Bifano, Pila Bruno	27	1875	1902	SSM
Bifano, Pila Bruno	33	1876	1909	SSM
Bilotta, Antonio	1	1906	1907	Brooklyn (NY)
Biscardi, Michele	48	1872	1920	Springfield (Mass)
Biscardi, Michele	35	1874	1909	SSM
Bosco, Geniale	26	1881	1907	SSM
Bossio, Bruni Antonio	25	1897	1922	San Francisco (Calif)
Bossio, Antonio	36	1878	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Bossio, Antonio	22	1877	1899	Elmira (Colo)
Bossio, Antonio	29	1877	1906	SLC
Bossio, Bruno	42	1858	1900	SLC
Bossio, Daniele	38	1882	1920	Detroit (Mich)
Bossio, Daniele	31	1882	1913	SLC
Bossio, Filippo	34	1871	1905	Altoona (PA)
Bossio, Francesco	36	1864	1900	NYC
Bossio, Francesco	10	1890	1900	SLC
Bossio, Gaspare	24	1898	1922	Bingham (Utah)
Bossio, Geniale	38	1861	1899	Elmira (Colo)
Bossio, Geniale	26	1897	1923	Morgantown (W Va)
Bossio, Geniale	39	1861	1900	SLC
Bossio, Giovanni	24	1881	1905	Altoona (PA)

Bossio, Michele	18	1895	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Bossio, Pasquale	24	1880	1904	SLC
Bossio, Pasquale	43	1880	1923	SLC
Briglio, Antonio	20	1887	1907	Trinidad (Colo)
Briglio, Catoio Angelo	40	1865	1905	New Kensington (PA)
Briglio, Catoio Angelo	37	1865	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Briglio, Catoio Giovanni	20	1900	1920	Salida (Colo)
Briglio, Catoio Vincenzo	33	1869	1902	Braddock (PA)
Briglio, Cicala Gaetano	37	1870	1907	Trinidad (Colo)
Briglio, Cicala Luigi	33	1874	1907	Trinidad (Colo)
Briglio, Luigi	18	1895	1913	Wallenton (PA)
Briglio, Pasquale	23	1880	1903	Segundo (Colo)
Briglio, Raffaele	41	1872	1913	NYC
Briglio, Raffaele	43	1870	1913	SSM
Briglio, Salvatore	24	1898	1922	Paterson (NJ)
Brindisi, Giovanni	39	1867	1906	North Bay (Ont)
Briolio, Cicala Antonio	35	1875	1910	Trinidad (Colo)
Brisindi, Filomena	36	1873	1909	Brooklyn (NY)
Brisindi, Giovanni	47	1867	1914	Brooklyn (NY)
Bruni, Angelo	41	1871	1912	Freemont (NY)
Bruni, Antonio	28	1872	1900	Castle Point (PA)
Bruni, Bossio Giovanni	36	1878	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Bruni, Bossio Michele	28	1885	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Bruni, Bossio Michele	22	1898	1920	SLC
Bruni, Francesco	15	1892	1907	Denver (Colo)
Bruni, Gaetano	40	1873	1913	Brooklyn (NY)
Bruni, Gaspare	32	1870	1902	SSM
Bruni, Giovanni	2	1921	1923	Prince Rupert (Canada)
Bruni, Luigi	23	1898	1921	SLC
Bruni, Nicola	46	1861	1907	Denver (Colo)
Bruni, Salvatore	24	1897	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Bruno, Bonta Srana	24	1890	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Bruno, Carmine	24	1882	1906	Trinidad (Colo)
Bruno, Francesco	20	1885	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Bruno, Geniale	31	1882	1913	NYC
Bruno, Pasquale	16	1891	1907	NYC
Bruno, Pasquale	46	1865	1911	Reynoldsville (PA)
Bruno, Pasquale	21	1884	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Bruno, Perri	31	1871	1902	SSM
Buffone, Arcangelo	34	1874	1908	Chicago (ILL)
Buffone, Maria	28	1877	1905	Warren (Ohio)
Buffone, Martino	46	1865	1911	Reynoldsville (PA)
Buonaiuto, Alfonso	37	1868	1905	Alpha (NY)
Cairolì, Vincenzo	19	1887	1906	SSM
Calabrese, Luciano	24	1877	1901	Boston (Mass)
Caldano, Luigi	25	1884	1909	SLC
Calistro, Raffaele	16	1890	1906	SLC
Calvano, Luigi	23	1882	1905	Trenton (NJ)
Cammissa, Giuseppe	19	1886	1905	NYC
Cantanio, Emilio	24	1896	1920	Brooklyn (NY)
Caputo, Annunziato	17	1896	1913	Seattle (Wash)
Caputo, Antonio	18	1894	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Caputo, Antonio	27	1883	1910	SLC
Caputo, Antonio	17	1891	1908	SLC
Caputo, Bruno	27	1887	1914	Bingham (Utah)

Caputo, Bruno	37	1865	1902	SLC
Caputo, Carmine	10	1910	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Caputo, Carmine	18	1902	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Caputo, Eugenio	18	1902	1920	Flint (Michigan)
Caputo, Fortunato	19	1887	1906	SLC
Caputo, Gaspare	32	1888	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Caputo, Gaspare	23	1880	1903	Hastings (PA)
Caputo, Gaspare	29	1880	1909	Segundo (Colo)
Caputo, Geniale	31	1870	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Caputo, Gennaro	38	1855	1893	Pittsburgh (PA)
Caputo, Giacomo	25	1875	1900	NYC
Caputo, Giuseppe	21	1881	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Caputo, Giuseppe	42	1881	1923	SLC
Caputo, Giuseppe	24	1882	1906	Spokane (Wash)
Caputo, Giuseppe	35	1881	1916	Sunnyside (Utah)
Caputo, Giuseppe	27	1882	1909	Trinidad (Colo)
Caputo, Lorenzo	45	1857	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Caputo, Luigi	35	1871	1906	Greenwich (Colo)
Caputo, Luigi	31	1871	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Caputo, Nicola	17	1889	1906	NYC
Caputo, Pasquale	28	1872	1900	SLC
Caputo, Pietro	23	1878	1901	NYC
Caputo, Pietro	17	1893	1910	NYC
Caputo, Raffaele	11	1895	1906	NYC
Caputo, Raffaele	17	1894	1911	SLC
Caputo, Rosa Maria	18	1905	1923	Prince Rupert (Canada)
Caputo, Rosario	20	1881	1901	Montreal (Quebec)
Caputo, Rosario	29	1880	1909	Trinidad (Colo)
Caputo, Salvatore	26	1879	1905	Grassy Creek (Colo)
Caputo, Salvatore	24	1886	1910	SLC
Caputo, Salvatore	36	1886	1922	Sunnyside (Utah)
Caputo, Salvatore	38	1878	1916	Sunnyside (Utah)
Caputo, Tommaso	44	1862	1906	NYC
Caruso, Angelo	21	1881	1902	SSM
Caruso, Anna Maria	13	1898	1911	SLC
Caruso, Antonio	36	1867	1903	SLC
Caruso, Caicco Antonio	34	1871	1905	Denver (Colo)
Caruso, Caicco Antonio	31	1869	1900	SLC
Caruso, Elisa	6	1905	1911	SLC
Caruso, Erminia	27	1884	1911	SLC
Caruso, Eugenia	4	1907	1911	SLC
Caruso, Eugenio	13	1903	1916	Standard (Calif)
Caruso, Francesco	42	1880	1922	New Kensington (PA)
Caruso, Francesco	17	1903	1920	NYC
Caruso, Geniale	17	1894	1911	Bingham (Utah)
Caruso, Geniale	9	1894	1903	SLC
Caruso, Giuseppina	8	1908	1916	Standard (Calif)
Caruso, Oraucерco	28	1881	1909	SLC
Caruso, Rosa	11	1905	1916	Standard (Calif)
Caruso, Rosaria	15	1901	1916	Standard (Calif)
Caruso, Salvatore	15	1896	1911	SLC
Caruso, Saveria	3	1913	1916	Standard (Calif)
Casanova, Geniale	18	1887	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Catacchio, Francesco	39	1867	1906	SSM
Cavaliere, Francesca	24	1879	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)



Chiarelli, Raffaele	21	1880	1901	Pittsburgh (PA)
Chiarello, Alfonso	27	1894	1921	Thompsonville (Conn)
Chiarello, Angelo	49	1853	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Chiarello, Carmela	29	1874	1906	Trenton (NJ)
Chiarello, Costa Gaspare	19	1886	1905	Trenton (NJ)
Chiarello, Costa Luigi	30	1875	1905	Trenton (NJ)
Chiarello, Francesca	21	1887	1908	SSM
Chiarello, Gaetano	23	1875	1898	Carbondale (PA)
Chiarello, Gaetano	35	1876	1911	Montreal (Quebec)
Chiarello, Gaspare	30	1883	1913	Newark (NJ)
Chiarello, Geniale	23	1878	1902	SSM
Chiarello, Giovanni	23	1883	1906	SSM
Chiarello, Giuseppe	22	1888	1910	SLC
Chiarello, Nicola	27	1879	1906	SLC
Chiarello, Orazio	28	1880	1908	SSM
Chiarello, Raffaele	0	1906	1906	Trenton (NJ)
Chiarello, Rosaria	16	1892	1908	SSM
Chiarello, Vincenzo	17	1885	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Cicarelli, G. Battista	26	1873	1899	NYC
Cicero, Nicola	29	1884	1913	Trenton (NJ)
Cino, Francesco	46	1870	1916	Martin (PA)
Coccimiglio, Antonio	20	1900	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Antonio	40	1865	1905	NYC
Coccimiglio, Berenice	16	1883	1899	NYC
Coccimiglio, Bruno	18	1895	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Bruno	47	1850	1897	NYC
Coccimiglio, Carmine	25	1897	1922	Pittsburgh (PA)
Coccimiglio, Carmine	18	1902	1920	Saugerties (NY)
Coccimiglio, Carmine	28	1882	1910	Trenton (NJ)
Coccimiglio, Filippo	30	1870	1900	NYC
Coccimiglio, Filippo	37	1869	1906	SLC
Coccimiglio, Fiorenzo	21	1881	1902	Delta (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Francesco	19	1887	1906	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Francesco	16	1887	1903	Segundo (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Francesco	40	1861	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Fronzo Carmine	23	1882	1905	Segundo (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Fronzo G.	32	1874	1906	Trinidad (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Fronzo Gaspare	35	1885	1920	Saugerties (NY)
Coccimiglio, Fronzo Gemelli	36	1876	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Gaetano	34	1872	1906	Ernest (PA)
Coccimiglio, Gaetano	26	1879	1905	NYC
Coccimiglio, Gaetano	16	1885	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Gaspare	21	1885	1906	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Geniale	31	1875	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Geniale	19	1901	1920	Sunnyside (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Giovanni	18	1894	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Giovanni	23	1878	1901	Decker (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Giovanni	56	1841	1897	NYC
Coccimiglio, Giovanni	36	1884	1920	Saugerties (NY)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	17	1889	1906	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	25	1895	1920	Ernest (PA)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	21	1893	1914	Segundo (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	22	1883	1905	SLC
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	21	1886	1907	Winston (Conn)
Coccimiglio, Luigi	38	1861	1899	NYC

Coccimiglio, Merchiorre	17	1897	1914	Edmonton (Alberta)
Coccimiglio, Nicola	25	1876	1901	NYC
Coccimiglio, Pasquale	39	1882	1921	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Pasquale	33	1879	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Pasquale	24	1890	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Pasquale	28	1878	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Pasquale	23	1882	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Pietro	23	1887	1910	Bingham (Utah)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	23	1882	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Michele	30	1879	1909	Segundo (Colo)
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	22	1877	1899	Trinidad (Colo)
Colosimo, Gabriele	24	1876	1900	NYC
Colosimo, Raffaele	22	1899	1921	Trinidad (Colo)
Correale, Angelo	32	1868	1900	Trinidad (Colo)
Correale, Guerriero Angelo	38	1867	1905	Segundo (Colo)
Coscarella, Antonio	41	1868	1909	Pittsburgh (PA)
Cuglietta, Angelo	20	1900	1920	Springfield (Mass)
Cuglietta, Angelo	4	1901	1905	Warren (Ohio)
Cuglietta, Antonio	20	1890	1910	Bingham (Utah)
Cuglietta, Antonio	41	1882	1923	Helper (Utah)
Cuglietta, Antonio	31	1878	1909	SLC
Cuglietta, Antonio	25	1877	1902	SSM
Cuglietta, Carmela	32	1882	1914	SLC
Cuglietta, Francesco	17	1905	1922	S. Francisco (Calif)
Cuglietta, Francesco	35	1874	1909	SSM
Cuglietta, Gaetano	27	1878	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Cuglietta, Gaetano	24	1876	1900	SLC
Cuglietta, Gaetano	50	1852	1902	SSM
Cuglietta, Geniale	31	1885	1916	NYC
Cuglietta, Geniale	18	1886	1904	SSM
Cuglietta, Gennaro	26	1876	1902	SSM
Cuglietta, Giovanni	19	1883	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Cuglietta, Giovanni	23	1898	1921	SLC
Cuglietta, Giovanni	26	1876	1902	SSM
Cuglietta, Giovanni	17	1892	1909	SSM
Cuglietta, Giuseppe	26	1886	1913	NYC (NY)
Cuglietta, Luigi	24	1897	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Cuglietta, Luigi	28	1877	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Cuglietta, Luigi	47	1869	1916	SSM
Cuglietta, Luigi	22	1881	1903	SSM
Cuglietta, Maria	0	1921	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Cuglietta, Michele	27	1880	1907	SLC
Cuglietta, Nicola	23	1887	1910	SLC
Cuglietta, Nicola	23	1887	1910	SSM
Cuglietta, Pasquale	32	1889	1921	Steubenville (Ohio)
Cuglietta, Rosario	29	1873	1902	NYC
Cuglietta, Rosario	19	1891	1910	Bingham (Utah)
Cuglietta, Vincenzo	2	1919	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Cuglietta, Vincenzo	17	1888	1905	Pueblo (Colo)
Falerna, Concetta	24	1897	1921	SLC
Falsetti, Giacomo	39	1868	1907	SLC
Falsetti, Carmela	16	1896	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Falsetti, Geniale	42	1870	1913	Brooklyn (NY)
Falsetti, Geniale	24	1898	1922	Brooklyn (NY)
Falsetti, Geniale	34	1872	1906	SSM

Falsetti, Giacomo	39	1868	1907	SLC
Falsetti, Michele	17	1894	1911	Minneapolis (Minn)
Falsetti, Rosaria	21	1891	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Falsetti, Teresa	24	1874	1898	NYC
Faraca, Francesco	19	1887	1906	SSM
Faraca, Giuseppe	27	1894	1921	SLC
Faraca, Michele	19	1892	1911	NYC
Faraca, Michele	30	1891	1921	SLC
Faraca, Natale	25	1878	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)
Faraca, Nicola	21	1879	1900	SLC
Faraca, Salvatore	19	1890	1909	NYC
Fata, Anna	28	1877	1905	SSM
Fata, Antonio	31	1883	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Fata, Antonio	22	1884	1906	NYC
Fata, Antonio	17	1883	1900	SLC
Fata, Carmela	27	1894	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Fata, Giacomo	32	1878	1910	St. Paul (Minn)
Fata, Giuseppe	35	1885	1920	NYC
Fata, Giuseppe	25	1887	1912	Pueblo (Colo)
Fata, Giuseppe	16	1887	1903	SLC
Fata, Michele	21	1889	1910	Bingham (Utah)
Fata, Natale	44	1857	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Fata, Pietro	62	1852	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Fata, Scafarrone	43	1855	1898	Sunnyside (Utah)
Fata, Scafarrone Carmine	43	1870	1913	Springfield (Utah)
Fata, Scafarrone Carmine	27	1870	1897	SSM
Fata, Scafarrone Fortunata	18	1894	1912	Sunnyside (Utah)
Fata, Scafarrone Gennaro	17	1896	1913	Springfield (Utah)
Ferrise, Antonio	34	1875	1909	SLC
Ferrise, Antonio	32	1874	1907	SLC
Ferrise, Antonio	27	1874	1902	SSM
Ferrise, Salvatore	18	1902	1920	Saugerties (NY)
Ferruccio, Lorenzo	19	1886	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Ferruccio, Lorenzo	26	1886	1912	Vancouver (BC)
Fezza, Michele	21	1881	1902	SSM
Filice, Antonio	32	1873	1905	SLC
Filice, Antonio	26	1874	1900	SLC
Filice, Gennaro	44	1856	1900	NYC
Filice, Pietro	25	1878	1903	SLC
Filice, Rosario	19	1887	1906	Greenwich (Colo)
Gabriele, Geniale	17	1893	1910	NYC
Galluccio, Carmela	28	1879	1907	Brooklyn (NY)
Grandinetto, Vincenzo	29	1876	1905	NYC
Guercia, Catoio Geniale	17	1888	1905	SLC
Guercio, Catoio	23	1877	1900	SLC
Guercio, Catoio Francesco	17	1887	1904	Spokane (Wash)
Guercio, Francesco	35	1868	1903	SSM
Guercio, Francesco	33	1887	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Guercio, Gaetano	32	1861	1893	NYC
Guercio, Luigi	40	1861	1901	NYC
Guercio, Luigi Nunzio	47	1860	1907	Pittsburgh (PA)
Guercio, Maria	4	1917	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Guercio, Nicola	23	1879	1902	NYC
Guercio, Nicola	29	1880	1909	Spokane (Wash)
Guercio, Nicola	42	1879	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)

Guercio, Nunzio Geniale	31	1874	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Guercio, Nunzio Pasquale	22	1900	1922	Ford City (PA)
Guercio, Paolo	2	1919	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Guercio, Rosaria	35	1879	1914	Helper (Utah)
Guercio, Rosario	13	1908	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Guida, Michele	32	1873	1905	Denver (Colo)
Guido, Geniale	26	1877	1903	SLC
Guido, Rosario	34	1882	1916	SLC
Guido, Vincenzo	46	1867	1913	SSM
Guidoccio, Francesco	40	1860	1900	SLC
Guzzo, Antonio	19	1883	1902	SSM
Guzzo, Foliario Giovanni	16	1890	1906	Trinidad (Colo)
Guzzo, Foliario	23	1886	1909	Spokane (Wash)
Guzzo, Foliario Bruno	28	1873	1901	NYC
Guzzo, Foliario Carmine	45	1855	1900	SLC
Guzzo, Foliario Fortunato	41	1882	1923	Elcar (Minn)
Guzzo, Foliario Gaspare	18	1892	1910	SLC
Guzzo, Foliario Giovanni	41	1859	1900	Carbondale (Colo)
Guzzo, Foliario Giovanni	46	1859	1905	SLC
Guzzo, Foliario Giovanni	19	1891	1910	Colorado
Guzzo, Foliario Nicola	19	1901	1920	NYC
Guzzo, Fortunato	21	1881	1902	SSM
Guzzo, Francesco	34	1879	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Guzzo, Francesco	31	1879	1910	SLC
Guzzo, Francesco	16	1889	1905	SLC
Guzzo, Francesco	33	1889	1922	Youngston (Ohio)
Guzzo, Genuzzio	4	1902	1906	SLC
Guzzo, Ilario	19	1886	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Guzzo, Luigi	21	1879	1900	NYC
Guzzo, Maria	1	1905	1906	SLC
Guzzo, Pasquale	22	1884	1906	SSM
Guzzo, Raffaele	26	1894	1920	Trinidad (Colo)
Iacobucci, Dante	18	1887	1905	NYC
Iacucci, Giovanni	31	1876	1907	SLC
Iacucci, Giuseppe	21	1885	1906	North Bay (Ont)
Iacucci, Giuseppe	16	1893	1909	SLC
Ianni Antoniella, Salvatore	33	1870	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)
Ianni, Angelo	23	1886	1909	Spokane (Wash)
Ianni, Antonio	26	1879	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Ianni, Carmine	19	1893	1912	SSM
Ianni, Geniale	30	1879	1909	Spokane (Wash)
Ianni, Giuseppe	33	1877	1910	Leechburg (PA)
Ianni, Giuseppe	28	1879	1907	SLC
Ianni, Lucio	37	1869	1906	NYC
Ianni, Lucio	43	1858	1901	NYC
Ianni, Luigi	41	1869	1910	Hancock (Mich)
Iansaggio, Antonio	39	1862	1901	NYC
Iannucci, Giuseppe	34	1886	1920	Brooklyn (NY)
Iannucci, Antonia	20	1900	1920	Brooklyn (NY)
Ieraco, Giacomo	38	1883	1921	SLC
Jacobucci, Carmelo	23	1881	1904	Bayonne (NJ)
Janni, Antonielli A.	37	1865	1902	SSM
Janni, Lucio	35	1872	1907	SLC
Juliano, Antonio	17	1895	1912	Morrisdale (PA)
Juliano, Artenzio	50	1862	1912	Morrisdale (PA)

Juliano, Giuseppe	53	1859	1912	Morrisdale (PA)
Leporali, Nicola	18	1894	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Lepore, Antonio	34	1880	1914	NYC
Lepore, Antonio	22	1879	1901	NYC
Lepore, Antonio	34	1866	1900	NYC
Lepore, Antonio	39	1866	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Lepore, Carmine	35	1872	1907	Trinidad (Colo)
Lepore, Concetto Domenico	19	1902	1921	Minneapolis (Minn)
Lepore, Domenico	34	1876	1910	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Domenico	32	1875	1907	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Fortunato	24	1880	1904	Philadelphia (PA)
Lepore, Fortunato	37	1869	1906	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Gaspare	15	1896	1911	NYC
Lepore, Geniale	27	1873	1900	Northampton (PA)
Lepore, Geniale	32	1873	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Geniale	38	1873	1911	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Gennaro	18	1892	1910	Chicago (ILL)
Lepore, Giovanni	22	1900	1922	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Giuseppe	18	1885	1903	Altoona (PA)
Lepore, Giuseppe	25	1886	1911	Minneapolis (Minn)
Lepore, Giuseppe	17	1895	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Lepore, Giuseppe	37	1885	1922	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Giuseppe	20	1885	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Luigi	38	1867	1905	SSM
Lepore, Michele	30	1870	1900	NYC
Lepore, Natale	19	1887	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Lepore, Natale	39	1877	1916	Gardner (NM)
Lepore, Nicola	23	1887	1910	NYC
Lepore, Pasquale	30	1877	1907	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Pasquale	29	1878	1907	Pittsburgh (PA)
Lepore, Rosario	17	1894	1911	Hastings (Colo)
Lepore, Rosario	17	1893	1910	SLC
Licastro, Francesco	43	1858	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Licastro, Nazzareno	27	1883	1910	NYC
Licastro, Raffaele	27	1886	1913	Brooklyn (NY)
Longo, Francesco	16	1894	1910	Toronto (Ont)
Longo, Giovanni	36	1869	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Longo, Giovanni	42	1868	1910	Toronto (Ont)
Mancini, Giacomo	37	1874	1911	NYC
Mancini, Giovanni	24	1887	1911	NYC
Mancuso, Chiara	19	1887	1906	Trenton (NJ)
Mannarino, Antonio	23	1877	1900	NYC
Mannarino, Pietro	19	1888	1907	Lawrence (Nebr)
Marasco, Antonio	33	1888	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Marasco, Fortunato	26	1896	1922	Cliffside (NJ)
Marasco, Luigi	29	1880	1909	SLC
Marasco, Luigi	22	1880	1902	SSM
Marazzo, Francesco	26	1875	1901	NYC
Marelli, Francesco	22	1887	1909	SLC
Marelli, Gennaro	61	1836	1897	NYC
Maresco, Domenico	29	1878	1907	North Bay (Ont)
Marghella, Antonio	1	1908	1909	SLC
Marghella, Bruno	34	1875	1909	SLC
Marghella, Gaspare	31	1878	1909	SSM
Marghella, Maria	8	1901	1909	SLC

Marghella, Paolo	22	1887	1909	SSM
Marghella, Pasquale	34	1875	1909	SLC
Marghella, Vincenzo	5	1904	1909	SLC
Marinaro, Carmine	22	1881	1905	SSM
Marinaro, Francesco	17	1892	1909	Bingham (Utah)
Marinaro, Francesco	27	1893	1920	Spokane (Wash)
Marozzo, Bruno	29	1872	1901	Boston (Mass)
Marozzo, Giuseppe	49	1873	1922	S. Francisco (Calif)
Marozzo, Rosaria	20	1902	1922	S. Francisco (Calf)
Marrella, Federico	18	1885	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)
Marrelli, Antonio	28	1884	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Marrelli, Antonio	28	1884	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Marrelli, Antonio	27	1874	1901	Montreal (Quebec)
Marrelli, Antonio	19	1884	1903	SLC
Marrelli, Antonio	39	1883	1922	Youngston (Ohio)
Marrelli, Federico	35	1875	1910	Eire (PA)
Marrelli, Fortunato	32	1890	1922	NYC
Marrelli, Francesco	34	1887	1921	SLC
Marrelli, Gaspere	24	1881	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Marrelli, Gaspere	23	1881	1904	Seattle (Wash)
Marrelli, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Marrelli, Giuseppe	23	1893	1916	Bingham (Utah)
Marrelli, Giuseppe	18	1894	1912	SLC
Marrelli, Giuseppe	28	1882	1910	SLC
Marrelli, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912	SLC
Marrelli, Luigi	31	1871	1902	NYC
Marrelli, Magaro Rosario	33	1869	1902	SLC
Marrelli, Pasquale	28	1877	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Marrelli, Raffaella	36	1866	1902	NYC
Marrelli, Rosario	32	1870	1902	Delta (Colo)
Marrelli, Trecalli Antonio	22	1883	1905	SLC
Marrelli, Trecalli Giuseppe	31	1893	1922	Youngston (Ohio)
Marrelli, Trecalli Pietro	23	1877	1900	Spokane (Wash)
Marrelli, Vincenzo	61	1852	1913	SSM
Marrelli, Vincenzo	49	1853	1902	SSM
Marzulli, Carmine	19	1894	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Marzulli, Sabatino	35	1878	1913	Ausbury (NY)
Marzulli, Silvestro	39	1867	1906	Ernest (PA)
Masarro, Francesco	33	1877	1910	Hancock (Mich)
Mazzarello, Francesco	41	1867	1910	Toronto (Ont)
Mazzarello, Geniale	14	1896	1910	Toronto (Ont)
Mazzuca, Anna	27	1886	1913	NYC
Mazzuca, Gabriele	44	1865	1909	SSM
Mazzuca, Geniale	21	1881	1902	Hartford (Conn)
Mazzuca, Saverio	27	1893	1920	Pittsburgh (PA)
Mazzucco, Gabriele	35	1866	1901	NYC
Medaglia, Domenico	32	1870	1902	SSM
Medaglia, Gabriele	16	1906	1922	Ford City (PA)
Medaglia, Giuseppe	31	1875	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Mendicino, Francesco	17	1885	1902	NYC
Menetti, Vincenzo	24	1881	1905	NYC
Milito, Stanuzzo	19	1887	1906	Elmira (Colo)
Milito, Stanuzzo	15	1887	1902	North Mountain (Wash)
Mollame, Ferrarotti Cristina	42	1856	1898	Boston (Mass)
Mollame, Guerino	11	1887	1898	Boston (Mass)

Mollame, Maria	15	1883	1898	Boston (Mass)
Mollame, Marianna	7	1891	1898	Boston (Mass)
Mollame, Michele	24	1899	1923	Ford City (PA)
Mollame, Nicola	48	1872	1920	Sunnyside (Utah)
Mollame, Rosario	20	1890	1910	SSM
Mollame, Rosario	25	1877	1902	SSM
Mollame, Ruggero	4	1894	1898	Boston (Mass)
Montemanro, Pasquale	26	1894	1920	Chicago (Ill)
Morelli, Angelo	11	1909	1920	Bayonne (NJ)
Morelli, Luigi	39	1872	1911	SSM
Morelli, Raffaele	33	1876	1909	SLC
Morelli, Rosario	41	1869	1910	SLC
Musto, Pasquale	18	1895	1913	NYC
Muto, Antonio	28	1892	1920	SLC
Muto, Giovanni	18	1902	1920	Bingham (Utah)
Naccarato, Angelo	39	1883	1922	Paterson (NJ)
Naccarato, Antonio	18	1895	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Naccarato, Carmine	21	1892	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Naccarato, Felice	19	1886	1905	Altoona (PA)
Naccarato, Felice	26	1887	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Naccarato, Francesco	24	1881	1905	Castle Gate (Utah)
Naccarato, Francesco	67	1854	1921	SLC
Naccarato, Francesco	11	1910	1921	SLC
Naccarato, G. Battista	25	1878	1903	SSM
Naccarato, Geniale	28	1877	1905	Castle Gate (Utah)
Naccarato, Geniale	34	1873	1907	SLC
Naccarato, Geniale	25	1882	1907	SSM
Naccarato, Giovanni	22	1891	1913	NYC
Naccarato, Giuseppina	8	1913	1921	SLC
Naccarato, Luigi	18	1895	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Naccarato, Luigi	22	1881	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)
Naccarato, Nunziato	27	1876	1903	Pittsburgh (PA)
Naccarato, Salvatore	28	1888	1916	Thompsonville (Conn)
Nardi, Alfonso	33	1870	1903	SSM
Nardo, Alfonso	50	1870	1920	Springfield (Mass)
Narrelli, Giuseppe	22	1880	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Nazzaro, Gaetano	20	1882	1902	Morristown (PA)
Nigro, Federico	37	1863	1900	Northampton (PA)
Nucchio, Eugenio	19	1893	1912	SSM
Nucci, Giovanni	38	1873	1911	Flushing (Ohio)
Orciuoli, Carmine	27	1895	1922	Bergen (NJ)
Pagliaro, Panaro Francescantonio	21	1879	1900	Colorado
Pagnotta, Anna	21	1900	1921	SLC
Pagnotta, Antonio	22	1889	1911	SLC
Pagnotta, Bruno	22	1882	1904	SLC
Pagnotta, Ernesto	24	1896	1920	Brooklyn (NY)
Pagnotta, Francesca	10	1911	1921	SLC
Pagnotta, Francesco	24	1882	1906	SSM
Pagnotta, Francesco	31	1881	1912	SSM
Pagnotta, Gaetano	20	1885	1905	SLC
Pagnotta, Geniale	27	1875	1902	SLC
Pagnotta, Gennaro	24	1878	1902	SLC
Pagnotta, Giuseppe	30	1881	1911	NYC
Pagnotta, Giuseppe	26	1880	1906	NYC
Pagnotta, Giuseppe	22	1881	1903	Dunmore (PA)

Pagnotta, Luigi	57	1848	1905	Throop (PA)
Pagnotta, Pietro	25	1882	1907	Magna (Utah)
Perri, Angela	43	1869	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Antonia	8	1912	1920	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Antonio	23	1882	1905	Segundo (Colo)
Perri, Bernardo Salvatore	57	1844	1901	NYC
Perri, Bruno	27	1879	1906	Rustington (Ohio)
Perri, Bruno	19	1879	1908	Bingham (Utah)
Perri, Bruno	44	1861	1905	SSM
Perri, Bruno	40	1861	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Perri, Carmine	22	1880	1902	Trinidad (Colo)
Perri, Concetta	13	1907	1920	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Domenico	24	1877	1901	Redstone (Colo)
Perri, Gaspare	21	1880	1901	NYC
Perri, Gaspare	26	1879	1905	SLC
Perri, Geniale	18	1884	1902	SLC
Perri, Gennaro	17	1888	1905	Rustington (Colo)
Perri, Giuseppe	18	1894	1912	SLC
Perri, Giuseppe	16	1890	1906	SLC
Perri, Nicola	33	1878	1911	Niagara Falls (Ont)
Perri, Nicola	17	1905	1922	Pittsburgh (PA)
Perri, Nicola	43	1878	1921	Sunnyside (Utah)
Perri, Pasquale	9	1911	1920	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Pietro	29	1883	1912	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Pietro	23	1877	1900	SLC
Perri, Rosario	34	1886	1920	Minneapolis (Minn)
Perri, Rosario	15	1888	1903	NYC
Perri, Rosario	16	1886	1902	SLC
Perri, Rosario	22	1887	1909	SLC
Perri, Saverio	21	1893	1914	SLC
Pesno, Carmine	22	1889	1911	Bingham (Utah)
Piaco, Francesco	42	1867	1909	SLC
Picco, Raffaele	43	1867	1910	Pittsburgh (PA)
Pignatosi, Luigi	42	1880	1922	SLC
Pina, Maria	20	1890	1910	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, Francesco	36	1866	1902	North Bay (Ont)
Pino, G. Battista	3	1903	1906	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, G. Battista	8	1902	1910	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, Geniale	28	1879	1907	SLC
Pino, Geniale	28	1874	1902	SSM
Pino, Giuseppa	3	1907	1910	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, Giuseppe	27	1878	1905	New Kensington (PA)
Pino, Maria	17	1889	1906	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, Michele	24	1878	1902	North Liberty (Wash)
Pino, Pasquale	56	1855	1911	SLC
Pino, Pietro	25	1881	1906	Sunnyside (Utah)
Pino, Raffaele	33	1867	1900	NYC
Pino, Vincenzo	26	1888	1914	Bingham (Utah)
Pizzuto, Fortunato	37	1867	1904	Delta (Colo)
Pizzuto, Giuseppe	19	1887	1906	Spokane (Wash)
Pizzuto, Maria	31	1881	1912	Vancouver (BC)
Pizzuto, Natale	19	1890	1909	Salida (Colo)
Pizzuto, Rosario	19	1883	1902	NYC
Plastina, Geniale	38	1873	1911	SSM
Plastina, Nicola	31	1874	1905	Brooklyn (NY)

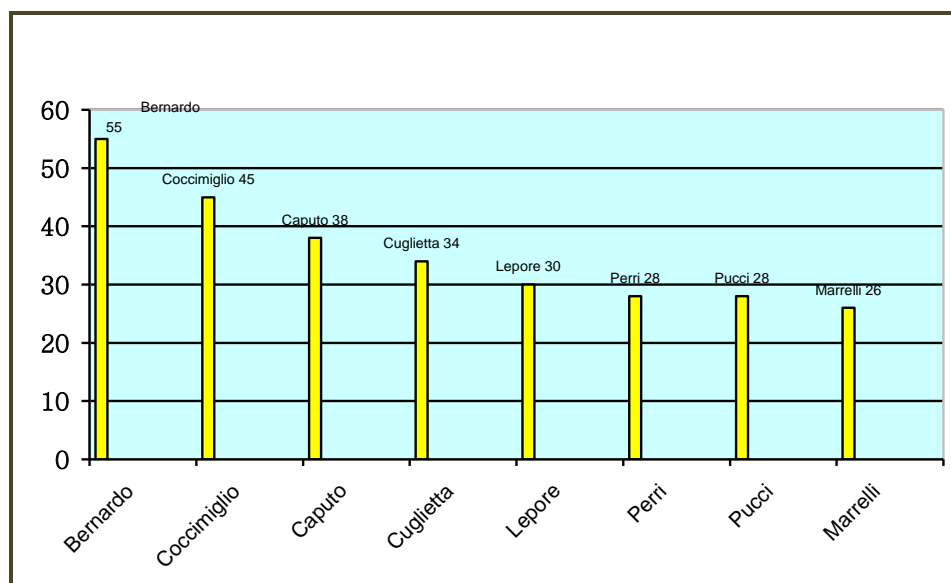


Plastina, Raffaele	25	1895	1920	SSM
Primoli, Ferruccio	18	1895	1913	Morgantown (W Va)
Pucci, Adriano	47	1865	1912	Youngston (Ohio)
Pucci, Antonio	18	1885	1903	North Mountain (Wash)
Pucci, Antonio	26	1875	1901	NYC
Pucci, Antonio	35	1874	1909	SLC
Pucci, Daniele	45	1869	1914	Minneapolis (Minn)
Pucci, Daniele	17	1888	1905	NYC
Pucci, Daniele	39	1868	1907	Pittsburgh (PA)
Pucci, Daniele	28	1893	1921	Pittsburgh (PA)
Pucci, Daniele	25	1898	1923	Point Marion (PA)
Pucci, Daniele	26	1894	1920	SLC
Pucci, Daniele	17	1894	1911	SLC
Pucci, Daniele Bruno	28	1872	1900	SLC
Pucci, Daniele Carmine	37	1875	1913	Garfield (Utah)
Pucci, Daniele Nicola	37	1862	1899	NYC
Pucci, Francesco	26	1885	1911	Bingham (Utah)
Pucci, Francesco	24	1898	1922	Cliffside (NJ)
Pucci, Francesco	19	1885	1904	SLC
Pucci, Gaspare	33	1887	1920	Brooklyn (NY)
Pucci, Gaspare	24	1878	1902	NYC
Pucci, Gaspare	30	1879	1909	SLC
Pucci, Giacomo	17	1886	1903	North Mountain (Wash)
Pucci, Giuseppe	22	1883	1905	Spokane (Wash)
Pucci, Luigi	26	1884	1910	North Bay (Ont)
Pucci, Nicola	22	1887	1909	NYC
Pucci, Nicola	28	1877	1905	Spokane (Wash)
Pucci, Nunzio	18	1884	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Pucci, Pietro	32	1879	1911	SLC
Pucci, Rosario	23	1882	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Pugliano, Antonio	37	1868	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Pugliano, Carmela	24	1897	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Pugliano, Concetto	34	1871	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Pugliano, Rosaria	14	1895	1909	Brooklyn (NY)
Pugliano, Salvatore	28	1881	1909	SLC
Ragusa, Luca	21	1892	1913	NYC
Rino, Antonio	16	1893	1909	Bingham (Utah)
Rino, Fortunato	24	1879	1903	SLC
Rino, Francesco	23	1877	1900	Crested Butte (Colo)
Rino, Francesco	17	1883	1900	NYC
Rino, Francesco	41	1881	1922	SLC
Rino, Gaetano	29	1871	1900	NYC
Rino, Gaspare	18	1887	1905	Denver (Colo)
Rino, Gaspare	35	1865	1900	NYC
Rino, Gaspare	18	1888	1906	Trinidad (Colo)
Rino, Giuseppe	24	1896	1920	Trinidad (Colo)
Rino, Luigi	16	1887	1903	SLC
Rivas, Giuseppe	21	1878	1899	Crested Butte (Colo)
Rocchetta, Carmela	32	1889	1921	SLC
Rocchetta, Carmine	24	1877	1901	NYC
Rocchetta, Francesco	31	1868	1899	Elmira (Colo)
Rocchetta, Gaspare	19	1891	1910	SLC
Rocchetta, Geniale	20	1885	1905	Seattle (Wash)
Rodio, Vito	26	1896	1922	Brooklyn (NY)
Roppo, Valente	24	1899	1923	SLC

Roppo, Valente Gaetano	19	1888	1907	SLC
Roppo, Valentino	28	1874	1902	Pittsburgh (PA)
Roselli, Geniale	25	1891	1916	Gardner (NM)
Roselli, Geniale	19	1891	1910	Gardner (NM)
Rossi, Camillo	16	1895	1911	Ausbury (NY)
Rossi, Filippo	17	1892	1909	SLC
Rossi, Gaetano	27	1878	1905	North Bay (Ont)
Rossi, Lorenzo	32	1873	1905	Geneva (NY)
Rossi, Lorenzo	27	1873	1900	NYC
Rossi, Pietro	37	1879	1916	Gardner (NM)
Rossi, Raffaele	16	1898	1914	Garfield (Utah)
Russo, Antonio	23	1879	1902	North Mountain (Wash)
Russo, Federico	24	1879	1903	Mt. Savage (MD)
Russo, Federico	22	1881	1903	Frostburg (MD)
Russo, Gelsomino	25	1881	1906	SLC
Russo, Giuseppe	49	1864	1913	Bingham (Utah)
Russo, John	37	1879	1916	Sunnyside (Utah)
Russo, Lorenzo	33	1872	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Russo, Pasquale	24	1874	1898	Rosband (Conn)
Russo, Pasquale	42	1874	1916	Rosband (Conn)
Russo, Pietro	32	1879	1911	Niagara Falls (Ont)
Russo, Rossano	28	1870	1898	Carbondale (Colo)
Russo, Salvatore	34	1886	1920	SLC
Scalzo, Geniale	33	1880	1914	Brooklyn (NY)
Scalzo, Geniale	28	1883	1911	Spokane (Wash)
Scarcelli, Luigi	46	1865	1911	Niagara Falls (Ont)
Sdao, Rosario	47	1855	1902	SSM
Sdao, Scarcella Luigi	43	1863	1906	Meyerdale (PA)
Sicoli, Giuseppe	37	1875	1912	Summerset (PA)
Sicolo, Angelo	26	1879	1905	Altoona (PA)
Sicolo, Gennaro	24	1881	1905	Altoona (PA)
Sicolo, Giuseppe	22	1876	1898	NYC
Sicolo, Pietro	31	1874	1905	Altoona (PA)
Sicolo, Pietro	26	1874	1900	Brooklyn (NY)
Sicolo, Raffaele	40	1883	1923	Morgantown (W Va)
Silvagni, Pasquale	29	1884	1913	SLC
Silvagni, Pasquale	17	1884	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Spina, Gaetano	27	1873	1900	NYC
Spina, Giovanni	27	1878	1905	Trinidad (Colo)
Spina, Giovanni	23	1878	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Stella, Lucio	21	1900	1921	Pittsburgh (PA)
Tanni, Carmine	17	1892	1909	SSM
Tanni, Raffaele	20	1880	1900	Littleton (Utah)
Terrise, Antonio	35	1874	1909	SLC
Tezza, Raffaele	31	1878	1909	SLC
Tezza, Raffaele	16	1893	1909	SLC
Tugliano, Sarella	24	1897	1921	Brooklyn (NY)
Valle, Francesco	22	1878	1900	NYC
Vecchio Gabriele	23	1882	1905	Pittsburgh (PA)
Vecchio, Carmela	19	1890	1909	Segundo (Ca)
Vecchio, Carmine	23	1879	1902	Trinidad (Colo)
Vecchio, Fortunato	24	1876	1901	Trinidad (Colo)
Vecchio, Francesco	28	1873	1901	NYC
Vecchio, Gabriele	32	1879	1911	Niagara Falls (Ont)
Vecchio, Gaspare	24	1878	1902	SSM

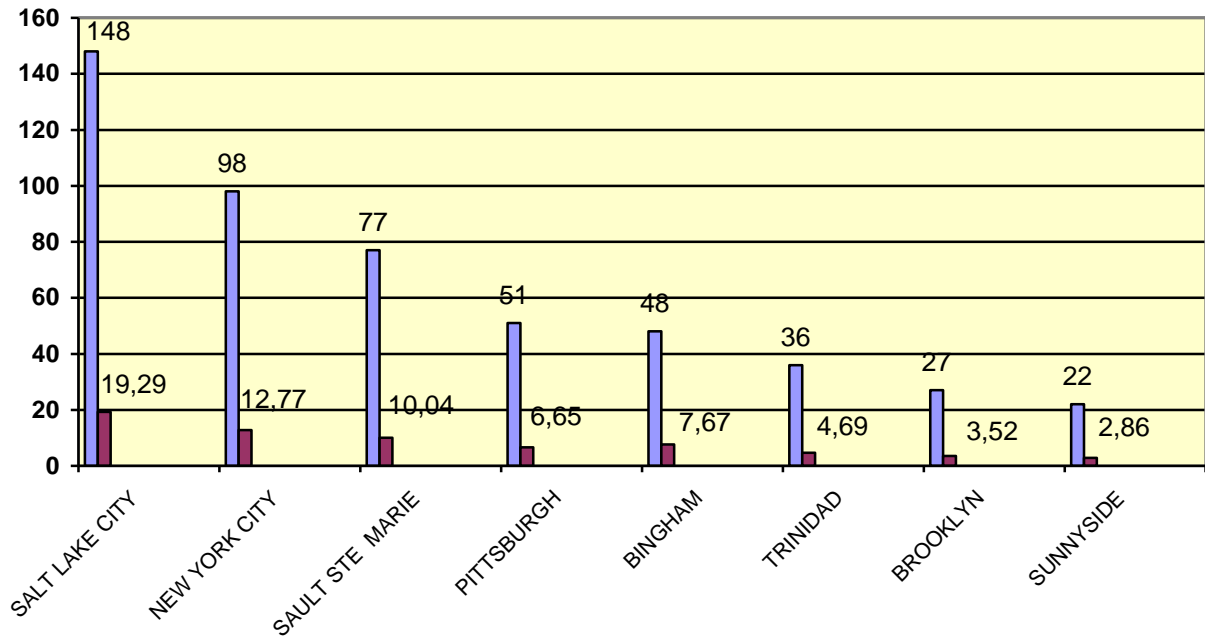
Vecchio, Giacomo	19	1892	1911	SSM
Vecchio, Giambattista	28	1870	1898	Carbondale (PA)
Vecchio, Nicola	25	1881	1906	SLC
Vecchio, Raffaele	33	1878	1911	Pittsburgh (PA)
Vecchio, Saverio	33	1874	1908	SLC
Veltri, Geniale	18	1895	1913	Washington (PA)
Vercillo, Bernardo	37	1863	1900	NYC
Vercillo, Domenico	17	1895	1912	Pittsburgh (PA)
Vocaturò, Francesco	46	1870	1916	Gardner (NM)
Vocaturò, Francesco	30	1870	1900	NYC
Vocaturò, Geniale	29	1883	1912	Bingham (Utah)
Vocaturò, Geniale	19	1883	1902	Segundo (Colo)
Volpe, Antonio	18	1889	1907	Lawrence (Nebr)
Volpe, Geniale	47	1852	1901	NYC
Volpe, Geniale	27	1877	1904	SSM
Volpe, Giuseppe	22	1881	1903	SSM
Volpe, Picone Gaspare	19	1888	1907	Lawrence (Nebr)
Zagordo, Michele	37	1865	1902	SSM
Zagordo, Pietro	47	1857	1902	SSM

The **families** of Aiello that from 1890 to 1924 had the **greatest number of immigrants** in North America were: *Bernardo (55 family members emigrated), Coccimiglio (45), Caputo (38), Cuglietta (34), Lepore (30), Perri (28), Pucci (28), Marrelli (26), Guzzo (22), Bruno (20), Bossio (18), Caruso (19), Chiarello (18), Naccarato (18), Pino (13), Briglio (12) and Vecchio (12).*



Number of Aiellese family members that emigrated to North America from 1890 to 1924

**Preferred destinations** of Aiellese immigrants  
in USA and Canada from 1892 to 1924

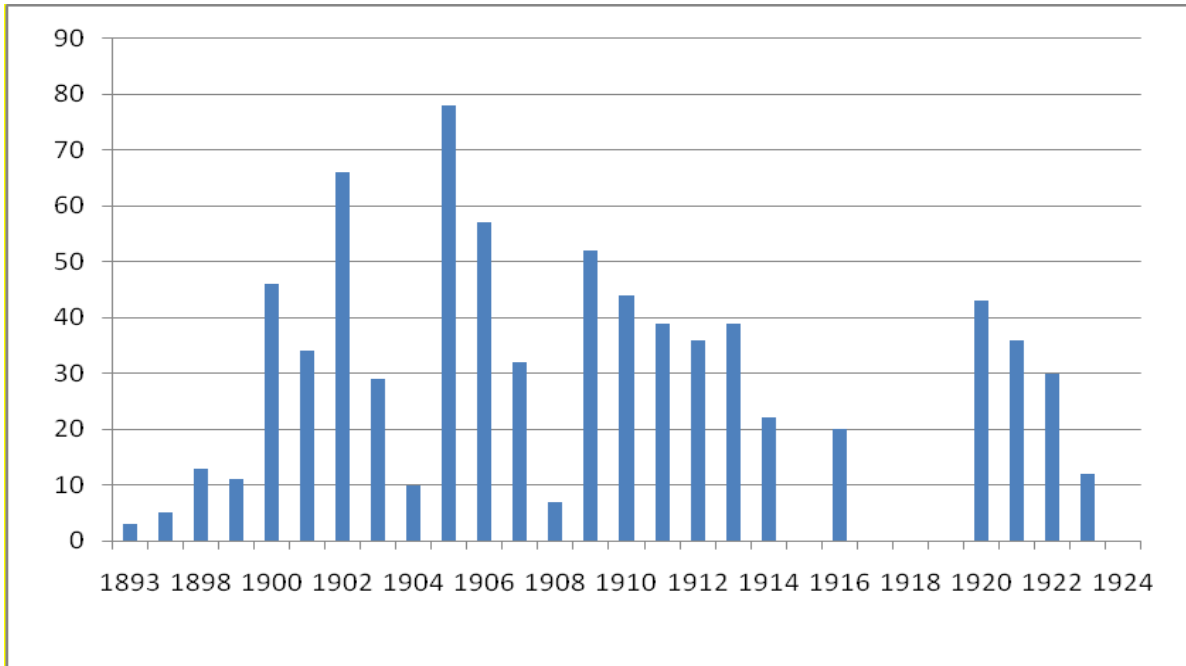


**Destination      no. immigrants      %**

<b>SALT LAKE CITY</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>19,29</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,77</b>
<b>SAULT STE MARIE</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10,04</b>
<b>PITTSBURGH</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6,65</b>
<b>BINGHAM</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7,67</b>
<b>TRINIDAD</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4,69</b>
<b>BROOKLYN</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,52</b>
<b>SUNNYSIDE</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,86</b>
MINNEAPOLIS	14	1,60
NORTH BAY	12	1,30
SPOKANE	11	1,43
ELMIRA	9	1,17
SEGUNDO	9	1,17
TRENTON	9	1,17
BOSTON	7	0,91
DENVER	7	0,91
ALTOONA	6	0,80
STANDARD	6	0,80
VANCOUVER	6	0,80
GARDNER	5	0,65

(on a total of 767 immigrantsi)

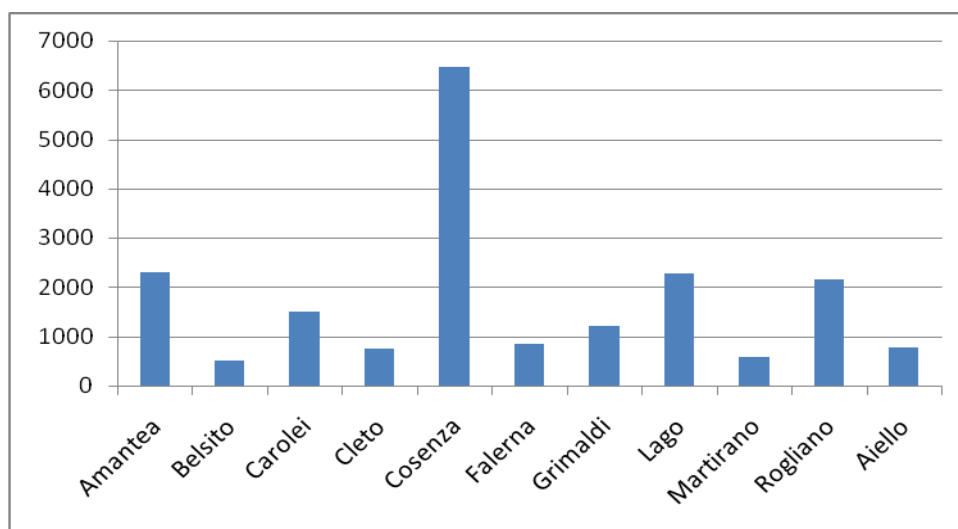
**Aiellese emigration, per year of departure, to USA and Canada from 1892 to 1924<sup>146</sup>**



YEAR	No. EMIGRANTS	%	YEAR	No. EMIGRANTS	%
1893	3	0,39	<b>1909</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6,81</b>
1894	0	0,00	1910	44	5,76
1895	0	0,00	1911	39	5,10
1896	0	0,00	1912	36	4,71
1897	5	0,65	1913	39	5,10
1898	13	1,70	1914	22	2,88
1899	11	1,44	1915	0	0,00
1900	46	6,02	1916	20	2,62
1901	34	4,45	1917	0	0,00
<b>1902</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8,64</b>	1918	0	0,00
1903	29	3,80	1919	0	0,00
1904	10	1,31	1920	<b>43</b>	5,63
<b>1905</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10,21</b>	1921	36	4,71
<b>1906</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7,46</b>	1922	30	3,93
1907	32	4,19	1923	12	1,57
1908	7	0,92	1924	0	0,00

<sup>146</sup> Data processed by *Dr. Federico Gallo*, University of Padua, Italy

**Emigration to USA and Canada from towns near Aiello** (period 1892-1924)



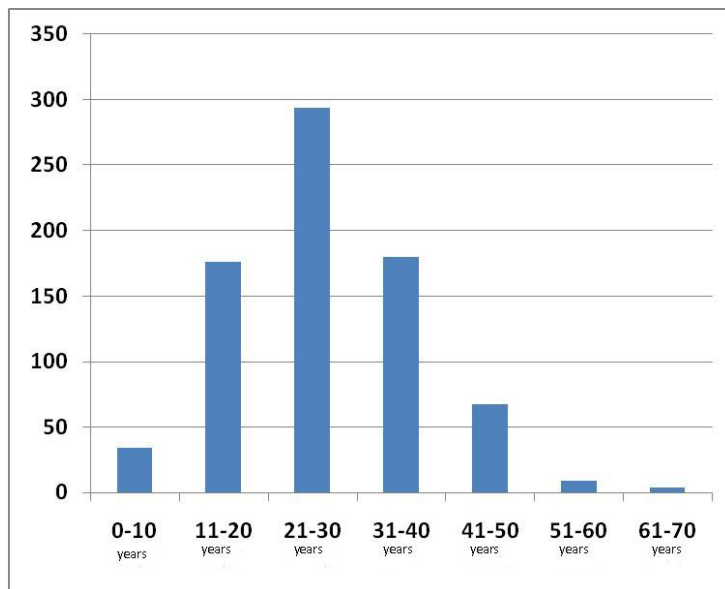
Town	No. Emigrants	Population	Ratio emigrants/population
Amantea	2304	7130	0,32
Belsito	512	1350	0,38
Carolei	1510	3320	<b>0,45</b>
Cleto	758	2000	0,38
Cosenza	6458	24.840	0,25
Falerna	853	3110	0,27
Grimaldi	1217	3300	0,39
Lago	2284	5300	0,43
Martirano	575	1900	0,31
Rogliano	2154	6140	0,35
<b>average</b>			<b>0,353</b>
<b>Aiello</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>0,212</b>

These data indicate that in the **towns near Aiello**, an average of 353 people emigrated from a population of 1000 inhabitants, while from **Aiello** only 212 people out of 1000 emigrated. From Lago, instead, 430 individuals out of 1000 emigrated, surpassed only by Carolei with 450 emigrants out of 1000. The city of Cosenza (with its 250 expatriates out of 1000) had comparable data to Aiello.

