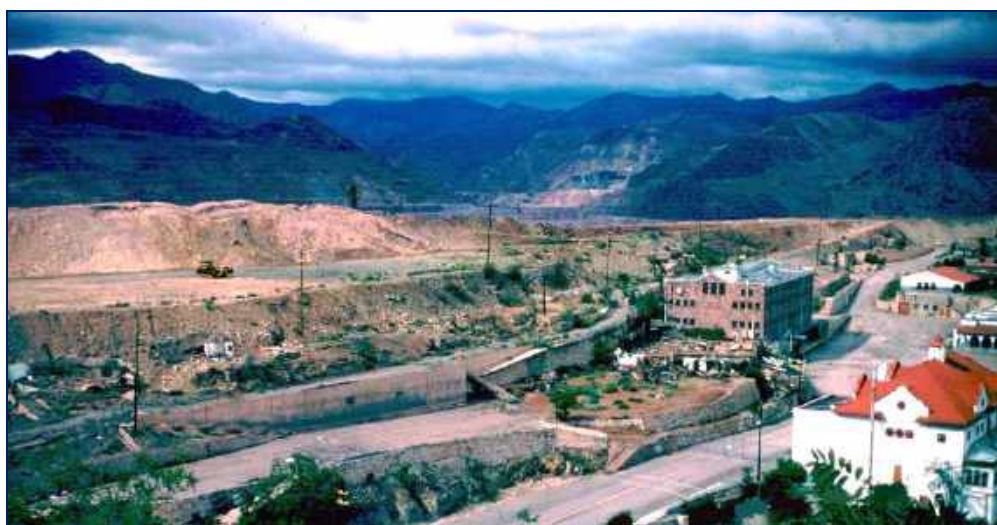


Dr. Francesco Gallo

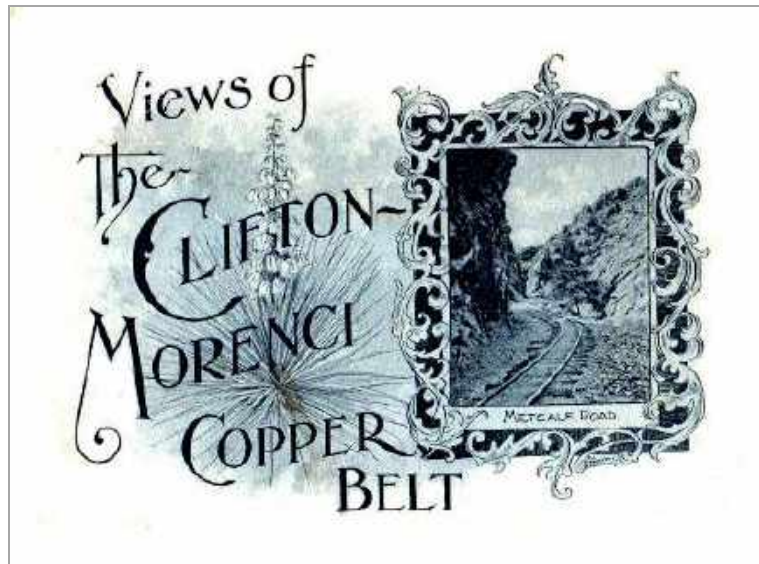
# ***The ITALY-MORENCI CONNECTION : PIONEERS from ITALY to MORENCI AZ***

from 1872 to 1920



June 2020

LIS Edizioni - viale Nav. Interna, 51 Padova



I **DEDICATE** this research

as a tribute to **382 ITALIAN PIONEERS, our forefathers** who from 1872 to 1920, began their venture by settling in the "Clifton-Morenci Copper Belt" at a time when the area was still part of the "Arizona Territory", when the "Mining Act" of 1872 authorized mining in Arizona and when in 1875 President Ulysses S. Grant had just negotiated a peace treaty with Apache Indians.

Although many of these pioneers had not received any formal education and had no knowledge of the English language or of what they were about to face, their courage and determination permitted them to overcome many prejudices of other foreign pioneers who had arrived before them and who nonetheless needed them as miners. With patience and hard work, Italians **contributed** to settle the new towns of Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf, turning them into well-established settlements of the West.

**Photos on Front Page:** "The Emigrants" oil by Angelo Tommasi (1858-1923) painted in 1895 and found in Rome at the "Gallery of Modern Art" and "Panorama of Morenci" a photo taken by Lawrence Rodriguez.

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

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## PREFACE

This monographic study aims to pay tribute to the pioneer spirit of our fellow Italians who came to work as miners, contributing in making the Morenci area 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, 382 emigrants* arrived from **Italy** to **Morenci, Clifton** and **Metcalf** (Arizona) USA when their average population of these three towns was **3150** people.

It is estimated that over **2000 descendants** of these pioneers are now living in **various cities** of **Arizona** (as specified on the **table below**), **California** (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Huntington Beach), **New Mexico** and **Texas** (El Paso), as since 1930, they started moving out of the Morenci area.

As the table below shows, as of ten years ago, there were at least 123,437 Italian- American living in Arizona. \* NB : These data refer to the **year 2010**

Towns in Arizona	Population *	% of Italians	Number of Italians
<b>Peoria</b>	154,065	<b>5.92 %</b>	<b>9,121</b>
<b>Paradise Valley</b>	12,820	<b>5.50 %</b>	<b>705</b>
<b>Prescott</b>	39,843	<b>4.60 %</b>	<b>1,833</b>
<b>Tucson</b>	520,116	<b>4.05 %</b>	<b>21,065</b>
<b>Flagstaff</b>	65,870	<b>4.01 %</b>	<b>2,641</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	1,211,093	<b>3.91 %</b>	<b>47,354</b>
<b>Sun City West</b>	37,499	<b>3.89 %</b>	<b>1,459</b>
<b>Maricopa</b>	43,482	<b>3.83 %</b>	<b>1,665</b>
<b>Bisbee</b>	5,583	<b>2.95 %</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Globe</b>	7,614	<b>2.69 %</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Florence</b>	25,536	<b>2.44 %</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Duncan</b>	700	<b>2.15 %</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Tombstone</b>	1,380	<b>2.08 %</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Yuma</b>	93,064	<b>1.85 %</b>	<b>1,722</b>
<b>MORENCI</b>	1,489	<b>1.55 %</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Safford</b>	9,566	<b>1.46 %</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Ajo</b>	3,304	<b>1.30 %</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>CLIFTON</b>	3,311	<b>1.29 %</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>San Simon</b>	25,505	<b>0.69 %</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>123,437</b>

The **Italian immigrants** who came to the **Morenci area**, had the following **last names**: Amantea, Bazzetta, Berra, Bianco, Brancati, Brunasso, Buffo, Buffone, Calcaterra, Caruso, Chini, Chiono, Cislighi, Coassolo, Enrico, Ferrero, Filippini, Fuliaga, Gambatti, Gatti, Girardi, Giralani, Grana, Gualdoni, Guzzo, Lupi, Maio, Maione, Marietti, Massucco, Mercurio, Merlo, Miramonte, Monaco, Naccarato, Nardelli, Oldani, Pantassi, Puricelli, Quarelli, Rizzuti, Rolle, Ruggioli, Russi, Sirianni, Spezia, Vallero, Zanni, Zappia, Ziccarelli, etc. They came from different Italian Regions: **Calabria, Piedmont, Lombardy, Sicily, Trentino, Tuscany, Liguria** and **Campania**.

The last names of those that came from **Lago** (CS) Calabria are: 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.

Upon arrival in the United States, some of these names were shortened or "Americanized" ("Berra" to "Berry", "Chiappetta" to "Chiappetti", "Coscarella" to "Cascarelli", "Guzzo" to "Goots", "Magliocchi" to "Malloque", "Naccarato" to "Naccarati", Palumbo" to "Polombo", "Pelusi" to "Peluca", "Porco" to "Parque", "Rizzuti" to "Ritz", and "Zicarelli" to "Zicarelli") and are familiar to longtime Morencians.

I encourage the descendants of these early settlers, to fully discover their roots by reading about their towns of origin, by finding out if their distant relatives still live there 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 ways of thinking derive from the customs, traditions and culture these pioneers brought to Arizona.

After carefully examining the last names of Italian origin found on the Morenci Censuses of 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940 and on the manifests of ships, I noticed that the number of immigrants born in **Lago was 185 (48.4%) compared to 197 (51.6%) born in other Italian towns or cities**. This means that **of all Italians living in Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf from 1900 to 1940, almost half were born in Lago**. This is really a high percentage when we consider that from 1900 to 1940, **Italy's average population was 38,300,000 people** whereas **Lago's** was only **5,388** inhabitants, meaning that in Lago there was **one individual for every 7,108 of other Italians** (equal to **0.14 inhabitants per 1000** of other Italians).

However, this is a quantitative analysis, not a **qualitative** one. In fact, "Northerners" who had more education (at least three years of mandatory grammar school), contributed to better develop the area they settled as owners of saloons or stores, tailors, barbers or butchers, millers, machinists, electricians, watchmakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, merchants, salesman, teachers or administrators. "Southerners" who had less education, were miners, farmers, craftsmen or railroad workers.



For many Italians who decided to emigrate to Morenci, contrary to what had occurred in cities, such as, in New York, Pittsburgh or Chicago, settling in Morenci was a **one-way permanent decision** without any plan to return back to their hometowns. 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. He's wearing a typical cowboy outfit as an outward sign of his attempt to adjust to the New World. Yet, they **preserved certain Italian ways of life**, for instance, having a strong united family, working hard to better themselves socially and economically, and attending liturgical services at Holy Cross Parish which was a meeting place for many Italians on Sundays.

Overall, from 1880 until 1915, 4 millions Italians emigrated to USA, 70% from the South and 30% from the North, especially from Piedmont, Lombardy and Veneto.

They emigrated for various reasons: **emigration** (1865 to 1880) from Piedmont was **due to** poverty and unemployment especially since the **capital of Italy** had been **moved from Turin** (Piedmont) to Florence and then to Rome and thus, local state employees lost their jobs and decided to emigrate.

In July 1884, **cholera** spread from Switzerland to Piedmont, Lombardy and Liguria (in Busca-Cuneo in Piedmont, in three days 58 citizens died from it). In September 1884, it also hit Calabria, Campania and Sicily.

In 1908 the **earthquake of Messina** (Sicily) caused 100,000 deaths with destruction of their homes and thus caused poverty and emigration.

## **Father Kino, Founder of the State of Arizona**

**Father Eusebio Francesco Chini** (1645-1711) AKA "**Father Kino**" an Italian Jesuit missionary and explorer, is considered the "FOUNDER of the STATE of ARIZONA" because he established 24 missions in southern Arizona and Mexico, explored the territory, made maps of the area, wrote books and taught farming methods to natives.

Born in Segno, Val di Non (Trento), Italy, was educated in Germany and was ordained but also became a mathematician and an astronomer.

In 1681 he sailed as a missionary from Spain to New Spain (now called Mexico City), 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 establish 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).

He's in Heaven and still praying for all of us as the Vatican will soon consider him Blessed.

## **Patron Saint of Emigrants**, an immigrant from Lombardy (Italy) to USA



**Francesca Saverio Cabrini** who was born on July 16<sup>th</sup> 1850 as the 13<sup>th</sup> child to Augustine and Stella Cabrini in Sant'Angelo Lodigiano (Lodi) Lombardy and who died in Chicago IL on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1917, is the **Patron Saint** or "**Mother**" of **Emigrants**.

A secular school teacher at age 20, upon the death of her parents, she pursued a religious vocation. Frances wanted to retire to a convent but was not accepted because of to her poor health. So, she decided to accept the job of running an orphanage, entrusted to her by the parish priest of Codogno.

Just after receiving her teaching diploma in 1880, she convinced some of her fellow school mates to join her in founding the original group of **Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart** and the Bishop gave her permission to start an institute of missionary sisters. She took the name "Frances Xavier" Cabrini and was soon labeled "Mother" by her seven recruits. They occupied an abandoned Franciscan friary where she drew up a constitution for the community. Their principal work was to supply a Christian education to girls.

Inspired by the great St. Francis Xavier, she dreamt of sailing to China, but the Pope told her that her mission was elsewhere: in America, where thousands and thousands of Italian emigrants lived in terrible and inhuman conditions. With six sisters she landed in New York on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1889 with the ship "La Normandie". During the first of her **twenty-four journeys** across the ocean, she shared the hardships and uncertainties of her fellow countrymen. Then, with extraordinary courage, she faced **New York City**, caring for orphans and the sick, building houses, schools and a large hospital. She then went to **Chicago**, and later to **California**, where she could continue to spread her work throughout America, all the way to Argentina. By 1907 the order had increased to over a thousand sisters in eight different countries. In her lifetime she witnessed the foundation of sixty seven convents. To those who congratulated her for the obvious success of all her work, Mother Cabrini would reply with sincere humbleness: "Are these things perhaps not the work of the Lord?"

Death took her while she was still in full activity, during one of her many journeys to Chicago on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1917. Her body was triumphantly brought to New York, in the church attached to "Mother Cabrini High School," where she's resting (see **photo** below), so she could be near her "children". In her travel notebooks, she wrote "Today love must not be hidden; it must be active, vibrant and true". Pope Pius XII canonized her in 1946, becoming the **first citizen of the United States to become a saint**. Her feast day is November 13<sup>th</sup>.





## 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 many kingdoms, duchies, city-states, and principalities. The most significant internal distinction has been the contrast between a relatively prosperous, cosmopolitan, urban North and a socially backward, economically depressed, agricultural South.

By 1870, there were only about 25,000 Italian immigrants in America, many of them **Northern Italian war refugees** of the **Risorgimento**—the struggle for Italian unification and independence from foreign rule. Subsequently, many inhabitants from Piedmont and Lombardy decided to emigrate to the Western USA to work as miners or farmers.

**Southern Italy** (*Mezzogiorno*) 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 reach family plots, adding to the toil that framed their daily lives. Families typically worked as collective units to ensure survival.



The impact of unification on the South was disastrous. The new constitution of Italy 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, "Rizzuti" became "Ritz", "Guzzo" became "Goots", "Magliocco" became "Malloque" and "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.<sup>1</sup>

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. In every settlement area, there has been, over time, a slow but steady shift from central cities to suburbs. These patterns largely hold true today, although immigrants have branched out to locations such as **Arizona** where there are 224,000, and Florida. In fact, Little Italies exist in **Phoenix AZ, Tucson AZ, Prescott AZ and Scottsdale AZ**.

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**."

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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Band performances** and choral recitals were regularly staged on the streets of Italian neighborhoods. 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 replaced 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 preminent Italian American ethnic celebration, typically blended elements of all these components, with multiple parades, 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 became 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 would remain 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.

In Arizona there were **two Governors of Italian descent**:

- **Dennis De Concini** (b.1937) whose grandfather Giuseppe (b.1876) emigrated to USA in 1890 from Sanzeno TN, was Governor of AZ from 1977 to 1995 (see **photo** below)
- **Janet Napolitano** (b.1953) whose grandfather Filippo (b.1890) emigrated to USA in 1903 from San Marco Ilamis FG, was Governor of AZ from 2003 to 2009 (see **photo** below)



## DESCRIPTION of MORENCI, CLIFTON and METCALF

**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. 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 a road out of Morenci, down Morenci Canyon to Chase Creek, that 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, the 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 Town** or New Morenci is three miles closer to Clifton.

**Stargo** is the name given to Metcalf after it started to be abandoned in 1936.



Morenci Canyon originates south of Copper Mountain and spreads out as 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.

Morenci is a **company town** where all stores and housing are owned by the one company who is also the main employer holding a **monopoly on all property**. The company owns schools, markets and recreation facilities and provides services to miners. Morenci 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 at the Morenci Hospital, jail guards at the 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, bank clerks, 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, timbermen, welders, trainmen and hoist engineers.

The owners aimed to make employees dependent on them and wished to improve their morals, discourage drunkenness, gambling and bad language. If they had closed business or moved, the economic effect on three towns would have been devastating as it occurred in 1920 when the copper market collapsed.

"**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".

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



The song complains of the high prices at the company store where miners were obliged to shop. Yet, it was an easy access to food and to other necessary supplies. During the early days, the company kept the miners' salaries low and fired some of them. Employees participated in union labor strikes as employers fostered religious bigotry and indulged on discriminatory practices against Italians who similarly to Mexicans, were considered to be non-White.

"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."<sup>2</sup>

### **Italian pioneers contributed to establish the town of Morenci.**

From 1872 to 1920 a total of **375** emigrants arrived from Italy to Morenci, Metcalf and Clifton. They were courageous pioneers without any formal education, and most were illiterate. Starting with 1872, these immigrants began settling in the area, helped to build the towns and contributed to improve them socially and culturally as can be testified with the birth in 1909 of **Ted De Grazia**, the world famous impressionist artist and in 1916, of **John F. Vozza**, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, and of **Guido Cislighi** who became the Superintendent of the Clifton Public School District No. 3, all three were sons of immigrants. In addition there were **Charles Quarello**, son of the immigrant Tommaso Quarello from Forno Rivara TO, who became the Mayor of Walkelman AZ and **Francesco Palumbo** who was a union leader during the 1905-miners strike in Morenci.

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 sort 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 copper miners did not require much speaking English and they found work feasible as they were used to hard work, 12 hours a day, six days a week. However, because of the language barrier, natives would depreciate them and at times used derogatory names to refer to 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, almost half came from Lago during a period when Arizona was beginning to be settled and when it was still a U.S. Territory.

Since 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.

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2 Julie D. Clark, "Company Towns in America 1880 to 1930", Thesis Presented at the Humboldt State University, Arcata CA, May 2006, Ibidem, p. 21.

The first Italians 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 found out that the "**Founder of the State of Arizona**" had been an Italian<sup>3</sup> 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 of respect and pride for their national heritage.

These 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. 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".<sup>4</sup>

**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....<sup>5</sup>

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 pay days.

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

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<sup>3</sup> Actually, Trento was part of Austria until 1918 when it became annexed to Italy.

<sup>4</sup> James Colquhoun, "*The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining District*", John Murray, London, 1924, pp. 15-16.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 25-26

**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 there a smelter 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.

**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, the area was renamed "**Stargo**" and today, it's considered a **ghost town**.

## Demographics

The demographics of **Morenci** show that its population was at its peak in **1920** with **7,501** inhabitants dropping to **5,108** in **1930** and to **2,431** in **1960**.

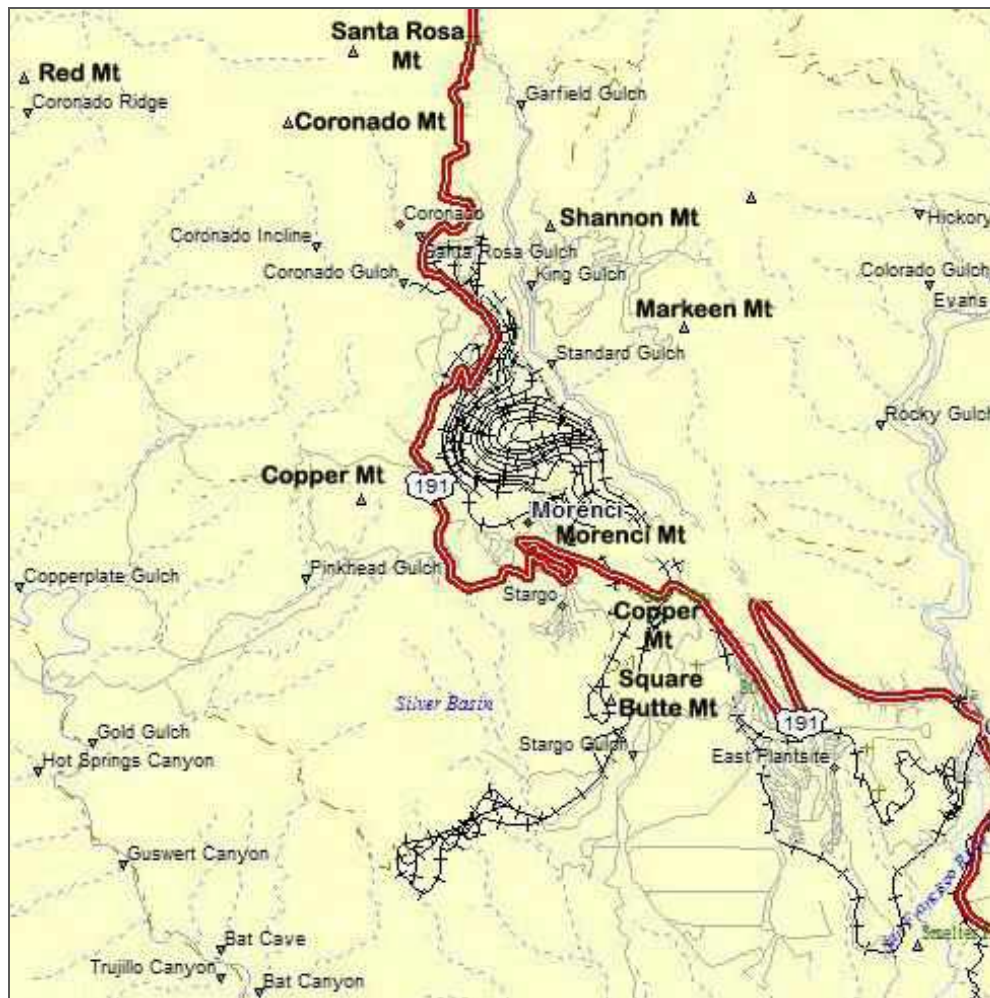
The population of **Clifton** followed a similar pattern with its **4,214** in **1920**, dropping to **2,305** in **1930**. However, instead of decreasing, it went up in **1960** to **4,191** inhabitants.

**Metcalf's** population declined from **1,740** people in 1920 to **533** in 1930 as the town slowly decayed, residents abandoned their community and dismantled their homes. The last residents left during the late 1930s and its high school was demolished in 1940.

	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Population in 1960
<b>Morenci</b>	7,501	5,108	2,431
<b>Clifton</b>	4,214	2,305	4,191
<b>Metcalf</b>	1,740	533	-

**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>

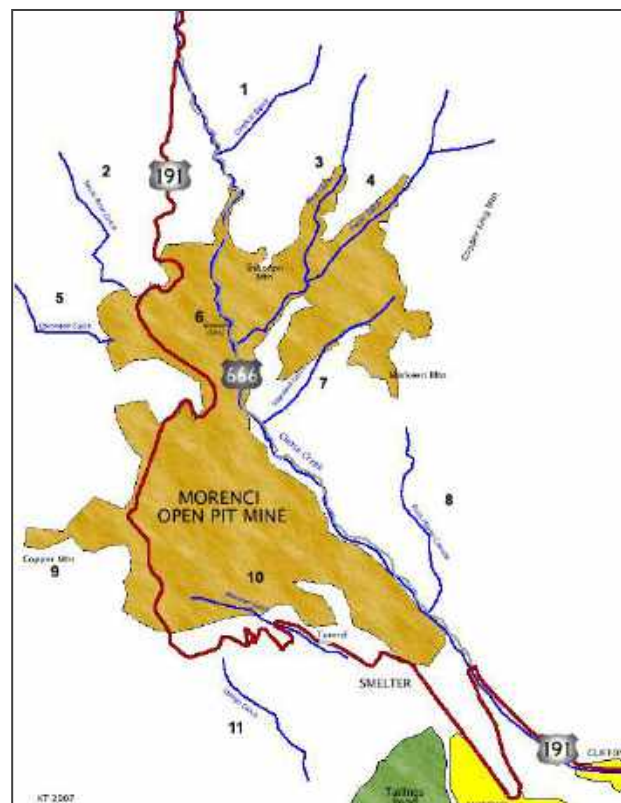


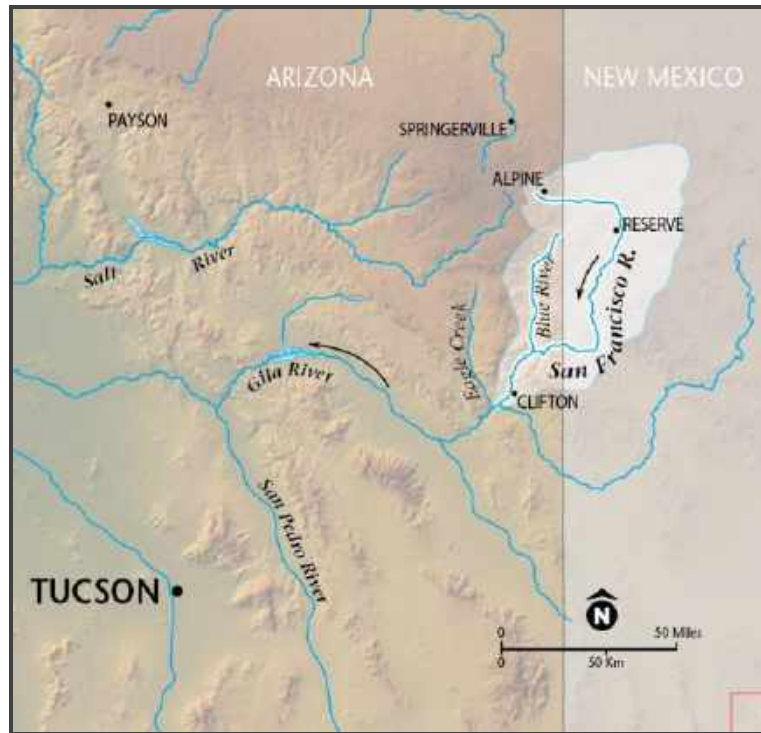
**Morenci is surrounded by MOUNTAINS: Morenci Mt and Square Butte Mt to the south, Copper Mt and to the west, Shannon and Markeen Mts to the northeast, Coronado Mt and Santa Rosa Mt to the north.**

### **Gulches, Mountains and Creeks in Morenci**

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

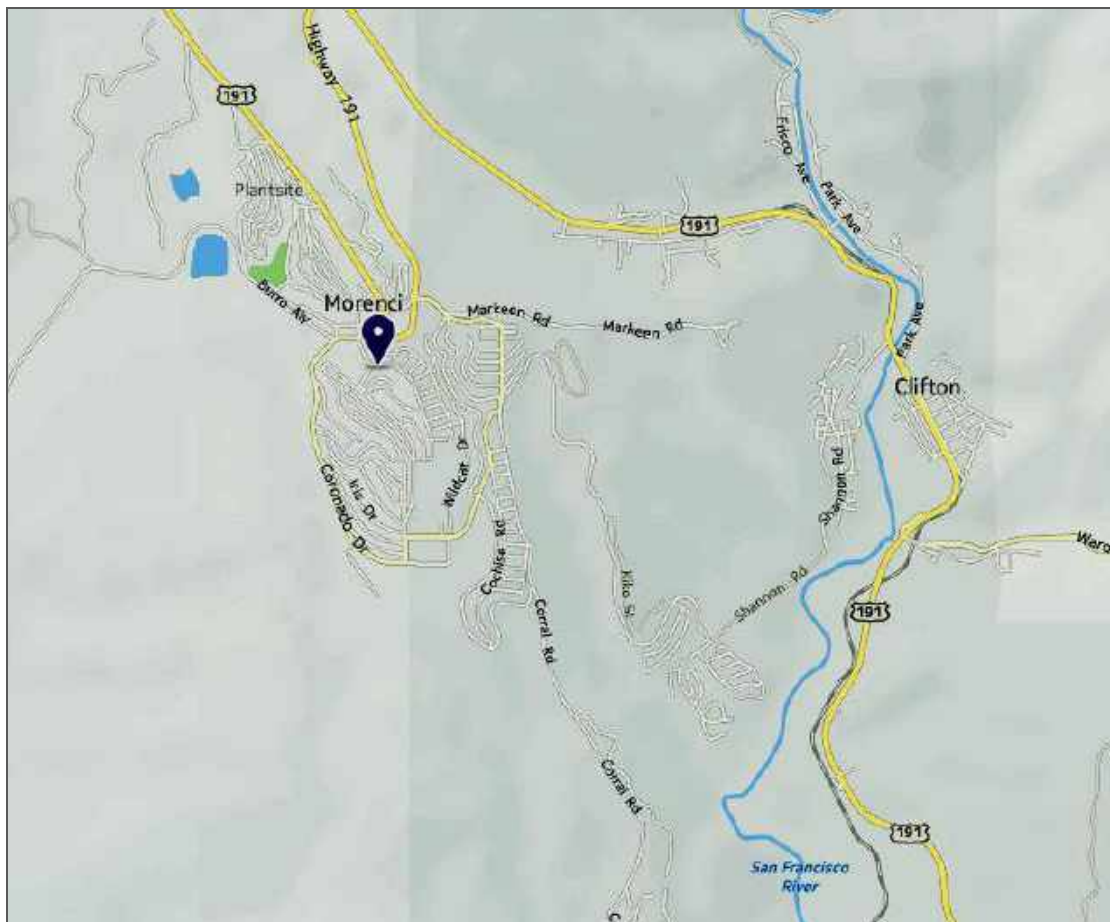
- 1= Garfield Gulch,
- 2= Santa Rosa Gulch,
- 3= King Gulch,
- 4= Pierce Gulch,
- 5= Coronado Gulch,
- 6= **Metcalf**,
- 7= Standard Gulch,
- 8= Rock House Canyon,
- 9= Copper Mountains,
- 10= Morenci Gulch,
- 11= Stargo Gulch





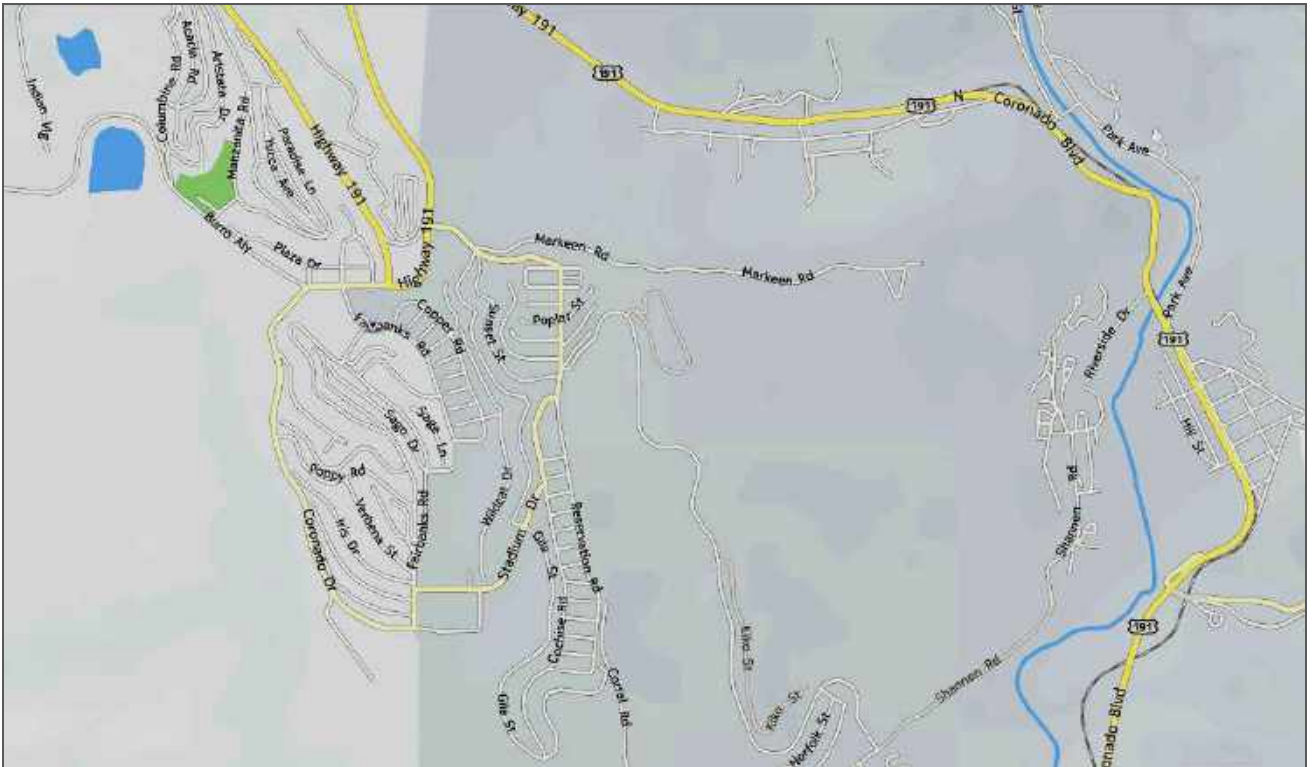
The **San Francisco River** flows through the mountainous pine forests and meadows of the White Mountains of Arizona and the Mogollon Mountains of New Mexico, then drops into the Sonoran Desert as it joins the **Gila River**.

Click to see a **VIDEO** on the **San Francisco River in Clifton AZ**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hRetAGS06fM>



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



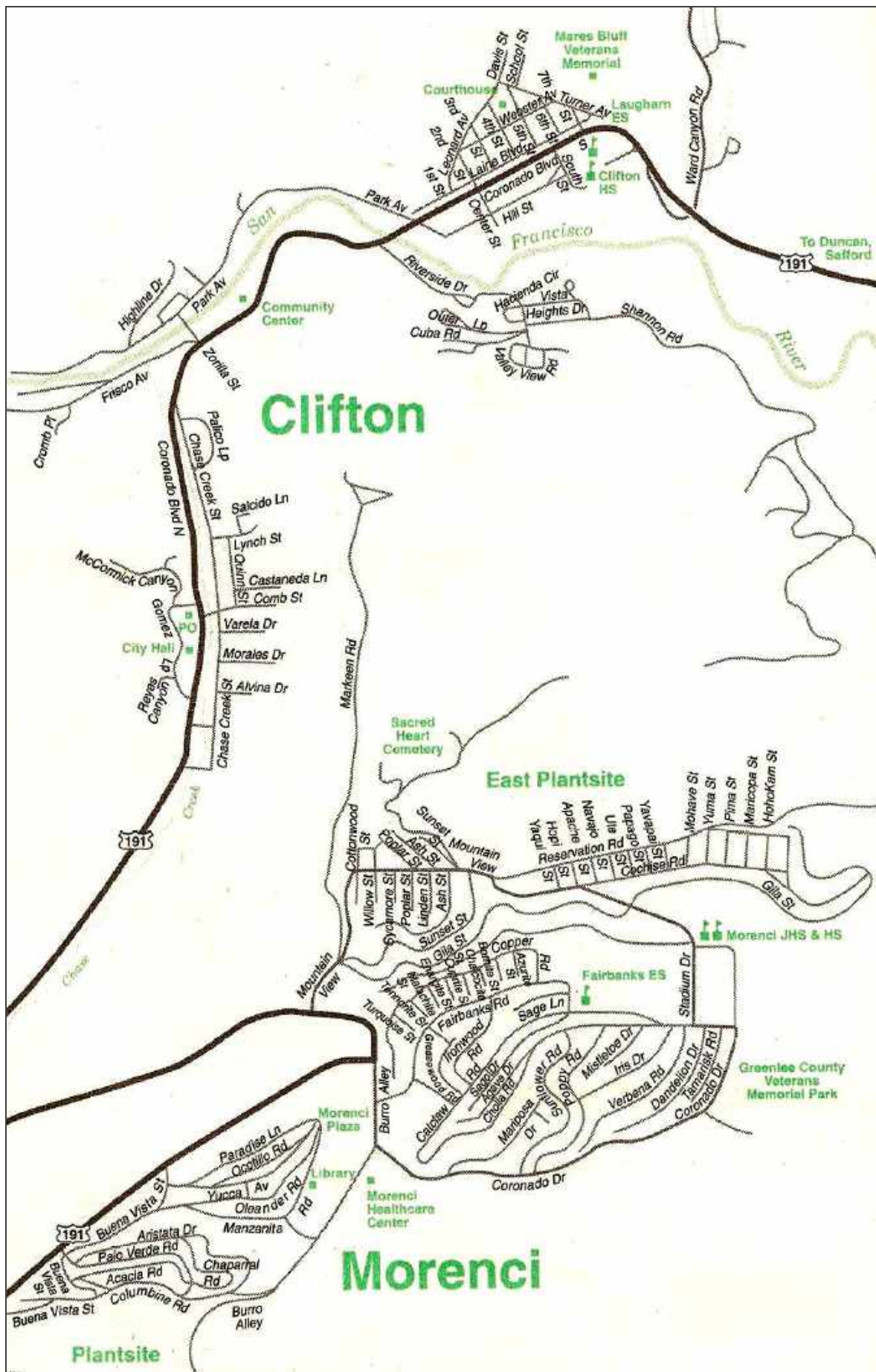


**Street map of New Morenci** (left) and roads (especially Highway 191) leading to **Clifton** (right)



**Street map of Old Morenci** (open pit copper mine site)

**Burro Alley** was the main road of Morenci, it started on top of the **Longfellow Incline** up to the **Arizona Copper Company Hospital**. The word "burro" means "donkey" since it was an unpaved road where donkeys, mules and horses were used to transport goods.



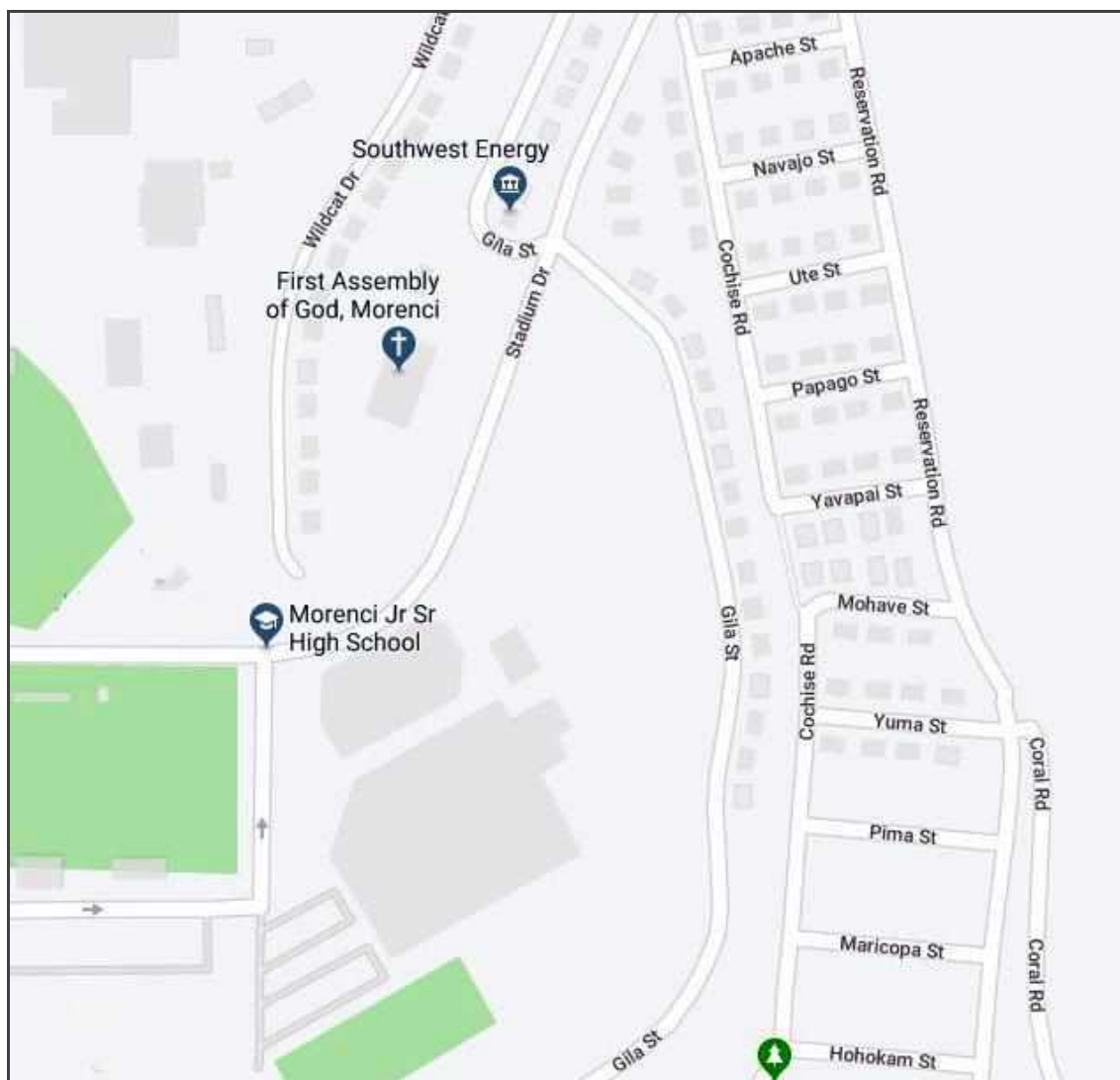
Detailed map of Clifton and Morenci

## ORIGIN of MORENCI ROADS TOPONYMS

On the map shown on the previous page, some road names refer to **historically important people** (ex. Coronado), to different types of **copper ores** found in the area (ex. azurite and cuprite), to various **trees** growing in the area (ex. agave and cottonwood) or to the **many native Indian tribes** near Morenci (ex. Yuma and Mohave). These names can also be easily found on the maps below.

Names referring **native Indian tribes**:

- Cochise Rd.: Indian chief of the Apache tribe of southwest USA
- Yaqui St.: indigenous people of Mexico living in Rio Yaqui Valley of Sonora
- Hopi St.: native American tribe, westernmost group of Pueblo Indians of Arizona
- Apache St.: native American tribe of southwest USA
- Navajo St.: distant cousins of Apaches
- Ute St.: native American tribe of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Eastern Nevada
- Yavapai St.: native American tribe now living near Prescott AZ
- Yuma St.: various tribes among which Mohave and Maricopa, lived near Gila River
- Pima St.: native American tribe living near Gila and Salt Rivers of Arizona
- Hohokam St.: prehistoric tribe of Indians living near Phoenix Basin
- Papago St.: native American tribe of present day Arizona



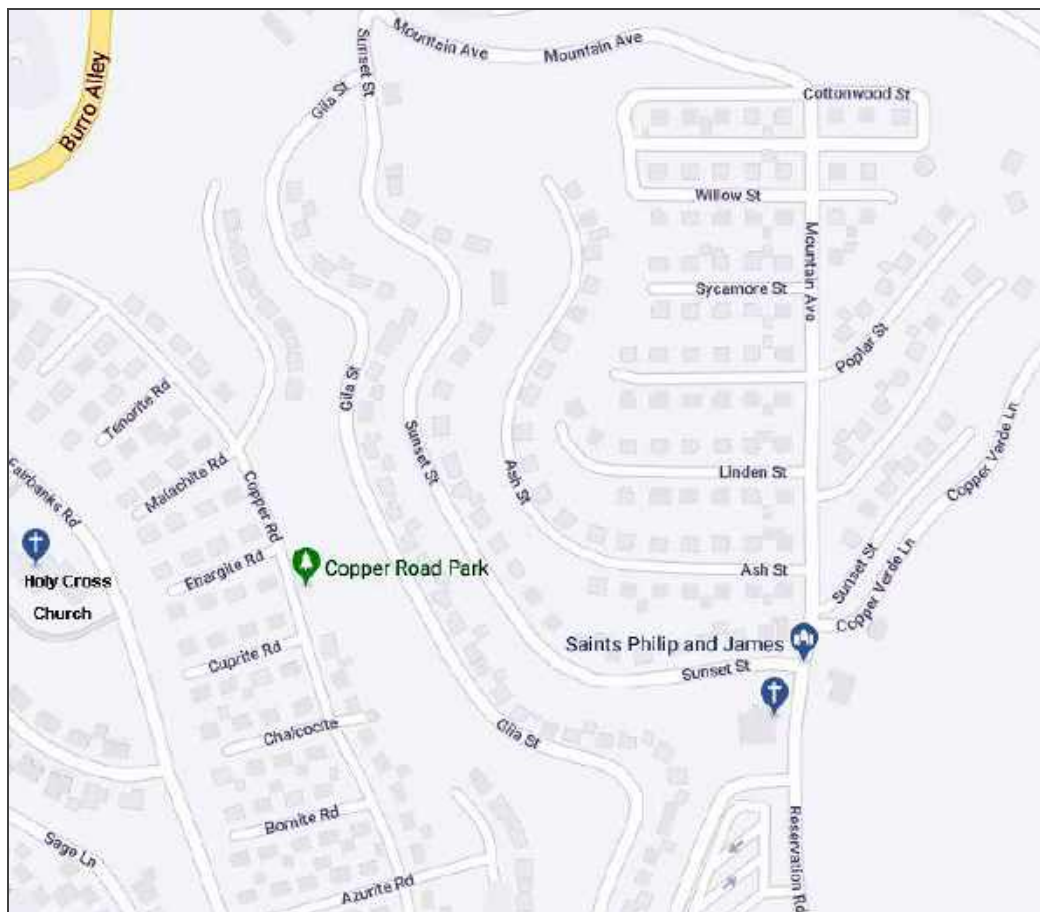


Names of roads referring different types of **copper ores** found in the area:

- Cuprite Rd.: copper oxide ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ) ores
- Chalcocite Rd.: copper sulfide ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$ ) ores
- Bornite Rd.: also called "peacock copper ore", brown to red in color
- Azurite Rd.: deep blue copper ore deposits
- Copper Rd.
- Enargite Rd.: rare copper ore mixed with quartz
- Malachite Rd.: copper carbonate hydroxide, opaque to green in color
- Tenorite Rd.: copper oxide ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ), also called black copper
- Copper Verde Lane: so called because copper turns green when it's oxidized

Names of roads referring different types of **local plants** growing in the area:

- Mariposa Rd.: lily plant, native to western USA
- Cholla Rd.: desert plant that serves as food for desert livestock
- Agave Dr.: desert plant, source of nectar
- Aristata St.: desert shrub, typical of Rock Mountains
- Sycamore St.: typical tree in the mountains of northeastern Mexico
- Willow St.: deciduous tree along dry desert creeks of Arizona
- Poplar St.: grows especially in Arizona's Skull Valley
- Linden St.: grows especially in Sonora (Mexico)
- Cottonwood St.: grows especially in Arizona's Yavapai County
- Columbine St.: perennial herbaceous plant growing on slopy woods
- Manzanita St.: evergreen shrub typical of western USA
- Ocotillo St.: rare, semi-evergreen desert plant
- Oleander St.: ornamental flowering toxic plant of Texas



## 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 Vázquez 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 Vázquez 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 at age 44.

