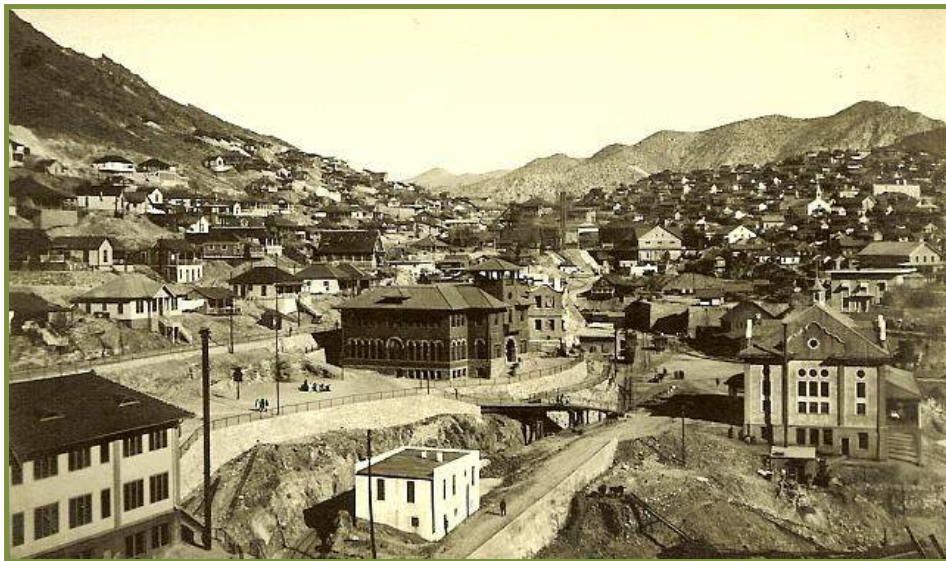
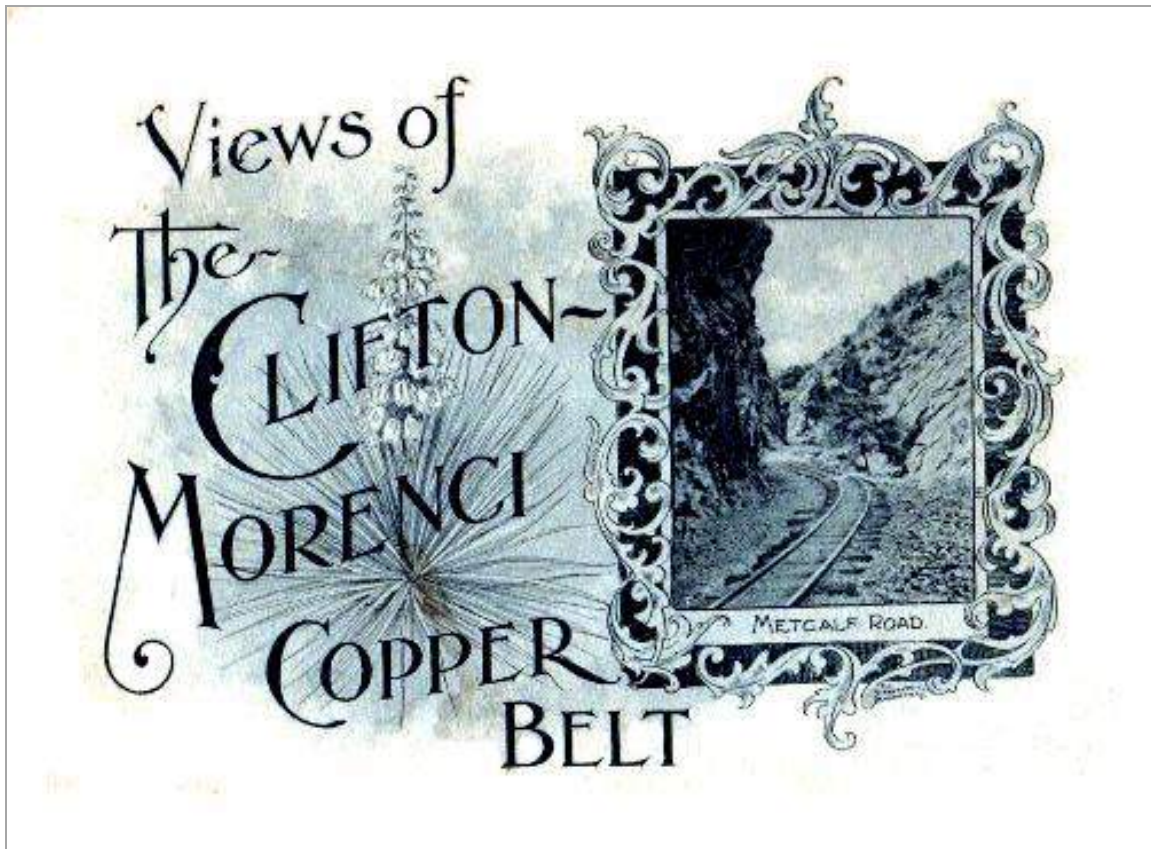


Dr. Francesco Gallo

The LAGO-MORENCI CONNECTION ***PIONEERS from LAGO to MORENCI***



November 2019



Clifton AZ is one of the most beautiful places in Arizona.

Set in a canyon,
with the San Francisco River
flowing through it,
the town boasts a rich history,
from Coronado to Geronimo
and together with Morenci,
formed
the "**Clifton-Morenci Copper Belt**"
where Laghitan pioneers
settled from 1872 to 1920

PREFACE

This monographic study aims to pay tribute to the pioneer spirit of our fellow Laghitans who came to work as miners, contributing in making the Morenci the largest copper mining operation in North America and one of the largest copper mines in the world.

The research project recalls that *from 1872 to 1920, 178 emigrants* arrived from **Lago** (Cosenza) Calabria, Italy to **Morenci** (Arizona) USA when its average population was **3150** people. This means that Laghitans were **5.7 %** of its **inhabitants**. This is a very high percentage for a single town especially if we consider that Laghitans alone were **39.4%** of all the **Italians** living in these town. This makes Morenci a **qualified candidate** to become the **second twin city of Lago** (the first is Salida in Colorado).

It is estimated that about **500 descendants** of these pioneers are now living in various cities of **Arizona** (Scottsdale, Phoenix, Bisbee), **California** (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Huntington Beach), **New Mexico** and **Texas** (El Paso), as since 1930, they started moving out of the Morenci area. Their last names: Abate, Barone, Belsito, Bossio, Bruni, Buffone, Caruso, Chiappetta, Cicerelli, Coscarella, Cupelli, De Grazia, De Luca, De Pascale, Falsetti, Gagliardi, Gatto, Giordano, Guido, Longo, Lupi, Magliocco, Maione, Mazzotta, Mercurio, Muto, Naccarato, Palermo, Palumbo, Peluso, Piluso, Policicchio, Porco, Posteraro, Presta, Pulice, Scanga, Sesti and Turco. These names are familiar to longtime Morencians, some shortened or "Americanized" ("Porco" to "Parque", "Pelusi" to "Peluca", "Magliocchi" to "Malloque", "" to "Chapeta" "Palumbo" to "Polombo", "Guzzo" to "Goots" and "Coscarella" to "Cascarelli") upon arrival in the United States.

I encourage the descendants of these early settlers, to fully discover their roots by reading about Lago, by finding out if their distant relatives still live in Lago and by visiting their grandparents' birthplace (and burial sites) in order to fill the gap between past and present, and therefore, better understand themselves in discovering that their own customs, traditions and culture derive from the heritage these pioneers brought to Arizona.

This is the fourth book as I've already written others about the Italian town of Lago ("*Guida storico-culturale di Lago*", "*Laghitani nel mondo*" and "*Grandi famiglie di Lago*"). I've also created in 2008 the Web site <https://lnx.laghitaninelmondo.com/wp/>, contributed in 2010 in setting-up in Lago "**Emigrant Square**" ("*Piazza degli Emigranti*"), a **Twinship between Lago and Salida** (Colorado) on *December 15th 2014* and on *May 1st 2016* the "**Laghitans in the World Association**" ("*Associazione Laghitani nel Mondo*") of which I am the *Honorary President*, and set-up the **Feast of Laghitan Emigrants** held in Lago every *August 12th*.



Logo of the WEB site

<https://lnx.laghitaninelmondo.com/wp/>



Logo of the "Association Laghitans in the World"



Official foundation of the "Associazione Laghitani nel Mondo" on August 12th 2016 in Lago's Municipal Council Office.
 From It to rt: Giuseppe Cino, Francesco Gallo, Enzo Scanga (Mayor of Lago), Salvatore Muto, Father Alfonso Patrone (Pastor) and Adriano Policicchio



Relief copper statue of "Laghitans in the World"
 set up in 2018 in Giacomo Matteotti Square
 next Lago's Municipal Building



Official road sign of the City of Lago (2016).
It clearly states that Lago is "gemellata" ("twinned")
with Salida (Colorado) USA

*For many Laghitans who decided to emigrate to Morenci, contrary to what had occurred in cities, such as, New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, settling in Morenci was a **one-way permanent decision** without any plan to return to their hometown. Many, upon arrival, tried to adapt to the environment, as shown in this photo of the Laghitan Francesco Muto, born in 1881, who emigrated in Morenci in 1900 and who is wearing a typical cowboy outfit as an outward sign of his attempting to adjust to the New World. Yet, they **preserved certain Laghitan traditions**, for instance, having a strong family, working hard to better themselves socially and economically, and attending liturgical services at Holy Cross Parish which was a meeting place for Laghitans on Sundays.*



Francesco Muto in Morenci (1920)

DEDICATION

I **DEDICATE** this research
to **LAGHITAN PIONEERS**

who began arriving in Morenci in 1872,
when the town was founded as part of a U.S. Territory,
when the "Mining Act" authorized mining in Arizona and
when President Ulysses S. Grant had just negotiated a
peace treaty with Apache Indians led by the famous
Chiefs Geronimo e Cochise.

Thus, Laghitans **contributed**
to settle the new town,
working in its copper mines and
making it one of the better established
settlements of the West.

Please **excuse me** for any involuntary error that might be found in the text. These mistakes will be corrected in the next edition of the text.

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Legend for photos: : **FGP** (photograph by Francesco Gallo), **FFP** (photograph by Francesco Paoli)
FFF (Dr. Francesco Falsetti collection), **GTP** (Dr. Gabriele Turchi collection)

INTRODUCTION

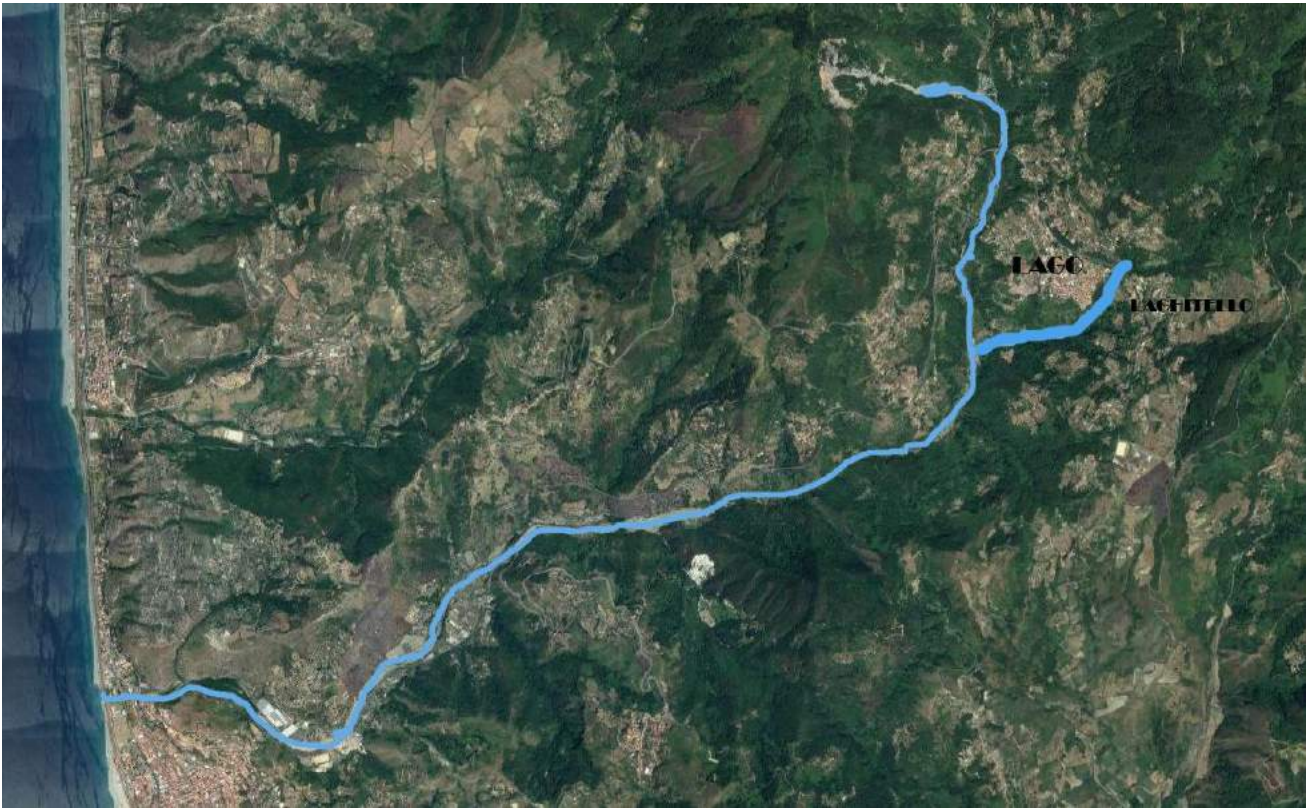
Lago is a beautiful town, sitting on top of a hill surrounded by mountains and with the steep and winding **Acero and Licetto Rivers** flowing westward to the Tyrrhenian Sea, creating a **gorge between Lago and Laghitello** (as shown on the **photos** on the next page). This is similar to the **San Francisco River in Clifton** (Arizona) where Laghitan pioneers began settling about 150 years ago (in 1872).



Lago and Laghitello in 1890 separated by a gorge created the steep and winding **Acero and Licetto Rivers** that form the **Catocastro River** near Amantea CS which flows into the **Tyrrhenian Sea**



Drawing of 1927 by T. Brenson: Lago (top rt) and **Laghitello** with the gorge created by the **Acero and Liceto Rivers** ending in the **Tyrrhenian Sea** of Amantea



Acero and Licetto Rivers** unite to flow into the Tyrrhenian Sea in Amantea CS where they become the **Catocastro River



In Lago, **Trefaghi Mountain** at 3,011 feet above sea level, gives origin to the **Liceto River Valley**

- **GEOGRAPHY of LAGO**

Lago is **located** 21 miles (34 kilometers) from **Cosenza**, the capital of the province, in the region Calabria in southern Italy.

It's 7 miles (11 km) from **Amantea**, on the **Tyrrhenian Sea**.

It's found on a hillside above a river valley, 1,600 feet (485 meters) above sea level. It is surrounded by three mountains: **Mount Virzi**, **Mount Difesa Laghitello** and **Mount Cocuzzo**, the tallest of the three at 5,055 feet.

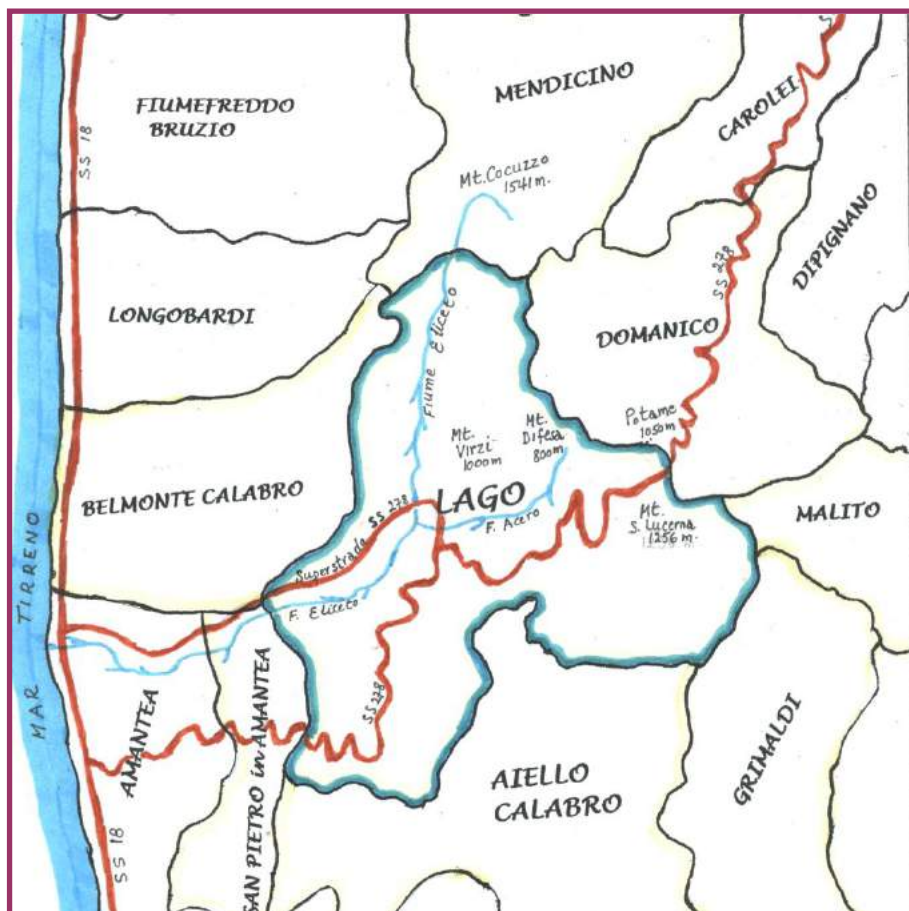
Although its name translates as "lake" in Italian, there is no large lake in the vicinity.



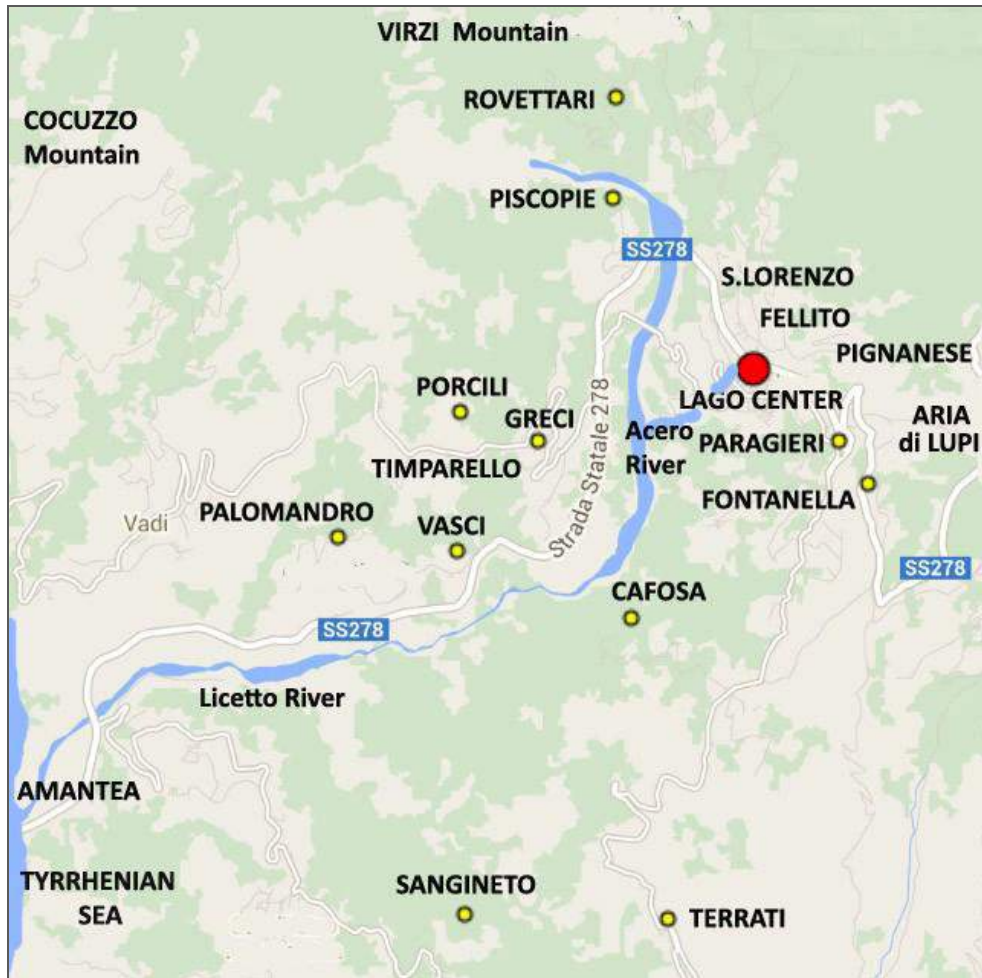
- **BOUNDARIES of LAGO**

Lago is surrounded by other Towns:

1. **S. PIETRO in AMANTEA** (south-west of Lago)
2. **BELMONTE CALABRO** (west and north-west)
3. **MENDICINO** (north)
4. **DOMANICO** (east and north-east)
5. **MALITO e GRIMALDI** (south-east)
6. **AIELLO CALABRO** (south).



- **RURAL AREAS of LAGO**



The early settlers who left this beautiful location were trying to survive because life in Lago was difficult with its poverty, overpopulation, earthquakes, infectious diseases and mistreatments by landlords. Poverty was widespread, especially in the **RURAL AREAS where these pioneers were born and lived:**

- Naccarato Carmine, born in the rural area of **Greci** on February 21st 1893, went to Morenci in 1902;
- Barone Bruno, born in the rural area of **Paragieri** on June 18th 1872, went to Morenci in 1902;
- De Pascale Bruno, born in the rural area of **Timparello (Greci)** on February 22nd 1878, went to Morenci in 1905;
- Longo Francesco born in the rural area of **Palomando (Greci)** on August 13th 1869, went to Morenci in 1901;
- Giordano Francesco, born in the rural area of **Cozzo** ("Cuasc-cu") on July 9th 1899, went to Clifton in 1920;
- Bossio Gaetano Maria, born in the rural area of **Serra (Greci)** on August 12th 1868, went to Morenci in 1901;
- Porco Angelo Antonio, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on June 5th 1880, went to Morenci in 1895;
- Porco Francesco, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on February 8th 1888, went to Morenci in 1901;
- Porco Angelo Raffaele, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on July 2nd 1893, went to Morenci in 1905.

Many others came from **Terrati** (see **photo** below):

	names	age	status	yr of emigration	destination: city and relatives
1.	<i>Buffone Angela</i>	31	M	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): husband Bartolo Russo
2.	<i>Russo Bartolo</i>	10	S	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): son of Angela Buffone
3.	<i>Russo Giuseppe</i>	4	S	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): son of Angela Buffone
4.	<i>Caruso Francesca</i>	33	M	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): husband Francesco Naccarato
5.	<i>Naccarato Carmine</i>	9	S	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): son of Francesca Caruso
6.	<i>Naccarato Teresa</i>	4	S	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): daughter of Francesca Caruso
7.	<i>Guido Gaetano</i>	26	M	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): father-in-law Domenico Mazzotta
8.	<i>Naccarato Costantino</i>	23	S	1902 (19/11)	Morenci (AZ): cousin Francesco Naccarato
9.	<i>Maione Luigi</i>	34	W	1902 (22/10)	Morenci (AZ): uncle Antonio Guzzo
10.	<i>Maione Francesco</i>	23	S	1905 (15/3)	Morenci (AZ): uncle Antonio Guzzo
11.	<i>Buffone Felice</i>	35	M	1905 (15/3)	Morenci (AZ): uncle Antonio Guzzo
12.	<i>Amantea Francesco</i>	19	S	1905 (15/3)	Morenci (AZ): uncle Antonio Russo
13.	<i>Maione Angelo</i>	29	M	1907 (10/10)	Clifton (AZ): brother-in-law Longo
14.	<i>Mazzotta Saverio</i>	42	M	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): already was in USA 1897-1917
15.	<i>Peluso Lucia</i>	28	M	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): wife of Saverio Mazzotta
16.	<i>Mazzotta Domenico</i>	9	S	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): son of Saverio Mazzotta
17.	<i>Mazzotta Mariano</i>	8	S	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): son of Saverio Mazzotta
18.	<i>Mazzotta Maria</i>	6	S	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): daughter of Saverio Mazzotta
19.	<i>Mazzotta Rosaria</i>	1	S	1919 (25/12)	Morenci (AZ): daughter of Saverio Mazzotta



The **De Grazia family** came from **Aria di Lupi** and settled in Morenci:

- Gregorio (b.1855) arrived 1883
- Francesco (b.1882) arrived in 1895
- Domenico (b.1887) arrived in 1898
- Federico (b.1894) arrived in 1903
- Giuseppe (b.1883) arrived 1906

Others came from **Laghitello**, **Pignanese** and **Fuocomorto**.

A few came from the **Center of Lago**:

- Posteraro Fortunato (b.1869) arrived in 1890 and settled in Morenci
- Palumbo Francesco (b.1874) arrived in 1901 and settled in Metcalf
- Mazzotta Carmine (b.1877) arrived in 1902 and settled in Metcalf

Thus, the majority were farmers who were **accustomed to hardships** due to exploitation by landowners, long hours with low profits, to lack or rain or too much of it, unfertile soil, floods and poor harvests.

In **Morenci**, a few worked as farmers but most were exploited copper miners with low salaries and dangerous working conditions.



Carrolla's Precipice near **Cocuzzo Mountain**
with the fertile flatland below (FGP 2008)



Farm houses at the foot of Mt. Cocuzzo in early XX century
(photo property of Arch. F. Mazzotta)



Greci, suburb of Lago (altitude 800 meters):
it is believed ancient Greeks settled here once (FGP)



Paragieri, a suburb of Lago, **Laghitello** and **Licetto** and **Acero Rivers**

ADMINISTRATION of LAGO during the Morenci emigration period (1872-1925)

Mayors of Lago



- 1871-90 **don Gabriele Cupelli**
- 1891-93 **don Vincenzo Palumbo**
(photo)
- 1894-95 **don Nicola Cupelli**
- 1896 **don Gabriele Muti**
- 1897-1906 **don Giuseppe Gatti**
- 1907-09 **don Leopoldo Cupelli**
- 1912-19 **don Vincenzo Palumbo**
(photo)
- 1919-20 **rag. Mariano Mazzotti**
- 1921-25 **don Cesare Cupelli**

Without them, emigrants would not have had the necessary **certification** needed to leave for the U.S.A. At times, they **lent emigrants money** to buy the ship ticket from Naples to New York or other ports. They **read** for our grandparents the **letters** that they received from relatives abroad.

They gave immigrants **precious advice** concerning the U.S.A. especially about legal and administrative procedures. Finally, they had **a list of names of other Laghitans** abroad who were willing to welcome the new emigrants upon disembarking in various American ports.

- **Pastors of Saint Nicholas Parish (San Nicola) of Lago** during the period of mass emigration to Morenci (1872-1920)

- 1866-1879 **Father Vincenzo Valle**
- 1879-1893 **Father Raffaele Magliocchi**
- 1893-1938 **Father Giovanni Posteraro** (photo)



- **Pastors of Our Lady of Grace (Madonna delle Grazie) of Laghitello** during the period of mass emigration to to Morenci (1872-1920)

- 1871-82 **Father Eugenio Mazzotta**
- 1882-1901 **Father Gennaro Coscarella**
- 1901-38 **Father Carlo Carusi** (photo)



These were the priests who **baptized, administered First Communion, christened** or **married** our grandparents and who **prayed for them** when they were in foreign lands.

Our forefathers were blessed to have received from them the spiritual guidance which kept them going in the rugged territories of Arizona or wherever they struggled to settle down and to raise their families.

Their stamina, courage and hopefulness derived from their **faith and hope in God** who through the saints worshipped in Lago, such as, Saint Francis of Paola, Our Lady of Grace, the Assumption and St. Joseph, they remained very attached to religion. **Photo:** *Our Lady of Grace Statue found in the Sanctuary of Margi*



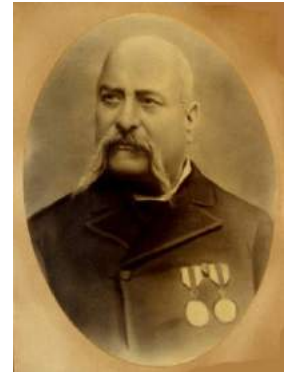
*In Lago there were **two parishes with separate ecclesiastical jurisdictions:***

Saint Nicholas Parish (San Nicola) of Lago belonging to the jurisdiction of the **Bishop of Cosenza** and **Our Lady of Grace Parish** (Madonna delle Grazie) of Laghitello (see **photo** below) and **St. Marina Parish** in Terrati, belonging to the jurisdiction of the **Bishop of Tropea**.



- **Physicians of Lago** from 1872 to 1912

Lago's Town Council on November 7th 1872, nominated **Dr. Nicola Palumbo** (with 11 votes) and **Dr. Giuseppe Politani** (with 9 votes) -see **photo**- Official Town Physicians under the Italian Health System and they were to receive a two-hundred lire yearly honorarium. The decision was signed by the Mayor of the time, Gabriele Cupelli.



Dr. Giuseppe Politani (1856-1912-**photo**) was a medical practitioner of Lago from 1872 until 1912. Italy's Prime Minister awarded him two silver medals for being a pioneer in vaccination against diseases. He was married to *Domenica Turchi* (1853-1948) but had no children.

- **Landowners of Lago** from 1885 to 1945 for whom many emigrants had worked as farmers before deciding to choose Morenci as their new home:

- Pasquale Mazzotti (1821-1885)
- Francesco Saverio Mazzotti (1854-1916)
- Nicola Falsetti (b.1846)
- Giuseppe Politani (1856-1912)
- Raffaele Scaramelli (1871-1945)
- Domenico Antonio Cupelli (1821-1899)
- Ottavio Turchi (1856-1936)
- Francesco Michelangelo Martillotti (1831-1913)
- Orazio Gatti (1826-1895 **photo**) first mayor of Lago after Unity of Italy



In Lago very few people owned land lots which were either very small, measuring only one or two hectares, or quite large. The proprietors, lacking a sense of entrepreneurship, invested little to improve the soil's fertility or to increase agricultural yields by using, for instance, new technological systems and mechanization. Seventy to eighty percent of arable lands belonged to a few owners (*Mazzotti, Turchi, Cupelli, Scaramelli, Falsetti, Politani and Martillotti families*) who lived in their comfortable residences in the center of Lago or in large cities (Naples and Rome). They often intermarried among themselves in order to maintain their social status or to increase their wealth and prestige. Landlords met each other in Cosenza at exclusive clubs, went hunting together and appeared in social gatherings. Since written contracts were not used between landowners and peasants, there was no guarantee that they would be respected.

In 1984 **Settimio Canonico** who was a farmer, wrote the song " *Our lives and the landowners.*" In it, he remembers great sacrifices and conveys the bitterness that some tenants felt against landowners. In America, fortunately, *Don Pippinu* did not exist any longer but there were, nonetheless, sweat shops where workers would sweat "blood". The song says:

*" Those were bad times for many years,
let me tell you about our lives
and that of our landowners,
and when I think about it,
I get goose bumps.*

*They did not allow us
to go move one step foeward,
they always kept us down,
they were only owners
but acted like gods...*

Every Easter we would bring them
a young goat,
eggs and cottage cheese
every morning,
it seemed
they did it on spite.

They had the money
to buy meat,
we could only eat
boiled potatoes,
without even
peeling them.

In order to be free,
we were forced to
leave our homeland,
and go to foreign lands.

Now their fate has worsened,
old times have changed,
and Sir Francis or Sir Joseph
no longer enslave us..."

- **Teachers of Lago** from 1870 to 1930

In Lago there was unemployment and underemployment, high mortality, little medical care, little or no schooling, poor housing, semi-starvation, a rigid class structure, and exploitation of farmers.

Three years of **elementary school education became compulsory** in Italy in 1877 (**Coppino's Law**). Lago had teachers and schools but many parents did not allow their children to attend them either because they considered it a waste of time or because their kids were needed in the farm. Town officials did not enforce the decree by issuing fines to transgressors. However, some Laghitans immigrants knew how to read and write as can be seen in the answers to the questions that navigation officers would ask the passengers sailing to American ports:

Question number 7 asks if the passenger was **able to read and write**, and as can be noticed, most have answered "No" except for passenger number 1, 4, 8 and 10 (n. 10 passenger was Angelo Gallo, my grandfather).

This form was filled out on the ship "Rotterdam" that sailed from the French port of *Boulogne-sur-Mer* to *New York* where it arrived on *April 26, 1900*.

S.S. ROTTERDAM sailing										
1 No. on List.	2 NAME IN FULL.		3 Age.		4 Sex.	5 Married or Single.	6 Calling or Occupation.	7 Able to		8 Nationality.
			Yrs.	Mos.				Read.	Write.	
1	Somma	Buonaventura	30	✓	m	s	farmer	yes	yes	italian
2	Caterina	Nicola	20	✓	.	.	.	no	no	.
3	Figliotti	Francesco	25	✓	.	m	.	.	✓	.
4	Petrozza	Gastano	23	✓	.	.	.	yes	yes	.
5	Quaragio	Giovanni	45	✓	.	.	.	no	no	.
6	Scorza	Luigi	26	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Casino	Salvatore	23	✓	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Reda	Giovanni	29	✓	.	.	.	yes	yes	.
9	Scorza	Luigi	23	✓	.	.	.	no	no	.
10	Gallo	Angelo	23	✓	.	.	cuppersmith	yes	yes	.

Who were the **teachers that** from 1870 until 1930 **taught these Laghitans how to read and write** ?

Without them, Laghitan immigrants would have been unable to read directions and follow signs, to reach Morenci from Lago. The list, although incomplete, follows a chronological order:

1. *Don Gennaro Coscarelli (1763-1841)*
2. *Don Giuseppe Turchi (1849-1937)*
3. *Don Ottavio Turchi (1856-1936)*
4. *Don Giuseppe Cupelli (b.1859-photo)*
5. *Donna Filomena Scanga (1870-1960)*
6. *Don Orazio Pellegrino (b.1880)*
7. *Donna Marietta Nervi (b.1893)*
8. *Donna Vannina Martillotti (1895-1988)*



These were the teachers who taught our great grandfathers how to read !!!

Brief Analysis of Italian Emigration to USA

Italy is a relatively young nation since it achieved full unification only during the *Risorgimento* of 1860-1870. Prior to this, the peninsula consisted of often mutually antagonistic kingdoms, duchies, city-states, and principalities. The most significant internal distinctions have been those stemming from the contrast between a relatively prosperous, cosmopolitan, urban North and a socially backward, economically depressed, agricultural South.

Southern Italy (*Mezzogiorno*) was the source of more than 75 percent of immigration to the United States, was an impoverished region possessing a highly stratified, virtually feudal society. The bulk of the population consisted of artisans (*artigiani*), petty landowners or sharecroppers (*contadini*), and farm laborers (*giornalieri*), all of whom struggled to make ends meet. For reasons of security and health, residents typically clustered in hill towns situated away from farm land. Each day required long walks to family plots, adding to the toil that framed daily lives. Families typically worked as collective units to ensure survival.



The impact of unification on the South was disastrous. The new constitution heavily favored the North, especially in its tax policies, industrial subsidies, and land programs. The hard-pressed peasantry shouldered an increased share of national expenses, while attempting to compete in markets dominated more and more by outside capitalist intrusions. These burdens only exacerbated existing problems of poor soil, absentee landlords, inadequate investment, disease, and high rates of illiteracy. With cruel irony, as livelihoods became increasingly precarious, population totals soared. Italy jumped from 25 million residents in 1861 to 33 million in 1901 to more than 35 million in 1911, despite the massive migration already underway.

From 1876-1924, more than 4.5 million Italians arrived in the United States, and over two million came in the years 1901-1910 alone.

Migrants brought with them their family-centered peasant cultures and their fiercely local identifications, or *campanilismo*. They typically viewed themselves as residents of particular villages or regions, not as "Italians." The organizational and residential life of early communities reflected these facts, as people limited their associations largely to kin and *paesani* fellow villagers. The proliferation of narrowly based mutual aid societies and *festas* (*feste*, or feast days) honoring local patron saints were manifestations of these tendencies. Gradually, as immigrants acclimated to the American milieu, in which others regarded them simply as Italians, and as they increasingly interacted with fellow immigrants, *campanilismo* gave way to a more national identity. Group-wide organization and identity, nonetheless, have always been difficult to achieve.

Upon arriving in America, the choice was simple: either become American and lose one's sense of ethnicity or be subjected to harassment and ridicule, economic hardship, and even violence. Some, however, modified their traditions, customs, and even languages created a new culture, a middle ground, a compromise between the two cultures, and became "Italian-Americans". America became a **melting pot** with hundreds of different cultures and ethnicities not only co-existing, but becoming a united culture. Some tried to blend in by changing their last names to make them sound more American, for instance, "Magliocco" became "Malloque", "Porco" became "Parque". This occurred also with Italian food as it became richer and more complicated, the hybrid Italian-American food had its own identity. For example, the custom of eating meatballs with pasta, started in America. Sunday dinners and Christmas Eve Celebration ("Feast of the Seven Fishes" with baked cod, fried eels, deep fried shrimp, linguine with clam sauce, and oyster shooters) were rituals that require the presence of the entire family.¹

In terms of settlement, immigrants were (and are) highly concentrated. Using kin and village-based chain migration networks to form "**Little Italies**," they clustered heavily in cities in the Northeast region (the Mid-Atlantic and New England states) and the Midwest, with outposts in California and Louisiana. More than 90 percent settled in only 11 states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Louisiana—and approximately 90 percent congregated in urban areas. These patterns largely hold true today, although immigrants have branched out to locations such as Arizona where there are 224,000, and Florida. In every settlement area, there has been, over time, a slow but steady shift from central cities to suburbs.

Immigrants often sought out Little Italies as a result of the hostility they encountered in American society. As a despised minority rooted in the working class and seemingly resistant to **assimilation**, Italians suffered widespread discrimination in housing and employment. American responses to the immigrants occasionally took uglier forms as Italians became the victims of **intimidation** and **violence**, the most notorious incident being the 1890 lynching of 11 Italians in New Orleans. Italian mass migration coincided with the growth of a **nativism** that identified Southern and Eastern Europeans as undesirable elements. Inspired by the pseudo-scientific findings of **eugenics** and **social Darwinism**, turn-of-the-century nativists often branded Southern Italians as especially inferior. Powerful **stereotypes** centering on poverty, clannishness, illiteracy, high disease rates, and an alleged proclivity toward criminal activities underscored the view that Southern Italians were a **degenerate "race"** that should be denied entry to America. Criticism of Italians became integral to the successful legislative drives to enact the nativist **Literacy Test** in 1917 and **National Origins Acts** in 1921 and 1924.

Within **Little Italies**, immigrants created New World societies. A network of Italian language institutions—newspapers, theaters, churches, mutual aid societies, recreational clubs, and debating societies—helped fuel an emerging **Italian-American ethnic culture**. Aspects of the folk, popular, and high culture intermixed in this milieu yielding an array of entertainment options. Saloons or club buildings in larger urban centers often featured traditional puppet and marionette shows while immigrant men sipped wines and played card games of *mora*, *briscola*, and *tresette*. By the early 1900s, a lively **Italian language theater** brought entertainment to thousands and sustained the careers of professional acting troupes and noted performers such as the comedic genius **Eduardo Migliacco** (1880-1946), known as "**Farfariello**."

¹ Joseph S. Pechie, "The Italian immigrant's assimilation into American culture and subsequent impact on food, language and last names", State University of New York, Brockport, 2015, pp. 15-38.

On a more informal level, Italian **coffee houses** often presented light comedies, heroic tragedies, and dialect plays sponsored by drama clubs. Italian **opera** was a staple in most American urban centers, and working-class Italian **music halls** attracted customers by offering renditions of Neapolitan or Sicilian songs and dances. **Band performances** and choral recitals were regularly staged on the streets of Italian settlements. Although illiteracy rates among immigrants often ran well above 50 percent, newcomers in larger cities had access to Italian language bookstores stocked with poetry, short stories, novels, and nonfiction.

The cultural patterns of Little Italies were constantly evolving, providing for a dynamic interplay between older forms brought from Italy and new inventions forged in the United States. Many immigrants attempted to recreate old-world celebrations and rituals upon arrival in the United States, but those that directly competed with American forms soon fell away. The celebration of **Epiphany** (January 6), for example, was the principal Christmas time festivity in Italy, featuring the visit of **La Befana**, a kindly old witch who brought presents for children. In the United States the more popular Christmas Eve and Santa Claus displaced this tradition.

Even those cultural forms more sheltered from American society were contested. Immigrant settlements were not homogenous entities. Various members of the community fought for the right to define the group, and the ongoing struggle for dominance invariably employed cultural symbols and events.

These activities were challenged by a variety of **leftist radicals** (*sovversivi*), who sought very different cultural and political goals. Anarchists, socialists, and syndicalists such as **Carlo Tresca** (1879-1943) and **Arturo Giovannitti** (1884-1959) considered Italian Americans as part of the world proletariat and celebrated holidays (*Primo Maggio*-May Day) and heroes (**Gaetano Bresci** 1869-1901, the assassin of Italian King Umberto) reflecting this image. These symbols also played roles in mass strikes and worker demonstrations led by the radicals. Meanwhile, the majority of Italian Americans continued to draw much of their identity from the peasant cultures of the old-world *paese*. Columbus Day, the preeminent Italian American ethnic celebration, typically blended elements of all these components, with multiple parades and competing banquets, balls, and public presentations.

World War I proved an ambiguous interlude for Italian immigrants. Italy's alliance with the United States and the service of many immigrants in the U.S. military precipitated some level of American acceptance. The war also produced, however, countervailing pressures that generated more intense nationalism among Italians and powerful drives toward assimilation—"100 percent Americanism"—in the wider society. Immigration restrictions after 1924 halted Italian immigration, although the foreign-born presence remained strong (the 1930 census recorded 1,623,000 Italian-born residents—the group's historic high). As new arrivals slowed and the second generation matured during the 1920s and 1930s, the group changed.

Several critical developments shaped the character of Italian America during the interwar years. National **prohibition** provided lucrative illegal markets, which some Italian Americans successfully exploited through bootlegging operations. During the 1920s, the "gangster" image of Italians (exemplified by Al Capone) was perpetuated through films and popular literature. The celebrated case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti further molded the group's national image, underwriting the conception of Italians as dangerous radicals.

The **Great Depression** overshadowed earlier economic gains, often forcing Italian Americans back into their family-centered ethnic communities. Here, the emerging second generation found itself in frequent conflict with the first. Heavily influenced by the traditional *contadino* culture passed on from their parents, the second generation uneasily straddled two worlds. Traditional notions of proper behavior, stressing collective responsibilities toward the family, strict chastity and domestic roles for females, rigid chaperonage and courting codes, and male dominance, clashed with the more individualist, consumer-driven American values children learned in schools, stores, and on the streets. Problems of marginality, lack of self-esteem, rebellion, and delinquency were the outcomes.

Partly because of these dynamics, the community structures of Little Italies began to change. The more Americanized second generation began to turn away from older, Italian-language institutions founded by immigrants, many of which collapsed during the depression. Italian theaters and music halls, for example, largely gave way to vaudeville, nickelodeons, organized sports, and radio programming. During the 1920s and 1930s, these transformations were also influenced by Benito Mussolini's **Fascist regime**, which sponsored propaganda campaigns designed to attract the support of Italian Americans. The *prominenti* generally supported these initiatives, often inserting fascist symbols (the black shirt), songs ("Giovinezza"—the fascist anthem), and holidays (the anniversary of the "March on Rome") into the iconography and pageantry of America's Little Italies. A small, but vocal, anti-fascist element existed in opposition, and it substituted counter values and emblems. Memorials to Giacomo Matteotti, a socialist deputy murdered by fascists, and renditions of *Bandiera Rossa* and *Inno di Garibaldi* became fixtures of anti-fascist festivities. Thus, the cultural world of Italian America remained divided.

Any questions concerning loyalties to the United States were firmly answered when Italy declared war on the United States in 1941, and Italian Americans rushed to aid the American struggle against the Axis Powers. More than 500,000 Italian Americans joined the U.S. military, serving in all theaters, including the Italian campaign. The war effort and ensuing anti-communist crusade stressed conformity, loyalty, and patriotism, and in the 1940s and 1950s it appeared that Italian Americans had comfortably settled into the melting pot. The second generation especially benefited from its war service and the postwar economic expansion as it yielded new levels of acceptance and integration. In the 1950s, they experienced substantial social mobility and embraced mass consumerism and middle-class values.

Since the end of World War II, more than 600,000 Italian immigrants have arrived in the United States. A large percentage came shortly after passage of the **Immigration Act of 1965**, at which time yearly totals of Italian immigrants averaged about 23,000. Beginning in 1974, the numbers steadily declined as a result of improved economic conditions in Italy and changing policies in other immigrant-receiving nations. In 1990 only 3,300 Italian immigrants were admitted to the United States, but 831,922 Italian-born residents remained in the country, guaranteeing that Italian language and culture are still part of the American cultural mosaic.

Despite strong evidence of integration, Italian Americans retain distinguishing characteristics. They are still geographically concentrated in the old settlement areas, and they display a pronounced attachment to the values of domesticity and family loyalty. Italian Americans still rely heavily on personal and kin networks in residential choices, visiting patterns, and general social interaction. Perhaps most distinctive, the group continues to suffer from stereotypes associating it with criminal behavior, especially in the form of organized crime and the mafia. These images have persisted despite research documenting that Italian Americans possess crime rates no higher than other segments of American society and that organized crime is a multi-ethnic enterprise. Television and film images of Italian Americans continue to emphasize criminals, "lovable or laughable dimwits" who engage in dead-end jobs, and heavy-accented, obese "Mamas" with their pasta pots.

These representations have influenced the movement of Italian Americans into the highest levels of corporate and political life. The innuendos of criminal ties advanced during Geraldine Ferraro's candidacy for vice-president in 1984 and during Mario Cuomo's aborted presidential bids illustrate the political repercussions of these stereotypes, and many Italian Americans believe that bias has kept them underrepresented in the top echelons of the business world. Since the 1970s, such organizations as the Americans of Italian Descent, the Sons of Italy in America, and the National Italian American Foundation have mounted broad-based anti-defamation campaigns protesting such negative imagery.

Brief history of Lago

- **Important dates in Lago's history**

In 1895 the **railroad line Naples-Reggio Calabria** was inaugurated with a stop in Amantea, only 7 miles from Lago. This made emigration easier because Laghitans could reach by train Naples and from its port, embark to reach New York or elsewhere.

In Lago, in 1910 the horse-drawn **stagecoach** was substituted by a Pullman

In 1926 a **landslide** forced inhabitants of *Laghitello* to temporarily abandon their homes. In the same year electrical public illumination was inaugurated in Lago.

In 1927 **Terrati** ceased to be an independent Township and was incorporated to Lago. In the same year construction of **Lago's "Junior Vocational High School"** was begun.

- **Lago's rural situation**

In his manuscript "**History of Lago**" written in 1973, **Alberto Cupelli** stated that progressively "... the rural conditions remained harsh, if not worsened .. In Lago, feudal power and exploitation ceased once Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat ruled from 1806 to 1815, promulgating a new system of ownership which freed agricultural lands, distributed municipal soils to the population, organized a new land register system, deprived the Manomorta (mortmain) of their goods, reformed the courts by introducing the Napoleonic Code and subdivided the kingdom into provinces and districts The miserable conditions of Lago's farmers, laborers and shepherds did not change: without lands and homes of their own, without woodlands and even without a plot of land to bury the dead (their deceased were buried in common graves).

From dawn to dusk, when it did not rain, hail, snow or freeze, the laborer dug up the soil, for two meals and a few cents a day with which he supported his old parents, wife, children and often one or two disabled brothers. Also, since he was penniless, no credit was given him to pawn anything. Yet, it's amazing how he resisted the temptation to commit crimes in order to procure food for himself and his family. Between 1880 and 1900 ... education was made compulsory but the clergy and the rich were against it, yet the conditions of farmers remained harsh, and perhaps worsened ... "

- **Sharecropping in Lago (1864-1920)**

In the years following Italy's Unification (after 1861), over 70% of the Italian population were farmers and these were distinguished in three groups: **landowners**, **sharecroppers** and **occasional farmers** (the owners were 400,000 compared to 21 million farmers). There were many large estates (huge extensions of agricultural land) owned by a few owners who monopolized the land. *Sharecroppers* or "*turrieri*" accepted that farm crops and profits be shared with the owner. The sharecropper's wife took care of household chores, such as, weaving and cultivation of silk worms, while their children, instead of going to school, helped as farm hands and in grazing animals (over 90% of the population was illiterate). Occasional farmers who held temporary jobs, were very poor and were temporarily employed during vintage, harvests or other periods of need.

Rules between landowners and settlers (from Lago's Municipal Council: May 25, 1872)

"The owner cannot expel settlers from cultivated lands unless these show to be reluctant to share crops or do not cultivate the allocated land. These settlers must be notified, with public notices, two days in advance before estimating crop yields and must be personally present to witness the operations. Controversies can be settled by hiring another appraiser, at their own expense, without attempting to utilize that of the owner, or a third expert can be appointed by the Mayor, the cost being borne by the parties involved. Finally, the settlers are obliged to bring crops at the home of the owner."

It was a common practice for sharecroppers to disregard **contractual terms** and this was described by **Vincenzo Padula** in 1864 in the periodical "**Bruzio**" in a very popular survey entitled "**Status of the People in Calabria**":

"... Because of the distance of fields, lack of roads, very few of which could be reached with decent roads, and because of the fear of robbers, which makes us pale in all seasons, the land worked by sharecroppers was advantageous for them but not so for the owner who did not supervise the work, witnessed harvests and threshing, and in all respects depended on the good faith and honesty of the farmer ... The settler had many advantages: he would split with the landlord only wheat, legumes, corn, and fruits, but all the vegetables were his, and only in some towns it was customary to bring to the owner, twice a week, a tip of cabbage ...and a few remnants of garlic or onions ... Where farms were located near the owner's residence, controls were more frequent and thus farmers were more inclined to be more honest. When figs, grapes, olives and chestnuts are grown close to town...land was better cultivated, the owners were always more satisfied and received half of all products. ... "

Rural Districts of Lago (Center, Terrati, Aria di Lupi, Greci and Paragieri)

The entire town of Lago covers a surface area of 50 square kilometers, its altitude ranges from 350 meters in the Center to over 1000 meters in rural areas, making it once difficult for farmers to reach the Center or for their children to reach schools, and thus had to follow a steep and dangerous mule-track, 3 to 10 miles long.

Many Laghitan immigrants settled in large cities on the East Coast of the U.S.A., as well as in San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans but many also chose Colorado and Arizona. In the early days, these new arrivals were discriminated against and were frequent targets of hate groups, such as, the Ku Klux Klan, who would terrorize them and burn crosses on their lawns. In fact, for many years Laghitans were not considered to be "White" by the WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) ruling class, were underpaid and assigned homes near the Mexican quarters. This slowed down their integration with Americans, made it difficult to learn English and forced them to intermarry among themselves or with Mexicans, as Francesco Palumbo (1874-1921) had done by marrying Isabel Valdez (1888-1929). Names, such as, Vozza, Cupelli, Palermo, Mazzotta, Guido, Pulice, Abate, Buffone, Naccarato, Porco, Magliocchi, Pulice, Palumbo, Guzzo, Russo, Peluso, De Grazia and Coscarella are all familiar to longtime Morencians. Some were shortened or "Americanized" ("Porco" to "Parque", "Pelusi" to "Peluce", "Magliocchi" to "Malloque", "Chiappetta" to "Chapeta" "Palumbo" to "Polombo", "Guzzo" to "Goots" and "Coscarella" to "Cascarelli") upon arrival in the United States.

Gradually, most of these families overcame local prejudices and became successful **leaders of Morenci** as craftsmen, military officials, union leaders, foremen miners and owners of saloons, ranches and other businesses:

- **Ted De Grazia** (1909-1982), son of the Laghitan Domenico De Grazia, became a world-famous artist;
- **John Voza** (1916-2002), son of the Laghitan Fernando Voza, was a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin;
- **Carmelo Pelusi Jr.** (1921-1943) was a U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant;
- **Federico De Grazia** (1884-1959), son of Michele De Grazia, was an official photoreporter during World War II
- **Placido Pulice** (1906-1970), son of Francesco Alarico Pulice, was a Mayor of Carlsbad NM;
- **Ippolito Coscarella** (1855-1942), a resident of Lago married to a Laghitan, became one of the richest citizens of Clifton AZ since he owned the "Cascarelli Building", the largest ranch in the York Valley, Lyric Theater, three houses and a saloon;
- the Laghitans **Gabriele Belsito** (1878-1952) and **Antonio Voza** (1860-1921) became foremen in the Morenci copper mines and
- the Laghitan **Francesco Palumbo** (1874-1921) was a union leader during the 1905-miners strike in Morenci.

Like Morenci, Lago has a sunny climate and is surrounded by mountains. It also straddles between two rivers, the Licetto and Acero, which at the time, overflowed and caused soil erosion, landslides and floods as it often has happened in Clifton AZ with the San Francisco River. On Chase Creek Street of Clifton AZ, the old business district, Laghitans helped to build the impressive historic brick buildings, its stores and banks, boarding houses and saloons.

As they went up the hill, they found the town of Morenci. It was a difficult walk, "...on a road so steep and winding that it would put a Swiss mountain pass to shame. From the top, we looked down into... a man-made canyon two miles wide and three miles long, its terraced walls shining in hues of red, gray and blue ... **New Morenci** is a company town, non-union, with modern, look-alike houses, a neat and clean company store, a company hotel and a company restaurant. It is a place where you lose your home if you lose your job. Down the hill lies the town we had entered, incorporated Clifton, one of the oldest settlements in Arizona and a hotbed of labor activism for decades. The unions were busted after a violent strike 10 years ago, the workforce was drastically reduced, and now Clifton is dying. Half its 5,000 people have already left and ..."Two other towns - **Metcalf** and **Old Morenci** - have been swallowed up by the pit. And Clifton still has people who love it for what is and for what it was... in Chase Creek... the streets crowded with miners coming from work and a wild mix of music emerging from the open doors of half a dozen saloons.... Searching the archives of the **Phelps Dodge mining company**, I found a rich and colorful history, revealed in pictures of Mexican workers and woodcutters, of Welsh foremen, Italian masons, African-American families and Chinese shopowners... There were pictures of smeltermen amidst the noise and danger of heavy machinery; pictures of miners with pneumatic drills, which would bring them silicosis and an early death..."²



² www.hcn.org Udo Zindel, essay of April 4th 1994

Morenci is a **company town** in Greenlee County, Arizona, United States (see **map above**). The population was 1,403 in the year 2018. It was founded in 1872 by the "**Detroit Copper Mining Company**" which in 1897 was bought by the Scottish **Arizona Copper Company** (that owned also the *Shannon Copper Company*, the *Longfellow Mine*, the *Coronado Mine*, the *Metcalf Mine*, the *Clay Mine*, and the *Humboldt Mine*), sold to "**Phelps-Dodge**" in 1917 and in the year 2016 to "**Freeport-McMoRan Inc.**". The **Morenci Mine** is the **largest copper mining operation in North America** and one of the largest in the world.

Morenci was first known as "**Joy Camp**" (named after **Captain Miles Joy**) and in 1882, was renamed "**Morenci**" by **William Church**, head of the **Detroit Copper Company**. It took its name from a town in Michigan with the same name, probably originated from "Morancé", a town in south-east France or from "Morency Mountain", a very dark, shady mountain (prefix "mor.." means "dark").

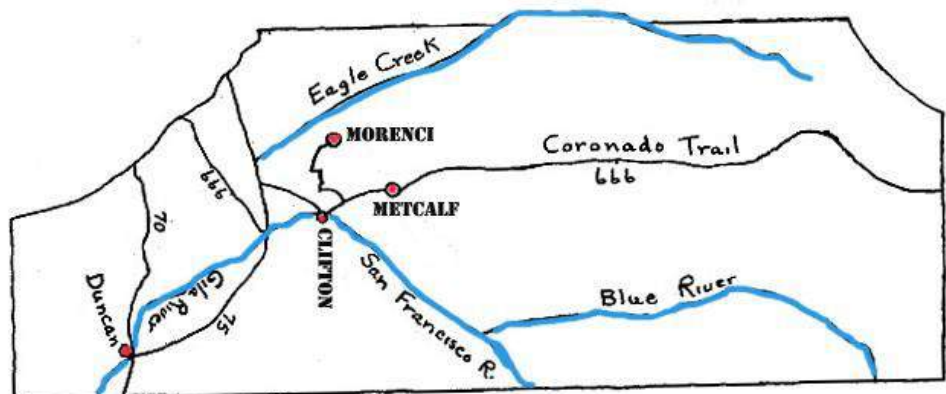
As late as 1932 mining was done by underground methods. The operation was closed in 1932 because of the great depression. In 1937 development work started for the **Morenci Open Pits mine**, 50 million tons of material were removed in the initial development. The waste was dumped into Fairbanks Canyon, north of the pit, and later into the Coronado Canyon. The old town was "eaten-away" by the expanding copper mine pit and a **New Morenci** rose and developed in an area south-east of the mine, near **Clifton**.

The colorful terraced Morenci mine is a spectacular sight, and is in a class by itself. It is composed of a series of enormous open pits covering an area about two miles wide by five miles long.

Morenci is located in the Peloncillo Mountains, six miles west of the **San Francisco River**, twelve miles north of the **Gila River** and six miles east of **Eagle Creek**.

The San Francisco River originates in western New Mexico

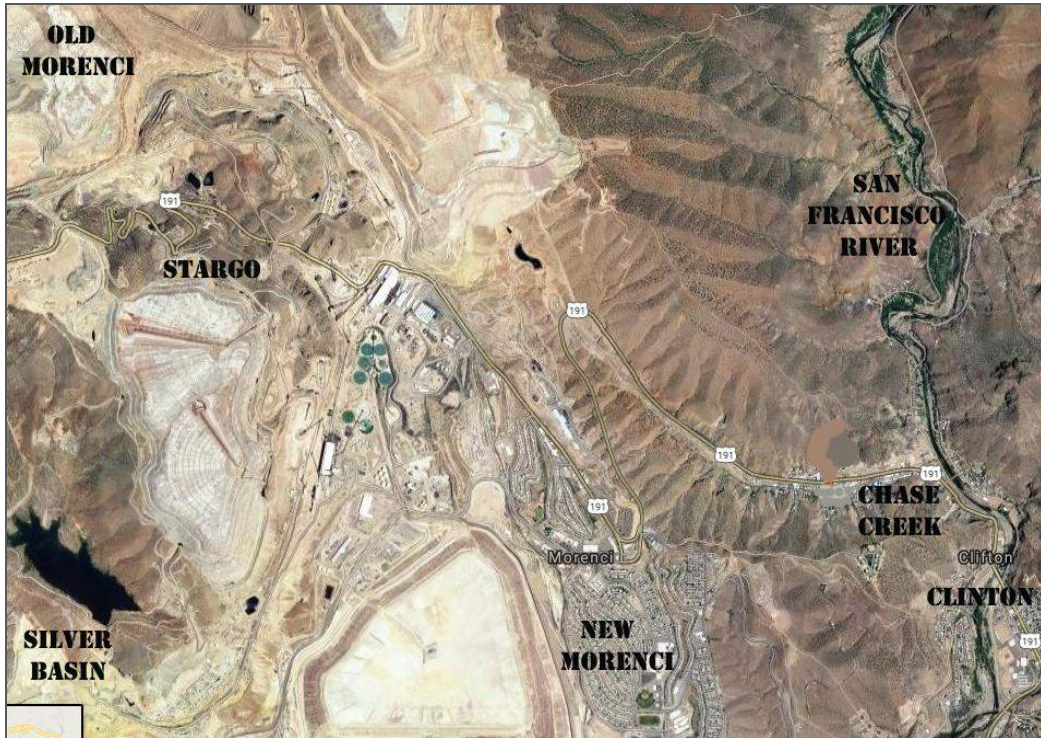
and flows into Arizona above Clifton, Arizona. The **Blue River** flows into the San Francisco and the San Francisco flows into the Gila River about twelve miles southeast of Morenci. There is one road out of Morenci, down **Morenci Canyon** to **Chase Creek** where the road intersects with **Highway 666**, or **Coronado Trail**.



Clifton lies nestled in gorges, part of a deep, isolated canyon system carved by the **San Francisco River** and its tributary, **Chase Creek**.

Old Morenci was **1,300 feet higher** and seven miles **northwest of Clifton**, in the saddle of several inter-connected mountain peaks.

New Morenci is three miles nearer and 800 feet closer to Clifton.



Morenci Canyon originates south of **Copper Mountain** and spreads out like an amphitheater where **OLD MORENCI** was located.



Within or near Morenci there were **many copper mines**, such as, **Morenci, Longfellow, Humboldt, Arizona Central, Copper Mountain, Joy and Detroit.**

The **economy of Morenci** and that of the surrounding area, completely depends on the **Morenci Mine**. It has 4,000 employees and produces one million tons of copper ore per day. In a **company town**, all stores and housing are owned by the one company who is also the main employer holding a monopoly on all property. It owns churches, schools, markets and recreation facilities, provided services to miners. This company town never became a public municipality with a city hall and a mayor but is united economically to **Clifton** and **Metcalf**, two neighboring towns. In its early days, its citizens worked as miners, as craftsmen, as copper smelters and extractors or public health personnel (**Morenci Hospital**), jail guards (Clifton Jail) and cemetery attendants (Bunkers, Old Mexican and Old Morenci Cemeteries, Sacred Heart Cemetery in Clifton and Metcalf Cemetery), water supply servicemen, farmers, railroad and road workers, school teachers or janitors (grammar and high schools in Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf), store keepers, clerks in banks, shipping services and legal offices, lumber suppliers, trade shop attendants, saloon keepers and hotel clerks (**Morenci Hotel**). It owned church buildings (e.g., **Holy Cross Catholic Church** in Morenci), operated parks and theaters (e.g., **Morenci Theater**) and hosted cultural events. Among their workers were also carpenters, pipe fitters, boiler makers, pipe fitters, timbermen, welders, trainmen and hoist engineers.

The owners aimed to make employees dependent on them, wished to improve their morals, discourage drunkenness, gambling and bad language. If they closed business or moved, the economic effect on three towns was devastating making workers move to jobs elsewhere.

"**Sixteen Tons**" is a **song** written by *Merle Travis* in 1947 **about a miner** who was dependent on the company, buying products on credit and borrowing money from the company store, becoming indebted and "owning his soul to the company".

Click to the following to hear it, interpreted by Tennessee Ernie Ford and read its text:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E5VMZqgVzRo>

The song portrays a negative view of the high prices at the **company store** but although they were obliged to shop there, it was a necessary evil for miners and their families who through it, had an easy access to food and to other necessary supplies.

During the early days, the company kept the miners' salaries low, fired employees who complained, blocked unions and labor strikes, fostered religious bigotry and indulged on discriminatory practices against Italian who similarly to Mexicans, were considered to be non-White.

*"The industrial devolution shake the era between 1880 and 1900 with an increase in resource extraction. Westward expansion demanded use of railroads, steel mills, lumber mills and textile mills, all over the country to support the rising economy of the United States as well as its increase in population. Company towns housed the workers of the industrial devolution because more resources were needed to fuel rising industry. The success of company towns was dependent on how fast they could extract those resources with the modern technological methods available to them. Trains needed coal to run, new towns and cities require wood for building, and copper was needed to make weapons and telegraph wires."*³

*"Employees benefited from the stepping stones the company provided. For many, it was a way to come to America, gain experience, save money, and buy a house. The benefits of these towns also encouraged a community atmosphere absent in many others simply because they all worked and lived together in close proximity and in isolation."*⁴

³ Julie D. Clark, "**Company Towns in America 1880 to 1930**", Thesis Presented at the Humboldt State University, Arcata CA, May 2006, p.18.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p.21.

Laghitan pioneers contributed to establish the town of Morenci

From 1872 to 1920 a total of **203 emigrants** arrived from **Lago** (Cosenza) in southern Italy to **Morenci** (**178** Laghitans), **Metcalf** (**15** Laghitans) and **Clifton** (**10** Laghitans) of whom 19 came from **Terrati**, since the year 1928, a suburb of Lago. This is a large group if we consider that in 1910 Morenci had only 3,100 inhabitants and Laghitans represented **52.8% of the entire Italian population**. They were **courageous pioneers** without any formal education, and most were illiterate. Starting with 1872, Laghitan immigrants began settling in the area, helping to build the town and contributing to improve it socially and culturally as can be testified with the birth in 1909 of **Ted De Grazia**, the world famous impressionist artist and in 1916, that of **John F. Vozza**, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, both sons of Laghitan immigrants.

Upon reaching Morenci, they were nervous, excited, and frightened at the same time and had no idea what type of life would await them. Upon disembarking from the ship, they entered a state of culture shock, everything looked strange and they felt really distant from the people around them. Slowly, they understood the importance of finding a job, learning English and getting accustomed to the new environment. Luckily, being a copper miner did not require much speaking English and they found work feasible as were used to hard work, 12 hours a day, six days a week. However, because of the language barrier, others would underestimate them and at times used derogatory names against them. They tried to express themselves verbally but often felt frustrated with words that were pronounced differently than they were written.

In 1911, in Morenci, about 700 men were employed in mining, 74 percent were Mexican and 10 percent Italian of which, as already mentioned, more than half came from Lago during a period when Arizona was beginning to be settled and when from 1863 to 1912 it was still a U.S. Territory. Since these Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf, at an altitude ranging from 4,500 to 5,500 feet (Morenci being at 4,811 feet), were only six miles apart, they were considered to be a single socio-economic unit especially after 1878, i.e., when *Southern Pacific Railroad* was completed. The first Laghitans who emigrated to Morenci, arrived with **wagon trains** which were often raided by Indians. After 1878, the **Arizona and New Mexico Railroad** (active from 1883 to 1935) was built and was later connected at Guthrie on the Gila River, to the **Morenci Southern Railroad** (active from 1899 to 1922) built by the **Detroit Copper Company**.

As they arrived, they were told that the "**Founder of the State of Arizona**" had been an active Italian missionary priest named **Father Eusebio Francesco Chini** AKA "**Kino**" (1645-1711) who was born in Segno (Trento) and who had founded 24 missions in Arizona and Mexico in the XVII century. This fact gave them a sense security, respect and pride for their national heritage.

Laghitan pioneers who began coming to Morenci in 1872, courageously settled in a **lawless wilderness** they tried to ameliorate.

The Morenci copper company:

*"... appointed their **Justice of the Peace**, and when a Mexican committed a crime they punished him by making him work out his sentence in the mines..*

***No one paid taxes** either to town or county. There was no electric light bills to pay. **Wood and water** were **free** for the taking, and so was the game. Thus the people were freed from all the worries of civilized life, and so much did they love their freedom that old timers often took to the hills at the threatened approach of ordered government...*

*But of all the **pioneers** none were **braver** and few more deserving than those indomitable teamsters who, facing death on every trip, crossed and recrossed the parched plains, and made it possible for the camp to live".⁵*

⁵ James Colquhoun, "*The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining District*", John Murray, London, 1924, pp. 15-16.

James Colquhoun (1857-1954) President of **Arizona Copper Company**, wrote that in 1883 the "...killings became so frequent that during a period of three months the average was about one man per day" and that Clifton was controlled by an outlaw named **Kid Louis** and about 30 compatriots who intimidated the town jurors so much that none of them was ever found guilty.

*"The real monarch in Clifton and Morenci was Kid Louis with his band of some **thirty outlaws** ...held up stage-coaches during the day, and at night they danced and drank and gambled in John Hovey's saloon.. they held up trains, stole cattle and, it was said, sold some of them to the Arizona Copper Co... Almost **every man carried his revolver**, which was a dangerous practice in view of the fact that Kid Louis and his gang were past masters in the use of that weapon....⁶*

Also, the **Apaches** were natural hunters and extremely dangerous foes. Much more mobile than regular troops, it was easy for them to elude pursuit. Years passed before the Apache chief **Geronimo** (1826-1909) capitulated, and during those years, it was dangerous to travel.

Colquhoun also described that in 1890, when Clifton had 600 inhabitants, its saloons were quite popular. There a drink never sold for less than a quarter, the equivalent of \$5.92 today. The most popular saloon was owned by deputy sheriff **John Hovey**. The saloon's one-time manager, **Anton Mazzanovich**, claimed business was so good that he employed 40 dance-hall girls who worked till sunrise on paydays. This in a town the 1890 census said had 600 inhabitants.

Emigration from Calabria to USA from 1876 to 1930

Italian emigration begins in 1876, not long after the unification of the country in 1861. Industrialization only took place in northern Italy towards the end of the 19th century – long after neighboring European countries had begun the process (it took considerably longer for industrialization to reach southern Italy). Consequently, Italy had a **large surplus of people** working on the land in **rural communities**. Indeed, in the last quarter of the 19th century, Italy's **population** rose by over seven and a half million people. Demand outstripped supply, resulting in increasing **poverty**. With opportunities limited in Italy but increasingly plentiful elsewhere, migration began to occur on a massive scale towards the end of the 19th century. According to the census of 1901, in Calabria, **two-thirds** of farmers were **hired** laborers and only a sixth, owned the land they cultivated, mostly small or tiny plots, struggling to make ends meet to pay their mortgages. Also, at the time, **two-fifths** of the landlords of **Calabria** were **absentees, living in Naples**, Palermo or other provincial capitals, and rarely or never visited their estates managed by a **factor** ("fattore") with share farming agreements or a **leaseholder** (affittuario agricolo). Farmers leased the land for a few years and were often forced to accept conditions which assured profits for the owners but left them insecure, especially with bad harvests and the long hours of work using hoes ("zappe") instead of plows ("aratri"). Finally, at times, summer **droughts** would last up to seven months, reducing the fertility of the soil. These conditions were aggravated by deforestation which caused soil erosion and landslides.

To sum up, the neglect of the farms by proprietors, bad contracts and working conditions, exploitation of the soil, primitive farming tools and methods, summer droughts and bad harvests, forced many farmers to emigrate.

Also, from 1884 to 1887 a **cholera epidemic** in southern Italy forced many people to evacuate the area. In 1887, **malaria** due to the swamps and stagnant waters remaining after the spring floods (especially in Terrati, now a suburb of Lago) caused the death of 21,000 Calabrians until the government decided to distribute quinine.



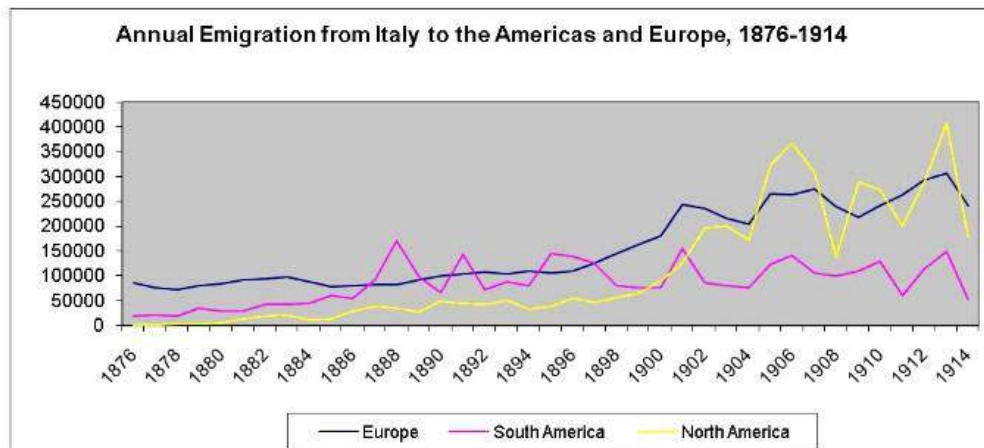
The Italian government had been inconsistent toward the exodus from the country, at times indifferent, at times deploring it. By 1888 it recognized the benefits of relieving the population pressure and passed a law that not only allowed Italians to migrate but actually encouraged it.

⁶ *Ibidem*, pp. 25-26

The United States became the major magnet to attract Italians. Ellis Island in New York, the main immigration station, received as many as 15,000 Italians a day. Steamships, whose steerage rate from Naples to the United States rose from \$15 in 1880 to \$28 in 1900, brought in thousands of individuals, packed in compact areas of the vessels. The number of Italians **returning** from the United States to Italy from 1906 to 1922 was 167,335 (in 1918, only 9,176 returned) and two thirds remained in the United States permanently.

From 1876 millions of Italians left their homeland, with annual departure rates rising steadily as the 19th century came to an end. The United States needed cheap manual labor. Southern Italians, by contrast, tended to venture across the Atlantic. The promise of higher wages meant that many turned to North America in early XX century, with nearly **nine million departing between 1900 and the First World War**.

Annual emigration from Italy to the Americas and Europe 1876–1914



The first waves of Italians settled in the industrial centers of the East, but as immigrants continued to arrive, congestion resulted. Opportunities became scarce; consequently, new arrivals often looked to the American West, and some went to **Arizona**, an area of expansion. Railroad and mining industries were growing at such a rate that demand was high for unskilled laborers. The population was growing, urbanization increased and the need for copper rose, as railroads were being built. Arizona did not attract a great number of Italians; yet, they were one of the largest foreign-born groups of southern and eastern Europe. They settled, for the most part, in Phoenix and Tucson, but Laghitans especially in Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf.

Resistance to immigration in the United States became pronounced in the mid-1890s as the country suffered a serious economic downturn.

In 1897, House representatives voted in favor of imposing restrictive measures on immigration. The Senate and the American President disagreed, however, preventing the introduction of the restrictions.



In 1906, Washington set up the **Immigration Commission** under the stewardship of **William P. Dillingham** (1843–1923-photo). Five years later, the commission set out its findings in 42 volumes. It concluded that immigrants coming into America were of poor quality, competed with natives, represented poor citizen material because of potential return migration and contributed to the build-up of poverty in the country.

An unusual aspect of immigrant life was the involvement of numerous Italian men in various **Masonic lodges** throughout the State. The Roman Catholic Church prohibited its members to participate in the Freemasons. Italians of Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf, however, found the Order of Freemasons a means of reacting against prejudice and achieving social mobility and aid, especially until the 1930s. They were helped by their fellow Masons in finding given jobs. They were preferred over those who did not belong to the Masons.

George W. P. Hunt (1859-1934), 1st Governor of Arizona from 1923 to 1929 and from 1931 to 1933, was an open member of the Freemasonry. He was obviously so moved by his convictions and belief in the esoteric and occulted practices of Freemasonry that he had himself entombed in a white Egyptian pyramid (see **photo** below) found in Phoenix Papago Park. Let's remember that in Hunt's time, in USA most of the Founding Fathers were Freemasons and that the pyramid with an eye on top, also found on the U.S. \$1 bills, represents the eye of God watching over humanity (the concept of Divine Providence). The Eye first appeared as part of the standard iconography of the Freemasons in 1797 and God is seen as the Great Architect of Universe.



The "**Order Sons of Italy in America**" (OSIA), a Masonry organization originally called "Figli d'Italia," was established in the Little Italy neighborhood of New York City on June 22, 1905, by **Vincenzo Sellaro**, M.D. (1868-1932), and five other Italian immigrants (Antonio Marzullo, a lawyer; Ludovico Ferrari, a pharmacist; Giuseppe Carlino, a sculptor; and Pietro Viscardi and Roberto Merlo, two barbers). who came to the United States during the great Italian migration (1880-1923). Their aim was to emancipate Italians from every prejudice by creating a support system for all Italian immigrants that would assist them to become U.S. citizens, provide health/death benefits and educational opportunities and offer assistance with assimilation in America.



This is the inaugural speech Dr. Sellaro delivered on June 22nd 1905:

"Today is the 22nd of June 1905! Today we are blessed with such a magnificent day of sunshine. Today the Almighty has brought us all together for a purpose. With all of you, and with my most intimate compatriots, let's say our brothers and their wives, our sisters, who represent every corner of Italy. All of us are Italians!"

No matter what part of Italy we came from, we are first and foremost Italians. I, Vincenzo Sellaro, happen to be from Sicily; our pharmacist, Ludovico Ferrari is from Piedmont; our attorney, Antonio Marzullo is from Campania; Giuseppe Carlino, sculptor, from Lazio; and our barbers, **Pietro Viscardi from Calabria**, and Roberto Merlo from Tuscany. We cannot continue to see each other and treat each other as sub-nationalities of the Italian peninsula. By continuing this way we will not only remain weak as a nationality within the larger American society, but will also continue to find it ever difficult to achieve our rightful place of influence and respect in the role we must take in making this country greater than ever before. "This wonderful country can only become the richer and more cultured as a result of it".

Today we are gathered together for one main purpose, that I want to believe someday will become a very important part of American history. We are the newest of the immigrants to this great country, and because of the fierce and undeserved prejudice and discrimination that we have had to suffer for nearly two decades, we must begin to work together, for our common good. We must educate ourselves, and insist that our children receive the best and highest education possible. Only through this education will we understand the ways and beliefs of this marvelous adopted country of ours, and be treated as equal and worthy American citizens. We left our native land for a new life, in order to survive. Our former country with its government demonstrated after so many years of trying, that it was simply not capable of providing for us the life we deserved—a decent life, a respectable life.

The majority of us have come to these shores as the poorest of all Italians, and the least educated of most of Europe. But today I must also share with you that we are also the most courageous for having made the decision to come here, to have left behind our motherland and our families, in the hope, not to find a new life, but to earn a better one. Where only a few of us, before leaving Italy were fortunate enough to have received an education, many of you-us, have reached these shores as common laborers, tenant farmers, field workers and shepherds, gardeners, fishermen, but just as many as artisans, such as masons, carpenters, stonecutters, bakers, tailors and miners. Second to none has been our contribution of tradesmen, lawyers, teachers, accountants, entrepreneurs, pharmacists, and yes, doctors as well.

One of our most important objectives should be to reclaim the rest of our family members left behind, and as soon as possible. The other objective that all of us must keep in mind at all times is that our presence in this great country, who has received so many of us, in whatever we do and say, must enhance its greatness at all times. We ask only for the opportunity to earn a living! We are not here to be a burden. By staying united and helping one another we will realize everything and anything we wish to achieve.

Some say that history has dealt us a lousy hand, being that we are the last to come to America. After all, wasn't it one of our own who discovered America? I say to them that the others, for the most part, came here with masters, came as slaves in many cases. We, on the other hand, have come of our own accord. We are a free people. It is because of this that today I have a dream, and hope that someday, even if it takes a hundred more years before we are fully accepted, our children and their children's children, even if they carry a single drop of Italian blood will be able and proud to continue to carry on our traditions, our culture and our language. It is up to us, to many of us, and what we do today!"

Highlights in OSIA's history:

- In its early years, OSIA established free schools to teach immigrants English and centers to help them become U.S. citizens.
- The first OSIA lodges established orphanages and homes for the elderly, life insurance and mortuary funds, credit unions, welfare societies and scholarship funds to aid members in need.
- Many Calabrians joined the Order which **in 1922** in USA, had **125,000 members** and 1,000 lodges one of which was in **Morenci**.

- During World Wars I and II, OSIA members bought war bonds and war stamps to support the war effort, and lodges competed with each other to contribute the most money to the Red Cross.
- In World War II, the OSIA Supreme Council (national officers) issued a resolution urging members to donate one day's salary to the national defense.
- To date, OSIA members have given more than \$164 million to educational programs, disaster relief, cultural advancement and medical research.

During **World War I**, about 300,000 Italian-American soldiers fought courageously for their new Country where they had settled and about 20,000 of them lost their lives. They were excellent soldiers while their relatives at home in the United States patriotically supported the war by buying many war bonds (**Liberty Loans**-photo).



The **Italian Association of Arizona** (IAA) is a nonpolitical membership organization open to the Italian and American Community of Arizona and to the Arizona University students that have an interest in developing their understanding and knowledge of Italy.

The IAA's **mission** is to be the voice and focal point of the Italian Community of Arizona, to organize cultural, commercial and administrative Italian activities in support and to the benefit of the community and to be the local entity that will operate in support of different initiatives requested from Italy.

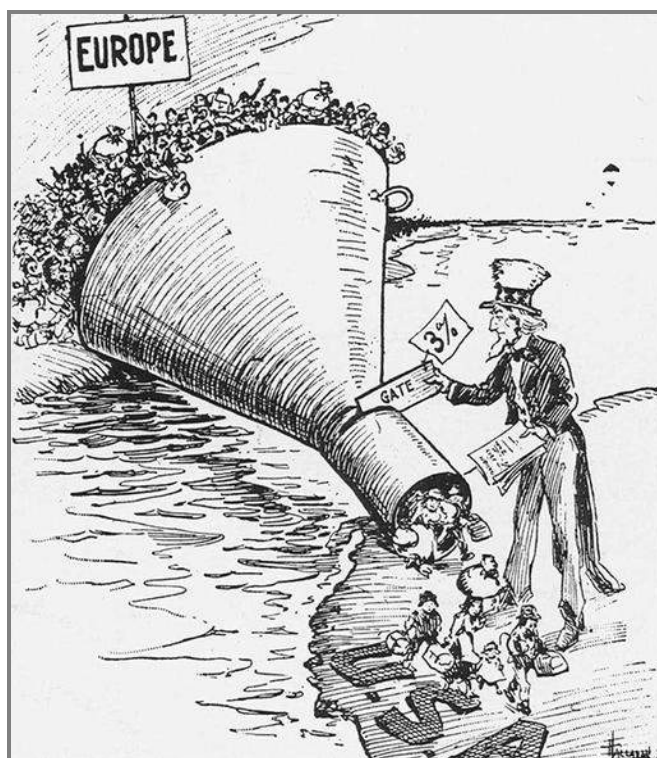
It welcomes all Italians, Italian Americans and American Italians that want to develop and promote business, cultural activities (such as, an annual festival) and initiatives in Arizona and between Italy and Arizona.



Italian Festival of Arizona organized by the IAA

Demonstrating the growing **hostility to immigrants** and in the face of opposition from President Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924), the American Congress passed the **Immigration Act** in **1917**, which established a literacy test for immigrants.

Four years later, unlimited European immigration was brought to an end with the passing in **1921** of the **Emergency Quota Act** (see **photo**), which restricted the quantity of migrants to **3 %** of a country's population in the United States in 1910. The **1924** amended version of the same act confined immigration to **2 %** of a country's population in the United States in 1890, thereby excluding Italians and other more recent immigrant nationalities. The annual Italian quota was limited to 5,802 immigrants.



Quota Act of 1921



The **Italian Fascist state** also began to regard emigration more pessimistically from the mid-1920s onwards. In contrast to the early 1920s, when dictator Benito Mussolini (1883–1945) saw emigration as a remedy to unemployment and a way of spreading Fascism throughout the world, as the decade progressed, the Fascist government began to believe that emigration removed valuable labor resources. In 1928, emigration to the Americas became illegal, concluding "*the Fascist transition from emigration encouragement to tolerance to repression*", yet it promoted emigration to Italy's East African colonies (Libia, Somalia and Ethiopia).

Repatriation represents an important part of the Italian migration story. Over the decades of Italian mass emigration, many emigrants had viewed emigration as a temporary arrangement. The transport revolution, prompted by the proliferation of steamship travel from the 1860s onwards, greatly reduced crossing times. This meant that Europe and the Americas converged into one labor market with competing wages. Consequently, many Italians opted to migrate to the Americas seasonally, instead of going to neighboring European countries.

An estimated **49 per cent** of Italians who migrated to the Americas **between 1905** (when return migration statistics began) **and 1920** managed to return. Many of the farm workers who went to the United States planned to accumulate as much money as they possibly could before returning home to buy their own agricultural plot. They returned to find wives or to be reunited with their wives, given the low level of female Italian emigration before the First World War. Repatriation took place in the early 1930s because of the economic difficulties caused by the world recession, and returning migrants outnumbered those leaving by the late 1930s.

The 1921 and 1924 **Immigration Acts** limited arrivals by introducing **quotas** for countries. Ethnic composition also became important, with the U.S. preferring northern Europeans to eastern and southern Europeans. Brazil and Argentina also continued to receive Italian migrants until the onset of the global economic depression following the Great Crash of 1929.

The anti-emigration laws were passed influenced by the **WASP prejudice**, especially the racist KKK (**Ku Klux Klan**), against Southern and Eastern Europeans. In **Phoenix AZ**, the KKK discriminated against Italians, Mexicans, Catholics, Jews, Mormons, Blacks and Chinese.

Dr. H. A. Hughes, editor of "*The Crank*", a Phoenician KKK newspaper, asked citizens to make a choice: "*Every criminal, every gambler, every thug, every libertine, every girl-ruiner, every home-wrecker, every wife-beater, every dope peddler, every moonshiner, every crooked politician, every pagan papal priest, every shyster, every Knight of Columbus, every while slaver, every broche madam, every Roman controller newspaper is fighting against the Ku Klux Klan. Think it over. Which side are you on?*" ⁷

Klansmen of the KKK were both members of a patriotic organization and of a subversive group. They encouraged Americanism, yet took away democratic right from Americans. They were strongly devoted to law and order, yet they were law-breakers when they used violence against people they discriminated. They kept their identities a secret and later marched unmasked through the street. They supported the Protestant Church by attendance and with money, yet they used the church platform to speak for racism and religious intolerance. In reality, members of the KKK served their own personal prejudices and pursued their own personal vendettas.⁸



⁷ Bradford Luckingham, "*Minorities in Phoenix*", University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1994, p. 142.

⁸ Sue Wilson Abbey, "*The Ku Klux Klan in Arizona, 1921-25*", *Journal of Arizona History on-line*, vol.14, n. 1, 1973, p. 27.

After the fall of Fascism and the end of World War II, relatively large-scale emigration from Italy recommenced. However, it failed to reach anywhere near the peak of half a century earlier. The main destination now became Europe, with France, Switzerland and Belgium most popular, followed by South America in the immediate post-war years. Emigration to the United States continued, although numbers remained low compared with pre-World War I levels

Italians in the United States, quickly realized that

"...to be white meant having the ability to avoid many forms of violence and humiliation, and assured preferential access to citizenship, property, satisfying work, livable wages, decent housing, political power, social status, and a good education, among other privileges".

The Italian State's continued disinclination to officially remember the plight of millions of its emigrants has meant that the Italian memory of emigration has largely been conducted in private. The Italian politician **Livia Turco** (born 1955) recently stated the following:

"The migration experience of Italians has not yet been elaborated in the collective culture, there is not even a collection of experiences in the reconstructed historiography, nor have memories, images, symbols been produced. One remembers only the grind; the private adventure has not been integrated into our national history, it does not make up part of our collective ethos, it does not feed the public feeling and ethic".

Despite remaining relatively quiet on the topic, some politicians of the pre- and post-Fascist Italian governments knew that emigration benefitted their economy by creating more opportunities for those left behind and by providing a crucial source of income through **emigrant remittances**. Employers across the Atlantic generally welcomed immigration, while low paid native workers condemned it, particularly in times of economic hardships, such as, the 1890s and the 1920s. On the issue of immigration, many American politicians refused to implement restrictive measures prior to 1917.⁹



In **1897**, Morenci had two areas: the "**Old Town**" or "**Hell Town**" in the canyon where miners lived in "tin cans" but there were many saloons, dance halls and gambling houses. With the exception of Tombstone AZ in Cochise County, it was the toughest town of southeast Arizona.