To attempt to explain these data, perhaps Aiellese citizens preferred to:

- move to **other Italian cities**, such as, Cosenza, Milan and Turin
- emigrate to **other Countries**, such as, France, Germany, Argentina and Brasil
- emigrate in **Italian East African Colonies** (Eritrea, Somalia an Libya)

**Aiellese emigration to USA and Canada from 1892 to 1924 according to various age groups**



This graph shows that

- **294** out of 764 Aiellese emigrants (**38.5%**) belonged to the age group from **21 to 30 years** of age whereas
- **356** individuals out of 764 (**46,3%**) belonged to age groups from **0 to 10 years** of age and from **31 to 40** years of age.

Age group	No. Emigrants
0-10 years	34
11-20 years	176
21-30 years	294
31-40 years	180
41-50 years	67
51-60 years	9
61-70 years	4

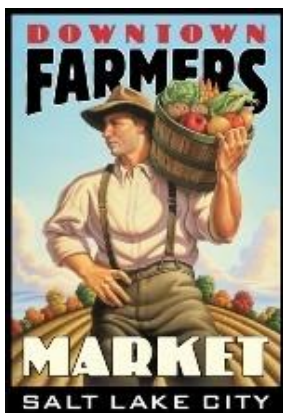
It demonstrates that **84.8%** of emigrants were less than **41** years of age.

**Comparison of Aiellese and Laghitano immigrants who settled in USA and in Canada from 1892 to 1924**

	<b>AIELLO</b>	<b>LAGO</b>
average population	3700 inhabitants	5300 inhabitants
total no. emigrants	2284	764
preferred destination in USA	Salt Lake City	Pittsburgh
preferred destination in Canada	Sault Ste. Marie	Toronto
preferred destination in Colorado	Trinidad	Salida
first emigrant left in	1893	1882
famous descendant	Lisa Caputo Novak	Mario Runco Jr.
no. emigrants in 1893	no one	11
no. emigrants in 1923	3	46
traveled together	23 Aiellese in 1909	46 Laghitans in 1923
remained overseas	longer	shorter period
rich person who emigrated	Vittorio Belmonte 1905	none
most requested type of job	miner	miner
Patron Saint	Saint Geniale	Our Lady of Grace
converted to Mormonism	quite a few in Salt Lake City	none
emigration to Canada	15% of Aiellese	very few

## AIELLESE EMIGRATION to SALT LAKE CITY (Utah)

**Salt Lake City** became an industrial center, a place of mining, metal processing and trading of refined petroleum products, of iron and steel, of food and textiles.



In *Carbon County*, emigrants settled in the towns of *Castle Gate*, *Sunnyside*, *Helper*, *Standard*, and others, all train stations on the *D & RGW Railroad*. *Little Italy* was found in the western area of Salt Lake City where there was the *St. Patrick Roman Catholic Parish Church* where many Italians gathered to pray and where on *Rio Grande Street* there were many stores, such as, *F. Anselmo and Company*, that imported food from Italy. In the southern part of the city, Italian immigrants owned fruit and vegetables companies that supplied the *Farmers Market* of Salt Lake City (located between 500 South and West Temple Street). *Luigi Nicoletti* raised goats on his ranch and produced cheeses and goat meat.

In *Salt Lake City* there were many socio-cultural associations for immigrants, such as, the *Società Cristoforo Colombo* founded in 1897 and the *Order Sons of Italy in America* (then it was called "*Figli d'Italia*") founded in 1905.



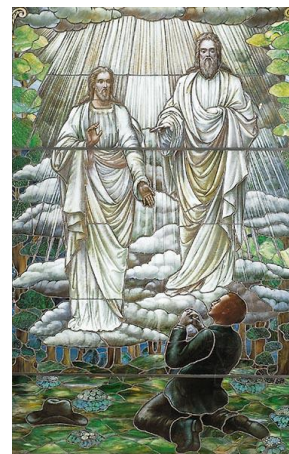
Many Italians of Utah who lived as laymen in this vast, desolate and distant country, faced with economic difficulties and hardships, without feeling the need of a deep religious rebirth, but attracted by the various promises some Mormon leaders helped them to find jobs as miners, railroad workers or farmers, decided to become Mormons. Rather than renouncing their Catholic faith, they adapted to the new environment to try to overcome their poverty and hope for a better future for themselves and their families.

Still today, if we consult the "*White Pages*" directory of *Salt Lake City* (2013), we find typically Aiellese last names, such as, *Bernardo*, *Coccimiglio*, *Cuglietta*, *Fata*, *Guercio*, *Lepore*, *Marghella*, *Marrelli*, *Marinaro*, *Pino*, *Pucci*, *Vocaturu* and *Vercillo*.

In this *Directory* we read that *Dave Coccimiglio* is a physician specialized in urology, *Larry Pino* is a music instructor, *Gregory Fata* is Development Director at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, *Benjamin* e *Matthew Guercio* are anesthesists, *Ron Marrelli* is a chemical engineer and *Darin Vercillo* is a medical doctor. This indicated that these descendants of those early Aiellese pioneers who arrived more than a century ago, continue to have socially important roles and make the town of Aiello proud of them.

### Brief history notes on Mormonism:

In 1820 **Joseph Smith** (1805-1844), a son of farmers, had a vision of a forest of *Manchester* (New York) of two divine beings (**photo**) who informed him that none of the existing Churches was the right one and that he should create a new one. Later, he had several ecstasies, such as, that of *Angel Moroni*, son of *Prophet Mormon* who lived in 400 AD in the American continent who revealed to him the place (in *Cumorah*, New York, close to Smith's home) where an important sacred text could be found. The text consisted of engraved golden plates and was to become the foundation of *Mormonism*. They were written by *Prophet Mormon* but *Angel Moroni* had added chapters 8 and 9, the book of *Moroni* and the summary chapter of *Ether*.







Later in July 1829, in *Fayette* (New York) these plates, written in "reformed Egyptian" language, were translated into English by Smith himself and associates, becoming the *Book of Mormon* while the gold plates were replaced in their original site at *Cumarah*, New York.

**Photo:** Joseph Smith receives the golden plates from *Angel Moroni* (Granger Collection, New York, 1886)

### **Aiellese immigrants who settled in Salt Lake City (150 immigrants)**

names of immigrants	age	birth	year of emigration
1. Amendola, Francesco	43	1878	1921
2. Amendola, Francesco	23	1884	1907
3. Bernardo, Antonio	20	1888	1908
4. Bernardo, Ciddio	22	1884	1906
5. Bernardo, Ciddio Fortunato	38	1873	1911
6. Bernardo, Ciddio Fortunato	18	1882	1900
7. Bernardo, Gaspare	16	1884	1900
8. Bernardo, Giovanni	23	1877	1900
9. Bernardo, Giulio	31	1878	1909
10. Bernardo, Giuseppe	17	1887	1904
11. Bernardo, Luigi	17	1885	1902
12. Bossio, Antonio	29	1877	1906
13. Bossio, Bruno	42	1858	1900
14. Bossio, Daniele	31	1882	1913
15. Bossio, Francesco	10	1890	1900
16. Bossio, Geniale	39	1861	1900
17. Bossio, Pasquale	24	1880	1904
18. Bossio, Pasquale	43	1880	1923
19. Bruni Bossio, Michele	22	1898	1920
20. Bruni, Luigi	23	1898	1921
21. Caldano, Luigi	25	1884	1909
22. Calistro, Raffaele	16	1890	1906
23. Caputo, Antonio	27	1883	1910
24. Caputo, Antonio	17	1891	1908
25. Caputo, Bruno	37	1865	1902
26. Caputo, Fortunato	19	1887	1906
27. Caputo, Giuseppe	42	1881	1923
28. Caputo, Pasquale	28	1872	1900
29. Caputo, Raffaele	17	1894	1911
30. Caputo, Rosario	30	1883	1913
31. Caputo, Salvatore	24	1886	1910
32. Caruso, Anna Maria	13	1898	1911
33. Caruso, Antonio	36	1867	1903

34.	Caruso, Ciacco Antonio	31	1869	1900
35.	Caruso, Elisa	6	1905	1911
36.	Caruso, Erminia	27	1884	1911
37.	Caruso, Eugenia	4	1907	1911
38.	Caruso, Geniale	9	1894	1903
39.	Caruso, Orazio	28	1881	1909
40.	Caruso, Salvatore	15	1896	1911
41.	Chiarelli, Giuseppe	22	1888	1910
42.	Chiarelli, Nicola	27	1879	1906
43.	Ciddio, Bernardo	21	1884	1905
44.	Coccimiglio, Filippo	37	1869	1906
45.	Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	22	1883	1905
46.	Cuglietta, Antonio	31	1878	1909
47.	Cuglietta, Carmela	32	1882	1914
48.	Cuglietta, Giovanni	23	1898	1921
49.	Cuglietta, Giuseppe	29	1880	1909
50.	Cuglietta, Michele	27	1880	1907
51.	Cuglietta, Nicola	23	1887	1910
52.	Falerna, Concetta	24	1897	1921
53.	Falsetti, Giacomo	39	1868	1907
54.	Falsetti, Giacomo	39	1868	1907
55.	Faraca, Giuseppe	27	1894	1921
56.	Faraca, Michele	30	1891	1921
57.	Faraca, Nicola	21	1879	1900
58.	Fata, Antonio	17	1883	1900
59.	Fata, Giuseppe	16	1887	1903
60.	Ferrise, Antonio	34	1875	1909
61.	Ferrise, Antonio	32	1875	1907
62.	Filice, Antonio	32	1873	1905
63.	Filice, Antonio	26	1874	1900
64.	Filice, Pietro	25	1878	1903
65.	Guercio, Catoio	23	1877	1900
66.	Guercio, Catoio Geniale	17	1888	1905
67.	Guglietta, Gaetano	24	1876	1900
68.	Guglietta, Nicola	23	1887	1910
69.	Guido, Geniale	26	1877	1903
70.	Guido, Rosario	34	1882	1916
71.	Guidoccio, Francesco	40	1860	1900
72.	Guzzo, Foliaro Carmine	45	1855	1900
73.	Guzzo, Foliaro Gaspare	18	1892	1910
74.	Guzzo, Foliaro Giovanni	46	1859	1905
75.	Guzzo, Francesco	31	1879	1910
76.	Guzzo, Francesco	16	1889	1905
77.	Guzzo, Genuzzio	4	1902	1906
78.	Guzzo, Maria	1	1905	1906
79.	Iacucci, Giovanni	31	1876	1907
80.	Iacucci, Giuseppe	16	1893	1909
81.	Ianni, Giuseppe	28	1879	1907

82.	Ieraco, Giacomo	38	1883	1921
83.	Janni, Lucio	35	1872	1907
84.	Lepore, Rosario	17	1893	1910
85.	Marasco, Luigi	29	1880	1909
86.	Marelli, Francesco	22	1887	1909
87.	Marghella, Antonio	1	1908	1909
88.	Marghella, Maria	8	1901	1909
89.	Marghella, Pasquale	34	1875	1909
90.	Marghella, Rono	34	1875	1909
91.	Marghella, Vincenzo	5	1904	1909
92.	Marrelli, Antonio	22	1883	1905
93.	Marrelli, Antonio	19	1884	1903
94.	Marrelli, Francesco	34	1887	1921
95.	Marrelli, Giuseppe	18	1894	1912
96.	Marrelli, Giuseppe	28	1882	1910
97.	Marrelli, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912
98.	Marrello, Pietro Trecalli	23	1877	1900
99.	Marrelli, Rosario	33	1869	1902
100.	Morelli, Raffaele	33	1876	1909
101.	Muto, Antonio	28	1892	1920
102.	Naccarato, Francesca	11	1910	1921
103.	Naccarato, Francesco	67	1854	1921
104.	Naccarato, Geniale	34	1873	1907
105.	Naccarato, Giuseppina	8	1913	1921
106.	Pagnotta, Antonio	22	1889	1911
107.	Pagnotta, Anna	21	1900	1921
108.	Pagnotta, Bruno	22	1882	1904
109.	Pagnotta, Francesca	10	1911	1921
110.	Pagnotta, Gaetano	20	1885	1905
111.	Pagnotta, Geniale	27	1875	1902
112.	Pagnotta, Gennaro	24	1878	1902
113.	Pagnotta, Pietro	25	1882	1907
114.	Perri, Gaspare	26	1879	1905
115.	Perri, Geniale	18	1884	1902
116.	Perri, Giuseppe	18	1894	1912
117.	Perri, Giuseppe	16	1890	1906
118.	Perri, Pietro	23	1877	1900
119.	Perri, Rosario	16	1886	1902
120.	Perri, Rosario	22	1887	1909
121.	Perri, Saverio	21	1893	1914
122.	Piaco, Francesco	42	1867	1909
123.	Pignatosi, Luigi	42	1880	1922
124.	Pino, Geniale	28	1879	1907
125.	Pino, Pasquale	56	1855	1911
126.	Pucci, Antonio	35	1874	1909
127.	Pucci, Daniele	26	1894	1920
128.	Pucci, Daniele	17	1894	1911
129.	Pucci, Daniele Bruno	28	1872	1900

130.	Pucci, Francesco	19	1885	1904
131.	Pucci, Gaspare	30	1879	1909
132.	Pucci, Pietro	32	1879	1911
133.	Pugliano, Salvatore	28	1881	1909
134.	Rino, Fortunato	24	1879	1903
135.	Rino, Francesco	41	1881	1922
136.	Rino, Luigi	16	1887	1903
137.	Rocchetta, Carmela	34	1887	1921
138.	Rocchetta, Gaspare	30	1891	1921
139.	Rocchetta, Gaspare	19	1891	1910
140.	Roppo, Valente	24	1899	1923
141.	Roppo, Valente Gaetano	19	1888	1907
142.	Rossi, Filippo	17	1892	1909
143.	Russo, Gelsomino	25	1881	1906
144.	Russo, Salvatore	34	1886	1920
145.	Silvagni, Pasquale	29	1884	1913
146.	Terrise, Antonio	35	1874	1909
147.	Tezza, Raffaele	31	1878	1909
148.	Tezza, Raffaele	16	1893	1909
149.	Vecchio, Nicola	25	1881	1906
150.	Vecchio, Saverio	33	1874	1908

On **March 1<sup>st</sup> 1900**, 14 Aiellese disembarked in New York from the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm II" 8 of whom went to Salt Lake City

<b>names of Aiellese immigrants</b>	<b>final destination</b>
<i>Grandinetti, Angelo (29 yrs)</i>	??
<i>Guercio, Catoio (23 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Felice, Antonio (26 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Bernardo, Francesco (26 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Bossio, Bruno (42 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Bossio, Francesco (10 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Fata, Antonio (17 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Bossio, Geniale (39 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Guzzo, Foliaro (45 yrs)</i>	
<i>Bernardo, Antonio (31 yrs)</i>	
<i>Caruso, Ciacco Antonio (31 yrs)</i>	Salt Lake City
<i>Marrelli, Pietro (23 yrs)</i>	
<i>Pucci, Daniele Bruno (28 yrs)</i>	
<i>Feraca, Nicola (21 yrs)</i>	

On **May 20<sup>th</sup> 1903**, out of the 15 Aiellese immigrants who arrived in New York with the ship "Città di Napoli", 8 went to Salt Lake City.

5	Caruso Antonio	36	et	et	present	no	"	"	"	Aiello	South Salt Lake	no
6	San Gerardo	9	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
7	Pisci Antonio	15	et	I	present	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
8	Pisci Antonio	18	et	S	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
9	Salvo Giuseppe	18	et	I	present	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
10	Lucciarulo Tommaso	24	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
11	Lucciarulo Tommaso	24	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
12	Lucciarulo Francesco	16	et	S	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
13	Sanmarco Nicola	33	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
14	Pisci Giuseppe	18	et	I	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
15	Bruno Angelo	39	et	et	"	yes	"	"	"	Aiello	Salt Lake City	no
16	Pisci Pietro	25	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	Aiello	no	no
17	Pisci Luigi	16	et	I	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
18	Guido Giuseppe	26	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
19	Marrotta Federico	18	et	I	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
20	Pisci Fortunato	24	et	et	"	no	"	"	"	"	no	no

List of 15 Aiellese immigrants who arrived in New York on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1903 with the ship "Città di Napoli", 8 of whom went to Salt Lake City

On **August 16<sup>th</sup> 1906**, 7 Aiellese passengers disembarked in New York from the ship "Koenig Albert", all going to Salt Lake City (except Antonio Ciddio Bernardo)

1	Esposito Lucia	19	et	et	no	no	"	"	"	Aiello	no	no
2	Esposito Pasquale	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
3	Esposito Pasquale	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
4	Bernardo Antonio	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
5	Esposito Giuseppe	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
6	Esposito Giuseppe	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no
7	Esposito Giuseppe	19	et	I	no	no	"	"	"	"	no	no

On **February 16<sup>th</sup> 1909**, 5 Aiellese disembarked in New York from the ship "Cedric", all going to Salt Lake City except for Salvatore Pugliano

Bernardo, Antonio (20 yrs)	to brother-in-law Geniale Amendola
Caldano, Luigi (25 yrs)	to uncle Pietro Pino in SLC
Cuglietta, Antonio (31 yrs)	to friend Alfonso Bruno in SLC
Pugliano, Salvatore (28 yrs)	to father Ferdinando in Salida (Colo)
Solimena, Francesco (24 yrs)	to cousin Michele Cuglietta in SLC

20	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
21	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
22	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
23	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
24	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
25	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
26	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

Ship record of the "Cedric" which landed in New York on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1909

On **March 27<sup>th</sup> 1909**, **23 Aiellese** disembarked in *New York* from the ship "*Cedric*", all directed to *Salt Lake City* (except for *Saverio Mendicino*):

names of Aiellese immigrants	welcomed by the following relatives
<i>Bernardo *Giulio (age 32)</i>	<i>brother Antonio</i>
<i>Caruso Francesco (28)</i>	<i>cousin Alfonso Brunillo</i>
<i>Caruso Orazio (28)</i>	<i>brother-in-law Saverio</i>
<i>Fauiri *Beato (31)</i>	<i>cousin Alfonso Brunillo</i>
<i>Guzzo Francesco (27) <sup>147</sup></i>	<i>brother-in-law Giovanni Coccimiglio</i>
<i>Iacucci Giuseppe (18)</i>	<i>father Giacomo Iacucci</i>
<i>Marasco Luigi (30)</i>	<i>brother Domenico</i>
<i>Marghella Antonio (5)</i>	<i>son of Pasquale and Rosa</i>
<i>Marghella Maria (11)</i>	<i>daughter of Pasquale and Rosa</i>
<i>Marghella Pasquale (34) <sup>148</sup></i>	<i>cousin Giacomo Falsetti</i>
<i>Marghella Raffaele (33) <sup>149</sup></i>	<i>brother-in-law Francesco Naccarato</i>
<i>Marghella Rosa (34)</i>	<i>cousin Francesco Amendola</i>
<i>Marghella Vincenzo (8)</i>	<i>son of Pasquale and Rosa</i>
<i>Mendicino *Saverio (35) <sup>150</sup></i>	<i>cousin Geniale Rino in Winston (PA)</i>
<i>Naccarato Francesco (23)</i>	<i>cousin Saverio</i>
<i>Perri *Bruno (29) <sup>151</sup></i>	<i>cousin Alfonso</i>
<i>Perri Saverio (24)</i>	<i>cousin Giacomo Iacucci</i>
<i>Pino *Francesco (42)</i>	<i>brother-in-law Saverio</i>
<i>Pugliano Salvatore (27)</i>	<i>cousin Giacomo Falsetti</i>
<i>Rossi Filippo (17)</i>	<i>cousin Pietro Mannarino</i>
<i>Sdao *Bruno (29)</i>	<i>cousin Geniale Amendola</i>
<i>Terrise Antonio (35)</i>	<i>nephew of Pietro Mannarino</i>
<i>Tezza Raffaele (16)</i>	<i>brother-in-law Geniale Naccarato</i>
<i>Tezza Raffaele (31)</i>	<i>brother-in-law Geniale Naccarato</i>

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) had already been to the USA and had a VISA in their passport.

On **June 12<sup>th</sup> 1911**, 5 Aiellese landed in *New York* with the ship "*Verona*"  
They were an entire family: *Erminia Caruso (b.1874)* and 4 children *Salvatore (b.1896)*, *Anna Maria (b.1899)*, *Elisa (b.1905)* and *Eugenia (b.1907)*, all going to *Salt Lake City* to join the head of the family *Alfonso Bruni (b.1865)* a cobbler who resided at *278 S. Main St.*

**Bernardo Francesco** *b.1895*, son of *Nicola Bernardo* and of *Rosaria Bruno*, a 30 year-old miner, probably due to a mine accident, on **November 29<sup>th</sup> 1925**, died in *Salt Lake City* where he was buried three days later.

<sup>147</sup> **Francesco Guzzo** (b.1881) was married to *Francesca Coccimiglio Stuzzo (b.1888)* from *Serra d'Aiello*  
<sup>148</sup> **Pasquale Marghella** (b.1867) son of *Antonio (b.1824)* and of *Beatrice Volpe (1838-1876)*, married **Rosa Marghella** (b.1872) daughter of *Vincenzo (1837-1890)* from *Terrati CS* and had 3 children: **Maria** (b.1897), **Vincenzo** (1901-1965), **Antonio** (b.1904) e **Francesco** (b.1907). The whole family migrated to *Salt Lake City* where there was *Francesco Amendola (b.1878)*, son of *Gioacchino (1848-1879)* and of *Teresa Marrello Magarò (b.1853)* and cousin of *Pasquale*, who had arrived in *Salt Lake City* on *February 26<sup>th</sup> 1907*.

<sup>149</sup> **Raffaele Marghella** (b.1875) son of *Gennaro (b.1844)* and cousin of *Pasquale Marghella (b.1867)*, married *Barbara Medaglia Ieco (b.1866)*.

<sup>150</sup> **Saverio Mendicino** (b.1873) was the son of *Filippo* from *Serra d'Aiello CS* and of *Angela Pagliaro (b.1849)*.

<sup>151</sup> **Bruno Perri** (b.1879) son of *Nicola (1834-1898)* and of *Barbara Corchio (b.1847)*, married *Domitilla Sofronia Notti (b.1886)* from *Grimaldi CS*.

**Bossio Geniale** (1861-1948) son of Giuseppe (b.1835) and of Antonia Guzzo Foliaro (b.1837), married Rosa Lepore (b.1864) and had 5 children: Antonia (b.1887), Carmina (b.1889), Maria (b.1892), Gaspare (b.1898) and Pietro (b.1905). He landed in New York on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1907, at age 46, together with Geniale Pino (28 yrs) and Giuseppe Ianni (28 yrs), all directed to Salt Lake City to join his brother Antonio. He had already lived in Utah from 1898 to 1902.

**Caputo Antonio** (1894-1932) lived in Bountiful near Salt Lake City. He was the son of Geniale Caputo (b.1870) and of Teresa Coccimiglio (b.1871) and married Rosa Pino (1903-1965). Landed in New York from the ship "Prinzess Irene" on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1912 together with the Aiellese Giuseppe Lepore (17 yrs), Giuseppe Perri (18 yrs) and Antonio Marelli (28 yrs), all directed to Bingham to join uncle Prospero Caputo. Antonio and Rosa had 3 children: Maria Theresa (1919-1946), Violet Marie (1921-2007) and Eugene Antonio (1923-1958), all born in Segundo (Colorado). Antonio died in South Bountiful on December 26, 1932, killed by his wife Rosa with a gun shot on the head (see certificate included).

1 PLACE OF DEATH County <u>Salt Lake</u> Precinct Village <u>Salt Lake</u> City <u>Salt Lake</u>		State Board of Health File No. <u>1958</u> <u>130</u>	
2 FULL NAME <u>Antonio Caputo</u>		STATE OF UTAH-DEATH CERTIFICATE Antonio Caputo	
(a) Residence: No. <u>4 hrs</u> (b) PLACE OF BIRTH Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>4 hrs</u>		St. <u>South Bountiful</u> Utah	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 SEX <u>Male</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>Italian</u>	5 DATE OF DEATH <u>Dec 26</u> 19 <u>32</u>	
6 MARRIAGE STATUS <u>Married</u>		7 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Dec 25</u> 19 <u>32</u> , to <u>Dec 26</u> 19 <u>32</u> that I last saw him alive on <u>Dec 25</u> 19 <u>32</u> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>11 A.M.</u>	
8 HUSBAND OF <u>Rosa Reno Caputo</u>		The CAUSE OF DEATH was of following: <u>Gun shot wound</u> <u>my head by</u> <u>wife (front side)</u>	
9 DATE OF BIRTH <u>Dec 10</u> 18 <u>94</u>		Contributory (Secondary) (Duration) yrs mos. ds.	
10 AGE <u>38</u> 0 <u>18</u>		11 Where was disease contracted? <u>Bountiful Utah</u>	
11 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED <u>Laborer</u>		Did an operation precede death? <u>no</u> Date of	
12 GENERAL NATURE OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, OR ESTABLISHMENT IN WHICH EMPLOYED <u>Day</u>		Was there an autopsy? <u>no</u>	
13 BIRTHPLACE (City or town) (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>Dec 25 1932</u> (Address) <u>Bountiful</u>	
14 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <u>Veniale Caputo</u>		*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH as in <u>Violent</u> CAUSES state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space).	
15 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Teresa Coccimiglio</u>		16 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR DISPOSITION OF REMAINS <u>St. Anthony's Cemetery</u>	
16 BIRTHPLACE OF SPOUSE <u>Rosa Reno</u>		DATE OF BURIAL <u>Dec 27 1932</u>	
17 Informant <u>Rosa Reno</u>		18 SIGNATURE <u>R. W. Graham</u>	
18 Address <u>South Bountiful, U.T.</u>		19 REGISTERED NUMBER <u>1918</u>	
19 Filed <u>Dec 28 1932</u>		20 No. of Burial or Removal Permit <u>1918</u>	
20 REGISTERED NUMBER <u>1918</u>		21 ADDRESS <u>St. Anthony Bountiful Utah</u>	

**Caputo Rosario** was born in Aiello on October 29<sup>th</sup> 1883, married in 1904 **Cristina Marie Brunino** (b.1888 in Confienti CZ), arrived in New York on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1913 with the ship "Canada". They lived in Sunnyside (Utah) until 1922 and then moved to Salt Lake City at 730 West 3rd North. As shown below in the application for American citizenship of 1942, they had eleven children: **Gensimone** AKA "James" (b.1908 in Aiello), **Roy** (b.1914 in Sunnyside, Utah), **Frank** (b.1915 in Sunnyside, Utah), **Louise** (b.1918 in Sunnyside, Utah), **Mary** (b.1920 in Sunnyside, Utah), **Dominic** (b.1922 in Sunnyside, Utah), **John** (b.1924), **Margaret** (b.1925), **Ellen** (b.1926), **Hazel** (b.1928) and **Rose** (b.1929). At Sunnyside he worked at the coke ovens for the Utah Fuel Company.

ORIGINAL (To be retained by Clerk of Court) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA No. 12056

DECLARATION OF INTENTION (Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Utah In the Third District Court  
County of Salt Lake of Salt Lake County of Salt Lake City, Utah

(1) My full, true, and correct name is Rosario Caputo  
(2) My present place of residence is 730 West 3rd North S.L.C. Ut. (3) My occupation is own Grocery Store  
(4) I am 58 years old. (5) I was born on October 29, 1883 in Aiello Italy  
(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex Male, color White, complexion Medium, color of eyes Brown, color of hair Gray, height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 150 pounds, visible distinctive marks None, race Italian, present nationality Italian  
(7) I am not married; the name of my wife or husband is Christine Marie Caputo; we were married on 12/27/1904 at Aiello, Italy; he or she was born at Complenti, Italy on Nov. 1888 and entered the United States at New York, N.Y. on Aug. 23, 1913 for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at Salt Lake City, Utah  
(8) I have eleven children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:  
James, b. 6/12/08, Aiello, Italy; Roy, b. 2/23/14, Sunnyside, Ut; Frank, b. 8/4/15, Sunnyside, Ut; Rose, b. 10/29/17, Sunnyside, Ut; Louise, b. 11/19/18, Sunnyside, Ut; Mary, b. 3/17/20, Dominio, b. 4/23/22, John, b. 4/3/24, SLC, Ut; Margaret, b. 9/16/25, SLC, Ut; Ellen, b. 10/16/26, SLC, Ut; Hazel, b. 5/18/28, SLC, Ut; all the children reside at Salt Lake City, Utah, except Louise, who is in the U.S. Army. Mary & Dominic were born at Sunnyside, Utah.  
(9) My last place of foreign residence was Naple, Italy (10) I emigrated to the United States from New York, N.Y. under the name of Caputo, Rosario on August 15, 1913, on the SS Canada  
(11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was on August 15, 1913, on the SS Canada  
(12) Since my lawful entry for permanent residence I have not been absent from the United States, for a period or periods of 6 months or longer, as follows:

ORIGINAL  
(To be retained by clerk)

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

STATE OF UTAH In the THIRD DISTRICT Court  
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE of SALT LAKE COUNTY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

I, Giuseppe Coccimiglio (Joseph Coccimiglio)  
now residing at 535 South 7th West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah  
occupation Roundhouse Sweeper, aged 50 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:  
Sex Male, color White, complexion Dark, color of eyes Brown  
color of hair Black, height 5 feet 6 inches; weight 193 pounds; visible distinctive marks  
Mark on right side of forehead  
race Italian (South); nationality Italian  
I was born in Aiello, Italy on April 1, 1889  
I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Maria Gigliotti Coccimiglio  
we were married on Sept. 20, 1919 at Price, Utah; she or he was  
born at Casenove, Italy on Oct. 15, 1896, entered the United States  
at New York, N.Y. on April 2, 1912 for permanent residence therein, and now  
resides at Salt Lake City, Utah. I have four children, and the name, date and place of birth,  
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Nate Millinarro, Step-Son, b. 5/6/1913,  
Sunnyside Utah, res. California; Mrs. Kathryn Blasi, Step Daughter b. 12/4/1915  
Sunnyside Utah, res. New Mexico; Dan Molinarro step Son, b. 5/10/1918, Sunnyside  
Utah, res. California; Frank, b. 5/7/1925, Salt Lake City, Utah, res. Salt Lake  
I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number 1163, on July 3, 1919  
at Price, Utah District Court  
my last foreign residence was Aiello, Italy  
I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, N.Y.  
under the name of Coccimiglio, Giuseppe on November 5, 1915  
on the vessel SS Saxonia

### Coccimiglio

**Giuseppe** (b.1889) landed in New York with the ship "Saxonia" on November 5<sup>th</sup> 1913 and went to Salt Lake City. He married in 1919 Maria Gigliotti (b.1896 in Casenove PG) and their son Frank was born in 1925.

### Photo:

Declaration of intention of Giuseppe Coccimiglio to become a US citizen on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1940

### Cuglietta Giovanni

(b.6.24.1898) landed in New York on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1921 with the ship "SS Guglielmo", lived in Salt Lake City where he was a street peddler.

He married in 1929 the Aiellese Francesca Naccarato (b.6.24.1910) and presented his request for American citizenship on January 15<sup>th</sup> 1930 (see photo).

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Utah In the District Court  
County of Salt Lake of Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Ut.

I, Giovanni Cuglietta  
now residing at 365 Emery Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah  
occupation peddler, aged 31 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:  
Sex male, color white, complexion medium, color of eyes brown  
color of hair brown, height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 140 pounds; visible distinctive marks  
none  
race Italian South; nationality Italian  
I was born in Ciello Cosenza, Italy on June 24, 1898  
I am now married. The name of my wife or husband is Francis Naccarato  
we were married on February 2, 1929 at Salt Lake City, Utah; she or he was  
born at Ciello Cosenza, Italy on June 27, 1910, entered the United States  
at New York City, N.Y. on October 1921 for permanent residence therein, and now  
resides at Salt Lake City, Utah. I have no children, and the name, date and place of birth,  
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:  
I have not heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_  
my last foreign residence was Ciello Cosenza, Italy  
I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York City, N.Y.  
under the name of Giovanni Cuglietta on August 10, 1921  
on the vessel SS Guglielmo, Peirce  
I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiances and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me; So HELP ME GOD.  
Signature of declarant: Giovanni Cuglietta  
Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court,

**Cuglietta Giuseppe** (b.1880) called "Joe", son of **Rosario Cuglietta** (b.1844) and of **Vittoria Adamo** (1857-1894 born in Grimaldi CS), emigrated in 1909, resided at 756 W. 5th South, Salt Lake City and in 1954 moved to Santa Rosa (California) near San Francisco. He was married with **Fortunata Marrello** (b.1883 in Paterno Calabro CS) and had ten children: **Rosario** (b.1902 in Grimaldi CS), **Natale** (b.1907 in Aiello), **Victoria** (b.1911), **Ernest** (b.1912, died in Salt Lake City on Dec. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1913), **Francis** (b.1915), **Rosa** (b.1917), **Albert** (1919-2012), **Orlando** (b.1921), **Josephine** (b.1923) and **Acampio** (b.1926).





**Cuglietta Albert** (1919-2012-*photo*-) married *Vera Colobella* on 27 May 1940, worked for a half century as as a conductor for the "Denver & Rio Grande Railroad" and was Vice President of the "Local Carman Union". He had three children: *Joseph, Vera and Maria*.

From July 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 2012 a reunion of the Cuglietta family was held in Salt Lake City.



**Cuglietta Nicola** (1866-1915) son of *Francesco* (1820-1901) and of *Maria Guercio Catoio* (1834-1883), married in 1888 *Angela Pino* (b.1870) and on April 20<sup>th</sup> 1910 he landed in New York with the ship "Cincinnati" together with his cousin *Antonio Cuglietta* (1861-1944) and went to Salt Lake City. From 1906 to 1908, he had lived in *Wharton* (Pennsylvania). He died in 1915, at age 49, during an explosion of a mine as he attempted to inactivate it. His wife *Angela* who lived in *Aiello* was informed but his body was buried in Utah by other immigrants. She became a widow with a son (*Salvatore* b.1906) and three daughters (*Maria* b.1895, *Giuseppina* b.1900 and *Anna* b.1908) and to raise them, she worked as a farmer on the soil that her husband had bought in *Castagniti* (*Aiello*). Her son **Salvatore Cuglietta** (b.1906) married in 1924 *Francesca Mazzuca* (b.1904) and in 1949 emigrated clandestinely in France.<sup>152</sup>

*Nicola's* cousin **Antonio Cuglietta** (1861-1944) was married with *Barbara Cuglietta* (b.1868) and had had 8 children: *Gaetano* b.1886, *Isabella* b.1888, *Maria* b.1891, *Vincenzo* 1894-98, *Francesco* b.1896, *Giovanni* b.1898, *Vincenzo* 1901-03 and *Carmina* b.1905 who always remained in *Aiello*. *Antonio* died on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1944 in Salt Lake City and was buried in the same city in *Mt. Calvary Cemetery* (*Blog.Aiello*)

**Fata Pietro** born in *Grimaldi CS* in 1851, married *Isabella Bossio* (born in 1859 in *Aiello*) and had 9 children: *Francesca* b.1879, **Antonio** b.1883, *Antonia* b.1887, *Rosina* b.1890, *Angela* b.1892, *Giovanni* b.1894, *Ernesto* b.1897, *Rosaria* b.1899 and *Annetta* b.1903.

*Pietro* landed in New York with the ship "Konigen Luise" at age 54 on September 13<sup>th</sup> 1906 together with six *Aiellese*: *Gaspere Coccimiglio* (21 yrs), *Francesco Coccimiglio* (19 yrs), *Giuseppe Coccimiglio* (17 yrs), *Giovanni Coccimiglio* (28 yrs), *Michele Coccimiglio* (24 yrs) and *Geniale Prudente* (20 yrs), all directed to **Bingham** (Utah).

**Fata Antonio**, *Pietro's* son, landed in New York before his father, at age 17, on March 1<sup>st</sup> 1900 with the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm I" together with 13 *Aiellese*, most of them going to Salt Lake City, some to **Eleodoro** (Colorado) and **Spokane** (Washington). *Antonio* returned to visit *Aiello* in 1906, 1914 and 1920. He married *Maria Teresa Iacchetta* (b.in *Grimaldi* in 1881) and their daughter *Isabella* was born in 1905 in *Aiello*.

<sup>152</sup> *Livia Naccarato, "I nonni raccontano l'emigrazione", Tipolitografia di Amantea CS, 2002, pp. 58-59.*

**Iacucci Giovanni** (b.1876) son of Luigi (b.1844) and of Mariantonia Muto (1846-1905), married in 1905 Barbera Bozzarelli (b.1883) and had two sons: Luigi (b.1906) and Rizzieri (b.1907). He disembarked in New York on 27 March 1907 from the ship "Cretic" and settled on 69 Wall Street, New York City where his brother Alfonso lived. Other Aiellese arrived with him: Geniale Bosco (26 yrs) who settled in Salt Lake City where his brother Gaetano Bosco lived, and Antonio Coccimiglio (23 yrs) who settled in Salt Lake City where his brother Gaetano Coccimiglio had settled.

**Lepore Antonio** born on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1894, emigrated to Salt Lake City where he married Frances Belcolori, worked as a metal miner and died on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1944.

**Lepore Francesco** born on September 7<sup>th</sup> 1885, son of Nicola Lepore (b.1860) and of Angela Coccimiglio (b.1866 in Martirano CZ), married Angela Rocchetta (1883-1906). He had twins, Nicola and Angela, born in 1906. He died in Salt Lake City on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1930.

**Morrelli Rosario Magaro** (n.1869), son of Gaetano Morrelli (b.1841) and of Giuseppina Lepore (b.1834), married Anna Lepore (b.1879) and had five children: Giuseppina (b.1899), Rosa (1901-09), Carmela (b.1905), Maria Concetta (b.1907) and Gaetano (b.1910). After landing in New York on 23 June 1910 with the ship "Prinzess Irene", he settled in Salt Lake City where his nephew Fortunato Morrello lived.

**Pagnotta Antonio** (b.1889) landed in New York on 21 April 1911 with the ship "Koenig Albert" together with six other Aiellese: Geniale Caruso (17 yrs), Pietro Pucci (32 yrs), Rosario Lepore (17yrs), Carmine Pesno (22 yrs), Raffaele Perna (17 yrs) and Daniele Pucci (17 yrs), all directed to Bingham or Salt Lake City.

**Pagnotta Bruno** (b.1882) son of Michele Pagnotta (1848-1903) and of Anna Guercio Catoio (b.1855), landed in New York on 25 May 1904 with the ship "Sicilia" together with Giuseppe Ciddio Bernardo (17 yrs) and Pasquale Bossio (24 yrs), all directed to Salt Lake City to join their respective brothers: Bruno by his brother Gennaro (n.1878), Pasquale by his brother Michele and Giuseppe by his brother Giovanni. N.B.: Michele Pagnotta and Anna Guercio Catoio had 15 children among whom were the above described Gennaro (b.1878) and Bruno (b.1882).

**Pagnotta Gennaro** (b.1878) son of Michele (1848-1903) and of Anna Guercio Catoio (b.1855), married Maria Bernardo Ciddio (b.1875) and had 3 children: Michele b.1902, Rosaria b.1907 and Pasquale b.1909. He landed in New York on 26 May 1902 with the ship "Neckar" together with Luigi Bernardo (17 yrs) and both settled in Salt Lake City where Giovanni Minardo (Gennaro's brother-in-law) lived.

**Pagnotta Giuseppe** (1880-1947) son of Federico Pagnotta (b.1847) and of Serafina Rino (b.1847), married in 1899 Virginia Giunti (1876-1947) and had 3 children: **Anna** b.1900, Antonio b.1906 and **Francesca** b.1911. Giuseppe landed in New York on 24 January 1906 with the ship "Zeeland" that had left the port of Antwerp (Belgium), together with Antonio Fata (22 yrs), both directed to 70 Wall St. New York City where cousin Pasquale Caputo had settled. **Giuseppe**, a miner but also a food retailer, died in Salt Lake City on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1947 and is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. His wife Virginia died on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1947 from a hemorrhagic stroke and rests in the same cemetery.

**Anna** (b.1900) and **Francesca** (b.1911) landed in New York on 10 August 1921 with the ship "Guglielmo Pierce", both directed to 555 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> South St., Salt Lake City where their father Giuseppe was waiting for them.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Pietro Perri, of the County of Salt Lake, in the Third District, Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, aged 37 years, occupation R. R. Section Foreman, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 155 pounds, color of hair Dark, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks None. I was born in Aiello Casertana Italy on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of May, anno Domini 1877; I now reside at Charcoal, Salt Lake County, Utah. I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy on the vessel Prinzess Irene; my last foreign residence was Aiello Casertana Italy. It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Vittorio Emanuele III King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York, on or about the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, anno Domini 1900; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein: SO HELP ME GOD.

Pietro Perri  
(original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of July, anno Domini 1914

[SEAL.]

**Perri Pietro** (b.1877) son of Rosario Perri (1829-1893) and of Antonia Marrello (1846-1909), arrived in Salt Lake City after landing in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" on May 18<sup>th</sup> 1900. In 1905 he returned to Aiello to marry Maria Pagliaro (b.1883) and had two children: Concetta (b.1906) and Raffaele (b.1910).

Since his family remained in Aiello, he often moved to various locations in Utah, such as, Sunnyside, Magna and Teasdale, working as a railroad fireman.

On July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1914 he applied for a U.S. citizenship (see **form** on the left).

**Pignatosi Luigi** (b.1880) first married Rosaria Saccomanno (b.1882 in Gimaldi) and had two children: Michele (1903-1903) and Francesco (b.1904).

He married a second time with Giuseppina Serpe (b.1897) but had no children.

Luigi left Naples from New York on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1922 with the ship "Belvedere" and in 1926 applied for a U.S. citizenship (see **form** on the right).

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Luigi Pignatosi, of the County of Salt Lake, in the 3rd District, Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, aged 46 years, occupation carriage, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 2 inches, weight 140 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks None. I was born in Aiello Calabria Italy on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Aug, anno Domini 1868; I now reside at 951 West 4<sup>th</sup> So Salt Lake City, Utah. I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy on the vessel Belvedere Sorrelli Co; my last foreign residence was Aiello Italy; I am married; the name of my wife Luigia Saccomanno she was born at Italy and now resides at Aiello Italy. It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Vittorio Emanuele III King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York, on or about the 10 day of Oct, anno Domini 1922; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein: SO HELP ME GOD.

Luigi Pignatosi  
(original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 12 day of July, anno Domini 1926

[SEAL.]

**Pino Francesco** (1866-1928) son of **Giambattista Pino** (1838-1928) and of **Maria Grandinetta Placido** (b.1837), married **Anna Guadagnuolo** (1868-1922) and had six children: **Lucia** (1888-1888), **Maria** (1888-1888), **Maria** (b.1890 who married **Guido Bernardo Ciddio** b.1877 and had a son **Geniale** n.1908), **Giuseppina** (1893-1902), **Carmela** (1897-1897) and **Giambattista** (b.1902).

Francesco had six brothers: **Rosaria** (b.1867), **Bruno** (1869-70), **Bruno** (1871-72), **Antonio** (b.1873), **Pietro** (1875-1924) and **Rosa** (b.1877).  
At age 36, Francesco landed in New York with the ship "Bolivia" together with **Angelo Caruso** (21 yrs) directed to Northport (Massachussets) by his cousin **Salvatore Pino**.

**Anna Guadagnuolo**, her brother-in-law **Pietro** and her children **Maria** (b.1890) age 17, and **Giovambattista** (b.1902) age 3, landed in New York on 14 January 1906.

**Maria Pino** (b.1890) married **Giulio Bernardo Ciddio** (n.1877) and had a son **Geniale** (b.1908) and on 7 November 1910 they arrived in New York (her husband **Giulio Bernardo Ciddio** had arrived on 16 February 1909 together with his brother **Antonio** while the other two brothers, **Francesco** and **Giuseppe**, joined them a few years later).

From 1910 to 1924 they worked as miners in **Sunnyside** and then they moved to **Bingham Canyon**, Utah, employed in a large open-pit copper mine. Mining was so dangerous that **Pietro** lost his life in 1924 and **Francesco** died in 1928 because of a fatal accident. **Anna Guadagnuolo** also died on the job in 1922 from a horse kick. They had saved some money to buy farmland to grow fruit trees (cherry, peach and apple) and vegetables in **Grandview Provo**, Utah. Both are buried at **Mountain View Cemetery** in **Helper, Utah**.

**Pagnotta Pietro** (1882-1961) disembarked in New York on **March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1907** from the carrier "**Kaiser Wilhelm**", married **Teresa Pagnotta** (b.1884) and had a daughter named **Anna** (b.1906). He lived in **Magna** (Utah), 14 miles south of **Salt Lake City** and was a railroad worker for the **Kennecott Copper Corporation**.

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**ORIGINAL**  
(To be retained by Clerk of Court)

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

No. 12133

----- State of Utah ----- } In the Third District ----- Court  
 ----- County of Salt Lake ----- } of Salt Lake County Salt Lake City, Utah

(1) My full, true, and correct name is Pietro Pagnotta  
 (2) My present place of residence is Box 343 Magna Utah  
 (4) I am 60 years old. (5) I was born on April 26, 1882 in Aiello Cosenza Italy  
 (6) My personal description is as follows: Sex male, color white, complexion medium, color of eyes brown  
 color of hair Gray, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 182 pounds, visible distinctive marks none  
 race white, present nationality Italian  
 (7) I am ----- married; the name of my wife or husband is Teresa Pagnotta; we were married on July 1884  
 at Aiello Italy; he or she was born at Aiello Italy  
 on ----- and entered the United States at -----  
 on ----- for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at Aiello Italy  
 (8) I have one children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:  
Anna Pagnotta, female, b. 7/22/1906, born and reside at  
Aiello, Italy  
 (9) My last place of foreign residence was Aiello Cosenza Italy  
Naples Italy  
 at New York N.Y.  
 on March 2, 1907 on the SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse  
 (10) I emigrated to the United States from -----  
 (11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was  
 under the name of Pagnotta Pietro  
 (12) Since my lawful entry for permanent residence I have not been absent from the United States, for a period or periods of 6 months or longer, as follows:

Pietro Pagnotta's declaration of intention to become an American citizen

**Pucci Francesco** (b.1885) disembarked in New York from the ship "Konig Albert" on April 21<sup>st</sup> 1911, directed to Bingham (Utah) by his brother Gaspare (b.1878) who had arrived on October 26<sup>th</sup> 1909 with the ship "Europa" to join his brother Raffaele in Salt Lake City.

**Rino Giovanni "John"** (1890-1948) son of Salvatore Rino (b.1852) and of Rosaria Perri (b.1861), married on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1919 Lucy Tapper (b.1902), landed in New York on June 29<sup>th</sup> 1907 with the ship "SS Moltke", worked in Salt Lake City as a bartender and as a grocery clerk. He declared his intention to become an American citizen in March 12<sup>th</sup> 1940 and resided at 622 Sperry Court, Salt Lake City. He had five children: Samuel J, William D., Maxine, Evelyn and Jean. He died in Salt Lake City on March 7<sup>th</sup> 1948.