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







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. Its native form 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.

The green-colored copper ore named **malachite** is produced by nature from weathering and is often found with another blue-colored copper ore known as **azurite** (first **photo**) especially around limestone. These are aesthetically beautiful specimens with bright green and blue colors and well-formed crystals, forming terminal rosettes. Large quantities of these ores have been **mined in Morenci** and were used in the past as mineral pigments in green paints but are still used today as stones in **jewelry** (second **photo**), such as, rings, earrings and bracelets. In the past, superstition made people believe that these stones had protective qualities against contagious diseases and lightning and in Ancient Egypt, they were buried with mummies, hoping that they could resurrect.



### Historical and Modern Use of Copper

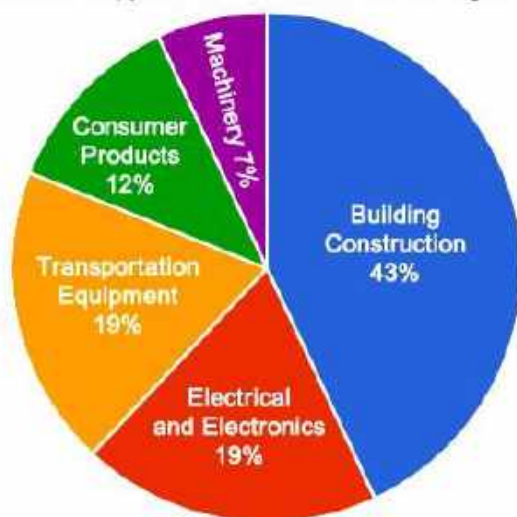
The development of copper has a rich history. Copper may have been discovered as early as 9,000 BC in the Middle East and has been used for thousands of years. Native Americans mined copper between 5,000 and 1,200 BC, as evidenced by copper knives, arrows, spearheads, and axes. Early artifacts discovered 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** (copper and tin), which is easier to cast, and allowed a greater variety of materials to be made, including figurines, vessels, durable tools (e.g., hammers), musical instruments (e.g., cymbals), ornaments, medals, statues, and bearings of various machines. The addition of zinc vapor via calamine ore allowed the production of **brass** (copper and zinc) which became popular in the Roman World during the first millennium BC. It 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). 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.

The six **major uses** of copper are: 1) building construction, 2) electricity and electronics, 3) general consumer products, 4) industrial machinery and equipment, 5) transportation equipment and 6) alloys in gold<sup>6</sup>, silver, brass and bronze. 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



The average U.S.-built automobile contains 50 pounds of copper, and the average U.S.-built home contains 400 pounds of copper.

By 1910, 25% of all residents in Arizona worked as copper miners 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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).



Then the crushed rocks are sent to a **MILL**, then there is the separation of metal-bearing elements from non-metal ones with a **CONCENTRATOR** (see **photo** on the left: 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.<sup>7</sup>



## 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 conqueror **Francisco Vázquez de Coronado** (1510-1554) claims for Spain the vast lands that are today the American Southwest.

1583 **Antonio de Espejo** (1540-1585) a Spanish explorer, led an expedition into New Mexico and Arizona. He noticed Hopi Indians had mineral dyes painted on their bodies. Hopi guides led the Spaniards to their mineral mines but they were mining copper rather than gold or silver.

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

<sup>7</sup> Linda Gordon, *"The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction"*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, 2001, p. 215.



1687-1711 **Father Eusebio**

**Francesco Chini** (1645-1711)

AKA "**Father Kino**" was an

Italian (Austrian) 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,

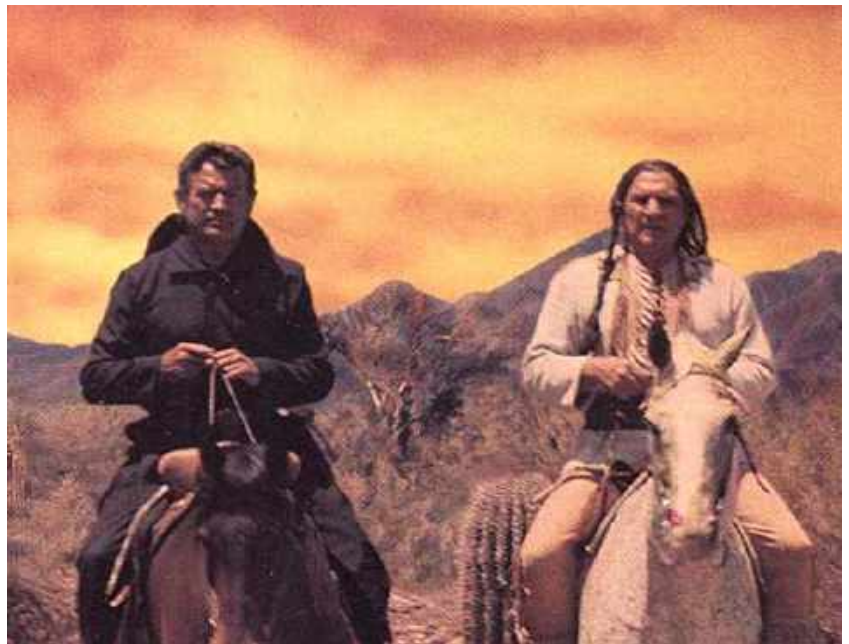
Mexico), establishing his first

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 found the sources of these rivers, was the first person to map this region and discovered 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 (Austrian) 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.

1775 The Spanish established **Fort Tucson**

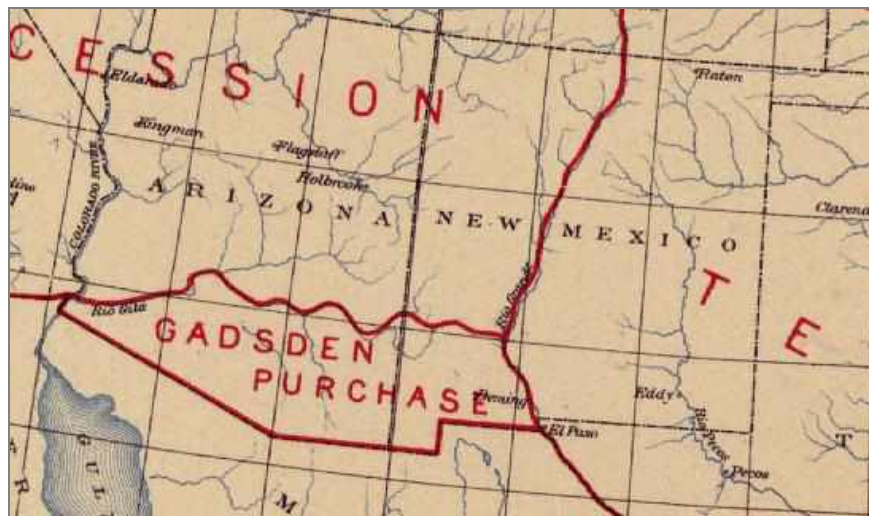
1781 **Yuma tribes revolt** and kill *Father Francisco Garcés*.

1821 **Mexico** gains its **independence from Spain** and most of what is modern-day **Arizona** became **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 up to the Gila River.



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



With the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** of 1848 that ended the **Mexican-American War**, the U.S. gained the lands of California, Nevada, Utah, Texas, New Mexico, most of Arizona, half of Colorado and portions of Wyoming and Kansas.

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 AZ on December 29<sup>th</sup>. **John N. Goodwin** was 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 in the background, and at the bottom the phrase "*Ditat Deus*," God enriches.



**Discovery of gold in the Bradshaw Range** at Lynx Creek by a party of California miners led by **Captain Joe Walker** (1798-1876).

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) led a military campaign that defeated the **Navajo Indians**.

In 1864 **Henry Clifton** (1826-1908) and a group of prospectors from Silver City NM, rediscovered the rich copper carbonate ores, but since the district was so remote, they made no attempt to locate the mines. Six years later, a prospector named **Isaac Stevens** (1818-1862), 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.

1867 Territorial **capitol** of Arizona Territory moves from Prescott to **Tucson**.

1869 **John Wesley Powell** (1834-1902) explores the **Grand Canyon**.

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

1870's-1890's **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 were 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 Apache Chief Cochise, along with the **Mining Act** of 1872 authorized mining in federal lands, made it profitable to mine copper in southern Arizona. Subsequently,

- 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 the **Arizona Copper Company**, a group of Scottish investors,
- later the **Detroit Copper Company** and the **Shannon Copper Company** were established.

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

1874 The largest mine was the **Longfellow**, about three miles up the canyon from Clifton, and was owned by **Henry & Charles Lesinsky** brothers<sup>8</sup>. The **Longfellow Copper Mining Company** expanded its 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 the **Detroit Copper Company**.

1877 Territorial **capitol** was moved 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 to transport ore 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 of 36 inches and standard gauge 58 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 **Phelps Dodge** trading company and sent to **Arizona Territory** to investigate mining opportunities. He then acquired claims in Bisbee AZ for Phelps Dodge 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** is incorporated.  
**Southern Pacific Railroad** crosses southern Arizona.



Southern Pacific Railroad Depot at Clifton AZ 1900-1939

<sup>8</sup> **Henry Lesinsky** (1836-1924) was born in Poland . Following his father's death, he was sent to England at age 14 to learn stone and wood carving. He saved enough money to go to Australia where he worked on road crews and in the gold fields. With \$600 in savings, he went to America to pan for gold in California. In 1872, he was approached by **Robert Metcalf** for financial backing to develop claims near Morenci, AZ. Lesinsky ultimately bought the controlling interest of Metcalf's holdings and formed the **Longfellow Mining Company**. Transportation was solved by constructing and operating Arizona's first railroad, a 20-inch narrow gauge track. Lesinsky also hired Mexicans experienced in smelting to build and operate a smelter. Later, a larger smelter was built, operations expanded and problems minimized. Six mines were established by Lesinsky's firm, employing 600 men. In 1882, the British **Frank Underwood** bought Lesinsky's operations for \$1,200,000 which became known as the **Arizona Copper Company, Ltd**.



**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 consumption and saloons.



The **Lesinsky brothers** had the **jail** built into the side of a solid granite cliff (**Clifton Cliff Jail**-see photo on the left) reachable only by climbing up the side of the cliff. Up until that time, criminals were sentenced to work in the mines, but since a large number escaped, 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 was a small room for the more violent prisoners. The other, a larger 8 X 20 feet 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.  
**Chinese Exclusion Act** banned Chinese immigration into the U.S.A

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

1885 **Foran Act** banned selected industries from using contract labor.

1886 **Geronimo** (1829-1909) surrenders to US Army **General Nelson Miles** (1839-1925) and the Indian fighting came to an end.

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

The **Saint Raphael Society for Italian Immigrants** was founded in New York in July **1890** by 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 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**" ("St. Raphael Society for Italian Immigrants") 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 wash 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), General Manager of the Detroit Copper Mining Company, 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 "**Detroit Copper Company** (DCCo) or **Mercantile Store**", a supermarket that sold food, clothing, hardware, furniture and appliances.



In "Hell Town" miners lived in "tin cans" and 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.

In the "New Town", a 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 lt to rt, Morenci Club, Morenci Hotel and Phelps-Dodge Company Store



**Morenci in 1905** The tall brick building on the left is the **Phelps-Dodge Company Store**. On the first floor it had a grocery store and a department store with clothes, kitchen ware, other household needs. On the second floor there was a furniture and drug store. On the third floor there were all the offices. They didn't keep money in a cash drawer in any of the departments since cashiers sent the money through an air tube. The other big building below is the mill. The houses were scattered all around the mines. (Source: Sheila Hartner)



Near the store, the Company built in 1901 a three-story **Morenci 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 the Morenci 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.



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 of the **Morenci Southern Railroad**.

To build the "New Town", **Charles E. Mills** 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 residencies 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.<sup>9</sup>

PHILPOT A. 10-33

**PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION, Morenci Branch**

Balance Due as of \_\_\_\_\_

Rent of \_\_\_\_\_ this month of \_\_\_\_\_ 7.50

House .....	{	Water .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Garage .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Concession .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Room .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Lease .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	

**SPEZIA & SPEZIA**  
**CLIFTON ARIZ**

MONTH OF  
**DEC.**  
**1940**

Please bring this bill with you.  
Rents are payable in advance.

DCCo owned the movie theater, the gas station, the motel, the restaurant and about 1,200 houses and garages (see **photo to rent receipt** for a garage in Clifton), that it rented to employees who were required to vacate upon leaving DCCo employment. DCCo supplied water, sewer, fire and ambulance services. Charles Mills believed that company profits depended on creating a town that was livable enough to attract and hold a work force.

<sup>9</sup> Linda Gordon, "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction", op. cit., pp.173-174 and 181.

In his stores, he offered credit to workers *at an interest*, kept them in debt and thus increased his profits. His command over the living environment, helped him to better control his workers and reduce the possibility to plot against him. See photo above and notice the date on the rent receipt (1940) and recall that in 1917 DCCo was run by Phelps Dodge.

*“**Phelps, Dodge and Company** was a partnership that expanded into copper mining. The expansion at Morenci involved **purchasing stock of the DCCo**, a corporation. The company continued to operate as **Detroit Copper Company** (a corporation) until the consolidation in 1917. Employees worked for the Detroit Copper Company, and the company store was the Detroit Copper Company store. Certainly the PD partnership was in charge behind the scenes after 1897, but the rank-and file-residents of Clifton and Morenci would have told you that company name was the Detroit Copper Company”* (Frank Mayne PhD, former Associate Dean at the University of Texas of El Paso).



**Anson Green Phelps** -see **photo**- ( born March 24, 1781 at Simsbury CT – died November 30, 1853 in Manhattan NY) was an American entrepreneur and business man who started a saddlery business, founded **Phelps, Dodge & Co.** in 1833 as an export-import business with his sons-in-law **William Earl Dodge** (1805-1883) and **Daniel James** (1801-1876) based as partners in Liverpool, England. His third son-in-law **James Boulder Stokes** (b.1804), became a partner some years later. They became very successful and were acknowledged to be among the notable entrepreneurs who developed important commercial enterprises in USA.

His father **Thomas Phelps** (1741-1789), born in Simsbury CT, a Lieutenant of the American Revolutionary Army, had died when Anson was 8 and his mother Dorothy Lamb Woodbridge (1745-1792) also died when Thomas was 11. Having become an orphan, he was received into the family of the Congregational Minister of Simsbury CT: this experience was very important as he developed high standards of morality, a deep sense of empathy for others which made him spiritually strong and generous as he promoted many philanthropic initiatives.

He married in 1806 Olivia Egleston (1784-1849), a descendant of Thomas Olcott, one of the first settlers of Hartford CT. When he died in 1853, his sons-in-law **William Earl Dodge** (1805-1883) and **Daniel** purchased his holdings.

Anson is buried in the family mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn NY (see **photo** below).



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 **Metcalfe**.

1903 **The Clifton-Morenci Labor Strike**

On **June 1<sup>st</sup> 1903**, the eight-hour law went into effect with the understanding that wages would remain unchanged. On the following day, mine operators in the Clifton-Morenci District cut the **work day** from ten to **eight hours** accordingly, but in doing so offered their men only nine hours' pay, thus reducing their wage by one-tenth. The 22<sup>nd</sup> legislature of the Arizona Territory, on January 19<sup>th</sup> 1903, had passed an act to prohibit more than eight hours of labor daily in the mines. Employers thought that any increase in wages was a dangerous concession to the newborn union movement which they feared.

In the **1903 labor strike in** Clifton-Morenci, miners fought against the implementation of the **Eight-Hour Law** in Arizona that would cut their already low wages. Copper companies in Clifton-Morenci posted notices for all employees explaining that the legislation meant that they would now pay all underground miners nine hours time for eight hours work. After the law went into effect, approximately 3,000 picketing men, women, and children occupied the mill of the Detroit Copper Company in Morenci. They remained armed but non-violent. The strikers consisted mainly of Mexican and Italian workers, their demands reflected a common desire to be recognized as a full member of their community. The Governor of Arizona called the Arizona Rangers at the scene and they arrested the thirteen labor leaders (among whom the Laghitan Frank Palumbo). Membership into the **Western Federation of Mineworkers** (WFM) was also a key point for higher salaries: only Anglos could join, Italians and Mexicans were not admitted. Despite the division of the WFM from the **American Federation of Labor** (AFL) in 1897, largely due to the WFM's socialist political leanings, the WFM membership in Arizona remained conservative in their position towards Mexicans and Italians who were refused to be admitted as members.

Strikers demanded that prices at the **Detroit Copper Mining Company Store** be kept low, wanted to eliminate mandatory **paycheck deductions** for company hospital insurance costs and demanded a **\$3.00 daily salary** as the Anglo and Irish miners were being paid and lived in better homes. Their homes were made with scraps of scavenger material, mud and branches, processed lumber and roof shingles (see **photo** below).







On June 6<sup>th</sup> 1903 since the Mexican and Italian strikers were turbulent and carried weapons (rifles, pistols and knives), the Governor of the Territory of Arizona (Nathan O. Murphy) ordered the **Arizona Rangers** to come to Morenci to control the mob, to avoid violence and to arrest the agitators among whom the Italians emigrants **Francesco Palumbo** (AKA "Frank Colombo" 1874-1921 who was born in Lago) and **Francesco "Frank" Salerno** see photo on the It (1879-1918 who was born in Amantea, a town near Lago and who was married to the Laghitan Rachele Belsito), the Mexicans Abrán Salcido, Juan de la O, Severo Montez and the Roumanian Weneslado Laustaunau. Totally six Mexicans and four Italians were convicted to two years of jail at Yuma where they were thrown into dark cells similar to iron cages.

1905 Arizona's mining unions become dominated by the **I.W.W.** (Industrial Workers of the World).

1906 Arizona's voters overwhelmingly reject joint statehood with New Mexico.

**Norman Carmichael** (b.1869) is chosen as General Manager of Arizona Copper Mining Company



Arizona Copper Mining Company Office in Clifton (1910)

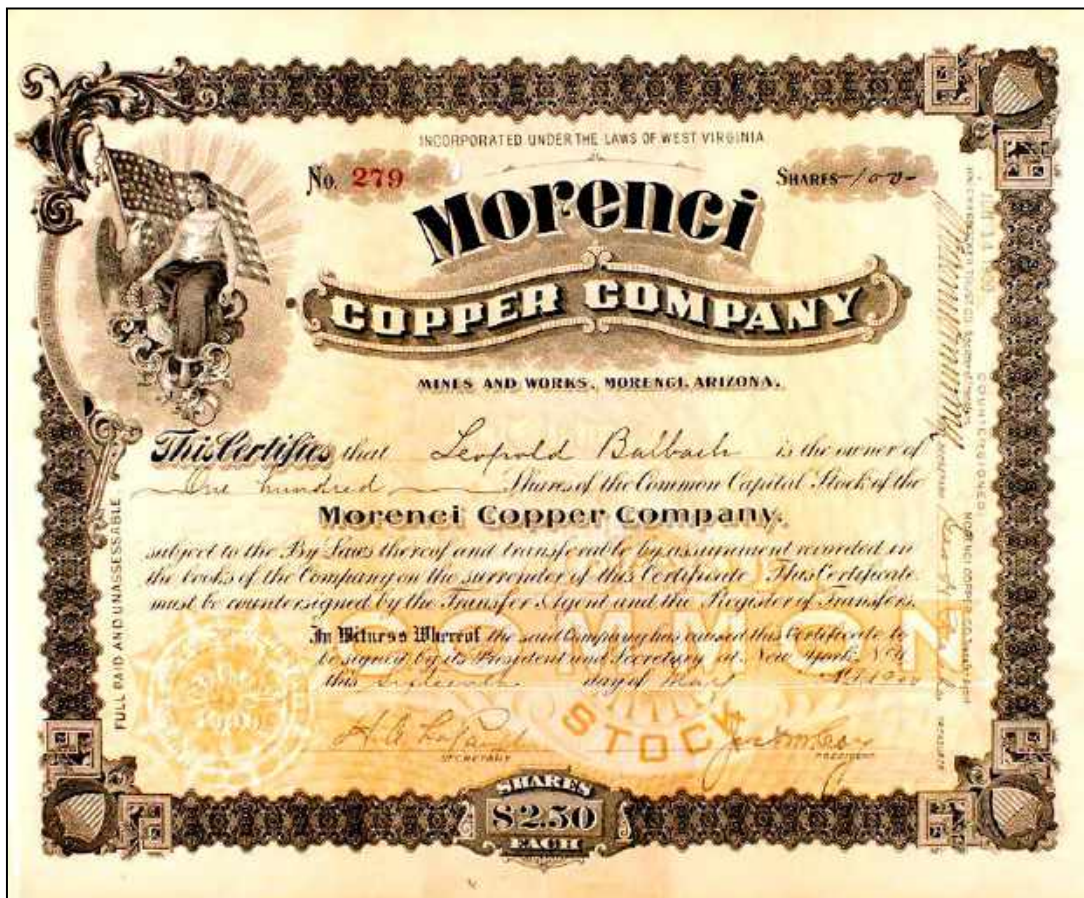
1909 **Greenlee County was named after Mason Greenlee** (1838-1903).

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

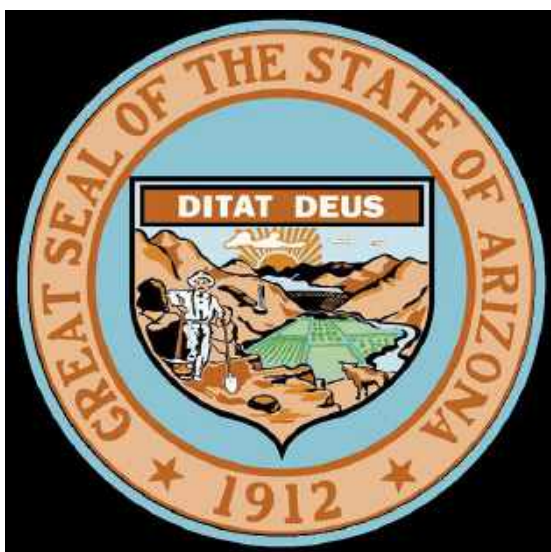
**Col. John Campbell Greenway** (1872-1926), a Rough Rider and Yale star athlete, bought the **New Cornelia Mine** from John Boddie, became general manager of the **Calumet** and the **Arizona Mining Company** and greatly expanded it.



**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**



1912 **Arizona** officially becomes the **48<sup>th</sup> State of the Union** on February 14<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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

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 brethrens 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, formally dedicated in **1891** with the first pastor being Fr. Michael Vandermaesen, was **destroyed by fire in 1911** but was then **rebuilt**.



The **first church** in north **Clifton** was built in 1889 by **Father Julio Gheldof**, ending the practice of having Mass said in private homes. Alas, a flood destroyed the church in January 1891. Almost immediately a new church rose, a little to the south, only to burn down in July 1891. In the same site, the **Sacred Heart Parish** (see **photo** below) was founded in 1899, only two years after the Diocese of Tucson was established with Most Rev. **Peter Bourgade** (1845-1908) as first bishop, succeeded by **Bishop Henry Granjon** (1863-1922) from 1900 to 1922. The first pastor was the Belgian **Rev. Peter Timmermans**, S.J. (1860-1942) but the church was destroyed by three successive dynamite blasts from nearby mines. He remained pastor from 1899 to 1907 but when he became ill, he was forced to go to Tucson where he reestablished his health and became a Monsignor. The Parish was completed with lead-stained glass windows, a marble altar and porcelain figures imported from Italy. 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

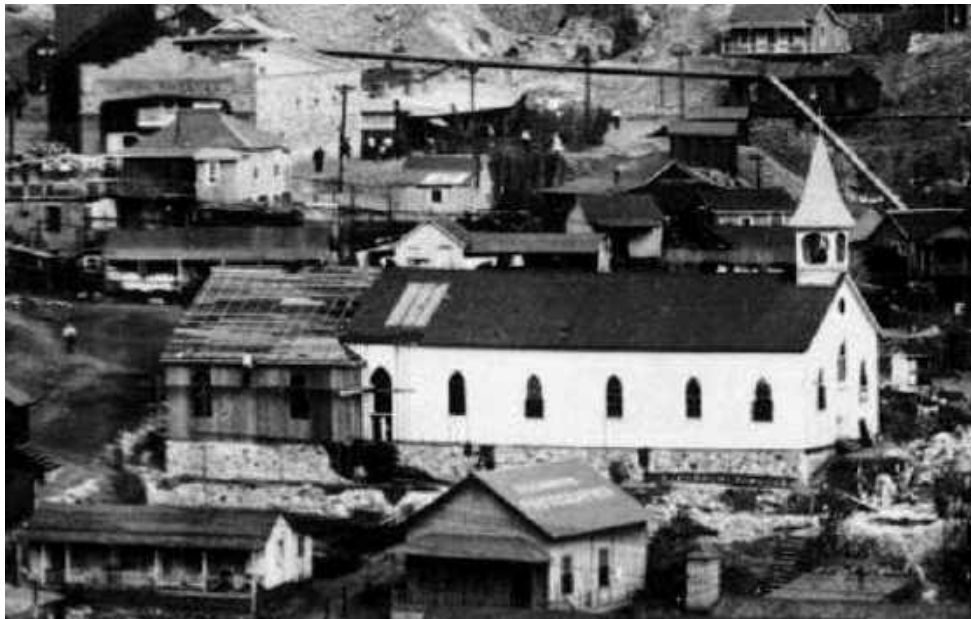


To see a **VIDEO** of the **History of Sacred Heart Church**, click on the following Web site  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aaYnW4kqWOs>



The first “church” in **Morenci** was a mission created in 1892 by **Father Michael Vandermesen** who served in nearby Solomonville. Morenci’s **Holy Cross Parish** (photo below) was formally inaugurated by **Bishop Henri Granjon** (1863-1922) in 1913, ending the community’s status as a mission.

Three dynamite attempts were aimed to kill **Pastor Fr. Colle** who favored political radical Mexican miners. The first attempt was on the home of the priest. He survived and began sleeping behind the church itself, thinking he would be safer there but at 2 AM of August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1913 the church was dynamited. Again Fr. Colle remained unharmed because the explosive had been placed at the center of the church whereas his sleeping quarters were in the back. The priest ended up leaving the Parish and a new priest came in but the church was blasted again. Some men were arrested on suspicion but all were released. It was thought that the culprits of the blast probably were anarchists or members of the KKK. (I’m grateful for the collaboration of Robert A. Chilicky on this topic).



This is what remained of the Holy Cross Church after a single blast  
Today there is a new **Holy-Cross Catholic Church** in Morenci, at 205 Fairbanks Road.



Italians and Mexicans shared their devotions to similar saints and to Holy Mary, their attachment to processions, to pilgrimages and to holy relics.





**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 which being under Spanish rule ("Bourbons"), their religious celebrations were similar to Mexican ones.



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



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 married the Mexican-American Alexandra Diamos (1914-1998). He spoke Spanish perfectly and identified himself closely to the Native American and Mexican cultures.<sup>10</sup>

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 miles northwest of Morenci -see **photo above**) which is all that remains of old Morenci. The cemetery at the Metcalf mine, just north of Old Morenci, was moved to Clifton in 1948.

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.

<sup>10</sup> Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, "*Undermining Race: Ethnic Identities in Arizona Copper Camps, 1880-1920*", University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 2009, pp. 146-148.

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

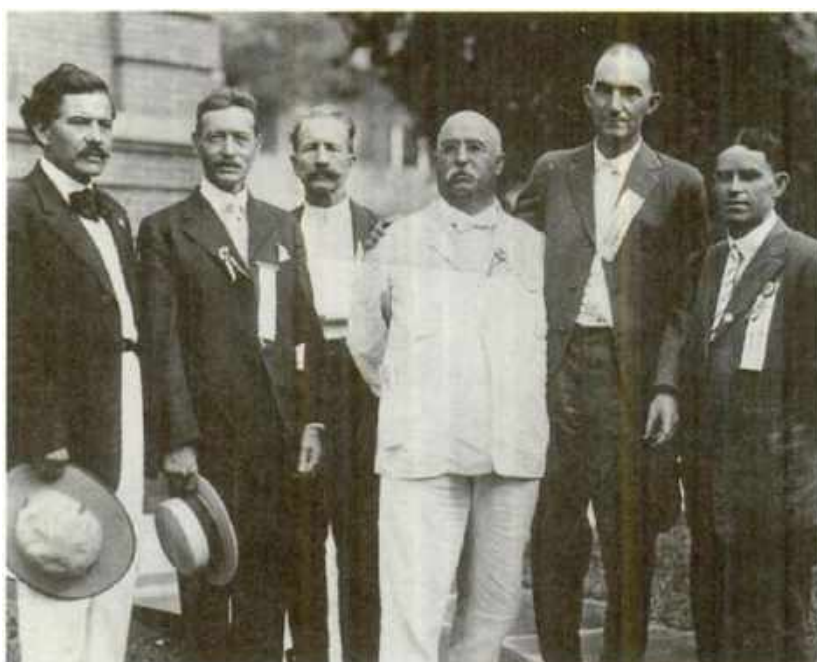


1914 Arizona institutes statewide **prohibition** of using or selling **alcoholic beverages**, a regulation repealed in 1933. Though exceptions were made for liquor that was for personal use only, Arizona was generally a dry state from 1915 until the end of nationwide prohibition.

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 brought economic boom to Arizona especially in developing **cotton farming**.

Unlike the 1903 and 1983 labor strikes, in the **1915-16 Clifton-Morenci Labor Strike** 5,000 miners supported by the WFM (Western Federation of Miners), staged a PEACEFUL WALK-OUT without property destruction, violence or casualties and when a settlement was difficult to achieve, the **Governor** of Arizona **George W. P. Hunt** (see **photo below**, Gov. Hunt at the center) arrived at the area to prevent that the company manager would import strike-breakers. The strikers resumed work on January 26<sup>th</sup> 1916.





**July 12<sup>th</sup> 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.)**. On June 24<sup>th</sup> 1917, the I.W.W. had presented the Bisbee mining companies with a list of demands (improvements of safety and working conditions, equal treatment of foreign and minority workers, and a flat wage system to replace sliding scales tied to the market price of copper) but the copper companies refused all their demands, using the war effort as justification. As a result, a strike was called, and by June 27<sup>th</sup> roughly half of the Bisbee work force was on strike. 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** (1875-1925). These workers were arrested and held at Warren Ballpark, a local baseball park, surrounded by armed Loyalty Leaguers who urged them to quit the strike and those who wore a white armband were released. Those who continued, were loaded onto cattle train cars and **deported** 200 miles (320 km) to Tres Hermanas NM. 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 trying to return to Bisbee. Several months after the deportation, **U.S. President Woodrow Wilson** set up the **Federal Mediation Commission** to investigate the Bisbee Deportation. The Commission discovered that no federal law applied, it referred the issue to the State of Arizona while recommending that such events be made **criminal** by federal statute, blaming the copper companies for it.



Sheriff Harry Wheeler is loading 1,200 IWW strikers of 1917 on train cars for Columbus NM deportation

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 U.S. Presidential Socialist candidate Eugene Debs received 6% of the popular vote.

The **IWW**, founded in 1905, it was a revolutionary industrial union that offered an alternative to the reformist craft organized **AFL** (American Federation of Labor) union. Its membership 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**.

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.<sup>11</sup>

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 neighborhoods and intermarriages of Mexicans, Italians and Spaniards were common.<sup>12</sup> Many of their descendants left Morenci and moved elsewhere.

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

### 1920 **Copper companies closed activity**

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 received a free train ticket to reach El Paso TX using the PD ("Phelps Dodge") railway. The economic depression following 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 production.



Morenci: Mexicans gather to return to El Paso TX 1921

<sup>11</sup> Linda Gordon, *"The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction"*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, 2001, p. 180 and 214.

<sup>12</sup> 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 inaugurated on September 30<sup>th</sup> 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 jumped to 499,261 inhabitants.

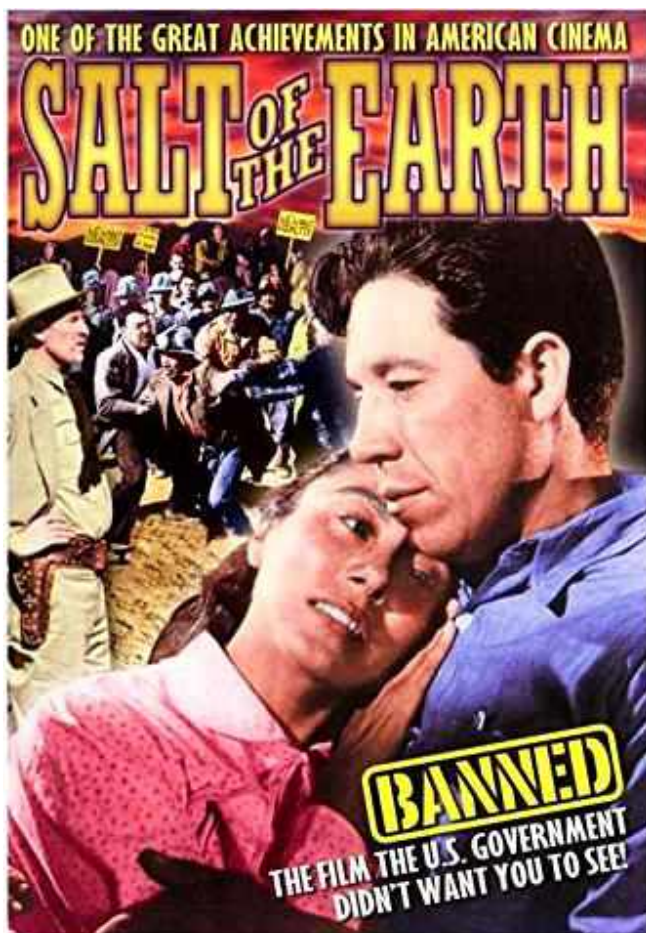
1942-1946 In 1942, mine workers united to form Morenci Miners **Local 616** of the **International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers**, representing more than 3000 workers. The new union won its first major victory following a 107-day strike in 1946 where Mexican American veterans in Morenci demanded equality with other workers.

1954 A documentary film "**Salt of the Earth**", sponsored by the "International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers" but banned by mining companies, shows the social and economic conditions of Mexican-American miners.

To see it, just login to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Dt2PKU4yLg>

The film "**Salt of the Earth**" exposes the shabby working and living conditions of the Mexican-American community showing how their rights were violated by white industrialists.

Certain issues elaborated by this film are the following:



- The community once owned the land, but the mining company moved in, took over the property and offered them the "choice" of moving or accepting employment at low wage.
- They were forced to live in management-owned shacks with poor sanitation and bad plumbing and to shop at management-owned stores at inflated prices, which put the workers in debt.
- While white miners were allowed to work in pairs, the Chicanos had to perform dangerous chores individually.
- When the Chicano workers protested, the company's managers threaten to replace them.
- The police conspired with the mine owners to interrupt strikes, disrupt picket lines and arrest union leaders.
- In the film, two deputies viciously assaulted a striker and then charged him with resisting arrest.
- As the strike continued, the police carelessly evicted the miners from their homes, damaging their possessions.

## ITALIAN WW II SOLDIERS as PRISONERS of WAR in ARIZONA <sup>13</sup>

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 completely soon after the war ended.

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

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 these, **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 man-made 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 treated 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.

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 to 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Jack Hamann "On American Soil", Algonquin, Chapel Hill NC, 2005

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, " *Sig<sup>na</sup> 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.

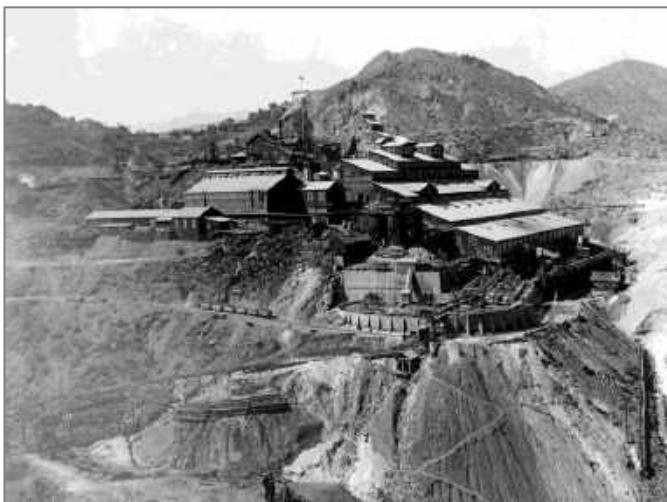
In the years following the war, some of the **couples who had met in America** did decide to **marry**. In order to do that, the American women had to go to Italy and marry there (because of quotas restricting immigration into the U.S.). Most often, due to financial difficulties in Italy, these couples 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 more convenient economically to mine and to ship to markets. 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.** (b.1822) 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.**

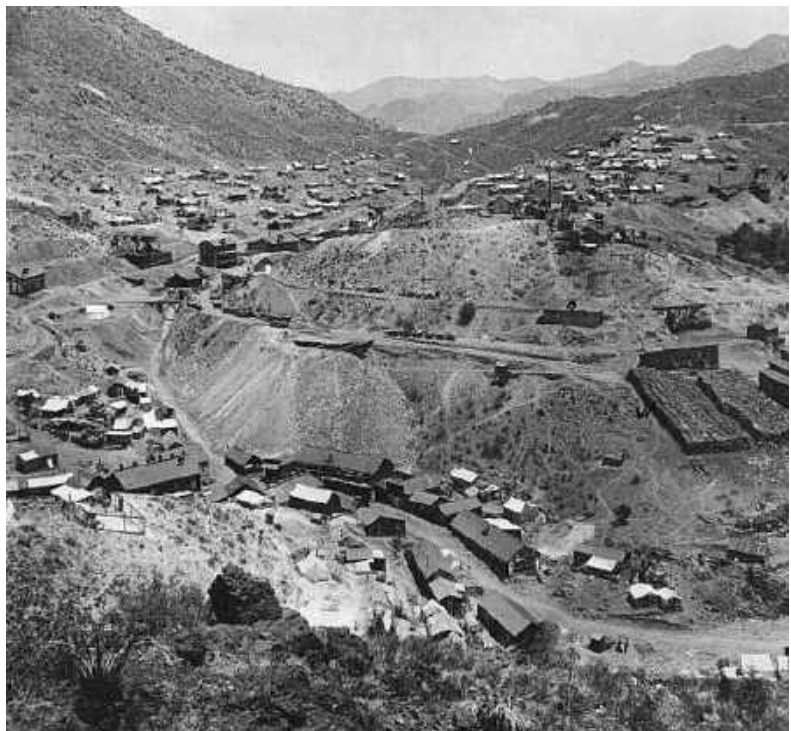
Photo: The Detroit Copper Company in 1890

**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.





In 1882, the **Detroit Copper Company** was shut down because the “Apache” had murdered many miners and stole copper deposits.

The **Arizona Copper Company** (ACCo) was a mining company from Edinburgh (Scotland) operating in the Clifton-Morenci area of Arizona from 1882 to 1917. During this 35 years period it had produced 415,863 tons of copper and since the average price of copper was about 12½ cents a pound, this represented a value of about \$105,000,000. The industry under their management had grown from one that produced about 100 tons of copper to one that produced nearly 2500 tons each month. In 1882 the mills and mines were employing about 300 miners and in 1896 they were employing 600 and paying salaries amounting to \$400,000 annually.<sup>14</sup>

**James Colquhoun** (1857-1954-photo-) a mining engineer born in England, was hired by ACCo in 1883, was promoted “Smelter Superintendent” in 1884 and “General Manager of ACCo” in 1892. He was the first to apply sulfuric acid leaching successfully to oxide and sulfide copper ores and was a principal pioneer of porphyry copper production.



To see a **VIDEO** on “**How Copper is Extracted from Mines**”, log in to [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrLS4NmQ\\_V8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrLS4NmQ_V8)

## 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.

<sup>14</sup> James Monroe Patton, “The History of Clifton “, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, 1945.

One of the worst Apache raids not far from the Morenci/Clifton area (the DCC Complex at the San Francisco River, south of Clifton) occurred in April 1882, when **Geronimo** and approximately **200 warriors** left the San Carlos Reservation which was 107 miles north. Over a period of several days, twenty-five people were killed in attacks. Although Geronimo who was born in 1826 near the Gila River, 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".<sup>15</sup>



**Battle of the Apache Pass in 1862:** painting by Joe Neil Beeler (1931-2006)

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 1960's, **Phelps Dodge Corporation** expanded the open pit mine and by doing so, occupied the whole town with mining sites. 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 mountain sides 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.

<sup>15</sup> [www.azgs.az.gov](http://www.azgs.az.gov) David F. Briggs, "History of the Copper Mountain (Morenci) Mining District", 2016, p.13

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".<sup>16</sup>

### **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 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.



<sup>16</sup> Arizona Republic, Phoenix AZ, May 1, 1970, p. 40.



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)



Memorial of the six Morencians in front of Morenci HS, all 1966 graduates

### 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 \$0.75 (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<sup>th</sup>, 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 any 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 work force 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.<sup>17</sup>

**Photo:** Arizona Department of Public Safety Officers DPS (1983)

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Arizona\\_copper\\_mine\\_strike\\_of\\_1983](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Arizona_copper_mine_strike_of_1983)

## Floods in Clifton AZ



On **October 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Italians.

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".<sup>18</sup>*

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<sup>18</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 1899**, Metcalf's existence ended on **May 15<sup>th</sup> 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 **Lesinsky 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".<sup>19</sup>

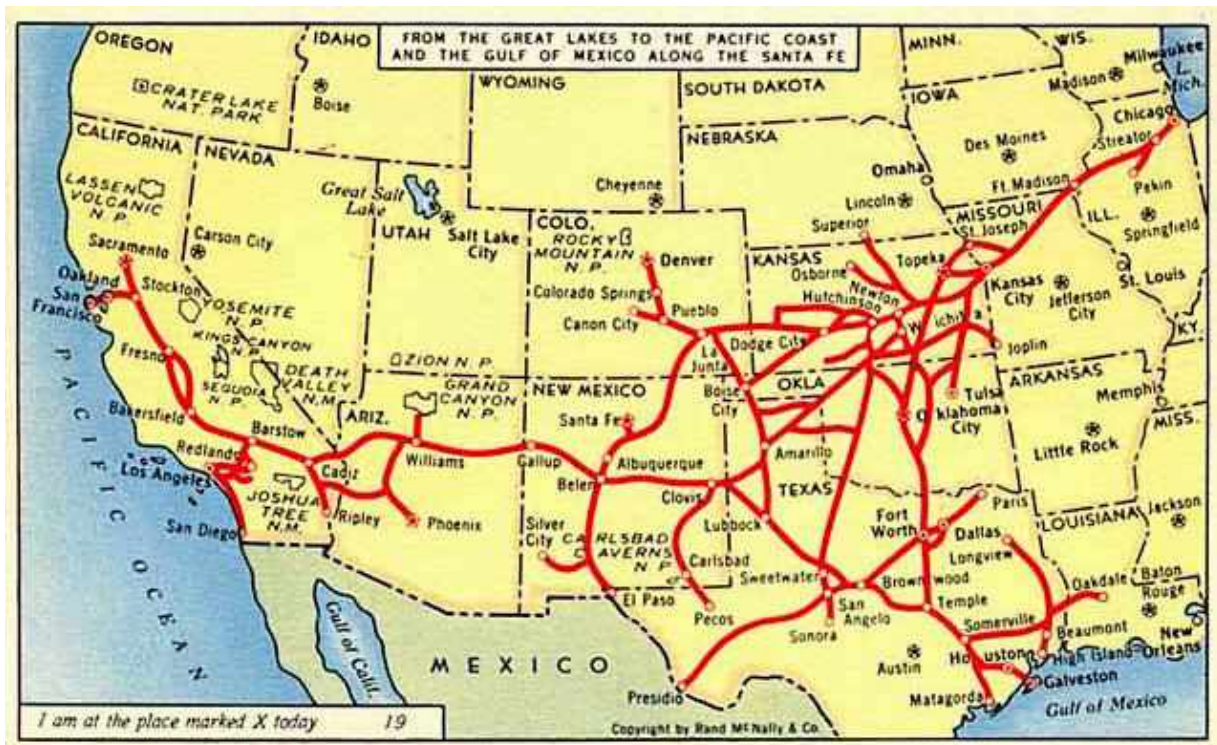
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<sup>19</sup> James E. Sherman and Barbara H. Sherman, "Ghost Towns of Arizona", University of Oklahoma Press, Norman OK, 1969, p. 96.