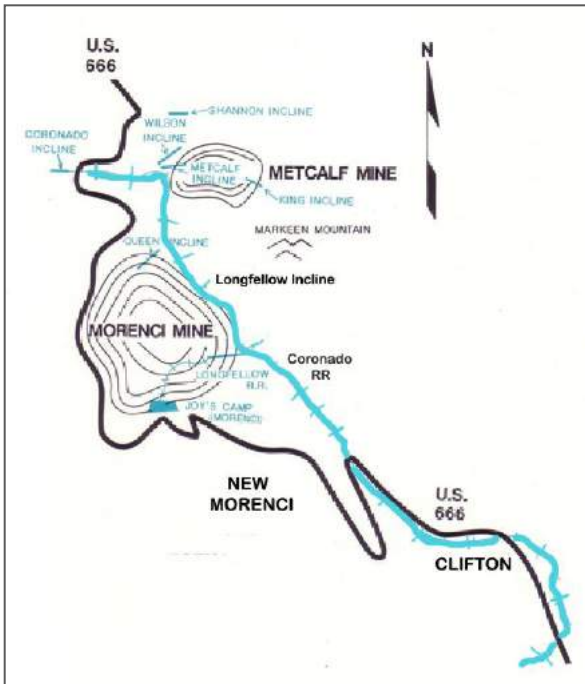
After the fire of 1897 had burned and completely destroyed the "Old Town", a "**New Town**" was created especially once the new large, four-story high "**Phelps-Dodge Company Store**" was built in **1901** that sold all types of

goods with home-deliveries, sponsored a baseball team, served for meetings, housed a post office and a train depot.

Photo: New Town of Morenci in 1937, from left to right, Morenci Club, Morenci Hotel and Phelps-Dodge Company Store

⁹ Irial Glynn, "Emigration Across the Atlantic: Irish, Italians and Swedes compared, 1800–1950", EGO, publications on-line, 2011.

Near the store, the Company built in 1901 a three-story **Hotel** with a lobby, Valley National Bank and post office on the ground floor, offices (**Morenci Water Company** and **Morenci Improvement Company**), parlors, dining and banquet rooms on the second floor and fifty guest rooms on the second, and a **Club building** for its employees with the following facilities: billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys and baths in the basement, a library, reading room, card, checker and chess room and gymnasium in the first floor and club rooms on the second floor. Membership dues were \$1.26 a month or \$13 a year.



Clifton, the county seat of Greenlee County, at an elevation of 3,468 feet, set in a rugged mountain canyon and formed by the **San Francisco River**, was founded in 1873, the year the Lesinsky brothers built a smelter at Clifton because it was close to water. It consisted of a few saloons and restaurants, four stores and a very small number of dwelling-houses- mostly on the east side of the river. On the west side there were the offices of the mining company and a few adobe buildings.

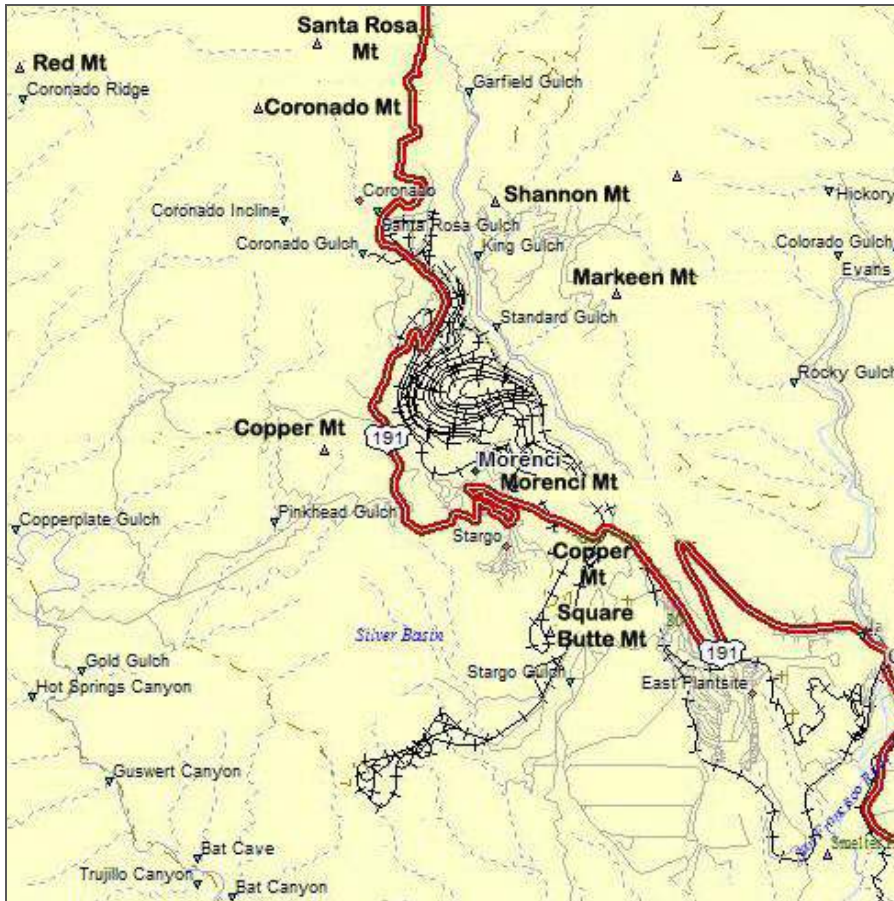
Map of the **Metcalf, Morenci** and **Clifton** mining areas (1990). Note the route of the Coronado Railroad and the various inclines (Coronado, Wilson, Metcalf, Queen, King and Longfellow)

Metcalf, once a town of 4,000 to 5,000 people, now covered by mine tailings, lasted through the Depression years. Its post office was established in 1899 and was discontinued in 1936. The copper mine, originally discovered in 1870, was the mainstay of the town which had its own wood-burning railroad, nicknamed "Little Emma". Inhabitants left the town as the mine activity phased out and today, it's considered a ghost town.

Click on the following Web sites to see the **VIDEOS** on

- **Old Morenci and Clifton** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZfGJLP4SgGE>
- **Copper Mining in Arizona** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BucmR-kWwmo>



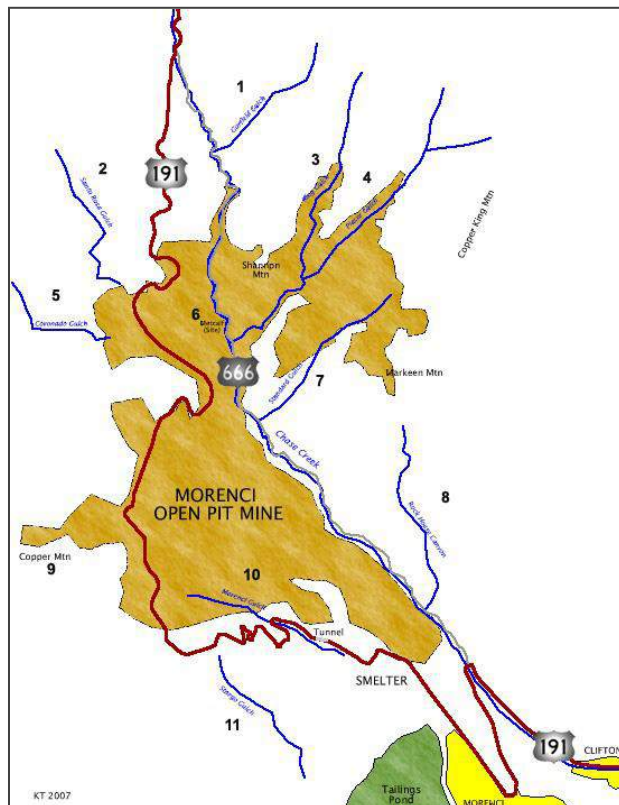


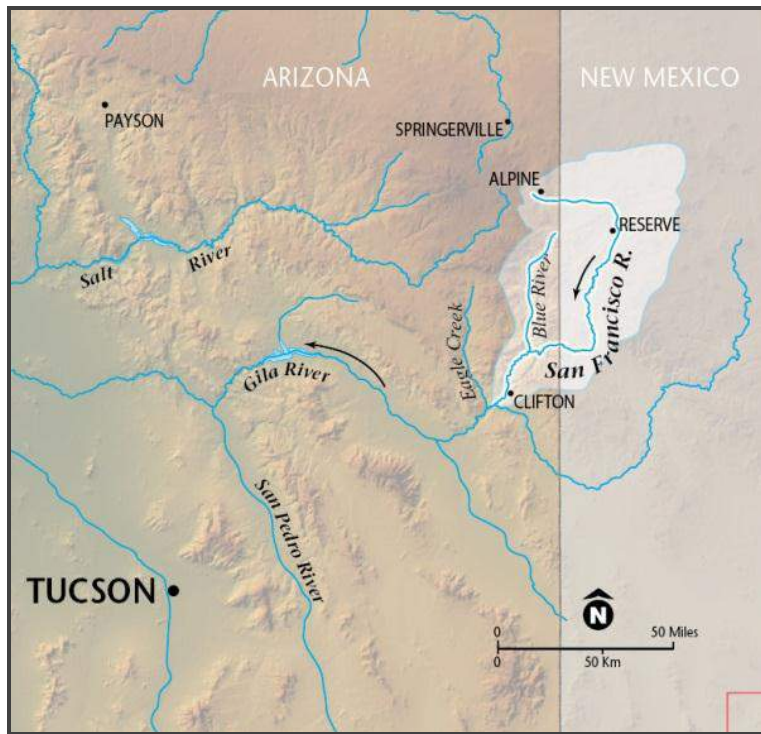
Morenci is surrounded by MOUNTAINS: Morenci Mt to the south, Copper Mt and Square Butte Mt to the west, Shannon and Markeen Mts to the northeast, Coronado Mt and Santa Rosa Mt to the north.

Gulches, Mountains and Creeks in Morenci

A **gulch** is a deep narrow furrow or valley caused by erosion or the flow of a stream

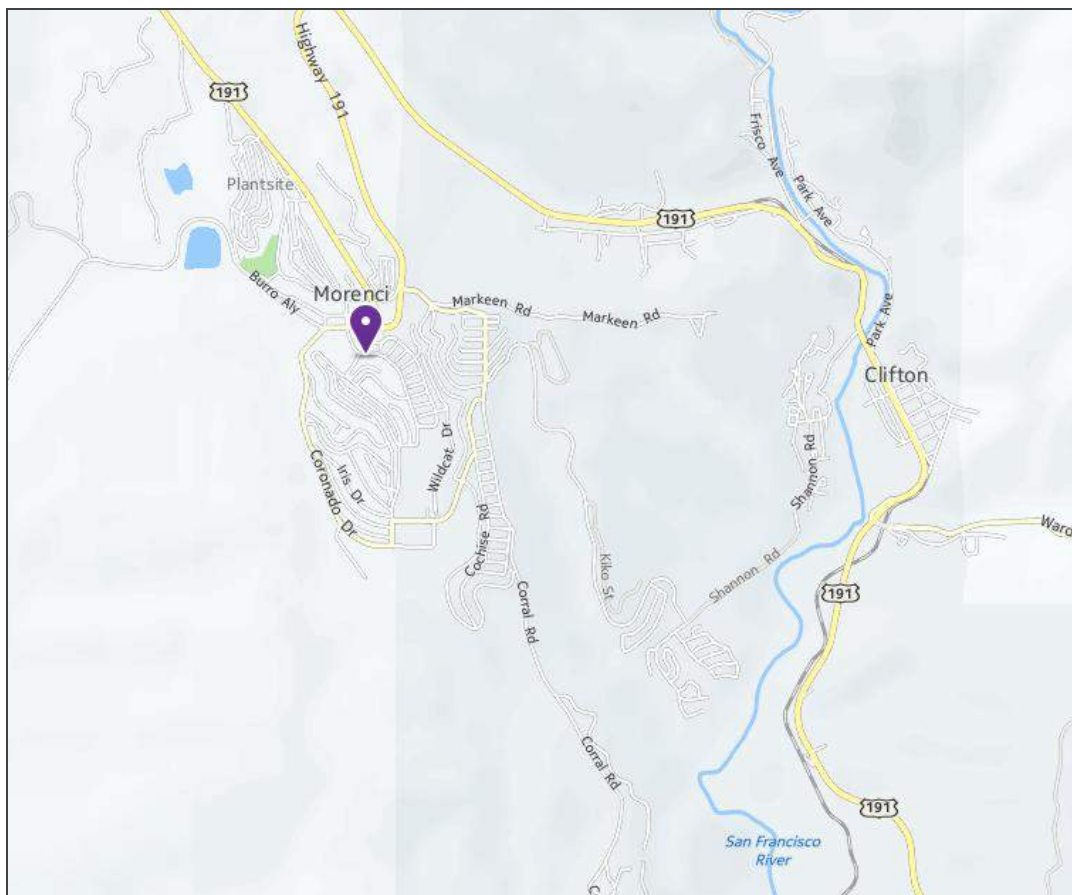
- 1= Garfield Gulch,
- 2= Santa Rosa Gulch,
- 3= King Gulch,
- 4= Pierce Gulch,
- 5= Coronado Gulch,
- 6= **Metcalf**,
- 7= Standard Gulch,
- 8= Rock House Canyon,
- 9= Copper Mountains,
- 10= Morenci Gulch,
- 11= Stargo Gulch



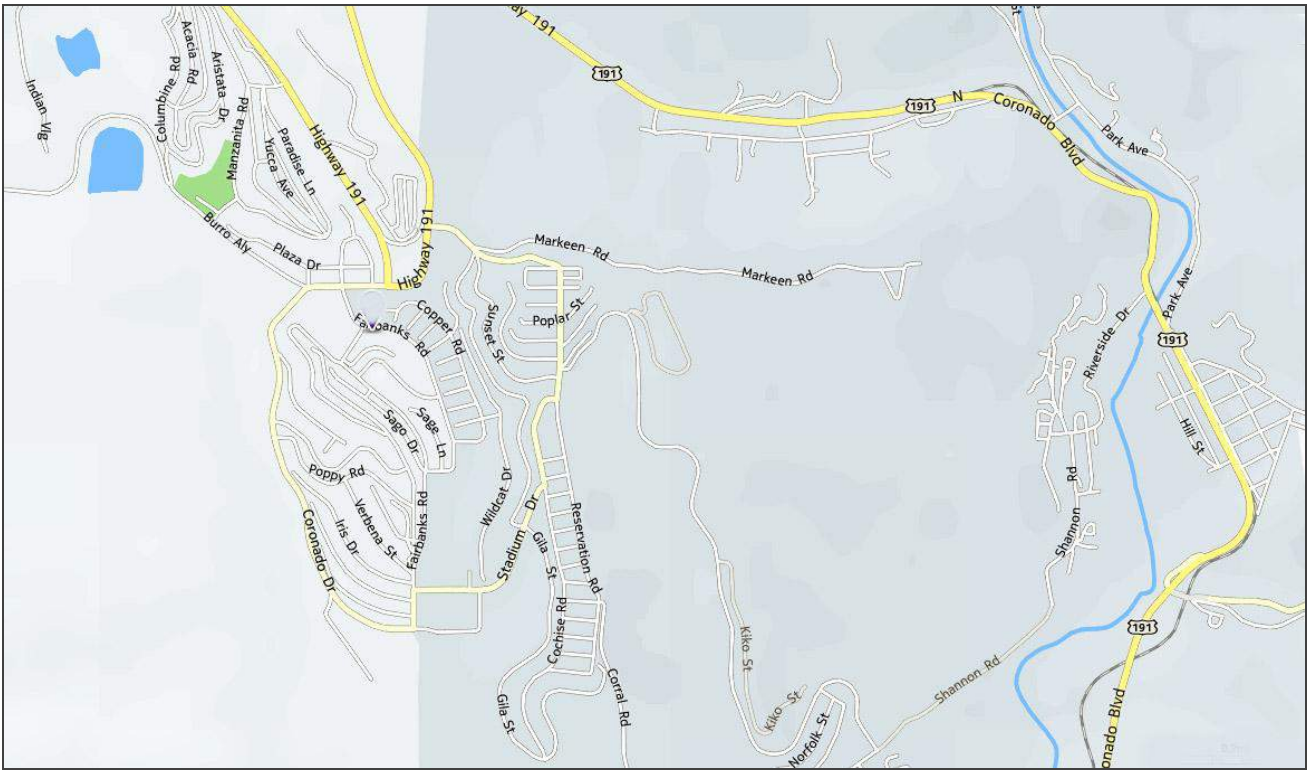


The **San Francisco River** flows through the mountainous pine forests and meadows of the White Mountains of Arizona and the Mogollon Mountains of New Mexico, then drops into the Sonoran Desert as it joins the **Gila River**.

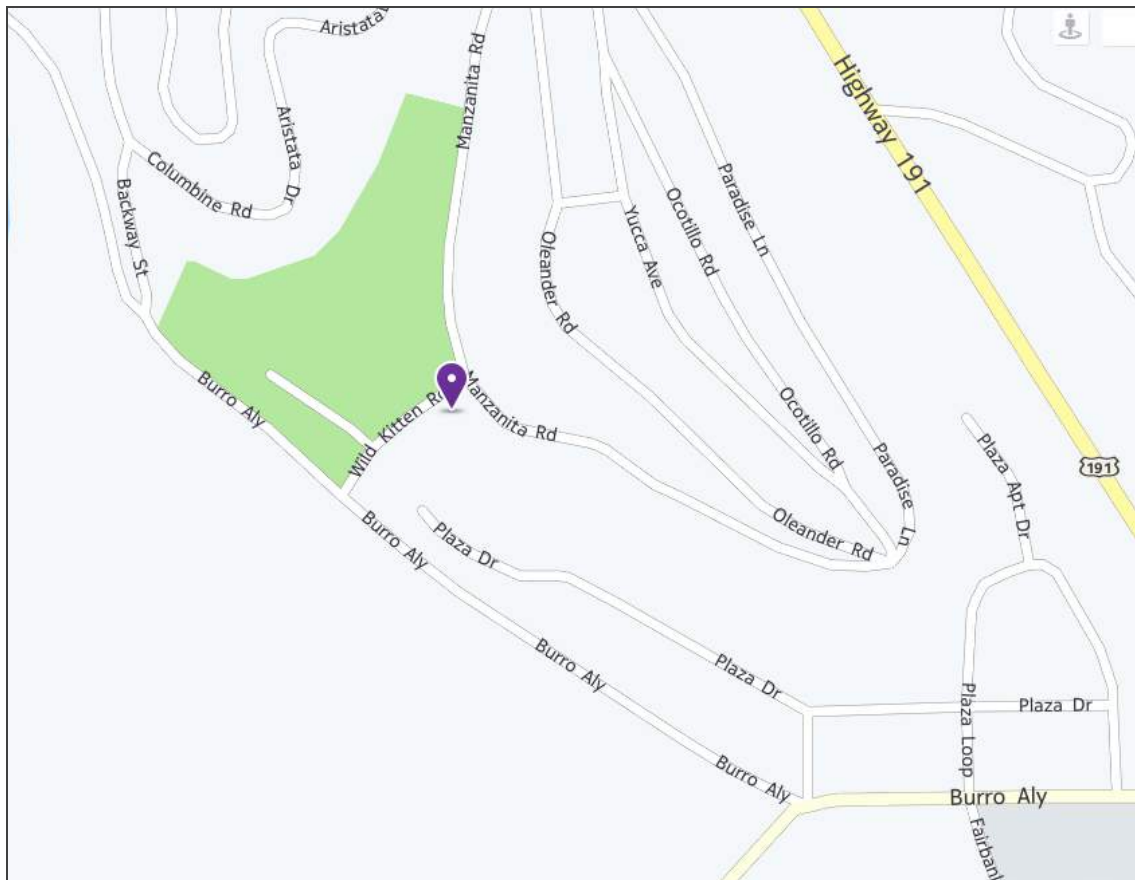
Click to see a VIDEO on the San Francisco River in Clifton AZ
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hRetAGSO6fM>



Notice the **Old Morenci** (on the map, **Plantsite**) located northwest of the **New Morenci** AKA "New Town". Notice that the **San Francisco River** flows near Clifton.



Street map of New Morenci (left) and roads (especially Highway 191) leading to Clifton (right)



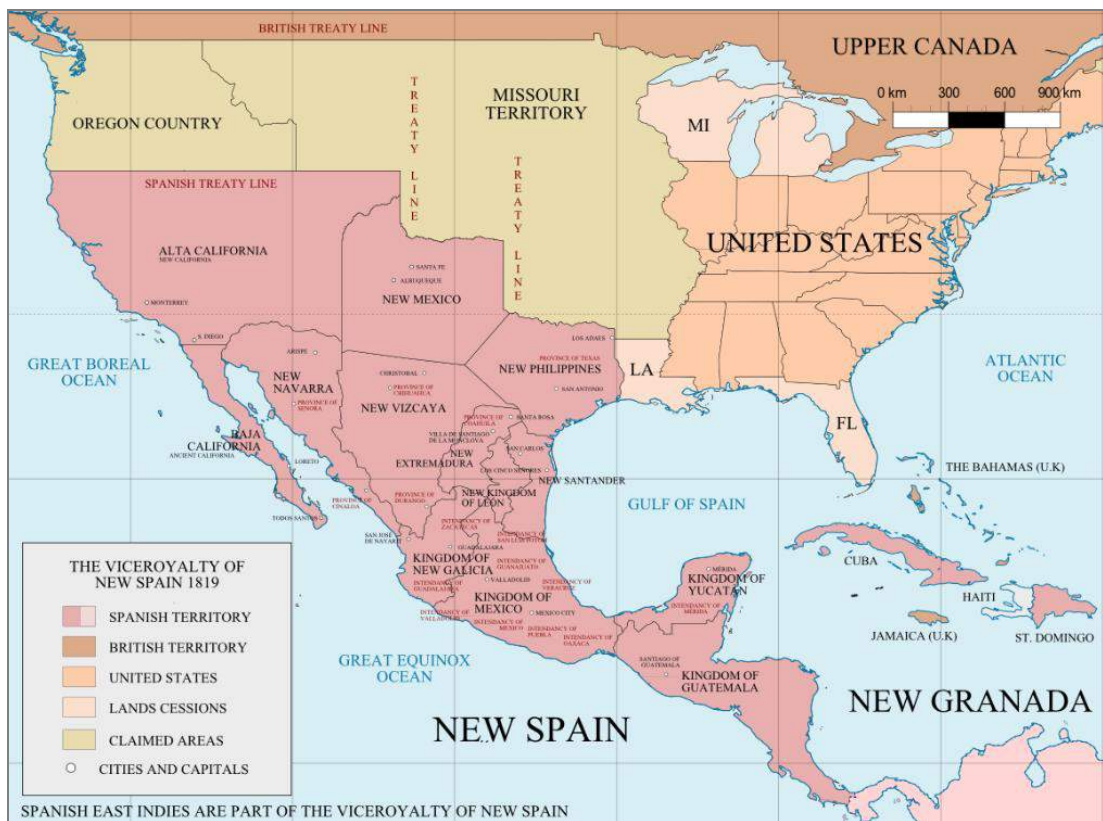
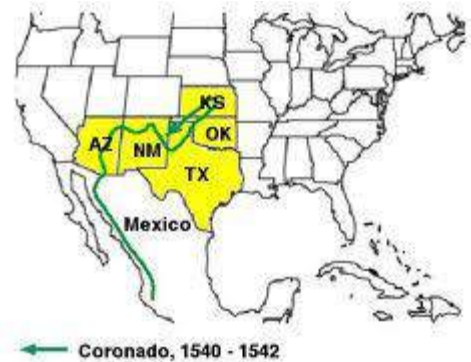
Street map of Old Morenci (open pit copper mine site):
 Burro Alley was so named because only a burro train could pass through it.

BRIEF OUTLINE of ARIZONA HISTORY

Marcos de Niza (1495-1558) a Spanish Franciscan friar, was the first European to explore Arizona. He entered the area in 1539 in search of the mythical **Seven Cities of Gold**. Although he was followed a year later by another gold seeker, **Francisco Vásquez de Coronado** (1510-1554), most early settlements were for missionary purposes.

The **Seal of Greenlee County** of which **Morenci** is part, depicts a picture of **Vásquez de Coronado** who explored the area. He was chosen to command the **expedition** to search for the **Seven Cities of Cibola**, which were thought to be very rich with gold in an area which today is Arizona and New Mexico. On February 23rd 1540, he set out from **Culican**, Mexico with 100 Spanish soldiers, four priests and a small Indian force. Weary, hungry, and weak, the small force finally reached **Cibola** (Arizona) in July. Instead of golden cities, they saw small pueblos inhabited by Indians who were ready to fight and who also misled them to believe that the golden cities were near the wide plains of Kansas. After reaching his final destination, bitterly disappointed and humiliated, Coronado returned to Mexico City where he died in 1554.

The Spanish included **Greenlee County** in their lands, and claimed it in the name of their King and called it "**New Spain**" which lasted for 281 years until **1821** when a revolt, far to the south, led to an **independent Mexico**.



Geronimo and a band of Apaches were sent to Florida and then to Alabama, eventually ending up at the Comanche and Kiowa reservation near Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. There, Geronimo became a successful farmer and converted to Christianity. He participated in President Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade in 1905.



Cochise (1804-1874-*photo*) was an Indian Chief who led his people against the frontiersmen. He was one of the most famous Apache leaders, described as a large 6-foot-tall man with a strong muscular frame and long black hair in traditional Apache style. In 1862 he won the *First Battle of Dragoon Springs* (AZ) against the Confederate States Army.

Tombstone AZ was the site of the West's most famous shoot-out—the gunfight at the **O.K. Corral**, 100 miles southwest from Morenci.

Today, Arizona has one of the **largest U.S. Indian populations**; more than 14 tribes are represented on 20 reservations.

What is copper?

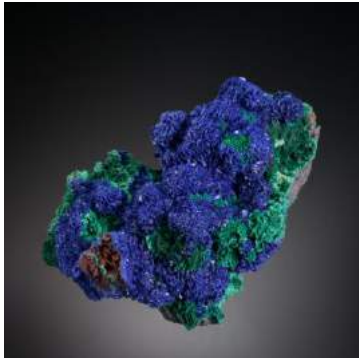
Copper in the "Periodic Table of Elements" is indicated with the symbol **Cu** (from the Latin word "*cuprum*", meaning 'metal of Cyprus,' where it was mined during the Roman era). It has an atomic number of 29 and atomic weight of 63.54 grams per mole. It is an element in Group 11 of the periodic table, sharing many properties with silver and gold. In its standard state at room temperature, copper is solid. Copper is reddish-orange and has a bright metallic luster. With weathering, copper can become coated in a dull-green tarnish of copper carbonate called **verdigris**. One famous example of this is the **Statue of Liberty**, which is coated with 60,000 pounds of copper sheeting that has weathered to verdigris. Copper is also an essential micronutrient, meaning it is an essential dietary element in very tiny concentrations for plants and animals, including humans.

In its pure form, copper is relatively soft, and is malleable and ductile, meaning that it can be shaped or molded without breaking; for example, hammered flat into sheets or drawn out into wires. Copper is resistant to corrosion, and is a **good conductor of heat and electricity** (second only to silver). Because it is an element, copper can be perpetually recycled, without losing its properties. These properties can be adapted for specific uses based on whether it is used alone or alloyed (mixed with other elements). The most common copper **alloys** are **bronze** (copper and tin) and **brass** (copper and zinc), which are harder and stronger than copper.

Naturally Occurring Forms of Copper

Copper deposits were formed by the action of hot waters, commonly associated with volcanism but also with sediments, and can be found around the world on every continent. Copper can be found in the earth's crust as pure **native copper**, but mostly occurs in combination with other elements. Native copper is typically found as irregular masses or veins, which fill fractures and other spaces in the earth's crust. When found in combination with other elements, copper can occur in **minerals** including **copper sulfides** (e.g., chalcopyrite and chalcocite), **copper oxides** (e.g., cuprite), **copper carbonates** (e.g., azurite and malachite), **copper phosphates** (turquoise), and additional **mixed copper ores**. Such ores can be quite complex, containing a variety of other non-metallic minerals, as well as metals and other elements (which for the purpose of copper extraction are considered wastes).

Within an **ore**, **copper concentration** is commonly **less than 1%**. Each of the different natural forms of copper requires distinct mining and processing steps that eventually lead to 99.99% pure copper.



Azurite



Malachite



Cuprite

Historical and Modern Use of Copper

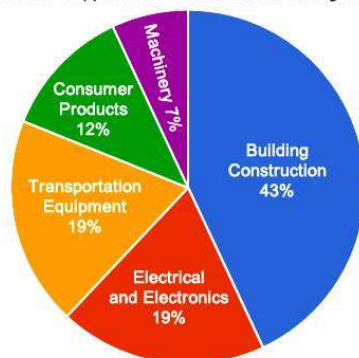
The development of copper has a rich history. Copper may have been discovered as early as 9000 BC in the Middle East and has been used for thousands of years. Native Americans mined copper between 5000 and 1200 BC, as evidenced by copper knives, arrows, spearheads, and axes. Early artifacts discovered were made of native copper and included utensils, tools, weapons, piping, ornaments, and jewelry. The largest deposit of native copper discovered to date was found in Michigan at the Keweenaw Mines.

Copper **smelting**, or the use of heat and chemical reactions to extract the metal from an ore, appears to have been discovered independently in different parts of the world. A rise in the use of smelted copper defines the Chalcolithic period (from the Greek words *khalkos* and *lithos*, meaning 'copper' and 'stone,' respectively), which occurred between the end of the Stone Age and the advent of the Bronze Age (approximately 3500-2500 BC). Smelting of ores containing both copper and tin likely led to the discovery of the alloy **bronze**, which is easier to cast, and allowed a greater variety of materials to be made, including figurines and vessels. The addition of zinc vapor via calamine ore allowed the production of **brass** (often for decorative purposes), which became popular in the Roman World during the first millennium BC. Copper's use as currency also came into prominence in the Roman World in 280 BC as brass coins and in 23 BC as copper coins.

Today, copper and its alloys have a variety of uses that impact our daily lives. To give some examples, the average U.S.-built automobile contains 50 pounds of copper, and the average U.S.-built home contains 400 pounds of copper.

The five **major uses** of copper are: 1) building construction, 2) electrical and electronics, 3) general consumer products, 4) industrial machinery and equipment, and 5) transportation equipment. In addition, copper is antimicrobial, and may be used in personal products such as socks, as well as handles used in hospitals, and tables used in kitchen restaurants.

Uses of Copper in the United States During 2017



Copper alloys are also used to make important and common instruments and tools. For example, **bronze** (copper and tin) is used to make durable tools (e.g., hammers), musical instruments (e.g., cymbals), ornaments, medals, statues, and bearings of various machines. In addition, **brass** (copper and zinc) is used to make musical instruments (e.g., horns) and decorative art (e.g., sculptures), and low friction (e.g., locks) and non-sparking tools (e.g., for use around explosive gases).¹⁰

¹⁰ University of Arizona www.arizona.edu/learning/modules

Historically copper was used for **alloys**¹¹ (in gold, silver, brass and bronze), **roofing**, making **coins, kitchen utensils** and **decorations**.

By 1910, 25% of all residents in Arizona worked as a copper miner and today, the State produces over half of the country's copper.

How Pure Copper was obtained from Copper Ores

In **open-pit mining**, to remove the ore, boring machinery is used to drill holes into the hard rock, and explosives are inserted into the **drill holes** to blast and break the rock. The resulting boulders are then ready for hauling; specialized haul trucks, conveyors, trains, and shuttle cars can all be used to haul the ore from the blasting site to the processing site. Most ores are then sent through a primary **crusher**, which is typically located very close to or sometimes in the pit. This primary crusher reduces the size of the ore from boulder to golf ball-sized rocks.



Then the crushed rocks are sent to a **MILL**, then there was the separation of metal-bearing elements from non-metal ones with a **CONCENTRATOR** (see photo: Old Morenci Concentrator)

Then **RAILROAD CARS** would dump the ore on **CONVEYOR BELTS** which carried it to **CRUSHERS** and **SCREENS** as the **WASTE PRODUCTS** were sent to **DEPOSITORIES**.

The next stage was **SMELTING** (see **photo** below) to obtain pure copper ore using chemicals and heat (1,200 °F), followed by **BLAST FURNACES** at 2,600°F.¹²



Old Morenci Smelter

¹¹ In **gold**, the word "karat" denotes its purity: a 24 Karat (K) gold means it's 100% pure, while 18 K means it's only 18/24 or 3/4 (75%) pure: it's an alloy and the other metal which makes up 25% of the object, could be copper. **Silver 800** means it's an alloy with copper (80% is silver, 20% is copper); sterling silver 925 means it's an alloy (92.5% silver and 7.5% copper). Many copper coins are really alloys (75% copper, 25% nickel). **Brass** is an alloy of copper with zinc, bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.

¹² Linda Gordon, "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction", Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, 2001, p. 215.

ARIZONA CHRONOLOGY

Circa 2,000 B.C. **Cochise Culture** develops in what is now southern Arizona. The Cochise people grow vegetable crops including corn.

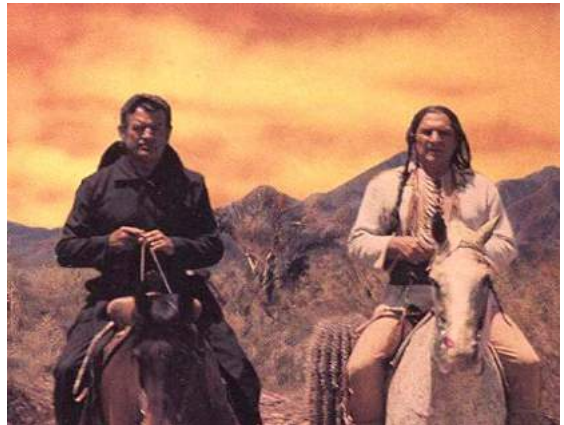
1,000 B.C.-1,000 A.D. **Hohokam** and **Anasazi** people settle in southern Arizona, build irrigation canals, agricultural villages, roads and complex ceremonial centers.

1540-1542 the Spanish explorer and conquistador **Francisco Vázquez de Coronado** (1510-1554) claims for Spain the vast lands that are today the American Southwest.

1629 **Franciscans**, first Europeans to live in Arizona, establish **missions** in the north around the Hopi people.

1687-1711

Father Eusebio Francesco Chini (1645-1711) AKA "**Father Kino**" was an Italian Jesuit missionary who established 24 **missions** in southern Arizona and Mexico. He was also an explorer, a map-maker, a mathematician and an astronomer. He was born in *Segno, Val di Non (Trento)*, Italy and was educated in Germany. In 1681 he sailed as a missionary from Spain to New Spain (to what is now Mexico City, Mexico), establishing his first Jesuit mission in March **1687**, in what is now **Sonora**, Mexico. In 1691, he began a series of more than 40 expeditions exploring southern Arizona, traveling from his base (*Nuestra Señora de los Dolores in Sonora*) along the Rio Grande, the Colorado River and the Gila River. During these expeditions, he may have discovered the sources of these rivers, was the first person to map this region and established that Lower California was not an island but a peninsula, the Baja Peninsula. He helped the **Pima Indians** (of Sonora, Mexico) with farming methods, bringing them new types of seeds and farm animals. Kino wrote many books, including: *Favores Celestiales* (published in 1708), *Exposición Astronómica de el Cometa* (an account of the Comet of 1680-1681, published in 1681), and a map of the *Pimería Alta region* (published in 1705). This Italian explorer is considered today the **Founder of the State of Arizona**.



1736 Discovery of large chunks and pieces of **silver** located on the ground near a mining camp called **Arizonac**.

1751 **Pima Indians revolt** against the harsh discipline of Jesuit missionaries.

1752 **Tubac Presidio State Historic Park** the first Spanish community in Arizona.

1767 The Spanish government **expels the Jesuits** from its realm, and allows Franciscans to replace them.

1774 **Juan Bautista de Anza** (1737-1788) and **Francisco Garcés** (1738-1781), a Spanish Franciscan friar, explore a route to California and cross present day Arizona.

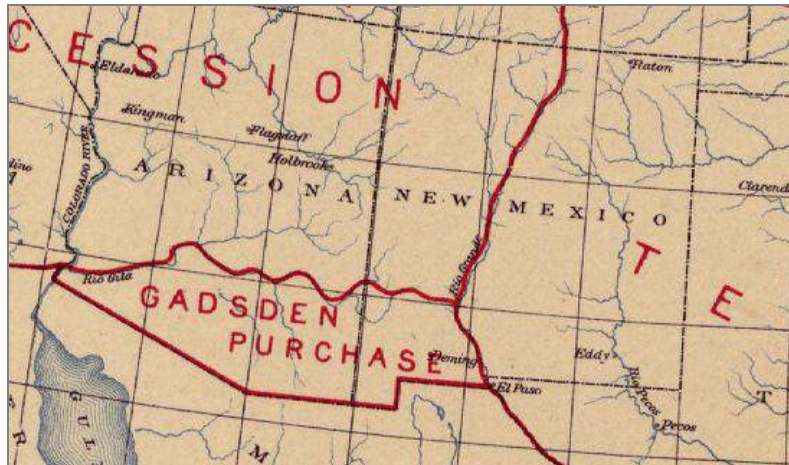
1776 **Tucson** established.

1781 **Yuma tribes revolt** and kill *Father Francisco Garcés*

1821 **Mexico** gains its **independence from Spain** and most of what is modern-day **Arizona** was **part of its land**.

1846-1848 **Mexican War** is fought by the U.S. Army of the West which takes control of New Mexico and California. The 1848 **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the war and the U.S. gains confirmation of its title to Texas as well as the annexation of California and New Mexico (which included Arizona to the Gila River).

1853 Signing of the **Gadsden Purchase** which extends the boundaries of Arizona from the Gila River to the present boundary.



1854 **Copper** was **discovered in Arizona**, it began to be mined and sold.

1862 Arizona becomes a **Confederate Territory** of USA

1863 **Territory of Arizona** is **established** and President Abraham Lincoln appoints Arizona Territorial officials. The Oath of Office is taken by the officials at Navajo Springs, Arizona on December 29. **John N. Goodwin** is the first Territorial Governor.

The **seal** featured a bearded miner standing casually in front of a wheelbarrow, pick, and short-handled spade. Two bare mountains rose in the background, and at the bottom was the phrase "*Ditat Deus*," God enriches.



Walker Party discovers **gold** in the Bradshaw Mountains.

1864 **Territorial capital** moves from its provisional site at Camp Whipple to **Prescott**. Four **counties (Yuma, Yavapai, Pima and Mohave)** are created. **Kit Carson** (1809-1868) leads a military campaign that defeats the **Navajo Indians**.

In 1864, **Henry Clifton** and a group of prospectors from Silver City, New Mexico, rediscovered the rich copper carbonate ores, but the district was so remote they made no attempt to locate the mines. Six years later, a prospector named **Isaac Stevens**, together with **Bob Metcalf** and six others, found striking outcrops of beautiful **green copper carbonate** near the top of the limestone cliffs, two thousand feet above the bed of Chase Creek.

At the time, the largest mine owned by brothers **Henry & Charles Lesinsky** was the **Longfellow**, about three miles up the canyon from town. In 1874 the **Longfellow Copper Mining Company** expanded their operations, building a more efficient **smelter** where Chase Creek emptied into the San Francisco River. Other area mining companies that would be created in the area were the Arizona Copper Company and Detroit.

1867 Territorial **capitol** moves from Prescott to **Tucson**.

1869 **John Wesley Powell** explores the **Grand Canyon**.

1870 **Population of the Arizona Territory** reaches **9,568** people.

1870's-1890's This is the **Age of Silver**: mining and ranching flourish.

1871 A group of citizens ambushes a band of Apaches under the protection of the U.S. Army who are camped outside Camp Grant. This is known as the **Camp Grant Massacre**.

1872 **General George Crook** (1830-1890) mounts a concentrated effort to defeat the central Arizona **Apache** and **Yavapai** tribes.

A peace treaty with the Chiricahua Apache Chief, along with the **Mining Act** of 1872 authorized mining in federal lands, making it profitable to mine copper in southern Arizona. Thus,

- the **Metcalfs** found the ore body but sold it out to
- the **Lesinsky brothers** whose **Longfellow Mine** produced copper
- they then sold the mine to **Frank Underwood** who sold it to a group of Scottish investors, the **Arizona Copper Company**
- later the **Detroit Copper Company** and the **Shannon Copper Company** were established.

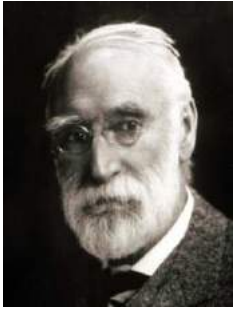
1873 **Clifton** was founded near the confluence of the San Francisco River and Chase Creek.

1874 The largest mine was the **Longfellow**, about three miles up the canyon from Clifton, and was owned by brothers **Henry & Charles Lesinsky**. The **Longfellow Copper Mining Company** expanded its operations, building a more efficient **smelter** where Chase Creek emptied into the San Francisco River.

1877 Territorial **capitol** moves from Tucson back to **Prescott**. **Silver** is discovered at Tombstone and **copper** deposits at **Bisbee**.

1879 Arizona Territory's **first steam-powered railroad (Coronado Railroad)** was built by the Lesinsky's to bring ore in from the mine to the smelter. Over the next twenty years, 10 "baby gauge" locomotives were purchased, called so due to the fact that the track was only twenty inches wide, compared to a regular narrow gauge at 36 inches and standard gauge fifty eight inches wide.

Watch this **VIDEO** about **STEAM TRAINS** traveling in canyons
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AK5mM8hXGfc>



1880 **James Douglas** (1837-1918) a Canadian mining engineer and businessman, was recruited by the trading company **Phelps Dodge**, which sent him to **Arizona Territory** to investigate mining opportunities. He then acquired claims in Bisbee AZ for Phelps Dodge & Co. that owned mines in Morenci, Jerome, Globe and elsewhere. This eventually led to the creation of the **Copper Queen** Mine at Bisbee AZ which became one of the top copper-producing mines in the State.

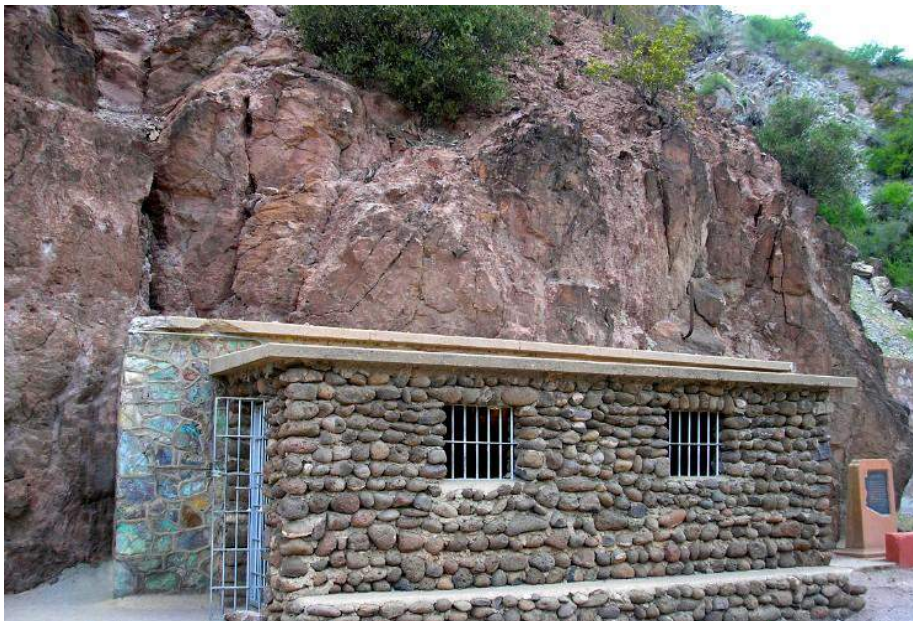
1881 City of **Phoenix** incorporates.
Southern Pacific Railroad crosses southern Arizona.



Gunfight at O.K. Corral in **Tombstone** AZ where Wyatt Earp (1848-1929 -**photo**) and his brothers Virgil (1843-1905) who was the City Marshal, Morgan (1851-1882) and friend Doc Holliday (1852-1887) killed Billy Clanton (1862-1881), Frank McLaury (1849-1881) and Tom McLaury (1853-1881). The gunfight occurred because the McLaury brothers repeatedly threatened the Earps because they interfered with their illegal activities at Tombstone.

The **Women's Christian Temperance Union** (WCTU) organizes in Arizona and begins a long campaign against alcohol and saloons.

The **Lesinsky brothers** had the **jail** built into the side of a solid granite cliff (**Clifton Cliff Jail**-see **photo** below) approachable only by climbing up the side of the cliff. Up until that time, criminals were sentenced to work in the mines, but with a large number of escape, there was a need for an "escape proof jail". Using a pick and drill, along with blasting powder, two cells were created, one of them a small room for the more violent prisoners, the other, a larger eight by twenty foot room for the others. Both had iron bars two inches wide and three fourths of an inch thick, with iron doors and two windows, ten feet above the floor.



1882 The Lesinsky brothers sold the **Longfellow Copper Mining Company** to the Arizona Copper Company who continued to expand the operation.

1883 **Atlantic & Pacific** (Santa Fe) **Railroad** crosses northern Arizona.

1886 **Geronimo** (1829-1909) surrenders to **General Nelson Miles** (1839-1925) and the Indian fighting is over.

1889 Territorial **capitol** moves from Prescott to **Phoenix**.

The **Saint Raphael Society for Italian Immigrants** was founded in New York in July **1890** on the initiative of the Scalabrinian Fathers to assist the newly arrived Italian immigrants in a variety of ways: finding jobs, adjusting irregularities in immigration papers, finding and contacting relatives, visiting sick Italian immigrants in hospitals. Its primary service consisted in offering food and shelter to those Italian immigrants, among them minors, who for a variety of reasons found themselves destitute, unable to gain a livelihood, or unable to proceed to their place of destination. For this purpose, the Society operated the "Casa di San Raffaele" which closed in 1923.

1897 A "**New Town**" AKA "New Morenci" was built after the fire of 1897 which destroyed all the gambling halls and saloons of Morenci.

Phelps-Dodge represented the law in Morenci but in Clifton men of "higher standing" were the legal "guardians". **Morenci** was less elegant, its violence and vice gave it the name of "**Hell Town**" where its inhabitants lived in crude shelters without any form of sanitation, used canned foods, throwing away empty cans and other refuse out of their back doors and once waste piled up, only heavy rain would remove them down the canyon into the gulches where some of it decomposed.

This was the situation before the **1897 fire** which destroyed all the shacks of "**Old Morenci**" and **Charles E. Mills** (1867-1929), Phelps-Dodge superintendent, built the "**New Town**" where the company owned all the land, every building, every facility and every service except for the US mail and schools. It owned the "**PD Mercantile Store**", a supermarket that sold food, clothing, hardware, furniture and appliances. It owned the movie theater, the gas station, the motel, the restaurant and about 1,200 houses, rented to employees who are required to vacate upon leaving PD employment. PD ran the water, sewer, fire and ambulance services. Mills believed that company profits depended on creating a town that was livable enough to attract and hold a work force. In his stores, the credit he offered workers at an interest, keep them in debt and thus increased his profits. His control over the living environment, helped him discipline his workers and reduce their ability to organize against him. To build the "New Town", he established the "**Morenci Water System**" in 1898 and the "**Morenci Improvement Company**" in 1900, had a new townsite leveled and graded farther up the canyon, built over 50 residences of 3 to 5 rooms each, renting at \$12-\$20 per month and a 42-room lodging house with a barber shop and bath. The private homes soon had electric lights and outdoor bathrooms which in 1905 were replaced with indoors ones.¹³

1899 Construction began of a new **capitol building in Phoenix**.

1900 State of Arizona **population** was **122,931**.

1902 **Shannon Copper Company** built another smelter on **Shannon Hill** to refine ore from the nearby mining town of **Metcalf**.

1911 **Theodore Roosevelt Dam** completed.
Part of **Graham County** became **Greenlee County**.

¹³ Linda Gordon, "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction", *op. cit.*, pp.173-174 and 181.

Col. John Campbell Greenway (1872-1926), a Rough Rider and Yale star athlete, bought the **New Cornelia Mine** from John Boddie, became general manager of the **Calumet** and the **Arizona Mining Company** and greatly expanded it.



New Town or **New Morenci** built after the 1897 fire

1912 Arizona officially becomes a **State** on February 14th 1912.
Women gained the right to vote in Arizona.



Arizona's motto "**Ditat Deus**" means "**God enriches**".

It represents the five essential elements of the Arizona economy: cattle, cotton, copper, citrus, and climate ("5 C's"), which are all visible on the seal.

Governors of Arizona Territory established on February 24, 1863

Name	Term		Party
Anson P.K. Safford	1869	1877	Republican
John Philo Hoyt	1877	1878	Republican
John Charles Frémont	1878	1881	Republican
John Jay Gosper	1881	181	Republican
Frederick Augustus Tritle	1882	1885	Republican
C. Meyer Zulick	1885	1889	Democratic
Lewis Wolfley	1889	1890	Republican
John Nichol Irwin	1890	1892	Republican
Nathan Oakes Murphy	1892	1893	Republican
Louis Cameron Hughes	1893	1896	Democratic
Charles Morelle Bruce	1896	1896	Democratic
Benjamin Joseph Franklin	1896	1897	Democratic
Myron Hawley McCord	1897	1898	Republican
Nathan Oakes Murphy	1898	1902	Republican
Alexander Oswald Brodie	1902	1905	Republican
William Francis Nichols	1905	1905	Republican
Joseph Henry Kibbey	1905	1909	Republican
Richard Elihu Sloan	1909	1912	Republican

Governors of Arizona admitted to the union on February 14th 1912

Name	Took office	Left office	Party
George W.P. Hunt	February 14, 1912	January 1, 1917	Democratic
Thomas Edward Campbell	January 1, 1917	December 25, 1917	Republican
George W.P. Hunt	December 25, 1917	January 6, 1919	Democratic
Thomas Edward Campbell	January 6, 1919	January 29, 1923	Republican
George W.P. Hunt	January 29, 1923	January 7, 1929	Democratic
John Calhoun Phillips	January 7, 1929	January 5, 1931	Republican
George W.P. Hunt	January 5, 1931	January 2, 1933	Democratic
Benjamin Baker Moeur	January 2, 1933	January 4, 1937	Democratic
Rawghlie Clement Stanford	January 4, 1937	January 2, 1939	Democratic

1913 **Holy Cross Catholic Church** was inaugurated in Morenci. Previously, the Catholic Church in Morenci first was a mission of Solomonville in 1888 and then a mission of the Sacred Heart Parish of Clifton.



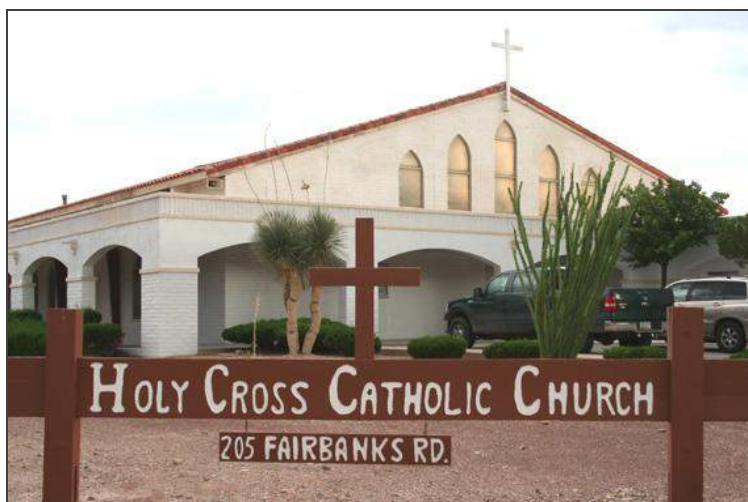
The first "church" in **Morenci** was a mission built in 1892 by **Father Michael Vandermesen**, who served in nearby Solomonville. **Msgr. Peter Timmermans**, who was active in Clifton, built a church in 1900 on the present site but it was destroyed by three successive dynamite blasts that exploded in nearby mines. Morenci's **Holy Cross Parish** was formally designated by Bishop Henri Granjon in 1913, ending the community's status as a mission of Sacred Heart Parish, down the mountain.



In the rural eastern region of the Diocese of Tucson is the Graham-Greenlee Vicariate, where the Carmelite fathers were confronted with floods, fires and some unruly miners in their struggle to organize and serve the brethren many generations ago. It was in 1884, 28 years before Arizona became a State, that the church of **Our Lady of Guadalupe** was built in **Solomonville** (called "Solomon" after 1950) to serve all of Graham and Greenlee Counties, parts of Cochise and Gila Counties and a bit of New Mexico. At that time it was a mission served by priests from Tucson. The Parish was formally dedicated in 1891 and the first pastor was Father Michael Vandermaesen, was destroyed by fire in 1911 but then rebuilt.



Today there is a new **Holy-Cross Catholic Church** in Morenci, at 205 Fairbanks Road.



In **Clifton**, the **Sacred Heart Parish** was founded in 1899, only two years after the Diocese of Tucson was established with Most Rev. Peter Bourgade as first bishop, succeeded by Bishop Henry Granjon from 1900 to 1922.

The first pastor was **Father Peter Timmermans**, V.G., a Belgian who came to Tucson in 1891, the year he was ordained. He was pastor from 1899 to 1907, when he became ill and moved to Tucson. After he reestablished his health, he became a monsignor, and in

1909 he was named pastor of St. Augustine Cathedral and Vicar General of the Diocese.

There was no church in Clifton until 1895 when Msgr. Peter Timmermans built an adobe chapel but the first real church in Clifton was built in 1899 which was destroyed by a flood in 1905. That same year Msgr. Timmermans completed a wooden structure on the site of the church and furnished it with leaded, stained glass windows, a marble altar and porcelain figures imported from Italy. Finally, a massive cement and rock covering was built over the wooden structure by Father Jose Mele in 1917.

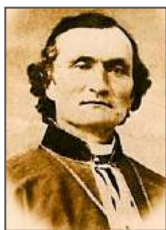
Today the church still bears the characteristic facade of Jose M. Salinas, master craftsman. Salinas decorated many of Chase Creek's buildings with classical columns and designs. His plaster reliefs of geometric patterns, scrolls and animals are his trademark, as well as skillfully executed textured stucco. Inside, a visitor can still see the beautiful windows and porcelain from Italy.

The **Pastors** at Clifton's Sacred Heart Church were as follows:

- Msgr Peter Timmermans: 1899-1907
- Rev. Joseph M. Carnet: 1907-1912
- Rev. Jose Mele: 1913-1942
- Rev. Loyola O'Dougherty: 1942-1946
- Rev. George Reinweller: 1946-1949
- Rev. Silvio Ross: 1949

Irish Catholics in the United States often disapproved the Italian version of Catholicism and the similarity between Mexican and Italian version of religion became apparent in Morenci. Both groups shared their devotions to similar saints and to the Holy Mary, their attachment to processions and pilgrimages and their adoration of holy relics.

To see a **VIDEO** of the **History of Sacred Heart Church**, click on the following Web site <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aaYnW4kqWOs>



Jean Baptiste Lamy (1814-1888-~~photo~~-) was a French priest who in 1875 was nominated first Archbishop of Santa Fe in the New Mexico Territory. He strengthened the Catholic Church in New Mexico and Arizona where he requested the presence of the **Loreto Sisters** who found the first English speaking school in the NM Territory and of the Jesuit priest **Donato Gasparri** (1834-1882) born in Naples, Italy, who was capable of interrelating with Mexicans as he came from Naples where being under Spanish rule ("Bouborns") there were Spanish religious celebrations similar to Mexican ones.



Before the Calabrese, some immigrants from the province of Torino AKA "Turin" or from Biella arrived in Arizona, bringing their own cultural ties to religion, for instance, on June 24th they celebrated the "**San Juan Fiesta**" or feast of the birth of St. John the Baptist (see **photo**).

The **faith of both Mexican and Italian farmers** often viewed the supernatural with a sense reverence and fear especially for the evil-eye ("malocchio" in Italian, "mal ojo" in Spanish) capable of causing deadly diseases. A white witch ("strega bianca in Italian", "bruja" in Spanish) could heal, deflect evil and undo curses. These beliefs were looked-down and condemned by local Protestants as superstitious.

Mexicans and Southern Italians honored and respected each other as illustrated by the Laghitan descendant **Ted De Grazia** (1909-1982), a famous Morencian artist, who spoke Spanish perfectly and identified himself closely to the Native American and Mexican cultures.¹⁴

There are six **GRAVEYARDS** in or near Morenci: **Bunkers Cemetery** in Morenci, **Clifton Cemetery** (less than 2 miles east of Morenci), **Florence Mine Cemetery** (less than 3 miles west-northwest of Morenci), **Metcalf Cemetery** (less than 2 miles east-southeast of Morenci), **Sacred Heart Cemetery** in Clifton and the **Old Morenci Catholic Cemetery** (3 mile to west northwest of Morenci -see **photo**). The cemetery at the Metcalf mine, just north of old Morenci, was moved to Clifton in 1948.

¹⁴ Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, "Undermining Race: Ethnic Identities in Arizona Copper Camps, 1880-1920", University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 2009, pp. 146-148.



The **Old Catholic Cemetery** (see **photo** above) is all that remains of old Morenci.

The rest of the town was either blasted away in the expansion of the open pit mine, or buried under mine waste. Some burials go back to 1881, but no one has been buried there since the 1930's. The cemetery was about one and a quarter miles from old Morenci, and there were no roads to it.

1913 **Clifton Train Station** (**Depot-photo**) opened up along San Francisco River.



1914 Arizona institutes statewide **prohibition** of using or selling **alcoholic beverages**, repealed in 1933.

During World War I *two bad strikes* occurred, one in **1915**, and another in **1917**—the latter more serious for it took place when copper was selling at 26 cents per pound and when it could not be supplied fast enough to meet the needs of the US army in France. At the same time the **Coronado Mine** was set on fire, and fires were started in other mines. World War I brings economic boom to Arizona especially in developing **cotton farming**.

July 12th 1917: a **labor strike** in **Bisbee AZ** (a town 200 miles from Morenci) caused the deportation of **1,186** suspected **radical** Industrial Workers of the World (**I.W.W.**). The action was orchestrated by Phelps Dodge, the major mining company in the area, which provided lists of workers and others who were to be arrested in Bisbee AZ by the Cochise County **Sheriff, Harry C. Wheeler**. These workers were arrested and held at a local baseball park before being loaded onto cattle train cars and deported 200 miles (320 km) to Tres Hermanas in New Mexico. The 16-hour journey was through the desert, without any food and with little water. Once unloaded, the deportees, most without money or means of transportation, were warned against returning to Bisbee.

Since its foundation in 1901, the **Socialist Party** from which the IWW took inspiration, had grown from about 10,000 members to 118,000 in 1912 when the Presidential Socialist candidate Eugene Debs received 6% of the popular vote.

The **IWW**, founded in 1905 as a revolutionary industrial union to offer an alternative to the reformist craft organized **AFL** (American Federation of Labor), also grew from about 1,000 members in 1905 to about 100,000 in 1912.

Italian and Mexican mine workers were treated unjustly partly due to racial and ethnic prejudice especially by anglo-saxons, their salaries were lower and working conditions unbearable. Many times, strikers were arrested by sheriffs, the Arizona Rangers or the State Militia, and some were deported. Fortunately, less than ten Italians were deported during the Bisbee-1917 strike but they were strictly controlled because many **IWW leaders**, such as, **Carlo Tresca** (1879-1943) were **Italian**.



Sheriff Harry Wheeler is loading 1200 IWW strikers of 1917 on train cars for Columbus NM deportation

The owners of the mine company towns believed that it was not unjust to pay Mexicans and Italian copper workers less (\$ 2 a day instead of \$4) than the so-called "White Saxons" because they needed less to live.¹⁵

The radical IWW union leaders tried to displace AFL but despite the presence of an Italian IWW leader (Carlo Tresca), **Bisbee Italians** were loyal to Charles Boyer, an AFL local leader, and did not support the strike and Henry Finotti, a shift boss at the Copper Queen Mine, kept his countrymen out of the strike.

Miners were distinguished into five ethnic groups: Mexicans, Italians, Eastern Europeans, Spaniards and White-Anglos who sometimes referred to "Mexicans and Italians" as a single group and were given derogatory names of "Dagoes" from the word "dagger" meaning "knife" while Eastern Europeans were referred to as "Bohunks" from the words "**B**ohemians" and "**H**ungarians". Many single Italians in Morenci lived in Mexican rather than in Anglo lodging homes and intermarriages of Mexicans, Italians and Spaniards was common.¹⁶

Many descendants **left Morenci and moved elsewhere.**

1919 **Grand Canyon National Park** is founded.

1920 **Copper companies close**

In the year **1920** the **collapse** of the **copper market** involved the Copper Companies in extremely heavy losses, and nearly all of them were forced to **close down**.

Excessive taxation, which had to be paid whether the Company made a profit or not, combined with high mining costs and a much lower grade of ore, left the Company no alternative but to dispose of its property on the best terms it could.

In 1921 in Morenci, some miners (mostly **Mexicans**) **went back to their country** of origin and PD ("Phelps Dodge") and they received a free train ticket to reach El Paso TX using the PD railway. The subsequent economic depression to World War I, when low copper demand brought down the price of the mineral, caused many bankruptcies and thus unemployment. The company was forced to interrupt its business.



Morenci: Mexicans gather to return to El Paso TX 1921

¹⁵ Linda Gordon, *The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, 2001, p. 180 and 214.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*, p.102.

1934 Congress passed the **Taylor Grazing Act** that limited the rancher's access to Federal lands. Ultimately, fencing became widespread, and the range was divided into smaller areas.

1935 **Hoover Dam** located on the Colorado River was dedicated on September 30th by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It's one of the Seven Wonders of the Industrial World, which spans the Black Canyon along the Colorado River between AZ and NV.

1941-1945 **World War II** brings **economic boom** to Arizona. Cotton, copper, cattle, farming and industry flourish. Population of Arizona jumps to 499,261.

ITALIAN WW II SOLDIERS as PRISONERS of WAR in ARIZONA ¹⁷

During World War II, Arizona was the destination for many German and Italian prisoners of war (POWs). The two main camps were at **Florence** near Phoenix in Pinal County and **Papago Park** in Phoenix but many sub-stations, e.g., **Safford**, were scattered in other places around the State. The camps had a similar design of other military camps, with barracks and a central dining room, or mess hall. The demand of young male soldiers to fight during World War II, had created a shortage of agricultural workers that was partially resolved by POWs.

The **Florence camp** was built specifically as a POW camp for up to 6,000 prisoners, and was dismantled entirely soon after the war ended.

The **Papago Park camp**, which had been built during World War I and housed nearly 1,500 men, remained in use for other purposes for several decades more. Today, next to nothing remains of the sites where so many prisoners were held.

From June 1940 through May 1943, hundreds of thousands of Italians were sent into a war for which they were ill equipped and about which they understood little. By the end of 1943, over 600,000 Italian soldiers were taken prisoner and, of those, **51,000** were brought to America as enemy prisoners of war.



The **town of Florence** is just past the Superstition Mountains and Picacho Peak, beyond the east riverbank of the Santa Cruz. The road to town drifts northwest across the flat bottom of an ancient inland sea, searing in summer and uncomfortably cold most winter nights. Green fields line both sides of the highway, thanks to a mix of soil, sun, and miles of manmade canals. Cotton farmers here grow some of the finest long fiber this side of Egypt.

Just beyond Florence is the Gila River and, past that, a spur for the Southern Pacific Railroad, its tracks dead-ending at what used to be the gates of Camp Florence. Back in 1944, twin fences topped with barbed wire protected the rest of the world from the restless men locked inside what was once the largest prisoner-of-war compound ever built on American soil.

Italians prisoners, although they had agreed to be part of the **Italian Service Unit**, nonetheless suspected that Americans had intended to send them back into battle, fighting Japanese and mosquitoes in some impossible jungle in the Pacific.

Following the norms issued by the "Geneva Convention for the Treatment of Prisoners of War" of 1929, POWs had to be respected humanely, had a right to clean, safe quarters and to food rations equal in quality and quantity to whatever was served to the detaining power's own troops at its base camps. They were to have access to books, games, and recreation and to be allowed to buy personal items, including tobacco, at military canteens. Captured enlisted men, but not their officers, could be put to work as long as there were adequate protections for health and safety.

¹⁷ Jack Hamann "On American Soil", Algonquin, Chapel Hill NC, 2005

All camps were to be located in rural areas, far from city dwellers who might be fearful of fugitives and particularly distant from military installations and factories, where the possibility of espionage was a relentless concern.

Camp Florence included many barracks, a 486-bed hospital, a bakery, a swimming pool, twenty theaters, courts for volleyball and basketball, and guard towers all around. If the United States was to stay true its Geneva Convention commitments, it had to be considered the War Department's shining model.

Camp Florence welcomed its first Italian prisoners of war on May 4th 1943. Within days, most were given a single printed sheet of stationery, with space for name, rank, and POW number and a rectangular box in the middle to compose a letter to a loved one in Italy.

Some of these letters, read as follows: "*Silvana: I am now altogether out of danger, in fact, one might almost say that I am on a pleasant vacation. Believe me, I am really very comfortable, I am eating plenty of good food & because of this comfortable life, I am putting on weight. Rino*".

In another one, "*Carlo: We are being treated very well here. We sleep on cots with two quilts- whenever we want to, we can bathe, even any time of the night. There are three meals a day and they are very good and plentiful. We are treated courteously, and we are really leading a life of fine gentlemen. The canteen has everything we need and there are plenty of cigarettes. We also have a movie theater. We are really well off! - Your brother, Ianici*".

In a third one, "*Signa Tere: I am very comfortable & well, Tere, so do not worry, just have faith... The voyage here was delightful and I find myself with many friends in Arizona, land of dreams and illusions! We are enjoying the utmost cleanliness and comfort. In addition, the food is really marvelous, just to give you an idea of what we eat, here is the menu for today's breakfast: chocolate, toast, butter & honey; dinner: spaghetti, potato salad, salami, cheese and dessert, or stewed fruit, and in the evening we eat at a table set with real dishes. We are given three dollars per month for "pin money" -- there are plenty of cigarettes. Tere, you can write to me as often as you want to. - Your fiancé, Achi*"

Italians POWs in America were, overall, sympathetic to the Allied cause. Almost 90% of the Italian POWs agreed to support the U.S. war effort by joining what would be called **Italian Service Units**.

As POWs, in addition to having jobs and earning money, men involved in the Italian Service Units were given increased freedom of movement and as a result, increased interaction with American civilians.

This dramatically affected the quality of their experience as prisoners in the U.S. and lead them to question if after the war, they should return to Italy or seize the opportunity to remain in USA.

Italian WW II- POWs in Camp Florence AZ in 1944



Across the country, there was an outpouring of interest on the part of **Italian Americans who were looking in the Italian POW camps for relatives, family friends or simply people from their hometowns**. As a result, a number of Catholic parishes in many States arranged to host dinners where Italian Americans could meet and visit with Italian POWs.

When they were **repatriated in January 1946**, a number were leaving significant relationships behind—hoping, but not sure, that they would find a way to stay connected. Their joyous return to the homeland was, of course, tempered by the devastation evident throughout Italy and the realization that opportunities for young men returning from war were few.

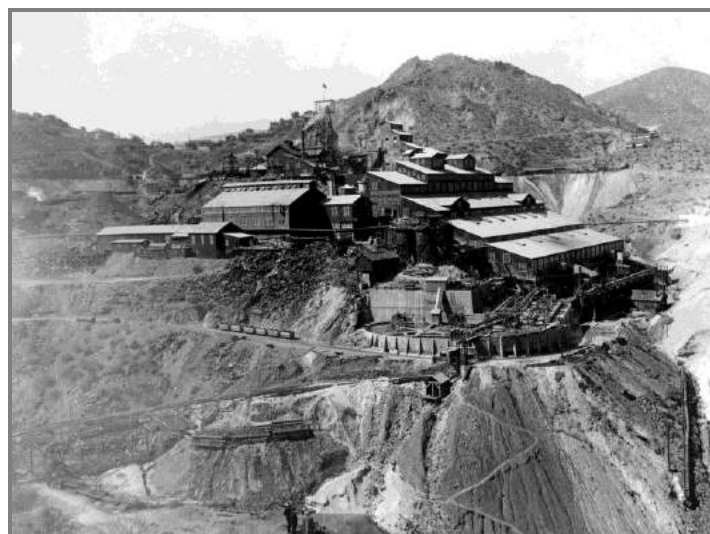
In the years following the war, some of the **couples who had met in America** did decide to **marry**. In order to do that, the American women had to go to Italy and marry there (because of quotas restricting immigration into the U.S.). Most often, due to financial difficulties in Italy, these couples would return to raise families in the United States in the areas where the women had lived and where they still had jobs.

History of Mining in Morenci

Although copper mineralization was found by the earliest Spanish explorers of Arizona, the territory was remote, and copper ore could not be profitably mined and shipped. Early Spanish, Mexican and American prospectors searched for gold and silver, and ignored copper. It was not until the completion of the **Southern Pacific Railroad** in 1876 that copper became broadly economic to mine and ship to market. Copper mining also produces gold, silver and molybdenum as byproducts and the latter, made Arizona the nation's second-largest producer of that metal.

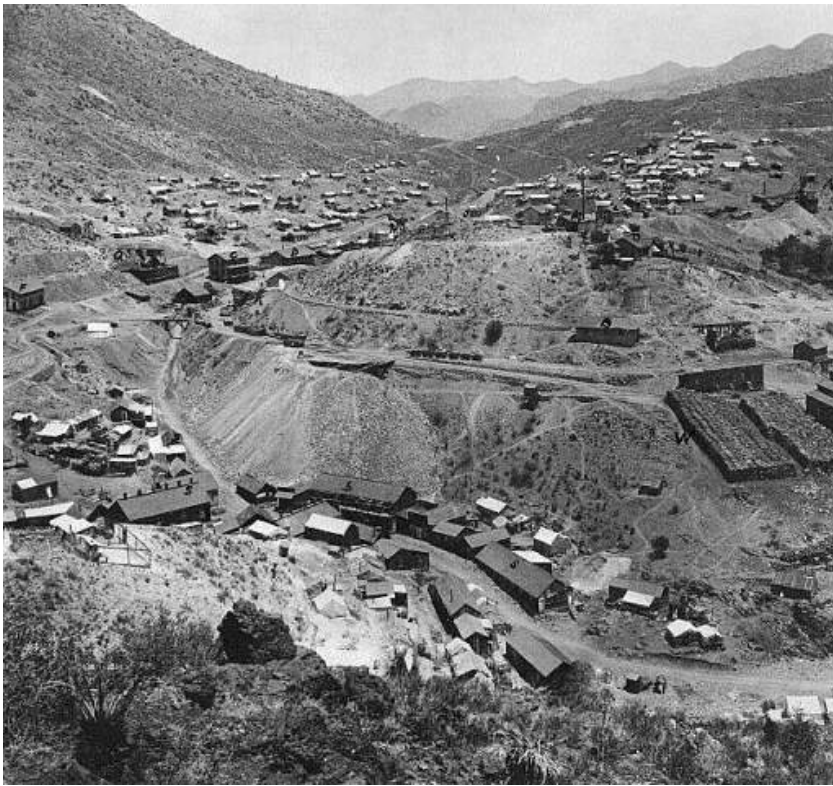
In 1847 **Tom Childs, Sr.** led a party of 19 Americans into present-day Arizona to help locate the legendary "*Planchas de Plata*" where early silver lodes had been discovered. Before being turned back by Mexican nationals, Childs was able to locate abandoned copper mines at **Ajo** describing them as "*open cuts in the hillsides and a shaft at least 60 feet deep*". High-grade native copper made Ajo one of the first copper mines in Arizona.

The **Detroit Copper Company** was organized in Clifton and Morenci. Because of the terrain, Charles and Henry Lezinsky developed a narrow 20 inch gauge railroad (**Coronado Railroad**), the first in Arizona, to link the base of the **Longfellow Mine** up five miles to the canyon to the **Chase Creek Smelter** (active until 1922). Between sixty and eighty tons of rich ore were smelted daily and carried by wagon to **La Junta CO.**



The Detroit Copper Company in 1890

In 1882, the **Detroit Copper Company** was shut down because the "Apache" had murdered many miners and stole copper deposits. In 1892 it was closed again because the price of copper had dropped to 6 cents a pound and finally in 1897 it was sold to **Phelps Dodge** for 1.6 million dollars.



Morenci (1892): the **Detroit Copper Company Smelter**, the second smelter built in the area, is visible on the right side of this photo.

The first smelter was built in 1880 on the **San Francisco River**, 6 miles from Morenci.

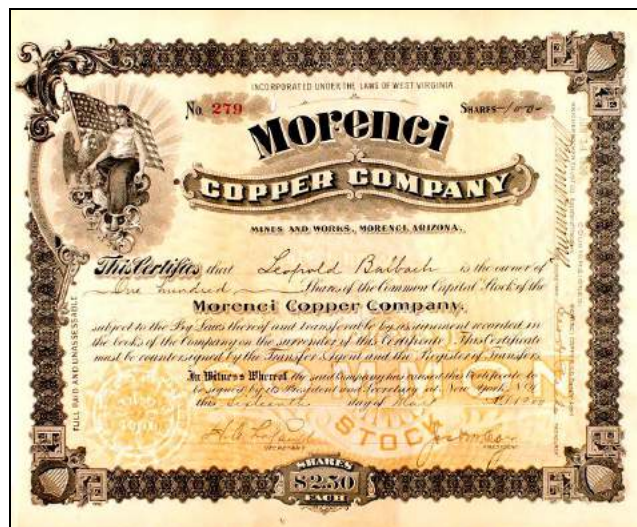
In 1881, **William Church** went to New York City and obtained a \$50,000 loan from **Phelps Dodge** to build the smelter seen in this photograph. On the left of the photograph, an ore bin with a wooden trestle on top is visible; it was owned by the Copper Mountain Copper Company.

"**Copper Mountain**" is visible on the left hand side of this image. The buildings in the bottom of the canyon, and on

the left of this photo, are saloons and gambling halls.

To see a **VIDEO** on "How Copper is Extracted from Mines", log in to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrLS4NmQ_V8

Miners were given the chance to become **shareholders** by buying company stocks.



One-hundred stocks issued to Leopold Balbach on **May 6th 1900** by the **Morenci Copper Company**

Hostilities with the Apaches

"In May **1872**, **President Ulysses S. Grant** (1822-1885) decided to resolve differences between the United States and the **Apaches**. He dispatched **General Oliver Howard** (1830-1909) to Arizona to negotiate a peace treaty with the various Apache tribes.

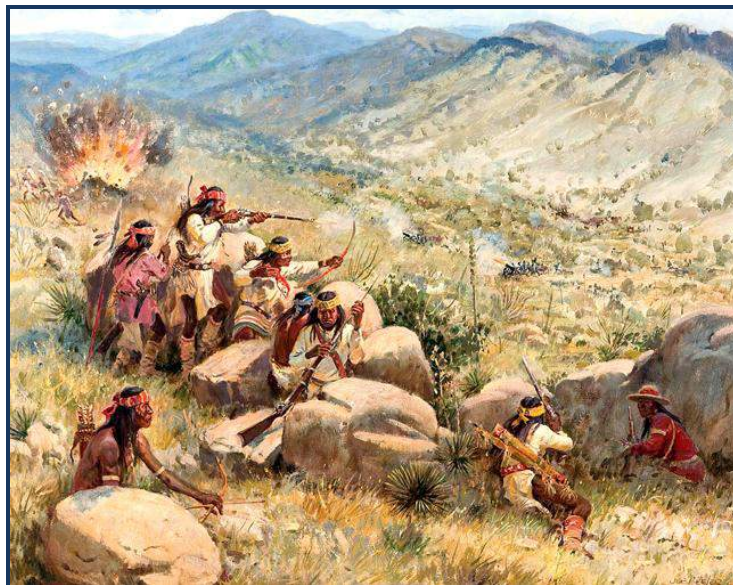
During the summer and fall of 1872, Howard negotiated treaties with the Chiricahua, Aravaipa and White Mountain Apache tribes and established the **Chiricahua and White Mountain/San Carlos reservations**. This resulted in a temporary cessation of hostilities in the region. However, harsh conditions at San Carlos forced many Apaches to leave the reservation and intermittently raid neighboring settlements. The **Chiricahua Reservation** was located in present day southeastern Graham County and much of Cochise County east of the San Pedro River.

Although the Indians seldom harassed larger settlements or large columns of troops, they were experts in guerilla warfare, commonly ambushing unwary settlers who ventured out alone or in small groups. Anyone who journeyed outside of Morenci or Clifton did so at their own risk. Trails connecting the Morenci mining district with the outside world and isolated ranches were often targets of raids.



Following the death of **Cochise** in June 1874, the U. S. government broke the **Cochise-Howard Peace Agreement**. They closed the **Chiricahua Reservation** in October 1876 and opened the area to settlers and prospectors, who discovered copper at Bisbee in August 1877. Approximately one-half of the Chiricahua Apache tribe was forcibly relocated to the **San Carlos Reservation**. The remainder, led by Geronimo, escaped capture and subsequently carried out intermittent raids on both sides of U.S./Mexico frontier over the next decade, interrupted by brief respites as Geronimo's followers returned to the San Carlos Reservation.

One of the worst Apache raids in the Morenci/Clifton area occurred in April 1882, when **Geronimo** and approximately **200 warriors** left the San Carlos Reservation. Over a period of several days, twenty-five people were killed in attacks around the Morenci town site, the Detroit Copper smelter along the San Francisco River, and outlying ranches. Although Geronimo continued to threaten areas in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, he never returned to the Clifton area. Geronimo's surrender at **Skeleton Canyon** in the Peloncillo Mountains along the New Mexico-Arizona border in September **1886** marked the end of hostilities with the Apaches".¹⁸



¹⁸ www.azgs.gov David F. Briggs, "History of the Copper Mountain (Morenci) Mining District", 2016, p.13



In **1932**, underground copper mining was suspended and "**open pit**" mining chosen in **1937** when economic depression had lowered the copper cost to less than 6 cents a pound. In the late 60's, **Phelps Dodge Corporation** expanded the open pit mine and by doing so, destroyed the whole town. Ironically, the only way to mark the site of Morenci is by the ruins of the old concentrator which were located on A.C. (Arizona Copper) Hill. The concrete monoliths stand tall and white as a gravestone to the memory of Morenci.

" *The town dies so a new one can live. Nostalgia surrounds demise of **old Morenci** - like a giant cannibal, the open pit copper mine here, its pink layered sides resembling an amphitheater, will take a big gulp. To satisfy the appetite of the mine — and world demand for more and more copper — the site of the original Morenci will vanish into the pit. In a real sense the old town will die that the **Phelps Dodge Corporation** town may continue to live. And, while a certain sadness pervades, not all is nostalgia for the vanishing mining-town Americana. A modern and bright Morenci, two miles away, is replacing the old houses, stores and sundry buildings. The transition can't come too soon for some Morencians, their houses perched tenaciously on mountainsides at the old campsite and rocked, at times, by mining operation blasting. Several hundred families eventually will be moved from the old to the new Morenci.*

*The Phelps Dodge Project, underway for five years, still is two years from completion... Already, many houses have been moved or burned or, like the **old hospital**, bulldozed to make way for the widening lip of the pit. History buffs find it fascinating to ramble through the old town, built around the turn of the century.*

*To get to old Morenci, you drive through the new town, by the mill and smelter, through a tunnel and beyond to the towering old **Morenci Club House**. Former hub of community socials, the red-roofed club house will be so near the lip of the expanded pit that it will be torn down. The white, blistered - paint building is fronted with a quaint garden, its archway and gate entwined with vines. Old park benches offer quiet relaxation.*

*Then, you climb a mini hill to a little white frame building and a sign that reads "**Morenci Court House**." The front door is slightly ajar and a light beams behind the venetian blind in the late afternoon. Folks here refer to the converted old house as "the supreme court building." In the court room, a few chairs are set discreetly apart from the justice bench, a table and high back chair. You peer Old Town Morenci—to die so that new one may live Morenci Club was fronted by a quiet garden bulldozer in action knocking down the old hospital...*

*Then there's the venerable **Morenci Hotel**...expected to live another two years to accommodate some of the construction workers and visitors. Visitors, hale enough to climb the 57 steps to the second floor lobby, may still enjoy a night at the 1890-vintage hotel. The building was a gem in a rip-roaring mining town when Phoenix and Tucson could not boast a hotel as plush. The main desk and library table are highly polished cherry wood. Old chandeliers grace the foyer and a grandfather clock ticks away. Old timer Wallace Ashley, Sr. recalls that all gala affairs were held in the hotel's dining room prior to the closing of the mines in the 1920s. Gentlemen would not be served without coat and tie... Sundays through Thursdays there's not a ghost of a chance to stay at the hotel, without advance reservations...*

*Other **spectres of the past** to bow out are the Royal Theater, the PD Company Store, the Post Office, Men's Dormitory — sometimes referred to as "Heartbreak Hotel," — and the PD Administration Building. Modern counterparts for these buildings already exist in New Morenci. PD employee' families still living in houses in the doomed area will be moved as new homes are built".¹⁹*

¹⁹ Arizona Republic, Phoenix AZ, May 1, 1970, p. 40.

Sons of proud copper miners sacrifice their lives in Vietnam (1966-68)

Eight friends went down to the Marine recruiter and signed up, and one returned from college to join them, they all ended up in **Vietnam** and **six lost their lives in from 1966 to 1968**. The Census files showed that in 1960 the population of Morenci was 2431. Obviously, being a small town, to lose six young Marines places it, if not at the top, near the top, for losses per population.



Memorial of the six Morencians placed in front of Morenci High School, all from the 1966 graduating class



Watch a **VIDEO on Morenci Vietnam Memorial** by clicking <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zQFEBdNLQxA> (watch only the first 10 minutes of the video)

Arizona Copper Mine Strike (1983-1986)

The **1983 Arizona Copper Mine Strike** not only broke the labor Unions but also broke-up many families because some were for keeping the Unions and others were against them.

It began as a bargaining dispute between the Phelps Dodge Corporation and a group of union copper miners and mill workers, led by the United Steelworkers. The subsequent strike lasted nearly three years, and resulted in replacement of most of the striking workers and decertification of the unions. It is regarded as an important event in the history of the United States labor movement. In 1981, the price of copper plummeted from a high of \$1.40 in February 1981 to \$.75 (seventy-five cents) per pound by December 18, 1981, resulting in losses for the entire copper industry. During 1981, the copper industry, as a whole, laid off approximately 50%, or 11,000 workers statewide. Phelps Dodge continued to operate with full manpower throughout most of 1981, although they continued to lose money. In December 1981, Phelps Dodge announced that it would lay off 108 workers in Arizona and New Mexico on January 3, 1982, and place the rest of the workers on a four-day work week in order to minimize the impact of the layoffs. In doing so, unlike the rest of the copper industry, Phelps Dodge was able to continue to operate and pay their workers, while reducing their production by 20%.



On August 5, 1983, Phelps Dodge announced that they would begin hiring permanent replacement workers for the Morenci Mine. Tensions grew as Phelps Dodge prepared to bring in permanent replacements. On August 8, Arizona **Governor Bruce Babbitt (photo)** flew to Morenci, and got Phelps Dodge to agree on a ten-day freeze on hiring replacement workers. Babbitt flew back to Phoenix believing that he had averted violence. But the next day, August 9, a crowd of one thousand gathered outside the gates of the Morenci mine and plant. Many in the crowd carried chains and baseball bats, and guns could be seen in many of their cars. Arizona State police officers told Phelps Dodge managers that an attack appeared imminent, and that they would not be able to protect the plant, or those inside it.

Union representatives had stayed out of the assembled crowd, to avoid making the unions liable for any violent actions. But they requested an urgent meeting with company management inside the plant. In a scene that writer Jonathan Rosenblum likened to an Old West showdown, as both sides watched, two Phelps Dodge managers walked out the gate, and onto the middle of US Highway 666 (all traffic had been rerouted). Down the empty highway walked two union representatives to meet them. A State police official joined the group to mediate. The union men told Phelps Dodge that they had no control over the crowd, and that the crowd was planning to storm the mine and plant, unless the company shut down operations by the 3 pm shift change. The company men agreed to shut down.

The Phelps Dodge managers at Morenci quickly typed up an announcement that the Morenci mine and plant would immediately shut down for a 10-day cooling off period. Union leaders read the announcement to the crowd, 30 minutes before the deadline, and violence was averted. The plant shut down, and a caravan of 150 cars drove out the gates, through the jeering crowd. It seemed to some strikers that they had won a great union victory.

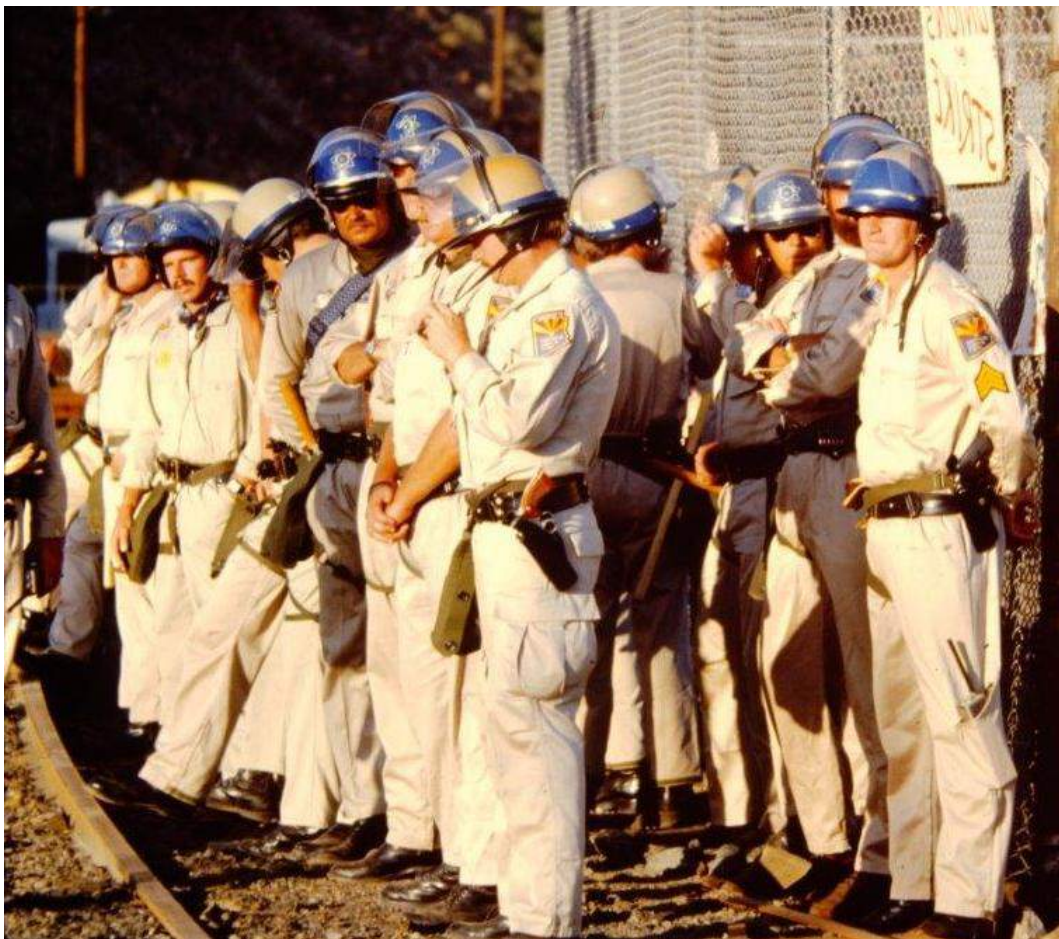
On August 17, despite his dislike of Phelps Dodge, Babbitt decided that he had a duty to prevent violence when the mines and mills reopened. He sent 325 National Guard soldiers to Morenci, and increased the number of State policemen there to 425. The action drew bitter criticism from union supporters, who accused Babbitt of being in the "back pocket" of Phelps Dodge. He responded that he was "in the back pocket of the American judicial system."