**Rocchetta Gaspare** (b.1891) son of Gennaro Rocchetta (1849-1891 from Grimaldi CS) and of Rosaria Caruso Ciacco (b.1856), married in 1920 Carmina Guzzo Foliaro (b.1893). He landed in New York in 1910 and lived together with his uncle Francesco Pucci in Salt Lake City. In 1913 he was joined by his brother-in-law **Giovanni Naccarato** (b.1891 in Grimaldi CS), son of Francesco Naccarato (b.1855 in Grimaldi CS) and of Francesca Pucci (b. 1868). Giovanni had landed in New York on June 13<sup>th</sup> 1913 with the ship "Hamburg". In 1921 both were joined by four more members of the family: Giovanni's father **Francesco** (b.1855) and Giovanni's wife and children, **Carmela Rocchetta** (1889-1933), **Francesco** (age 11) and **Giuseppina** (age 8). They had landed in New York with the ship "Guglielmo Pierce" on November 13<sup>th</sup> 1921 and lived at 555 W. South Street of Salt Lake City but unfortunately, on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1933 Carmela died.

**Russo Gelsomino** (1881-1965) AKA "Geronemo" or "Gerolamo", son of Raffaele Russo (b.1836) and of Rosaria Russo (1849-1883), married on April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1906 Antonia Fata (b.1887 in Grimaldi CS) and a few days after, left Naples for New York with the ship "Celtic". On April 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 he applied for American citizenship (as the **declaration** inserted shows).

**Sicoli Mario** (1935-2009) son of Carmine Sicoli and of Angela Gagliardi, married Gilda Guzzo and had two children: Carmen and Angela. He was the brother of Mike, Jack, Fiore, Mary and Franca. He lived and died in Salt Lake City.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.

State of Utah In the Third District Court  
 County of Salt Lake ss: of Salt Lake County, Utah

I, Geronemo Russo, aged 36 years,  
 occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
 description is: Color white, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
 weight 165 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes gray  
 other visible distinctive marks none  
 I was born in Ariello Calabria Italy  
 on the 4 day of December, anno Domini 1881; I now reside  
 at Bingham Salt Lake County, Utah  
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
 on the vessel Italia White Star Line; my last  
 foreign residence was Ariello, Italy; I am married; the name  
 of my wife is Antonia; she was born at Ariello, Italy  
 and now resides at Ariello, Italy  
 It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
 prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Nobor Emmanuel III,  
King of Italy of whom I am now a subject;  
 I arrived at the port of New York City, in the  
 State of New York, on or about the 8 day  
 of April, anno Domini 1917; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
 polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
 to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:  
 SO HELP ME GOD.

Geronemo Russo  
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of  
 said Court this 9 day of April, anno Domini 1917

**Vecchio Saverio** (1874-1934) son of Gaetano (1834-1909) and of Rosa Perri (b.1835), arrived in New York on October 30<sup>th</sup> 1908 with the ship "Cretic" together with the Aiellese Antonio Bernardi (20 yrs) and went to Salt Lake City. He died in San Antonio (Texas).

## **Aiellese immigrants in NEW YORK CITY (99 immigrants)**

Between 1891 and 1929, during the years of mass Italian emigration, three "Little Italy's" existed: one in **Mulberry Street** in the southern tip of Manhattan, where the emigrants did not have their own church but attended *St. Patrick Cathedral* between 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 51<sup>st</sup> Street in Manhattan, and another in the **lower West Side**, at *Sullivan Street* near the harbor, where the *Franciscan Fathers* that arrived from Italy in 1855, and founded in 1859 the **Church of San Anthony** that later became a mixed parish of American and Italian parishioners. The first Italian parish founded in 1884 by Italian immigrants themselves, was the **Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel** (photo) at 115<sup>th</sup> Street in East Harlem. In this area east of *Lexington Avenue* between 96<sup>th</sup> and 116<sup>th</sup> Street and east of *Madison Avenue* between 116<sup>th</sup> and 125<sup>th</sup> Street, a **third Little Italy** of New York rose where in the Thirties



more than 100,000 Italian-Americans lived. On every street there were Italians from different regions, especially those from the South. Many *Calabrese* settled along 108<sup>th</sup> Street and found employment in factories, constructions (especially of the subway trains), in food and garment industries. In 1910, they gained an average salary of \$ 80 per month which in Italy was considered an excellent pay.

Annexed to the *Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel*, there was the first Italian Catholic parochial school directed by the *Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph*, the first American female congregation founded by **Saint Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton** (1774-1821) who was canonized by *Pope Paul VI* on 11 September 1975. The church and the school developed rapidly and in 1903, with a special statute issued by *Pope Leo XII*, the church was elevated to a "Basilica" and the statue of **Our Lady of Mount Carmel** was adorned with a golden crown. The creation of this parish was very important for Catholic Italian-Americans since they did not feel welcomed and appreciated in Irish parishes, such as, *St Patrick's* in Manhattan.

*Because banks and other credit unions made it difficult for Italian-Americans to borrow money, certain mutual benefit societies were created and directed by the immigrants themselves. Famous Italian-Americans lived in East Harlem: Professor Leonard Covello (1887-1982) and the politicians Fiorello La Guardia (1882-1947) and Vito Marcantonio (1902-1954).*



***Aiellese immigrants who settled in New York City (99 immigrants)***

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	year of emigration
1. Belmonte, Vincenzo	32	1866	1898
2. Bernardo, Antonio	30	1869	1899
3. Bernardo, Domenico	43	1854	1897
4. Bernardo, Domenico	56	1855	1911
5. Bernardo, Francesco	39	1872	1911
6. Bernardo, Giuseppe	37	1865	1902
7. Bernardo, Salvatore	56	1844	1900
8. Bossio, Francesco	36	1864	1900
9. Briglio, Raffaele	41	1872	1913
10. Bruno, Geniale	31	1882	1913
11. Bruno, Pasquale	16	1891	1907
12. Cammisa, Giuseppe	19	1886	1905
13. Caputo, Giacomo	25	1875	1900
14. Caputo, Nicola	17	1889	1906
15. Caputo, Pietro	23	1878	1901
16. Caputo, Pietro	17	1893	1910
17. Caputo, Raffaele	11	1895	1906
18. Caputo, Tommaso	44	1862	1906
19. Caruso, Francesco	17	1903	1920
20. Ciccarelli, G. Battista	26	1873	1899
21. Ciddis, Bernardo	23	1876	1899
22. Coccimiglio, Antonio	40	1865	1905
23. Coccimiglio, Berenice	16	1883	1899
24. Coccimiglio, Bruno	47	1850	1897
25. Coccimiglio, Filippo	30	1870	1900
26. Coccimiglio, Gaetano	26	1879	1905
27. Coccimiglio, Giovanni	36	1861	1897
28. Coccimiglio, Luigi	38	1861	1899
29. Coccimiglio, Nicola	25	1876	1901
30. Colosimo, Gabriele	24	1876	1900
31. Cuglietta, Geniale	31	1885	1916
32. Cuglietta, Giuseppe	27	1886	1913
33. Cuglietta, Rosario	29	1873	1902
34. Falsetti, Nicola Iusca	29	1868	1897
35. Falsetti, Teresa	24	1874	1898
36. Faraca, Michele	19	1892	1911
37. Faraca, Salvatore	19	1890	1909
38. Fata, Antonio	22	1884	1906
39. Fata, Giuseppe	35	1885	1920
40. Filice, Gennaro	44	1856	1900
41. Gabriele, Geniale	17	1893	1910
42. Grandinetto, Vincenzo	29	1876	1905
43. Guercio, Gaetano	32	1861	1893
44. Guercio, Luigi	40	1861	1901

45.	Guercio, Nicola	23	1879	1902
46.	Guzzo, Bruno Foliaro	28	1873	1901
47.	Guzzo, Foliaro Nicola	19	1901	1920
48.	Guzzo, Luigi	21	1879	1900
49.	Iacobucci, Dante	18	1887	1905
50.	Ianni, Lucio	37	1869	1906
51.	Ianni, Lucio	43	1858	1901
52.	Iansaggio, Antonio	39	1862	1901
53.	Lepore, Antonio	34	1880	1914
54.	Lepore, Antonio	22	1879	1901
55.	Lepore, Antonio	34	1866	1900
56.	Lepore, Gaspare	15	1896	1911
57.	Lepore, Michele	30	1870	1900
58.	Lepore, Nicola	23	1887	1910
59.	Licastro, Nazzareno	27	1883	1910
60.	Mancini, Giacomo	37	1874	1911
61.	Mancini, Giovanni	24	1887	1911
62.	Mannarino, Antonio	23	1877	1900
63.	Marazzo, Francesco	26	1875	1901
64.	Marelli, Gennaro	61	1836	1897
65.	Marrelli, Fortunato	32	1890	1922
66.	Marrelli, Luigi	31	1871	1902
67.	Marrelli, Raffaella	36	1866	1902
68.	Mazzuca, Anna	27	1886	1913
69.	Mazzucco, Gabriele	35	1866	1901
70.	Mendicino, Francesco	17	1885	1902
71.	Menetti, Vincenzo	24	1881	1905
72.	Musto, Pasquale	18	1895	1913
73.	Naccarato, Giovanni	22	1891	1913
74.	Pagnotta, Giuseppe	30	1881	1911
75.	Pagnotta, Giuseppe	26	1880	1906
76.	Perri, Gaspare	21	1880	1901
77.	Perri, Rosario	15	1888	1903
78.	Perri, Salvatore Bernardi	57	1844	1901
79.	Pino, Raffaele	33	1867	1900
80.	Pizzuto, Rosario	19	1883	1902
81.	Pucci, Antonio	26	1875	1901
82.	Pucci, Daniele	17	1888	1905
83.	Pucci, Daniele Nicola	37	1862	1899
84.	Pucci, Gaspare	24	1878	1902
85.	Pucci, Nicola	22	1887	1909
86.	Ragusa, Luca	21	1892	1913
87.	Rino, Francesco	17	1883	1900
88.	Rino, Gaetano	29	1871	1900
89.	Rino, Gaspare	35	1865	1900
90.	Rocchetta, Carmine	24	1877	1901
91.	Rossi, Lorenzo	27	1873	1900
92.	Sicolo, Giuseppe	22	1876	1898



93.	Spina, Gaetano	27	1873	1900
94.	Valle, Francesco	22	1878	1900
95.	Vecchio, Fortunato	25	1876	1901
96.	Vecchio, Francesco	28	1873	1901
97.	Vercillo, Bernardo	37	1863	1900
98.	Vocaturu, Francesco	30	1870	1900
99.	Volpe, Geniale	47	1852	1901

**Belmonte Vincenzo** at age 32, on 29 September 1898, landed in New York and lived on 129 Mott St. Manhattan. He arrived with the Aiellese *Teresa Falsetti* (age 24) and *Amedeo Giglio* (age 4).

**Bernardo Salvatore** (b.1844) at age 57, landed in New York on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1901 with the ship "*Buenos Aires*" and went to live with his nephew *Lucio* in New York City.

**Caruso Francesco** (b. 1903) emigrated to New York in 1920 but on February 28<sup>th</sup> 1930 moved to *Sault Ste. Marie* (Ontario) Canada where he worked as a train conductor.

### **Cuglietta Giuseppe**

(born in Aiello on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1886) landed on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1913 in New York with the ship "*Hamburg*". In 1942 he was was living in *North Bergen* (New Jersey) and was employed by the *Jack Frost Sugar Company* of *Edgewater* (New Jersey) as shown on the *Registration Card* on the right.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)	ORDER NUMBER	
U 16311	GIUSEPPE (NINE) CUGLIETTA		
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)			
6514 NEWKIRK AVE. NORTH BERGEN HUDSON N.J.			
3. MAILING ADDRESS			
Same			
4. TELEPHONE			
None			
5. AGE IN YEARS		6. PLACE OF BIRTH	
56		AIELLO	
DATE OF BIRTH		(Town or county)	
3 19 1886		ITALY	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS			
Antonietta Cuglietta 6514 Newkirk Ave. N. Bergen			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
Jack Frost Sugar			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS			
Edgewater Bergen N.J.			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
D. S. N. FORM 1		16-21620-1	
(Revised 4-1-42)		(over)	
Cuglietta Giuseppe			

**Filice Gennaro** (b.1856) son of *Gaetano Filice* (1817-1889) and of *Maria Scarella Cirio* (b.1820), married in 1875 *Teresa Chiarello* (b.1854 in Martirano CZ) and had seven children: *Gaetano* (b.1876), *Cecilia* (1877-78), *Cecilia* (1880-82), *Antonio* (b.1880), **Rosario** (b.1887), *Pietro* (1890-92) and *Petruzza* (1893-94). At 44 yrs of age, he decided to emigrate and on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1900 landed in New York with the ship "*Victoria*" together with the Aiellese *Francesco Vocaturu* (age 30) and they both settled in New York. The son **Rosario** (b.1887), at 19 years of age, on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1906, landed in New York with the ship "*Nord America*" and went to *Greenwich*(Colorado) where his uncle *Fortunato Naccarato* was waiting for him.

**Guzzo Nicola Foliaro** (b.1901) son of *Natale Guzzo Foliaro* (b.1864) and of *Maria Bruni* (n.1865), on 28 June 1920 landed with the ship "*La Savoie*" in New York where he settled. He married *Anna Sylvester* (b.1910 in Utah) and resided at *Columbia* (Utah). He had ten brothers and sisters among whom were *Carmina* (1890-1963), *Geniale* (b.1895), *Pietro* (b.1897) and *Angela* (b.1908).

**Marelli Gennaro** (b.1836) at age 61, landed in New York on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1897 with the ship "*Patria*" together with four other Aiellese immigrants: *Bruno Coccimiglio* (age 47), *Domenico Bernardo* (age 43), *Nicola Falsetti Iusca* (age 29) and *Giovanni Coccimiglio* (age 36).

Bruno Cocimiglio	47	11	Italy	no	Italy	Italy	Aiello	Wa	W/4
Genaro Marella	61	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Domenico Bernardo	43	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nicola Palletti Luro	29	"	"	ff	"	"	"	"	"
Giovanni Cocimiglio	36	"	"	no	"	"	"	"	"

**Mendicino Francesco** (b.1885) was the son of *Filippo* (1846-1908 from *Serra d'Aiello CS*) and of *Angela Pagliaro* (b.1849). At 17 yrs old, on *June 11<sup>th</sup> 1902*, he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Sardegna*" and joined his brother *Antonio* (n.1875) who lived in the same city. At age 20, he returned to *Aiello* to marry *Angela Guzzo Bonifacio* (1879-1954) and had three children: *Giuseppe* (b.1906), *Rosa* (b.1909) and *Luigi* (b.1910). After his wife's death, he married in 1958 *Luisa Longo* from *Serra d'Aiello (CS)*.

**Pizzuto Rosario** (b.1885) son of *Francesco* (n.1845) and of *Teresa Filice* (b.1851), landed in *New York* on *11 May 1902* with the ship "*Karamania*" together with the *Aiellese Paolo Pagliaro* (22 yrs), *Geniale Pino* (18 yrs) and *Bruno Bifano Pilo* (27 yrs), all directed to *Sault Ste Marie (Ontario) Canada* except for *Geniale Pino* who took residence at *70 Wall Street, New York City*.

**Pucci Daniele Nicola** (b.1860) married in 1885 *Rosaria Caputo* and had seven children: *Geniale* (1886-1886), *Antonia* (n.1888), *Annuzza* (1889-1940), *Carmine* (1891-1896), *Giuseppe* (b.1893), *Giovanni* (b.1895) and *Geniale* (b.1898). At age 38, *Daniele Nicola* landed on *7 May 1899* in *New York* with the ship "*Pretoria*" that had departed from *Boulogne sur Mer* in *France*. He traveled with two other *Aiellese*, *Bernardo Ciddio* (23 yrs) and *Bernardo Antonio* (30 yrs), all directed to *New York City*.

**Rino Gaspare** (b.1865) embarked at *Boulogne sur Mer* in *France* and arrived in *New York* on *May 15<sup>th</sup> 1900* with the ship "*Maasdam*" with his son *Francesco Rino* (age 17) and three other *Aiellese*, *Filippo Coccimiglio* (30 yrs), *Giacomo Caputo* (25 yrs) and *Gabriele Colosimo* (24 yrs), all directed to *New York City*.

Costanzo	Vincenzo	50	✓	.	.	farmer	110	110	.	Aiello	.	New York City
Rino	Gaetano	49	✓	.	.	farmer	110	110	.	.	.	.
1	Francesco son	17	✓	.	2	.	110	110	.	.	.	.
3	Gasparo	38	✓	.	m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coccimino	Filippo	50	✓	.	.	laborer	110	110	.	.	.	.
Caputo	Giacomo	25	✓	.	2	farmer	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colosimo	Gabriel	24	✓	.	m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

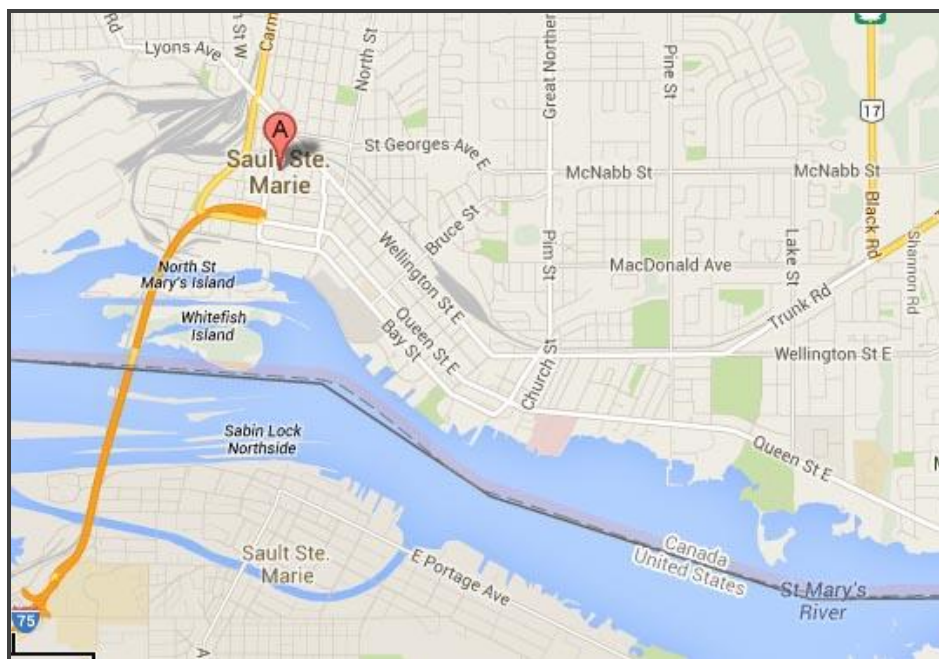
List of six Aiellese who landed in *New York* on *May 15<sup>th</sup> 1900* with the ship "*Maasdam*"

**Vecchio Fortunato** (b.1876) son of *Vincenzo* (1842-1880) and of *Anna Mollame* (b.1841) and brother of *Francesco* (1868-1903, died in *Trinidad Colorado*), *Cinzia* (1871-1873) and *Nicola* (b.1874).

*Fortunato* landed in *New York* with the ship "*Trave*" on *2 April 1901* together with his brother *Francesco* (b. 1868) and other *Aiellese*, *Antonio Lepore* (age 22), *Fortunato Rossi* (age 30) and *Luigi Guercio* (age 40) all directed to *Mulberry Street, New York City*.

## Aiellese immigrants in Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) Canada

**Francis Hector Clerque** (1856-1939) was born in *Brewer* (Maine), USA, graduated from law school and created many industrial firms in *Sault Ste Marie* between 1895 and 1910 when many Aiellese immigrants arrived. Financed by big businessmen of *Philadelphia* (Pennsylvania), he believed in the economic potentiality of the area and started investing capital to create services and businesses. He spent nine million dollars to build the hydroelectric power plants ("*Lake Superior Power Plant*" and "*Tagona Water & Light Company*"), a new navigation channel on the *St. Mary's River* (1895), the "*St. Mary's Paper Mill*", the "*Algoma Steel*", the mining plants "*Helen*" and "*Gertrude*" and part of the "*Algoma Central Railway*". At first "*Algoma Steel*" used cast iron obtained from "*Helen mining plant.*" Already in 1901, these business firms had more than 3000 dependants.<sup>153</sup>



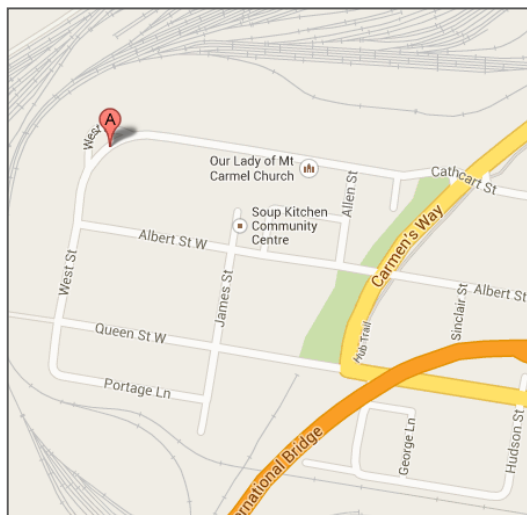
There are two cities called **Sault Ste. Marie**, one is in Ontario (Canada), marked on the map with letter "A", with 75,000 inhabitants (in the year 1895 it had only 2500) and the other is much smaller and is found in Michigan (USA). The two cities are separated by the *St. Mary's River* but linked to each other through a ferry. Until 1895, a tribe of native Americans, called *Ojibway*, lived on *Whitefish Island*, south of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Aiellese who emigrated to *Sault Ste. Marie* found employment in *Lake Superior Iron Works* which made railroad tracks for *Canadian Pacific Railway* that connected several Canadian provinces up to *British Columbia*. Other jobs could be found at *Algoma Steel*, *Algoma Central Railroad* and *Canadian National Railway*.

<sup>153</sup> Clerque Francis H., "Address by Francis H. Clerque at a banquet: Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1901", University of Alberta Libraries, pp.11-13.



Main routes of the **Canadian National Railway**



These immigrants settled in the Italian-Canadian neighborhood called "West End" where a street was named "Rome Street".

Map: **Little Italy** at West End of Sault Ste. Marie

*Rome Street* is indicated on the map with the letter "A" and *James Street* had many Italian stores. *Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church* was a Catholic Parish where many Italian immigrants went to worship.



The "**Club Calabrese**" founded in 1983 at *Sault Ste. Marie*, tries to preserve Calabrese traditions and customs, the Italian language but also the Calabrese dialect. Among its managers we find the

*Aiellese: Mauro Cuglietta, Anna and Guido Caputo, Angela, Gino and Luigi Guzzo and Guerino Pino.*

**Photo:** Aiello's Mayor *Franco Iacucci* between *Angela* and *Eugene Guzzo* who live in *Sault Ste. Marie*. *Angela Guzzo* is Vice President of the *Club Calabrese* (Blog.Aiello)



## **Little Italy in Sault Ste. Marie**

**James Street** was their business center with many shops owned by Italians, such as, the *James Street Hardware* belonging to *Adolfo Spadoni*. The *McFadden elementary school* was located between *James* and *Cathcart Street*, a road was called **Rome Street** that once was almost completely inhabited by Italians including many Aiellese families, the *Catholic Church "Our Lady of Mt. Carmel"* where immigrants went to Mass on Sundays and where they baptized their children.<sup>154</sup>

The **James Street Hardware** was opened in 1918 by *Adolfo Spadoni* to sell building material but he also used it as a financing center to lend money to the newly arrived Italian immigrants. The houses in the *West End* were built by expert Italian masons, carpenters and plumbers and can still be admired for their elegance and style. The houses often had balconies with wrought iron railings.



**James Street** was only three blocks long, two of which were occupied by Italian shops (two grocery stores, two hardware stores and many of clothing stores).

During the winter the houses were rather cold and were heated with wood or coal stoves. The immigrants bought coal from *Algoma Steel* but often used scrap wood obtained from *Abitibi Paper Mill*. To heat their homes, immigrants would also gather pieces of coal that accidentally fell from cars to the railroad tracks during maneuvers at the local *Algoma Central Railway* or ACR.

The **Società Guglielmo Marconi** founded in 1912 at *Sault Ste. Marie*, would welcome newcomers, inform them on available jobs in the area and organize social and cultural events for Italian immigrants.



**Interview of Rosa Medaglia** (born in 1946 in Serra d'Aiello CS) *September 4<sup>th</sup> 2012* by the *Cultural Diversity Heritage Center* (Sault Ste. Marie)

In 1951, at the age of six years, with her father and two brothers, *Mrs. Rose Medaglia* emigrated to *Sault Ste Marie* where long before her grandfather and great-grandfather had settled. She married *Leopoldo Caicco* from *Cleto* (CS) who also emigrated in 1954 to the same city. She always tried to preserve many Calabrian customs, such as, food recipes, types of clothes and socio-cultural and religious values. She finished her studies and obtained a "*PhD in Education*" and become a high school teacher.

<sup>154</sup> Ray Stortini, "Only in Canada: memories of an Italian Canadian", Soup Kitchen Community Center, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006, pp. 21, 23, 45.

Initially, her husband *Leo* worked in various restaurants and in a lumberyard, but then was hired by *Algoma Steel* where he remained for thirty-five years.

For *Rosa* and *Leo*, the most important objective immigrants have is a good *education* for their children (their two daughters are college graduates) and *owning a comfortable home*. Becoming a home owner has always been an important goal but since banks did not always lend money to new immigrants, many turned to friends or private credit unions. In order to pay the mortgage, they would then rent one or two rooms to boarders, especially to natives of the same Calabrian town.

### **Aiellese immigrants in Sault Ste. Marie (76 immigrants)**

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	emigration
1. Amendola, Gaetano	32	1870	1902
2. Amendola, Geniale	34	1868	1902
3. Amendola, Giuseppe	27	1878	1905
4. Bernardo, Domenico	43	1854	1897
5. Bernardo, Giulio	25	1878	1903
6. Bernardo, Giuseppe	26	1876	1902
7. Bernardo, Giuseppe	26	1877	1903
8. Bifano, Pilo Bruno	27	1875	1902
9. Bifano, Pilo Bruno	33	1876	1909
10. Biscardi, Michele	35	1874	1909
11. Bosco, Geniale	26	1881	1907
12. Briglio, Raffaele	43	1870	1913
13. Bruni, Gaspare	32	1870	1902
14. Bruno, Perri	31	1871	1902
15. Cairoli, Vincenzo	19	1887	1906
16. Caruso, Angelo	21	1881	1902
17. Catacchio, Francesco	39	1867	1906
18. Chiarelli, Francesca	21	1887	1908
19. Chiarelli, Geniale	23	1879	1902
20. Chiarelli, Giovanni	23	1883	1906
21. Chiarelli, Orazio	28	1880	1908
22. Chiarelli, Rosaria	16	1892	1908
23. Cuglietta, Gaetano	50	1852	1902
24. Cuglietta, Geniale	18	1886	1904
25. Cuglietta, Giovanni	26	1876	1902
26. Cuglietta, Giovanni	17	1892	1909
27. Cuglietta, Luigi	47	1869	1916
28. Cuglietta, Luigi	22	1881	1903
29. Falsetti, Geniale	34	1872	1906
30. Faraca, Francesco	19	1887	1906
31. Fata, Anna	28	1877	1905
32. Fata, Scafarrone Carmine	27	1870	1897
33. Ferrise, Antonio	27	1874	1902
34. Fezza, Michele	21	1881	1902
35. Guercio, Francesco	35	1868	1903
36. Guglietta, Antonio	25	1877	1902
37. Guglietta, Francesco	35	1874	1909

38.	Guglietta, Gennaro	26	1876	1902
39.	Guido, Vincenzo	46	1867	1913
40.	Guzzo, Antonio	19	1883	1902
41.	Guzzo, Fortunato	21	1881	1902
42.	Guzzo, Pasquale	22	1884	1906
43.	Ianni, Carmine	19	1893	1912
44.	Janni, Antonielli A.	37	1865	1902
45.	Lepore, Luigi	38	1867	1905
46.	Lepore, Luigi	38	1867	1905
47.	Marasco, Luigi	22	1880	1902
48.	Marghella, Gaspare	31	1878	1909
49.	Marghella, Paolo	22	1887	1909
50.	Marinaro, Carmine	22	1881	1905
51.	Marrelli, Vincenzo	61	1852	1913
52.	Marrelli, Vincenzo	49	1853	1902
53.	Mazzuca, Gabriele	44	1865	1909
54.	Medaglia, Domenico	32	1870	1902
55.	Mollame, Rosario	20	1890	1910
56.	Mollane, Rosario	25	1877	1902
57.	Morelli, Luigi	39	1872	1911
58.	Naccarato, G. Battista	25	1878	1903
59.	Naccarato, Geniale	25	1882	1907
60.	Nardi, Alfonso	33	1870	1903
61.	Nucchio, Eugenio	19	1893	1912
62.	Pagnotta, Francesco	24	1882	1906
63.	Pagnotta, Francesco	31	1881	1912
64.	Perri, Bruno	44	1861	1905
65.	Pino, Geniale	28	1874	1902
66.	Plastina, Geniale	38	1873	1911
67.	Plastina, Raffaele	25	1895	1920
68.	Sdao, Rosario	47	1855	1902
69.	Tanni, Carmine	17	1892	1909
70.	Tanni, Carmine	19	1890	1909
71.	Vecchio, Gaspare	24	1878	1902
72.	Vecchio, Giacomo	19	1892	1911
73.	Volpe, Geniale	27	1877	1904
74.	Volpe, Giuseppe	22	1881	1903
75.	Zagordo, Michele	37	1865	1902
76.	Zagordo, Pietro	47	1857	1902

**Amendola Geniale** (b.1867) son of *Nicola* (b.1838) and of *Maria Labonia* (b.1841) married twice, the first with *Maria Bernardo Ciddio* (1873-1900) and had a son *Nicola* (b.1898), and the second with *Angela Marasco* (b.1882) and had two children: *Maria* (1905-1905) and *Maria Concetta* (1907-1965).

*Geniale* emigrated, landed in New York on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1902 and went to *Sault Ste. Marie* where his friend *Francesco Sicoli* lived.

**Bernardo Domenico** (b.1854) on May 25, 1910, at age 55, landed in New York directed to Sault Ste. Marie.

(In Transit)		July 21, 1919.	
Family name <b>BERNARDO,</b>		Given name <b>Domenico</b>	
Place of birth (town, country, etc.) <b>Aiello (Cosentino) Italy</b>		Age <b>65</b>	Sex <b>M</b>
Nationality <b>S. Italian</b>		Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.) <b>Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Canada.</b>	
None			
Enter in U.S. from <b>yes</b>	From <b>In transit</b>	To <b>in May 25, 1910</b>	Where <b>at N.Y.</b>
Passage paid by <b>self</b>			
Itinerary, and name and address of relatives or friends to join there <b>Italy via New York. In transit to Italy via New York.</b>			
Money value <b>\$150.00</b>		Ticket # <b>B25372</b>	
Height <b>5</b>	Weight <b>7</b>	Complexion <b>med</b>	Build <b>gry</b>
Eyes <b>bl</b>		Hair <b>none</b>	
Support and date of landing and name of steamer <b>New York May 25, 1910. SS unknown.</b>			
ADM. <b>B.S.I. I.T. PERRY Form 600-2</b>			

**In transit permit** from New York to Sault Ste. Marie for **Domenico Bernardo**. He remained there for nine years when on July 24<sup>th</sup> 1919, he crossed the Canadian border to reach Michigan's Sault Ste. Marie.

**Bernardo Pasquale** (1922-2012-*photo*) married with *Rosaria*, had five children: *Bianca* (b.1955, married *Gino Paradiso*), *John*, *Frank*, *Sergio* and *David*. He left Aiello in 1959 for Sault Ste. Marie with his wife and daughter *Bianca*. Awarded the purple heart medal during *World War II*, he lived in Canada for 53 years but always remained an Italian citizen. His daughter *Bianca Paradiso* is a manager at the ITAL-UIL, a known Italian social and human service institution in Sault Ste. Marie.



**Bifano Bruno Pilo** (b.1875) at age 27, on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1902, landed in New York and went to Sault Ste. Marie where his relative *Giuseppe Longo* lived.

**Bifano Giuseppe** (1915-2004) married *Silvia Bifano* and had 3 children: **Antonietta** (lives in Sault Ste. Marie), *Maria* (lives in Germany) and *Federico* (lives in Belgium).

**Bossio Angela** (1914-2012-*photo*) married *Vittorio Bossio* and had three children: *Pasquale*, *Augusto* and **Salvatore** (lives in Sault Ste. Marie). She was the sister of *Fortunata*, *Luigina*, *Giacomo*, *Eugenio* and *Grazia* (who lives in Edmonton).



**Bossio Daniele** (b.1881) son of *Bruno* (b.1857) and of *Orsola Feraco* (1858-1882), married in 1905 *Francesca Iacchetta* (b. 1887) in *Grimaldi CS* and had two children: *Orsola* (b.1906) and *Bruno* (b.1909). His father *Bruno* lived in *Salt Lake City* at 596 W. 2nd Street where he died (date unspecified in the municipal records of Aiello). *Daniele*, at age 28, landed in New York on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1909 directed to *Salt Lake City* where his brother *Salvatore* lived.

**Chiarello Francesco** (1911-2001-*photo*), son of *Geniale Vincenzo Chiarello* (1889-1965) and of *Tommasina Romito* (1889-1977), married in 1928 *Rosaria Pagnotta* (1908-1988), daughter of *Francesco Pagnotta* (b.1880) and of *Raffaella Vecchio* (b.1881). *Francesco* and *Rosaria* died in Sault Ste. Marie in 2001 and in 1988, respectively. His brother **Chiarello Arturo** (1914-1982) married *Teresa Bruni* (born in *Lago CS* in 1911 and died in Sault Ste. Marie nel 1962).



**Chiarello Geniale** (b. 1872) landed at Sault Ste. Marie (Michigan) on 14 October 1916 with the ship "*Carminia*" and then reached the homonymous city in Ontario, Canada. American and Canadian records show that in 1918 he lived in *Philadelphia (PA)* and in 1935 in *Algoma (Ontario)*. In 1957 he returned to *Aiello* for a visit and on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1957 went back to New York with the ship "*Augustus*".

**Coccimiglio Angela** (1926-2013) daughter of *Ferrante Coccimiglio*, married *Emilio Iacucci* and had two children: *Raffaele* and *Francesco*. She was the sister of *Maria Florio*, *Emilia*, *Saveria* and *Lucia*. She lived and died in Sault Ste. Marie.



**Coccimiglio Vincenzo** (1920-1998) was a sharecropper in Aiello, married *Emilia Rossi*, emigrated in 1951, was hired by *Canadian National Railway (CNR)* and settled first in *Vancouver (Alberta)*, then in *Toronto (Ontario)* and finally in *Sault Ste. Marie*. The couple had a son *Francesco (b.1963 in Sault Ste. Marie)*.

**Falsetti Geniale** (b.1870) married *Caterina Cuda (b.1867 in Martirano CS)* and had three children: *Teresa b.1892, Rosina b.1896* and *Francesca b.1905*. On 30 March 1913 he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Hamburg*" and went to *Sault Ste. Marie* where his cousin *Alfonso Greco* lived and where he had already been up to June 15<sup>th</sup> 1906.

6	Coccimiglio Vincenzo	34	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Aiello (b.1920) no drusef.	14/3/1906	1906	1906
7	Dossio Achille	29	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Salt Lake City	20/3/1906	1906	1906
8	Moscarillo Francesco	29	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Salt Lake City	20/3/1906	1906	1906
9	Baroni Lucio	27		Spokane	20/3/1906	1906	1906
10	Baroni Gerolamo	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
11	Pavullo Giovanni	27	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	North Bay	20/3/1906	1906	1906
12	Casario Francesco	27	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
13	Baroni Vittorio	27	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
14	Chiarillo Nicola	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
15	Baronardi Indio	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
16	Caputo Camillo	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
17	sons Nicola	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
18	sons Raffaele	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
19	Caputo Giuseppe	27		Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906
20	Falsetti Geniale	34	NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN.	Sault Ste. Marie	20/3/1906	1906	1906

Aiellese immigrants who landed in New York on 15 June 1906 with the ship "*Cretic*" and who went to various destinations: *Salt Lake City, Spokane, New York, North Bay* and *Sault Ste. Marie*. The last on the list (n.20), *Geniale Falsetti*, age 34, was a non-immigrant alien with a permanent VISA.

**Ferrise Antonio** (b.1874) son of *Salvatore (1849-1899)* and of *Maria Sdao Scarcella (1853-1884 from Serra d'Aiello CS)*, married in 1898 *Francesca Gallo (b.1876)* and had four children: *Maria (b.1898)*, **Salvatore** (b.1902), *Eugenio (b.1904)* and *Francesco (b.1906)*. Antonio left from *Naples* on *April 28<sup>th</sup> 1902* and arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Karamania*" on *May 11<sup>th</sup> 1902* and went to *Sault Ste. Marie* by his relative *Carmine Pagliaro*. His son **Salvatore**, at age 18, left the port of *Cherbourg (France)*, disembarked in *New York* from the ship "*Adriatic*" on *August 6<sup>th</sup> 1920* and went to *Saugertis (New York)* to join his cousin *Nicola Pino*.

**Gatto Ortensia** (1926-2010) daughter of *Geniale Gatto (b.1881)* and of *Maria Cuglietta (b.1892 in Cleto CS)*, married *Francesco Guzzo* in 1949 and had five children: *Michael, William, Orlando, Gino* and *Aldo*. She was the sister of: *Caterina (b.1910)*, *Antonio, Teresa, Giuseppe, Rosario, Settimio, Ida, Enrico, Lucia* and *Emma*. She emigrated to *Sault Ste. Marie* where she died on *February 21<sup>st</sup> 2010*.



**Guercio Francesco** (b.1868) son of *Saverio (1839-1875 from Terrati CS)* and of *Teresa Buffone Gatto (1839-1897)*, married in 1892 *Antonia Cuglietta (b.1867)*. At age 35, on *May 17<sup>th</sup> 1903*, he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Karamania*" and went to *Sault Ste. Marie* to join his relative *Antonio Guglietta*.

**Guido Vincenzo Forrino** (b.1867) married in 1888 *Rosa Sicolo (b.1869)* and had nine children: *Alfonso (b.1889)*, *Emilia (b.1890)*, *Eugenio (b.1892)*, *Luisa (b.1895)*, *Luigi (1899-1899)*, *Luigi (b.1900)*, *Francesco (1903-1903)*, *Maria (b.1904)* and *Angela (b.1907)*. At age 46, he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Hamburg*" on *June 24<sup>th</sup> 1913* and went to *Sault Ste. Marie* to join his 21-year-old son **Eugenio** (n.1892).

**Pagnotta Antonio** (1918-2003) married **Filippina Greco** (1921-2010-*photo*) and had three children: *Armando, Lina and Guido*. He was the brother of: *Eugenio (from Aiello), Rosaria (from Salt Ste. Marie), Angelo (from Florida), Giuseppe (from Aiello) and Gaetano (from Aiello)*. He lived and died in *Sault Ste. Marie*.



**Pizzuto Natale** (1890-1942) son of Fortunato (b.1867) and of Maria Caferro (b.1866), married in 1908 Cecilia Ianni Lucio (1891-1937) and had eight children: *Maria (b.1908), Fred (b.1914), Anne (b.1916), Jim (b.1918), John (b.1919), Nataline (b.1922), Joseph (b.1924) and Violet (b.1928)*.

Natale landed in New York with the ship "Italia" on February 5<sup>th</sup> 1905 together with Nicola Plastino (31 yrs) and then joined his father Fortunato in Sault Ste Marie who had arrived in New York on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 with the ship "Nord America" together with five Aiellese: Fortunato Lepore (14 yrs), Gennaro Pugliano (17 yrs), Geniale Volpe (22 yrs), Carmine Marinaro (22 yrs) and Geniale Cuglietti (18 yrs), all going to Sault Ste. Marie.

Lepore Fortunato	24	✓	m	s	passport	no	"	"	"	Aiello	Giuseppe
Pugliano Gennaro	17	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"
de Maio Salvatore	21	✓	m	s	border	yes	"	"	"	Pompeo	St. J.
Volpe Geniale	22	✓	m	s	passport	no	"	"	"	Aiello	Antonio
Marinaro Carmine	22	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	Nella Col.
Pizzuto Fortunato	37	✓	m	m	"	no	"	"	"	"	St. Canada
Cuglietti Geniale	18	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"

List of six Aiellese who disembarked in New York on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 from the ship "Nord America"

Subsequently, Natale returned to Aiello and on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1909 he landed again in New York with the ship "Cedric" together with nine other Aiellese: *Giulio Bernardo (31 yrs), Antonio Bernardo (20 yrs), Luigi Caldano (25 yrs), Antonio Cuglietta (31 yrs), Antonio Ferrise (34 yrs), Salvatore Puliano (28 yrs), Michele Fezza (30 yrs), Luigi Marasco (29 yrs) and Francesco De Angelo Giglio (20 yrs)*. He went to join his father Fortunato in Salida (Colorado) while the others went to Salt Lake City.

**Plastino Antonio** (1924-2010) son of Francesco Plastino and of Angela Coccimiglio, married Maria Coccimiglio in 1947 and had five children: *Frank, Armando, Nella, Dan and Silvana*. He always worked hard but had a good sense of humor and loved to sing and dance. He lived and died in *Sault Ste. Marie*.



**Plastina Geniale** (b.1872) son of Raffaele (1843-1898) and of Nicolanna Falco (1846-1902 from Cosenza), married in 1895 Maria Guidoccio (b.1867) and had five children: *Raffaele (b.1896), Anna (b.1898), Gaetano (1901-01), Antonio (1902-02) and Gaspare (b.1905)*.

Geniale landed in New York on May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1911 with the ship "Hamburg" together with Domenico Bernardo (56 yrs). They both went to Sault Ste Marie: Geniale by his cousin Domenico De Luca and Domenico by his cousin Geniale Cuglietta.

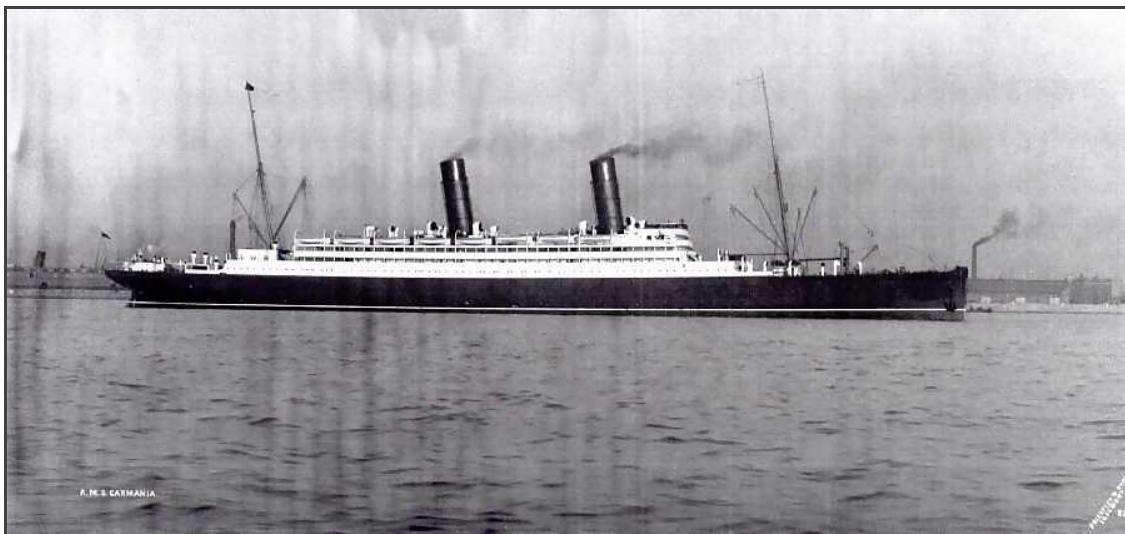
**Pucci Giovanni** (1929-2004) son of Giuseppe Pucci (b.1883) and of Maria Fata (b.1886), Marie, married Emilia Bruni (b.1951) and had six children: Angelo, Ed, Luisa, Silvana, Mary and Joseph. He was the brother of Antonia (who lives in France), Concetta (lives in Belgium), Francesca (died in Sault Ste Marie), Santo (lives in Sault Ste. Marie), Elvira (lives in Belgium) and Emilia (lives in Sault Ste. Marie). He lived and died in Sault Ste. Marie.

**Volpe Geniale** (b.1877) married in 1900 Serafina Sconza (b.1880) and ha 4 children: Angela (b.1900), Francesco (1903-03), Gemma (b.1904) and Francesco (1909-1910). He landed in New York on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 with the ship "Nord America" together with the Aiellese Carmine Marinaro (23 yrs), Fortunato Pizzuto (37 yrs), Gennaro Cuglietta (18 yrs), Fortunato Lepore (24 yrs) and Gennaro Pugliano (17 yrs). Geniale went to Sault Ste. Marie by his brother Giuseppe (b.1873) where Fortunato Pizzuto also arrived. The others settled in Delta (Colorado).

Lepore Fortunato	24	✓	m	s	padre	no	"	"	Aullo	Gennaro	no	by him
Pugliano Gennaro	17	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"	"
de Maio Salvatore	21	✓	m	s	banda	yes	"	"	Porcubo	G.F.	yes	brother
Volpe Geniale	27	✓	m	s	padre	no	"	"	Aullo	Gennaro	no	by him
Marinaro Carmine	22	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pizzuto Fortunato	37	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cuglietta Geniale	18	✓	m	s	"	no	"	"	"	"	"	"

List of Aiellese who landed in New York on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 with the ship "Nord America"

**Zagordo Pietro** (b.1857) son of Giuseppe (1814-1883) and of Maria Furan (1824-1909 from Cleto CS), married Rosaria Cuglietta (b.1855) and had seven children: Antonia (b.1882), Giuseppe (1884-1884), Anna (b.1887), Giuseppe (1889-1890), Teresa (b.1891), Geniale (b.1894) and Carmina (b.1894). He landed in New York on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1902 with the ship "Karamania" together with his brother Michele (b.1867) and six other Aiellese immigrants: Antonio Guzzo (19 yrs), Antonio Ferrise (27 yrs), Giuseppe Zaire (11 yrs), Ianni Antonielli (23 yrs) and Geniale Amendola (34 yrs), all directed to Sault Ste. Marie.



Ship "Karamania"

## Aiellese immigrants in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)

**Pittsburgh** is a city in Pennsylvania founded in 1815. It currently has 330,000 inhabitants and is the home of *U.S. Steel*, the most important steel industry center of the USA where many Aiellese worked. The city is located on hills crossed by *Allegheny, Monongahela* and *Ohio Rivers* upon which were built 446 bridges that connect the various parts of the city.

*Little Italy* is found in a district called *Bloomfield*.

From *Mount Washington* it is possible to admire the *Pittsburgh Skyline* where *U.S. Steel* stands out as the tallest skyscraper.

During the great wave of immigration from 1890 to 1930, its population tripled rising from 230,000 to 670,000 inhabitants.



Panorama of Pittsburgh in 1902 showing the many bridges on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers

## Aiellese immigrants in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) 53 immigrants

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	year of emigration
1. Bernardo, Ciddio	28	1872	1900
2. Bernardo, Egidio	18	1892	1910
3. Briglio, Catoio Angelo	37	1865	1902
4. Caputo, Gennaro	38	1855	1893
5. Caputo, Giuseppe	21	1881	1902
6. Caputo, Lorenzo	45	1857	1902
7. Caputo, Luigi	31	1871	1902
8. Cavaliere, Francesca	24	1879	1903
9. Chiarello, Angelo	43	1859	1902
10. Chiarelli, Raffaele	21	1880	1901
11. Chiarello, Vincenzo	17	1885	1902
12. Coccimiglio, Carmine	25	1897	1922

13. Coscarella, Antonio	41	1868	1909
14. Cuglietta, Giovanni	19	1883	1902
15. Faraca, Natale	25	1878	1903
16. Ferruccio, Lorenzo	19	1886	1905
17. Guercio, Luigi Nunzio	47	1860	1907
18. Guercio, Nunzio Geniale	31	1874	1905
19. Guzzo, Ilario	19	1886	1905
20. Ianni, Antoniella Salvatore	33	1870	1903
21. Ianni, Antonio	26	1879	1905
22. Lepore, Domenico	34	1876	1910
23. Lepore, Domenico	32	1875	1907
24. Lepore, Fortunato	37	1869	1906
25. Lepore, Geniale	32	1873	1905
26. Lepore, Geniale	38	1873	1911
27. Lepore, Giovanni	22	1900	1922
28. Lepore, Giuseppe	37	1885	1922
29. Lepore, Giuseppe	20	1885	1905
30. Lepore, Pasquale	30	1877	1907
31. Lepore, Pasquale	29	1878	1907
32. Longo, Giovanni	36	1869	1905
33. Marrella, Federico	18	1885	1903
34. Marrelli, Pasquale	28	1877	1905
35. Mazzuca, Saverio	27	1893	1920
36. Naccarato, Luigi	22	1881	1903
37. Naccarato, Nunziato	27	1876	1903
38. Narrelli, Giuseppe	22	1880	1902
39. Perri, Nicola	17	1905	1922
40. Picco, Raffaele	43	1867	1910
41. Pucci, Daniele	39	1868	1907
42. Pucci, Daniele	28	1893	1921
43. Pucci, Nunzio	18	1884	1902
44. Pucci, Rosario	23	1882	1905
45. Roppo, Valente	28	1874	1902
46. Russo, Lorenzo	33	1872	1905
47. Sicolo, Angelo	31	1879	1910
48. Sicolo, Gennaro	36	1874	1910
49. Sicolo, Raffaele	27	1883	1910
50. Stella, Lucio	21	1900	1921
51. Vecchio Gabriele	23	1882	1905
52. Vecchio, Raffaele	33	1878	1911
53. Vercillo, Domenico	17	1895	1912

On **May 11<sup>th</sup> 1905** five Aiellese disembarked in New York from the ship "Città di Torino" and they were all directed to Pittsburgh: Gabriele Vecchio (23 yrs), Rosario Pucci (28 yrs), Lorenzo Russo (33 yrs), Giuseppe Lepore (20 yrs) and Geniale Lepore (32 yrs).

20	Vecchio Gabriele 23 yrs. in. in. present. no	23 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
21	Pucci Rosario 28 yrs. in. in. present. no	28 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
22	Russo Lorenzo 33 yrs. in. in. present. no	33 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
23	Lepore Giuseppe 20 yrs. in. in. present. no	20 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
24	Lepore Geniale 32 yrs. in. in. present. no	32 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
25	Stella Lucio 21 yrs. in. in. present. no	21 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
26	Vecchio Raffaele 33 yrs. in. in. present. no	33 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg
27	Vercillo Domenico 17 yrs. in. in. present. no	17 yrs.	no	ebullo	Pittsburg

**Bernardo Domenico** (b.1854) on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1911 at age 56, landed in New York with the ship "Hamburg" directed to Sault Ste. Marie. He had first arrived on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1897 at 43 years of age, together with the Aiellese Bruno and Giovanni Coccimiglio and Nicola Falsetti.