## RAILROADS near MORENCI, CLIFTON and METCALF

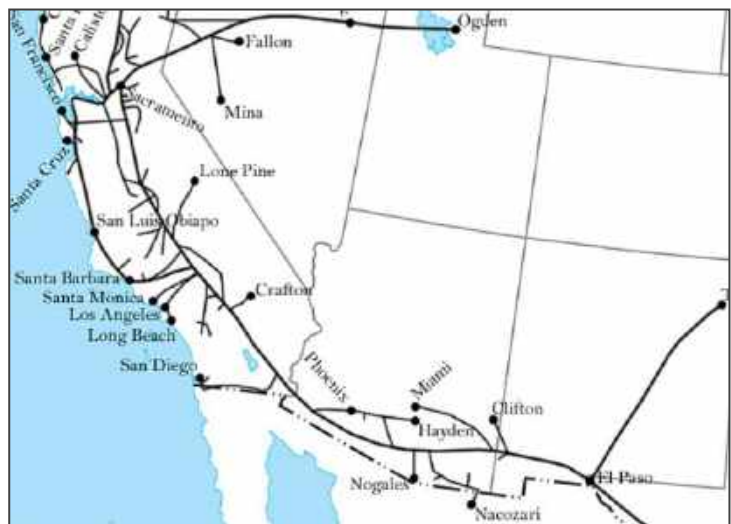
The **Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad** (see route map below), chartered in 1859, formed a junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Deming NM. This line began in Chicago, went to Kansas City (Missouri), traversed the plains of Kansas and Colorado, entered New Mexico, and passed down the Rio Grande Valley, from where the main line turned west towards Arizona and finally California, while another branch followed the Rio Grande to **El Paso TX**.



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.

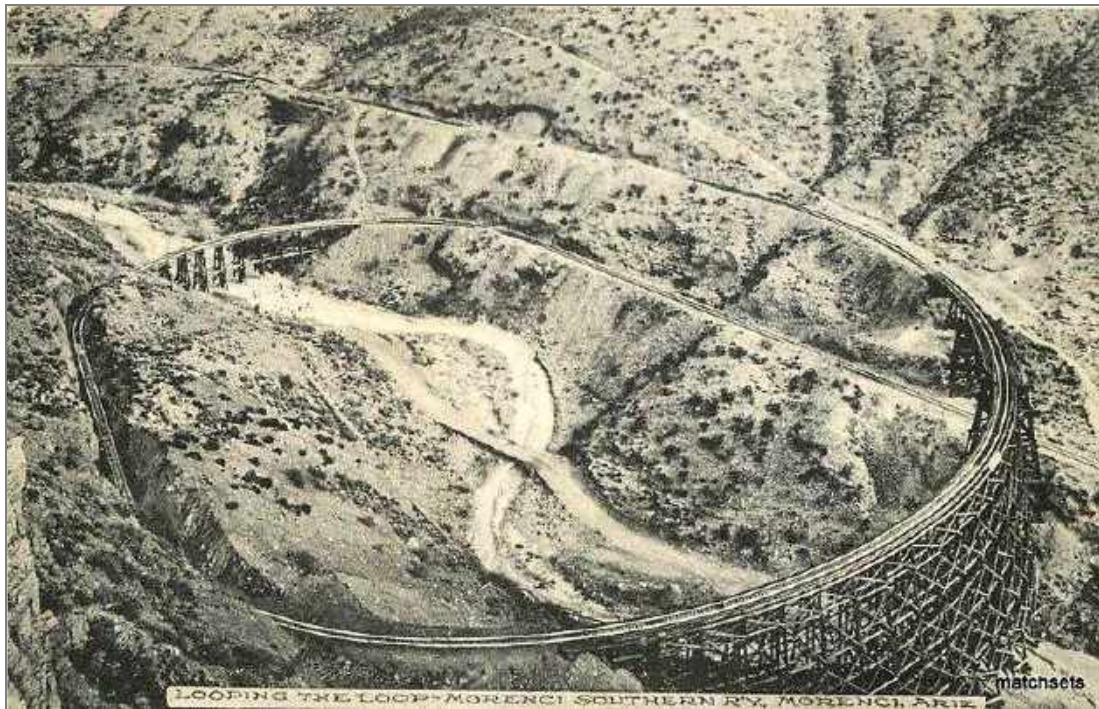
The Southern Pacific entered Arizona at **Yuma** and crossed the Territory for over 400 miles, making a stop at Clifton AZ.

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 Italians 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 **FIVE** 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**".







As the railroad tracks were being completed, Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf were being built



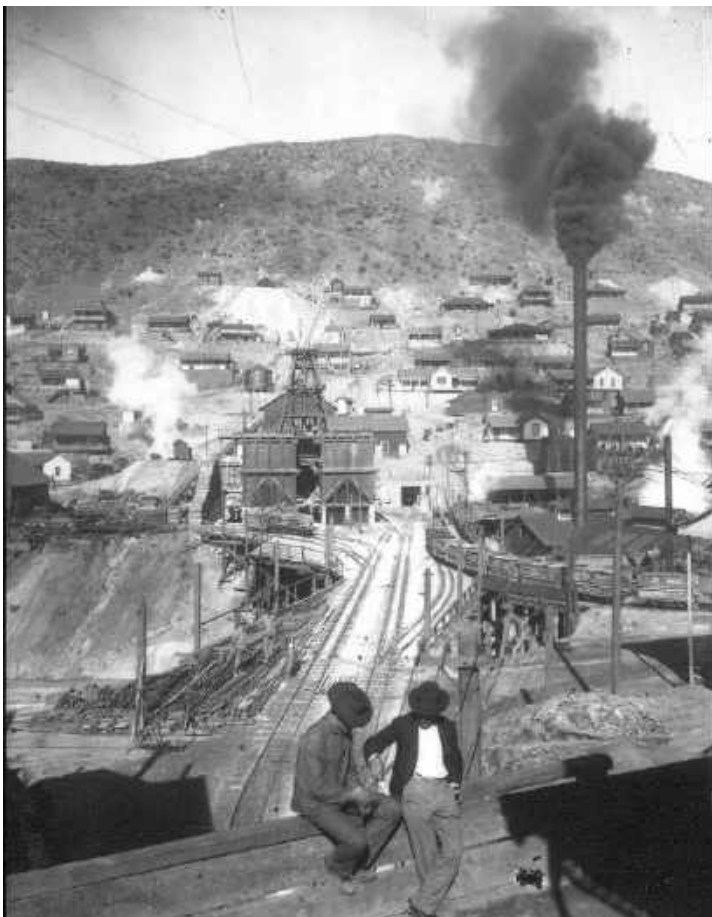


**Coronado Incline Mine**  
in Morenci, 1920

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.

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES for the children of Italian 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 over their wives and families and the need to educate children arose.

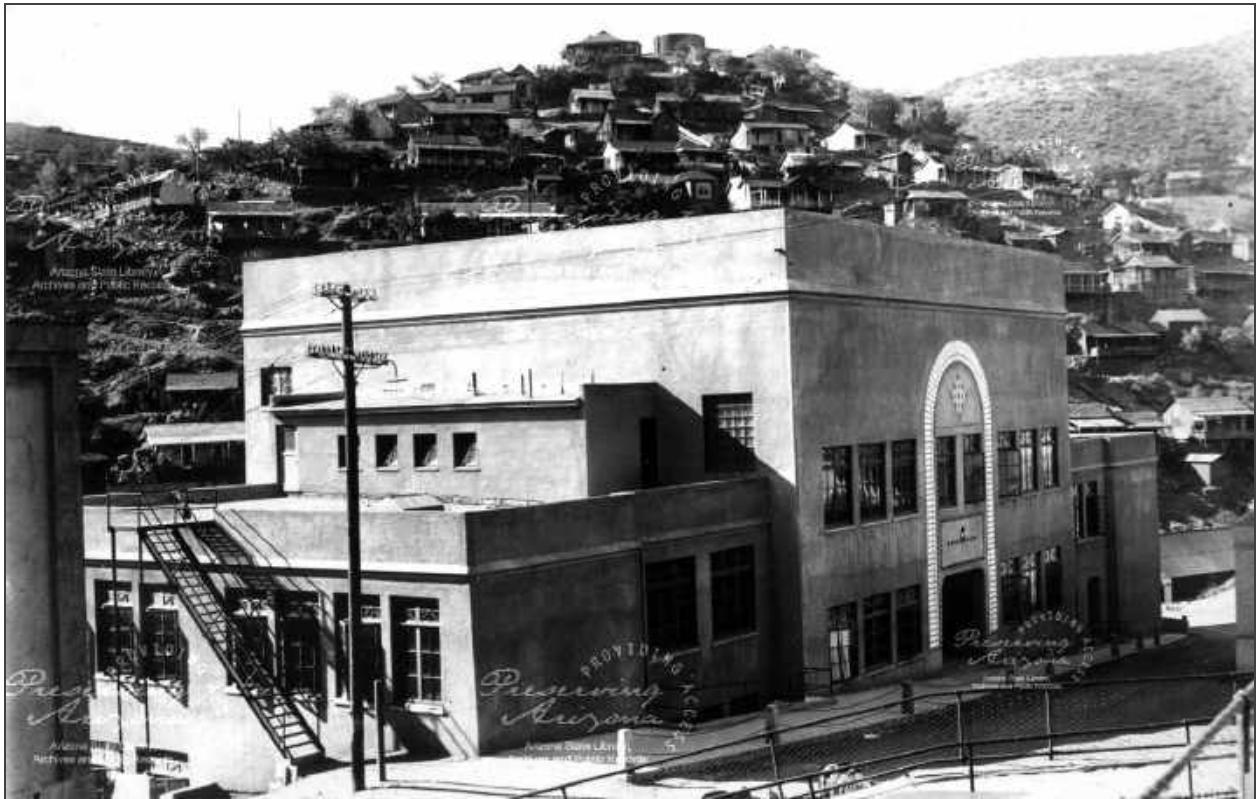
*"In addition to housing and religion, the people desired some form of recreation and educational facilities. Perhaps they were thinking of schools as a method of teaching good citizenship, but in the early days good citizenship was usually the responsibility of the sheriff and his deputies. The sheriff 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 were 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 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 **Morenci 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 Vukceovich, 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 2010, **Cathy Naccarati** (grand-daughter of Carmine Naccarato, born in Terrati in 1893) and **Matt Cuthbertson**, two Morenci high school alumni, started out a Facebook group called "**Morenci Pals**" of which I am a member. Through it, the "Pals" try to recollect the old days of Morenci especially when they attended elementary and high school.

*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 claims"*<sup>20</sup>.



**Morenci High School** today

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

<sup>20</sup> Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci AZ", University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, 2016, pp. 103-107 passim.

## Some Teachers at Morenci High School

Both the schools site and the community will forever be indebted to all the teachers who taught in all the schools of the Morenci-Clifton-Metcalf area.

I will describe **some** of them to indicate the importance of all professors at MHS.



**Deborah Grady Armbrust** (1952-2017) born in Morenci on June 8<sup>th</sup> 1952, she graduated from Morenci High School in 1970, and from University of Arizona in 1974, with her Bachelor of Arts in Education (with high distinction). Debbie proudly worked for the Morenci school district for over 25 years where she influenced so many lives. She was selected as **Arizona Rural Teacher of the Year** in 2003. She then retired from her passion of teaching in 2006. Debbie was thoughtful and full of kindness and her love will endure forever. Her motto was "Never Quit Loving and Learning".

**Noralea Haby Gale** (1930-2014) graduated from Arizona State University in May of 1950 completing her Bachelor's Degree in three years. She earned her Master's Degree from Western New Mexico University in 1967. After marrying the love of her life, Robert, she began her **37-year career** in the **Morenci school system** in 1950. She taught second, third, and fourth grades for eight years before moving on to the high school where for the next 29 years she was the girls PE teacher, cheerleading coach, volleyball coach and tennis coach.



**Joseph Galusky** (1916-2009) graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College with a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Physics and from West Virginia University with Master's Degrees in Chemistry and Botany. During World War II, he proudly served in the U.S. Army Air Corps. Galusky began his teaching career at **Morenci High School** in 1953. He taught **Chemistry, Physics, and Earth Science** for thirty years until his retirement in 1983. In 1974 he was awarded the distinguished honor of being named Arizona Science Teacher of the Year.

**William R. Senne** (b.1947) was the cornerstone of academic achievement for Morenci High School and the Morenci School District from 1969 to 2006. Upon receiving his BA in Education from the University of Arizona in 1969, Senne began his tenure at Morenci High School. Later on, in 1972, he received his Master Degree in History.



While at Morenci High School, Senne taught the full spectrum of classes from Driver's Education, Geography, U.S and World History to Economics, Psychology, ACT/SAT Preparation, and Advanced Placement U.S. History.

There were also **schools** in **METCALF** and in **CLIFTON**.

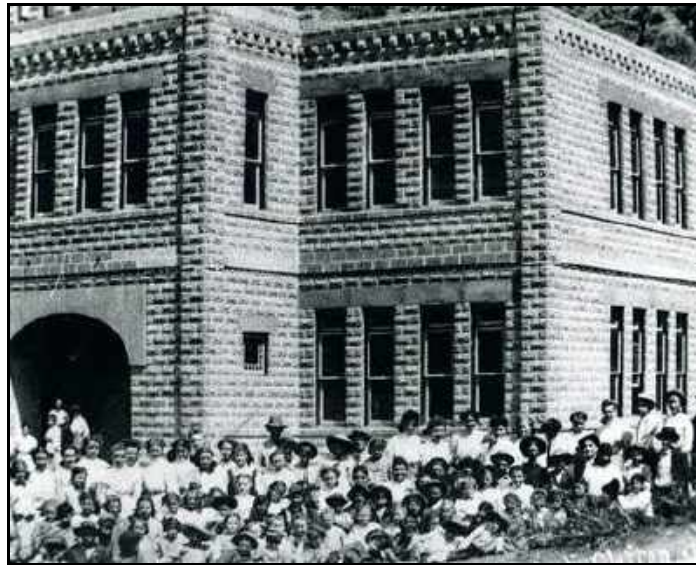


Metcalf Grammar School



**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".<sup>21</sup>*



*The town has an antiquated building called the **Morenci Courthouse** (see **photo** above) 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**.*

## 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."<sup>22</sup>*

## 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.



<sup>21</sup> Larry D. Ball, "Frontier Sheriffs at Work", *The Journal of Arizona History*, vol. 27, n. 3, Autumn 1986, pp. 284-292.

<sup>22</sup> Newspaper "*The Copper Era*", March 7<sup>th</sup> 1901.

## Recreation time for miners <sup>23</sup>

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 with 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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**.



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

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<sup>23</sup> Roberta Watt, "**History of Morenci**", *op.cit.*, pp. 96-102.



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



An example of this is Carmelo Pelusi AKA "Pelucci", a distant relative of mine, who was born in Lago on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1886. He had emigrated to Morenci with his parents and three brothers on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1892 and is buried in Bunkers Cemetery on February 25<sup>th</sup> 1973. His tombstone shows a Masonry symbol which incidentally shows the wrong date of birth (April 28<sup>th</sup> 1886 instead of March 4<sup>th</sup> 1886-see **photo** below).



Another Laghitan Mason was buried in the same cemetery, i.e., Gaetano Parque (1888-1912), instead another Morencian from Lago, Joseph Vozza (1878-1921), rests in the Masonic Cemetery of El Paso TX.

Other clubs and organizations were 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.

In the winter of 1896 the Detroit Copper Company inaugurated a **library** and a **reading room**. 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 28<sup>th</sup> 1911

In 1900, there was the **Morenci Choral Society** but Morencians were also interested in band music and several bands existed in the community: the **Copper Mountain Band**, gave concerts from the veranda of the hotel and 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 15 cents. There was also the **Empire, Princess** and **Royal Theaters** in Clifton (photo), the **Star** and **Royal Theaters** in Morenci while Metcalf had **Juarez Hall**.



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".

Italian families **gathered together** at the **Morenci Club** to sip coffee or Italian wine, listen to music, or play cards. On **religious holidays**, they illuminated the streets illumination and lit fireworks in honor of a given saint to whom they made generous offerings.<sup>24</sup>

Economic necessity and the desire to participate in **family life** created an intricate network of social relationships. Among many Southern Italians, the father had the last word as expected and according to custom, at times, pretended to have his say in certain private affairs of the families of his married children. 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 model parents, they obliged their children to live with them.

The birth of a child was hailed with great joy. Its baptism was important not only for its religious value, but also for the celebrations where the godfather or godmother becomes almost blood relatives. Children were welcomed, and having six of them was considered a moderate family, also due to the fact that infant mortality was high.

<sup>24</sup> Philip M. Rose, "The Italians in America", George H. Doran Company, New York, 1922, pp. 26-96.

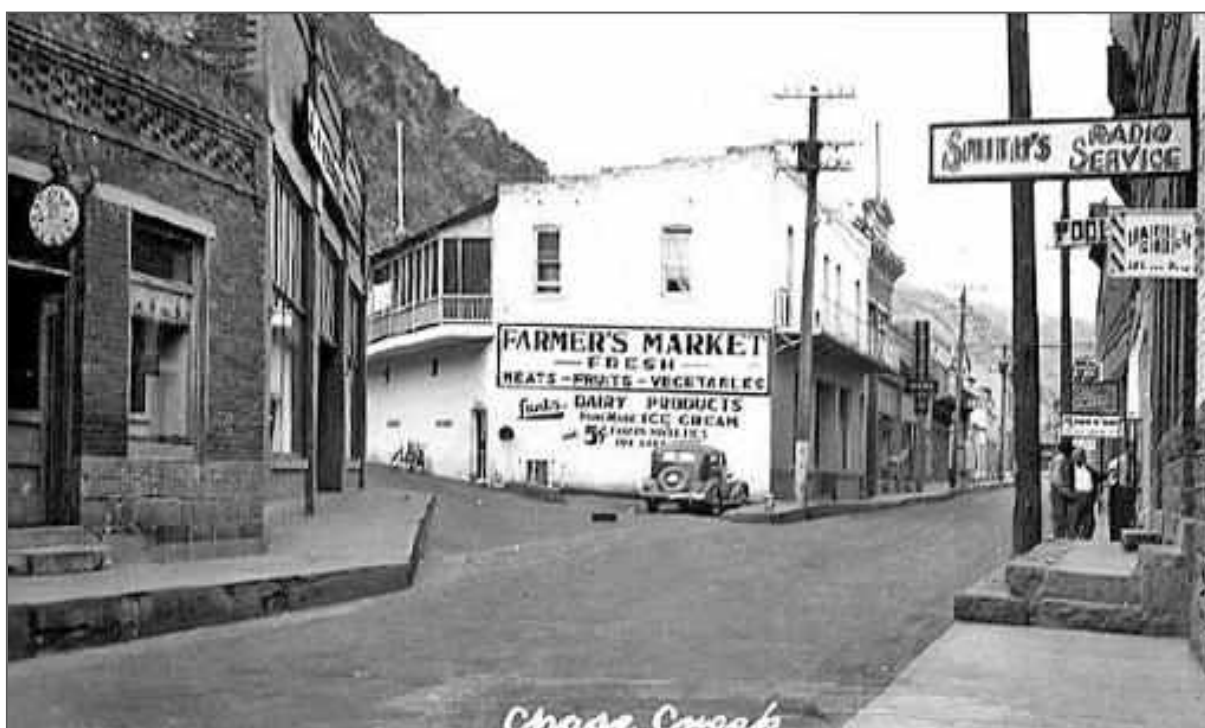
Daughters kept close to home especially in the evening and parents were unwilling to approve their employment in domestic service because they could not supervise and if they went into factories, they preferred those close to home.

Divorce was unknown, daughters married early and the dowry was arranged by parents. Weddings were festive affairs and expensive gifts were donated.

Grief for the dead tended to be exteriorly expressed, but in USA, it was more an internal suffering.<sup>25</sup>

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

Along the main street of an Italian neighborhood there were banks, numerous grocery shops and markets that sold 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 a physician, a funeral home, cobbler shop, barber shop, macaroni factory, restaurant, printers shop, perhaps the home of a local paper, a public school and a Italian Roman Catholic Parish Church. This was the situation in **Clifton** along Chase Creek Street (see **photo** below).



There was a cooperative store, a type of business which often was successful among Italian-Americans. There was a **theater** and a **saloon** run by Falcone and Nardelli, as much a place of resort and drinking. There were two Italian-American **butcher shops**, a **bakery** and many bottled **soda shops** and **pool-rooms** patronized by or maintained by clubs, sometimes gangs, for amusement, or for political or less legitimate purposes.<sup>26</sup>

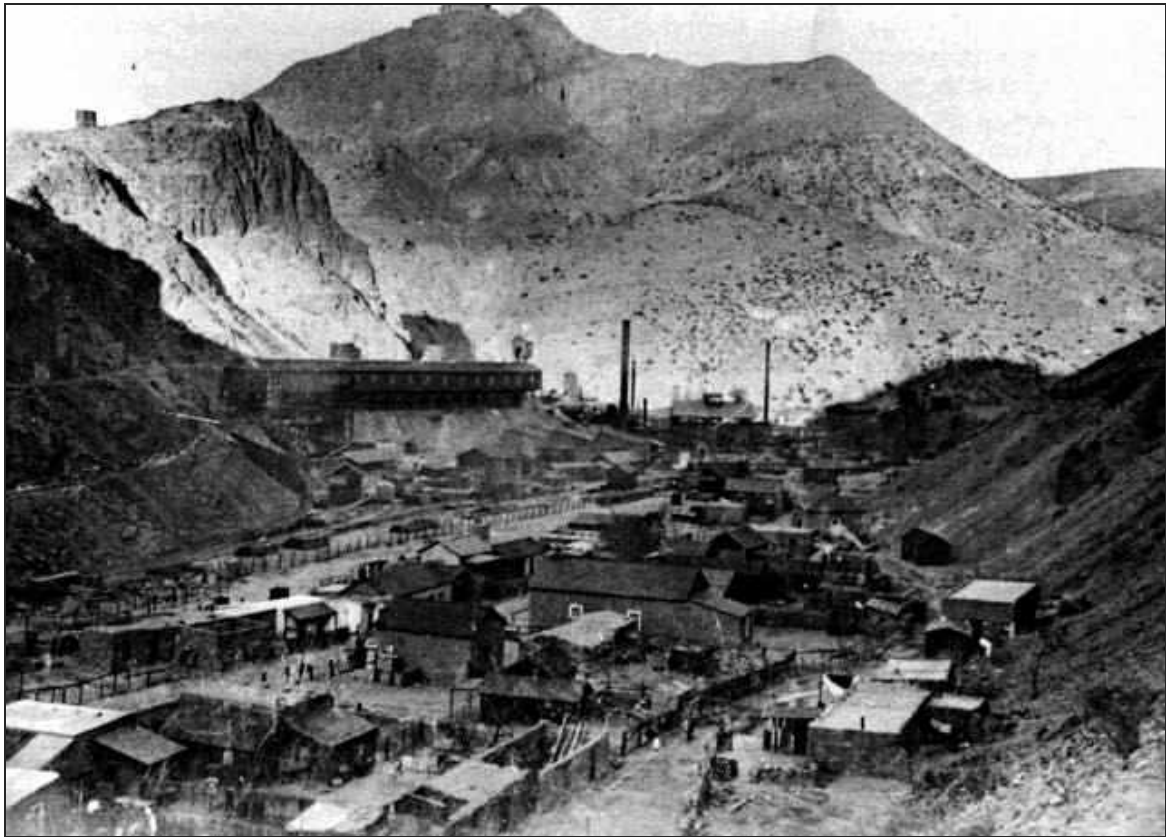
In **Clifton**, there were **four grade schools**: one in North Clifton with a mixture of ethnic groups, one in South Clifton, an all-White school in Chase Creek and a Mexican school in Chase Creek. Whites usually formed **segregated clubs** and **saloons**.

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

<sup>25</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 73-74.

<sup>26</sup> Philip M. Rose, "The Italians in America", *op. cit.*, p. 71.





Clifton Center in 1910

## Social life 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 Spaniards and Mexicans and most were unwed males who lived alone and tried to save money;
- the Detroit Copper Company supplied housing for White families. Socialization was not always easy between Catholics and Protestants.

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.). This did not cause any racial problems. They were all friendly but felt more comfortable living with their own people. In fact, the Voza and the De Grazia families, both originally from Lago, lived near each other. Morenci was a very close knit town for many years. There are still some families who live in Morenci and Clifton whose grandparents or great grandparents came from Italy (for example, Naccarati 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 (WFM) 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."*<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Marshall Scott, book review of " *Undermining Race: Ethnic Identities in Arizona Copper Camps 1880-1920*" by Phyllis Cancilla Martinelli, *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, vol. 114, n. 1, July 2010, p. 2010.

Located approximately 150 miles north of Mexico, Clifton and Morenci were border towns and both Mexicans and Americans frequently moved and crossed the border. As restrictions on other immigrant groups increased, Mexicans became subject to nativist views towards immigrants but in the vast desert and mountainous terrain of Arizona, the law was difficult to enforce.

Many **criminals** came to Arizona where the vast terrain and close proximity to Mexico made it an ideal place to escape the law. Arizona Territory was thought to be a place away from growing industry and capitalism of the modern world.

"The outlaws of Arizona...are known as **rustlers**. They are the same breed, however, as the cowboys of Colorado and Texas. Being further away from civilization...they have become habitually vicious. (He is) lazy, foul-mouthed, desperate, intemperate, full of swagger and bravado, and careless as well of his own life and property as those of others. He wears a buckskin suit, with a hat having a rim wide enough to cover his ears and neck and tuck in at the collarband. In his leather belt hung two large and fine revolvers, generally self-cockers, and in one boot-leg, held in place by two slits in the leather, rests a knife of murderous pattern...No Apache that ever lived had less regard for life than they".<sup>28</sup>

The early mining camps were so distant from civilization that groceries and other supplies were delivered on packs via mules. This is the reason why the main road in Morenci is "**Burro Alley**", "burro" in Spanish, means "donkey" or "mule".

Although in 1883 **Chinese immigrants** made up approximately one-fourth of the workforce in Clifton-Morenci, by 1900 there were only 65 left employed in the mines of Clifton.

By the 1890's, U.S. aimed at keeping out illegal immigrants especially at the **Mexico-U.S. border**: it was no longer simply a place where cultures converged, but where they were separated.

**Italians** arrived in the Clifton-Morenci area from the northern regions of Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardy, and Trent as well from the southern regions Italians of Calabria and Sicily. They replaced the Chinese whose emigration was prohibited and by 1900, they made up 90% of the Southern Europe population in the area. They socialized with Mexican *mutualistas* just as Mexicans participated in Italian religious services. Italians associated with Mexicans because they shared the same "Latin" identity, attended the same Catholic Church, similarly to Mexico, South Italy had been occupied by Spain up to 1861 (Mexico up to 1810) and both were not permitted to join the Western Federation of Miners Union (**WFM**) but instead, joined the militant union called the **Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)**. Mexicans invited Italians to join their "**Alianza Hispano-Americana**" a fraternal mutual-aid society founded in Tucson AZ in 1894. In 1910, the Mexicans and Italians of Clifton were 61.1% of the entire population (3,011 out of 4,923 inhabitants), those of Morenci were 69.1% (3,534 out of 5,110 inhabitants).



**Anglo workers** tended to remain **segregated** from their Mexican and Italian counterparts. This separation was apparent in all spheres of life in Clifton-Morenci, their children did not attend the same schools, did not live in the same areas of town and adults of both sexes did not associate with Latin social groups.

For instance, Anglo women celebrated the Fourth of July, Ladies' Bazaars and Christmas pageants while the Mexicans celebrated their **16<sup>th</sup> of September** (date when in 1821 Mexico became independent from Spain), the **Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul** on June 29<sup>th</sup> (commemorates their martyrdom in 67 AD) and **May 5<sup>th</sup> Celebration** or **Cinco de Maio** (commemorates the victory of the Mexican Army over the French Empire at the Battle of Puebla of May 5<sup>th</sup> 1862).

<sup>28</sup> "Arizona Cowboys," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 22, 1882. *Proquest Historical Newspapers*, accessed June 2012.

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 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, who during festivities and dances, played Italian and American songs in the town squares.



**Società Fratellanza Band** of Morenci in 1915



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

Typical values, customs, beliefs, and practices were carried from the old country to Arizona. The "mellowness" in Italian life was best exemplified with the love of music and musical instruments, a value taught to Italian children.





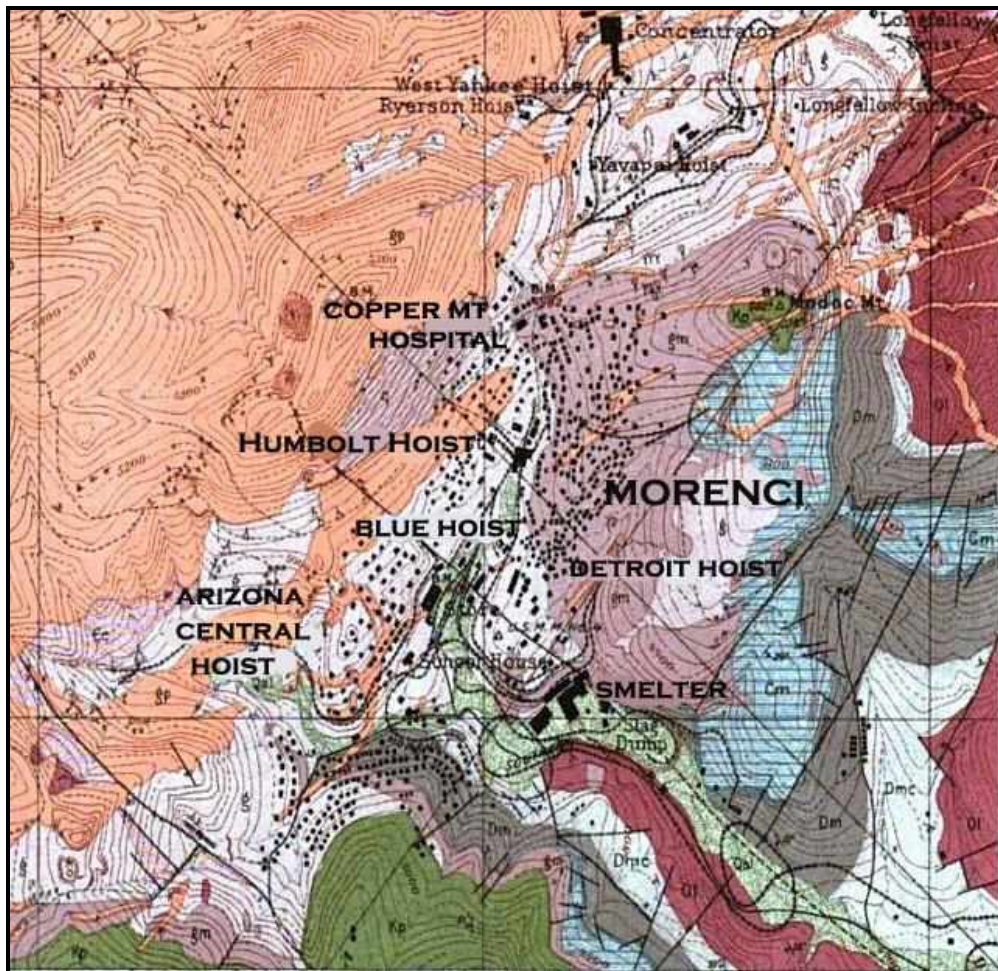
Upon their arrival, they tried to preserve aspects of life with which they were most familiar. Language, customs, basic religious beliefs, family life, and food choices were important.

Numerous reports reveal certain aspects of early Italian life: night promenades by husband, wife, and family, as well as frequent visits to homes of friends and relatives, the art of cooking, wine and sausage-making and playing "bocce" ("bowls"), see **photo**.

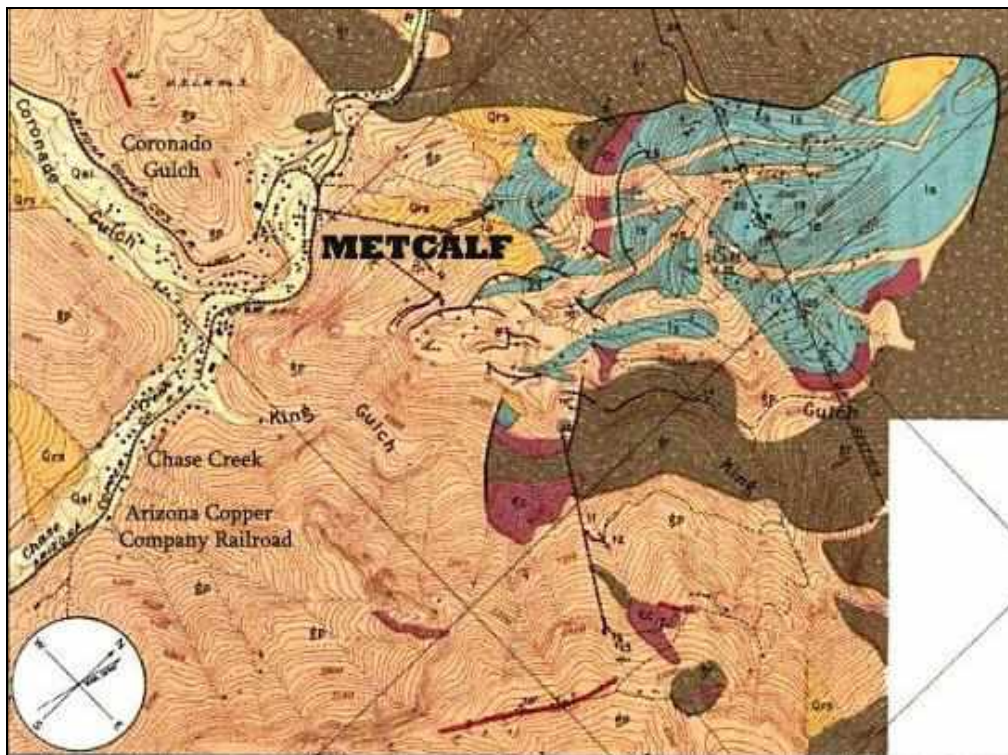


**Morenci: mid to late 30's** Towards the middle bottom of picture, the road that curves right, follow it to the right and then there is a narrow road to the right and there are two houses. Just behind the 2nd house is Fernando Vozza's house. Ted De Grazia's family lived in the 2nd house. Right in the middle, you can see Frank Naccarati's Chevron Garage and Gas Station. Holy Cross Church is just above the garage slightly to the right. (Source: Sheila Hartner)





**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.



**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**.



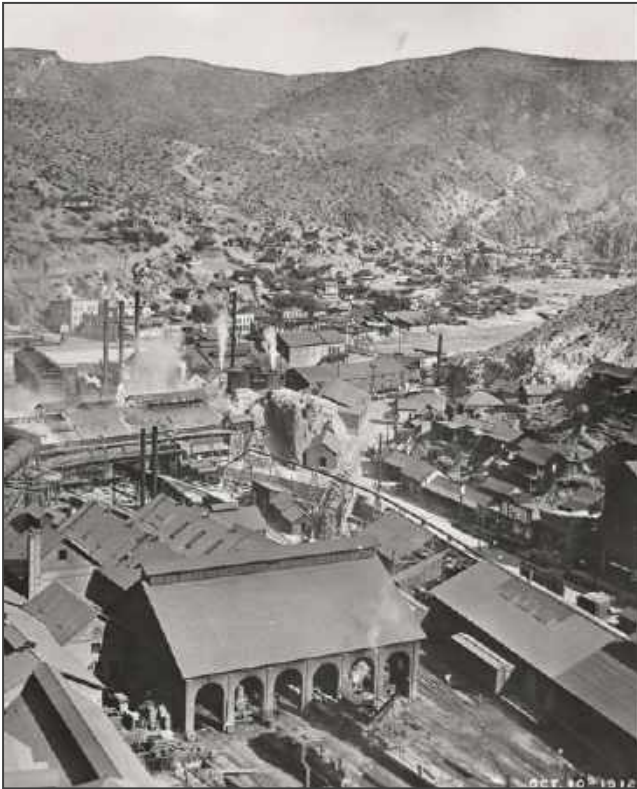
**Metcalf (1910):** the large building to the left of center is the **Arizona Copper Company store**. The **Coronado Railroad** is visible in front of the store. In the background on the left side of the mountain above the track, the **3B Barr General Merchandising Building** is visible.

#### **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 the store 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**.

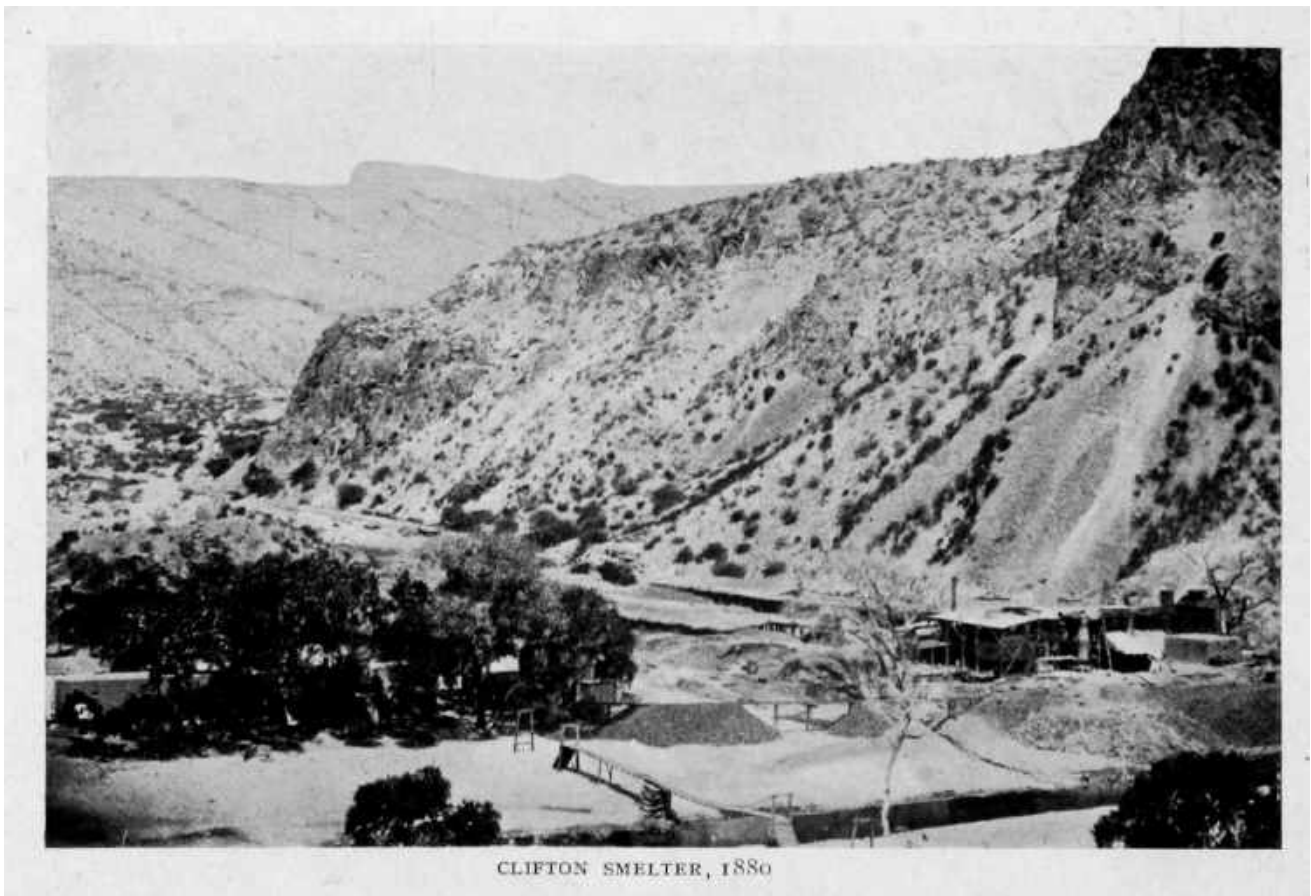






**Clifton** was formerly the **mining center** of Greenlee County, but it was supplanted by **Morenci** and developed into a trade center. It housed various state, federal, and county offices and was the southern terminal of the Coronado Trail and the "Gateway to the White Mountains". A **smelter** was built in 1913 by the Arizona Copper Company to replace an old one (see **photos** below) 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 and was demolished in 1993.

Photo: **Clifton Smelter** at Smelter Hill in 1913



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 made of steel and concrete.

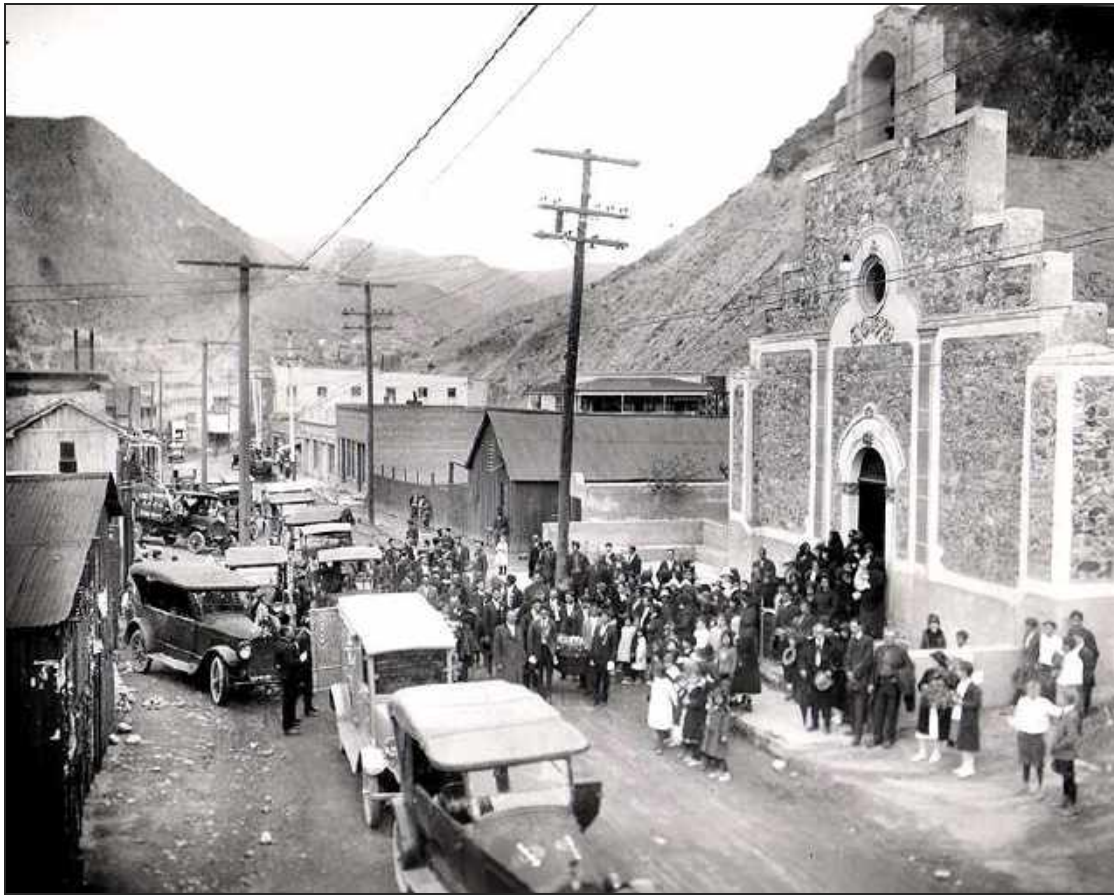


CLIFTON PLANT, 1895

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:** church goers come out from Sunday Mass in **Sacred Heart Parish** (1910)



Downtown **Clifton** (AZ) in 1993





The **San Francisco River** in **Clifton**, 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 its sides while **Chase Creek** and the **San Francisco River** run through it. With time, the lack of restraining walls allowed the river to change its course frequently, causing **floods**, washing away houses and businesses especially in 1905 and 1906. Everywhere, there were rusty-orange rocks, shot through with the copper that had given the townsfolk their living.



In 1904, **MORENCI**, at an altitude of 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 the **1903 labor strike** 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, in relation 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 a known that Whites occupied the best jobs and had higher salaries.

The local Anglo Saxons were more reserved about their religious practices and ceremonies (in 1904, **Clifton** had only one Protestant church, Presbyterian) but Mexicans and Italians who were Catholics, externalized their faith through ceremonies, processions and festivities.

The town's **first Catholic church, Sacred Heart**, had opened in **1882**, but three successive **church** structures were destroyed by fire or floods but were then rebuilt.



## Adoption of Orphans in Clifton

**Clifton's Sacred Heart Church** had a **new priest. Father Constant Henri Mandin** (1878-1943), a young clergyman of 25, who 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 some Irish orphans. Would any of his parishioners be interested in taking in a foundling? The parishioners said that they would adopt **forty orphans**. So these 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...*".<sup>29</sup>

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 this logic with the most racist testimony possible by saying 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.

<sup>29</sup> Rodolfo F. Acuna, "*Corridors of Migration. The Odyssey of Mexican Laborers 1600-1933*", University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 2007, pp. 119-120.



## Women in Clifton

**Dona Juanita** was the **first woman to settle in Clifton**. "**Henry Lesinsky**, one of the early founder's of the Clifton Camp, convinced **Dona Juanita** to come to Clifton from Silver City, New Mexico in **1879** to work as a laundress for the growing camp's workers. According to Lesinsky, Juanita was not easily convinced that life as the lone female of Clifton would be easy, and she "made a bundle of stipulations" before deciding to take Lesinsky's offer. She requested relocation fees, to transport herself and her belongings to the area. She also requested that both herself and her nephew, **Pedrito** be provided with provisions and arms during their stay in Clifton. Lastly, fearing that her new business could easily be mistaken by some men in the camp, Juanita insisted on putting a sign above her business: NO ADMITTANCE HERE EXCEPT on LAUNDRY BUSINESS".<sup>30</sup>

After Juanita, **other women arrived** that helped to shape the activities and organizations, contributed to the workforce by preparing meals and keeping a home for workers, making life easier for them. Many helped their husbands economically by finding jobs at Phelps-Dodge and Detroit Copper Company, by taking into their homes boarders, by teaching in schools or by working in stores. Their presence brought in a sense of moral authority and helped "civilize" the old mining camp into a community.