Under heavy military and police protection, the Morenci mine and plant reopened on August 20 without incident, and the company again began hiring replacement workers. About 35 percent of the original work force returned. Entering workers were still subjected to obscene gestures, name calling, and threats of violence, but strikers at the gate were unable to prevent the replacement workers from entering the mine. Eight days later, ten strikers were arrested in Ajo and charged with rioting. From that point on, the strike lost much of its momentum.

Although negotiations between the company and the unions continued for the rest of 1983, and union picketing continued for several years, the strike had effectively been lost. The National Guard withdrew at the end of August. On several occasions, strikers blocked the highway from Safford to Morenci, preventing workers from reporting for work. The National Guard returned briefly in May 1984 after another outbreak of violence.

In September 1984, the new workforce began voting in elections deciding whether or not to decertify the unions. The result was the largest **mass decertification** in US history: 35 locals of 13 different unions representing Phelps Dodge workers were decertified in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. After a series of confrontations and controversies, the strike officially ended on February 19, 1986, when the National Labor Relations Board rejected appeals from the unions attempting to halt decertification.

Shortly after the strike ended, world copper prices began to climb. This and the introduction of new mining technology led to a marked increase in profits at Phelps Dodge. While their annual profits in 1985 were just \$29.5 million, profits rapidly climbed to \$205.7 million in 1987 and \$420 million in 1988.²⁰



Arizona Department of Public Safety Officers DPS (1983)

²⁰ https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Arizona_copper_mine_strike_of_1983

Floods in Clifton AZ



On **October 1st 1983**, Clifton had the most destructive **flood** in its **history** where over 700 homes were destroyed.

The flood-warning sirens sounded, but residents had no time to escape with their belongings. The next day, an even larger flood peak overtopped the banks of the San Francisco River and residents again had to flee for their lives.

The residents have tenaciously occupied the river's land in a costly and losing battle.

Watch this **VIDEO** on the "**Clifton Az 1983 Flood**" with a song "Clifton Will Rise Again", by logging in to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sI7aTKubaC8>

Since its first flood in 1891, there were **at least twelve other floods** in Clifton (in 1905, 1906, 1916, 1917, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1932, 1934 and others) that overtopped the banks along the river and damaged or destroyed homes and businesses of many residents among whom were Laghitans.

Clifton AZ, is located in central Greenlee County in east-central Arizona. The San Francisco River flows through Clifton toward its confluence with the Gila River. Clifton, which in 1983 was a community of 4,000 residents, lies on the narrow flood plain of the San Francisco River in a V-shaped canyon.

"Clifton, Arizona, has received major damage from floods at least 12 times since the town was settled in 1870. Residents built floodwalls along the main channel of the San Francisco River, filled in flood plain areas, and raised buildings and roads in an effort to protect homes and businesses. Although the floodwalls provide protection during low and medium flows, they provide little protection during large flows. During the flood of October 1-2, 1983, floodwaters overtopped the floodwalls and inundated flood plains. The peak discharge of 90,900 cubic feet per second on October 2, 1983, was the largest peak since 1870 and has a recurrence interval of 75 years. The 2,766 square-mile basin of the San Francisco River is steep and has a large topographic relief, especially in the vicinity of Clifton. Intense orographic rainfall from winter storms results in rapid runoff in the San Francisco River basin. Flood routing and hydrograph analyses indicate that runoff from the southern part of the San Francisco River basin produced many large peaks at Clifton".²¹

²¹ H.W. Hjalmarson, "Flood of October 1983 and History of Flooding along the San Francisco River, Clifton AZ", Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Tucson AZ, 1990, pp. 1-2.

Metcalf

Officially established as a town on **August 25th 1899**, its existence ended on **May 15th 1936** (in 1930, its population had dropped to 533 inhabitants from 1,740 in 1920). Today it no longer exists (it's a "ghost town") as it remained buried under open pit debris.

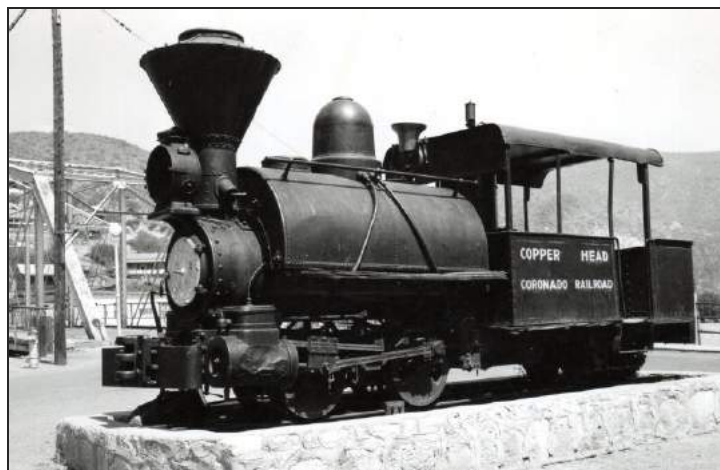
Nonetheless, "...Metcalf was once a prosperous copper town tucked between the granite cliffs of **Chase Creek Canyon**. Now at least half has been buried by the giant, expanding tailings pile of the huge **Morenci Copper Mine**. Many rock retaining walls, rock and concrete foundations, one large concrete building, adits, and tunnels clearly show Metcalf's former locale.

Robert Metcalf, reconnoitering as a scout for **Captain Chase** in 1870, struck a rich copper deposit not far from the company's camp near the present town of **Clifton**.... Two years later, a party led by **Bob Metcalf** and his brother Jim, located the famous **Longfellow Mine**.

The Metcalfs sold out to the **Leszinskys brothers**....Transportation of the ore from the mine to the smelter created a problem. It was solved with the construction of the twenty-gauge railroad winding up the floor of the canyon to connect with the gravity incline at the mine...the tiny engine-christened '**The Coronada**' but affectionately known as '**Little Emma**'- was placed on the tracks.



Before the railroad, sacks of copper ore were loaded on donkeys to be taken to the smelter



The Coronado Railroad: "Little Emma"



Coronado Railroad down **Longfellow Mine**

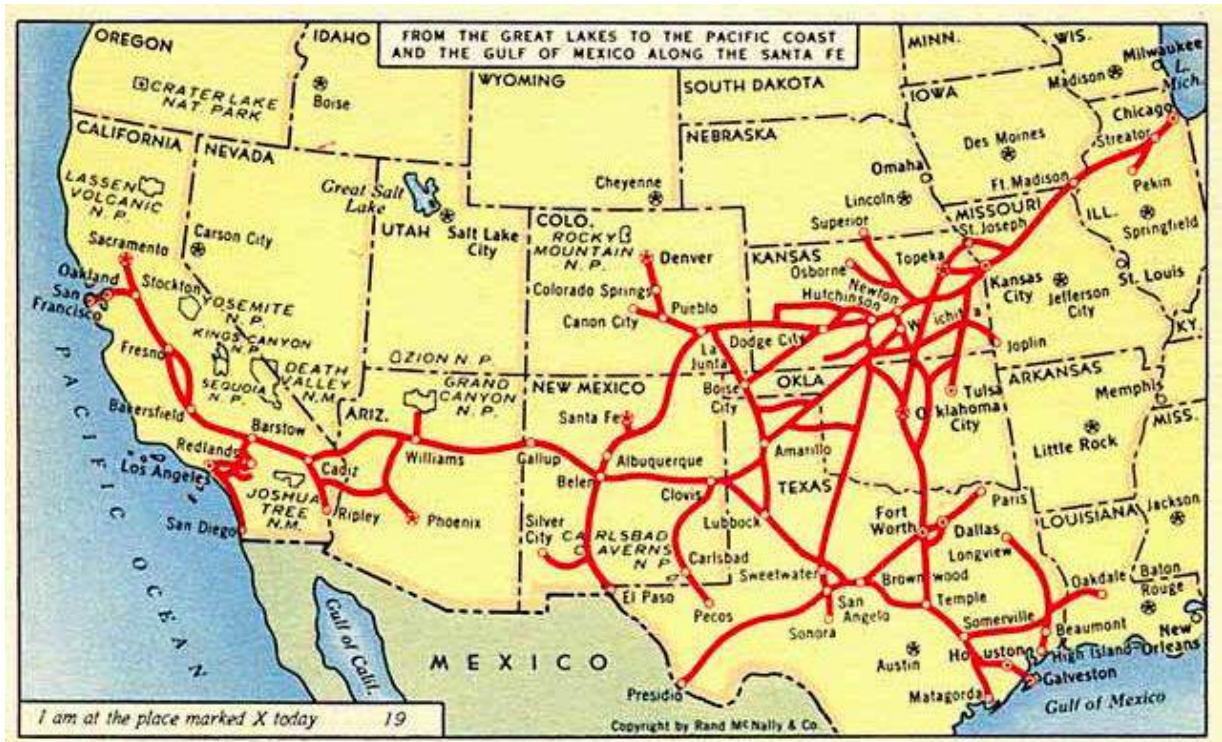
*The **Arizona Copper Company** took over operations in 1882. Before long, the town of Metcalf had taken root and expanded into an extensive community. Four or five thousand people composed the population. Included in the town were a bank, school, hospital, dairy, pool hall, and movie theater.*

The depression years brought Metcalf's story to an end. Mines closed, people left, and the townsite eventually became the dumping ground for the Morenci pit".²²

²² James E. Sherman and Barbara H. Sherman, "Ghost Towns of Arizona", University of Oklahoma Press, Norman OK, 1969, p. 96.

RAILROADS near MORENCI, CLIFTON and METCALF

The **Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad** (see route map below), chartered in 1859, forms a junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Deming NM. This line begins in Chicago, goes to Kansas City (Missouri), traverses the plains of Kansas and Colorado, enters New Mexico, and passes down the Rio Grande Valley, from whence the main line turns west towards Arizona and finally California, while another branch follows the Rio Grande to **El Paso TX**.



Southern Pacific Railroad

The completion in 1900 of the **Southern Pacific Railroad** (started in 1865) across Arizona marked a new era in the history of the Territory. Arizona was no longer an unknown land, isolated from civilization, trade, and active industry.

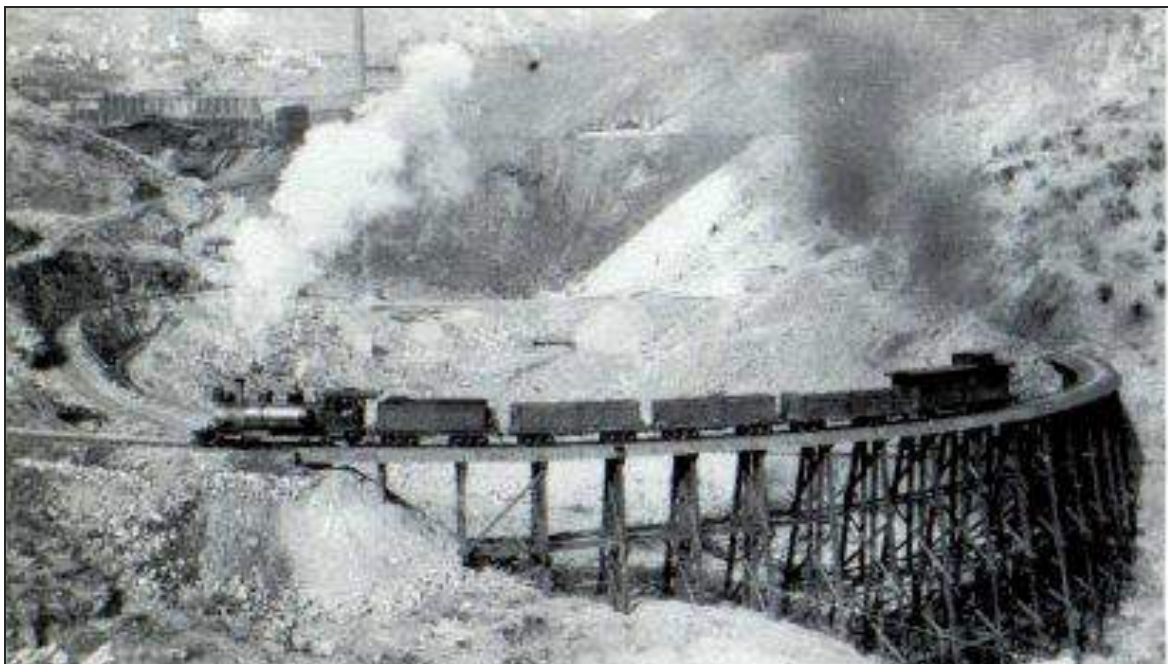
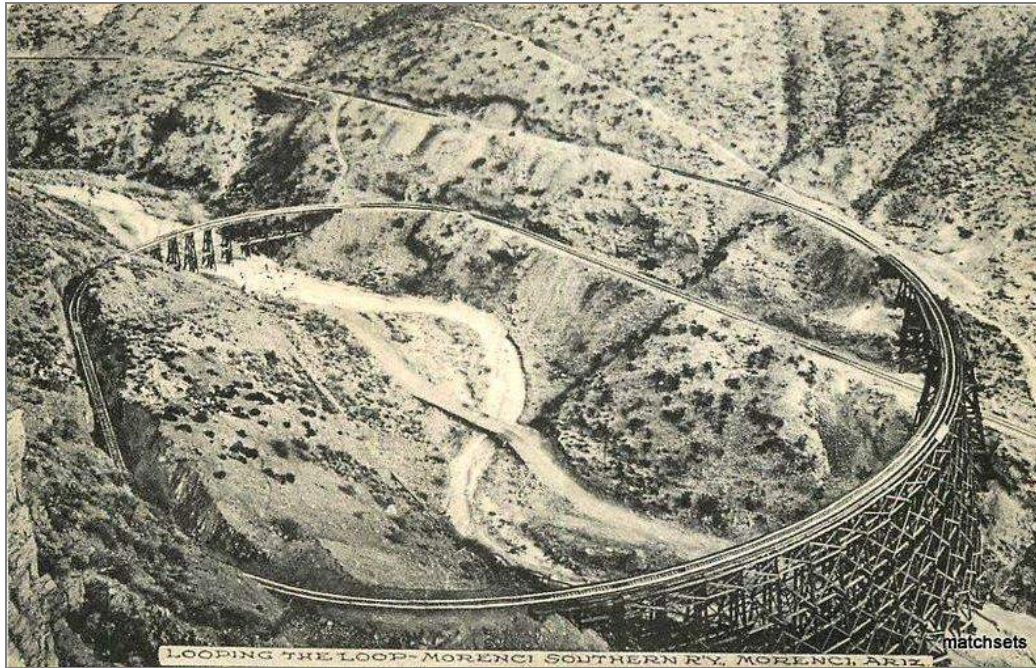
The Southern Pacific entered Arizona at **Yuma** and crossed the Territory for over 400 miles, making a stop at Clifton AZ.

The **Arizona Eastern Railway (AER)**, completed in 1899, operated 265 miles of railroad between **Clifton** and **Miami AZ**.

This included trackage rights over the Union Pacific Railroad between Lordsburg NM and Bowie AZ. The railroad served the copper mining region of southeastern Arizona, and the agricultural Gila River Valley. Primary commodities were sulfuric acid, copper concentrate, copper anode and cathode, and copper rod and other copper processing materials. AER also handled minerals, chemicals, building supplies and lumber. The railroad offered a transload location for lumber, building materials and other consumer commodities at Globe AZ.

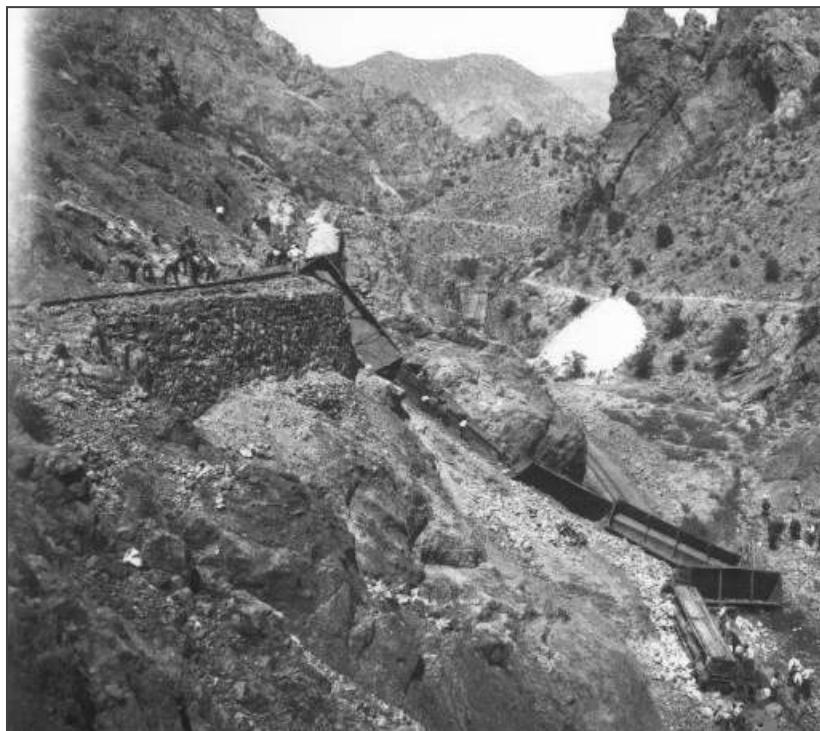


The **Morenci Southern Railroad** was completed by the **Detroit Copper Company** in 1901 to connect its mining operations near **Morenci** to the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad at Guthrie on the Gila River. Here many Laghitans found jobs in laying down rails and in maintenance. The narrow gauge line (36") was a bit more than 18 miles in length and remained in operation until 1922. In the time, the train ran passengers and freight twice daily in both directions. To negotiate the 1400 feet change in elevation between the **San Francisco River** and **Morenci**, the railroaders constructed **5 complete loops** (see photo below). in the road bed. Four of the loops occurred in the first two miles below Morenci. The **first loop** was at **Morenci**, which was followed by **three loops** in the **canyon** constructed in part with wood trestles, the **final loop** incorporated one of tunnels by the **San Francisco River**. The railroad was nicknamed the "**Cork Screw Railroad of America**".





Morenci Canyon and **loop number 2** of the **Morenci Southern Railroad** which ran from Guthrie to Morenci, a total of 18 miles



Chase Creek Canyon in Morenci (1910). The tracks of the **Shannon Railroad** on top left (it ran from the north end of Metcalf to Shannon Hill) and those of the **Coronado Railroad** on the right (it ran along the bottom of the canyon from Metcalf to Clifton).



Coronado Incline Mine
in Morenci, 1920

This mine operated until 1923.

The last ore from this mine was railed through a tunnel and on to the **Humboldt Mine** and later to the Number 6 mill.

A big incline is visible going up the big mountain ("**Copper Mountain**") in the background. The entire mountain is gone today having been swallowed by the pit.

Joy Shaft and Humboldt Mine
in Morenci, 1930

The headframe on the left is the **Joy Shaft**.

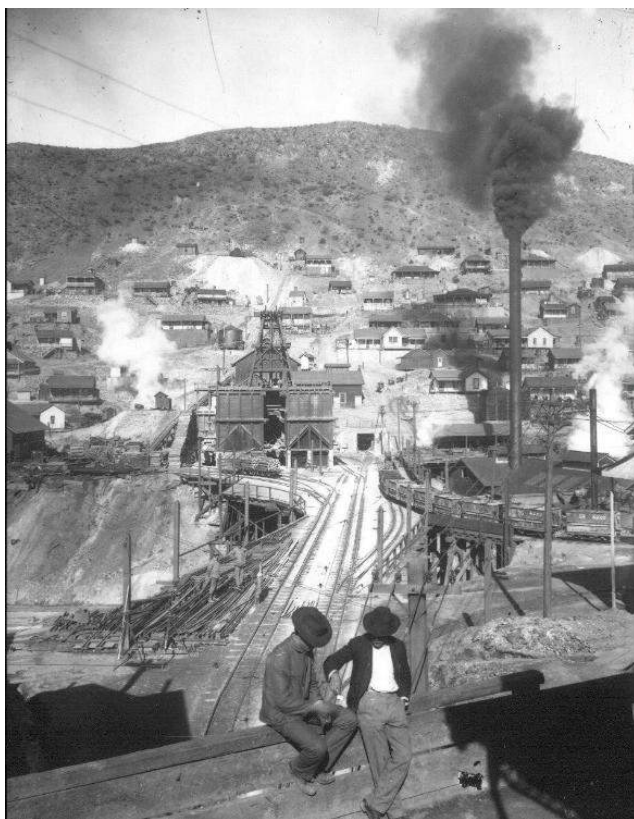
The mine on the right is the **Humboldt Mine**.

The mountain in the background was called "**Copper Mountain.**"

The pit engulfed the entire mountain. The track came out of the **Humboldt Tunnel** and under the area where the two men in the foreground are pictured.

They are standing on the side of what was known as "**Burro Alley.**"

The track went underneath Burro Alley, through the mountain and to the mill.



Copper Head Coronado Railroad

PUBLIC HEALTH

Unsanitary water

"For many years the death rate in the town, as a result of **typhoid fever** and **dysentery**, had been exceedingly high. As a result of the citizens' demands, the **Morenci Water Company** was organized on **October 8th 1898**. Formerly the supply of water had been furnished by the company from the **San Francisco River**. This source of water was unsatisfactory because of the mud and salts in the water. The river water had to be set aside to settle in barrels for several days before it could be used.

The new source of water was a **well**, five miles west of the town on **Eagle Creek**. The company installed a pumping station and by means of a four-inch pipe line forced the water up an elevation of fifteen hundred feet to the tanks situated three hundred feet above the town... After water was obtained from a safe source the general health of the town improved".²³

The main environmental protection agencies which govern a mine's potential to contaminate the local environment include the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality** (ADEQ) and the United States **Environmental Protection Agency** (EPA). These two agencies, as well as county or other local agencies, ensure that operating mines, as well as mines which have been closed, do not release contaminated or hazardous materials outside of the mine site. Hazardous dusts, minerals and particles can travel away from a mine site through wind, rain, which wash them into streams and in **groundwater** that can become too **contaminated** to drink. Mine owners can thus be forced to pay large fines, be rejected for future permits, and even imprisoned. Typically, mining companies will have environmental engineers on staff at the site or use environmental consulting firms to interact with the regulatory agencies.



Arizona Copper Company Hospital was located at the north end of Burro Alley. This company hospital closed in the late 1930s and a new larger hospital was built to replace it.

²³ Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci", *op.cit.*, pp. 52-53.



The **Detroit Copper Company Hospital** of **Morenci**. The headframe to the right belonged to Arizona Copper Company from which ore was loaded into a locomotive and hauled to a smelter.



Phelps-Dodge Hospital inaugurated in 1939. It consisted of **four main wings** radiating from a **central foyer**. This hospital, with a total of **50 beds**, was staffed by doctors who were connected with the company. A **dispensary** was maintained in a part of the hospital for the benefit of the employees and private patients.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES for the children of Laghitan miners

In the very early days of the mining camps, the population consisted almost entirely of single men. Hence there was little need for schools. Later, some men brought wives and families to the town and there was now a need for educating their children.

"In addition to housing and religion, the people desired some form of recreation and educational facilities. Perhaps they were thinking of schools as a method of teaching good citizenship, but in the early days good citizenship was usually the responsibility of the sheriff and his deputies. The sheriff always played an important role in the life of a western mining camp. However, these factors - poor housing, unsuitable forms of recreation, and a lack of education - contributed to the reputation as a "tough town" that Morenci acquired in early days..."

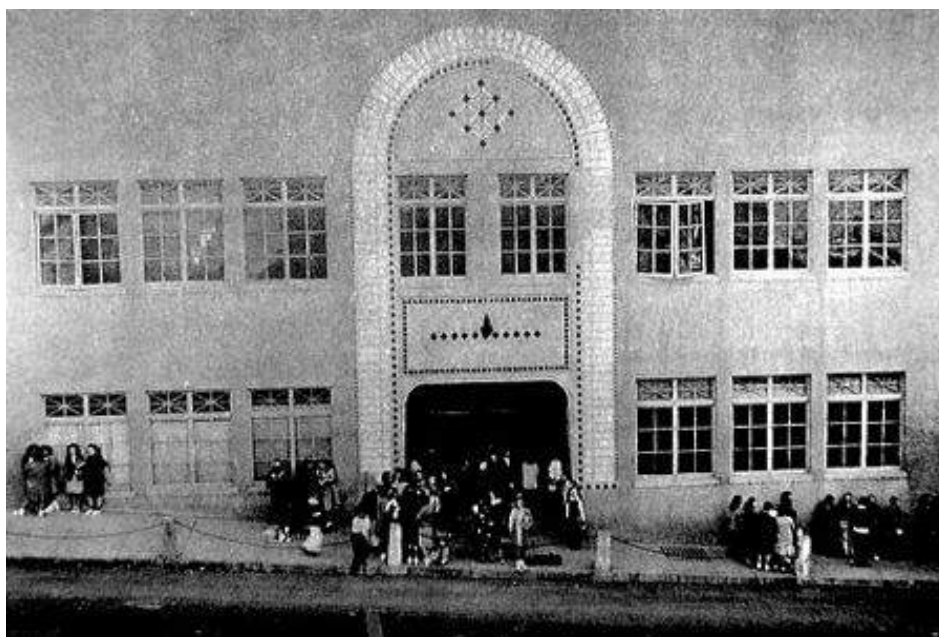
In the early years **basic subjects** were taught in the elementary grades. In 1902 the company constructed a school known as the **Longfellow School**, immediately south of the **Morenci Hotel**. In this building both elementary and high school classes were conducted and it's commonly referred to as the "**Brick Building**", a six-room, one-story building that opened to over 300 students in first through eighth grades...



The **Longfellow Grade School Building of Morenci** (also known as the **Red Brick Building**), was officially opened on November 20th 1901 and its construction was financed by the Detroit Copper Company and the Arizona Copper Company. When it was first opened it had six classrooms, an office, a recitation room and an apartment at the basement for the custodian. The second floor with four more classrooms, was added in 1907.

The schools are public tax-supported institutions operating under the laws of Arizona. The mining company had a close relationship to the schools because it owned nearly all the property in the town. The mining company built the schools and paid most of the taxes in the district.

The schools were open to all the children, but for many years the Mexican children attended Mexican classes while the American children attended American classes.



Morenci High School 1919-1949

In 1908-09 the **subjects offered** in the **high school** were history, grammar, plane geometry, algebra, physical geography, domestic art, advanced algebra, literature, three years of Latin, solid geometry, study of the novel, physiology, and music.



Faculty at Morenci High School in 1946. From lt to rt, **front row:** Steve Vukceвич, Russel Hill, C.O. Williams, J. D. Brimhall. **Second row:** J.W. Stone (Principal), Anne Savercool, Phillips Eskins, Pauline Lindeman, Alreva Rehmus, Marceine Vandever, J.H. Fairbanks. **Third row:** Majorie Johnson, Helen Brown, Louise Park, Esthermae Kleinman, Joe Ann Lawton, Helen May Davis, Juanita Law



The second **Morenci High School**, active from 1949 to 1982, was built on the site of the old Detroit Copper Company Smelter and Machine Shop and was attended by 800 students.

In 1956 there were **seven elementary schools** servicing students in the **Morenci area** besides the high school: **Longfellow, Band Building, Coronado, Humbolt, Plantsite** and **East Plantsite**, all named after mining claims²⁴.



Morenci High School today

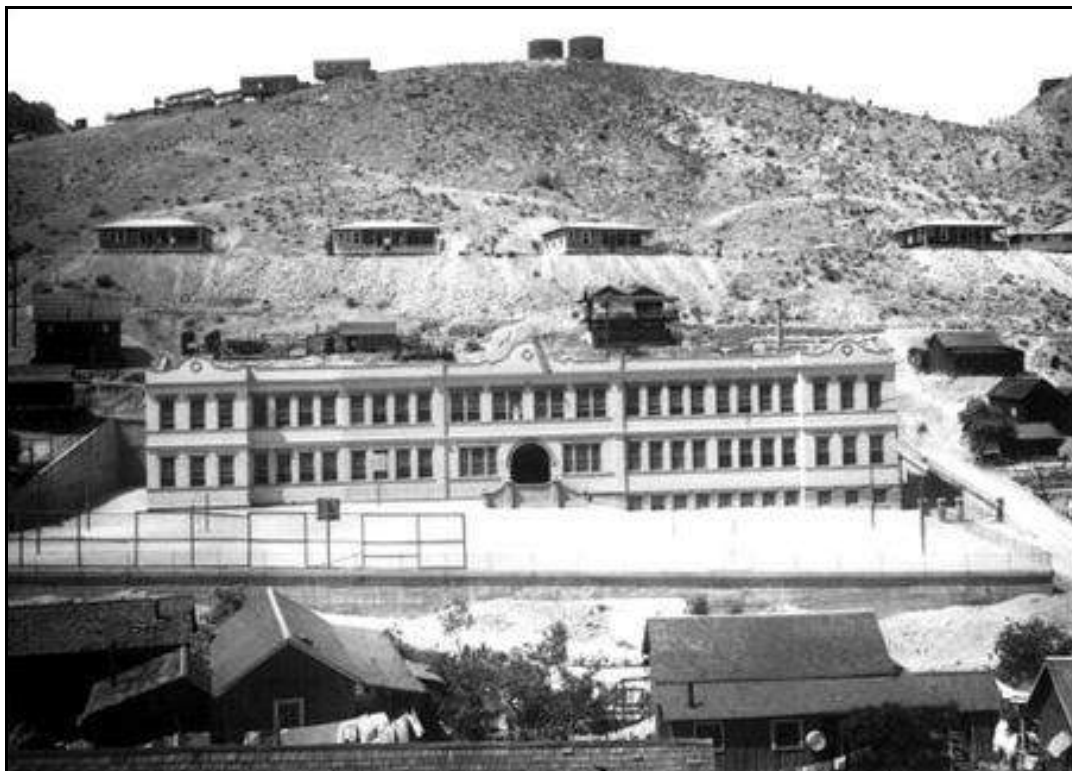
Many of the children of *Laghitan* immigrants went on to high school and some to colleges and universities and became very successful as dentists, doctors and heads of companies and many became skilled craftsmen.

²⁴ Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci AZ", University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, 2016, pp. 103-107 passim.

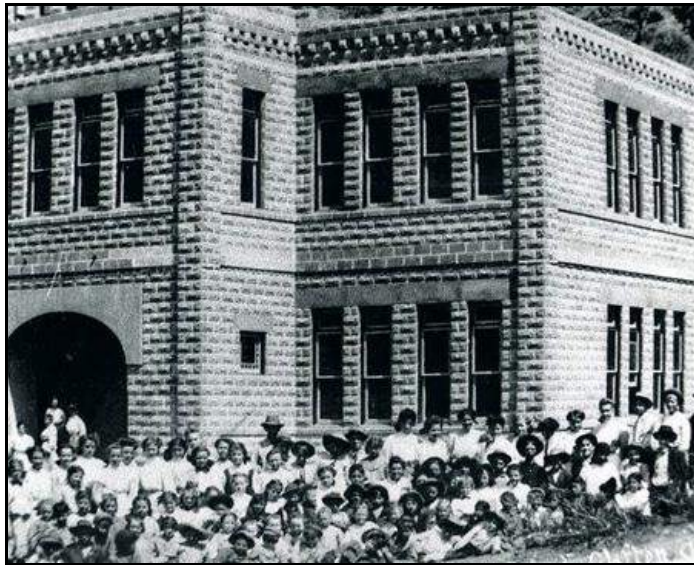
There were also schools in **Metcalf** and in **Clifton**



Metcalf Grammar School



Metcalf High School, built in 1916: located in the Coronado Gulch, on the west side of Chase Creek. The railroad track ran behind it. It had 20 classrooms and was active until 1940.



Clifton Grade School in 1908



Clifton High School built in 1912, torn down in 1979

**Faculty Members at
Clifton High School
in 1939**

- F. J. Wakeman: Mathematics
- Edna Jordan: Home Economics
- Edna Jackson: English, Spanish
- C. B. Fleming: Science
- Joseph Wells: Music
- C.E. Highfill: Latin



Law and order in Morenci

"The company is equally responsible for the governing of the town as well as sharing responsibility for the schools. Town government as such does not exist in Morenci, for the town is administrated by company officials...

Law and order is maintained by **Deputies** appointed by the **Sheriff** and by a **local Justice of the Peace**. Political elections are held as in other places, although the only local candidates are those for Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Representative for the State Legislature...

The sheriff was elected by county voters and received a high salary (about \$40,000 a year). He carried out all assignments from his superiors (**Board of Supervisors of Arizona**) especially that as a "keeper of the peace" but also as a jailor and as an officer of the Territorial District Court in warrants and subpoenas, collecting license fees and taxes. He employed an "**undersheriff**" who supervised the office and filled in during his absence. In 1901 Sheriff James V. Parks of Clifton chose an Italian (**David Arzatte**) as "Undersheriff" because he spoke Italian and Spanish and thus, was able to obtain information "anglos" could not.²⁵

The town has an antiquated building called the **Morenci Courthouse** which houses a jail. The jail is used only in **emergencies** because prisoners are usually taken to **Clifton** to the jail at the **County Courthouse**... (see **photo**)



The company also built and maintained the streets".²⁶

Morenci attained the reputation at one time of the "second toughest town in the State". This reputation was not achieved "without the aid of a large group of law breakers. Many of these law breakers who came to Morenci. **Pablo Salcido**, a prominent and respected citizen of Morenci, who had served as recorder of Graham County from 1882 to 1886, volunteered to be a Deputy Sheriff to approach the Mexican outlaw **Augustine Chacon** (1861-1902- **photo**) and speak with him. He said:"... I know that man, he won't shoot me. I have befriended him for years. I know he is my friend and I will go up and have him come down and surrender". When Salcido was within fifty yards of the robber, the man shot Salcido, killing him. The battle continued until the robber was wounded, was brought down and placed in the tunnel... Chacon was tried in the spring term by the Court in Solomonville and executed on November 14th 1902, guilty of having killed 15 Americans and 37 Mexicans".²⁷



In 1790 the U.S. Congress passed a law declaring hanging to be the method for all federal executions.

Capital punishment was the law in Arizona since Arizona became a U.S. Territory in 1863. Even when Arizona became a State in 1912, it remained in effect and hanging was the method employed.

²⁵ Larry D. Ball, "Frontier Sheriffs at Work", The Journal of Arizona History, vol. 27, n. 3, Autumn 1986, pp. 284-292.

²⁶ Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci AZ"... op. cit., p. 108.

²⁷ Ibidem, pp. 109-111.

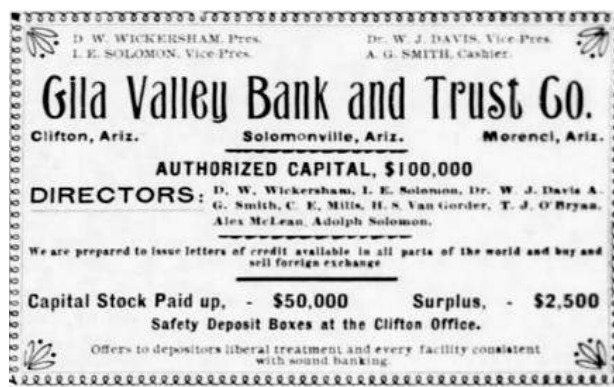
BETTER HOMES for MINERS

"The **Morenci Improvement Company** was the second company organized by a group of citizens to improve the town. This company, incorporated in 1900, was established to build houses...By March, 1901, the company constructed more than **fifty residences of three to five rooms renting for twelve to twenty dollars a month**. They also built a **forty-two-room lodging house** with connecting barber shop and bath."²⁸

GILA VALLEY BANK and TRUST COMPANY

The third citizen-sponsored improvement was the creation of the first bank in the area. In 1899 the nearest bank was in Tucson or El Paso. In January, 1902, the **Gila Valley Bank** was reorganised; under the name of the **Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company**, and the first branch bank was established in Morenci.

It occupied quarters in the new **Morenci Hotel**. On the same floor was the office of the Morenci Water Company and the Morenci Improvement Company.



RECREATION TIME for MINERS ²⁹

Of the various forms of recreation available in the town, one of the earliest was **cock fighting**. In April 1903, an amphitheater was constructed at the cock pit, where fights between Morenci entries and contestants from other towns. In one cock fight between a "nine pound Morenci rooster and a five pound Clifton bird" there was a purse of two hundred dollars. Another form of entertainment popular about the same time, were fights between **badgers** and **dogs**.

Roller skating was first introduced into the town in 1885. A rink was constructed in front of the Detroit Company Hospital. This building with an area 60 by 100 feet, contained a skating floor which was 53 by 90 feet. The structure included a **gallery** with a seating capacity of 600-700, a smoking room for males, a refreshment room, and a portable stage. The rink, which opened on **March 12th 1907**, was used in the following ways: moving pictures were shown there, the school used it as a gymnasium, and it was utilized as an indoor baseball diamond. On March 11th 1909, after a heavy snowfall, the skating rink collapsed. However, it was rebuilt and used for many years.

Clubs were another popular form of entertainment appearing early in the history of the town. In the fall of 1885 a **Literary** and **Social Club** was organized. The **Morenci Club**, which was built by the company in 1899, was the foremost recreational facility in the community for many years. A **ladies gym class** was introduced in 1906 with the following activities: fancy work, pyrography and bowling. Since 1940 the company has completed a new **swimming pool**, several playgrounds, **tennis courts** and **baseball diamonds**.

Other clubs and organizations have appeared in the town. As early as 1917, the **Boy Scout Organisation** was active in the town. During the First World War a branch of the **American Red Cross** was formed. The following clubs and fraternal orders held regular meetings: Morenci Homemakers, **Coronado Gun Club**, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, **Lions Club**, I.O.O.F. (Independent Order of Odd Fellows), **Masonic Lodge**, **Morenci Garden Club**, **Rotary Club**, Morenci Woman's Club and the Stargo Garden Club.

²⁸ Newspaper "Copper Era", March 7th 1901.

²⁹ Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci", *op.cit.*, pp. 96-102.

At Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci, the headstones of some Laghitans (for instance, Carmelo Piluso) show the **symbols of Masonry** (compass and square with a letter "G" for "God", see **photo** on the right) since 1903 the "**Corithian Lodge**" n.18 was inaugurated in **Morenci** and another one in Clifton started its activity in 1907 and remained active until the year 2004.



In the winter of 1896 the Detroit Copper Company provided a **library** and a **reading room** for the use of the men. The library probably had a subscription to "**Il Progresso Italo-Americano**" an Italian-language daily newspaper in the United States, published in New York City since 1880. The demand for papers has resulted in attempts to establish them in many places, usually on a weekly basis, most of which have failed. There were 26 Italian newspapers printed in New York City, 9 in Philadelphia, 9 in San Francisco, 8 in Chicago and 4 in Pittsburgh, 182 secular and 9 religious weeklies and dailies. Those who used the reading room were required to pay **one dollar** a month, which was used for lights, fuel, papers, magazines, and the services of a librarian.



Copy of the first page of the Italian language daily paper "**Progresso Italo-Americano**" of **March 28th 1911**

In 1900, the **Morenci Choral Society** was organized. The people were also interested in band music and several bands existed in the community. One of these bands, called the **Copper Mountain Band**, gave concerts from the veranda of the hotel. Another, the **Italian-American Band** had many musicians that came from Calabria.



Moving pictures were first shown at the skating rink. In 1908 pictures were discontinued at the rink when the **Empire Theater**, located near the Catholic Church, was opened. Performances were given every evening for an admission price of fifteen cents. There was also the **Royal Theater** at Clifton (**photo**) opened in 1916. The **saloons** occupied a very prominent place in the town as well as in the lives of many of the people. In connection with some of the saloons were some very unsavory **dance halls**. Some of the more noted ones existed in "Hell Town".

Laghitan families **gathered together** at the **Morenci Club** to sip coffee or Italian wine, to hear a little music, or to play cards. On **religious holidays**, they illuminated the streets illumination and lit fireworks in honor of a given saint to whom they made large offerings.³⁰

Economic necessity and the desire to participate in **family life** created an intricate network of social relationships. In the family, the father had the last word as he expected from wife and children, and according to custom, at times, pretended to have his say in certain affairs of the families of his married sons and daughters. It was a custom that the first grandchild should bear the name of the paternal grandfather or grandmother. Also, the husband sometimes limited the liberty of his wife to leave the house and although he or his wife may not always be intelligent or model parents, they obliged their children to live with them.

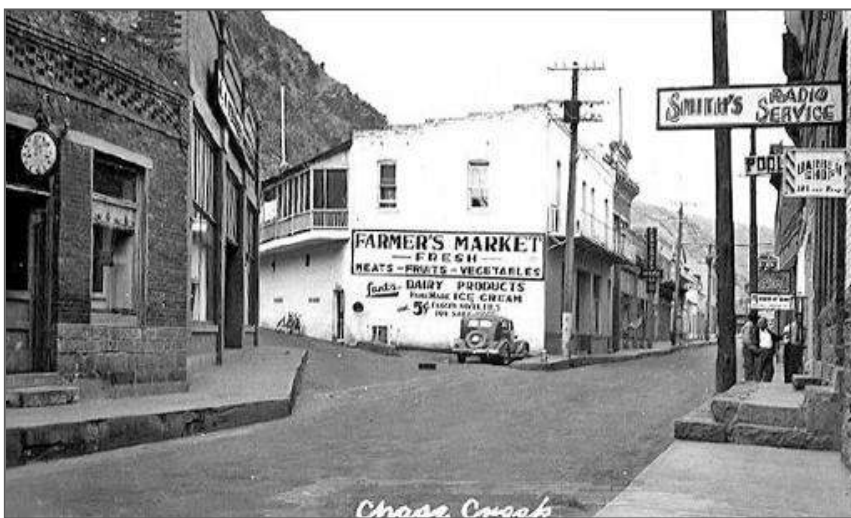
The birth of a child was hailed with great joy and was a subject for much congratulation. Its baptism was important not only for its religious value, but also for the celebrations where the godfather or godmother becomes little less than blood relations. Children are welcomed, and six of them is a moderate family, also due to the fact that infant mortality was high.

Daughters are kept close at home especially in the evening and parents were unwilling to allow their employment in domestic service because they cannot supervise them in others homes ; if they went into factories, they had to be near and conditions be known.

Marriages and matters of dowry had to arranged by the parents. Daughters marry early and divorce was unknown. Weddings were festive affairs, presents were generous.

Grief for the dead is violent, but the proper degree of pomp and ceremony at the funeral must be observed lest the family be criticized.³¹

A typical Italian-American street in Clifton along Chase Creek Street



Along the main street of an Italian settlement were to be seen, besides the banks, numerous grocery shops and markets displaying Italian bread, pasta, tomato sauce, sausages, olive oil, garlic, onions, eggplants, zucchini, lentils, chick peas, turnips and radishes. There was also an Italian pharmacy and physician, funeral home, cobbler shop, barber shop, macaroni manufactory, a restaurant, a printers shop, perhaps the home of a local paper, a public school and a

Italian Roman Catholic Parish Church. This was partially true in **Clifton** along Chase Creek Street (see **photo**).

There may be a cooperative store, a form of business which often has had marked success among Italian-Americans. There has been the **theater** and a **saloon**, as much a place of resort as of drinking; there are many bottled soda shops and pool-rooms patronized by or maintained by clubs, sometimes gangs, for amusement, or for political or less legitimate purposes.³²

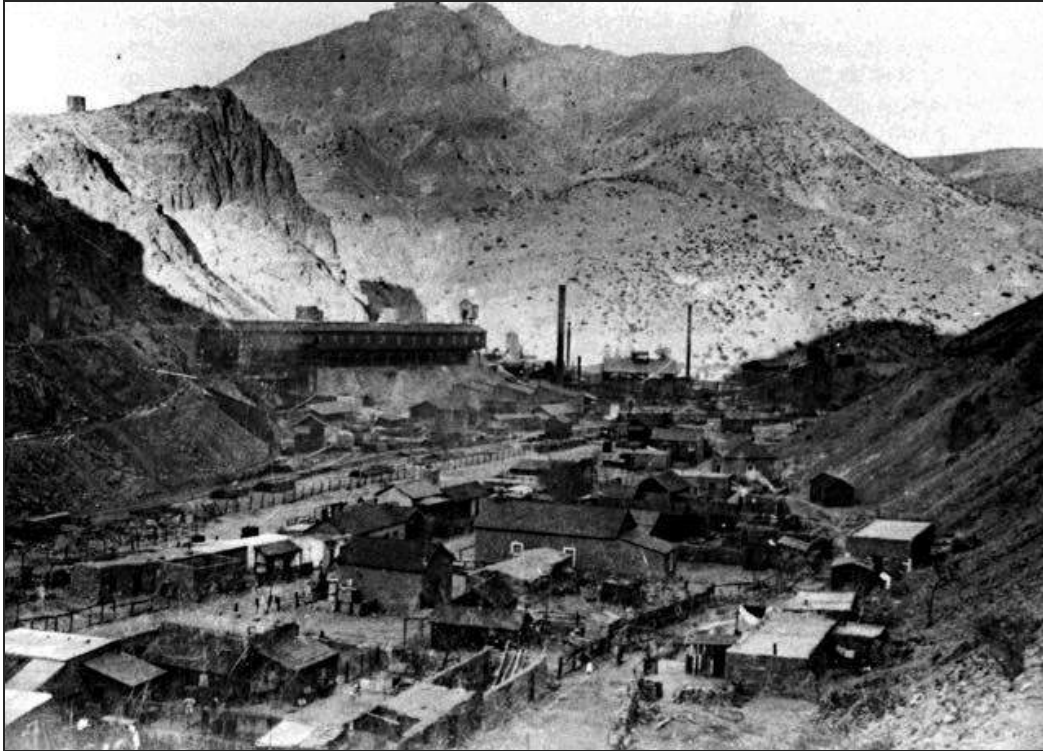
³⁰ Philip M. Rose, *"The Italians in America"*, George H. Doran Company, New York, 1922, pp. 26-96.

³¹ *Ibidem*, pp. 73-74.

³² Philip M. Rose, *"The Italians in America"*, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

In **Clifton**, there were **four grade schools**: one in North Clifton with a mixture of races, one in South Clifton, an all-White school, an all-White school in Chase Creek and a Mexican school in Chase Creek. Whites usually formed **segregated clubs** and **saloons**. In 1909, the **usual wages** for miners were about \$3-\$3.5 a day.

Italian miners usually lived more often in Mexican rather than in White neighborhoods, they attended the same church (Sacred Heart Catholic Church) and intermarried with each other.



Clifton Center in 1910

Social environment in Morenci

- the area where Whites congregated was between the Morenci Hotel and the Detroit Copper Company Store;
- the Morenci Hotel was owned by Detroit Copper Company, had a two-lane bowling alley, a billiard room and a gym;
- the Morenci Club was a social club that charged \$1,25 a month in dues;
- Italians lived near the Spaniards and the Mexicans and most were unwed males who lived alone and hoped to save money;
- the Detroit Copper Company supplied housing for White families. Social lines were blurred between Catholics and Protestants;
- after the 1897 fire, New Morenci was built.

In Morenci it was common practice for each nationality to live on one hill separated from other ethnic groups, Mexicans, Spanish, Chinese, Italians, and Whites (English, Irish, Swedish etc.). The separation of various ethnic groups did not cause any racial problems, they were all friends but felt more comfortable living with their own people. In fact, the Voza and the De Grazia families, both originally from Lago, lived next to each other. Morenci was a very close knit town for many years. There are still some families who live in Morenci and Clifton that their grandparents or great grandparents came from Lago (Naccarato and Voza), whereas some members of the De Grazia family moved to Tucson. Others went to Phoenix, California, New Mexico or Texas.

*"Italians fraternized closely with Mexican laborers, held offices in multiethnic mutual aid associations, attended multiethnic services at the Catholic Church, and collaborated with the activities of the Western Federation of Miners aimed at improving wages in the region for nonwhite miners. Over time, bonds between Italians and Mexicans grew stronger with relentless union efforts to reverse the unequal wage structure."*³³

The **Italians of Morenci** formed a chapter of the "**Federazione Colombiana**" ("Knights of Columbus") that organized dances and social events, such as, **Garibaldi Day**. Food needed for traditional Italian cooking and wine-making would arrive from a grocery store in **New Town of Morenci** built after the fire of 1897 which had destroyed all the gambling halls and saloons.

The community had three musical bands: an old Italian band, the Società Fratellanza Band and the **New Italian Band** with mostly Calabrese musicians, perhaps some Laghitans, that during festivities, played in the town squares both Italian and American songs.



New Italian Band, mostly Calabrese, in Morenci AZ (1915)

Typical values, customs, beliefs, and practices were carried from the old country to Arizona. The "sweetness" in Italian life was best exemplified in the love of music and musical instruments, a value taught to Italian children. Upon their arrival, they tried to preserve aspects of life with which they were most familiar. Language, customs, basic religious beliefs, family life, and food were important. Numerous reports reveal how customs such as "bocce" ("bowls"), the art of wine-making and sausage-making; and nightly promenades by husband, wife, and family, as well as frequent visits to homes of friends and relatives characterized early Italian life.

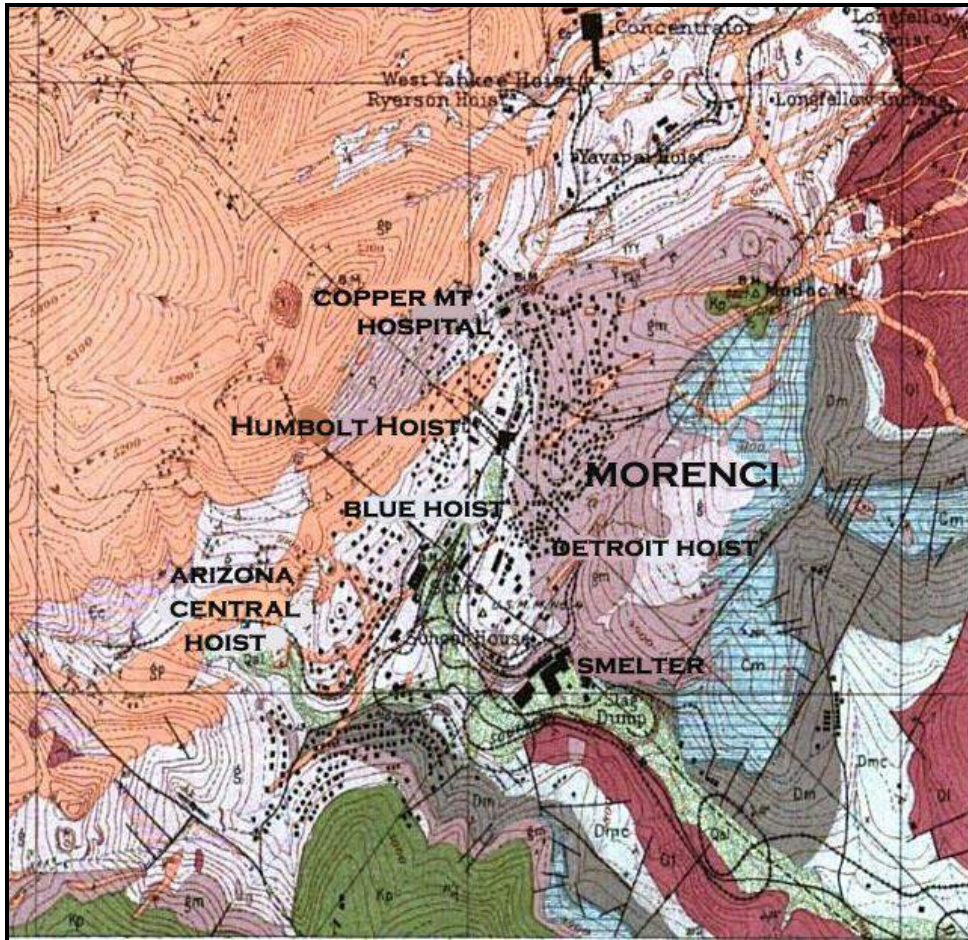
³³ Marshall Scott, book review of "*Undermining Race: Ethnic Identities in Arizona Copper Camps 1880-1920*" by Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, vol. 114, n. 1, July 2010, p. 2010.



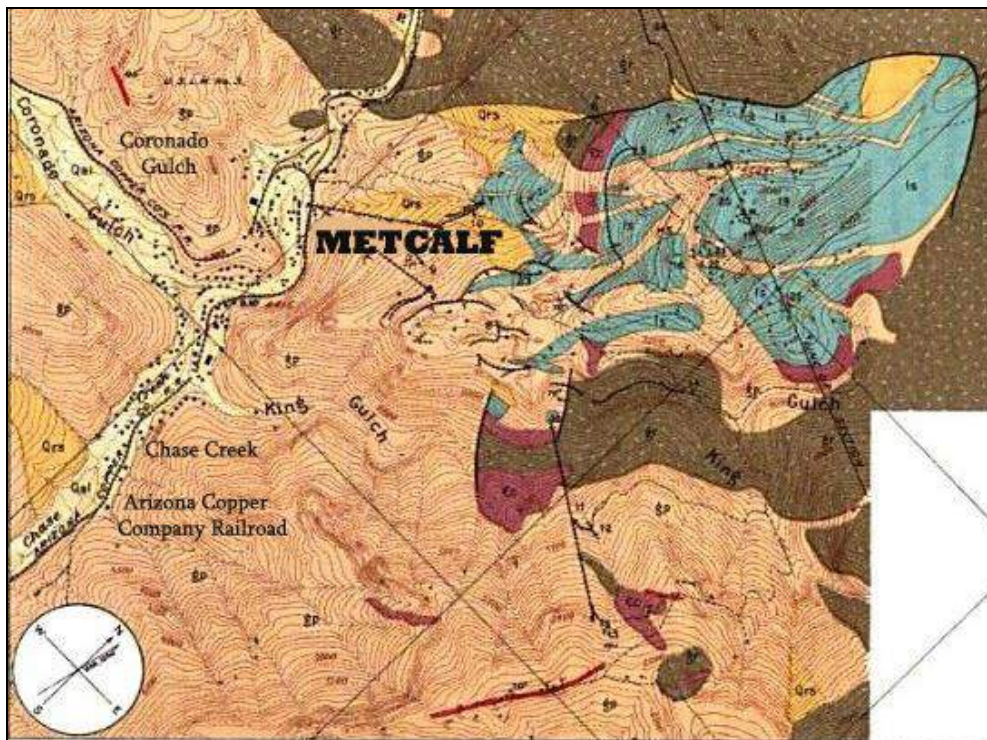
The **Morenci Hotel** built in 1903 with its 22 guest rooms, had a **bowling alley, billiard tables, a library** and a **theater**. In the left of the photo, a train trestle is visible which belonged to the **Morenci Southern Railroad**.



Morenci Club built in 1903: it had a bowling alley, billiard tables, a library and a theater.



Geologic and topographic map of Morenci: here we can notice the location of Morenci, Longfellow Incline, Copper Mountain, Hospital, Humboldt Hoist, Blue Hoist, Detroit Hoist, Arizona Central Hoist and Smelter. The map shows a rectangular area of 1.5 miles from east to west and 1 mile from north to south.



Geologic and topographic map of Metcalf: shown are Chase Creek, Coronado Gulch and Arizona Copper Company Railroad.

The **Longfellow Mining Company** had formed in 1874 and close to it, a mining camp was established in 1875 which slowly grew to become the town of **Metcalf**.

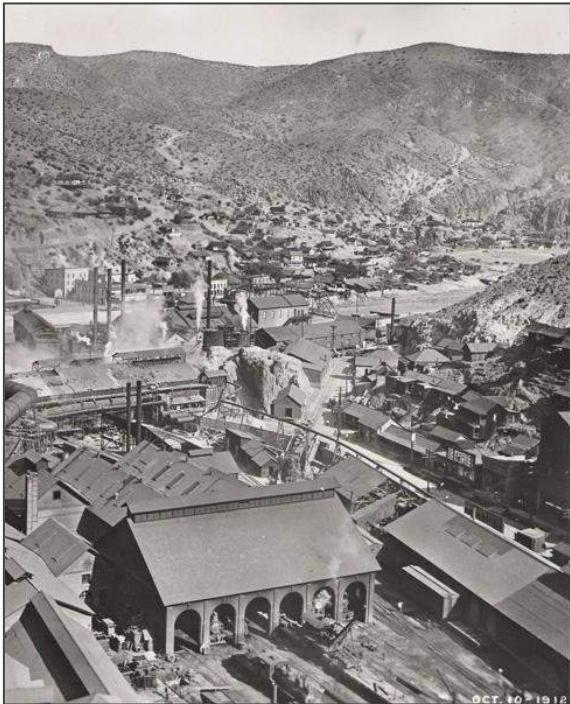


Metcalf (1910): the large building to the left of center is the **Arizona Copper Company store**. The **Coronado Railroad** is visible in front of the store. In the background on the left side of the mountain above the track, the **3B Barr General Merchandising Building** is visible.

Metcalf Store, School and Incline, mid-1930's.

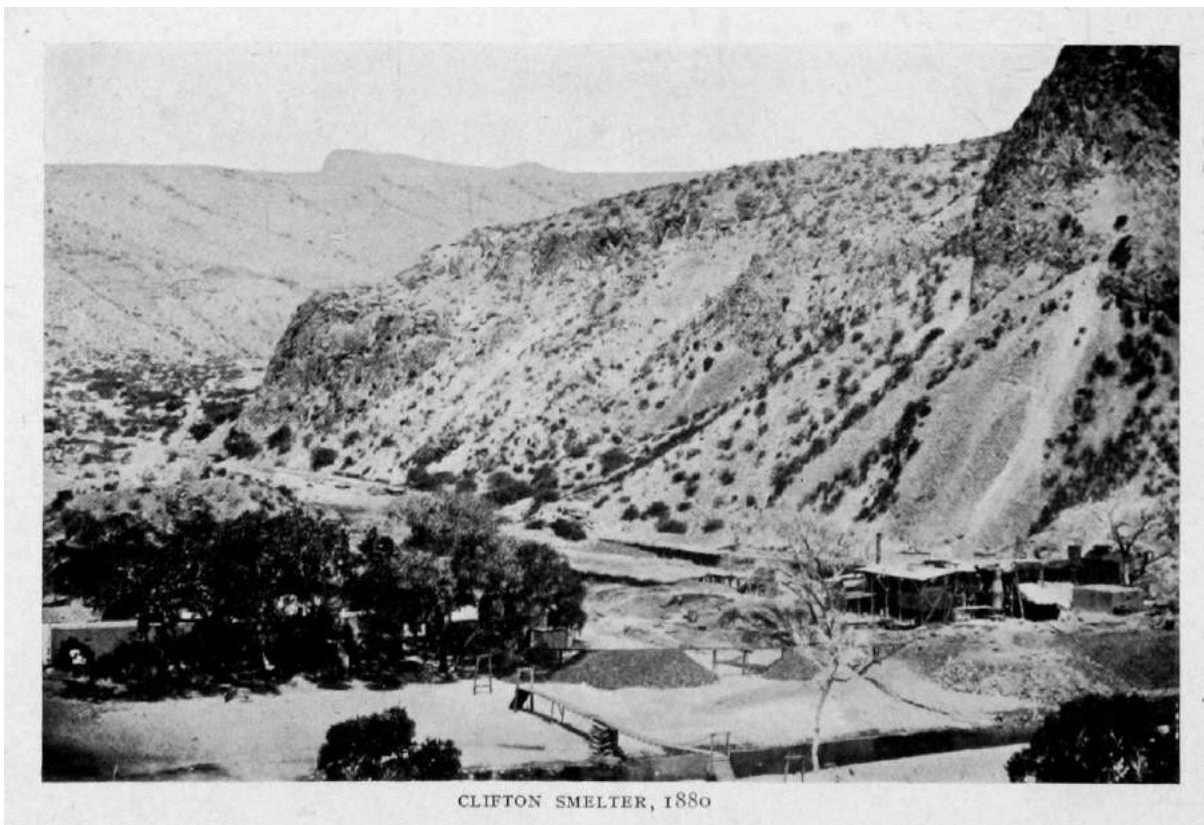
The building on the right is the **Grade School**, built in 1913. The big building on the left is the **Arizona Copper Company store**. After the town had been abandoned, the school and were burned down in 1941. The wooden trestle on the left is that of the **Shannon Railroad** that proceeded up to the **Shannon Incline**. The **Metcalf High School** is in the center of the picture, a three-storey building. It was torn down in 1941. The incline in the back of the school, on the right, is the **Coronado Mine incline**. The saddle in the mountain on the left was the location of the **Coronado Mine**.



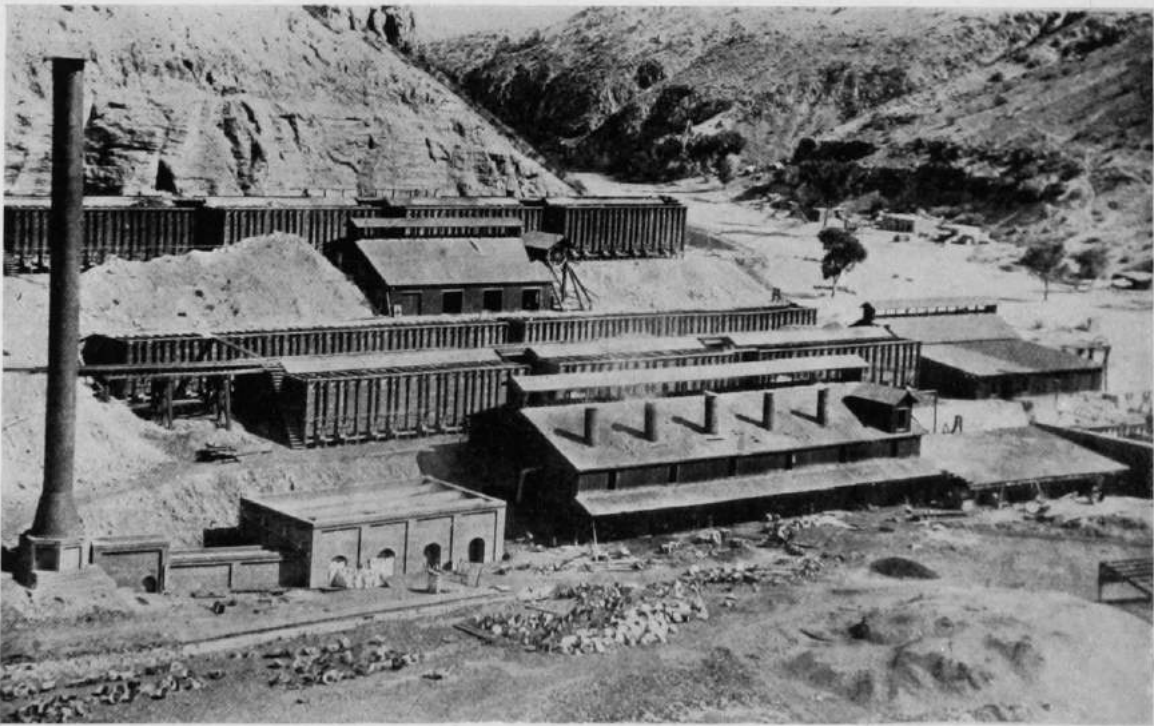


Clifton was formerly the **mining center** of Greenlee County, but has been supplanted by **Morenci** and has developed into a trade center. It houses various state, federal, and county offices. It is the southern terminal of the Coronado Trail and the "Gateway to the White Mountains". It has the remains of an **old smelter** started in January 1912 from which the first copper was poured on October 8, 1913 by the Arizona Copper Company. It replaced a still older smelter whose ruins can be seen behind the Circle K in Clifton. By 1929 the Clifton Smelter was producing nearly 55 million pounds of copper per year. When underground mining ended in Morenci in 1932, the Clifton Smelter was shut down.

Photo: **Clifton Smelter** at Smelter Hill in 1912



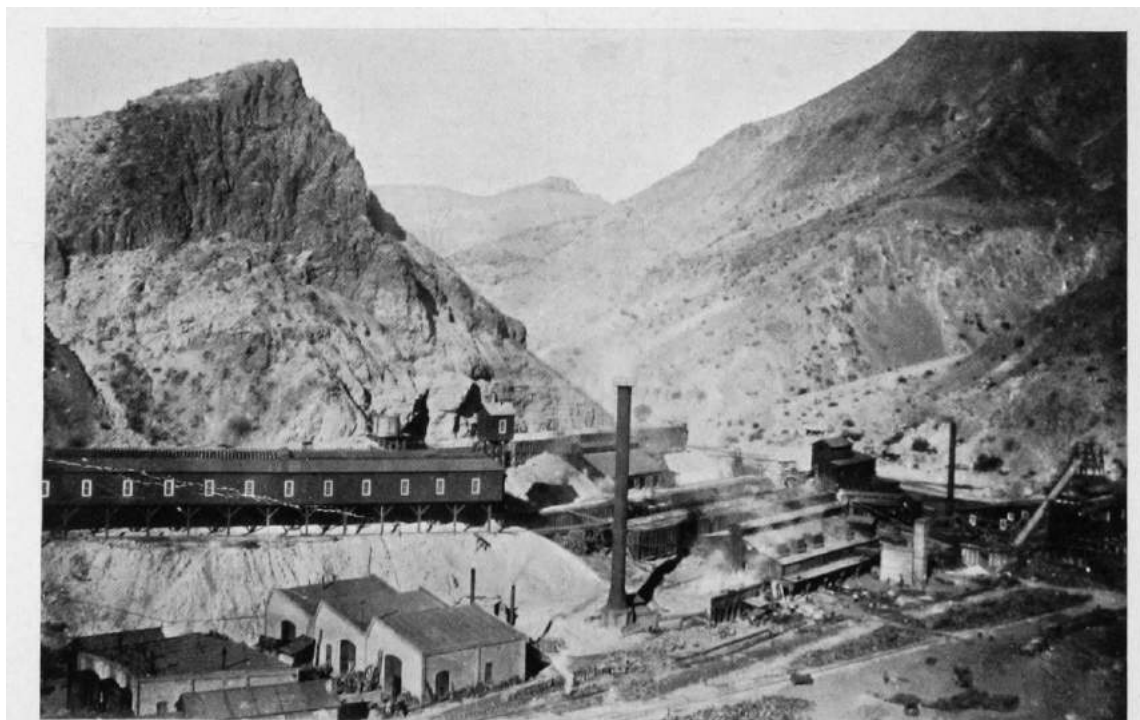
From the book "*The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining District*" (1924)



CLIFTON SMELTER, 1884

Clifton Smelter From the book *"The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining District"* (1924)

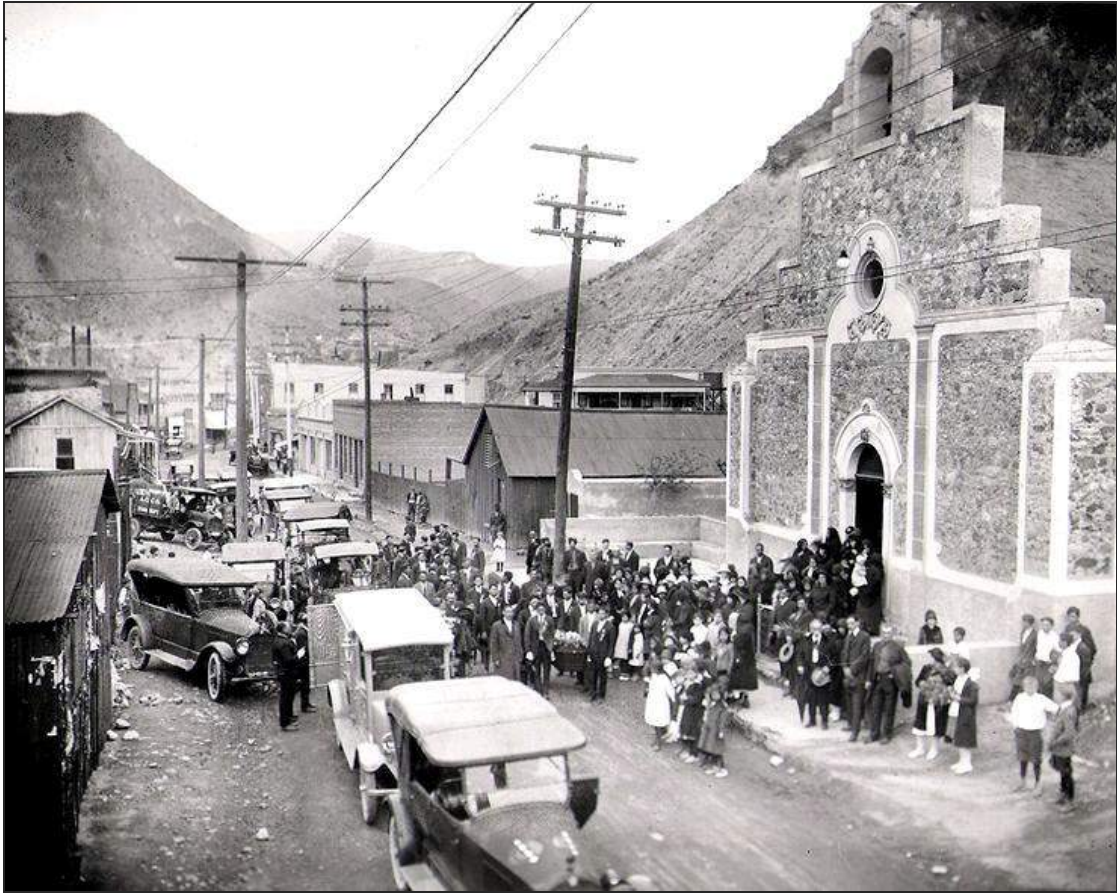
Towards the end of 1901, the Arizona Copper Company tore down its old smelter, and on the same narrow site built a new fireproof plant of steel and concrete.



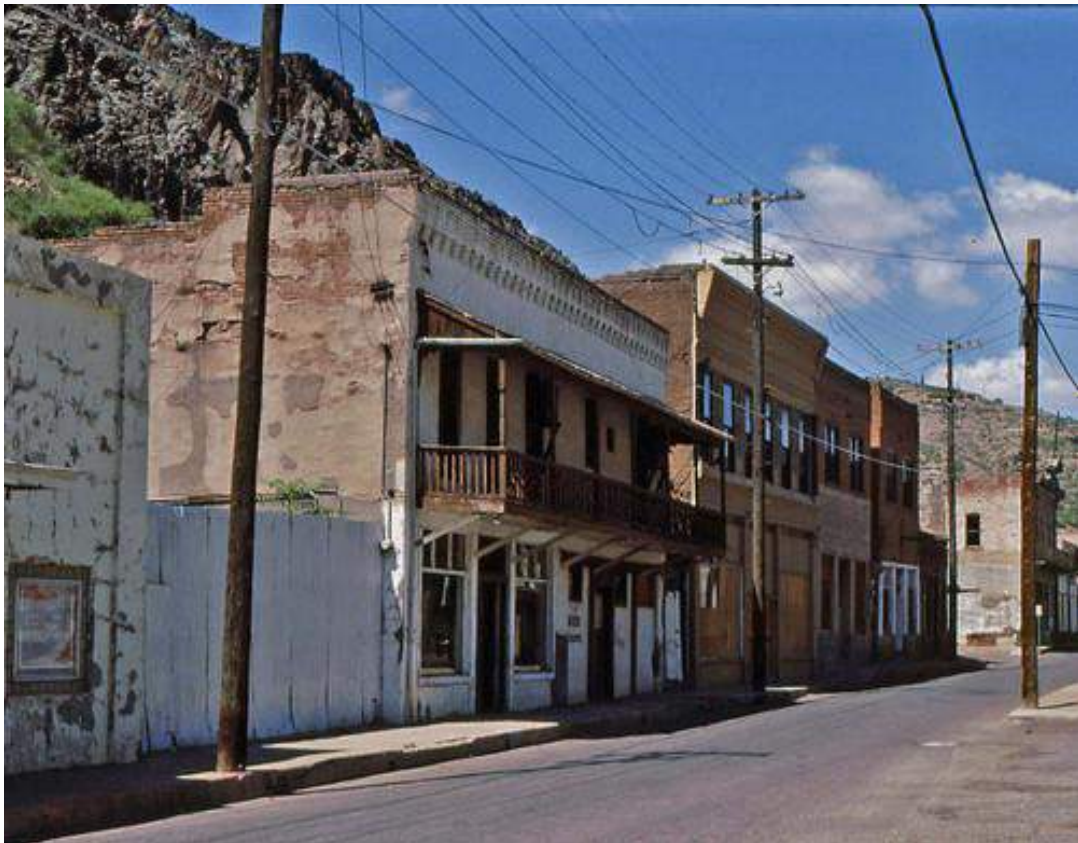
CLIFTON PLANT, 1895

On left, Acid Plant. On extreme right, Leaching Plant

Clifton Mining Plant From the book *"The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining District"* (1924).



Clifton: Churchgoers come out from Sunday Mass in **Sacred Heart Parish** (1910)



Downtown Clifton (AZ) in 1993

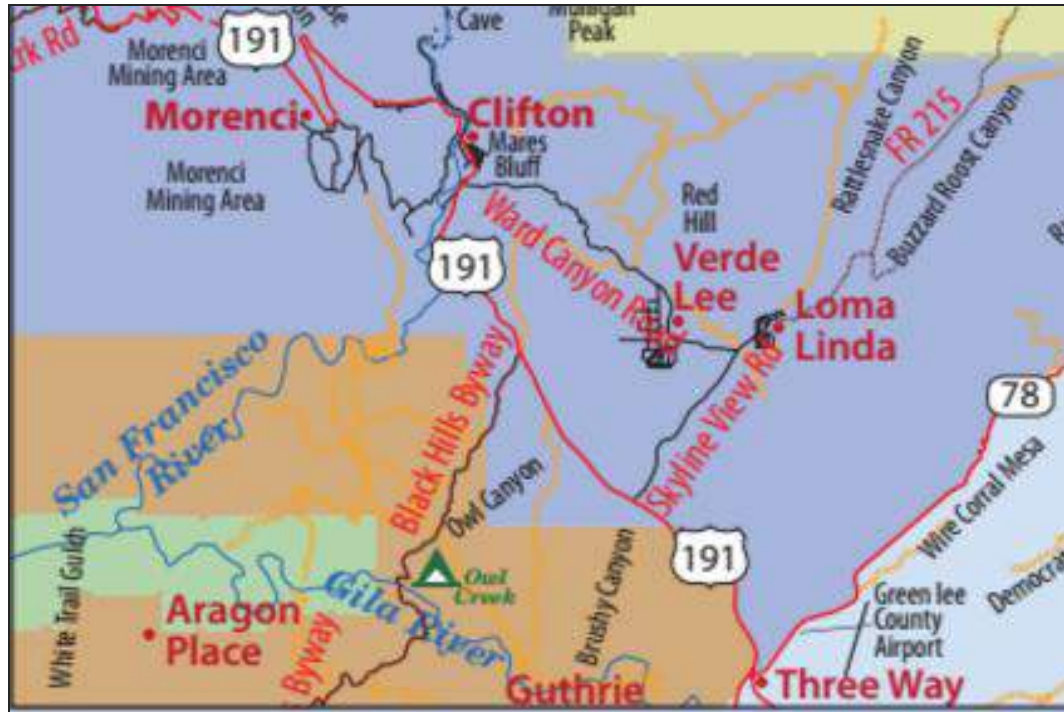


The **San Francisco River** in **Clifton (AZ)**, 4 miles east of Morenci. The **Gila River** runs south of Morenci and south of Clifton, where it joins the San Francisco River.



San Francisco River running through **Clifton**

CLIFTON has cliffs on all sides and **Chase Creek** and the **San Francisco River** runs through it. The **rivers** frequently caused **floods**, washing away houses and businesses. Everywhere, there were rusty-orange rocks, shot through with the copper that had given the townsfolk their living.



In 1904, **MORENCI**, 1,000 feet higher than Clifton, was nicknamed "**Hell Town**" and was one of the toughest town in Arizona. It was more a camp than a town, and Clifton had a bit more of a business district, but saloons and brothels flourished in both places. **Violence** was routine. A squad of armed **Arizona Rangers** came in to settle a **strike** in **1903** that had pitted Whites against Mexicans. Morenci had **no sewer** system, and a **typhoid epidemic** swept through in late October 1904.

Both towns had **bad water** and bad **air, polluted** by the smelter's sulfurous emissions. Linda Gordon in "*The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction*", records high rates of **infertility** in both towns, probably due to the bad health conditions and pollution.

Mexicans and Mexican Americans were a majority in both towns (perhaps 60 percent in Clifton, 70 percent in Morenci) but the copper mines enforced a rigid hierarchy in jobs and wages. It was known that Whites occupied the best jobs and had higher salaries. The word "White" was more broadly defined here, it includes Americans of English descent and Scotsmen but also Irish, Italians and Spaniards, in short, anyone, who was not Mexican or Chinese.

The local Anglo Saxons were not particularly religious (in 1904, **Clifton** had only one Protestant church, Presbyterian) but Mexicans and Italians were generally devout Catholics. The town's **first Catholic church, Sacred Heart**, had opened way back in **1882**, but three successive **church** structures were destroyed by fire or deluge but were then rebuilt.

Clifton's Sacred Heart Church had a **new priest. Father Constant Henri Mandin** (1878-1943), a young clergyman of 25, had arrived in town in the spring of 1904. He was a foreigner,



a Frenchman, here on his first pastoral assignment, replacing *Father Peter Timmermans* (b.1867) who had returned to Belgium because of his ill health. Early on, he received a letter from the *Sisters of Charity* who served the Catholic "*New York Foundling Hospital*" asking good Catholics to adopt Irish orphans. Would any of his parishioners be interested in taking in a foundling? The parishioners said that they would adopt **forty orphans**. So the children were brought to Clifton (see **photo**) and were assigned to Mexican-American couples.

This gave rise to violent reactions from the White community because "...these white children were going to half-breeds... An angry White mob in

Morenci threatened to lynch the priest...they marched to North Clifton to rescue the blonde orphans..."³⁴

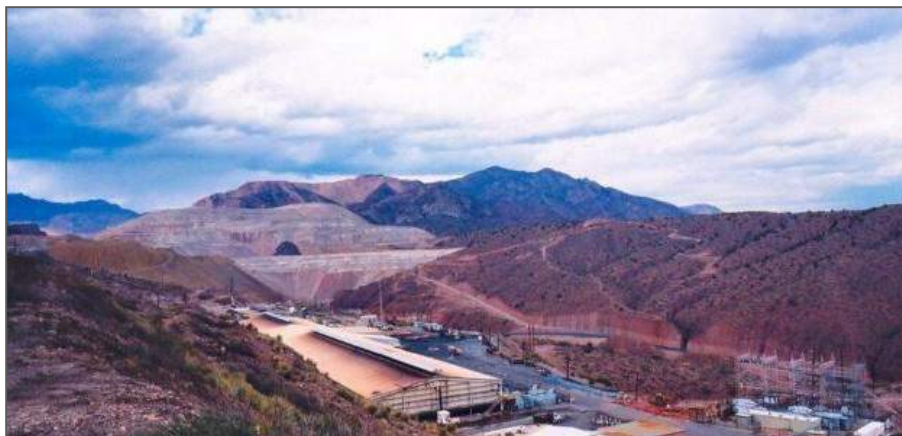
Three months later, the **New York Foundling Hospital** (see **photo** below) filed a suit against one of the abductors at the *Territorial Supreme Court* in Phoenix. The court ruled that the best interests of the children had been served by the rescue of the orphans by the "Americans" in Clifton-Morenci. In April 1906, the case was heard by the *United States Supreme Court* which ruled that because the adoptive parents were Mexican Indians, they were unfit by "*mode of living, habits and education . . . to have the custody, care and education*" of White children. White Cliftonians answered his logic with the most racist testimony possible, repeating the slanders that their Mexican neighbors were prostitutes and parasites.



Father Mandin was forced to leave Clifton and never returned. He became the longtime priest in Bisbee (AZ), where, ironically, he served a community of Irish-born miners, and built St. Patrick's, an elaborate church that still stands whereas Sacred Heart Church of Clifton was washed away again in a flood in 1905.

³⁴ Rodolfo F. Acuna, "*Corridors of Migration. The Odyssey of Mexican Laborers 1600-1933*", University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 2007, pp. 119-120.

Pioneer immigrants from Lago (CS) Italy to Morenci



Many Laghitans came to Morenci because in the area there were many copper mines where they could find jobs. "Morenci Mine" which provides employment to many workers in North America, produces more than 400 million kilograms of copper per year. Since the copper deposits are found on the surface ("open sky" pits), this reduces the danger of

collapse, from gas explosions but increases by far its air pollution. In Morenci there is an average annual temperature of 20° C (12 °C in winter and 25-30 °C in summer), the annual level of rainfall is about 40 cm with a low humidity (20-25%). Nowadays 2.2% of Morenci population is of Italian origin whereas 44.5% is Latin-American.

Laghitan pioneers (in chronological order) who arrived in Morenci before 1900:

names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1. Vozza, Antonio	12	1860	1872
2. Vozza, Carmine	15	1857	1872
3. Vozza, Francesco	19	1853	1872
4. Vozza, Fabrizio	38	1844	1882
5. De Grazia, Gregorio	28	1855	1883
6. Puliano, Charles	23	1862	1885
7. Porco, Luigi	30	1857	1887
8. Porco, Pietro Antonio "Parque"	11	1876	1887
9. Vozza, Joseph	10	1878	1888
10. Muto, Francesco	19	1871	1890
11. Posteraro, Fortunato	21	1869	1890
12. Vozza, Fernando	33	1865	1898
13. Vozza, Giuseppe	29	1861	1891
14. Caruso, Raffaella	33	1852	1892
15. Peluso, Adolfo	1	1892	1892
16. Peluso, Bovetto	14	1878	1892
17. Peluso, Carmine	6	1886	1892
18. Peluso, Fiore	11	1881	1892
19. Peluso, Pasquale	40	1852	1892
20. De Grazia, Frank	13	1882	1895
21. Piluso, Vincenzo	29	1866	1895
22. Porco "Parque" Angelo Antonio	15	1880	1895
23. Porco, Antonio	5	1890	1895
24. Porco, Vincenzo	36	1859	1895
25. Naccarato, Francesco	24	1872	1896
26. Porco, Emilio	11	1885	1896
27. Presta, Vincenzo	9	1887	1896

28. Chiappetta, Pasquale	34	1863	1897
29. De Luca, Raffaella	32	1865	1897
30. Naccarato, Antonio	26	1871	1897
31. Piluso, Domenico	3	1894	1897
32. Abate Antonio	21	1877	1898
33. Belsito, Filomena	20	1878	1898
34. Chiappetta, Angelo Antonio	24	1874	1898
35. Cupelli, Nicola	23	1875	1898
36. De Grazia, Domenico	17	1881	1898
37. De Luca, Pasquale	31	1867	1898
38. Magliocchi, Antonio	43	1855	1898
39. Mazzotta, Giuseppina	64	1834	1898
40. Muto, Gaetano	30	1868	1898
41. Palermo, Raffaella	23	1875	1898
42. Pulice, Francesco	32	1866	1898
43. Pulice, Romualdo	3	1895	1898
44. Pulice, Teresa	5	1893	1898
45. Scanga, Benito	33	1865	1898
46. Scanga, Maria Saveria	27	1871	1898
47. Scanga Nicola	33	1865	1898
48. Belsito, Gabriele	21	1878	1899
49. De Luca, Giuseppa	24	1875	1899
50. Giordano, Ferdinando Antonio	34	1865	1899
51. Belsito, Angelo Raffaele	43	1855	1899
52. Belsito, Antonio R.	15	1883	1899

The image shows a handwritten passenger list with columns for age, sex, and other details. The entries correspond to the following individuals from the typed list above:

21	Pulice Francesco Alarico	32	M	Abate Antonio	yes	"	"
22	Wife Scanga M. Saveria	27	F	"	no	"	"
23	children Teresa	5	F	"	no	"	"
24	" Romualdo	3	M	"	no	"	"
25	Vozza Ferdinando	33	M	Palermo Raffaele	yes	"	"
26	Wife Palermo Raffaele	23	F	"	no	"	"
27	Mazzotta Giuseppina	64	F	"	no	"	"
28	Chiappetta Angelo Antonio	24	M	"	no	"	"
29	Abate Antonio	21	M	"	no	"	"
30	Scanga Nicola	33	M	"	yes	"	"

Group of **10 Laghitans going to Morenci** from the port of New York where they disembarked from the ship "Ems" on **June 15th 1898**: Pulice Francesco Alarico (32), his wife Scanga M. Saveria (27) and children Teresa (5) and Romualdo (3); Vozza Ferdinando (sic) Fernando (33), his wife Palermo Raffaella (23) and mother Mazzotta Giuseppina (64); Chiappetta Angelo Antonio (24), Abate Antonio (21) and Scanga Nicola (33)

The Southern Italian immigrants who settled in Arizona faced a strange, nebulous environment. Their numbers were relatively small (about 5% of the population), settled in five major counties (Maricopa, Greenlee, Mohave, Gila and Yavapai) and contributed to the life and labor that characterized the early history of Arizona before it became a State. Almost all these immigrants were miners and railroad maintenance workers that brought with them their traditions, their religion, culture and lifestyles that enriched Americans.

The primary forces motivating Italian migration at its height from 1880 to 1920 were overpopulation, agricultural slowdown and discontent among the *contadini*, the "peasants".

The United States was in a position to receive the newcomers. Technological advances in the country, railroad expansion, and new demands for copper created a need for unskilled labor.

The *Risorgimento*, Italy's national revival, culminated in the unification of the country in 1870. Despite the term "unification", a political and cultural divisiveness continued to exist between the industrial-prosperous North and the agrarian-poor South. The distinction between northerners and southerners found its way to the United States. Until restrictive legislation was passed in the early Twenties, the Immigration Bureau issued separate statistics for each group. The mass migration consisted mainly of southern Italians and began in the late 1880s and early 1890s.

The South ("*Mezzogiorno*") was the neglected portion of Italy. The lack of industry and the dependence upon agriculture confined the southern *contadini* to a harsh life. Further, an "agricultural backwardness" existed in the South due to climate, water scarcity, seismic phenomena, floods, deforestation, depleted soil fertility, lack of roads, archaic methods of cultivation, taxation, usury, bondage, and corrupt administration of civic affairs.