He married Cecilia Scafarrone (1859-1879) and when he became a widower, he married Filomena Pucci from Cleto CS and had four children: Maria (1894-1895), Maria (b.1896), Gaetano (b.1909) and Vittoria (b.1910).

**Caputo Gennaro** (b.1855) son of Giuseppe (1822-1895) and of Maria Teresa Guzzo (1825-1900), married Maria Maio (b.1852 from Grimaldi CS) and had six children: Giuseppe (b.1881, married to Fortunata Potestio), Geniale (b.1887, married to Rosaria Iachetta from Grimaldi CS), Vincenzo (b.1889, married to Carmina Pucci), Rosario (1892-93), Michele (b.1892) and Rosario (1895-96).

Gennaro (b.1855) landed in New York with the ship "Charles Martel" on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1893. His son **Giuseppe** (b.1881) arrived with the ship "Calabria" on March 27<sup>th</sup> 1902 and went to 801 Webster St., Pittsburgh where his uncle Salvatore Caputo lived. Other Aiellese were traveling with him: Lorenzo Caputo (age 45, going to Fairmont to meet his cousin Francesco Vocaturo) and Luigi (age 31, joined his brother Salvatore in Pittsburgh).

**Chiarello Costa Raffaele** (1880-1946) son of Francesco Chiarello Costa (b.1853) and of Filippina Runco (b.1858 in Lago CS), married Marianna Riso (1893-1971 from Catanzaro), arrived in Pittsburgh (465 Taylor Street) on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1901 and the following year was joined by his brother Vincenzo. Raffaele and Marianna had nine children: Frank (b.1907), Joseph (b.1909), Josephine (1910-1959), Joseph (1912-1969), Anna (1914-1987), Helen (1921-2004), Louis (1923-1964), Betty (1928-1998) and Dorothy (1936-2005).



**Photo:** Raffaele Chiarello Costa and Marianna Riso

L'anno milleottocento ottanta, addì ventisei di Febbraio  
 a ore anti meridiane nove e minuti quaranta, nella Casa Comunale.  
 Avanti di me Gaetano Caferrì Segretario delegato con atto di Ufficiale in data ventisei Agosto milleottocento ottanta sette  
debitamente approvato  
 Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Aiello in Calabria  
 è comparso Francesco Chiarello, di anni ventisei, \* centesimo  
 domiciliato in Aiello, il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore pe meri-  
 diane otto e minuti quindici, del di ventinove del corrente mese,  
 nella casa posta in centro campagna al numero sette, da Filippina  
Runco sua moglie sua legittima convivente  
 è nato un bambino di sesso maschile che esp mi presenta, e a cui dà il nome di  
Raffaele

**Chiarello Costa Angelo** (b.1859) brother of Francesco (b.1853) and uncle of Raffaele (1880-1946), married in 1889 Tommasina Runco (b.1872 in Lago CS) and emigrated to Pittsburgh in 1902.

**Certificate of birth of Raffaele Chiarello Costa**, born in Aiello in February 25<sup>th</sup> 1880, at 8:15 AM, son of Francesco Chiarello and of Filippina Runco.

The certificate was signed by Mayor Gaetano Caferrì.

**Lepore Fortunato** (b.1869) married twice: the first time with *Antonia Medaglia* (b.1870) and had seven children: *Antonio* (b.1891), *Antonio* (b.1893), *Francesco* (b.1896), *Giuseppina* (b.1898), *Rosaria* (b.1904), *Geniale* (1907-07) and *Lucillo* (b.1908). After his first wife died, he married in 1938 *Anna Del Vecchio* (b.1892) when she was 46 and he was 69 years old.

Fortunato landed in New York with the ship "Konigen Luise" on **November 30<sup>th</sup> 1905** and joined his brother Giovanni who lived at 801 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh where Fortunato had already been from 1900 to 1903.

**Lepore Pasquale** (1877-1960) married in 1895 *Carmela Tramontana* (1879-1954) and had three children: *Carmine* (b.1899), *Francesca* (b.1904) and *Antonio* (b.1909). Pasquale landed in New York with the ship "Brasile" on **March 6<sup>th</sup> 1907** together with *Domenico Lepore* (age 28) and *Daniele Pucci* (age 39) all directed to Pittsburgh where his cousin lived at 801 Webster Avenue and who had arrived on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1901 with the ship "Hohenzollern".

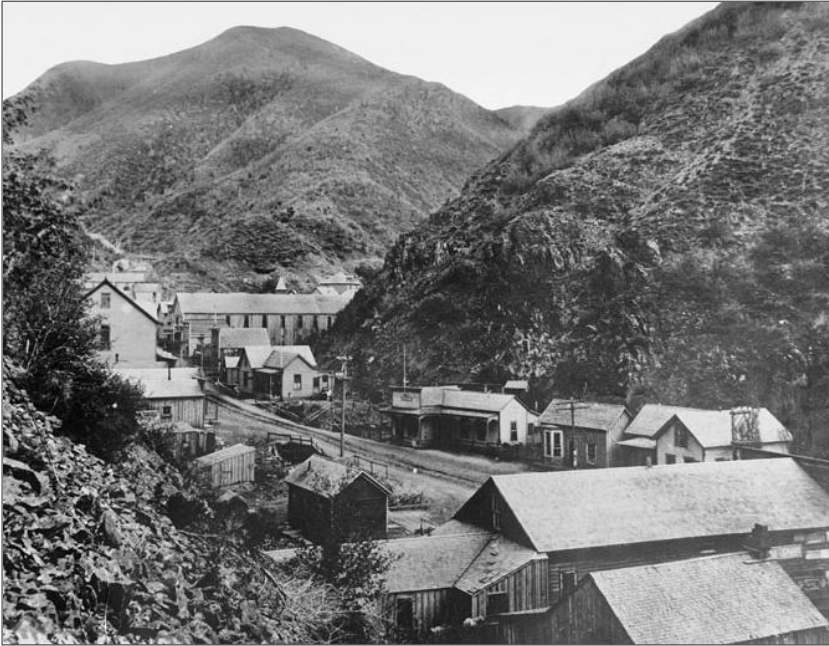
**Sicoli Angelo** (b.1879) son of *Gaetano Sicoli* (b.1848) and of *Seraffina Florio*, married *Maria Bossio* (n.1885) and had two children: *Anna* (b.1904) and *Domenica* (b.1907). On May 11<sup>th</sup> 1910 he landed in New York with the ship "Duca degli Abruzzi" together with his brothers *Gennaro* (b.1874) and *Raffaele* (b.1883) and went to Pittsburgh where their cousin *Luigi Martire* lived.

**Sicoli Gennaro** (b.1881) son of *Angelo Siculo* (b.1845) and of *Francesca Cuglietta* (b.1854), married *Maria Guzzo Bagarino* (b.1884) and had four children: *Francesca* (b.1904), *Vincenzo* (b.1907) and *Adelina* (b.1909). They all arrived in Philadelphia with the ship "Ancona" on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1913.

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Origin	Remarks
Pietro Sicoli	35	Male	...	Naples	
Gennaro Sicoli	32	Male	...	Naples	
Maria Guzzo Bagarino	29	Female	...	Naples	Wife of Gennaro
Francesca	9	Female	...	Naples	Daughter of Gennaro
Vincenzo	6	Male	...	Naples	Son of Gennaro
Adelina	4	Female	...	Naples	Daughter of Gennaro

Ship record aboard "Ancona" that left the port of **Naples** on **May 27<sup>th</sup> 1913** and carried to Philadelphia: *Pietro Sicoli* (b.1875, Gennaro's brother), *Gennaro Sicoli* (b.1881), his wife *Maria Guzzo Bagarino* (b.1884) and their children *Francesca* (b.1904), *Vincenzo* (b.1907) and *Adelina* (b.1909). They arrived in **Philadelphia** on **June 11<sup>th</sup> 1913**.

## Aiellese immigrants in Bingham (Utah)



**Bingham** (photo of 1914 ) was a mining town that in 1880 there were thirty-five fields where Italians settled. It was very active, it had twenty-two saloons and a socio-cultural charitable association for Italian immigrants. The name " *Bingham Canyon* " derives from the brothers *Thomas and Sanford Bingham* who in 1848 first settled in the area where in 1863 where gold and silver deposits were discovered. In 1873 the *Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd Railroad* were built

and in 1903 the *Utah Copper Company* was created which had an open pit copper mine that attracted many new immigrants, reaching 15,000 inhabitants most of whom were Italians who lived in an area called *Highland Boy*. The danger of fires and landslides and the presence of polluted air, forced its inhabitants to abandon the town. The *Utah Copper Company* became the *Kennecott Copper Mine* (pictured below) whose open pit mine was the deepest in the world.



Open pit copper mine in Bingham (Utah)



## Aiellese immigrants in Bingham (50 immigrants)

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of	
		birth	emigration
1. Bernardo, Antonio	18	1894	1912
2. Bernardo, Ciddio Antonio	21	1899	1920
3. Bernardo, Ciddio Gaspare	19	1892	1911
4. Bernardo, Ciddio Gaspare	28	1885	1913
5. Bernardo, Ciddio Luigi	25	1889	1914
6. Bernardo, Francesco	29	1883	1912
7. Bernardo, Pietro	36	1877	1913
8. Bossio, Antonio	36	1878	1914
9. Bossio, Gaspare	24	1898	1922
10. Bruni, Bossio Giovanni	36	1878	1914
11. Bruni, Bossio Michele	28	1885	1913
12. Bruno, Bonta Srana	24	1890	1914
13. Caputo, Antonio	18	1894	1912
14. Caputo, Bruno	27	1887	1914
15. Caputo, Carmine	10	1910	1920
16. Caputo, Carmine	18	1902	1920
17. Caputo, Gaspare	32	1888	1920
18. Caruso, Geniale	17	1894	1911
19. Ciddio, Giuseppe	36	1876	1912
20. Coccimiglio, Antonio	20	1900	1920
21. Coccimiglio, Bruno	18	1895	1913
22. Coccimiglio, Francesco	19	1887	1906
23. Coccimiglio, Fronzo Geniale	36	1876	1912
24. Coccimiglio, Gaspare	21	1885	1906
25. Coccimiglio, Giovanni	18	1894	1912
26. Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	17	1889	1906
27. Coccimiglio, Pasquale	39	1882	1921
28. Coccimiglio, Pasquale	33	1879	1912
29. Coccimiglio, Pasquale	24	1890	1914
30. Coccimiglio, Pietro	23	1887	1910
31. Cuglietta, Antonio	20	1890	1910
32. Cuglietto, Rosario	19	1891	1910
33. Fata, Antonio	31	1883	1914
34. Fata, Michele	21	1889	1910
35. Fata, Pietro	62	1852	1914
36. Guercio, Francesco	33	1887	1920
37. Guzzo, Francesco	34	1879	1913
38. Marinaro, Francesco	17	1892	1909
39. Marrelli, Antonio	28	1884	1912
40. Marrelli, Antonio	28	1884	1912
41. Marrelli, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912
42. Marrelli, Giuseppe	23	1893	1916
43. Muto, Giovanni	18	1902	1920
44. Perri, Bruno	29	1879	1908
45. Pesno, Carmine	22	1889	1911
46. Pino, Vincenzo	26	1888	1914
47. Pucci, Francesco	26	1885	1911
48. Rino, Antonio	16	1893	1909
49. Russo, Giuseppe	49	1864	1913
50. Vocaturo, Geniale	29	1883	1912

**Bernardo Antonio** (b.1895) arrived in New York on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1913 with the ship "Berlin", lived in Bingham, married Rosina Pisciotta on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1925 and had four children: Jim (b.1927), John (b.1928), Maria (b.1930) and Annie (b.1932). He worked in local mining companies as an expert on explosives and presented his request for American citizenship on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1940.

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.)

State of Utah } In the Third District Court  
 County of Salt Lake } of Salt Lake County of Salt Lake City, Utah

I, Antonio Bernardo  
 now residing at 18 Main St., Bingham, Utah  
 occupation Powderman Helper, aged 44 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:  
 Sex Male, color White, complexion Medium, color of eyes Blue  
 color of hair Brown, height 5 feet 9 inches; weight 160 pounds; visible distinctive marks  
None  
 race Italian South; nationality Italian  
 I was born in Aiello Calabro, Italy, on June 13, 1895  
 I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Rosina Pisciotta Antonio Bernardo  
 we were married on Dec. 19, 1925, at Salt Lake City, Utah; she or he was  
 born at Italy on May 23, 1894, entered the United States  
 at New York, N.Y. on Feb. 1912, for permanent residence therein, and now  
 resides at Bingham, Utah. I have four children, and the name, date and place of birth,  
 and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Jim, b. March 2, 1927; John b. Nov. 9,  
1928; Maria, b. May 1, 1930; Annie, b. July 29, 1932; all born at Magna,  
Utah; and all reside at Bingham, Utah.

I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number 7864, on Sept. 4, 1924  
 at Salt Lake City, Utah Third District  
 my last foreign residence was Aiello Calabro, Italy  
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
 my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, N.Y.  
 under the name of Bernardo, Antonio on June 11, 1913  
 on the vessel SS Berlin

I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, of whom or of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me.

I swear (affirm) that the statements I have made and the intentions I have expressed in this declaration of intention subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: So help me God.

*Antonio Bernardo*  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me in the form of oath shown above in the

Antonio Bernardo's request of June 11<sup>th</sup> 1940 for American citizenship

**Bernardo Luigi Ciddio** (b.1874) at age 40, on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1914, landed in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" and went to Bingham where his brothers Francesco and Giuseppe lived.

**Coccimiglio Gaspare** (b.1885) and **Coccimiglio Giovanni** (b.1884) were brothers, sons of Domenico (1850-1899) and of Francesca Marinaro (b.1855). Domenico died on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1899 in Trinidad (Colorado). Gaspare married in 1908 Assuntina Guzzo Foliario (n.1888) and had a son named Pasquale (b.1909).

**Feraco Giovanni** (1893-1948) son of Pasquale (b.1850) and of Fortunata Perri (1851-1908), emigrated on May 7<sup>th</sup> 1909 to join his brother Salvatore (b.1890) who lived in the Bronx (New York). In USA, Giovanni had changed his name to "John Ferraco", moved in Bingham Canyon (Utah) where he died on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1948.



Tombstone in Aiello's Cemetery where Giovanni Feraco is buried.

It reads: "Feraco Giovanni, son of Pasquale and Perri Fortunata, born in Aiello Calabro on June 19<sup>th</sup> 1893, died in America on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1948. Donated by his fratello Geniale".

**Guercio Francesco** (b.1887) landed in New York on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1920 with the ship "America" and went to Bingham to join his cousin Giovanni Bruni. He was the son of Pasquale Guercio (1845-1903) and of Maria Caputo (b.1847) and was married to **Carmela Fata** (b.1894) who together with her children **Maria** (b.1917) and **Paul** (b.1919) on November 13<sup>th</sup> 1921, landed in New York with the ship "Guglielmo Pierce" and reached her husband Francesco at Sunnyside (Utah). Later, the family moved to Starkville (Colorado), near Trinidad.

On the same ship there was also Francesco's brother, **Nicola** (b.1879) who traveled with his son **Rosario** (b.1908). Nicola was married with **Teresa Pucci** (b.1878) and had three children: **Pasquale** (b.1901), **Rosario** (b.1908) and **Umberto** (b.1910).

**Marinaro Francesco** (b.1893) son of **Nicola** (b.1859) and of **Antonia Caputo** (1870-1893), emigrated in 1909, at age 17, to Bingham and returned to Aiello to marry **Rosina Felice** (b.1897).

**Perri Bruno** (1879-1967) son of **Nicola Perri** (1834-1898) and of **Barbara Corchio** (b.1847), in 1902 married **Domitilla Notti** (b.1886 in Grimaldi CS) and had three children: **Barbara** (b.1903), **Nicola** (b.1906) and **Ugo** (b.1908). On April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1908 he landed in New York with the ship "Cretic" and took the train to Bingham Canyon (Utah) where he worked as a shoemaker.

No. 4062

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.

I, Bruno Perri, aged 37 years,  
 occupation Shoe-maker, do declare on oath that my personal  
 description is: Color white, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
 weight 178 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown,  
 other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Aiello Calabria, Italy,  
 on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of October, anno Domini 1879. I now reside  
 at Bingham Canyon Salt Lake County Utah  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
 on the vessel Cretic White Star Line; my last  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
 foreign residence was Aiello, Italy; I am married; the name  
 of my wife is Domitilla; she was born at Grimaldi, Italy,  
 and now resides at Bingham Canyon Salt Lake Co. Utah.  
 It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
 prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Nelso Emmanuel  
III King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject;  
 I arrived at the port of New York City, in the  
 State of New York, on or about the 2<sup>nd</sup> day  
 of April, anno Domini 1908. I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
 polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
 to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:  
 SO HELP ME GOD.

Bruno Perri  
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of  
 said Court this 28 day of March, anno Domini 1917

[SEAL.]

**Pucci Carmine** (1842-1887) and **Rosa Caputo** (b.1853) had five children: **Michele** (b.1878), **Antonia** (1880-81), **Geniale** (b.1882), **Francesco** (b.1884) and **Gaspere** (b.1887).

**Pucci Francesco** (b.1885) married in 1910 **Rosaria Giunti** (b.1889) while **Gaspere** married **Rosaria Guercio Catoio** (b.1887) and had a daughter called **Teresa** (b.1909). **Francesco** was blind in his right eye and on April 21<sup>st</sup> 1911 he landed in **New York** with the ship "**Konig Albert**" and went to **Bingham** where his brother **Gaspere** lived.

**Pucci Daniele Francesco** (1896-1958) son of **Bruno Pucci** (b.1871) and of **Teresa Caputo** (b.1868), married **Emilia Maria Pucci** on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1930 and arrived in **New York** with the ship "**Conte Biancamano**" on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1931. Then he went to **Bingham Canyon** to work as a miner and requested to be an American citizen on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1939 (see form below). He died in **Grimaldi** (CS) Italy in 1958.

No. 11306

**ORIGINAL**  
(To be retained by clerk)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

STATE OF UTAH } In the THIRD DISTRICT Court  
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE } ss: of SALT LAKE COUNTY at SALT LAKE CITY, UT.

I, **Francesco Daniele Pucci**  
now residing at **Bingham Canyon, Salt Lake County, Utah**  
occupation **Miner and Laborer**, aged **42** years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:  
Sex **Male**, color **White**, complexion **Dark**, color of eyes **Brown**  
color of hair **Black**, height **5** feet **3** inches; weight **145** pounds; visible distinctive marks  
**None**  
race **Italian (South)**; nationality **Italian**  
I was born in **Aiello in Calabria (Cosenza) Italy** on **October 24, 1896**  
I am **married**. The name of my wife is **Emilia Maria Pucci**  
we were married on **April 22nd, 1930** at **Aiello in Calabria (Cosenza) Italy**  
she or he was born at **Aiello in Calabria, Italy** on **October 17, 1912**  
I entered the United States at **Aiello in Calabria, Italy** on **Nov. 4, 1931**  
for permanent residence therein, and now resides at **Aiello in Calabria, Italy** I have **00** children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

I have **not** heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
my last foreign residence was **Aiello in Calabria (Cosenza) Italy**  
I emigrated to the United States of America from **Naples, Italy**  
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at **New York, N. Y.**  
under the name of **Francesco Daniele Pucci** on **Nov. 4, 1931**  
on the vessel **SS Conte Biancamano**

I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me.

I swear (affirm) that the statements I have made and the intentions I have expressed in this declaration of intention subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: So help me God.

*Francesco Daniele Pucci*  
(Original signature of declarant without abbreviation, also affix, if used)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the form of oath shown above in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at **Salt Lake City, Utah** this **28** day of **July**, anno Domini, 19**39** Certification No. **19 7495** from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization showing the lawful entry of the declarant for permanent residence on the date stated above, has been received by me. The photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.

**Vocaturu Geniale** (b.1883) son of **Gaspere** (b.1851) and of **Maria Licastro** (b.1854), landed on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1902 in **New York** with the ship "**Hohenzollern**" and went to **Segundo** (**Colorado**) to join his uncle **Francesco Licastro**. He returned to **Aiello** in 1910 to marry **Rosaria Cuglietta** (b.1888) and on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1912, returned to **New York** together with **Geniale Gatto** (31 yrs) and **Geniale Angotti** (18 yrs), with the ship "**Ancona**", all directed to **Bingham** where **Geniale's** brother, **Luigi Vocaturu** (n.1886), lived.

**Aiellese immigrants in TRINIDAD** (Colorado) 36 immigrants



Main Street a Trinidad (Colorado) in 1920

**Trinidad**, a town founded in 1876, the capital of *Las Animas County*, is situated at an altitude of 1,836 meters and has a semi-arid climate. It is located in the center of the largest mining area west of the *Mississippi River*: its *bituminous coal* is of excellent quality and also contains coke. The mines extend north and west, occupying the western third of the County. Aiellese immigrants arrived to work in coal mines and in the timber industry.

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	birth	year of emigration
1. Bennetti, Gaetano	26	1875	1901
2. Briglio Cicala, Luigi	33	1874	1907
3. Briglio, Antonio	20	1887	1907
4. Briglio, Cicala Gaetano	37	1870	1907
5. Briolio, Cicala Antonio	35	1875	1910
6. Bruno, Carmine	24	1882	1906
7. Bruno, Francesco	20	1885	1905
8. Bruno, Pasquale	21	1884	1905
9. Caputo, Geniale	31	1870	1901
10. Caputo, Giuseppe	27	1882	1909
11. Caputo, Rosario	29	1880	1909
12. Casanova, Geniale	18	1887	1905
13. Coccimiglio, Fronzo G.	32	1874	1906
14. Coccimiglio, Francesco	40	1861	1901
15. Coccimiglio, Gaetano	16	1885	1901
16. Coccimiglio, Pasquale	23	1882	1905
17. Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	23	1882	1905
18. Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	22	1877	1899

19.	Colosimo, Raffaele	22	1899	1921
20.	Correale, Angelo	32	1868	1900
21.	Fata, Natale	44	1857	1901
22.	Guzzo, Foliaro Giovanni	16	1890	1906
23.	Guzzo, Raffaele	26	1894	1920
24.	Lepore, Antonio	39	1866	1905
25.	Lepore, Carmine	35	1872	1907
26.	Licastro, Francesco	43	1858	1901
27.	Marrelli, Gaspare	24	1881	1905
28.	Perri, Bruno	40	1861	1901
29.	Perri, Carmine	22	1880	1902
30.	Rino, Gaspare	18	1888	1906
31.	Rino, Giuseppe	24	1896	1920
32.	Silvagni, Pasquale	17	1884	1901
33.	Spina, Giovanni	27	1878	1905
34.	Spina, Giovanni	23	1878	1901
35.	Vecchio, Carmine	23	1879	1902
36.	Vecchio, Fortunato	24	1876	1901

On **September 7<sup>th</sup> 1909**, ten Aiellese immigrants landed in New York with the ship "North America", four of whom were directed to **Trinidad** (Giovanni Spena, Pasquale Bruno, Francesco Bruno and Geniale Casanova)

<i>Spina Giovanni</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>in in parent</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Aiello</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>
<i>Fata Luigi</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>in in</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Genualdi</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>
<i>Bruno Pasquale</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>in in</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Aiello</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>
<i>Bruno Francesco</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>in in</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Aiello</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>
<i>Casanova Geniale</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>in in parent</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Aiello</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>

**Coccimiglio Domenico Fronzo** (1850-1899) was born in Aiello on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1850, was married with Francesca Marinaro (b.1855) and after their six children were born, Domenico, at age 47, decided to emigrate.

He took the ship "Patria" leaving Naples on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1897 with five Aiellese friends: **Giovanni Coccimiglio** (age 56), **Bruno Coccimiglio Paparotta**, **Gennaro Marelllo** (age 61), **Domenico Bernardo** (age 43) and **Nicola Falsetti Fusco** (age 29), all directed to Trinidad where unfortunately Domenico lost his life on the job on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1899 probably due to an accident.

- **Bruno Coccimiglio Paparotta**, was born on February 21<sup>st</sup> 1850, married Filomena Pucci (b.1876) and had six children, from 1896 to 1910, all born in Aiello
- **Domenico Bernardo**, born on September 11<sup>th</sup> 1854, married twice
- **Nicola Falsetti Fusco**, born on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1868, married Angela Perri in 1888 and had five children, all born in Aiello from 1889 to 1897

These data show that in spite of the great difficulties in crossing the Atlantic, almost every two years they visited their relatives in Aiello.

**Coccimiglio Giuseppe** born on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1877, decided to emigrate, and on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1899, at age 22, took the ship "Sempione" in Genoa.

After he arrived in New York, Giuseppe continued his trip to Trinidad where his brother-in-law Domenico Coccimiglio (1850-1899) who unfortunately, as already mentioned, died in July 22<sup>nd</sup>.

After 18 months, he returned to Aiello to marry Barbara Coccimiglio Stuzzo (b.1879) on January 19<sup>th</sup> 1901 and had three children: Carmine (b.1902), Maria (b.1905) and Michelina (b.1908).

**Guzzo Foliaro Giovanni** born on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1890, emigrated at 16 years of age to Trinidad and on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1911, married Angela Fuoco (age 19, from Carpanzano CS) at Revelstoke, in British Columbia, Canada (see Marriage Registration Act below).

He was the son of Giuseppe Foliaro Guzzo (b.1861) and of Rosaria Coccimiglio (b.1865) who had five other children: Caterina (b.1888), Carmina (b.1893), Maria (b.1896), Bruno (b.1899) and Michele (b.1902).

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT.	
SCHEDULE C.—Marriages.	
Registration District of <i>Revelstoke, British Columbia,</i>	
No. <i>63</i>	
His name.	<i>John Guzzo,</i>
Age.	<i>Nineteen years,</i>
Residence when married.	<i>Revelstoke, B.C.</i>
Place of birth.	<i>Aiello, Italy,</i>
Condition (Bachelor or Widower.)	<i>Bachelor,</i>
Rank or profession.	<i>Labourer,</i>
Names of parents.	<i>Giuseppe and Rosa Guzzo,</i>
Her name.	<i>Angela Fuoco,</i>
Age.	<i>Nineteen years,</i>
Residence when married.	<i>Revelstoke</i>
Place of birth.	<i>Carpanzano, Italy,</i>
Spinster or widow.	<i>Spinster,</i>
Names of parents.	<i>Thomas and Antonio Fuoco,</i>
Names of witnesses.	<i>John Agliardi</i> <i>Domenica Agliardi</i>
Residence of witnesses.	<i>Revelstoke B.C.</i> <i>Revelstoke B.C.</i>
Date of marriage.	<i>October 14<sup>th</sup> 1911,</i>
Religious denomination of bridegroom.	<i>Catholic</i>

**Rino Giuseppe** (1896-1944) son of Carmine Rino (1850-1933) and of Rosina Grandinetti (1870-1898), landed in New York with the ship "Canada" on August 9<sup>th</sup> 1920 and went to Trinidad to join his brother Luigi (b.1887) who had arrived on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1903. Giuseppe died in 1944 in USA but his body was taken to Aiello where he rests in the town's cemetery.



**Silvagni Pasquale** (b.1884) son of *Raffaele* (b.1834 in Grimaldi CS) and of *Antonia Caputo* (b.1846), at age 17, on September 11<sup>th</sup> 1901, landed in New York with the ship "Werra" together with his fellow townsmen *Giovanni Coccimiglio* (23 yrs), *Francesco Coccimiglio* (40 yrs), *Bruno Perri* (40 yrs), *Giovanni Spina* (23 yrs), *Natale Fata* (44 yrs) and *Gaetano Bennetti* (26 yrs). *Pasquale* was directed to *Salt Lake City* to join his brother *Francesco*, *Giovanni Coccimiglio* went to *Delta (Colorado)* by his brother *Nicola* and all the others took the train to *Trinidad*.

*Pasquale Silvagni* returned to *Aiello* on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1913 to marry *Angela Brillante* (b.1891) and a few months later, on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1913, he returned to New York with the ship "America" together with his 17 years-old cousin *Annunziato Caputo*, both no longer directed to *Trinidad* but to *Seattle (Washington)*.

Coccimiglio Giovanni	23	m	Farmer	no		Aiello	
Francesco	40	m				Aiello	
Bruno Perri	40	m				Aiello	
Caruso Francesco	40	m	Singl.			Aiello	
Perri Bruno	40	m	Farmer			Aiello	
Spina Giovanni	23	m				Aiello	
Fata Natale	44	m				Aiello	
Carmine	33	m		yes		Aiello	
Bennetti Gaetano	26	m		no		Aiello	
Perri Francesco	40	m				Aiello	
Caruso Francesco	40	m				Aiello	
Silvagni Pasquale	17	m	Singl.			Aiello	

List of seven **Aiellese** who landed in New York on **September 11<sup>th</sup> 1901** with the ship "Werra". Five of these immigrants, *Francesco Coccimiglio* (40 yrs), *Bruno Perri* (40 yrs), *Giovanni Spina* (23 yrs), *Natale Fata* (44 yrs) and *Carmine Fata* (33 yrs), went to *Trinidad*.

### Consular Agent of Trinidad and Consul of Denver born in Grimaldi (CS)

**Giuseppe Garibaldi Maio** (1866-1941) was born on *March 4<sup>th</sup> 1866* in *Grimaldi (CS)*, a town a few miles away from *Aiello*. As a young man he entered the seminary to become a priest but interrupted his studies for priesthood and preferred attending military school in the city of *Bari* obtaining the rank of captain. Returning in 1898 to *Grimaldi*, he married *Maria Antonia Anselmo* (1872-1966) who belonged to an aristocratic Tuscan family whereas he had very humble origins, but his college education and his military rank convinced the *Anselmo* family to welcome him to become part of their family.



Shortly after his marriage, *Giuseppe* became part of the *Italian Consular Service*, and was sent to *São Paulo, Brazil* where their first two children were born: *Vittorio* (1899-1991) and *Emilio* (1901-1975). He was then transferred to **Denver**, Colorado, where in 1902 he became an **Italian Consul**. Hundreds of Italian immigrants had arrived there to work in the local coal mines. This area also attracted a large number of Calabrese who considered southern Colorado to be quite similar to the landscapes and climate of their hometowns. In 1904 *Giuseppe* was transferred to **Trinidad** where as **Consular Agent**, helped Italian immigrants to solve many problems, such as, finding lodgings and jobs and obtaining U.S. citizenship. His six other children were born in Denver and Trinidad: *Armand* (1903-1989), *Silvio* (1906-2002), *Frank* (1908-1981), *John Charles* (1910-1985), *Maria* (1911-1913) and *Mario* (1914-1973). In 1919 he received the title of *Knight of the Kingdom of Italy* for his meritorious service performed in Colorado and for having founded a weekly newspaper written in Italian "*Il Corriere di Trinidad*".<sup>155</sup>

<sup>155</sup> Antonio Guerriero, "Grimaldi 2000", Comune di Grimaldi (CS), gennaio-febbraio 2006, p. 6.



## **Aiellese immigrants in BROOKLYN** (New York) 27 immigrants

Founded by the Dutch in 1646, *Brooklyn* (the name "*Brooklyn*" is an English adaptation of the word "*Breukelen*", a Dutch city) became a British city in 1664 and remained an independent municipality until 1898 when it was included as one of the Boroughs of New York City. Today, the old city corresponds to "*Kings County*", in honor of *King Charles II* of England.

Many immigrants settled in *Brooklyn* because of

- job opportunities in *factories*, in construction of *buildings*, *roads* and the *subway* and in *Brooklyn Navy Yard* which in 1940 had about 40,000 employees
- closeness to New York harbor where the emigrants landed
- presence of a "Little Italy" in Bensonhurst.

In 1878 the *construction of the subway lines* began: the "*Brighton Beach Line*" and the "*BMT Canarsie Line*" that links Brooklyn to Manhattan. In 1883 the *Brooklyn Bridge* was built between Brooklyn and Manhattan and at the time, it was considered to be the longest suspension bridge in the world.

The *Brooklyn Museum*, dedicated to Egyptian, American, African and Asian ancient and contemporary art, was opened in 1897. Also in Brooklyn are found: the *Brooklyn Academy of Music*, the *Brooklyn Botanical Garden*, the *Brooklyn College of the City University of New York*, *Long Island University*, *Pratt Institute* and *SUNY Downstate Medical Center*.

*Bensonhurst* is a neighborhood in *Brooklyn* that extends from *14th* to *25th Avenue* and from *Gravesend Bay* to *53rd Street*. The main street is *18th Street*, also called "*Christopher Columbus Blvd*", populated by many Italians who are today about 50,000, 33% of its population.

On *September 4th* of each year, it celebrates the *Feast of Santa Rosalia*, the Patron Saint of Palermo. It's a festivity that Italian-Americans have always remembered.



## Aiellese immigrants in Brooklyn (27 immigrants)

names of immigrants	age	birth	year of emigration
1. Asta, Francesco	23	1899	1922
2. Bernardo, Gaetano	38	1872	1910
3. Bilotta, Antonio	1	1906	1907
4. Brisindi, Filomena	36	1873	1909
5. Brisindi, Giovanni	47	1867	1914
6. Bruni, Gaetano	40	1873	1913
7. Cantanio, Emilio	24	1896	1920
8. Cuglietta, Luigi	24	1897	1921
9. Cuglietta, Maria	0	1921	1921
10. Cuglietta, Vincenzo	2	1919	1921
11. Falsetti, Geniale	42	1870	1913
12. Falsetti, Geniale	24	1898	1922
13. Galluccio, Carmela	28	1879	1907
14. Ianucci, Antonia	20	1900	1920
15. Ianucci, Giuseppe	34	1886	1920
16. Licastro, Raffaele	27	1886	1913
17. Marasco, Antonio	33	1888	1921
18. Pagnotta, Ernesto	24	1896	1920
19. Plastina, Nicola	31	1874	1905
20. Pucci, Gaspare	33	1887	1920
21. Pucci, Pasquale	17	1894	1911
22. Pugliano, Carmela	24	1897	1921
23. Pugliano, Rosaria	14	1895	1909
24. Pugliano, Sarella	24	1897	1921
25. Rodio, Vito	26	1896	1922
26. Scalzo, Geniale	33	1880	1914
27. Sicolo, Pietro	26	1874	1900

**Pagnotta Umberto** born on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1891, was the son of Vincenzo Pagnotta (b.1840) and of Carmela Iacucci (b.1826). He married Rosaria Naccarato (n.1896) on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1914 and worked as a tailor for the J. Jannuzzy Co. at 177 Richard Street of Brooklyn where he also lived. His brother **Ernesto** (b.1896) joined him after he arrived on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1920 with the ship "Italia".

**Photo:** World War I military draft registration card of Umberto Pagnotta

Form 1 5899 REGISTRATION CARD 1524 No. 14	
1	Name in full <u>Umberto Pagnotta</u> Age, in yrs <u>26</u> <small>(Given name) (Family name)</small>
2	Home address <u>177 Richard St. Bklyn. N.Y.</u> <small>(No.) (Street) (City) (State)</small>
3	Date of birth <u>Dec 28 1891</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <u>not declared Alien</u>
5	Where were you born? <u>Aiello Calabria Italy</u> <small>(Town) (State) (Nation)</small>
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? <u>Italy</u>
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <u>Tailor</u>
8	By whom employed? <u>J. Jannuzzy</u> Where employed? <u>177 Richard St. Bklyn.</u>
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <u>Mother &amp; Father</u>
10	Married or single (which)? <u>married</u> Race (specify which)? <u>Italian</u>

**Plastino Raffaele** (1896-1986) son of Geniale (b.1872) and Maria Guidoccio (b.1867), was married to Esther Plastino (1902-1973). At age 24, on October 31<sup>st</sup> 1920, he landed in New York with the ship "La Lorraine" that had left the port of Antwerp in Belgium. He settled in Brooklyn to join his cousin Gennaro Guglietta and gradually became the owner of a landscaping and gardening business.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)		
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)	ORDER NUMBER
U 2513	RAPHAEL PLASTINO	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 604-92 <sup>ND</sup> ST BROOKLYN, KINGS N.Y.		
3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME		
4. TELEPHONE NONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 46	6. PLACE OF BIRTH ITALY
DATE OF BIRTH AUGUST 10 1896		
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS MRS. ESTHER PLASTINO 604-92 <sup>ND</sup> ST BROOKLYN, N.Y.		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS OWN BUSINESS: CONTRACTOR & LANDSCAPE GARDENER		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 604-92 <sup>ND</sup> ST BROOKLYN, KINGS N.Y.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	16-21630-3 Raffaele Plastino (Registrant's signature)

Army draft registration of Raffaele Plastino in 1942

**Pucci Gaspare** (b.1887) married Rosaria Catoio (b.1887) and had a daughter Teresa (b.1909). He landed in New York with the ship "Pesaro" on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1920 (he had already lived in New York from 1913 to 1915). He arrived together with Daniele Pucci (b.1894) and they both went to join Gaspare's brother Francesco (b.1884) who lived at 266 Union Street, Brooklyn.

**Pucci Pasquale** (1894-1973) son of Romualdo Pucci (b.1848) and of Anna Muto (b.1858), finished four years of grammar school and at age 17, arrived in New York with the ship "Romanic" and settled in Brooklyn. He returned to Aiello where in 1920 he married Teresina Giannuzzi (b.1899) daughter of Mario Giannuzzi (b.1879 in Lago CS) and of Maria Iacucci (b.1875). They had three children, all born in Aiello: Romualdo called "Raymond" (b.1921), Lina (b.1923) and Mario (b.1926). Subsequently, Pasquale returned to Brooklyn with his entire family, arriving in New York with the ship "Conte di Savoia" on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1934. In 1936, his daughter Edwige was born in Brooklyn at 450 69<sup>th</sup> Street. Pasquale worked as a tailor for the De Pinna Company of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Manhattan and died in Brooklyn in 1973 at age 79. **Photo:** Military draft registration of Pasquale Pucci in 1942

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)		
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)	ORDER NUMBER
U 106	Pasquale Pucci	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 450-69 <sup>th</sup> ST Brooklyn Kings N.Y.		
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same 6017-21 Ave		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 48	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Italy
DATE OF BIRTH July 12 1894		
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Teresina Pucci 450-69 <sup>th</sup> St Brooklyn N.Y.		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS De Pinna		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 52 <sup>nd</sup> St 5 Ave New York N.Y.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	16-21630-3 Pasquale Pucci (Registrant's signature)

### Scalzo Geniale

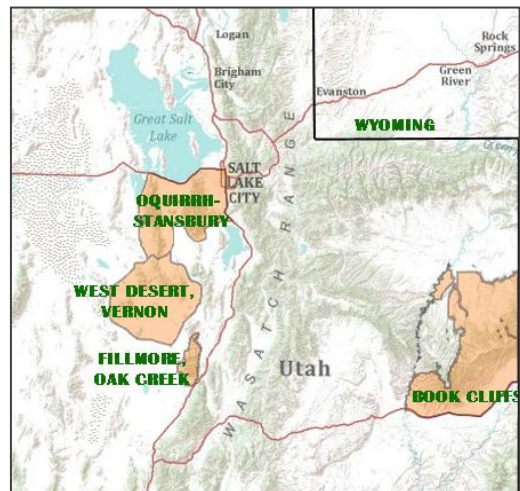
Geniale (b.1880), son of Pasquale (1823-1904) and of Teresa Vocaturo Saccomano (b.1841), married Francesca Filomena Cavaliere (b.1878 in Fiumefreddo (CS) and had 3 daughters: Maria Carmela (1900-1900), Maria Carmela (b.1902) and Carmela (b.1910).

He landed in New York with the ship "Berlin" on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1914 and went to Brooklyn (New York) where his brother-in-law Nicola Cavaliere was living since May 26<sup>th</sup> 1905.

## Aiellese immigrants in Sunnyside (Utah)

The town of **Sunnyside** was founded in 1879 by *George and James Whitmore* when they arrived at the foot of *Book Cliffs* (*photo*) to build the *Whitmore Cattle Ranch*. In 1883, the *Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D & RGW RR)* extended its service from *Desert Lake* to *Price, Utah*. Along this 60 mile journey, two new stops were added, one in *Woodside*, and another 20 miles further north, in *Sunnyside*, named for its location at the sunny side of *Book Cliffs*.

In 1900, the *Mormon community* organized the "*Sunnyside Branch*" of its Church presided over by *John Potter* who later became Bishop.



In 1916 *Sunnyside* officially became a town with 3,000 inhabitants (246 were *Italians*, 22 of whom from *Aiello*) governed by a Mayor and four Councilors.

The "*Sunnyside Italian Band*" organized around 1915, was appreciated for his professionalism, was directed by *Prof. Giovanni D. Colistro* from *Grimaldi (CS)* and every year it would play in parades organized in *Salt Lake City*.

## Aiellese immigrants in Sunnyside (22 immigrants)

names of immigrants	age	year of birth	year of emigration
1. Bernardo, Giulio	32	1877	1909
2. Bruni, Salvatore	24	1897	1921
3. Caputo, Giuseppe	35	1881	1916
4. Caputo, Salvatore	36	1886	1922
5. Caputo, Salvatore	38	1878	1916
6. Coccimiglio, Geniale	19	1901	1920
7. Fata, Carmela	27	1894	1921
8. Fata, Scafarrone	43	1855	1898
9. Fata, Scafarrone Fortunata	18	1894	1912
10. Guercio, Maria	4	1917	1921
11. Guercio, Nicola	42	1879	1921
12. Guercio, Paolo	2	1919	1921
13. Guercio, Rosario	13	1908	1921
14. Mollame, Nicola	48	1872	1920
15. Perri, Nicola	43	1878	1921
16. Pina, Maria	20	1890	1910
17. Pino, G. Battista	3	1903	1906
18. Pino, G. Battista	8	1902	1910
19. Pino, Giuseppa	3	1907	1910
20. Pino, Maria	17	1889	1906
21. Pino, Pietro	25	1881	1906
22. Russo, John	37	1879	1916

On **January 14<sup>th</sup> 1906**, four Aiellese landed in New York with the ship "Brasile"

Francesco Pino (b.1866) married in 1887 Anna Guadagnuolo (b.1868) and had six children of whom four died during their childhood while the other two, Maria Pino (b.1890) and Giambattista Pino (b.1902),

Age	Name	Sex	Destination
25	Pino Pietro	M	Utah
38	Guadagnuolo Anna	F	Utah
17	Daughter Maria	F	Utah
3	Son G. Battista	M	Utah

emigrated with their mother Anna Guadagnuolo on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1906 to join their father Francesco at Sunnyside (Utah).

Francesco had four brothers: Rosaria (b.1867), Antonio (b.1873), Pietro (b.1875) and Rosa (b.1877). Pietro Pino was his brother who accompanied Anna and children to Sunnyside.

On **November 13<sup>th</sup> 1921** six Aiellese landed in New York with the ship "Guglielmo Pierce":

	age	destination
Rocchetta, Carmela	34	Salt Lake City
Naccarato, Francesco	11	Salt Lake City
Naccarato, Giuseppina	8	Salt Lake City
Fata, Carmela	27	Sunnyside
Guercio, Maria	4	Sunnyside
Guercio, Paolo	2	Sunnyside

Two wives (Carmela Rocchetta and Carmela Fata) with their sons reached Utah: Carmela joined her husband **Francesco Guercio** in Salt Lake City (with her children Maria and Paolo), whereas Carmela Fata joined her spouse **Giovanni Naccarato** in Sunnyside together with her children Francesco and Giuseppina.

The 1940 Census of Carbon County which includes Sunnyside (see below), shows that the members of the **Geniale Coccimiglio** (b.1901) family were Geniale (age 38), his wife Angelina (age 32) and their children: Orlando (age 14), Ida (age 11), Louis (age 9), Rose (age 7) and Frank (age 4).

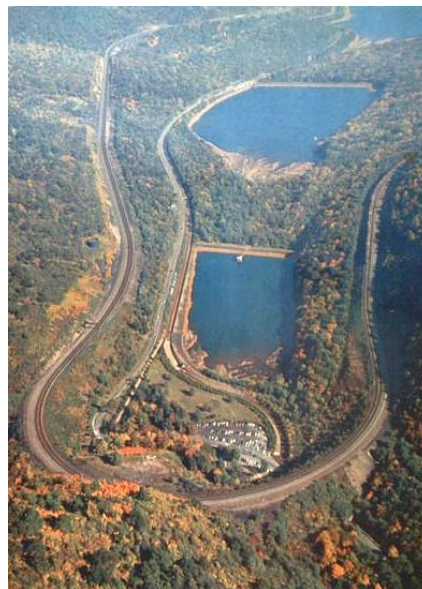
Geniale had arrived in Sunnyside in 1920 at 19 years of age, started working as a driller in the local coal mine and in 1925 married Angelina, an American lady born in Colorado and all their children were born in Sunnyside.

Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	W	H	Mar	Yrs	Mo	Days	Origin
Coccimiglio Geniale	head	38	M	W	5'	5	7	0	0	Italy
- Angelina	wife	32	F	W	5'	5	7	0	0	Colorado
- Orlando	son	14	M	W	5'	7	7	0	0	Utah
- Ida	daughter	11	F	W	5'	6	6	0	0	Utah
- Louis	son	9	M	W	5'	2	2	0	0	Utah
- Rose	daughter	7	F	W	5'	1	1	0	0	Utah
- Frank	son	4	M	W	5'	0	0	0	0	Utah

## Other minor locations in USA and Canada where Aiellese settled

### ALTOONA (Pennsylvania)

To complete the rail link from *Harrisburg* to *Altoona* of the "**Pennsylvania Railroad**" (PRR) and to overcome the "*Allegheny Ridge*", an engineering masterpiece called the "*Horseshoe Curve*" (**photo**) was created in 1854. Traveling time was thus reduced and it took only fifteen hours to travel by train from *Philadelphia* to *Pittsburgh*. The train stop of the PRR at Altoona was a major factor that contributed to making the town become a commercial center and a "borough" in 1854. In 1925, 14,000 of the 17,000 Altoona city workers were employed by the PRR and in 1930 the inhabitants in *Altoona* were 82,000 (in 1880 they were only 20,000).



names of Aiellese immigrants	age	birth	year of immigration
Bossio, Filippo	34	1871	1905
Bossio, Giovanni	24	1880	1905
Lepore, Giuseppe	18	1885	1903
Naccarato, Felice	19	1886	1905
Sicolo, Angelo	26	1879	1905
Sicolo, Gennaro	24	1881	1905
Sicolo, Pietro	31	1874	1905

**Bossio Filippo** (b.1871) son of Saverio (b.1836 in *Belmonte Calabro CS*) and of *Francesca Florio* (1835-1876 from *S. Pietro in Amantea CS*), married *Anna Maria De Luca* from *S. Pietro in Amantea CS* and had a son named *Pasquale* (b.1904). After he became a widower, he married *Filippa Bossio* from *S. Pietro in Amantea CS*.

**Sicolo Antonio** (b.1845) married *Francesca Cuglietta* (b.1854) and had three children: *Pietro* (b.1874), *Gennaro* (b.1881) and *Saverio* (b.1891).

*Sicolo Pietro*, *Gennaro* and *Saverio* together with their cousin **Angelo** (b.1879) landed in *New York* on *March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1905* with the ship "*Calabria*" and went to *Altoona* where their friend *Giovanni Porco* lived.

*Pietro Sicolo* married *Rosa Sicolo* (b.1879) and had four children: *Saverio* (1900-1906) *Antonio* (b.1903), *Rosario* (b.1905) and *Teresa* (b.1907).

*Gennaro Sicolo* had already lived in *Brooklynville (Pennsylvania)* in 1900.

**BAYONNE** (New Jersey)

Founded in 1861, **Bayonne** located between *Newark* and *New York*, is a city of *Hudson County* in the *State of New Jersey*. It has always been an important for manufacturing and sea trade center.



View of the Manhattan skyline from Bayonne 1975

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	year of immigration
Jacobucci, Carmelo	23	1881	1904
Morelli, Angelo	11	1909	1920

**BLUE RIVER** (British Columbia) Canada

**Blue River** is a small community in British Columbia, situated halfway between *Kamloops* and *Jasper*, Alberta, at the confluence of the *Blue* and *North Thompson Rivers*. In 1916, the *Canadian National Railway* established switching tracks and a roundhouse in *Blue River* which provided links between Alberta and British Columbia coast that were invaluable for transporting furs, timber and people. Following World War II, *logging* became the prevalent industry throughout the *North Thompson* region with numerous *logging camps*, *sawmills* and *logging* export sites along the *Thompson River Valley*.

56-09-011472

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE - DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS  
REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH  
Name of city or place: *KAMLOOPS* Name of Municipality (if any): *B.C.*  
Street or road: *ROYAL INLAND HOSPITAL* House No.:

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in Municipality where death occurred) (in years, months and days): *3 - WEEKS* In Province: *9 - MONTHS* In Canada (if immigrant): *9 - MONTHS*

3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED: *SICOLI* Surname or family name: *MARIA CLEMENTINA* (All given or Christian names in full)

4. PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:  
Name of city or place: *BLUE RIVER* Name of Municipality (if any): *B.C.*  
Street or road: \_\_\_\_\_ House No.:

5. SEX: *F* 6. CITIZENSHIP: *ITALIAN* 7. RACIAL ORIGIN: *ITALIAN* 8. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced: *MARRIED* 9. BIRTHPLACE: *AIELLO, ITALY.*

10. Date of Birth: *NOT KNOWN* 11. AGE: *43* (Years) Months: \_\_\_\_\_ Days: \_\_\_\_\_ If less than one day: \_\_\_\_\_ hrs. or \_\_\_\_\_ min.

12. (a) Trade, profession or kind of work as logger, fisherman, office clerk, etc. (b) Kind of industry or business, as logging, fishing, bank, etc. (If labourer specify kind of work above) (If "Housewife" in own home answer "At Home")  
*AT HOME*

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Total years spent in this occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

15. If married, widowed or divorced give name of husband or maiden name of wife of deceased: *RAFFAEL SICOLI.*

16. Name of father: *CINO* (Surname or family name) *FRANCESCO* (All given or Christian names)

17. Maiden name of mother: *BRUNI* (Surname or family name) *BARBARA* (All given or Christian names)

18. Birthplace—Father: *ITALY* (City or Town and Province or Country) Mother: *ITALY* (City or Town and Province or Country)

19. I certify the foregoing to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Given under my hand at *Kamloops* this *16<sup>th</sup>* day of *OCTOBER* 1956  
Signature of Informant: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to deceased: *WIFE*

The Aiellese family of *Raffaele Sicoli* and of *Maria Clementina Cino* (1913-1956) lived in *Blue River*. *Maria* was the daughter of *Francesco Cino* and of *Barbara Bruni*. As the above shown certificate indicates, she died at *Kamloops* (B.C.) on *October 16<sup>th</sup>* 1956 at 43 years of age.