## Areas of Clifton

While most of Clifton-Morenci's **Anglo residents** lived in south Clifton, most Mexican and Italian families lived in north Clifton's **Chase Creek district**. It was here that were found gambling saloons, dance halls, vaudeville and silent film theaters, and even a bowling alley and a shooting gallery.

"Clifton, although dependent upon the copper industry for its survival, was less a company town than a town with a powerful company in it. The store and offices of the Arizona Copper Company were on the **west side of the San Francisco River** and **residences** and independent businesses on the **east side**. The result was a town, less like a company town, and more like two separate towns divided by the San Francisco River".<sup>31</sup>

Most people of Clifton shopped at the **Arizona Copper Company Store**: it had several departments including, dry goods, furniture, shoes, hats, tailoring, hardware, drugs, alcohol, and building supplies.

According to the **1903 pay scale** in Clinton and Morenci, Anglo **laborers** were paid \$2.50 a day while Mexican and Italian laborers were paid \$2.00 a day. For **miners**, a more skilled position, Anglos were paid \$3.00 a day. Skilled laborers, regardless of ethnicity, were paid relatively well.

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<sup>30</sup> The Arizona Republican, "*Clifton Memories*", April 18, 1925, Clifton-Morenci mining ephemera, AHS.

<sup>31</sup> "*Clifton and Morenci*," *Arizona Bulletin*, May 24, 1901, Clifton-Morenci mining ephemera, AHS.

## Emigration from Italy (especially from Calabria) to USA from 1876 to 1930

Italian emigration begins in 1876, not long after the unification of the country in 1861. Industrialization took place only in northern Italy towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – long after neighboring European countries had begun the process (it took considerably longer for industrialization to reach southern Italy). Consequently, southern Italy had a large surplus of people working on the land in rural communities. Indeed, in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

According to the census of 1901, in Calabria, two-thirds of farmers were hired as 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 personally checked 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, decreasing 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 as a cure.

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.



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 northeastern USA, 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 great expansion and development. Railroad and mining industries were growing at such a speed 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, they settled, for the most part, in Phoenix and Tucson, but also 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, the House of 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 D.C. 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 Arizona. The Roman Catholic Church prohibited its members to become 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 jobs. Mining companies preferred to hire those who did not belong to Freemasonry.



**George W. P. Hunt** (1859-1934), 1st Governor of Arizona from 1912 to 1917 but also from 1923 to 1929 and from 1931 to 1933, was a well-known member of Freemasonry. He was so convinced in the esoteric and occulted practices of Freemasonry that after his death, he wished to be entombed in a white Egyptian style pyramid (see **photo** below) found Papago Park of Phoenix.

Let's remember that even before Hunt's time, most of our Founding Fathers were Freemasons and that the pyramid with an eye on top 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 the 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 period (1880-1923). Their aim was to defend Italians from 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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. In this wonderful country can only become 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.

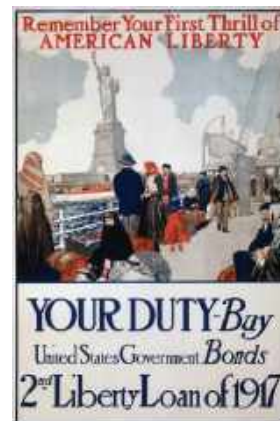
Many Calabrians joined the Order which in 1922 in USA, had 125,000 members and 1,000 lodges one of which ("**Corinthian Lodge**" no. 18) was in Morenci.

During World War 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 support national defense.

To date, OSIA members have donated 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 war bonds (**Liberty Loans-photo**).



Today, the **Italian Association of Arizona (IAA)** of Scottsdale AZ 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.

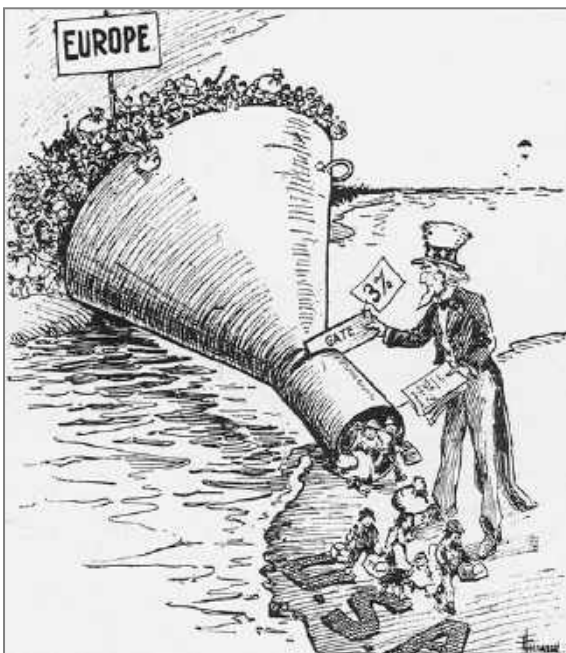






Italian Festival of Arizona organized by the IAA

## Prejudice against Italians



As a proof of 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 reduced to 5,802 immigrants**.

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 attract 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 white slaver, every broche madam, every Roman controller newspaper is fighting against the KKK. Think it over. Which side are you on?"<sup>32</sup>



Prejudice in America against Roman Catholics

Klansmen of the KKK (see **photo** below) 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.<sup>33</sup>



<sup>32</sup> Bradford Luckingham, "*Minorities in Phoenix*", University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1994, p. 142.

<sup>33</sup> Sue Wilson Abbey, "*The Ku Klux Klan in Arizona, 1921-25*", *Journal of Arizona History* on-line, vol.14, n. 1, 1973, p. 27.

For **Ferdinando Nicola Sacco** (b. Torremaggiore FG, April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1891) who came from Puglia, a Region in South Italy and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** (b.Villafalletto CN, June 11<sup>th</sup> 1888) who came from Piedmont, a Region in North Italy, immigration was a tragedy as they had to face the prejudice of a WASP culture against Mediterranean people, especially Italians who were considered dangerous **anarchists**. They were unjustly convicted of murdering a guard and a paymaster during the April 15<sup>th</sup> 1920 armed robbery of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Company in Braintree MA. Seven years later, they were unjustly executed on the electric chair at Charlestown State Prison MA. The verdict was heavily influenced by anti-Italianism and anti-immigrant bias as admitted in 1977, fifty-years after the execution, by **Michael Dukakis**, Governor of Massachusetts.



Bartolomeo Vanzetti (left) and Ferdinando Nicola Sacco



Protest manifestations in London in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti, 1921



**Bartolomeo Vanzetti** born in 1888 in Villafalletto (Cuneo) in Piedmont (Italy) only 10 miles away from Vagienna and Gambusa, birthplaces of Italian citizens who emigrated to Morenci.

"The Vanzettis were a respected family of farmers. Their son **Bartolomeo** was sent to the local school who divided his other hours between reading books, improving his religious training and helping his father to till the soil and sell his wine. At the age of thirteen, his father considered that simple farming and book-reading would not lead Bartolomeo to greater things; so he apprenticed his son to the owner of a pastry shop in the city of Cuneo. An apprenticeship of such a kind was by no means an unmixed blessing. Vanzetti worked every day in the week for fifteen hours with a three hour vacation twice a month. For six years he worked in the hot, sultry atmosphere of bakeries and kitchens, going from Cuneo to Cavour, then to Turin, to Cuourgne, to Turin again, until he was forced to return to Villafalletto with an attack of pleurisy.

Having returned to the peace of his native village, his sister and mother nursed him back to health, sorrowful only because Vanzetti's religious ardor had become cooled in his contact with the young workers and clerks of the cities where he had worked. And soon his mother was stricken with a fatal illness and despite the ministrations of the whole family, she died shortly afterward in the comforting arms of her son. It was a bitter tragedy that drove the entire family to despair.

Young Bartolomeo, barely twenty, determined to go to America. In the course of his work in the larger towns, he had read a good deal of the popular **anti-clerical** and radical pamphlets which virtually brought to an end his youthful Catholic beliefs and gave him his first glimmerings of the **socialist** philosophy. In America, it was said, one could find a new land of freedom, progress, learning, opportunity. He tore himself from the tearful parting with his family, and accompanied on the road by the whole town, he departed for the New World.

Millions of American workers can duplicate the story of his voyage and the arrival in the country of hope. The sickening steerage, overbearing and insulting officials, the confusion and bewilderment of the immigrant in the midst of the roar and bustle of the metropolis, and then-the inevitable absorption into the mammoth, blind machine of industrial America.

Vanzetti was particularly unfortunate. He had come to **New York** at a time of a "crisis." Wages were small and working hours were long. One was glad to get any kind of a job rather than freeze and starve on the streets.

He worked for eight months in hell. Twelve and fourteen hours a day, with five hours off every other Sunday, food that would be spurned by a healthy dog, and five or six dollars a week in wages, working in a hot, dirty, stinking kitchen. He sought another job, unsuccessfully, and then went to Hartford, Connecticut, with an Italian friend.

But **Hartford** presented the same bleak canvas of misery as New York, cut to smaller size. Hungry, desperate, disillusioned, he worked before in brick furnaces of **Springfield**; two years of toil in Meriden's stone pits; in pastry shops and iron foundries, digging ditches and building aqueducts-the heavy, body-breaking, thankless work of the Slovak, Hunky and Wop.

Yet with every muscle aching, he read omnivorously of Kropotkin, Malatesta, Gorky, Reclus, Marx, Renan, Dante, Darwin, Tolstoi, Zola; history, sociology, natural science, religion, poetry and "the journals of every socialist, patriotic and religious faction." He learned that class-consciousness was not a phrase invented by propagandists, but was a real, vital force, and that those who felt its significance were no longer beasts of burden, but human beings.

With other Italian workers in Massachusetts he joined one of the groups that supported the ideas expounded in the little **anarchist journal "Cronaca Sovversiva"**, edited and published by Luigi Galleani.

But his interest in the labor movement was not merely philosophical; it was warm, active, human. And when the workers struck in the Plymouth Cordage Company against their low wages and miserable conditions, in **1916**, Vanzetti was in the front ranks of the fight, giving leadership and encouragement. When the **strike** was ended with the grant of a small wage increase, all the men except Vanzetti were taken back to work. He was **blacklisted** as a notorious agitator. It was no shock to him. He had already then tasted the biting cut of the lash of American freedom many times.

At the other end of Italy, in the tiny southern village of Torremaggiore, the family of **Nicola Sacco** had its home and acres rich with fruits, olive trees, and vineyards. On August 20, 1891, Ferdinando Sacco (who dropped his own first name and took that of his elder brother Nicola when he died) was born. Robust and intelligent, he grew up with an intense interest in tools, machinery and trees. The older Sacco was a staunch republican, and his sons belonged to the republican or socialist clubs of the village. Nicola, with his older brother Sabino, used to discuss the amazing stories about America and dreamed about it with growing desire. When **Sabino** returned from his period of military service, the two brothers left the native hearth and fields and sailed to Boston, eager to taste of the realities of the image of achievements and possibilities they had conjured up.

Nicola was constantly fascinated by the new and intricate machines all around him and in the places where he worked. He almost played with the steamroller at his first job with a road gang near Milford. In the winter of the year he landed, **1908**, he worked in the Hopedale pig iron mills. Then he decided to **learn a trade** and he paid fifty dollars to a man to teach him how to work an edging machine for **shoes**. His brother Sabino, unable, like the more vigorous Nicola, to stand the harsh pressure of American industry, returned to Italy at about this time, later to be elected socialist Mayor of Torremaggiore.

Nicola became a skilled shoe worker and ran a machine in the mills of Milford until 1917.

Sacco continued to read the **radical Italian journals**. When the thousands of bitterly exploited Saccos and Vanzettis of the New England industrial machine broke out in revolt, Nicola was found in the ranks of the humble, unnamed workers whose yeoman service stiffens the backbone of every struggle. In the **Lawrence Strike** of 1912, which was so violently contested, Sacco helped in the collection of money to feed the strikers, and to defend their arrested leaders, Joe Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. It was while acting in one of the amateur theatrical performances held for this purpose that he met Rosina whom he later married. They named their first child Dante".<sup>34</sup>

After his mother died, he decided to emigrate to USA in search of a better life. He settled in **Plymouth MA** where he actively participated in anarchical movements and in 1917, to avoid being drafted, **moved to Mexico** where he met Sacco. They both returned to USA in May 1920 and were unjustly arrested for suspected robbery and homicide. On **August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1927**, they were electrocuted at the Charleston MA penitentiary.

Vanzetti's last words were: *"I am convinced to have suffered for unjust accusations. I am suffering because I'm an anarchist, because I am an Italian, a true Italian... and if I could live twice and you were able to judge me twice, I would believe exactly the same things and do what I already have done"*.

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, especially France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, 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.

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<sup>34</sup> Max Shachtman, *"Sacco and Vanzetti Labor's Martyrs"*, International Labor Defense, New York, 1927, pp. 5-13 passim.

The Italian politician Livia Turco (b.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 silent 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.<sup>35</sup>



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-see **photo**).

**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%** 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 be reunited with their wives, given the low level of female Italian emigration before World War I. Repatriation took place in the early 1930s because of the economic difficulties caused by the world recession, and returning migrants outnumbered those leaving Italy.

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



## 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. The "*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, Raffaela	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

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

Group of **10 Laghitans going to Morenci** from the port of New York where they disembarked from the ship "Ems" on **June 15<sup>th</sup> 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), they 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 or 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 for 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.



**Departures from Naples to New York with the ships of the Italian Line**



**List of 185 Laghitans who settled in Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf**  
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	1883	1908
6.	Abate, Salvatore	7	1895	1902
7.	Arlotti, M. Cristina	22	1885	1907
8.	Barone, Benio	40	1872	1912
9.	Barone, Bruno	30	1872	1902
10.	Barone, Bruno	30	1882	1912
11.	Barone, Carmine	4	1908	1912
12.	Barone, Francesca	29	1883	1912
13.	Barone, Giuseppa	9	1903	1912
14.	Barone, Giuseppe	6	1906	1912
15.	Barone, Giuseppina	16	1903	1919
16.	Barone, Irene	18	1901	1919
17.	Barone, Maria	2	1910	1912
18.	Barone, Nicola	23	1877	1900
19.	Barone, Serafina	21	1872	1893
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, Giacomo	31	1874	1905
28.	Caruso, Raffaella	33	1852	1892
29.	Chiappetta, Angelo Antonio	24	1874	1898
30.	Chiappetta, Domenico	11	1891	1902
31.	Chiappetta, Ferdinando	2	1900	1902
32.	Chiappetta, Gabriele	29	1871	1900
33.	Chiappetta, Pasquale	34	1863	1897
34.	Chiappetta, Salvatore	7	1895	1902
35.	Chiappetta, Teresa	6	1896	1902
36.	Chiatto, Pasquale	35	1865	1900
37.	Cicerelli, Domenico	35	1866	1901
38.	Ciminati, Vincenzo	18	1894	1912
39.	Cupelli, Carmine	32	1869	1901
40.	Cupelli, Filomena	31	1871	1902
41.	Cupelli, Fiore Ortensio	20	1881	1901
42.	Cupelli, Francesca	28	1878	1906
43.	Cupelli, Gaetano	30	1878	1908
44.	Cupelli, Genoveffa	17	1896	1913
45.	Cupelli, Gilberto	15	1898	1913
46.	Cupelli, Giulio	2	1911	1913
47.	Cupelli, Giuseppe	25	1875	1900
48.	Cupelli, Nicola	23	1875	1898

49.	De Grazia, Alfredo	18	1887	1905
50.	De Grazia, Bernardo	17	1890	1907
51.	De Grazia, Domenico	17	1881	1898
52.	De Grazia, Ernesto	17	1894	1911
53.	De Grazia, Federico	19	1884	1903
54.	De Grazia, Frank	13	1882	1895
55.	De Grazia, Giuseppe	23	1883	1906
56.	De Grazia, Giuseppe	19	1893	1912
57.	De Grazia, Gregorio	28	1855	1883
58.	De Grazia, Gregorio	33	1876	1909
59.	De Luca, Angelo	28	1877	1905
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.	Longo, Francesco	26	1875	1901
77.	Longo, Maria	48	1857	1905
78.	Magliocchi Giuseppe	13	1890	1903
79.	Magliocchi, Antonio	43	1855	1898
80.	Magliocco, Granieri Marianna Angela	27	1875	1902
81.	Mazzotta, Domenico	54	1847	1901
82.	Mazzotta, Francesco	32	1869	1901
83.	Mazzotta, Giuseppina	64	1834	1898
84.	Mercurio, Pasquale	30	1871	1901
85.	Muto, Antonia Marianna	29	1878	1907
86.	Muto, Benigna	59	1843	1902
87.	Muto, Fortunato	31	1869	1900
88.	Muto, Francesco	19	1871	1890
89.	Muto, Francesco	19	1881	1900
90.	Muto, Gaetano	30	1868	1898
91.	Naccarato, Antonio	26	1871	1897
92.	Naccarato, Francesco	24	1872	1896
93.	Naccarato, Francesco	29	1883	1912
94.	Naccarato, Giuseppe	32	1875	1907
95.	Naccarato, Raffaele	50	1852	1902
96.	Naccarato, Salvatore	14	1888	1902
97.	Palermo, Domenico	47	1853	1900
98.	Palermo, Maria	38	1875	1913
99.	Palermo, Raffaella	23	1875	1898
100.	Palermo, Rosa	28	1883	1911

101.	Peluso, Adolfo	1	1892	1892
102.	Peluso, Bovetto	14	1878	1892
103.	Peluso, Bovetto Carlo	27	1878	1905
104.	Peluso, Carmine	6	1886	1892
105.	Peluso, Fiore	11	1881	1892
106.	Peluso, Pasquale	40	1852	1892
107.	Piluso, Domenico	3	1894	1897
108.	Piluso, Giuseppe	11	1890	1901
109.	Piluso, Nicola	17	1888	1905
110.	Piluso, Rosina	45	1856	1901
111.	Piluso, Vincenzo	29	1866	1895
112.	Policicchio, Rachela	36	1871	1907
113.	Politano, Angela	6	1906	1912
114.	Porco "Parque" Angelo Antonio	15	1880	1895
115.	Porco, Angelo	21	1880	1901
116.	Porco, Angelo Raffaele	11	1894	1905
117.	Porco, Antonietta	18	1891	1909
118.	Porco, Antonio	5	1890	1895
119.	Porco, Emilio	11	1885	1898
120.	Porco, Francesco	12	1889	1901
121.	Porco, Francesco	20	1888	1908
122.	Porco, Gaetano	17	1888	1905
123.	Porco, Lucia	23	1878	1901
124.	Porco, Luigi	30	1857	1887
125.	Porco, Luigia	9	1895	1905
126.	Porco, Pietro Antonio "Parque"	11	1876	1887
127.	Porco, Stefano	25	1883	1908
128.	Porco, Vincenzo	36	1859	1895
129.	Posteraro, Fortunato	21	1869	1890
130.	Presta, Ferdinando	23	1883	1906
131.	Presta, Filomena	31	1881	1912
132.	Presta, Vincenzo	9	1887	1896
133.	Puliano, Charles	23	1862	1885
134.	Pulice, Francesco	32	1866	1894
135.	Pulice, Romualdo	3	1895	1898
136.	Pulice, Teresa	5	1893	1898
137.	Salerni, Vincenza	63	1836	1899
138.	Scanga, Benito	33	1865	1898
139.	Scanga, Gabriele	22	1880	1902
140.	Scanga, Maria Saveria	27	1871	1898
141.	Scanga, Michelina	23	1880	1903
142.	Scanga, Nicola	33	1865	1898
143.	Scanga, Nicolanna	38	1868	1906
144.	Turco, Maria	13	1887	1900
145.	Turco, Mariano	11	1889	1900
146.	Turco, Rosanna	40	1860	1900
147.	Vozza, Antonio	12	1860	1872
148.	Vozza, Carmine	15	1857	1872
149.	Vozza, Carmine	27	1875	1902
150.	Vozza, Domenico	16	1891	1907
151.	Vozza, Fabrizio	38	1844	1882
152.	Vozza, Fernando	33	1865	1898



153.	Vozza, Francesco	19	1853	1872
154.	Vozza, Francesco Federico	34	1877	1902
155.	Vozza, Giuseppe	29	1861	1891
156.	Vozza, Giuseppe	19	1871	1891
157.	Vozza, Joseph	10	1878	1888
158.	Vozza, Luigi	5	1888	1893
159.	Vozza, Luigi	15	1891	1906

## Other Laghitans who settled near Morenci (Clifton and Metcalf)

### CLIFTON

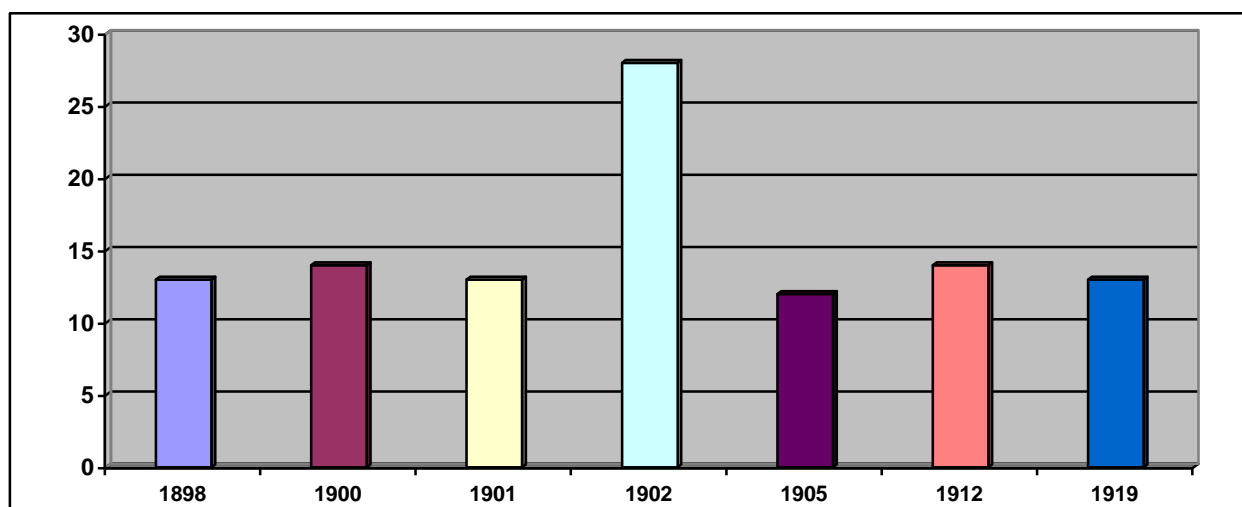
	names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1.	Belsito, Gabriele	30	1878	1908
2.	Giordano, Francesco	21	1899	1920
3.	Maione, Carmine	28	1899	1907
4.	Guzzo, Antonio	40	1861	1901
5.	Guzzo, Michele	29	1872	1901
6.	Parque, Stefano	25	1883	1908
7.	Parque, Vincenzo	48	1860	1908
8.	Peluso, Orazio	22	1876	1898
9.	Porco, Antonietta	17	1892	1909
10.	Porco, Elisabetta	28	1884	1912
11.	Porco, Pietro	32	1877	1909
12.	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.	Pelusi, Carmine	17	1886	1903
13.	Porco, Giuseppina	31	1877	1908
14.	Salerni, Iolanda	5	1901	1906

## GRAPHS and STATISTICS

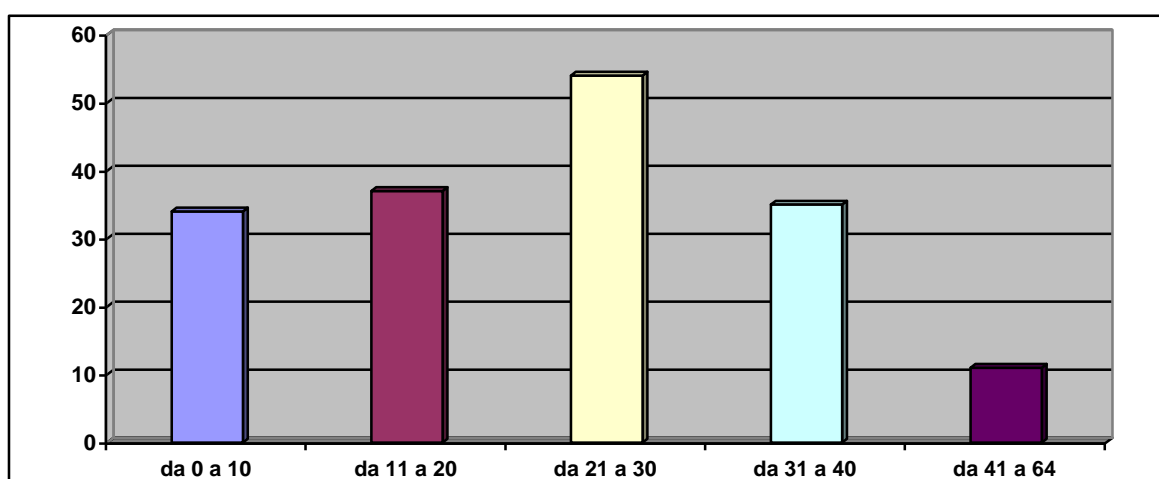
### Years of major emigration from Lago to Morenci AZ from 1872 to 1920



year	emigrants	year	emigrants
1898	13	<b>1902</b>	<b>28</b>
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 farm hands ("braccianti") and many were seasonal workers.

### Emigrants from Lago CS 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
<b>21-30</b>	<b>54</b>		

## Italian Immigrants to MORENCI (Lago excluded) in alphabetical order

db = date of birth ; di = date of immigration; pb = place of birth

Last and first names	db	di	pb	occupation
1. Amantea Francesco	1886	1905	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
2. Bazzetta Giacomo	1871	1896	Cuggiono MI	
3. Bazzetta Rosa Maria	1875	1910	Cuggiono MI	
4. Bernatto Gaetano	1877	1902	Rivara Canavese TO	
5. Berra Arcangelo	1889	1905	Robecchetto MI	baker
6. Berra Giuseppe "Joe"	1880	1905	Robecchetto MI	carpenter
7. Bertot Anna Cristina	1890	1912	Rivara Canavese TO	housewife
8. Bianco Cesare	1887	1911	Cantalupa MI	grocery store owner
9. Blessent Bernard	1875	1886	Sparone TO	miner
10. Blessent Peter	1876	1901	Sparone TO	miner
11. Brancati Giuseppe "Joe"	1900	1902	Celico CS (Calabria)	
12. Brancati Raffaele "Ralph"	1874	1902	Celico CS (Calabria)	miner
13. Buffo Giovanna	1873	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
14. Buffo Giovanni Battista	1868	1899	Forno Rivara TO	jeweler
15. Buffo Giovanni	1897	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
16. Buffo Maddalena	1894	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
17. Buffo Tommaso	1899	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
18. Buffone Angela	1871	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
19. Buffone Felice	1868	1899	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
20. Calcaterra Angelo	1884	1902	Cuggiono MI	miner
21. Calcaterra Annunziata	1881	1905	Cuggiono MI	
22. Calcaterra M. Carolina	1873	1899	Forno Rivara TO	
23. Calcaterra Tommaso	1877	1898	Cuggiono MI	miner
24. Calcaterra Vincenzo	1884	1911	Cuggiono MI	miner
25. Carabelli Charles	1894	1909	Induno VA	
26. Carabelli Enrico	1895	1914	Induno VA	
27. Carabelli Harry	1901	1909	Induno VA	
28. Carabelli Mary	1914	1914	Induno VA	
29. Carabelli Paolo	1876	1899	Induno VA	engineer-miner
30. Caruso Francesca	1869	1901	Terrati CS	
31. Cavallo Bernardo	1882	1901	Rivara Canavese TO	bartender
32. Chiono Giacomo	1874	1900	Courgné TO	
33. Chiono Giacomo	1889	1907	Sale Castelnuovo TO	carpenter
34. Cislighi Daniel	1870	1896	Cuggiono MI	miner
35. Coassolo Albino	1880	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
36. Coassolo Cesare	1886	1913	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
37. Coassolo Melania	1895	1913	Rivara Canavese TO	housewife
38. Colombo Carolina	1888	1912	Cuggiono MI	
39. Colombo Joe	1883	1902	Cuggiono MI	miner
40. Colombo Luigi	1890	1904	Cuggiono MI	miner
41. Dal Molin Emilio	1881	1898	Laghi VI	farmer
42. Dal Molin Luigi	1885	1913	Laghi VI	miner
43. Enrico Giacomo	1887	1911	Rivarolo Canavese TO	miner
44. Enrico Giovanni "John"	1882	1904	Genova	
45. Enrico Teresa	1887	1912	Rivarolo Canavese TO	
46. Ferrero Giuseppe	1876	1898	Rivara Canavese TO	
47. Ferrero Margherita	1878	1896	Rivara Canavese TO	
48. Ferrero Michele	1869	1898	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
49. Filippini Enrico	1895	1914	Pralboino BS	shift boss in mine
50. Francese Cesarina	1887	1914	Cantalupa MI	
51. Gagliardi Francesco	1881	1908	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	
52. Gagliardi Saverio	1880	1908	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	
53. Gambotti Teresa	1889	1911	Rivarolo Canavese TO	
54. Gatti Antonio	1894	1913	Torino	miner
55. Gays Domenico	1894	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
56. Ghischia Battista	1882	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	
57. Granieri Pasquale	1874	1911	Aversa CE	miner
58. Grosso Matteo	1886	1909	Forno Rivara TO	
59. Gualdoni Carlo	1860	1881	Neirone GE	



60. Guido Gaetano	1876	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
61. Guzzo Antonio	1861	1901	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
62. Lorelli Benedetto	1887	1910	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	
63. Lupi Giacomo	1870	1902	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	
64. Maio Giuseppe	1869	1911	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
65. Maione Angelo	1878	1907	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
66. Maione Francesco	1882	1905	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
67. Maione Luigi	1868	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
68. Marietti Antonia	1905	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	
69. Marietti G.pe "Celestino"	1874	1905	Rivara Canavese TO	timberman
70. Marietti Giov. Battista	1878	1906	Rivara Canavese TO	storekeeper
71. Marietti Grato John	1873	1910	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
72. Marietti Guglielmo	1871	1891	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
73. Marietti Jim	1892	1910	Rivara Canavese TO	grocer
74. Marietti Luigi	1906	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	
75. Marietti Matilde	1872	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	
76. Marietti Teresa Cheto	1884	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	
77. Marietti Teresa Cavalli	1884	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	
78. Mazzotta Domenico	1877	1897	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
79. Mazzotta Maria	1913	1919	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
80. Mazzotta Mariano	1911	1919	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
81. Mazzotta Rosaria	1918	1919	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
82. Mazzotta Saverio	1877	1896	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
83. Monaco Raffaele	1874	1902	Celico CS (Calabria)	
84. Moschietti Marianna	1879	1911	Verdello BG	
85. Moschietti Celeste	1879	1911	Verdello BG	miner
86. Moschietti Mike	1906	1911	Verdello BG	
87. Musso Domenico	1884	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	
88. Naccarato Carmelo	1879	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
89. Naccarato Carmine	1893	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
90. Naccarato Costantino	1879	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
91. Naccarato Francesco	1867	1899	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
92. Naccarato Teresa	1898	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
93. Nardelli Robert B.	1862	1888	Sopramonte TN	miner: shift boss
94. Oldani Maria	1871	1891	Zanica BG	
95. Oldoni Rosina	1878	1909	Induno VA	
96. Peluso Lucia	1891	1919	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
97. Piano Caterina	1897	1907	Forno Rivara TO	
98. Piano Giovanni Dom.	1870	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
99. Piano M. Consolatrice	1896	1907	Forno Rivara TO	
100. Pitta Giuseppe	1870	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	
101. Poletti Bartolomeo	1873	1896	Rivara Canavese TO	baker
102. Poletti Paul	1877	1899	Rivara Canavese TO	carpenter-cutter
103. Policicchio Gaspero	1896	1912	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
104. Purcillo Carolina	1891	1911	Milan	
105. Puricelli Luigi	1887	1907	Malvaglio MI	machine-shop worker
106. Quarello Carlo D.co	1905	1908	Forno Rivara TO	Mayor of Winkelman AZ
107. Quarello Tommaso Ant.	1875	1900	Forno Rivara TO	merchant
108. Ricca Clotilde Rosa	1881	1908	Forno Rivara TO	
109. Rizzuti "Ritz" Joe	1882	1912	Spezzano della Sila CS	furniture dealer
110. Rizzuti Frank	1908	1912	Spezzano della Sila CS	
111. Robiola Antonio	1879	1903	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
112. Robiola Giovanni	1883	1902	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
113. Rolle Dominick	1883	1899	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
114. Rolle James "Jim"	1870	1892	Forno Rivara TO	miner
115. Rolle Margherita Dom.ca	1872	1907	Forno Rivara TO	
116. Rolle Maria Assunta	1880	1903	Forno Rivara TO	
117. Ruggioli Carlo	1862	1889	Cuggiòno MI	
118. Ruggioli Caterina	1906	1910	Cuggiòno MI	
119. Ruggioli Giacomo	1907	1910	Cuggiòno MI	
120. Ruggioli Teresa	1909	1910	Cuggiòno MI	
121. Russi Antonio	1864	1895	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
122. Russi Bartolomeo	1892	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	

123. Russo Joe	1898	1902	Terrati CS (Calabria)	
124. Salerno Francesco	1879	1900	Amantea CS	baker
125. Sandretto Domenica	1870	1894	Valperga TO	housewife
126. Scanavino Battista	1882	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	
127. Sesti Luigi	1892	1912	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	blacksmith
128. Sesti Michele	1873	1899	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	blacksmith
129. Sesti Palmerino	1865	1898	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	blacksmith
130. Testolin Angelo	1884	1907	Santa Giustina BL	
131. Vallerio Andrea	1887	1913	Rivara Canavese TO	stone mason
132. Vallerio Francesco	1875	1892	Valperga TO	lumberman
133. Vassallo Domenico	1879	1902	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
134. Zanni Giuseppe	1892	1911	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
135. Ziccarelli Rosina	1885	1912	Spezzano Grande CS	
136. Ziccarelli Philip	1892	1912	Spezzano Grande CS	pipefitter

### Italian Immigrants to CLIFTON (Lago excluded) in alphabetical order

Last and first names	db	di	pb	occupation
137. Bernatto Luigi	1879	1901	Rivara Canavese TO	
138. Bernatto Paolo	1884	1905	Rivara Canavese TO	bartender
139. Cavallo Antonio	1879	1902	Binasco MI	
140. Chetto Teresa	1884	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	housewife
141. Cortina Joe	1878	1902	Forno Rivara TO	miner
142. Falsetti Domenico	1885	1905	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	
143. Fantoni Luigi	1854	1898	Brescia	miner
144. Fuliaga John	1891	1908	Forno Rivara TO	miner
145. Fuliaga Pete	1858	1906	Forno Rivara TO	miner
146. Gabusi Giovan Batt.	1872	1901	Milano	photografer
147. Gatti Christopher	1838	1879	Torino	bricklayer
148. Gatti John C.	1870	1879	Torino	butcher
149. Gays Giovan Battista	1886	1903	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
150. Gays Ippolito	1866	1903	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
151. Gerone Domenico	1883	1904	Torino	miner
152. Guido Luigi	1864	1905	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
153. Guido Pasquale	1859	1908	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
154. Guzzo Antonio	1861	1901	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
155. Guzzo Michele	1872	1901	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
156. Lupi Vincenzo	1870	1903	Campoli TE	plasterer
157. Massa John	1885	1909	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
158. Massa Michele	1863	1899	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
159. Merlo Battista	1884	1901	Cuggiòno MI	miner
160. Merlo Jane	1890	1909	Cuggiòno MI	
161. Merlo Roberto	1883	1908	Cuggiòno MI	truck driver
162. Miramonte Severo	1883	1918	Malvaglio MI	miner
163. Nardelli Timothy	1861	1881	Sopramonte TN	saloon keeper
164. Noce Annunziata	1877	1899	Spezzano Grande CS	housewife
165. Patriitti Lucia	1879	1886	Vagienna CN	cashier
166. Riva Giuseppe	1880	1904	Torino	stone cutter
167. Riva Joe	1880	1904	Forno Rivara TO	miner
168. Riva Lawrence	1904	1906	Torino	
169. Rolle Dominick	1883	1899	Rivara Canavese TO	miner
170. Rolle Margh. Dom.	1872	1907	Rivara Canavese TO	
171. Rostagno Antonio	1879	1908	Forno Rivara TO	miner
172. Scanavino Battista	1880	1904	Rivara Canavese TO	
173. Scanavino Filippo	1882	1902	Rivara Canavese TO	
174. Sirianni Biagio "Blas"	1869	1894	Spezzano della Sila CS	saloon owner
175. Sirianni Luigi	1853	1893	Spezzano della Sila CS	merchant
176. Sirianni Luigi	1899	1899	Spezzano della Sila CS	merchant
177. Sirianni Tommaso	1877	1899	Spezzano della Sila CS	pool hall owner
178. Spezia Ambrose	1867	1884	Cuggiòno MI	auto dealer
179. Spezia Antonio	1866	1886	Cuggiòno MI	grain merchant

180.Terrando Maria	1885	1906	Torino	
181.Zappia Rocco	1883	1898	Tresilico RC	bakery owner

### Italian Immigrants to METCALF (Lago excluded) in alphabetical order

db = date of birth ; di = date of immigration; pb = place of birth

Last and first names	db	di	pb	occupation
182.Berardo Paul	1884	1905	Gambasca CN (Piedmont)	grocery store keeper
183.Bernardo Josephine	1891	1907	Gambasca CN (Piedmont)	housewife
184.Buffone Alfonso	1884	1907	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
185.Buffone Angelo	1887	1906	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
186.Buffone Antonio	1879	1907	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
187.Cupelli Francesca	1882	1906	Delianova RC	housewife
188.Guido, Alfonso	1886	1916	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
189.Guido, Casimiro	1864	1912	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
190.Guido, Francesco	1876	1907	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
191.Guido, Luigi	1897	1912	S. Pietro in Amantea CS	miner
192.Guzzo Michele	1873	1914	Palermo (Sicily)	miner
193.Italiano Giuseppe	1876	1902	Delianova RC	miner
194.Mercurio Vincenzo	1889	1908	Celico CS (Calabria)	butcher
195.Naccarato Giuseppe	1876	1900	Terrati CS (Calabria)	miner
196.Parco Giuseppina	1895	1908	Terrati CS (Calabria)	housewife
197.Savio Michele	1873	1903	Rivara Canavese TO	miner

### Italian Regions where Immigrants came from



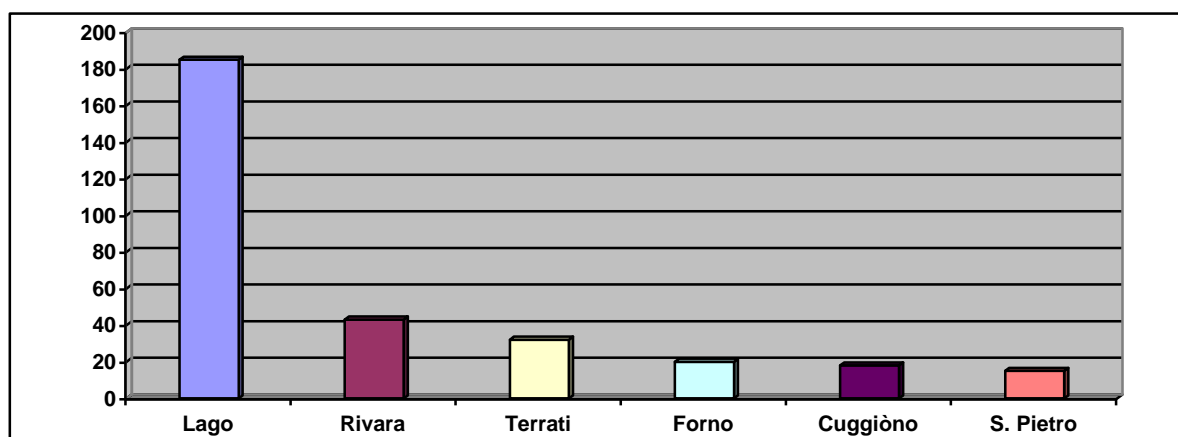


## Birthplaces and Number of Immigrants from Northern and Southern Italy

<b>REGION &amp; TOWNS</b>	<b>PROVINCES</b>
<b>Piedmont</b>	
<i>Forno Rivara</i>	Turin
<i>Rivara Canavese</i>	Turin
<i>Sparone</i>	Turin
<i>Turin (Torino)</i>	Turin
<i>Rivarolo TO</i>	Turin
<i>Valperga</i>	Turin
<i>Sale Castelnuovo</i>	Turin
<i>Vagienna</i>	Cuneo
<i>Gambasca</i>	Cuneo
<b>Lombardy</b>	
<i>Milan (Milano)</i>	Milano
<i>Binasco</i>	Milan
<i>Cantalupa</i>	Milan
<i>Cuggiono</i>	Milan
<i>Malvaglio</i>	Milan
<i>Robecchetto</i>	Milan
<i>Brescia</i>	Milan
<i>Pralboino</i>	Brescia
<i>Induno</i>	Varese
<i>Verdello</i>	Bergamo
<i>Zanica</i>	Bergamo
<b>Veneto</b>	
<i>Laghi</i>	Vicenza
<i>Santa Giustina</i>	Belluno
<b>Calabria</b>	
<i>Delianova</i>	Reggio Calabria
<i>Tresilico</i>	Reggio Calabria
<i>Amantea</i>	Cosenza
<i>Celico</i>	Cosenza
<i>Lago</i>	Cosenza
<i>S. Pietro in Amantea</i>	Cosenza
<i>Spezzano della Sila</i>	Cosenza
<i>Spezzano Grande</i>	Cosenza
<i>Terrati</i>	Cosenza
<b>Abruzzo</b>	
<i>Campoli</i>	Teramo
<b>Liguria</b>	
<i>Genoa (Genova)</i>	Genoa
<i>Neirone</i>	Genoa
<b>Sicily</b>	
<i>Palermo</i>	Palermo
<b>Campania</b>	
<i>Aversa</i>	Caserta
<b>Trentino Alto Adige</b>	
<i>Sopramonte</i>	Trento

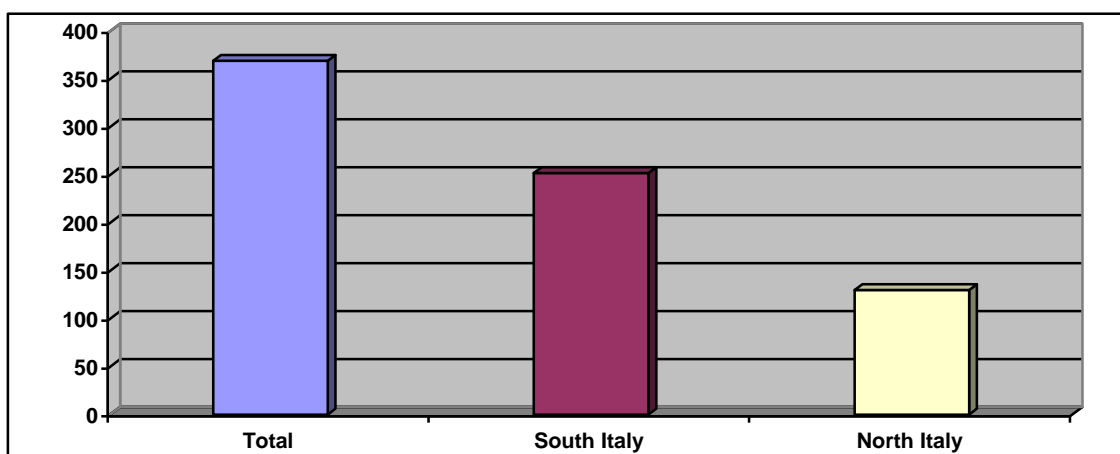
Lago CS	185
Terrati CS	32
S. Pietro in Amantea CS	15
Spezzano CS	10
Celico CS	4
Delianova RC	2
Amantea CS	1
Tresilico RC	1
Aversa CE	1
Palermo	1
<b>Total SOUTH ITALY</b>	<b>252</b>
Rivara Canavese TO	43
Forno Rivara TO	20
Cuggiono MI	18
Torino	7
Induno VA	6
Rivarolo TO	3
Verdello BG	3
Cantalupa MI	2
Gambasca CN	2
Laghi VI	2
Milano	2
Robecchetto MI	2
Sopramonte TN	2
Sparone TO	2
Valperga TO	2
Binasco MI	1
Brescia	1
Campoli TE	1
Cuorgnè TO	1
Genova	1
Malvaglio MI	1
Neirone GE	1
Pralboino BS	1
Sale Castelnuovo TO	1
Santa Giustina BL	1
Vagienna CN	1
Zanica BG	1
<b>Total NORTH ITALY</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Total ITALY</b>	<b>382</b>

# **STATISTICAL GRAPHS on IMMIGRATION of ITALIANS** to Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf from 1872 to 1920