The *contadini*, poor and desperate, were attracted by emigration posters and agents and looked to new lands. These people, mostly from the Calabria, Abruzzo and Sicily had never traveled beyond their village.

Southern Italians chose the United States. A decisive factor in turning their attention to the USA was the "myth of America" something that embodied fact, fable, romance, and imagination, and culminated in the Horatio Alger dream of "rags to riches." This myth of America has always been one of the principal incentives for emigration; and the myth, in turn, has been perpetuated and modified by the experiences of the immigrants in their actual contact with the New World.



List of 178 Laghitans who settled in Morenci from 1872 to 1920

names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1. Abate, Antonio	21	1877	1898
2. Abate, Ferdinando	2	1900	1902
3. Abate, Filomena	33	1868	1902
4. Abate, Francesco	22	1880	1902
5. Abate, Michele	25	1884	1909
6. Abate, Salvatore	7	1895	1902
7. Amantea, Francesco	19	1886	1905
8. Arlotti, M. Cristina	22	1885	1907
9. Barone, Benio	40	1872	1912
10. Barone, Bruno	30	1872	1902
11. Barone, Bruno	30	1882	1912
12. Barone, Carmine	4	1908	1912
13. Barone, Francesca	29	1883	1912
14. Barone, Giuseppa	9	1903	1912
15. Barone, Giuseppe	6	1906	1912
16. Barone, Giuseppina	16	1903	1919
17. Barone, Irene	18	1901	1919
18. Barone, Maria	2	1910	1912
19. Barone, Nicola	23	1877	1900
20. Bastone, Rosina	16	1891	1907
21. Belsito, Domenico Antonio	57	1842	1899
22. Belsito, Gabriele	21	1878	1899
23. Bossio, Gaetano	23	1878	1901
24. Bruni, Ferdinando	27	1882	1909
25. Bruni, Luigi	29	1871	1900
26. Bruno, Pasquale	23	1878	1901
27. Buffone, Angela	31	1871	1902
28. Buffone, Felice	35	1870	1905
29. Caruso, Francesca	33	1869	1902
30. Caruso, Raffaella	33	1852	1892
31. Chiappetta, Angelo Antonio	24	1874	1898
32. Chiappetta, Domenico	11	1891	1902
33. Chiappetta, Ferdinando	2	1900	1902
34. Chiappetta, Gabriele	29	1871	1900
35. Chiappetta, Pasquale	34	1863	1897
36. Chiappetta, Salvatore	7	1895	1902
37. Chiappetta, Teresa	6	1896	1902
38. Chiatto, Pasquale	35	1865	1900
39. Cicerelli, Domenico	35	1866	1901
40. Ciminati, Vincenzo	18	1894	1912
41. Cupelli, Filomena	31	1871	1902
42. Cupelli, Fiore Ortenzio	20	1881	1901
43. Cupelli, Francesca	28	1878	1906
44. Cupelli, Gaetano	30	1878	1908
45. Cupelli, Genoveffa	17	1896	1913
46. Cupelli, Gilberto	15	1898	1913
47. Cupelli, Giulio	2	1911	1913
48. Cupelli, Giuseppe	25	1875	1900
49. Cupelli, Nicola	23	1875	1898
50. De Grazia, Alfredo	18	1887	1905
51. De Grazia, Bernardo	17	1890	1907

52. De Grazia, Domenico	17	1881	1898
53. De Grazia, Ernesto	17	1894	1911
54. De Grazia, Federico	19	1884	1903
55. De Grazia, Frank	13	1882	1895
56. De Grazia, Giuseppe	23	1883	1906
57. De Grazia, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912
58. De Grazia, Gregorio	28	1855	1883
59. De Grazia, Gregorio	33	1876	1909
60. De Luca, Bruno	39	1870	1909
61. De Luca, Giuseppa	24	1875	1899
62. De Luca, Nunziata	7	1893	1900
63. De Luca, Pasquale	33	1865	1898
64. De Luca, Raffaella	32	1865	1897
65. De Luca, Saveria	25	1875	1900
66. De Pascale, Bruno	27	1878	1905
67. De Pascale, Mercurio	34	1871	1906
68. Falsetti, Francesca	29	1883	1912
69. Falsetti, Francesca Maria	30	1873	1903
70. Falsetti, Irene	3	1900	1903
71. Gatto, Artemisia	26	1876	1902
72. Giordano, Ferdinando Antonio	34	1865	1899
73. Giordano, Francesco	21	1899	1920
74. Giordano, Nicola	33	1870	1903
75. Granieri, Pasquale	36	1866	1902
76. Guido, Gaetano	26	1876	1902
77. Longo, Francesco	26	1875	1901
78. Longo, Maria	48	1857	1905
79. Magliocchi Giuseppe	13	1890	1903
80. Magliocchi, Antonio	43	1855	1898
81. Magliocco, Granieri Marianna Angela	27	1875	1902
82. Maione, Angelo	29	1878	1907
83. Maione, Francesco	23	1882	1905
84. Maione, Luigi	31	1871	1902
85. Mazzella, Domenico	9	1910	1919
86. Mazzella, Maria	6	1913	1919
87. Mazzella, Mariano	8	1911	1919
88. Mazzella, Rosaria	1	1918	1919
89. Mazzella, Saverio	42	1877	1919
90. Mazzotta, Domenico	54	1847	1901
91. Mazzotta, Domenico	9	1910	1919
92. Mazzotta, Francesco	32	1869	1901
93. Mazzotta, Giuseppina	64	1834	1898
94. Mazzotta, Marina	6	1913	1919
95. Mazzotta, Rosaria	1	1918	1919
96. Mazzotta, Saverio	42	1877	1919
97. Mazzotta, Mariano	8	1911	1919
98. Mercurio, Pasquale	30	1871	1901
99. Muto, Antonia Marianna	29	1878	1907
100. Muto, Benigna	59	1843	1902
101. Muto, Fortunato	31	1869	1900
102. Muto, Francesco	19	1871	1890
103. Muto, Francesco	19	1881	1900
104. Muto, Gaetano	30	1868	1898

105. Naccarato, Antonio	26	1871	1897
106. Naccarato, Carmine	9	1893	1902
107. Naccarato, Costantino	23	1879	1902
108. Naccarato, Francesco	24	1872	1896
109. Naccarato, Francesco	29	1883	1912
110. Naccarato, Giuseppe	32	1875	1907
111. Naccarato, Raffaele	50	1852	1902
112. Naccarato, Salvatore	14	1888	1902
113. Naccarato, Teresa	4	1898	1902
114. Palermo, Domenico	47	1853	1900
115. Palermo, Maria	38	1875	1913
116. Palermo, Raffaella	23	1875	1898
117. Peluso, Adolfo	1	1892	1892
118. Peluso, Bovetto	14	1878	1892
119. Peluso, Bovetto Carlo	27	1878	1905
120. Peluso, Carmine	6	1886	1892
121. Peluso, Fiore	11	1881	1892
122. Peluso, Lucia	28	1891	1919
123. Peluso, Pasquale	40	1852	1892
124. Piluso, Domenico	3	1894	1897
125. Piluso, Giuseppe	11	1890	1901
126. Piluso, Nicola	17	1888	1905
127. Piluso, Rosina	45	1856	1901
128. Piluso, Vincenzo	29	1866	1895
129. Policicchio, Rachela	36	1871	1907
130. Politano, Angela	6	1906	1912
131. Porco "Parque" Angelo Antonio	15	1880	1895
132. Porco, Angelo	21	1880	1901
133. Porco, Angelo Raffaele	11	1894	1905
134. Porco, Antonietta	18	1891	1909
135. Porco, Antonio	5	1890	1895
136. Porco, Emilio	11	1885	1896
137. Porco, Francesco	12	1889	1901
138. Porco, Francesco	20	1888	1908
139. Porco, Gaetano	17	1888	1905
140. Porco, Lucia	23	1878	1901
141. Porco, Luigi	30	1857	1887
142. Porco, Luigi	9	1895	1905
143. Porco, Pietro Antonio "Parque"	11	1876	1887
144. Porco, Stefano	25	1883	1908
145. Porco, Vincenzo	36	1859	1895
146. Posteraro, Fortunato	21	1869	1890
147. Presta, Ferdinando	23	1883	1906
148. Presta, Filomena	31	1881	1912
149. Presta, Vincenzo	9	1887	1896
150. Puliano, Charles	23	1862	1885
151. Pulice, Francesco	32	1866	1894
152. Pulice, Romualdo	3	1895	1898
153. Pulice, Teresa	5	1893	1898
154. Russo, Antonio	36	1864	1900
155. Russo, Bartolo	10	1892	1902
156. Russo, Giuseppe	4	1898	1902
157. Salerni, Vincenza	63	1836	1899

158. Scanga, Benito	33	1865	1898
159. Scanga, Gabriele	22	1880	1902
160. Scanga, Maria Saveria	27	1871	1898
161. Scanga, Michelina	23	1880	1903
162. Scanga, Nicola	33	1865	1898
163. Scanga, Nicolanna	38	1868	1906
164. Turco, Maria	13	1887	1900
165. Turco, Mariano	11	1889	1900
166. Turco, Rosanna	40	1860	1900
167. Voza, Antonio	12	1860	1872
168. Voza, Carmine	15	1857	1872
169. Voza, Carmine	27	1875	1902
170. Voza, Domenico	16	1891	1907
171. Voza, Fabrizio	38	1844	1882
172. Voza, Fernando	33	1865	1898
173. Voza, Francesco	19	1853	1872
174. Voza, Francesco Federico	34	1877	1902
175. Voza, Giuseppe	29	1861	1891
176. Voza, Joseph	10	1878	1888
177. Voza, Luigi	15	1891	1906
178. Zanni, Francesco	19	1892	1911

Other Laghitans who settled near Morenci (Clifton and Metcalf)

names age yr birth yr emigration

CLIFTON

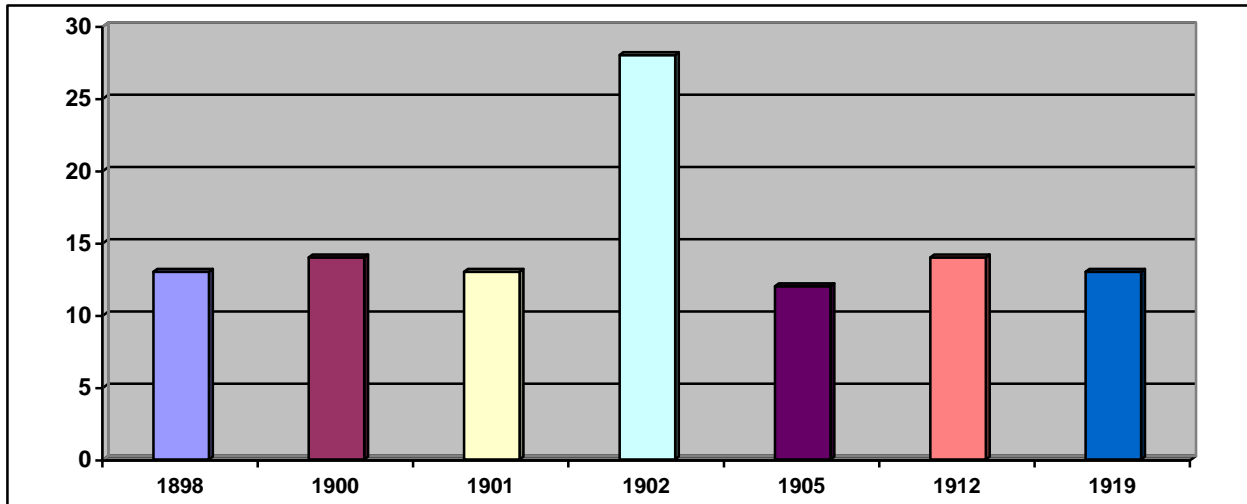
1. Belsito, Gabriele	30	1878	1908
2. Giordano, Francesco	21	1899	1920
3. Maione, Carmine	28	1899	1907
4. Parque, Stefano	25	1883	1908
5. Parque, Vincenzo	48	1860	1908
6. Peluso, Orazio	22	1876	1898
7. Porco, Antonietta	17	1892	1909
8. Porco, Elisabetta	28	1884	1912
9. Porco, Pietro	32	1877	1909
10. Vitelli, Costantino	18	1889	1907

METCALF

1. Belsito, Alfredo	5	1896	1901
2. Belsito, Angelo Raffaele	43	1855	1899
3. Belsito, Antonio R.	15	1883	1899
4. Belsito, Filomena	20	1888	1898
5. Belsito, Rachele	31	1875	1906
6. Mazzotta, Carmine	25	1877	1902
7. Naccarato, Fr.sco Ant.	34	1878	1912
8. Naccarato, Fr.sco Luigi	48	1868	1916
9. Naccarato, Gaetano	27	1881	1908
10. Naccarato, Giuseppe	28	1875	1903
11. Palumbo, Francesco	26	1874	1901
12. Parco, Giuseppina	30	1878	1908
13. Pelusi, Carmine	17	1886	1903
14. Porco, Giuseppina	31	1877	1908
15. Salerni, Iolanda	5	1901	1906

GRAPHS and STATISTICS

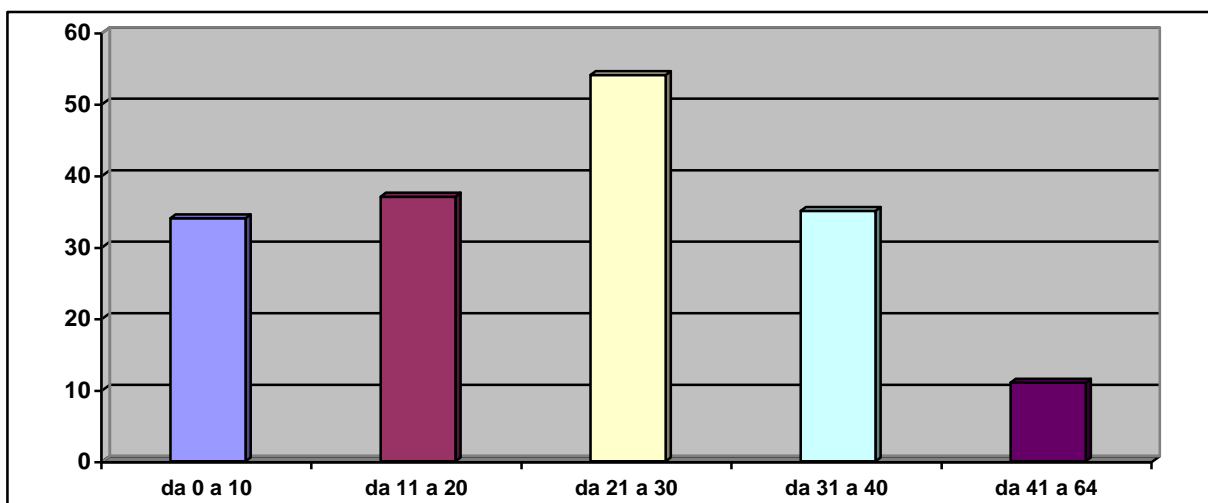
Years of major emigration from Lago to Morenci AZ from 1872 to 1920



year	emigrants	year	emigrants
1898	13	1902	28
1900	14	1905	12
1901	13	1912	14

These immigrants made their living as **miners, farmers or railroad workers** but some were masons, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, barbers and merchants. Most held jobs as farmers or "braccianti" and tended to be seasonal workers.

Emigrants from Lago to Morenci AZ in age-groups from 1872 to 1920



age-group	emigrants	age-group	emigrants
0-10	34	31-40	35
11-20	37	41-64	11
21-30	54		

Success of some Laghitans in Morenci

Some brave Italian **miners tried to climb the social ladder** by learning English, adopting to the new environment, establishing social relationships with native Americans and investing time and money to improve the town and themselves.

- **Salvador Domenico De Grazia** (1881-1940) who became a mine foreman at Phelps Dodge Copper Mine Company and whose son **Ettorino** AKA "**Ted**" **De Grazia** (1909-1982) after he obtained three college degrees, became a world-famous impressionist artist, painter, sculptor, composer, actor, director, designer, architect, jeweler and lithographer.
- **Carmelo Vozza Sr.** (1888-1973) who had arrived in 1892, who from a miner became a blacksmith and a member of the local Masonry "Corinthians" Lodge", his son Carmelo Jr. (1921-1943) became a 1st Lieutenant of the US Air Force during World War II.
- **Placido Pulice** (1906-1970) AKA "John" was the Mayor of Carlsbad AZ from 1956 to 1958 and was the son of **Alarico Francesco Pulice** (1866-1929) who had arrived in Morenci from Lago in 1894 and who was first a miner and then a shoemaker.
- **Bernard De Grazia** (1890-1973) after arriving in Morenci, moved to Los Angeles CA where he became a popular fashion designer.
- **Ferdinando Chiappetta** (1898-1964) was a miner but his son **Donald Louis** (b.1933) and grandson **Donald Craig** (b.1958) became dentists in Scottsdale AZ as shown in the **VIDEO** by logging in to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IbFgoUhmBcE>

Italian emigration slowed down from 1910 to 1918

From 1910 to 1918, Arizona experienced **turbulent years** marked by its

- becoming a **State** in 1912;
- passing laws to limit foreign workers (**Literacy Act** of 1917 required immigrants over 16 years of age to demonstrate reading comprehension of English);
- entrance of USA in 1917 as a belligerent nation during **World War I**;
- **mine strikes** (especially the Bisbee July 12th 1917 strike).

These are the reasons why during this period, i.e., from 1910 to 1918, only 21 Laghitans emigrated to Morenci. In fact, **by 1920, the Italian population in Arizona dropped by 12%** and **in the 1930's**, during the Great Depression and as **Old Morenci died** as open-pit mining operations were introduced in 1937, it declined **another 30%**.

Many Laghitan miners moved from Arizona to California where they modified their lifestyles by becoming farmers or craftsmen, such as, masons, carpenters or shoemakers.

Typical Calabrese wedding in Clifton AZ in 1920



According to **Calabrese tradition**, when a man wanted to ask for a woman's hand in **marriage**, either himself (or in some cases, his brother or another male relative) ask her father's permission. Once he obtained the approval and both families made plans, presents were then exchanged. It was customary for the prospective groom ("**pretendente**") to place a **diamond ring** on his bride-to-be's finger before the **engagement** was announced. In getting ready for the wedding, the bride-to-be collected a trousseau (or hope chest, called "**dote**") of household items, clothing and sometimes even a few pieces of clothing belonging to her future husband. Besides the

hope chest, her family often donated her a valuable dowry and in some cases, domestic goods, such as, dishes and silverware.

An Italian immigrant who became Mayor of a town 160 miles west of Morenci

Before southern Italians arrived, many immigrants came from **northern Italy**. For instance, **Tommaso Antonio Maria Quarell**o (1875-1958), AKA "Tomasso Quarelli" and his family were **pioneers**, business owners, and community leaders in Winkelman AZ who had arrived from **Forno Rivara**, a town in province of **Turin** in the **Piedmont** region of Italy. Quarelli had reached New York City on February 12th 1900, settled in Morenci AZ where he worked in the mines but returned to Italy in 1904 to marry **Clotilde Rosa Ricca** (1881-1955) on December 7 before coming back to Arizona in 1905.

Over the next four years, Quarelli worked as a brickmason in the mines of Globe AZ and on the construction of **Roosevelt Dam**. By 1908, he had saved enough money to send for his wife and young son, **Carlo Dominic** (1905-1983) who arrived in New York City on June 8th 1908. Because she spoke no English, Clotilde Quarelli wore a sign reading "*Deliver me to Thomas Quarelli at Bowie AZ*". With the help of American officials and friendly strangers, Clotilde and Carlo arrived safely, were reunited with Tommaso, and settled in Globe. They had seven more children, all females: Lucia "Lucy" (1909-1995), Maria "Mary" (1910-1984), Giovanna (1910-1911), Giovanna "Jay" (1913-1962), Clotilde "Tillie" (1915-1985), Rosa "Rose" (1918-2015), and Margarita "Margie" (1922-2011).

In 1911, Tommaso Quarelli moved his family to **Winkelman AZ**. After being co-owner of the Champion Store, he started his own mercantile business on Front Street. The market later expanded to include a bar which Quarelli operated until Prohibition. He also added a 14-room hotel to the establishment's second story. His oldest son, who used the name **Charles** in the United States, occasionally helped him with the store but was more interested in studying. He graduated as valedictorian from Hayden High School (1925) and earned a business degree at the University of Arizona (1931). When Tommaso retired, two of his daughters, Mary and Jay, took over the store's daily operations.

Charles married Elma Ruth Collins (1913-1999) in 1937 and the couple reopened the "Tomasso Quarelli's Bar" renaming it "Wagon Wheel" in the same year. In 1948 the bar and two Quarelli family homes were destroyed by fire. The Quarellis purchased the building that had originally housed the **Gila Valley Bank** (see **photo** below) and the adjoining general store and rebuilt both of their enterprises. The fire led Charles Quarelli to advocate Winkelman's re-incorporation in order to improve emergency and public services. He eventually served three terms as the **city's mayor**. When Charles retired from the Wagon Wheel, his sister, Margarita "Margie" Dalmolin, took it over. In 1978, **Front Street** was renamed "**Quarelli Street**" in the family's honor.

Source of information the these data on Tommaso Quarell



CHRONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION of LAGHITAN EMIGRANTS to MORENCI

1872

- **Antonio Vozza** (1860-1921) son of Domenico Vozza (1815-1904) and of Caterina Piluso (1829-1899), born on *June 6th 1860, at age 12, on 1872*, together with his brothers (*Francesco b. 1853 and Carmine b. 1857* married to *Francesca Cicerello b. 1859*), emigrated to Morenci AZ.



To reach their destination, they first went by train from New York to **Kansas City MO** and from there, took a series of **stage coaches** to reach Morenci, at least for part of the trip as railroads only began operation in 1869. They crossed through Apache and Comanche territory, risking to be attacked, the horses or their goods stolen.



Stagecoach trail of 1100 miles from Kansas City (MO) to Morenci (AZ)

Watch this VIDEO about stage coaches, by clicking to

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZysiGkMawo>

He married **Elisabetta Linza** (b.1866) in 1887 and in 1890 returned to USA where he found a job as a copper miner in Morenci. He visited Lago several times and on October 10th 1902 he became an American citizen.

He had a dark complexion, was 5 feet 5 inches tall, his eyes were brownish-grey, had a square chin and a bushy moustache.

He shuttled from America to Lago in 1890, 1892 (remaining until 1896), 1900, 1905 and 1912 (remaining until 1915). During his return trip to Morenci, he helped many Laghitans cover the costs of ship tickets and find jobs in Morenci, e.g., *Gaetano Bossio* (age 32) and *Pasquale Mercurio* (age 30) in 1901.

He served in the Italian army during World War I.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 STATE OF Arizona ss:
 COUNTY OF Maricopa

I, Antonio Vozza, a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy on June 6, 1860; that my father, Domenico Vozza, was born in Lago, Italy and is now deceased; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Naples, Italy about May, 1876; that I resided 4 years, uninterrupted, in the United States, from 1876 to 1879, at Morenci, Arizona; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Richard Court of John C. Argonilla at Holomeauville, Arizona on October 10, 1902, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the IDENTICAL person described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:
Lago, Italy from October 1890 to May 1, 1891
Lago, Italy from June 1895 to Nov. 1905
Lago, Italy from Nov. 1912 to Aug. 1915

and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Morenci in the State of Arizona, where I follow the occupation of Miner

My last passport was obtained from _____

When on May 20th 1896 he returned from Naples (Italy) to New York, first he went to *Solomonsville AZ* and then to *Morenci*.

On September 26th 1919 (see *US passport request below*) he settled in *Lago* but died of a heart attack two years later, in 1921.

Antonio and *Elisabetta* had six daughters: **Giuseppina** (b.1890), **Emilia** (b.1892), **Saveria**³⁵ (b.1894), **Esterina** (b.1896), **Myriam Salette** (1901-2001) e **Clorinda** but also adopted their niece **Caterina** Vozza (b.1881), daughter of *Saverio Vozza*, Antonio's brother.

His wife **Elisabetta Linza** patiently waited (she weaved, cultivated the silkworm, crocheted and embroidered), was well-educated and came from a wealthy family: her maternal grandmother was a *Cupelli*, the paternal one was a *Magliocchi*, families of priests, bishops, pators, monks and distinguished professionals. Her uncle, Father **Gennaro Linza** really influenced her to become very devout and charitable to those in need. He educated the richest citizens of *Lago*, *Don Francesco Saverio Mazzotti* (1854-1916) and *Don Pasquale Mazzotti* (1887-1956), and went to their *Villa Mazzotti* of *Poliano* (in *Belmonte Calabro-CS*) to celebrate Holy Mass in the small Church of *St. Maria of Loreto*.

NAME IN FULL		AGE	SEX	IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES, GIVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY OR TOWN AND STATE)	IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT WHICH TESTED NATURALIZATION PAPERS, AND DATE OF PAPERS	ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES
FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME	Yrs. Mos.				
<i>Paonessa</i>	<i>Concetta</i>	41	W.	U.S.C.	<i>First Nat</i> <i>Brooklyn April 30th 1894</i>	<i>West Haverstraw, New York</i>
wife	<i>Rosaria</i>	40	W.	" " "		
daughter	<i>Polyxia Elena</i>	15	F.	<i>St. Paul, N.Y. 1-4-1900</i>		
son	<i>Giuseppino</i>	12	M.	" " "	1905	
son	<i>Napulone</i>	9	M.	" " "	1908	
son	<i>Raffaele</i>	7	M.	" " "	1908	
<i>Vozza</i>	<i>Antonio</i>	55	M.	U.S.C.	<i>First Nat</i> <i>Brooklyn October 1st 1908</i>	<i>Box 624, Morenci, Ariz</i>
<i>Cirilho</i>	<i>Rosario</i>	37	M.	" " "	<i>#4295</i> <i>New York, January 21, 1914</i>	<i>New York, 117 Albany</i>
wife	<i>Concetta</i>	31	F.	" " "		
<i>Perch</i>	<i>Luigi</i>	42	M.	" " "	<i>PP 3716</i> <i>Supreme Ct. 491300</i> <i>Washington, June 18, 1914</i>	<i>New York, 41- 1st Ave</i>

This shows the last trip Antonio Vozza made to *Morenci* (Arizona) as a US citizen at age 55 (landing in *New York* on September 7th 1915 with the ship "America")

His brother **Saverio Vozza** (b.1855) married twice, the first time in 1879 with *Giuseppa Scanga* (1858-1889) and they had a child, **Caterina** (b.1880) who was born in 1900. She married *Pasquale Arlotti* (b.1878), they had a child (*Vincenzo* 1901-1971) and all three of them emigrated to USA, arriving in *New York* on May 13th 1902 with the ship "Trave".

When *Giuseppa* died in 1889, *Saverio* married *Maria Luigia Giordano* (b.1867) in 1891 and they had a child, **Assunta** (1893-1968) who became the wife of *Giacinto Cupelli* (1887-1978) and the mother of *Carmelo Cupelli* (1912-1977), Mayor of *Lago*.

Antonio's daughter, *Myriam Salette Vozza* (1901-2001) became a poet, a writer and a teacher of *Technical Applications* in *Lago's Preparatory Trade School* and at the *Technical Institute of Cosenza*.

³⁵ **Saveria Vozza** married **Angelo Piluso** and had three children: *Iride*, *Tarcisio* and *Inelda "Nenna"* (*Fortunato Nicoletti's* mother). *Tarcisio* (1926-2003), a teacher, married *Gilda Morelli*, also a teacher, and had a daughter *Saveria* (b.1962).

- **Fabrizio "Frank" Vozza** (1844-1938) son of Carmine Vozza, was born in Lago on *September 7th 1844* and died in Morenci AZ on *August 20th 1938* (as the death certificate below shows). He worked for 30 years as a copper miner in Metcalf AZ.

Fabrizio in 1874 married *Giovanna Muti* (1855-1895) AKA "**Jeanne**" or "**Jane**" and had two children: **Carmine** (1875-1967) and **Giuseppe** (1878-1921) AKA "**Joseph**" but in 1895 became a widower. He is buried at Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci.

Epitaph on **Fabrizio Vozza's gravestone** (1844-1938) in Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci.

It says
*"In this humble habitat lies Fabrizio Vozza.
 Whether a plain burial place or a pantheon
 makes no difference.
 Nature imposes decomposition to all".*

The author is his son Carmine Vozza.



Death certificate of Frank Vozza who died on August 21st 1938 in Morenci AZ

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		Arizona State Board of Health		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		State File No. <u>96</u>	
1. PLACE OF DEATH		County <u>Greenlee</u>		State <u>ARIZONA</u>		Registered No. <u>20</u>	
Township <u>Morenci</u>		City <u>Morenci</u>		No. _____		St. _____	
City _____		No. _____		St. _____		Ward _____	
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred: <u>yes</u> _____ mo. _____ da.		How long in State when death occurred: <u>50</u> yrs. _____ mo. _____ da.		(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME (street and number))			
2. FULL NAME <u>Frank Vozza</u>		(Usual place of abode)		3. SEX <u>Male</u>		4. COLOR OF HAIR <u>White</u>	
(a) Residence: No. _____		State _____		5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED (Write the word) <u>Widowed</u>		6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>Sept 7 1844</u>	
7. AGE <u>94</u> Years <u>11</u> Months <u>13</u> Days		8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. <u>Miner</u>		9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. <u>Copper</u>		10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month, day, and year) <u>Aug 20 1938</u>	
11. Total time (years, months, and days) spent in this occupation <u>30</u> yrs. _____ mo. _____ da.		12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		13. NAME <u>Carmel Vozza</u>		14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>	
15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Camilla Muti</u>		16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		17. INFORMANT <u>Luigi Vozza</u>		18. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>	
19. EMBALMER <u>Ed. J. Hamilton</u>		20. FINANCIAL DIRECTOR <u>Ed. J. Hamilton</u>		21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) <u>Aug 20 1938</u>		I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased for _____ days _____ hours _____ minutes	
22. I last saw _____ alive on <u>Aug 20 1938</u>		23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____		24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? _____		If so, specify _____	
25. The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows: <u>Influenza + Bronchitis pneumonia</u>		26. Other contributory causes of importance: <u>Senility</u>		27. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		28. What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____	
29. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		30. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		31. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		32. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
33. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		34. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		35. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		36. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
37. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		38. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		39. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		40. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
41. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		42. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		43. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		44. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
45. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		46. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		47. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		48. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
49. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		50. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		51. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		52. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
53. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		54. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		55. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		56. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
57. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		58. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		59. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		60. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
61. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		62. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		63. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		64. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
65. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		66. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		67. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		68. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
69. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		70. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		71. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		72. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
73. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		74. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		75. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		76. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
77. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		78. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		79. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		80. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
81. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		82. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		83. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		84. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
85. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		86. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		87. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		88. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
89. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		90. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		91. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		92. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
93. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		94. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		95. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		96. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	
97. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		98. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		99. Name of operation _____ Date of _____		100. Name of operation _____ Date of _____	

Frank's son, **Joseph Vozza** (1878-1921) AKA "**Jose**" was born in Lago on *March 24th 1878*, emigrated to *Morenci* in **1888**, became an American citizen in 1900 and worked as a "special officer" for the *City of El Paso TX* where he had moved. He was married to the Mexican *Theresa Parra* (b.1890) and had four children: *Elisa* (b.1905), *Fabrizio* (1909-1977), *Margherita* (b.1912) and *Carmelo* (1913-1967). They all lived at *901 S. Florence St.* of *El Paso*. He died on *August 6th 1921* at age 42 of bladder cancer, uremic poisoning and renal failure and is buried at the *Masonic Cemetery of El Paso TX*.

Jose Vozza	Head	M	W	42	M	1888	Nov	1900
Theresa Vozza	Wife	F	W	30	M	1845	Mar	1900
Elisa	Daughter	F	W	15	A			
Fabrizio	Son	M	W	10	A			
Margaretta	Daughter	F	W	8	A			
Carmelo	Son	M	W	6	A			

1920 El Paso TX Census shows the six members of Jose Vozza's family

Frank's other son, **Carmine Vozza** (1875-1967) was born in Lago on *September 17th 1875*, arrived in *New York* on *October 7th 1902* with the ship "Trave" and went to Morenci by train. He then moved to 124 Chihuahua Street in El Paso TX, became an American citizen in 1914 and a "druggist". He remained single and died at age 92, on *December 27th 1967*, of *heart failure* at Providence Memorial Hospital of El Paso TX where he's buried at Evergreen Cemetery.

STATE OF TEXAS 071-01-2 071-01		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		STATE FILE NO. 48		85375	
1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY El Paso		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived, if institution: residence before admission) a. STATE Texas b. COUNTY El Paso		c. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) El Paso		d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) 2314 Wyoming Avenue	
b. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) El Paso		c. LENGTH OF STAY in l. b. 78 yrs		e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
d. NAME OF (If not in hospital, give street address) HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION Providence Memorial Hospital		e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print) CARMELO	
a. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. DATE OF DEATH VOZZA December 27, 1967		5. SEX Male		6. COLOR OR RACE White	
7. Married <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		8. DATE OF BIRTH Sept 17, 1875		9. AGE (In years last birthday) 92		10. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) Retired	
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) Retired		10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Druggist		11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Largo, Italy		12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U. S. A.	
13. FATHER'S NAME Fabrizio Vozza		14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Giovannina Muti		17. INFORMANT Information given by the deceased		18. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).) PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) Cardiac failure and old age	
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service) No		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		17. INFORMANT Information given by the deceased		INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH AND CLERICAL UNKNOWN	

Death certificate of Carmelo Vozza (1875-1967) at Providence Memorial Hospital of El Paso (Texas)

1887

- **Pietro Antonio Porco** AKA "Parque" born in Lago on December 4th 1876 and emigrated in USA in **1887**.



He married in Lago on November 28th 1908, *Antonietta Porco* (b.1891) and they landed in New York on April 24th 1909 with the ship "Grosser Kurfurst".

They settled in Salida CO but in 1910 moved to Metcalf AZ where Pietro worked for the "Arizona Copper Company".

TRIPLICATE (To be given to declarant) No. 87434

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION (Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } In the DISTRICT Court
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA } of THE UNITED STATES at LOS ANGELES
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES }

I, **PIETRO ANTONIO PORCO**

now residing at **1131 S. Arizona Ave. Los Angeles, California**
occupation **Laborer**, aged **62** years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
Sex **Male**, color **White**, complexion **Medium**, color of eyes **Brown**
color of hair **Gray-Black**, height **5** feet **5** inches; weight **158** pounds; visible distinctive marks **Left thumb slightly deformed.**

race **So. Italian**; nationality **Italian**
I was born in **Lago, Cosenza, Italy**, on **4/18/26**
I am **un**married. The name of my wife or husband is **Antonietta**
we were married on **11/28/08** at **Lago, Italy**; she or he was born at **Lago, Italy** on **6/14/32**
at **New York City** on **4/24/09** for permanent residence therein, and now resides **xx** with me. I have **six** children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: **Frank, 11/12/09, Salida, Colo.; Julia, J., 7/19/12; Pauline A., 11/5/10; Elina, D., 2/17/14; John J., 11/22/16 & Gilda, 2/15/19 at Metcalf, Arizona; all reside Los Angeles, Cal.**

I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number **7**, on **1918** at **Clifton, Arizona**
my last foreign residence was **Lago, 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** under the name of **Pietro Poroco** on **4/24/09** on the vessel **"GROSSER KURFURST"**

They had six children, the first was born in Salida, the others in Metcalf:

- Frank Mario (b.1909)
- Pauline (b.1910)
- Julia (b.1912)
- Elena (b.1914)
- John (b.1916)
- Gilda (b.1919)

Parque Pete	Head	10	M	W	42	M	1887	al		yes	Italy
Antonietta	wife		F	W	28	M	1908	al		yes	Italy
Mario	son		M	W	11	A			yes	yes	Colorado
Paulina	Daughter		F	W	10	A			yes	yes	Arizona
Julia	Daughter		F	W	8	A			yes	yes	Arizona
Elina	Daughter		F	W	6	A			yes	yes	Arizona
John	Son		M	W	4	A					Arizona
Gilda	Daughter		F	W	4 1/2	A					Arizona

The 1920 Metcalf Census: Pietro Parque's family consisted of eight members

- **Porco Luigi** (1857-1916) AKA "**Parque Luis**" arrived in Morenci in **1887** and the year later, married Carmela (b.1866) and had two children: Pete (b.1892) and Benigna (b.1898) AKA "**Nina**".

1890

- **Fernando Vozza** (1865-1952) born in Lago on February 26th 1865, died in Morenci on November 13th 1952. He had arrived in New York on April **1890** with the ship "Spaarndam". His widow mother **Giuseppina Mazzotta** (1834-1920) arrived together with his wife **Raffaela Palermo** (1876-1953), with the ship "Ems" on June 16th 1898. Raffaela was born in Lago on April 23rd 1876 and died in Morenci on June 27th 1953.



Fernando Vozza



Raffaela Palermo

Fernando's father was **Luigi Vozza** (1823-1898) who died in Lago the same year his mother Giuseppina emigrated to Morenci.

Voza, Fernando	Wife	W. F. Jan 1865	3	1	Italy	Italy	Italy	1890 10 ac
Raffaella	Wife	W. F. April 1876	3	1	Italy	Italy	Italy	1898 2
Erminia	Daughter	W. F. Jan 1899	2 S		Arizona	Italy	Italy	
Josephine	Mother	W. F. Jan 1834	76	1	Italy	Italy	Italy	1898 2

The above **1900 Morenci Census** shows that **Fernando Voza** was born on January (sic) 1865, that he had married **Raffaella** (b. 1876) in 1897, that he arrived in Morenci in 1890 whereas his wife and his mother **Josephine** (1834-1920) had emigrated in 1898.

Fernando worked in a copper mine of Morenci and the couple had **11 children**, all born in Morenci (the entire family consisted of 50 members).

- **Clorinda** (1899-1981) married in 1915 the Laghitan **Giuseppe Magliocchi** (1890-1933) and had 9 children;
- **Assunta** "Susie" (1900-1972) married **Solomon Baca** (1886-1960) from New Mexico and had five children: Loretta Jean, Orlanda Maggie, Mary Louise, Yolanda Carrita and Gilbert;
- **Erminia** (1903-1990) married on May 1st 1920 **Norberto Cruz** (1896-1979) who had come from Spain to work on at the Morenci mine. They lived in Morenci and in Globe until mid twenties and then moved to Spain. They had 11 children, Celestino "Tino" and Maria Luisa were born in Arizona, whereas Isidro, Josephina, Fernando, Rosa, Concepcion, Ramiro, Esperanza, Felipe and Alberto were all born in Spain.
- **Rose Frances** (1904-1999) married on April 24th 1924 **Battista Savatone** (1895-1975) from Friuli (Italy) and had four children;
- **Mary** (1907-1975) married on June 3rd 1934 **Everand Brown** (1914-1948) from Globe AZ and had no children;
- **Nunzia** "Nancy Louise" (1909-1997) married on June 17th 1939 **Hayden H. Wood** (1904-1961) from Hopkinsville KY and had one child (Sheila);
- **Theresa** (1911-1965) married **Federico R. Ruiz** (1894-1943) from Spain and had 4 children;
- **Julia** (1911-2000) married **Clifford W. Jet** (1918-1996) from Kansas and had no children;
- **Josephine** (1914-1980) married twice, first in 1937 with **James Lee Bretz** (b. 1909) from Arkansas and had 3 children, second, with **George R. Hudson** (1903-1966) from Missouri and had 2 children;
- **Johnny** (1916-2002-photo) married **Dorothy A. McDonald** (1915-2004) from Wisconsin and had no children. John was a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin after completing a PhD, a Sc.D. and an Ed.D. He was also part of the Chemistry Department at "White Sands Missile Base" in New Mexico, the largest military installation in USA.
- **Frances** (1919-1988) married **Joe Burnett** (1924-1964) from Oklahoma and two daughters.



Hayden Wood and Nancy Vozza

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

State of Arizona, County of Greenlee, ss.

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 17th day of June, A. D., 1939
Hayden Henry Wood and Nancy Louise Vozza
were united in marriage at Morenci Arizona according to the laws of the State of
Arizona and by the authority of the foregoing License, by C. W. Davis J. C.
in the presence of John Vozza and Frances Vozza
who have attached their signatures as witnesses to said marriage ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said contracting parties, the said witnesses, and the said
C. W. Davis who solemnized such marriage ceremony, have hereunto set
their hands, this 17 day of June, A. D., 1939

John Vozza Witness. Hayden Henry Wood Contracting Party.
Frances Vozza Witness. Nancy Louise Vozza Contracting Party.

C. W. Davis J. C.
Officer, Minister, or Priest Performing Ceremony.

Returned and filed for record by C. W. Davis this 17
day of June, A. D. 1939, at 10 o'clock a. M.
Ruby O. Johnson Clerk.



Johnny Vozza



Josephine Vozza



Headstone of **Fernando Vozza** and **Raffaella Palermo** at **Bunkers Cemetery** of Morenci

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
PLACE OF DEATH County <u>Greenlee</u> District <u>Morenci</u> Town Or City <u>Morenci</u>		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
No. <u>House #C 236</u> St. _____ (If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)		State Index No. <u>132</u>	County Registered No. <u>278</u>
FULL NAME <u>Josephine Vozza</u>		Local Registrar's No. <u>728</u>	
SEX <u>Female</u>	Color or Race White <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican <input type="checkbox"/>	SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	DATE OF DEATH <u>August 18</u> , 19 <u>20</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
DATE OF BIRTH _____ 19____ (Month) (Day) (Year)	AGE <u>87</u> yrs. ____ mos. ____ days If less than 1 day, hrs., or min.	I hereby certify that I attended deceased from <u>Aug 8</u> 19 <u>20</u> to <u>Aug 19</u> 19 <u>20</u> ; that I last saw her alive on <u>Aug 17</u> 19 <u>20</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>8:30 P.</u> M. The DISEASE or INJURY causing death was as follows: <u>Extreme old age; Acute Gastro enteritis, with evidence of intestinal obstruction.</u> (Duration) ____ yrs. ____ mos. <u>8</u> days.	
OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment which employed or (employer)	BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	Was disease contracted in Arizona? <u>Yes</u>	
PARENTS NAME OF FATHER <u>Raffaella</u>	BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	If not, where? CONTRIBUTORY <u>An acute cellulitis of Chin</u> (Duration) ____ yrs. ____ mos. <u>11</u> days	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Josephine</u>	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Italy</u>	(Signed) <u>C. Charles A. Short MD</u> <u>8-19-20</u> (Address) <u>Morenci, Ariz.</u>	
*In death from violent causes state (1) Means of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal.			

Death certificate of **Giuseppina Mazzotta Vozza**, Fernando's mother, at age 87, on **August 8th 1920**, in Morenci, from intestinal obstruction

ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS				STATE FILE NO. 6304		
BIRTH NO.		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		REGISTRAR'S NO. 7		
PLACE OF DEATH 32 AND 70 USUAL RESIDENCE 5	1. PLACE OF DEATH A. COUNTY Greenlee		2. USUAL RESIDENCE A. STATE Ariz (WHERE DECEASED LIVED, IF INSTITUTION) RESIDENCE BEFORE ADMISSION. Greenlee			
	B. CITY (IF OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, WRITE RURAL) OR TOWN Morenci		C. CITY (IF OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, WRITE RURAL) OR TOWN Morenci			
	C. LENGTH OF STAY IN THIS PLACE IN ARIZONA (RURAL) 39yrs 34yrs		D. STREET ADDRESS (IF RURAL, GIVE LOCATION)			
	D. FULL NAME OF (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION) GIVE STREET ADDRESS P.D. Hospital Morenci Ariz		D. STREET ADDRESS			
DECEDENT PERSONAL DATA 187 9 X52	3. NAME OF DECEASED (TYPE OR PRINT) A. (FIRST) Fernando B. (MIDDLE) — C. (LAST) Vozza		4. SEX M	5. COLOR OR RACE White		
	6. MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>		7. DATE OF BIRTH Feb 16 1869	8. AGE 87	9. IF UNDER 24 HOURS (GIVE HOURS) —	
	10. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Italy		11. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? US	12. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (YES, NO, OR UNKNOWN) (IF YES, GIVE DATES OF SERVICE) No	13. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. None	
	14. FATHER'S NAME Louis Vozza		15. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Italy	16. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Josephina Mazzotta	17. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Italy	
	16. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE Mrs. Julia R. Vozza		17. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) Nov. 13 1952			
	18. CAUSE OF DEATH (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (1), (2), (3). THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE MODE OF DEATH, WHICH AS HEART FAILURE, ASTHMA, ETC., IT MEANS THE DISEASE, INJURY, OR COMPLICATION WHICH CAUSED DEATH. PLEASE PRECISE COURSE.)		MEDICAL CERTIFICATION I. DISEASE OR CONDITIONS DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (1) Carcinomatosa		INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH years	
			II. ANTECEDENT CAUSES (2) Carcinoma, ileum			
			III. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS (3) CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH, BUT NOT RELATING TO THE DISEASE OR CONDITION CAUSING DEATH.			
OPERATIONS, AUTOPSY	19A. DATE OF OPERATION	19B. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION		20. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
DEATH DUE TO EXTERNAL VIOLENCE	21A. ACCIDENT (SPECIFY)	21B. PLACE OF INJURY (E. G., IN OR ABOUT HOME, FARM, FACTORY, STREET, OFFICE BLDG., ETC.)	21C. (CITY OR TOWN) (COUNTY) (STATE)	21D. TIME (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) (HOUR) OF INJURY		
	21E. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21F. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?				
MEDICAL CORONER'S CERTIFICATION	22. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM Jan 23 1952 (DATE) TO Nov. 13 1952 (DATE) THAT I LAST SAW THE DECEASED ALIVE ON Nov. 13 1952 AND THAT DEATH OCCURRED 5:30 P.M. FROM THE CAUSE AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE.					
	23A. MONITOR (GIVE NAME AND TITLE)	23B. MONITOR (GIVE NAME AND TITLE)	23C. DATE SIGNED			
	William Caspolder M.D.	Mona Cruz	Nov. 15 1952			
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND REGISTRAR	24A. BURIAL CREMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FUNERAL <input type="checkbox"/>	24B. DATE Nov. 16 1952	24C. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Greenlee	24D. LOCATION (CITY, TOWN, OR COUNTY) (STATE) Morenci Ariz		
	25A. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. 11-16-52	25B. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Bruce Atchland		25C. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE W. J. McMillan ADDRESS Elgin Army CERT. NO.		
		25D. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE W. J. McMillan		25E. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE W. J. McMillan		

Death certificate of **Fernando Vozza** who died of intestinal cancer at "P.D. Hospital" of Morenci on **November 13th 1952**

1892

- Pasquale Peluso** (1852-1931) AKA "Pelucci Pasqual" married in Lago, on November 19th 1875, **Raffaella Caruso** (1859-1931) and on **May 16th 1892** both disembarked from the ship "Cheribon" together with their children **Bovetto** (b.1878), **Fiore** (1881-1945), **Carmine Michele** (1886-1973) and **Adolfo** (1892-1940). They both lived and died in Morenci: she died on December 10th 1931 from influenza, eight months after her husband. Pasquale was the brother of Fedele Sabatino Piluso (1849-1906), father of Francesco Piluso (1892-1960) "Ciccu `u Mulinaru", my brother-in-law's (Orlando's) father.



They had 6 children: **Elisa** (1876-1945), **Bovetto** (b.1878), **Fiore** (1881-1945) AKA "Floro Peluce", **Carmine Michele** (1886-1973), **Giulietta** (b.1889) and **Adolfo** (1892-1940).

Pasquale and all his male children were copper miners.

Pelusi Pasqual	Head	M	W	60	M	33			U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1894	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Raffaella C. Caruso	Wife	F	W	54	M	38	4	4	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1899	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Bovetto	Son	M	W	35	M	5			U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1904	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Flore	Son	M	W	29	M	10			U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1908	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Carmelo	Son	M	W	23	M	5			U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1913	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Rodolfo	Son	M	W	17	M	5			U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1919	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian
Nicolanna D.	Daughter	F	W	17	M	6	3	2	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	1913	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian	U. S. Italian

Morenci Census of 1910 shows **Pasqual Peluso's family** as being formed by **Pasqual** (1852-1931), age 60, **Raffaella Caruso** (wife) age 51, 1859-1931 and **children: Bovetto** (b.1878), **Fiore** (1881-1945), **Carmelo** or "**Carmin**" (1886-1973), **Rodolfo** or "**Adolfo**" (1892-1940) and **Nicolanna** (b.1902), Bovetto's wife. They also had two daughters: **Elisa Angela** (1876-1945) who married **Nicola Giordano** (1870-1941) and **Giulietta** (b.1889) who married **Giuseppe Stancato** (b.1881).

Angela Elisa Peluso (1876-1945) married **Nicola Giordano** (1870-1941).

Bovetto Carlo Peluso (b.1878) born on February 26th 1878, lived in Morenci where he was a copper miner, as shown by the attached military registration card of 1918. He arrived in USA in **1892**, married **Ortenzia Arlotti** (1888-1950) and had three children: **Raffaella** (b.1908), **Mafalda** (1912-1968) and **Vittorio** (1918-1974).

REGISTRATION CARD
SERIAL NUMBER: 2026
NAME: Bovetto Peluso
PERMITS HOME ADDRESS: MORENCI, Greenlee ARIZ.
Age in Years: 40, Date of Birth: February 26, 1878
RACE: White
U. S. CITIZEN: Naturalized
19: 1904, 20: 2000
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: MORENCI, GREENLEE ARIZ.
NEAREST RELATIVE: Name: Ortenzia Peluso, Address: Morenci, Greenlee Ariz.
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE
P. M. G. O. FORM No. 1 (1918)

Fiore Peluso (1881-1945) AKA "**Floro Peluce**" born in Lago CS on July 6th 1881 and arrived in New York in **1892**. He lived in Morenci from 1903 to 1917 where he worked as a copper miner, in 1918 moved to Bisbee AZ and in 1927 to Los Angeles (CA) at 1509 Henry Street. He married in 1900 **Michelina Nicolanna Scanga** (1880-1964) and had four children: **Pasquale** (1907-1987), **Vincent "Jim"** (1909-2003), **Orlando "Richard"** (1911-2002) and **Anthony** (1913-1999), all born in Morenci.

Pelusa	Floro	Head	R	M	W	38	M	1906	1911	yes	yes	Italy
	Nicolanna	Wife		F	W	38	M	1906	1911	yes	yes	Italy
	Pasquale	Son		M	W	12		1918		yes	yes	Arizona
	Jim	Son		M	W	10		1918		yes	yes	Arizona
	Orlando	Son		M	W	8		1918		yes	yes	Arizona
	Tony	Son		M	W	6		1918		yes	yes	Arizona

Census of 1920 shows the six members of **Floro Peluso's family** living in Bisbee AZ

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by clerk)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

DISTRICT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } In the _____ Court
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA } at: THE UNITED STATES LOS ANGELES
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } of _____ of _____

I, Floro Palusa
now residing at 1509 Henry St. Los Angeles, Cal.
occupation Tailor, aged 55 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
Sex male, color white, complexion medium, color of eyes brown
color of hair black, height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 175 pounds; visible distinctive marks
race none; nationality Italian
I was born in Lago, Italy, on 7-6-81
I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Nicolanna
we were married on 7-28-00 at Lago, Italy
born at Lago, Italy, on 5-20-81, entered the United States
at Y on 10-10-00 for permanent residence therein, and now
resides at with me. I have 4 children, and the name, date and place of birth,
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Pasquale 3-17-07 resides N.Y.C.
Jas. 11-30-09; Orlando 10-26-11; Anthony 8-27-13; all born
in Arizona, rest reside L. A. Cal.
I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number 525, on 9-13-17
at Clifton, Ariz. Superior Court
my last foreign residence was Lago, Italy
I emigrated to the United States of America from Bologna, France
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at N. Y.
under the name of Floro Palusa, on 10-10-00
on the vessel AMARDASTAH

Request by **Fiore Peluso** to obtain **American citizenship** (1927)

Carmelo or "**Carmine**" **Pelusi Sr.** (1886-1973) was born in Lago on March 4th 1886 and lived in Morenci where he died on February 25th 1973. He had arrived in New York on **May 16th 1892** with the ship "Cheribon" (see below, request for US citizenship) and worked as a blacksmith.

In 1919, he married *Caterina Piano* (1897-1919) who was born in Forno Rivara TO and had arrived in Morenci on November 30th 1907 together with her mother *Margherita Rolle* (1872-1938) and her sister *Maria Consolatrice* (1896-1982).

A few months after their wedding, *Caterina* died and on June 6th 1920, he married his sister-in-law *Mary Consolatrice Piano* (1896-1982) who had divorced in 1919 from her first husband *Matteo Grosso* (1886-1923).

They had three children, all born in Morenci: **Carmelo Jr.** (1921-1943), who became a 1st Lieutenant of the 8th US Air Force unit during World War II, **Mike** (b.1925) and **Paul** (1927-1983). Two other children lived with them, his stepsons *James Dominic* (1913-1993) and *Johnnie* (1916-1990) who were Mary's children from the previous marriage with *Matteo Grosso* (see below the 1930 Morenci Census and Marriage Certificate).

<i>Pelusi, Carmelo</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Mary P</i>	<i>wife</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>stepson</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>410</i>	<i>Arizona</i>
<i>Johnnie</i>	<i>stepson</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>410</i>	<i>Arizona</i>
<i>Carmelo</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>410</i>	<i>Arizona</i>
<i>Mike</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>710</i>	<i>Arizona</i>
<i>Paul</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>710</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>2 1/2</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>710</i>	<i>Arizona</i>

The **1930 Morenci Census** shows the seven members of **Carmelo Peluso Sr's** family

72
No. 42

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Carmelo Pelusi of the Territory of Arizona County of Greenham ss: In the District Court of the 5th Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona in and for the County of Greenham aged 23 years, occupation Blacksmith do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion dark, height 5 feet 3/4 inches, weight 135 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes brown, other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Rago Italy, on the 4th day of March, anno Domini 1886; I now reside at Metcalf Arizona. I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy on the vessel Prince Sereno; my last foreign residence was Rago 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 which I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York on or about the 14th day of September, 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.

Carmelo Pelusi
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of Aug, anno Domini 1909.

W. R. Chambers
Clerk of the District Court.

By J. M. Lally Deputy Clerk.

*If the declarant arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of his voyage or mode of transportation cannot be stated.

Request by Carmelo Peluso Sr. for U.S. citizenship (1909)

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

State of Arizona, County of Greenlee, ss.

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 23 day of June, A. D. 1920, Carmelo Pelusi and Mary Piano were united in marriage at Morenci according to the laws of the State of Arizona and by the authority of the foregoing License, by J. M. Lally in the presence of Joe Vozza and Frank Vozza who have attached their signatures as witnesses to said marriage ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said contracting parties, the said witnesses, and the said J. M. Lally, who solemnized such marriage ceremony, have hereunto set their hands, this 23 day of June, A. D. 1920.

Joe Vozza | Carmelo Pelusi
Witness | Contracting Party

Frank Vozza | Mary Piano
Witness | Contracting Party

Returned and filed for record by J. M. Lally this 28 day of June, A. D. 1920, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Ben M. Bradford
Clerk

By Ben G. Johnson
Deputy Clerk

Marriage Certificate of Carmelo Pelusi Sr. with Mary Piano (Morenci, June 23rd 1920). Their witnesses were two Laghitans who lived in Morenci: Joe Vozza (b.1868) and Fabrizio "Frank" Vozza (1844-1938)



Epitaph on **Carmelo Pelusi's** gravestone which shows his date of birth (April 28th 1886 sic !) and of death (February 25th 1973) and that he was a member of Masonry, as shown by the symbol above his name.



Headstone of First Lieutenant **Carmelo P. Pelusi Jr.** (1920-1943) who died in battle during World War II (Bunkers Cemetery-Morenci)

Adolfo or "**Adolfo**" **Pelusi** "**Peluce**" (1892-1940) born on **September 8th 1892**, arrived at the port of New York in 1892 when he was less than 1 year of age.



He married **Vincenzina Iolanda Salerni** (1901-1991) born in **Amantea CS** and had 4 children: **Marietta** (1920-2005), **Frank Adolpho** (1921-1993), **Albert** (1923-1990) and **Rudolph Mario** (1928-1996) as shown below on the Clifton AZ Census of 1930.

He had his own shop as a shoemaker, as shown on the Military Registration Card on the rt. He died in Morenci in 1940.

Form 1193 REGISTRATION CARD		731
1	Name in full (Given name) (Family name)	Adolfo Peluce
2	Home address (No.) (Street) (City) (State)	Morenci Ariz
3	Date of birth (Month) (Day) (Year)	Sept 8 1892
4	Are you (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	Alien
5	Where were you born? (Town) (State) (Nation)	Tagliacozza 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?	Shoemaker 29
8	By whom employed?	Working for myself
9	Where employed? State you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)?	Father & mother
10	Married or single (which)?	Single
11	What military service have you had? Rank years (State or State)	7-3
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	No
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.		
Adolfo Peluce (Signature or mark)		

Pelusi Adolfo	Head	0	600	Mo	Mar	M	W	37	Mo	26	Mo	Italy	Italy
Yolanda Pelusi	Wife	11						29	M	18	Mo	Italy	Italy
Marsella Pelusi	Daughter							10	F		Mo	Arizona	Italy
Frisan	Son							8	F		Mo	Arizona	Italy
Albert	Son							6	F		Mo	Arizona	Italy
Adolfo	Son							2	F		Mo	Arizona	Italy

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

1. PLACE OF DEATH
 County Greene State Arizona Local Registrar's No. 18
 District or Township _____ or Village _____
 City Clifton No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____

2. FULL NAME Pasquale Pelusi
 (a) Residence, No. _____ (Usual place of abode) Ward _____
 (If non-resident, give city or town and State)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 35 yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX male 4. COLOR OR RACE white 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED. married
 (Write the word)

6a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of Raffaella Pelusi (or) WIFE of _____
 6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) 1857
 7. AGE 74 Years Months Days IF LESS than 1 day or min. hrs. min.

8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Retired Miner
 (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer) Copper mines
 (c) Name of employer unemployed

9. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Italy (State or country)

10. NAME OF FATHER Saverio Pelusi
 11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER Italy (city or town) (State or country)
 12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Unknown
 13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER Italy (city or town) (State or country)

14. Informant Herman Carmelo Pelusi (Address) Morenci Arizona
 15. Filed 4/21/31 19 1931 Registrar.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH 4-19-31
 Month Day Year

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Mar. 1 1931 to April 19 1931 that I last saw him live on April 7 1931 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 7:00 P.M.
 The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Chronic Myocarditis with Decaying pneumonia first evident 2 mos. ago.
 CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) Secularity (duration) 7 yrs. 7 mos. 0 ds.

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? _____
 Did an operation precede death? No Date of _____
 Was there an autopsy? No
 What test confirmed diagnosis? Clinical
 (Signed) C. H. Daugherty, M.D. (Address) Clifton, Ariz.

* State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL Morenci Arizona DATE OF BURIAL 4/22/31
 20. UNDERTAKER John Paulice ADDRESS Clifton

Certificate of death of Pasquale Pelusi, a retired miner who died in Clifton of chronic myocarditis on April 19th 1931 and was buried in Bunkers Cemetery (Morenci) on April 22nd 1931. His father's name was Saverio, his wife's was Raffaella and the informant was his son Carmelo.

1893

DE GRAZIA Gregorio and Domenico families

Gregorio De Grazia (b.1845 in Lago) married in 1879 Rosanna Turco (b.1860 in Lago) and had seven children: Rachele (b.1879), Salvador Domenico (1881-1940), Francesco (b.1883), Maria Antonietta (1887-1957), Angelo (1890-1894), Settimio (1897-1899) and Joseph (b.1904).

He emigrated to USA arriving in New York in 1883: his destination was Morenci AZ, was a miner and became a US citizen on October 5th 1900 .

De Grazia Gregorio	Head	10	10	Mo	Mar	M	W	16	Mo	43	Mo	Italy	Italy
Rosanna	Wife	10	10	Mo	Mar	M	W	18	Mo	19	Mo	Italy	Italy

1900 Morenci Census: Gregorio De Grazia (b.1856) arrived in 1883, lived with his son Domenico (1881-1940) who had arrived in 1898.



His son **Salvador Domenico** (1881-1940-*photo-*) born in **Lago** on May 28th 1881 (see birth certificate below), arrived on November 5th 1898, was a miner, married **Lucia Gagliardi** (1882-1959 b. November 15th 1882 in Faicchio BN) and had 7 children, all born in Morenci: **Gregorio** (1905-1985), **Rosanna "Rose"** (1907-1978), **Ettore** "Ettore" AKA "Ted" (1909-1982), **Elisa "Alice"** (b.1911), **Giselda** (1913-2010), **Francesco "Frank"** (1916-1996) and **Romilda "Virginia"** (1919-2000). Domenico was a mine foreman at Phelps Dodge Copper Mine Company.

Numero Sessantuno
De Grazia Salvador Do
menico

L'anno milleottocento ottantuno, addi trentuno di Maggio
 a ore venti meridiane alle e minuti sei nella Casa comunale.
 Avanti di me Cavaliere Gabriele Capelli Sindaco

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Lago
 è comparso Gregorio De Grazia di anni trentasei
bruciato domiciliato in Lago il quale mi ha dichiarato
 che alle ore po meridiane tre e minuti due del di quattro
 del quinto mese, nella casa posta in contrada Pignone
 al numero _____ da Doranna Turco fu Luigi sua mo-
glie contadina vedova convivente
 è nato un bambino di sesso maschile che io mi presenta, e a cui da i nomi di
Salvatore Domenico

<u>Grazia Domenico</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>DA</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Italy</u>
<u>Lucia</u>	<u>Wife</u>			<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Italy</u>
<u>Gregorio</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Rose</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Ettore</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Alice</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Giselda</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Frank</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Virginia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>S</u>				<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>

1920 Morenci Census: Domenico De Grazia, wife Lucia and their 6 children.

<u>De Grazia, Domenico</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Italy</u>
<u>Lucy</u>	<u>wife - 4</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Italy</u>
<u>Gregorio</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Rose</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Ted</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Alice</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Giselda</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Frank</u>	<u>Son</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Virginia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>			<u>5</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>yo</u>	<u>Arizona</u>

1930 Morenci Census: Domenico De Grazia, wife Lucia and their 7 children.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF Arizona)
 COUNTY OF Maricopa)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 OFFICE OF PASSPORTS
 APR 28 1920
 WASHINGTON

I, Domenico De Grazia, a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport.

wife Lucia, age 36, born Italy, and seven children - Angelo age 15, Rosanna age 13, Esterina age 11, Anna age 9, Giulio age 7, Francesca age 4, Renzo age 2.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy on or about the 27 day of May, 1881.

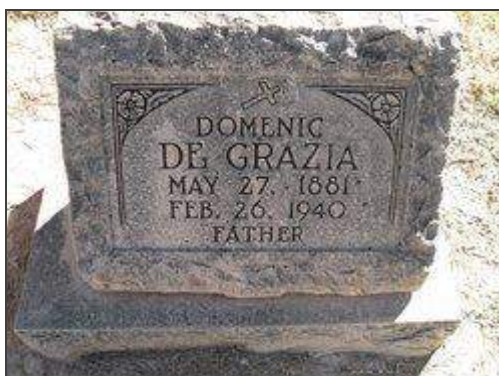
that my ~~father~~ ^{husband} emigrated to the United States, sailing on board of the from Naples, Italy on or about Nov. 5, 1878.

that he resided 18 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1898 to 1916 at Morenci, Arizona; that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District Court of Maricopa County at Solomonville, Arizona, on October 5, 1900 as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the son of the person described in said Certificate; that I have resided in the United States, uninterruptedly, for 23 years, from 1898 to 1920, at Morenci, Arizona; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Morenci, in the State of Arizona, where I follow the occupation of Mining; the

LIFE OF
 FIGON SELEN

Domenico De Grazia's request in 1920 for a USA passport

Salvador Domenico died in Tucson (AZ) on February 26th 1940.



Mortuary headstone of Domenico De Grazia in Tucson Cemetery

Ettore De Grazia "Ted" (1909-1982) became a well-known painter and sculptor. In 1920, when he was eleven years old, **Phelps Dodge** closed the mine in Morenci. Ted's parents (Domenico De Grazia and Lucia Gagliardi, father born in Lago) were then forced to uproot their family of seven children and return to Italy. They there remained for five years until they were informed of the re-opening of the mine.

During these formative years, Ted was exposed to music and religious art, two creative aspects that were seriously lacking in the social environment of the dusty mining camp.



Amantea CS in 1925: from lt to rt, Ted, Gregorio, ? and ?.

Soon after returning to Morenci in 1925, Ted De Grazia entered first grade at the age of sixteen. He had forgotten English and had to learn it all over again. It was at this time that he became known as "Ted." One of his teachers anglicized his name "Ettore" into "Theodore" which naturally became shortened to "Ted."

As his father worked in the copper mine, young De Grazia roamed the mountainous region collecting colorful minerals and copper ore. During this time, his music abilities developed and he became quite proficient at playing a trumpet. At the age of twenty-three he graduated from High School.



Ted with his uncle Gregorio (1920)
in Amantea CS



His cousin **Federico De Grazia** (1884-1959) son of Michele De Grazia (b.1851) and Luigina Tucci, emigrated in 1903 from Lago to Morenci AZ where he was welcomed by Ted's grandfather Gregorio De Grazia (b.1851). As time passed, Federico and Ted, being related, influenced each other in developing their love for visual arts. When Ted was born in 1909, Federico had already become an expert photographer and through his work, he tried to convey socio-ecological messages.

However, after Federico's brother **Ernesto** (1893-1912) died at 19 years of age from an **mine accident** on March 5th 1912, 11 months after he had arrived in New York with the ship "Cedric" (he had disembarked on March 29th 1911), Federico decided in 1914 to return to his hometown where he opened the first photographic studio of Lago, a place where his brothers **Alfredo** (b.1887) and **Ottavio** (b.1896) and his sister **Benigna** (b.1900) were living.

Most mortal mine accidents were due to explosions of mines with dynamite, improper function of hoisting cages and unfamiliarity in using machinery.³⁶

As I continue my description of **Ted De Grazia** who after working in the mines for a while, decided to move to **Tucson** where in 1932, he enrolled in the **music program** at the University of Arizona. He had little money in those days and had to support himself and pay for his education by taking odd jobs and playing at night with a big band. It was at one of these performances that he met his first wife, **Alexandra Diamos**. He eventually earned three degrees, including a **Master of Arts** with his thesis that explored the relationship of color and sound. Alexandra and Ted got married in 1936 and moved to Bisbee AZ. Three children were born from this union (Lucia Anite, Nicholas Dominic 1940-2001 and Kathleen Louise) but the marriage did not last and the couple divorced in 1946. One year later, De Grazia married **Marion Sheret** in a small chapel, deep in the jungles of Mexico. With his marriage to Marion, the door was opened to establish his greatest achievement, the "*Gallery In the Sun*".



Ted De Grazia and **Alexandra** on their wedding day in 1936 with the brides' parents on the left, **Domenico De Grazia** and **Lucia Gagliardi** on the right.

³⁶ Linda Gordon, "*The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction*", *op. cit.* p. 216.

While living in Bisbee, De Grazia started creating his early paintings, and the popular *Arizona Highways Magazine* took note and began featuring the artist and his work in their pages. This was a relationship that lasted the rest of his career. This early work was a result of the impressions and inspirations he had absorbed from extensive traveling throughout the area of southern Arizona and northern Mexico. There, he got to know the people and the lands intimately and his work became a reflection of what he had seen and experienced.

In 1942 Ted went to **Mexico City** to further his art studies. While there, he met both Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco, two of Mexico's greatest artists. He worked as an intern for both and actually helped them in their mural work at the Palacio Municipal and the Hospital of Jesus Nazarene in Mexico City. These two prominent artists also set up a solo exhibition of De Grazia's paintings at the *Palacio de Bellas Artes* where they were warmly received. Orozco claimed that De Grazia would be "one of the best American painters."



Ted De Grazia's mother Lucia Gagliardi and his father Domenico, holding Ted's daughter, Lucia (1940)

De Grazia returned to **Arizona** in 1943 and asked the University of Arizona to display the paintings exhibited in Mexico City but they refused. Hurt by their rebuff, he still went on to finish his education. Besides, a Bachelor of Arts in Music, he proceeded to attain a Bachelor of Art in Art, and a Masters of Art degrees. His formal education was completed by 1945. During this time, he had trouble getting his paintings shown. No gallery was interested in displaying his work. So, he decided to build his own. With a little money he borrowed and with the help of a few Mexican and Indian friends, he built an adobe building with enough bare walls inside to hang with his paintings.



The next few years were filled with extensive traveling throughout Arizona and Mexico, where he studied the traditions and customs of the **local Indian tribes**, always trying to transmit them in his paintings. During this period of time, he did pause long enough to meet **Marion Janet Sheret** (1905-2002) and they became husband and wife in 1947 at a wedding ceremony in the jungles of Mexico. In 1951, they bought a ten acre site in the foothills east of **Tucson** after urban sprawl forced them out of the adobe gallery built six years earlier. Here, Ted De Grazia built his **Gallery in the Sun** (see photo below) that still stands today as a testament to the man and his work.

A year earlier, in 1950, proved to be a turning point in De Grazia's financial world. A gallery in **Scottsdale**, Arizona arranged to set up a one-man show. It was a rousing success and now he was beginning to be appreciated. The world now took notice of him. As the years past, De Grazia busied himself with painting and filling the walls of his Gallery. For a break, he would travel to his favorite place of all, the **Superstition Mountains**, east of what is now the Phoenix Metro area. Home of the *Lost Dutchman Mine*, there he would sketch, prospect for gold, and camp out under the stars.

In 1960, the United Nations' UNICEF chose his painting, **Los Niños** (the children), see **photo**, for their personal Christmas Card. They sold over five million boxes of this card throughout the world, bringing worldwide attention to the artist. This painting continues to this day to be his most famous work of art.



In 1976 De Grazia made national, if not worldwide, news when he packed up over 100 of his paintings on a packhorse and hauled them up to the **Superstition Mountains**. There with ten friends and witnesses, he piled them up into a pyre and with tears streaming down his face, he burned them. He did this as a protest for the unfair inheritance tax policies of the time. He vowed to never paint again, but an artist can only be true to himself and , thus, after three years, he once again began painting his oils.

On September 17th 1982, at the age of 73, the prolific artist passed away after battling cancer for nearly two years. He is buried at his beloved Gallery in the Sun beside the adobe chapel he designed and built in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe and Padre Kino.

1894

Pulice Francesco Alarico (1866-1929-**photo**), was born in Lago on May 24th 1866, was the son of *Michele Pulice* (b.1831) and of *Teresa Federici* (1835-1905). On June 18th 1892 he married **Maria Saveria Scanga** (1874-1931-**photo**) daughter of Gabriele Scanga (1837-1884) and of Rosina Vozza (1842-1908) who was born in Lago on June 10th 1874. They both emigrated to *Morenci*: *Francesco Alarico* arrived in New York from Liverpool on **October 27th 1894** with the ship "Lucania" and went to work in a Morenci mine whereas *Maria Saveria* reached New York with the ship "Ems" on **June 16th 1898** with her husband and children *Teresa* (b.1893) and *Romualdo* (n.1894) AKA "Walter" (age 3).



Alarico first worked for the *Arizona Copper Company* and then opened up a *shoe shop*, as shown on the article on the right, published in a local paper.

PIONEER WOMAN OF MORENCI IS CALLED BY DEATH

Mrs. A. Pulice, one of the pioneer residents of Morenci, passed away at her home in the neighboring camp on Monday, August 31, at 3 p. m., after an illness of several months, at the age of 60 years.

She was a native of Italy, and came to this country 38 years ago, when she located in Morenci, making her home there continuously until she passed away.

There are left to mourn her loss, four sons and four daughters, as follows: Mary Pulice, Mrs E. L. Pipkins, Mrs. John Buffo, Joseph, Placido and Hugo, all of Morenci, and Mrs. L. Legary of Pennsylvania and Romaldo Pulice of El Paso.

Funeral services were held at the Morenci Catholic church on Tuesday, September 1, at 4 p. m., a large number of friends of the family attending.

ALARICO PULICE PASSES AWAY AT MORENCI

Alarico Pulice, one of the oldest residents of Morenci, passed away at his home on the afternoon of Saturday, December 28. Mr. Pulice came to this country 36 years ago, locating in Morenci, where he has made his home since that time. He was employed for a few years by the Arizona Copper company, resigning to open a shoe shop, which he conducted until the time of his death.

Born in Italy 63 years ago, he learned the shoe making trade in that country, and through his trade became known to almost everyone in the district.

Besides his wife, there is left to mourn his passing four daughters and four sons, as follows: Mary Pulice, Mrs. E. L. Pipkins, Mrs. Jno. Buffo, Mrs. Louis Legory of Vandergrift, Pa., Walter, Hugo, Placido and Joseph. All the children, with the exception of Mrs. Legory, were at home at the time of his death.

Mr. Pulice had been in poor health, a sufferer with asthma, for many years, and the children were called home a few days before his death after he had become seriously ill and the end was thought not far off.

His passing is regretted by many friends.

Pulice Francesco Alarico	32	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Maria Saveria Scanga	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Child Teresa	5	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
" Romualdo	3	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			
Wife Rosina Vozza	24	Italy	Morenci	Yes			

Passengers on the ship "Ems" that arrived in New York on June 16th 1898: families of Francesco Alarico Pulice, Ferdinando Vozza, Angela Chiappetta and Antonio Abate, all on the same ship.

They had eight children, the first two born in Lago, the others in Morenci (AZ)

- **Teresa** (b.1893);
- **Romualdo** (1894-1965) AKA "*Walter*" married Frances Pulice (1897-1991);
- **Rosaria** (1900-1976) married Luigi Legory (1899-1991), died in Vandergrift PA;
- **Hugo** (1902-1977) died in Phoenix AZ;
- **Olympia** (1904-1991);
- **Placido** (1906-1970) AKA "*John*";
- **Maria** (b.1908) and
- **Joseph Arthur** (1911-1996) married Cleora Bates (1917-2001), died in Carlsbad NM.
He married *Cleora "Cleo" Bates* (1917-2001) and had a son, *Jack Gordon* (1945-2005) who married Loretta Adele Mann (1935-2009).

<i>Pulice Alarico</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>St. John</i>
<i>Saveria S.</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>St. John</i>
<i>Teresa</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Romualdo</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Rosaria</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Hugo</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Olympia</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Placido</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>St. John</i>

Morenci 1910 Census shows that **Alarico Pulice's** family consisted of nine members.

Alarico suffered from asthma and died in Morenci of "*bronchectasy*" on December 28th 1929. His wife died, almost two years later, on August 31st 1931 in Morenci.

His son **Placido Pulice** (1906-1970) AKA "*John*", was born in Morenci on May 1st 1906 and died in El Paso TX on May 9th 1970. He married (photo) in 1931 *Laura Aguirre* (1911-2001), a Mexican, was a *potash miner* for U.S. *Potash Co.* in Carlsbad (N.M.), became a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II and **Mayor of Carlsbad** at least from 1956 to 1958.



1895

Piluso Vincenzo (n.1866) son of Domenico Piluso (1829-1909) and Chiara De Luca (b.1833), was born in Lago on January 2nd 1866 and died in Los Angeles CA on November 11th 1930.

On October 1st 1889 he had married **Raffaella De Luca** born on August 23rd 1865 to Ferdinando De Luca (b.1831) and Francesca De Simone (b.1842). He had arrived in New York on June 1st 1895 and was joined by his wife on July 22nd 1897 who arrived with her son figlio **Domenico** (b.1894) with the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm II". They settled in Morenci where three other children were born: Giulia Elena (b.1901-see certificate below), Ernestina (b.1903) and Giulio (b.1904).

<p>L'anno mille novecento undici dicembre ore antimeridiane nove e minuti venti nella Casa Comunale e me curato Lupolo Lupelli luterano ex ufficiale della Ma- to civile del Comune di Lago e pervenuta copia del certificato di battesimo di cui in appresso che per via autorizzazione del regio procuratore di Lago passiva esattamente e per intero = Traduzione dall'inglese all'Italiano di un certi- ficato di battesimo - <i>Arizona</i> - 11 agosto 1901 Questo certifica che un prete della Chiesa Cattolica, battesimo a <i>Arizona</i> (territorio della <i>Arizona</i>) sull'undicesima giorno di agosto dell'anno Domini 1901 una bambina di nome: <i>Clara Giulia Elena</i>, nata a <i>Morenci</i> (<i>Arizona</i>) Stati Uniti d'America, nel sesto giorno di settembre dell'anno Domini 1901 - figlia di <i>Vincenzo Piluso</i> e <i>Raffaella De Luca</i> - i pa- trini furono: - <i>Carmelo Naccarato</i>, <i>Rosina Piluso</i> - sigillat canta: Chiesa di Santa Croce - <i>Morenci Ariz.</i> - firmate: <i>Avv.</i> <i>G. Timmermans</i> - prete cattolico romano.</p>	<p>Numero di annovero <i>Piluso Clara Giulia Elena</i></p>
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Birth Certificate of **Clara Giulia Elena Piluso** born in **Morenci AZ** on **September 6th 1901** to Laghitans Vincenzo Piluso and Raffaella De Luca and **Baptism Certificate** of August 11th 1902 at Holy Cross Church in Morenci (witnesses were Carmelo Naccarato and Rosina Piluso who probably were Laghitans).

Porco Vincenzo (1859-1930) AKA "**Parque**" was married to **Maria Longo** (n.1857) in 1879 and had 9 children, all born in Lago's suburban area called "Porcile":

- **Stefano** (b. 1883)
- **Angelo Antonio** (1880-1964)
- **Emilio** (1885-1961) death May 19th 1961 in Los Angeles
- **Francesco** "Frank" (b. 1888)
- **Fania** (b.1892)
- **Angelo Raffaele** (b. 1893), barber, lived in Los Angeles
- **Raffaele** (1893-1973)
- **Luigi** (b. 1895), married Isabelle Nelson
- **Luciana** (b. 1905)

Parque Vincenzo	Head	51	W	50	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1890	Na
— Maria	Wife	48	F	53	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1895	Na
— Stefano	Son	28	M	28	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1883	Na
— Emilio	Son	25	M	25	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1885	Na
— Frank	Son	22	M	22	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1888	Na
— Rafael	Son	17	M	17	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1893	Na
— Luis	Son	14	M	14	11	31	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1895	Na

Morenci's 1910 census shows that **Vincenzo Parque's** family had 7 members: **Vincenzo** (50 yo) barman, married in 1879, lived in USA since 1890; **Maria** (53 yo) in USA since 1905; **Stefano** (28 yo) in USA since 1908; **Emilio** (25 yo) barman, in USA since 1896; **Frank** (22 yo) in USA since 1908; **Rafael** (17 yo) barman, in USA since 1905 and **Louis** (14 yo) in USA since 1905.

Vincenzo and son **Angelo Antonio Porco** (1880-1964) AKA "**Parque**" arrived in New York on November 18th **1895** with the ship "**Augusta Victoria**" (see his passport request of March 22nd 1907 on the right) .

Angelo Antonio (1880-1964) married **Maria Rosaria "Rose" Fusco** (1885-1950) and had nine children, the first born in Brooklyn, New York, the others in Morenci: **Salvatore** (b.1908 in Brooklyn NY), **Joe** (b.1909), **Orlando** (b.1911), **Mary** (b.1913), **Emanuela** (b.1914), **Alma** (b.1917), **Miriam "Emma"** (1920-2997) and **Louis** (b.1924). His wife and children **Salvatore** and **Orlando** were also working in Antonio's barber shop.

He had settled in Solomon AZ, just a mile southwest of Morenci, where he worked as a barber. In 1900 the town was renamed "**Salomoon**" and since the 1870's the Mormons had occupied it. Its population had reached 1,283 people but in 1930 it dropped to 426 inhabitants. Antonio was naturalized on October 8th 1902.

Before 1920, he moved to 3180 **La Clede Avenue** in **Los Angeles CA** where he died on April 30th 1964.

(Edition of 1894) (Form No. 17.)

Equal to the \$2.00 paid by Fee for Passport. \$1.00 Fee for filling out application in duplicate. \$1.00 Fee for administering oath. Copy of this certificate.

NATURALIZED.

No. 35

Issued March 22nd 1907

I, **Antonio Parque**, a naturalized and loyal citizen of the United States, hereby apply to the Embassy of the United States at **Rome, Italy**, for a passport for myself, accompanied by my wife **Maria Rosaria Fusco**, and minor children, as follows: _____, born at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1 _____, and _____.

I solemnly swear that I was born at **Lago, (Cosenza)** on or about the **5th** day of **June** **1880**; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the "**Augusta Victoria**" from **Naples, Italy**, on or about the **18th** day of **November** **1895**; that I resided **10** years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from **Nov. 29 1895 to Sep. 2 1906 at Solomonsville, Arizona**; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District Court of **Graham County** at **Solomonsville, Arizona**, on the **8th** day of **October** **1902**, as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the bearer of Passport No. _____, issued by _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1 _____, which is returned herewith; that I am the identical person referred to in said certificate and passport; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence therein being at **Solomonsville**, in the State of **Arizona**, where I follow the occupation of **Laborer**; that I last left the United States on the **8th** day of **September** **1906**, on board the "**Indiana**" arriving in **Naples, Italy**, the **21st** day of **September** **1906**; that I have resided in **Lago, (Cosenza)** since the **21st** day of **September** **1906**; that I am now temporarily residing at **Naples, Italy**; and that I intend to return to the United States within **four days**, with a purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. I have not applied for a United States passport elsewhere and been refused. I desire the passport for the purpose of **Returning to the U. S.**

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

Antonio Parque

Consulate OF THE UNITED STATES AT **Naples, Italy**.
Sworn to before me, this **22nd** day of **March** **1907**.

Parque Antonio	Head		M	W	39	M	1907			yes	no	Italy
Rosa	Wife		F	W	35	W	1907	al		no	no	Italy
Salvatore	Son		M	W	12				yes	yes	yes	New York
Joe	Son		M	W	11				yes	yes	yes	Arizona
Orlando	Son		M	W	9				yes	yes	yes	Arizona
Mary	Daughter		F	W	7				yes			Arizona
Demetrio	Daughter		F	W	6				yes			Arizona
Edna	Daughter		F	W	3				yes			Arizona
Emma	Daughter		F	W	2							Arizona

Morenci 1920 Census: nine members of Antonio Parque's family



Angelo Antonio Parque in 1910



Angelo Antonio Parque in 1940

Another son of Vincenzo Porco, **Emilio Porco** AKA "Emil Parque" (1885-1961) who was born in Lago on August 10th 1885 and who died in Los Angeles CA on May 19th 1961, emigrated to USA in the year **1896**. He married **Rosa Mazzotta** (b.1900 in New York) and had seven children: Elena (b.1918), Maria (n.1919), Lucille (b.1920), Nicholas (b. 1921), Rosina (b.1923), Emil (b.1927) and Virginia (b.1930).

Another son of Vincenzo Porco, **Angelo Raffaele Porco** (1893-1973) was born in Lago on July 2nd 1893, in the suburb called "Porcile" and died in Los Angeles on September 28th 1973.

On **June 23rd 1905** Vincenzo Porco's wife, **Maria Longo** (age 48) with sons **Angelo Raffaele** of 11 and **Luigi** of 9, landed in New York from the ship "Konigin Luise", then took the train to Morenci to meet her husband Vincenzo and sons Antonio Antonio and Emilio who were waiting for them.

Longo	Maria	48	✓	P. Longo	Luigi	9	✓	Luigi
Porco	Angelo Raffaele	11	✓	Luigi	Luigi	9	✓	Luigi
	Luigi	9	✓	Luigi	Luigi	9	✓	Luigi

Manifest of passengers (Maria Longo, Angelo Antonio and Luigi Porco) on the ship "Konigin Luise" that arrived in New York on June 23rd 1905

Vincenzo's son, **Stefano Parque** (b.1883), at 25 years of age, arrived in New York on **November 26th 1908** with the ship "Princess Irene" and headed for Clifton AZ where his family lived.

Before 1920, the family moved to *Los Angeles* where Vincenzo died on November 11th 1930.

Num. <i>Matr. 1000</i> <i>Perce Angelo Raffaele</i>	L'anno milleottocento novan <i>ove</i> , addì <i>quattro</i> di <i>Luglio</i> a ore <i>quattro</i> meridiane <i>quattro</i> e minuti <i>cinque</i> nella Casa comunale. Avanti di me <i>Michele Casaroli Segretario Delegato sotto del Sindaco</i> <i>Albino Marchese</i> <i>ufficialmente</i> <i>collocato</i> <i>apposito</i> Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di <i>Lago</i> è comparso <i>Vincenzo Porco</i> di anni <i>trentaquattro</i> <i>contadino</i> domiciliato in <i>Lago</i> al quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore <i>quattro</i> meridiane <i>quattro</i> e minuti <i>cinque</i> del di <i>due</i> del <i>corrente</i> mese, nella casa posta in <i>contrada Perelli</i> al numero <i>...</i> da <i>Maria Longo sua soc</i> <i>glia contadina</i> <i>matrimoniale</i> è nato un bambino di sesso <i>maschile</i> che <i>egli</i> mi presenta, e a cui da <i>...</i> il nome di <i>Angelo Raffaele</i>
--	--

* Si indichi la professione o la condizione.

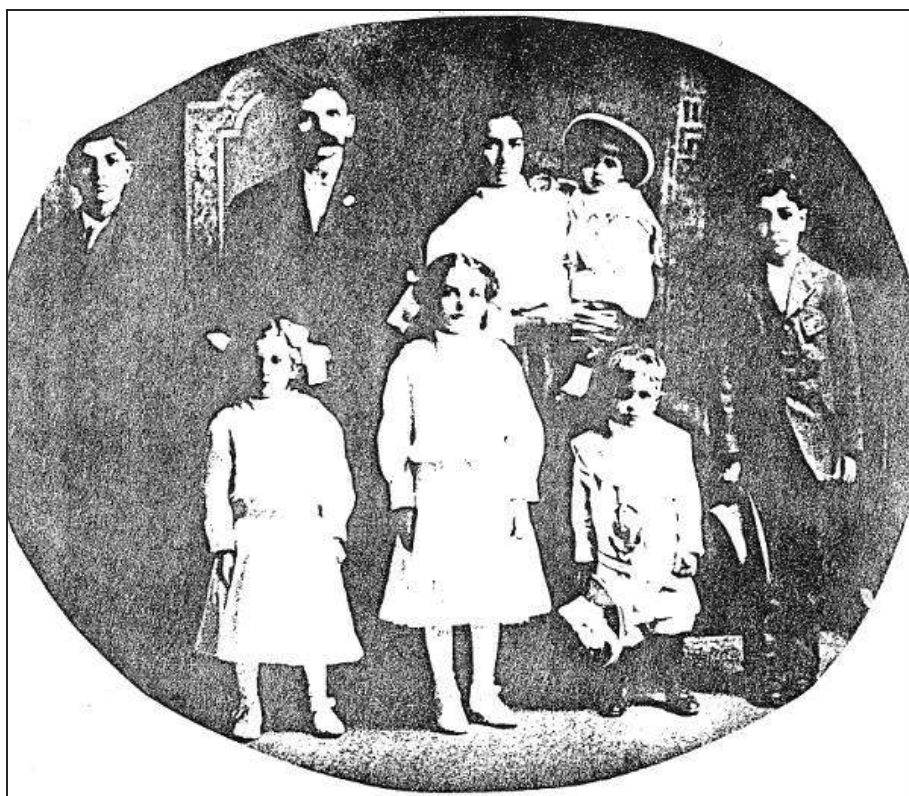
Birth certificate: Raffaele Porco, born on July 2nd 1893
to Vincenzo Porco and Maria Longo

1897

Pasquale Chiappetta (1863-1920) AKA "Chapeta Pasqual", son of Francesco Chiappetta (1829-1894) and of Maria Teresa Scanga (1837-1900), was born in Lago on January 28th 1863 and died on February 14th 1920 in Morenci where he settled after arriving in New York with the ship "Alesia" on **May 10th 1897**.