**BOSTON** (Massachussetts)

The *Italian community* of Boston dates back to 1860 and over the past 150 years, *Italian-Americans* have played a major role in this city where they distinguished themselves in various fields including commerce, public administration, medicine, scientific research and social and academic activities. It is estimated that by 1920 the number of Italians living in Boston had reached 50,000 especially in the *North End*. The



The most important example is the *Prince Macaroni Company* founded in 1912 by three immigrants (*Gaetano La Marca, Giuseppe Seminara* and *Michele Cantella*) on *Prince Street*. Other companies were the *Boston Macaroni Company* and *Meraviglia Macaroni Company* located on *North Street*. In 1848, *Luigi Pastene* came to Boston from Sicily and began selling produce as a food peddler, using a pushcart. He was later joined by his son *Pietro* and together they established the *Pastene & Company*, the largest importers of Italian food in the northeast. **Photo:** Little Italy of Boston

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	birth	year of immigration
Calabrese, Luciano	24	1877	1901
Marozza, Bruno	29	1872	1901
Mollame, Maria	15	1883	1898
Mollame, Marianna	7	1891	1898
Mollame, Guerino	11	1887	1898
Mollame, Ruggero	4	1894	1898
Mollame, Ferrarotti Cristina	43	1856	1898

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE C

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved Mar  
 officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival

*S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II sailing from Genoa at 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1898 Arriving*

	NAME in FULL	Age		Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to		Nationality	Last Residence	Support for landing in the United States.	Final destination in the United States (State, City or Town)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination	By whom was passage paid
		Yrs.	Mos.				Read.	Write.						
1	<i>Mollame Ferrarotti Cristina</i>	43		<i>F</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>labour</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Genoa</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>Boston, Mass</i>		<i>her husband</i>
2	<i>children Maria</i>	15		<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>									
3	<i>children Marianna</i>	7		<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>									
4	<i>children Guerino</i>	11		<i>M</i>	<i>Single</i>									
5	<i>children Ruggero</i>	4		<i>M</i>	<i>Single</i>									

**Cristina Ferrarotti Mollame** (b.1856) and her children **Maria** (b.1883), **Marianna** (b.1891), **Guerino** (b.1887) and **Ruggero** (b.1894) embarked in *Genoa* (Italy) on the ship "*Kaiser Wilhelm II*", reached *New York* on *April 27<sup>th</sup> 1898*, took the train and reached *Boston* where her husband was waiting for them.



## CARBONDALE (Pennsylvania)

The true founders of *Carbondale* were the brothers *William* and *Maurice Wurts* who arrived in *Philadelphia* in 1814 to begin exploitation of its coal mines (the city of *Carbondale* was founded on *March 15<sup>th</sup> 1851*).

The *Delaware and Hudson Canal Company* later became the *Delaware and Hudson Railway*, from 1828 to 1899, transported anthracite coal from the mines of *Carbondale* and other sites to *Hudson River* and then to its market in *New York City*.

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	immigration
Chiarelli, Gaetano	23	1875	1898
Vecchio, Giambattista	28	1870	1898

*Vecchio Giambattista* (b.1870) married *Rosa Lepore* (b.1868) and had three children: *Rosaria* (b.1893), *Antonia* (b.1896) and *Giovanni* (b.1898).

At age 28, on *May 6<sup>th</sup> 1898*, he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Scindia*" together with his fellow townsman *Gaetano Chiarello* (23 yrs) and went to join his brother-in-law *Michele Rossi* in *Carbondale*.

## CARBONDALE (Colorado)

The name *Carbondale* in *Colorado* derives from *Carbondale* in *Pennsylvania* since it was from this second location that the first settlers left to reach the one in *Colorado*. Its economy depended mostly on *agriculture* (they especially grew potatoes) but also on *mining* for the presence of *silver* and *coal* mines.



names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	immigration
Guzzo, Foliaro Giovanni	41	1859	1900
Russo, Rossano	28	1870	1898

*Giovanni Foliaro Guzzo* (b.1859) son of *Gennaro Foliaro Guzzo* (1830-1899) and of *Rosaria Fata Agliuzzo* (1826-1862), married *Cecilia Perri* (b.1861) and had seven children among whom was *Francesco* (b.1889, who emigrated in 1905 with his father to *Salt Lake City*) and *Gaspere* (b.1892 who emigrated to *Salt Lake City* in 1910).

## CASTLE GATE (Utah)

The presence of the "*Denver & Rio Grande Railroad*" permitted the opening of the "*Castle Gate Mine*" that hired 356 *Italians*. However, in 1924, an explosion of this coal mine killed 173 miners, 22 of whom were Italian. The mine belonged to the LDS Mormon Church which sent its agents to Italy and other countries to recruit mine workers who were willing to work with low wages. *Castle Gate* officially became a town in 1914 where three Italian socio-cultural organizations could meet: the "*Società Cristoforo Colombo*", the "*Stella d'America*" and the "*Principe di Napoli*".

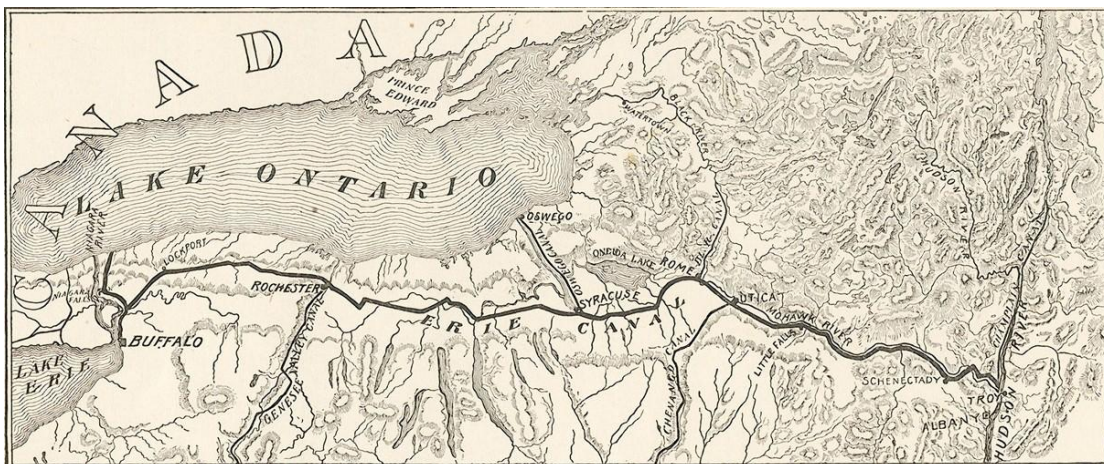


*Photo: Explosion on March 8, 1924 of the Castle Gate Mine that caused the death of 173 miners*

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	year of immigration
Naccarato, Francesco	24	1881	1905
Naccarato, Geniale	28	1877	1905

## CHICAGO (Illinois)

*The construction of Erie Canal*, terminated in 1825, permitted a new easier way to reach the *Great Lakes* and stimulated a rapid development of Illinois and especially of its capital Chicago which in mid-XIX century became the main wheat market of USA of almost all the grain produced in the *Great Plains* and in the *Mississippi Delta*.



Only a few Aiellese immigrants lived in Chicago: **Gennaro Lepore** (b.1892) who had arrived in 1910, **Arcangelo Buffone** (b.1874) who settled there in 1908 and **Pasquale Montemanro** (b.1894) who emigrated in 1920.

*Arcangelo Buffone* (b.1874) son of *Domenico Buffone* (1840-1878) and of *Rosa Forrio Guido* (1835-1904), had married in 1897 *Angela Brunetti* (b.1878) and had six children.

He joined his cousin *Raffaele Marrelli* (1872-1915) who lived in *Chicago* since November 1902 after arriving in New York on *November 4th* with the ship "*Città di Torino*".

## CRESTED BUTTE (Colorado)

The town of *Crested Butte*, located at an altitude of 2.7 km and at 45 km north of the city of Gunnison, was founded in 1880 and settled by those who worked in nearby coal mines.

The introduction in 1881 of the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad** facilitated the arrival of immigrants and the establishment of the **Colorado Fuel and Iron Company** (CF&I). The first immigrants came from Anglo-Saxon countries and these were followed by Greeks, Italians and Spaniards. The coal extracted was sent to *Pueblo* (Colorado) where it was used to produce steel. The most important mine in the area was the **Jokerville Mine** that was destroyed in 1884 by an explosion but a larger one, called the **Big Mine**, replaced it. There were many protest strikes against low salaries and high risks of accidents at the place of work.



names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of	
		birth	immigration
Rino, Francesco	23	1877	1900
Rivas, Giuseppe	21	1878	1899

*Giuseppe Rivas* (b.1878) arrived in New York with the ship "*Ems*" and went to his uncle *Gaspari* in *Crested Butte*.

## DELTA (Colorado)

The town was named because of its location on the delta where the *Gunnison River* and the *Uncompahgre River* intersect. Located at 300 miles from *Denver*, at an elevation of 0.7 miles, the town was incorporated in 1882. It has very fertile soils, many farms and ranches with cattle breeding.



Gunnison River in Delta (Colorado)

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	year of birth	year of immigration
Coccimiglio, Fiorenzo	21	1881	1902
Marinaro, Carmine	22	1881	1904
Marrelli, Rosario	32	1869	1902
Pizzuto, Fortunato	37	1867	1904

**Marinaro Carmine** (b.1881) son of *Giacomo* (b.1849) and of *Antonia Gallo* (b.1854), emigrated on May 3<sup>d</sup> 1904 to *Delta (Colorado)* to join his cousin *Fiorenzo Coccimiglio* and in 1910 returned to *Aiello* to marry *Antonia Coccimiglio Fronzo* (b.1890).

**Marrelli Rosario** (b.1870) son of *Gaetano* (1838-1902) and of *Maria Marozzo* (b.1844), married *Antonia Cataio* (b.1876) and had six children: *Gaetano* (1895-95), *Maria* (b.1897), *Gaetano* (b.1901), *Lucia* (b.1903), *Rosa* (1906-06) and *Geniale* (b.1907).

**Pizzuto Fortunato** (b.1867) son of *Natale Pizzuto* (1828-1886) and of *Rosaria Medaglia* (1840-1899), married in 1885 *Maria Caferro* (b.1866) and had six children: **Natale** (b.1890), *Fioravante* (1893-1900), *Gaetana* (b.1896), *Rosaria* (b.1900), *Fioravante* (1904-06) and *Pasquale* (b.1909). *Fortunato* emigrated to *Delta (Colorado)* landing in *New York* with the ship "*Cedric*" on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1904 while his son **Natale** (b.1890) settled in *Salida (Colorado)* after he arrived in *New York* on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1909 with the ship "*Italia*".

**DENVER** (Colorado)



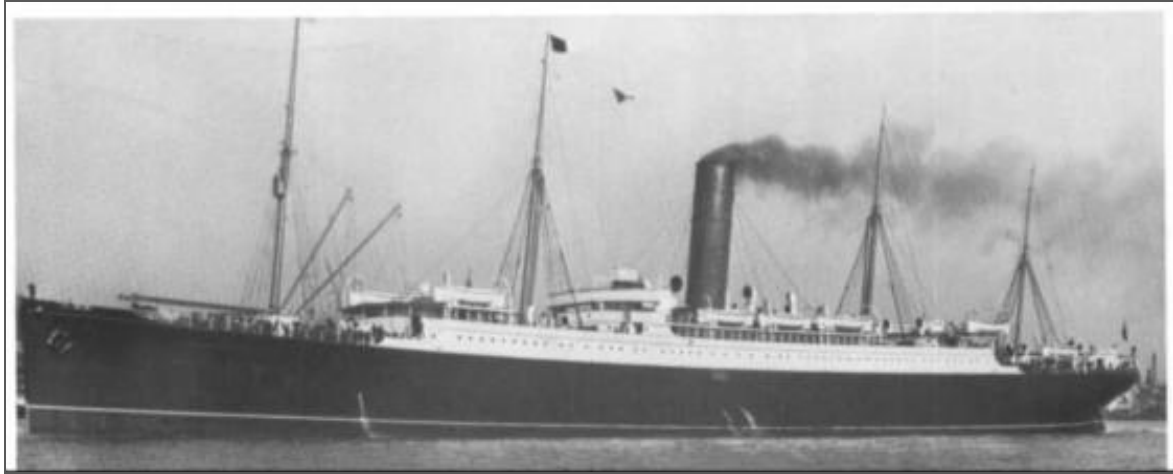
Denver (Colorado) in 1898

From the end of the 1880s to 1950, Denver's **Little Italy** was located between *Broadway* and *Zuni Street* and between *46th* and *32nd Avenue*. It had many craftsmen, food stores, bakeries, some churches and Italian schools where the new immigrants could send their children. Italians felt at home there, settling between the city center and western hills ("*Highland*") in a neighborhood called "*The Bottoms*". Those who preferred to farm the land, lived along the *South Platte River*.

names of immigrants	age	birth	year of immigration
Belmonte, Eugenio Angelo	4	1901	1905
Belmonte, Vittorio	44	1861	1905
Bruni, Francesco	15	1892	1907
Bruni, Nicola	46	1861	1907
Caruso, Caino Antonio	34	1871	1905
Guida, Michele	32	1873	1905
Rino, Gaspare	18	1887	1905

**Belmonte Vittorio** (b.1861), a rich lawyer, son of *Antonio* (1830-1903) and of *Teresa Malta* (1837-1874), at age 44, together with his four-year old son *Eugenio Angelo*, landed on *October 31<sup>st</sup> 1905* in New York with the ship "*Carpathia*" and went to *Denver (Colorado)* where their friend *Pietro Albi* lived. He was carrying \$900 and was accompanied by his maid **Mariangela Pagnotta**, a single 31 year-old woman who was going to *Hastings (Colorado)* where her brother *Gaspare* lived. In Denver, the attorney worked as an editor.

11	St. Belmonte Vittorio	HA	✓	M.	M. (Lawyer)	"	"	"	"	Aiello	Denver Col
12	And. Son. Eugenio Angelo do	4	✓	M.	boy	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Miss Paquella Mariangela	31	✓	F	S. Housekeeper	no	no	"	"	"	Hastings Col



Ship Carpathia

<p>cor. W 14th av. supt, r 340 Idaho (S Belan, r 3147 Bert Thompson Fruit Co, r n, r 500 Clarkson. stenographer U S FI- Co, r 1758 Humboldt. 326 Curtis, 540 E 13th av. scutter, r 4961 Sher- nkr, r 4550 Homer (Boulevard). al trav C S Morey le. ood worker, r 336 S ecian Orpheum Thea- ber Hensler Bros, r T D Ross &amp; Co, r rms 1834 Curtis. oodmen of the World, chman U S Mint, r e genl, r 2416 Emer-</p>	<p>3430 Dunkeld Pl. Bellveal O L, rms 1835 Champa. Belmain J, machinist Mine &amp; Smelter Supply Co. Belmont Lou Miss, r 1955 Market, Belmont Hotel, 1723 Stout. Belmonte Vittorio, editor, rms 1310 15th. Belostock Louis, cigarmkr Schiele Bros &amp; Moreland. Belshe Minnie Miss, stenographer Profit &amp; Loss, b 2108 Stout. Belson Richard W S, coml trav W C Nevin Candy Co, r 1733 Gilpin. Belz Edward, special boy DANIELS &amp; FISHER STORES CO, r 4124 Gallup av. Belz T Frank, salesman Hammond Packing Co, r 4124 Gallup av (Zuni). Belvedere Hotel, 429 15th. <b>BELVOIR THE, Frank L Ball mgr,</b> 737 E 16th av cor Clarkson (Phone 727 York).</p>	<p><b>Carbon Paper</b> <b>W. H. KISTLER STATIONERY CO</b> 1537-1543 LAWRENCE ST.</p>
<p><b>THE DENVER TENT &amp; AWNING CO</b> ALFRED S. PROCTER PRES. PHONE MAIN 566</p>		

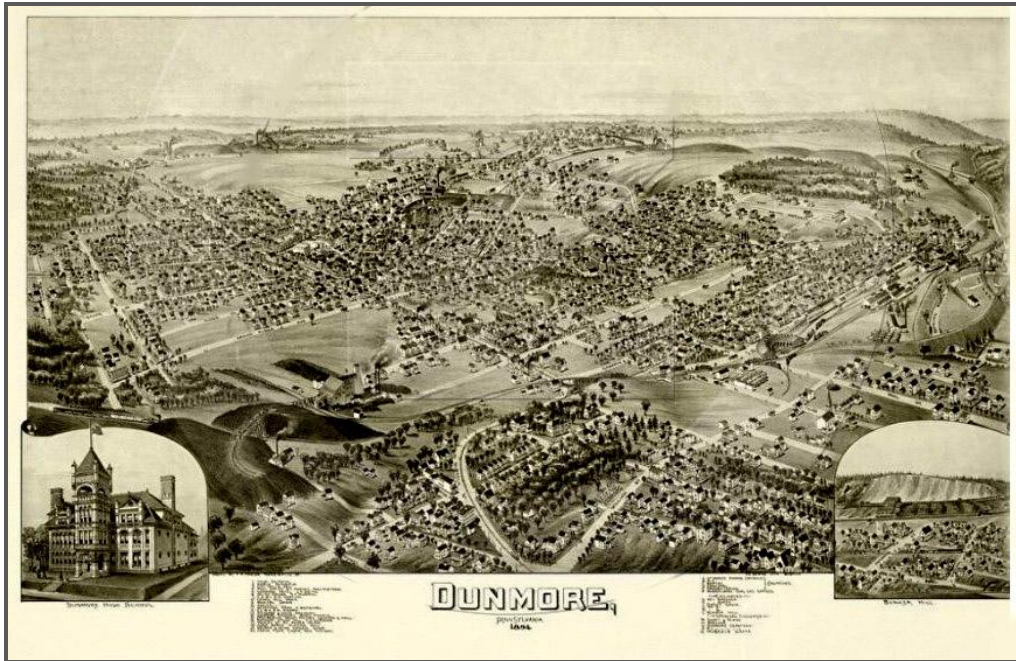
Denver's Yellow Pages of 1906, sixth line on top, informed readers that Attorney Vittorio Belmonte was an editor on 1310 15th Avenue

**Rino Gaspare**, son of Carmine Rino (b.1850) and of Rosa Grandinetta Placido (1865-1898), born on March 10<sup>th</sup> 1891 (not in 1887, as was erroneously recorded on the ship) arrived in New York on May 30<sup>th</sup> 1905 with the ship "Città di Napoli" together with his fellow townsman **Antonio Caio Caruso** (34 yrs), both directed to Denver where Caruso's cousin, Vincenzo Perri, lived. From the ship records of "Città di Napoli" we learn that he was deported to Italy probably because of his very young age (he was only 14, had traveled alone, without any other friend or parent to guide him and without a sponsor in Denver). However, the following year he returned, landing in New York on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1906 with the ship "Città di Milano" but this time he had a sponsor, his brother-in-law **Gaspare Caputo** who lived in Denver.

He married Grace Rino (b.1898), moved to Hastings (CO) in 1920 and to Trinidad (CO) in 1930 and had seven children: Rose (b.1922), Josephine (b.1924), Joe (b.1926), Frank (b.1928), Louis (b.1932), Anna (b.1934) and Joan (b. 1939), as the 1940 Trinidad Census shows.

**DUNMORE** (Pennsylvania)

**Dunmore** is a borough in *Lackawanna County*, Pennsylvania, adjoining *Scranton*. It was settled in 1835 and incorporated in 1862. Its extensive anthracite coal, brick, stone, and silk interests led to economic progress, to a need of immigrants and consequently, to a rapid increase in the population from 8,315 in 1890 to 17,615 inhabitants in 1910.



**Pagnotta Giuseppe** (b.1881, died before 1920) son of Luigi Pagnotta and of Caterina Pino, arrived in New York on April 28<sup>th</sup> 1903 with the ship "Prinzess Irene", settled at 213 Smith Street in Dunmore (Throop PA) where he worked as a miner, lived with his wife Louisa Falsetti (b.1876 in Lago CS) and had six children: **Luigi** (1907-1998), **Katherine** (b.1908), **Casper** (b.1910), **Mary** (b.1912), **Jessie** (b.1913), **Frances** (b.1916) and **Josephine** (1919). He applied for U.S. citizenship on September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1908.

ORIGINAL  
(To be retained by clerk)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

No. 602

To the Honorable the JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT Court of THE UNITED STATES at SCRANTON, PA.

The petition of GIUSEPPE PAGNOTTA hereby filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My place of residence is 215 Smith St. Dunmore, Pa. (2) My occupation is Miner

(3) I was born in Aiello, Italy on Feb. 12, 1881 My race is U. S. Circuit

(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on Sept. 22, 1908 in the U. S. Circuit Court of M. D. of Pennsylvania at Scranton, Pa.

(5) I am        married. The name of my wife or husband is Louisa  
 we were married on        at       ; he was born at Aiello, Italy on       ; entered the United States at        for permanent residence therein, and now resides at 215 Smith St. Dunmore, Pa. I have 3 children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Luigi, born Apr. 20, 1907 at Throop, Pa. resides at Dunmore, Pa.  
Katherine, June 18, 1908 " " " "  
Casper, Nov. 15, 1910 " " " "

(6) My last foreign residence was Naples, Italy April 16, 1905 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy April 16, 1905 My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, N. Y. under the name of        on April 28, 1903 on the vessel Prinzess Irene

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and

## EDMONTON (Alberta) Canada

Capital of the Province of *Alberta*, its fertile soils attracted many European settlers who also hoped to also find gold in the *Klondike and Yukon Territories*.

From *Aiello*, **Coccimiglio Merchiorre** (b.1897), son of *Francesco Coccimiglio* (1867-1907) and of *Rosaria Bernardo Ciddio* (b.1866 in *Grimaldi CS*), arrived on July 24<sup>th</sup> 1914 with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*". He went back to *Aiello* in 1926 to marry *Maria Guercio Catoio* (b.1897).



Also from *Aiello* was **Cuglietta Giovanni** (1926-2010-photo-) who married *Assunta* and had six children: *Anna, Luigi, Tony, Aldo and Leonard*.

## FAIRMONT (West Virginia)

*Fairmont* is a city 18,000 inhabitants in *Marion County* of *West Virginia*. After the turn of the century, *Marion County* coal operators employed an increasing number of foreign miners especially Southern Italians and Slavs. On *February 15<sup>th</sup> 1915*, the employees of three *Jamison Coke and Coal Company* mines in *Marion County* declared a strike. The mines produced about 23 percent of the county's total production and employed more than one thousand workers of whom 10 percent were Italian. As soon as the strike started, the company hired twenty-five men from *F. W. Muncey Detective Agency* of *Pittsburgh* to protect company property and break the strike. Nineteen strikers were killed and 39 wounded and Company officials *blamed the strike on the Italian miners especially on the "contadini"* from *Calabria*.

The *Aiellese* who emigrated to *Fairmont* were:

**Bernardo Francesco Ciddio** (b.1894) who on *April 21<sup>st</sup> 1913* arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Koenig Albert*", married *Ernesta* (b.1901 in *Catanzaro*), lived on *104 Chew St. Fairmont* (W.Va.), had two daughters (*Annie* b.1921 and *Nellie* b.1922) and on 1925 became an American citizen

(see attached *Declaration of Intention*).

**Bernardo Gennaro Ciddio** was born on *April 4<sup>th</sup> 1889* and was the son of *Pasquale Ciddio Bernardo* (1862-1902) and of *Antonia Lepore* (b.1867). His father had died in *Trinidad* (CO) on *April 15<sup>th</sup> 1902*.

*Gennaro* married *Maria Allegro* (b.1889) in 1907 and had a child named *Pasquale* (b.1909).

No. 1487

368/27

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

State of West Virginia In the Circuit Court

County of Marion ss: of Marion County

I, Frank Bernardo, aged 20 years, occupation miner, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color white, complexion fair, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 171 pounds, color of hair black, color of eyes brown, other visible distinctive marks none

I was born in Aiello, Calabro, Italy on the 28th day of January, anno Domini 1894; I now reside at 104 Chew St. Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy on the vessel do not remember; my last foreign residence was Aiello Calabro, Italy; I am married; the name of my wife is Ernesta; she was born at Italy and now resides at 104 Chew St. Fairmont, West Virginia.

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Victor Emmanuel III King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York, in the State of New York, on or about the 21 day of April, anno Domini 1913; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein; SO HELP ME GOD.

Frank Bernardo (original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of



**FORD CITY** (Pennsylvania)



*The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Ford City*

Captain John Baptiste Ford (1811-1903) founder of the **Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company**, today called "**PPG Industries**", discovered that the bottom of the *Allegheny River* contained large quantities of sand, an essential element to manufacture glass. He hired professional European glass-makers, offering them high salaries and excellent lodging. In 1886 the Borough of Ford City was founded and the **Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company** became the largest glass manufacturer of the world.

names of Aiellese immigrants      age      birth      immigration

Guercio, Nunzio Pasquale	22	1900	1922
Medaglia, Gabriele	16	1906	1922
Mollame, Michele	24	1899	1923

*Gabriele Medaglia* (1906-1980) son of *Giuseppe Medaglia* (b.1875) and of *Carmela Pagliaro* (b.1885), arrived in New York on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1922 with the ship "*Guglielmo Pierce*" and in 1930 married *Concetta Marrelli*.

**FROSTBURG** (Maryland)

The town of **Frostburg** was founded in 1811 when President **Thomas Jefferson** authorized the construction of the **National Pike Road** to transport farm products to the Atlantic Coast. Rail service of the **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad** (B&O) and of the **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal** (C&O) reached the city of *Cumberland* in 1842 and in 1850. The construction of the **Mount Savage Railroad** was started in 1852 to join it with the *B&O Railroad* in Cumberland, and with the *C&O Canal*. The coal mines were the only work source and they were united into becoming the **Consolidated Coal Company**.



name of immigrants      age      birth      date of emigration

Russo, Federico	22	1881	1903
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**Russo Federico** (b.1879) AKA "Frederick" son of *Vincenzo Russo* (b.1848) and of *Teresa Pucci* (b.1853), arrived in New York on July 24<sup>th</sup> 1903 with the ship "Liguria" and went to *Mt. Savage-Frostburg* (MD) where his cousin *Saverio Russo* lived. He married *Mary* (b.1896) and had three children: *Mary* (b.1917), *Columbia* (b.1919) and *Albert* (b.1920).

He requested American citizenship on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1921 (see declaration below)

No. 701

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

**Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof**

I, Frederick Russo, aged 41 years, occupation Miner, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Fair, height 5 feet 4 inches, weight 140 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks None.

I was born in Aiello, Italy on the 25th day of May, anno Domini 1879; I now reside at Mt. Savage, Maryland (Give number, street, city or town, and State)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy on the vessel Citta Naples; my last foreign residence was Aiello, Italy; I am not married; ~~the name of my wife is~~ ~~she was born at~~ ~~and now resides at~~

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York City, in the State of New York, on or about the 24th day of July, anno Domini 1903; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:

SO HELP ME GOD.

F. Russo  
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 12th day of Feb., anno Domini 19 21

L. S. Shubin

**GARDINER** (New Mexico)

At an elevation of 2,000 meters, near *Sugarite Canyon State Park*, *Gardiner* was founded by *James T. Gardiner (1842-1912)*, a geologist of *Santa Fe Railroad* who in 1881 had discovered coal mines in *Dillon Canyon*.

name of immigrants	age	birth	date of emigration
Rosselli, Geniale	25	1891	1916
Rosselli, Geniale	19	1891	1910
Rossi, Pietro	37	1879	1916

*Geniale Roselli (b.1891)* son of *Antonio (b.1862 in Acquappesa CS)* and of *Francesca Coccimiglio Stuzzo (b.1856)*, landed in New York on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1910 with the ship "*Verona*" and married in 1913 *Antonina Cuglietta (b.1892)*..

**GARFIELD** (Utah)

*Garfield*, located about 250 miles south of Salt Lake City, was a small village of miners who were the first to extract copper from mines and it officially became a town in 1905 thanks to the ***Utah Copper Company*** that welcomed 2000 Europeans who arrived in the area to work in copper mines in *Magna e Arthur*. The ***Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation (KUCC)*** was created in 1910 when the *Utah Copper Company* joined with the *Boston Consolidated Mining Company*. In the area, the ***American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO)*** was the first to extract and refine copper.



name of immigrants	age	birth	date of emigration
Pucci, Daniele Carmine	37	1875	1913
Rossi, Raffaele	16	1898	1914

***Daniele Carmine Pucci (b.1875)*** son of *Bruno (1840-1903)* and of *Anna Rossi*, married in 1908 *Francesca Feraco (b.1879)*.

**HELPER** (Utah)



The city of *Helper* is located 200 km southeast of *Salt Lake City* in *Carbon County*. After the construction in 1881-82 of the *Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway* (D&RGW), its population began to grow and many immigrants started working for the railroad and carbon mines. In 1900 *Helper* had only 385 inhabitants that became 850 in the year 1912. After the 1903-04 strike failure, Italians began to leave

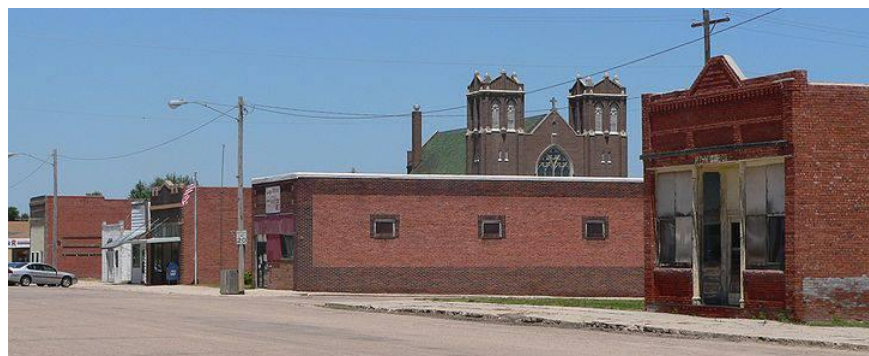
*Castle Gate mines* and settled in *Helper* to farm the land along *Price River*. Italians and Chinese became owners of companies, stores, restaurants and theaters. *Joseph Barboglio* first opened the *Helper State Bank*. *Monsignor Alfredo Giovannoni* from the 20's to the 50's was a Catholic priest who was very close to Italian immigrants and started his mission first in *Helper* and then went to *Salt Lake City*.

name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Guercio, Rosaria	35	1879	1914
Cuglietta, Antonio	41	1882	1923

*Antonio Cuglietta* (1882-1945) married *Angela Montello* (b.1892 in *Grimaldi CS*) and had a daughter *Rosaria* (b.1910). He worked for *Utah Copper Company*, died on *June 27th 1945* in *St. Mark's Hospital of Salt Lake City*.

**LAWRENCE** (Nebraska)

At the beginning of the XX century, various *railroad agents* from Nebraska publicized job opportunities in many Italian towns, such as, *Aiello*, to work for the railroad of Lawrence.



name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Mannarino, Pietro	19	1888	1907
Volpe, Antonio	18	1889	1907
Volpe Picone, Gaspare	19	1888	1907

## MINNEAPOLIS (Minnesota)

The city of Minneapolis developed along the banks of the *Mississippi River* and near the *Falls of Saint Anthony* as hydropower fueled many mills and sawmills (for example, in *Pillsbury, General Mills* and *Phoenix*). The forests of northern Minnesota supplied the lumber in these sawmills, while the Great Plains supplied the cereals. The sawmills, paper mills, cotton mills, ironworks and railway were found along the west bank of the Mississippi. Around 1905 Minneapolis provided about 10% of the U.S. needs of flour and wheat.



Minneapolis in 1940: Mississippi River, Saint Anthony Falls and General Mills

### Aiellese immigrants in Minneapolis (14 immigrants)

name of immigrants	age	date of birth	date of emigration	
Falsetti, Michele	17	1894	1911	to join his father Nicola
Falsetti, Carmela	16	1896	1912	
Falsetti, Rosaria	22	1890	1912	
Leporali, Nicola	18	1894	1912	
Lepore, Concetto Dom.	19	1902	1921	
Lepore, Giuseppe	25	1886	1911	to join his cousin Nicola
Lepore, Giuseppe	17	1895	1912	
Perri, Angela	43	1869	1912	
Perri, Antonia	8	1912	1920	
Perri, Concetta	13	1907	1920	
Perri, Pasquale	9	1911	1920	
Perri, Pietro	29	1883	1912	
Perri, Rosario	34	1886	1920	
Pucci, Daniele	45	1869	1914	

**Angela Perri** (b.1869) emigrated with her daughters **Rosaria** (b.1891) and **Carmela** (b.1896) to reach her husband **Nicola Falsetti** (b.1868) at 620 E. Bucham St., Minneapolis.

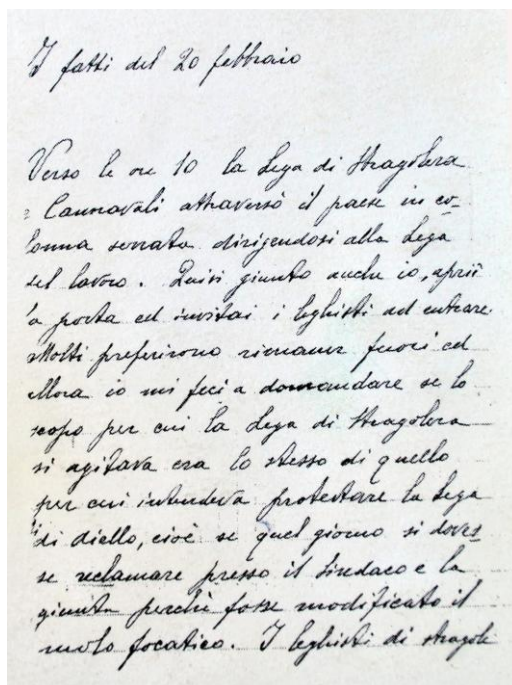
**Nicola Falsetti** (b.1868) son of **Vincenzo** (1824-1879) and of **Rosaria Perri** (1831-1907), married **Angela Perri** (n.1869) and had 5 children: **Rosaria** (1889-90), **Rosaria** (b.1891), **Vincenzo** (1894-04), **Michele** (b.1894) and **Carmela** (b.1897).

**Pietro Perri** (b.1883) landed in **New York** on **October 10th 1912** with the ship "**Prinzess Irene**" together with his fellow townsmen **Giuseppe Lepore** (17 yrs), **Giuseppe Marrelli** (18 yrs), **Antonio Caputo** (18 yrs) and **Antonio Marrelli** (28 yrs) and went to **Minneapolis** where his brother-in-law **Nicola Falsetti** lived, whereas his friends went to **Bingham** or **Salt Lake City** where **Pietro** had already lived from 1906 to 1909.

The wife of **Pietro Perri**, **Maria Pagliaro** (b.1883) and children **Concetta** (b.1907), **Pasquale** (b.1911) and **Antonia** (b.1912) reached him in **Minneapolis** after their arrived in **New York** with the ship "**Taormina**" on **June 4th 1920** together with **Pietro's** nephew, **Rosario Perri** (b.1888) of 34 years of age, married with **Carmina Bossio** (b.1889).

In 1921 there was an act of violence involving **Vincent Lepore** (1867-1921), while his three children were working in Minneapolis. In fact, **Vincent Lepore** and **Vincenzo Guercio** (1899-1921), both farmers, were **killed by the police** in front of Aiello's City Hall on **February 20<sup>th</sup>** of that year while they were demonstrating against the family tax. Both victims were members of the Labour Union CGIL of **Stragolera** and **Cannavali** (rural areas of Aiello). Sixteen farmers were arrested and an arrest warrant was issued against **Adolfo Civitelli**, a "bourgeois" teacher, an activist of the national CGIL workers union, considered to be the instigator of the revolt.

**Photo:** part of the manuscript written by **Adolfo Civitelli** to describe the tragedy of February 20, 1921



**Vincenzo Lepore** (1867-1921) had married **Rosa Tramontana** (b.1870) and had five children: **Gennaro** (b.1892), **Giuseppe** (b.1895), **Concetto Domenico** (b.1902), **Bruno** (b.1907) and **Rosario** (b.1910), all except **Bruno**, emigrated to **Minneapolis** (Minnesota) USA, three before their father was killed.

The first brothers arrived in **New York** on **June 10th 1910**: **Gennaro** with the ship "**Oceania**" and went to **Chicago** (Illinois) where his cousin lived, and **Rosario** with the ship "**Prinzess Irene**" and went to **Salt Lake City** (Utah) where his uncle **Filippo Coccimiglio** lived.

**Gennaro** was born in Aiello on **July 24th 1892** and died in **Minneapolis** on **February 18th 1976**. He was married with **Carmela Falsetti** (b.1897) and records show that in 1920 his family consisted of himself, his wife **Carmela**, his brother **Giuseppe** and **Gennaro's** two children (**James** b.1914 and **Ernest** b.1918) and that they lived on **734 Buchanon Street**.

In this tragedy, *Rosa Tramontana* (n.1870), Vincenzo Lepore's widow, was helped by her three sons, *Gennaro* (b.1892), *Giuseppe* (b.1895) and *Rosario* (b.1910) who had emigrated to *Minneapolis* (*Gennaro* and *Rosario* in 1910 and *Giuseppe* in 1912) and later by her third son, *Concetto Domenico Lepore* (b.1902) who decided to join his brothers in *Minneapolis* arriving in *New York* on *April 8<sup>th</sup> 1921*, less than two months after their father was killed.

Two years later, on *October 10<sup>th</sup> 1912*, their brother ***Giuseppe*** also landed in *New York* with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*" and went to *Minneapolis* to join his two brothers. Their fourth brother ***Concetto Domenico*** also landed in *New York* on *April 8<sup>th</sup> 1921* with the ship "*Caserta*" and took the train to *Minneapolis*.

REGISTRATION CARD		No. 162
1	Name in full	Gennaro Lepore 24
2	Home address	734 Broadway St. N. Minneapolis
3	Date of birth	July 24 1892
4	Are you (1) a natural born citizen (2) a naturalized citizen (3) an alien (4) an alien who has not taken the oath	alien
5	Where were you born?	Aiello Calabria Italy
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	Italy
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or avocation?	Robber
8	By whom employed?	Wm. Cox
	Where employed?	9th St + Thomas St. E.
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child, sister (1) or a sister or brother under 18, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	wife + two children
10	married white	
11	What military service have you had? Rank	no
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	yes, family to support

Gennaro Lepore's draft registration card for US military service in 1919.

**MONTREAL** (Québec) Canada



St. Catherine Street (Montréal) in 1920

**Montréal** is one of the most important cities of Canada, the most populated and the most important economic center of Québec.

The opening of the *Lachine Canal* permitted ships to bypass the unnavigable *Lachine Rapids*, while the construction of the *Victoria Bridge* established Montréal as a major railway hub. In 1880 the *Canadian Pacific Railway* created administrative offices.

Today, living in the city, there are over 400,000 Italians who had first settled in *Little Italy*.

Aiellese immigrants in Montréal                      age    birth date    arrival date

Caputo, Rosario	20	1881	1901
Chiarello, Gaetano	23	1875	1898
Marrelli, Antonio	27	1874	1901
Vecchio, Antonio	30	1871	1901

**Gaetano Chiarello** (b.1875) left *Naples* on 16 April 1898 with the ship "*Scindia*", landing in *New York* on 6 May 1898. Then, with the train, he reached *Montréal* to join his uncle *Bruno Coccimiglio*.

**Antonio Vecchio** (b.1871), **Rosario Caputo** (b.1881) and **Antonio Marrelli** (b.1874), left *Antwerp* (Belgium) on 16 March 1901, with the ship "*Friesland*" and landed in *New York* on 27 March 1901 where with the train they reached their fellow townsman *Carminé Fata* who was waiting for them in *Montréal*.



## MORGANTOWN (West Virginia)

The city of *Morgantown* was founded in 1772 by *Zackquill Morgan* (1735-1795), an American Colonel of the American Revolutionary War. It is located in *Monongahela County* and it developed along the banks of the *Monongahela River*. Inhabited today by 26,800 people, it is the home of *West Virginia University*. The emigrants were attracted by job opportunities offered in its coal mines near Morgantown where about twenty Aiellese settled.



date of  
name of Aiellese immigrants age birth emigration sponsor in Morgantown

Bossio, Geniale	26	1897	1923	brother Saverio Bossio
Bossio, Michele	18	1895	1913	brother Saverio Bossio
Marzulli, Carmine	19	1894	1913	friend Saverio Bossio
Naccarato, Antonio	18	1895	1913	cousin Saverio Bossio
Naccarato, Carmine	21	1892	1913	??
Naccarato, Felice	26	1887	1913	uncle Saverio Bossio
Naccarato, Luigi	18	1895	1913	friend Giovanni Bossio
Primoli, Ferruccio	18	1895	1913	cousin Giovanni Bossio
Sicolo, Raffaele	40	1883	1923	cousin Saverio Bossio

**Geniale** (b.1897) and **Saverio** (b.1895) **Bossio** were the sons of Saverio (b.1836 in Belmonte CS) and of Francesca Florio (b.1835 in S. Pietro in Amantea CS).

**Giovanni Bossio** (b.1880) was the son of Santo from Belmonte CS and of Angela Caruso (b.1855).

**Sicolo Raffaele** (b.1883) son of Antonio Sicoli and Serafina Florio, married twice, the first in 1904 with Agata Naccarato (b.1888) from San Pietro in Amantea CS and had three children: Francesca b.1906, Vittorio b.1907 and Michele b.1909. The second time in 1920 with Angela Cicchitano from Terrati CS.

Raffaele, at 40 years of age, decided to migrate and landed in New York on November 1<sup>st</sup> 1923 with the ship "Conte Rosso". Then he went to Morgantown where his cousin Saverio Bossio (b.1889) lived and who had arrived with the ship "Minnekahola" on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1921.

**Saverio Bossio** born on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1890, son of Francesco Bossio (b.1863 in S. Pietro in Amantea) and of Teresa Naccarato (1869-1910), settled at 241 Dewey Street, Morgantown where he worked as a miner.

He had landed in New York on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1920 with the ship "Duca degli Abruzzi" and on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1925 declared his intention to become an American citizen (as the below shown document ).

No. 1519

3693  
182

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

State of West Virginia } In the \_\_\_\_\_ Circuit \_\_\_\_\_ Court  
 County of Monongalia } ss: of \_\_\_\_\_ said county

I, SAVERIO BOSSIO, aged 35 years, occupation Miner, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color white complexion fair, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 156 pounds, color of hair Brown, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks None

I was born in Aiello, Province of Cosenza, Italy on the 24th day of August, anno Domini 1890; I now reside at 241 Dewey Street, Morgantown, W. Va.  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Naplea, Italy on the vessel Duca Degli Abruzzi, Italian Line; my last foreign residence was Aiello, Italy; I am \_\_\_\_\_ married; the name of my <sup>wife</sup> husband is Antonio; <sup>she</sup> he was born at Amantea, Italy and now resides at Aiello, Italy


It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York, in the State of New York, on or about the 4th day of August, anno Domini 1920; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:  
 SO HELP ME GOD.

*Saverio Bossio*  
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 1st day of July, anno Domini 1925

*John Shriver*



## NEW KENSINGTON (Pennsylvania)



Downtown New Kensington in 1905 between 5th Avenue and 9th Street

*New Kensington*, a city founded in 1891, is located 29 miles from Pittsburgh and is located in *Westmoreland County* (Pennsylvania). The *Allegheny River* runs through it and its various streets are numbered and arranged perpendicularly to the river while the avenues are parallel to it.

The industries that attracted many emigrants were:

*Alcoa (Aluminum Company of America)*, *Keystone Dairy*, *New Kensington Milling* and the *New Kensington Brewing*. They caused the population to increase from 4,600 in 1900 to 24,000 in 1940. Emigrants were employed in the construction of a railroad station, a hotel, an opera house and a fire department building. The local newspaper was the "*Kensington Dispatcher*". Italians (mostly from Calabria) were numerous and still today make up 19.4% of the population.

name of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Briglio, Vincenzo Catoio	36	1869	1905
Briglio, Angelo Catoio	40	1865	1905
Caruso, Francesco	42	1880	1922
Pino, Giuseppe	27	1878	1905

The brothers *Vincenzo and Angelo Briglio* were guests of their brother-in-law *Salvatore Palermo* who lived in *New Kensington*. They were the sons of *Nicola Briglio (1830-1881)* and of *Maria Chiarello Costa (b.1833)*. *Angelo* married *Teresa Sdao* and had three children: *Maria (b.1896)*, *Nicola (b.1899)* and *Barbara (b.1909)*.

**NORTH BAY** (Ontario) Canada



The town of *North Bay* was founded in 1891 and it became a city in 1925. It is located where *Canada Central Railway (CCR)* and *Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (T & NO)* ended. During the construction of the *T & NO*, in the town of Cobalt, silver deposits were discovered, and this attracted many miners to the area. Later, in 1913, *Canadian Northern Railway (CNR)* extended its service to North Bay.

The *Georgian Bay Canal* was a very useful maritime transport system because it linked the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. The town became an important center for the timber trade and mining.

name of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of		relative who welcomed them
		birth	emigration	

Bernardo, Giuseppe	30	1876	1906	
Bifano, Pilo Bruno	31	1874	1905	brother Giuseppe
Brindisi, Giovanni	39	1867	1906	
Cuglietta, Gaetano	27	1878	1905	brother Giuseppe
Cuglietta, Luigi	28	1877	1905	brother Giuseppe
Iacucci, Giuseppe	21	1885	1906	
Maresco, Domenico	29	1878	1907	
Pino, Francesco	36	1866	1902	
Pucci, Luigi	26	1884	1910	
Pugliano, Antonio	37	1868	1905	cousin Geniale Pugliano
Pugliano, Concetto	34	1871	1905	cousin Michele Fezza
Rossi, Gaetano	27	1878	1905	cousin Raffaele Marghella

## NORTHAMPTON (Pennsylvania)

*Northampton County* is located in the *Lehigh Valley* of *Pennsylvania*. Its northern border extends to the *Delaware River* which separates *Pennsylvania* from *New Jersey*.

In this *County*, there were many firms that refined anthracite and produced cement.

The largest steel plant in the world is the ***Bethlehem Steel*** located in Northampton.

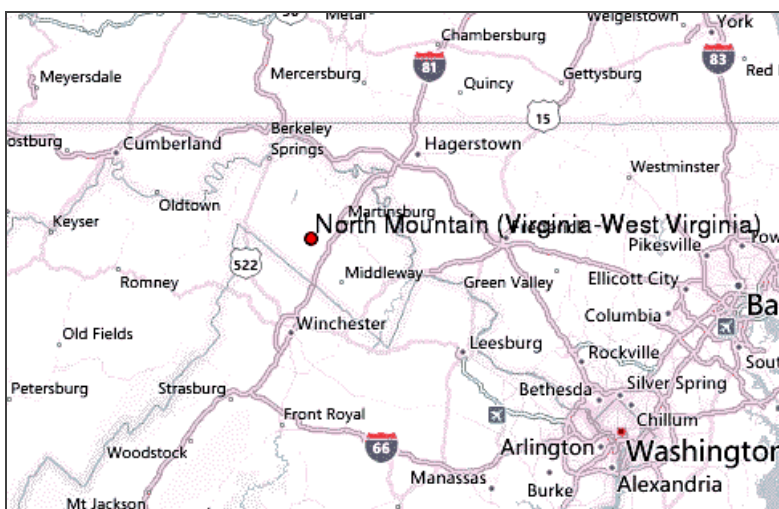
**Photo:** *Northampton National Bank*



name of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Altorelli, Carlo	24	1877	1901
Nigro, Federico	37	1861	1900

***Nigro Federico*** (b.1861) landed in *New York* on *June 5<sup>th</sup> 1900* with the ship "*Hesperia*". The 1900 Census shows that he was living in *Chicago* (*Cook County*) with his wife *Mary* born in *Germany* in 1859, that they had two children born in *Wisconsin* (*Anne*, age 11 and *Harry*, age 9), that he had first arrived in *USA* in 1880 and that he was a street peddler. In 1930 they had moved to *Aurora*, a small town east of *Chicago*

## NORTH MOUNTAIN (West Virginia)



*North Mountain* is an unincorporated community in *Berkeley County*, *West Virginia*. It takes its name from *North Mountain* which lies west.

***Milito Stanuzzo*** (b.1887) son of *Martino Milito* (b.1843) and of *Chiara Pelaio* (b.1858), at age 15, on *November 1<sup>st</sup> 1902* landed in *New York* with the ship "*Città di Milano*" and went to *North Mountain* (*West Virginia*) where his brother-in-law *Pietro Pucci* lived. Later he returned to *Aiello*, came back to *USA* on *September 16<sup>th</sup> 1906* with the ship "*Koenig Albert*" and settled in *Elmore* (*Colorado*) where his cousin *Antonio Lepore* lived.

**PHILADELPHIA** (Pennsylvania)



Philadelphia was founded in 1681 by Quaker William Penn between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Today, it is inhabited by 1,492,000 people of whom 9.2% are of Italian origin. In Independence Hall (photo) the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the U.S. Constitution in 1787 were drafted. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States from 1790 to 1800.

Being an important center of the rail industry, steel, oil refineries and food production, many immigrants came in search of employment. Today it is home to major multinational companies, such as, Glaxo-Smith-Kline (pharmaceuticals) and Sunoco (petroleum).

**Lepore Fortunato** (b.1880)

son of Francesco Lepore (b.1838) and of Fortunata Mollame (b.1845), landed in New York on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 with the ship "Nord America" and started his trip to reach his brother-in-law Antonio Pagliaro who lived in Germantown (Philadelphia). He traveled together with Gennaro Pagliaro (age 17), son of Antonio Pagliaro. He returned to Aiello to marry Rosa Magaro (b.1892) on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1910. The 1917 Military Draft Registration Card shows that Fortunato worked in "coke ovens" at the Utah Fuel Company of Sunnyside (Utah) whereas his brother Antonio Lepore (b.1866) lived in New Mexico.

Antonio had arrived in 1900 in New York where he lived until 1904 after which he moved to Trinidad (Colorado) to join his brother Donato.

**Bernardo Ciddio Fortunato** (b.1866) son of Gennaro Ciddio Bernardo (1825-1877) and of Francesca Muto (b.1825), married Antonia Mollame (1865-1894).

After he became a widower, he married Giuseppina Briglio (b.1877) and had two children: Carmela (b.1896) and Luisa (b.1902).

He arrived in Philadelphia on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1897 with the ship "Switzerland" through the Delaware Bay.

**PRINCE RUPERT** (British Columbia) Canada

Prince Rupert is a Canadian harbor city in the Province of British Columbia and its name derives from Prince Rupert of the Rhine. It was founded by Charles Melville Hays (1856-1912-*foto*), general director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (GTP).



name of Aiellese immigrants    age    date of birth    date of emigration    welcomed by

Bruni, Giovanni	2	1921	1923	father Pietro Bruni
Caputo, Rosa Maria	18	1905	1923	father Pietro Bruni

**PUEBLO** (Colorado)

name of Aiellese immigrants    age    date of birth    date of emigration

Bernardo, G. Battista	59	1843	1902
Cuglietta, Vincenzo	17	1888	1905
Fata, Giuseppe	26	1886	1912

Pueblo which today has 106,000 inhabitants, was called the "Pittsburgh of the West" and is the second most important city of Colorado. Five major transcontinental railways made stops at Union Station of Pueblo (Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Colorado & Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific Railroad and Chicago Rock Island & Pacific) plus two local railways, making it become a very important industrial center.