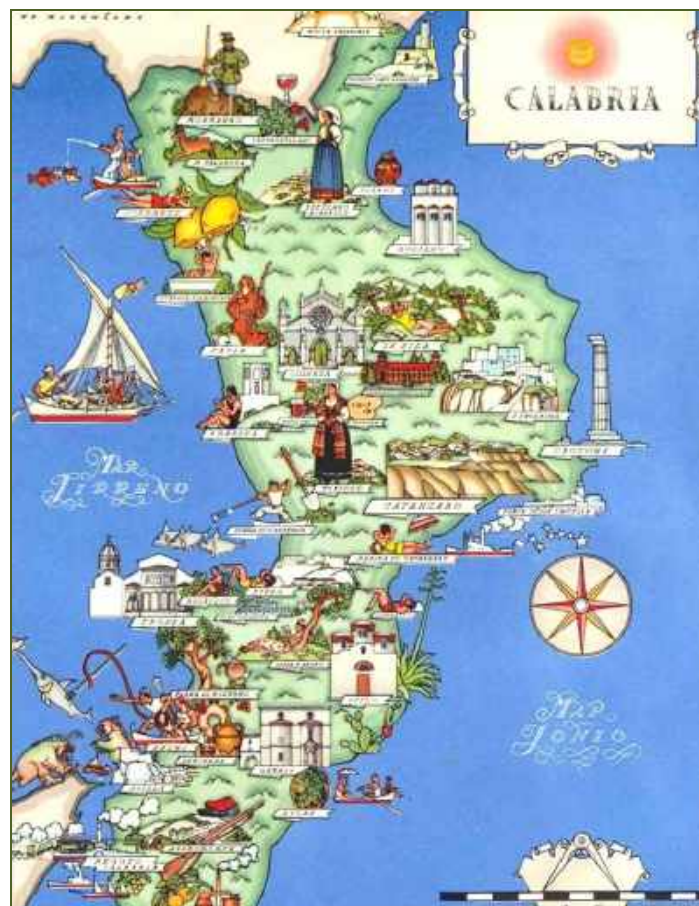
**Towns involved**

Towns of Origin	Number Immigrants	% Immigrants
<b>Lago CS</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>48.4%</b>
<b>Rivara Canavese TO</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>Terrati CS</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>Forno Rivara TO</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Cuggiono MI</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>San Pietro in Amantea CS</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Difference between North and South Italy**

Place of birth	Number Immigrants	% Immigrants
<b>South Italy</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>North Italy</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>100%</b>





## BRIEF DESCRIPTION of LAGO

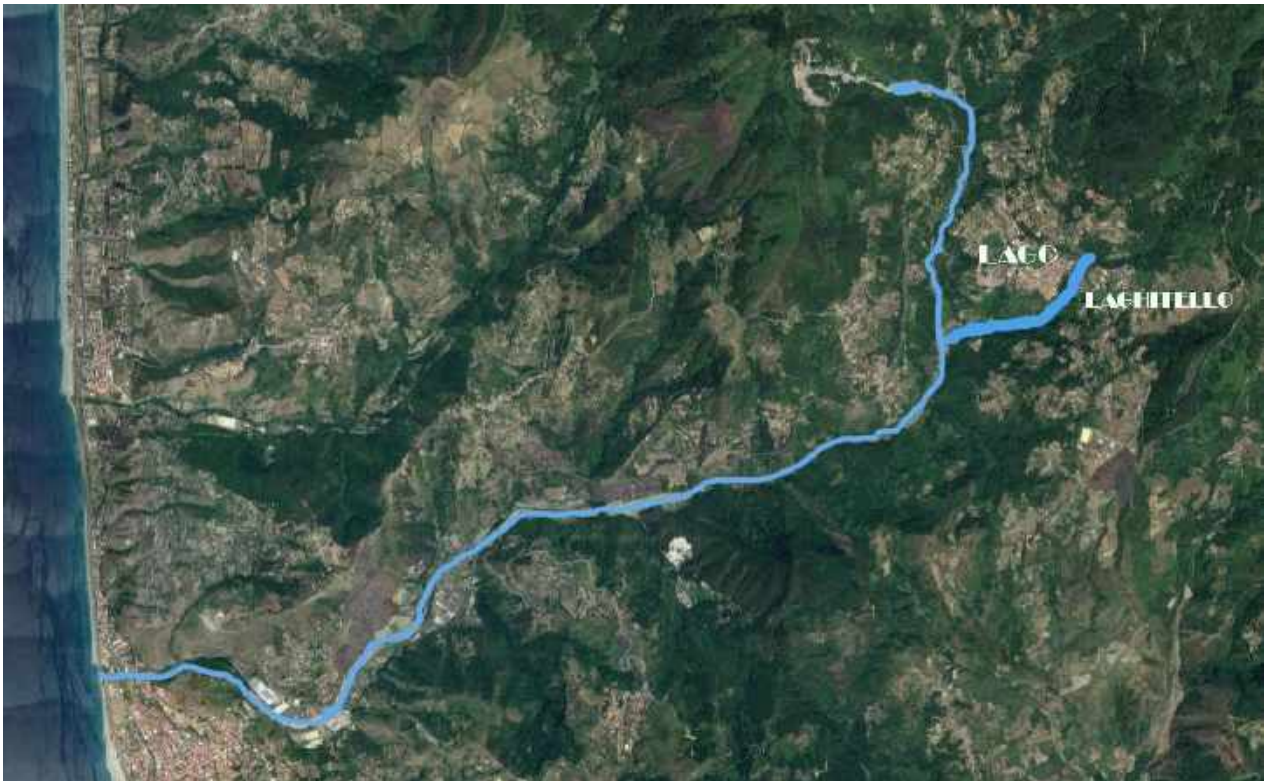
**LAGO** is a beautiful town, sitting on top of a hill, surrounded by mountains and with the steep and winding **Acero and Licetto Rivers** flowing westward to the Tyrrhenian Sea, creating a **gorge between Lago and Laghitello** (as shown on the **photos** on the next page). This is similar to the **San Francisco River** in **Clifton AZ** 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 Licetto 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 **Licetto River Valley**



- **GEOGRAPHY of LAGO**

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

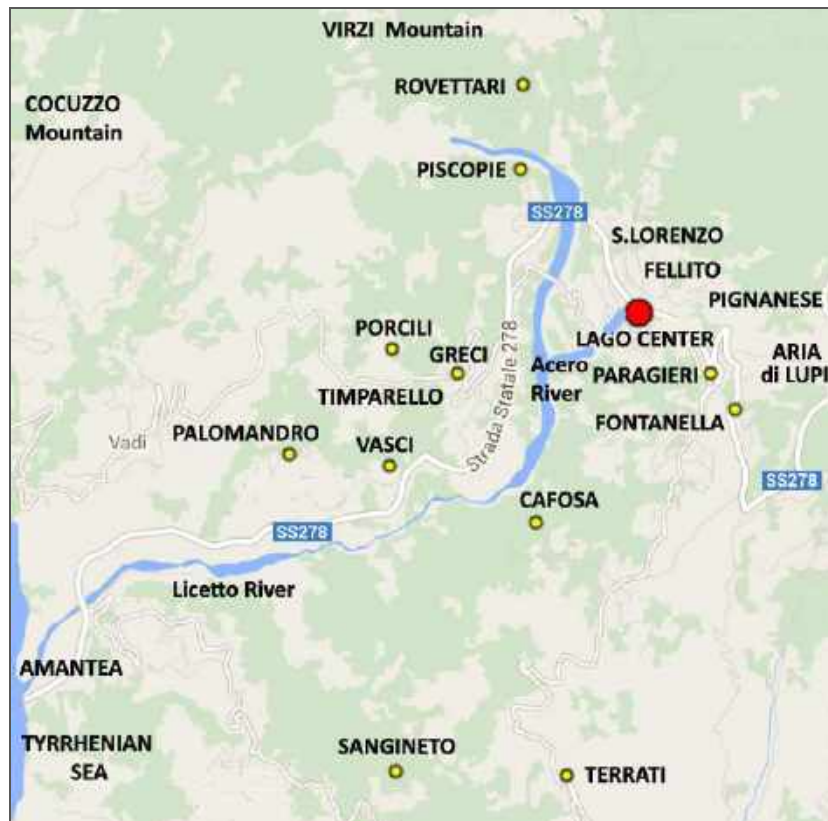
It's 7 miles (11 km) from **Amantea**, on the **Tyrrhenian Sea**.

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 mountains at 5,055 feet.

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



- **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 of farmers by landlords. Poverty was widespread, especially in the **RURAL AREAS where these pioneers were born and lived**:

- Barone Bruno, born in the rural area of **Paragieri** on June 18<sup>th</sup> 1872, went to Morenci in 1902;
- De Pascale Bruno, born in the rural area of **Timparello (Greci)** on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1878, went to Morenci in 1905;
- Longo Francesco, born in the rural area of **Palomando (Greci)** on August 13<sup>th</sup> 1869, went to Morenci in 1901;



- Giordano Francesco, born in the rural area of **Cozzo** ("Cuasc-cu") on July 9<sup>th</sup> 1899, went to Clifton in 1920;
- Bossio Gaetano Maria, born in the rural area of **Serra (Greci)** on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1868, went to Morenci in 1901;
- Porco Angelo Antonio, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1880, went to Morenci in 1895;
- Porco Francesco, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on February 8<sup>th</sup> 1888, went to Morenci in 1901;
- Porco Angelo Raffaele, born in the rural area of **Porcile** on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893, went to Morenci in 1905.

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 of 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)

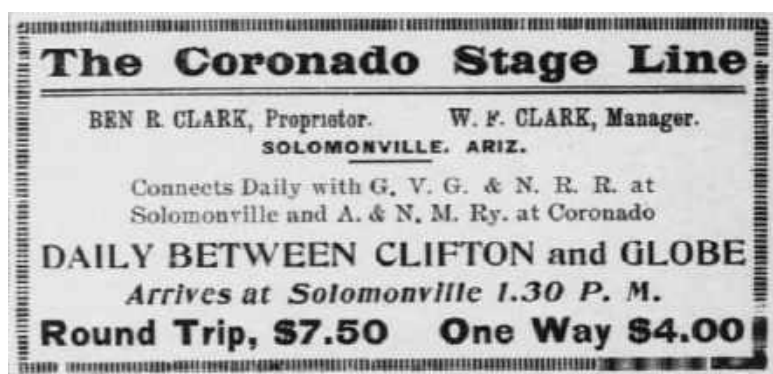


## LAGHITAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES (in chronological order)

1872

- **Antonio Vozza** (1860-1921) son of Domenico Vozza (1815-1904) and of Caterina Piluso (1829-1899), born on *June 6<sup>th</sup> 1860, at age 12*, immigrated in **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 to steal the horses or their goods. At that time the danger from the Indians was such that the military regulations of the plains required at least forty armed men in every company attempting to cross.



This **1909 advertisement** on "The Copper Era" of Clifton AZ shows that the "**Coronado Stagecoach Line**" went from Clifton to Solomonville, a distance of 38 miles, for \$ 4 where passengers found train connections with the Gila Valley, Globe, and Northern Railway Company (G.V.G & N.R.R.) and the Arizona & New Mexico Ry (A. & N. M. ).



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=LZysjGkMawo>



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF Arizona )  
COUNTY OF Maricopa ) ss:  
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  
was Domenico Vozza  
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, approximately, in the United States,  
from 1880 to 1917 at Morimone, Arizona; that I was  
naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District  
Court of Coconino & Arizona at Holomanville, Arizona  
on October 10, 1902, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith;  
that I am the person whose address described in said Certificate, but I 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 Feb. 1900  
Lago, Italy from Mar. 1902 to June 1908  
and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Morimone,  
in the State of Arizona, where I follow the occupation of Mining.  
My last passport was obtained from \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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

Antonio and Elisabetta had six daughters: **Giuseppina** (b.1890), **Emilia** (b.1892), **Saveria**<sup>36</sup> (b.1894), **Esterina** (b.1896), **Myriam Salette** (1901-2001) and **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, pastors, monks and distinguished professionals. Her uncle, Father **Gennaro Linza** really influenced her to become a very devout and charitable Christian to help 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 OF FPA.				AGE.	SEX.	IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES, GIVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY OR TOWN AND STATE).	IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NAME AND EXPIRATION OF CITIZENSHIP, SHOW NATURALIZATION PAPER, AND DATE OF PASSPORT.	ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES.
First Name	Given Name	5	10	15	20			
Paonessa	Commata	41	✓	m	U. S. C.	First Nat	Barclays, April 25, 1914	West Greenwich, N.J.
wife	Rotina	40	✓	f	" "	" "	" "	" "
daughter	Refina	16	✓	f	born U.S. 1-1-1900	" "	" "	" "
son	Yuseff	12	✓	m	" "	" "	" "	" "
son	Nathaniel	9	✓	m	" "	" "	" "	" "
son	Buffalo	7	✓	m	" "	" "	" "	" "
daughter	Antonina	55	✓	m	U. S. C.	First Nat	Barclays, April 25, 1914	Box 624, Newark, N.J.
Carillo	Basaril	37	✓	m	" "	" "	" "	" "
wife	Conchetta	31	✓	f	" "	" "	" "	" "
Peret	Luigi	42	✓	m	" "	" "	" "	" "

J. J. Donovan  
Inst.

<sup>36</sup> **Saveria Voza** 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).

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 13<sup>th</sup> 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*.

## 1882

- **Fabrizio "Frank" Vozza** (1844-1938) son of Carmine Vozza, was born in Lago on *September 7<sup>th</sup> 1844* and died in Morenci AZ on *August 20<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 1938  
in  
Morenci AZ

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		Arizona State Board of Health BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		93
1. PLACE OF DEATH County: <u>Coconino</u> State: <u>ARIZONA</u>		State File No. <u>20</u>		Registered No. <u>20</u>
Township: <u>Morenci</u> or Village: <u>Morenci</u>		No. <u>20</u> Word <u>Word</u>		
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME (street, st. and number)				
Length of residence in <u>Coconino</u> or town where death occurred: <u>30</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> days. How long in U.S. (first foreign birth)? <u>Yes</u> <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> days.				
2. FULL NAME: <u>Frank Vozza</u> How long in State where birth occurred? <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> days.				
(a) Residence: No. <u>20</u> (Usual place of abode) No. <u>20</u> (If non-resident give city or town and state)				
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS				
3. SEX: <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OF HAIR: <u>White</u>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED (Write the word): <u>Widowed</u>	11. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year): <u>Aug 20 1938</u>	
6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year): <u>Sept 7 1844</u>			12. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Aug 10 1938</u> to <u>Aug 20 1938</u>	
7. AGE: <u>94</u> yrs. <u>11</u> mos. <u>13</u> days			I last saw deceased on <u>Aug 20 1938</u> death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>2 P.M.</u>	
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, weaver, bookkeeper, etc.: <u>miner</u>			The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:	
9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, laund, etc.: <u>Copper</u>			<u>Influenza</u> <u>100%</u>	
10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year): <u>10 20 1938</u>			Other contributory causes of importance: <u>Semility</u>	
11. BIRTHPLACE (city or town, State or Country): <u>Morenci</u>			Name of operation: <u>100%</u> Date of: <u>100%</u>	
12. NAME: <u>Carmel Vozza</u>			What test reflected diagnosis? <u>Was there an autopsy?</u>	
13. BIRTHPLACE (city or town, State or Country): <u>Morenci</u>			23. If death was due to external causes (Violence) fill in also the following: <u>100%</u>	
14. MAIDEN NAME: <u>Sant Vozza</u>			Accident, suicide, or homicide? <u>100%</u> Date of injury: <u>100%</u>	
15. BIRTHPLACE (city or town, State or Country): <u>Morenci</u>			Where did injury occur? <u>100%</u> (Specify city or town, county and State)	
16. INFORMANT (Address): <u>100%</u>			Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.	
17. BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, OR REMOVAL: <u>100%</u>			Nature of injury: <u>100%</u>	
18. EMBALMER: <u>100%</u>			24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>100%</u>	
19. FUNERAL DIRECTOR: <u>100%</u>			If so, specify: <u>100%</u>	
20. SIGNATURE: <u>100%</u>			(Signed) <u>100%</u> M. D.	
21. ADDRESS: <u>100%</u>			(Address) <u>100%</u>	

Frank's son, **Carmine Vozza** (1875-1967) was born in Lago on *September 17<sup>th</sup> 1875*, arrived in New York on *October 7<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 0 STATE FILE NO. 48 85375	
1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <b>El Paso</b>	
b. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) <b>El Paso</b>	
c. LENGTH OF STAY in yrs. <b>78 yrs</b>	
d. NAME OF DECEASED (If not in hospital, give street address) <b>CARMELO</b>	
e. PLACE OF DEATH (If not in hospital, give street address) <b>Providence Memorial Hospital</b>	
f. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution, residence before admission) a. STATE <b>Texas</b>	
b. COUNTY <b>El Paso</b>	
c. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) <b>El Paso</b>	
d. STREET ADDRESS (If not, give location) <b>2314 Wyoming Avenue</b>	
e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
3. DATE OF DEATH <b>December 27, 1967</b>	
4. DATE OF BIRTH <b>Sept 17, 1875</b>	
5. SEX <b>Male</b>	
6. COLOR OF RACE <b>White</b>	
7. Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
8. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done) (If kind of business or industry, give kind of work done) <b>Retired</b>	
9. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <b>Druggist</b>	
10. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <b>Largo, Italy</b>	
11. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <b>U. S. A.</b>	
12. MOTHER'S MARRIAGE NAME <b>Giovannina Muti</b>	
13. INFORMATION <b>Information given by the deceased</b>	
14. CAUSE OF DEATH (Under only one cause per line for (a), (b) and (c)) PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: <b>Cardiac failure and old age</b>	
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (d) <b>Cardiac failure and old age</b>	
15. SIGNATURE OF DECEASED <b>Unknown</b>	

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

Frank's other son, **Joseph Vozza** (1878-1921) AKA "**Jose**" was born in Lago on *March 24<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 1921* at age 42 of bladder cancer, uremic poisoning and renal failure and is buried at the *Masonic Cemetery of El Paso TX*.

Voza Jose	Head I R	M W	42	M	1888	Mar	1900
Voza Theresa	Wife	F W	30	M	1895	Mar	1900
— Elisa	Daughter	F W	15	A			
— Fabrizio	Son	M W	10	A			
— Margherita	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

**1887**

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



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

1

TRIPPLICATE  
(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  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

In the DISTRICT Court of THE UNITED STATES of LOS ANGELES

I, \* \* PIETRO ANTONIO PORCO \* \*  
now residing at 1131 S. Arizona Ave., Los Angeles, California  
occupation Laborer and agent, 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 6 inches; weight 138 pounds; visible distinctive mark Left thumb slightly deformed.  
race So. Italian, nationality Italian  
I was born in Lago, Cosenza, Italy on 4/12/78  
I am 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 entered the United States  
at New York City on 4/24/09 for permanent residence therein, and now  
resides with me. I have six children, and the name, date and place of birth,  
and places 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, E., 2/17/14; John J.,  
11/22/16 & Gilda, 2/15/19 at Metolzi, 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 Porco, on 2/24/09  
on the vessel "GROSSER KURFURST"

Barque Pete	Head	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
— Antonette	wife					7	W	28	M	17	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										</																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

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

- **Porco Luigi** (1857-1916) AKA "**Parque Luis** " arrived in Morenci on **August 6<sup>th</sup> 1887** and in 1890 married Carmela Grimaldi (1869-1921) and had four children: Elvira (1890-1975), Peter (1892-1979) , Benigna (b.1897) and Benigna "Nina" (1898-1990). He also had a stepdaughter named Elizabeth (1883-1959).

His bother ***Porco Giovanni*** (1872-1952) AKA "***Parque John***" left the port of Naples for New York on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1892 on the ship "Portuella", arrived in Clifton where in 1909 he married Barbara Torchio (b.1886) and had four children: Florence (b.1910), Joseph (1911-2003), Maria (b.1912) and Lucille (b.1915).

PLACE OF DEATH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
COUNTY		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
CITY		DATE INDEX NO.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>County <i>Maricopa</i></span> <span>City <i>Phoenix</i></span> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>County Registered No. <i>338</i></span> <span>Local Registrar's No. <i>167</i></span> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Sex <i>Female</i></span> <span>Age <i>60</i></span> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Color or Race <i>White</i></span> <span>Single <i>Married</i></span> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Married <i>Widowed</i></span> <span>Divorced <i>Never</i></span> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Color or Race <i>White</i></span> <span>Single <i>Married</i></span> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Married <i>Widowed</i></span> <span>Divorced <i>Never</i></span> </div>			
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Color or Race <i>White</i></span> <span>Single <i>Married</i></span> </div>			

## 1890

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



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

Vozza Fernando	W M	Jan 1865	35 m	3		Italy	Italy	Italy	1890 10 at
— Raffaella	Wife	10 F	April 1876	12 m	3	1	Italy	Italy	1898 2
— Giuseppina	Daughter	16 F	Jan 1898	1 S		Arizona	Italy	Italy	✓
— Josephine	Mother	14 F	Jan 1834	76 y	1	1	Italy	Italy	1898 2

The above **1900 Morenci Census** shows that **Fernando Vozza** 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 64 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 1924 **Battista Savatone** (1895-1975) from Friuli (Italy) and had four children;
- **Mary** (1907-1975) married on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1934 **Everand Brown** (1914-1948) from Globe AZ and had no children;
- **Nunzia** "Nancy Louise" (1909-1997) married on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1939 **Hayden H. Wood** (1904-1961) from Hopkinsville KY and had one child (Sheila) see their **photo** on the rt;
- **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 had Marsha and Maria.





**Marriage certificate of  
Hayden H. Wood and  
Nancy Louise Vozza on  
June 17<sup>th</sup> 1939 in Morenci**

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**

State of Arizona, County of Greenlee, ss.

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 17<sup>th</sup> 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.P.  
 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.P. Officer, Minister, or Person 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**

<u>Vozza Fernando</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>St. Helen</u>
<u>Raffaella P.</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>St. Helen</u>
<u>Clorinda</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Assunta</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Erminia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Rosa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Maria</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Nunzia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Mazzotta Josephina</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>10 10</u>	<u>St. Helen</u>
<u>Voza Francisco</u>	<u>Brother</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>St. Helen</u>

**1910 Morenci Census: Vozza Fernando** (45), wife Raffaella (35), children Clorinda (11), Assunta (9), Erminia (7), Rosa (7), Maria (3) and Nunzia (1), mother Giuseppina Mazzotta (77) and brother Francesco Voza (34)

<u>Voza Fernando</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>St. Helen</u>
<u>Raffaella</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>St. Helen</u>
<u>Assunta</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Amelia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Rosa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Mary</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Nancy</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Julia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Theresa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Josephine</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Frances</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>
<u>Francis</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>S</u>		<u>Arizona</u>

The above **1920 Morenci Census** shows that Fernando Voza and wife Raffaella had 10 children: **Assunta** "Susie" (n.1900), **Amelia** (n.1902), **Rose Frances** (n.1905), **Mary** (n.1907), **Nunzia** "Nancy" (n.1909), **Julia** (n.1911), **Theresa** (n.1910), **Josephine** (1915-1980), **Johnny** (n.1916) and **Frances** (b.1919), all born in Morenci.





**Morenci Grammar School 6<sup>th</sup> Grade (1925)**  
**Theresa Vozza** is the second student, from the left, in the third row

This class was attended by other children of Laghitans: **Joe Pulice** (1911-1996) son of Alarico and Maria Saveria, in 2<sup>nd</sup> row, 4<sup>th</sup> from left; **Julie Vozza** (1911-2000) daughter of Fernando and Raffaella, in 4<sup>th</sup> row, 4<sup>th</sup> from the left and **Mary Parque** (b.1913) Theresa's sister and daughter of Antonio and Rose, in 4<sup>th</sup> row, 1<sup>st</sup> from the left.




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

PLACE OF DEATH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		State Index - No. 233	
County <u>Greenlee</u>	District <u>Morenci</u>	County Registered No. <u>238</u>	Local Registrar's No. <u>728</u>
ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH			
No. <u>House AC 236</u> St.			
(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)			
FULL NAME <u>Josephine Bozza</u>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX <u>Female</u>	Color or Race <u>White</u>	DATE OF DEATH <u>August 18</u> , 19 <u>20</u>	
	<del>Black</del> <del>Chinese</del> <del>Japanese</del> <del>Portuguese</del>	(Month) (Day) (Year)	
	<del>SINGLE</del> <del>MARRIED</del> <del>WIDOWED</del> <del>OR DIVORCED</del>	I hereby certify that I attended deceased from <u>Aug 8</u>	
DATE OF BIRTH		19 <u>20</u> to <u>Aug 18</u> , 19 <u>20</u> ; that I last saw her alive	
(Month) (Day) (Year)		on <u>Aug 17</u> , 19 <u>20</u> , and that death occurred on the date	
AGE <u>87</u> yrs. <u>0</u> mos. <u>0</u> days	If less than 1 day	stated above at <u>8:30</u> M. The DISEASE or INJURY causing	
hrs. <u>0</u> min.		death was as follows: <u>Extreme old age;</u>	
OCCUPATION		<u>acute gastric enteritis, with</u>	
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work		<u>evidence of intestinal obstruction.</u>	
(b) General nature of business, or establishment which employed or employer		(Duration) <u>0</u> yrs. <u>0</u> mos. <u>8</u> days	
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Italy</u>		Was disease contracted in Arizona? <u>yes</u>	
NAME OF FATHER <u>Louis Vozza</u>		If not, where?	
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Italy</u>		CONTRIBUTORY <u>an acute cellulitis of</u>	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Josephine Mazzotta</u>		<u>Chin</u> (Duration) <u>0</u> yrs. <u>0</u> mos. <u>11</u> days	
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Italy</u>		(Signed) <u>Charles A. Short M.D.</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. She died at age 87, on **August 8<sup>th</sup> 1920**, in Morenci, from intestinal obstruction.

ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS		STATE FILE NO. <u>6304</u>	
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH					
BIRTH NO. <u>06</u>		1. PLACE OF DEATH		REGISTRAR'S NO. <u>7</u>	
CE OF DEATH <u>72</u>		A. COUNTY <u>Greenlee</u>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (WHERE DECEASED LIVED, IF INSTITUTION, RESIDENCE BEFORE ADMISSION.)	
AND <u>72</u>		B. CITY (IF OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, WRITE RURAL) <u>Morenci</u>		A. STATE <u>Ariz</u> <u>Greenlee</u>	
AL RESIDENCE <u>5</u>		C. LENGTH OF STAY IN THIS PLACE IN ARIZONA <u>54 yrs 154 yrs</u>		C. CITY (IF OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, WRITE RURAL) <u>Morenci</u>	
		D. FULL NAME OF (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE STREET) <u>P.D. Hospital Morenci Ariz</u>		D. STREET ADDRESS (IF RURAL, GIVE LOCATION)	
DECEDENT		3. NAME OF DECEASED (TYPE OR PRINT) <u>Fernando</u> <u>Vozza</u>		4. SEX <u>M</u> 5. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	
PERSONAL DATA		6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Feb 16 1885</u> 87 / 8 / 29		7. AGE <u>35</u> yrs <u>0</u> mos <u>0</u> days	
8. MARRIAGE <u>Never married</u>		9. USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DURING MOST OF LIFE, AND RETIRED) <u>Copper Miner Retired</u>		10. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <u>None</u>	
11. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <u>Copper Mining</u>		12. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES (YES, NO, OR UNKNOWN) (IF YES, GIVE DATE OF SERVICE) <u>No</u>		13. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Italy</u>	
14. FATHER'S NAME <u>Louis Vozza</u>		15. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Italy</u>		16. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Josephine Mazzotta</u>	
17. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE <u>Miss Julia B. Vozza</u>		18. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH) <u>Nov</u> (DAY) <u>13</u> (YEAR) <u>1952</u>		19. CAUSE OF DEATH	
19. CAUSE OF DEATH		I. DISEASE OR CONDITIONS DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) <u>pneumonia</u>		INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH <u>years</u>	
ITEM 18)		ANTECEDENT CAUSES (b) <u>parcisonia, ileum</u>			
		II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS			
20. DATE OF OPERATION		21. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION		22. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
23. DATE OF OPERATION		24. PLACE OF INJURY (E. G., IN OR ABOUT HOME, FARM, FACTORY, STREET, OFFICE BLDG., ETC.)		25. (CITY OR TOWN) (COUNTY) (STATE)	
26. TIME (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) (HOUR) (MINUTE) (SECOND) OF INJURY		27. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> WHILE AT HOME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		28. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR	
29. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM <u>Nov 13 1952</u> TO <u>Nov 13 1952</u> THAT I LAST SAW THE DECEASED ALIVE ON <u>Nov 13 1952</u> FROM THE CAUSES AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE.		30. SIGNATURE (OF TITLE) <u>Walter Ogilvie</u>		31. DATE SIGNED <u>Nov 14 1952</u>	
32. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Italy</u>		33. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Greenlee</u>		34. LOCATION (CITY, TOWN, OR COUNTY) (STATE) <u>Morenci Ariz</u>	
35. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. <u>11-16-52</u>		36. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>Gary R. Stuchland</u>		37. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Walter Ogilvie</u>	
38. DATE OF OPERATION		39. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION		40. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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

- Pasquale Peluso** (1852-1931) AKA "Pelucci Pasqual" married in Lago, on November 19<sup>th</sup> 1875, **Raffaella Caruso** (1859-1931) and on **May 16<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

Peterson Personal	April	M	W	20	11	23			St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1894	St. Paul	1894	Copper mine
— Knappton Co.	June	F	W	54	11	3	8	4	St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1891	St. Paul	1891	Copper mine
— Bolton	Sept	M	W	53	11	2			St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1892	St. Paul	1892	Copper mine
— Flores	Jan	M	W	49	11	10			St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1893	St. Paul	1893	Copper mine
— Condo	Jan	M	W	23	3				St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1894	St. Paul	1894	Copper mine
— Bololo	Jan	M	W	47	2				St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1895	St. Paul	1895	Copper mine
— Berge &	March	F	W	24	11	2	3	2	St. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul	1896	St. Paul	1896	Copper mine

**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 "**Carmine**" (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 26<sup>th</sup> 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 Ortensia Arlotti (1888-1950) and had three children: Raffaella (b.1908), Mafalda (1912-1968) and Vittorio (1918-1974).

[illegible]



**Fiore Peluso** (1881-1945) AKA "Floro Peluce" born in Lago CS on July 6<sup>th</sup> 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	77	1906	no	1911	yes	yes	Italy
—	Nicolasano	Wife		F	W	38	77	1906	yes	1911	yes	yes	Italy
	Pasquale	Son		M	W	12	8	1918	yes	yes	yes	yes	Arizona
	Jim	Son		M	W	10	8	1918	yes	yes	yes	yes	Arizona
	Orlando	Son		M	W	8	8	1918	yes	yes	yes	yes	Arizona
	Tommy	Son		M	W	6	8	1918	yes	yes	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  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

In the  
THE UNITED STATES  
of  
LOS ANGELES

I, Floro Pelusa  
now residing at 1509 HENRY ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
occupation Tailor, aged 38 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  
none  
race So. Italian; 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  
at Y. on 10-10-00  
reside 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.  
Jim 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. on 10-10-00  
on the vessel AMARDASTAM

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

**Carmelo** or "**Carmine**" **Pelusi Sr.** (1886-1973) was born in Lago on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1886 and lived in Morenci where he died on February 25<sup>th</sup> 1973. He had arrived in New York on **May 16<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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).

Pelusi, Carmelo	head	0	600	740	74	W	43	74	27	740	74	Italy
Mary P	wife			V	F	W	32	74	16	740	74	Italy
Ramon	step son			V	M	W	17	S		740	74	Arizona
Johnnie	step son			V	M	W	14	S		740	74	Arizona
Carmelo	son			V	M	W	9	S		740	74	Arizona
Mike	son			V	M	W	4	S		740	74	Arizona
Paul	son			V	M	W	2 1/2	S		740	74	Arizona

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

72  
No. 72

ORIGINAL

## 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, Carmelo Pelusi, of the Territory of Arizona, County of Graham, do hereby declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion dark, height 5 feet 3 1/2 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 Serano; 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 citizen subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State Territory 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. Erickson Deputy Clerk.

\*If the alien arrived at the port of arrival, the character of emigration or cause of transportation category shall be given.

11-1007

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 Witness Carmelo Pelusi Contracting Party  
Frank Vozza Witness Mary Piano Contracting Party  
J. M. Lally Minister, or Person Performing Ceremony

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 McLaughlin Clerk  
Don B. Schmitt Deputy Clerk

**Marriage Certificate of Carmelo Pelusi Sr.**  
 with **Mary Piano** (Morenci, June 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 1886 sic !) and of death (February 25<sup>th</sup>  
 1973).



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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 1 1193 REGISTRATION CARD 731

1 Name in full Adolfo Pelusi (Given name) (Family name)

2 Name address Morenci, Ariz (No.) (City) (State)

3 Date of birth Sept. 8, 1892 (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)? Italian

5 Where were you born? Vago, Province of Italy (Town) (State) (Nation)

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 himself

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? Father & mother

10 Married or single (which)? Single Race (specify which)? Italian

11 What military service have you had? Rank 75 branch Infantry

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? No

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Adolfo Pelusi (Signature of declarant)

Pelusi, Adolfo	Head	0 600	No	Mar	IV	37	Mo	26	Ariz	Italy	Italy
Vincenzina Iolanda	Wife	H				29	Mo	18	Ariz	Italy	Italy
Marietta	Daughter					10	Ariz		California	Italy	Italy
Frank Adolpho	Son					9	Ariz		California	Italy	Italy
Albert	Son					6	Ariz		California	Italy	Italy
Rudolph Mario	Son					2	Ariz		California	Italy	Italy

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

1. PLACE OF DEATH County Greenlee State Ariz District Clifton City Clifton No. 116 Ward 18

2. FULL NAME Pasquale Pelusi (a) Residence, No. 100 (Usual place of abode) (b) (If non-resident, give city or town and State)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 35 yrs. mos. ds. New 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

6a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of Raffaella Pelusi (or) WIFE of Pasquale Pelusi

7. AGE Years 74 Months — Days — IF LESS than 1 day — hrs. or — 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 miner unemployed (c) Name of employer unemployed

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

10. NAME OF FATHER Saverio Pelusi

11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Italy

12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Johnna

13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) Italy

14. Informant Carmelo Pelusi (Address) Morenci, Arizona

15. Filed 4/21/31, 10 116 Registrar W. J. P. and co

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

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

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Mar. 1, 1931 to April 19, 1931 that I last saw him/her alive on April 1, 1931 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at Clifton, Ariz. The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:

Chronic Myocarditis with Decompensation Acute

CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) Sexuality (duration) 7 yrs. 7 mos. — 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. Langford, 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 W. J. P. and co ADDRESS Clifton

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

## 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. He was a miner who became a US citizen on *October 5<sup>th</sup> 1900*.

De Grazia Gregorio	Head	10	W	M	38	1845	1879	Italy	Italy	Italy	1883	17
Rosanna	Wife	10	M	34	1860	1879	1879	Italy	Italy	Italy	1883	13

**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 28<sup>th</sup> 1881* (see birth certificate below), arrived on November 5<sup>th</sup> **1898**, was a miner, married *Lucia Gagliardi* (1882-1959 b. November 15<sup>th</sup> 1882 in Faicchio BN) and had 7 children, all born in Morenci: *Gregorio* (1905-1985), *Rosanna "Rose"* (1907-1978), **Ettorino** "Ettore" AKA "Ted" (1909-1982), *Elisa "Alice"* (1911-1966), *Giselda* (1913-2010), *Francesco "Frank"* (1916-1996) and *Romilda "Virginia"* (1919-2000). Domenico was a mine foreman at Phelps Dodge Copper Mine Company.

Numero <i>L'Antano</i> <i>De Grazia Salvatore Domenico</i>	L'anno milleottocento ottantuno, addì <i>ventuno</i> di <i>Maggio</i> a ore <i>quattro</i> meridiane <i>otto</i> e minuti <i>sei</i> nella Casa comunale. Avanti di me <i>Cavaliere Gabriele Capelli Sindaco</i>
Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di <i>Lago</i> è comparso <i>Gregorio De Grazia</i> di anni <i>trantasci</i> <i>baviale</i> domiciliato in <i>Lago</i> il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore <i>quattro</i> meridiane <i>otto</i> e minuti <i>sei</i> del dì <i>quattro</i> del <i>quattro</i> mese, nella casa posta in <i>contrada Rignanesa</i> al numero <i>da Rosanna Turco fu Luigi sua moglie</i> <i>che contadina molto convivente</i> è nato un bambino di sesso <i>maschile</i> che <i>io</i> mi presenta, e a cui da <i>io</i> i nomi di <i>Salvatore Domenico</i>	

<i>Grazia Domenico</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>1879</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Lucia</i>	<i>Wife</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>1879</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Gregorio</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Rachele</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Ettorino</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Alice</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Giselda</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Frank</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>S</i>				<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>

**1920 Morenci Census: Domenico De Grazia, wife Lucia and their 7 children.**



**Salvador Domenico De Grazia** (1881-1940), first on the left, holding **Ted's** hand before 1920. This photo from the "Gallery in the Sun" shows the tradition on Sunday mornings for the local miners in Morenci to dress up and share a keg of wine.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

STATE OF Arizona COUNTY OF Cochise

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 26, born 9th, and seven children - Augustus age 15, Rosanna age 13, Otterino age 11, Anna age 9, Lualda age 7, Francesco age 4, and...

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

that my [father/husband] emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the Naples from Naples, Italy on or about Nov. 5, 1888.

that he resided 18 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1888 to 1906 at Morenci, Arizona; that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District Court of Cochise 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 1888 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 Miner.

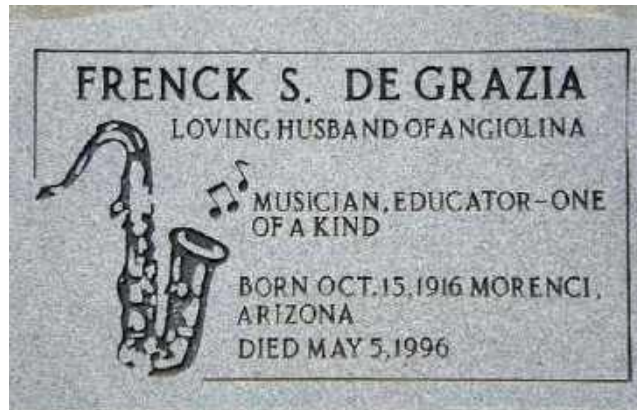
DEPT. OF STATE  
APR 22 1920  
RECEIVED  
WASHINGTON

NOT FOR  
RECORD

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

Salvador Domenico died in Tucson (AZ) on February 26<sup>th</sup> 1940.





SERIAL NUMBER <b>1679</b>	1. NAME (Print) <b>French Samuel DeGrazia</b>		ORDER NUMBER <b>3758</b>
2. ADDRESS (Print) <b>Route 4-Box 651 Tucson Pima Arizona</b>			
3. TRADES <b>0110R2</b>	4. AGE IN YEARS <b>24</b>	5. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Morenci Arizona</b>	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <b>U.S.A.</b>
7. NAME OF PERSON WITH WHOM ALWAYS KNOWN YOUR ADDRESS <b>Mrs. Domenic DeGrazia</b>		8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON <b>Mother</b>	
9. ADDRESS OF THIS PERSON <b>Rt. 4-Box 651 Tucson Pima Arizona</b>			
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME <b>F. J. Walker</b>			
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <b>Blue Moon Ball Room Tucson Pima Arizona</b>			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE FURNISHED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
REGISTRATION CARD U. S. S. FORM 1			

**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 remained there for five years until they were informed that the Morenci mine had reopened.

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



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

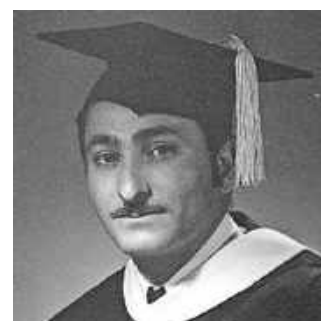
As his father worked in the copper mine, young De Grazia had roamed the mountainous region collecting colorful minerals and copper ore. Also, during this period, his music abilities developed and he became quite proficient at playing the trumpet especially in Amantea (see **photo** above).



Ted with his uncle Gregorio (1920)  
in Amantea CS

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."

In 1932, at the age 23, he graduated from **Morenci High School** (see **photo** on the rt).



After working in the mines for a while, **Ted** 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, the Mexican-American **Alexandra Damos** (1914-1998), got married in 1936 and moved to Bisbee AZ. Three children were born from this union: Lucia Anita (1938-2017), Nicholas Dominic (1939-2001) and Kathleen Louise.



**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.



Ted De Grazia's mother **Lucia Gagliardi** and his father **Salvador Domenico**, holding Ted's daughter, **Lucia Anita** (1938-2017)





Ted's and Alexandra's marriage did not last long and the couple divorced in 1946. One year later, De Grazia in 1947 married **Marion Janet Sheret** (1905-2002-**photo**) 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*".

While living in Bisbee, Ted started creating his first paintings, and the popular *Arizona Highways Magazine* took note and began featuring the artist and his work in their pages, a support 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 continue his art studies. While there, he met Diego Rivera (1886-1957) and José Clemente Orozco (1883-1949), 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** (see **photo** below) from November 21<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> 1942 where they were warmly received. Orozco claimed that De Grazia would become "one of the best American painters."



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 obtain a Bachelor of Arts in Art, and a Masters of Art degrees. His formal education was completed by 1945. Ted earned three degrees, including a Master of Arts with his thesis that explored the relationship of color and sound.

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 gallery. 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 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 above) that still stands today as a testimony to the man and his work.



The year 1950 proved to be a turning point in De Grazia's financial situation. 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 covered 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 official 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.









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



Description of Maria S. Scanga's death on August 31, 1931



Description of Alarico Pulice's death on December 28, 1929

Alarico and Maria Saveria had eight children, the first two born in Lago, the others in Morenci:

- **Teresa Maria** (1893-1982) born in Lago, arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1898, married John Freeman Burk I (1884-1923) -see **certificate** below- and had three children: John Freeman II (1913-1985) who then married Kathleen Kelly (1914-2000), Gordon (1916-1999) and Artex (1921-1921). When her husband died in 1923, she married Emmett La Fate Pipkin (1890-1942) in 1928 but had no other children.
- **Romualdo** (1894-1965) AKA "Walter" born in Lago, arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1898, married Frances Vega (1897-1991) and had three children: Michael (1919-2001), Olympia (1921-2002) and Mary L. (b.1924);
- **Rosaria** (1899-1976) married Luigi Legory (1899-1991), had no children and died in Vandergrift PA;
- **Hugo** (1902-1977) married Pauline J. Granieri (b.1909), had no children and died in Phoenix AZ;



- **Olympia** Carmela (1904-1991) married in 1922 John B. Buffo (1897-1992, b. in Forno Rivara TO), had a daughter Alice (b.1926);

- **Placido** (1906-1970) AKA "John" was born in Morenci on May 1<sup>st</sup> 1906 and died in El Paso TX on May 9<sup>th</sup> 1970. He married (**photo**) in 1931 **Laura Aguirre** (1911-2001), a Mexican, and had a son **Dennis Hugo** (1946-2003).

Placido 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.



- **Maria** (1908-1999) married Duane Benson and had no children;

- **Joseph Arthur** (1911-1996) who died in Carlsbad NM, married **Cleora "Cleo" Bates** (1917-2001) and had a son, **Jack Gordon** (1945-2005) who married **Loretta Adele Mann** (1935-2009).

Pulice Alarico	Head	M	43	M	18			St. John
— Saveria S.	Wife	F	37	M	18	7	7	St. John
— Teresa	Daughter	F	12	S				St. John
— Romaldo	Son	M	16	S				St. John
— Rosaia	Daughter	F	10	S				St. John
— Hugo	Son	M	8	S				St. John
— Olympia	Daughter	F	6	S				St. John
— Placido	Son	M	4	S				St. John
— Maria	Daughter	F	2	S				St. John

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



**Morenci High School Basketball Team of 1925:** the first on the left of the front row is **Placido "John" Pulice** at age 18 (Photo Gerald D. Hunt)





From lt to rt, Joseph A., Romualdo, Teresa and Placido Pulice

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

## 1895

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

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 1889 he had married **Raffaella De Luca** born on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1865 to Ferdinando De Luca (b.1831) and Francesca De Simone (b.1842). He had arrived in New York on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1895 and was joined by his wife on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 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, novcento otto addi Ventesimo due ore antimesidiane nove e minuti venti nella Casa Comunale di Morenci, Arizona, io sottoscritto Leopoldo Lupelli Sottosegretario ed ufficiale della Chiesa del Comune di Lago e governante copia del certificato di battesimo di cui in appresso, che previa autorizzazione del figlio Procuratore di Lago, trasmetto esattamente e per intero = Traduzione dall'Inglese all'Italiano di un certi- ficato di battesimo - Morenci, Arizona - 11 agosto 1902. Questo certifica che un prete della Chiesa Cattolica, battezzò a Morenci (Territorio della Arizona) sull'undicesimo giorno di Agosto dell'anno Domini 1901, una bambina di nome: Clara Giulia Elena, nata a Morenci (Arizona) Stati Uniti d'America, nel sesto giorno di Settembre dell'anno Domi- ni 1901 - figlia di Vincenzo Piluso e Raffaella De Luca - I pa- trini furono: - Carmelo Naccarato, Rosina Piluso - sigillato nella Chiesa di Santa Croce - Morenci Ariz. - Firmato: Rev. A. Timmermans. prete cattolico romano.</p>	<p>Numero di anagrafe Piluso Clara Giulia Elena</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 19<sup>th</sup> 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	M	W	50	M	31			St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1879
— Maria	Wife	F	W	53	M	31	6	P	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1879
— Stefano	Son	M	W	28	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1883
— Emilio	Son	M	W	25	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1885
— Frank	Son	M	W	22	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1888
— Rafael	Son	M	W	17	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1893
— Luigi	Son	M	W	14	S				St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1895

**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 18<sup>th</sup> **1895** with the ship "**Augusta Victoria**" (see his passport request of March 22<sup>nd</sup> 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**, a Mormon town just a mile southwest of **Morenci**, where he worked as a barber. Its population had reached 1,283 people but in 1930 it dropped to 426 inhabitants.