He was married in Lago on May 5th 1894 to **Filomena Carolina Abate** (1870-1917) and had 7 children, the first two were born in Lago, the others in Morenci: Salvatore (1895-1914), Ferdinando AKA "Fernando" (1898-1964), Assunta (1903-1963), Nancy Grace "Nunzia" (1904-1991), Joe Columbus (1906-1989), Carmelo Orlando (1908-1990), Giovanni (1911-1911) and Helen (1913-1987).

She arrived in New York with the ship "Kaiserin Maria Theresia" on April 28th 1902 with her children Salvatore and Ferdinando.



Pasquale Chiappetta's Family in Morenci in 1910. Lt to rt, back row: Salvatore, Pasquale and Filomena holding Carmelo. Front: Nancy, Assunta, Joe and Ferdinando

DESCRIPTION OF PASQUALE CHIAPPETTA'S FAMILY: data obtained in 1981 from Nancy Grace Chiappetti (1904-1991), Pasquale's daughter:

Pasquale (1863-1920) had arrived in 1897, first settled in Pennsylvania, then in Chicago IL as a boarder and then moved to Morenci where his wife Filomena Abate (1870-1917) arrived in 1902 with their children Salvatore (1895-1914) and Ferdinando (1898-1964). He decided to move to Morenci because of its copper mines: he had had previous experience as a miner in Eritrea (in north-east Africa) but left the place after contracting tuberculosis. The trip from Lago to Morenci took about a month, two weeks from Naples to New York and about ten days from New York to Clifton AZ via St. Louis MO. Salvatore died at age 19 in a train switching accident.

Pasquale was a tall, handsome person, had a heavy black moustache and often wore a black hat. He had a very pleasant personality, was quiet, kind and respectful. He worked 10 hours a day as a miner for \$1.10. Yet, he bought three little houses and after fixing them, he rented them and gave the money to Ferdinando for the promise that he would make sure his sisters Assunta (1903-1990), Nancy (1904-1991), Joe and Carmelo "Chimmy" (1908-1990) would finish school. His wife **Filomena** who wore long dresses, had a strong, domineering character who would often discipline his children. She had long, shiny black braided hair, always busy cooking, crocheting or knitting sox or sweaters for her children and husband. She also washed on a rub board and ironed for a fee for bachelors who lived nearby or were boarders by them. They needed the extra cash because Pasquale earned only \$2.50 a day working at the Morenci mine. She made typical Laghitan sweets for her children: Easter bread ("cuzzupe") and honey cookies ("turdilli"). She was a cousin of **Giuseppina Mazzotta** (1834-1920), Fernando Voza's (1865-1952) mother, who lived in Morenci. Her brother **Antonio** (b.1877) who had arrived in Morenci on July 3rd 1916, died from a mine accident in Morenci.

Ferdinando AKA "Fernando" and Salvatore never finished high school because by tenth grade they went to work, whereas all the other children did. In 1916 Ferdinando married **Geneva "Neva" Montgomery** and after Pasquale died in 1920, they took control of the family. In fact, in his last will and testament, Pasquale had chosen his son Fernando as administrator of his properties and savings.

Nancy who remained single, attended the "State College for Women" in Denton TX to learn secretarial practice and she lived in Dawson NM until joining "Women's Army Corps" in 1943.

Joe married Alice Walker in 1932, lived in Dawson NM until 1945, then moved to Flagstaff AZ. They had two daughters: Joanne Ruth in 1935 and Nancy Lou in 1938.

Carmelo "Chimmy" helped a grocer to make home deliveries. He recalls **Francesco Alarico Pulice** (1866-1929) a Laghitan who owned a shoe repair shop in Morenci, was a good quail hunter and was very strict with his children.

Gabriele Chiappetta (1871-1951), Pasquale's brother, arrived in Morenci in 1900, his wife Artemisia Gatto and children Teresa and Domenico joined him in 1902, another child (Orlando) was born in Morenci in 1904 but then returned to Lago where they both died.

Salvatore Chiappetta (1895-1914) born in Lago on July 22th 1895, died in Morenci at 19 years of age on April 24th 1914 and is resting in peace *at the "bloom of his youth"* in *Bunkers Cemetery* of Morenci.

Epitaph on Salvatore Chiappetta's gravestone in Bunkers Cemetery:

"Qui nel fiore della gioventù, riposa la salma di Salvatore Chiappetta, nato 22 luglio 1895, morto 24 aprile 1914" which means

"Here rests the body of Salvatore Chiappetta, born on July 22nd 1895 and died on April 24th 1914 at the bloom of his youth"



Ferdinando AKA "Fernando" **Chiappetta** (1866-1939) Pasquale's brother, also emigrated, arriving from Naples to New York in 1891 with the ship "Rhaetia". During the 1914 strike at Phelps-Dodge Corporation in Morenci, he was a union leader and because of this, the company forced him to leave town. He moved to Los Angeles CA at 1835 Johnson Street where he lived as a painter, never married and died on December 26th 1939 from liver cirrhosis and cardiac disease.

Ferdinando AKA "Fernando" **Chiappetta** (1898-1964) Pasquale's son, married **Geneva** "Neva" **Montgomery** (b.1899) and had five children: Elma Louise (1920-2015), Lora Fern (b.1929), Donald Louis (b.1933), Joanne Ruth (b.1935) and Nancy Lou (b.1938).

He first worked at Phelps-Dodge as a miner, then at age 20, as a clerk (Spanish-Italian interpreter) where his boss was Sam Montgomery who became his friend and married his sister Geneva "Neva". He was also a union leader during miner strikes in Morenci and because of it, was ordered by company officials to leave the town. He moved to Dawson NM and then to Oakland CA where he learned to be an auto mechanic and where he found employment at the "Street Car Company". After a few years, the family returned to Arizona, in Flagstaff where Fernando prospered as a mechanic, had his own business in a garage built in 1926 and bought four houses he rented. "Chimmy" finished high school in Flagstaff, Nancy and Joe graduated from high school in Dawson NM. On May 23rd 1938 he was elected Councilman of the City of Flagstaff AZ.

No. 1716714

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

To be given to the person Naturalized.

Petition, Volume 3 Number 232

Description of holder: Age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches; color, White; complexion, Dark; color of eyes, Brown; color of hair, Black; visible distinguishing marks, None

Name, age and place of residence of wife, Geneva, Age 23 years, Dawson, New Mexico.

Names, ages and places of residence of minor children, Elma Louise, age 3 years, Dawson, New Mexico

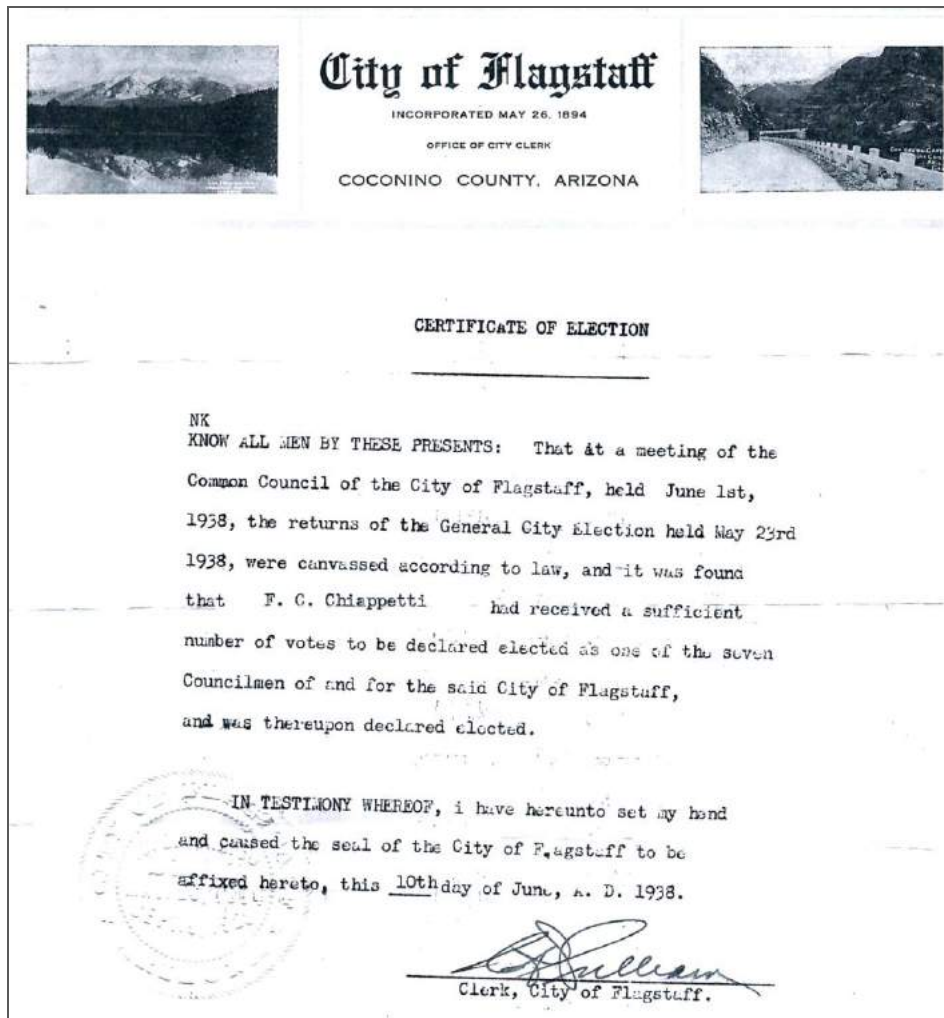
ORIGINAL

STATE OF NEW MEXICO } S.S. Fernando C. Chiappetti (Signature of holder.)
 COUNTY OF COLFAX }

Be it remembered, that Fernando C. Chiappetti then residing at number Dawson, State of New Mexico, who previous to his naturalization was a subject of Italy, having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and also Regular term of the District Court of Colfax County, N.M., held at Raton, on the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

The testimony to be read the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-two, and of our Independence the

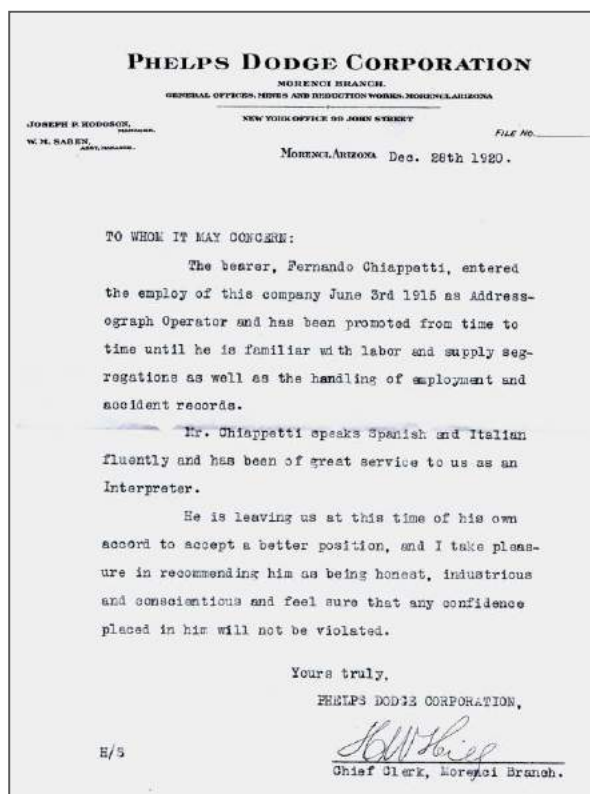
Certificate of Naturalization of Fernando C. Chiappetti obtained on **December 2nd 1922** at Dawson NM. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, was married to Geneva (age 23) and had a daughter named Elma Louise (age 3).



Election Certificate of the Lago-born **Fernando C. Chiappetti** (1898-1964) as a **Councilman in City Hall of Flagstaff AZ** starting **June 1st 1938**

Letter of recommendation by Phelps Dodge Corporation (PDC) dated December 28, 1920 about **Fernando Chiappetti** who had been a clerk and interpreter at PDC from 1915 to 1920.

He is described as being **honest, industrious** and **conscientious**.



1898

Gaetano Muto (1868-1934) son of **Francesco Muto** (1834-1876) and of **Elisabetta Naccarato** (b.1835), married **Antonia Marianna Muto** (b.1878). He arrived in New York on **May 17th 1898** with the ship "Aller" and settled in Morenci where he worked as a copper miner for 34 years, contracting the disease known as "miner's **silicosis**". In 1907 he went for a trip to Lago, returned to New York on **November 1st 1907** with the ship "Hamburg" with his wife Antonia.

They had five children, all born in Morenci: **Assunta** (b.1910), **Betty** (b.1912), **Lillian** (b.1913), **Frank** (b.1915) and **Mary** (b.1920) as shown below by the 1920 Morenci Census.

PLACE OF BIRTH		NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1	2												3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1868	Italy	Gaetano	Head	M	65					1907	8	Italy
1878	Italy	Antonia	Wife	F	50					1907	8	Italy
1910	Arizona	Assunta	Daughter	F	10					1907	8	Arizona
1912	Arizona	Betty	Daughter	F	8					1907	8	Arizona
1913	Arizona	Lillian	Daughter	F	7					1907	8	Arizona
1915	Arizona	Frank	Son	M	5					1907	8	Arizona
1920	Arizona	Mary	Daughter	F	1					1907	8	Arizona

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 Arizona State Board of Health
 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

1. PLACE OF DEATH
 County: **Greenlee** State: **ARIZONA** Registered No. **1024**

2. FULL NAME: **Assunta Muto**
 How long in State when death occurred: **1** year **7** months **27** days

3. SEX: **Female** COLOR OR RACE: **White** MARRIAGE STATUS: **Married**

4. DATE OF BIRTH: **Feb 27 1898** AGE: **36** years **0** months **0** days

5. OCCUPATION: **Copper**

6. BIRTHPLACE: **Assunta, Italy**

7. MARRIAGE: **Assunta Muto**

8. BIRTHPLACE (of spouse): **Italy**

9. MARRIAGE DATE: **1910**

10. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

11. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

12. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

13. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

14. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

15. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

16. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

17. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

18. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

19. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

20. BIRTHPLACE (of informant): **Assunta, Italy**

21. DATE OF DEATH: **Feb 27 1934**

22. CAUSE OF DEATH: **Lobar pneumonia**

23. OTHER CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF DEATH: **silicosis**

Gaetano died on **February 27th 1934** from **lobar pneumonia** with miner's **silicosis** as an important contributory factor (as the death certificate shows).

The most important cause of death of miners was **silicosis**, responsible for 56% of mortalities of workers between ages of 35 and 45, and 42% of all miners were affected by it. Its onset occurred within two years of work when the silica dust accumulated in their lungs at times 100 times higher than that found in the general population, making miners more susceptible to other lung diseases, such as, emphysema, pleurisy and tuberculosis.³⁷ Also pneumoconiosis ("black lung disease") and lung cancer may develop due to the poisoning from toxic fumes. Other forms of cancers are colorectal, bladder, thyroid, gallbladder, liver, brain and stomach, plus myeloma and leukemia.

Many cancer mortality cohort studies from among copper miners have shown that these workers, their families and neighbors have a high incidence compared to the general population. In fact, miners carry home hazardous dust on their clothes that contaminate their family members and the mining installations release dusts and toxic substances into the environment which pose a health problems to those living near the mines. Hazardous dust materials can spread from the mine site through **wind** and the **rain** can make it into the groundwater, contaminating public water supply.

³⁷ Linda Gordon, "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction", op. cit., p. 218.

Mining involves the extraction of minerals and metals, such as, copper, from Earth's surface as raw materials for the manufacture of other products and commodities. It is highly destructive operation as its exploration, development, extraction and processing result in various forms of land, water and air pollution. For example, trees have to be cleared via burning to construct roads to access the mining site, after which suitable mining land is drilled so that explosives can be inserted to blast the mines to break rocks into loose material that can be easily dug and carried. As compared to exposure from industrial emissions, **air pollution** from mining industries is thus more hazardous due to the constant exposure to highly concentrated amounts of pollutants.

The main environmental protection agencies which determine the risks a mine's potential to contaminate the local environment, are the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality** (ADEQ) and the **United States Environmental Protection Agency** (US EPA). These two agencies, as well as county or other local agencies, ensure that operating mines, as well as mines which have been closed, do not release contaminated or hazardous materials outside of the mine site.

1899

- **Cupelli Giuseppe** (b.1851) arrived before 1899. Married to **Anna Mazzotta** (1847-1886), was joined by his 20-year-old son **Ortensio Fiore** in 1901 (**Ortensio** returned to Lago to marry **Maria Palermo**).
- **Belsito Domenico Antonio** (1842-1918) who was born in Lago on June 12th 1842 and who had died in Metcalf AZ on September 28th 1918, was married to Rosina Piluso (1852-1918), and had 3 children: **Rachele Carmela** (1875-1955), **Gabriele** (1878-1952) and **Maria Filomena** (1881-1958). He emigrated to USA from Marseilles (France) where he embarked on the ship "Patria", arrived in New York on **June 17th 1899** and headed for Morenci where he worked as a miner and became the owner on a home that he sold for \$300 on April 29th 1909. Domenico Antonio was the brother of **Antonio Raffaele Belsito** (1855-1920) and the son of Gabriele Belsito (1813-1894) and of Rachele Ciciarelli (1819-1907).
- **Belsito Antonio Raffaele** (1855-1920) was born in Lago on April 25th 1855. He married Allegrezza Cavaliere (b.1861) and had three children: **Antonio R.** (1883-1918- see death certificate below), **Filomena** (b.1888) and **Alfredo C.** (1896-1958), all born in Lago but died at Metcalf AZ.

Antonio Raffaele and Antonio R. embarked in Marseilles (France) on the ship "Patria" and arrived in New York on June 17th 1899: Raffaele found a job as a copper miner in Metcalf at the Arizona Copper Company whereas his son Antonio R. worked as a saloon keeper. Unfortunately Antonio R. died of **pneumonia** from the "Spanish flu" on October 28th 1918 at age 35 whereas his father Raffaele died on May 20th 1920 of **chronic pulmonary fibrosis** from silicosis at age 64 (see death certificate).

PLACE OF DEATH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
County <i>Greenlee</i>		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	State Index No. <i>1121</i>
Town or City <i>Metcalf</i>		ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	County Registered No. <i>1121</i>
			Local Registrar's No. <i>1121</i>
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the NAME instead of street and number.)			
FULL NAME <i>Antonio R. Belsito</i>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX <i>Male</i>	Color or Race <i>White</i>	SINGLE <i>Single</i>	DATE OF DEATH <i>Oct 28 1918</i>
MARRIED	WIDOWED	OR DIVORCED	(Month) (Day) (Year)
DATE OF BIRTH <i>May 28 1883</i>			
AGE <i>35 yrs 5 mos 1 day</i>			
OCCUPATION <i>Saloon</i>			
BIRTHPLACE <i>Italy</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <i>Italy</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <i>Italy</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <i>Italy</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <i>Italy</i>			
THE DEATH IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DISEASE OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant)		I declare solemnly that I attended deceased from <i>Oct 21 1918</i> to <i>Oct 27 1918</i> ; that I first saw deceased alive on <i>Oct 27 1918</i> and that death occurred on the date stated above at <i>7 A.M.</i> The DISEASE or INJURY causing Death was as follows: <i>Influenza</i>	
		Death was as follows: <i>Influenza</i>	
		(Duration) yrs mos. days <i>9</i>	
		Was disease contracted in Arizona? <i>yes</i>	
		If not, where? <i>Pneumonia</i>	
		(Duration) yrs mos. days <i>6</i>	
		CONTRIBUTORY <i>Pneumonia</i>	
		(Duration) yrs mos. days <i>6</i>	
		(Signed) <i>E. J. Rowan</i>	
		1121 188 (Address) <i>Metcalf</i>	
		Indicates from VIOLATION OF CATARRH (INFLUENZA) INFLUENZA (INFLUENZA) AND IS THEREBY ACCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR DOMESTIC.	
		PLACE OF RESIDENCE	
		At place of death yrs mos. ds. In Arizona yrs mos. ds.	
		Former or legal Residence	
PLACE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION <i>C. Clifton</i>		DATE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION <i>11-26-1918</i>	
ADDRESS <i>C. Clifton</i>		FILED <i>11-26-1918</i>	
UNDERSTANDING <i>C. Clifton</i>		COUNTY REGISTER <i>11-26-1918</i>	
		COUNTY REGISTER <i>11-26-1918</i>	

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH		STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
1. PLACE OF DEATH		State File No. <u>1919</u>		Local Registrar's No. <u>125</u>	
County <u>Greenlee</u>		State <u>ARIZONA</u>		Local Registrar's No. <u>125</u>	
District or Township <u>Metcalf</u>		or Village		Ward	
City <u>Clifton</u>		No. <u>6</u>		Ward	
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number).					
FULL NAME <u>Rafael Belsito</u>					
(a) Residence, No. <u>6</u>		(If non-resident, give city or town and State)		Ward	
Date of residence in city or town where death occurred		yes <u>no</u>		Date long in U.S. if of foreign birth? yes <u>no</u> mo. <u>da.</u>	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
SEX <u>Male</u>	COLOR or RACE <u>White</u>	SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED or DIVORCED <u>Married</u>	40. DATE OF DEATH: <u>May 22</u> 19 <u>20</u>		
If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of <u>Allegrezza</u>			I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from <u>Jan 18</u> to <u>May 21</u> 19 <u>20</u>		
(or) WIFE of <u>Husband Cavalieri Belsito</u>			that I last saw him alive on <u>May 21</u> 19 <u>20</u>		
5. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year)			and that death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>6 A.M.</u> in		
AGE <u>64</u> Years <u>18-25</u> Months <u>April</u> Days <u>25</u>	IF LESS than: 1 day <u>no</u> 1 mo. <u>no</u> 1 yr. <u>no</u>		The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:		
6. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>MINER</u>			<u>Chronic pulmonary fibrosis</u>		
(b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>ATIZ Copper Co</u>			<u>(minors consumption)</u>		
(c) Name of employer			CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) <u>NO</u> (duration) <u>NO</u> yrs. <u>mo.</u> <u>da.</u>		
9. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country) <u>LAGO ITALY</u>			18. Where was disease contracted (if not at place of death)? <u>NO</u>		
10. NAME OF FATHER <u>Michele Belsito</u>			Did an operation precede death? <u>NO</u> Date of <u>NO</u>		
11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Lago, Italy</u>			Was there an autopsy? <u>NO</u>		
12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Paquella Ciga</u>			What was confirmed diagnosis? <u>Chronic pulmonary fibrosis</u>		
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Italy</u>			(Signed) <u>E. A. Rowan</u> M. D.		
14. Informant <u>Allegrezza Belsito</u>			4/7 (Address) <u>12317 1/2 Clifton, Clifton</u>		
(Address) <u>4384 Triggs Los Angeles Calif</u>			* State the Disease Causing Death, or its death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space).		
15. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR BURIAL			16. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR BURIAL		
<u>Clifton, Ariz. Buried 04.1920</u>			<u>Clifton, Ariz. Buried 04.1920</u>		

His second son, **Alfred C. Belsito** (1896-1958) had joined them in 1901, began working as a farmer upon becoming an adult, married a Mexican named "**Ella**" (b.1898) and lived near Los Angeles where he died on October 17th 1959.

His daughter **Filomena Belsito** (b.1885) arrived in 1898 and on May 13th 1906 he married **Ippolito Coscarelli** (1855-1942) probably born in San Vincenzo La Costa CS, a town not far from Lago. He had arrived in New York on March 24th 1883 with the ship "Alsatia". Went to Clifton AZ where he worked as a saloon keeper and a liquor store owner and became quite rich (see description below). They had 6 children: Michael (b.1907), Rafael (b.1909), Assunta (1913-1945) and three more but Filomena wished to separate from him and returned to Lago.



Cascarelli Building on Chase Creek Street of Clifton AZ

" **Ippolito Cascarelli** (1855-1942) came from a poverty-stricken province in Italy. Two of his buddies had already immigrated to America, so Ippolito scrounged the money for steerage to America, **arrived** in New York in **1883** and made his way to **Metcalf**, where he worked as a **saloon keeper**, opened a **bar** and **sold liquor**. His business flourished, and Cascarelli **built a theater**, a **barber shop** and a **tailor shop** as well as three of four **rental houses**. His holdings included the **Cascarelli Building**, the **Lyric Theater**, the **English Chop House** and two other buildings on Chase Creek, as well as the **largest ranch in the York Valley**. But some of his properties were destroyed in the fire of 1913. On a return trip to Italy, he married on May 13th 1906 and brought back his bride, **Filomena Belsito** (b.1885) who was thirty years younger, and she bore him **six children**. But according to local legend, Cascarelli and his wife had constant disagreements. She left him and went back to Italy, and Cascarelli followed to try to bring her back. During his absence, he gave Antonia Spezia \$25,000 to restore the **Cascarelli Building**, this time with two stories instead of three. The new building was built from the bricks of destroyed one. It has a number of unique features: a high-domed pressed tin parapet with a flagpole, elaborate corbels on the upper fascia, leaded glass windows, a balcony with wrought iron rail, and a decorative pressed tin frieze below the balcony. Black and white tiles were used to decorate the floor. Rebuilt to house the Italian Consulate, it later became the **Fernandez Mercantile Building**".³⁸

- **Belsito Gabriele** (1878-1952-photo) son of Domenico Antonio Belsito (1842-1918) and of Rosina Piluso (1852-1918) was born in Lago on January 6th 1878 and died in Los Angeles on April 10th 1952. His sisters were **Rachele** (1875-1955) and **Amalia** (b.1883) and his brother was **Giovanni** (b.1885).

He married in 1908 **Artimisia Maria Assunta Mazzotta** (1889-1964), daughter of Giuseppe Mazzotta and Raffaella Muto, born in Lago on July 1st 1889.



He had arrived in New York in **1899**, settled in Clifton AZ but worked in Morenci AZ where he was a copper miner foreman at the "**Detroit Mining Company**" (see the 1918 military draft registration on the rt).

In his 1907 request to obtain a US passport, he had declared to be 5 feet 7 inches tall, to weigh 188 pounds and to have a scar on his chin.



In fact, in 1907, he had returned to Lago and when his wife was about to deliver their first and only child (**Rosina Orlandina Belsito** 1908-2014-photo), he sailed from Naples to New York with the ship "Taormina", disembarking on November 6th 1908 and a month after, on December 19th, their daughter had come to the world.

REGISTRATION CARD									
REG. NO. 12188		NAME Gabriel Belsito		ORDER NUMBER 2500					
RESIDENCE Clifton Greenlee Ariz									
AGE IN YEARS 40		DATE OF BIRTH January 7 1878							
RACE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Oriental <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese									
U. S. CITIZENSHIP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen by Father's Naturalization <input type="checkbox"/> Ex. Exe. Emperor's Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Confederate <input type="checkbox"/> Non-declarant									
15. Is not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?									
16. PRESENT OCCUPATION Foreman		17. EMPLOYER'S NAME Detroit Mining Co							
18. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT Morenci Greenlee Ariz									
19. NEAREST RELATIVE Artimisia Mazzotta Belsito									
		20. ADDRESS OF RELATIVE Lago Provincia Calabria Italy							
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE									
G. M. C. O. Form No. 1 (1906) Gabriel Belsito (Signature)									

³⁸ www.cometoclifton.com Historic Chase Creek Street in Clifton AZ: Walking Tour, 2018, p. 14.

In 1910 Gabriel lived in **Metcalf** AZ with four co-miners of the same age: Pasqual Pelusi (31), Carmelo Magotti (32), Vincent Papendarl (33) and Frank Manyon (24). In 1930, he moved to Los Angeles CA at 1661 E. 62nd Street where his sister Rachele lived. By then, as the 1930 L.A. Census reports, he was "self-employed" and his business was located at 6010 Holmes Avenue, Los Angeles CA (see 1942 military draft registration to the rt).

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER U 195	1. NAME (Print) GABRIEL BELSITO BELSITO (First) (Middle) (Last)		ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 1661 E. 62 ND ST. LOS ANGELES, L.A. CALIF. (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)			
(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)			
3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME. (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE NONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 64	6. PLACE OF BIRTH LAGO (Town or county) (State or country)	
DATE OF BIRTH JAN - 6 - 1878 (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)			
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS F. GIORDANO 1659 E. 63 RD ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS SELF EMPLOYED.			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 6010 HOLMES AV. LOS ANGELES CA. CALIF. (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	18-21630-2	Gabriel Belsito (Registrant's signature)

Gabriel died in Los Angeles on April 10th 1952 and is buried at Calvary Cemetery of L.A. His daughter Rosina died at 106 years of age in Edmonton (Alberta) Canada where her husband Achille Falsetti (1906-1977) had been a resident and her children still live.

- **Rachele Carmela Belsito** (1875-1955- see photo), daughter of Domenico Antonio Belsito (1842-1918) and of Rosina Piluso (1852-1918) was born in Lago on May 5th 1875 and died in Los Angeles CA in 1955. She married on June 6th 1900 **Francesco "Frank" Salerni** (1879-1918) from Amantea CS, son of *Giovanni Salerni* and *Vincenza Morelli* (1845-1925). Francesco emigrated to USA in 1900 while Rachele remained in Lago where their first child, **Vincenza "Iolanda"** (1901-1991), was born. On June 8th 1906, Rachele and Iolanda arrived in New York with the ship "Hamburg" and headed for Metcalf where Frank was anxiously waiting and where four other children were to be born later: **Giovannina "Jennie"** (1907-1997), **Giovanni** (1908-1998), **Maria "Marietta"** (1910-1917) and **Frank Mario** (1916-2001).

Salerni Frank	Frank	M W	31	M	10	Italy
Rachele	wife	F W	33	M	10	Italy
Vicente	daughter	F W	9			Italy
Jennie	daughter	F W	20			Arizona
John	son	M W	18			Arizona
Maria	daughter	F W	15			Arizona
Vicente	mother	F W	65	Wid	4 1	Italy

The **1910 Metcalf AZ Census** shows seven members of the Frank Salerni family

Frank Salerni first worked in a copper mine but he later opened up a bakery shop in Clifton AZ where he hired some Laghitans. Unfortunately, he died in 1918, at age 39, from Spanish influenza.

When his mother *Vincenza* (b.1845) became a widow, she left Amantea to join her son in Metcalf after she arrived in New York on November 6th 1908 with the ship "Taormina".



Clifton 1913: from lt to rt, Rachele, Frank, and Vincenza (Frank's mother) behind. In the front are Iolanda, Jennie, Marietta, and John.

Rachele's brother, **Gabriele** "Gabriel" **Belsito** (1878-1952) also went to stay with them in 1930 when they lived in San Antonio CA.

Vincenza "Iolanda" Belsito (1901-1991) married *Adolfo Pelusi* (1892-1940) while **Giovannina** "Jennie" Belsito (1907-1997) married *Francesco Giordano* (1899-1985)

1900

- **Abate Antonio** (b.1877) lived in Morenci from 1900 to 1904.
- **Chiappetta Gabriele** (b.1871) son of Salvatore Chiappetta and of Teresa Scanga, was born on May 6th 1871 and married Artemisia Gatto (1876-1954). He arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on July 17th 1900 and went to Morenci AZ where he was joined by his wife **Artemisia** and their children **Teresa** (b.1896) and **Domenico** (b.1901) on April 24th 1902 when they arrived in New York with the ship "Kaiserin Maria Teresa". Another son **Orlando** was born in Morenci in 1904.
- **Muto Francesco** (b.1881) son of Carmine Muto and Elisabetta De Pascale and uncle of Salvatore Muto, was born on April 20th 1881. He arrived in New York on October 20th 1900 with the ship "Werra" and then took the train to Arizona. He married Fenesia Magliocco (1888-1958) and had three children: Elisabetta (b.1908), Carmine (1909-2004) and Nunzio (1922-2015).
- **Posteraro Fortunato** (b.1869) son of Nicola Posteraro and of Francesca Muto, was born on February 13th 1869. After arriving on June 20th 1900 with the ship "Werra", he was welcomed by his cousin Giovanni Nicola in Metcalf AZ.
- **Russo Antonio** (1864-1945) arrived in New York in 1900

1901

- **Bossio Gaetano** (b.1868), **Mazzotta Domenico** (b.1847) and **Pasquale Mercurio** (b.1871) arrived in New York on June 10th 1901 with the ship "Scotia", accompanied and settled at the home of Antonio Vozza (n.1861), father of *Myriam Salette Vozza*, who had become an American citizen and a foreman at *Latimer Mines* of Morenci.
- **Cicerelli Domenico** born in Lago on January 6th 1866, emigrated to Morenci in 1901 where he got married, worked as a miner and died on February 15th 1953.



Gravestone of Dominic Cicerelli at Bunkers Cemetery (Morenci)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Department of Commerce and Labor
 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Valid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

Territory of Arizona County of Coconino ss: In the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona Francisco Longo, aged 24 years, occupation Miner, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 3 inches, weight 145 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown, other visible distinctive marks Small scar on bridge of nose; I was born in Lago Italy on the 13 day of Aug., anno Domini 1874; I now reside at Morenci Arizona I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy on the vessel* Lombardia; my last foreign residence was Lago 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 which I am now a citizen subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State Territory of N.Y. on or about the 28 day of July, anno Domini 1901; 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.
Francisco Longo
(Original signature of declarant)

- **Longo Francesco** was born in Lago on August 13th 1875, arrived at the port of New York with the ship "Lombardia" on July 23rd 1901 and settled in Morenci to work as a miner. In 1909 he presented formal request for naturalization (see **photo** on the It).
- **Francesco Mazzotta** (1869-1902) arrived in New York with the ship "Hohenzollern" on December 18th 1901 but unfortunately died in Morenci eight months later (on August 14th 1902), at age 33, most likely from an accident at the mine where he worked.

- **Francesco, Angelo and Lucia Porco** AKA "Parque"

Francesco "Frank" **Porco** was born in Lago on February 8th 1889 and arrived in New York with the ship "Lahn" on November 25th 1901, at age 12, with his brother **Angelo** (b.1880) and his sister **Lucia** (b.1878), all headed for Morenci where their father **Vincenzo** (b.1859) lived. Traveling with them was the Laghitan **Ortenzio Fiore Cupelli** (b.1881).

On May 13th 1911, Frank married Antonia Campo in Morenci AZ where he worked as a fireman "machinist" for Phelps-Dodge Corporation (see military registration card of 1917).

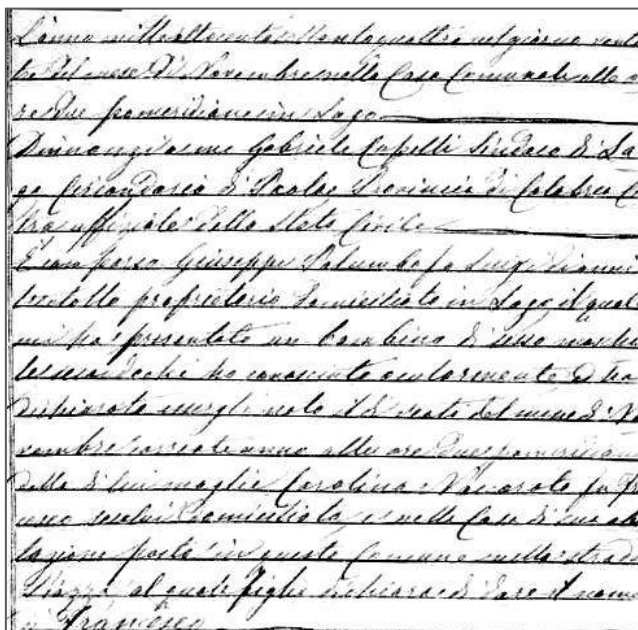
The other two brothers, **Angelo Raffaele** (b.1893) and **Luigi** (b.1895) arrived in Morenci in 1905 together with their mother **Maria Longo** (b.1857).

- **Francesco Palumbo**

Francesco Palumbo (1874-1921), son of Giuseppe Palumbo (1839-1887) and of Carolina Naccarato (b.1850), was born in Lago on November 20th 1874 and died in Metcalf AZ on January 16th 1921.

His father Giuseppe was a landowner, his brother Luigi (1870-1954) was the "dentist" of Lago and his uncle Nicola (1841-1900) was a physician in Lago and his other uncle Vincenzo (1848-1919) was a physician and pharmacist in Lago where he was also Mayor from 1891 to 1893 and from 1912 to 1919.

Form 1 1708 REGISTRATION CARD No. 983	
1	Name in full <i>Frank Parque</i> (Given name) <i>Parque</i> (Family name) Age in yrs. <i>28</i>
2	Home address <i>Morenci Ariz</i> (City) (State)
3	Date of birth <i>Feb 8 1889</i> (Month) (Day) (Year)
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>Italian alien</i>
5	Where were you born? <i>Lago</i> (Town) <i>Ariz</i> (State) (Nation)
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? <i>Italian</i>
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <i>Machinist</i>
8	By whom employed? <i>Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci Branch</i> (Name) <i>Morenci, Arizona</i> (City) (State)
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>Wife</i>
10	Married or single (which)? <i>Married</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Caucasian</i>
11	What military service have you had? Rank <i>No</i> ; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>Wife</i>
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	
<i>Frank Parque</i> (Signature or mark)	



Birth certificate of Francesco Palumbo

Translation:

In the year 1874, on the 23rd day of November, in Lago's Municipal Building, in the office of Lago's Mayor, came the 38 year-old landowner Giuseppe Palumbo (son of Luigi), resident in Lago, who presented to us a male child conceived by his wife Carolina Naccarato (daughter of Francesco) on November 20th 1874, at 2 PM in their home, located in the main square ("Piazza") of Lago and they gave him the name of "Francesco".

Although wealthy and educated, at age 26, he embarked on the ship "Pretoria" in Boulogne-sur-Mer (France) and arrived in New York on **February 17th 1901**. First he went to Pittsburgh PA from which he moved to Metcalf AZ where he worked as a copper miner.

His brothers followed his example, **Alfonso** (b.1885) emigrated in 1903 to Jersey City NJ and **Giuseppe** (1887-1966) in 1912 to Eire PA, both returning to Lago around 1920.



During the **Morenci-Clifton 1903 labor strike**, Francesco Palumbo, known as "**Frank Polombo**" or "**Colombo**", was one of the **union leaders** who fought for higher salaries and for better working conditions. Being one of the thirteen union leaders (four were Italian, one was Rumanian and eight Mexicans), ON June 11th 1903 he was arrested and kept as a prisoner in the basement of the Phelps-Dodge Company building, next to the Post Office.

During this strike, Wenceslado H. Loustaunau (1869-1906), the Roumanian leader, was known as "Three-fingered Jack".

His open-mindedness permitted him on December 2nd 1908, to marry the Mexican woman **Isabel Valdéz** (1888-1929), daughter of Aurelio Valdez (1873-1911) and of Tommasa Guzman (1872-1911). She was born in Mexico on November 5th 1888 and died in Los Angeles CA on May 22nd 1929 at 42 years of age.

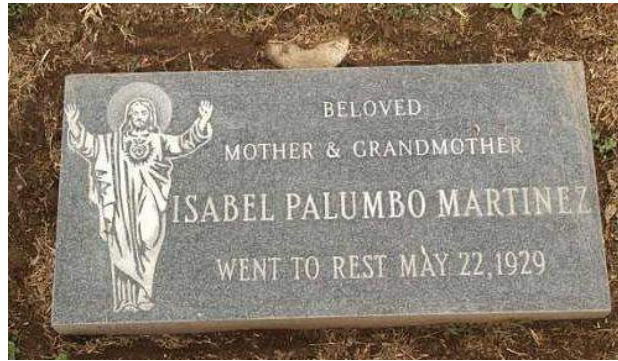
They had 6 children, all born in Metcalf AZ:

- Joseph "**José**" (1909-1983) born on September 9th 1909
- Carolina (1911-2014) born on January 16th 1911
- Tommasa (1912-2008)
- Frank Jr. (1913-1990) was a WW II Sergeant who married Louisa Ramirez (1919-2017)
- Sylvia (1914-1985) and
- Ralph (1917-1985).

Birth certificate of José Palumbo on September 20th 1909

Birth certificate of Carolina Palumbo on January 16th 1911

When Francesco died in 1921, Isabel married **Felipe Martinez** (1885-1955).



- **Mazzotta Carmine** born in Lago on April 4th 1877, arrived in New York with the ship "Romanic" on June 5th 1902 and found a job as a miner in Metcalf AZ.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Department of Commerce and Labor
 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Valid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Carmine Mazzotta, aged 32 years,
 of the County of Graham, State of Arizona,
 do declare on oath that my personal
 description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 9 inches,
 weight 155 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown
 other visible distinctive marks none
 I was born in Lago Italy
 on the 15th day of April, anno
 Domini 1877; I now reside at Metcalf Arizona
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy
 on the vessel Romanic White Star Line; my last
 foreign residence was Lago Italy

*Declaration of Intention by Carmine Mazzotta
 of August 28th 1909 to become a US citizen*

- **Filomena Carolina Abate** (1870-1917), wife of Pasquale Chiappetta (1863-1920), arrived in New York with their children **Salvatore** (b.1895) and **Ferdinando** (b.1900) with the ship "Kaiserin Maria Theresia" on **April 28th 1902** and joined him in Morenci. They traveled with **Artemisia Gatto** (b.1876), Gabriele Chiappetta's wife, and children **Teresa** (1896-1975) and **Domenico** Chiappetta (1901-1918) who were also going to Morenci.

Chapeta Pasquale	Head	M	W	26	M	15			St. Stephen	St. Stephen
— Filomena	Wife	F	W	34	M	18	0	0	St. Stephen	St. Stephen
— Salvador	Son	M	W	10	S				St. Stephen	St. Stephen
— Ferdinando	Son	M	W	12	S				St. Stephen	St. Stephen
— Assunta	Daughter	F	W	7	S				Arizona	St. Stephen
— Maria Lucia	Daughter	F	W	6	S				Arizona	St. Stephen
— Joe	Son	M	W	4	S				Arizona	St. Stephen
— Carmelo	Son	M	W	12	S				Arizona	St. Stephen

The **1910 Morenci Census** shows the eight members of the **Pasquale Chiappetta** family

Pasquale and Filomena had 3 more children, born in Morenci: **Assunta "Nancy"** (1904-1991) who joined Women's Army Corps during WW II , **Joe** (1906-1989) and **Carmelo** (1908-1990) who became a Sergeant during WWII.

Salvatore (1895-1914) had his leg amputated and died at age 19 from an accident at work where he was a boiler maker.

Ferdinando's son (**Donald Louis** b.1933) and grandson (**Donald** b.1958) became dentists.

- **Maione Luigi** (b.1871) arrived in New York on **October 22nd 1902** and went to Morenci by his uncle *Antonio Guzzo* (1853-1951) who had arrived in New York on November 13th 1901 with the ship "Hohenzollern" .
- **Barone Bruno** (b.1872) son of *Giuseppe Barone* (b.1838) and of *Irene "Anna" Turco* (1841-1886), emigrated to USA, arriving in New York on **June 2nd 1902** with the ship "Kaiserin Maria Theresa" and headed for *Morenci* where his brother *Nicola* (b.1877) lived. The family moved to *Los Angeles* after 1915.



He married *Francesca Falsetti* AKA "Frances" (b.1873) and had three children: **Giuseppe "Joseph"** or "**Geo**" (1906-1997-photo-), **Carmine** AKA "**Carl**" (1908-1991) and **Maria** (b.1910).

He went to Lago and returned to USA with his entire family, arriving in *New York* with the ship "*Moltke*" on **August 12th 1912**.

Two other children were born in Morenci: **Pascal** in 1913 and **Arthur** in 1914 (as the 1930 Los Angeles Census below shows).

Carl married *Anne* in 1938, worked as a baker and died at age 83.

Joseph married *Lola* (b.1899) in 1933 and they lived on 1254 E. 71st Street of Los Angeles (CA).

Barone Bruno	Head	A	30	A	No	M	W	58	M	22	no	no	Italy
— Franca	Wife-H					F	W	58	M	22	no	no	Italy
— Geo	Son					M	W	24	S		no	yes	Italy
— Carl	Son					M	W	22	S		no	yes	Italy
— Pascal	Son					M	W	16	S		yes	yes	Arizona
— Arthur	Son					M	W	15	S		yes	yes	Arizona

Los Angeles 1930 Census shows **Bruno Barone** was 58 years old, his wife Frances was also 58 and they had 4 children: Joseph (b.1906), Carmine (b.1908), Pascal (b.1913) and Arthur (b.1914)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA } ss:
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES }

In the DISTRICT of THE UNITED STATES at LOS ANGELES Court

I, **JOSEPH BARONI**

now residing at **1254 East 71st St. Los Angeles, California**

occupation **Baker**, aged **28** 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 10 inches**; weight **150 pounds**; visible distinctive marks
None

race **South Italian**; nationality **Italian**

I was born in **Lago, Italy**, on **January 25, 1906**

I am **married**. The name of my wife **Lola**
we were married on **October 28, 1933**, at **Redondo Beach, Calif.**; she **was** was
born at **Scranton, Iowa**, on **November 17, 1899**, entered the United States
at **Scranton, Iowa**, for permanent residence therein, and now
resides **as with me**. I have **no** children, and the name, date and place of birth,
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

U.S. Naturalization Request by Joseph Barone in 1934

- **Buffone Angela** (b.1869) arrived in New York on **November 19th 1902** together with her children **Bartolo** (b.1892) and **Giuseppe** (b.1898) to join her husband **Antonio Russo**.

The **Morenci 1910 Census** shows that **Antonio Russo** (b.1868) lived with his wife Angela Buffone (b.1867) and children Bartolo (b.1892), Joseph (b.1898), Catherine (b.1903), Francesco (b.1905) and Marianna (b.1909), the last three born in Morenci.

- **Caruso Francesca** (1869-1914) with her children **Carmine** (1893-1952) and **Teresa Naccarato** (n.1898) and cousin **Costantino Naccarato** (b.1879) arrived in New York on November 19th 1902 and joined her husband **Francesco Naccarato** (1872-1922) in Morenci who had arrived in 1896. They died in Morenci and are buried in Bunkers Cemetery in Morenci.
- **Carmine Naccarato** (1893-1952) AKA "Carmelo C. Naccarati" who was born in Lago on January 28th 1893, married **Matilde Buffone** (1901-1992) and had three children: **Frances** (1921-2010), **Frank** (1923-2009) and **Joseph** (1925-2006). He died in Morenci on January 12th 1952 and is buried in Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci (see gravestone photo)

Matilde	Wife	0	1892	11	28	28	27	70	Italy
Frances	Daughter				7	28	8	70	Arizona
Frank	Son				7	28	7	70	Arizona
Joseph	Son				5	28	5	70	Arizona

Morenci 1930 Census shows the five members of Carmelo Naccarato's family



Epitaph on the gravestone: **Francesca Caruso**,
*Francesco Naccarato's wife, born on June 16th 1869,
 died on January 1st 1914".* Bunkers Cemetery (Morenci)



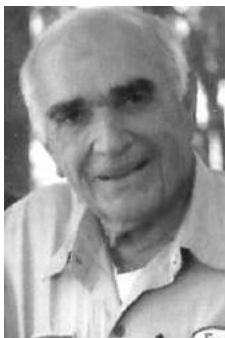
Epitaph of **Francesco Naccarato's** gravestone:
 1872-1922



Gravestone of **Carmelo Naccarato**:
 1893-1952



Chevron Gas Station in Morenci at the foot of the AC Hill in 1950. It first belonged to Carmine (1893-1952), then to his children Frank Naccarato and Joseph Naccarato AKA "Naccarati".



Frank Naccarato AKA "Naccarati" (1923-2009) was a long-time resident of Morenci, born in Globe AZ on July 22nd 1923, died in his Verde Lee home on June 22nd 2009.

His parents were **Carmelo Naccarato** (1893-1952) and **Matilda Buffone** (1901-1992) and he was raised in Morenci.

After graduating from Morenci High School, he served in the **Navy** during WWII.

Then, he attended **ASU** (Arizona State University) where he met **Margaret "Marge" Thompson** (1930-1982) and they were married on April 4th 1948.

The couple moved to Morenci and raised three sons: **Mike, David and John** (b.1956).

Originally owned by their father Carmelo, Frank and Joe took ownership of the **Chevron Gas Station** in the 1950s and served the community with hard work and integrity until 2006. Frank loved his growing family and enjoyed many activities: camping, hunting quails and doves, and spending time on the San Francisco River.

Marge passed away in 1982. Many years later, Frank married **Lillian Craig** who passed away a few years ago.



His son **John** (b.1956) attended Morenci High School and this photo shows him as a "Junior".

It's the school his cousins Mark, Patti and Cathy also attended.

Affidavit for Marriage License

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF
Frank Naccarati
 and *Margaret Thompson*
 (MALE)
 STATE OF ARIZONA }
 County of Maricopa } ss.
Frank Naccarati, being first duly sworn, upon his oath
 does declare, depose and certify: That *Frank Naccarati*
 is his true name; that his age is *25* years; that he is a resident
 of *Morenci - Arizona* that he is of the
Caucasian race; that he is not related to
Margaret Thompson
 and that he has not been granted a divorce by any Court within the State of Arizona within
 the past year.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this the *14th* day of *April*
 A. D. 19*48*
Walter S. Wilson
 Clerk Superior Court.
 By *Joan Sanchez*
 Deputy.

FILED
 APR 12 1948
 MORENCI, ARIZONA
 cancelled
 Apr 12

Marriage license of Frank Naccarati to
 Margaret Thompson on April 14th 1948 in Morenci

Joseph Naccarati (1925-2006) was born in Globe AZ on January 28th 1925 and died in Morenci on January 9th 2006.

He was a World War II Navy veteran and was a business co-owner for 60 years of a service station with his bother Frank (originally owned by their father Carmelo).

He married **Eleanor F. Knobles** (1920-1987) in 1953 and had four children:
Mark (1954-2007), **Cathy** (b.1956), **Patti** (b.1958) and **Terry**.



Mark (lt), **Patti** (1st on 2nd row) and **Cathy** (3rd on 2nd row) Naccarati, all attending Morenci High School in 1972

PLACE OF BIRTH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
County of <u>Pima</u>		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
District of _____		State Index No. <u>225</u>	
Town of _____		ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH	
or <u>Globe</u>		County Registrar No. <u>17</u>	
City of _____		Local Registrar No. <u>6</u>	
No. _____		St. _____ Ward _____	
If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)			
Full name of child <u>Joseph Naccarati</u>		; If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed	
1. Sex of Child <u>Male</u>	2. To be answered ONLY in event of plural births.	3. Twin, triplet or other _____	4. Legitimate? <u>Yes</u>
5. Date of Birth <u>Jan. 25, 1925</u>		Month day year	
6. No. in order of birth _____		7. _____	
8. FATHER		9. MOTHER	
Full name <u>Carmelo Naccarati</u>		Full maiden name <u>Matilda Buffone</u>	
10. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>Globe, Ariz</u>		11. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>Globe, Ariz</u>	
If nonresident, give place and state		If nonresident, give place and state	
12. Color or race <u>white</u>	13. Age at last birthday <u>30</u> (Years)	14. Color or race <u>white</u>	15. Age at last birthday <u>23</u> (Years)
16. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Italy</u>		17. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Globe</u>	
(State or country)		(State or country) <u>Arizona</u>	
18. Occupation <u>Miner</u>		19. Occupation <u>Housewife</u>	
Nature of Industry		Nature of Industry	
20. Number of children of this mother (a) Born alive and now living _____ (b) Born alive but now dead _____ (c) Stillborn _____		21. Were precautions taken against cephalo-thalamic necrosis? <u>Yes</u>	

Birth certificate of Joseph Naccarato on January 25th 1925 in Globe AZ to Carmelo Naccarati (age 30) and to Matilde Buffone (age 23)



Headstone of Joseph Naccarati in Bunkers Cemetery

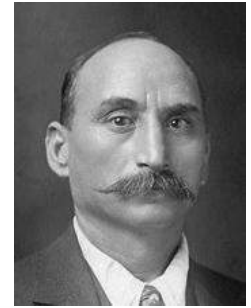
- **Magliocco Marianna** AKA "Molloque", born on October 22nd 1875 in Lago to Angelo Antonio Magliocco (b.1849) and to Rosa Piluso (b.1846), married on July 5th 1902 **Pasquale Granieri** born in 1865 in Aversa (Caserta) Italy to Giuseppe and Lucia Granieri.

They both went to USA, arriving in New York with the ship "Trave" on October 7th 1902 together with the Laghitan Carmine Vozza (age 27) who was also going to Morenci to rejoin his father Fabrizio. They both died in Morenci, Pasquale in 1941 and Marianna in 1961.

- **Buffone Angela** (1871-1969), Antonio Russo's (1864-1945) wife and their children **Bartolo** "Bart" (1892-1927) and **Giuseppe** (1898-1960) arrived in New York on the November 19th 1902 with the ship "Aller" headed to Morenci where Antonio was living since 1900. Three other children were born in Morenci: **Caterina** (1904-1996), **Francesco** (1907-1964) and **Marianna** (1910-1991).

1903

- **Giordano Nicola** (1870-1941-**photo**) arrived in New York on September 10th 1903 with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*" and went to *Morenci* where his father-in-law *Pasquale Piluso* (1852-1931) and his brothers-in-law *Bovetto Piluso* (b.1878) and *Fiore Piluso* (1881-1945) lived: he had married *Elisa Piluso* (1876-1945). He also settled for short periods in California, New Mexico and New Jersey but took final residence at Throop PA near Scranton.



- **Naccarato Giuseppe** (1875-1948) arrived in New York on **August 5th 1903** with the ship "*Lahn*", and was welcomed by his brother *Domenico* (b.1874) while his wife **Giuseppina Porco** (1877-1959) and brother *Gaetano Naccarato* (b.1881), five years later, on **February 10th 1908**, joined him in *Metcalf AZ* after they arrived in New York with the ship "*Cedric*". Another brother, *Francesco "Antonio" Naccarato* (b.1878) disembarked in New York from the "*SS America*" on **July 29th 1912** and joined them.

The four brothers were the sons of *Raffaele Naccarato* (b.1830) and of *Eugenia Runco* (b.1841) whereas *Giuseppina Porco* who married *Giuseppe Naccarato* on **July 11th 1899**, was the daughter of *Vincenzo Porco* (b.1848) and of *Rosaria Naccarato* (1854-1881).

At the end of March 1934, Giuseppe Naccarato who in 1933 had returned in Lago with his wife *Giuseppina*, wounded his nephew **Antonio Porco** with a gun because he had refused to pay his \$ 1,137 debt, a loan he had given Antonio in 1929, and was sentenced to one year of jail.

1905

- **Amantea Francesco** (b.1886) arrived in New York on March 15th 1905 and went to *Morenci* by his uncle **Antonio Russo**.
- **De Pascale Bruno**, *Mercurio's* brother and son of *Antonio De Pascale* (n.1831) and of *Raffaela Iaconetta* (1837-1909), born on February 22nd 1878, arrived in New York with the ship "*Germania*" on **September 2nd 1905**.
- **Maria Longo** and sons **Luigi** and **Angelo Raffaele Porco** AKA "*Parque*".

Maria Longo (b.1857) and her sons **Angelo Raffaele Porco** who was born on **July 2nd 1893** and **Luigi "Louis" Porco** born on **November 9th 1895**, arrived in New York on **June 23rd 1905** with the ship "*Konigin Luise*" and from there, took the train to *Morenci* where her husband *Vincenzo* (b.1859) was waiting for them.

Angelo Raffaele AKA "*Rafael Parque*" worked as a barber in *Morenci*, as the 1917 Military Registration Card shows below.

Louis AKA "*Louis Parque*" moved to Los Angeles CA where he was employed as a plumber at "*Progress Plumbing Company*" as the 1917 Military Registration Card shows below.

Form 1 1171 REGISTRATION CARD		No. 203	Age in yrs. 24
1	Name in full <i>Rafael Parque</i>	(Given name)	(Family name)
2	Home address <i>Morenci Ariz</i>	(Street)	(City) (State)
3	Date of birth <i>July 24 1894</i>	(Month) (Day) (Year)	
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>Natural born</i>		
5	Where were you born? <i>Lago, Longa Italy</i>	(State)	(Nation)
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>Barber</i>		
8	By whom employed? <i>Progress Plumbing Co. L.A.</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>wife & child</i>		
10	Married or single (which)? <i>married</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Caucasian</i>		
11	What military service have you had? Rank _____ branch _____ years _____ Nation or State _____		
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>wife & child dependent</i>		

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Rafael Parque
(Signature or mark)

Form 1 1171 REGISTRATION CARD		No. 478522	Age in yrs. 21
1	Name in full <i>Louis Parque</i>	(Given name)	(Family name)
2	Home address <i>493 Sanchez L.A. Calif</i>	(Street)	(City) (State)
3	Date of birth <i>November 9 1895</i>	(Month) (Day) (Year)	
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>Alien</i>		
5	Where were you born? <i>Lag. Calabria Italy</i>	(State)	(Nation)
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>Plumber</i>		
8	By whom employed? <i>Progress Plumbing Co. L.A.</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>wife and child</i>		
10	Married or single (which)? <i>Married</i> Race (specify which)? <i>White</i>		
11	What military service have you had? Rank _____ branch _____ years _____ Nation or State _____		
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.

Louis Parque
(Signature or mark)

- **Maione Francesco** (n.1882) and **Buffone Felice** (1870-1929) arrived in New York on March 15th 1905 and headed for *Morenci* where uncle **Antonio Guzzo** lived.

1906

- **De Pascale Mercurio** (b.1871), at age 34, decided to emigrate and on November 18th 1906, arrived in New York with the ship "Princess Irene". He then went to *Morenci* where his brother *Bruno De Pascale* (n.1878) lived. With him, there were three other fellow countrymen, all going to *Morenci*: **Francesca Cupelli** (b.1878) to join his brother *Giuseppe*; **Antonio Naccarato** (b.1872) to join his brother *Francesco*; **Luigi Vozza** (b.1892) to join his father *Giuseppe* and **Giuseppe De Grazia** (n.1883) to meet his father *Gregorio*.
- **Belsito Rachele** (1875-1955) went to *Metcalfe* and *Clifton*, near *Morenci*.

1907

- **Maione Angelo** (b.1879) arrived in New York on October 10th 1907 with the ship "Konig Albert" and went to *Clifton*, near *Morenci*.
- **De Grazia Bernardo** (1890-1973), Federico's brother, a tailor who had arrived in October 1907.
- **Vozza Domenico** born in *Lago* on October 24th 1891, son of *Carmine Vozza* (b.1857) and *Francesca Ciciarelli* (b.1859), arrived in New York alone, at age 16, on November 24th 1907 with the ship "Republic". He was single, worked as a baker who first settled in *Morenci*, then found a job in *Clifton AZ* by *Frank Salerni*, husband of *Rachele Belsito* and finally settled in *Metcalfe AZ* where his uncle *Fabrizio "Frank" Vozza* had arrived in 1882. His brothers *Adamo* (b.1895) and *Francesco* (b.1901) and his sister *Giovannina* (b.1883) had remained in *Lago*.

Military draft registration of 1917 of Domenico Vozza

Form 1 1930 REGISTRATION CARD No. 492	
1	Name in full <i>Domenico Vozza</i> Age in yrs <i>26</i>
2	Home address <i>Box 833 Cefalonia Corp</i>
3	Date of birth <i>11/01 26 1891</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>Alien</i>
5	Where were you born? <i>Lago Toscana 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 profession? <i>Baker - Shipper</i>
8	By whom employed? <i>Frank Salerni</i> Where employed? <i>Cefalonia</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>Father - Mother in Italy</i>
10	Married or single (which)? <i>Single</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Italian</i>
11	What military service have you had? Rank <i>MC</i> ; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>MC</i>
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	
<i>Domenico Vozza</i> (Signature or mark)	

1908

De Grazia Federico (b.1884) son of *Michele De Grazia* (b.1851) and of *Luigina Tucci*, was born in the suburb of Lago called "Fuocomorto" on *September 17th 1884* (see birth certificate below). He arrived in *New York on August 5th 1903* with the ship "*Lahn*" and went to *Morenci* by his uncle *Gregorio De Grazia*. His other brother **Alfredo** (b.1887) had arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*" on *July 6th 1905* whereas his brother **Ernesto** (1893-1912) had settled in *New Kensington PA* on *March 29th 1911* (he had arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Cedric*"). His brother **Ottavio** (b.1896) and his sister **Benigna** (b.1900) had remained in *Lago*.



Federico left *Manhattan* to go to **Morenci** where his uncle *Gregorio De Grazia* had arrived in *New York* with the ship "*Fulda*" on *December 10th 1896*. In *America*, *Federico* studied photography.

After his brother **Ernesto** (1893-1912) at 18 years of age, died from a mine accident on *March 5th 1912*, about a year after his arrival, *Federico* decided to return to *Lago*.



Headstone of **Ernesto De Grazia** at Bunkers Cemetery of *Morenci*

PLACE OF DEATH		Arizona Territorial Board of Health	
COUNTY <u>Greenlee</u>		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
DISTRICT		ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
TOWN <u>Marenic</u>		102 700	
OR CITY		TERRITORIAL INDEX NO. <u>28</u>	
		COUNTY REGISTERED NO. <u>17</u>	
		ST. LOCAL REGISTRAR'S NO. <u>17</u>	
FULL NAME <u>Ernesto De Grazia</u>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS.		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX <u>Male</u>	COLOR or RACE <u>White</u>	DATE OF DEATH <u>March 5</u> 191 <u>2</u>	
DATE OF BIRTH		I hereby certify that I attended deceased from	
AGE <u>18</u> yrs	OCCUPATION <u>Miner</u>	191... to ... 191... that I last saw h... alive	
BIRTHPLACE <u>Italy</u>		on ... 191... and that death occurred on the date	
NAME OF FATHER <u>Mig de Grazia</u>		state above of ... THE DISEASE or INJURY causing Death	
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <u>Italy</u>		was as follows: <u>accidental</u>	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Luigina Tucci</u>		Was disease contracted in Arizona?	
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Italy</u>		If not, where?	
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE		CONTRIBUTORY	
(Signature) <u>Dr. Williams</u>		At place of death ... yrs ... mos ... days	
(Address) <u>Marenic, Ariz</u>		*In deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.	
PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Marenic Ariz</u>		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	
DATE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Mar 5 1912</u>		At place of death ... yrs ... mos ... days	
UNDERTAKER		Former or Usual Residence <u>Italy</u>	
		Local Registrar <u>Dr. Williams</u>	
		Filed <u>4/11</u> 191 <u>2</u> <u>Law</u> County Registrar	

Certificate of Ernesto De Grazia's death on March 5th 1912.
He was Michele De Grazia's and Luigina Tucci's son.
Notice the misspellings and the wrong age at death, 18 instead of 21.

In 1915 **Federico De Grazia** was enrolled into the Army and became part of the "Sharpshooters Battalion" where Benito Mussolini also served. During World War I, he was a military photoreporter, discharged in 1918. In Lago he opened a photographic studio and in 1920 received an award from Palermo's *Academy of Fine Arts* in appreciation of his photographic services during the war. On November 24th 1932 he married *Assunta Maria Politano* (b.1893), Pasquale Piluso's (b.1887) widow and had two children: *Michele* and *Alfredo*.

Numero <u>Centesimo</u>	
L'anno millocento ottantatré, adda <u>Vincenzo</u> di <u>Silvino</u>	
a ore <u>10</u> meridiane <u>10</u> e minuti <u>10</u> nella Casa comunale.	
Avanti di me <u>Vincenzo Capelli</u> Anonimo <u>Luigina Tucci</u> presentante per il sindaco incaricato.	
L'Ufficio dello Stato Civile del Comune di <u>Lago</u>	
è comparso <u>Michele De Grazia</u> di anni <u>trattante</u>	
indichiatore domiciliato in <u>Lago</u> il quale mi ha dichiarato	
che alle ore <u>10</u> meridiane <u>10</u> e minuti <u>10</u> del <u>5</u> del <u>1912</u>	
del corrente mese, nella casa posta in <u>contrada Gioiardi</u>	
al numero <u>10</u> di <u>Luigina Tucci</u> Francesco sua	
moglie <u>Luigina Tucci</u> moglie <u>Luigina Tucci</u>	
è nato un bambino di sesso <u>maschile</u> che mi presenta, e a cui d'ora innanzi	
dovrò chiamare <u>Federico Giovanni Giuseppe</u>	



His bother **Bernardo** AKA "Ben" (1890-1973) was born in Lago on July 12th 1890 and died in Los Angeles CA on March 10th 1973.
He was a handsome, elegant, 5 foot 11 inches individual who arrived in USA in 1907. From Manhattan he moved to Los Angeles CA where he became a prestigious designer.
On July 29th 1923 he married **Elsie Posteraro** (1905-1998) born in Salida CO on June 11th 1905 and who died in Los Angeles on January 1st 1998, daughter of the Laghitans Dominick Posteraro (1859-1951) and Domenica De Luca (1864-1950).

Their daughter **Eleanore** (1924-2009), born in Los Angeles on April 2nd 1924, died on May 2nd 2009.

De Grazia Bernard	Head	R #65.00	M	W	39	M	33	No	No	Italy
Elsie	wife-H		F	W	24	M	18	No	No	Colorado
Eleanore	daughter		F	W	6	S	100	No	No	California

The **Los Angeles 1930 Census** shows **Bernard De Grazia** (age 39) included his wife **Elsie** (24) and daughter **Eleanore** (6)

Eleanore married on April 17th 1953 Eddie Morris Hasson (b.1924), divorced in 1968 and married Nunzio Corso (1915-1972) in 1968.

1909

- **Abate Michele "Mike"** (b.1883) born on Lago on June 1st 1883 to *Domenico Abate* and *Rosa Mazzotta*, married *Rosa Abate* (b.1883). He arrived in New York in **1909** whereas his wife reunited with him in 1911. Their daughter *Tommasina* was born in 1913 in Colorado.

1910

- **Magliocchi "Malloque" Giuseppe** (1890-1933) son of Antonio Magliocchi (1849-1919) and of Rosina Pulice (1855-1910), was born in Lago on August 29th 1890 and died in Morenci on October 13th 1933.

He arrived in New York on **August 11th 1910**, with the ship *Koenigin Luise*. He **married** in Morenci on **May 1st 1915** **Clorinda Vozza** (1899-1981) see **photo** below, daughter of the Laghitan Fernando Vozza. Their witness was the Laghitan Adolfo Peluso and his wife Vincenza Salerni.



Clorinda Vozza and Giuseppe Magliocchi

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ARIZONA,)
County of Greenlee.) ss.

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 1st day of May A. D. 1916
Giuseppe Magliochi and Clorinda Pozza
were united in marriage at Morenci Arizona according to the laws of the State of
Arizona and by the authority of the foregoing License, by Father P. Herig
in the presence of Adolfo Pelusi and Vijaya Salerni
who have attached their signatures as witnesses to said marriage ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said contracting parties, the said witnesses and the said
Father P. Herig, who solemnized such marriage ceremony, have hereunto set
their hands, this 1st day of May A. D. 1916

<u>Adolfo Pelusi</u> (Witness)	}	<u>Giuseppe Magliochi</u> (Contracting Party)
<u>Vijaya Salerni</u> (Witness)	}	<u>Clorinda Pozza</u> (Contracting Party)
		<u>Father P. Herig</u> (Officer, Minister or Person Performing Ceremony)

Returned and filed for record by Father P. Herig this 4th
day of May A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By Ben W. Crawford Clerk.
Deputy Clerk

They had **nine children**:

- Anthony (1916-1982) who married Jeanne Nona Ipharr (1921-2000),
- Louis Frank (1917-2008) who married Ruth Irene Horne (1915- 2010)
- Rosina (1920-2001),
- Rachel (1922-1996),
- Gilda Immacolata (1923-2011) who married John Daniel Goodwin
- Sylvia (1925-2010),
- Helen (1927-2005) who married Stanley Victor Dossey (1923-1998)
- Alice (1929-1988) and
- Joseph (b.1932).



Rosina



Rachel



Gilda

Although they were all born in Morenci, they moved to various Arizona towns or cities, such as, Florence, Henderson, Casa Grande and Tucson.

Although Giuseppe was a shoemaker, he worked as a "shift boss" copper miner for Phelps-Dodge Corporation of Morenci

Laghitans arriving in groups: landed in NY and headed for Morenci

Ship EMS (4,900 t., 17 k., 1250 p.) June 16,1898 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Chiappetta Angelo Antonio	24	M	
2. Pulice Francesco Alarico	32	M	<i>already in Morenci 1895-98</i>
3. Pulice Romualdo	3	S	<i>Francesco Saverio's son</i>
4. Pulice Teresa	5	N	<i>Francesco Saverio's son</i>
5. Scanga Benito	33	M	<i>already in Morenci 1891-93</i>
6. Scanga M. Saveria	27	M	<i>F. Saverio Pulice's wife</i>
7. Vozza Fernando	33	M	
8. Palermo Raffaella	23	M	<i>Fernando Vozza's wife</i>
9. Mazzotta Giuseppina	64	W	<i>Fernando Vozza's mother</i>
10. Abate Antonio	21	S	
Ship WERRA (5,100 t., 17 k., 1255 p.) June 20,1900 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Muto Francesco	19	S	
2. Posteraro Fortunato	31	M	<i>cousin Giovanni Nicola</i>
Ship SCOTIA (2,600 t., 11 k., 560 p.) June 10, 1901 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Bossio, Gaetano	32	M	<i>no one</i>
2. Mazzotta, Domenico	54	M	<i>no one</i>
3. Mercurio, Pasquale	30	M	<i>no one</i>
Ship LAHN (5,680 t., 18 k., 1030 p.) November 25,1901 from <i>Genoa</i>			
1. Cupelli , Fiore Ortenzio	20	S	<i>father Giuseppe Cupelli</i>
2. Porco, Angelo	21	M	<i>father Vincenzo Porco</i>
3. Porco, Francesco	13	S	<i>father Vincenzo Porco</i>
4. Porco, Lucia	23	M	<i>father Vincenzo Porco</i>
Ship KAISERIN M. THERESIA (6,900 t., 19 k., 826 p.) April 28,1902 from <i>Genoa</i>			
1. Chiappetta, Ferdinando	2	S	<i>Filomena's son</i>
2. Abate, Filomena Carolina	33	M	<i>husband Pasquale Chiappetta</i>
3. Chiappetta, Salvatore	7	S	<i>Filomena's son</i>
4. Gatto, Artemisia	26	M	<i>husband Gabriele Chiappetta</i>
5. Chiappetta, Domenico	11	S	<i>Artemisa's son</i>
6. Chiappetta, Teresa	6	S	<i>Artemisia's son</i>

Ship KAISERIN M. THERESIA (6,900 t., 19 k., 826 p.) June 2, 1902 from <i>Naples</i>			
Barone, Benio	30	M	<i>brother Nicola Barone</i>
Ship TRAVE (5,200 t., 17 k., 1240 p.) October 10, 1902 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Graniero, Pasquale	27	M	<i>father-in-law Antonio Magliocco</i>
2. Magliocco, Marianna	27	M	<i>husband</i>
3. Vozza, Carmine	27	S	<i>father Fabrizio (già in AZ 1889-99)</i>
Ship ALLER (5,200 t., 17 k., 1240 p.) November 19, 1902 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Buffone, Angela	31	M	<i>husband Antonio Russo</i>
2. Russo, Bartolo	10	S	<i>father Antonio Russo</i>
3. Russo, Giuseppe	4	S	<i>father Antonio Russo</i>
4. Naccarato, Costantino	23	S	<i>cousin Francesco Naccarato</i>
5. Caruso, Francesca	33	M	<i>husband Francesco Naccarato</i>
6. Naccarato, Carmine	9	S	<i>father Francesco Naccarato</i>
7. Naccarato, Teresa	4	S	<i>father Francesco Naccarato</i>
Ship LAHN (5,680 t., 18 k., 1030 p.) August 5, 1903 from <i>Naples</i>			
De Grazia, Federico	19	S	<i>uncle Gregorio De Grazia</i>
Ship PRINZESS IRENE (11,000 t., 18 n., 2200 p.) November 18, 1906 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Cupelli, Francesca	28	M	<i>brother Giuseppe</i>
2. De Grazia, Giuseppe	23	M	<i>father Gregorio</i>
3. De Pascale, Mercurio	34	M	<i>brother Bruno</i>
4. Naccarato, Antonio	34	M	<i>brother Francesco</i>
5. Vozza, Luigi	14	S	<i>father Giuseppe</i>
Ship REPUBLIC (15,400 t., 16 k., 2,830 p.) November 24, 1907 from <i>Naples</i>			
Vozza, Domenico	16	S	<i>uncle</i>
Ship MOLTKE (12,300 t., 16 k., 2100 p.) August 12, 1912 from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Barone, Bruno	30	M	
2. Barone, Carmine	4	S	<i>father Giuseppe Barone</i>
3. Barone, Francesca	39	M	<i>husband Giuseppe Barone</i>
4. Barone, Giuseppe	6	S	<i>father Giuseppe Barone</i>
5. Barone, Maria	2	S	<i>father Giuseppe Barone</i>
6. Ciminati, Vincenzo	18	S	
7. Cupelli, Genoveffa	17	S	<i>father Ortensio Cupelli</i>
8. Cupelli, Gilberto	15	S	<i>father Ortensio Cupelli</i>

Abbreviations: S = single; M= married; W= widow, widower
t. = number of tons; k. = knots per hour; p. = capacity of passengers

Other immigrants headed to Metcalf, Morenci and Clifton and Scottsdale from a town near Lago (San Pietro in Amantea)

• **to Metcalf**

names	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Guido, Alfonso	30	1880	1910
Guido, Casimiro	46	1865-1866	1912
Guido, Francesco	31	1875-1876	1907
Guido, Luigi	15	1896-1897	1912

• **to Morenci**

names	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Gagliardi, Francesco	28	1880-1881	1908
Gagliardi, Saverio	28	1879-1880	1908
Guido, Gaetano	26	1875-1876	1902
Lorelli, Benedetto	23	1886-1887	1910
Lupi, F. Giacomo	32	1869-1870	1902
Sesti, Michele	31	1874-1875	1906

• **to Clifton**

names	age	date of birth	date of emigration
Falsetti, Domenico	20	1885	1905
Guido, Luigi	41	1863-1864	1905
Guido, Pasquale	49	1858-1859	1908

There is an **old nostalgic song about Morenci** that is still remembered today by old folks. The words of this songs are as follows:

*"We were raised in the mountains,
the town of **Morenci** was the name,
the high school was lying in the canyon
though our cans were always in the game.
We played from a hill called the football field
the cotton glove was glowing in the sky.
People came to see what the score would be
in favor of old **Morenci High**.*

Morenci, Morenci

*I'll never will forget
the times that I had
the people that I met.*

***The smoke keeps flowing
through the memories of my mind
the town that we all left behind.***

*The drug store was there on
the west side of the square
across the street from the show.*

*They moved all the town
down the canyon.*

The copper mine was all over the land.

Morenci, Morenci

I'll never will forget etc.

***The smoke keeps flowing etc.
the town that we all left behind".***

Click to see a VIDEO of the 1960 song **"Open Pit Mine"**
written and sung by George Jones
(its **lyrics** are **printed below**)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00_G6uchTXM

From Morenci, Arizona where the copper mines glow
I could see Clifton in the canyon below
In Clifton lived Rosey, we danced and we dined
On the money I made in the open pit mine.

I loved my sweet Rosey and she loved me too
There was nothin' for Rosey that I wouldn't do
Her hugs and her kisses they were something devine
Gave me reason for working the open pit mine.

While I was out walkin' with my Rosey one day
We passed a store window with rings on display
I bought those she wanted, how they really did shine
With the money I scraped from that open pit mine.

Her love would bring heartbreak that I would soon learn
'Cause she would two time me when my back was turned
Rosey would go dancin' and drink the red wine
While I worked like a slave in that open pit mine....

One night I caught Rosey on her rendezvous
She was huggin' and kissin' with somebody new
It was there that I shot 'em while their arms were entwined
Then I buried her deep in that open pit mine.

I took a look at my future and what did I see
There was nothin' but trouble a-waiting for me
But on the sun's next rising I'll be satisfied
'Cause they'll find me there sleepin' by my sweet Rosey's side

Click to see this other VIDEO about OLD MORENCI
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZfGJLP4SgGE>



PRESENCE of LAGHITANS in MORENCI AZ

DATA obtained from the 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940 MORENCI CENSUSES

1900 MORENCI CENSUS

De Grazia Gregorio: age 30, arrived in 1883, miner (2 members)
son Domenico: age 19, arrived in 1897, miner

De Luca Pasquale: age 33, arrived in 1898, miner (5 members)

Tommaso Pasquale	Head	30	W	Min	Jan	1867	33	M
— Rosanna	Wife		W	F	Oct	1874	25	M
— Leonardo	Son		W	M	Jan	1895	5	S

PLUS Francesca daughter age 2
Tommaso son age 1

Naccarato Antonio: age 28, arrived in 1897, miner (1 member)

Parque F.: age 44, arrived in 1894, saloon keeper (2 members)
son T. ? age 14, arrived in 1894

Puliano Charles: age 38, arrived 1885, timber man (6 members)
wife Margherita: age 28, arrived 1890
children: Jose age 6
Maria age 5
Peter age 2
Alberto: less that 1 year

Pulice Charles: age 30, arrived in 1889, miner (3 members)
Scanga Gabriel: age 30, arrived in 1897
Voza Antonio: age 40, arrived in 1872

Vozza Fernando: age 35, arrived in 1890 (4 members)
 wife Raffaella: age 24, arrived in 1898
 children: Clorinda age 1
 mother: Josephine Mazzotta age 66

Vozza Fernando	Husband	W M	Jan 1865	35	M	3			Italy
— Raffaella	Wife	W F	April 1876	24	M	3	1	1	Italy
— Clorinda	Daughter	W F	Jan 1899	1	S				Arizona
— Josephine	Mother	W F	Jan 1834	76	W		1	1	Italy

Vozza Fabrizio "Frank": age 29, arrived in 1882, miner (2 members)
 son Joseph: age 22, arrived in 1892

Vozza Joseph: age 29, arrived in 1891 (6 members)
 wife Serafina: age 30, arrived in 1891
 children: Louis age 9
 Joseph age 5
 Maria age 3
 Paola age 1

Vozza Joseph	Husband	W M	May 1871	29	M	11			Italy
— Serafina	Wife	W F	Jan 1870	30	M	11	4	4	Italy
— Louis	Son	W M	Apr 1890	9	S				Italy
— Joseph	Son	W F	Nov 1894	5	S				Arizona
— Maria	Daughter	W F	Apr 1897	3	S				Arizona
— Paola	Daughter	W F	Oct 1898	1	S				Arizona

The total **number of Laghitans** living in **Morenci in 1900** was **32** in a **population of 2,600 inhabitants**, corresponding to **1.2% of the total**.

This is a substantial number if we consider that in the area lived only **126 Italians**, meaning that the Laghitans living in Morenci were **25.4%** of the entire Italian community.

Most **Italians worked as** copper miners but some were railroad workers, merchants, store clerks, bakers, millers, blacksmiths, carpenters, saloon keepers, liquor dealers, machinists and electricians.

In 1900, most miners were **Mexicans** (60-70%), some were Chinese (about 10%) but also German, Turkish, Austrian and Swedish.

NOTE: On May 5th 2019 I had a telephone conversation with **Daniel Vozza** (b.1961), a great grandchild of **Joseph Vozza** (b.September 15th 1871) and of **Serafina Barone** (b. July 14, 1867), daughter of Giuseppe Barone (b.1838) and of Irene Turco (1841-1886). Daniel mentioned that Joseph and Serafina went back to Lago. He claimed to be an electrician at Freeport McMoran Copper Mine of Morenci AZ where he also lives.

His great grandfather **Joseph** leased a ranch in Morenci and his son **Luigi "Louis"** (1887-1947), Daniel's grandfather, arrived in Morenci in 1906 at age 14. Luigi was a peddler, married Maria Holguin (1883-1948) and had six children: Joseph (1915-1990), Manuel (1917-1997), Paul (1920-1985), Ismael (1925-2000), Alfredo (1928-2004) and **Louis "Nito"** (1933-2015).



Louis "Nito" Vozza (1933-2015 -**photo**), Daniel's father, was a laborer in Clifton AZ, married Tanis Medina and had five children: Victoria (lives in Clifton), Amanda (lives in Phoenix AZ), Mario (b. 1958 lives in Willcox AZ), Vincent (b. 1959 lives in Morenci) and Daniel (b.1961 lives in Morenci).

Joseph Vozza (b. September 15, 1871) was the son of Luigi (b.1823) and of **Giuseppina Mazzotta** (1834-1920) who also were the parents of Fernando (1865-1952), Giovanni (b. September 14, 1867) and Francesco (b. March 16, 1877).

When **Giuseppina Mazzotta** (1834-1920) became a widow, she arrived in New York, at age 66, on June 15th1898 with the ship "Ems". She then went to Morenci to join her son Fernando with whom she lived until her death in Morenci on August 18th 1920.

1910 MORENCI CENSUS

- **Abate Dominic:** age 62, arrived in 1898, miner (2 members)
son Mike: age 25, arrived in 1907
- **Abate Matteo:** age 27, arrived in 1903, miner (1 member)
- **Chiappetta Pasquale "Chapeta":** age 26, arrived in 1891, (7 members)

Chapeta Pasquale	Head	M	W	26	M	15			St. Italian	St. Italian
— Filomena	Wife	F	W	34	M	18	0	0	St. Italian	St. Italian
— Salvador	Son	M	W	15	S				St. Italian	St. Italian
— Fernando	Son	M	W	12	S				St. Italian	St. Italian
— Antonia	daughter	F	W	7	S				St. Italian	St. Italian
— Maria Lucia	daughter	F	W	6	S				St. Italian	St. Italian
— Joe	Son	M	W	4	S				St. Italian	St. Italian
— Carmen	Son	M	W	2	S				St. Italian	St. Italian

- **De Grazia Frank:** age 28, arrived 1895, timberman (2 members)

De Grazia Frank	Head	M	W	28	M	3			St. Italian	St. Italian
— Rosina	Wife	F	W	20	M	3	0	0	St. Italian	St. Italian

- **De Grazia Domenico "Domingo":** age 29, arrived 1903 (5 members)
wife Lucia: age 26, arrived 1900
children: Gregorio age 5
Rosa age 3
Ettore age 1

- **Granieri Pasquale:** age 45, arrived 1885 (2 members)
wife Marianna Magliocco: age 35, arrived 1902 with husband
- **Mercurio Vincenzo:** age 26, arrived in 1908, saloon keeper (4 members)
wife Antonia: age 21, arrived 1909
sons: Blas age 2
 Francesco: age 1
- **Parque Gaetano:** age 21, single, arrived 1882, miner (1 members)
- **Parque Louis:** age 54, arrived 1901 (4 members)
wife Carmela: age 44, arrived 1887
son Pete: age 19
daughter Nina: age 12
- **Parque Vincenzo:** age 50, arrived in 1890, saloon keeper (7 members)
wife Maria: age 53, arrived 1905
children: Stefano age 28, arrived 1909
 Emilio: age 25, arrived 1898, bartender
 Frank: age 22, arrived 1908
 Rafael: age 17, arrived 1905
 Louis: age 14, arrived 1905

Parque Maria	Wife	F	W	53	M	31			St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	Ma
Stefano	Son	M	W	28	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1909	
Emilio	Son	M	W	25	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1898	Em
Frank	Son	M	W	22	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1908	Fr
Rafael	Son	M	W	17	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	Ra
Louis	Son	M	W	14	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	Lo

- **Magliocchi Antonio:** age 55, arrived in 1898 (2 members)

Magliocchi Antonio	Partner	M	W	55	W				St. Italian	St. Italian			
Joe	Partner	M	W	20	S				St. Italian	St. Italian			

- **Mazzuca Joe:** age 40, arrived in 1900, baker (1 member)
- **Muto Gaetano:** age 30, arrived 1898, miner (3 members)
wife -Maria: age 25, arrived in 1908
son- no name: age 1
- **Parque Antonio:** age 30, arrived 1895, miner (1 member)

Parque Antonio	Partner	M	W	30	S				St. Italian	St. Italian			
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- **Pulice Alarico**: age 43, arrived in 1892, shoemaker (9 members)

Pulice Alarico	Head	M	43	M	18			St. Stefano
— Saveria S.	Wife	F	37	M	18	7	7	St. Stefano
— Teresa	daughter	F	17	S				St. Stefano
— Romaldo	son	M	16	S				St. Stefano
— Rosaria	daughter	F	16	S				Verona
— Hugo	son	M	8	S				Verona
— Olympia	daughter	F	6	S				Verona
— Paolo	son	M	4	S				Verona
— Maria	daughter	F	2	S				Verona

- **Russo Antonio**: age 40, arrived in 1900, miner (8 members)
 wife Amelia: age 38, arrived in 1902
 children: Bortolo age 19, arrived in 1902
 Joe: age 11, arrived in 1902
 Catherine: age 6, born in Morenci
 Francesco: age 4, born in Morenci
 Marianna: age 1, born in Morenci
 nephew: Naccarato Carmelo- age 18, arrived in 1908
- **Vozza Antonio**: age 51, arrived in 1890 (5 members)
 partners: Presta Vincenzo age 23, arrived in 1907
 Presta Fernando: age 26, arrived in 1907
 Bruni Francesco : age 30, arrived in 1909
 Naccarato Costantino: age 29, arrived in 1909

The total **number of Laghitans** living in **Morenci in 1910** was **67** in a **population of 3,100 inhabitants**, corresponding to **2.2% of the total**.

This is a substantial number if we consider that in the area lived only **127 Italians**, meaning that the Laghitans living in Morenci were **52.8%** of the entire Italian community.