On June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1921, the city was destroyed by the **Great Flood** when after heavy rains, the upriver dams burst out and Pueblo was devastated by the torrential fury of the Arkansas River that brought desolation and death.



**Union Station di Pueblo** flooded on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1921

In Pueblo, various socio-cultural associations existed where Italians gathered: the "Lega Patriottica Italo-Americana", "Cristoforo Colombo" and "Principessa Jolanda" (opened only to females). There were Italian newspapers ("Il Vindice" and "l'Unione"), a pastry company and the "Pueblo Macaroni Factory".

**Fata Giuseppe** (1887-1960) son of Nicola (b.1855) and of Rosaria Bossio (1861-1909), married *Giuseppina Bruno Bossio* (b.1888 from Grimaldi CS).

**Pagnotta Anthony** born in Aiello in 1886 and died in Pueblo in 1930, married Virginia Pagnotta (b.1890) and migrated to Colorado where their seven children were born: Pete (b.1913), Mary (b.1914), Carmel (b.1916), Sam (b.1918), John (b.1920), Roselle (b.1922) and Fred (b.1926). (Source: U.S. Federal Census, Pueblo, CO, 1930)

The 1940 Census showed that the **Pugliano Alessandro** family lived in Pueblo (see below) and it consisted of: Alessandro (age 49, born in Aiello), his wife Carmela (age 40, born in Aiello), his sons Carmine (age 17, born in Indiana), Joseph (age 4, born in Pueblo) and John (age 2, born in Pueblo) and his daughter Rose (age 15, born in Wyoming). Alessandro worked as a "kicker operator" in a "blooming mill".

Pugliano Alessandro	Head	0	M	W	49
— Carmello	Wife	1	F	W	40
— Carmine	Son	2	M	W	17
— Rose	Daughter	2	F	W	15
— Joseph	Son	2	M	W	4
— John	Son	2	M	W	2

## PUNXSUTAWNEY (Pennsylvania)

**Punxsutawney** was a city of the County of Jefferson in Pennsylvania. Recalling that the area was inhabited by the *Delaware Indians*, the name *Punxsutawney* derives from an Indian term meaning the "town of the sandflies". Its territory is rich with carbon, glass factories, machinery, foundries, ironworks, machine shops, and flour, feed and silk mills.

Three sons of **Raffaele Scarcella Sdao** (b.1842) and **Teresa Briglio Catoio** (b.1844) settled there. In fact, **Giovanni** (b.1886) and **Federico** (b.1880) arrived in New York on February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1904 with the ship "Hohenzollern" and joined their brother **Gaspere** (b.1883). They were all miners at the *Punxsutawney Mining Company*.

**Photo:** Registration of **Giovanni Sdao** for military service in USA in 1916.

Form 1		REGISTRATION CARD		2217	122
1	Name in full	Giovanni Sdao	Age in yrs.	30	
2	Home address	#7. Francis Rossiter, Pa.			
3	Date of birth	July 17, 1886.			
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	an Alien			
5	Where were you born?	Aiello Calabria Italy			
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	Italy			
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	miner			
8	By whom employed?	Punxsutawney Coal Mining Co., at Francis Miner			
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	wife and 2 children under 12			
10	Married or single (which)?	married	Race (specify which)?	Caucasian	
11	What military service have you had? Rank	none	branch	army	
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?				
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.					
2182		Giovanni Sdao his Sdao mark.			



**REDSTONE** (Colorado)

Redstone was founded in 1898 by the industrialist *John Cleveland Osgood* (1851-1926-*photo*). In the area there were coal mines where many immigrants found work. They also worked in the construction of the *Crystal River Railroad*. It became a model town because of its schools, a library and an excellent municipal administration. The coal mines were active until 1909.



name of immigrants	age	birth	date of emigration
Perri, Domenico	24	1877	1901

**Domenico Perri** (b.1876) son of *Giuseppe* (b.1848) and of *Carmina Rino*, married *Rosaria Guzzo Foliaro* (1878-1905). He became a widower in 1905 but remarried *Maria Caputo* (b.1876) and had 3 children: *Giuseppe* (b.1903), *Carmine* (b.1905) and *Francesco* (b.1906).

**REVELSTOKE** (British Columbia) Canada

After its incorporation in 1899, *Revelstoke* quickly became one of the largest cities in the interior and an important transportation center. Stern-wheelers on the *Columbia River* connected with the *Canadian Pacific Railway* (CPR), carrying mineral ores and supplies for the mines of the *Silvery Slocan* in *Sandon* (90 miles south of Revelstoke). Economic success led to the construction of the fine Victorian buildings in the downtown area.

The aiellese **Angelo Guzzo Bonifacio** (1880-1960) married in 1899 *Antonia Naccarato* (1879-1966) had two children: *Geniale* (b.1900) called "*Eugene John*" and *Mary* (1905-1976). They all settled in Vancouver after they had arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Bulgaria*" on the 17<sup>th</sup> May 1906. About 300 miles northeast of Vancouver is located the town of *Revelstoke* where on the September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1927 *Eugene John Guzzo Bonifacio* married *Lucille Mary Catlin* (b.1906), as shown on the marriage certificate. *Antonia* died in *Vernon* (close to Revestoke) and *Angelo* died in *Vancouver*.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE**  
 REGISTERED Number *1.4.27*  
 (For use of Registrar of Vital Statistics)

District *Revelstoke* Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

**BRIDEGROOM**

1. Full name *Guzzo Bonifacio Eugene John*  
 2. Occupation *laborer*  
 3. Bachelor, Widower or Divorced *bachelor*  
 4. Age *26* 5. Religious Denomination *Catholic*  
 6. Residence *Revelstoke*  
 7. Place of birth *Italy*  
 8. Name of father *Angelo Guzzo Bonifacio*  
 9. Place of birth of father *Italy*  
 10. Maiden name of mother *Antonietta Naccarato*  
 11. Place of birth of mother *Italy*  
 12. Can bridegroom read? *yes* Write? *yes*

**BRIDE**

13. Full name *Catlin Lucille Mary*  
 14. Occupation *saleslady*  
 15. Spinster, Widow or Divorced *spinster*  
 16. Age *21* 17. Religious Denomination *Catholic*  
 18. Residence *Revelstoke, B.C.*  
 19. Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_

## REYNOLDSVILLE (Pennsylvania)

Reynoldsville is located in Jefferson County at 120 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. In the past, it had silk, lumber, bricks, tile and paint factories and coal mines ("Big Soldier Run Mine," "Diamond Gas Coal Company," "Powers-Brown Coal Company" and "Hamilton Coal Company"). In 1889, the "Big Soldier Run Mine" was the largest coal mine in the world with an output of 2 million tons of coal per year. In 1900, the population of Reynoldsville was 3,435 inhabitants.



name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Buffone, Martino	46	1865	1911

**Buffone Martino** (b.1865) son of *Gennaro Buffone* (b.1836) and of *Rosa Ianni Trignaro* (b.1835 in Terrati CS), arrived in New York on 17 September 1911 with the ship "Cretic" and then took the train to reach his son *Gennaro* who lived in Reynoldsville (PA). The 1920 census, showed him living as a boarder in Winslow (PA) with his son *Frank* (b.1887) by the *Stripparo* family.

## SALIDA (Colorado)

The town of *Salida*, located in the Rocky Mountains, 150 miles southwest of Denver (Colorado), is crossed by the *Arkansas River* and surrounded by three mountains ("*Sawatch*", "*Mosquito*" and "*Sangre de Cristo*") all with an elevation of at least 4,000 meters and for this reason, it was called "*Salida*" which in Spanish means "exit" from a valley.

Aiellese immigrants were attracted by the job opportunities offered by the "*D & RGW Railroad*", by the "*Climax Molybdenum Mine*" and the "*Ohio & Colorado Smelter*".



name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Briglio, Catoio Giovanni	20	1900	1920
Pizzuto, Natale	19	1890	1909

**Natale Pizzuto** (b.1890) married *Cecilia Ianni* (b.1890) and had a daughter *Maria Mariangela* (b.1908).

## SAN FRANCISCO (California)

The *California gold rush* starting in 1848 and the *Comstock Lode silver discovery* in 1859 led to a rapid population rise. *San Francisco* became America's largest city west of the *Mississippi River*, until 1920 when it lost that title to *Los Angeles*. *Mayor James D. Phelan* in 1896 constructed a new sewer system, seventeen new schools, two parks, a hospital and a main library. In 1900, a ship brought with it rats infected with bubonic plague and this started the *San Francisco Plague* of 1900–1904. On *April 18<sup>th</sup> 1906*, there was a devastating *earthquake* of a magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale, water mains ruptured, fires burned the city for days, destroying approximately 80% of the city. Italian immigrants settled in *North Beach* which became known as "*Little Italy*" (*photo*).



names of Aiellese immigrants      age      birth date      emigration date

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	birth date	emigration date
Bossio Bruni, Antonio	25	1897	1922
Guglietta, Francesco	17	1905	1922
Marozzo, Giuseppe	49	1873	1922
Marozzo, Rosaria	20	1902	1922

**Giuseppe Marozzo** (b.1873) son of *Vincenzo (1827-1889)* and of *Rosaria Bozzarello (1839-1897)*, married *Maria Rosaria Pucci (1878-1899)*. He became a widower and married *Teresa Bruno Sonno (n.1879)*. Before reaching *San Francisco*, they in 1900 emigrated to *Buenos Aires (Argentina)* where their son *Adolfo (b.1901)* and daughter *Rosaria (b.1904)* were born.

## SAUGERTIES (New York)

In 1870, the population of *Saugerties* was about 4,000 inhabitants. The town was located along the *Hudson River* banks, at the foot of *Catskill Mountains*.

Many immigrants worked in the manufacture of bricks and paper.



names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Coccimiglio, Carmine	18	1902	1920
Ferrise, Salvatore	18	1902	1920

**Carmine Coccimiglio** (b.1902) was the son of *Giuseppe (b.1877)* and of *Barbara Coccimiglio Stuzzo (b.1879)*.

**SEATTLE** (Washington)

Seattle was incorporated in 1865. Its first major industry was logging and by the end of the 1800's it became a commercial and ship building center and the gateway to Alaska during the Klondike Gold Rush. The Great Seattle Fire of 1889 destroyed its central business district but a far greater city-center rapidly emerged in its place (see photo below).



Aiellese who immigrated to Seattle	age	d.o.b.	emigration date
Caputo, Annunziato	17	1896	1913
Marrelli, Gaspare	23	1881	1904
Rocchetta, Geniale	20	1885	1905

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Genaro Roccheto, aged 31 years,  
 occupation laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
 description is: Color white, complexion dark, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
 weight 100 pounds, color of hair black, color of eyes brown,  
 other visible distinctive marks none  
 I was born in Aiello, Italy  
 on the 13 day of November, anno Domini 1885; I now reside  
 at Joppanish, Washington  
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy  
 on the vessel "Transatlantica"; my last  
 foreign residence was Aiello, Italy  
 It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
 prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Victor Emmanuel  
King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject;  
 I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
 State of New York, on or about the 26 day  
 of February, anno Domini 1905; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
 polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
 to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein;  
 SO HELP ME GOD.  
Genaro Roccheto  
(Original signature of declarant.)  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11  
 day of December, anno Domini 1917

**Rocchetta Gennaro** (1885-1968) son of Salvatore Rocchetta (b.1947) and of Francesca Coccimiglio (1857-1886), married Maria Filice (b.1885) and had a son Salvatore (b.1904).

He arrived in New York on February 26<sup>th</sup> 1905 with the ship "Transatlantica" and then settled in Toppenish (WA) located about 160 miles south of Seattle.

He applied for American citizenship on December 11<sup>th</sup> 1917

(see attached Declaration of Intention form: notice the misspelling of his name and the contradiction of the single state declared on the form with what was described above).

**Marrelli Gaspare** (b.1881) AKA "Casper Merrille" arrived in New York on June 13<sup>th</sup> 1904 and began working as a miner and in logging for the Northern Pacific Railway at Fairfax, a few miles south of Seattle where, being single, he was a boarder of Edward Beven's family. In 1928, at 47 years of age, he married Evelyn (b.1884 in Denver, a tailor) and applied for American citizenship on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1937 (see below). The 1940 Seattle Census shows him as living with his wife at 865 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

**ORIGINAL**  
(To be retained by clerk)

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } In the U.S. District Court  
West. Dist. of Washington } ss: of W. Dist. of Wash. at Seattle, Wash.

I, **GASPARE MARRELLI**  
now residing at **8065 20th Ave. South, Seattle, King County, Washington**  
occupation **Laborer**, aged **52** years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:  
Sex **male**, color **white**, complexion **dark**, color of eyes **brown**  
color of hair **dk. brown**, height **5** feet **5** inches; weight **175** pounds; visible distinctive marks  
**Scar on back of left hand.**  
race **Italian, south**; nationality **Italian**  
I was born in **Aiello Pulabro, Italy**, on **May 25, 1881**  
I am **-** married. The name of my wife ~~is~~ **Evelyn**  
we were married on **May 1, 1928**, at **Blensburg, Washington**; she or he was  
born at **Denver, Colorado**, on **May 14, 1884**, entered the United States  
at **Seattle, Washington**, on **June 13, 1904**, for permanent residence therein, and now  
resides at **Seattle, Washington**. I have **no** children, and the name, date and place of birth,  
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

I have **-** heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number **-**, on **Dec. 24, 1928**  
at **Seattle, Washington**, U.S. District  
my last foreign residence was **Aiello Galabro, Italy**  
I emigrated to the United States of America from **Naples, Italy**  
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at **New York, N.Y.**  
under the name of **GASPARE MERRILLI**, on **June 13, 1904**  
on the vessel **SS America**

(If other than by vessel, state manner of arrival)

I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me: So HELP ME GOD.

*Gaspere Marrelli*  
(Original signature of declarant without abbreviation, also alias, if used)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court,  
at **Seattle, Wash.** this **27th** day of **April**  
anno Domini 19 **37**

**SEGUNDO** (Colorado)

*Segundo* was a town where the *CF & I Coal Company* offered jobs and lodging to its employees. Unfortunately, because of the serious air pollution due to coal dust, the unsanitary lodgings and the diminished national need for coal, its population drastically diminished and when it was destroyed by the *1929 fire*, *Segundo* became a "ghost town".

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	birth date	emigration date
Briglio, Pasquale	23	1880	1903
Caputo, Gaspare	29	1880	1909
Coccimiglio, Carmine Fronzo	23	1882	1905
Coccimiglio, Francesco	16	1887	1903
Coccimiglio, Giuseppe	21	1893	1914
Coccimiglio, Michele	30	1879	1909
Correale, Angelo Guerriero	38	1867	1905
Perri, Antonio	23	1882	1905
Vecchio, Carmela	19	1890	1909
Vocaturò, Geniale	19	1883	1902

**Coccimiglio Carmine** Fronzo (b.1882) married Rosa Barranico (b.1894 in Cefalù PA) and had two children: Angelina (b.1908 in Trinidad, Colorado) and Liodina (b.1910 in Aiello).

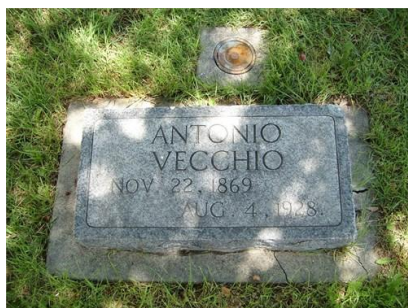
**Correale Angelo** Guerriero (b.1867) married Teresa Fronzo Coccomiglio (b.1872).



**Vecchio Carmela** AKA "Nellie" – *photo*- born in Aiello in 1890 and died in *Los Angeles* in 1966, was the daughter of *Antonio Vecchio* (1869-1928 born in *Agrigento, Sicily* and died in *Kenilworth, Utah*) and of *Angela Mollame* (1871-1966).

She landed in *New York* on *September 25<sup>th</sup> 1906*, settled in *Segundo*, married *Florindo Luigi Rossi* (1877-1952). Until 1930 they lived in *Valdez (Colorado)* and then moved to *Los Angeles*.

*Photo*: Birth certificate of *Carmela Vecchio*, born in Aiello on *March 1<sup>st</sup> 1890*

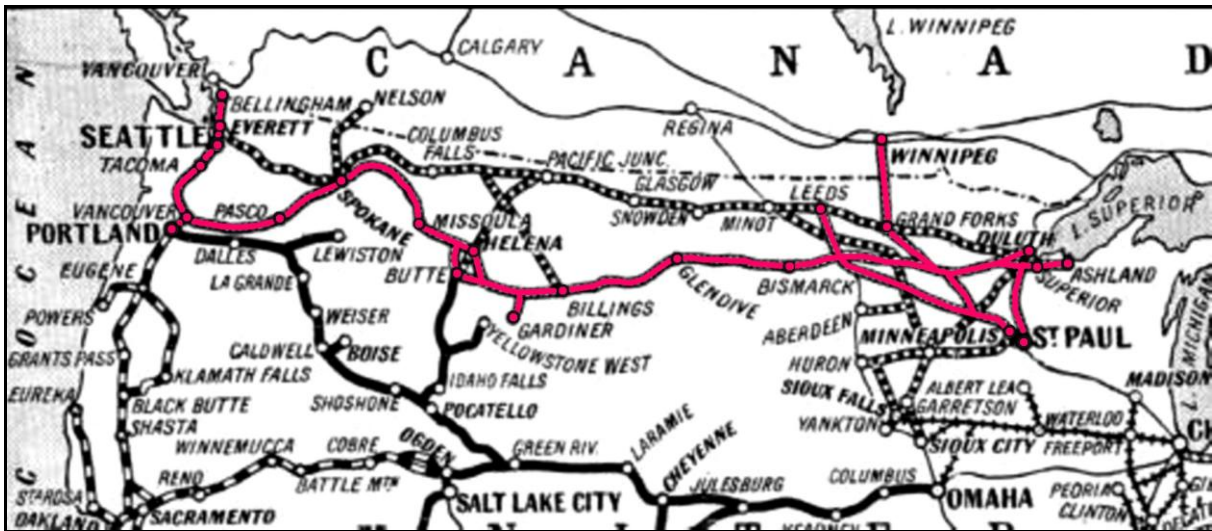


Tombstone of *Antonio Vecchio* in the Cemetery of *Price (Utah)*

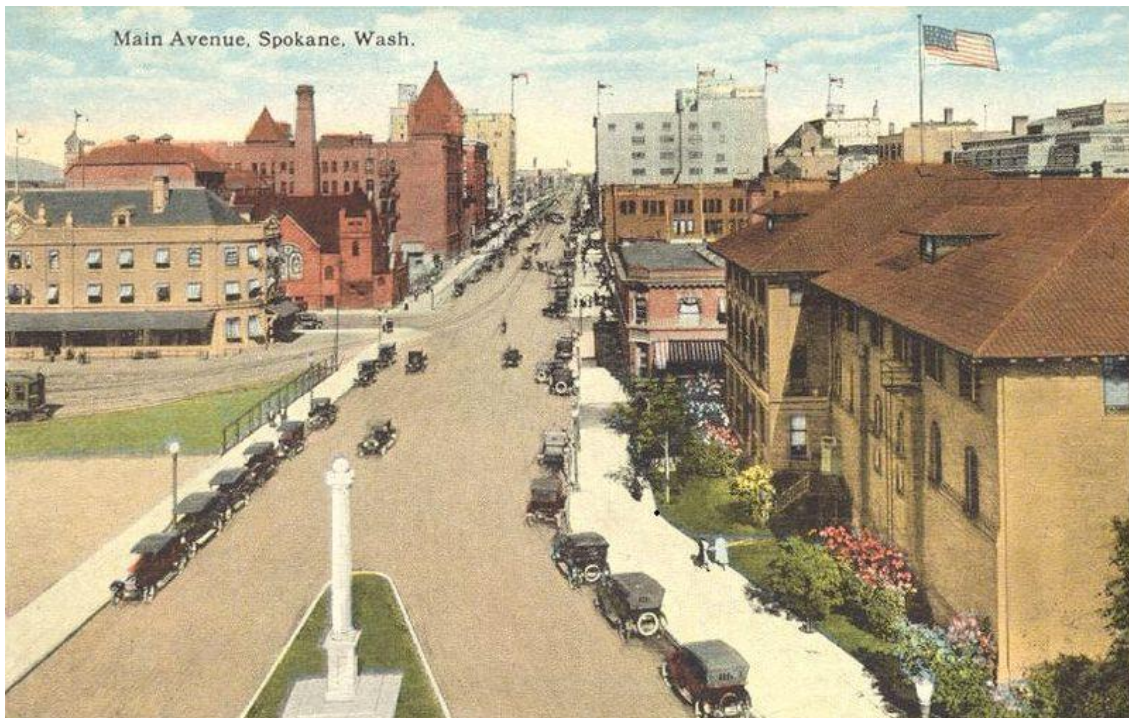
**Vocaturò Geniale** (b.1883) arrived in *New York* on *August 12<sup>th</sup> 1902* with the ship "*Hohenzollern*" and went to *Segundo* where his uncle *Francesco Licastro* was living.

## SPOKANE (Washington)

*Spokane* is the capital of *Spokane County* in *Washington State*. The city founded in 1872, was first called *Spokane Falls* because of the waterfalls and dams on the *Spokane River*, a tributary of the *Columbia River*. It developed rapidly after the construction of the *Northern Pacific Railway* (1883) but was severely hindered by the *Great Fire of 1889*. Nonetheless, it was rebuilt and enlarged to become the second most populous city in the State of Washington: its population increased from 20,000 inhabitants in 1890 to 104,000 in 1910, becoming one of the most important rail centers of the West.



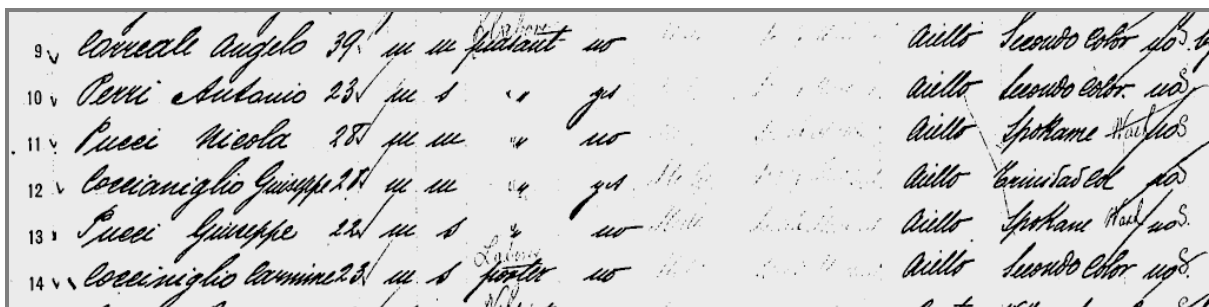
The **Northern Pacific Railway** was completed in 1883 (passing through Spokane and ending in Vancouver)



## Aiellese immigrants of Spokane

name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Caputo, Giuseppe	24	1882	1906
Guercio, Nicola	29	1880	1909
Guercio, Catoio Francesco	17	1887	1904
Guzzo, Foliaro	23	1886	1909
Ianni, Geniale	30	1879	1909
Ianni, Angelo	23	1886	1909
Marinaro, Francesco	27	1893	1920
Marrello, Pietro Trecalli	23	1877	1900
Pizzuto, Giuseppe	19	1887	1906
Pucci, Giuseppe	22	1883	1905
Pucci, Nicola	28	1877	1905
Scalzo, Geniale	28	1883	1911

**Caputo Giuseppe** (b.1882) son of Giacomo (1846-1893) who had died at the Verbano-Cusio Prison on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1893, married in 1900 Rosaria Pagiario Panaro (b.1877) and had five children: Caterina (1900-1900), Mariarosa (1900-1900), Caterina (1901-1903), Giacomo (b.1905) and Amedeo (b.1909). Giuseppe landed in New York on November 25<sup>th</sup> 1905 with the ship "Città di Napoli" with six Aiellese immigrants, all going to Spokane.



**Marrello Pietro Trecalli** (b.1877), son of Fortunato Marrello (b.1852) and of Antonia Magaro (b.1855), married in 1904 Antonia Coccimiglo Liscio (b.1877) and had two children: Carmela (b.1905) and Maria Rosaria (b.1910). He landed in New York on March 1<sup>st</sup> 1900 with the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm II" and went to Spokane where his cousin Pasquale Rossi lived.

**Pucci Giuseppe** and **Nicola** were brothers, sons of Luigi (b.1848) and of Rosa Fata Scafarrone (1849-1888). In Spokane they joined their cousin Francesco Perri.



**SPRINGFIELD** (Massachusetts)



*Main Street of Springfield in 1905*

*Springfield* was founded in 1636 as the most northern settlement of the *Connecticut Colony*. During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, *Springfielders* produced many of *America's most significant innovations*, including the first American-English *dictionary* (1805, Merriam Webster), the first utilization of interchangeable parts and the assembly line in manufacturing, the discovery and patent of *vulcanized rubber* (1844, Charles Goodyear) and the first American *gasoline-powered car* (1893, Duryea Brothers). *Wason Manufacturing Company* produced *America's first sleeping car* in 1857 (also known as a *Pullman Car*). Finally, the first *modern fire engine* was manufactured in *Springfield* in 1905.

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Biscardi, Michele	48	1872	1920
Cuglietta, Angelo	20	1900	1920
Fata, Scafarrone Carmine	43	1870	1913
Fata, Scafarrone Gennaro	17	1896	1913
Nardo, Alfonso	50	1870	1920

**Cuglietta Angelo** (b.1900) son of Antonio (1877-1911) and of *Mariangela Cuglietta* (b.1879 in Lago CS), married *Maria Gagliardi* (b.1900). His father *Antonio* died in *Salt Lake City* on *November 18<sup>th</sup> 1911* where he had arrived on *February 16<sup>th</sup> 1909*.

**Fata Carmine Scafarrone** (b.1870), son of Fortunato (1833-1891) and of *Rosaria Briglio Nigro* (b.1841), married *Rosaria Filice* (1854-1895) and when he became a widower, he married *Cintia Pucci Daniele* (b.1895 in Cleto CS) and had two children: *Fortunata* (b.1892) and *Fortunato* (b.1894).

**STANDARD** (California)

*Standard* is an unincorporated community in *Tuolumne County*, California, that lies 4 miles east-southeast of *Sonora*. It was established as a company town for the *Standard Lumber Company* that started the construction of the *West Side Lumber Company Railroad* in 1898, passing and winding through the rugged backcountry, the multiple canyons and the creeks that fed the north fork of the *Tuolumne River*.



Winding route through canyons of the *West Side Lumber Company Railroad* that began north of the *Tuolumne River* near *Standard*

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Barone, Innocenza	32	1884	1916
Caruso, Eugenio	13	1903	1916
Caruso, Giuseppina	8	1908	1916
Caruso, Rosa	11	1905	1916
Caruso, Rosaria	15	1901	1916
Caruso, Saveria	6	1910	1916

*Innocenza Barone* (b.1884 in Lago CS) married in 1898 *Saverio Caruso* (n.1867) and had six children: *Natale* (1899-1900), *Rosaria* (b.1901), *Eugenio* (b.1903), *Rosa* (b.1905), *Giuseppina* (b.1908) and *Saveria* (b.1910).

## STANDARDVILLE (Utah)

**Standarville** is a ghost town about five miles northwest of *Helper* and about 30 miles southeast of *Salt Lake City*. It started as a mining camp in 1912 and the coal mine and settlement were developed by *F. A. Sweet*. The "city" and the mine were so modern and well planned that the town was named *Standardville*, as a "standard" for other mining camps to follow.

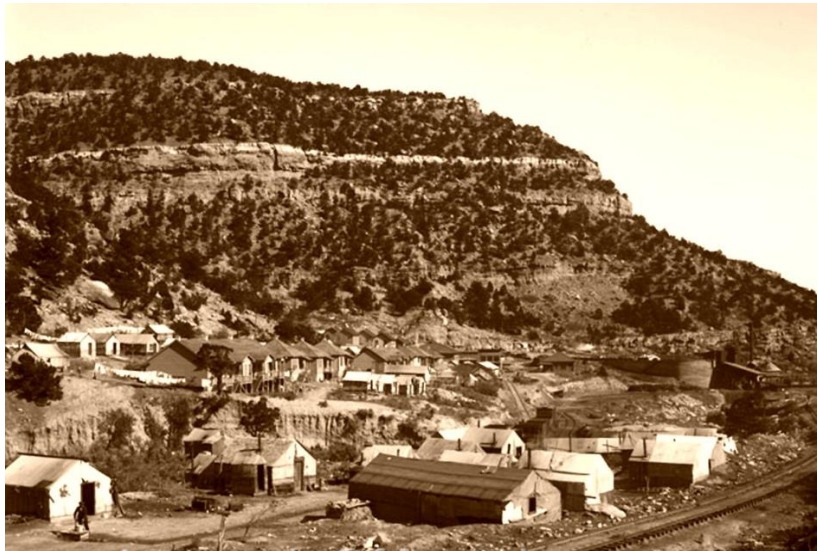


Photo: The town of Standardville (Utah) in 1916

Its population increased reaching 600 inhabitants and the town had a large company store, steam-heated apartments, a butcher shop, a barber shop, a hospital, a recreation hall, tennis courts and an elementary school with four teachers and 200 students.

Both the *Utah Coal Route* and the *D&RG Railroads* transported the coal to the market on a stage line that ran daily between *Standardville* and *Helper*.

It has a long history of *mining strikes*, which sometimes erupted into violence and in *June 1922*, a mine guard was killed and a superintendent and a miner were wounded by strikers.

Disaster struck Standardville on *February 6<sup>th</sup> 1930* when a gas explosion erupted in the mine, killing 20 miners and three members of a rescue crew. The *Standard Coal Mine* was closed on *April 5<sup>th</sup> 1939* and many of its residents moved elsewhere.

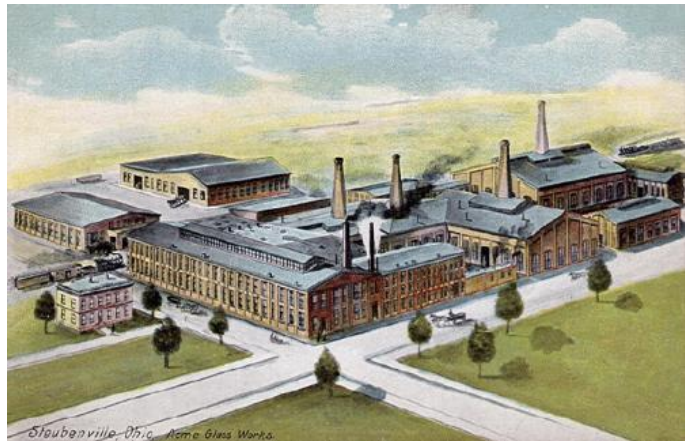
The *Aiellese immigrant Vocaturo Luigi* (1887-1975) AKA "Loui" was a miner at *Standard Coal Company* of *Standardville*. He was the son of *Gaspere Vocaturo* (b.1851) and *Maria Licastro* (b.1854) and at 19 years of age, on *June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1905*, he arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Sardegna*" directed to *Delagua* (*Colorado*) where his brother *Geniale* (b.1883) AKA "*Eugene*" lived (*Geniale* had arrived on *August 12<sup>th</sup> 1902*). From *Delagua*, *Loui* moved to *Standardville* to work as a miner for the *Standard Coal Company*. Before 1930, he settled in *Caliente* (*Nevada*), remained single but moved again to *Fergus* (*Montana*) where he died on *December 8<sup>th</sup> 1975*.

**Photo:** Draft registration of *Luigi* ("Loui") *Vocaturo* dated *June 5<sup>th</sup> 1917* at the *Carbon Military District* (*Utah*) for possible military recruitment during *World War I*.

Form 1864 REGISTRATION CARD #1 No. 16	
1	Name in full <i>Luigi Vocaturo</i> Age in yrs <i>30</i>
2	Home address <i>Standardville, UT</i>
3	Date of birth <i>Jan 13 1887</i>
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <i>An Alien</i>
5	Where were you born? <i>Ariello Italy</i>
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? <i>Italy</i>
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <i>Coal Miner @ 4</i>
8	By whom employed? <i>Standard Coal Standardville UT</i>
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>No one</i>
10	Married or single (which)? <i>Single</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Italian</i>
11	What military service have you had? Rank <i>None</i> branch <i>None</i>
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>No</i>
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	
504 <i>Luigi Vocaturo</i>	

## STEUBENVILLE (Ohio)

In 1786 the U.S. government ordered the construction of *Fort Steuben* but a fire destroyed it in 1790. In 1797, *Bezaleel Wells* founded the *City of Steubenville* on the site that had relatively fertile soil and in 1815 a factory for the production of wool was built. Around 1850, the village had about 7,000 inhabitants, seven churches, five wool mills, glass factories (**photo**), coal mines and steel mills.



name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Cuglietta, Pasquale	32	1889	1921

## THOMPSONVILLE (Connecticut)

*Thompsonville* was founded in XIX century as a community that manufactured carpets. *Orrin Thompson*, from whom the village took its name, was responsible for creating a waterfall on *Freshwater Brook* and for opening the first carpet factory in 1829. In 1910 this factory, the *Hartford Carpet Corporation*, had 2900 employees.

name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Bernardo, Raffaele Ciddio	57	1856	1914
Bernardo, Rosa	2	1912	1914
Chiarelli, Alfonso	27	1894	1921
Naccarato, Salvatore	28	1888	1916

*Raffaele Ciddio Bernardo* (b.1856), tailor, son of *Giuseppe* (1811-1903) and of *Rosa Concetta Muto* (1819-1861), married *Carmela Marghella* (b. 1868) and had 11 children.

*Salvatore Naccarato* (b.1888) was the son of *Geniale* (1852-1896) and of *Mariantonia Naccarato* (n.1855)



Advertisement of the **Hartford Carpet Corporation** at the *Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYP)* in *Seattle* (1909)

## THROOP (Pennsylvania)

Founded officially in 1894, this town owes its name to *George S. Throop*, son of founder *Benjamin Throop* (1813-1874-**foto**). *Coal mines* and *manufacturing of silk* were the first job opportunities for immigrants. On *April 7<sup>th</sup> 1911* a fire in the *Price-Pancoast Colliery Mine* caused the death of 72 miners. Today Italian-Americans constitute 22% of its population.



name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Pagnotta, Luigi	57	1848	1905

*Pagnotta Luigi* (b.1848) married *Caterina Pino* (1852-1897) and had six children: *Teresa* (b.1875), *Giuseppe* (b.1879), *Francesca* (1881-81), *Antonia* (b.1883), *Antonio* (b.1886) and *Concetta* (1888-89). *Luigi*, a widower, at age 58 anni, on *August 1<sup>st</sup> 1905*, landed in *New York* with the ship "*Konigen Luise*" together with *Vincenzo Cuglietta* (17 yrs) and joined his son *Giuseppe in Throop (PA)* but for unknown reasons, he was deported to *Italy*. Instead, *Vincenzo*, went to *Pueblo (Colorado)* where his brother *Giuseppe* lived.

## TORONTO (Ontario) Canada



Toronto in 1910

Capital of the Province of Ontario, in the second half of the XIX century, many roads were built in *Toronto* that had gas lighting and many railway lines, linking the city to the *Great Lakes*. The advent of the railway increased commerce and many immigrants arrived. The 1904 fire destroyed much of downtown Toronto but the city was quickly rebuilt.

In **Toronto** there are various *socio-cultural associations* where Aiellese meet: *Calabria Center*, *Circolo Recreativo Calabrese*, *Circolo Culturale Brutium*, *Cleto Cosenza Canada Family Club*, *Pietrafitta Social Club*, *Oshawa Italian Recreational Club* and *Circolo Culturale di Lago*.

The town of **Markham**, 20 miles north of Toronto, is the home of the "**Valle del Savuto Social Cultural Club**" and it is one of the most important Calabrese club of Ontario. It was established in the year 2000 for the purpose of promoting and increasing socio-cultural and economic relations between Ontario and the Savuto Valley towns (*Aiello Calabro*, *Aprigliano*, *Belsito*, *Bianchi*, *Carpanzano*, *Cellara*, *Colosimi*, *Grimaldi*, *Lago*, *Malito*, *Mangone*, *Marzi*, *Panettieri*, *Parenti*, *Pedivigliano*, *Rogliano*, *Santo Stefano di Rogliano e Scigliano*).

A monthly magazine, "**La Voce del Savuto in Canada**" is printed since 2008 and its purpose is to inform our fellow Aiellese and others from the Savuto Valley about events that occur in their towns of origin or about other interesting events in Unionville or nearby. Its editor is *Fiore Sansalone*, the staff consists of journalists, educated and authoritative professionals both in *Calabria* and in *Ontario* who try to unite the two worlds and facilitate the lives of immigrants. The Club meets periodically and for special occasions, such as, Christmas, Easter and New Year, or for dinner-banquets with the presence of local politicians, counsuls, philanthropists, mayors of the Savuto towns, businessmen, university professors, musicians, entertainers and journalists. The **Gala Dinner Dance** held on *November 16<sup>th</sup> 2012* had many important guests: *Tony Serravalle* (President of the Savuto Club), the *Honorable Joe Volpe* (member of the Canadian Parliament), *Honorable Salvatore Ferrigno* (Italian Congressman), *Professor Gabriele Miccoli* (University of Waterloo), *Tullio Guma* (Italian Consul of Toronto), *Menotti Mazzuca* (local physician), *Vincent Maida* (local physician) and *Ralph Chiodo* (philanthropist and owner of Active Green+ Ross).

### **Aiellese immigrants in Toronto**

names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of birth	emigration	welcomed by
Longo, Francesco	16	1894	1910	zio Francesco Mazzarello
Longo, Giovanni	42	1868	1910	cugino Francesco Mazzarello
Mazzulli, Silvestro	41	1867	1910	cugino Carmine Palermo
Mazzarello, Geniale	14	1896	1910	

### **Interview of the Aiellese Nicola Marrelli of Toronto on November 11<sup>th</sup> 2013**

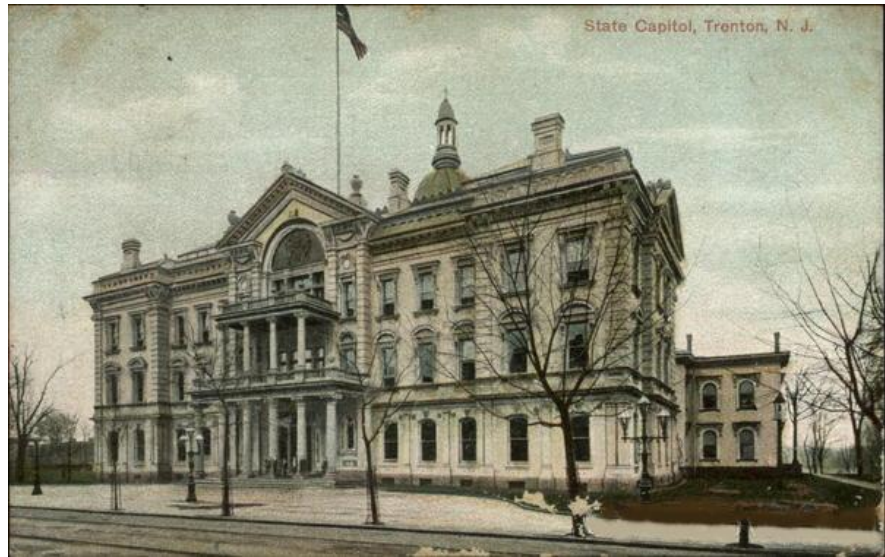
*Nicola Marrelli* (b.1932) was a farmer who lived in *Cannavali*, a rural district of Aiello and who in 1956 emigrated to Toronto. Son of *Agostino Marrelli* and of *Maria Francesca Perri* and brother of *Renato, Emma, Ada, Ivana* and *Valeria*, after having found a job as a bricklayer, in 1959 he started a business, the "*Nick Marrelli Maintenance Company*", a construction firm with twenty employees, located at 3929 *Jane Street*. He then decided to invite his entire family to join him in *Toronto*. He migrated when he was already married to a woman from *Campora San Giovanni* (CS) and had three children (two males and a female). In Aiello, no jobs were available except when the *Mayor Peppe Iacucci* would periodically call him to pave the streets after heavy rains. He also had gone in *Sicily* to prune olive trees and to *Ortisei* in *Val Gardena* (*South Tyrol*) to place cobble stones on the streets. He was appreciated for his seriousness during his military service in *Pordenone* (Friuli) and was trusted by his superiors who sent him to *El Alamein* (Egypt) to participate in the commemoration of the 5,200 Italian soldiers who died during World War II and were buried in the *Italian Military Cemetery* of that city.

In *Aiello*, his teacher was *Giovanni Lepore* for the four years of compulsory grammar school education. His family physician was *Dr. Angelo Giannuzzi* who was also a leader of the *Christian Democratic Party* and a town street of Aiello was dedicated to him. In *Cannavali*, the rural district where he lived, there were two flour mills and three oil press where farmers brought wheat and olives. *Nicola* finally recalled that in 1971 while he was on vacation in *Cannavali*, the former *Mayor Peppe Iacucci* paid him a visit and this was a great honor for him.

**TRENTON** (New Jersey)

Trenton, starting in 1679, was settled by Quakers who were persecuted in England and in 1719 it was called "Trent-town", after the name of William Trent (a Philadelphia fur trader, merchant and landlord). This name was later was abbreviated to "Trenton".

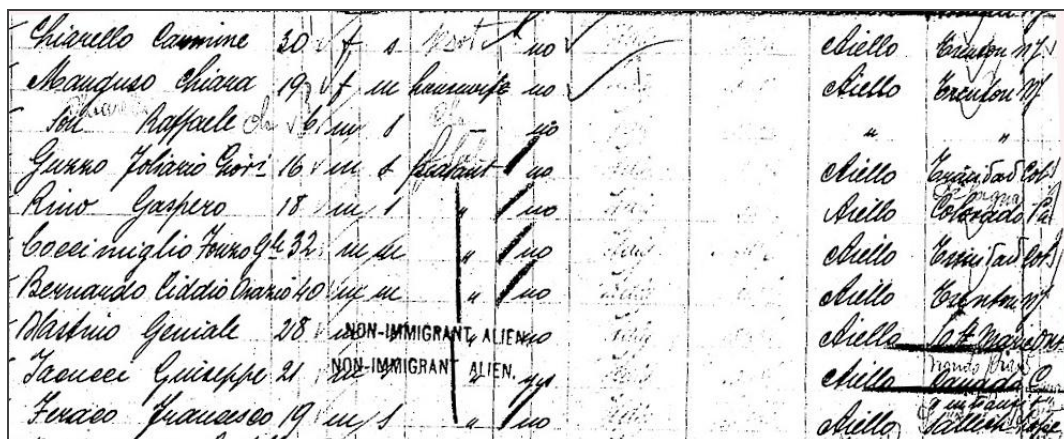
During the American Revolutionary War, the city was the site of the Battle of Trenton, George Washington's first military victory. It is part of Mercer County, is the capital of the State of New Jersey and in 1900 had a population of 73,300 inhabitants and of 123,350 in 1930) of which about 10% were of Italian origin. Throughout the 19th Century, Trenton grew steadily, as Europeans came to work in its pottery and wire rope mills and in rubber, ceramics and steel factories. It has three colleges: Thomas Edison State College, Mercer County Community College and the College of New Jersey.



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names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Bernardo, Ciddio Orazio	40	1866	1906
Calvano, Luigi	23	1882	1905
Chiarello, Carmela	30	1876	1906
Chiarello, Costa Luigi	29	1874	1905
Chiarello, Gaspare Costa	19	1886	1905
Chiarello, Raffaele	0	1906	1906
Cicero, Nicola	29	1884	1913
Coccimiglio, Carmine	28	1882	1910
Mancuso, Chiara Maria	19	1887	1906

**Gaspare Costa Chiarello** (b.1886) married **Chiara Maria Mancuso** (b.1887 in Aprigliano CS) and had a son **Raffaele** born on **December 5th 1905** who was brought to Trenton at six months of age. **Carmela Chiarello** (b.1876) was **Gaspare Costa Chiarello's** sister.



Landing in New York on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1906 with the ship "Città di Milano" of 10 Aiellese, 3 of whom settled in Trenton

## VANCOUVER (British Columbia) Canada

The modern history of *Vancouver* began in 1792 when *British Captain George Vancouver*, in search of rivers that could lead to the *Northwest Passage*, found himself exploring *Burrard Inlet*, now one of the main ports of *Vancouver*. In 1824, the *Hudson 's Bay Company* had started a thriving trading business on the *Fraser River*. This attracted to the area pioneers and gold hunters from all over the world, all animated by the hope of becoming rich and having a better life. After the discovery of gold in 1858, the city welcomed many new settlers, first from California and then from Europe.

In 1880, during the years when *Canadian Pacific Railway* was being built, the city witnessed a rapid economic growth and an important migratory flow. The population of *Vancouver* in 1900 reached about 100,000 inhabitants, making it an important transport center and its port became the most active of the entire Pacific coast on the American continent. Today, it occupies a leading position among cities with the highest standard of living.



Vancouver during the 1940's

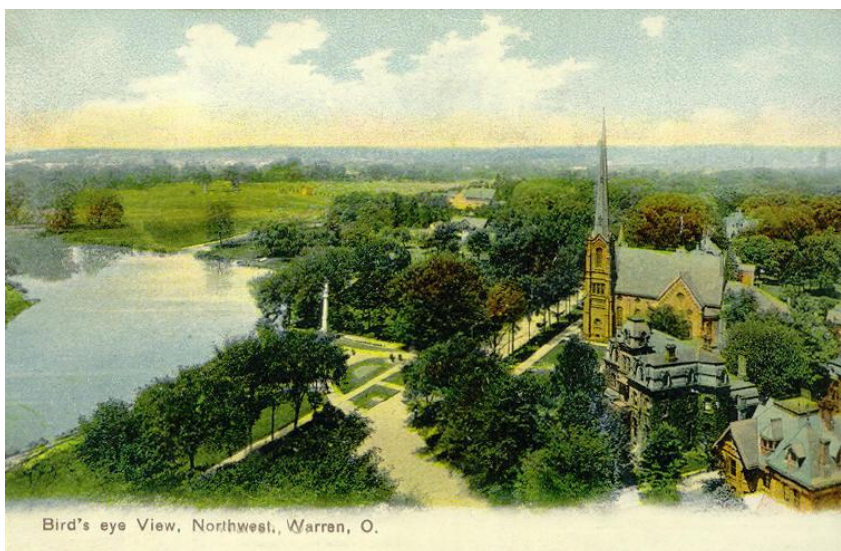
names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Bernardo, Geniale	8	1904	1912
Bernardo, Giuseppe	4	1908	1912
Bernardo, Pietro	29	1881	1910
Ferruccio, Lorenzo	26	1886	1912
Pizzuto, Maria	31	1881	1912

**Pizzuto Maria** (b.1881) married *Francesco Bernardo* (b.1876 in Cleto CS) and had three children: *Geniale* (1901-1902), *Geniale* (b.1904) and *Giuseppe* (b.1908). *Pizzuto Maria* (31 yrs) together with her sons *Giuseppe* (age 4) and *Geniale* (age 8), landed in *New York* with the ship "*Moltke*" on *August 12<sup>th</sup> 1912* and continued the trip up to *Vancouver* where her husband *Francesco* who had arrived on *May 13<sup>th</sup> 1905*, was waiting for them.



## WARREN (Ohio)

Warren was founded in 1798 by *Ephraim Quinby* in honor of *Moses Warren*, the town's surveyor. It became an important trading, manufacturing and agricultural center and since 1888 four railway lines connected the community with other parts of Ohio. In 1890, when about 6,000 people lived there, it was the first town of U.S. that had electrical illumination. Since late XIX century, it became a center for the production of steel as the area is rich in iron deposits.

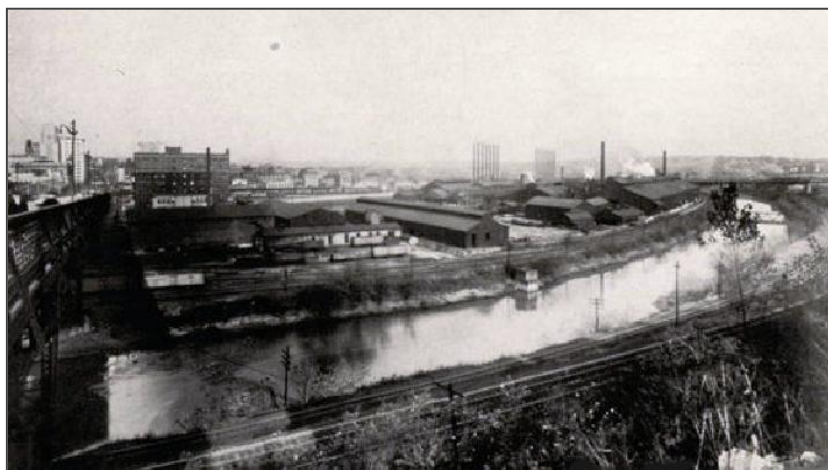


name of immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Buffone, Maria	28	1877	1905
Cuglietta, Angelo	4	1901	1905

*Maria Buffone* (b.1877) in 1905 joined her husband *Rosario Cuglietta* (b.1878) who lived in Warren.

## YOUNGSTON (Ohio)

Founded in 1867, *Youngstown* was named after *John Young* who had acquired the territory from USA for \$16,000. In 1899 the *Republic Iron and Steel Mill* (**photo**) was built and it became the third largest steel producer in the USA.



names of Aiellese immigrants	age	date of	
		birth	emigration
Fata, Francesco	18	1894	1912
Marrelli, Antonio Trecalli	39	1883	1922
Marrelli, Giuseppe Trecalli	31	1893	1922
Pucci, Adriano	47	1865	1912
Pucci, Pasquale	16	1896	1912

On June 1<sup>st</sup> 1912, Francesco Fata (age 18), Adriano Pucci (age 47) and Pasquale Pucci (age 16) landed in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene", all going to Youngston.

The brothers **Antonio Trecalli** and **Giuseppe Trecalli Marrelli**, sons of Fortunato (b. 1852) and of Antonia Marello Magaro (b.1855), arrived in New York on August 31<sup>st</sup> 1922 with the ship "Guglielmo Pierce" and all went to 319 Byron Street, Youngston where their cousin Francesco Iannallice lived. Subsequently, Antonio moved to Magna -Utah (see below, his Declaration of Intention to become a U.S. citizen).