**Antonio** was naturalized on **October 8<sup>th</sup> 1902**. Before 1920, he moved to **3180 La Clede Avenue** in **Los Angeles CA** where he died on **April 30<sup>th</sup> 1964**.

(Form No. 172)

**NATURALIZED.**

No. **35.**

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:

on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1907, 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,** about the **18th.** day of **November** **1895**; that I resided **10** years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from **Nov. 29 1895 to Sep. 8 1906** at **Solomonville, Arizona,** that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the **District Court of Graham County** at **Solomonville, 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 1907, 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 **Solomonville,** 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	34	M	1907	af			Italy
Rosa	Wife			35	W	1907	af			Italy
Salvatore	Son			12	M			ge	ge	New York
Joe	Son			11	M			ge	ge	Arizona
Orlando	Son			9	M			ge	ge	Arizona
Mary	Daughter			7	W			ge	ge	Arizona
Emmanuel	Daughter			6	W			ge	ge	Arizona
Edna	Daughter			3	W			ge	ge	Arizona
Emma	Daughter			2	W			ge	ge	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 10<sup>th</sup> 1885 and who died in Los Angeles CA on May 19<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893, in the suburb called "Porcile" and died in Los Angeles on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1973. On **June 23<sup>rd</sup> 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	✓	From Porco						Lago
Porco	Angelo Raffaele	11	✓	From Porco						
	Luigi	9	✓	From Porco						

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

Vincenzo's son, **Stefano Parque** (b.1883), at 25 years of age, arrived in New York on **November 26<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 1930.



Num. <i>1893</i>	L'anno addizioneamento <i>1893</i> , addi <i>quattro</i> di <i>Luglio</i>
<i>Porco Angeli Raffaele</i>	alle ore <i>più meridiane quattro</i> e minuti <i>cinque</i> nella Casa comunale.
	Assenti di me. <i>Michèle Casarotti Segretario del Comune di Lago</i>
	<i>Atto di nascita</i> <i>Angeli Raffaele</i> <i>contenuto</i> <i>contenuto</i> <i>contenuto</i>
	Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di <i>Lago</i>
	è comparso <i>Vincenzo Porco</i>
	di anni <i>ventiquattro</i> , <i>contenuto</i>
	domiciliato in <i>Lago</i> il quale mi ha dichiarato
	che alle ore <i>più meridiane quattro</i> e minuti <i>cinque</i> del di <i>Luglio</i>
	del presente mese, nella casa posta in <i>contrada S. Michele</i>
	al numero <i>1</i> di <i>Maria Longo</i> sua moglie <i>contenuto</i>
	è nato un bambino di sesso <i>maschile</i> che egli mi presenta, e a cui dà il nome di <i>Angeli Raffaele</i>
* Si indichi la professione o la condizione	

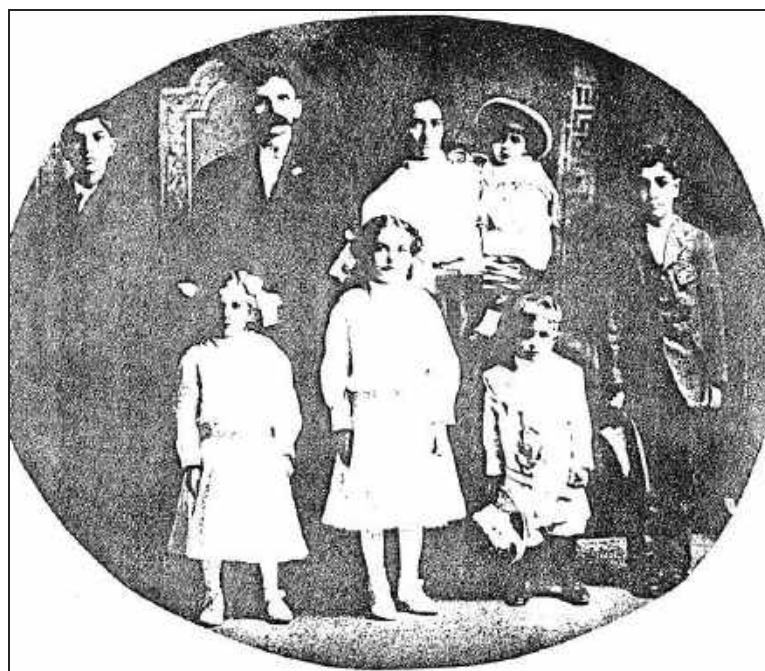
**Birth certificate:** Raffaele Porco, born on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893  
to Vincenzo Porco and Maria Longo

**1897**

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

Francesco Chiappetta and Maria Teresa Scanga had four children: Pasquale (1863-1920), Fernando (1866-1939), Gabriele (1871-1951) and Angela Antonia (1874-1957) who married Domenico Abate (b.1873), remained in Lago and had no children.

Pasquale married in Lago on May 5<sup>th</sup> 1894 **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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 row: 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 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 with which she disciplined their 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 Vozza's (1865-1952) mother, who lived in Morenci. Her brother **Antonio** (b.1877) who had arrived in Morenci on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 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" Elsie Montgomery** (1902-1986, had five children: Elma Louise (1920-2015), Lora Fern (b.1929), Donald Louis (b.1933), Joanne Ruth (b.1935) and Nancy Lou (b.1938).

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. 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 there 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 1938 he was elected Councilman of the City of Flagstaff AZ.

**Assunta** (1903-1990) married George Edward Faulkner (1906-1963) and conceived Velma Jean in 1927. **Nancy** (1904-1991) 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. Both sisters graduated from Morenci High School with an over 90% average.

**Joe** (1906-1989) 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" (1908-1990) 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.

**Helen** (1913-1987) married Ben Rhodes (1910-1976) but had no children.

**Salvatore Chiappetta** (1895-1914) born in Lago on July 22<sup>th</sup> 1895, died in Morenci at 19 years of age on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1914

**Epitaph** on Salvatore Chiappetta's gravestone in Bunkers Cemetery in Morenci: "Here rests the body of Salvatore Chiappetta, born on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1895 and died on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the bloom of his youth" (**photo** on the rt)

**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 working as a painter. He never married and died on December 26<sup>th</sup> 1939 from liver cirrhosis and cardiac disease.

**Gabriele Chiappetta** (1871-1951), Pasquale's brother, arrived in Morenci in 1900, his wife Artimisia Gatto (1876-1954) and children Teresa (b.1896) and Domenico (b.1901) joined him in 1902, another child (Orlando) was born in Morenci in 1904 but then returned to Lago where they both died.



No 1716714

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

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

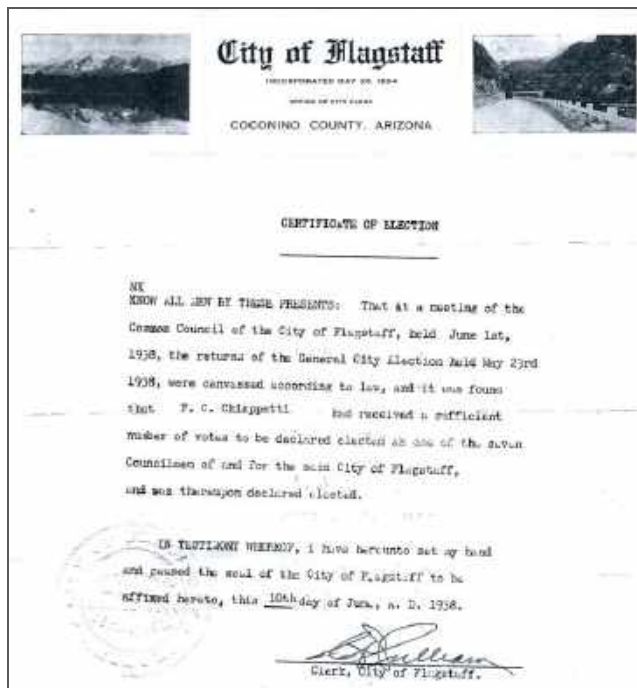
STATE OF NEW MEXICO } S.S. Fernando C. Chiappetti (Signature of holder)

COUNTY OF COLFAX

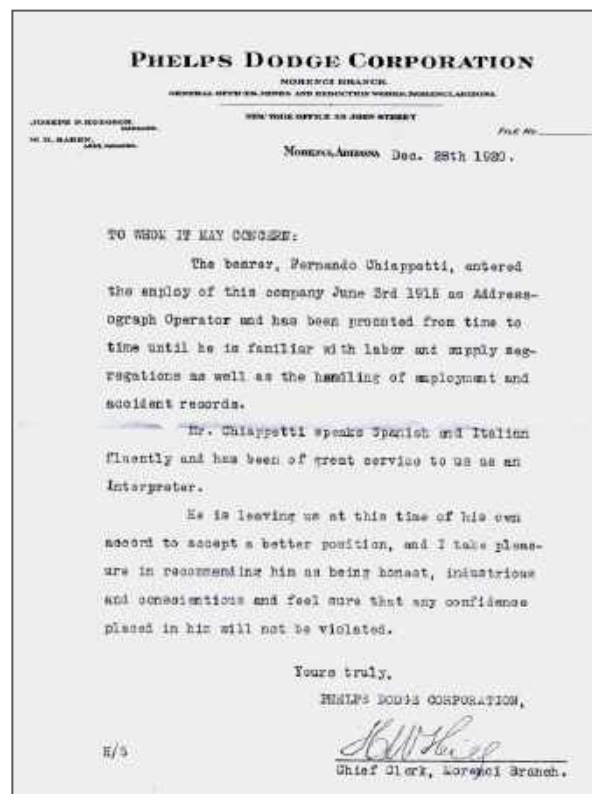
Be it remembered, that Fernando C. Chiappetti then residing at number Dawson, State of New Mexico, who previous to his naturalization was a subject of Italy, having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and also Regular term of the District Court of Colfax 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 the State of New Mexico 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 whereof 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 of December 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 1938



**Letter of recommendation** (photo above rt) 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

- **Muto Gaetano** (1868-1934) son of *Francesco Muto* (1834-1876) and of *Elisabetta Naccarato* (b.1835), married *Antonia Marianna Peluso* (b.1876). He arrived in New York on **May 17<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

STATE <u>Arizona</u>		COUNTY <u>Pima</u>		TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY <u>Morenci</u>		NAME OF INSTITUTION													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLACE OF BIRTH		NAME		RELATION		TIME		EDUCATION		CITIZENSHIP		EDUCATION		EDUCATION		EDUCATION		EDUCATION	
100590415		Muto, Gaetano		Head		7		M		W		45		M		1900		al	
		Mary		Wife		7		W		32		M		1906		al			
		Assunta		Daughter		7		W		10		8						Arizona	
		Betty		Daughter		7		W		9		9						Arizona	
		Lillian		Daughter		7		W		8		9						Arizona	
		Frank		Son		7		W		7		9						Arizona	
		Mary		Daughter		7		W		6		9						Arizona	



STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		Arizona State Board of Health		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
1. PLACE OF DEATH County <u>Greenlee</u> State <u>ARIZONA</u>		State File No. <u>1743</u>		Registered No. <u>1743</u>	
Township <u>Morenci</u> City <u>Morenci</u>		No. <u>1743</u>		Sex <u>M</u>	
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> ds.		How long in U. S. if of foreign birth <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> ds.		How long in State when death occurred? <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> ds.	
2. FULL NAME <u>Gaetano Muto</u>		How long in State when death occurred? <u>10</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>10</u> ds.		(a) Residence: No. <u>1743</u> (Usual place of abode) St. <u>Ariz.</u> (b) non-resident give city or town and State.	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3. SEX <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED (Write the word) <u>Married</u>	21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) <u>Feb 27 1934</u>		
6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>1868</u>	7. AGE Years <u>66</u> Months <u>6</u> Days <u>6</u>		22. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u>Feb 24</u> to <u>Feb 27</u> 1934. I last saw him alive on <u>Feb 27</u> 1934. Death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>7 P.M.</u>		
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as employer, journey, bookkeeper, etc. <u>Miner</u>	9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. <u>Copper</u>		The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:		
10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) <u>1932</u>	11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation <u>2</u>		Other contributory causes of importance: <u>Miners' Silicosis</u>		
12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	13. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>		Name of operation. Date of		
14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Legos Coquina</u>		What was confirmed diagnosis? Was there an autopsy?		
16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	17. INFORMANT <u>Antonio Basso</u> (Address) <u>Legos Coquina</u>		23. If death was due to natural causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? Date of injury <u>19</u>		
18. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	19. UNDERTAKER <u>Legos Coquina</u> (Address) <u>Legos Coquina</u>		Where did injury occur? (Specify city or town, county and State)		
20. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Legos Coquina</u> (State or country) <u>Italy</u>	21. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>Yes</u>		Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.		
22. Manner of injury <u>Struck by falling rock</u>			Nature of injury <u>Struck by falling rock</u>		
23. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>Yes</u>			If so, specify (Specify) <u>Legos Coquina</u> M. D. <u>Legos Coquina</u>		

Gaetano died on February 27<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup> 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 an incidence higher than 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 hazards to those living near the mines. Hazardous dust materials can spread from the mine site through **wind** and the **rain** can make it reach the groundwater, contaminating public water supply. 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 carried to the smelter. As compared to exposure from industrial emissions, **air pollution** from mining industries is more hazardous because of 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 (EPA)**. These two agencies, as well as county or other local agencies, ensure that today operating mines, as well as mines which have been closed, do not release contaminated or hazardous materials outside of the mine site. On December 15<sup>th</sup> 2016, **EPA** signed a direct final approval of Arizona's maintenance plans to maintain attainment of the short-term (24-hour) and long-term (annual) primary **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** for **sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)** in the Morenci areas.

<sup>37</sup> Linda Gordon, "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction", op. cit., p. 218.



" **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 **Metcalfe**, 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 13<sup>th</sup> 1906 and brought back his bride, **Filomena Belsito** (b.1888) who was thirty-three years younger, and she bore him **six** (sic five) **children** (Michael b.1907, Ralph 1908-1993, **Louis** 1911-1988, Evelyn 1913-1945 and **Victor** 1915-2006). 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 Antonio 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**".<sup>38</sup>

SERIAL NUMBER <b>637</b>		1. NAME (Print) <b>Louis Bernard Cascarelli</b>		ORDER NUMBER <b>1625</b>
2. ADDRESS (Print) <b>CLIFTON GREENLEE ARIZONA</b>				
3. TELEPHONE <b>None</b>		4. AGE IN YEARS <b>29</b>		5. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Metcalfe</b>
DATE OF BIRTH <b>Apr 20 1911</b>		6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <b>U.S.A.</b>		
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS <b>Mrs. Victor Cascarelli</b>		8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON <b>Brother</b>		
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON <b>CLIFTON GREENLEE ARIZONA</b>				
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME <b>Cyclone Fence Co</b>				
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <b>3020 San Fernando Road Los Angeles Calif</b>				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.				
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. FORM 1		10-27108 <b>Louis B. Cascarelli</b>		

Military registration (1940) of **Louis Bernard Cascarelli**, born in Metcalfe on **April 20<sup>th</sup> 1911**, resident in Clifton and employed by Cyclone Fence Company

- **Belsito Gabriele** (1878-1952-photo) son of Domenico Antonio Belsito (1842-1918) and of Rosina Piluso (1852-1918) was born in Lago on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1878 and died in Los Angeles on April 10<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 1889.





He had arrived in New York in **1899**, settled in Clifton but worked in Morenci 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 6<sup>th</sup> 1908 and a month after, on December 19<sup>th</sup>, their daughter had come to the world.

REGISTRATION CARD		ORDER NUMBER
SERIAL NUMBER U. 195	1. NAME (Print) <b>GABRIEL BELSITO</b>	2. 0500
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) <b>1661 E. 62ND ST. LOS ANGELES, L.A. CALIF.</b>		
3. MAILING ADDRESS <b>SAME</b>		
4. TELEPHONE <b>NONE</b>	5. AGE IN YEARS <b>64</b>	6. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>LAGO</b>
7. DATE OF BIRTH <b>JAN - 6 - 1878</b>		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <b>SELF EMPLOYED.</b>		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <b>6010 HOLMES AV. LOS ANGELES CA. CALIF.</b>		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. N. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42)		10-21030-2
		<b>Gabriel Belsito</b> (Signature)

In 1910 Gabriel lived in **Metcalf** 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. 62<sup>nd</sup> 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) <b>GABRIEL BELSITO</b>	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) <b>1661 E. 62ND ST. LOS ANGELES, L.A. CALIF.</b>		
3. MAILING ADDRESS <b>SAME</b>		
4. TELEPHONE <b>NONE</b>	5. AGE IN YEARS <b>64</b>	6. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>LAGO</b>
7. DATE OF BIRTH <b>JAN - 6 - 1878</b>		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <b>SELF EMPLOYED.</b>		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <b>6010 HOLMES AV. LOS ANGELES CA. CALIF.</b>		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. N. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42)		10-21030-2
		<b>Gabriel Belsito</b> (Signature)

Gabriel died in Los Angeles on April 10<sup>th</sup> 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 lived and where her children still live.

- **Belsito Rachele** Carmela (1875-1955- see **photo** next page), daughter of Domenico Antonio Belsito (1842-1918) and of Rosina Piluso (1852-1918) was born in Lago on May 5<sup>th</sup> 1875 and died in Los Angeles CA in 1955. She married on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1900 **Francesco "Frank" Salerno** (1879-1918) from Amantea CS, son of Giovanni Salerni and Vincenza Morelli (1845-1925). Francesco arrived in New York with the ship "Spartan Prince" on November 13<sup>th</sup> 1900 while Rachele remained in Lago where their first child, **Vincenza "Iolanda"** (1901-1991), was born. On June 8<sup>th</sup> 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	Head	M	W	33	M	10			Italy
	Rachele	wife	F	W	33	M	10	4	11	Italy
	Vicente	daughter	F	W	9					Italy
	Jennie	daughter	F	W	20					Arizona
	John	son	M	W	18					Arizona
	Maria	daughter	F	W	7					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 where he hired some Laghitans. Unfortunately, he died in 1918, at age 39, from Spanish influenza. His daughter Maria had died in 1917, at 7 years of age, when a boulder weighing hundreds of pounds fell and crushed her while she was at Hill Preparatory School in south Clifton.

When his mother *Vincenza* (b.1845) became a widow, she left Amantea to join her son in Metcalf (she arrived in New York on *November 6<sup>th</sup> 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).

- **Buffone Felice** (b.1869) arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1899 and settled in Morenci.
- **Cupelli Giuseppe** (b.1851) arrived before 1899. Married to *Anna Mazzotta* (1847-1886), he was joined by his 20-year-old son *Ortensio Fiore* in 1901 (*Ortensio* returned to Lago to marry *Maria Palermo*).

## 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 6<sup>th</sup> 1871 and married Artemisia Gatto (1876-1954). He arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1900 and went to Morenci where he was joined by his wife **Artemisia** and their children **Teresa** (b.1896) and **Domenico** (b.1901) on April 24<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 1881. He arrived in New York on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1900 with the ship "Werra" and then took the train to Morenci. He married Fenesia Magliocco (1888-1958) and had five children: Elisabetta (b.1908) married Raffaele Porco and emigrated to Argentina, Carmine (1909-2004) emigrated to Santa Maria CA, Elena (b.1913) married Giuseppe Gaudio and emigrated to Argentina, Ida remained in Vasci (Lago) and Nunzio (1922-2015) married the American citizen Rosina Naccarato and settled in Los Angeles CA.
- **Posteraro Fortunato** (b.1869) son of Nicola Posteraro and of Francesca Muto, was born on February 13<sup>th</sup> 1869. He married Angela Muto in 1898 and had a daughter Nicolina (b.1905). After arriving in New York on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1900 with the ship "Werra", he went to Metcalf where he was welcomed by his cousin Giovanni Nicola.
- **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 10<sup>th</sup> 1901 with the ship "Scotia", accompanied and settled at the home of Antonio Voza (n.1861), father of *Myriam Salette Voza*, who had become an American citizen and a foreman at *Latimer Mines* of Morenci.
- **Cicerelli Domenico** born in Lago on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1866, emigrated to Morenci in 1901 where he got married, worked as a miner and died on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1953.



Gravestone of Dominic Cicerelli at  
Bunkers Cemetery in Morenci



- **Cupelli Carmine** (b.1869) arrived in New York with the ship "Furst Bismarck" on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1901, settled first in Metcalf and then in Morenci. He was a miner who married Rosaria "Rose" Cupelli (b.1882) who arrived in 1909.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION**  
(to be filled by all persons coming from other than the land border)

I, Francesco Longo, do hereby declare that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 144 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 1875; 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 Vicitor Emmanuel III King of Italy, of which I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State N.Y. on or about the 23 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.

Francesco Longo  
(Signature of declarant)

- **Longo Francesco** was born in Lago on August 13<sup>th</sup> 1875, arrived at the port of New York with the ship "Lombardia" on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1901 and settled in Morenci to work as a miner. In 1909 he presented formal request for naturalization (see **photo** on the It).

- **Mazzotta Francesco** (1869-1902) arrived in New York with the ship "Hohenzollern" on December 18<sup>th</sup> 1901 but unfortunately died in Morenci eight months later (on August 14<sup>th</sup> 1902), at age 33, most likely from a accident at the mine where he worked.
- **Porco** AKA "Parque" **Francesco, Angelo and Lucia**

**Francesco** "Frank" **Porco** was born in Lago on February 8<sup>th</sup> 1889 and arrived in New York with the ship "Lahn" on November 25<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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).

Form 1 1708 REGISTRATION CARD No. 983

1 Name in full Frank Porco (Family name) 28 Age in yrs

2 Home address Morenci, Ariz (City) (State)

3 Date of birth Feb 8 (Month) (Day) 1889 (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)? Italian alien

5 Where were you born? Lago (City) Italy (State) (Country)

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? Italian

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Machinist

8 By whom employed? Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci Branch (Where employed?) Morenci, Arizona

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife

10 Married or single (which)? Married Date (specify which)? May 13 1911

11 What military service have you had? Rank No (Nation or State)

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? Wife

I affirm that I have written above answers and that they are true.

Frank Porco  
(Signature of registrant)

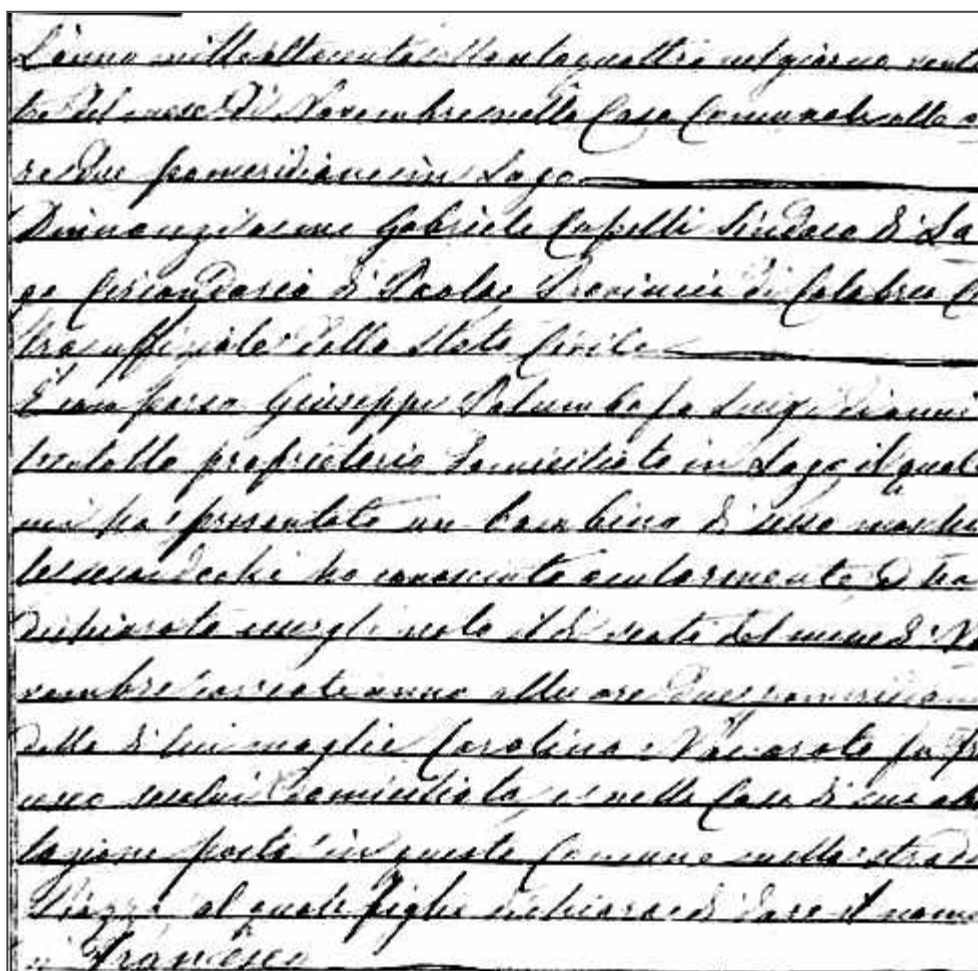
- **Palumbo Francesco**

**Francesco Palumbo** (1874-1921), son of Giuseppe Palumbo (1839-1887) and of Carolina Naccarato (b.1850), was born in Lago on November 20<sup>th</sup> 1874 and died in Metcalf on January 16<sup>th</sup> 1921. His father Giuseppe was a landowner, his brother Luigi (1870-1954) was the "dentist" of Lago, his uncle Nicola (1841-1900) was a physician in Lago and his other uncle Vincenzo (1848-1919) was also a physician, pharmacist and Mayor of Lago from 1891 to 1893 and from 1912 to 1919.

# **Birth certificate of Francesco Palumbo**

## **Translation:**

In the year 1874, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 1901**. First he went to Pittsburgh PA from which he moved to Metcalf 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 **labor leaders** who fought for higher salaries (see **table** below, source "Briggs David F., "History of the Copper Mountain Morenci Mining District") as certain ethnic groups had lower ones and for better working conditions. Being one of the thirteen labor leaders (four were Italian, one was Rumanian and eight Mexicans), on June 11<sup>th</sup> 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".



	Under 30¢ hourly	30-39 1/2¢ hourly	Over 39 1/2¢ hourly	Sample size
Mexicans and Hispanic Americans	246 (64%)	135 (35%)	3 (0.8%)	384
Italians	11 (20%)	42 (78%)	1 (2%)	54
Anglos and Irish	1 (1%)	34 (43%)	44 (56%)	79

His open-mindedness permitted him on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 1888 and died in Los Angeles CA on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1929 at 42 years of age.

They had 6 children, all born in Metcalf AZ:

- Joseph "**José**" (1909-1983) born on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1909
- Carolina (1911-2014) born on January 16<sup>th</sup> 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 born on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1909

Birth certificate of Carolina Palumbo born on January 16<sup>th</sup> 1911

When Francesco died in 1921, Isabel married **Felipe Martinez** (1885-1955).







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 22<sup>nd</sup> 1902** and went to Morenci by his uncle **Antonio Guzzo** (1853-1951) who had arrived in New York on November 13<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 1912**.

Two other children were born in Morenci: **Pascal** in 1913 and **Arthur** in 1914 (as the 1930 Los Angeles Census below shows).

*Joseph* married *Lola* (b.1899) in 1933 and they lived on 1254 E. 71<sup>st</sup> Street of Los Angeles (CA). *Carl* married *Anne* in 1938, worked as a baker and died at age 83.

Barone Bruno	Head	A	30	A	No	M	H	58	M	22	No	No	Italy
Ignacia	Wife-H					F	W	58	M	22	No	No	Italy
Geo	Son					M	H	24	S		No	Yes	Italy
Carl	Son					M	H	22	S		No	Yes	Italy
Pascal	Son					M	H	16	S		Yes	Yes	Arizona
Arthur	Son					M	H	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 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	In the DISTRICT _____ Court of THE UNITED STATES of LOS ANGELES
I, <b>JOSEPH BARONE</b>	
now residing at <b>1254 East 71st St. Los Angeles, California</b>	
Occupation <b>Baker</b> aged <b>28</b> years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:	
Sex <b>Male</b> color <b>White</b> complexion <b>Dark</b> color of eyes <b>Brown</b>	color of hair <b>Black</b> height <b>5</b> feet <b>10</b> inches; weight <b>150</b> pounds; visible distinctive marks
<b>None</b>	
race <b>South Italian</b> nationality <b>Italian</b>	
I was born in <b>Lago, Italy</b> on <b>January 25, 1906</b>	
I am married. The name of my wife <b>Lola</b>	
we were married on <b>October 28, 1933</b> at <b>Redondo Beach, Calif.</b>	
she was born at <b>Beranton, Iowa</b> on <b>November 17, 1899</b>	
entered the United States at <b>Los Angeles</b> for permanent residence therein, and now resides <b>with me</b>	
I have <b>NO</b> children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:	

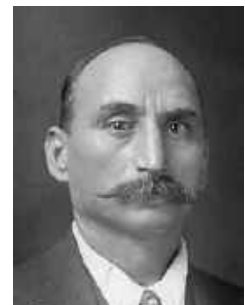
U.S. Naturalization Request by Joseph Barone in 1934

- **Buffone Angela** (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 19<sup>th</sup> 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).  
The **Morenci 1910 Census** shows that **Antonio Russo** lived with his wife Angela Buffone and children Bartolo, Joseph, Catherine, Francesco and Marianna.
- **Naccarato Tony** (1903-1980) married Addie Mae Reiter (1925-2007) from New Orleans and had a daughter Susan Mary (1947-1990) born in Burbank CA.
- **Naccarato Teresa** (1898-1970) married Melchiorri Civitelli (1890-1965) and had five children, Rose (1914-1998), Joe (1916-2004), Mary (b.1917), John (1921-1985) and George (1928-2006), the first two born in Metcalf, the others in Compton, Los Angeles CA.
- **Magliocco** AKA "Molloque" **Marianna** (1875-1961), born on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1875 in Lago to Angelo Antonio Magliocco (1849-1919) and to Rosa Piluso (1845-1910), married on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1902 **Pasquale Granieri** (1865-1941) born on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1865 in Aversa (Caserta) Italy to Giuseppe and Lucia Scanga and died in Morenci on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1941.

They both went to USA, arriving in New York with the ship "Trave" on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1902 together with the Laghitan Carmine Vozza (age 27) who was also going to Morenci to rejoin his father Fabrizio. Pasquale died in Morenci in 1941 and Marianna in Phoenix in 1961.

## 1903

- **Giordano Nicola** (1870-1941-photo) arrived in New York on September 10<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 1903** with the ship "Lahn", and was welcomed by his brother *Domenico* (b.1874) while his wife **Giuseppina Porco** (1877-1959) and his other brother *Gaetano Naccarato* (b.1881), five years later, on **February 10<sup>th</sup> 1908**, joined him in *Metcalf* 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 29<sup>th</sup> 1912** and joined them.



The three Naccarato brothers were the sons of *Raffaele Naccarato* (b.1830) and of *Eugenia Runco* (b.1841) whereas *Giuseppina Porco* who married *Giuseppe Naccarato* on **July 11<sup>th</sup> 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, shot his nephew **Antonio Porco** with a gun and wounded him because he had refused to pay back \$ 1,137 he had lent him in 1929, and Giuseppe was sentenced to one year of prison.



## 1905

- **De Luca Angelo** (b.1877) and **Buffone Giacomo** (b.1874) arrived in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" and then settled in Morenci.
- **De Pascale Bruno** (b.1878), *Mercurio's* brother and son of *Antonio De Pascale* (n.1831) and of *Raffaella Iaconetta* (1837-1909), born on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1878, arrived in New York with the ship "Germania" on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893 and **Luigi "Louis" Porco** born on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1895, arrived in New York on **June 23<sup>rd</sup> 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. 2013
1	Name in full	Rafael Parque	Age in yrs.	24
2	Home address	Morenci Ariz.		
3	Date of birth	July 25, 1894		
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	Natural born		
5	Where were you born?	Lago. Longa, Italy		
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?			
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Barber		
8	By whom employed?			
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	wife & child		
10	Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)?	married Caucasian		
11	What military service have you had? Rank			
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	wife & child dependent		
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.				
Rafael Parque (Signature of male)				

Form 1 1171		REGISTRATION CARD		No. 478522
1	Name in full	Louis Parque	Age in yrs.	21
2	Home address	423 Sanchez St. L.A. Calif.		
3	Date of birth	November 9, 1895		
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?	Lago. Celadino, 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?	Plumber		
8	By whom employed?	Progress Plumbing Co. L.A.		
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	wife and child		
10	Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)?	Married White		
11	What military service have you had? Rank			
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	110		
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.				
Louis Parque (Signature of male)				

## 1906

- **Belsito Rachele** (1875-1955) went to *Metcalf* and *Clifton*, near Morenci.
- **Cupelli Francesca** (b.1878) arrived in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" in November 18<sup>th</sup> 1906 and went to Morenci where her brother-in-law Pasquale Muto lived.
- **De Grazia Francesco** (b.1889) arrived in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" in November 18<sup>th</sup> 1906 and went to Morenci where his father Gregorio (b.1845) lived
- **De Pascale Mercurio** (b.1871), son of *Antonio De Pascale* (b.1831) and of *Raffaella Iaconetta* (1837-1909), at age 34, decided to emigrate and on November 18<sup>th</sup> 1906, he arrived in New York with the ship "Princess Irene".

Then he went to *Morenci* where his brother **Bruno De Pascale** (n.1878) lived. With him, there were four 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** (b.1883) to meet his father *Gregorio*.

Mercurio in 1897 had married Francesca De Luca (1877-1958) and had two children: Carmine (1901-1980) and Angelo (1904-1975).

Bruno had arrived in New York on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1905 with the ship "Germania" and had three children (Orlando, Gabriele and Evelina 1922-1993), all living in Lago.

- **Naccarato Antonio** (b.1872) arrived in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" in November 18<sup>th</sup> 1906 and went to Morenci where his brother Francesco lived

## 1907

- **De Grazia Bernardo** (1890-1973), Federico's brother, a tailor who had arrived in October 1907.

Form 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 Clifton Ariz</i>	
3	Date of birth <i>Nov 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 Cosenza 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</i>	
8	By whom employed? <i>Frank Salerni</i>	
9	Where employed? <i>Clifton</i>	
10	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>Arthur Mother Italy</i>	
11	Married or single, which? <i>Single</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Italian</i>	
12	What military service have you had? Rank <i>Private</i> Branch <i>Infantry</i>	
13	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>None</i>	

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

*Domenico Vozza*  
(Signature of registrant)

- **Vozza Domenico** born in Lago on October 24<sup>th</sup> 1891, son of Carmine Vozza (b.1857) and Francesca Ciciarelli (b.1859), arrived in New York alone, at age 16, on November 24<sup>th</sup> **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 Metcalf 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.

Photo: Military draft registration of 1917 of Domenico Vozza

## 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 17<sup>th</sup> 1884. He arrived in New York on August 5<sup>th</sup> **1903** with the ship "Lahn" and went to Morenci by his uncle Gregorio De Grazia (b.1845), Ted De Grazia's grandfather had arrived in New York with the ship "Fulda" on December 10<sup>th</sup> 1896.



Federico left Manhattan to go to **Morenci** where his uncle *Gregorio De Grazia* lived. In America, *Federico* studied photography and although much older than Ted, he appreciated his cousin's love for visual arts.

**Photo: Headstone of Ernesto De Grazia**  
at Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci

[illegible]

Notice the misspellings.

163



Numero *Centesette*

*De Grazia Federico Gio*  
*van Giuseppe*  
*22/11. 1907. 11. 11. 31*  
*Lago spm. Polkama*  
*spm. Maria*

L'anno milleottocento ottantatré, addì *quattro* di *Settembre*  
a ore *po* meridiane *sei* e minuti *quindici* nella Casa comunale.  
Avanti di me *Nicola Cupelli Assieme lusinga fursio*  
*nato per l'ordine in campo*  
Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Lago*  
è comparso *Michel De Grazia* di anni *ventatré*  
*industriale* domiciliato in *Lago* i quale mi ha dichiarato  
che alle ore *po* meridiane *sei* e minuti *quindici* del di *quattro*  
del *quarto* mese, nella casa posta in *contrada Fico morto*  
al numero *da* *Luigina Pucci di Francesco suo*  
*moglie contadina molini casavola*  
è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che gli mi presenta, o a cui da i nomi di  
*Federico Giovan Giuseppe*



His brother **Bernardo** AKA "Ben" (1890-1973) resident of Lago, was born in Maratea PZ on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1890 and died in Los Angeles CA on March 10<sup>th</sup> 1973.

He was a handsome, elegant, 5 foot 11 inches individual who arrived in Boston MA on October 12<sup>th</sup> 1907 with the ship "Romania". From Manhattan he went to 243 Olive Street of Los Angeles CA where he became a prestigious designer working for the "Nebraska Clothing Company".

On July 29<sup>th</sup> 1923 he married **Elsie Posteraro** (1905-1998) born in Salida CO on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1905 and who died in Los Angeles on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1998, daughter of the Laghitans Dominick Posteraro (1859-1951) and Domenica De Luca (1864-1950).

De Grazia Bernard	Head	R <sup>o</sup> 65.00	M	W	39	M	33	No	Yes	Italy
Elsie	Wife-H		F	W	24	M	18	No	Yes	Colorado
Eleanore	Daughter		F	W	6	S	1	No	Yes	California

The **Los Angeles 1930 Census** shows **Bernard De Grazia** (age 39) included his wife **Elsie** (24) and daughter **Eleanore** (6)

Their daughter **Eleanore** (1924-2009), born in Los Angeles on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1924, married Eddie Morris Hasson (b.1924) on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1953, divorced in 1968 and married Nunzio Corso (1915-1972) in 1968. She died on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009.

## 1908

- Abate Michele "Mike"** (b.1883) born on Lago on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1883 to *Domenico Abate* (b.1848) and *Rosa Mazzotta* (b.1856), married in 1905 *Rosa Palermo* (b.1883). He arrived in New York on **September 25<sup>th</sup> 1908** with the ship "Konig Albert" whereas his wife reunited with him in 1911. Their daughter *Tommasina* was born in Colorado in 1913.

1910

- **Magliocchi "Malloque" Giuseppe** (1890-1933) son of Angelo Antonio Magliocchi (1849-1919) and of Rosina Pulice (1855-1910), was born in **Lago** on August 29<sup>th</sup> 1890 and died in Morenci on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1933.

He arrived in New York on **August 11<sup>th</sup> 1910**, with the ship Koenigin Luise.

He **married** in Morenci on **May 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**

STATE OF ARIZONA, )  
County of Greenlee, ) ss.

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May A. D. 1915  
Giuseppe Magliocchi and Clorinda 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 Father P. Herz  
in the presence of Adolfo Pelusi and Vincenza 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. Herz who solemnized such marriage ceremony, have hereto set  
their hands, this 1<sup>st</sup> day of May A. D. 1915.

Adolfo Pelusi (Witness) Giuseppe Magliocchi (Contracting Party)  
Vincenza Salerni (Witness) Clorinda Vozza (Contracting Party)  
Father P. Herz (Officiary, Minister of Divine Providence)

Returned and filed for record by Father P. Herz this 4<sup>th</sup>  
day of May A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M.  
Paul W. Leonard Clerk  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Clerk

His sister **Marianna** Angela (1875-1961) who was born in Lago on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1884 and who died in Phoenix AZ on February 17<sup>th</sup> 1961, had married **Pasquale Granieri** (1865-1941) born in Aversa (Caserta) and lived in Morenci where they both arrived on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1902 with the ship "Trave" and where he is buried.



Clorinda Vozza and Giuseppe Magliocchi (Foto of Sheila Hartner)

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

Form 1 999 REGISTRATION CARD 374 No. 908	
1	Name in full <u>Joe Malloque</u> Age in yrs <u>26</u>
2	Home address <u>Morenci Arizona</u>
3	Date of birth <u>August 29 1890</u>
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <u>Naturalized Citizen.</u>
5	Where were you born? <u>Lago, Congo, Italy</u>
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <u>Shift Boss - Mines</u>
8	If where employed <u>Phelps Dodge Corporation</u> Where employed? <u>Morenci Arizona</u>
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? <u>Wife and child.</u>
10	Married or single (which)? <u>Married</u> Race (specify which)? <u>Paucasian</u>
11	What military service have you had? Rank <u>None</u> branch <u>None</u> years <u>None</u> Nation or State <u>None</u>
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <u>None</u>
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	
<u>Joe Malloque</u> (Signature or mark)	

They were all born in Morenci but 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.

Foto: Military draft registration of Giuseppe Magliocchi (1916)

**Louis Frank Malloque** (1917-2008) worked for Phelps-Dodge Co., married Ruth Irene Horne (1915-2010) in 1942 and had only one child, Norma (1948-2010) who graduated from Morenci High School in 1966 (see graduation **photo** on the rt). Louis retired in 1977 after the family had moved to Safford AZ.





## 1912

- **Barone Benio** (b.1882), his wife **Francesca Falsetti** (b.1883) and sons **Giuseppe** (b.1906), **Carminé** (b.1908) and **Maria** (1910-1985) arrived in New York on **August 12<sup>th</sup> 1912** with the ship "*Moltke*" and headed for Morenci. With them, there was **Bruno Barone** (b.1883), Benio's brother. Maria died in *Huntington Beach* (California).

## 1913

- **Cupelli Nicola** (b.1875) arrived on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1898 in New York with the ship "Werra", was finally joined by his wife **Maria Palermo** (b.1874) and children **Giulio** (b.1911), **Gilberto** (b.1898) and **Genoveffa** (b.1896) on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1913, arriving with the ship "Ancona".

Nicola's father was *Giuseppe* (1851-1906) whereas his brother was **Ortenzio** (n.1881) who had been in Morenci since 1901.

## TERRATI CS



**Terrati** is found in the southern portion of Cosenza province, has a population of 114 inhabitants, at an altitude of 450 m., bordering with the towns of Aiello Calabro (2 mi.), S. Pietro in Amantea (2.5 mi.) and Lago (2.7 mi.).



Seal of Terrati City Hall

Dates	Mayors of Terrati
1725	<i>Pietro de Valle</i>
1777	<i>Giuseppe Antonio Cimbalo</i>
1811	<i>Cristoforo Naccarato</i>
1824	<i>Giacomo Palermo</i>
1866-1888	<i>Pietro Guzzo</i>
1889-1894	<i>Raffaele Naccarato</i>
1895-1899	<i>Giovanni Maio</i>
1900-1906	<i>Giovanni Marsilio</i>
1907-1911	<i>Saverio Caruso</i>
1926	<i>Giovanni Maione</i>

In 1928, the town of Terrati lost its independence to become a suburb of Lago CS.

In 1849 Terrati's population was 1,034 inhabitants. Subsequently, it began to decrease, becoming 270 in 1901 and 494 in 1928.



Drawing of Terrati in 1692 by Pacichelli  
(Church at top left and below)

Year	Population
<b>1703</b>	694
<b>1753</b>	511
<b>1794</b>	480
<b>1815</b>	1.018
<b>1849</b>	1.034
<b>1860</b>	899
<b>1866</b>	635
<b>1901</b>	270
<b>1928</b>	494
<b>1954</b>	604
<b>2010</b>	114





**Santa Marina Parish** of Terrati CS: feast is celebrated annually on July 17<sup>th</sup>



**Mariciallu** of Terrati

In the swamp area (384 by 186 meters, created by Oliva River and the Valle Oscura and Maiuzzi Streams) of Terrati called "**Mariciallu**" or "Little Lake", the malaria mosquito "Anopheles" proliferated especially in 1863 and thus as its population decreased, its citizens decided to emigrate.

A total of 71 people died of malaria from 1860 to 1869, 49 deaths from 1870 to 1879, 41 deaths from 1880 to 1889 and 41 deaths from 1890 to 1899.

Its population decreased so much that on January 3<sup>rd</sup> 1928 when the Mayor ("Podestà") of Lago was Emilio De Bonis, it was decided that Terrati was to become a suburb of Lago.