Most **Italians worked as** copper miners but some were railroad workers, merchants, store clerks, bakers, millers, blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists and electricians

1920 MORENCI CENSUS

- **Abate Mike** age 37, arrived in 1908, miner (3 members)
 wife Rose age 37, arrived in 1911
 daughter Tommasina age 9
- **De Grazia Domenico** family (9 members)

Grazia Domenico	Head	1	0	F	M	W	38	M	1878	IA	1910						Italy
Lucia	Wife			F	W	34	M	1890	IA	1910							Italy
Gregorio	Son			M	W	15	S										Arizona
Robel	Daughter			F	W	13	S										Arizona
Etterino	Son			M	W	11	S										Arizona
Alicia	Daughter			F	W	9	S										Arizona
Gianna	Daughter			F	W	6	S										Arizona
Franco	Son			M	W	4	S										Arizona
Virginia	Daughter			F	W	2	S										Arizona

- **Magliocchi "Malloque" Antonio** family age 29, arrived in 1903 (4 members)

Malloque Joe	Head	1	0	F	M	W	29	M	1903								
Colorenda	Wife			F	W	21	M										
Jona	Son			M	W	4	S										
Louis	Son			M	W	2	S										

- **Mazzotta ?** age 49, arrived in 1900 (6 members)
 wife Nancy age 39, arrived in 1907
 children Johnny age 14
 George age 12
 Mary age 11
 Lou age 9
- **Muto Gaetano:** age 45, arrived in 1900, surface laborer (8 members)
 wife Mary: age 32, arrived in 1906
 children Assunta age 10
 Betty age 9
 Tony age 8
 Lillian age 7
 Frank age 5
 Mary age 1

1930 CENSUS

- **Ciciarelli Domenico** (b.1866) age 64, arrived in 1901
- **De Grazia Dominic** (b.1881) age 49, arrived in 1898, was a copper miner (9 members)

De Grazia, Dominic	Head	0	1880	M	46	M	23	NO	yes	Italy
Lucy	wife - 4			V	43	M	20	NO	yes	Italy
Gregorio	son			V	24	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Rose	Daughter			V	22	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Ed	son			V	20	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Alice	Daughter			V	18	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Giulda	Daughter			V	16	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Frank	son			V	12	M		NO	yes	Arizona
Virginia	Daughter			V	10	M		NO	yes	Arizona

- **Magliocchi AKA "Molloque" Joe** (b.1890) age 39, arrived in 1903, was a "shift boss" copper miner (10 members)
 wife Clorinda Vozza (1899-1981), children: Anthony (1916-1982), Louis Frank (1917-2008), Rosina (1920-2001), Rachel (1922-1996), Gilda Immacolata (1923-2011-**photo**), Sylvia (1925-2010), Helen (1927-2005) and Alice (1929-1988).



Gilda Immacolata Magliocchi (front row, first on the left)
 with other juniors at Clifton High School in 1939

- **Muto, Gaetano** family (6 members)

Mutto, Gaetano	Head	0	1000	no	M	Italy	50	M	30	no	no	Italy
Mania	Wife	H		V	F	Italy	38	M	17	no	no	Italy
Lucy	daughter			V	F	W	18	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Lillian	daughter			V	F	W	15	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Branch	son			V	M	W	13	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Mary	daughter			V	F	W	10	S		yes	yes	Arizona

- **Naccarato Carmine** (b.1893) age 37, arrived in 1902, was a service station attendant (7 members)

Wife Matilde (b.1898) age 32

Sons Dominic (b.1913)

Johnnie (b.1916)

Carmelo (b.1921)

Mike (b.1926)

Paul (b.1928)

- **Parque Antonio** (b.1880) age 50, arrived in 1895, was a barber (5 members)

wife Rosa Fusco (b.1885) age 45

sons Salvatore (b.1910) was a barber

Orlando (b.1912) was a barber

Luciano (b.1905) was a salesman

- **Peluso Adolfo** (b.1892) age 38, arrived in 1892 (6 members)

Peluso, Adolfo	Head	0	600	no	M	Italy	37	M	26	no	no	Italy
Yolanda	Wife	H		V	F	Italy	29	M	18	no	yes	Italy
Marsella	daughter			V	F	W	10	S		no	yes	Arizona
Trisank	son			V	M	W	8	S		no	yes	Italy
Albert	son			V	M	W	6	S		no	yes	Italy
Adolfo	son			V	M	W	2	S		no	no	Arizona

- **Peluso Carmine** (b.1886) age 43, arrived in 1892 (7 members)

Peluso, Carmine	Head	0	600	no	M	Italy	43	M	27	no	yes	Italy
Mary P	wife			V	F	Italy	32	M	16	no	yes	Italy
Roman	step son			V	M	Italy	17	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Johnnie	step son			V	M	Italy	14	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Carmelo	son			V	M	Italy	9	S		yes	yes	Arizona
Mike	son			V	M	Italy	4	S		no	yes	Arizona
Paul	son			V	M	Italy	2 1/2	S		no	no	Arizona

- **Pulice Francesco Alarico** (b.1866) widower, age 63, arrived 1894 (4 members)

Sons Hugo (b.1902) truck driver

Placido (b.1906) welder

Joe (b.1911)

- **Vozza Fernando** family (9 members)

wife Raffaella: age 55, arrived in 1898

- children: Mary age 23
 Nancy age 21
 Theresa age 19
 Josephine age 16
 John age 13
 Francesca age 11

Anna	Head	0	600 ⁰⁰	N	M	65	M	33	no	yes	Italy
Raffaella	Wife	H		V	F	55	M	23	no	no	Italy
Mary	Daughter			V	F	23	M	5	no	yes	Arizona
Nancy	Daughter			V	F	21	M	5	no	yes	Arizona
Theresa	Daughter			V	F	19	M	5	no	yes	Arizona
Josephine	Daughter			V	F	16	M	5	no	yes	Arizona
John	Son			V	M	13	M	5	no	yes	Arizona
Francesca	Daughter			V	F	11	M	5	no	yes	Arizona

- **Vozza Francesco** "Frank" (b.1853) age 76, arrived in 1872

RESULTS:

The total **number of Laghitans** living in **Morenci in 1930** was **64** in a **population of 5,150 inhabitants**, corresponding to **1.2% of the total**.

This is a substantial number if we consider that in the area lived only **144 Italians**, meaning that the Laghitans living in Morenci were **44.4%** of the Italian community.

Most **Italians worked as** copper miners but some were railroad workers, merchants, store clerks, bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists and electricians.

1940 MORENCI CENSUS

- **Naccarato** "Nacarroti" **Carmelo** (b.1893) age 46, arrived 1902, gas station keeper (6 members)

Naccarato, Carmelo	Head	0	M	W	46	M	No	8	8	Italy
—, Matilda D	Wife	1	F	W	39	M	No	H-2	10	Arizona
—, Frances	Daughter	2	F	W	17	S	No	H-3	20	Arizona
—, Frankie	Son	2	M	W	16	S	Yes	H-2	10	Arizona
—, Joe	Son	2	M	W	15	S	Yes	8	8	Arizona
—, Mary	Daughter	2	F	W	7	S	Yes	1	1	Arizona

- **Peluso Carmine** (b.1886) age 54, arrived 1892, shoemaker (1 member)
- **Vozaa Fernando** (b.1865), age 75, arrived in 1890, miner (5 members)

Vozaa, Fernando	Head	0	M	W	75	M	No	0		Italy
—, Rafaela	Wife	1	F	W	65	M	No	0		Italy
—, Mary	Daughter	2	F	W	32	S	No	H-4	30	Arizona
—, Julia D	Daughter	2	F	W	29	S	No	H-4	30	Arizona
—, Frances	Daughter	2	F	W	20	S	No	H-4	30	Arizona

RESULTS:

The total **number of Laghitans** living in **Morenci in 1940** was **12** in a **population of 3,000 inhabitants**, corresponding to **0.4% of the total**.

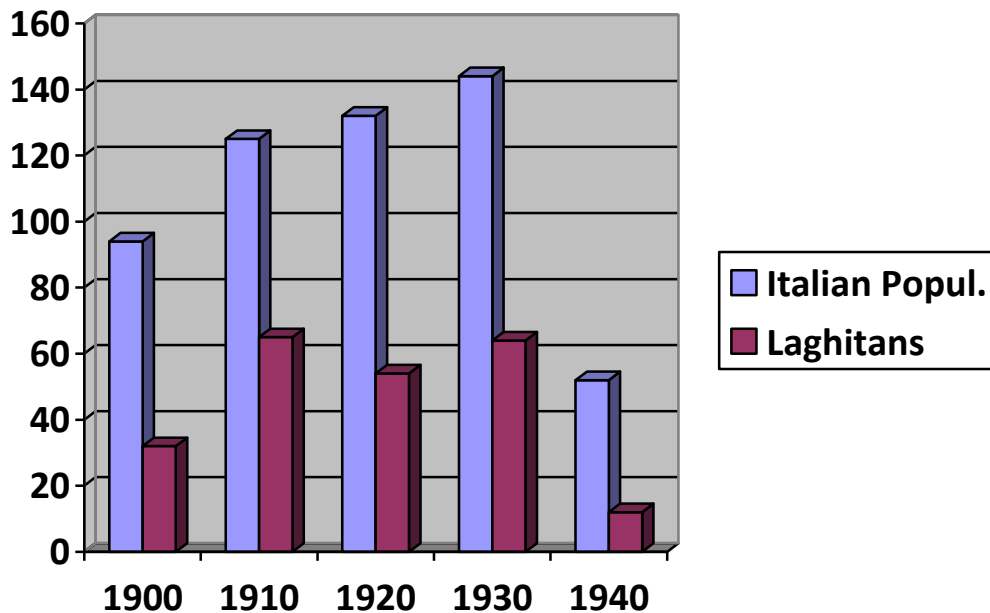
This is a substantial number if we consider that in the area lived only **52 Italians**, meaning that the Laghitans living in Morenci were **23.1%** of the Italian community.

Most **Italians worked as** copper miners but some were railroad workers, merchants, grocery store clerks, hotel clerks, bakers, blacksmiths, watchmakers, carpenters, machinists, teachers and electricians.

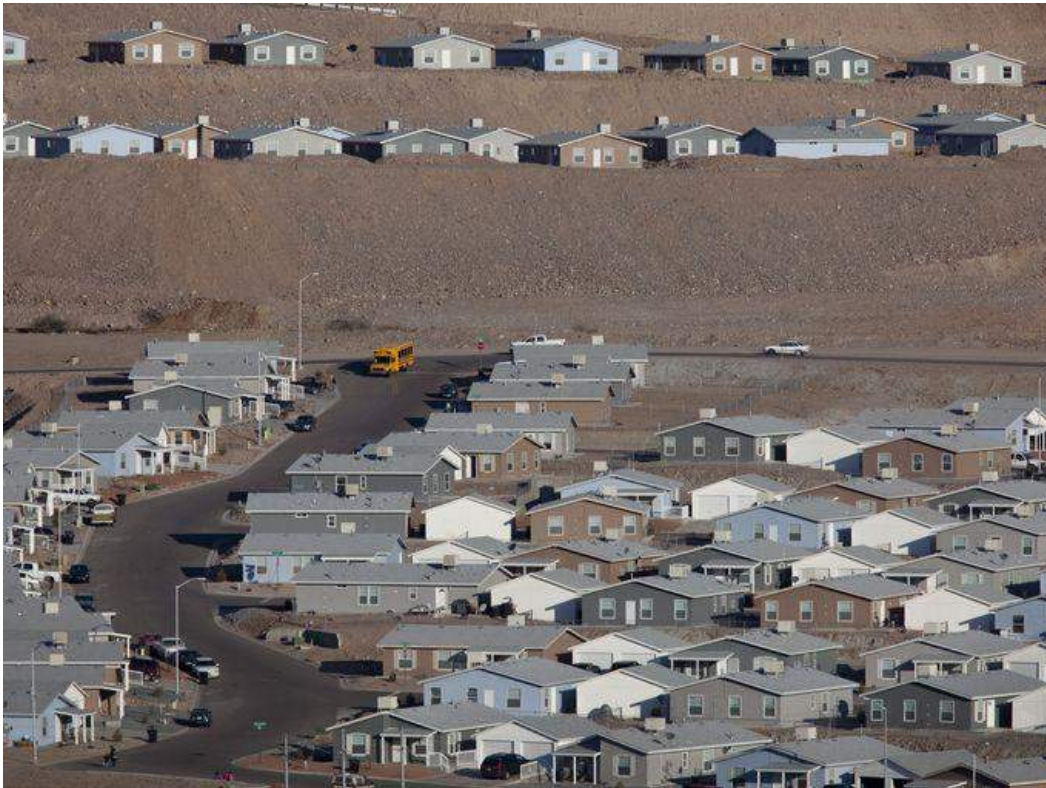
MORENCI DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: 1900,1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940

CENSUS YEAR	MORENCI POPULATION	LAGHITANS in MORENCI in % and numerical	Number of ITALIANS in MORENCI	% LAGHITAN among ITALIANS in MORENCI
1900	2,600	1.2/ 32	94	25.4
1910	3.100	2.2/ 65	125	52.8
1920	3.750	1.4/ 54	132	40.9
1930	5.150	1.1/ 64	144	44.4
1940	3.000	0.4/ 12	52	23.1
AVERAGES	3,520	1.26/45.4	109.4	37.3

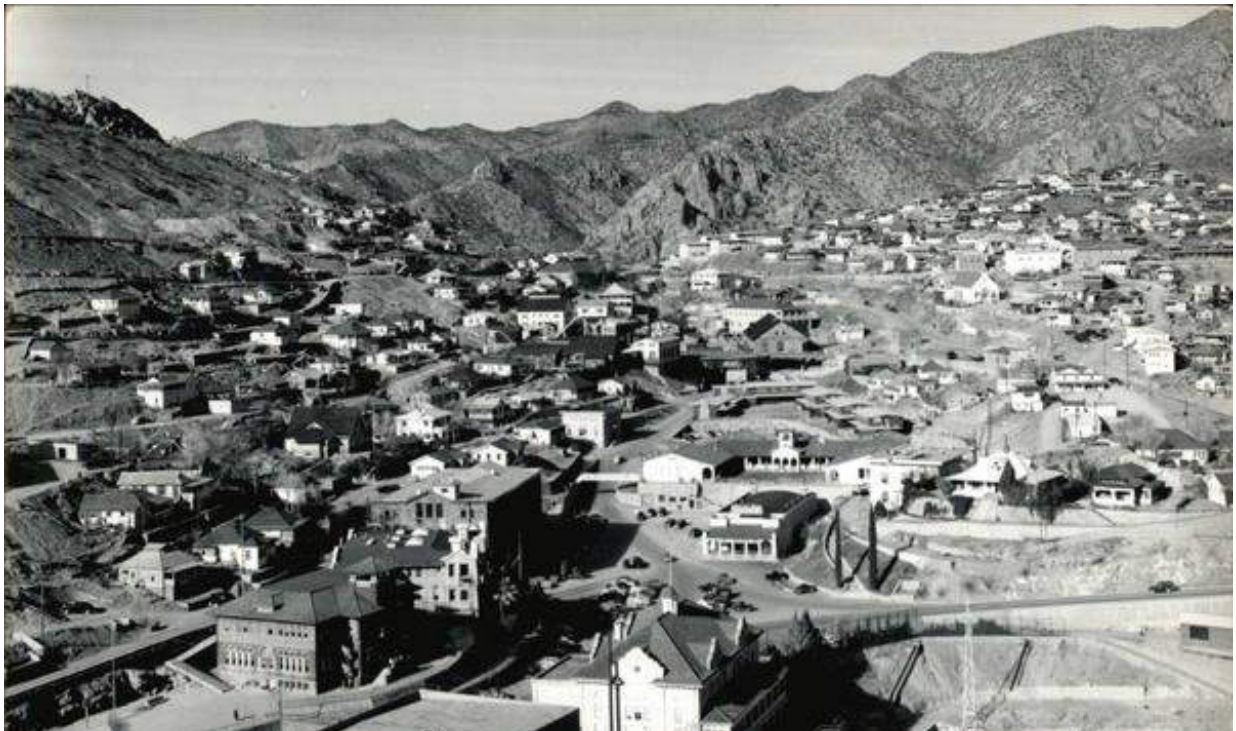
PROPORTION of LAGHITANS among ITALIAN POPULATION in MORENCI AZ as extracted from the 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940 US CENSUSES
 (as shown by the data found on the 4th column of the table above)



Today the Morenci Mine is still active. Miners live in the “company town” called “**Copper Verde Park**” shown in the **photo below**, with homes, a general store and most services in the community owned by **Freeport-McMoRan** that bought the company from Phelps Dodge in 2007.



Copper Verde Park in New Morenci



View of **Old Morenci** from **Water Tower Hill** (1910):
Morenci Club and **Longfellow Grade School Building** to the left, in the foreground.



Morenci Mine Mill in 1972



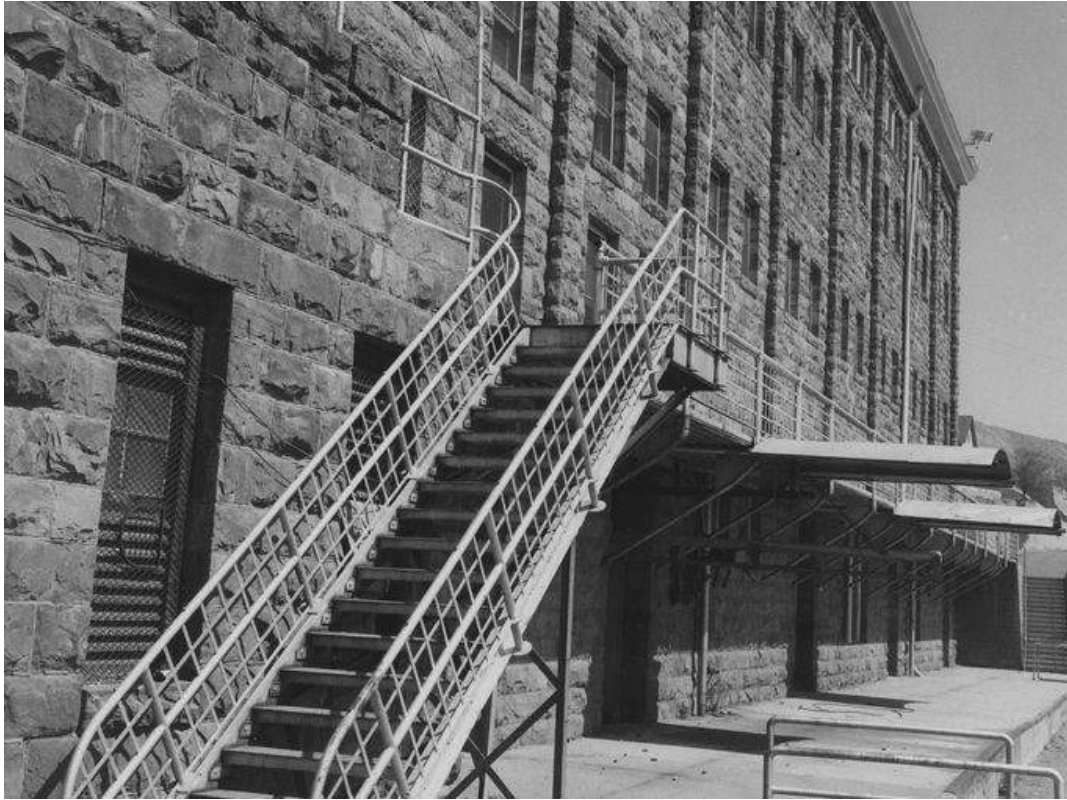
Morenci Open-Pit Mine in 1982



Morenci in 1970 with the Clubhouse in the forefront



Today's view of the **Morenci Open-pit Copper Mine**
with a diameter of over 2 miles



Morenci Courthouse in 1972



Hotel Morenci in 1972

DICTIONARY from ENGLISH to the DIALECT spoken in LAGO

PREFACE

The town of LAGO has 3000 inhabitants and is situated in CALABRIA, ITALY, in the Province of COSENZA.

Its inhabitants speak the LAGHITAN DIALECT and this dictionary has 5120 dialectal words translated into ENGLISH.

The DICTIONARY is DEDICATED to the DESCENDANTS of the LAGHITANS who EMIGRATED in various countries.

The Author hopes that it will link them to their ancestors and to the town of LAGO.

This is the FIRST Laghitan-English dictionary ever published.

It was prepared by collecting the words that were once used, with the cooperation of the elderly citizens of Lago.

The words are derived from various languages, such as, Greek, Arab, French but especially Latin and Oscan (spoken once in Brutium in northern Calabria).

It aims to preserve a very expressive language that otherwise would become extinct.

It brings the reader back to Old Lago when oral expression was very important, full of picturesque meanings and emotional content.

Francesco Gallo

LINGUISTIC and CULTURAL TRADITIONS

• The LAGHITAN DIALECT

Its importance can be especially appreciated by observing how our Laghitan immigrants, their children and grandchildren preserved and still preserved their original dialect that was spoken about one-hundred thirty years ago when the first Laghitans arrived in the U.S.A. and in Canada.

• Origin of certain words

Latin words from the Roman period:

- "aguriu" (wish) from the Latin word "augurium"
- "annasiare" (to be disgusted) from "nasmus" (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"
- "mugliera" (wife) from "mulier, mulieris"
- "pampina" (leaf) from "pampinus"
- "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:

- "caccaviallu" (small pot) from "kakkabos"
- "catarrattu" (trap door) from "kataraktes"
- "catuaju" (storage room) from "catà-oicheo"
- "ceramile" (tile) from "cheramida"
- "culluru" (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"
- "sciruaccu" (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:

- "capisciova" (schappe) from "capichola"
- "corazzune" (affectionate) from "corazon"
- "criànza" (kindness) from "criànza"
- "pisare" (to weigh) from "pisar"
- "prejarsi" (to cheer up) from "prehàr"
- "spagnare" (to scare) from "espantar"
- "suppressata" (salami) from "sobreasada"

- **Nursery rhyme in Laghitan 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.

- **Laghitan 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 jissidi 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.

Cu' 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.

Miagliu sangu ca ricchizze.

Better relatives than richness.
Better to be rich with children than with money.

'A gatta pressaruva ha lli figli cecati.

A pregnant cat that rushes, delivers blind kittens.
Take your time if you wish things to be done right.

'U cane muzzica llu strazzaru.

Dogs always bite poor beggars.
Misfortune always belongs to the weakest.

Ppe' nente, 'un cantadi 'u cecatu !

The blind person will not sing if he's not paid.
No one will do something without a reward.

'A hurtuna se tira ppe' lle cime di capilli.

Luck has to be pulled by its hair.
Grab your luck with force !

Miagliu pèrdere 'nu jiditu 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 cuattu 'e l'acqua cavuda, se spagna 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 muartu tene sempre tuartu.

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.

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 du piattu!

Arrogant people and kid goats, skin them from the breast!
Use harsh manners in dealing with arrogant people.

Quandu è puarcu 'e natura, 'a voglia chi cce hai '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 hinu, 'u stare cittu è d'oru zecchinu.

Words are silver, silence is gold.
Listening is more important than talking.

**'A himmina piccante pigliatilla pp'e amante,
'a himmina cucinera pigliatilla ppe' mugliera.**

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' martiallu 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 hattu è fattu, ognunu ha lu spiartu.

After an error was committed, everybody has after-wits.
Try to avoid bad things before they occur.

Chissu passa 'u cummientu!

This is what the monastery offers us!
Accept what is freely given without complaining.

ENGLISH-LAGHITAN DICTIONARY



Morenci Hotel

ENGLISH	LAGHITAN DIALECT
1918-FLU	SPAGNOVA
220 POUNDS	CANTÁRU
A BIG TALKER (FEM.)	PARRETTERA
A BIT	GNICCA
A BLOW WITH A PICK	PICUNATA
A CONCEITED PERSON	MURFIUSU
A HUNDRED	ĆÍANTU
A JOKE	HISSIATURA
A LOT OF	TANTU
A MEASURE FOR WINE	GALÉTTA
A REAL BEAUTY	BBELLIZZA
A TINY BIT	MULLICHELLA
A TINY BIT	SISILLU
A TUMBLE	COZZITRUAMBUVU
A WHILE AGO	ANTURA
A, AN (FEMININE)	NA
A, AN (MASCULINE)	NU
ABDOMINAL COLIC	HITTA
ABORTION	ABUARTU
ABOUT A HUNDRED	CENTINARU

ABOUT A THOUSAND	MIGLIARU
ABOUT TEN	DECINA
ABOUT TWELVE	DUDICINA
ABOUT TWENTY	VINTINA
ABOVE	SUPRA
ABSENT-MINDED	CAPUVUVATU, SCAVAPATU
ABUNDANCE	BUNNANZIA
ABUSE	ABBUSU, ANGARÍA
ACCIDENT	DISGRAZZIA, FRAGELLU
ACCORDIAN	HISARMONICA
ACCUSTOMED	NCARNATU
ACE	ASSU
ACERO RIVER	ACIRÍALLU
ACETYLENE	CITULENA
ACID	ACIDU
ACORN	GLIANDA
ACTOR	ATTURE
ACUTE	ACUTU
ADDITION	GIUNTA
ADDRESS	NDIRIZZU
ADHESIVE BANDAGE	PICATA, SPARATRAPPU
ADULT	GRANDE
ADVANTAGE	SUPRAVIANTU
ADVERTISEMENT	RECLÀMA
ADVICE	CUNZIGLIU
ADVISED AGAINST	SCUNZIGLIATU
AFFECTIONATE	AFFEZZIONATU
AFFLICTED	AFFRÌTTA
AFFLICTION	PATÉNZA
AFTER	APPRÍASSU, DOPU
AFTERNOON	DOPU MENZUJURNU
AGAIN	APÉDE, DAPEDE
AGAINST	CUNTRA
AGAINST ONE'S WILL	CULISTRITTU (A)
AGAINST THE JINX	CUNTR'AFFASCINU
AGED	MBECCHIATU
AGREEMENT	ACCORDU, PATTU
AIRPLANE	APPARECCHJÌÙ
AIRPORT	ARIUPUARTU
ALBANIAN	GHJÉGGHIU
ALBERT	ABBERTU
ALCOHOL	SPIRITU
ALCOHOLIC	ARCOLIZZÀTU
ALDO	ARDU
ALERT	TISULINU
ALEXANDER	LISANDRU

ALIVE	BBIVU
ALL NIGHT, NIGHT	NUTTATA
ALL READY, SET TABLE	TAVUVA PARATA
ALLERGIC GRASS	UJJHJMANU
ALLICE-SHAD, THIN PERSON	SARÀCA
ALMS HOUSE	SPIZIU
ALMS-GIVING	LIMÛASINA
ALONE	SUVU
ALSO	EPPURU, PURU
ALTAR	ATARU
ALTAR BOY	CHIRICHETTU
AMANTEA	MANTIA
AMBASSADOR	MBASCIATURE
AMERICA	MERICA
AMERICAN	MERICANU
AMICE	AMMITTU
A MIMIC FACE, MUMMY	MUMMIA
AMPHORA	CUCUMA
AMUSED	DIVERTUTU, SCIALATO
AMUSEMENT	SBAGU, SPUARTU
AN ACTION TO CAUSE BAD LUCK	JETTATÚRA
ANCESTRY, EXTRACTION	STRUPPIGNU
ANCHOVIES	ALICI
ANCHOVY	ALÍCE
ANCIENT	ANTICU
ANCIENT COIN	MARENGA
ANEMIC, YELLOWISH COLOR	NGIALLINITU
ANESTHETIC, ETHER	MUBBIU
ANGEL	ANGIUVU
ANGER	RAGGIA
ANGRY	ARRAGGIATU
ANGRY	MPUSSESSATU
ANGRY	NQUETATU
ANGRY	NZÍRRATU
ANGRY, TENSE	DIGRIGNATU
ANIMAL CATARRH	CIMÚRIA
ANKLE	PASTURIALLU
ANNIHILATED	ANNICHIVATU
ANNOYED	PICUNTRUSU
ANOTHER	ATRU
ANOTHER	NAVUTRU
ANT	HURMICA
ANTHONY	TOTONNU
ANTS' NEST	HURMICÀRU
ANUS	CULARINU
ANVIL	NCÚDINE
APPENDICITIS	PPENDICITE
APPETITE	PITITTU

APPETIZER	SPIZZICARIALLU
APPLE	MIVU
APPRENTICE	DISCIPUVU
APRICOT	LIMBERGIA
APRIL FOOL	PISCE 'E APRILE
APRON	MANTISÌNU, SINALE
ARCH	ARCU
ARDOUR, FERVOUR	ARDURE
AREA OF LAGO	VASCI
ARM	VRAZZU
ARMFUL	VRAZZATA
ARMPIT	TITILLU
ARMS	VRAZZA
AROUND	NTUARNU
ARRIVAL	ARRIVU
ARROGANT WOMAN	PULISÉNA
ARTHRITIS	ATTRITE
ARTHROSIS	ATTROSI
ARTICHE	ARTICUVU
ASCENT, RISE	NCHJANATA
ASH	CÍNNARA
ASHAMED	AFFRUNTATU, VRIGUGNUSU
ASH-TRAY	CENERIERA
ASPARAGUS	SPARAGI
ASPHALT	CATRAMMA
ASS, LUCK	CUVU (VOLG.)
ASTONISHED	MPETRATU
AT A DISTANCE	ARRASSU
AT LEAST	ARMENU
AT THE COUNTRYSIDE	HORA
AT THE ENTRANCE	AVANTIAPORTA
AT THE TIP, AT THE EDGE	MPIZZU
ATTACHED	MPITTU, NCUCCHJATU, NCUTTU
ATTENTIVE	ATTIANTU
ATTIC	TAVUVATU
ATTORNEY GENERAL	PRECÛRA
ATTRACTED, CAME	ARREMURATU
AUDIENCE	ADIANZA
AUGUST	AGUSTU
AUNT	ZÁ
AUTOMOBILE	VITTURA
AUTUMN	AUTUNNU
AWAKENING	RIVIGLIU
AWL	LIÈSINA, SUGLIA
AXE	MANNARA
BABY BOY	NINNU
BABY CARRIAGE	CARRUZZELLA

BABY GIRL	NINNA
BABY WALKER	MANGANIALLU
BACK STITCH	PUNTU ALLA MBERSA
BACK, LUMBAR AREA, TRAP	CATREJA
BACK-GARDEN	ÚARTU
BACK-SACK	ZÁINU
BAD HABIT	VIZZIU
BAD LUCK	MAV'UACCHJIÙ, SCAROGNA
BAD LUCK	SPURTUNA
BAD WEATHER	TEMPERIE
BAD YEAR	MAV'ANNATA
BAD, DESPICABLE	PICINUSU
BADLY COOKED	NCRUDISCIÙTU
BADLY HANDLED, SQUEEZED	MUNGIULIATU
BAG	SACCU
BAGATTELLE	BAGHETTELLA
BAGGAGE	BAGAGLIU
BAGPIPE	ZAMPUGNA
BAGPIPER	ZAMPUGNARU
BAIT	ISCA
BAKED "LASAGNA"	SAGNA CHJÌNA
BAKER	HURNÁRU
BALCONY	LÓGGIA, BARCUNE
BALD, PLUCKED	SPINNATU
BALD, SCORCHED	PINNATU
BALL OF STRING	GLIÓMBARU
BALLAD	ABBALLATA
BALM CRICKET	CECÀLE
BAND	HASCIA
BANISTERS	PASSAMANU
BANKRUPT	HALLITU
BAPTISM	VATTESIMU
BAPTISTERY	HONTE DU VATTISIMU
BAR	VARRA
BARBED WIRE	HIVU SPINATU
BARBER	VARVÍARE
BAREFOOTED	SCAVUZU
BARKING	CANIATA
BARLEY	UARIU, ÚARZU, UORIJIO
BARON	BARUNE
BARREL	VARRILE
BARREL	VARRILE
BARREL	VUTTA
BARREL HOLDER	VARILLARU
BASE OF A TREE	CIPPU
BASIL LEAF	VASALICÓVA
BASIN	CÍBBIA, VACÍLE, VASCA
BASKET	CISTA
BASKET	RUGAGNU

BASKET	SPORTA
BASKET, SMALL SACK	CIRMIALLU
BASTARD, CUNNING	VASTARDU
BAT	CUNNIRIAPUVA
BATH	VAGNU
BE CAREFUL, HOW COME	JÉ DÒNA !
BE QUIET!	MUSCA !
BEACH	PRAJÀ
BEAM	TRAVU
BEAN	HASÚVU
BEAR	UARSU
BEARD	VARVA
BEAT	PRAPPITU
BEAT, RHYTHM	VÁTTITU
BEATEN	MAZZIATU, VASTUNIÀTU
BEATEN	VATTUTU
BEATING	PAVATA
BEAUTIFUL LIPS	MUSSILLU
BECOMING FEARFUL SUDDENLY	ASSUMBRARE
BED	LÍATTU
BED LOUSE	CIMICE
BED SHEET	LINZUAVU
BEDSIDE	CAPIZZU
BEDSIDE TABLE	CULUNNÉTTA
BEE	APA
BEETLE	PISASALE
BEFANA	BEHANA
BEGGAR	LIMOSINANTU
BEGGAR	MINDICU, PEZZIANTE
BEHAVIOR	CUMPORTAMENTU
BEHAVIOR	CUMPÚARTU
BEHIND	ARRÍATI
BELCH	TRUATTU
BELL	CAMPANÍALLU
BELL CLAPPER	VETTAGLIU
BELL TOLL	MURTUARIU
BELL TOWER	CAMPANARU
BELLY	PANZA
BELLY ACHE	MALE 'E PANZA
BELLY, TRIPE	TRIPPA
BELMONTE	BELLIMUNTI
BELOW	ABBASCIU
BELSITO	BERSITU
BELT	CURRÍA
BELTS AND BUCKLES	TIRANTULI
BENCH	VANCU
BENCH TO KILL PIGS	SDRAGANARU
BENT	NCRUCCATU

BENUMBED	AGGRANCATU
BEQUEST, LEGACY	LASSITU
BERGAMOT	BERGAMOTTU
BET	SCUMMISSA
BETRAYAL	NGANNU, TRADIMIAN TU
BETTER	CHJIÙ MIAGLIU
BEWITCHED	MPATATU
BICYCLE	BICICRETTA
BIG BEAST	BESTIUNE
BIG BELLY	TRIPPUNE
BIG BREASTED-WOMAN	MINNUTA
BIG DRUM	GRANCASCIA
BIG EATER	MANGIUNE
BIG KISS	VASUNE
BIG SMACK	MARPELLA
BIG TOE	JÍDITU GRANDE DU PEDE
BIG TUB	CIBBIUNE
BIG, LARGE	GRUASSU
BIGNESS	GRANDIZZA
BIGOT	SANTOCCHIÀRU
BIGOT	VIZZUACCU
BIGOT FEMALE	VIZZÓCA
BIGOT MAN	MADUNNARU
BILL	BULLETTA
BILL, ACCOUNT	CUNTU
BIOLED CHESTNUTS	VÀLLANI
BIRD	AGGIALLU
BIRD TRAP	CHJANCUVA
BISCUIT	BISCOTTU
BISCUIT, COMMISSION, CUT	PASTETTA
BISHOP	VISCUVU
BISHOP'S RESIDENCE	VISCUVATU
BITCH	VACCA (VULG.)
BITE	MUZZICATINA
BITS OF MEAT	ZANZARI
BITTER	AMARU
BITTER SWEET	AGRUDUCE
BITTERNESS	AMARIZZA
BIZARRE	VIZZARRU
BLABBER, INFORMER	VUCCA-LARGA
BLACK	NIVURU
BLACK FIGS	CUVUMBRE
BLACKBERRY	MURA 'E SPINA
BLACKSMITH	HURGIARU
BLADDER	VISCICA
BLANKET	CUVERTA
BLASPHEMER	JESTIMATURE
BLASPHEMOUS	PORCARUSU

BLEACHED, WHITEWASHED	MBIANCATU
BLESSED	VIÀTA (FEM.), VIATU (MASC.)
BLIND (MALE)	CECÀTU, ÚARVU
BLIND STITCH	PUNTU NASCUASTU
BLINDED	NCECATU
BLINDER	CECATURU
BLISTER	PÁPUVA
BLOCKHEAD	CUCUZZIGNU
BLOND	BIONDU
BLOOD	SANGU
BLOOD PUDDING	SANGÍARI
BLOOD-PUDDING	SANGUINAZZU
BLOW	JÚJJHIU, VISCIGLIATA
BLOW WITH A STICK	LIGNATA
BLOW WITH A WALKING STICK	VETTATA
BLOW WITH THE SPINNING TOP	CUCUNATA
BLOW!	JÚJJIA !
BLOWING	JUJJHĀTA
BLOWING IN THE WIND	SCINTI
BLOW-PIPE	JÚJHIUNI
BLOW-PIPE	JUJJHĀRUAVU
BLUE	AZZURRU
BLUFF	MUNTATURA
BLUNDER	ABBAGLIU
BLUNTED	SPUNTATU
BLUSH, REDNESS	RUSSURE
BLUSHED	NCIARRICATU
BOARDING SCHOOL	CUNVITTU
BOASTER	JACCHERA
BOASTER	SPAFANTE
BOAT	VARCA
BOATMAN	VARCARUAVU
BODY	CUARPU
BOIL	BOJJHIERE
BOILED	SQUADATA
BOILED	VULLUTU
BOILED CHESTNUTS	CASTAGNE <i>VULLUTE</i>
BOILED DRIED-CHESTNUTS	TENNARUNI
BOILED PIG SKINS	FRÍTTUVE
BOILING	VULLITURA
BOILING	VULLU
BOLD HEAD	CROZZAPIVATA
BOLD, DEFIANT	TOSCU
BOMB	BUMBA
BONE	ÚASSU
BONFIRE	HÓCARA
BOOKLET	LIBBRETTU

BOOR	BUZZURRU, CAHUNE
BOOR	CUARCHIUUVUTU
BOOR	GNURANTUNE , TAMARRU
BOOR	TAMARRUNE, TASEO , VILLANU
BOOR	ZUNGARRU
BOORS	ZIMBARRI
BOOT	TANGÙNE
BOOTS	SCARPUNI
BORDER	TIARMINU
BORED	STUFFATU, STUFFU
BORN	NATU
BOSS	PATRÙNE
BOTHER	TAVUARNU
BOTHERED	SCUCCIATU
BOTTLE	BUTTIGLIA
BOTTOM	SIATTU
BOTTOM OF A CONTAINER	HUNDU
BOTTOM, REMNANTS	RISIÀTTU
BOW	JUACCU, NOCCA
BOWL	BRUDERA, GÁVATA
BOWLER HAT	BUMBETTA
BOX	CASCIÓTTA
BOX	CASCIÚATTU
BOX (PLANT)	AVUSCIU
BOY	GAJARU
BOY'S PENIS	CIONCIARÈLLA
BRA, BRASSIÈRE	REGGIPÈTTU
BRACELET	VRAZZALE
BRAG	SPACCUNE
BRAID	TRIZZA
BRAIN	CIARVIALLU, MIDÚLLA
BRAKE	MANGÙNE
BRAN	CANÍGLIA, GRANZA
BRAN MASH	CANIGLIATA
BRANCH	FRASCA
BRANCH	RAMU
BRAT	PITUÀZZU
BRAT, WRONG	SGARRÀTU
BRAVE	GRANDIZZUSU
BRAVE	VALURUSU
BRAY	RAGLIU
BRAZIER	VRASCÉRA
BRAZIER, LAMP	VAMPERA
BREAD AND COTTAGE CHEESE	MPANATA
BREAD BASKET	PANARU
BREAD WITH MILK	ZUPPA
BREAKAGE	RUTTURA

BREAST, LAP	MINNA, SINU
BREATH	AJJHITU
BREATH	GHJATU
BREATH	JATU
BREATHLESSNESS	AFFANNU
BRICK	MATTUNE
BRIDLE	VRIGLIA
BRIGHT IDEA	SPERCIATA
BRINE SOLUTION	SALITU
BRISCOLA	MPRISCUVA
BRISTLE	NZITA
BROAD BEAN	HAVA
BROCCOLI	VRUACCUVI
BROCCOLI STEM	TRUNZU
BROKEN	RUTTU
BROKEN BACK	SCATRJÀTU
BROKEN HEART	CREPACORE
BROKEN, OUT OF PLACE	SCUGNATU
BROMIDE	BROMURU
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA	BRONCOPURMUNITA
BRONZE	VRUNZU
BROOD	JUCCÀTA
BROODED	CUVÀTU
BROODING	CUVA
BROOM	JINÈSTRA
BROOM	RAMAZZA
BROOM	SCUPA , SCUAPUVU
BROTHER	FRATE, FRATIALLU
BROTHER!	FRATÉ ! (VOC.)
BROTHER-IN-LAW	CANÁTU
BROTHER-IN-LAW	CUGNATU
BRUISE	AMMACCATINA
BRUISED ARMS	PIZZUVUNE 'E MUARTU
BRUSH	PINNIÁLLU
BRUSH	SCUPETTA
BRUSH WORK	PINNELLATA
BUCKLE	HIBBIA
BUD	JETTUNE
BUFFOON	PULICINELLA
BUGABOO	PAPPARUTU
BUGABOO	ÚARCU, ZUARCU
BUILDING	FRAVICATU
BULL	VUE
BULL MANURE	MÒIA
BULLET	PALLOTTA
BULLETIN	BULLETTINU
BULLY	GUAPPU
BUMP, LUMP	GALLA, GALLOZZA, VUMBÚNE

BUNCH	MAZZINA MAZZU
BUNCH	PIANDUVA
BUNCH OF DRY LEAVES	PAMPUGLIA
BUNCH OF FLOWERS	BUCHÈ
BURDEN ON DONKEYS	SARMA
BURIAL	SEPURTURA
BURNING COAL	VRASCIA
BURNING SENSATION	VRUSCIÙRE
BURNT	VRUSCIATU
BURP	RUTTU (VOLG.)
BURROW	CATUSU
BURST	SC-CUAPPU
BUS	POSTALE ,VITTURINA
BUSH	TROPPIA
BUSINESS	BBISINISE
BUSTO (DELLE DONNE)	MBUSTU
BUSY	MPICCIATU
BUSYBODY	HICCANASU
BUSYBODY, SCHEMER	MPRITTULERU (A)
BUT, BITE	MUZZICUNE
BUTCHER	CHJANCHIARI
BUTCHER SHOP	MACIALLU
BUTTERFLY	PULLETTA
BUTTON	BUTTUNE
BUTTONED UP	MBUTTUNATU
BUTTONHOLE	OCCHJALLU
BUTTONHOLE	PURTELLA
BUTTONS GAME	PPÁ
BUYER	CUMPRATURE
BY-PRODUCT OF CHEESE, INSIPID	SQUADATU
BY-PRODUCT OF WHEAT	JUSCA
CABBAGE	CAVUVU
CABBAGE STEM	CRÓSC CA
CABINET	STIPU
CACIOCAVALLO (CHEESE)	CASUCAVALLU
CAGE	CÁGGIA
CAINE TOOTH	MURDENTE
CALABRIAN	CALABRISE
CALENDAR	CALANDARIU
CALF	VITIALLU
CALF'S HEAD	CROZZARELLA
CALL FOR CHICKS	TI TI TI
CALL FOR DOGS	CUCCI-CUCCI
CALL FOR HENS	CURI-CURI
CALL FOR PUPPIES	CUTI-CUTI
CALL FOR SHEEP	HORE-HORE
CALL TO SEND AWAY CATS	VISCILLÁ

CALL TO SEND AWAY DOGS	PRISTUNÒ
CALL TO STOP DOGS	CUCCIA
CALLUS	CALLU
CALM	CARMU
CAMOMILE	CAMUMILLA
CAMOMILE	GAMUMILLA
CANARY	CANARINU
CANCER	CANCRU
CANCER OR DEADLY DISEASE	SCIARRU
CANCER, SERIOUS DISEASE	CÁNCARU
CANDLE	CANDIVA
CANDLEMAS	CANDIVÒRA
CANDLESTICK	CANDILIARE
CANDY, TOFFEE	GARAMELLA
CANES AND WICKERS INTERTWINED	NCANNIZZATA
CANINE TOOTH	SCAGLIUNE
CANNON	CANNUNE
CANNON-SHOT	CANNUNATA
CANTEEN	BURRACCIA
CANTEEN, FLASK,	VURRÀSC-CA
CANVAS	TIVA
CAP	CUAPPUVA
CAP	SCUZZETTINU
CAPER	CAPPERU
CAPERS	CHIAPPERI
CAPICOLLO (SALAMD)	CAPECCÚALLU
CAR DRIVER	SCIAFFERRU
CAR LIGHTS	HANALI
CAR, MACHINE	MACHINA
CAREER	CARRIÀRA
CAREFREE	SPRECURATU
CARELESS	DORMIGLIUNE
CARESS	CARIZZA
CARLIN	CARRINU
CARNATION	GAROFUVU
CARNIVAL	CARNALEVARE
CAROB	GARRUBBA
CAROLEI	CARULEI
CAROUSEL	BABILONIA
CARPENTER	HALIGNAME, MASTRU D'ASCIA
CARPET, RUG	TAPPETU
CARROT	PASTINACA
CARTILAGE	TENNARUNE
CASE	STUCCIU
CASHIER'S CHICK	SCECCU
CASKET	TAVUTU
CASTIGLIONE	CASTIGLIUNE

CASTLE	CASTIALLU
CASTOR-OIL	ÚAGLIU 'E RIGINU
CASTRATED	GRASTATU
CASTRATOR	GRASTATURE
CAT	GATTU, VISCIUZZA
CATANZARO	CATANZARU
CATECHISM	CATECHISMU
CAT-LIKE	SURICIARU
CATTISH	GATTIGNU
CAUGHT	ACCHJAPPATU
CAULDRON	QUADARA
CAUTIOUS	ADDUNATU
CAVE	CUPOGNA
CAVE	GRUTTA
CELERY	ÁCCIU
CELLAR	CELLARU
CEMENT	CIMIAN TU
CEMENT FLOOR	L'ÁSTRACU
CEMETERY	CAMPUSANTU
CENSUS	CENZIMIAN TU
CENTER	CENTRU
CENTURY	SECUVU
CERAMIC JUG	CUCUMÍALLU
CERAMICS	RIGGIOLE
CEREMONIOUS	CIRIMUNIUSU
CERTAINLY	CIARTU
CERVICAL VETEBRAE	CATINA 'E CUALLU
CESARIAN SECTION	CESÀRIU
CHAFFINCH	FRINGILLU
CHAIN	CATINA
CHAINED	NCATINATU
CHAIR	SEGGIA
CHAIRMAKER	SEGGIARU
CHALK	GESSU
CHAMBER POT	CACATURU (VULG), CICCUPPE
CHAMBER POT	PISCIATURU (VOLG.)
CHAMBER POT	RINALE
CHAMBER-POT	CÁNTARU
CHAMPION	CAMPIUNE
CHAMPIONSHIP	SCUDETTU
CHANGE	CANGIAMENTU
CHARCOAL PIT	CARVUNERA
CHATERBOX	PARABUVÀRU
CHEAP GOODS	MERCANZZIA
CHEAT IN GAMES	ZINGARELLA
CHEATED	HUTTUTU (VOLG.)
CHEATER	FRICUNE
CHEEK	VIHJÚVU

CHEERFULLNESS	PREJULIZZU
CHEESE	CASU, HORMAGGIU
CHERRY	CERASA
CHERRY TREE	CERASU
CHEST	CÁSCIA
CHEST MIRROR	TOLETTA
CHEST OF DRAWERS	CUMMÒ
CHEST, CAISSON	CANTARÀNU
CHEST, THORAX	PÍATTU
CHESTNUT BITS	FRISULI
CHESTNUT ROASTER	RUSELLARA
CHEWED	MAZZICATU
CHEWING GUM	CINGOMMA
CHICK	PULICINU
CHICK PEA(S)	CÍCIARU
CHILBLAIN	RUASUVA
CHILD'S PLAY	JOCARIALLU
CHILDHOOD	QUATRARANZA
CHILDREN'S GAME	TUMA
CHILLY	FRIDDICIALLU
CHIMNEY	CAMINU, HUMARIZZU
CHIMNEY-STALK	CIMINIÀRA
CHIN	VARVARELLA
CHIN	VARVARÍALLU
CHISEL	SCARPIALLU
CHOCOLATE	CICCULATA
CHOIR	CORU
CHOLERIC, IRRITABLE	NCAZZUSU (VOLG.)
CHOLIC ATTACK, EVIL PERSON	DOGLIA CUALLICA
CHOSEN	ALLITTU
CHOSEN, GOOD	NZIARTU
CHRIST	CRISTU
CHRISTIANITY	CRISTIANITATE
CHRISTMAS	NATALE
CHRISTMAS FOLK-SONG	STRINA
CHRISTMAS FOLK-SONG SINGER	STRINARU
CHRISTMAS FRIED SPECIALTY	CULLÚRA
CHRISTMAS PASTRY	SCALILLA, TURDILLU
CHURCH	GHÍASI
CIGAR	ZICARRU
CIGARETTE BUT OR STUMP	MUZZUNE
CINDERELLA	CINNARUSA
CIRCLE	CIRCHJIU
CITRON	CITRU
CITY HALL	CUMUNE
CLAPPER	MURTÀGLIUAVU, VATTAGLIU
CLASS	CRASSE

CLAW, PAW, HAND	GRANCA
CLAY	GRITA
CLEAN	PULITU
CLEANING	PULIZZIA
CLEAVING	JACCATURA
CLEMATIS	VITARVA
CLERK	SCRIVANU
CLETO	PETRAMALA
CLEVER	NGEGNUSU, SPERTU
CLEVER PERSON	AMMAZZATU
CLEVER, CAPABLE	SPIARTU
CLIMB	SAGLIUTA
CLIMBING	NCHJANANDU, SUMANDU
CLOG, HOOF	ZUACCUVU
CLOGGED	NTIPPATU
CLOTHES DRYER	ASCIUTTA-PANNI
CLOTHES WARMER	SQUATRAPANNI
CLOTHES-PIN	MULLETTA
CLOTHING	VESTIARIU
CLOUDY, TURBID	TURGUVU
CLOVER	CHJUAVI 'E GAROFANU
CLUB	MANGANIALLU
CLUMSY	STREVÚZU
COAL	CARVUNE
COAL DEALER	CARVUNARU
COARSE	TAMARRIGNU
COCCYX	CUDÛRSU
COCCYX AND SPINAL CORD	CUDILLA
COCKSCOMB	CIARRU
COD	MERLUZZU, PISCESTUACCU
COD LIVER	HICATU 'E MERLUZZU
CODFISH, BLOCKHEAD	BACCALÀ
COFFEE	CAHÈ
COFFEE GROUNDS	POSA
COFFEE MAKER	CICQUATÉRA
COFFEE-GRINDER	MACININU
COFFIN	CASCIA 'E MUARTU
COINS GAME	QUATRETTU
COLANDER	SCUVAPASTA
COLD (SICKNESS)	CATARRU
COLD (SICKNESS)	FRISSIONE
COLD (TEMPERATURE)	FRIDDU
COLD, ICE CREAM	GELATU
COLDNESS	FRIDDIZZA
COLD-STIFFENED	MUARTU 'E FRIDDU
COLERA	CULERU
COLIC	CUALLICA
COLITIS	DISCIANZIU

COLLAPSE	RUVINA, SCUNCASSU
COLLAPSED	SCIULLATU
COLLAR	COLLETTU
COLLECTION	CULLETTA
COLOR	CULÚRE
COLOSTRUM IN MATERNAL MILK	CUVOSTRA
COLT	FULLITRU
COLT	PULLITRU
COLUMN	CULONNA
COMB	PIATTINE
COME ON!	EBBIA!
COMFORT	REFRISCU
COMMAND	CUMANDU
COMMITTED	MPEGNATU
COMMON SENSE	JUDIZZIU
COMMON TOWNY	PAISANU
COMMUNION	CUMINIONE
COMMUNION	CUMUNIONE
COMPACT	CUMPATTU
COMPARISON	PARAGÙNE
COMPAS	CUMPASSU
COMPLAINT	PÍCCIU, RECRAMU
COMPLIMENT	CUMPRIMIAN TU
CONCAVE	CUPUTU
CONCAVED	NCOPANATU
CONCEITED	MUCCIUSU
CONCEITED	MUNTATU
CONCEITED	PRISENTUSU
CONCEITED PERSON	SMARGIASSU
CONCERT	CUNCIARTU
CONCLUDED	CUNCHJIUSU
CONCLUSION	CUMPIMIAN TU, CUNCHJIUSIONE
CONCLUSIVE	CUNCHJIUDENTE
CONE-HAT	CIRVUNE
CONE-SHAPED HAT	CERVÙNE
CONFESSION	CUMPESSIONE
CONFESSIONAL	CUMPESSIUNILE
CONFESSOR	CUMPESSÚRE
CONFETTI	MIANDUVA
CONFIRMATION	GRISIMA
CONFUSED	CUMPUSU, MPAPPAGALLATU
CONFUSION	CUMPUSIONE
CONFUSION, TURMOIL	MBUINA
CONSCIENCE	CUSCIANZA
CONSECRATION	CUNSACRAZIONE
CONSENT	CUNZIANZU
CONSPIRACY, BEE HIVE, PIMPLES	VESPÁRU

CONSTANT DISCOMFORT	SBATTIMIANU
CONSUL	CONZULE
CONSULTANT	CONZULENTE
CONTACT	CUNTATTU
CONTESTANT	MPIGNUSU
CONVENT	CUMMIANTU
CONVICTED	CUNDANNATU
COOK	CUACU
COOKED	CUATTU
COOKED FOOD	CUCINATU
COOKED INTESTINES	DIJUNELLE
COOKING STOVE	HURNAGÉLLA
COOLNESS	FRISCURA
COPPER POT	CUNCHETTA
COPPER-PLATED	RAMATU
CORIGLIANO	CURIGLIANU
CORK	SÚVARU
CORK, STOPPER	ATTIPPUVU
CORKSCREW	TIRABUSCIÒ
CORN	GRANDIANU
CORN BREAD WITH OIL	CUTHIA
CORN COB	CUNÓCCHIA, SPICA
CORN GLUME	FODERE 'E SACCUNE
CORN OMELETTE	TUHUNE
CORN STEM	SPACALE
CORNER	CANTUNE
CORNER	SPUNTUNE
CORNER, ANGLE	ANGUVU
CORNET	CUAPPU
COSENZA	CUSENZA
COTTAGE HOUSE	RUSTICU
COTTON	CUTTUNE
COTTON WOOL	VAMBAGGIA
COUCH	JACIGLIU
COUGH	TUSSA
COUNSELLOR	CUNZIGLIARU
COUNTESS	CUNTÌSSA
COUNTRY BORDER	CUNFINU
COUNTRY HOME	TURRA
COUNTRY MAN	CAMPAGNUAVU, HORITANU
COUNTRY WOMAN	CAMPAGNOVA
COUPON	BULLINU
COURAGE	CURAGGIU
COURAGEOUS	CURAGGIUSU
COUSIN	CUGGINU
COUSIN	CUGÍ
COUSIN (F.)	SURRELLA

COVER, LID	CUVIARCHJÙ
COVERED	CUMBUGLIATU
COVERED	CUVÌARTU, MBARRATU
COVERED	NCUAPPUVÀTU, NGATTATU
COVERED WITH DUST	PURVERATA
COWARD	CACARUNE
COWARD	VIGLIACCU
COWARD, BOOR, IGNORANT	PECURUNE
COWBOY	VACCARU
CRAB LICE	CHIATTILLI
CRABBED PERSON	ISC-CU HORA, HURGUVARU
CRAB-LOUSE	CHIÁTTUVA
CRACKED	CREPATU
CRAKER	MASC-CHU
CRAMP	GRANCU
CRANK	MANUELLA
CRAVING	GULJIÙ
CRAZY	PAZZU, SBULLUNATU
CRAZY-LIKE	PAZZIGNU
CREASED	ARRICIUPPATU
CREASED	ZINZULIATA
CREATED	CRIATA
CREATOR	CRIATURE
CREDIT	CRIDENZA
CRIB STATUETTES	PRÉSC-CARI
CRIME	DELITTU
CRIPPLED	CIUNCU
CRIPPLED	NZOPPICATU
CRIPPLED, LIMPING	SCIANCATU
CROCHET	CRUSCÉ
CROOKED	STORCIUTU
CROOKED SLOPE	PRACA
CROOKED, DEVIATED, WRONG	STUARTU
CROOKED-LEGGED PERSON	GAMBI-STUARTU
CROQUETTE	PRUPPETTA, VRASCIOVA
CROSS	CRUCE
CROSS-EYED	ÚOCCHIU STRIAVUZU
CROSSROAD	CRUCIVIA
CROSS-SHAPE DRIED FIGS	CRUCETTA
CROSS-STITCH	PUNTU A CRUCE
CROSTA	TUANICA
CROUCHED	AMMAPPATU
CROUCHED, BENT	AMMUNTUNATU
CROUP	GRUPPU
CROW	CUARVU, CURNÓCCHJIA
CROWBAR	PEDE 'E PUARCU
CROWD	GREJIA

CROWD	HULLA
CROWD, MANY	CATERVA
CROWN	CURUNA
CRUCIFIX	CRUCIHISSU
CRUSHED OLIVES	ALIVE AMMACCATE
CRUSHED-OLIVES CONTAINER	HISC-CUVI
CRUST	CUÁRCHIUVA
CRUST	STRUÀNTICA
CRUST, SCAB	CRÒNTA
CRUTCH	STAMPELLA
CRYING	CHIANTU
CUCKOLD	CURNUTU
CUCKOO	CUCCU
CUCUMBER, FOOL	CITRUVU
CUNNING FELLOW	MARPIUNE
CUNNING FELLOW	MATTUCCIALLU
CUNNING INDIVIDUAL	HIGLIU 'E BONA MAMMA
CURDLED	QUAGLIATU
CURL, SEA-URCHIN	RICCIU
CURLY-HAIRED WOMAN	RIZZOVA
CURSE	JESTIGNA
CURSE, OFFENSIVE WORD	MAVA PAROVA
CURVED	AGGHJIRGUVATU
CURVED	NCRICCATU
CURVED	NGUJUTU
CURVED, BENT	ABBARDELLATU
CUT	TAGLIATU
CUT	TAGLIU
CUT OFF	MUZZU
CUTLERY	PUSATE
CUTTING TABLE	TIMPAGNU
DAD	PAPU
DAMAGE	DANNU
DAMASK	TAMASC-CU
DAMASK	TUMASC-CU
DAMNED	MALEDITTU
DANDRUFF	CANIGLIUVA
DANGER	PERICUVU
DANGEROUS	PERICUVUSU
DARK	CUPU
DARK	SCURU
DARK SKINNED	NIVURUNE
DARKENED	ANNIRICATU
DARKNESS	SCURATORIU
DART	VARUNE
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	NORA
DAWN	AZATA DU SULE

DAY	JURNU
DAY'S WORK	JURNÁTA
DEAD	MUARTU
DEADLY DISEASE	NZÚRTU
DEAF	NZURDATU, SURDU
DEAR	CARU
DEATH	MORTE
DEBT	DEBBITU
DEBTOR	DEBBITURE
DECOCTION	PAPAROTTA
DEEP HOLE	CAHORCHIA
DEFECT	DIHIÀTTU
DEFENDED	DIHISU
DEFENDER	DIHENSURE
DEFORMED	SPURMATU
DEHYDRATED	DISSICATU
DELAY	TARDU
DELICACY	DELLICTRÌA
DELICATE, FASTIDIOUS	SÍSITU
DELINQUENT	DELINGUENTE
DELINQUENT	MALACARNE
DELIVERED (A BABY)	SPRENÀTA
DELIVERY, BIRTH	PARTU
DELIVERY, BIRTH	SGRAVU
DEMENTED	RIMBAMBITU
DEMOCRACY	DEMOGRAZZIA
DEN, HOLE	HULLUNE
DENTURE	DENTERA
DEPONE	SPUNADI
DEPRAVED	VIZZIUSU
DEPRESSED	APPASSUVATU
DEPRESSED, OFFENDED	LICE-PICE
DESERT	DISIARTU
DESIRE, HOSPICE	SPIZZIU
DESIRE, WHIM	CHJURITU
DESIROUS	CHJURITUSU
DESOLATE	SCUNZUVATU
DESTROYED, WORN-OUT	SPÀTTU
DETECTIVE	DIHETTÙSU
DEVICE	CUNGEGNU
DEVICE	MARCHINGEGNU
DEVIL	DDIMONIU, DIAVULU
DEVILISH	DIAVULIGNU
DEVOTION	DIVUZIONE
DEVOUT	DIVOTU
DEW	ACQUAZZINA
DIAPER	PANNIZZU

DIAPERS	HASCIE
DIARRHEA	CACARELLA (VOLG.)
DIARRHEA	SCIORTA (VOLG.)
DIARRHEA	ZIVARÉLLA
DIGNITY	DECORU
DIGNITY	DIGNITATE
DILATED	SLABBRATU
DIMPLE(S)	COFFARELLA
DINNER	PRANZU
DIPHThERIA	DIFFITERITE
DIRTINESS	MARRÀMA
DIRTY	PIAZZUVECCHIARU
DIRTY (F)	LORDA
DIRTY (M)	LUARDU
DISAPPEARED	SPARITU
DISAPPEARED	SPERGHIJUTU
DISASTER	MALANÒVA, SCATASCIU
DISCHARGE	ARRANCATU
DISCORD	NZINZÀNIA
DISCOUNT	SCUNTU
DISCOURAGEMENT	SCUMPUARTU
DISCOURAGEMENT	SCUNFÙARTU
DISEASE	MAVATÌA
DISGRACEFUL	MPÀME
DISGUST	SCHIFU
DISHONOR	SCUARNU
DISHWATER (FOOD FOR PIGS)	VRUDATA
DISLOCATED	SCAVAGLIATU
DISORDER	MBROGLIATINA
DISPERSED	STRAMPÙNUTU
DISSOLUTE, RUDE	SCUSTUMATU
DISTAFF	CUNOCCHJHIA
DISTAFF	HUSU
DISTANCE	LUNTANANZA
DISTANT, FAR	LUNTANA
DITCH	HOSSA, HUASSU
DITCH	SC-CAVU
DIURNAL	JURNU (E)
DIVE	TUFFU
DIVER	PAVUMBARU
DIZZINESS	CAPUGIRU
DIZZINESS	GIRAMUNDU
DOCTOR	DUTTURE
DOCTRINE	DOTTRINA
DOCUMENTS, PAPERS	CARTE
DOLLAR	DOLLARU
DOLLAR, PATCH	PEZZA

DOMANICO	DUMANICU
DOMINIC	MICÙ
DOMINIC	MINICU
DONKEY DRIVER	CIUCCIARU
DONKEY, IGNORANT, SLOW	CIUCCIU
DONNICI	DUANNICI
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAME	STANTE
DOOR LOTCH	MASC-CATURA
DOOR-KNOCKER	VATTIPORTA
DOUBLE	DUPPIU
DOUBLE FACE	VOTAHACCIA
DOUGH MIXTURE	MPASTU
DOUGHY	PASTUSU
DOVE	PAVUMBU
DOWEL	TASSÍALLU
DOWN	APPENDINU
DOWN (HAIRY)	PIVATURA
DOWN PAYMENT	ACCUNTU
DOWN THE SLOPE	LLÚACU A PENDINU
DOWNHILL	PENDINU, SCISA
DOWRY	DOTA
DRAWER	TIRATURU
DRAWING	DISEGNO
DREAM	SUANNU
DREGS	MORGA
DRESSED-UP	MBRILLICÀTU
DRIBBLE	VAVA
DRIBBLING	VAVUSU
DRIED FIG, WITHERED FACE	PASSUVUNE
DRIED FIGS, BUD	JETTA
DRIED, CLEANED	STUJATA
DRIED, HARD CHESTNUTS	PISTILLI
DRILL	TRAPANU
DRILL POINTS	VIRDULE
DRINK	VIVERAGGIU
DRINK	VIVUTA
DRINK! HURRAY!	VIVA!
DRINKER	VIVITURE
DRIPPING	VRUNDU
DROP	GUCCIA
DROWSINESS	NDORMIVIGLIA
DRUG STORE	HARMACIA
DRUGGIST	HARMACISTA
DRUM	TAMBURRU
DRUNK	MBRIACU
DRUNKARD	MBRIACUNE
DRUNKEDNESS	MBRIACHIZZA
DRUNKEDNESS	PIRUCCA

DRY	ARSU
DRY	ASCIUTTU
DRY TWIGS	SCUCUGLI
DUCK	PAPARA
DUMP	MUNDIZZARU
DUST	PURVERA
DUSTY	MPURVERATA, MPURVERATU
DUSTY	PURVERUSU
DUTY, TAX	DAZZIU
DUTY, TAX	GABELLA
DYING OF HUNGER	SCAVUZACANI
DYSPNEA	SUPRAJATU
DYSPNEA	SUPRAJATU
EAGLE-OWL	NCUCCU
EAR	RICCHIA
EAR INFECTION	PUSTEMA
EARRING	RICCHINU
EARTHENWARE JAR	GIÁRRA
EARTHENWARE JUG	VANCÈLLA
EARTHQUAKE	TERRIMUTU
EARTHWORM	CACÉNTARU
EASTER	PASCA
EASTER MONDAY	PASCARELLA
ECCENTRIC	STROVACANTE
EDGE	CIGLIU
EDGES OF KNEADING-TROUGH	MASCILLARU
EDUCATION, GOOD MANNERS	DUCAZIONE
EDUCATION, KINDNESS	CRIÀNZÀ
EFFECT	EFFETTU
EFFEMINATE	AFFIMMINATU
EGG	COCCÓ, ÚAVU
EGG WHITE, ALBUMEN	JANCU D'UAVU
EGG YOLK	RUSSU D'UAVU
EGG-PLANT	MILINGIANA
EIGHT	ÚATTU
ELBOW	GÛVITU
ELDERLY LADY	VECCHIA
ELDERLY MAN	VÍACCHJIÙ
ELEGANT, YOUNG MAN	DAMARINU
ELEMENTARY	LEMENTARE
ELISE	LISA
ELSEWHERE	ANNATRUPIZZU
ELSEWHERE	PIZZU (A N'ATRU)
EMACIATED, THIN	SUCATU
EMANUEL	MANUELE
EMBARKED	MBARCATU
EMBARKMENT	MBARCU
EMBELLISHMENT	ABBELLIMIANU

EMBRACE	ABBRAZZU
EMBROIDERED	ARRICAMATU
EMBROIDERY	RICAMU
EMERALD	SMERARDU
EMIL	MILIU
EMPTY	CÓPANU
ENCHANTMENT	NCANTU
ENCRUSTED GLUTEAL HAIRS	ZÁLLARI
END	HÍNE
END OF A SKEIN	CAPU DA MATASSA
ENDING THE DAY'S WORK	SCAPUVATA
ENEMA	CRISTERIU, POMPETTA
ENEMIES FOREVER	NIMICI A MORTE
ENEMY	NIMICU
ENGLAND	NGRITERRA
ENGLISH	NGRISE
ENJOYMENT	GUDÛTA
ENJOYMENT	RECRU
ENMITY	NIMICIZZIA
ENORMOUS, LARGE	TRAMANGALE
ENTANGLED	MPIGLIATU
ENTANGLEMENT	MBOLICATINA
ENTERED	TRASUTU
ENVELOPE	MBUSTA
ENVIOUS	MBIDIÛSU
ENVY	MBÌDIA
EPIPHANY	BIHANÌA
EQUAL	GUALE
EQUAL	GUALU
EQUALITY	PARITATE
ERYSIPELAS	RISIPELA
ESCORT	ACCUMPAGNATURE
ESTIMATOR	APPREZZATURE
EVANGELIST	VANGELISTA
EVE	VIJILIA
EVEN, PAIR	PARU
EVENING	SIRA, SIRATA
EVERYONE	OGNEDUNU
EVERYONE	OGNUNU
EVERYTHING, ALL	TUTTU
EVERYWHERE	TUTTE 'E BANDE
EVIL	MALIGNU, MAVU, TRISTU
EVIL ACTION	MAGAGNU
EVIL EYE VICTIM	AFFASCINATU
EVIL SORT	MAVA RAZZA
EVIL-EYE RITE, MAGIC SPELL	AFFASCINU
EXACTLY	PROPRIU

EXCEPT	ALLINFORA
EXCITED	MPIPIRINATU
EXHAUSTED	SAURITU
EXIT, COMMENT	ESCIÚTA
EXPENSES PAID	SPISATU
EXPENSIVE	CUSTUSU
EXPERIENCE	SPERIENZA
EXPERT	PERITU
EXPLICIT	SPRIGITU
EXTREME HUNGER	CIRÁNCA
EXTREME UNCTION OIL	ÚAGLIU SANTU
EYE	UACCHJÌU
EYEGLASSES	MANGUNI
EYE-GLASSES	UCCHIALI
EYELASH	PINNUVARU
FABLE	SC-CARULETTA
FABRIC	TESSUTU
FACE	HACCIA
FACE-TO-FACE	MPACCIA
FACT	HATTU
FACTORY	FABBRICA
FAGGOT	SARCINA
FAILURE	SCACATÙRA
FAIR	HERRIATA
FAIRY	HATA
FAITHFUL	HIDILE
FAKE	HINTA
FAKE ATTITUDE	MOSSA
FALSE	HAVUZU
FALSE, DECEITFUL	FAVUZU
FALSEHOOD	MENZUGNA
FALSETTI	HARSIATTI
FAME	NDUMINÁTA
FAMILIARITÀ	CUMPIDENZA
FAMILY	HAMIGLIA, HAMIGLIÒVA
FAMINE	CARISTÌA
FANATIC,	HANATICU
FAR AWAY	LUNTANU
FARCE	MASC-CARATA
FARE	HARE
FARM	HATTURÍA
FARMHOUSE	TURRA
FART	PIDITU (VULG.)
FAST	LIÀSTU
FAST (NOT EATING)	DIJÚNU
FAT	CHIATTU
FAT BELLY MAN	PANZA 'E PICA
FAT BOY	PACCHJÁRUATTU

FAT GIRL	PACCHIÁROTTA
FAT LADY, TOAD	BIFFA
FAT MAN	CHIATTUNE
FAT MAN	PANZUNE
FATE	DISTINU
FATHER	PATRE
FATHER-IN-LAW	PATRÍU
FATTENED	NCHJATTATU
FAULT	CURPA, DIHÈTTU
FAULTS	MAGAGNE
FAULTS	MEFRE
FAVOR	HAVURE
FAVOR, PLEASURE	PIACÌRE
FEAR	SPAGNU
FEARFUL	PAURUSU
FEARFUL	SPAGNUSU
FEAST	HERA
FEAST	HESTA
FEATHER	CHJIUMA
FEATHERED	PINNUTU
FEBRUARY	FREVARU
FEET-DRAGGER	RAGA-PEDE
FEMALE	HÍMMINA
FEMALE BIRD	JOZZA
FEMALE FRIEND	CUMPAGNA
FEMALE NURSE	MPERMIERA
FEMUR	MASTRUASSU
FENNEL	HINUACCHIU
FERDINAND	FARDINANTE
FERN	HÍLICE
FEROCIOUS DOG	CANORSU
FERTILIZER, MANURE	CUNCÌMA
FESTIVE	HESTIVU
FEVER	FREVE
FIANCÉ	HIDANZATU
FIANCÉ	ZITU
FIANCÉE	ZITA
FIBER	HIBBRA
FICKLE PERSON	FARFALLUNE
FIDUCIARY	HIDUCIARIU
FIELD	CAMPU
FIG	HICU
FIG TREE	PEDE 'E HICU
FIGURE, IMPRESSION	HIGURA
FILET	HILIATTU
FILLED TO SATIETY	VURDU
FILLED TO THE BRIM	CURMU
FILLED WITH LEAD	NCHJUMBATU

FILOMENA	HILUMENA
FILTER	HILTRU
FILTH	HETENZÌA
FILTHINESS	LURDIA
FILTHY	CACÁTU
FIN, PEN	PINNA
FINE	HINU
FINE LADY	MADAMA
FINE LADY	SIGNURA
FINE, TICKET, PENALTY	CUNTRAMENZIONE
FINGER	JÍDITU
FINGER-PRINT	JIDITÁTA
FINISH	HURNARE
FINISHED	HINITU
FIRE	HUACU
FIRE-CRACKER	TRICCHI TRACCHI
FIRE-FLY	CULIVUCINE
FIRE-FLY, SPARK	CARIOVA
FIREPLACE	HOCUVARU
FIREPLACE	HUACUVARU
FIREWORKS	HURGUVI
FIRST FIG TO MATURE	HICAZZÁNA
FIRST-BORN	PRIMUHIGLIU
FISH	PISCE
FISH BONES OR SCALES	SCARDE
FISH EMBRYOS	ROSAMARINA
FISH-BONE	SPINA 'E PISCE
FISHING LIGHT	VAMPARA
FISHING-LINE	LINZA
FISHMONGER	PISCINÀRU
FIST	PUNIU
FIT, WORN	QUAZATU
FIUMEFREDDO	JUMEFRIDDU
FIXED	CUNZATA
FIXED	NCASTRATU
FIXTURES	VUCCHE D'OPERA
FIZZY LEMON DRINK	GAZZOSA
FLAG	BANDIARA
FLAKE OF SNOW	PULLUVU
FLAKE	SCAGLIA
FLAME	VAMPA
FLANNEL, PLUSH	PILUSCIU
FLAT BREAD	PITTA
FLAT HARD BUN	FRISELLA
FLAT HARDENED BREAD	FRISÒVA
FLAT STONE FOR LAWN BOWLING	STÁCCIA
FLAT-IRON	HIARRU 'E STIRU
FLAVOURED	CUNDOTA
FLAX SEED	LINUSA

FLAXEN HAIR	STUPPA
FLEA	PULICE
FLESHY	PURPUSU
FLESHY, PULPY	CARNUSU
FLIGHT	VUVU
FLIGHT, RACE	HUJÚTA
FLOCK, HERD	MURRA
FLOOD	VILÚVIU
FLOOD, HEAVY RAIN	DILLÚVIU
FLOUR	HARINA
FLOUR	PULLA
FLOUR COLLECTOR IN MILLS	MATRARU
FLOWER	JURE
FLOWER BUD	JACÙNE
FLOWER POT	JURERA
FLOWERING	JURITURA
FLOWER-VASE	GRASTA
FLOWN	VULATA
FLY	MUSCA
FOAM	SC-CUMA
FOG	NEGLIA
FOG	RISINA
FOGGY	ANNEGLIATU
FOLD	CHJCATURA
FOND FOR SWEETS	CANNARUTU
FOOL	CIÓNCIU
FOOL	HISSA
FOOL	PIVUNE
FOOL, RING-SHAPED PASTRY	CIAMBRÉLLA
FOOLISH	CIUCCIGNU, CIÚTIGNU
FOOLISH THING	HISSARÍA
FOOLISH, NAIVE PERSON	VUCCANCÁTA
FOOLISHNESS	FRAPPE
FOOT	PEDE
FOOT OF THE BED	PEDIZZI
FOOT, CLAW	CIAMPA
FOR	PPÉ
FORCEFULLY	MPUZU
FOREHEAD	FRUNTA
FOREIGN COUNTRY	STRANÌA
FOREIGNER	HORESTIERE
FOREMAN	CAP'OFFICINA
FOREMAN, MASTER BUILDER	CAPUMASTRU
FOREST	HORESTA
FORGE	HORGIA
FORGETFULNESS	SCURDANZA
FORGIVENESS	PERDUNU
FORGOTTEN	SCURDATU
FORK	HURCA

FORK	HURCÌNA
FORKED STICK	HURCELLA
FORK-FULL	HURCINATA
FOUND	TRUVATU
FOUNTAIN	HUNTANA
FOUR	QUATTRU
FOX	VURPA
FOXY	VURPIGNUM
FRAGILE OBJECT, THIN PERSON	SPIZZITRIGUVU
FRAGRANT, SCENTED	ARRIGANATU
FRECKLES	LENTICCHIÈ
FREE	LIBBARU
FREE OF CHARGE	SBAFA (A)
FREEDOM	LIBBERTÀTE
FRENCH	FRANCISE
FRENCH LOAF OF BREAD	PIZZILLA
FRENZY	SPAMIÀ
FRESH	FRISCA
FRESH, COLD	FRISCU
FRESHNESS	FRISCHIZZA
FRIDAY	VÉNNARI
FRIENDSHIP	AMICIZZIA, CUMPAGNIA
FRIGHTENED	SPAGNATU
FRIGHTENED	SPIRDATU
FRILL	SCÍSCIUVU
FROG	RANOCCHJIA
FROM BEHIND	DARRIATI
FROM NOW ON	MONDAVANZI
FRONT FLAP OF BREECHES	VRACHETTA
FRONT VIEW	HACCIATA
FROST	CHIARIA, NNASPRU, HERRAZZATA
FROTH, FOAM	SC-CUMA
FRUIT	FRUTTU
FRUIT PEDUNCLE	CUDICINA
FRUIT SEGMENT	SPÍCCHIU
FRYING PAN	FRISSURA
FULL	ABBUTTU
FULL	CHJINU
FULL (NOT HUNGRY)	SAZZIU
FULL BELLY	PANZA CHJINA
FULL OF	ASSAVUCATU
FULL OF CRUSTS	CUAZZICUSU
FULL OF CRUSTS AND BRUISES	STRONTICATU
FULL OF STARS	STILLATO
FULL, COVERED	NZILLICATU
FUNERAL	HUNERALE, MURTUARU
FUNERAL PROCESSION	ACCUMPAGNAMENTU
FUNK	CACASUTTA

FUNNEL	MBUTU
FUNNY, UGLY	PRIGIOTTU
FURIOUS	HURIUSU
FURNISHMENT	RIHORNIMIAN TU
FURNITURE	MÒBBILIA
FURROW	RISÉCA, SURCU
FURROWED	SURCATU
FUSTIAN	HUSTAJINU
FUTURE	HUTURU
GABLE	FRUNTÙNE
GAIN	GUADAGNU
GALL, BITTERNESS	HELE
GALLOP	GALUAPPU
GALOSHES	CALOSCIA
GAME	JÚACU, JUCATA
GANG	CRICCA
GANG	TEPPAGLIA
GANGRENE	CANCARENA
GARAGE	GARAGGIU
GARBAGE	HAMAZZE
GARDNER	ORTUVANU
GARGLES	GARGARISI
GARIBALDIAN	GARIBARDINU
GARLIC	AGGLIU
GARMENT	PANNÌZZI
GAS	GASSU
GATE	CANCÍALLU
GATHERING	RADUNU
GECKO	TIRIU
GEM	JEMMA
GENEROUS	BUNNANZIUSU
GENIUS	GENIU
GENTLEMAN	GALANTUAMINU
GEOMETRY	GIOMETRIA
GERMAN	GERMANISE
GHOST	HANTASMA, SPIRDU
GIFT	REGÁVU
GIGGLE	RISATELLA
GIRL	GAJARA
GIRL	QUATRARA
GIRLISH MAN	HIMMINÉLLA
GIVE ME SOME	DUNAMÍNDE
GLAD, CHEERFUL	PREJÁTU
GLANCE	UCCHIATA
GLANCE , LOOK	UCCHIATA
GLASS	VITRU
GLASS VASE	BUCCACCIU

GLASS WINDOW	VITRÀTA
GLORY	GRÓRIA
GLOVE	GUANTU
GLUED	MPACCHJATU
GO AWAY!	JATIVINDE! VATINDE!
GO!	JATI!
GOAT	CRAPA
GOAT EXCREMENTS	CIRILLI
GOAT KEEPER	CRAPARU
GOATEE	MUSCUNE
GOAT-LIKE	CRAPINU
GOD	DDIU
GOD PROTECT US!	ARRASSUSÍA!
GOD WILLING!	BONUSÌA !
GOD-DAUGHTER	CUMMARELLA
GOD-FATHER	CUMPARI
GOD-MOTHER	CUMMARI
GOD-SON	CUMPARIALLU
GOITER, LUMP	VOZZA
GOITER, LUMP	VÚAZZU
GOLD	ORU
GOLD PENDANT	SPERA D'ORU
GONE MAD	MPAZZITU
GOOD BEATING	PALIATA
GOOD ENOUGH	BONICIALLU
GOOD FRIDAY	VÉNNARI SANTU
GOOD THURSDAY	JÚAVI SANTU
GOOD, CAPABLE	BRAVU
GOODBYE!	ADDIA !
GOOD-FOR-NOTHING FELLOW	CIAMPAHUASSU
GOOD-FOR-NOTHING FELLOW	MAZZICA-BRODU
GOOD-NATURED PERSON	TUTUMAGLIU
GOODNESS	BUNTATE
GOODNESS!	JÉSÛ!
GORGE	PERRUPU SCIOLLA TIMPUNE
GORGE	TREMPA TIMPA
GOPEL	VANGELU
GOSSIP	CINTIARI
GOT UP	SUSÛTU
GOT USED TO	MPRATICATA
GOVERNMENT	CUVERNU
GRACEFUL	GRAZZIUSU
GRAFT	NNIASTU
GRAMOPHONE, RECORD PLAYER	GRAMMÓFANU
GRAND MASTER (MALE)	MASTRUNE
GRANDFATHER	NANNU
GRANDPA	NANNARIALLU

GRANDPA	NANNUZZU
GRANNY	NÁNNA, NANNARELLA, NANNUZZA
GRANPA	NONNÒ
GRAPES	UVA
GRASP	STRITTA
GRASPED	MPUGNATU
GRASS	ARUCULI
GRASS	ERVA, MERCURELLA, NIAPITE
GRASS	VAPRISTIALLU
GRASSHOPPER, WHIM	GRILLU
GRASSY	ERVUSU
GRATER	GRATTACASU
GRAVEL	VRICCIU
GRAVEYARD KEEPER	CAMPUSANTARU
GREASED	UNTATU
GREASED-UP	MPUMATATU
GREASY	UNTUSU
GREASY POLE	NTINNA
GREAT GRANDFATHER	PRUNUANNU
GREAT GRANDMOTHER	PRUNANNA
GREAT PHYSICIAN	MIADICUNE
GREAT-GRANDFATHER	CATANANNU
GREAT-GRANDMOTHER	CATANANNA
GREEDY	ARGANU, NGORDU
GREEK	GRECU
GREEN	VIRDE
GREENHORN	MPAPARINATA
GRIMACE	SMORFIA
GRIMALDI	GRIMAURO
GRINDER	MULINIALLU
GRINDSTONE	MOVA
GRIP	STRINGIUTA
GROAN	LAGNA
GROANING	LAGNUSU
GROUP	MANIATA
GRUMBLER	RUSICA-RUSICA
GRUMPY	AMMATUPATU, AMMUVARE
GRUMPY	CURRIVU
GUARD	CHIANTUNE
GUARD-RAIL	PARAPÍATTU
GUILTY	SCIURTU
GUINEA PIG	SPURCÌGLIU
GUITARIST	CHITARRARU
GULP	NDUCUNE
GUN	PISTOVA
GUN SHOT	PISTUNATA
GUNSTOCK	TILIARE

GYPSY	ZINGARU
HAIL-STORM	GRANDINIATA
HAIR	CAPILLI
HAIR CURLS	VUOCULI
HAIR, COAT	PIVU
HAIR-CREAMED	MPOMATATU
HAIRLINE	SCRIMA
HAIRPIECE	TUPPU
HAIRPIN	HERRIATTU, PETTINISSA
HAIR-STYLE	MASCAGNA
HAIRY	PIVUSU
HALF	MENZINA, METATE, MIANZU
HALF HOUR	MENZURA
HALF-ASLEEP	NTANTAVIGLIA
HALF-DEAD	MUARTU 'E HAME
HALF-SHUT	ABBURVUTU
HALL	SALUNE
HAM	PRISUTTU
HAMMER	MARTIALLU
HAMPERED	AMMURRÀTU
HAND	MANU
HAND DRILL	VARRINA
HAND TOWEL, TABLE CLOTH	TUVAGLIA
HANDBAG	VURZA
HANDCHERCHIEF	MUCCATURU
HANDFUL	JUNTA, VRANCATA
HANDLE	MANICU
HANDSOME	BIALLU
HANGED	APPISU
HAPPINESS	CUNTENTIZZA, LIGRIZZA
HAPPY, CURIOUS	CURIUSU
HARD	MASC-CA
HARD WORK	HATICA
HARD WORKER	HATICATURE
HARD, COMPACT MASS	CACIAROGNA
HARD, TOUGH	TUASTU
HARDENED	NCALLITU
HARDENED	QUAGLIATA
HARE	RIAPUVU
HARLOT	BAGASCIA
HARMFUL	DANNUSU
HARMONICA	ORGANETTU
HASTE	FRICARELLA, PRESSA
HASTEFUL PERSON	PRESSARUVU
HAT	CAPPIALLU
HATCHET	GÁCCIA
HATCHET BLOW	GACCIATA
HATCHET'S OUTER EDGE	CUAZZU
HATE	ODIU, SDÉLU

HAVING A SWEET TOOTH	GULIUSU
HAWK	CRISTARIALLU
HAWTHORN	JANCUSPINU
HAY	HIANU
HAY PALLET	PAGLIARIZZU
HAZEL NUT	NUCILLA
HE	ILLU
HE, SHE, IT SEEMS	PÁRADI
HE, SHE, IT SMOKES	HÚMADI
HE'S DROWSING	PINNICHIÁDI
HEAD (OF A CHAIR)	SPALLERA
HEAD HANDKERCHIEF	MANDILE
HEAD OF HAIR	CAPILLERA
HEAD OF THE TABLE	CAPUTAVUVA
HEALTHY	SANIZZU
HEALTHY, WHOLE	SANU
HEARING	DIANZA
HEART	CORE
HEART OF BROCCOLI	SPONZA
HEART THROBBING	VATTARELLA
HEARTH	HUCUNE
HEAVEN	PARADISU
HEAVINESS	PISANTIZZA
HEAVY	GRAVUSU, PISANTE
HEBREW	EBREU
HECK	CAGNU
HEEL	CARCAGNU
HEEL	GARRUNE
HEEL-PIECE	SUPRATACCU
HE-GOAT	ZIMBARU
HEIGHT	ATIZZA
HELD	TENUTU
HELEN	LENA
HELL	MPIARNU
HEMORRHOIDS	MURROIDI
HEMOSTASIS	AGGUTTARE
HEN	JOCCA
HEN-HOUSE	GALLINARU
HERD	MÁNDRIA
HERE	CCÁ
HERETIC BLASPHEMER	SCISIMATICU
HERMIT	REMITA
HERRING	RENGA
HICCUP	SILLUZZU
HIDDEN	ALL'IMMUCCIUNI
HIDDEN	NGRUPPATU
HIDDEN CORNER	RASA
HIDDEN, DARK PLACE	SCUSÀGNU