4164

No. \_\_\_\_\_

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION

~~Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof~~

I, Antonio Marrelli, aged 40 years, occupation Saborer do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White complexion Dark, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 148 pounds, color of hair Dark Brown, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks Deformed Right Hand

I was born in Ciella Italy on the 17 day of April, anno Domini 1883; I now reside at Box 22 Magna Utah  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples on the vessel Guglielmo Ferris; my last foreign residence was Ciella; I am single married; the name of my <sup>wife</sup> ~~husband~~ is Amelia Pucci, <sup>she</sup> ~~he~~ was born at Ciella Italy and now resides at Ciella

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York City in the State of New York on or about the 1st day of Sept, anno Domini 1922; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein: SO HELP ME GOD.

Antonio Marrelli  
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 1st day of Nov, anno Domini 1923

[SEAL]

**Declaration of Intention to become an American citizen** presented by **Antonio Marrelli** (b.1883) in 1923 when he lived in Magna (Utah). He was 5 ft 9 inches tall, had a deformed right hand and was married to **Amelia Pucci**, a native of Cleto (CS).

**Landing in New York of Aiellese immigrants directed in various cities**

**Guzzo Giovanni** (b.1859) son of Gennaro (1830-1899) and of Rosaria Fata Aguzzo (1826-1862), married Cecilia Perri (b.1861) and had seven children: Rosaria (1878-1905), Gennaro (1882-86), Maria Rosaria (b.1885), Francesco (b.1889), Gaspare (b.1892), Michele (1897-1900) and Melchiorre (b.1899).

Giovanni landed in New York on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1900 with the ship "Victoria" and went to **Carbondale** (Colorado).

Subsequently, he vacationed in Aiello and then returned to New York with the ship "Città di Napoli" on June 30<sup>th</sup> 1905 together with his son Francesco (16 yrs) and went to **Salt Lake City** (Utah).

He arrived with other Aiellese immigrants:

- Michele Guida (32 yrs) directed to **Denver** by his friend Vincenzo Perri
- Bernardo Ciddio (21 yrs) directed to **Salt Lake City** by cousin Bruno Bossio
- Luigi Calvano (23 yrs) directed to **Trenton** (N.J.) by his godfather Gaetano Grandinetto
- Luigi Costa Chiarello (30 yrs) and Gaspare Chiarello (18 yrs) directed to **Trenton** (N.J.)

On **September 7<sup>th</sup> 1905** eleven Aiellese immigrants landed in New York with the ship "Nord America" and went to various cities:

- Gaetano Coccimiglo (26 yrs) and wife Antonia (40 yrs) went to 338 E. 12th Street, **New York** where cousin Carlo Puleo lived
- Bruno Perri (44 yrs) with son Gennaro (17 yrs) directed to Kostington (CO) where cousin Gaspare Pagnotta lived
- Giovanni Spina (27 yrs) went to **Trinidad** (CO) by uncle Giovanni Guzzo,
- Luigi Fata (28 yrs) directed to **Trinidad** (CO)
- Pasquale Bruno (21 yrs) and his brother Francesco (20 aa) to cousin Geniale Coccimiglio
- Geniale Nunzio Guercio (31 yrs) went to **Pittsburgh** (PA) by his cousin Carmine Marrelli
- Pasquale Marrelli (28 yrs) to **Pittsburgh** (PA) by his bother Giuseppe
- Geniale Casanova (18 yrs) to **Trinidad** (CO) by cousin Eugenio Vocaturo.

Coccimiglo Gaetano	26	m	m	peasant	gr	Italy	South	Aiello	N.Y.	gr	2	60	no	140	338 E. 12th St. New York
wife Antonia	40	f	m		gr	Italy	South	"	"	gr	3	110	no	140	338 E. 12th St. New York
Perri Bruno	44	m	m	peasant	no	Italy	South	Aiello	Kostington	gr	2	80	no	140	338 E. 12th St. New York
son Gennaro	17	m	s		no	Italy	South	"	"	gr	3	20	no	140	338 E. 12th St. New York
Spina Giovanni	27	m	m	peasant	no	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	1	20	no	140	Trinidad
Fata Luigi	28	m	m		gr	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	1	20	no	140	Trinidad
Bruno Pasquale	21	m	m		no	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	2	20	no	140	Trinidad
Bruno Francesco	20	m	s		no	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	1	20	no	140	Trinidad
Cocato Francesco	26	m	m		no	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	1	20	no	140	Trinidad
Guercio Nunzio	31	m	m		gr	Italy	South	Aiello	Pittsburgh	gr	1	20	no	140	Pittsburgh
Marrelli Pasquale	28	m	m		no	Italy	South	Aiello	Pittsburgh	gr	1	20	no	140	Pittsburgh
Casanova Geniale	18	m	s	peasant	gr	Italy	South	Aiello	Trinidad	gr	1	20	no	140	Trinidad

List of Aiellese on the ship "Nord America" that landed in New York on **September 7<sup>th</sup> 1905**

Landing of 8 Aiellese in New York on **August 16<sup>th</sup> 1906** with the ship "Koenig Albert":

1. Coccimiglio, Geniale (age 31) went to Elmira (CO)
2. Cocomiglio, Pasquale (28) " " "
3. Pizzuto, Giuseppe (19) went to Spokane (WA)
4. Caputo, Fortunato (19) went to Salt Lake City (Utah)
5. Bernardo, Ciddio Antonio (19) went to Elmira (CO)
6. Medaglia, Giuseppe (31) went to Elmira (CO)
7. Milito, Stanuzzo (19 ) went to Elmira (CO)
8. Lepore, Natale (19) " " "

Geniale Coccimiglio 31	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Aiello Elmira Col
De Leo Salatore 21	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Newton Nevada Pa
Palma Giambattista 13	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Sturbridge Ill
Caruso Spiridione 14	✓	y	4	4	4	4	" "
Coccimiglio Pasquale 28	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Aiello Elmira Col
Giuseppe Pizzuto 19	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Spokane Wash
Fortunato Caputo 19	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Salt Lake City
Bernardo Ciddio Antonio 19	✓	y	4	4	4	4	Elmira Col
Medaglia Giuseppe 31	✓	y	4	4	4	4	" "
Milito Stanuzzo 19	✓	y	4	4	4	4	" "
Lepore Natale 19	✓	y	4	4	4	4	" "

Landing in New York of 8 Aiellese with ship "Koenig Albert" on August 16<sup>th</sup> 1906

### Images of the past: longing for Aiello



Aiello's Soccer Team in 1933 (source: "Figure, bozzetti di vita sul filo della memoria", a book written by **Ugo Pagnotta**, an Aiellese who emigrated to New York.



City Hall Square of Aiello during the Fifties (Source: *Blog.aiello*)



Musical Band of Aiello in 1925 (Source: *Blog Aiello*)

## ***Famous Aiellese immigrants of today***

**Bossio Carlo** born in April 1970 in *Montreal (Quebec)* where he and his wife *Nancy* still live, is the son of *Fioramante Bossio* of *Amantea CS* and of *Rosaria Guidoccio* of *Aiello Calabro* who migrated during the Sixties. He won for six times the world championship of "**table hockey**" a sport game that resembles table-football but instead of miniature soccer players, there are players with bats, helmets and skates and to score a goal, a disc is used instead of a ball. This game which is widely practiced in North America, resembles ice hockey, Canada's national sport (*source Blog.aiello*).



**Brunetti Ortensia** aka **Giulia**, born in *Aiello* in 1941, took her vows in 1963 in the *House of Mercy* in *Turin (Italy)* to become a sister of the *Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Mary (S.C.S.M.)*.



During the fifty years she lived away from *Aiello*, *Sister Ortensia* carried out her charitable work in *Turin*, in the Italian Region called *Marche*, in *Scalea (CS)* and in the *House of Quartu St. Helen* in *Cagliari (Sardenia)*.

When she was a girl she attended the *Oratory* and *Catholic Action* of her town where he learned the importance of spirituality but also some aspects of the art of sewing and embroidery. The *S.C.S.M.* sisters were active in *Aiello* from 1946 to 1965 trying to help especially children and the elderly.

The *S.C.S.M.* sisters taught *Giulia* to be generous and altruistic especially to those in need and when her brother **Rosario** (born in 1936-*photo*) was studying in the seminary, she also decided to dedicate her life to Jesus.



They were raised in a large consisting of six brothers and three sisters that all migrated (except for *Rosario*, *Ortensia* and *Attilio*) to *Forbach (France)*, an important mining center in *Moselle*, a *Department* in east *France*, where the *Brunetti's* found work.

*Don Rosario* was ordained in 1964 and in 1971 became pastor of the *Church of the Assumption* in *Cleto (CS)* where he died in 1990 at the age of 54.

The *S.C.S.M. Congregation* was founded in *Turin* on *May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1854* by *Mother Angelica Maria Luigia Clarac (1817-1887)*.

The Institute is actively involved in the nursing care of the elderly, the education of young people and the missionary work in *Italy, Mexico, Argentina, India, Chile, Ecuador, Peru* and *Columbia*.

**Bruni Pasquale** was born in 1952 in *Aiello Calabro*, he married *Maria Rosaria D'Alessandro* and had four children: *Cristian, Daniele, Eugenia* and *Alessandro* (died in 2009). Because of economic problems, his parents emigrated to *Vancouver* (Canada) where they found work. Wishing to remain in Italy, *Pasquale* and his older brother *Emilio* decided to move to *Valenza* (AL) in the Italian Region of *Piedmont* where some of their relatives lived. They enrolled in a goldsmith school while working in local jewelry shops. Pasquale was the school's best student and he often created new types of jewelry which became part of his personal collection. He and his brother opened a small jewelry shop and in 1976 started a small firm called "*Gioel Fashion BBP*" that *Emilio* abandoned after a short time.



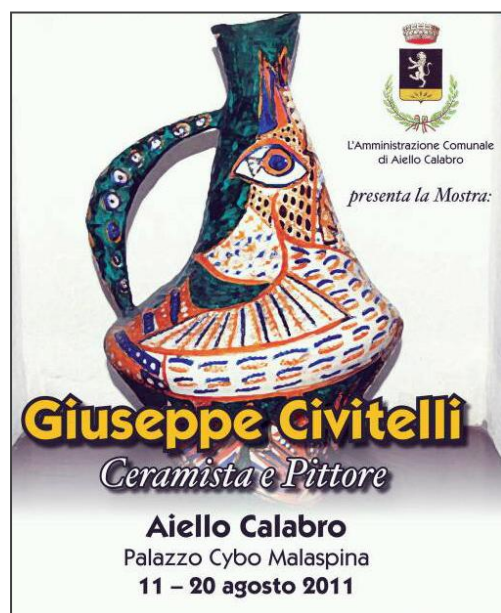
In a few years, *Pasquale's* rare creative capacity were appreciated abroad where he began to exhibit his collection at the *Imperial Hotel* in *Tokyo* and the *Rockefeller Center* of *New York*. The company changed its name to the "***Pasquale Bruni Jewels***" which produces about fifteen thousand creations (rings, earrings, necklaces and bracelets) and has 80 employees. Sixty percent of its creations are exported and reached a total of 20 million EUR of sales per year. Simple yet unique shapes, rare gems and shimmering stones characterise the distinctive, unusual yet harmonious style of the designer's collections (source *Blog.aiello*).

***Civitelli Giuseppe*** (1907-1990) son of *Adolfo* (n.1873), Mayor of *Aiello* and of *Vittoria Giannuzzi* (n.1877), attended the *Istituto Magistrale* of *Cosenza*, receiving his diploma in 1926, qualifying him to teach (he taught in *Aiello's* rural area called "*Campagna*"). In 1938 he married *Ginetta Panciera* and had four children: *Maria Vittoria, Giacomo* and *Marcella* .

From 1932 to 1943 he was an administrator in Italian schools of many European cities, including *Bern, Budapest* and *Belgrade*. In 1943 he returned to Italy and until 1945, because of the war, he remained with his family in *Aiello*. The following year, he went to *Rome* where he was Principal of the Grammar School "*Umberto Cerboni*". His friendship with the sculptor *Renato Marino Mazzacurati* (1907-1969) introduced him to the *Rome's* artistic environment and stimulated him to exhibit his works. He met painters, sculptors, art critics, poets, art dealers, such as, *Balestra, Chiurazzi, Gatto, Penna* and *Levi*. He participated in personal and group exhibits, enjoying considerable success and receiving various awards. His works can be found at the *International Museum of Ceramics* in *Faenza*, at the *Museum of Palazzo Braschi* in *Rome* and at the *National Museum of Crafts* in *Florence*.

In the last years of his life, he lived in *Caso* (PG) where he became involved in the restoration of a small medieval house. He died in *Rome* in *November 1990*.

From *August 11<sup>th</sup>* to *20<sup>th</sup>* 2011, the Municipal Administration of *Aiello Calabro* dedicated to him an art exhibit in the prestigious premises of the *Cybo Malaspina Palace* (photo- source: *Blog.Aiello*).





**Coccimiglio Gaetano** (1934-2011) surveyor, author of poems written in Aiellese dialect, part of the Corps of Foresters, was author of poetry books and in 2009, together with Prof. Pietro Pucci, the "*Piccolo vocabolario del dialetto Aiellese*" (Little vocabulary of the aiellese dialect). In 1998 many poems (44 in dialect and 24 in Italian) were collected in the volume "*Poesie*". One of his best known poems is "*Paise mio*".

**Di Malta Giulio** was born in *Aiello Calabro* on *January 22nd 1933*, he completed high school in Cosenza and studied at the University of Naples.

Landowner but also an excellent artist (*photo*), a neo-impressionist painter, an engraver, a writer, a poet and scholar of the Calabrian dialect. All of his paintings and poetry, show a great attachment to his native town. His name is found in the most prestigious Italian and international art catalogs (such as, *Bollaffi, Conte and Quadrato*). He became a member of the *Accademia Cosentina* in 1976. Among the works published in Aiellese dialect, are "*Quatri d 'Aiellu*" Volume I and II, "*Calabria mia*" and "*U nocchieru*". He also wrote the book "*I racconti del frantoio*" (2009).



Many of his poems and short stories were published in well-known newspapers and magazines. (source: Blog.Aiello)



**Fata Frank** born in Aiello in 1951, emigrated to Canada in 1956 with his mother *Esterina Bossio (1927-1985)*. His father *Guerino (b.1927)* had arrived in *Sault Ste. Marie* in 1952 where Frank's sisters *Carmelina* and *Mariella* were born in 1957 and 1965, respectively. Frank obtained a degree in "*Business Administration*" from the *University of Windsor in Ontario (Canada)* and since 2006 is a *Municipal Councilor* in *Sault Ste. Marie*. His grandfather *Francesco* who died at age 26, always remained in Aiello.

**Photo:** Frank Fata on the right together with his father Guerino (2014)

**Iacucci Marietta**, MD, PhD, born in *Aiello Calabro*, a relative of *Francesco Iacucci*, Mayor of Aiello Calabro, is a *Clinical Associate Professor* in the *Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* at the *School of Medicine of the University of Calgary in Alberta (Canada)*. She introduced a new technique in endoscopic imaging ("*Confocal Lasel Endoscopy* or *CLE*") to diagnose and monitor inflammatory bowel disease, chronic colitis and stomach tumors. Iacucci first studied the technique at the "*S. Camillo-Forlanini Hospital*" in Rome (Italy) and for two years continued her experience in *London, Cambridge (UK), Mainz (Germany)* and *Milan (Italy)*. (source: Blog.Aiello)





**Magli Francesco** born in 1945 in *Aiello Calabro*, grew up in an orphanage away from his relatives and his hometown. His father died a few months after his birth and his mother abandoned him. At 15, he went to Milan to work in a restaurant and in the evening, he attended art school in the "*Liceo Artistico*" and at the "*Accademia di Brera*". Some of his teachers were *Ibrahim Kodra (dell'Albania)*, *Pippo Spinoccia (di Siracusa)* and *Nicola Giammarino (from Lanciano CH)*. He gets his energy from the anger that he believes, we all possess. He is a painter and a sculptor who through his works, expresses the problems of today's world. In his creations "*Zampognaro*" and "*Guerra di popoli*" he describes those who fight against social injustice, human sufferings and violence. (source *Blog.Aiello*)



**Mazzuca Menotti** born in *Aiello* in 1946, fifth child of a numerous family, obtained his M.D. at the *University of Padova* (Italy) in 1979. Emigrated to Canada, specialized at *Harvard Medical School (Boston, MA, USA)*, and is active as a physician in X-ray, ultrasound and CT scan medical diagnostics and prevention. He directs several medical clinics in Canada but also has a passion for art and literature. Together with *Tony Serravalle*, President of the *Savuto Valley Social and Cultural Club*, he supports various activities and directs a radio program on *Radio CHIN* to better the health and living conditions of our Italian immigrants. *Dr. Menotti* wrote the book "*Giardino in fiore*" (GF Graphics, Woodbridge, Ontario, 2009), a collection of poems on love, friendship, love of nature and nostalgia for *Aiello*. (source: *Blog.Aiello*)



**Naccarato Remo**<sup>156</sup> born in 1933 in *Aiello Calabro*, son of *Rosario*, graduated from the *University of Rome's Medical School* in 1957 and completed his specialty training in three fields: *Gastroenterology, Internal Medicine* and *Infectious Diseases*. He became *Professor of Gastroenterology* at the *University of Padova* where he founded the *School of Specialization in Gastroenterology and Endoscopy* that he directed from 1976 to 2003.



He was founder and President of the *Italian Society of Alcoholology*, the *Italian Association of Pancreatic Research*, the *Italian Society of Gastroenterology* and *Director of the Department of Transplants* in City Hospitals of *Padova*. In 1990 he was nominated "*Grande Ufficiale*" by the President of the Republic of Italy and from 1997 to 2000 he was a member of the *Italian Ministry of Health*.<sup>157</sup>

<sup>156</sup> Francesco Gallo, "*I grandi medici calabresi*", Imprimatur, Padova, 2012, p. 173.

<sup>157</sup> Vincenzo Zicarelli, "*Due importanti riconoscimenti al medico di origine calabrese*" *Quotidiano della Calabria*, 2 gennaio 2006, Cosenza, p. 15.

**Novak Lisa Caputo** born in Washington, D.C. on May 10<sup>th</sup> 1963, a former American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut, is the first Italian-American woman to go into space. She is the daughter of *Alfredo Caputo*, son of *Gensimone Antonio Caputo* who was born in *Aiello Calabro* on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1908 and who on August 13<sup>th</sup> 1913 had emigrated to USA together with his father *Rosario Caputo*.



She graduated in 1981 from *Charles W. Woodward High School* in Rockville, Maryland and in 1985 received her *Bachelor of Science* degree in *Aerospace Engineering* from the *United States Naval Academy*. Nowak earned a *Master of Science* degree in *Aeronautical Engineering*, and a degree in *Aeronautical and Astronautic Engineering* in 1992 from the *U.S. Naval Postgraduate School* in Monterey, California.

She then was selected by NASA in 1996 as a *Mission Specialist in Robotics*. Nowak flew aboard *Space Shuttle Discovery* during the *STS-121 Mission* in July 2006, where she was responsible for operating the robotic arms of the shuttle and the International Space Station.

She married *Richard T. Nowak* and is mother of three children: *Alexander, Katrina* and *Alyssa*. Nowak was awarded the *Defense Meritorious Service Medal*, the *Navy Commendation Medal* and the *Navy Achievement Medal*. Many of her relatives live in Aiello who are proud of her success.



**Perri Francesco** (1901-1994) son of *Giuseppe Perri* (1865-1904) and of *Carmela Cantafio* (b. 1864 in Nicastro CZ), he graduated in 1924 in *Civil Engineering* from the University of Turin (Italy) and in 1930 was hired by *Carena*, a Genoese firm, where he became its director. In 1964 he was elected *President of the Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili* (ANCE) and in 1968 he became *Senator of the Republic of Italy* as a member of the *Liberal Party*.

**Pucci Mario** born in *Aiello Calabro* in 1949, graduated from the *University of Naples* (Italy) and became a high school Professor of History and Philosophy.

He participated in many poetry competitions, such as, "*Rassegna di Poesia*" - *Città di Aiello Calabro*" and the third edition of the "*Rassegna di Poesia- Comune di Belsito*". The most important collection of his poems and prose is the "*Il gioco del tempo*" published in December 2001.



**Voce Maria Emmaus** born in Aiello on July 16<sup>th</sup> 1937, is *President of the Focolare Movement*, an ecumenical non denominational Roman Catholic group, founded in 1943 by *Chiara Lubich* (1920-2008), widespread in five continents with about two million members.



*Maria* was the first of seven children, her father was a medical doctor and her mother a housewife. During her last year of law school in Rome (1959), she met a group of "*focolarini*" at the university and was fascinated by their Gospel witness and joined the Movement. From 1964 to 1972 she was sent to Sicily, in the *Focolare Centres of Syracuse and Catania*. From 1972 to 1978 she was part of *Chiara Lubich's* personal secretariat and, from 1978 to 1988 she worked in *Istanbul* (Turkey). On July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008, she was elected *President of the Focolare Movement*.

## LINGUISTIC and CULTURAL TRADITIONS

- **The Aiellese DIALECT**

Its importance can be especially appreciated by observing how our Aiellese immigrants, their children and grandchildren preserve their original dialect that was spoken about one-hundred years ago when the first Aiellese arrived in the U.S.A. and in Canada.



First pioneers who arrived in Cimarron (CO) in late 1800's, a place where the Aiellese dialect becomes an important tool to strengthen cultural bonds (Cimarron is 100 miles west of Salida)

- **Origin of certain words** <sup>158</sup>

**Latin** words from the Roman period:

- "aguriu" (wish) from the Latin word "augurium"
- "annasiare" (to be disgusted ) from "nasus" (in nausea, we twist our noses)
- "cucullu" (silk worm larva) from "cucullus"
- "cucuzza" (squash) from " cucutia"
- "illu" (he) from "ille"
- "lapis" (pencil) from "lapis"
- "muccaturu" (handkerchief) from "muccatotium"
- "mugliere" (wife) from "mulier, mulieris"
- "pampina" (leaf) from "pampinus"

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<sup>158</sup> Gaetano Coccimiglio e Pietro Pucci, "*Piccolo vocabolario del dialetto aiellese*", Tipografia di Giuseppe, Cosenza, 2009.

- "pulletta" (butterfly) from "pullulus"
- "sazizza" (sausage) from "salcium"
- "scialare" (to enjoy) from "exhalare"
- "sumare" (to climb) from "sumis"
- "trappitu" (oil press) from "trapetum"
- "zimbaru" (he-goat) from "cembalus"

**Greek** words from the Byzantine period:

- "caccaviellu" (small pot) from "kakkabos"
- "catarrattu" (trap door) from "kataraktes"
- "catuoju" (storage room) from "catà-oicheo"
- "ceramile" (tile) from "cheramida"
- "culluri" (fried doughnut) from "colluros"
- "petrusinu" (parsley) from "petroselinon"
- "pirune" (rung) from "peronion"
- "praca" (small road) from "praxos"
- "scifu" (trough) from "skyphos"

**Arab** words from the Saracen occupation:

- Amantea from "Al Mantiah"
- "caru" (expensive) from "kharag"
- "cibbia" (cement vat) da "gabiya"
- "guallara" (hernia) from " adara"
- "sciribetta" (sorbetto di neve) from "scirbet"
- "sciruppu" (syrup) from "sciarab"
- "sciruoccu" (southeast wind) from "scioruk"
- "tavutu" (coffin) from "tabut"
- "zagarella" (band) from "zahr"

**French** words from the Norman, Angevin and Jacobin domination:

- "accattare" (to buy) from "acheter"
- "allumare" (to lit) from "allumèr"
- "buatta" (tin can) from "boite"
- "buffetta" (table) from "buffet"
- "tirabusciò" (corkscrew) from "tirebouchon"
- "taccia" (tack) from "tache"
- "vrascera" (brazier) from "brasier"

**Spanish** words from Aragonese and Bourbon Reigns:

- "capillera" (head of hair) from "cabellera"
- "capisciola" (schappe ) from "capichola"
- "corazzune" (affectionate) from "corazon"
- "criàntza" (kindness) from "criàntza"
- "pejarsi" (to cheer up) from "prehàr"
- "pisare" (to weigh) from "pisar"
- "spagnare" (to scare) from "espantar"
- "suppressata" (salami) from "sobreasada"

**Gerhard Rohlfs** (1892-1986) was a German linguist who taught Romance languages and literature at the Universities of Tübingen and Munich in Germany. In 1977, he wrote the "*Nuovo Dizionario Dialettale della Calabria*", the most comprehensive dictionary of Calabrese dialects. Rohlfs began his research in Calabria in 1921, and over a 50 year period, he compiled words from 121 towns in the province of Cosenza, from 135 towns in the province of Catanzaro, and from 74 in the province of Reggio Calabria. The dictionary provides both a Calabrese-to-Italian conversion and Italian-to-Calabrese translation section. In addition, *Rohlfs* provided a synopsis of how he performed his research and methodology he used.



- **Nursery rhymes in Aiellese dialect**

"Voca voca sia,  
 ni 'nde jamu alla Mantia,  
 e chi cce jamu a fare,  
 a piscare piscicani,  
 piscicani 'un de vulimu  
 cà 'nd'avimu 'na cista chjna.  
 I buoni n'ì mangiamu  
 e l'atri 'i jettamu alli cani".

This nursery rhyme was utilized by our grandmothers to make us fall asleep because by reciting it, its rhythm imitates the repetitious movements and sounds of sea waves, thus, inducing us to sleep.

- **Liturgical-popular song in Aiellese dialect** dedicated to Our Lady of Grace

Madonna mia da Grazia  
 chi 'mbrazza puarti grazie  
 ndo tia viegnu ppe grazia  
 o Regina famme grazia.

Famme grazia o Maria  
 ca si Madre del mio Dio  
 E sì pure la Madre mia  
 fammi la grazia o Maria .

E un mi 'nde vaiu de ca  
 si la grazia nun mi la fai  
 e fammia Madonna mia  
 e fammia ppe carità.

E mentre mi nde vaju  
 mme siantu caminare  
 e chista è la Madonna  
 Chi me vene ad accumpagnare .

Mi nde vaju Madonna mia  
e un d'aju chi te dire  
te dicu n'Ave Maria  
statte bona Madonna mia .

Alli piedi da Madonna  
c'è nata na bella rosa  
culli stilli nturnu nturnu  
sia lodata a Madonna .

Chi gemma preziosa  
chi n'ha datu Dio  
ogne casa e ogne via  
sempre chiamo a te o Maria.

Gigliu senza macchia  
rosa senza spina  
Madonna mia da Grazia  
a tie m'arraccumandu.

- **Aiellese sayings and proverbs:** immigrants did not forget the old sayings especially because they would remind them of the traditional wisdom inherited from their forefathers, and they were often useful to help them solve some of their personal problems.

**Chine 'un sa natare 'un jisse a mare.**

If you don't know how to swim, don't jump into the sea.  
Be aware of your limitations.

**'A ppignata d'u Comune 'un vulle mai.**

The pot in City Hall never begins to boil.  
If you want to have good results, count only on yourself.

**Ccu' vicini e ccu' cumpari nè vindere, nè accattare.**

With neighbors and friends, don't sell and don't buy.  
To avoid quarrels, don't do business with neighbors and friends.

**Matrimmoniu allu vicinu, San Giovanni allu luntanu.**

Marry women who live near you, choose godfathers from far away.  
Choose wives of the same village, godfathers from other towns.

**Mieglu sangu ca ricchizze.**

Better relatives than richness.  
Better to be rich with children than with money.

**'A gatta pressarula fa lli figli cecati.**

A pregnant cat that rushes, delivers blind kittens.  
Take your time if you wish things to be done right.

**'U cane muzziche allu strazzatu.**

Dogs always bite poor beggars.  
Misfortune always belongs to the weakest.

**'Ppe' nente, 'un cante llu cecatu !**

The blind person will not sing if he's not paid.  
No one will do something without a reward.

**'A fortuna se tire ppe' lle cime di capilli.**

Luck has to be pulled by its hair.  
Grab your luck with force !

**Mieglu pèrdere 'nu jiritu ca tutta 'a manu.**

It's better to lose one's finger than the entire hand.  
Always be positive, even when things go wrong.

**Affucate a 'nu jume grande.**

It's better to drown in a large river than in a pail of water.  
Aim high, always think big!

**A zirra da sira, stipatilla ppe' lla matina.**

If you're angry at night, wait until the next morning and it will disappear.  
Don't be impulsive when you're angry, be patient and it will disappear.

**Chine è cuottu 'e l'acqua cavuda, se spagne da fridda.**

If you were burned with hot water, you also fear it even when it is cold.  
Misfortunes you've had, make you fear harmless things.

**'U muortu tene sempre tuortu.**

Dead people are always wrong.  
It's easy to accuse those who cannot defend themselves.

**'Ccu' lle bone manere, se trase puru 'mparadisu.**

Through politeness, even the doors of heaven will open.

**'Un dire a llu vicinu quantu rende llu trappitu e llu mulinu.**

Don't tell your neighbor how profitable mills and oil presses are.  
To avoid envy, don't tell anyone how much money you make.

**'U tavutu 'un tene sacchette.**

The coffin has no pockets or wallets.  
Don't accumulate lots of riches because we don't take them with us  
after we die.

**Si allisci 'nu tamarru, te pungi.**

If you caress a boor, you'll prick yourself.  
Many boors instead of appreciating your kindness, complain.

**U tamarru e lu crapiattu, scurciali ppe lu piettu!**

Arrogant people and kid goats, skin them from the breast!  
Use harsh manners in dealing with arrogant people.

**Quandu è puorcu de natura ha voglia chi cce fai a stricatura.**

When someone's nature is to be filthy, it's useless to scrub him.  
Some people are unredeemable because of their nature.

**'U parrare è argentu finu, 'u stare cittu è oru zecchinu.**

Words are silver, silence is gold.  
Listening is more important than talking.

**'A fimmina piccante pigliatilla pp'e amante,  
'a fimmina cucinera pigliatilla ppe' mugliere.**

A woman who is sexy should become your lover,  
a woman who cooks well should become your wife.  
A good housewife is better than a sexy woman.

**Quandu si' 'ncudine statte; quando si' martiellu vatta.**

If you're an anvil, support; if you're a hammer, strike.  
Support your sufferings when you must, rebel when you can.

**Quandu 'u fattu è fattu, ognunu fa lu spiertu.**

After an error was committed, everybody has after-wits.  
Try to avoid bad things before they occur.

**Chissu passe llu cummientu!**

This is what the monastery offers us!  
Accept what is freely given without complaining.

• **Anatomical-clinical terminology:**

useful when Aiellese immigrants went for medical check-ups and could express their problems only through the dialect

<b>abbientu</b>	rest	<b>mievuza</b>	spleen
<b>abbuttu</b>	satiated	<b>'mpruvenza</b>	influenza
<b>attroppicare</b>	to trip	<b>muccu</b>	mucus
<b>caccagliusu</b>	stutterer	<b>nasca</b>	nostril
<b>cancarena</b>	gangrene	<b>'nzurtu</b>	infarct, stroke
<b>cannaruozzu</b>	pharynx	<b>orba</b>	cecum
<b>capicchju</b>	nipple	<b>palataru</b>	palate
<b>carcagnu</b>	heel	<b>papagna</b>	sleepiness
<b>catarru</b>	phlegm	<b>pinnichiare</b>	to doze
<b>cecatu</b>	blind	<b>pinnularu</b>	eyelid
<b>cerbiellu</b>	brain	<b>piritu</b>	fart
<b>chjaga</b>	lesion	<b>pitittu</b>	appetite
<b>chjattu</b>	obese	<b>puosima</b>	starch
<b>chjuritù</b>	itch	<b>puzu</b>	polse
<b>ciciniellu</b>	uvula	<b>ricchja</b>	ear
<b>ciuncu</b>	lame	<b>rinu</b>	kidney
<b>core</b>	heart	<b>risipela</b>	erysipelas
<b>cozziettu</b>	back of the head	<b>rugna</b>	scabbies
<b>crozza</b>	skull	<b>ruosula</b>	chilblain
<b>cudilla</b>	backbone	<b>sangu</b>	blood
<b>cuglia</b>	hernia	<b>sculu</b>	gonorrhoea
<b>culerusu</b>	sad	<b>sidda</b>	thirst



<b>cuollu</b>	neck	<b>stentinu</b>	intestine
<b>cuorpu</b>	body	<b>sucare</b>	to suck
<b>cuosti</b>	shoulders	<b>tennarune</b>	cartilage
<b>dijunu</b>	fast	<b>titillu</b>	armpit
<b>dulure</b>	pain	<b>tremulizzu</b>	tremor
<b>freve</b>	fever	<b>trippa</b>	abdomen
<b>frissione</b>	cold	<b>tussa</b>	cough
<b>galla</b>	swelling	<b>ugna</b>	nail
<b>gallarellu</b>	malleolus	<b>ujjare</b>	to blow
<b>ganga</b>	molar	<b>uocchju</b>	eye
<b>gangularu</b>	jaw	<b>uoffu</b>	hip
<b>garrune</b>	heel	<b>vava</b>	dribble
<b>guallara</b>	hernia	<b>villicu</b>	umbelicus
<b>guvitu</b>	elbow	<b>vozza</b>	goiter
<b>jatu</b>	breath	<b>vrazzu</b>	arm
<b>jinuocchju</b>	knee	<b>vumbune</b>	swelling
<b>jiritu</b>	finger	<b>zilu</b>	diarrhea
<b>macru</b>	skinny	<b>zirrusu</b>	whimsical
<b>mamma</b>	midwife	<b>zuoppu</b>	limping
<b>miedicu</b>	physician		

- **Poems in Aiellese dialect**

**Aiellu miu**, poem by **Giuseppe Verduci** (1921-2008) an Aiellese citizen from Lazzàro (R.C.).

*The poem written in Aiellese dialect, describes the nostalgia he feels for Mount Faeto, Aiello's Castle, its narrow streets, the rural areas of Patricello and Pizzone, the games he played as a child, his friends who belonged to the Italian Communist Party, such as Giuseppe Tacucci and his opponents, such as Massimo Pucci.*

Supra a nù Cucuzzu t'hau chiantatu  
 Cu nu Castiellu nima fravicatu  
 Vicinu a tia nu vuoscu pue è crisciutu  
 Ohi! Sbenturatu! Mi nde signu jutu.

Luntanu 'e tia nun mi ce fidu stare  
 Ntra su Cusenza me sientu crepare  
 Pecchè nun tiegnu l'aria du Fajtu  
 Forse ppe chissu signu ncitrullitu.

Da Macchia chiù nun sientu chill'urdure  
 Dè prucessotte nu provu cchiù sapure  
 Da porta chiù un respiru l'aria fina  
 La nduve ciarrancave ogni matina.

De S. Giulianu un sientu chiù a campana  
 E chiù un m'appicciu sutta alla funtana  
 Nu vaiu chiù a Burghile e alla muntagna  
 D'Aiellu ormai è finita la cuccagna....

Io cu lla mente azziccu allù Castiellu  
O mi nde scindu versu u Patriciellu  
Sagliu alla Porta e vaju allù Pizzune  
Guardu luntanu, la, a passamurrune...

Si piensu a Ciccu Russu, pavariellu!  
Ch'era lu spassu e tutti dintr' Aiellu  
Avie nu core grande, grande assai  
Ppe Mussolini nu se stancava mai!

Davanti a Posta, supra u muragliune  
Su sempre Comunisti capizzuni  
Su sempre capeggiati e Peppe 'e Nella  
Io fazzu parte de sta ciurmitella.

Mentre lla supra davanti allù Comuni  
Della D.C. ce su i capi riuni  
Cu Massimu Pucci, capu veneratu  
Chi t'amministra tuttu lu filatu...

Io nu cunsigliu cercu de vu dare  
Ve priegu a tutti d'un vu riscordare  
Goditivi ss' Aiellu biellu assai  
Ss' Aiellu mio ca mu scordu mai.

Cumu me sientu bruttu senza 'e tjia  
Ca cciaju passatu a quattranza mia  
Zumpandu allù Castiellu e allù Pizzune  
Cu lla viscata spinzi io acchiappave.

Da Macchia pue ricordo chi passava  
Don Casiminu e u ciucciu chi portava  
Carricu de posta povariellu  
Pue s'acquattave sutta allù Castiellu...

Ma chiamnu gridandu e vinelluzze  
Me parranu chiangiendu le viuzze  
Alla Verdisca sempre cciaju campatu  
E mo me sientu tuttu disperatu.

Tornare io vurrise mbraccia a ttia  
Pe me passare sta malincunia  
Tornare alla Zinetta e a Belliscure  
Allura io me sentissi nu signure...

Sempre ricordu a squatra du pallune  
Ca l'haiu seguita sempre de guagliune  
Da quandu cc'era a capu don Gatanu  
Chi cc'era dedicatu sanu sanu.

Io tutti sti ricordi l'haiu vissuti  
Sti tempi belli ormai si nde su juti  
Mbecchizza mo me vuoiu ricordare  
Cu sta canzuna li vougliù cuntare.

Quandu se fannu grandi i neputielli  
E lejanu de mia sti versicielli  
Scappanu ad Aiellu allù guardare  
De capu a fundu ppe llù visitare...

Tuttu me parra e tia, Aiellu mio  
Quandu parru de tia io me recrio  
Aiellu, si daveru na pittura  
Fora malocchiu e fora jettatura.

**Signu nu sberturatu fujitizzu** a "strina" or poem by *Francesco Gallo* (with the cooperation of *P. Pucci, L. Politano* and *F. Pedatella*) dedicated to Aiellese immigrants who arrived in America a century ago. It describes the cultural difficulties, the harsh labor conditions, the discrimination, the homesickness of the early immigrants.



*N'acciomu intra 'e minere, coscinutu ed abbargatu  
(a scourged, bound, kyphotic and diseased miner)*

Signu nu sbenturatu fujitizzu,  
abbuttu de speranza e cchjnu 'e fame,  
e ccircu nu lavuru a n'atru pizzu.

Quante castagne intra stu cistiellu  
ammunzellate vicinu a furnagella,  
ccu lle patate e i pipi du tiniellu !

Chjanu chjanu m'aju fattu u passapuortu  
Pue 'u piroscafu de Napuli e' partutu  
E mme gh'ja apparsa a Statua<sup>159</sup> allu puortu !

Nu scrizzu e nnù chiantu aju fattu!  
Canatima me diciadi 'e avir pacienza,  
Intra stè fatturie me sentie spattu !

Di Mericani eramu annasiati  
Ridutti ad acciomi<sup>160</sup> intr'e minere  
A vucca chiusa e malutrattati

'Ncuntravemu pezzienti arricchisciuti,  
ca ne cacciavanu si um-pagavam u buardu<sup>161</sup>,  
e 'ccu i riccuni, facianu i superbiosi.

Te scialavi 'ccu tuttì sti capizzuni,  
sentimu creperie e mmalu parrare,  
vanu bbuoni i muti e lli tammarruni !

L'aiutu da furtuna m'ha castiatu,  
Cca, signu abbuttu ma signu chjnu 'e fame  
Sordi 'nde tiegnu ma signu spurtunatu !

L'aria du Canadà ccu ia gelata!  
A stima<sup>162</sup> e le cuverte nun quadighjanu,  
e lla 'mbuttita, restadi chjatrata.

Si sti bagulli putissinu parrare  
Compagni de sti viaggi , 'nziemi a nui  
Oh! Quanti fatti, avissinu 'e cuntare !

Ppè scinde allu pendinu 'un 'cce vo nente !  
Ma chine va circando tranganielli  
I trova puru ccu lla bona gente !

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<sup>159</sup> "Statua" refers to the "Statue of Liberty" in the New York harbor.

<sup>160</sup> "Acciomi" refers to "Ecce Homo" a scourged and tied Christ during His Passion.

<sup>161</sup> "Buordu" refers to "boarders" those who paid for room and board as guests in a private home.

<sup>162</sup> "Stima" refers to "steam" or "steam heat" during winter months.

Ma ia a d' Ajellu vuogliu riturnare  
E appena tiegnju giustu lu suvierchju  
Ia, de 'sti bossi<sup>163</sup> me vuoglju riscurdare !

L'urdure da cunserva e pitticelle  
A vista du Castiellu perrupatu  
Na bella camminata intra 'e viarelle.

Aghju lassatu stu Lagu Salatu<sup>164</sup>  
Ce signu diventatu coscinutu  
E 'lla minieri m'adi abbargatu!<sup>165</sup>

### L'invito (the invitation for dinner)

Caru cumpari, domane te 'mbitu,  
porta 'u vinu c' u mio è acitu,  
porta 'u pane c' u mio è lamatu,

porta 'a seggia c' à mia è sc-casciata,  
porta 'a carne ca io mintu lu spitu,  
caru cumpari, domane te 'mbitu.

### 'Na riflessione sulu viernu a poem by *Domenico Medaglia*

He says that as long as his home is warmed up, winter is no problem.

A 'mmie d' u viernu  
un 'mmi 'nde 'mporte niente:  
io signu quatelatu tuttu quantu  
e nun 'mme va la capu all' atra gente;

tiegnu 'nu focularu e 'mmi 'nde vantu,  
ca me quadie tutta a casa sana;  
a nive ammunzellata pò venire,  
apriessu pò tirare 'a tramontana,

e grande 'na tempesta pò venire.  
Ma priestu pienzu a tanti povarielli  
a chilli senza fuocu e senza lana,  
alli malati e a tanti quatrarialli,  
a tutti: animalicchj e vecchjarielli.

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<sup>163</sup> "Bossi" refers to "bosses" their employers.

<sup>164</sup> "Lagu Salatu" refers to *Salt Lake City* (Utah) USA where many Aiellese settled.

<sup>165</sup> "abbargatu" si riferisce alla voce hoarseness from "*pneumoconiosis*" or *miners' polmonary diseases* (*emphysema* and *chronic bronchitis*).

- **Importance of raising pigs in Calabria**

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of pork meat within Calabrian traditions. In Calabria, some rural families still raise pigs from which they obtain delicious *salami*, such as, "*supressate*" and "*sazizze*". No portion of the pig was wasted, what was not used for sausage meat, was boiled as "*frittule*" or "*suzzu*" and even the pig's blood became a dessert ("*sanguinacciu*"). The pig was the answer to the lack of food everyone experienced especially during the cold winter months.

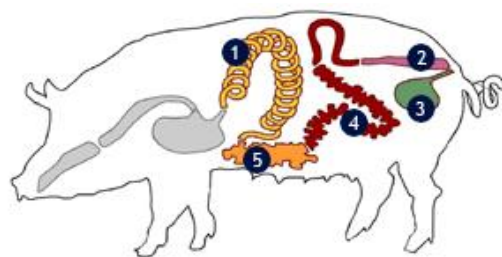
It was an essential to their diet and **slaughtering pigs** was considered the most important **family feast**, the only time when they could eat all they wanted. It represented a *community ritual* because it brought together the entire family, all the relatives and many neighbors to enjoy a really abundant *dinner* ("*pranzu 'e frittule, ossa e verza*") that followed after the butchering. The long bones with some meat still attached to them would boil for many hours in a cauldron ("*quadara*") together with vegetables ("*verze*") and the pig's skin ("*frittule*"). In another pot, pasta was cooked ("*schiaffettuni*") and still in another, the ragu was made with ribs and some ground meat.

In the cauldron, everything cooked for several hours and when the fat had completely melted, it was poured in clay pots to be used as *lard* for cooking and for seasoning various dishes. All that was left in the boiler were small pieces of meat ("*nuozzuli*").

**Pork meat** of the forelimbs was used to fill the *sausages* and *salami*, that of the hindlimbs for making ham ("*prisuttu*"), the meat between the head and neck for "*capeccuollu*", the part near the belly for *bacon* and that of the cheeks for "*vishulari*".

Parts of intestines used to prepare various pork products:

- 1= **small intestines** used for **sausages**
- 2= **rectum** used for "*cularinu*"
- 3= **bladder** for filling it up with **lard**
- 4= **large intestine** for **salami**
- 5= **blind gut** for "*orba*" and "*nduia*"



The sausages were eaten first. There were the fresh ones ("*frische*"), the sweet ones ("*duce*") and the spicy ("*vruscenti*").

## AIELLESE CUISINE

Among other things, the Calabrese cuisine depends on **spiritual beliefs, religious events** and **ancient customs** that originated during the period of *Magna Gaecia*. For instance, during Christmas it was a tradition to serve thirteen courses and during Easter to serve the lamb. The typical Calabrian cuisine is a prototype of the Mediterranean diet: it is simple, genuine and healthy but also characterized by strong flavours, such as, red pepper ("*peperoncino*").

Many types of **cheese** (caciocavallo, provola, scamorza, ricotta and pecorino) are produced with cow, goat and sheep milk.

Among all the **vegetables**, Calabrese people prefer *eggplants*, parmigiana style or croquettes ("*purpette*"), *potatoes* with *green peppers*, boiled *chicory*, *asparagus*, *mushrooms* ("*silli*") and *tomatoes*.

Of all the **fruits**, particularly appreciated are *citrus fruits*, such as, the Clementines of Calabria, *chestnuts*, and *figs* which are covered with spices and dried fruit (almonds, walnuts) to make the famous "*crucette*" (cross-shaped).



Among the typical regional **sweets**, the most popular are the honey based "*mustazzuoli*" which may have different shapes and are sold at patron saint's day of St. Geniale, at festivals and fairs, the "*cuzzupe*" (**photo**), typical of Easter, the "*scalille*", "*turdilli*" and "*cullurielli*" which are made during the Christmas holidays.

*Extra virgin olive oil* is the main seasoning, rich in antioxidant substances and used for all types of dishes; it is rarely replaced by lard.

*Pastas* which is mostly homemade and always present on our tables may be served with a simple fresh tomato sauce with basil or with ragu sauce of different types.

A traditional dish prepared for religious festivity or special days is baked "*sagna*" based on layers of homemade pasta (lasagne) topped with small fried meatballs, slices of hard-boiled eggs, slices of spicy salami, caciocavallo cheese and grated pecorino cheese.

*Minestrone* that uses legumes, is very common in our culinary tradition since it replaced meat in the peasant's diet and it's tasty, cheap and healthy. The most used legumes are the *fava beans* served as a purée of dry fava beans, very nutritious, either with stale bread or pasta; *beans* with pasta or tripe; *peas*, *lentils* and *chickpeas* combined with pasta.

The baby fish called "*rosmarina*" is used to make small fritters or utilized to make a pie known as "*arriganata*".

Hot pepper ("*pipe russu*"), probably introduced in Calabria by the Saracens, is one of the basic ingredients of our culinary tradition, not only to give flavour to almost every dish but also to make typical regional salami.





- **AIELLESE CUISINE RECIPES** *written in Aiellese dialect and translated into English for the benefit of nephews and grandnephews of our first Aiellese immigrants.*

Cuisine recipes were very important in keeping united the members of Aiellese families as they kept them together as they consumed the food that reminded them of their childhood and of the relatives living in the Old World.

## **MAIN COURSE RECIPES**

### **TOMATO SAUCE (CUNSERBA 'e PIMBADUORU)**

- **crushed tomatoes** 28 oz (passata 'e pimbaduoru)
- **onion chopped** 1 (cipulla tagliuzzata)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uogliu d'alive)
- **tomato paste** 1 can (cuncentratu 'e pimbaduoru)
- **salt and pepper** (sale e pipe)
- **basil leaves** (foglie 'e vasilicò) 3
- **water** 1/2-1 cup (acqua)



Intra na cassarola, mintacce uogliu d'alive.

Arrussica na cipulla tagliata e q uand'ie bella 'ndurata, mintacce 'u cuncentratu 'e pimbaduoru, giralu e 'mbisc-calu all'uogliu.

Jettacce ' a passata 'e pimbaduoru, na menza tazza 'e acqua, sale e pipe.

Lassala a fuocu avutu e quandu cumincia a vullere, vascia 'u fuocu e mintacce 'u vasilicò.

'Ncuverchjala e lassala vullere chjanu chjanu 'ppe due ure e gira 'u sucu ogni tantu.

Cucina a pasta, sculala, mintala intra na gavata, jettacce ' a cunserba, remina e grattacce na pocu 'e pecurinu.

### **English Translation**

In a large pot add your olive oil.

Sauté your onions until golden brown, don't burn but obtain a blonde color.

Add the tomato paste. Break up the paste and let it melt in the oil.

Add crushed tomatoes, 1/2-1 cup of water, salt and pepper.

Let the sauce come to a boil then lower to low heat. Add fresh basil leaves.

Cover and cook for 2 hours on low heat. Stir it occasionally while it simmers.

## ***BRODU VACCINU (BEEF SOUP)***

- **Carne vaccina** (beef) 1 lb
- **Uossu** da gallarella du pasturiallu (ankle bone)
- **Patate** 2 (potatoes)
- **Acciu** 2 crosc-che (celery) 2 legs
- **Cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **Pastinache** 2 (carrots)
- **Petrusinu** (parsley)
- **Pimbaduori** frischi o pilati (tomatoes) fresh or peeled
- **Pasta** (simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi)



"Cumpra nu mienzu chilu 'e carne vaccina e fatte dare du chjanchieri n'uossu jancu da gallarella o du jinuocchju da vacca.

A carne falla a pezzi.

Lava 'a carne e l'uossu.

Mintali intra na cassarova menzana cuputa chjina 'e acqua e supra u fuocu avutu.

Quando se minte a vullere 'cu 'nu cucchiaru caccia na pocu 'a vota tutta a sc-cuma ca se forme de supra.

Vascia u fuocu, coverala 'ccu 'llu cuvierchju e falla vullere 'ppe due ure 'bbone, finu c' 'a carne ie cotta.

Pue ce minticce l' urduri: 2 patate rutunde mundate, 2 crosc-che 'e acciu a piazzu, na cipulla picciula, 2 pastinache tagliate a piazzu, nu puniu 'e petrusinu, e 2 pimbaduori maturi o 2 cucchjari 'e pimpaduori pilati e sale quantu cci 'nde vue.

Fa cocere tuttu culla carne pe na menzura e 'llu brodu è prontu pe 'llu mbisc-care cullu risu o culla pasta: simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi cucinati prima intra n'atra cassarola.

M'ere riscurdatu ca u brodu prima du mbisc-care ccu 'llu risu o ccu 'lla pasta, vue filtratu na puacu pe llu fare venire chjù chiaru."

### **English Translation**

Buy a pound of beef and a piece of beef bone derived from the region below its knee.

Cut the meat into pieces, wash them together with the bone.

Put them inside a pot filled with water and allow it to boil.

With a spoon, remove the foam that rises to the top.

Lower the flame and let it boil for two hours.

Put two peeled potatoes, two celery legs cut in pieces, a small onion, two carrots cut in pieces, a bit of parsley, two tomatoes and a bit of salt.

Let it boil for 30 minutes, filter the beef soup and add it to the pasta you already have cooked.