Here is the list in **chronological order** of **30 immigrants** who arrived **from Terrati to Morenci, Clifton or Metcalf** from 1897 to 1919.

	names	age	status	yr of emigration	destination: city and relatives
1.	<i>Mazzotta Domenico</i>	20	S	1897 (15/11)	<i>Morenci</i>
2.	<i>Naccarato Francesco</i>	32	M	1899 (23/11)	<i>Morenci</i>
3.	<i>Gatto Arcangelo</i>	35	M	1900	<i>Morenci</i>
4.	<i>Russo Antonio</i>	32	M	1900 (19/11)	<i>Morenci</i>
5.	<i>Guzzo Antonio</i>	40	M	1901(13/11)	<i>Morenci</i>
6.	<i>Guzzo Michele</i>	29	M	1901(13/11)	<i>Clifton</i>
7.	<i>Buffone Angela</i>	31	M	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: husband Antonio Russo</i>
8.	<i>Buffone Antonio</i>	23	M	1902 (7/6)	<i>Metcalf</i>
9.	<i>Russo Bartolo</i>	10	S	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: son of Angela Buffone</i>
10.	<i>Russo Giuseppe</i>	4	S	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: son of Angela Buffone</i>
11.	<i>Caruso Francesca</i>	33	M	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: husband Francesco Naccarato</i>
12.	<i>Naccarato Carmine</i>	9	S	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: son of Francesca Caruso</i>
13.	<i>Naccarato Teresa</i>	4	S	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: daughter of Francesca Caruso</i>
14.	<i>Guido Gaetano</i>	26	M	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: father-in-law Domenico Mazzotta</i>
15.	<i>Naccarato Costantino</i>	23	S	1902 (19/11)	<i>Morenci: cousin Francesco Naccarato</i>
16.	<i>Maione Luigi</i>	34	W	1902 (22/10)	<i>Morenci: uncle Antonio Guzzo</i>
17.	<i>Maione Francesco</i>	23	S	1905 (15/3)	<i>Morenci: uncle Antonio Guzzo</i>
18.	<i>Buffone Felice</i>	35	M	1905 (15/3)	<i>Morenci: uncle Antonio Guzzo</i>
19.	<i>Amantea Francesco</i>	19	S	1905 (15/3)	<i>Morenci: uncle Antonio Russo</i>
20.	<i>Buffone Angelo</i>	19	S	1906	<i>Metcalf</i>
21.	<i>Buffone Alfonso</i>	23	S	1907 (25/3)	<i>Metcalf: brother Antonio</i>
22.	<i>Maione Angelo</i>	29	M	1907 (10/10)	<i>Clifton: brother-in-law Longo</i>
23.	<i>Maio Giuseppe</i>	42	M	1911	<i>Morenci</i>
24.	<i>Zanni Francesco</i>	19	S	1911	<i>Morenci</i>
25.	<i>Mazzotta Saverio</i>	42	M	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: was previously in USA 1897-1917</i>
26.	<i>Peluso Lucia</i>	28	M	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: wife of Saverio Mazzotta</i>
27.	<i>Mazzotta Domenico</i>	9	S	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: son of Saverio Mazzotta</i>
28.	<i>Mazzotta Mariano</i>	8	S	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: son of Saverio Mazzotta</i>
29.	<i>Mazzotta Maria</i>	6	S	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: daughter of Saverio Mazzotta</i>
30.	<i>Mazzotta Rosaria</i>	1	S	1919 (25/12)	<i>Morenci: daughter of Saverio Mazzotta</i>

**Maione Francesco** (n.1882) arrived in New York on *March 15<sup>th</sup> 1905* and headed for *Morenci* where uncle **Antonio Guzzo** lived.

**Maione Angelo** (b.1879) arrived in New York on *October 10<sup>th</sup> 1907* with the ship "*Konig Albert*" and went to *Clifton*, near *Morenci*.

## Naccarato Family

**Francesco** Maria AKA "Frank" Naccarato (1872-1922) born in **Terrati** CS on February 13<sup>th</sup> 1872 to Carmine Naccarato and to Teresa Bortolotto, had arrived from with the ship "Burgundia" on May 1<sup>st</sup> **1899**.

He married in Terrati on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1890 **Francesca Caruso** (1869-1914) born in San Pietro in Amantea CS to Tommaso Caruso and to Caterina Pugliano.

Francesca Caruso and their children **Carmine** (1893-1952) AKA "*Carmelo C. Naccarati*" see **birth certificate** below and **Teresa** Naccarato (1898-1970) see **birth certificate** below and cousin **Costantino Naccarato** (b.1879) arrived in New York on November 19<sup>th</sup> **1902** with the ship "Aller" and joined Francesco. Their son **Tony** (1903-1980) was born in Morenci but moved to Los Angeles.

Num. *Due*

*Naccarato*  
*Carminio*

L'anno millesettecento novantatré, addì ventidue di Gennaio  
a ore sette meridiane *due* e minuti *quattro* nella Casa comunale.  
Avanti di me *Raffaele Naccarato Sindaco*

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Terrati*  
è comparso *Francesco Naccarato*  
di anni *ventuno* *contadino*  
domiciliato in *Terrati*, al quale mi ha dichiarato  
che alle ore *sette* meridiane *due* e minuti *quattro* del di *ventuno*  
del *sette* mese, nella casa posta in *contrada Rutolo*  
al numero *...* da *Francesca Caruso* sua  
*legittima moglie sua lui consentente*

è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che egli mi presenta, e a cui dà il nome di  
*Carminio*.

Indichi la professione e la condizione.

**Carminio Naccarato** was born on **January 21<sup>st</sup> 1893** to Francesco Naccarato and to Teresa Bartilotto in Terrati CS ("Ritorto" suburb) when the Mayor was Raffaele Naccarato

Numero *4*

*Naccarato Teresa*

L'anno millesettecentonovantaotto, addì *quattro* di Dicembre  
a ore *otto* meridiane *undici* e minuti *cinque*  
nella casa Comunale.  
Avanti di me *Giovanni Maio Sindaco*

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Terrati*, è comparso  
*Francesco Naccarato* di anni *ventisei* *contadino*  
domiciliato in *questo comune*, al quale mi ha dichiarato che  
alle ore *otto* meridiane *undici* e minuti *cinque* del di *quattro*  
del *quattro* mese, nella casa posta in *contrada Rutolo* al numero  
*...* da *Francesca Caruso* sua *legittima moglie*  
*sua lui consentente*

è nato un bambino di sesso *femminile* che egli mi presenta e a cui dà il  
nome di *Teresa*.

**Teresa Naccarato** was born on **December 4<sup>th</sup> 1898** to Francesco Naccarato (age 27, farmer) and to Teresa Bartilotto in Terrati CS ("Ritorto" suburb) when the Mayor was Giovanni Maio

S.S. <b>ALLER</b> sailing from							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME IN FULL.	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to Read, Write.	Nationality.	Last Residence
<i>Baruffoni Angelo</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>married</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Terrati</i>
<i>Costantino Naccarato</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Francesca Caruso</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>married</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Carminio Naccarato</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Teresa Naccarato</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>

Manifest on the ship "Aller" shows that **Francesca Caruso** (age 33), her cousin Costantino Naccarato (age 23) and her children **Carminio** (age 9) and **Teresa** (age 4) who arrived at New York harbor on **November 19<sup>th</sup> 1902** were from Terrati CS



Tombstone of Francesco Naccarato  
in Morenci's Bunkers Cemetery

**Carmine Naccarato** married **Matilde Buffone** (1901-1992) and had four children: **Frances** (1921-2010), **Frank** (1923-2009), **Joseph** (1925-2006) and **Mary** (1932-2015). He died in Morenci on January 12<sup>th</sup> 1952 and was buried in Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci (see gravestone **photo** above)

Naccarato, Carmelo	Head	0	W	36	M	27	70	Yes	Italy
Matilda	Wife			29	F	18	70	Yes	Arizona
Frances	Daughter			8	F		Yes		Arizona
Frank	Son			7	M		Yes		Arizona
Joseph	Son			5	M		Yes		Arizona

**Morenci 1930 Census** shows the five members of **Carmelo Naccarato's** family

#### Children of Carmine Naccarato AKA "Carmelo C. Naccarati"

- **Frances** (1921-2010) attended Morenci High School and after her graduation was employed by the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company in Morenci and worked there until her retirement. She died in Tucson AZ on July 18<sup>th</sup> 2010 at age 79.
- **Frank** (1923-2009) see description in subsequent pages
- **Joseph** (1925-2006) see description in subsequent pages
- **Mary** (1932-2015) was born in Morenci on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1932, was raised in Morenci and graduated from Morenci High School. After graduation, she started working at Phelps Dodge employment office and a few years later married **Seldon Daniel** (1930-2000). She died on July 18<sup>th</sup> 2015 at age 82.

Naccarati, 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	Yes	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

**Morenci 1940 Census** shows the six members of **Carmelo Naccarato's** family





The 1946 Freshman class of **Morenci High School** showing **Mary Naccarati** in the front row, second from the right.



**Chevron Gas Station** in **Morenci** at the foot of the AC Hill in 1950. It first belonged to Carmine Naccarato (1893-1952), then to his children Frank and Joseph



Joe and Frank Naccarati in the Chevron Gas Station in the 1980's

- **Naccarato Frank** AKA "Naccarati" (1923-2009) was a long-time resident of Morenci, born in Globe AZ on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1923, died in his Verde Lee (Clifton AZ) home on June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2009.

After graduating from Morenci High School, he served in the **Navy** during WW II. Then, he attended **ASU** (Arizona State University) where he met **Margaret "Marge" Thompson** (1930-1982) and on April 14<sup>th</sup> 1948 they were married.

**Affidavit for Marriage License**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF  
Frank Naccarati  
 and Margaret Thompson  
 (MALE) FOR A LICENSE TO MARRY

STATE OF ARIZONA }  
 County of Maricopa }

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 14th day of April A. D. 1948

Walter L. Hilson  
 Clerk Superior Court.  
 By James Ramsey  
 Deputy.

Marriage license of Frank Naccarati to Margaret Thompson on April 14<sup>th</sup> 1948 in Morenci

The couple raised three sons: **Mike, David C.** (b.1953) and **John** (b.1956).

Originally owned by their father Carmelo, Frank and Joe took over the ownership of the **Chevron Gas Station** in the 1950s and served the community with hard work and commitment 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.



In 2004, Frank's son **David C. Naccarati** (b.1953, **photo** on the lt) became the **President of the Phelps Dodge Mining Company**.



His other son **John** (b.1956) attended Morenci High School and the photo on the rt. shows him as a "Junior".

**Naccarato Joseph AKA "Naccarati"** (1925-2006) was born in Globe AZ on January 28<sup>th</sup> 1925 (his godfather was the famous artist Ted De Grazia) and died in Morenci on January 9<sup>th</sup> 2006.

PLACE OF BIRTH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
Country of	<u>Italy</u>	BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
District of		ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH	
Town of		State Index No.	<u>225</u>
City of	<u>Globe</u>	County Registrar No.	<u>17</u>
No.		Local Registrar No.	<u>6</u>
Full name of child		No. <u>1</u> (If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)	
<u>Joseph Naccarati</u>		If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed.	
1. Sex of Child	<u>Male</u>	2. Date of birth	<u>Jan. 28, 1925</u>
3. To be answered ONLY in event of plural births.		4. Twin, triplet or other	<u>Yes</u>
5. No. in order of birth.		6. Legitimate?	<u>Yes</u>
FATHER		MOTHER	
Full name <u>Carmelo Naccarati</u>		Full maiden name <u>Matilda Buffone</u>	
8. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>Globe, Ariz</u>		15. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>Globe, Ariz</u>	
10. Color or race <u>white</u>		18. Color or race <u>white</u>	
11. Age at last birthday <u>30</u> (Years)		17. Age at last birthday <u>23</u> (Years)	
12. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Italy</u>		16. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Globe</u>	
13. Occupation <u>Miner</u>		19. Occupation <u>Housewife</u>	
20. Number of children of this mother (a) Born alive and now living <u>3</u> (b) Born alive but now dead <u>0</u> (c) Stillborn <u>0</u>		21. Were precautions taken against syphilis neonatorum? <u>Yes</u>	

Birth certificate of **Joseph Naccarato** on **January 25<sup>th</sup> 1925** in **Globe AZ** to **Carmelo Naccarati** (age 30) and to **Matilde Buffone** (age 23)

He was a World War II Navy veteran and was a business co-owner for 60 years of a service station with his brother Frank.

He married **Eleanor F. Knobles** (1920-1987) in 1953 and had four children: **Mark** (1954-2007), **Cathy** (b.1956), **Patti** (b.1958) and **Terry**.





Patti Naccarati, Eleanor F. Knobles, Cathy and Mark Naccarati in ~ 1960  
(Courtesy by Patti Naccarati)



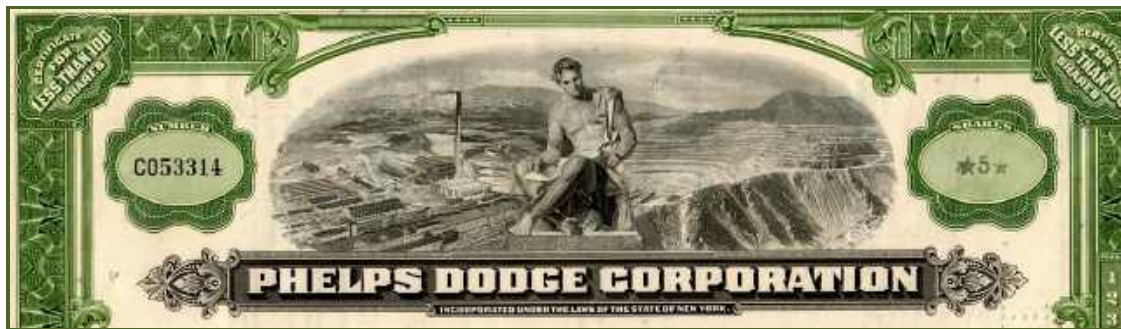
**Mark** (lt), **Patti** (1<sup>st</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup> row) and **Cathy** (3<sup>rd</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup> row) Naccarati,  
all attending **Morenci High School** in **1972**

Headstone  
of  
Carmelo C. Naccarati  
at  
Bunkers Cemetery  
of Morenci





Headstone of **Joseph Naccarati** in **Bunkers Cemetery**



In 2004 **David C. Naccarati** (b.1953) son of Frank Naccarati and Matilde Buffone, was elected **President of Phelps Dodge Mining Company** and held this position until 2011. Prior to that time, in 1997, he was President of **Phelps Dodge Tyrone, Inc.**, in 1999 President of **Phelps Dodge Candelaria, Inc.** and in 2001 President of **Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc.**

David has a degree in **Mining Engineering from the University of Arizona** and a Masters of Industrial Science (MBA) degree from Sloan School of Management (MIT). He is currently a consultant to the mining industry and an Adjunct Professor at the Department of Mining and Geological Engineering at the University of Arizona.

He has demonstrated outstanding leadership and management skills by running five mines of various size, from a small gold mine with 200 employees to a world class copper mine with 2,500 employees. In these mines, significant and successful technical and operational transformations were implemented.

Mr. Naccarati is currently on the Board of **Cupric Canyon Capital** and on the Board of Directors of **Gold Canyon**. About this new role he said: *"I'm very excited to have the opportunity to work with the team at Gold Canyon, they've already done some remarkable work and I'm looking forward to helping them continue to expand their business."*

Kerry Bjornson, CEO of Gold Canyon Mining and Construction, said, *"We are very happy to have David's advice and support. His vast experience in the mining industry combined with his strategic and operational insights are an incredible resource for us as we continue on our growth trajectory."*

## Amantea Family

**Francesco** Amantea (b.1885) born in **Terrati** CS on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1885, arrived in New York on March 15<sup>th</sup> **1905** with the ship "Neckar" and went to Morenci by his uncle **Antonio Russo**. He then moved to San Francisco CA where he worked as a barber.

ORIGINAL  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP No. 20852

To His Honorable the District Court of the U. S., San Francisco

The petition of **Francesco Amantea** hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:

(1) My place of residence is **267 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, Calif.**

(2) My occupation is **Barber**

(3) I was born in **Terrati, Italy** on **March 25, 1885**

(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on **November 14, 1933** in the District Court of the United States at **San Francisco, Calif.**

(5) I am **not** married. The name of my wife or husband is \_\_\_\_\_

(6) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(7) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(8) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(9) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(10) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(11) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(12) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(13) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

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(15) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(16) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

(17) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

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(47) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

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(100) I have **not** been married since \_\_\_\_\_

Form 1 2863 REGISTRATION CARD No. 740

1 Name in full **Francesco Amantea** Age in yrs **30**

2 Home address **522 Broadway St. S.F.**

3 Date of birth **March, 1887**

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen; (2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an alien; (4) or have you declared your intention to become a citizen? **Alien**

5 Where were you born? **Terrati, 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? **Barber**

8 To whom employed? **Himself**

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 16 years of age or brother under 12, wholly dependent on you for support? **Yes** **Father & Sister**

10 Married or single? **Single** Here insert what you desire

11 What military service have you had? **None**

12 Do you claim exemption from draft by law or general? **Dependent Father & Sister**

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

**30187** **Francesco Amantea**

## Mazzotta Family

**Saverio** "Sam" Mazzotta (b. 24/9/1877 in **Terrati** CS, died 4/7/1951 in Los Angeles) son of Domenico Mazzotta (b.1847) and of Marina Buffone (b.1859), arrived in Morenci in **1896** where he married on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1908 **Lucia** "Jane" **Peluso** (b.15/12/1891 in Lago- died 15/02/1981 Huntington Beach CA) who had arrived in Morenci in 1907.

They had 7 children:

- **Domenico** "Dominick" (1909-1987) in Morenci,
- **Mariano** "Mario" (1911-1982) in Bisbee AZ,
- **Marina** "Mary" (1913-1976) in Morenci,
- **Rosaria** "Rose Josephine" (1918-1959) in Lago,
- **Frank** (1920-1968) in Morenci,
- **Fred John** (1922-1979) in Morenci and
- **Leonore Mary** (1927-1979).



Domenico



Mariano



Frank



Fred John

Sam, Lucia, Dominick, Mariano and Mary returned to Lago from 1918 to December 1919 (in fact Rosaria was born in Lago in 1918) but on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1919 they left the port of Naples and arrived in New York on December 25<sup>th</sup> 1919 with the ship "Taormina" as shown below. They went to Morenci where Sam's uncle (Antonio Buffone) lived.





L'anno milleottocentonovantotto, addì diciotto, di Agosto  
a ore anti meridiane nove e minuti otto  
nella casa Comunale  
Avanti di me *Giovanni Maria Luciani*  
Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Terrati*, è comparso  
*Russo Antonio*, di anni *ventiquattro*, *braccio*  
domiciliato in *Terrati*, il quale mi ha dichiarato che  
alle ore *anti meridiane sette* e minuti *—* del dì *diciannove*  
del *corrente* mese, nella casa posta in *Via Bitorto* al numero *—*  
da *Buffone Angela*, sua legittima moglie  
*suo lui corrente* —  
è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che egli mi presenta e a cui dà il  
nome di *Giuseppe*.

**Giuseppe Russo**, son of Antonio Russo (b.1864) and of Angela Buffone, was born in Terrati in via Bitorto on **August 17<sup>th</sup> 1898**

In Morenci, they had three other children: **Catherine** (1904-1996), **Francesco** "Frank" (1907-1964) and **Mariana** "Mary" (1910-1991).

Antonio died on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1945 in Los Angeles CA whereas Angela died on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1969 also in Los Angeles CA. See **photo** below of 1920 Morenci Census

<i>Russo, Antonio</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>al</i>			<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Angela</i>	<i>Wife</i>				<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>al</i>			<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Rob</i>	<i>Son</i>				<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>al</i>			<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Catherine</i>	<i>Daughter</i>				<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Irish born</i>
<i>Frank</i>	<i>Son</i>				<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>American</i>
<i>Mary</i>	<i>Daughter</i>				<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>American</i>

## Gatto Family

**Arcangelo** Gatto (1865-1901) born in **Terrati** CS on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1865 to Ippolito Gatto and to Maria Buffone, on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1895 married Raffaella Giordano (b.1869) and had two children born in Terrati: Carmela (1897-1901) and Ippolito (b.1899).

He arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on July 19<sup>th</sup> **1900** but nine months later, on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1901, died in Morenci "lost in the mountainous countryside while he suffered from high fever".

## Maio Family

**Giuseppe** Maio (b.1869 in **Terrati** CS, arrived in New York with the ship "Konig Albert" on September 27<sup>th</sup> **1911** and then went to Morenci.

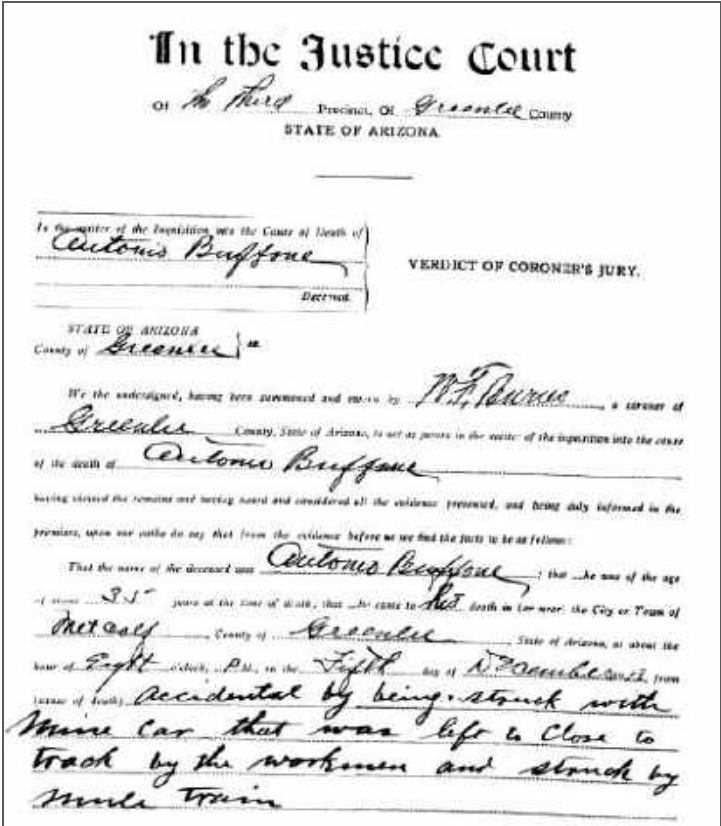
## Zanni Family

**Francesco** Zanni (b. 1892 in **Terrati** CS, arrived in New York with the ship "Konig Albert" on September 27<sup>th</sup> **1911** and then went to Morenci.

**Buffone Family**

**Felice** Buffone (1868-1929) born in **Terrati CS**, arrived in New York with the ship “Ems” on November 23<sup>rd</sup> **1899** and settled in Morenci.

**Antonio** Buffone (1875-1913) born in **Terrati CS** on December 19<sup>th</sup> **1875** to Nicola Buffone (b.1855) and to Filomena Civitelli (b.1854), arrived in New York on May 17<sup>th</sup> **1906** with the ship “Bulgaria”, settled in Metcalf where he worked as a copper miner. Unfortunately, he died at age 35, in Metcalf, on December 8<sup>th</sup> 1913 when he was struck by a mine car (see **photo** below verdict of Coroner’s Jury).



**Alfonso** Buffone, Antonio’s brother, was born in **Terrati CS** on January 15<sup>th</sup> **1883**, arrived in New York with the ship “Moltke” on May 25<sup>th</sup> **1907** and headed for **Metcalf** where his brother Antonio lived.

Gatto Antonio	Head	M	W	20	S	Italy
Buffon Alfonso	Partner	M	W	26	S	Italy
antonio	Partner	M	W	31	M	Italy

The 1910 census of Metcalf above, shows that Antonio and Alfonso Buffone where living together with Gatto Antonio who was born in 1890 in Terrati.



## SAN PIETRO in AMANTEA CS



**San Pietro in Amantea** is a small town in the Province of Cosenza, altitude 375 m., at 24 miles from Cosenza and 4 miles from Amantea.

It has 534 inhabitants (it had 1519 people in 1921)

(**photo:** Town's Coat of Arms).

There are three main squares : " IV November", " Margherita" and " P. Mancini " .

The Patron Saint is St. Bartholomew and the Parish is St. Bartholomew Church

At the beginning of IV November Square there is an old fountain called "**U Zu Tittu**", built in 1900 (see **photo** below).



### Importat dates in the history of San Pietro in Amantea:<sup>39</sup>

Dates	Events
1807	Occupied by French Army on May 4th 1811
1811	From 1811 to 1928 it was an independent Municipality, from 1928 to 1937 it was part of Amantea and from 1938 it became independent
1837	The first elementary school inaugurated
1897	The cemetery was inaugurated
1900	Running drinkable water became available
1903	Malaria epidemic
1905	Earthquake on September 7-8: 125 homes were destroyed

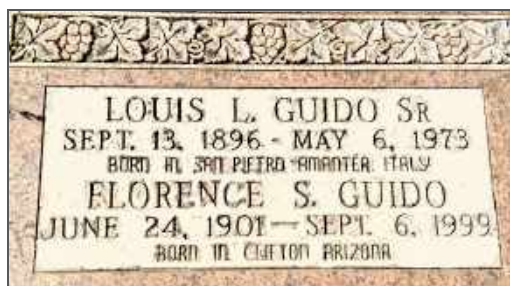
<sup>39</sup> Ferruccio Policicchio, *"San Pietro in Amantea e dintorni nell'800"*, Publiepa, Cosenza, 1997, pp. 381-384.

## Immigrants from San Pietro in Amantea who settled in Metcalf, Morenci and Clifton from 1899 to 1916

### • to Metcalf

names	age	yr of birth	date of emigration	ship
Guido, Alfonso	37	1879	2 Aug. 1916	"Patria"
Guido, Casimiro	46	1866	23 July 1912	"Taormina"
Guido, Francesco	31	1876	11 Nov. 1907	"Florida"
Guido, Luigi L. Sr.	15	1897	23 July 1912	"Taormina"

Alfonso and Casimiro Guido were brothers, sons of Luigi Guido (b. 1833) and of Fortunata Gagliardi (b.1843). On January 18<sup>th</sup> 1904 Alfonso married Maria Sesti in San Pietro in Amantea. Luigi L. Guido (1897-1973), Casimiro's son, married in 1920 Florina "Florence" Sirianni (1901-1999)- see below **photo** of tombstone.



### • to Morenci

names	age	yr of birth	date of emigration	ship
Gagliardi, Francesco	28	1881	22 July 1908	"Prinzess Irene"
Gagliardi, Saverio	20	1880	29 Jan. 1900	"Prinzess Irene"
Lorelli, Benedetto	23	1887	12 Apr.1910	"Berlin"
Lupi, F. Giacomo	32	1870	19 Nov.1902	"Aller"
Politicchio, Gaspero	16	1896	6 June 1912	"Taormina"
Sesti, Michele	24	1875	1 Oct.1899	"Massilia"

Michele Sesti, a blacksmith, died in Providence Hospital of El Paso TX on 23 Oct. 1906.

### • to Clifton

names	age	yr of birth	date of emigration	ship
Falsetti, Domenico	20	1885	20 Sept.1905	"Prinzess Irene"
Guido, Luigi	41	1864	20 Sept.1905	"Prinzess Irene"
Guido, Pasquale	49	1859	11 Sept.1908	"Luisiana"

DECLARATION OF INTENTION  
(To be filled out by all persons seeking naturalization)

I, Saverio Gagliardi, of the County of Durham, State of North Carolina, do hereby declare that my present description is: Color White, complexion Fair, height 5 feet 4 inches, weight 165 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Dark Gray, other visible distinctive marks a small scar in forehead.

I was born in Italy, on the 27 day of January, 1880.

I now reside at Durham, North Carolina.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Italy, on the vessel Prinzess Irene, my last foreign residence was Amantea, Italy.

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to my 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 12 day of February, 1905, and I do not intend to return to my native land.

1909 request by Saverio Gagliardi for US citizenship

## Sesti Family



**Palmerino Sesti** (1865-1947), son of Luigi Sesti (1826-1902), blacksmith, and of Marina Guido (n.1833), was born in San Pietro in Amantea on December 5<sup>th</sup> **1865**.

He had two brothers, Francesco (1858-1940) and Michele (1873-1906).

He married Maria Francesca Policicchio (1869-1952) and had six children: **Luigi** (1892-1980), Francesca (n.1895), Andrea (n.1898), Saveria (1903-1990), Stefano (n.1908) and Settimio (1911-1996).

He left from Genova and arrived in New York with the ship "Ems" on December 2<sup>nd</sup> **1898** and settled in Manhattan NY. In 1910 went back to his hometown where he was elected Mayor of the town from 1910 to 1911 but in **1912** returned to USA, arriving in New York on February 2<sup>nd</sup> with the ship "Taormina" together with his son **Luigi** (1892-1980). They went to **Morenci** where his brother **Michele** (1873-1906) had also settled. Michele, a blacksmith, born on December 25<sup>th</sup> **1873**, had arrived in New York on October 1<sup>st</sup> **1899** with the ship "Massilia". Unfortunately, Michele died in El Paso TX on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1906 at 33 years of age. He married Caterina Gagliardi on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1898 and had two children *Francesco* and *Dolores Anna*, mother of *Ferruccio Policicchio*, author of the book "*San Pietro in Amantea e dintorni nell'800*" used as a reference for this chapter.

**Luigi** (1892-1980) who was also a blacksmith, was born in San Pietro in Amantea on December 17<sup>th</sup> **1892**, died in Brevard FLA on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1980. From Morenci he moved to Detroit MI where in 1927 he married Louise Bruno (b.1906). He finally settled in Braddock PA.

See on the right, **photo** of birth certificate and below, his request for US citizenship



ORIGINAL

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP**

No. **46992**

To the Honorable the **U.S. District, Detroit** Court of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

The petition of **Luigi Sesti**, hereby filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My place of residence is **5295 Reuter St., Dearborn, Wayne, Michigan**  
(Number and street) (City or town) (County) (State)

(2) My occupation is **REPAIRS OPR.** (3) I was born in **S. Pietro, Italy**  
(City or town) (Country)

on **12/17/92** My race is **Italian S.** (4) I declared my intention to become a  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

citizen of the United States on **4/30/24** at **Dearborn** on the \_\_\_\_\_ circuit \_\_\_\_\_ Court  
(Month) (Day) (Year) (City or town) (County) (State)

of **Wayne, Michigan**, at \_\_\_\_\_

(5) I am \_\_\_\_\_ married. The name of my wife or husband is **Louise Bruno**;  
we were married on **9/3/27** at **Detroit, Mich**; he was  
(Month) (Day) (Year) (City or town) (State or country)

born at **New York City** on **7/23/06**; entered the United States  
(City or town) (State or country) (Month) (Day) (Year)



## Policicchio Family

**Gaspero** Policicchio (1896-1915) born to Matteo Policicchio (b.1849) and to Teresa Gatti (b.1865) in **San Pietro in Amantea** CS on May 4<sup>th</sup> **1896** and arrived in New York with the ship "Taormina" on June 6<sup>th</sup> **1912**. He began working as a miner for the Detroit Copper Company and died in Morenci from a mine accident on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1915, a plank fell on his head (see below **photo** of death certificate), at age 19, less than three years after he had arrived.

76

PLACE OF DEATH  
County Greenlee  
District  
Town Morenci  
Or City

ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS  
State Index No. 14  
ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  
County Registered No. 14  
Local Registrar's No. 14

No. 14  
(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)

FULL NAME Gaspero Policicchio

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX <u>Male</u>	Color or Race <u>White</u>	SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	DATE OF DEATH <u>Mar</u> <u>13</u> <u>1915</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)	
DATE OF BIRTH <u>April</u> <u>5<sup>th</sup></u> <u>1896</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)			I hereby certify, that I attended deceased from <u>191</u> to <u>191</u> , that I last saw him <u>alive</u> on <u>191</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>2:15 PM</u> . The DISEASE or INJURY causing Death was as follows: <u>Disrupt fracture</u> <u>being struck by falling plank</u> <u>on head</u> (Duration) <u>0</u> yrs <u>0</u> mos <u>0</u> days	
AGE <u>18</u> yrs <u>2</u> mos <u>18</u> days hrs. or min.			Was disease contracted in Arizona? <u>No</u> If not, where? <u>Italy</u>	
OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>miner</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed or (employer) <u>D. C. Mining Co.</u>			CONTRIBUTORY <u>No</u> (Duration) <u>0</u> yrs <u>0</u> mos <u>0</u> days	
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>S. Pietro, Prov. Catanzaro</u>			(Signed) <u>Geo. Blachewicz</u> <u>July 3, 1915</u> (Address) <u>Morenci, Ariz.</u>	
NAME OF FATHER <u>Matteo Policicchio</u>			Indemnity from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.	
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>same</u>			LENGTH OF RESIDENCE At place of death <u>0</u> yrs <u>0</u> mos <u>0</u> ds. In Arizona <u>0</u> yrs <u>0</u> mos <u>0</u> ds.	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Teresa Gatti</u>			Former or Usual Residence <u>Morenci</u> <u>1914</u> <u>1915</u> <u>D. W. Mearns</u>	
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>same</u>			Filed <u>191</u> Local Registrar	
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) <u>Gas Halli</u> (Address) <u>Morenci, Ariz.</u>			County Registrar	
PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Greenlee County</u>				
DATE OF BURIAL, REMOVAL <u>Mar 14 - 1915</u>				
UNDERTAKER <u>D. W. Mearns</u>				
ADDRESS <u>Morenci</u>				

Meyer, Harris Ch. Notary Public  
my Comm. Expires Feb 22, 1916.

For this fatal accident, his cousin from Lago CS (Dominic Cicerelli 1866-1953) chose an Administrator (Robert B. Ross) who claimed **damages from Detroit Copper Company** amounting to \$2,700 mainly to cover the funeral costs which amounted to \$2,262 (see **photos** below) paid in full by Detroit Copper Company through the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1915.

These are **some of the costs**: Court costs \$23, coffin bought by P-D Mercantile Co. \$67, Attorney's fees \$150, hall rent, flowers, telegrams paid by Dominic Cicerelli \$60, music by band \$25, funeral train \$25, Administrator \$21.

## **Spezzano della Sila CS , Spezzano Grande CS and Celico CS**

**Spezzano della Sila**, a town of 4,900 inhabitants, is found at an altitude of 900 meters and is only 8 miles from Cosenza.

Its inhabitants are known as "Spezzanisi" in Calabrese dialect, its Patron Saint is St. Blaise.

The area is surrounded by a beautiful forest called "Sila" with three wonderful lakes (Cecita, Alvo and Ampolino).

It was first settled by inhabitants of Cosenza in the IX century to escape Saracen raids.

Spezzano has a very rich supply of mushrooms and chestnuts, and it's famous for its "Caciocavallo Silano" (local cheese).

The most important building is "Palazzo Monaco" built in 1601 and the Convent of St. Francis of Paola, the third that the Saint had built.

Before 1927, the town was subdivided into "**Spezzano Grande**" and "**Spezzano Piccolo**".

**Celico** is just 0.8 miles north of Spezzano, has 2,773 inhabitants, and is found at an altitude of 750 meters at the foot of Mount Stella (altitude 1,813 meters).

Its Patron Saint is St. Michael the Archangel.

Its population in 1881 was 2,961 inhabitants, in 1911 it was 3,061.



Sila National Park in Calabria

**Immigrants** from Spezzano della Sila, Spezzano Grande and Celico to Morenci:

		yr birth	yr. immigration
Spezzano della Sila	Noce Annunziata	1877	1899
	Rizzuti "Ritz" Joe	1882	1912
	Rizzuti Frank	1908	1912
	Sirianni Biagio	1869	1894
	Sirianni Luigi	1853	1893
	Sirianni Luigi	1899	1899
	Sirianni Tommaso	1877	1899
Spezzano Grande	Ziccarelli Filippo	1889	1912
	Ziccarelli Rosina	1885	1912
Celico	Brancati Giuseppe	1900	1902
	Brancati Raffaele	1874	1902
	Mercurio Vincenzo	1889	1908
	Monaco Raffaele	1874	1902

## Sirianni Family

**Luigi** Sirianni, born in Spezzano della Sila CS in **1853** and married Raffaella Puntitura, arrived in New York with the ship "Charles Martel" on June 5<sup>th</sup> **1893**.

**Tommaso** Sirianni, son of Luigi Sirianni and Raffaella Pingitura, was born in Spezzano della Sila CS on January 8<sup>th</sup> **1877** and died in San Antonio TX on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1935 of carcinoma of the tongue. He arrived in New York with the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm II" on November 2<sup>nd</sup> **1899** together with his wife **Annunziata Noce** (1877-1966) and son **Luigi** (1899-1973). He worked as a merchant and they settled down in Clifton where seven other children were born: Florina (1901-1999), Johnnie (b.1904), Alma (b.1906), Alvera (b.1908), Hortensia (b.1912), Joe (b.1914) and Octavius (b.1916)- see below **photo** of 1920 Clifton Census.

Riszianni Tomas	Head	0	wt	M	st	42	M	1872	al			Ypo	Ypo	Staly
— Nancy	Wife			F	st	43	M	1900	al			Ypo	Ypo	Staly
— Florina	Daughter			F	st	18	D					Ypo	Ypo	Argina
— Jackson	Son			M	st	16	D					Ypo	Ypo	Argina
— Alma	Daughter			F	st	14	D					Ypo	Ypo	Argina
— Alvera	Daughter			F	st	12	D					Ypo	Ypo	Argina
— Hortensia	Daughter			F	st	11	D					Ypo		Argina
— Joe	Son			M	st	4	D					Ypo		Argina
— Estanico	Son			M	st	4	D							Argina

**Biagio** “Blas” Sirianni (1869-1912), was born in 1869 in **Spezzano della Sila** CS and arrived in New York with the ship “Alesia” on August 9<sup>th</sup> **1894** and settled in Morenci. He was a saloon keeper in Clifton and in 1899 together with his partner **Vincenzo Mercurio**, bought Tim Nardelli’s saloon.

He married Rosa Sirianni (b.1868) and had two children: Carmen (b.1905) and Lidia (b.1907).

Seviani Blues	Field	M	W	41	M	20			St. Station	St. Station
Rosa	Wife	F	W	42	M	20	2	2	St. Station	St. Station
— Carmen	Daughter	F	W	5	S				Arizona	St. Station
— Lelia	Daughter	F	W	2	S				Arizona	St. Station



## Rizzuti Family

**Giuseppe** Rizzuti AKA "Joe Reitz or "Ritz"" (1882-1964) born in **Spezzano della Sila** CS in December 1882 and died in Tucson AZ on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1964, married **Rosina Ziccarelli** (1885-1966) who was born in **Spezzano Grande** CS on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1885 and who died in Phoenix AZ on December 26<sup>th</sup> 1966.

They had five children, the first one born in Spezzano Grande CS, the others in Morenci (see 1920 Morenci Census below): Frank (1908-1994), Angelina (1913-2000), Alfred (1914-1992), Dario (1916-2001) and Joseph (1925-1971).

Ritz,	George	2nd	10	7	M	W	28	M	1912	al		Yes	No	Italy
	Grace	wife			F	W	24	M	1912	al		Yes	No	Italy
	Frank	son			M	W	12	S	1912	al	Yes	Yes	No	Italy
	Angelina	daughter			F	W	7	S			Yes	No	No	Brazil
	Alfredo	son			M	W	5	S						Brazil
	Salvo	son			M	W	3	S						Brazil
	Ernesto	son			M	W	10	S						Brazil

Joe had arrived in **1912** with Rosina and son Frank and opened up a furniture store in Morenci.

## Zicarelli "Zicarelli" Family



**Filippo** Zicarelli (1889-1987-**photo**) born in **Spezzano Grande** CS on March 23<sup>rd</sup> **1889** to Francesco Zicarelli (1853-1916) and to Angelina Magaro (1854-1937), and brother of the already described Rosina Zicarelli (1885-1966), arrived on November 6<sup>th</sup> **1912** in Morenci AZ where he worked as a plumber at the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

He served in the US Army from October 6<sup>th</sup> 1917 to June 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 and was sent to fight in France and on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 he became a US citizen.

In 1919 he married **Jane Brancati** (1903-1995), daughter of Raffaele Brancati (1875-1941) from Celico CS and of the Brazilian Mary Moncito (1878-1954). They moved to Los Angeles CA where two children were born: Marie (1922-2015) and Philip (b. 1923) as shown below on the 1930 Los Angeles Census.

Zicarelli, Phillip	Head	♂	6000	No	M	W	38	M	22	No	Yrs	Italy
_____ Jane	Wife - H			✓	F	W	26	M	16	No	Yrs	Arizona
_____ Marie	Daughter			✓	F	W	8	S		Yrs		California
_____ Phillip	Son			✓	M	W	7	S		Yrs		California

## Brancati Family

**Raffaele** "Ralph" Brancati (1874-1941) born in **Celico** CS on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1874 to Giuseppe Brancati and to Rachele Romero, arrived in New York with the ship "Tennyson" on July 22<sup>nd</sup> **1902** from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) together with his wife Maria and son Joe, and then went to Morenci to work as a copper miner.

He married the Brazilian Maria Giuseppa "Mary" Moncito (1878-1954) and had six children: Joe (b.1900), Rachele (1901-1966 born in Minas-Brazil), Jane (1903-1995 born in Minas-Brazil), Almerina "Elma" (1905-1988 born in Morenci), Edith (1907-1995 born in Morenci) and Filippina "Phyllis" (1909-2003 born in Morenci). See below 1920 Morenci Census

Raffaele died in Los Angeles CA on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1941.

Brancati, Ralph	Head	1	0	7	M	W	45	M	1901	al					no	no	Italy
Maria	Wife				F	W	42	M	1901	al					no	no	Italy
Joe	Son				M	W	22	S	1901	al					yes	yes	Italy
Elma	Daughter				F	W	15	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Edith	Daughter				F	W	13	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Filippina	Daughter				F	W	10	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Decorelli, Rachel	Granddaughter				F	W	1	S							yes	yes	Arizona

## Mercurio Family

**Vincenzo** "Jim" Mercurio (1890-1950) born in **Celico** CS on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1890, arrived in New York with the ship "Prinzess Irene" on May 6<sup>th</sup> 1908. He married **Antoinette Parise** (1888-1967) and had six children: Frank (b.1910), Morris (b.1913), Mary (b.1916), Blas (b.1918), Amedeo (b.1922) and Pete (b.1924) see photo below of Metcalf 1920 Census. He settled in Metcalf and worked first as a bartender, pool hall keeper and as a butcher. Moved to Clifton and to Santa Ana CA where he died in 1950.

Mercurio, Vincenzo	Head	1	0	F	M	W	29	M	1902	al							Italy
Antoinette	Wife				F	W	31	M	1902	al							Italy
Frank	Son				M	W	10	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Mario	Son				M	W	7	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Mary	Daughter				F	W	7	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Blas	Son				M	W	1 1/2	S							yes	yes	Arizona
Mezala, Gabe	Boarder				M	W	40	M	1901	al					yes	yes	Italy

3. Vincenzo Mercurio, aged 19 years,  
 occupation Bar tender, do declare on oath that my personal  
 description is: Color White, complexion Fair, height 5 feet 10 inches,  
 weight 155 pounds, color of hair brownish, color of eyes brown  
 other visible distinctive marks Scar in Forehead  
 : I was born in Celico Italy  
 , on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October, anno  
 Domini 1889; I now reside at Morenci Arizona  
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples Italy  
 on the vessel Prince German Line my last  
 foreign residence was Celico Italy

Part of the request by **Vincenzo Mercurio** to become **US citizen** in 1918

## **TRESILICO** (Oppido Mamertina) RC

**Tresilico** since 1927, is a suburb of Oppido Mamertina of Reggio Calabria. It has the old and important Church of Our Lady of Graces (see **photo** below).



### **Zappia Family**

**Giuseppe "Rocco" Zappia** (1883-1967) left his hometown **Tresilico** where he was born on August 17<sup>th</sup> 1883.

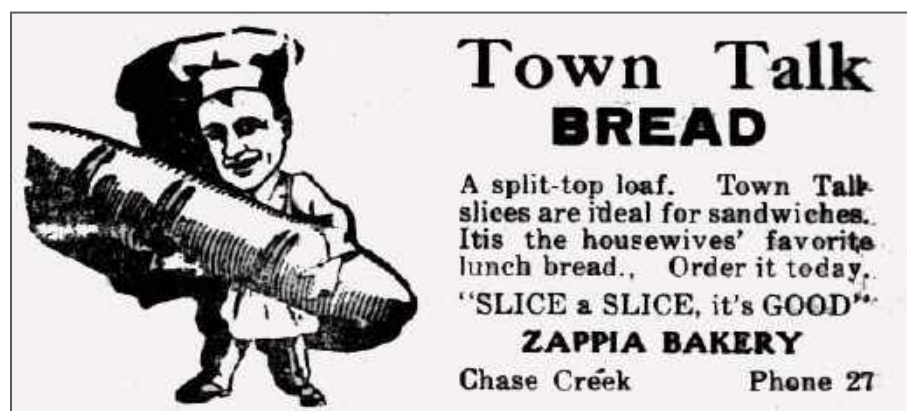
When his mother **Letteria Spezzano** died, Rocco was very young and his father **Stefano**, at the request of his second wife, entrusted a guardian to accompany the young man to USA in **1898**. Since Rocco was only 15 years old, his guardian exploited him, made him live miserably in a cellar and kept all the money the youngster made as a working as a coal miner at **McAlester Mines** of Oklahoma.

**Giuseppe Cassetti**, an experienced miner who also worked at McAlester, felt sympathy for Rocco, offered him hospitality at his home where he met his future wife **Julia**, Cassetti's daughter.

A few years later, Rocco decided to move to Clifton where he got acquainted with **Romulo Miranda**, a successful Mexican businessman who also attended Clifton's Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Romulo became Rocco's "guidance counselor" encouraging him to quit the miner job and to try to open his own business.



Thus, he learned the art of baking and in 1909 at Clifton's Chase Creek, opened the "**Rocco Zappia's Vienna Bakery**" (see **photo**) which made their own 10 cents coins and remained active until 1933.