HIDDEN-FIRE	HUACU-MUARTU
HIDE AND SEEK	AMMUCCIATELLA
HIDE-AND-SEEK	MMUCCIATELLA
HIGH FEVER	FREVUNE
HIGH SCHOOL	LICEU
HIGHER	SUPRANU
HIGHER ALTITUDE	SUPRATERRA
HIGHLANDER	MUNTANARU
HILL	SERRUNE
HIP	UAMPU
HIPS	HIANCHI
HIT, OFFENDED	CURRAMATU
HOARSE	ABBARGATU
HOARSE	NTARGANATU
HOARSE	RAGANUSU
HOARSENENESS	ABBARGAMIAN TU
HOARSENENESS	RAGANELLA
HOE	CRÒCCIA
HOE	ZAPPA, ZAPPULLA, ZAPPUNE
HOER	ZAPPATURE
HOLE	GRUPU, HORCHIA
HOLE, CRACK	SERCHIA
HOLE, OPENING	ROCCHJA
HOLE-MAKER	PERCIATURU
HOLY CRIB	PRISÉPIU
HOLY PICTURE	HIGURÉLLA
HOLY WEEK	SIMANA SANTA
HONEY	MELE
HONEYCOMB	HAVU
HONOR	UNURE
HONORED	UNURATU
HONOUR	UNURANZA
HOOK	CRUACCU, GANCIU
HOOK	MACCHJUVA
HOOK (TO HANG CLOTHES ON)	CRUCCHÍATTU
HOOLIGAN	GIUVINASTRU
HORN	CUARNU
HORNS	CORNA
HORSE	CAVALLU
HORSE CARETAKER	CAVALLARU
HORSE HOLTER	CAPIZZA
HORSE RIDE	CAVARCATA
HOSPITAL	SPITALE
HOT PEPPER	PIPARIALLU
HOTEL	ABBERGU
HOUR	URA
HOUSE PAINTER	MBIANCHINU

HOW	CUAMU
HOW MUCH	QUANTU
HUMID	UMIDU
HUMP	CÚASCINU
HUMPED	CUASCINUTU
HUNCH	JIMBUVU
HUNG	MPISU
HURRIEDNESS	MPRESSA
HURRY UP!	AJOSTE !
HURRY UP!	MANÍJATE!
HURRY-UP!	AJÓSATE!
HUSBAND	MARITU
HYACINTHUS	JACINTU
HYENA, CRUEL PERSON	JENA
HYPERSOMNIA, POPPY	PAPAGNA
HYSTERIC	STERICU
I SAID	DIAZI
I HAD	APPI
I HAVE	ÁJU
I SAID NO!	NÓNI!
I WISH!	MACARI!
I'M GOING!	VAJU!
ICE	GELU, JIÁCCIÙ
ICICLE	MÍARGULI
ICING	ANNASPRU
IDEA	PENZATA
IDENTICAL	GUAVU
IDIOT	CITRUVU SIMENTINU
IDLE	OZIUSU
IDLE	SFATIGATU
IGNATIUS	GNAZZIU
IGNORANCE	GNURANZA
IGNORANT PERSON	GNORANTE
ILL OMEN	MAVAGURIU
ILL-MANNERED	SCRIANZATU
IMMACULATE	MMACULATA
IMPERMIABLE CLOTH	MPICIATA
IMPETIGO	PITÌJINE
IMPETUOUS	HUCUSU
IMPORTANT	MPURTANTI
IMPURE	MBISCATU
IN A LOW VOICE	CITTU-CITTU
IN A LOW VOICE	SUTTAVUCE
IN BAD CONDITION	MAVADDERRUTTU
IN BALANCE	MPISUVU
IN BLOOM	JURUTU
IN CASE	NCASU

IN DANDER	MAVA PARATA
IN DEPTH	NFUNDU
IN PEACE	MPACE
IN POOR HEALTH	MAVANDATU
IN PUBLIC	MPRUBICU
IN THE MIDDLE	MMIANZU
IN THE MIDDLE, HALF	MIJANZU (AVV. E SOST.)
IN THOUGHT	PENZUSU
INCENSE	NCIANZU
INCENSING	NCENZIAMIANTU
INCOHERENT	SCUNCHJUDÈNTE
INCOHERENT	SCUNCHJUTU
INCONVENIENCE, PETIT MAL	NCOMUDU
INDIGESTIBLE	NDIGESTU
INDIGNANT	SDIGNUSU
INDISCREET	SPISSATU
INEFFICIENT MACHINERY	TRANGANIALLU
INEXPERIENCED	SPRATICU
INFANT	CRIATURU
INFECTED	MPESTATA
INFECTED PIMPLE	CARVUNCHIU
INFLORESCENCE	JETTATINA
INFLUENZA	MPRUVENZA
INFORMED	MPURMATU
INGUINAL AREA	UMBRAINE
INGUINAL- GLANDS PAIN	NGINAGLIA
INGUINAL HERNIA	CÚGLIA, GUÁLLARA
INHABITANT OF AMANTEA	MANTIUATU
INHABITANT OF ARIA DI LUPI	ARIA VUPISE
INHABITANT OF MARGI	MARGITANU
INJECTION	NCHJÍZIONE
INK	NCHIOSTRU
INKWELL	CALAMARU
INNOCENT	NUZZENTE
INSATIABLE	ABBRAMATU
INSATIABLE	AFANTU
INSIPID	DISSAPITU
INSTALLATION	MPIANTU
INSTEAD	MBECE
INSTEAD	PURAMENTE
INSTIGATOR	SC-CHETTARUSU
INSTRUCTED, EDUCATED	STRUITU
INSULT	AFFRUNTU
INSULT, MISTAKE	SGARRU
INTELLECT	NTELLETTU
INTELLIGENCE	GNEGNA, SPERTÌZZA
INTESTINE	STENTINU

INTO, IN, INSIDE	NTRA
INTOLERANT PERSON	ZIMECARU
INVITATION	MBITU
IRON	HIARRU
IRON BED	TRABACCA
IRRIGATE	ANNACQUARE
IRRITABLE	SUSTUSU
ISOLATED	APPARTATU
IT DRIZZLES	SCHICCIULIJÁDI
IT IS BELIEVED	ICICA
IT IS SAID THAT	DICICA
IT SEEMS	PARACA
IT SHOWS	SCERNADI
IT SMOKES	HUMÍJÁDI
IT'S HAILING	GRANDULIAJADI
ITALIAN	TALIANU
ITALIAN CARD GAME	TRISSETTE
ITCH, WHIM	CHJURÍTU
JACKET'S INSIDE POCKET	MARIÓVA
JACK-PLANE	SCURSINU
JAMES	JACUVU
JANUARY	JENNÀRU
JAPAN	GIAPPUNE
JAR FOR SALTED FOOD	SALIERA
JASMINE	GERSUMINU
JAW	GANGARIALLU, GANGUVARU
JEALOUS	GELUSU
JEALOUSY	GELUSIA
JELLY	TRIAMUVU
JERK	PAPPAFICU
JET	JIATTU
JEW	JUDEU
JEWEL WITH PRECIOUS STONES	BRILLOCCU
JOB	MPIÀGU
JOE	PEPPE
JOINT	JUNGITINA
JOINT	NCASTRU
JOINT PAIN	RÉUMA
JOKER	CHJCCHIARUNE
JOY	GIUJIUZZA
JUDGE	JUDICE
JUG	BUCALE
JUG	DAMIGGIANA
JUG	VUCALE
JUICE, SAUCE	SUCU
JUICE, SUBSTANCE	PRUDA
JUICY, SUCCULENT	SUCUSU
JUJUBES	JÚJUME

JULY	LÚGLIU
JUMP	ZUMPATA, ZUMPU
JUNE	GIUGNU
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	GINNASIU
KEROSENE LAMP	LUME
KICK	CÁVUCE (M)
KID	GUAGLIUNE, QUATRARU
KID BROTHER	FRATICIALLU
KID BROTHER	SCIÓSCIU
KID GOAT	CRAPIATTU
KID SISTER	SCIÓSCIA
KIDDING AROUND	GUAGLIUNATA
KIDNEY	RINU
KIDNEY STONE	PETRA ALLI RINI
KILOGRAM	CHILU
KIND WORDS	PARULICCHJE
KINDERGARTEN	ASILU
KINDNESS	BUNTÀ
KISS	VASU
KITCHEN DRESSER	BUFFÈ
KITCHEN TABLE	BUFFETTA
KITE	CUMETA
KNEADING-TROUGH	MAJÍLLA
KNEADING-TROUGH SCRAPER	RASUVA
KNEE	JINÚACCHJÙ
KNEE SOX	QUAZETTUNE
KNEE-BLOW	JINUCCHIATA
KNELT-DOWN	NGINUCCHJÚNI
KNICK-KNACK	GINGILLU
KNICKNAME	SUPRANNUME
KNICKNAME IN LAGO	COVA
KNICKNAME IN LAGO	NERINA
KNIFE	CURTIALLU
KNIFE SHARPNER	AMMUSUNITO
KNITTING	SERCIANDU
KNOWLEDGE	CANUSCENZA
LABEL	CURNICIUNE
LABOR, JOB	LAVÚRU
LACE	FRÁNGIA
LADDER, STAIRS	SCAVA
LADLE	CUPPINU
LADY BUG, BEETLE	VUVANTINU
LAGO	VACU
LAKE	LAGU
LAMB	AGNIALLU, AMUNU
LAMP	CITULERA
LAMP SWITCH	PIRINA

LAMP-POST	LAMPIUNE
LAND REGISTER	CATASTU
LANDSLIDE, PUDDLE	VAVINA
LANTERN	LINTERNA
LARD	GRASSU
LARD	LARDU
LARD JAR	TINIÀLLU
LARGE BAG	SACCUNE , VURZUNE , BURSUNE
LARGE BASIN	VACIVUNE
LARGE BENCH	VANCÚNE
LARGE BOARD	PALANCA , TAVUVUNE
LARGE BOTTLE	BUTTIGLIÚNE
LARGE CAULDRON	QUADARUATTU
LARGE CHEST	CASCIÚNE
LARGE HEEL	TACCUNE
LARGE LIZARD	LICERTUNE
LARGE NOSE	NASU A PAPAROGNA
LARGE NOSE	PAPOGNA
LARGE NOSE, CONCEITED	NASCA
LARGE PEBBLE	MARZACANE
LARGE PILES	VARUNI
LARGE RED ANTS	CULERCIE
LARGE SAUCEPAN	PUNZUNIATTU
LARGE SWALLOW	RUNDUNE
LARGE WINDOW	HINESTRÚNE
LARGE, FLAT STONE	TIVUVA
LARGE, THICK NEEDLE	SACCURARA
LASH	VURPILATA, VURPIVATA
LAST	URTIMU (A)
LAST BORN	SCACATURU
LAST NAME	CUGNUME
LAST WILL	TESTAMIANTU
LATCH	CATINAZZU, MASC-CHÍATTU
LATER, THEN	PÚE
LATERAL PLANT SHOOTS	HAJILLUNI
LATHERING	NZAPUNATA
LAUNDRY	VUCÁTA
LAUREL	LÁURU
LAW, LEGISLATION	LEGGIA
LAWN	PRATU
LOAN	PRIASTITU
LAWYER	AVUCATU
LAXATIVE	PURGA
LAZINESS	NCRISCIANZA
LAZY	LAVATIVU, MAZZACANE
LAZY	NCRISCIUSU VACABÚNDU
LAZY PERSON	BECCAMUARTU, GATTAMUSCIA

LAZY, SLOW (FEMALE)	MUSCIA
LAZY, SLOW (MALE)	MÚSCIU
LAZY-BONE	SCANZA-HATICA
LEAD	CHJÚMBU
LEADER, HEAD, CHIEF	CAPU
LEAF	PAMPINA
LEAF (LEAVES)	HÓGLIA
LEAF STRING	VALÈSTRA
LEAFLESS	SPAMPINATU
LEAN BOY	RANUNCHJU
LEANED	ARRIBBATU
LEANED ON	APPUGGIATU
LEAP-YEAR	BISESTU
LEATHER	CUARIU
LEECH	SANGUISUCA
LEES	HEZZA
LEFT	MANCA
LEFT	PARTUTU
LEFT HAND	MANU MANCA
LEFT-HANDED	MANCINU
LEFT-OVERS	RISIMOGLIA
LEGITIMATE	LIGGITTIMU
LEMON	LIMÚNE
LENS	LENTA
LESS	MENU
LET'S GO	JÁMU
LET'S GO !	IAMUNINDE ! (VOC.)
LET'S GO TO BED, LAY DOWN	CURCÁMUNE
LET'S HOLE NOT!	MÁNCU LI CANI!
LETTER	LÍTTERA
LETTUCE	LATTUCA
LEVEL	LIVIALLU
LIAR	PALLUNARU, VUSCIARU
LICK	LICCATÙRA
LIE	MINSOGNA
LIE	SCISIMA
LIE, FALSEHOOD, POCKET	BUSCÍA
LIES	SCISIME
LIFE	VITA
LIFE	VIVIANZA
LIGAMENT	LIGAMIAN TU
LIGHT	LÍAGGIU
LIGHT	LUCE, LUSTRU, VUSTRU
LIGHT RUB	STRICATELLA
LIGHT WIND	JUJJÛRÉLLA, VENTARIALLU
LIGHTLY BURNED	VRUSCIATINA
LIKE THIS	ECCUSSÍ

LIME PAIL	CARDARELLA
LIMEKILN	CARCÁRA
LIMPING	ZÚAPPU
LINE	HIVA
LINEN	LINU
LINING FASTENER	RIBATTITINA
LINTEL	SARCINALE
LINTEL	SUPRAPUARTU
LION	LIUNE
LIPSTICK	RUSSIATTU
LIQUID AND COPIOUS STOOLS	QUAGLIAROTTA (VOLG.)
LIST	LISTINU
LIT	ALLUCIUTU, APPICCIATU
LITER	LITRU
LITTLE	PUACU
LITTLE BRIDGE	PONTICIALLU
LITTLE BUNCH	MAZZÛLLU
LITTLE FINGER	JIDITÍALLU
LITTLE FINGERS	JIDITÍALLI
LITTLE MONKEY	SCIMIELLA
LITTLE MOTHER	MAMMARELLA
LITTLE RASCAL	MAVANDRINU
LITTLE SHOW-OFF	SPACCUNIALLU
LITTLE, SOFT PART OF BREAD	MULLÌCA
LIVELY BOY	PIPIRINIALLU
LIVELY CHILD	TINGHEU
LIVER	HICATU
LIVER STONE	PETRA ALLU HICATU
LIZARD	LICERTA
LOAD	CARRICU
LOADING	CARICAMIAN TU
LOAFER	ACCHJAPPAMUSCHE
LOAFER	MANGIA-E-DORMA, SPERANZUNE
LOANS	SCASUNI
LOCAL MUSHROOM	PIDITU 'E VUPU
LOIR	GLIRU
LONG	LUANGU
LONG CHESTNUT	NZERTA
LONG COAT	SCIAMBERGA
LONG CONFETTI	CANNELLINI
LONG CONVERSATION, PIPE	PIPPA
LONG ROBE	ZIMARRA
LONG UNCOMBED HAIR	ZZÁZZARA
LONGING FOR, DESIRE	SPINNU
LOOK	MERA
LOOKS GOOD (ON YOU)	MERADI (TE)
LOOM	TIVARU

LOOSE	LASCU
LOOSE THINGS	SPASERA
LOSS	PERDENZA
LOST	PERDUTU, PERUTU, PIARSU
LOUD VOICE	VUCIUNE
LOUSE	PIDUCCHJIU
LOUSY FEMALE SERVANT	SERVÀZZA
LOVE	AMURE
LOW MOUNTAIN	MUNTICALLU
LOW SPIRITS	PICUNDRIA
LOWER	SUTTANU
LOWER COURT JUDGE	PRETURE
LOWLAND	CHIANURA
LUBRICANT, TALLOW, GREASE	SIVU
LUCIFER	VUCIFERU
LUCIFER, DEVIL	ĀHARU
LUCK	HURTUNA
LUCKY	CUVÚTU (VULG.), HURTUNATU
LUMBER	LIGNAME
LUMPY	NUAZZUVUSU
LUNCH BASKET	PANARIALLU
LUNG	PURMUNE
LUPIN	VUPINU
LUXURY	LUSSU
LYE	LISSÌA
LYING	STENDICCHIATU
MACCARONI	MACCARRUNI
MAD	SPUSTATU
MAD, BANKRUPT	SBALLATU
MADHOUSE	MANICOMIU
MAFALDA	MAFARDA
MAFIA	MAFFIA
MAFIA MEMBER	MAFFIUSU
MAGNESIUM CITRATE	CITRATA
MAGNIFICENT	MAGNIFICU
MAGPIE	PICA
MAILMAN	PORTALITTERE
MAIMED	MUANCU
MAIMED	MUGNU
MAIN ENTRANCE	PURTUNE
MAJOR	MAGGIÙRE
MALE	MÁSCUVU
MALE FRIEND	CUMPAGNU
MALE NURSE	MPERMIARE
MALFUNCTIONING WATCH	CRACCA
MALICE	MALIZZIA
MALLEOLUS	GALLARELLA
MALTREATED	ARRESTIVATU

MAN	UAMINU
MAN	UAMU
MAN WITH A BIG BELLY	TRIPPUTU
MAN WITH A FAT BELLY	PANZUTU
MAN, CHRISTIAN	CRISTIANU
MANAGER	CAPUREPARTU
MANDARIN	MANDARINU
MANDOLIN	MANDULINU
MANEUVERS	MASTRAVÒTA
MANGER	SCÌFU
MANNER	MANERA
MANTLE	MANTU
MANURE	HUMÍARI
MAPLE	ACERU
MARBLE	MARMU
MARCH	MARZU
MARCINELLE (BELGIUM)	MARSINELLA
MARE	JUMÉNTA
MARENGO (COIN USED IN TURIN)	MERENGA
MARJORAM	MAJURANA
MARK	MPRUNTA
MARKED	SIGNATU
MARKET, CHEAP	MERCATU
MARRIAGE RING	HEDE
MARRIED	NZURÀTU
MARSHALL	MARASCIALLU
MARTIN	MARTINU
MASCULINE	MASCULINU
MASH	CIVARRA
MASK	MASC-CARA
MASKED BALL	VIGLIUNE
MASKED PERSON	FRAZZARU
MASKED PERSON	HARZARU
MASON	FRAVRICATURE
MASS	MISSA
MASS-BOOK	MISSALE
MASTER	SUMMASTRU
MATCH	HÓSPARU
MATHUSELAH	MATUSALEMME
MATTRESS	MATARAZZU
MATURE	CUNCHJUTU
MAY	MAJU
MAYBE	HORSE
MAYBE	PÍANZICA
MAYOR	SINDACU
MAZURKA	MAZZURCA
MEAN PERSON	CAROGNA
MEANWHILE	NTANTU
MEANWHILE	NTERIMME

MEANWHILE	NTRAMENTE
MEASLES	MURBILLU
MEASLES	MURVILLU
MEASURE OF WEIGHT	STUPPIGNUM
MEASURING DEVICE FOR LIQUIDS	STRUPPAGLIU
MEAT-BALL, CROQUETTE	PURPETTA
MEDDLER	MPACCIERU
MEDDLER	TRASITICCIU
MEDICINE	MEDICAMIAN TU
MEDICINE DOSE	CARTELLA
MEDICINE DROPPER	CUNTAGUCCE
MEDICINE, PHARMACEUTICAL	MEDICIINA
MEDLAR	NIASPUVU
MEEK MAN	CUCÍVULE
MEEK PERSON	PIECURUNE
MELON	MIVUNE A PANE
MELTED (M)	SQUAGLIATU
MEMORIES	RICUARDI
MENTAL FIXATION	CHIUVUNE 'NCAPU
MENTALLY DERANGED	SBALESTRATU
MERIT	MÌARITU
MESS	RANGIU
MESS	SCATAFASCIU
MESSAGE, EMBASSY	MBASCIATA
MESSIAH	MISSÌA
MET	SCUNTATU
METEORISM	ARRUMBA 'A PANZA
METER, RULER	METRU
MID AUGUST	MENZAGUSTU
MIDDLEMAN	TRAMEZZIÀRI
MIDGET	NANU
MIDNIGHT	MENZANNOTTE
MIDWIFE	MAMMÁNA
MIGRAINE HEADACHE	MICRANIA
MILKING	MUNGIUTA
MILKMAN	LATTARU
MILL	MULINU
MILLER	MULINARU
MILLET	MIGLIU
MILLION	MILIUNE
MILL-RACE	SAJITTA
MINE	MINIÀRA
MINISTER	MINISTRU
MIRACULOUS	MIRACUVU
MIRACULOUS	MIRACUVUSU
MIRROR	SPÉCCHIU
MISFORTUNE	GUAIU
MISFORTUNE	MAVA SORTE

MISFORTUNE	MAVANOVA
MISFORTUNE	QUALERA
MISHAP	SBENTURA
MISTAKE	ERRURE
MISTAKE	SBAGLIU
MISTREAT SOMEONE	CANIARE
MISTY, FOGGY	NEGLIUSU
MIXTURE OF FLOUR AND YEAST	LEVATINA
MIXTURE, CONFUSION	MBISCATINA
MMACOLATE	MMACULATA
MOAN, GROAN	LAMIANTU
MOB	ROLLA
MODEL, PATTERN	MODELLU
MOLAR TOOTH	GANGA
MOLD	LAMU
MOLE	TAPINARU
MOLE	TUPINARU
MOM	MA'
MOMENT	MUMENTU
MOMMY	MAMMÀ
MONDAY	LUNI
MONDAY	VUNI
MONEY	DINARU
MONEY	PILA
MONEY	SCIGÙNE
MONEY BAG	VURGHJILE
MONEY CHANGE	RIASTU
MONK	MONACU
MONKEY	SCÌMIA
MONTH	MISE
MONTHLY SALARY	MISATA
MONUMENT	MUNIMENTU
MOON	VUNA
MORE	CCHIÙ
MORNING	MATINA
MORTAR	MURTARU
MOSCATO	MUSCATU
MOSQUITOES	ZAMPARIALLI
MOSQUITO-NET, TENT	SPRUVIARI
MOSS	LIPPU
MOSSY	LIPPUSU
MOTHER-DEPENDENT	MAMMARUAVU
MOTHER-IN-LAW	DONNA
MOTHER-IN-LAW	MATRÍA
MOTIONLESS, ENCHANTED	NCANTATU
MOULD	HURMA
MOULDY	LAMÁTU
MOUNT COCUZZO	CUCUZZU

MOUNTAIN	MUNTE
MOUNTAIN PASS	VADU
MOUNTAINOUS	MUNTAGNUSU
MOURNING	LUTTU
MOUSE	SURICE TUPINARU
MOUSE TRAP	VISCIATTUVA
MOUSTACHE	MUSTAZZU
MOUSTACHED	MUSTAZZUTU
LIPS	MUSSU
MOUTH	VUCCA
MOUTHFUL	CALLÙAZZU
MOUTHFUL	VUCCATA
MOUTHFUL	VUCCUNE
MOUTHFUL, MORSEL	MBUCCUNE
MOUTHPIECE	BUCCHINU
MOVE!	ARRÁSSATE!
MOVED	MUVUTU
MUD	HANGU
MUD	LIAVITRU
MUD	PILLA
MUD	ZANCU
MUD	ZZANCU
MUDDINESS	ZZANCHI
MUDDY	ZANCUSU
MULBERRY	CIÁVUZU
MULE	MUVU
MUMPS	RICCHIUNI
MUMPS	RICCHJAJINA
MUNICIPAL	CUMUNALE
MUSCLE	MUSCUVU
MUSEUM	MUSÈU
MUSHROOM	SILLU
MUST	MUSTU
MUTE	MUTU
MUTTERING	RÚOCUVU
MUZZLE	MUSSARÒVA
MY SISTER OR BROTHER-IN-LAW	CANÁTEMMA
MY AUNT	ZÍAMMA
MY AUNT	ZZÍAMMA
MY BROTHER	FRÁTEMMA
MY DAUGHTER	HÍGLIAMA
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	NÓRAMA
MY HUSBAND	MARÌTUMMA
MY MOTHER-IN-LAW	DÒNNAMA
MY NEPHEW	NEPUTEMMA
MY NIECE	NEPUTAMMA
MY SISTER	SUARMA
MY SON	HÍGLIUMA
MY WIFE	MUGLIÈRAMA

MYSTERY	MISTÈRU
NAIL (METAL OBJECT)	PUNTINA, CHJÚAVU
NAIL (GROWS ON FINGERS)	UGNA
NAIL SCRATCH	UGNATA
NAIVE	MBÚCCAMUSCHE
NAKED	NUDU
NAME	NUME
NAPE (OF THE NECK)	CUZZÍATTU
NAPE (OF THE NECK)	NUCE DU CUALLU
NAPHTA, DIESEL OIL	NAFFITA
NAPKIN	SERVIETTA
NAPKIN	STIAVUCCU
NASAL MUCUS	MUARVU
NASTY SITUATION	NTRICU
NATIVE	NATIVU
NATIVE OF AIELLO	AJELLISE
NATIVE OF CAROLEI	CARULITANU
NATIVE OF COSENZA	CUSENTINU
NATIVE OF DIPIGNANO	DIPIGNANISE
NATIVE OF DOMANICO	DUMANICHISE
NATIVE OF GRIMALDI	GRIMAUDISE
NATIVE OF LAGO	VACHITANU
NATIVE OF PAOLA	PAULITANU
NATIVE OF REGGIO CALABRIA	RIGGITANU
NATIVE OF RENDE	RENNITANI
NATIVE OF S. PIETRO	SANTIPETRISE
NATIVE OF SAN LUCIDO	SAN LUCITANU
NATIVE OF TERRATI (LAGO)	TERRATISE
NAUSEATED	NAUSIATU
NAVEL	VILLÍCU
NEAPOLITAN	NAPULITANU
NEAR	VICINU
NECK	CUALLU
NECK CHAIN	SERRACÙALLU
NECKLACE	SUCCANNA
NECTARINE	NUCEPIARSICU
NEED	BISUAGNU
NEEDLE	ACU
NEEDLEFUL	GUGLIATA
NEEDY	BISUGNUSU
NEIGHBORHOOD	PARÀGGIU
NEIGHBORHOOD	RIÙNE
NEIGHBORHOOD, TINY STREET	RUGA
NEITHER	MÁNCU
NEPHEW, NIECE	NEPUTE
NERVE	NIARVU
NERVE	NIARVU
NERVOUS	NERVUSU

NEST	NIDU
NET	RIZZA
NEW	NOVA
NEW GRASS	ERVICELLA
NEW ONIONS	SC-CAVOGNE
NEW YEAR'S DAY	CAPUDANNU
NEW YORK	NOVA JORCA
NEWS	NOVITATE
NEWS	NUTIZZIE
NEWSPAPER	GIURNALE
NICE OLD LADY	VECCHJARELLA
NICE OLD MAN	VECCHJARIALLU
NICE STORY	HATTARIALLU
NICKELS	NICHILI
NIPPLE	CAPICCHJU
NITS	LÍNDINI
NITTY	LINDINUSU
NO CHARGE	SENZA NENTE
NODE	NUADICU
NOISE	REMURATA
NOISE	REVORTU
NOISE	STRUSCIU
NOISY	REVURTUSU
NONSENSE	FISSARIA
NOON	MENZIJÚRNNU
NOONE	NULLU
NORTH WIND	SURRENTINA
NOSE	NASU
NOSY	MPICCIUNE
NOT CONCLUDED	SCUNCHIUSU
NOT TO CARE	STRAMPENDARE
NOTARY PUBLIC	NUTARU
NOTCH	NTECCA
NOTCH	SINGA
NOTHING	NENTE
NOTHING LESS	NENTEMENU
NOTICE-TABLE	TABBELLUNE
NOTORIOUS	MAVA NNUMINATA
NOVEL	ROMANZU
NOVICE MONK	PICUAZZU
NOW	MÙANI
NOW	MUE
NOWHERE	NDUVIALLI
NOZZLE	VUCCAGLIU
NUISANCE	HASTIDIU
NUISANCE	NUCE 'E CUALLU
NUISANCE, POULTICE	NQUACCHIU
NUMB	AMMORTISCIUTU

NUMBER	NUMERU
NUN	MONACA
NUN, BRAINLESS	CAPU 'E PEZZA
NURSERY RHYME	HILASTROCCA
O MOCK	HURARE
OAK	CARIGLIU
OAK	CERZA
OAR	REMU
OBJECTS, PROPERTY	RROBBA
OBLIGATION	ABBRIGAZZIONE
OBLIGATION	OBBRIGAZIONE
OBLIGATION	OBBRIGU
OBSTACLE	ATTROPPICUNE
OBSTACLE	MPACCIU
OBSTACLE	NTUAPPU
OCTOPUS	PUALIPU
ODD	SDERRAMUNE
ODD	STRAMBULLU
ODDITY	VIZZARRÌA
OF COURSE	ATRICA
OF MAY	MAJISA
OFFENDED	CURRIVATU
OFFENDED	SCUNCERTATU
OFFICE MANAGER	CAP'UFFICIU
OFF-SIDE	URMA
OFTEN	SPESSU
OIL	ÚAGLJÌU
OIL LAMP	LAMPA
OIL PRESS	TRAPPITU
OIL-HOLDER	UGLIERA
OIL-LAMP	LUMERA
OILY	UGLIUSU
OLD	SCRÒSCIA
OLD AGE	VECCHJAJA
OLD AGE	VECCHJIZZA
OLD BACHELOR	SCAPUVUNE
OLD BUTTONS-GAME	MPICCHIA-MPACCHIA
OLD COFFEE MAKER	MACINIALLU
OLD CROCK	CATORCIU
OLD FOX	VURPUNE
OLD MAN	VARVAJANCA
OLD MEASURE OF WEIGHT	TUMMINU
OLD SLIPPER	TAPPINA
OLD STALE BREAD	CATROZZA
ON ALL FOURS	GATTUNI
ON ONE'S BACK	NCONCU
ON ONE'S SHOULDERS	NCUALLU
ON PURPOSE	APPOSTA

ON THE CROSS	NCRUCE
ON THE HEAD	NCAPU
ON THE LAP, UP TO	NZINU
ONCE	VOTA (NA)
ONE	UNU
ONE WHO LOVES PATATOES	PATATARU
ONE WHO PASSES AIR	PIDITARU
ONION	CIPULLA
ONLY	UNICU
OPAQUE	OPACU
OPEN	APIARTU
OPEN	RAPIARTU
OPENED	ANCATU
OPENED WIDE	SPAVANCATU
OPIUM	OPPIU
OPPOSITE	RIMPIATTU
OPPOSITE SIDE	HORE MANU
OPPROBRIUM	QUATERIU
ORANGE	PORTUGALLU
ORANGE	RANGU
ORATORY	ORATORIU
ORDEAL	CARVARIU
ORDER	CUNZUMAZIONE
OREGANO	RIGANU
OREGANO PLANT	RIGANELLA
ORGAN	ORGANU
ORPHAN	ORFANU
OTHER	AVUTRU
OTHERS	ATRI
OTHERWISE	SINNÒ
OTTER	LITRÀRU
OUNCE	UNZA
OUR	NUASTRU
OUR FATHER	PATRENUASTRU
OUTLET	SPOGU
OUTLET	SPUAMMICU
OUTSIDE	HORE
OVEN	HURNU
OVERALL, APRON	VANTERA
OVERCOAT	CAPPOTTU
OVERCOAT	COTTU
OVERCOOKED	SCUATTU
OVERTURNED	MBERSA (ALLA)
OWL	CUCCUVELLA
OWL	SC-CÚTU
OWL	ZAGAROGNA
OX	VOE
OX CART	TRAINU

PACKAGE	PACCU
PACKED	MBALLATU
PACKING	MBALLAGGIU
PADLOCK	CARDILLU
PAIL	CATU
PAIN	DUVURE
PAIN FROM A LASH	ABBRINCHIARE
PAIN FROM RHEUMATISM	SPITRARE
PAINFUL	DUVURUSU
PAINS	DOGLIE
PAINTER	PITTURE
PAIR	PARÌGLIA
PAIR OF BULLS OR COWS	PARICCHIARA
PAIR, COUPLE	CÚCCHJA
PALATE	PAVATARU
PALLET	JAZZU
PALM	PARMA
PALM (HAND)	PARMU
PALM SUNDAY	DUMINICA DA PARMA
PAN	PIGNATA
PAN	TIÉLLA
PANCAKE	GRISPELLA
PANTIES	BRACHISSINI
PANTS	CÁVUZU
PANTS	QUAZUNI
PANTS ZIPPER	BRACHETTA
PANTS, UNDERWEAR	VRACHE
PAOLA	PAULA
PAPER-PULP	CARTAPISTA
PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAFU
PARISH PRIEST	PARACU
PARK	PARCU
PARLIAMENT MEMBER	DEPUTATU
PARSLEY	PETRUSINU
PARTICULAR, FASTIDIOUS	SCASTUSU
PARTITION, HEDGE	SEPÁVA
PASQUALE	PASCA'
PASQUALE	PASCALE
PASSAGE	VARCU
PASSPORT	PASSAPUARTU
PAST	PASSATU
PASTA (GNOCCHI)	STRANGUGLIA-PRIAVITI
PASTIME	PASSATIAMPU
PATCH	ARRIPEZZATINA
PATH, LANE	CARRERA
PATIENCE	PACIANZA
PATIENCE	TENIANZA
PATIENT	PACIENZIUSU

PAVED	LASTRICATU
PAVED	SILICÀTA
PAVEMENT	LASTRICU
PAVEMENT	SILICA
PAYER	PAGATURE
PEACH	PERCOCU
PEACH	PIARSICU
PEACH ORCHARD	PIARSICARU
PEACOCK	PAVUNE
PEAR	PIRU
PEAR, SMAL PEAR	PIRILLU
PEAS	PISIALLI
PEBBLE	CUTÍCCHJU
PEBBLE	PETRUZZA
PEBBLES	SAVURRE
PEELED, BALD	PIVATU
PEELING	MUNDATURA
PEEVISH	ZIRRUSU
PEG	PIRUNE
PEGNANT HERRING	RENGA PRENA
PEN	JAGGINA
PEN FOR SHEEP	CURTAGLIA
PEN FOR SHEEP	MANDRIGLIU
PEN, ENCLOSURE	ZACCANU
PENCIL	LÁPISSE
PENDANT	PENDAGLIUVU
PENDANT	PENDENDIFFU
PENDANTS	SCIUCCAGLIULI
PENNILESS	MBULLETTA
PENNILESS	NCAMATU
PENNILESS	SPASUVATU
PENSION	PENZIONE
PEPPER	PIPE
PERFECT COUPLE	CUCCHIA (NA)
PERFECT FIT	QUARARE
PERFUMED	URDURUSU
PERGOLA	MPERTICATA
PERMISSION	PERMESSU
PERSON	PERSUNA
PERSON WITH A BACKACHE	SCUDILLATU
PERSON WITH GLASSES	QUATTRUACCHI
PERSON WITH LARGE EARS	RICCHIUTU
PESTLE	PISATÙRU
PETITION	SUPPRICA
PETITION, CLAIM	RICURSU
PETROLEUM	PETROLIU
PHARYNGO-TONSILLITIS	VÚAZZI

PHEASANT	HAGIANU
PHENOMEN	HENOMENU
PHILADELPHIA	FILADERFIA
PHILISTINE	HILISTÉU
PHILOSOPHER	HILOSOFU
PHILOSOPHY	HILOSOFIA
PHOTO	HOTOGRAFIA
PHYSICIAN	MIADICU
PICK	PICU
PICK	PICUNE
PICKAXE	PICCUNE
PICKAXE	PICOZZA
PICKAXE	SCIAMARRU
PICKED	COTA
PICTURE	QUATRU
PIECE	PIAZZU
PIECE	STUACCU
PIECE OF BURNED WOOD	TIZZUNE
PIECE, CORK	TAPPU
PIECE, PORTION	CANTIALLU
PIECEWORK	CUATTIMU
PIEDMONTESE	PIEMUNTISI
PIERCING-PUNCH	PUNTARUAVU
PIG	PUARCU
PIG FOR MOUNTING	VERRE
PIGEON	PICCIUNE
PIGGERY	ZIMBA
PIGGY BANK	CARUSIALLU
PIG-SKIN SHOES	PURCÍNE
PIG-SKIN SHOES SALESMAN	PURCINARU
PIGSTY	VAGLIU
PILE, STACK	MUNZIALLU
PILL	PÍNNUVU
PIMPLE, GRAIN	CUACCIU
PIN	SPINGUVA
PINCH	PIZZICATA
PINE SEED	PIGNARÚAVU
PIP	PIPITTA
PITCH FORK	HURCUNE
PITCHER	CANNATIALLU
PITCHER	VROCCA
PITIFUL	PIETUSU
PITY	CUMPASSIONE
PITY	CUMPATISCENZA
PLACE	ABBANDA
PLACE	PIZZU
PLACE, NEXT TO	BANDA
PLACENTA	MBESTA

PLAIN STITCH	PUNTU DIRITTU
PLAIN, PLATEAU, PLANE	CHIANA
PLANE (IN CARPENTRY)	CHIANUZZU
PLANE TO DOOR JOINTS	SPINAROVA
PLANE, CONFORTABLE	MPARU
PLANT	CHIANTA
PLATFORM OF EXTERNAL STAIR	BALLATURU
PLAYER	JOCATURE
PLAYFUL PERSON	JOCARELLUNE
PLAYFULL	JOCARUAVU
PLAYING DUM	GNORRU
PLEBEIAN	PREBÈU
PLIERS	PINZA
PLIERS	TINAGLIA
PLOW	ARATRU
PLUM	TRIGNA
PLUMBER	HUNTANÍARI
PLUMB-LINE	ACCHJÚMBU
PNEUMONIA	PURMUNITE
POCKET	SACCA
POEM	POISIA
POINTED	PIZZUTU
POINTED KNIFE	SCANNAPUARCU
POINTED KNIFE	SCANNATURU
POISON	VELENU
POISONED, ANGRY, MAD	MBELENATU
POISONOUS	VELENUSU
POKER, PROVOKER	ATTIZZAHUACU
POLE	PAVU
POLICE	PULIZZIOTTU
POLICEMAN	SBIRRU
POLITE	ACCRIANZATU
POLITE	AGGARBATU
POLITE	GARBUSU
POLITICIAN	PULITICU
POLITICS	PULITICA
POLYURIA, BOY'S PENIS	PISCIARELLA (VOLG.)
POMEGRANATE	GRANATU
POOR	POVARIALLU
POOR	POVARU
POOR, HUNGRY	MUARTU 'E SIDDA
POPLAR	CHJUPPU
POPLAR TREE	CHJÙPPU
POPPY	PAPARINA
PORK CRACKLINGS	NUOZZUVI
PORK GELATIN	SUZZU
PORT	PUARTU
PORTAL	PURTALE

PORTER	HACCHINU
POST OFFICE,MAIL	POSTA
POSTCARD	CARTULINA
POSTER	CARTELLUNE
POSTMAN	POSTINU
POTAME	PUTAMA
POTASH	PUTASSU
POTATO SPROUT	CIGLIUNE
POTFUL	FRISSURATA
POURING	DICÙALLU
POVERTY	PEZZENTERIA
POVERTY	PEZZENTÌA
POVERTY	STIANTU
POWDER	CIPRIA
POWDERED-UP	NCIPRIATA
POWDER-PUFF	CHJUMINU
POWERFUL	PUTENTE
POWERFUL	PUTIANTE
PRAYERS FOR THE DYING	RÍAPITI
PREACHER	PRIADICATURE
PRECIPICE	DIRRUPU
PREGNANT	MPRENÀTA
PREGNANT	PRENA
PREGNANT WOMAN	NCINTA
PREGNANT WOMAN	PARTURIANTE
PRESCRIPTION, RECIPE	RIZETTA
PRESENTATION	PRISSENTAZIONE
PRESERVE FILLED PASTRY	BUCCUNOTTU
PRESSED	NCHJANCUVATU
PRESTIGE	PRESTIGGIU
PRICE	PRIAZZU
PRICKLY LETTUCE	SC-CÁROVA
PRICKLY PEAR	HICU 'NDIANA
PRIDE	TIGNA
PRIEST	PRIAVITE
PRIG	SAPUTIALLU
PRIOR	PRIURE
PRISON	CARCERU
PROBLEM	MPICCIU
PROCESS, TRIAL	PRUCÌASSU
PROCESSION	PRUCESSIONE
PROCURESS	BANCHERA
PROFESSION	PRUHESSIONE
PROFESSOR	PRUHESSÚRE
PROFILE	PROHILU
PROFIT	NTROITU
PROFITEER	ARRICCHIUTU

PROFUME	PROHUMU
PROMISE	PRUMISSA
PROMISE	PURMÌSA
PROMISED	PURMISU
PROMOTED	PROMOSSU
PROP	PUNTILLU
PROPHECY	PROHEZIA
PROSTITUTE	MAVA HIMMINA
PROSTITUTE	NTRÒCCHIA
PROSTITUTE	ZÓCCUVA
PROTECTED	QUATELATU
PROUD	SUPERBIUSU
PROVERB	PRIVERBIU
PROVIDED	ABBÁSTICÂ
PROVIDENCE	PRUVVIDENZA
PROVINCE	PRUVINCIA
PRUNE	PRUNU
PUBLIC	PRUBBICU
PUBLIC	PUBBRICU
PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT	BANDU
PUBLIC GARDEN	VILLA
PUBLISH	VANDIARE
PUDDLE	PÛCCHJA
PUFF	HUMATA
PULLET	PULLASTRA
PULLEY	TIRÚACCIUVA
PULP	PRUPPA
PULP	PURPA
PULPIT	PÛRPITU
PULSE	PUZU
PUMICE-STONE	PETRAPUMICE
PUMPKIN, EMPTY-HEAD	CUCÚZZA
PUNCH	CAZZUATTU
PUNCH	PÚNIU
PUNCH, BLOW WITH FIST, SOCK	SUCUZZÛNE
PUNISHMENT	CASTÌJU
PUPIL	ALLIAVU
PUPPY	CAGNUAVU
PURCHASE	CUMPRA
PURGATORY	PRIGATORIU
PURGATORY	PURGATORIU
PUS	MATERIA
PUSH	MBUTTUNE
PUSHCART	CARRIATTU
QUADRILLE	QUATRIGLIA
QUAIL	QUAGLJIA
QUALITY	PREGGIU

QUARREL	LITICA
QUARREL	ZIMECA
QUARRELSOME	ATTIZZAIULU
QUARRELSOME	LITICASTUARTU
QUARRELSOME	LITICUSU
QUART	QUARTU
QUESTION	DUMANDA
QUIBLING PERSON	LÍMUNU STUARTU
QUIET!	CITTU!
QUIET, STILL	QUIATU
QUINCE	CUTUGNA
QUINCE	MIVU CUTUGNU
QUINCE FRUIT PRESERVE	MUSTARDA
RABBIT	CUNIGLIU
RACE	CURSA
RACE	PITIGNA
RACHITIC	ARRESTIJINATU
RADISH	RAHANIALLU
RADISH	RAVANIALLU
RAG	CANNAVAZZU
RAG	MAPPINA
RAG	RÚACCIUVU
RAG	STRAZZU
RAG	ZINZUVU
RAGGED PERSON	PELLIZZÙNE
RAGGED, RUFFLED	ZALLARUSU
RAGGEDLY PERSON	ZINZUVUSU
RAG-MAN	STRAZZARU
RAGS FEMALE SELLER	ZINZUVÀRA
RAILROAD	HERRUVÍA
RAIN	CHJUVUTA
RAIN PIPE	CANALETTA
RAIN STORM	ACQUAZZUNE
RAISING	SUSÙTA
RAISINS	PASSUVA
RAKE	GRASTIALLU
RALPH	RAHÈ
RAM	MUNTUNE
RAN INTO	NCAPPATU
RANGER	MALAPARATA
RAPID WING MOVEMENTS	SCILLICHIATA
RARE	RARU
RASCAL	BRICCUNE , LAZZARUNE MALERVA
RASCAL	MARIÚAVU, MASCARZUNE
RASP	RASPA
RAT	SURICE
RATHER	CHJUNTTUASTU
RATHER HARD	TOSTARIALLU

RATHER SHORT	CURTULILLU
RATHER SHORT	VASCIULILLU
RATTLE	TRÓCCANA
RAW, UNLEAVENED	AJIMU
RAY	RAGGIU
RAY, SHADOW, HAND OF A CLOCK	SPERA
READINESS	PRUNTIZZA
READING	LEJÛTA
READY	ALLESTATU
REALLY	EVÉRU
REALLY MASCULINE	MASCUVUNE
REAPER	METITURU
REASON	RAGGIUNE
REASON	RAGIUNE
REASONING	RAGGIUNAMIAN TU
RECALL FOR PIGS	NZINZINZINZI
RECEIVED CONFIRMATION	GRISIMÁTU
RECOMMENDED	AMMANIGLIATU
RECOVERED	RIPIGLIATU
RECTOR	RETTURE
RECTUM, LUCK, SALAMI	CULERÍNU
RED	RUSSU
RED HORNET	GRAVUNARU
REDEMPTION	NZARVAMIAN TU
REDUCED IN CRUMBS	FRACOMA
REDUCTION	RIBASSU
REEF, CLIFF, ROCK	SCUAGLIU
REEL	MATARASSARU
REEL	MATASSARU
REEL OF THREAD	CIRELLA
REEL OF THREAD	ROCCHIALLU
REEL, SPOOL	SPULETTA
REFEREE	ARBITRU
RE-FORMATION	RIHORMA
REFORMIST	RIHORMISTA
REFRAIN	VOCA
REFUSAL	RIFIUTU
REFUSE (WHEAT)	SPRIDU
REGGIO CALABRIA	REGGIU
REGISTER	REGGISTRU
REGISTERED MAIL	RACCUMANDATA
REIN	VRIGLIA
RELATIVE	PARENTE
RELATIVE	PARIANTE
RELAXED, SLOW INDIVIDUAL	FRACCOMMUDU
REMADE	RIHATTU
REMIXING	RIMPASTU

REMNERANT	SCOGLIATINA
REMOVE NAILS	SC-CUVARE
REMUNERATION	CUMPIANSU
RENNET	QUAGLIÙ
REPENTANT	CASTIATU
REPLICA	RIAPRICA
REPROACH	LÍABBRICA
RESERVED	TUALIMU
RESIDENT OF PIGNANESE	PIGNANISARU
RESIDUE	RIMASUGLIU
RESIDUE OF BRANCHES AND LEAVES	MURCIGLIA
RESPECT	RISPIATTU
RESPECTFUL	RISPETTUSU
REST	RIPOSU
RESTED	RIPUSATU
RESTLESSNESS	SUSTARIA
RESULT	RISURTATU
RESURRECTED	MBIVISCIUTU
RETURNED (F)	RICÓTA
RETURNED (M)	RICÚATU
REVENGEFUL	MINDITTUSU
REVERENCE	RIVERENZA
RIB	COSTA
RIBBON	NASTRU
RIBBON	ZAGARÉLLA
RIBS	CUASTI
RICE	RISU
RICH	DINARUSU
RICH	NABABBU
RICKETS	RESTUJINA
RICOTTA DEALER	RICUTTARU
RIDDLE	NDUMINIALLU
RIDDLE	NDUVINAGLIA
RIDICULOUS	RIDICUVU
RIFLE	DIBOTTU
RIFLE	HUCILE
RIFLE	SC-CUPPETTA
RIFLE, GUN	SC-CUPPÉTA
RIGHT, LAW	JUSSU
RIGMAROLE	TIRITÈRA
RIM	CIRCHJIUNE
RING	ANIALLU
RING-SHAPED HARD BREAD	TARALLU
RING-SHAPED BUN	TARALLUZZU
RINSE	ASSÀMBARU
RIPE, MATURE	CUNCHIÚTU
RIPPED	SCIGATU

RIPPED	STRAZZATU
RISING	AZATA
RISK	RISICU
RISK, ILLEGAL	SCAPICCHJIU
RIVER	JÚME
ROAST CHESTNUT	RUSELLA
ROAST CHESTNUTS	CASTAGNE 'MPURNATE
ROASTED	ARRUSTUTU
ROBIN	PETTIRUSSU
ROBUST	ROBUSTU
ROBUST PERSON	MARGICUTU
ROCCO	RUACCU
ROCK	MARSACANE
ROCK, RENAL-BILIARY STONES	PETRA
ROCKY AREA	PETRARIZZU
ROCKY PLACE	PETRARU
ROD-STICK	VIRGA
ROE DEER	SCUAZZITRUMBUVU
ROGUE	HILIBUSTIARE
ROLL CALL	CUNTA
ROLL OF BREAD	PANICIALLU
ROLL, SPOOL, DRUM	RULLU
ROLLED ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINATU
ROLLED UP	NJUTTICATU
ROLLING PIN	MACCARRUNARU
ROOF	TETTU
ROOF TILE	CERAMILE
ROOM	CAMBARA
ROOSTER	GALLU
ROOSTER'S SPUR	SPIRUNE
ROPE MAKER	CURDARU
ROPE, STROKE, PARALYSIS	TUACCU
ROSARY BEADS	PATERNUASTRU
ROTTEN	FRÁDICIU
ROTTEN WOOD	SPATTAGLIUNE
ROUGH FABRIC	MPURRA
ROUGH, COARSE	RASPÛSA
ROUGH, CORSE	RASPÛSU
ROUND	RUTUNDU, TUNDU
ROUND, INTERTWINED BREAD	TORTANU
ROVING	ARRANTE
ROVING	ERRAMU
RUB	STRICATA
RUBBER BAND	LÁSTICA
RUBBER ERASER	SCASSATURU
RUBBER SHOES	CALANDRE
RUBBING, FRICTION	STRICAMIAN TU
RUBEOLA	RUSSÌA

RUDENESS	MAVACRIANZA
RUDENESS	SCUSTUMATIZZA
RUINED	CHIASIMATU, RUVINATU
RUINED, UPSET	ARTERATU
RUMMY	RAMINU
RUN!	HÚJIA!
RUST	RUZZA
RYE	JERMANU
SABRE	SCIABBULA
SACK, MEASURE FOR GRAINS	CIRMA
SACRAMENT	SACRAMENTU
SACRED GARMENTS	SUPPELLIZZE
SACRIFICES	STIANTI
SACRISTAN	SACRISTANU
SACRISTY	SACRISTÍA
SAD	DISPIACIUTU
SAD OCCASION	MURTORIU
SAD, DEPRESSED	SCÚMPUSU
SADDLE	MBASTU
SADDLE BAG	VÍARTUVA
SADNESS	DISPIACIRE
SAFE	SARVU
SAILOR	MARINARU
SAINT	SANTU
SALAD	NZÁLATA
SALAMI	CIARVELLATA
SALAMI	SUPPRESSATA
SALAMI (INTESTINAL CECUM)	ORVA
SALAMI (PIG'S CHEEK)	VIHJUVÁRU
SALE	VINDITA
SALESMAN	COMMESU
SALT SHAKER	SALIMORA
SALTY	SALATURU
SALVATION	SARVMIANTU
SALVATION	SARVAZIONE
SAME	STESSU
SAND	RINA
SANTON	SANTUNE
SARDINE, VERY THIN PERSON	SARDA
SATISFIED, HAPPY	CUNTIANTU
SATURDAY	SÁBBATU
SAUCEPAN	CASSAROVA
SAUCER	PIÀTTINU
SAUSAGE	NDÙGLIA
SAUSAGE	SAZIZZA
SAVANE	SARVAGGIU
SAVED	SARVATU
SAVIOR	SARVATURE
SAVOY CABBAGE, HOOD	CAPPUCCIU

SAW	SERRA
SAWDUST	SERRATURA
SAYING	DITTÈRIA
SAYING	DITTU
SAYING	PALIDONIA
SCABIES	RUGNA
SCABIOUS	RUGNÙSA
SCABIOUS, BOTHERSOME	RUGNÙSU
SCAFFOLDING	MPARCATURA
SCAFFOLDING	NDAITA
SCALE	VIVANZA
SCANDAL	SCANDAVU
SCAPEGOAT	CRAPIU SPIATORIU
SCARCELY	AMMALAPPENA
SCARS	MELLE
SCARSE	SCARSU
SCENTING, SMELL	RASTU
SCHOOL	SCOVA
SCIENCE	SCIÀNZA
SCISSORS	HORBICE
SCISSORS	PUARFICI
SCOLDING	CAZZIÁTA
SCOLDING	CAZZIATURA
SCOUNDREL	HARABUTTU
SCOUNDREL	MAVACARNE
SCOUNDREL, BOSS	CAPIZZUNE
SCOUNDREL, DESPERATE	DISPERÀTU
SCRAPING	RASC-CATU
SCRATCHED	RASCHATU
SCRATCHED	SCURCIATU
SCREEN	TIVUNE
SCREWDRIVER	GIRAVITE
SCRIBBLE	CACARIATINA
SCRUPLE	SCRUPUVU
SCRUPOLOUS	SCRUPUVUSU
SCULPTOR	SCURTURE
SCULPTURE	SCURTURA
SEA ROCK	SCUAGLIU
SEAL	BULLU
SEARCHING	SCALIÀNDU
SEARCHING, PURSUING	MACHINIANDU
SEASON CABBAGE	QUALÈTTE
SEATED	ASSETTATU
SEA-URCHIN	RIZZU
SEED	CIVU
SEED	SIMENTA
SEEMED, SOUNDED	PARSU
SELFISH	NTERESSUSU

SELLER	VINDITURE
SENSE OF HEARING	NTISA
SENSES	SIANSI
SENSITIVE TO COLD	FRIDDUVUSU
SENTENCE	CUNDANNA
SENTITIVE TO COLD	QUARTARUSU
SEPARATION	DISTACCU
SEPULCHER	SEPUARCU
SEQUIN	ZICCHINU
SERMON	PRIADICA
SERPENT	CURSÙNE
SERVICE	SERVIZZIU
SET DOWN	SPUNUTU
SET ON FOOT	APPEDATU
SEWN	CUSUTU
SEXUALLY EXCITED WOMAN	ZURRIUNE
SEXY WOMAN	HIMMINUNE
SHADED	UMBRULIATU
SHADOW	UMBRA
SHADOW	VUVUNIA
SHADY, RESENTFUL	UMBRUSU
SHAG	TRINCIATU
SHAME	SBRIGUAGNU
SHAME	VRIGOGNA
SHAME, DIHONOR	DISUNURE
SHAMEFUL	SCUMPUSI
SHAMEFUL	SCURNÙSA
SHAMEFUL	VRIGOGNUSU (A)
SHAMELESS	SBRIGUGNATU
SHAMELESS MAN	HACCITUASTU
SHAMELESS WOMAN	HACCITOSTA
SHANK	GAMBARÌALLU
SHARE-CROPPER	TURRIARI
SHARP GRASS	VUTAMU
SHARPENED	AMMUVATU
SHARPENED	AMMUVATURE
SHARP-TONGUE INDIVIDUAL	LINGUTU
SHAVER	RASÚVU
SHAWL	SCIALLU
SHE	ILLA
SHEAF	GREGNA
SHE-ASS	CIUCCIA
SHE-ASS	SUMERA
SHEATH	HODERU
SHED	CAPANNUNE
SHEEP	PIACURA
SHEEP'S MILK CHEESE	PECURINU

SHEEP-PEN	SC-CARAZZU
SHELF	STIGLIU
SHELTER	RICÍATTU
SHELTER	RIHUGIU
SHEPHERD	PASTURE
SHEPHERD	PECURARU
SHIELD	SCUDU
SHIP	BASTIMENTU
SHIP	PIROSCAFU
SHIP	VAPURE
SHIRT	CAMMISA
SHIRT TAIL	PUDÌA
SHOCK	SC-CANTU
SHOCKED	SCUATUVÀTU
SHOE HEEL	TACCU
SHOE SOLE	CHJANTELLA
SHOEHORN	QUAZATURU
SHOELACES	VAZZI (‘E SCARPE)
SHOEMAKER	SCARPARU
SHOEMAKER WORKTABLE	BANCARIALLU
SHOO!	SCIÒ, SCIÒ
SHOOT, YOUNG PLANT	VISCIGLIA
SHOOTS	VRINCHJI
SHOP COUNTER	BANCÚNE
SHOP WINDOW	VITRINA
SHOP-KEEPER	PUTIGARU
SHOPPING	SPISA
SHORT	CURTU
SHORT (PERSON)	VASCIU
SHORT BOY	NANARIALLU
SHORT CANDLE	CIRÒGGENU
SHORT DEFORMED MAN	TRACCASU
SHORT FAT MAN	VURZACCHIALLU
SHORT GIRL	NANARELLA
SHORT TRIP	VIAGGIACCHIJÙ
SHORT-CUT	ACCURCIATURA
SHORTNESS OF BREATH	IATU CURTU, JATÚNE
SHOT, UNEVEN NUMBER	SPARU
SHOVEL	PAVA
SHREWD	HURBU
SHREWD	STUZZIUSU
SHREWDNESS	STUZIA
SHRINE	CONICELLA
SHROVE TUESDAY	AZÁTA (L’)
SHRUNKEN LADY	CROCCARELLA
SHUDDERING PERSON	MAZZICA-CHJIUAVI
SHUTTERS	CIBULIARI
SHUTTERS	MPOSTE

SHY	MPACCIATU
SHY	TIMITUSU
SICK	MAVATU
SICKLE	HÁVUCE
SICKLY	MAVATIZZU
SICKLY	MAVATUSU
SIDE	LATU
SIDE	VATU
SIEVE	CRIVIALLU, CRIVU, SITAZZU
SIGN, GESTURE, MARK	SIGNU
SIGNATURE	HIRMA
SIGNED	HIRMATU
SILK	SITA
SILK DAMASCUS	TUMASC-CU 'E SITA
SILK-WASTE	CAPISCIÒVA
SILKWORM	SIRICU
SILKWORM COCOON SELLER	CUCULLARU
SILKWORM COCOONS	CUCÚLLI
SILKWORM FECES	HUSIA
SILLINESS	CIUTÌA
SILLY	GNOGNU
SILVER	ARGIANTU
SIMPERING	SMORFIUSU
SIMPLE	SEMPRICE
SIMPLETON, FOOL	MAMMALUCCA
SIN	PECCATU
SINCERITY	SINCERITÀTE
SINGING	CANTU
SINGLE	SÉNGRU
SINGLE	SINGUVU
SINGLE (M)	SC-CHJATTU
SINGLE FEMALE	SC-CHÉTTA
SINGLE MALE	SCAPUVU
SINKING	AFFUNDU
SINNER	PECCATURE
SIP	SURSU
SISTER	TETELLA
SISTER, NUN	SUARU
SISTER-IN-LAW	CANÁTA
SISTER-IN-LAW	CUGNATA
SIX	SIE
SKILL	MASTRIA
SKILLED	MPARATU
SKIMMING SPOON	SC-CUMAROVA
SKIN (IN FRUIT)	CÓRCHJA
SKINNY, ANNOYED	SICCATU
SKIRT	GUNNELLA
SKIRT	VESTA

SKULL	CROZZA
SKUNK, YOUNG BOY	PITUSU
SKY	CÌALU
SLAB	LASTRA
SLACKER	SCIACQUA-LATTUCA
SLANDER	NFAMA
SLANDERER	CALUNNIATURE
SLANDEROUS TONGUE	VUCCA 'E HURNU
SLAP	SC-CAFFU
SLAP	SC-CAFFU
SLASH	SPREGGIU
SLAUGHTER HOUSE, BUTCHER SHOP	CHJÁNCA
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	AMMAZZATURU
SLAVE	SC-CHJÁVU
SLAVE, WITHOUT PRIDE	VASAPEDE
SLEEP	DURMUTA
SLEEP, CHAMBER POT	ZÚ PEPPE
SLEET	PULLUVIZZU
SLICE	HELLA
SLIGHT FAILURE	PITTA SENZA GRUPU
SLIGHTLY DEAF	SORDICIÀLLU
SLIGHTLY FRIED	SUFFRITTU
SLIM	SICCU
SLIME	LIEVITRU
SLIME, MUD	LIMARRU
SLIP KNOT	CÁCCHJIU
SLIPPER	PAPOSCIA
SLOPPY PLACE	CACIALLU
SLOTHFUL, LAZY	GRAMÀLE
SLOW, FRAIL	LÍANTU
SLOWLY	JÌANDU JÌANDU
SLOWNESS	LENTIZZA
SLUGGISHNESS	MUSCIARÍA
SLUSH	TAJU
SLUSH IN TUBS	LIAVUTRU
SMACK	SCHJÒPPUVUNE
SMACL, SLAP	SC-CAFFETTÚNE
SMALL APPLE	MILILLU
SMALL BAG-PIPE	ZAMPUGNELLA
SMALL BARREL	BUTTÀCCHIU
SMALL BASKET	CISTIALLU, CISTINU
SMALL BAT	MAZZARELLA
SMALL BENCH, STOOL	VANCHIATTU
SMALL BOIL	MPULLA
SMALL BOY	GAJARIALLU
SMALL BRANCH, PIECE OF WOOD	SCUARPUVU
SMALL BRAZIER	SCALDINU

SMALL BROOM	SCUPINU
SMALL BUNDLE OF CHERRIES	CARRÓCCIA
SMALL CHERRY	CERASIALLU
SMALL CLIFF	TIMPARELLA
SMALL COLORED CONFETTI	DIAVULILLI
SMALL COMB	PETTINISSA
SMALL COW	VACCARELLA
SMALL CUP	TAZZICELLA
SMALL DEN	CUPA
SMALL DITCH	CUNETTA
SMALL DRAWER	TIRATURICCHIJÙ
SMALL DRILL	TRAPANIALLU
SMALL FIRE	HOCARELLA
SMALL FISH	PISCITIALLU
SMALL FLAME	VAMPARELLA
SMALL FLOWER	JURILLU
SMALL GIRL	GAJARELLA
SMALL GORGE	TREMPARELLA
SMALL HOLE	NTARCHIA
SMALL HOOKED SICKLE	RUNCIGLIA
SMALL HORSE	CAVALLUZZU
SMALL JAY	PICARELLA
SMALL KID	PICCIRILLU
SMALL LICK	LICCATINA
SMALL MACHINE	MACHINETTA
SMALL MEASURE	MISURIALLU
SMALL MOULD	HURMELLA
SMALL MOUSE	SURICICHJU
SMALL OVEN	HURNICIALLU
SMALL PAIL	CATINU
SMALL PIG	REVÚATU
SMALL PINCERS	TINAGLIELLA
SMALL PITCHER	CACCAVU
SMALL PLANT	CHIANTINA
SMALL PLANTS GARDEN	VURVINU
SMALL POT	CACCAVIALLU
SMALL RAG	STRAZZICIALLU
SMALL ROD-STICK	VIRGHELLA
SMALL ROD-STICK	VIRGUZZA
SMALL ROOM	CAMBARELLA
SMALL ROUND CROQUETTES	PRUPPETTÌNI
SMALL SALAD	NZALATELLA
SMALL SALAME	SUPPRESSATELLA
SMALL SHORT MAN	TATANIALLU
SMALL SICKLE	HAUCIUNE
SMALL SNAKE	VIPARELLA
SMALL SPIT	SPITILLU

SMALL STICK	VETTÙZZU
SMALL STOOL	RICCHJIVANCU, VANCARIALLU
SMALL STORE	PUTIGHINU
SMALL STRAINER	CULINU
SMALL STRING BEANS	VAJÁNELLE
SMALL TABLE	TAVULINIALLU
SMALL TABLE	TAVULINU
SMALL TABLE	TAVUVUZZA
SMALL TOWN	PAISIALLU
SMALL TUBE	TUBBETTU
SMALL TUNA	TUNNICCIALLU
SMALL VALLEY	VALLUNIALLU
SMALL VEIL	VELICIALLU
SMALL WHEEL	RUTELLA
SMALL WINDOW	PURTIALLU
SMALL, YOUNG	PICCIUVU
SMALLPOX	VAIUAVU
SMELL	URDURE
SMILE	PIZZARRISU
SMOKE	HUMA
SMOKE, FULL OF ASHES	CINNARÀTA
SMOKED	AFFUMICATU
SMOKING	HUMANTE
SMOOTH	LISCIU
SNACK FARMERS TAKE	MURSIALLU
SNAIL	MARUZZA
SNOT	CACAZZA
SNOT	CACAZZA (VOLG.)
SNOTTY BOY	GRUINU
SNOUT	GRUGNU
SNOUT	VROGNA
SNOW	NIVE
SNOW AND HONEY	SCIRUBETTA
SNOWFALL	JAZZÁTA
SNOWFALL	NIVICATA
SNOWY	NIVUSU
SO WHAT	EBBÈ
SOAKED	ABBURDACATU
SOAKED	SPUNZÀTU
SOAP	SAPUNE
SOAP SELLER OR MAKER	SAPUNARU
SOCCER BALL	PALLUNE
SOCCER BALL PICK	PALLUNATA
SODIUM BICARBONATE	CARVUNATU
SOFA	SOFÀ
SOFT	APULE
SOFT	MOLLACCU, MUALLU, PUGLIU

SOFT, TENDER	MALLISE
SOFTEN	AMMULLARE
SOIL	TERRENU
SOILED	MPRASC-CATU
SOILED	NZIVATU
SOILING	MPRASC-CATINA
SOLD	VINDUTU
SOLDER	STAGNU
SOLDERING	SARDATURA
SOLDIER	SURDATU
SOLE (OF SHOES)	SOVA
SOLID	SODU
SOLITARI	SUVARINA
SOME	NCU (NCUA)
SOMEONE	NCUNU
SOMEWHAT BURNED	ABBRIITU
SOMEWHAT SOILED	MBRUSCINATINA
SON	HIGLIU
SONG	CANZUNA
SON-IN-LAW	GENERU, JÉNNARU
SOON	PRIASTU
SOOT	HILJINE
SORB	SUARVU
SORCERER	MAGÀRU
SORCERESS	MAGARA
SORIANO	SURIANU
SORT OF THISTLE	CARDUNAZZU
SORT OF WHITE GRAPE	MINNA 'E VACCA
SOUL, WEAPON	ARMA
SOUND	NTINNU, SUANU
SOUND TO CALL SHEEP	GHIRI TE
SOUND TO SCARE DOGS	PRISTUHÒ
SOUNDS CHICKS MAKE	PIULIÀRE
SOUP	BRODU, VRUADU
SOUPY	VRUDUSU
SOUTHERN ITALIAN DANCE	TIRANTELLA
SOW	PURCELLA
SOW	SCRUFA
SOWN	SIMMINATU
SOX	QUAZIATTU
SOXES	PEDULI
SPAGHETTI WITH TOMATO SAUCE	PASTA ASCIUTTA
SPANGLE	LUSTRINU
SPARROW	PASSARU
SPATULA	FRACASCIOVA
SPECIAL CALABRESE PASTRY	MUSTAZZUAVI
SPEECH	DISCURSU
SPEECH	PARRATA

SPELLBOUND	NBUCCA-MUSCHE
SPELL-BOUND	HATATU
SPENDTHRIFT	SPRUSCIUNE
SPICY	VRUSCENTE
SPIDER WEB	PÁPPICE
SPINELESS PERSON	SMEDULLATU
SPINNING TOP	HÍTU
SPINNING TOP GAME	SUTTAMANU, TIRAVAZZU
SPINNING TOP POINT	SUGLIUNE
SPINNING-TOP GAME	NCHJUMBU
SPIT	SPITU
SPIT, SALIVA	SPUTAZZA
SPITEFUL	CREPUSU
SPITEFUL	PUNTIGLIUSU
SPITEFUL	SC-CHETTAGNUSU
SPITEFUL	SCH-CHETTUSU
SPITEFUL ACTION	DISPIATTU
SPITEFULNESS	CREPARÍA
SPITFIRE	CIRINÉU
SPLEEN	MIEVUZA
SPLENDOR	SPRENDURE
SPLINTER	ASC-CA
SPLINTER	REGLIA
SPLIT	JACCATU
SPOILED (FOOD)	MUCÁTU
SPOILED (FOOD)	STANTIVO
SPOILED (M)	MAVU MPARATU
SPOILED, MOULDY	MPRANZISATA
SPOILED, WORM-EATEN	NTRUHATA
SPOKE, SPOKEN	PARRATU
SPOOL, REEL	SPAGNOLETTA
SPRAIN	SCAVAGLIATURA
SPRAYER	SPRUZZATURE
SPREAD	SPASU
SQUABBLE	DIVERBIU
SQUANDERER	SCIALACCUNE
SQUARE	CHIAZZA
SQUARE (TO MEASURE WITH)	SQUATRU
SQUIRT	SCHICCIUVU
STAB, KNIFE THRUST	CURTELLATA
STABBED	ACCURTELLATU
STABLE	CATÚAJU
STAIN	PROTTA
STAINED	ALLURDATU
STAIR TO CELLAR	CATARRATTU
STALE, ROTTEN EGG	CUVATÙSU
STALK	PEDICINU

STAMMERER	CACAGLIÚSU
STAMMERER	TARTAGLIUSU
STAMMERING	TARTAGLIU
STAMP	FRANCHIBULLU
STANDING	ALLALLIRTA, ALLÌMPIADI
STANDING UP	MPIADI
STAR	STILLA
STARCHED	MPUASIMATU
STARTED	MBIATU
STARTED	NCIGNATU
STARVING	ARRAMATU
STAVE (BARREL)	PUGA
STEAMBOAT	VAPURIATTU
STEEL	AZZARU
STEEP EDGE	DERRÚPU
STEEP NARROW ROAD	CARRUAVU
STEEP SLOPE	MPETTATA
STEEP, SLOPE	IRTU
STEER	JÌANCU
STENCH	FRUFFU, TAMPU
STEP	PASSU
STEP	SCAVUNE
STEPFATHER	PATRIGNU
STEPPE	SCIPPA
STEWARD	MASSARU
STEWED	STUHÀTU
STICK	VASTUNE
STICKY, NOSY	MPICCIUSU
STIFF NECK	TORCICÙALLU
STIFF, UPRIGHT, STINGY, TIGHT	TIRATU
STILL, MOTION-LESS	HERMU
STING	PUNGIGLIUNE
STINGING-NESTLE	URDICA
STINGING-NETTLE	URTICA
STINGY	LIASINA
STINGY	TACCAGNU
STINGY	TIRCHJIU
STINGY, BEGGAR	PIDUCCHJUSU
STINK	HIATU
STINKING	PUZZULENTE
STINKY, VINDICTIVE	HETUSU
STIRRED-UP	NZERVERTU
STITCH, PERIOD	PUNTU
STOCK-STILL	MPAVATU
STOCKY, SMALL HILL	TUAZZU
STOLE	STOLA
STOMACH	STOMACU

STOMACH WEAKNESS	SCASTU
STONE DIVIDING FIELDS	PUNTARA
STONE-SHAVINGS	RAPILLU
STONY	PETRUSU
STOOL	PRÍADUVA
STOPPED	HERMATU
STOPPER	ATTIPPAGLIU
STOPPER	STUPPAGLIU
STOPPER, CORK	ATTIPPATURU
STORE	PUTIGA
STORE KEEPER	PUTIGARU
STORM	TEMPURALE
STORY, TALE	HILETTA
STRAIGHT	DERITTU
STRAIGHT, RIGHT	DIRITTU
STRAINER	SCUVA-BRODU
STRANGE, FOREIGN	STRANU
STRANGER, FOREIGNER	STRACQUATU
STRANGLEHOLD	ZUCA
STRAP BLOWS	CURRIÀTE
STRAW	PAGLIA
STRAW CABIN, HUT	PAGLIARU
STRAW-STACK	TUCULLU
STREAM	JUMICIALLU
STREET	STRATA
STREET CORNER, EDGE	SPICUNE
STRENGTH	HORZA
STRETCHED DOWN	STISU
STRETCHER	VARÈTTA
STRIKEN BY LIGHTNING, BLOWN OUT	HURMINATU
STRING	HUNICELLA
STRING BEANS	VAJANA
STRING CURTAINS	FRINGULI
STRING OF PEPPERS	HILÉRA
STRING, ROPE	SPACU
STRING, ROPE	VAZZU
STRINGS	CURRIUAVI
STROKE OF A ROD	VIRGATA
STRONG	HORTE
STRONG NECK BLOW	PÁCCARU
STRONG MAN	HORZUTU
STRONG MAN	HURZUTU
STRONG SLAP	BUFFETTUNE
STRONG SLAP	MANUMBERSA
STUBBORN	CAPARBIU, TIGNUSU
STUBBORN	CAPITUASTU, CAPOGNA
STUBBORN	CHJARRICU, CUCCIUTU

STUCCO PLASTER	STUCCU
STUD-HORSE	STALLUNE
STUDY	STUDIU
STUFFED	MBOTTITU
STUMBLED	ATTROPPICATU
STUMBLED	NCIAMPATU
STUMP	TRUNCUNE
STUNG, PIERCED	PUNGIUTU
STUNNED	STUNATU
STUNNED	STURDUTU
STUNTED-LIKE	TISICUSU
STUPID	CIÚATU, CIUTALE, PILINGA
STUPID	VUCCAPIARTU
STUPID ACTIONS, STING	CAZZILLU
STUPID PERSON	JUGÁLE
STUPID, FOOL	CAZZUNE (VOLG.)
STUPIDITY	CIOTERIA
STYLE, TENDENCY	ANDAZZU
SUBURB OF LAGO	ARIA 'E VUPU
SUBURB OF LAGO	VACHICIALLU
SUDDEN	ANTRASATTA
SUDDENLY	INTRASATTA
SUDDENLY	TIRITUPPITI
SUFFERING	PATIMIAN TU
SUGAR	ZUCCARU
SUGARED ALMONDS	CUMPIATTI
SUIT	VESTITU
SUIT, COSTUME	ABBITU
SUITCASE	VALIGGIA
SULPHUR	SURFA, SURFU
SUMMER	STATE
SUMMER, HEAT	STAGIUNE
SUMMET	CURINA
SUN	SULE
SUNDAY	DUMINICA
SUNKEN	AFFUSSATU
SUNKEN	SCUFFUNDATU
SUNSET	PUNARE
SUNSET	TRAMUNTU
SUPINE	ATTRIPPÚNI
SUPINE	TRIPPUNI (A)
SUPPLIER	HURNITURE
SUPPLY	PRUVISTE
SUPPORT	APPÙAGGIU
SUPPOSITIONS	CUGNITTURE
SURCOAT	SUPRAVESTA
SURE	CERTU

SURNAME	CASÀTU
SURPLUS	SUVÍARCHJU
SUSPECT	SUSPIATTU
SUSPENDERS	TIRANTI
SWADDLING CLOTHES	HAUDA
SWALLOW	RONDINELLA
SWALLOWED	NGHJUTTUTU
SWAMP	PILLÀRA
SWAMP IN AIELLO	MARICIALLU
SWEAT	SUDURE
SWEET	DUCE , DURCE
SWEET WHITE GRAPES	ZIBIBBU
SWEETNESS	DURCIZZA
SWIMMER	NATATURE
SWINDLE	FRICÀTA, NTRALLAZZU, RIGIRU
SWINDLE	FRICATURA MBRUAGLIU
SWINDLED	FRICATU
SWINDLER	MAFRUNE
SWINDLER	MBRUNARE
SWING	VÙACUVA
SWING FOR NEWBORN	VÚACUVA
SWOLLEN	ABBUFFICATU
SWOLLEN	NTOMBARINATU
SWOLLEN EYES	ABBIFFICATO
SWORD	SPATA
SWORD FISH	PISCE SPATA
TABACCO SHOP-KEEPER	TABBACCARU
TABERNACLE	TABBERNACUVU
TABLE	TABBELLA
TABLE	TAVUVATA
TABLE, PLANK	TAVUVA
TABLESPOON	CUCCHJIÁRU
TACK	TACCIA
TACKING	GNOMATINA , NJOMA
TADPOLE, LITTLE NUN	MONACHELLA
TAGLIATELLE	HETTUCCINE
TAIL	CUDA
TAIL LAMP	HANALINU
TAILOR	CUSITURE
TAILOR'S DUMMY	MANICHINU
TALKATIVENESS	PARRANTINA
TALKING CRICKET	MARTINIALLU
TALL	AVUTU
TALL AND HEAVY PERSON	SAZIZZUNE
TALL AND THIN	PAVU 'E HIARRU
TALL STORY	JOJA
TALLOW	NZIVU

TAMBOURINE	TAMBURIALLU
TARANTULA	TARANTUVA
TARTAR	TARTARU
TARTAR	TARTARU
TASTE	GUSTU
TASTE	SAPURE
TASTELESS, WATERY	ACQUAGNUSU
TASTY	GUSTUSU, SAPURITU, SAPURUSU
TAX OFFICE	SATTURIA
TEAR	STRAZZATINA
TEASING	SBUTTIMIANTU
TEASING	SPUTTENTE
TEASPOON	CUCCHJIARÍNU
TEETH	DIANTI
TEETHLESS PERSON	SCANGATU
TELL ME	DICITIMILU
TEMPLES	SUANNI
TEN	DECE
TENDER, SOFT	TENNARU
TENOR	TENURE
TENSE	TISU
TENT	FRISCHERA
TERRACE	TERRAZZA
THAT	CHILLU
THE	U
THE BEST (F)	MEGLIA (À)
THE BEST (M)	MIAGLIU (U)
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	ATRIARI (L')
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	AVANTIERI
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	STIARZI (NU)
THE DAY BIFORE THE EVE	ANTIVIJILIA
THE GOING	JUTA
THE KISSING	VASATA
THE MASSES	VASCIU-POPULU
THEATER	TEATRU, TIATRU
THEFT	GRATTU, VATRUNIGGIU
THEN	ALLURA
THEN, AT THAT TIME	TANDU
THERE	LLÚACU
THEREFORE	VENIMUNINDE
THEY SEEM	PÁRANU
THICKSET	TRUGLIU
THIEF	VATRU
THIMBLE	JIDITÁLE
THIN PASTEBOARD	CARTUNCINU
THIN PERSON	TACCU 'E GUMMA
THIN ROPE	RUMANIALLU
THIN, SICK PERSON	TISICU

THIRST	ARSURA
THIRST	SIDDA
THIRSTY	ASSIDDATU
THIRTEEN	TRIDICI
THIS (MALE)	CHISSU, STÚ, SSU
THIS (FEMALE)	STÁ
THIS YEAR	GUANNU
THIS YEAR	ST'ANNU
THORN-BUSH	SPINARA
THOUGHT	PENZIARU
THREAD	HIVU
THREAD, FILAMENT	SPIVAZZU
THREE	TRI, TRIDI
THREE HUNDRED	TRICIANTU
THREE THOUSAND	TRIMILA
THRIFTY	SPERAGNUSU
THROAT	CANNARUAZZU
THROAT	GULA
THRONE, THUNDER	TRÙANU
THROW	JETTATA
THROWING A STONE	PETRATA
THRUSH	MARVIZZU
THUMB	JÍDITU GRANDE DA MANU
THUMB, BIG TOE	JIDITU GRAUSSU
THUNDER	ARRUMBU
THUNDER, LIGHTNING, FLASH	LAMPU
THUNDERBOLT	HURMINE
THURSDAY	JÚAVI
TIC	TICCHJÛ
TICK, BOTHERSOME PERSON	ZICCA
TICKET	BIGLETTU
TICKET	TICHETTA
TICKET CLERK	BIGLIETTARU
TIE	PAREGGIU
TIED	LIGATU
TIGHT	STRITTU
TILE	MATTUNELLA
TIME	ORARIU
TIME	TÍAMPU
TIN	LÁNDIA
TIN CAN	BUATTA
TIN CONTAINER	ZIRRU
TINGLING	HURMICHELLA
TINSMITH	QUADARARU
TINY DROP	GUCCILLA
TINY EGG	OVICIALLU
TINY FOOT	PEDUZZU
TINY HAND	MANUZZA

TINY LAMP	LUMICIALLU
TINY MOUTH	VUCCUZZA
TINY NOSE	NASICIALLU
TINY NOSE	NASILLU
TINY PIGEON	PICCIUNIALLU
TINY SNAIL	CORNICELLA
TINY STORE	PUTIGHINU
TINY STREET	VICULICCHIJU
TINY TAILS	SIMICIE
TINY, THIN	SCANZIRRU
TIRE	CUPERTUNE
TIRE, ERASER	GUMMA
TIRED	STRIHAVATU
TIRED, DISCOURAGED	ARRAJATU
TIREDNESS	STANCHIZZA
TIRING	HATICUSU
TITLE FOR NOBILITY (F)	DONNA
TITLE FOR NOBILITY (M)	DON/NDON
TITMOUSE	PARRILLA
TITMOUSE'S CALL	CICIARIGNOVA
TO BE HUNGRY OR THIRSTY	RECIRCARE
TO DANGLE	NCIUNCIULIARE
TO GET MARRIED	NZURARSI
TO LIE DOWN	STENDICCHIARSI
TO PEEL	MUNDARE
TO RANSACK	SCARMINJARE
TO REDUCE	ARREDUCERE
TO ROLL ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINARSI
TO STINK, TO INFECT	MPESTARE
TO SWAP	SCANGIARE
TO ABORT	SCUNZARE
TO ACCOMPANY	ACCUMPAGNARE
TO ACCUSE	APPUCCIARE
TO ACHIEVE, TO FINISH, TO MATURE	CÚNCHIERE
TO ACT BOSSY	PATRUNIARSI
TO ACT CRAZY	PAZZIARE
TO ACT FOOLISH	CIUTIARE
TO ADHERE	ACCRICCARSÌ
TO AGREE UPON, TUNE UP	ACCURDARE
TO AIR THE MATTRESS	SUMULIARE
TO ALARM	ARREMURARE
TO AMUSE ONESELF	ZINGARIARE
TO ANNOY	FRICULIARE
TO ANNOY	MPRETTARE
TO ANSWER	RISPUNDERE
TO APPEASE	ACQUETARE

TO APPROVE OF	APPRUVARE
TO ASK	DUMMANDARE
TO ASSAULT	HURGARE
TO ATTACH	MPINGERE
TO ATTACK	JUNDÁRE
TO ATTACK	SECARE
TO AVOID	GAVITARE
TO AVOID	SBIARE
TO AVOID (BEING CAUGHT)	SCAHUJARE
TO AVOID, TO TURN	SDERRARE
TO BACKBITE	SPARRARE
TO BAKE	MPURNARE
TO BANDAGE	MPASCIARE
TO BANG, TO SHAKE	SCUATUVÀRE
TO BANISH, TO SEND AWAY	STRAMPUNIARE
TO BAPTIZE	VATTIÁRE
TO BARK	ABBAJARE
TO BAWD	CUDIÀRE
TO BE A GODPARENT	SANGIUANNI (FARE IL)
TO BE ABLE	PUTIRE
TO BE ABSENT	MANCARE
TO BE AFRAID OF	SPAGNARSI
TO BE ASHAMED	AFFRUNTARSI
TO BE ASHAMED	VRIGUGNARE
TO BE COLDISH	FRISCU LIARE
TO BE DELIRIOUS FROM FEVER	SPÉRIARE
TO BE DROWSY	PINNULIARE
TO BE GLAD	PREJÁRSI
TO BE GREENISH	VIRDIJARE
TO BE NAÏVE, TO SPOON-FEED	MBUCCARE
TO BE NOSY	MPRITTULIARE
TO BE OBSTINATE	NCROZZARE
TO BE OUT OF TUNE	STUNARE
TO BE REDUCED TO	ADDERRUTTU
TO BE RESONANT	NTINNARE
TO BE SLEEPY	CAPIZZIARE
TO BE SORRY	NCRISCERE
TO BE STINGY	LESINARE
TO BE SUFFICIENT	VASTARE
TO BE WHIMSICAL	MURRICULIARE
TO BEAT	MAZZIARE
TO BEAT	MINARE
TO BEAT	VÁTTERE
TO BEAT THE WINGS	SCILLICHÍARE
TO BEAT UP	NCUTUGNARE
TO BECOME ENGAGED	HIDANZARSI
TO BECOME STUPID	NCIUTÁTU
TO BEGIN	NCÍGNARE

TO BELCH	RUTTARE
TO BELIEVE	CRIDARE
TO BEND	CCHIJCÁRE
TO BEND	NCRICCARE
TO BEND ONESELF	NCRICCARSÌ
TO BESTOW, TO GRANT	CUNCEDERE
TO BETRAY	NGANNARE
TO BEWILDER	SPANTICÀRE
TO BITE	MUZZICARE
TO BLAB	JETTARE 'U BANDU
TO BLACKEN WITH SMOKE	AFFUMICARE
TO BLAZE	VAMPULIARE
TO BLIND	NCECARE
TO BLIND (SOMEONE)	CECÁRE
TO BLOSSOM	SPÀRMARE
TO BLOW	JUHJJÁRE
TO BLOW OUT	UJJARE
TO BLOW WITH A PICKAXE	PICUNIARE
TO BLUSH, BE ASHAMED	ARRUSSICARE
TO BOAST	GRANDIARSI
TO BOIL	SQUADIARE
TO BOIL	VÚLLERE
TO BOIL DOWN	SBULLERE
TO BOOK, TO COMMIT ONESELF	MPIGNARE
TO BORE	STUFFARE
TO BOTCH	ARRUNZARE
TO BOTHER	NQUETARE
TO BOTHER, IRRITATE	APPRETTARE
TO BRAG	GRORIARSI
TO BRAG	SBRUFFARE
TO BRAG	SPACCUNIARE
TO BRAG	VANTÁRE
TO BRAG ABOUT ONE'S GENEROSITY	VANDULIARE
TO BREAK	CREPARE
TO BREAK	RUMPARE
TO BREAK	STUCCARE
TO BREAK BY SHAKING	SCUGNARE
TO BREAK ONE'S BACK	SCATRIARE
TO BREAK ONE'S NECK	SCUALLICARSI
TO BREAK ONE'S BACK	SCUDILLARE
TO BREAK, TO SMASH	SCASCIARE
TO BREATHE	JATÁRE
TO BREED (ANIMALS)	ALLEVARE
TO BRING DOWN, TO LOWER	VASCIARE
TO BUILD	FRAVICARE
TO BURDEN ONESELF	MPUNARE

TO BURN	VRUSCIARE
TO BURP	TRUTTARE
TO BURST	SC-CATTARE, SC-CHETTARE
TO BURST, CRACK, DIE	SCH-CHETTARE
TO BURY	ORVICARE
TO BURY	ÚORVICARE
TO BUTTON	MBUTTUNARE
TO BUY	ACCATTARE
TO BUY	CUMPRARE
TO CALM DOWN	CARMARE
TO CALM, TO QUIET	ACCITTÀRE
TO CARD MANUALLY	SCARMINARE
TO CARE	ABBADARE
TO CARESS	ACCARIZZARE , ALLISCIARE
TO CARRY	CARRIARE
TO CARRY AWAY	NCACCHIARE
TO CASTRATE	GRASTARE
TO CATCH ON FIRE	ABBAMPARE
TO CEASE WORKING	SCAPUVARE
TO CHAIN	NCATINARE
TO CHANGE	CANGIARE
TO CHARGE (SB W ST)	NCARICARE
TO CHEAT	FRICARE
TO CHEAT, TO TELL TALL STORIES	MPAPUCCHIARE
TO CHEEP	PIVULIARE
TO CHEW	MAZZICARE
TO CHISEL	NTAGLIARE
TO CLARIFY	NCHIARARE
TO CLEAN	PULIZZARE
TO CLIMB	ACCHJANARE
TO CLIMB	APPREDICARSI
TO CLIMB	AZZICCARE
TO CLIMB	NCHJANARE, NZICCARE
TO CLIMB	SUMÁRE, SÀGLIERE
TO CLOG UP	ATTIPPARE
TO COIL UP	NCULLURARE
TO COMBAT	CUMBATTERE
TO COME CLOSER	ABBICINARSI
TO COME OUT	ARRANCARE
TO COME TOGETHER	ACCUCCHJÁRE
TO COMMAND	CUMANDARE
TO COMMIT ONESELF	APPRICARSI
TO COMPLAIN	RICRAMARE
TO COMPLAIN	ROCCULIÁRE
TO COMPOSE A STRINA	CACCIARE 'A STRINA
TO CONCEAL, TO HIDE	NGRUPARE
TO CONCENTRATE	COPANIARE