## **LENTIL SOUP** (zuppa 'e lenticchje)

- **chicken broth** (brodu 'e gallina)
- **garlic** 2 or 3 cloves (agliu)
- **celery stalks** chopped 2 (crosche 'e acciu minuzzatu)
- **carrots** 2 medium peeled and chopped (pastinache minuzzate)
- **tomato** 1 un-seeded and cubed (pimbadoru senza civi a cubicelli)
- **lentils** small brown 16 oz (lenticchje)
- **tomato sauce** 18 oz (sucu 'e pimbadoru)
- **parsley** fresh (petrusinu friscu da troppa)
- **cheese** grated 1/4 cup (casu grattatu)
- **bacon** (pancetta o vishularu)
- **onion** 1 (cipulla)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uogliu d'alive)



Minozza l'agliu, l'acciu, 'e pastinache, i pimbadori e 'a cipulla.

Si ve piace chjù sapuritu, frija na pocu 'e pancetta o vishularu.

Intra na cassarola arrussica tuttu e mintacce quattru tazze 'e acqua e na tazza 'e brodu 'e gallina.

Jungiacce 'e lenticchje lavate e lli pimbadori. Falli vullere e pue vascia 'u fuocu. Cucina 'ppe 45 minuti e mintacce na pocu 'e sale e pipe.

### **English translation**

Chop the garlic, celery, carrots, tomato and onions. If you prefer more flavor, fry some bacon in oil.

Add the vegetable mixture and sauté it -the longer you sauté, the more flavor will be added to your soup.

Add 4 cups of water and the chicken base (you may use bouillon cubes or chicken broth).

Add the clean rinsed lentils and a can of tomato sauce.

Let it come to a boil lower the heat to simmer.

Cook for 45 minutes.

Add salt and pepper.

## **BAKED MACARONI** (*maccarruni allu furnu*)

- **pimbaduori pilati** 1 lb. peeled tomatoes)
- **capeccuollu** a cubicielli 1/4 lb (capicollo)
- **agliu** (garlic)
- **grassu 'e puorcu** (pork fat)
- **petrusinu** (parsley)
- **cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **pipe russu vruscente** (hot red pepper)
- **maccarruni** 1 lb. (macaroni)
- **Pecurinu grattatu** (grated Pecorino cheese)
- **uogliu d'alive** (olive oil)
- **casucavallu** 1/4 lb.(caciocavallo)
- **ova vullute** 4 (hard boiled eggs)
- **carne macinata** 1/2 lb. (minced meat)
- **mullica 'e pane** (soft part of bread)



Mintiti intra na frissura grande quattru cucchjari 'e uogliu, na pocu 'e grassu 'e puorcu, na cipulla tagliata fina, 'na pocu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu, cubicielli 'e capeccuollu, nu spicchju d'agliu e pezzarielli 'e pipe russu vruscente. Frijiti chjanu chjanu e pue mintiticce i pimdaduori e lassatili vullere 'ppe 2-3 ure.

**Vulliti i maccarruni** rutti ccu le manu e quandu su cuatti, intra na tiella, stenditili a strati conzati ccu la cunserba, casu grattatu, pezzarielli 'e casucavallu, felle 'e ova vulluti, purpettine 'e carne fritte (fatte 'ccu carne macinata e puorcu e de vitella, agliu, petrusinu, mullica 'e pane, n'uovu, sale e pipe). Mintiti 'a tiella intr'u **furnu** ppe vinti minuti.

### **English translation**

Inside a large frying pan, put four spoonfuls of olive oil, some pork lard, peeled tomatoes, a finely sliced onion, minced parsley, capicollu cut into tiny dices, a garlic clove and tiny pieces of red pepper. Fry slowly and the put in the peeled tomatoes, let it boil and the let it simmer for 2-3 hours.

Break the macaroni manually into pieces and boil them. When they're ready, put them inside a baking dish, put some tomato sauce followed by a layer of macaroni to cover the entire surface, some grated cheese, pieces of caciocavallo, slices of boiled eggs, small fried **meatballs** (previously made with mixed ground pork and beef, garlic, parsley, wet bread, an egg, salt and pepper).

Bake for about 20 minutes.



## **EGGPLANT PARMIGIANA** (*mulingiane alla parmigiana*)

- **Mulingiane** eggplants 1.5 lbs.
- **Sucu 'e pimbiduori** tomato purée 1 lb
- **Ova vulluti** 4 hard boiled eggs
- **Casucavallu** Ciococavallo 8 oz
- **Sazizza vruscente** hot sausage 3 oz
- **Casu grattatu, cipulla, uogliu d'alive e sale gruassu** grated Romano cheese, onion, olive oil and cooking salt



Pulizza 'e mulingiane cu na pezza, e cacciacce 'e cudicine.

Falle a felle, mintale intra nu sculapiatti e cumbogliale 'cu sale gruassu 'e supra ppe le hare jettare l'acqua. Asciuttale cu nu cannavazzu.

Frijale na pocu a vota intra uogliu vullente.

Cacciale hora da frissura cu lla cucchiara e sarbale.

Intra n'atra frissura, arrussica cu' l'uogliu d'alive na cipulla tagliata fina. Mintacce u sucu 'e pimbaduori e na pocu 'e sale, e tiani a fuocu vasciu.

Intra na tiella 'e grita, mintacce sutta u sucu, e mulingiane 'e supra, e pue felle 'e ova vulluti, casu grattatu, casucavallu a piazzzi, jiandu avanti sempre u stessu nu paru 'e vote, faciandu strati.

Minta a tiella allu furnu armenu 'ppe 30 minuti.

Se mangianu miegliu si sunu tiepide o fridde.

### **English translation**

Clean the eggplants with a cloth and cut the stems. Slice them in thin slices, sprinkle them with salt, place them in a colander to make them lose their bitter liquid. Fry them in boiling oil.

In another frying pan, heat some olive oil and cook thin slices of onion until they become golden -brown, pour the tomato purée and some salt, and cook in low flame.

Inside a earthenware pot, put first the cooked sauce, the eggplants next, followed by slices of boiled eggs, grated Romano cheese, pieces of caciocavallo and repeat the entire procedure for three layers.

Bake in the oven for 30 minutes.

Let it cool and eat.

## **STUFFED SAGNA** (*sagna chjina*)

- **Lasagne** 1/2 lb (sagna)
- **Ground beef** 1/2 lb (macinatu)
- **Cunserba 'e pimbaduoru** (tomato sauce)
- **Lard** 4 oz. (lardu)
- **Bay leaves** 2 (foglie 'e vasilicu)
- **Onion** 1 medium size, finely sliced (cipulla)
- **Calabrese spicy salami** (suppressata)
- **Hard boiled eggs** 2 cut into wedges (ova vulluti)
- **Mozzarella** 1/4 lb sliced (muzzarella)
- **Pecorino cheese** 1/3 cup grated (Pecurinu grattatu)
- **Salt and pepper** (sale e pipe)



Mintiti 'a sagna a vullere ma intra l'acqua ce vanu misi dui cucchjarini 'e uogliu , accussì 'a sagna un se 'mpacchja.

Cacciale fora quandu manca pocu ppe la cuttura e mintale a fila supra na tuvaglia.

Intra na gavata, 'mbisc-ca 400 g 'e macinatu, n'uovu, na pizzicata 'e sale e na pocu 'e pipe e fai 'e purpette grandi cumu na nuce.

Intra na frissura, quadija 50 g 'e grassu 'ccu due foglie 'e vasilicu e mintacce 'e intra 'e purpette 'ppe l'arrussicare. Cacciale fora e sarvale.

Intra na tiella mintacce, a strati, 'na pocu 'e cunserva, nu statu 'e sagna, cunserva, felle 'e ova, sazizza e muzzarella, purpettini, Pecurinu grattatu, sale e pipe.

Minta allu furnu a 200°C 'ppe 40 minuti. Cacciala e mangiala cavuda.

### **English translation**

Cook the lasagna in salted boiling water to which a few tablespoons of olive oil have been added to keep the lasagna from sticking together.

Remove them undercooked and line them up on a clean cloth to cool.

In a bowl, mix 1/2 lb of meat, 1 egg, a pinch of salt and some pepper and shape them into meatballs about the size of walnuts.

Heat 2 oz. of lard in a pan with 2 bay leaves and brown the meatballs. Drain well and set aside.

Heat the remaining 2 oz. of lard in the same pan and sauté the onion and sausages; drain and set aside.

Cover the bottom of a large baking pan with tomato sauce and a layer of lasagne. Over this spread the sliced hard-boiled egg, mozzarella and sausages, meatballs and pecorino.

Bake for about 40 minutes at 400°F: as soon as the surface is golden brown, remove from the oven and serve.

## **STUFFED PEPPERS** (*Pipi cchjini*)

**Uogliu d'alive** 2-3 cucchjari (olive oil) 2-3 spoonfuls  
**Carne 'e puorcu e vaccina macinata** (pork and beef ground meat) 1 lb  
**Cipulla** 'a felle fine (onion) finely chopped  
**Agliu** 2-3 spicchji (garlic) 2-3 cloves  
**Pimbaduori** (2) a cubicielli (tomatoes) 2 diced into cubes  
**Ova** (2) eggs  
**Pecurinu grattatu** (grated Pecorino cheese)  
**Petrusinu, sale** (parsley, salt)



Lava e asciutta i pipi. Tagliali 'e 'nu latu a n'atru, sutta 'e cudicine, cacciandu i civi 'e intra.

Intra na frizzura mintacce uogliu d' alive e arrussica 'na cipulla e nu spicchju d'agliu minuzzati.

Mintacce intra 'a carne macinata, arrussicala e reminala 'ppe 'u la fare rimanire 'mpacchjata. Jetta 'u grassu ch'ié d'esciutu. Jungiacce 'u petrusinu, 'u vasilicu and i pimbaduori. Cucina e fermate quandu ie dissiccata.

Mintala intra nu piattu fundu e quandu è fridda, 'mbiscacce 'ccu le manu dui ova e Pecurinu.

Inchja i pipi 'ccu sta 'mbisc-catina 'e carne macinata, mintacce 'e supra na pocu 'e cunserva, mintali intra 'na tiella larga untata 'e uogliu e 'mburnali 'a 180°C 'ppe 30-40 minuti.

### **English translation**

Wash and dry the peppers. Cut the top horizontally and remove the seeds within.

In a frying pan add olive oil and brown thin slices of onion and garlic.

Place the minced meat in another frying pan and cook it until it loses its pinkish color, turning it with a wooden spoon. Drain the excess fat. Add the parsley, basil leaf and tomatoes and cook until all the water has evaporated.

Place it in a bowl and when it cools, add two eggs and the grated Pecorino cheese, mixing it manually.

Place them on a greased cookie sheet pan, bake them at 350-375 °F for 30-40 minutes.

Take them out and put a bit of tomato sauce on top.

## **MEATBALLS** (*purpette 'e carne*)



- **ground meat** - beef/pork 2 lbs (*carne 'e puorcu e vaccina macinata*)
- **garlic** minced cloves 2 or 3 (*spicchju 'e agliu frappatu*)
- **parsley** chopped finely 1/4 cup (*petrusinu minuzzatu*)
- **cheese** Romano grated - 1/2 cup (*Pecurinu grattatu*)
- **black pepper** and **salt** (*pipe nivuru e sale*)
- **bread crumbs** 1 cup (*pane grattatu*)
- **eggs** 3 (*ova*)
- **water** 1/2 cup (*acqua*) 1/2 brodera

'Mbisc-ca tutti 'i 'ngredienti intra 'na gavata.

Pigliatinde 'na pocu 'a vota furmandu na palla 'e quattru centimetri 'e diamentru.

Frijele e 'mbasc-cale intra 'a cunserva 'e pimbaduoru e lassale vullere 'ppe tri ure.

### **English translation**

Mix all your ingredients in a large bowl.

Take a little meat and roll it -you can use a ice cream scooper for perfectly sized meatballs or eyeball it.

Fry them.

Add them to tomato sauce and cook them for 3 hours.



## ***PASTA with BREADCRUMBS and ANCHIOVIES (PASTA 'CCU LA MULLICA)***

- **Anchovies** (4) alici
- **Extra-vergin olive oil** (1/3 cup) uogliu
- **Breadcrumbs** (4 tablespoons) pane grattatu
- **Chili pepper flakes** (pipe russu a pezzi)
- **Garlic clove** (spicchju d'agliu)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Spaghetti or linguine** (1 lb)



Intra 'na frissura mintiticce uogliu abbondante, frijiti 'nu spicchju d'agliu e cacciatilu quandu è 'nduratu.

Mintiticce l'alici a pezzarielli e quandu se scioglianu, jungiticce pane grattatu e pipe russu.

Alla pasta cotta jettaticce 'sta cunditura e mintitice 'e supra na pocu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu.

### **English translation**

Clean and filet the anchovies. Heat the olive oil in a pan and sauté the anchovies until they dissolve and become a paste.

In another pan, toast the breadcrumbs.

Add the chili pepper.

Cook the pasta in lightly salted boiling water.

Drain and toss with the anchovy paste, then with the breadcrumbs.

Serve hot.

## ***SIDE DISHES***

### ***ALIVE VIRDE, AMMACCATE, JACCATE, DISSUSSATE e CUNZATE***

#### ***Green olives, crushed, split, unpitted and dressed with condiments***

"Jacca nu chilu 'e alive virde, caccia l'uossu, lavale e mintale dintra l'acqua fridda intra 'nu buccacciu. Cangia l'acqua ogni juornu finu ca diventanu duci.

Un te dimenticare ca quando l'alive sunu intra l'acqua, vuonu cumberiate cu nu cuvierchju o nu piattu pe le fare stare sutta si nnoni se fanu nivure.

Quando diventanu duci, sculale intra nu scuvapasta e ogni tantu, girale eccussi' se sculanu miegliu. Pue stringiale horte culle manu na pocu 'a vota e si tieni nu frappapatate, horse ie miegliu de manu.

Pue mintale intra na 'nzalatera larga e ce jiatti na pocu 'e sale, tantu quantu vaste, uogliu, agliu minuzzatu finu finu, finuocchju 'e timpa e 'ppe na puocu 'e culure e gustu, pipe russu tagliuzzatu".



#### **English translation**

"Wash and crush the green olives with a meat pounder, unpit them and place them inside a container filled with water, changing the water every day for about 5-7 days until they turn from bright green to green -brown and sweet (taste them to find out). All the olives must remain fully immersed in water.

Drain them by pouring them in a colander, squeeze them and place a weight over them as a plate over which a bowl of water is placed to squeeze all the water out from the olives.

Jam pack the olives into a clean glass jars.

Add salt, olive oil, finely sliced garlic, wild fennel seeds and fresh chili".

## **EGGPLANT RISSOLE (PURPETTE 'e MULINGIANE)**

- **Eggplants** (mulingiane ) 500g
- **Crushed garlic** (agliu frappatu ) (1) using a crusher
- **Grated bread** (pane grattatu) 1/2 cup
- **Romano grated cheese** (Pecurinu grattatu )
- **Egg** (uovu) (1)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Oregano** (riganu)
- **Salt** (sale)



Pulizza 'e mulingiane cu na pezza.

Falle vullere.

Cacciale d'u fuoco quandu su cotte, e refriddale sutta l'acqua.  
Stringiale 'ccu 'lle manu faciandu escere l'acqua.

Minuzzale supra nu tagliere cu nu curtiellu grande.

Mbisc-cale cu n'agliu frappatu, quattru cucchjari 'e casu grattatu, sale, n'uovu, na pocu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu e riganu.

Remina, e pigliande na puacu a vota, faciandu furme ad uovu frappatu, frija faciandule natate intra uogliu vullente.

Cacciale fora cu lla cucchjara.

Sanu miegliu si su fridde.

### **English translation**

Clean the egg plants, boil them, when cooked remove them and cool them under running water, squeeze them with your hands, using a chopping board and a large knife, cut them into small pieces. Mix them with the crushed garlic, four spoonfuls of grated cheese, salt, an egg, a bit of chopped parsley and some oregano. Taking small amounts, squeeze them with both hands to obtain the shape of flattened eggs. Cook them in boiling oil. Remove them with a draining spoon and allow them to cool before eating them.

## **POTATOES and FRIED PEPPERS (PATATE ccu PIPI FRITTI)**



- Potatoes (patate)
- A red, a yellow and a green pepper (nu pipe russu, n'atru virde e n'atru giallu)
- Rosemary, a clove of garlic, oregano, salt (rosmarinu, nu spicchiu d'agliu, riganu, sale)
- Extra-vergin olive oil (uagliu 'ppe frijare)

Munda 'e patate e tagliale a spicchj gruossi.

Quandu l'uogliu vulle, frijele a fuocu mediu.

Mentre frijenu, taglia i pipi e mintali 'nziemi alle patate quandu cumincianu a s'arrussicare, mintiendu u fuocu a 'llu minimu e frijendu 'ppe 5-10 minuti.

Mintacce 'u sale, riganu, rosmarinu ed agliu e chine 'u vue, na pocu 'e pipe nivuru.

Quandu i pipi su ccuetti, aza 'u fuocu 'ppe fare arrussicare tuttu, senza fare vrusciare nente.

### **English translation**

Peel the potatoes and slice them into large pieces.

When the oil boils, fry them over a medium flame.

While still frying, when the potatoes begin to become reddish, cut the peppers and mix them to the potatoes, continuing to fry over a low flame for another 5-10 minutes.

Sprinkle some salt, oregano, rosemary and small pieces of garlic.

When the peppers are cooked, increase the flame so that everything becomes reddish-brown, avoiding to burn them.

## POTATO CROQUETTES (PURPETTE 'e PATATE)



- **Potatoes** 12 oz (patate )
- **Flour** 4 oz (farina)
- **Eggs** 2 (ova)
- **Milk** (latte)
- **Grated Romano cheese** (pecurinu grattatu)
- **Garlic** (agliu)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Black pepper** (pipe nivuru)
- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uogliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulliti 'e patate, pilatele e mintitile intra 'u frappapatate.

'Mpastatile supra 'u timpagnu 'ccu l'ova, 'u casu grattatu, 'u petrusinu , l'agliu minuzzatu, pipe e sale.

Pigliati 'na cucchjarata 'a vota e 'ccu le manu facitile a furma 'e nu cilindru.

Frijitile intra uogliu vullente abbondante.

Quandu sunu arrussicate, cacciatele fora ccu na cucchjara e mintitile intra nu piattu 'ccu carta 'e cucina chi se suca l'uogliu.

### English translation

Boil the potatoes, peel and crush them with a potato ricer. Mix and knead them with the eggs, grated cheese, parsley, minced garlic, pepper and salt. Taking a spoonful at a time, rolling it manually, shape it to an elongated egg and fry in abundant olive oil. When they become light brown, remove them with a large draining spoon and place them in a dish with kitchen absorbent paper.

## *RICE CROQUETTES (PURPETTE 'E RISU)*



- **Rice** 1/2 lb (risu)
- **Eggs** 2 (ova)
- **Grated cheese** (casu grattatu)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Grated bread** (pane grattatu)
- **Black pepper** (pipe nivuru)
- **Olive oil** (ougliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulla 'u risu in acqua salata, sculatelu e 'mbisc-catelu ccu l'ova sbattute, u casu grattatu, u petrusinu minuzzatu e lu pipe.

Faciti 'e purpette, 'mpanatele ccu pane grattatu e frijitile intra uogliu vullente.

Cacciatele hora ccu na sc-cumarola e pusatile supra carta 'e cucina ppe eccussì l'uogliu si 'nde esce.

### **English translation**

Boil the rice in salty water, drain it, mix it with beaten eggs, grated cheese, minced parsley and pepper.

Form the croquettes, cover them with bread crumbs and fry them in boiling oil.

Remove them with a straining spoon and place them on kitchen absorbent paper to let the oil out.

## *TURNIPS with SAUSAGES (VRUOCULI 'e RAPA e SAZIZZE)*

- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uogliu d'alive)
- **Turnips** (vruocculi 'e rapa)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Spicy Calabrese sausage** (sazizza calabrise vruscente)
- **Garlic** (agliu)



Pulizza i vruocculi, taglia e jetta 'e cudicine toste.

Jetta 'e foglie giallinuse e i juri.

Tagliali 'a piazzu medi e lavalu sott'acqua.

Vulla 'ppe 15 minuti na sazizza frisca, pungiala 'ccu 'na furcina 'ppe le fare escere 'u grassu.

Intra n'atra frissura, mintacce uogliu e 'nu spicchju d'agliu.

Frija e mintacce 'i vruocculi quandu sunu ancora bagnati.

Mintacce 'u sale e coverale 'ccu lu cuvierchju. Primu 'un se puanu reminare ma pue se dissiccanu.

Lassatili cucinare 'ppe 20 minuti e quandu i vruocculi su quasi pronti, mintiticce 'a sazizza 'a pezzarielli. Mangiatili quandu su cavudi.

### ***English translation***

Clean the turnips and cut the hardest portion of the stems. Throw away the yellow leaves and the flowers. Cut them in middle size pieces and wash them under running water.

While you were doing this, boil the sausage in a pan, piercing it with a fork to allow the fat to come out and remove it with a spoon. Continue with the boiling for 10-15 minutes.

In another frying pan, add olive oil and a clove of garlic. Fry and add the turnips when still wet from the washing and if necessary add some water. Sprinkle with salt and cover the pan.

At first, because of the large volume, it will be difficult to turn the vegetables, but after the volume will decrease considerably. Cook for about 20 minutes. When the turnips are almost ready, add the sausage and allow them to pick up the flavor. Serve warm.

## **ZUCCHINI FRITTERS (PITTICELLE 'e CUCUZZIELLI)**

- **Cucuzzielli** 1 lb. (zucchini)
- **Farina** 1/2 lb. (flour)
- **Russi d'ova** 3 (egg yolks)
- **Jancu d'ova** 1 (egg white)
- **Acitu 'e vinu jancu**, (white vinegar)
- **uagliu d'alive** (olive oil)
- **sale** (salt)



Pulizza i cucuzzielli ccu na pezza, caccia 'e cudicine, lavalì e tagliali a felle picciule. Mintale intra u scuvapiatti, jettacce na puacu e sale, e mintacce nu pisu e supra (nu piattu, per esempiu).

Quando vidi ca l'acqua de felle è d'esciuta, stringiale cu lle manu e sarbale.

Intra nu piattu fundu, 'mpasta a farina cu l'acqua, tri (3) russi e nu (1) jancu d'ova, sale e 2 cucchiarini d' acitu.

Jungiacce i cucuzzielli e remina.

Frija na cucchiarata 'a vota intra uogliu vullente.

Qandu vidi 'e pitticelle arrussicate, cacciaie d'u fuacu cu na cucchiara .

Sanu miegliu quando sunu ancora cavude.

### **English translation**

Clean the zucchini with a cloth, remove the stems, wash them and cut into small slices. Put them in a colander, sprinkle them with some salt and place a heavy object over them such as a dish to squeeze the water out or squeeze them with your hands.

In a soup plate, pour some flour, add water and mix 3 egg yolks, 1 albumen and 1 teaspoon of vinegar. Add the sliced and squeezed zucchini and mix.

Fry a spoonful at a time within boiling oil.

When the fritters become rosy, lift the up with a wooden ladle.

Eat them when they are still warm.



## DESSERTS (DURCI)

### BUCCONOTTI

- **flour** (farina) 1 lb
- **sugar** (zuccaru) 1/3 lb
- **yeast powder** (levatina) 1/2 oz
- **vanillin powder** (vaniglina) 1/2 oz
- **salt** (sale)
- **lard** or **butter** (lardu o burru) 4 oz
- **eggs** (ova) 3
- **fruit preserve** (cherry or grape) marmellata
- **powder sugar** (for decoration) zuccaru a velu
- **tartlet molds** (furme 'ppe tartine) 8 round



*Supra 'u timpagnu, passati 'a farina 'ccu lu sitazzu. Faciticce nu bucu 'e mienzu e mintiticce l'ova, a levatina, 'a vaniglina e lu lardu. Lavurati 'u 'mpastu e quandu è pugliu, chjcatilu 'e mienzu e di lati, supra e sutta, e si ie troppu muollu, mintiticce n'atra pocu 'e farina.*

*Untate 'e furme 'ccu burru o 'ccu lardu e 'mparinatile.*

*Supra 'u timpagnu 'mparinatu, mintiticce nu terzu du 'mpastu e ccu 'nu maccarrunaru 'mparinatu, assuttigliatilu a na grussizza 'e quattru millimitri. Tagliandune nu piezzu na pocu chjiù grande du diametru da furma, mintitilu 'e intra e 'mpingitilu ccu 'lli jiriti cuntru i lati da furma, tagliandu chillu chi esciadi 'e fora.*

*Preparati eccussì tutte 'e uottu furme, mintiticce intra a marmellata e ccu n'atru piezzu 'e 'mpastu assuttigliatu, chiuditi i buccunotti 'mpingiadu 'a foglia du 'mpastu alli bordi de furme faciendu pressione ccu li jiriti e tagliandu i piezzi chi escianu fore.*

*Mintitili supra na guantera 'e landia e 'mpurnatili a 180° C 'ppe 20 minuti. Cacciatili fore, facitili refriddare e jettaticce supra 'u zuccaru a velu. Mangiatili quandu su friddi.*

**English translation:** Use a strainer to sieve the flour. With your hands form a depression in its center where, starting with the eggs, all the ingredients are placed. Knead manually gently all the products until a soft dough is obtained. To knead the dough, fold the dough in half toward you and press dough away from you with heels of your hands. Give dough a quarter turn and continue folding, pushing, and turning. Continue kneading for 5 minutes or until dough is smooth and elastic, adding more flour to prevent sticking if necessary.

Grease the insides of round tartlet molds with lard or butter and sprinkle them with flour. On a lightly floured work surface, place about a third of the dough and, using lightly floured rolling-pin, roll out the dough to a thickness of 1/8 inch. Cut a round portion a little bigger than the diameter of the mold. With your fingers, press it inside the mold up to its edges and trim the excess dough. Repeat the procedure for all the molds. With a teaspoon, fill the inside of molds with preserve and cover them with another sheet of dough (at least as wide as its diameter), pressing on the edges to make it adhere to the previous layer. Remove the excess dough. All the excess dough will be then united and with the rolling pin, rolled out to thin sheet that can be used for other bucconotti. Place all the filled tartlets on top a baking-tin and bake at 350 °F for about 20 minutes until the dough is lightly colored. Remove them and let them cool. Dust with powder sugar. Eat them when they cool.

## **EASTER BREAD (CUZZUPE)**

- **white flour** 1 lb (farina janca)
- **beer yeast** 1 oz (levatina)
- **sugar** 1/2 lb (zuccaru)
- **lard** 3 oz (lardu)
- **anise** 2 oz (anice)
- **lemon skin grated** (corchja 'e limone grattatu)
- **eggs** 6 (ova)
- **salt** (sale)



Pigliate na pocu 'e farina e 'mbisc-catila 'ccu la levatina e 'ccu na pocu 'e acqua cavuda, cumbugliatila 'ccu nu cannavazzu e lassatila ripusare a nu pizzu cavudu 'ppe nu paru d'ure.

'Mbis-scatila 'ccu la farina restata 'nzieme a quattru ova, l'anice, u zuccaru, u sale e all'urtimu u lardu quadiatu e mienzu squagliatu.

'Mpastati tuttu finu a quandu vene puglia.

Faciti quattru bastuni e attorciniatili lassandu supra nu bucu ppe ce mintere intra n'uovu vullutu e culuratu.

Mintiti 'e cuzzupe intra na guanteru 'e landia, 'untata e 'mparinata.

Lassatile criscere ppe nu paru d'ure.

'Mpurnatile a 170 °C finu a quandu 'un diventanu 'ndorate.

### **English translation**

Take some flour and mix it with yeast and a bit of warm water forming a dough.

Let it grow in a warm place for a few hours.

Add to the rest of the flour and add four eggs, anise, sugar, salt and melted lard.

Knead the dough until it becomes soft and elastic.

Form four long sausage shaped cylinders, at its middle portion leave a round space to fit a hard boiled colored egg and twist the two ends with each other (as you see in the picture).

Place the Easter pastries on a greased baking tray covered with flour.

Before baking them, let them "grow" for about two hours. Bake them for two hours at 330 °F until they become golden brown.

## *GINETTI (DOUGHNUTS)*

- **Ova:** (eggs) 6
- **Farina:** (flour) 2 lb.
- **Carvunatu:** (baking soda) 1/2 teaspoon
- **Zuccaru:** (sugar) 2 cups
- **Acqua** (water) 1/2 cup
- **Janchi d'ova:** (egg albumen) 2

'Mbisc-ca 'a farina, ova e carvunatu. 'Mpasta supra u timpagnu e si 'a pasta ie troppu molla, jungiacce n'atra pocu 'e farina.

Pigliande na pocu 'a vota, faciandu primu bastuni e pue ciambelle rutunde cu' lli buchi picciuli mienzu. 'Ppe ogni uovu, ce venanu dui taralli.

Intra na tijella untata 'e grassu e 'mparinata, mintacce i taralli.

Cociali allu furnu già cavudu a 230 °C ppe 15 minuti, e senza rapere 'a porta du furnu, lassali ppe n'atri 5 minuti a 190° C.

Pue, atturra i taralli cu zuccaru (2 tazze), acqua (1/2 tazza) e janchi d'ova (2).

Minta a cocere intra na cassarola, a fuacu vasciu, 'u zuccaru e l'acqua.

Jungiacce i janchi d'ova crisciuti sbattienduli forte forte, facianduli criscere cumu na vambagia.

Atturra i taralli.

Mangiali quandu su friddi."



### **English translation**

Mix flour, baking soda and eggs. Knead on a working board and if the dough is too soft, add some extra flour. Take parts of the dough to roll out long round sticks, cut them in pieces and make doughnuts with small hole in the center. For every egg used, two doughnuts can be obtained. Grease a baking tray, flour it, and place the doughnuts. Bake them at 440°F for 15 minutes and without opening the oven door, let them bake for another 5 minutes at 370°F.

Then, **frost the doughnuts** with sugar (2 cups), water (1/2 cup) and albumens (2).

In a pot pour the sugar and water and cook them over a low flame. Add the egg whites that rose into a foam after beating them with a fork with circular movements inside a bowl. Frost the doughnuts with it and eat them when they're cool.

## **MUSTAZZUOLI (HONEY COOKIES)**

- **Fig honey** (mele 'e ficu) 12 oz
- **Flour** (farina) 1 lb
- **Yeast powder** (lievitu) 1 envelope
- **Egg yolks** (russi d'ova) 4
- **Cinnamon** (cannella) 1/3 teaspoon
- **Baking soda powder** (carbunatu)
- **Cream of tartar** (crema 'e tartaru)
- **Olive oil** (uogliu d'alive) 1 teaspoon



"Sbatta i russi d'ova, 'mbisc-canducce dui cucchiarini 'e uogliu.

Mintacce intra 'u carvunatu, 'a crema 'e tartaru, e jungiacce 'u mele e la farina (finu a quandu u 'mpastu divente pugliu ma non troppu).

Lavura a pasta ccu llu maccarrunaru faciandu nu spessore 'e nu centimetru 'e mienzu.

Pigliatinde na pocu 'a vota , faciandu 4-5 bastuni larghi 4 cm e luonghi 30 cm.



Se puonu 'mbellire pigliandu na pocu 'e mpastu 'ppe fare palline e serpentielli che se 'mpacchjanu supra i bastuni.

Se mintanu intra na tiella untata 'e grassu e 'mparinata, e se 'mpurnanu ppe vinti (20) minuti a 180 °C. Quandu tenanu 'a crosta 'ndurata, se caccianu du furnu, se 'mpennellanu'ccu llu mele e si ce jettanu i diavulilli.

Se mangianu quandu su friddi".

### **English translation**

"Beat the egg yolks, add one teaspoon of oil, baking powder, tartar cream and honey. Add, a little at a time, the flour until a soft-medium dough is obtained. On a work surface, roll flat to a thickness of 1/2 inch. Cut 5 long rectangular pieces, 1,5 in. wide and 10 in. long. Cook in the oven at 350°F for 20 minutes. Remove from the oven, brush them with honey, decorate them with other dough shaped into tiny balls, "S" or snake shaped forms and sprinkle on top the tiny colored candy. Eat them cold".

## POTATO DOUGHNUTS (CULLURIELLI)

- farina flour) 1 lb.
- patate vullute (boiled potatoes) 2 or 3
- levatina (yeast)
- sale (nu cucchjaru ) salt
- zuccaru (nu cucchjarinu) sugar 1/2 teaspoon
- acqua water 10 oz.
- uogliu d'alive olive oil 1.5 qts



Vulla due patate, frappale (mbisc-cate cu na pocu 'e acqua vullente) e falle refriddare.

Supra 'u timpagnu, mintacce 'a farina e jungicce na pocu a vota 'e patate frappate, 'a levatina, 'u sale, 'u zuccaru e na pocu 'e acqua mienza cavuda.

Cumincia a 'mpastare, jettacce l'acqua na pocu 'a vota, e quando 'a pasta è puglia e liscia, mintila intra na gavata 'mparinata e facce 'e supra nu tagliu 'a cruce. Cumbugliela cu nu serbiettu e na cuverta 'e lana e mintila a nu pizzu cavudu senza spifferi 'ppe tri-quattru ure e cacciala quando crisciandu, diventa lu duppiu.

Pigliande na pocu 'a vota, faciendu tanti panicielli e mintali supra 'u timpagnu 'mparinatu. Cumbugliali 'ccu nu cannavazzu e de supra, na cuverta 'e lana. Lassatili criscere n'atra pocu. Intra na frissura funda, chjina tri-quarti 'e uogliu vullente, posa chjanu chjanu i panicielli mentre ccu lu jiritu grande, facce nu bucu mienzu e attenzione alli sc-chicci.

Dopu nu minutu o dui, quando vidi ca i culluri sunu già arrussicati, votali. Quando s'arrussica l'atru latu, cacciali fore ccu na cucchjara. Posali supra na pocu 'e carta 'e cucina misa stisa supra nu piattu chjanu eccussì gucciulle 'uogliu. Mangiatè quando sunu ancora cavudi.

### English translation

Boil two potatoes, mash them with the potato ricer, add a bit of hot water and let them cool. On the working board, add the flour, the mashed potatoes, the liquid yeast, the sugar and some lukewarm water.

Start kneading, adding water to obtain a smooth soft dough. Place it in a floured bowl and with a knife, make a cross-like mark on top. Cover it with a cloth and a woolen blanket and let it sit for about 3-4 hours in a warm place with no air drafts. When it leavens to become double its size, make many small round portions and place them on the working floured board. Cover them with a cloth and a woolen blanket and let them grow some more.

In a deep frying pan, three-quarter filled with hot oil, slowly drop the round dough portions after making a hole in the middle with your thumb, avoiding oil splashes. After a minute or two, when the doughnut are golden-brown, turn them and when the other side is also ready, remove them with a wooden fork placed inside the doughnut holes.

Lay them on top of kitchen absorbent paper placed inside a flat dish, allowing the extra oil to drip. Eat them when they're still warm.



## **RING-SHAPED BISCUITS (TARALLI)**

- **Farina** flour 3 cups
- **Ova sbattuti** eggs (2)
- **Uogliu 'e alive** olive oil 4 spoonfuls
- **Lievitu** yeast 1 envelope
- **Acqua** water 1/2 cup
- **Assenziu 'e anice** anice 1/4 teaspoonful



"Mpasta harina, acqua, ova, lievitu, uagliu ed assenziu

Tena hermu u 'mpastu ppe armenu na menz'ura, eccussì s'è 'ntoste na pocu.

Fai tanti bastuni tundi e jungiali 'e 'mmianziu (taralli).

Vullali finu a quandu venanu a galla.

Cacciali subbitu fore e falli asciuttare.

Pue mintali intra u furnu già cavudu a 230°C ppe 15 minuti, e pue a 190°C 'ppe d'atri 10-15 minuti.

Cacciali fore ca su buani."

### **English translation**

Mix flour, water, eggs, yeast, oil and anice.

Let the dough rest for at least 30 minutes so it hardens a bit.

Form many sausage shaped sticks cylinders and join their ends to make circles.

Boil them until they rise to the top.

Take them out and let them dry.

Put them to bake at 440°F for 15 minutes and then at 370°F for another 10 minutes.

## STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN COOKIES (SCALILLE)

- *flour (farina) 1.5 lb.*
- *sugar (zuccaru) 9 spoonfuls*
- *whole eggs (ova) 5*
- *egg yolks (russi d'ova) 5*
- *lard or butter (grassu o burru) 6 spoonfuls*
- *a pinch of cinnanon (na pocu 'e cannella)*
- *aniseed liqueur (biccherinu 'e anice) 1 oz*
- *lemon skin grated (limune)*
- *honey (mele)*
- *tiny colored candy (diavulilli)*
- *corn oil (uogliu ppe frijere)*

"Squaglia u burru a fuacu liantu. Supra 'a tavula jettaticce a farina a funtana e mienzu mintiticce l'ova, i russi d'ova, 'a cannella, l'anice, u lardu, u zuccaru e la corchja 'e limune grattata. 'Mpasta horte: hermati quandu u 'mpastu iadi mianzu tuastu.

Stiendi 'u mpastu ccu lu maccarrunaru, ti 'nde pigli na pocu a vota, fai bastuni tundi e luanghi chjù o menu de vinti centimetri. Usandu 'u manicu 'e na cucchiara 'e lignu, atturciglia 'u pastu arrutundatu a furma de na scala (cumu vidi alla fotu Frijele intra l'uogliu d'alive e quandu sunu arrussicate, tirale fora da frissura cu lla cucchiara e facitile gucciulare supra nu piezzu 'e carta 'e cucina.

Intra na cassarola, squaglia u mele cu lu fuacu lientu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miegliu si su friddi."

Frijele intra l'uogliu d'alive e quandu sunu arrussicate, tirale fore da frissura cu lla cucchiara.

Quandu su fridde, atturratele 'ccu mele. Intra na cassarola, squaglia u mele a fuacu lientu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miegliu si su friddi."

### English translation

In a bowl, mix eggs, sugar, cinnamon, grated lemon skin, anise, molten butter or lard to the the sifted flour, a little at a time until blended and smooth, to obtain a smooth soft dough.

Knead the dough on the work surface until smooth and a bit harder, the divide in small portions. Roll out to form a thin layer, cut a small portions to form cylindrical sticks a bit thicker than breadsticks. Wrap them around a wooden spoon handle to form long spirals.

Carefully remove them from the handle and set them out on a floured cloth.

Heat 2 inches of olive oil and fry until golden. Remove the with a draining spoon .

Heat the honey over low heat just until melted, brush on the golden cookies and sprijle them with the tiny colored candy and cinnamon sugar. Let it stand until dry and cold, about 20 minutes.



## TURDILLI (HONEYED GNOCCHI)

- Farina (flour) 2 lb.
- Uogliu d'alive (olive oil) 1.5 cups
- Vinu muscatu (muscatel wine) 1 cup
- Corchja 'e rangu (orange skin )
- Cannella (cinnamon)
- Mele 'e ficu (fig honey) 1 lb.
- Diavulilli (tiny colored candy)



Intra na cassarola, faciti vullere uogliu e muscatu, corchja 'e rangu grattata e na pocu 'e cannella.

Passati 'ccu lu sitazzu 'a farina supra 'u timpagnu a furma 'e munticiellu e allu centru mintiticce 'u liquidu cavudu 'e prima (uogliu, muscatu, corchja 'e rangu e cannella).

Lavurati 'u 'mpastu fin'a quando divente pugliu. Faciti bastuni luonghi e tagliatili a pezzi grandi 4 x 6 cm.

Passatili ccu lu jiritu grande supra na furcina ppe le dare 'e rigature allu turdillu.

Frijitili intra uagliu vullente e azatili cu na cucchiara.

Intra n'atra cassarola, mbisc-càti mele e na menza tazza 'e acqua cavuda, e lassati vullere ppe 5 minuti.

Pue, jungiticce i turdilli già fritti, reminandu cu lla cucchjara.

Mintiti i turdilli a n'atru piattu e de supra jettàticce i "diavulilli" e 'na mpurverata 'e cannella.

Sanu miegliu si su friddi.



### English translation

Put the oil, the muscatel wine, the grated orange skin and some cinnamon in a pot and allow them to boil. Sieve the flour and let it fall on the working board to form a pyramidal structure and at its center pour the liquid you had just prepared (oil, wine, etc.).

Knead the dough until it becomes smooth and soft. Take a bit at a time, shape it to obtain long round sticks and cut them into small pieces 1.5 x 2 inches and pass them on the back side of a fork to obtain the typical grooves gnocchi have.

Fry them in hot oil. The cookies first turn light gold, then a light brown, and finally almost a light milk chocolate color. Remove just as they get to this color or a little before. Drain on paper towels.

In another pan put the honey and a half cup of hot water and let it boil for 5 minutes.

While still hot, put the cookies inside and mix with a wooden spoon.

Put then in a dish, sprinkle the colored tiny candy and a little cinnamon. Serve them cold.



### *UVA ALLU SPIRITU (Grapes preserved in alcohol)*

- **Uva zibibbu** janca o nivura (white or black muscat grape)
- **Cognac** (brandy)



Pigliati uva zibibbu nivura o janca cu la pelle tosta.

Lavatila, facitila gucciuliare.

Asciuttatila cu nu cannavazzu.

Taglia i civi lassanducce 'e cudicine attaccate.

Quando i civi sunu bialli asciutti, mintili intra nu buccacciu 'e vitru.

Jettaticce 'e intra cognac, senza vassare spaziu tra nu civu 'e n'atru.

Mbitate strittu strittu 'u cuvierchju e mangiativili cu la salute dopu chi su passati armenu nu paru 'e simane.

### **English translation**

Take white or black muscat grapes with thick skin.

Wash them, let them drip and dry them with a cloth.

Cut the berries leaving attached a small piece of the stalk.

Place them inside a glass jar.

Pour inside the brandy without leaving space between berries.

Screw tightly the jar cover and wait at least for a few weeks before eating them.

*Cicculatera du café*

*(old coffee pot)*



## CONCLUSION

This book is a tribute of appreciation to the first Aiellese pioneer-immigrants who settled in U.S.A. and Canada from 1880 to 1930, a period when many young adult males faced hardships to find and keep various types of jobs for which they had no preparation. However, once they established themselves in the New World, they frequently sent remittances to support their families and to pay their debts for their ship voyage to America.

Most of them being illiterate, found it extremely difficult to learn the English language and a completely new culture. Yet, this text wishes to acknowledge their cultural contribution to the New World: their attachment to family values, to honest hard work, to loyal friendship and to proper behavior are part of a non verbal culture that are transmitted from one generation to the next. In fact, this text is written in English to permit third, fourth and fifth generations to know the culture of the town where their forefathers were born, its history, its illustrious citizens, its dialect, its culinary traditions and its emigration to North America.

This publication is the conclusion a two year-long difficult research project which is far from being perfect because it was not possible to gather information directly from many members of outstanding or immigrant Aiellese families who for the sake of privacy or for lack of precise data or documents, could not assist me in my endeavor.

Nonetheless, I chose to describe Aiellese illustrious families because they distinguished themselves as landowners, professionals, physicians, lawyers, notary publics, pharmacists, teachers and priests and thus, represented the ruling class who often exploited peasants but who also cured their health, taught them how to read and write, defended them in trials and kept their religious faith alive.

Since the early 1880s, increasing poverty favored mass emigration. To persuade poor people to emigrate to Canada or the U.S., the shipping companies, the owners of mines and railways companies sent their agents to mystify reality by saying that in the New World immigrants would find a "promised land" with easy profits, good laws, schools, churches, institutions and industries. Also, when the first Aiellese began to emigrate and the great majority being farmers, local landowners had less workers to cultivate their lands and this decrease of the labor force and the population, led to increased labor costs, so that the landowners decided to abandon agriculture completely.

Many emigrants left their wives and children in Aiello and because they realized how important education was to avoid the exploitation and low paying humiliating jobs that occurred to them, they insisted that their children attend school and get a good education.

Personally, I was fortunate to have had the experience as an immigrant when over a half-century ago, our entire family left Lago, a town which is very close culturally and geographically to Aiello. This experience has shaped and followed me throughout my life and gave me the motivational energy to dedicate myself in studying local Calabrian history. In fact, living between two Worlds had permitted me to compare them and appreciate the values that each has to offer.

Our first immigrants left the *Old World* because of overpopulation, malnutrition, epidemic diseases, natural disasters, political abuse and poverty, but when they first arrived in *New World* they found underpaid jobs, a hostile environment, overcrowded old houses and inadequate nutrition. Living in unsanitary tenement houses, they were exposed infectious diseases and their newborns had a high mortality rate. Most found insecure jobs for only five or six months of the year and this meant a constant struggle with living expenses especially during the severe economic depression periods of 1893 and 1915..."<sup>166</sup>

Upon arrival in the New World, their lack of formal education and rigid mentality did not facilitate adaptation for they had negative attitudes for anything that was new or modern. They were diffident towards teachers, priests, and politicians because they had left a society where the noblemen, the rich and professionals had often exploited them.<sup>167</sup> Obviously, with this approach, they were not easily accepted by the American establishment which obviously preferred English speaking immigrants.

However, our immigrants slowly began to admire the American system of government, its technological progress, realism and practicality. The situation in Aiello was much different: it had an old fashioned *hierarchical social structure* with its strict moral and behavioral rules that had never changed, for centuries.

More than a third of all Aiellese immigrants settled in the cities of *New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Toronto, Vancouver, Denver, Montréal, Salt Lake City, Youngstown, Bayonne or Springfield* where there was a labor shortage and wages were relatively high, where many lived as boarders, planning to remain temporarily and once they had saved enough money, did return to Aiello where their old parents, brothers and sisters, young wives and children were waiting for them. What a relief it was after having lived alone in a very thrifty fashion! Some would go to America in the early spring, worked until early winter, and then returned to Aiello until the following spring when they would leave again for America.

Instead, being *farmers*, those who chose *small villages or rural areas* in *Utah, Colorado or Ontario*, implied a *permanent type of settlement* because of the *large investments* they had made in buying arable land, of the *better life styles* they enjoyed and of the *interminable trip* needed to return to Aiello.

However, all Aiellese immigrants, never rejected their cultural background and preserved positive sentiments for their hometown. In fact, they often sent remittances to their relatives who used them to improve their living conditions and better the architecture of their inadequate decaying homes.

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<sup>166</sup> Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, "*Family and Community: Italian Immigrants in Buffalo 1880-1930*": Illini Books, Cornell University Press, Champaign (Illinois), 1971, p.19.

<sup>167</sup> In order to attempt to understand *why Aiellese people were always mistreated and abused* by its leaders, the book briefly reviews its *history of occupation* by *Greeks, Arabs* and various European Countries (*France, Germany, Austria and Spain*) and describes its *local noblemen* who were nominated by the *Feudal Lords* who in turn derived their power from foreign kingdoms.

In America, they worked in construction,<sup>168</sup> factories, mines, railroads and restaurants, moving up in the social ladder. Peasants and artisans brought to America their know-how concerning farming, working with metals, wood, stone or textiles but they also have influenced North America's tastes in *food, arts, fashion, architecture* and *recreation*, thus helped to introduce a new cosmopolitan touch to American life style.

About 95% of Italian-Americans embrace the *Roman Catholicic faith* which stresses *strong family values* and forbids *divorce*. This may account for this ethnic group's higher rates of marriage stability and child bearing, as well as lower rates of divorce and separation. The proverbs written in Aiellese dialect included in the text, show the wisdom these early Aiellese immigrants brought to America: their attachment to the family, the filial devotion towards their parents, their dignity and great sense of honor.

Today, the *descendants of these first pioneers*, although they still belong to the same ethnic group, have *improved their social roles*. Italians are above the national average for university education and a great number of them have entered the field of medicine, dentistry and law and many were elected to all levels of government. Second generation Italians are also above American and Canadian national averages for home ownership.

Thus, *being Italian* no longer has the early connotations, but it *means belonging to a well-educated upper middle-class social group*, much different from what most WASP's once believed. One-hundred years ago there was an *Italophobic mentality*, now there is an *Italophilic* approach shown with appreciation and admiration. Non Italians recognize Italy's achievements in *art, music, movies, sport, literature, medicine and religion* (the Italian-American *Renato Dulbecco* obtained the Nobel Prize in Medicine and the Italian immigrant *St. Frances Xavier Cabrini* is the *Patron Saint of all Immigrants*. Other famous immigrants were the the physicist *Enrico Fermi*, the educator *Maria Montessori*, the tenor *Enrico Caruso*, the music director *Arturo Toscanini* and the actor and dancer *Rudolph Valentino*). *Let us be proud of our heritage: the great doctrine "All men are created equal" and incorporated by Thomas Jefferson into the American Declaration of Independence, was paraphrased from the writing of Philip Mazzei (1730-1816), an Italian immigrant who was a close friend of Jefferson.*

And finally, as we have leaned, even the small town of *Aiello* has contributed to *Columbus discovery of America, to today's exploration of space, in international medical and artistic achievements* and in widespread *religious movements, but more important, they helped to build cities, railroads and settled in isolated villages, such as, Sunnyside, Trinidad, Segundo, Bingham and Delta that in 1900 had a population of 240, 5345, 1294, 5700 and 792, respectively (see table below).*

**Contribution of Aiellese immigrants to settle Western towns from 1880 to 1930**

Villages	Population in 1900	No. Aiellese settlers	% immigrants to population
Sunnyside (CO)	240	22	9%
Trinidad (CO)	5345	36	0.5%
Segundo (CO)	1294	9	6%
Bingham (UT)	5700	48	0.8%
Delta (CO)	792	8	1%

<sup>168</sup> In *New York*, at the turn of the XIX century, about 50% of Italian immigrants were *manual laborers* hired by brokers ("padroni") to dig *tunnels*, lay *railroad tracks*, build *bridges* and *roads*, and erect the first *skyscrapers*.



*"In the Steerage"* oil on canvas 1900  
by George Benjamin Luks (1866-1933)

The decks of New York were crowded with ships disembarking masses of poor people from Europe. The artist shows a group of immigrants crowding the ship's rail, trying to get a glimpse of the New World, with all their belongings bundled up behind them (the Old World). This very realistic scene positively underlines their hope in the future since they left behind their past, expecting a new life.

Even if in the **PAST**, as had occurred with **Christopher Columbus** whose crew included the **Aiellese Angelo Manetti**, immigrants were uncertain of what they would find in the *New World*...



A replica of *Christopher Columbus* caravel, the "Nina"

...we hope that the **FUTURE** will be more optimistic, as can be seen on the smiling faces of the *American President Barack Obama* and of the *Italian Premier Matteo Renzi*.



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### As **research methods and sources of information:**

- *family documents* courteously sent by illustrious Aiellese families
- *municipal and parish birth, marriage and death records*
- transcriptions of *Aiello's Municipal Meetings*
- *State Archives of Cosenza, Naples, Palermo and Massa Carrara*
- *publications (57)* on Aiello
- *web sites (18)* on Aiello
- *ship records* of passengers arrived in New York, Halifax, Philadelphia and Boston
- *U.S. and Canadian Census Records*
- *U.S. Social Security Data*
- *U.S. Draft Registration Data*
- U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Records
- *microfilms* belonging to the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Padua"
- *oral interviews* with Aiellese natives living in or outside Aiello

I *apologize for involuntary errors* which I will correct in the next edition.

Readers are encouraged to send their comments to **angall2@libero.it**

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