TO CONCLUDE	CUNCHJIUDERE
TO CONDEMN	CUNDANNARE
TO CONFESS	CUMPESSARSI
TO CONFIRM	GRISIMARE
TO CONFUSE	MPRAPUGLIARE
TO CONSENT	ACCUNSENTERE
TO CONSOLE	CUNZUVARE
TO CONSUME	CUNZUMARE
TO COOK SLOWLY	SUFFRIGGERE
TO CORK	NTIPPARE
TO COUGH	TUSSARE
TO COUNT	CUNTARE
TO COVER ONESELF	ARREVUGLIARE
TO COVER ONESELF	CUMBUGLIARSI
TO COVER WITH BREAD CRUMS	MPANARE
TO COVER WITH FLOUR	MPARINARE
TO COVER WITH STRAW	MPAGLIARE
TO CREASE	MAPPICIÁRE
TO CRIPPLE	ACCIUNCARE
TO CRIPPLE	SCJÁNCARE
TO CRUSH	AMMACCARE , SC-CAMACCIARE
TO CRUSH, TO PRESS	STRIHIZZARE
TO CRY	CHIÁNGERE , CHJIANGERE
TO CUDDLE	ANNACARE
TO CURDLE MILK	QUAGLIARE
TO CURL UP	ARRUNCHJARE
TO CURSE	JESTIMARE
TO CUT (SB'S) THROAT	SCANNARE
TO CUT ONE'S HAIR	CARUSARE
TO CUT UP	MINUZZARE
TO CUT WITH A HATCHET	GACCIARE
TO DANCE	ABBALLARE
TO DAWN	AJJURNARE
TO DEAFEN	STURDERE
TO DEAFEN WITH SOUNDS	NTRUNARE
TO DECEIVE	GABBARE
TO DECEIVE	NGANNARE
TO DEFEND	DIHENDERE
TO DEFLATE	DIJHJUHJHARE
TO DELAY	ADDIMMURARE
TO DELAY	DIMMURARE
TO DELIVER, TO GIVE BIRTH	SGRAVARE
TO DEMOLISH, DISMANTLE	SPRAVICARE
TO DIE OF HUNGER	SPACHIARE
TO DIE OF HUNGER	SPACHIJARE
TO DIG	ZZAPPARE
TO DIG SOMEWHAT	ZAPPULIARE

TO DIP	AMMUGLIARE
TO DIP	NZUPPARE
TO DIP	SPUNZARE
TO DIVIDE	SPARTERE
TO DOUBLE-CROSS	PARA-PASCIUTA
TO DRAG	RAGARE
TO DRAIN, FILTER	CUVARE
TO DREAM	SUNNARSI
TO DRIBBLE	VAVÍARE
TO DRINK, TOLIVE	VIVERE
TO DRIP	GUCCJULIÁRE
TO DRIP	GUMIJARE
TO DRIP	HUNDERE
TO DRIVE AWAY	SECUTARE
TO DRIZZLE	SCHICCJÌULIJÁRE
TO DROWN ONESELF	AFFUCARSI
TO DROWSE	PINNICHIÁRE
TO DRY	ASCIUTTARE
TO DRY	STUJARE
TO DRY UP	APPASUVARE
TO DRY, TO BOTHER	SICCARE
TO DRY, TO WARM	SC-CATRARE
TO EAT ONE'S FILL	ABBURDARE
TO EAT ONE'S FILL	ABBUTTARSI
TO ELBOW SOMEONE	GUVITATA
TO EMBRACE	ABBRAZZARE
TO EMPTY	DIVACÀRE
TO ENCHANT	NCANTARE
TO ENCOUAGE	ASSECUNDARE
TO ENCUMBER	MPAPICCIARE
TO ENJOY	SPAPARÌNARE
TO ENJOY THE SUN	ASSULICCHJARE
TO ENLARGE	NGRUSSARE
TO ENTER	TRÁSERE
TO ENTRUST	NCARRICARE
TO ENVY	MDIARE
TO ERASE	SCASSARE
TO EVAPORATE	SPIATARE
TO EXAGERATE	ABBUMBARE
TO EXCORIATE	SCORCHJIUVARE
TO EXCORIATE, TO SKIN	SCUARCHJUVARE
TO EXPATRIATE	SPATRIARE
TO EXPECTORATE	SPETTURARE
TO EXPLOIT	SPRUTTÀRE
TO FALL DOWN	PERRUPARE
TO FALL INTO TORPOR	AMMASUNARE
TO FALL WITH FORCE	SPANICARE

TO FAN	VENTULIARE
TO FAST	DIJUNARE
TO FATTEN	NCHJATTARE
TO FATTEN	NGRASSARE
TO FEED	CIVARE
TO FEED	CUVERNARE
TO FEEL OFFENDED	CURRIVARSI
TO FIDGET	SMANIARE
TO FILL UP	INCHJÉRE
TO FIND	TRUVARE
TO FINISH	HINIRE
TO FISH	PISCARE
TO FIT WITH IRON	HERRARE
TO FIX	AMMENTARE
TO FIX	CUNZARE
TO FIX, TO SET, TO STARE AT	HISSARE
TO FLASH	LAMPÁRE
TO FLATTER	ARRUGNARE
TO FLAVOUR	NSAPURIRE
TO FLING, TO GLUE	MPACCHJARE
TO FLOAT, TO HAVE FUN	GALLIARE
TO FLOWER	JÚRERE
TO FLY	VUVARE
TO FOLD	CHJICÁRE
TO FOLD AGAIN	NJIPISSARE
TO FOOL AROUND	HISSIÁRE
TO FORCE	HURZARE
TO FORGET	RESCURDARE
TO FORGET	RESCURDARSI
TO FORGET	SCURDARE
TO FORGIVE	PERDUNARE
TO FORM A COB	SPICARE
TO FREE CORN COB FROM FODDER	SCUZZARE
TO FREE ONESELF	SBRINCHIARE
TO FREEZE	JACCIARE
TO FRESHEN	REFRISCARE
TO FRY	FRÍJERE
TO GAIN	ABBUSC-CARE
TO GAIN, TO BE BEATEN	ABBUSCARE
TO GANG TOGETHER	CUMPAFFA
TO GARGLE	GARGARIARE
TO GESTICULATE	HARE 'E MOSSE
TO GET BOGGED DOWN	APPILLARE
TO GET DIRTY	MBRASC-CARSI
TO GET DRUNK	NCICUGNARE
TO GET READY	ALLESTARSI
TO GET SOMEONE PREGNANT	MPRENARE

TO GET SOMETHING DIRTY	MPRATTARE
TO GET UP	SÚSARE
TO GET UP, TO RISE, TO UNDRRESS	SCULLURÀRE
TO GET VERY MAD	NCAZZARSI (VOLG.)
TO GIVE BIRTH	HIGLIARE
TO GIVE BIRTH	PARTURISCIÁRE
TO GLAZE	ATTURRARE
TO GLUE TOGETHER	NCULLARE
TO GO	JÍRE
TO GO DOWN	SCINDERE
TO GO DOWNHILL	CAPUPENDINU
TO GO INTO CRISIS	ANNASPARE
TO GO MAD	NCIUTARE
TO GO MAD	SBALESTRARE
TO GO SLOWLY	PAUSA-PRAUSA
TO GO TO BED, LAY DOWN	CURCARSI
TO GOBBLE UP	PAPPULIARE
TO GOSSIP	CIUCIULIÁRE
TO GRAB	AGGUANTARE
TO GRATE	GRATTARE
TO GRAZE	PÁSCERE
TO GREASE	UNTARE
TO GREASE, TO SOIL	NZIVARE
TO GROW	CRISCERE
TO GROW FEATHERS	MPINNARE
TO GROW MOULDY	LAMÁRE
TO GROW OLD	MBECCHJARE
TO GRUMBLE	ARRUACCUVARE
TO GUESS, TO MENTION	NDUMINARE
TO HAIL	GRANDULIARE
TO HALF-CLOSE	ABBÓRVERE
TO HALVE	DUIMMENZARE
TO HANDLE	MANIÁRE
TO HANDLE	MUNGIULIARE
TO HANG	APPRICARE
TO HANG	MPICCARE
TO HANG OUT THE WASHING	SPANDERE I PANNI
TO HARDEN	ARRIZZARE
TO HAVE	AVIRE
TO HAVE A COLD	NCATASCIATU
TO HAVE A WHIM (FOR)	NCAPRICCIARE
TO HAVE FUN	RECRIARSI
TO HAVE FUN	SCIALARSI
TO HEAL	GUARISCIARE , SANARE
TO HEAR	VENTARE
TO HIDE	AMMUCCIÁRE
TO HIDE	MBARRARE

TO HIT	NCUGNARE
TO HIT WITH A STRAP	CURRIARE
TO HOLD	TÉNERE
TO HONOR	UNURARE
TO HUNT, TO REMOVE	CACCIARE
TO HURRY UP	AJUSARSI
TO HURRY UP	MANIARSI
TO HURRY UP	SPICCIARSI
TO HYDRATE, TO BREAST-FEED	ABBIVERÀRE
TO ICE, TO GLACE, TO FROST	ANNASPRARE
TO IGNORE	STRANIARE
TO INCARNATE	NCARNARE
TO INCENSE, TO FLATTER	NCENZIARE
TO INFECT	NZURFÀRE
TO INSERT	HICCARE
TO INSERT	MPIVARE
TO INSINUATE	NSINUARE
TO INSTIGATE	ZANZANÌJARE
TO INSTRUCT, EDUCATE	STRUIRE
TO INTERVENE, TO MIX-UP	MBISC-CARE
TO INTOXICATE	NTUOSSICARE
TO INVENT	MBENTARE
TO INVENT	STRAVUALICHIARE
TO INVENT	STROVACARE
TO INVITE	MBITARE
TO INVOLVE	ARRIMISC-CARE
TO IRRITATE	NCREPARE
TO JOIN	NCUCCHIARE
TO JOKE	CHJCCHIARIARE
TO JUDGE	JUDICARE
TO JUMP	ZINGARE
TO JUMP	ZUMPARE
TO KEEP STILL	HITTÁNU (STARE)
TO KICK OUT	PEDATA
TO KID AROUND	QUATRARIARE
TO KISS	VASARE
TO KNEAD	MPASTARE
TO KNIT	SÉRCERE
TO KNOCK	ABBUSSARE
TO KNOW	SAPIRE
TO LACE UP	ALLAZZARE
TO LAND	MPRESTARE
TO LAUGH	RÌDARE
TO LAY DOWN	PUSARE
TO LEAK	SBIJJHIARE
TO LEAK AIR	SBENTARE
TO LEAN	ARRIBBARE

TO LEARN	MPARARE
TO LEAVE	LASSARE
TO LEAVE	PÁRTERE
TO LET OUT	SPUAMMICARE
TO LEVEL	DUVARE
TO LICK	LICCARE
TO LIE IN AMBUSH	APPUSTARE
TO LIFT	IZARE
TO LIFT UP, TO LIFT	AZARE
TO LIGHT	ALLUMARE
TO LIGHT A FIRE	APPICCIARE
TO LIMP	ZUAPPICARE
TO LOAD UP	CARRICARE
TO LOOK FOR	CIRCARE
TO LOSE	APPIZZARE
TO LOSE	SCACARE
TO LUBRICATE WITH ANIMAL FAT	NZIVARE
TO MAIL	MBUCARE
TO MAIL	MPUSTARE
TO MAKE A BAD IMPRESSION	SCUMPARIRE
TO MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION	CUMPARIRE
TO MAKE DUSTY	MPURVERARE
TO MAKE NOTCHES	NTECCARE
TO MAKE ONESELF COMFORTABLE	AJJAJARE
TO MAKE SALAMI	NZACCARE
TO MARK	SIGNARE
TO MARK WITH FIRE	HUCARE
TO MARRY	MARITARE
TO MARRY	NZURARE
TO MARRY INTO A FAMILY	MPARENTARSI
TO MATCH	MPAJARE
TO MEET	NCUNTRARE
TO MEET	SCUNTARE
TO MELT, TO LEAVE	SQUAGLIARE
TO MIAOW	GNIACULIÀRE
TO MILK	MUNGERE
TO MINCE	SPRUCINIARE
TO MINCE WITH A KNIFE	TACCARIARE
TO MINZE	FRINGULIARE
TO MISINTERPRET	STRAVISARE
TO MISUSE AND TO DIRTY	ZINZULIARE
TO MIX	NDILLETTARE
TO MIX UP THINGS	MBOLICARE
TO MOLEST, TO BOTHER	SFRICULIARE
TO MOUNT	NCAVARCATU
TO MOUNT, TO RIDE	CARCARE

TO MOVE	ARRASSARE
TO MOVE	MOVARE
TO MUMBLE	GRUMINIARE
TO NAIL DOWN	NCHJUVARE
TO NAME	VENTUMARE
TO NAUSEATE	NASIÀRE
TO NAUSEATE	STOMACARE
TO NIBBBE (AT)	RUSICARE
TO NIBBLE (AT)	SPIZZICARE
TO NOTCH	SINGARE
TO NOTICE	ADDUNARE
TO OFFER	PORGHJARE
TO OIL	UGLJIARE
TO ONE'S FACE	NFACCIA
TO OPEN WIDE	ANCARE
TO OPEN WIDE	SPAVANCARE
TO OVERTURN	MBERTICARE
TO OVERTURN	RIVUTARE
TO PACK	MBALLARE
TO PAINT	PITTARE
TO PALPATE	TRAPPARE
TO PALPATE	TRAPPULIARE
TO PASS THE WORD ON	PASSAPAROVA
TO PASS, TO OFFER	PORJARE
TO PASTURE	PASCERE
TO PATCH UP	ARRIPEZZARE
TO PATCH UP	RIPEZZARE
TO PEEK	SPIRCIARE
TO PEEL, TO BOTHER	SCUCCIARE
TO PHOTOGRAPH	HOTOGRAFARE
TO PICK	COGLIERE
TO PICK A BONE	SPRUPPARE
TO PICK UP, TO GATHER	RICÓGLIERE
TO PIERCE	GRUPARE
TO PIERCE	MPIZZARE
TO PINCH	PIZZUVARE
TO PITY	CUMPATIRE
TO PLANE	ADUVARE
TO PLANT	CHIANTARE
TO PLAY	JUCARE
TO PLAY	VACARE
TO PLAY (AN INSTRUMENT)	SUNARE
TO PLUCK	SPINNARE
TO POISON	MBELENARE
TO POUR A LIQUID	ABBUCCARE
TO PRECIPITATE	DERRUPARE
TO PRESENT	PRISENTARE
TO PRESERVE IN SALT	NTINELLARE

TO PRESS	CUHULLARE
TO PRETEND	HARE A MOSSA
TO PROBE	SCANDAGLIARE
TO PROMISE	PURMÍTERE
TO PROTECT	RECRAMARE
TO PROVOKE	ATTIZZARE
TO PUBLISH	PRUBBICARE
TO PUNISH	CASTIARE
TO PURGE	SPURGARE
TO PUSH	MBUTTARE
TO PUSH	ZIBULLARE
TO PUSH WITHIN	NCARCARE
TO PUT	MINTERE
TO PUT CREAM ON	MPUMATARSI
TO PUT DOWN A LOAD	SPUNARE
TO QUARREL	LITICARE
TO QUARREL VERBALLY	PARULIARE
TO QUARTER	QUARTIÁRE
TO RAISE	MPESARE
TO RAISE PRICES	NCARÁRE
TO RANSACK, TO SEARCH	SCALIARE
TO RASP	RASPARE
TO READ	LÉJERE
TO REALIZE	ADDUNARSI
TO REALIZE	VENTARSI
TO REAP	MÉTERE
TO REASON	RAGGIUNARE
TO REBEL	ARRIBBELLARE
TO REGISTER UNDER ONE'S NAME	NTESTARE
TO REMIX, STIR AGAIN	REMINIARE
TO REMOVE FEATHERS	PINNARE
TO REMOVE THE PLASTER	STUANICARE
TO REPAIR, DARN	RINACCIARE
TO REPAY AN OBLIGATION	DISOBBRIGARSI
TO REPAY ONE'S DEBTS	SDEBBITARE
TO REPENT	PÈNTERE
TO RESEMBLE	ASSIMIGLIARE
TO RESOLVE	RISORVARE
TO REST	ABBENTARSI
TO REST	RIPUSARE
TO REST, TO ISOLATE ONESELF	ARRICÈTTARSI
TO RESURRECT	MBIVISCERE
TO RETURN	TURNARE
TO RETURN HOME	RICÓGLIERSI
TO RIDDE	CÈRNERE
TO RINSE	SUNCHJARARE
TO RIP	SCIGARE

TO RIP	STRAZZARE
TO RISK	ARRIZZICARE
TO ROAST	ARRUSTARE
TO ROCK THE CRADLE	ANNAZZICARE
TO ROCK, CRADLE	NACHIÁRE
TO ROLL ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINARE
TO ROLL UP	NCARTUCCIARE
TO ROT	MPRACIDIRE
TO RUB	STRICARE
TO RUIN	DUIMMUNDUVARE
TO RUIN	RUVINARE
TO RUMINATE	REGRUMARE
TO RUMMAGE	SCARVUNIÀRE
TO RUN	CÛRRARE , HUJARE
TO RUN INTO	NCAPPARE
TO RUN SHORT	PENÌJARE
TO SATIATE	SAZZIARE
TO SAVE	SARVARE, STIPARE
TO SAVE (MONEY)	SPERAGNARE
TO SAW	SERRARE
TO SAY	DÍCERE
TO SCARE	SC-CANTARE
TO SCATTER	STRAMPÛNERE
TO SCORCH (ONESELF)	PINNARSI
TO SCRAPE	RASCHJÀRE
TO SCRAPE OFF	STRUÀNTICARE
TO SCRATCH	RASC-CARE
TO SCRATCH, TO SKIN	SCURCIARE
TO SCRIBBLE	CACARIARE, CARCARIARE
TO SCROUNGE	SCROCCARE
TO SEAL WITH LEAD	NCHJUMBARE
TO SEE	VÌDARE
TO SEEM AS	PARIRE
TO SEIZE, TO CATCH	ACCHJAPPARE
TO SELECT	ALLÍJARE
TO SELL	VINDERE
TO SEND AWAY, TO AVERT	ALLUNTANARE
TO SEPARATE	STAGLIARE
TO SET ON EGDE (TEETH)	ALLIPPUSU
TO SEW	CÚSARE
TO SHAKE	GRULLUVARE , SCOTULIARE
TO SHARPEN	AFFIVARE
TO SHARPEN	APPIZZUTARE
TO SHAVE AGAINST THE HAIR	CUNTRAPIVU
TO SHAVE, PEEL	PIVARE
TO SHINE	DILLAMPARE
TO SHORTEN	ACCURCIARE

TO SHOW	MUSTRARE
TO SHOW OFF (F.)	CILERCA
TO SHUDDER	AGGRIZZARE
TO SIGN	HIRMARE
TO SINK	AFFUNDÀRE
TO SIT	ASSETTARSI
TO SKIM	SC-CÙMARE
TO SMELL, TO PERFUME	URDURARE
TO SMOKE	HUMÁRE
TO SNAP (THE FINGERS)	SCOCCARE
TO SNATCH	SCIPPARE
TO SNORE	GARGARIARE
TO SNOW	JAZZÁRE
TO SNOW	PULLULIARE
TO SOFTEN OR WEAKEN	AMMUSCIARE
TO SOIL	ALLURDARE, MBRATTARE
TO SOIL	MPRASC-CARE
TO SOOTHE	APPRACARE
TO SOW	SIMMINARE
TO SPIN	HIVARE
TO SPIT	SPUTARE
TO SPIT CATARRH	LÉCCATU
TO SPLIT	JÀCCARE
TO SPOIL	MUCARE
TO SPROUT	CIGLIARE
TO SPY	TALIÁRE
TO SQUEEZE	STRIHINZZARE
TO SQUIRT	SC-CHIFFARE
TO SQUIRT	SCHIZZARE
TO STAGNATE (WATER)	AGGORNARE
TO STARCH	MPUASIMARE
TO START	MBIARE
TO START	NCUMINCIARE
TO STAY UP LATE	VIGLIARE
TO STEAL	ARRUBBARE
TO STEAL	GRATTULIARE
TO STINK	PUZZARE
TO STIR UP	MBIZZARE
TO STIR UP	SCATINARE
TO STOP	HERMARE
TO STOP BLOOD FLOW	ATTAGNARE
TO STRAIN	SCUVARE
TO STRANGLE	AFFUCARE
TO STRANGLE	MINTERE A ZUCA
TO STRANGLE	NZUCARE
TO STRANGLE	STRANGULIARE
TO STRENGTHEN	RIMPURZARE
TO STRIKE BY LIGHTNING	HURMINARE

TO STROLL	PASSIJARE
TO STROLL	SPASSIARE
TO STRUGGLE	LUTTARE
TO STUFF	MBOTTIRE
TO STUFFEN	APPRUPPARSI
TO STUMBLE	ACCIAMPICARE
TO STUMBLE	NCIAMPARE
TO STUMBLE	NTROPPIARE
TO STUN	NTURDUNARE
TO STUTTER	CACAGLIÁRE
TO SUBDUE	SUTTAMINTARE
TO SUCCEED	NGARRARE
TO SUCCEED	RÉSCERE
TO SUCK	SUCARE
TO SUCK	SURCHIARE
TO SUFFER	PATISCIARE
TO SUFFER	VASTASIA
TO SUPERPOSE, TO CROSS ONE'S LEGS	NCAVARCARE
TO SUPPLY WITH	SPAMARE
TO SUPPORT, SWALLOW	NGUJARE
TO SWALLOW	NDUCERE
TO SWALLOW	NGALLUZZARE
TO SWEEP	SCUPARE
TO SWEETEN	ADDUCISCERE
TO SWIM	NATARE
TO SWINDLE	MBRUGLIUNE
TO SWING	VIRDULIARE
TO SWING	VUOCUVARE
TO TACK	MBASTIRE
TO TACK	NGHJÚMARE
TO TAKE A FANCY FOR	NCRAPPICCIARSI
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE	APPRUFITTARE
TO TAKE IT SLOWLY	PALIARSELA
TO TAKE OFF ONE'S SHOES	SQUAZARE
TO TALK	PARRARE
TO TALK AT RANDOM	SCUNCHIUDERE
TO TALK NONSENSE	SPURIARE
TO TALK ONESELF HOARSE	SPURMUNÀRSI
TO TASTE, PROVE	PRUVARE
TO TEACH	NZEGNARE
TO TEASE	SBÛTTARE
TO TEASE	SUSPILIÀRE
TO THE FULLEST	CREPAPANZA (A)
TO THINK	PENZARE
TO THROW	JETTARE
TO THROW	SPULLUNARE
TO THUNDER	ARRUMBARE

TO TICKLE	ZILLCARE
TO TIE	LIGARE
TO TIE THE TONGUE	ALLIPPARE
TO TIE UP	NCASTRARE
TO TOAST	NTUSTARE
TO TOAST, ROAST	ABBRUSTULIRE
TO TOAST, TO BURN	ABBRITTARE
TO TOAST, TO HIT AGAINST	TRUZZARE
TO TOUCH	TUCCARE
TO TREMBLE	TREMULIARE
TO TRIM, TO PRUNE	SCUTRUNARE
TO TRIP	NTROPPICUNE
TO TRIP (OVER ST)	ATTROPPICARE
TO TROD UPON	CIAMPARE
TO TUBLE DOWN	ARRUAZZUVARE
TO TUMBLE DOWN	PERRUPARSI
TO TURN	HITARE
TO TURN OFF, TO PUT OUT	STUTARE
TO TURN SOUR	ANNACIZZARE
TO TURN UP	DIVRAZZARE
TO TURN, TO FALL	SBERSARE
TO TWIST	ATTORCINIARE
TO TWIST	NCATRIZZARE
TO TWIST	NTORCINIARE
TO TWIST	STUARTICARE
TO TWIST	TORCINIJÀRE
TO UNBURY	SPORVICARE
TO UNCLOG, TO UNCORK	STIPPARE
TO UNFILL	SCURMARE
TO UNITE	JÚNGERE
TO UNSADDLE	SUMBARCARE
TO UNSCREW	SBITARE
TO UNVEIL, TO UNDRRESS	SCUMBUGLIARE
TO UPROOT	SCUASARE
TO UPROOT	STRIPPARE
TO URGE	RACCUMANDARE
TO VANISH	SPUMARE
TO VENTILATE	ARIARE
TO VOMIT	VUAMMICARE
TO VOTE, TO TURN	VUTARE
TO WADDLE	ANNAZZICHIARE
TO WAGGLE	SCILLICHIARE
TO WAGGLE	SCRÉPITIARE
TO WAKE UP	RESPIGLIARE
TO WALK	CAMINARE
TO WALK CAUTIOUSLY	ALLAMBICARE
TO WALK FAST	TACCHIÀRE

TO WALK IN THE DARK	TRAPPUNI
TO WANDER	GIRIARE
TO WANDER	VACABBUNDARE
TO WARM	MPUCARE
TO WARM ONESELF	MPUGARE
TO WARM UP	QUADIARE
TO WARM UP	SCARFÀRE
TO WASTE TIME	PAPARIARE
TO WAX	NCÍRARE
TO WEAKEN	SMUZZARE
TO WEAR OUT	STRUDERE
TO WEAR, TO FIT	QUAZARE
TO WEAVE	NTRÍZZARE
TO WEIGH	PISARE
TO WET	ABBAGNARE
TO WHISPER	PIPITIARE
TO WHISTLE	HISCH- CARE
TO WHITEWASH	ANNANCHJARE
TO WHITEWASH	JANCARE
TO WHITEWASH	MBIANCARE
TO WIDEN	ALLASCÁRE
TO WINK	ZINNARE
TO WISH	VULÍRE
TO WORK	LAVURARE
TO WORK HALF-HEARTEDLY	STRUSCIULIÀRE
TO WORK HARD	JETTARE 'U SANGU
TO WORK HARD	MANGANiare
TO WRAP	NCARTARE
TO WRITE	SCRIVARE
TO YAWN	AV'ARE
TO YIELD SOMETHING	UCRARE
TOAD	RUASPU
TOASTED, HARDENED	NTÙSTATU
TOASTER	ABBRUSTULATURU
TOBACCO	TABBACCU
TODAY	OGHJE
TOGETHER	NZIAME
TOMATO	PIMBIDORI
TOMATO SAUCE	CUNSERVA
TOMATO SAUCE	CUNZERVA
TOMORROW	DEMANI
TONIGHT	STASIRA
TONSURE	CHJIRICA
TONSURE	TONZURA
TOO MUCH	TROPPU
TOOL	STRUMMIANTU
TOOL TO BEAT WOOD	MANGANU
TOOLS	STIGLJI

TOOTH	DENTE
TOP- COAT	SCIMISSU
TOP OF A TREE OR MOUNTAIN	CURINIALLU
TOP STITCH	SUPRAMMANU
TOP-COAT	SUPRABBITU
TORMENT	TURMIANTU
TORMENTED, AFFLICTED	AFFRÌTTU
TORN TO SHREDS	LINZE LINZE
TORRENT	JÚMARA
TORTURE	TURTURA
TORTURES	SIVÌZZIE
TOUCH	TRAPPATA
TOUCH	TUCCATA
TOUCHED, MOVED	COMMOSSU
TOUCHY	CAZZILLUSU
TOUCHY	ZILLUSU
TOUGH, HARD	TOSTA
TOW	LINAZZA
TOWARD	MBIARSU
TOWARDS	MBERRU
TOWN	PAISE
TOXIC	TUASSICU
TRACE	TRAZZA
TRACING	TRAZZATU
TRACK	VITTA
TRACTOR	TRATTURE
TRAIN	TRENU
TRAINER (FEMALE)	MASTRA
TRAINER (MALE)	MASTRU
TRAITOR	TRADITURE
TRANQUILLITÀ	TRANQUILLITATE
TRANSFORMED, TURNED PALE	STRACANGIATU
TRANSPORT	TRASPUARTU
TRAP	TAGLIOVA
TRAP	TRANIÀLLU
TRAP	TRAPPUVA
TRAP FOR MICE	VISCIUÀTTUVA
TRAY	GUANTÍARA
TREAD	VATTISTRATA
TREASURE	TESORU
TREATMENT	TRATTAMIANTU
TREE	ARBERU
TREE TRUNK	ARVAME
TREE TRUNK	TRINCUNE
TREES	ARVURI
TRELLISWORK	CANNIZZU
TREMBLING	TREMUVUSU

TREMOR	TREMULIZZU
TRICK, DEVILRY	DIAVULERIA
TRICORN (HAT)	TRIMMICCI
TRIP	VIÁGGIU
TRIPOD	TRÍPIDU
TROLLEY CAR	HILUVIA
TROMBONE	TRUMBUNE
TROPEA	TRUPÍA
TROUSSEAU	CORREDU
TROWEL	MANÍPUVA
TRUCK	CÁMIU
TRUE	VERU
TRUMPER	TRUMBETTIERE
TRUMPET	TRUMBA
TRUMPET	TRUMBETTA
TRUNK	BAÚLLU
TRUNK	TRUNCU
TRUST	HIDUCIA
TRUSTWORTHY	HIDATU
TRYING TO HEAR	ASULIARE
TUBE	TUBBU
TUBERCULOSIS	LETTICIA
TUBERCULOSIS	TUBERCULOSI
TUB-THUMPER	TRIAIISTA
TUCK IN SHEETS	SBERSA
TUESDAY	MARTI
TUFF	TUFU
TUMBLE	VANDUVU
TUMBLED-DOWN	DERRUPÁTU
TUMBLED-DOWN	PERRUPATU
TUMBLING DOWN	RUAZZUVUNI
TUMOUR	TUMURE
TUNA FISH	TUNNU
TUNNEL FOR SALAMI	SANGERELLA
TURKEY	NDIANU
TURKEY	TACCHINU
TURN	GIRAVOTA
TURN	GIRU
TURN	TURNU
TURNCOAR	VOTA-VANDERA
TURNED UP	DIVRAZZATU
TURNED-OFF	STUTATU
TURNED-UP NOSE, CONCEITED	NASCA TISA
TURNING	VUTATA
TURNING AND TWISTING	VACAVIAGNU
TURNIP	RAPA
TURRET	TURRETTA

TURTLE	TARTARUCA
TWELVE	DUDICI
TWENTY	VINTI
TWIG	SCUARPU
TWIGS	SARCINÉLLA
TWISTED	NTORCINIÀTI
TWO HUNDRED	DUICIAN TU
TYING	LIGATÛRA
TYPE OF GRASS	JERMANACA
TYPE OF PASTA	CANNARUZZIALLI
TYPE OF SPAGHETTI DISH	MULLICATA
TYPE OF WHEAT	MAJORCA
TYPE OF WOOL	CARAVELLISE
TYPHOID FEVER, TEAM SUPPORT	TIFU
UGLY	BRUTTU
UGLY AND DISAGREEABLE	PESC-CARU
UGLY AND SHABBY	MURVUSU
ULCER	CHJIAGA
ULCERED	CHJAGATU
UMBRELLA	MBRELLA
UMBRELLA	UMBRELLA
UMBRELLA-MAKER	UMBRELLARU
UNBLEACHED FLAX	STAMUNE
UNBUTTONED	SBUTTUNATU
UNCERTAIN	SCUMPIDARE
UNCIVILIZED MAN	CUATICUNE
UNCLE	ZIU, ZÛ
UNCOMBED	SCARMIGLIATU
UNCONTROLLABLE EXCITATION	SUVIGNU
UNCOOKABLE	SCRUDILE
UNCOVERED	SCUNUCCHIATU
UNDER	SUTTA
UNDER THE CHIN	VARVAGLIU
UNDERGROUND	SUTTATERRA
UNDERHAND	SUTTABANCU
UNDERLING	TIRAPEDE
UNDER-MATTRESS	PAGLIUNE
UNDERPANTS	VRACASSINE
UNDER-SKIRT	SUTTANA
UNDERSTANDING	CUMPRENSIONE
UNDRINKABLE WINE	CIHÈCA
UNFATTY MEAT	NEZZA
UNFIT, RE-FORMED	RIHORMATU
UNFORTUNATE	SBENTURATU
UNGER	HAME
UNGRATEFUL	NGRATU
UNLAWFUL	SPURIU

UNLUCKY	SCARUGNATU
UNLUCKY	SPURTUNATU
UNPLEASANT PERSON	ANTIPATICU
UNRIPE	CRUDU
UNRIPE, SOUR	ACRU
UNSEASONED	DIJJHIAVATU
UNSHARPENED	AMMARRATU
UNSKILLED HELPER	GARZUNE
UNSTABLE	VALINGU
UNSTABLE CLOSET	CATRÍNGUVU
UNTIDY	RIBUSCIATU
UNTIED	SCIÛATU
UNTIED (F)	SCIÚSU
UNTIL WHEN	SINU A QUANDU
UNTRUSTWORTHY PAYER	CURRITIZZU
UPHILL	ALLIRTU
UPHILL	CAPADIARTU
UPPER (OF A SHOE)	TUMÁJIU
UPRIGHT, ALIVE	TISU TISU
UPROAR	PUTIHERIU
UPROAR, RACKET	FRACASSU
UPSET STOMACH	RIVUATAMENTU
UPSIDE DOWN	CAPUSUTTA , SUTTASUPRA
UPSIDE DOWN	VUACCHJI-SUTTA
UPSTAIRS	LASSÚPRA
URINE	PISCIAZZA (VOLG.)
URINE FLOW	PISCIATA (VOLG.)
URSA MINOR (NORTH STAR)	PULLARA
USE	USU
USELESS THING	SPACCIMMA
USELESS WORDS	CACHERE
USELESSLY, CERTAINLY	AVÒGLIA
USHER	SCÍARI
UVULA, CLITORIS	CICINIALLU
VAGRANCY	VACABUNDERÌA
VAINGLORY	VANAGRORIA
VALLEY	VALLU
VALLEY, RAVINE	VALLUNE
VALUE	VALURE
VALUE, GOOD QUALITY	PREGGIU
VAN	HURGONE
VANISHED	SPUMATU
VAT	TINOZZA
VAULT	VOTA
VEAL	VITELLA
VEGETABLE	VIRDURA
VEGETABLE HAIR	CRINU
VEGETABLE PANCAKES	PITTICELLA

VEGETABLE REMAINS	MUNDATINA
VEIL	VELU
VEILED	MBEVÀTU
VELVET	VELLUTU
VENGEANCE	MINDITTA
VERMICELLI	VERMICIALLI
VERTIGO	GIRAMIAN TU
VERY BEAUTIFUL	BELLISSIMU
VERY CLEVER PERSON	AMMAZZATUNE
VERY MAD	NCAZZATU (VOL.)
VERY SILLY	CIOTAGLIUNA
VERY TASTY	NZUCCARATU
VERY THIN, STIFFENED	NTISICATU
VEST, BODICE	CURPETTU
VIA ISONZO	TUAZZU 'E GIUAPPU
VIEW	VIDÛTA
VILLAVY	TAMARRIA
VINEGAR	ACITU
VIPER	VIPARA
VOICE	VUCE
VOLCANO	VURCANU
VOMIT	VÚAMMICU
VOW (TO A SAINT)	VUTU
VULGAR	VURGALE
WAGON	CARRU, VAGUNE
WAISTCOAT	GILÈ
WAISTCOAT	JIPPUNE
WAKE	VIGLIA
WALK, STROLL	CAMINATA
WALKING STICK, STICK	VETTE
WALL	MURU
WALL NICHE	CUNICÉLLA
WALLET	PORTAHÓGLJIU
WALNUT	NUCE
WANDERER	GIRANDULIARI
WANDERING	RAMINGU
WARM	CÁVUDU
WARM	TIAPIDU
WARM PERSON	CORAZZUNE
WARM WINE	VINU-CUATTU
WARMTH	QUADÛRE
WART	PUARRU
WASH-HOUSE, TUB OR BOARD	LAVATURU
WASHING	LAVATINA
WASHING TABLE	STRICATURU
WASH-TUB	BAGNAROVA
WATCH	ROLÓGIU
WATCH STRAP OR BAND	CINTURINU

WATER PUDDLE	GORNA
WATERMELON	MIVUNE AD ACQUA
WAVE	UNDA, UNDATA
WAVY	ONDULATU, UNDUSU
WAX	CIRA
WAX MATCH	CIRINU
WAXED	NCÍRATU (A)
WAY OF SPEAKING	PARRA
WE MUST	AMU
WE WERE	ERAMU
WE, US	NUI
WEAKNESS	DEBBULIZZA
WEAKNESS, TIREDNESS	VILIANZIA
WEALTH	RICCHIZZA
WEALTHY MAN	SIGNURUNE
WEDDING	MATRIMMONIU
WEDGE	CUGNUAVU, NZIPPA, ZIPPA
WEDNESDAY	MIERCUVI
WEED	GRAMIGNA
WEEDING	SPURÍA
WEEK	SIMANA
WEEPING	CHIANGIUTA
WEIGHT	PISU
WEIGHT MEASURE (25 LBS)	RUVA
WELDINGS	SARDATURE
WELL	PUZZU
WELL-DONE	RISCJÚTU
WELL-DRESSED	NTULETTATU
WELL-POLISHED	LUCIDU
WEREWOLF	VUPU MANNARU
WET	MPUSU
WET NURSE	MAMMA 'E LATTE
WET WITH URINE	PISCIATU (VOLG.)
WET, DIPPED, MARRIED	AMMUGLIATU
WETLAND	PANTANU
WHAT A PITY! DAMN IT!	MANNAJA!
WHAT DO YOU WANT?	CCHI BBÚE ?
WHAT SPOILS THE GAME	SCACARELLA
WHATEVER HAPPENS	NTIARI
WHEAT	FRUMENTU, GRANU
WHEAT STACK, SHEAF	TIMUGNA
WHEAT-FILLED CHEST	GRANÀRU
WHEEL	ROTA
WHEELBARROW	CARRIOVA
WHEELBARROW, CART, OLD CROCK	CARRETTA
WHEEL-SHAPED BREAD	RUTIALLU
WHEEZE	RAGU

WHEEZE	RUACCVU
WHEN	QUANDU
WHERE	NDU, NDUVE
WHIM	CAPRICCIU, GULIJU, MURRICUVU
WHIMSICAL	CRAPICCIUSU
WHIMSICAL	MURRICUVUSU
WHINER	CHIJANGIALIMÓRA
WHINER	PIULELLA
WHIP	VURPILE
WHIRLPOOL, MARSH	RÙANZU
WHIRLWIND	SIHUNE
WHISPER	PIPITÍU
WHISTLE	HISCH-CHIATTU
WHISTLE, BOASTER	CHIORRU
WHITE	JANCU
WHITE GRAPES	MARCIGLIÀNA
WHITE GRAPES	MARVÀSIA
WHITENESS	JANCHIZZA
WHITEWASH	CÁVUCE (F)
WHITISH	JANCHINASTRU
WHOOPING COUGH	TUSSA CATTIVA
WHY, BECAUSE	PPECCHÌ
WICK	MÍCCIU, STUPPINU
WICKED PERSON	MARVAGGIU
WICKER BASKET	HISCELLA
WIDE	LARGU
WIDE STREET	VARGU
WIDE-OPENED	DIGALLATI
WIDOW	CATTIVA
WIFE	MUGLIÉRA
WILD	VRUSC-CU
WILD FENNEL	HINUACCHJIU 'E TIMPA
WILD PERSON	SCAPIZZACUALLU
WILL POWER	VULUNTÀ
WILLOW-MADE CONTAINER	HISCINI
WIND	VIANTU
WIND, STORM, DOWNPOUR	TRUPÍA
WINDOW	HINÉSTRA
WINE OR OLIVE-PRESS	CUANZU
WINE-PRESS	TURCHIU
WING, ARM PIT	SCILLA
WINK	ZINNATA, ZINNU
WINTER	VÍARNU
WINTER PERIOD	VERNÀTA
WISDOM	SAPIANZA
WISE	JUDIZZIUSU, SAPENZIÚSU
WISH	AGURIU
WISHED	DISIÀVA

WITCHCRAFT	MAGARÍA, MAJÍA
WITH CONSCIENCE	NCUSCIANZA
WITH THE WIND	SUTTAVIANTU
WITHERED	MPASSUVATU
WITHIN THE BODY	NCUARPU
WITHIN THE THROAT	NCANNA
WITHIN, INSIDE	INTRA
WITTY	SPIRITUSU
WIZARD	MAGU
WOLF	VUPU
WOMAN'S MAN, FLIRT	HIMMINÁRU
WONDER	MERAGLIA
WONDER, PRACTICAL JOKE	GABBU
WOOD	LIGNU, LÍMUNI, LÍMUNU
WOOD AXIS	LISTUNE
WOOD BLOCK	ZIPPUNE
WOOD CABIN	BARRACCA
WOOD DEVICE TO HANG PIGS	MANGHIALLU
WOOD HANGER FOR PIGS	GAMBÍALLU
WOOD SORREL	VISCIUVA
WOOD STICK	CIGLIA
WOODBAR	STANGA
WOODEN SPOON	CUCCHIARA
WOODS	BOSCU, CUASC-CU, MACCHJI
WOODY	LIGNÛSU
WOOL SWEATER	SUVERA
WOOL-WINDER	ANIMUVU
WORD	PAROVA
WORKED	LAVURATU
WORKED-UP	RESBIGLIATU
WORKER	HATIGATURE
WORKING TABLE	RIPIÀNU
WORLD	MUNDU
WORMS	VIARMI
WORN	CUNZUMATU, STRUTTU
WORSE	PIAJÛ
WORTHWHILE	CUMBENA !
WOUND	HERITA
WOUNDED MAN	ACCIÒMU
WRATH, FRENZY	ZIRRA
WRECK	SCASCIUNE
WRETCH	DISGRAZIATU
WRETCHED	SCÛNSUVATA
WRINKLED	ARRAPPATU, ARRIZZATU
WRINKLED, ANGRY	NGRIGNATU
WRIST CUFF	PUZÌNU
WRONG	SCACATU, TUARTU

WRUNG	TURCIÛTU
YAWN	ALAMIANTU
YAWNED	ADAVA
YEAR	ANNU
YEAST	LIAVITU
YELLOW	GIALLU
YELLOWED	NGHJELINATA
YELLOWISH	GIALLINUSU
YELLOWISH FACE	HACCIA 'E MUARTU
YESTERDAY	IARI
YOKE	JUVU
YOU	VUI
YOU (2ND PERS. SINGULAR)	TUNI
YOU WENT	JISTI
YOUNG BOOR	TAMARRIALLU
YOUNG BOY	GLIÒGLIARU
YOUNG DAUGHTER	HIGLICELLA
YOUNG FEMALE PEASANT	PACCHIÀNA
YOUNG KID	GUAGLIUNIALLU, QUATRARIALLU
YOUNG MADONA	MADUNNELLA
YOUNG MALE	MASCULILLU
YOUNG MAN	GIUVANE
YOUNG MARE, SHAPELY WOMAN	STACCA
YOUNG PIG	PURCELLUZZU
YOUNG ROSTER	GALLUZZU
YOUNG SHEPHERD	PECURARIALLU
YOUNG SON	HÍGLICIALLU
YOUR	VUASTRU
YOUR AUNT	ZZÍATA
YOUR BROTHER	FRÁTETTA
YOUR FATHER	PÁTRETТА
YOUR GRANDFATHER	NANNUTA
YOUR LORDSHIP	USSURÌA, VUSSURÌA
YOUR MOTHER	MAMMÁTA
YOUR SISTER	SÚARTA
YOUR UNCLE	ZZÍUTA
YOUR WIFE	MUGLIÉRATA
YOUTH	GIUVENTÛTE
ZERO	ZERU
ZINC	ZZINCU
ZUCCHINI	CUCUZZIALLU
ZUCCHINI FLOWERS	TALLI

LAGHITAN CUISINE

Among other things, the Calabrese cuisine depends on **spiritual beliefs, religious events** and **ancient customs** that originated during the period of *Magna Graecia*. 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 "*cruccette*" (cross-shaped).



Among the typical regional **sweets**, the most popular are the honey based "*mustazzuoli*" which may have different shapes. "*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.





Mustazzuavi and ciambelle

- **LAGHITAN CUISINE RECIPES** *written in Laghitan dialect and translated into English for the benefit of nephews and grandnephews of our first Laghitan immigrants.*

Cuisine recipes were very important in keeping united the members of Laghitan 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 (CUNSERVA 'e PIMBIDORU)

- **crushed tomatoes** 28 oz (passata 'e pimbidoru)
- **onion chopped** 1 (cipulla tagliuzzata)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uagliu d'alive)
- **tomato paste** 1 can (cuncentratu 'e pimbidoru)
- **salt and pepper** (sale e pipe)
- **basil leaves** (hoglie 'e vasilicu) 3
- **water** 1/2-1 cup (acqua)



Intra na cassarola, mintacce uagliu d'alive.
Arrussica na cipulla tagliata e quand'ie bella 'ndurata,
mintacce 'u cuncentratu 'e pimbidoru, giralu e 'mbisc-
calu all'uagliu.

Jettacce ' a passata 'e pimbidoru, na menza tazza 'e acqua, sale e pipe.

Lassala a fuocu avutu e quandu cumincia a vullare, vascia 'u fuocu e mintacce 'u vasilicu.

'Ncuverchjala e vassala vullare chjanu chjanu 'ppe due ure e gira 'u sucu ogni tantu.

Cucina 'a pasta, scuvala, mintala intra na gavata, jettacce ' a cunserba, remina e grattacce na puacu '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
- **Uassu** da gallarella du pasturiallu (ankle bone)
- **Patate** 2 (potatoes)
- **Acciu** 2 crosc-che (celery) 2 legs
- **Cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **Pastinache** 2 (carrots)
- **Petrusinu** (parsley)
- **Pimbidori** frischi o pivati (tomatoes) fresh or peeled
- **Pasta** (simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi)



"Cumpra nu mienzu chilu 'e carne vaccina e fatte dare du chjanchiari n'uossu jancu da gallarella o du jinuocchjiu da vacca.

A carne halla a piazza.

Lava 'a carne e l'uossu.

Mintali intra na cassarova menzana cuputa chjina 'e acqua e supra u huocu avutu.

Quando se minte a vullare, 'cu 'nu cucchiaru caccia na pocu 'a vota tutta a sc-cuma ca se horma de supra.

Vascia 'u huocu, cuverala 'ccu 'llu cuviarchju e falla vullere 'ppe due ure 'bbone, hinu c' 'a carne ie cotta.

Pue mintacce l' urduri: 2 patate rutunde mundate, 2 crosc-che 'e acciu a piazza, na cipulla picciuva, 2 pastinache tagliate a piazza, nu pugnu 'e petrusinu, e 2 pimbidori maturi o 2 cucchjari 'e pimpadori pivati e sale quantu cci 'nde vuadi.

Ha cocere tuttu culla carne 'ppe na menz'ura e 'llu brodu ia prontu 'ppe 'llu mbisc-care ccu 'llu risu o ccu 'lla pasta: simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi cucinati prima intra n'atra cassarova.

M'eradi riscurdatu ca u brodu prima du mbisc-care ccu 'llu risu o ccu 'lla pasta, vue filtratu na puacu 'ppe llu hare 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 (pimbidori senza civi a cubicialli)
- **lentils** small brown 16 oz (lenticchje)
- **tomato sauce** 18 oz (sucu 'e pimbidoru)
- **parsley** fresh (petrusinu friscu da troppa)
- **cheese** grated 1/4 cup (casu grattatu)
- **bacon** (pancetta o visjuvaru)
- **onion** 1 (cipulla)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uagliu d'alive)



Minozza l'agliu, l'acciu, 'e pastinache, i pimbiduri e 'a cipulla.

Si ve piace chjù sapuritu, frija na puacu 'a pancetta o u vijuvaru.

Intra na cassarova arrussica tuttu e mintacce quattru tazze 'e acqua e na tazza 'e brodu 'e gallina.

Jungiacce 'e lenticchje lavate e lli pimbidori. Falli vullare e pue vascia 'u huocu. Cucina 'ppe 45 minuti e mintacce na puacu '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 hurnu*)

- **pimbiduori pivati** 1 lb. peeled tomatoes)
- **capeccuallu** a cubicialli 1/4 lb (capicollo)
- **agliu** (garlic)
- **grassu 'e puarcu** (pork fat)
- **petrusinu** (parsley)
- **cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **pipe russu vruscente** (hot red pepper)
- **maccarruni** 1 lb. (macaroni)
- **pecurinu grattatu** (grated Pecorino cheese)
- **uagliu 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 uagliu, na pocu 'e grassu 'e puarcu, na cipulla tagliata hina, 'na puacu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu, cubicialli 'e capeccuallu, nu spicchju d'agliu e pezzarielli 'e pipe russu vruscente. Frijiti chjanu chjanu e pue mintiticce i pimdidori e lassatili vullare 'ppe 2-3 ure.

Vulliti i maccarruni rutti ccu le manu e quandu su cuatti, intra na tiella, stenditili a strati cnzati ccu la cunserva, casu grattatu, pezzarialli 'e casucavallu, helle 'e ova vulluti, purpettine 'e carne fritte (hatte 'ccu carne macinata 'e puorcu e de vitella, agliu, petrusinu, mullica 'e pane, n'uavu, sale e pipe). Mintiti 'a tiella intr'u hurnu 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 then put in the peeled tomatoes, let it boil and then 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 (*milingiane alla parmigiana*)

- **Milingiane** eggplants 1.5 lbs.
- **Sucu 'e pimbidori** tomato purée 1 lb
- **Ova vulluti** 4 hard boiled eggs
- **Casucavallu** Ciococavallo 8 oz
- **Sazizza vruscente** hot sausage 3 oz
- **Casu grattatu, cipulla, uagliu d'alive e sale gruassu** grated Romano cheese, onion, olive oil and cooking salt



Pulizza 'e milingiane cu na pezza, e cacciacce 'e cudicine.

Halle a felle, mintale intra nu scuvapiatti e cumbogliale 'cu sale gruassu 'e supra ppe le hare jettare l'acqua. Asciuttale cu nu cannavazzu.

Frijale na pocu 'a vota intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciale hora da frissura 'ccu lla cucchiara e sarvale.

Intra n'atra frissura, arrussica cu' l'uagliu d'alive na cipulla tagliata hina. Mintacce u sucu 'e pimbaduori e na pocu 'e sale, e tiani a fuocu vasciu.

Intra na tiella 'e crita, mintacce sutta 'u sucu, e milingiane 'e supra, e pue helle 'e ova vulluti, casu grattatu, casucavallu a piazzzi, jendu avanti sempre u stessu nu paru 'e vote, haciandu strati.

Minta a tiella allu hurnu armenu 'ppe 30 minuti.

Se mangianu miagliu 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)
- **Macinatu** (ground beef 1/2 lb)
- **Cunserva 'e pimbidoru** (tomato sauce)
- **Lardu** (lard 4 oz.)
- **Hoglie 'e vasilicu** (bay leaves 2)
- **Cipulla** (onion 1 medium size, finely sliced)
- **Suppressata** (Calabrese spicy salami)
- **Ova vulluti** (hard boiled eggs 2 cut into wedges)
- **Mozzarella** 1/4 lb sliced (muzzarella)
- **Pecurinu grattatu** (pecorino cheese 1/3 cup grated)
- **Sale e pipe** (salt and pepper)



Mintiti 'a sagna a vullere ma intra l'acqua ce vanu misi dui cucchjarini 'e uagliu , accussì 'a sagna un se 'mpacchja.

Cacciale hora quando manca puacu ppe la cuttura e mintale a fila supra na tuvaglia.

Intra na gavata, 'mbisc-ca 400 g 'e macinatu, n'uavu, na pizzicata 'e sale e na puacu '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 hora e sarvale.

Intra na tiella mintacce, a strati, 'na puacu 'e cunserva, nu stratu 'e sagna, cunserva, helle 'e ova, sazizza e muzzarella, purpettini, pecurinu grattatu, sale e pipe.

Minta allu hurnu 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*)

Uagliu d'alive 2-3 cucchjari (olive oil) 2-3 spoonfuls

Carne 'e puarcu e vaccina macinata (pork and beef ground meat) 1 lb

Cipulla 'a felle hine (onion) finely chopped

Agliu 2-3 spicchji (garlic) 2-3 cloves

Pimbidori (2) a cubicialli (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 uagliu 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'ie d'esciutu. Jungiacce 'u petrusinu, 'u vasilicu and i pimbidoori. Cucina e fermate quandu ie dissiccata.

Mintala intra nu piattu hundu e quandu è fridda, 'mbisc-cacce 'ccu le manu dui ova e pecurinu.

Inchja i pipi 'ccu sta 'mbisc-catina 'e carne macinata, mintacce 'e supra na puacu 'e cunserva, mintali intra 'na tiella larga untata 'e uagliu e 'mpurnali '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 puarcu 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 brudera

'Mbisc-ca tutti 'i 'ngredienti intra 'na gavata.

Pigliatinde 'na puacu 'a vota hurmandu na palla 'e quattru centimetri 'e diametru.

Frijale e 'mbasc-cale intra 'a cunserva 'e pimbiduru e vassale 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) uagliu
- **Breadcrumbs** (4 tablespoons) pane grattatu
- **Chili pepper flakes** (pipe russu a piazzu)
- **Garlic** clove (spicchju d'agliu)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Spaghetti or linguine** (1 lb)



Intra 'na frissura mintiticce uagliu abbondante, frijiti 'nu spicchju d'agliu e cacciatilu quandu è 'nduratu.

Mintiticce l'alici a pezzarialli e quandu se scioglianu, jungiticce pane grattatu e pipe russu.

Alla pasta cotta jettaticce 'sta cunditura e mintitice 'e supra na puacu '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 past 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 virdi, caccia l'uassu, lavale e mintale dintra l'acqua fridda intra 'nu buccacciu. Cangia l'acqua ogni juarnu hinu ca diventanu duci.

Un te dimenticare ca quandu l'alive sunu intra l'acqua, vuanu cumbugliate cu nu cuviarchju o nu piattu pe le hare stare sutta si nnoni se hanu nivure.

Quandu diventanu duci, sculale intra nu scuvapasta e ogni tantu, girale eccussi' se scuvanu miegliu. Pue stringiale horte culle manu na pocu 'a vota e si tieni nu frappapatate, horse ie miagliu de manu.

Pue mintale intra na 'nzalatera larga e ce jiatti na puacu 'e sale, tantu quantu vastadi, uagliu, agliu minuzzatu hinu hinu, finuacchju 'e timpa e 'ppe na puacu 'e culure e gustu, pipe russy 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 MILINGIANE)

- **Eggplants** (milingiane) 500g
- **Crushed garlic** (agliu frappatu) (1) using a crusher
- **Grated bread** (pane grattatu) 1/2 cup
- **Romano grated cheese** (Pecurinu grattatu)
- **Egg** (uavu) (1)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Oregano** (riganu)
- **Salt** (sale)



Pulizza 'e milingiane cu na pezza.

Halle vullare.

Cacciale d'u huacu quandu su cotte, e refriddale sutta l'acqua.
Stringiale 'ccu 'lle manu haciandu escere l'acqua.

Minuzzale supra nu tagliere cu nu curtiallu grande.

Mbisc-calcu cu n'agliu frappatu, quattru cucchjari 'e casu grattatu, sale, n'uavu, na puacu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu e riganu.

Remina, e pigliandu na puacu a vota, haciandu hurme ad uavu frappatu, frija haciandule natate intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciale hora cu lla cucchjara.

Sanu miagliu 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 gruassi.

Quandu l'uagliu vulle, frijale a huacu mediu.

Mentre frijanu, taglia i pipi e mintali 'nziame alle patate quandu cumincianu a s'arrussicare, mintiandu u huacu a 'llu minimu e frijandu 'ppe 5-10 minuti.

Mintacce 'u sale, riganu, rosmarinu ed agliu e chjine 'u vue, na puacu 'e pipe nivuru.

Quandu i pipi su ccuatti, aza 'u huacu 'ppe fare arrussicare tuttu, senza hare 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 (harina)
- **Eggs** 2 (ova)
- **Milk** (latte)
- **Grated Romano cheese** (pecurinu grattatu)
- **Garlic** (agliu)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Black pepper** (pipe nivuru)
- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulliti 'e patate, privatele e mintitile intra 'u frappa-patate.

'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 hurma 'e nu cilindru.

Frijitile intra uagliu vullente abbondante.

Quando sunu arrussicate, cacciatale hora ccu na cucchjara e mintitile intra nu piattu 'ccu carta 'e cucina chi se suca l'uagliu.

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** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulla 'u risu in acqua salata, scuvatelu e 'mbisc-catelu ccu l'ova sbattute, u casu grattatu, u petrusinu minuzzatu e lu pipe.

Haciti 'e purpette, 'mpanatele ccu pane grattatu e frijitile intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciatele hora ccu na sc-cumarola e pusatile supra carta 'e cucina ppe eccussì l'uagliu 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 (VRUOCCULI 'e RAPA e SAZIZZE)

- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Turnips** (vruacculi 'e rapa)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Spicy Calabrese sausage** (sazizza calabrise vruscente)
- **Garlic** (agliu)



Pulizza i vruacculi, taglia e jetta 'e cudicine toste.

Jetta 'e hoglie giallinuse e i juri.

Tagliali 'a piazzu medi e lavalu sott'acqua.

Vulla 'ppe 15 minuti na sazizza frisca, pungiala 'ccu 'na hurcina 'ppe le hare escere 'u grassu.

Intra n'atra frissura, mintacce uagliu e 'nu spicchju d'agliu.

Frija e mintacce 'i vruacculi quandu sunu ancora bagnati.

Mintacce 'u sale e coverale 'ccu lu cuviarchju. Primu 'un se puanu reminare ma pue se dissiccanu.

Lassatili cucinare 'ppe 20 minuti e quandu i vruacculi su quasi pronti, mintiticce 'a sazizza 'a pezzarialli. 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 CUCUZZIALLI)

- **cucuzzialli** 1 lb. (zucchini)
- **harina** 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 cucuzzialli ccu na pezza, caccia 'e cudicine, lavalì e tagliali a helle picciuve. Mintale intra u scuvapiatti, jettacce na puacu e sale, e mintacce nu pìsu 'e supra (nu piattu, per esempiu).

Quando vidi ca l'acqua de helle è d'esciuta, stringiale cu lle manu e sarvale.

Intra nu piattu hundu, 'mpasta a harina cu l'acqua, tri (3) russi e nu (1) jancu d'ova, sale e 2 cucchiarini d'acitu.

Jungiacce i cucuzzialli e remina.

Frija na cucchiarata 'a vota intra uagliu vullente.

Quando vidi 'e pitticelle arrussicate, cacciale d'u huacu cu na cucchiara .

Sanu miagliu 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 them up with a wooden ladle.

Eat them when they are still warm.

DESSERTS (DURCI)

BUCCUNOTTI

- flour (harina) 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 (hurme 'ppe tartine) 8 round



Supra 'u timpagnu, passati 'a harina 'ccu lu sitazzu. Hacticce nu bucu 'e mianzu e mintiticce l'ova , a levatina, 'a vaniglina e lu lardu. Lavurati 'u 'mpastu e quandu è pugliu, chjcatilu 'e mianzu e di lati, supra e sutta, e si iadi troppu muallu, mintiticce n'atra pocu 'e harina.

Untate 'e hurme '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 piazzu na puacu chjiù grande du diametru da hurma, mintitilu 'e intra e 'mpingitilu ccu 'lli jiditi cuntru i lati da hurma, tagliandu chillu chi esciadi 'e hora.

Preparati eccussì tutte 'e uattu hurme, mintiticce intra 'a marmellata e ccu n'atru piazzu 'e 'mpastu assuttigliatu, chiuditi i buccunotti 'mpingiadu 'a hoglia du 'mpastu alli bordi de hurme faciandu pressione ccu li jiditi e tagliandu i piazzu chi escianu hora.

Mintitili supra na guantera 'e landia e 'mpurnatili a 180° C 'ppe 20 minuti. Cacciatili hore, hacitili 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 buccunotti. 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 (harina 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 puacu '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 harina restata 'nziame a quattru ova, l'anice, u zuccaru, u sale e all'urtimu u lardu quadiatu e mianzu squagliatu.

'Mpastati tuttu finu a quandu vene puglia.

Haciti quattru vastuni e attorciniatili vassandu supra nu bucu ppe ce mintare intra n'uavu 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 hinu 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.

CIAMBRELLE (DOUGHNUTS)

- **Ova:** (eggs) 6
- **Harina:** (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 puacu 'e harina.

Pigliande na puacu 'a vota, haciandu primu vastuni e pue ciambrelle rutunde cu' lli buchi picciuvi mianzu. 'Ppe ogni uavu, 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 hurnu, vassali 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 huacu vasciu, 'u zuccaru e l'acqua.

Jungiacce i janchi d'ova crisciuti sbattianduli horte horte, hacianduli 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.

MUSTAZZUOVI (HONEY COOKIES)

- **Fig honey** (mele 'e hicu) 12 oz
- **Flour** (harina) 1 lb
- **Yeast powder** (liavitu) 1 envelope
- **Egg yolks** (russi d'ova) 4
- **Cinnamon** (cannella) 1/3 teaspoon
- **Baking soda powder** (carvunatu)
- **Cream of tartar** (crema 'e tartaru)
- **Olive oil** (uagliu d'alive) 1 teaspoon



"Sbatta i russi d'ova, 'mbisc-canducce dui cucchiarini 'e uagliu.

Mintacce intra 'u carvunatu, 'a crema 'e tartaru, e jungiacce 'u mele e la farina (hinu a quandu u 'mpastu diventa pugliu ma non troppu).

Lavura a pasta ccu llu maccarrunaru haciandu nu spessore 'e nu centimetru 'e mianzu.

Pigliatinde na pocu 'a vota, haciandu 4-5 vastuni larghi 4 cm e luanghi 30 cm.



Se puanu 'mbellire pigliandu na puacu 'e mpastu 'ppe fare palline e serpentialli che se 'mpacchjanu supra i vastuni.

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 (CULLURIALLI)

- 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 puacu 'e acqua vullente) e halle refriddare.

Supra 'u timpagnu, mintacce 'a harina e jungicce na puacu a vota 'e patate frappate, 'a levatina, 'u sale, 'u zuccaru e na puacu 'e acqua menza cavuda.

Cumincia a 'mpastare, jettacce l'acqua na puacu 'a vota, e quandu 'a pasta è puglia e liscia, mintila intra na gavata 'mparinata e facce 'e supra nu tagliu 'a cruce. Cumbugliela cu nu sarviettu e na cuverta 'e lana e mintila a nu pizzu cavudu senza spifferi 'ppe tri-quattru ure e cacciala quandu crisciandu, diventa lu duppiu.

Pigliande na pocu 'a vota, haciandu tanti panicialli e mintali supra 'u timpagnu 'mparinatu.

Cumbugliali 'ccu nu cannavazzu e de supra, na cuverta 'e lana. Lassatili criscere n'atra puacu.

Intra na frissura funda, chjina tri-quarti 'e uagliu vullente, posa chjanu chjanu i panicialli mentre ccu lu jiditu grande, hacce nu bucu mianzu e attenzione alli sc-chicci.

Dopu nu minutu o dui, quandu vidi ca i culluri sunu già arrussicati, votali. Quandu s'arrussica l'atru latu, cacciali hora ccu na cucchjara. Posali supra na pocu 'e carta 'e cucina stisa intra nu piattu chjanu eccussì l'uagliu gucciulia. Mangiativili quandu 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.

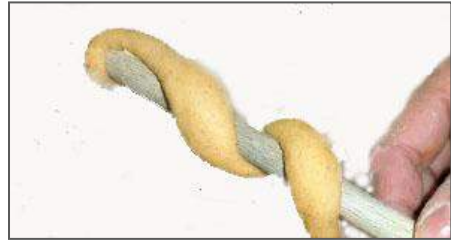
In a deep frying pan, three-quarter filled with hot oil, slowly drop the round dough portions after making a hole in the middle with your thumb, avoiding oil splashes. After a minute or two, when the doughnut are golden-brown, turn them and when the other side is also ready, remove them with a wooden 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.



STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN COOKIES (SCALILLE)

- *flour (harina) 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 cinnamon (na puacu 'e cannella)*
- *aniseed liqueur (biccherinu 'e anice) 1 oz*
- *lemon skin grated (limune)*
- *honey (mele)*
- *tiny colored candy (diavulilli)*
- *corn oil (uagliu ppe frijare)*



"Squaglia u burru a huacu liantu. Supra 'a tavula jettaticce a harina a funtana e mianzu mintiticce l'ova, i russi d'ova, 'a cannella, l'anice, u lardu, u zuccaru e la corchja 'e limune grattata. 'Mpasta horte: hermata quando u 'mpastu iadi mianzu tuastu. Stiendi 'u mpastu ccu lu maccarrunaru, ti 'nde pigli na pocu a vota, hai vastuni tundi e luanghi chjù o menu de vinti centimetri. Usandu 'u manicu 'e na cucchiara 'e lignu, atturciglia 'u 'mpastu arrutundatu a furma de na scala (cumu vidi alla fotu). Frijale intra l'uagliu d'alive e quando sunu arrussicate, tirale hora da frissura cu lla cucchiara e hacitile gucciulare supra nu piazzu 'e carta 'e cucina. Intra na cassarova, squaglia u mele cu lu huacu liantu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miagliu si su friddi." Frijale intra l'uagliu d'alive e quando sunu arrussicate, tirale hora da frissura cu lla cucchiara. Quando su fridde, atturratele 'ccu mele. Intra na cassarova, squaglia 'u mele a huacu liantu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miagliu si su friddi."

English translation

In a bowl, mix eggs, sugar, cinnamon, grated lemon skin, anise, molten butter or lard to 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, then divide in small portions. Roll out to form a thin layer, cut a small portion 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 them with a draining spoon. Heat the honey over low heat just until melted, brush on the golden cookies and sprinkle them with the tiny colored candy and cinnamon sugar. Let it stand until dry and cold, about 20 minutes.

TURDILLI (HONEYED GNOCCHI)

- **Harina** (flour) 2 lb.
- **Uagliu d'alive** (olive oil) 1.5 cups
- **Vinu muscatu** (muscatel wine) 1 cup
- **Corchja 'e pertugallu** (orange skin)
- **Cannella** (cinnamon)
- **Mele 'e hicu** (fig honey) 1 lb.
- **Diavulilli** (tiny colored candy)



Intra na cassarola, haciti vullere uagliu e muscatu, corchja 'e pertugallu grattata e na pocu 'e cannella.
Passati 'ccu lu sitazzu 'a harina supra 'u timpagnu a hurma 'e munticiallu e allu centru mintiticce 'u liquidu cavudu 'e prima (uagliu, muscatu, corchja 'e pertugallu e cannella).
Lavurati 'u 'mpastu hin'a quandu diventa pugliu. Haciti vastuni luanghi e tagliatili a piazzu grandi 4 x 6 cm.
Passatili ccu lu jiditu grande supra na hurcina ppe le dare 'e rigature allu turdillu.

Frijitili intra uagliu vullente e azatili cu na cucchiara.

Intra n'atra cassarova, mbisc-ca mele e na menza tazza 'e acqua cavuda, e haciti 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, hacitila gucciuliare.

Asciuttatila cu nu cannavazzu.

Tagliati i civi vassanducce 'e cudicine attaccate.

Quando i civi sunu bialli asciutti, mintili intra nu buccacciu 'e vitru.

Jettaticce 'e intra 'u cognac, senza vassare spaziu tra nu civu 'e n'atru.

Mbitate strittu strittu 'u cuviarchju 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.

TOURIST GUIDE of LAGO

- **WHERE to SLEEP**

		name	where		phone
		Casa di Ely	Lago Center		349 2265502
		Nives	Pantanello		346 9698477

- **WHERE to EAT**

	name	where		phone
	Cupiglione	Aria di Lupi		0982 456263
	Sapuri intru u Saccu	Pignanese		348 5840047
	Agrilupi Barone	Aria di Lupi		0982 454544
	La Chimera	Aria di Lupi		0982 456277 348 9793971
	Sole Luna	Greci		349 5855370
	Rondine	Aria di Lupi		0982 454111
	Sfinge	Margi		0982 454739
	Al Valentino	Paragieri		327 5543992
	La Bussola	SP 257		346 9698477

- **FEASTS and HOLIDAYS in LAGO**

- 17 JULY: Saint Marina Feast (Patron Saint of Terrati)
- 5 AUGUST: Madonna dei Monti Feast (Our Lady of Mountains)
- 12 AUGUST: Feast of Laghitan Emigrants
- 13 AUGUST: Carnevale Estivo (Summer Carneval)
- 17 AUGUST: Festa del Peperoncino (Hot Pepper Feast)
- 8 SEPTEMBER: Madonna delle Grazie Feast (Our Lady of Grace)
- 4 OCTOBER: St. Francis of Assisi d'Asissi Holiday (in Vasci)
- 24 DECEMBER to 10 JANUARY: Nativity Scene in St. Joseph Church

WEB SITES about LAGO

- **Facebook: laghitani nel mondo (news for Laghitan emigrants)**
- www.comunelago.it (official site of Lago City Hall)
- www.perlago.it
- **In Cammino rivista on line** (newsletter of St. Nicholas Church)

Pictures of B &B, restaurants, feasts of Lago



Entrance to **Casa di Ely B & B** in Lago



Restaurant Cupiglione in Aria di Lupi (Lago)



Festa del Peperoncino in Lago (17 August 2010): Achille Miraglia is selling his paintings



Festa del Peperoncino in Lago (2010): housewife is selling home-made turdilli and buccunotti



Two young girls who participated in the **Summer Carneval**
Lago: August 13th 2012



A jockey on a pony at the **2012 Lago Summer Carneval**



Restaurant Intra 'u Saccu organized "Lago Country" horse riding and barbecues (2014)



Restaurant Intra 'u Saccu with snow Photo by Vincenzo Mazzotti

LAGO COVERED by SNOW



Via Leopoldo Falsetti with the Carabinieri Station on the left



Via Pasquale Mazzotti with St. Joseph's Church in the foreground Photo by Mario Sabatini



Stairs from Pantanello to via Pasquale Mazzotti Photo by Mario Sabatini



St. Joseph's Steeple - Photo by Francesca Mazzuca



View of Lago from Fellito Photo by Raffaele Sicoli



View of Lago from Pignanese Photo by Massimo Mazzotta



Detail of Lago's 2010 edition of the **Nativity Scene**

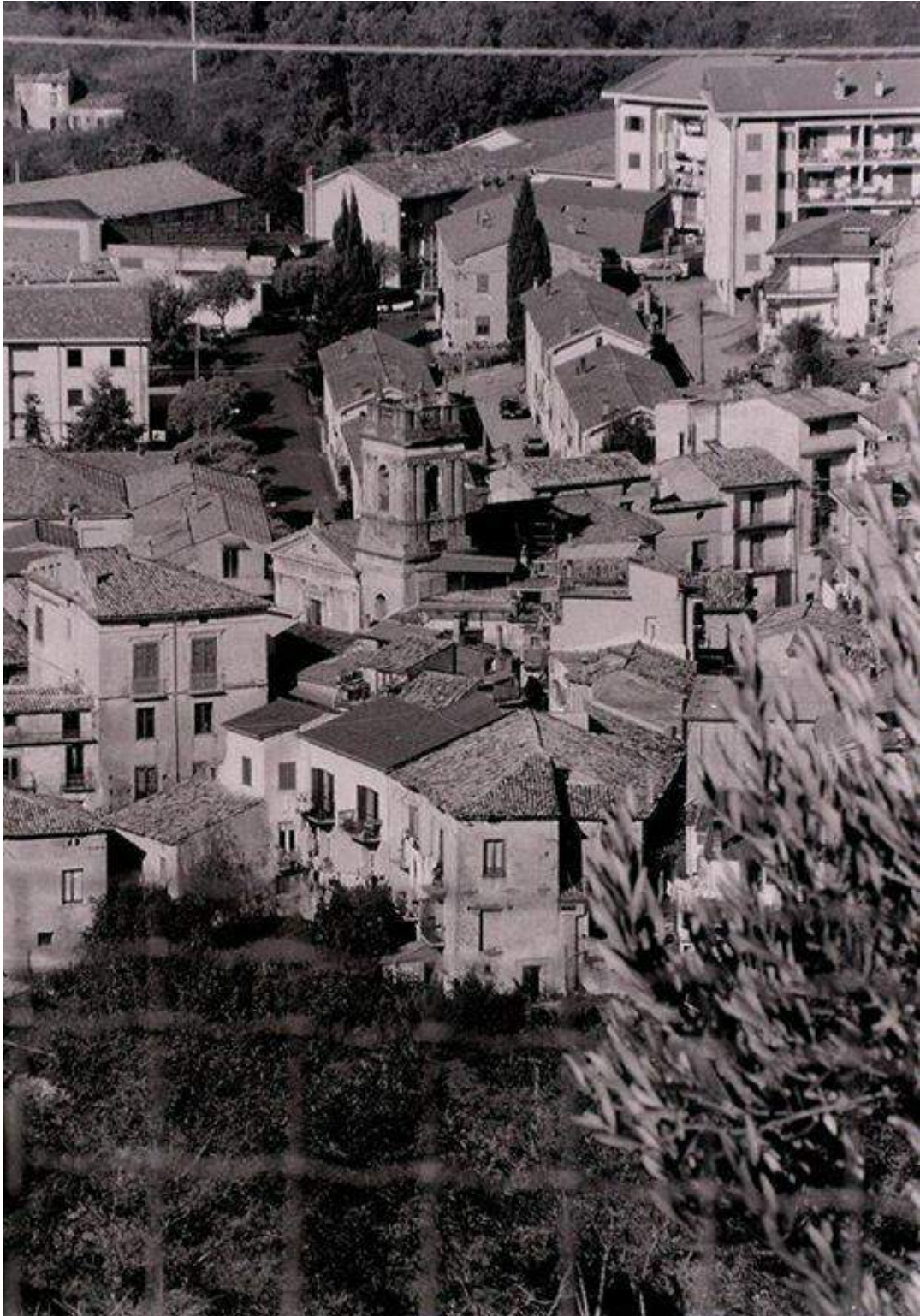


Carabinieri Station and Piazza Matteotti Photo by Francesca Mazzuca

ROMANTIC LAGO



St. Nicholas Church and Steeple 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



St. Joseph's Church and surrounding neighborhood 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



Annunciation Church and surrounding neighborhood 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



Feast of the Laghitan Emigrant in Lago (August 12th 2016)

CONCLUSION

Morenci is a remote place with very few towns around it, it's rough to live there. Think how it was when the first Laghitans arrived starting with the year 1872. It was really an adventure, it had no water resources and no electricity. To make it become what it is today, took courage, perseverance and hard work. It's a place of legend for pioneers. For generations Laghitans have contributed to what it has become, a world leader in in the production copper, a mineral that feeds today's world economy. What made it so? Exploration, observation skills, planning, processing methods, good management and a capable WORK FORCE.

A century ago, prospectors found high grade copper ores containing 15% of copper, found on the ground, without digging. With smelting, pure copper was obtained. When these copper-rich ores were mined-out, miners had to dig underground to try to find more. As these became scarce, through innovative technology, new methods were invented; trail cars replaced "burros" (donkeys) and huge mechanical equipment replaced shovels. In the late 1990's it was found that copper-poor ores were just as good if leaching methods are applied. Leaching is an industrial mining process used to extract precious metals, from a low grade ore by using a series of chemical reactions that absorb specific minerals and re-separate them after their division from other earth materials. Milling was discontinued and "mine-per-leach" started. More specifically, large copper-sulfide leachable ores are found in very deep areas.

This new technology and the plan to increase copper production by 25% each year, reaching 1 billion tons by the year 2030, will create more jobs. Central in this plan of expansion is the old "Metcalf Mill" that was emptied out of its original contents and only its shell is used. The "Morenci Canyon" crushes the low copper ores and through a long conveyor belt, they reach the "Metcalf Mill" where a HRC ("Hydraulic Roll Crusher") prepares them for the "Flotation Circuit". These innovative methods have revolutionized the copper mining industry to obtain high efficiency with less energy and manpower.



What's unique about Morenci is that it's a company town and one of the goals of the "Freeport-McMoRan Company", owner of the Morenci mine, is to **improve the quality of life** for all its workers who live in company homes. They've improved roads, built a new "Metcalf Elementary School", a new "Riverview Park" and a new "Community Center" with an indoor pool and a Library.

Today's Morenci is a spiral of near-identical homes, built in a rush after the originals were knocked down. The **mining company still owns all of the houses**,

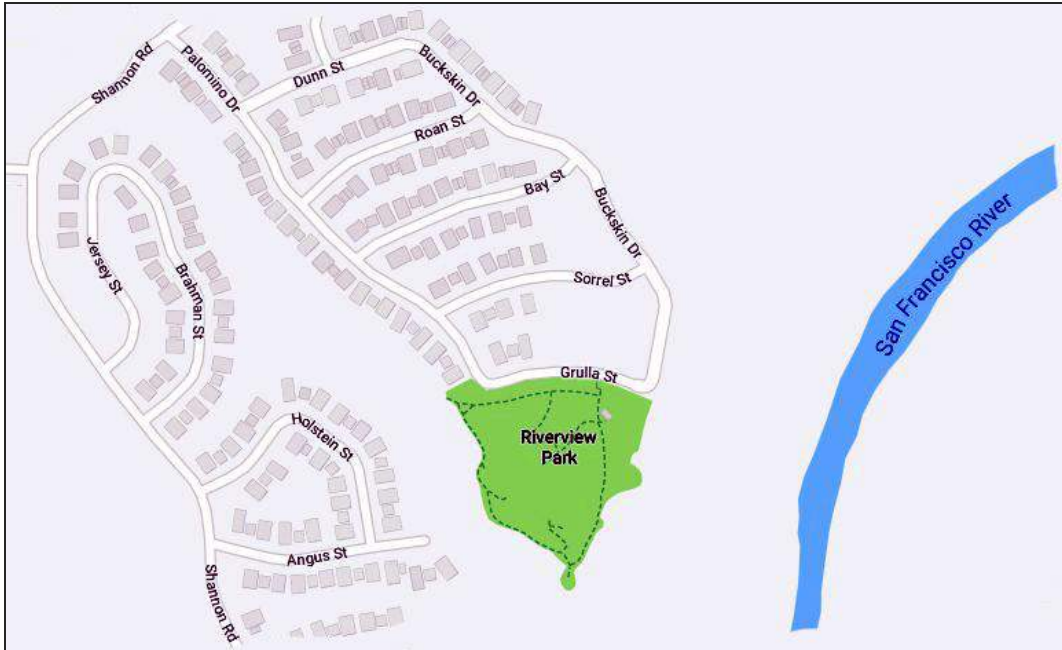
and people filter in and out, taking work whenever it's available.

Nevertheless, justice and education are taken care by the localm County or State governments.



The objectives of the **Clifton Police Department** and the **Greenlee County Sheriff** are to enhance the quality of life for the citizens by protecting and preventing crime in the community. They are determined on taking an active role in creating a positive image, while encouraging and supporting one another. In Clifton one finds the **EMS** (Emergency Medical Service) and the **Justice of the Peace** office.

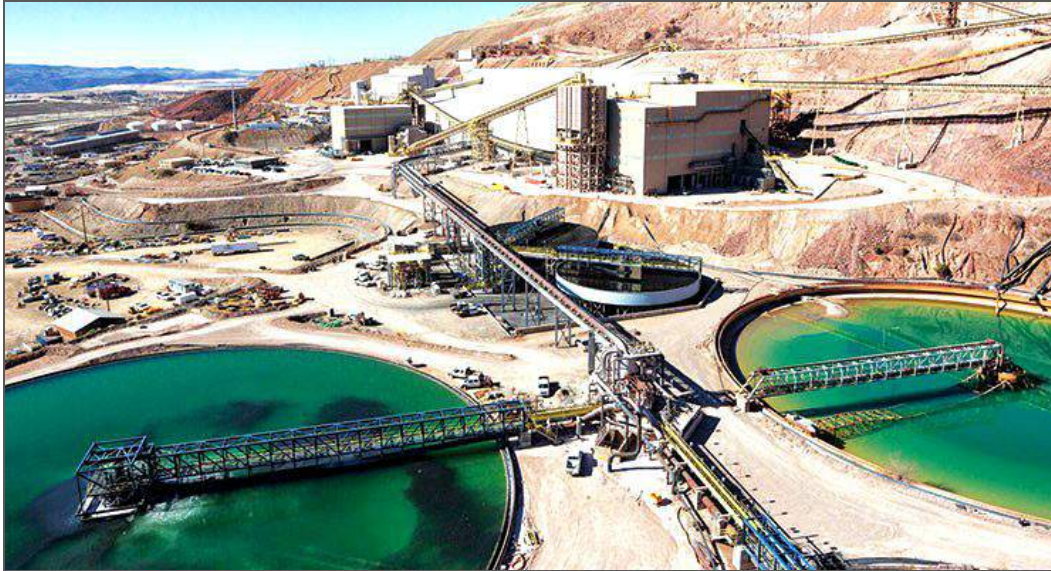
In **Morenci**, people are assisted by the **Post Office** and the **Fire Department**.



Riverview Park, San Francisco River and the company along varies streets



Morenci Post Office in 1968



Metcalf Mill and the conveyor belts

Over time, the people of Morenci, Laghitans included, have done much more than just mine copper. They have contributed to create an industry after exploring, settling down and adapting to live in a difficult environment.

The story of Morenci is a special one. It's about the discovery of copper mines in 1870 (almost 150 years ago) by Jim and Bob Metcalf, members of the US Cavalry. Over the years, it has become a flash mine, the leading copper mine in USA and today with the ongoing expansion program, it has returned to become one of the world's greatest producer. The company is growing even overseas, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Peru. They extract not only copper but also molybdenum and cobalt.

To watch a VIDEO about the History of Morenci, click at the site
<http://www.morencitown.com/about-us/town-history/>

There is a popular Italian song about Arizona: it's called
"Tango delle Capinere" by Bixio and Cherubini

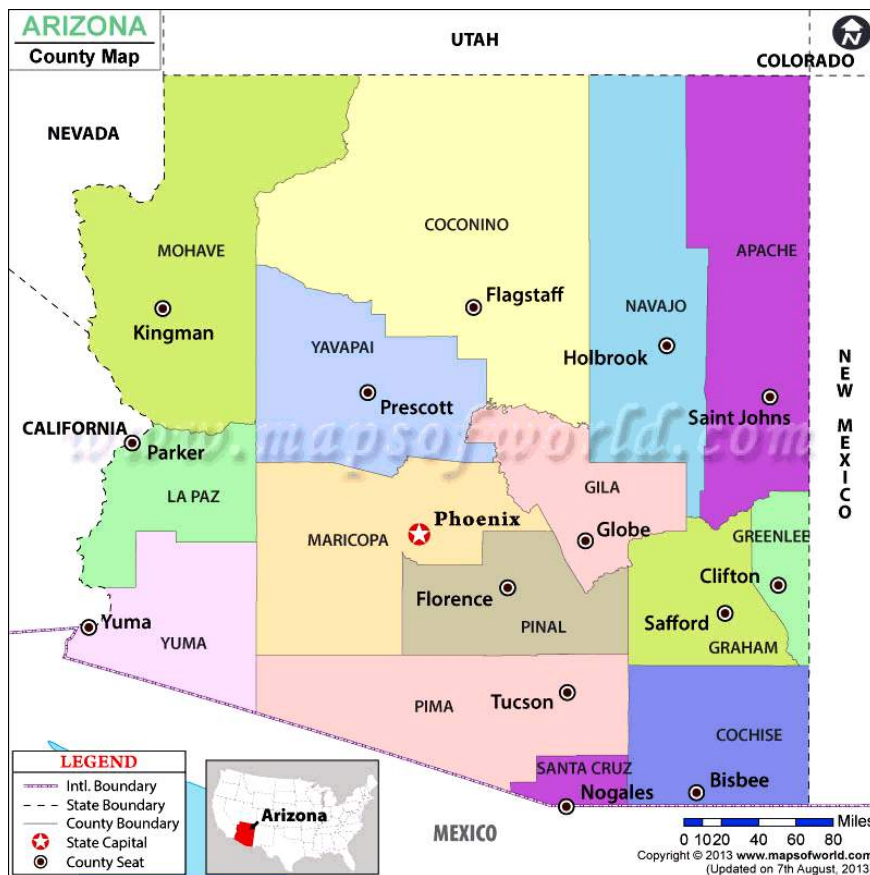
*"...Laggù nell'Arizona
e chi ritornerà lasciando le miniere
forse e in più dell'oro in un forziere..."*

Translation:

*"...Over there in Arizona
He who returns leaving the mines
May bring back Gold in a treasure chest..."*

The last stanza of this popular Italian tango expresses the hopes of many immigrants that they will return home wealthy.

Counties of Arizona where Italian-Americans live today



Based in the U.S. Census of the year 2000, a total of **224,795** Italian American live in Arizona, corresponding to **4.4%** of the State’s population of 5,161,000 people.

Many chose the **Counties** of Maricopa, Pima and Yavapai, others preferred Mohave for its closeness to California and Nevada.

Counties	Towns/cities	Population	% of Italians	No. of Italians
MOHAVE	Chloride	352	10.69%	38
	Bullhead City	33,903	5.18%	1,756
MARICOPA	Glendale Luke	689	10.17%	70
	Fountain Hills	20,268	9.08%	1,840
	Cave Creek	23,803	8.37%	1,992
	Scottsdale	255,530	7.51%	19,190
	Gilbert	107,613	6.3%	6,780
	Peoria	112,904	5.92%	6,684
	Glendale	279,625	5.22%	14,596
	Mesa	427,939	4.17%	17,845
	Phoenix	1,211,093	3.91%	47,354
PIMA	Tucson	789,743	4.05%	31,985
GREENLEE	Morenci	3,785*	1.55%	58
	Clifton	1,742	1.29%	23

Morenci’s population in 2019 was 1,403 inhabitants whose median income was \$ 63,300 and who paid a median rent of \$ 409 per month to Freeport-McMoRan Co.

One of the first effects of life in America is a **broadening of one's spirit**.

Many **Laghitans** who never had knowledge of or cared for their native land when they were at home, developed early a new and unknown affection for Lago's cultural heritage and traditions.

The **Italian Honorary Consul of Phoenix**, under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles, was his national representative of Italian government with defined programs of subsidy for the *Italian Chambers of Commerce* in Arizona and for the *Dante Alighieri Society* at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

The most numerous association was the **Sons of Italy in America of the OSIA** ("*Order Sons of Italy in America*") with lodges in various Arizona towns and only Italians or Italian-Americans could become members.

Italian papers published news from Italy, and passionately championed Italian national aspirations. They sponsored collection of funds to aid the victims of great disasters in Italy, or of war sufferers, and subscriptions to war loans.

They who have never returned to Italy often idealized the country with homesick longing with the hope that they would return once they achieved their success.



Morenci Mine

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The **back cover** is a painting by **Joe Neil Beeler** (1931-2006) showing the **Battle of Apache Pass** of 1862 in Cochise County AZ near New Mexico, just 62 miles from Morenci.

The **Apache Wars** started in 1849 and ended in 1886 when reservations were created for American Indians.