The same year when the bakery was inaugurated, at age 26, Rocco married the Oklahoman **Michaela "Julia" Cassetti** (1889-1951) who then became the saleslady at the bakery.

They had seven children: Rocco Jr. (1909-1923), Frank Stephen (1909-1998), Joseph (1912-1989), Anthony (b.1912), Helen (1913-2004), Angelina (1915-2005), Michael (1925-1999) and Carmela (b.1927), all born in Clifton except for Frank Stephen who was born in Texas.

Zappia Rocco	Head	1	2	M	W	30	M	1889	1913	Yp	Yp	Italy
Julia	Wife					31	M			Yp	Yp	Oklahoma
Rocco Jr.	Son					11	D			Yp	Yp	Arizona
Frank	Son					10	D			Yp	Yp	Texas
Anthony	Son					12	D			Yp		Arizona
Helen	Daughter					6	D			Yp		Arizona
Angelina	Daughter					4 1/2	D					Arizona

**Clifton 1920 Census:** Zappia family consisted of seven members

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER U 460	1. NAME (Print) JOSEPH ROCCO ZAPPIA (First) (Middle) (Last)		ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 502 S 4th AVE TUCSON, ARIZONA (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 94 W BROADWAY TUCSON (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 59 DATE OF BIRTH AUG 17 1883 (Month) (Day) (Year)	6. PLACE OF BIRTH TRESILICO, CALABRIA (Town or county) (State or country) ITALY	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS JULIA C. ZAPPIA, 502 S 4th AVE, TUCSON			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OWNS BAKERY 94 W BROADWAY TUCSON (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)	16-21639-1	J. Rocco Zappia (Registrant's signature)

In 1934 the family moved to Tucson (at 502 S. 4th Avenue) where he opened another bakery at 94 W. Broadway (see 1942 draft board registration **photo**) and where he lived until March 26<sup>th</sup> 1967, the date of his death, at age 83.

**DELIA NOVA RC** was founded in 1878 with the union of Pedavoli and Paracorio. It's only 15 miles away from Reggio Calabria, has 3,542 people (in 1881 it had 4,707 inhabitants and in 1911 it had 5,763), located at an altitude of 600 meters in the Duverso River Valley in the Aspromonte National Park, rich with olive, chestnut, oak and fir trees. Its patron saint is St. Nicholas of Bari (see **photo** below).



**Italiano Family**

**Giuseppe** "Joe" Italiano (b.1876) born in **Delianova** RC, arrived in New York with the ship "Archimede" on April 24<sup>th</sup> **1902** and went to Boston MA where his brother Rosario lived.

Joe married Frances Cupelli (b.1878) born in Lago CS who had arrived in New York with the ship "Princess Irene" on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1906.

They lived in Coronado Mining Camp of **Metcalf** and had four children:

- Martha (b.1907),
- Frank Augustine (1909-1962), see birth certificate below
- Rafaela (b.1911) and
- Carmela (b.1914)- see 1920 Metcalf Census below.

Italiano Joe	Head	10	7	M	w	43	M	1902	NY	NY	Italy
Drusica	Wife			F	w	40	M	1906	na		Italy
Martha	Daughter			M	w	12	S				Metcalf/arg
Frank	Son			F	w	11	S				Metcalf/arg
Rafaela	Daughter			F	w	9	S				Metcalf/arg
Carmela	Daughter			F	w	6	S				Metcalf/arg



ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH									
1. PLACE OF BIRTH		State File No. <b>1304</b>				Registered No. <b>272</b>			
County <b>Greenlee</b>		State <b>Arizona</b>							
Township <b>metcalf</b>		or Village							
City <b>metcalf</b>		No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____							
2. Full name of child <b>Frank Agostino Italiano</b> (if birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give it NAME instead of street and number) if child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed									
3. Sex <b>Male</b>	4. Twin, triplet, or other _____	5. Number, in order of birth _____	6. Premature _____	7. Legitimate? <b>yes</b>	8. Date of birth <b>Aug. 28</b> , 19 <b>99</b>				
9. Full name FATHER <b>Joseph Italiano</b>					13. Full maiden name MOTHER <b>Francis Cupelli</b>				
10. Residence (usual place of abode) <b>metcalf, Ariz</b>					19. Residence (usual place of abode) <b>metcalf, Ariz</b>				
11. Color or race <b>White Italian</b>					20. Color or race <b>White</b>				
12. Age at last birthday <b>33</b> (Years)					21. Age at last birthday <b>31</b> (Years)				
13. Birthplace (city or place) <b>Italy</b>					22. Birthplace (city or place) <b>Italy</b>				
14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. <b>miner</b>					23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. <b>housewife</b>				
15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. _____					24. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc. _____				
16. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work _____					25. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work _____				
17. Total time (years) spent in this work _____					26. Total time (years) spent in this work _____				

**Certificate of birth of Frank Agostino Italiano on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1909 in Metcalf to Joseph Italiano (age 33) and Frances (sic "Francis") Cupelli (age 31)**

**PALERMO** capital city of Sicily, founded by Phoenicians in VII century BC, has 659,894 people (it had 244,898 inhabitants in 1881 and 339,465 in 1911). It was conquered by Romans in 254 BC and by Byzantium in 536 AD. Main tourist attractions: Cathedral of XII century, Massimo Opera House (see **photo** below), Palatine Chapel and Norman Palace.





## Guzzo Family

**Michele C. Guzzo** (1873-1927) born in **Palermo** (Sicily), arrived in **Metcalf** in **1914** where he worked as a miner.

The same year he married **Elizabeth Parque** (1883-1959) born in Lago CS and they had six children, all born in Metcalf:

- **Joseph** (1915-1982) married **Rose** Sandoval (1915-2003) of NM;
- Antonio (1917-1918) died from the Spanish flu (see **death certificate** below)
- Thomas (1919-2000) married Evangeline Diaz (1915-2003);
- Carmelo (1921-1979) married Paula Baray (1916-2011);
- Pasqualina (1924-1925) and
- Marie Marta (1927-1993).

Gutzg. Michiel	Handl. R.	M	W	47	M	1900	W			1900	1900	Italy
— Elisabetta	swiss	F	W	36	M	900	el			1900	1900	Italy
— Joe	sch	M	W	44	W							Arizona
— Thomas	sch	M	W	52	S							Arizona
Postquam Fortunate	Lodger	M	W	51	M	1900	el			1900	1900	Italy
Paula Sch	Lodger	M	W	30	S	1900	el			1900	1900	Italy

Metcalf 1920 Census shows four members of the Guzzo family plus two lodgers

PLACE OF DEATH		ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
County <u>Greenlee</u>	BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	State Index No. <u>114</u>	
District _____	ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		County Registered No. <u>284</u>
Town _____			Local Registrar's No. <u>106</u>
Or City <u>Clifton</u>			
No. _____		St. _____	
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)			
FULL NAME <u>Antonio Buzzo</u>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			
SEX <u>Male</u>	Color or Race <u>White - Italian</u>	MARRIAGE <u>Married</u>	
	(State - Citizens)	(Married - Widowed or Divorced)	
DATE OF BIRTH <u>Aug 13 1912</u>			
		(Month)	(Day) (Year)
AGE <u>1 yrs - 3 mos - 16 days</u>			
		hrs.	min.
OCCUPATION <u>7</u>			
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work			
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed or (employer)			
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Italy</u>			
PARENTS	NAME OF FATHER <u>Mike Buzzo</u>		
	BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Italy</u>		
	MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Elizabeth Parize</u>		
	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>Italy</u>		
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE			
(Informant)			
(Address)			
PLACE OF BURIAL <u>Clifton</u>		DATE OF BURIAL <u>10-22 1918</u>	
UNDERTAKER <u>C. F. Pascoe</u>		ADDRESS <u>Clifton</u>	
MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH			
DATE OF DEATH <u>10 28 1918</u>			
		(Month)	(Day) (Year)
I hereby certify, that I attended deceased from <u>10/15</u>			
1918 to <u>10-28 1918</u> , that I last saw him alive on <u>10/28 1918</u> and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>3:00</u> M. The DISEASE or INJURY causing Death was as follows:			
<u>Influenza</u>			
(Duration)		yrs. mos. <u>15</u> days	
Was disease contracted in Arizona?			
If not, where?			
CONTRIBUTORY (Duration) yrs. mos. days			
(Signed) <u>David Thompson</u>			
<u>1030</u>		<u>1918</u> (Address) <u>Clifton Ariz</u>	
*Indicate from VIOLENT CAUSES state (CAUSES OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.			
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
At place of death yrs. mos. ds. in Arizona <u>773</u> mos. <u>26</u> ds.			
Former or Usual Residence			
Filed <u>11-26 1918</u> <u>M. D. Duncanson</u>			
		Local Registrar	
Filed <u>DEC 16 1918</u> <u>L. A. Bunker</u>			
		County Registrar	

In 1955 **Joe Guzzo** (1915-1982) and **Rose Sandoval** (1915-2003) bought “**Maud’s Cafe & Drive In**” located at 331 S. Coronado Blvd in Clifton. The restaurant had opened in the early 40s and was well-known for its burgers, shrimps, fish and chips, meat burros and its hot sauce.



**Maud's Cafe & Drive In** in Clifton AZ (photo by Antonson)



**Maud's Cafe & Drive In** in Clifton AZ (photo by Antonson)

## AVERSA CE

**Aversa** CE is a city of 52,974 people (in 1881 it had 21,312 inhabitants, in 1921 it had 23,859), only 15 miles away from Naples. It is known for its fertile soil and buffalo mozzarella.

In the XI and following centuries, it was occupied by the Norman Robert Guiscard, followed by the Angevins and Aragon.

An important tourist site is its Cathedral (see **photo** below).



### Granieri Family

**Pasquale** Granieri (1865-1941) born in **Aversa** (Caserta) in 1874, arrived in New York with the ship "Celtic" on March 3<sup>rd</sup> **1911**.

He worked as a watchman in Morenci's mines, was married to **Maryann Granieri** (b.1873) and had two children: Pauline (b.1910) and Mary (b.1915). See below 1930 Morenci Census.

Granieri, Pasquale	Head	0	100	70	M	26	56	77	29	1910	New York	Italy
Maryann	Wife			V	F	26	48	77	21	1910	New York	Italy
Pauline	Daughter			V	F	26	30	21		1910	New York	Italy
Mary	Daughter			V	F	26	15	21		1910	New York	Italy

### CAMPLI (Province of Teramo or TE, Region Abruzzo)

**Campoli TE** is a town of 7,276 inhabitants (it had 8,120 people in 1881, 9,578 people in 1911). It was always protected by important leaders: **King Charles II** of Anjou introduced in 1293 a weekly open market, Pope **Clement VII** elevated it to an episcopal see and Pope **Clement XIV** created in 1772 the "Holy Stairs". The Farnese family of Parma and Piacenza, ruled it from 1538 to 1734.

The Farnese Palace (see **photo** below) was damaged during the 1703 earthquake.





## Lupi Family

**Vincenzo** Lupi (b.1879 in Campli) was a plasterer who lived as a single person in Clifton. He arrived in New York with the ship "Lombardia" on October 8<sup>th</sup> **1903** and died on November 16<sup>th</sup> 1943, at age 64, at the Arizona State Hospital of Phoenix, of a cerebro-vascular accident (see **photo** below).

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS		State File No. <u>1764</u> Registrar's No. <u>1764</u>	
1. Place of Death: (a) County <u>Maricopa</u>		(b) City or Town <u>Phoenix</u>		(c) Location <u>Arizona State Hospital</u>		(d) Length of Stay: In Hospital or Institution <u>7 yrs. 8 mos. 1 day</u> In Community <u>7 yrs. 8 mos. 1 day</u> In Arizona <u>30 yrs.</u>	
2. Usual Residence of Deceased: (a) State <u>Arizona</u>		(b) County <u>Greenlee</u>		(c) City or Town <u>Clifton</u>		(d) Street No. <u>Main St. at Chase Creek</u>	
3. (a) FULL NAME <u>Vincenti Lupi</u>		(b) If Veteran <u>no</u>		(c) If Foreign Born <u>no</u>		(d) If Naturalized <u>no</u>	
4. Sex <u>male</u>	5. Color or Race <u>white</u>	6. (a) Single, married, widowed or divorced <u>single</u>		MEDICAL CERTIFICATION			
7. Birthdate of deceased (Month) <u>June</u> (Day) <u>15</u> (Year) <u>1879</u>		8. (a) Name of husband or wife <u>single</u>		9. (b) Age of husband or wife, if alive <u>yes</u>		10. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day and year) <u>11-16-1943</u>	
9. Birthplace (City, town or county) <u>Italy</u> (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		10. Usual Occupation <u>Mason</u>		11. Industry or Business <u></u>		12. TIME (Hour and minute) <u>5:45 A.M.</u>	
13. AGE: Years <u>64</u> Months <u>0</u> Days <u>0</u>		14. Cause of Death <u>Cerebro-vascular accident (apoplexy)</u>		15. Due to <u>C.H.S. Les</u>		16. DURATION <u>few days</u>	
17. Father's Name <u>1879</u>		18. Birthplace <u>Italy</u> (City, town or county) <u>Italy</u> (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		19. Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death) <u></u>		20. PHYSICIAN <u>Underline</u>	
21. Maiden Name <u>1879</u>		22. Birthplace <u>Italy</u> (City, town or county) <u>Italy</u> (State or Country) <u>Italy</u>		23. Major findings of operations <u></u>		24. Underline <u>no</u>	

## Torino (Turin)

Torino has 875,698 inhabitants (329,691 in 1901 and 499,823 in 1921), is the capital city of the Piedmont Region of Italy, was the first national capital of Italy and is an important industrial and cultural center in northern Italy.

In 218 B.C. it was attacked by Hannibal and in 28 B.C. the Romans founded it as "**Augusta Taurinorum**".



Subsequently, it was conquered by Ostrogoths, Lombards and the Franks of Charlemagne (773).

In 1899 **FIAT** (Italian Automobile Industry of Turin) and in 1906 LANCIA, two important automobile manufactures, were founded.



Torino's Coat of Arms has a blue Swiss shield with a golden rampant bull on it, with silver horns. Above the shield, there is a crown with nine pearls.

### Immigrants from Torino to Morenci:

	yr birth	yr. immigration
Gatti Antonio	1894	1913
Gatti Christopher	1838	1879
Gatti John C.	1870	1879
Gerone Domenico	1883	1904
Terrando Maria	1885	1906



## Gatti Family



**Gatti Meat Shop** in Clifton in **1914**: John C. Gatti (on the lt) with his wife Lucia Conterno Patrilli

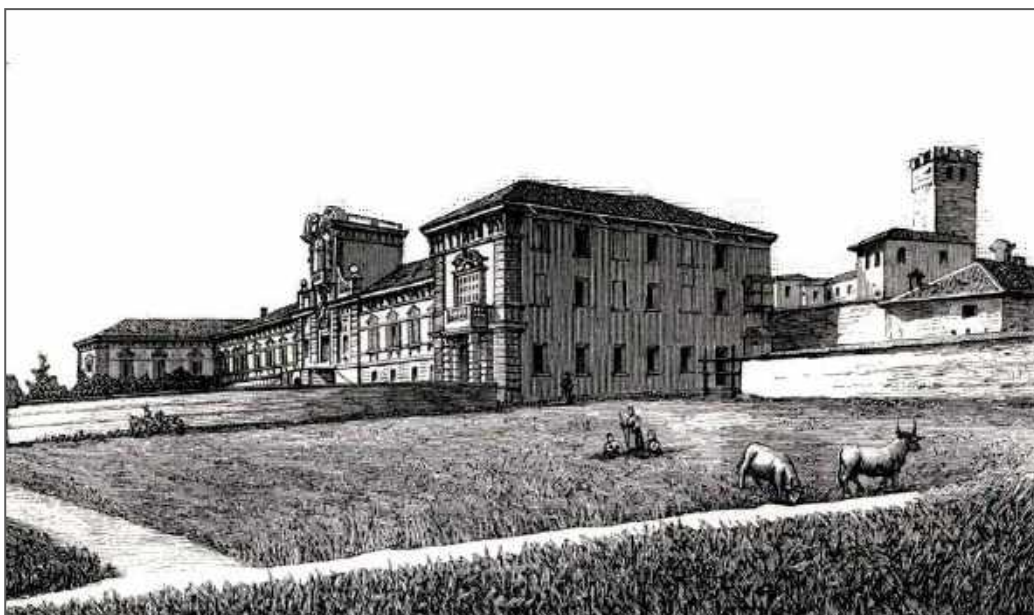
**John C. Gatti** (1870-1932) born in **Turin** (Piedmont), son of the bricklayer Christopher Gatti (1838-1911) and brother of Carlo Gatti (1895-1964), arrived with his father in Morenci in **1879**. He married the widow **Lucia Conterno Patrilli** (1878-1965), due to their age, had no children but adopted William Norton (1902-1950) who became the truck driver of the butcher shop at the Clinton "Palace Market" John owned and ran in Clifton with his partner Parks. They sold beef, pork, mutton, sausages, fish and oysters as shown of the 1909 newspaper "The Copper Era".



**Lucia** was also born in Piedmont, in the town of **Bene Vagienna** in **Cuneo** Province. At age 7, she had arrived in New York with her mother on December 11<sup>th</sup> **1886** on the ship "La Bourgogne". She married Antonio Conterno (1863-1916), had four children but when Antonio died, she married John C. Gatti. The 1920 Clifton Census shows that John and Lucia were living with William (age 19) and Lucia's parents (Giovanni age 74 and Lucia Morra age 73).



## Rivara Canavese TO



It's a town of 2,604 inhabitants (known as "Rivaresi") which is 236 miles north of Turin.

When they emigrated to Morenci and nearby towns, its population was 2,229 inhabitants in the year 1881, 2,232 people in 1901, 1,800 people in 1911 and 1,786 inhabitants in 1921.

It has a very important **Castle** (see **photo above**) built in the XII century by Count Valpenga and Count Discalzi and used today as a museum of modern art.

The Municipality of **Rivara** has in its very ancient **coat of arms**, already painted in the primitive Parish Church of San Giovanni Decollato, **11 hills** surmounted by a **comet star** with the motto "**Salubrior Hisce Montibus Aer**" ("Mountain Air is Healthy"). This motto truly reflects the reality of Rivara, made of a pleasant pre-hill position, a pleasant climate and a beneficial fresh air.



To trace a little **history of Rivara** it is necessary to go back to the very remote and flourishing times of the Ligurian and Celtic Tribe and its illustrious district, which then inherited from ancient Canava (a territory from Turin to Aosta Valley), was like germ and the origin of the present Canavese. The limestone quarries of Rivara were used to build Canavese homes. The first historical document that mentions Rivara is a 1014 diploma of Emperor Henry II (978-1024) of the Holy Roman Empire which lists the possessions of the Fruttuaria Abbey, among which there was Rivara.

In the district of ancient Knappe or Canava, there was probably a strategically favorable area where the Castle of Rivara still stands. Over the centuries, the hill fell apart, changing the course of the Viana torrent, thus allowing the construction of the town in its present and happiest position with respect to the ancient "old villas". As evidence of the original location of the village, the location of the ancient parish church remains (already a destination for pilgrims of the first Christians around the year 1000) today identified by the XVIII-century church dedicated to the martyrdom of **St. John the Baptist**, already called "**San Giovanni Extra Terram Riparie**".

It is impossible to know who were the first lords of Rivara. Probably they were descendants of the **Lombard Dukes**, who settled here after the Franks had taken over Italy. It seems certain that, from the beginning, these Lords were subject to the **Marquis of Monferrato**. On March 2, 1163, **Emperor Frederick** (1122-1190) also confirmed Rivara to the Marquis Monferrini **William V** (1100-1191).

The **Counts of Valperga**, over the years became more powerful, took possession of our country and its feudal title and one of them, with the approval of the Marquis of Monferrato, installed himself as **Lord of the Castle of Rivara**. He became the progenitor of the Valperga Counts of Rivara who **ruled the town until 1793** the year when there were no more descendants.

During the **Tuchinaggio period**, there were popular revolts against some lords that started around 1200 and lasted for over a century, with a peaceful conclusion by the Lords having the **Marquis Teodoro di Monferrato** (1303-1338) as their high referee.

During this period the nickname "**Strassapapè**" was attributed to the Rivaresi since some disputes were decided with a notary public who during the drafting of the documents, was very unprecise in favor of the Lords. Upon discovering this, a daredevil Rivarese, took away the notary public documents and tore them publically with everyone's applause.

In October 1796, with the death of **Ignazio Domenico**, the last Valperga Count of Rivara, the ownership of the two castles passed to the Royal Heritage.



The term "**Canavese**" refers to an area between Torino and Valle d'Aosta towards Biella and Vercelli.

Its historic capital is Ivrea and many towns are part of it: Rivara, Rivarolo, Forno, Cuorgnè, Castellamonte and Valperga.

### List of Immigrants from Rivara Canavese to Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf:

1. Bernatto Gaetano
2. Bernatto Luigi
3. Bernatto Paolo
4. Coassolo Albino
5. Coassolo Cesare
6. Ferrero Giuseppe
7. Ferrero Margherita
8. Ferrero Michele
9. Gambotti Teresa
10. Marietti G.pe "Celestino"
11. Marietti Giov. Battista
12. Marietti Grato John
13. Marietti Guglielmo
14. Marietti Jim
15. Marietti Teresa
16. Massa Domenico
17. Massa John
18. Massa Michele
19. Poletti Bartolomeo
20. Poletti Paul
21. Rolle Dominick
22. Rolle Dominick
23. Rolle Margh. Dom.
24. Scanavino Battista
25. Scanavino Filippo
26. Vallero Andrea

## Marietti Family

**Guglielmo** "William" Marietti was born at **Rivara Canavese TO** in 1871, arrived in New York on November 23<sup>rd</sup> **1891** from Le Havre, went to Morenci where he married Angeline Massa (b.1877) and had two children: Domenica (1899-1986) who married Domenico Bianco (1883-1976) and John (b.1902 in Morenci).

**Giuseppe** "Celestino" Marietti (b. 1874 at **Rivara Canavese TO**), digger and timberman, arrived in New York on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1899 with the ship "La Gascogne" together with his younger brother Matteo (b.1883) and a townsman Ippolito Gail (b.1867). On December 12<sup>th</sup> 1905 on the ship "La Bretagne" he returned to New York from Le Havre together with the following townsmen and relatives: Michele Marietti (age 23), Domenico Poletto (age 25) and Giacomo Cavallo (age 18), all going to Morenci. (see Ship Manifest below)

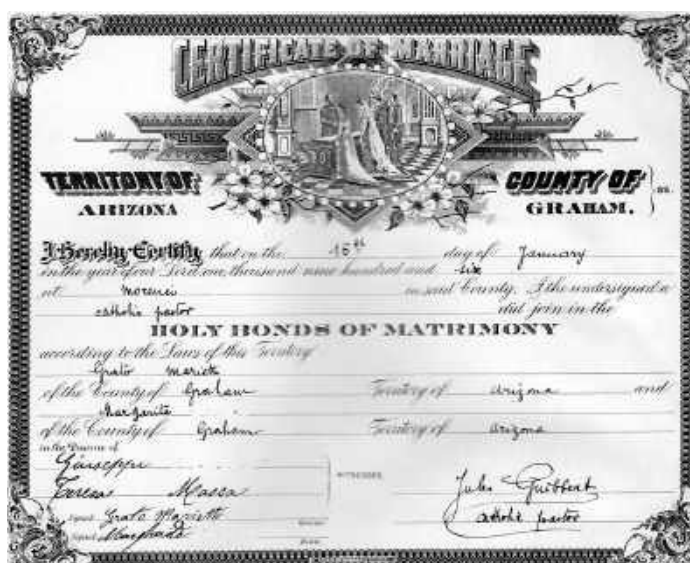
9	Anariette	Michele	28	Vm	S	famula		Roma	<del>Alfonsina</del>
9	Poletto	Domenico	25	Vm	S	"		"	"
10	Cavallo	Dionisio	18	Vm	S	mason		"	"
11	Anariette	Ciletti	32	V	M	digger		"	"

He married **Teresa Chetto** (b.1884) who had arrived in New York with the ship "La Bretagne" on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1904. Giuseppe was a timberman and had four children, all born in Morenci: Bert (b.1910), Tony (b.1912), Anna (b.1914) and Celestine (b.1916).

**Giuseppe Battista** "Joe" Marietti (1878-1946) born at **Rivara Canavese TO** on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1878 to Luigi Marietti and Teresa Chetta, arrived in New York with the ship "La Savoie" on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1906. He was a store owner who married Teresa Marietti (b.1885) and had three children: Louise (b.1907), Mary (b.1909) and Amalia (b.1917). Joe divorced Teresa and died in Morenci on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1946.

Marionette Joe	Head 10	7	M	W	78	W	1907	ma	1915	yes	yes	Italy
— Anna	Wife		7	W	35	M	1904	ma		yes	yes	Italy
— Louise	Son			W	19	B				yes	yes	Origion
— Mary	Daughter		7	W	11	P				yes		Origion
— Emma	Daughter		7	W	2	P				yes		Origion

**Grato John Marietti** (1873-1926) was born on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1873 at **Rivara Canavese TO** and arrived in New York from Piraeus (Greece) on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1910 with the ship "Athinaï". He worked as a miner in Morenci, married on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1906 **Margherita Marietti** (1878-1965) -see **photo**- and had four children: John (b.1906), Pete (b.1908) who became a grocer, Minnie (b.1909) and Romolo (b.1910) who also became a grocer. He died on January 8<sup>th</sup> 1926, at age 52, from acute broncho-pneumonia, leaving Margherita alone to raise the family.





**Jim Marietti** (b.1892) probably born at **Rivara Canavese TO**, arrived in Morenci in 1910 where he was a grocery store keeper. He married Bertha Marietti (b.1891) and had five children, all born in Morenci: Wilson (b.1912), Jim (b.1914), Albert (b.1916), Carmen (b.1917) and Gina (b.1918).

## Ferrero Family

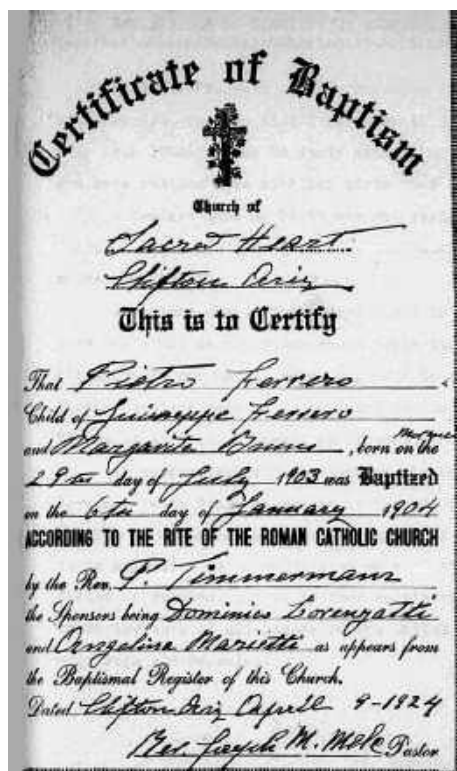
**Michele** "Mike" Ferrero (1869-1940) was born in **Rivara Canavese TO** on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1869 and died in Clifton on February 26<sup>th</sup> 1940. He arrived in New York on June 26<sup>th</sup> **1898** with the ship "La Boulogne" from Le Havre and settled in Morenci. He moved to Los Angeles at 3 Temple Place.

**Margherita** Ferrero (1878-1965) born on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1878 in **Rivara Canavese TO**, arrived in Morenci in **1896** and in 1906 married **Grato John Marietti** (1873-1926). They had four children: John (1906-1983), Pete (1908-1959), Domenica "Minnie" (1909-2001) who married Philip Guardoni (1906-1953) and Romolo (1910-1998) who married Angelina Rietz (1913-2001).

**Giuseppe** "Joe" Ferrero (1876-1916), Michele's brother, was born in **Rivara Canavese TO**. He lived in Morenci since **1898** where he was a miner, was a boarder at Grato John Marietti's home. He married Margherita Bruno and they had a son Pietro (b.1903). He died in Morenci on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1916 at 40 years of age.

**Pietro** Ferrero was born in Morenci on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1903 to Giuseppe Ferrero (1876-1916) and to Margherita Bruno. On June 18<sup>th</sup> 1908 Pietro was accompanied by his mother to Rivara Canavese TO where they settled to permit him to study until he was 20 years old. In 1924 he obtained a US passport from the US Consulate of Turin (Italy) and was welcomed to Los Angeles at the home of his uncle Michele (1869-1940).

I will now show **all the documents** that he **needed** to certify his identity to the American Consulate, to certify his state of health, to get a US passport, to vow allegiance to USA and to assure the Consulate that his uncle would support him financially.



**DEPARTMENT PASSPORT APPLICATION. MAY 2 1924**

**ISSUED WASHINGTON**

I, PIETRO FERRERO, a NATIVE WAR 2 6 1924

OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport for myself, accompanied by my wife, \_\_\_\_\_, and minor children, as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_, born at \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date.)

and \_\_\_\_\_, born at \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date.)

and \_\_\_\_\_

I solemnly swear that I was born at Morenci, in the State of Arizona, on July 29th 1903, that my <sup>(father)</sup> ~~husband~~ Giuseppe Ferrero, was born in Rivara, Italy, and is now residing at deceased, for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_; † [that he emigrated to the United States from the port of Genoa, Italy, on or about 1898, 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 by the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date.)

as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; † that I am the bearer of Passport No. \_\_\_\_\_, issued by I have no American passport \_\_\_\_\_ (Date.); that my legal domicile is in the United States, my permanent residence being at Los Angeles, California; that in the United States I followed the occupation of \_\_\_\_\_, and last left the United States on June 3rd 1908, arriving at Rivara, Prov. Turin, Italy, on June 16th 1908, where I am now residing for the purpose of attending school, on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name, address, and nationality of firm, corporation, or other organization represented, if any.)

that I have resided outside the United States at the following places for the following periods:

Italy, from 1908 to date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT

April 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brist:

Attention of Mr. Rowley

Herewith I quote from letter received from the Postmaster at Clifton, Arizona, in the case of PIETRO FERRERO:

" In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 2d inst., I submitted the enclose baptismal certificate to the Rev. Joseph Mele, who is the present Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of this city, and he reports that it is a correct transcript from the church records in every particular. Trusting that this is all the information that you require on this subject, I am,

Very respectfully Yours,  
Robert B. Anderson,  
Act. P. M. "

I also quote from letter received from the Postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT

- 2 -

California, in the same case:

" Replying to your letter of the 2d inst., regarding one Pietro Ferrero, claiming birth July 29, 1903, at Morenci, Ariz. and now in Turin, Italy, permit me to advise that Mr. Michele Ferrero, lives at 3 Temple Place, this city, and on being shown the photo transmitted by you, stated that it was his nephew; that his nephew had been born in Morenci, Ariz, July 29, 1903, and was now in Turin, Italy, awaiting a passport; and that if he secured same and came to Los Angeles, he would make his home at 3 Temple Place, this city, with his uncle. The photo enclosed by you is herewith returned.

Respectfully yours,  
P. O. O'Brien, P. M. "

*Rob*





## Bernatto Family

**Luigi** Bernatto born in **Rivara Canavese** TO in 1879, arrived in New York with the ship "L'Aquitaine" on August 24<sup>th</sup> **1901** and settled in Clifton where his friend Guglielmo Marietti lived.

His two brothers also left Rivara to join him:

- **Gaetano** (b.1877) arrived in New York with the ship "La Champagne" on April 14<sup>th</sup> **1902**. Although, his left leg was amputated from the knee down, he worked as a bartender.
- **Paolo** born on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1884, arrived in New York with the ship "New York" on November 26<sup>th</sup> **1905**, worked as a bartender, requested US citizenship in 1909 (see **photo** below) and married Giuseppina Davalle (b.1880) in 1918

DECLARATION OF INTENTION	
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)	
Territory of Arizona } County of Graham } ss: 3. Paolo Bernatto	In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona in and for the County of Graham, aged 25 years,
occupation Bartender, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color White, complexion Light, height 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, weight 174 pounds, color of hair Light Brown, color of eyes Grey other visible distinctive marks none	
; I was born in Rivara Canovese Italy , on the 27 <sup>th</sup> day of March, anno Domini 1884; I now reside at Mexen Arizona	
I emigrated to the United States of America from Avara France on the vessel Savolla; my last foreign residence was Rocca Canovese 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 Emanuel III King of Italy, of which I am now a citizen subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York on or about the 28 <sup>th</sup> day of January, anno Domini 1905; I am not an anarchist; I am not a	

## Poletti Family

**Paul** Poletti (1877-1958) born in **Rivara Canavese** TO on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1877 to Paul Poletti and Alice Musso, arrived in New York with the ship "La Champagne" on October 8<sup>th</sup> **1899**, final destination Morenci where his brother Domenico lived.

He married Rose Poletti (b.1889) who had arrived in 1906 and had three children: Paul (b.1907), Cynthia (b.1914) and Peter (b.1916).

**Bartolomeo** "Bert" Poletti (1873-1936) born in **Rivara Canavese** TO on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1873, married Mary Bernardi (b.1883 in Braidwood IL) and had two children: Paul Bernard (b.1905) and Alice (b.1906), both born in Morenci.

Supplement to  
Record before this  
State File No. 77  
Registration No. 77

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

PLACE OF BIRTH  
County Greenlee  
Township Morenci  
City None

State ARIZONA  
or Village None

2. Full name of child Paul Bernard Poletti  
(If born in a hospital or institution, give NAME, address of parent and address)

3. Sex MALE  
4. Twin, triplets, or other None  
5. Premature Yes  
6. Number, in order of birth 1st  
7. Is mother married? Yes  
8. Date of birth May 20, 1905  
(Month, day, year)

9. Full name Paul Poletti  
10. Residence (usual place of abode) Morenci Arizona  
11. Color or race White  
12. Age at last birthday 36 (Years)  
13. Birthplace (city or town) Rivara Canavese  
(State or Country) Parma Italy  
14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as engineer, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Baker  
15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc.  
16. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work  
17. Total time (years) spent in this work 2 yrs  
18. Full name Mary  
19. Residence (usual place of abode) Morenci Arizona  
20. Color or race White  
21. Age at last birthday 26 (Years)  
22. Birthplace (city or town) Braidwood Illinois  
(State or Country)  
23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as bookkeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. Housewife  
24. Industry or business in which work was done, as saw mill, lumber's office, silk mill, etc.  
25. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work  
26. Total time (years) spent in this work 5 yrs

27. Number of children of this mother (At time of the birth including this child) (a) Born alive and now living 2 (b) Born alive but now dead 1 (c) Stillborn —

28. If stillborn, period of gestation months or weeks —  
29. Cause of stillbirth During labor

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE  
I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was alive (Born alive or stillborn)  
(When there was an attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return.)  
(Signed) Paul Poletti  
Given name added from a supplemental report None  
Address Morenci Arizona  
Date June 9, 1905

## Massa Family

**Michele** Massa (b.1863) born in **Rivara Canavese** TO, arrived in New York with the ship "La Champagne" on October 8<sup>th</sup> **1899** and then headed for Clifton where his brother Giovanni lived.

**John** Massa (b.1885) born in **Rivara Canavese** TO, arrived in New York with the ship "La Gascogne" on February 1<sup>st</sup> **1909** and then settled in Clifton.

**Domenico** Massa born in **Rivara Canavese** TO on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1869 to Michele Massa and to Paola Pitta, arrived from Genoa to New York with the ship "Fulda" on August 18<sup>th</sup> **1896** and on February 11<sup>th</sup> 1899 married **Luigia** "Louisa" **Vione** (b.1879).

The 1900 Morenci Census (see **photo** below) shows that he was living with his wife **Louisa** (b.1879) who had arrived in 1898, his brother **Paul** (b.1857) who had arrived in 1882 and who was a miner and his cousin **Louie** (b.1854) who had arrived in 1890.

Domenico lived in Morenci where he worked as a carpenter.

He also had four lodgers living with them:

- **Domenico Cavallo** (b.1869) who had arrived in 1898,
- **Joseph Vallero** (1879-1958 –see **photo** tombstone below) who had arrived in 1898,
- **Tommaso Guarino** (b.1875) and
- **John Griesco** (b.1875) who had arrived in 1898.

Massa, Domenico	Head	W	M	June	1869	30	M	2			Italy
— Louisa	Wife	W	F	Apr	1879	21	M	2	0	0	Italy
— Paul	Brother	W	M	Apr	1857	43	M	18			Italy
— Louie	Cousin	W	M	Nov	1854	45	M	17			Italy
Cavallo, Tommaso	Boarder	W	M	Jan	1869	31	M	6			Italy
Vallero, Joe	Boarder	W	M	May	1877	23	P				Italy
Guarino, Tommaso	Boarder	W	M	Feb	1875	25	P				Italy
Griesco, John	Boarder	W	M	Apr	1875	25	P				Italy





## Savio Family

**Michele "Mike" Savio**, born in **Rivara Canavese TO** on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1882, arrived in New York on March 3<sup>rd</sup> **1904** with the ship "Le Bretagne". He first settled in Clifton, then Metcalf and Morenci, worked on and off as a miner, remained single and on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1932, at 50 years of age, died from acute alcoholism. (see death certificate below)

**REGISTRATION CARD**

SERIAL NUMBER **3085** ORDER NUMBER **A2303**

**Michele Savio**

BIRTHPLACE **Clifton, New York**

Age in Years **35** Date of Birth **Nov. 24 1882**

RACE **White**

U. S. CITIZEN **Yes**

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION **Labor**

EMPLOYER'S NAME **not working**

NEAREST RELATIVE **Maria Savio**

Place of Relative **New Mexico, Las**

I RETURN THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

FORM NO. 1 (Rev. 1-1-1917)

Military draft registration of 1917

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

1. PLACE OF DEATH  
County **Greenlee** State **Arizona**  
Township **Morenci** or Village **Morenci** City **Morenci**

2. FULL NAME **Mike Savio**

(a) Residence: No. **10** (Usual place of abode) St. **10** Ward **10**

(b) (If nonresident give city or town and State)

3. SEX **Male** 4. COLOR OF RACE **White** 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED **Single**

6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) **Nov 24 1882**

7. AGE **50** Years Months Days If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.

8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. **Miner**

9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. **Copper**

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month, day, and year) **Nov 24 1932**

11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation **10**

12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country) **Rivara Canavese Italy**

13. NAME **Michele Savio**

14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country) **Clifton New York**

15. MAIDEN NAME **Maria Savio**

16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country) **Clifton New York**

17. INFORMANT **Dr. J. H. Hunsley**

18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place **Morenci** Date **Dec 2 1932**

19. UNDERTAKER **Morenci**

20. **Dec 2 1932**

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) **Dec 1 1932**

22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from **Nov 29 1932** to **Dec 1 1932**

I last saw him alive on **Nov 30 1932**; death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at **12** m.

The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:

**acute alcoholism**

Other contributory causes of importance:

What last confirmed diagnosis? **acute alcoholism** Was there an autopsy? **No**

23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? **No** Date of injury **19**

Where did injury occur? **At home** (Specify city or town, county and State)

Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.

Manner of injury **Acute alcoholism**

Nature of injury **Acute alcoholism**

24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? **No**

If so, specify **Acute alcoholism**

(Signed) **J. H. Hunsley** M. D.

## Coassolo Family

REGISTRATION CARD	
SERIAL NUMBER 1161	ORDER NUMBER 1033
1. Name (Last, first, middle) <i>Albino Coassolo</i>	
2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS <i>Morenci, Greenlee Arizona</i>	
3. Age in Years 38	4. Date of Birth June 1 1880
5. RACE White	
6. U. S. CITIZEN Yes	
7. ALIEN No	
8. PRESENT OCCUPATION <i>Labourer</i>	
9. EMPLOYER'S NAME <i>Arizona Copper Co Ltd.</i>	
10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT <i>Morenci Arizona</i>	
11. NEAREST RELATIVE Name: <i>Melania Coassolo</i> Address: <i>Morenci Arizona</i>	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE <i>Albino Coassolo</i>	

**Albino** Coassolo was born in **Rivara Canavese** TO on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1880, arrived in New York with the ship "La Lorraine" on October 15<sup>th</sup> **1904**.

He married **Melania** (b.1895) who had arrived in 1913 and had two children: Joe (b.1915) and Theresa (b.1917).

He was a miner at the Arizona Copper Company of Morenci and became a US citizen in 1913.

See 1918 Draft Registration Card on the left.

**Cesare** Coassolo born in **Rivara Canavese** TO in November 1886, worked as a miner at the Arizona Copper Company in Morenci.

He remained single and became a US citizen in 1912.

See 1918 Draft Registration Card on the right.

REGISTRATION CARD	
Form 1 367	1599
1. Name (Last, first, middle) <i>Cesare Coassolo</i>	
2. Address <i>Morenci Az</i>	
3. Date of Birth Nov 3 1886	
4. Race <i>Alien</i>	
5. Where born <i>Italy</i>	
6. If not a citizen, of what country are you a native subject? <i>Italy</i>	
7. What is your present occupation? <i>Miner</i>	
8. For whom employed? <i>ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY LTD.</i>	
9. Where employed? <i>MORENCI ARIZONA</i>	
10. Married or single? <i>Single</i>	
11. What military service have you had? <i>None</i>	
12. Do you have any other relatives? <i>None</i>	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE <i>Cesare Coassolo</i>	

## Scanavino Family

**Battista** Scanavino (b.1880) born in **Rivara Canavese** TO, millman, arrived in New York on February 22<sup>nd</sup> **1904** with the ship "La Lorraine" and then went to Clifton where his brother **Filippo** (b.1882) had settled after his arrival in New York with the ship "La Lorraine" on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1902.

## Robiola Family

**Antonio Robiola** (1879-1951) miner, born in **Rivara Canavese TO** on July 6<sup>th</sup> **1879**, arrived in New York from Cherbourg (France) with the ship "St. Louis" on October 17<sup>th</sup> **1903** together with fellow countrymen **Ippolito Gays** (b.1866) and **Giovanni Battista Gays** (b.1886) and went to Clifton. See below info from 1909 citizenship request

1. Antonio Robiola, aged 30 years,  
 occupation miner, do declare on oath that my personal  
 description is: Color White, complexion Fair, height 5 feet 5 inches,  
 weight 145 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brownish gray,  
 other visible distinctive marks none  
 ; I was born in Rivara Canavese Italy  
 on the 6th day of July, anno  
 Domini 1879; I now reside at Morenci Arizona  
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Cherbourg France  
 on the vessel San Louis American Line, my last  
 foreign residence was Rivara Italy

On September 28<sup>th</sup> 1912 (see **photo** below) he married in Morenci **Anna Cristina Bertot** (1890-1974) who was also born in **Rivara Canavese TO**. She had arrived in New York a week before, on September 21<sup>st</sup> 1912 with the ship "La Savoie" who had departed from Le Havre.

They had two children: Mary (1913-2000) who married the Mexican Julio Arrieta (1900-1957) and George (1922-1945).

Antonio's brother, **Giovanni "John"** (1883-1965) born in **Rivara Canavese TO** on May 10<sup>th</sup> 1883, had arrived in New York on September 30<sup>th</sup> **1902** with the ship "La Gascogne" and died in Phoenix on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1965. See military draft card **photo** below.

Antonio and Anna Cristina died in Safford AZ, he on December 27<sup>th</sup> 1941, she in August 1974.

**Marriage License**

To any regularly licensed or Ordained Minister of the Gospel, and Judge of a Court of Record, or any Justice of the Peace with-  
 in this County:


You are hereby authorized to solemnize the Rites of

**Matrimony**

between Antonio Robiola of Morenci County of Greenlee  
 and Anna Bertoti of Morenci County of Greenlee  
 and endorse the same on this License, and make return thereof, to this office according to law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my  
 Official Seal this 28 day of September A. D. 1912

Ben M. Crawford  
 Clerk of the Superior Court, Greenlee County, Arizona.  
Superior





**REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 15, 1897)**

SERIAL NUMBER U 811	1. NAME (Print) John Robiola	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) MORENCI GREENLEE ARIZ		
3. MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 1002		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 59	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Italy
7. DATE OF BIRTH May 10 1883		
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mr. Joe Marietti, Morenci, Ariz.		
9. EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS Self		
10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Morenci Greenlee Ariz.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-22)	(9795)	10-21220-2 John Robiola (Registrant's Signature)

## Gays Family

**Ippolito Gays**, born in **1866** in **Rivara Canovese TO** and **Giovanni Battista "John" Gays** also born in **Rivara Canovese TO** on June 24<sup>th</sup> **1886**, arrived in New York from Le Havre on the ship "St. Louis" on October 19<sup>th</sup> **1903** (see photo below).

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

**PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION**

In the matter of the petition of John Gays of 2nd District Court of Arizona to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

The petition of John Gays of 2nd District Court of Arizona respectfully shows:

First. My full name is John Gays

Second. My place of residence is number 11 street, town of Gleason

Third. My occupation is Miner

Fourth. I was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, anno Domini 1886, at Rivara, Italy

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from Cherbourg, France, on or about the 16<sup>th</sup> day of October, anno Domini 1903, and arrived at the port of New York, N. Y. in the United States, on the vessel Saint Louis

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of February, anno Domini 1906 at Gumbstone, in the 2nd District Court of Arizona

Seventh. I am not married.

**Domenico Gays** born in **Rivara Canovese TO** in **1894**, arrived in New York on February 1<sup>st</sup> **1909** and settled in Morenci (the Declaration below has the wrong dates).

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

Territory of Arizona } ss: In the District Court  
County of Graham } of the Fifth Judicial District  
of the Territory of Arizona in and  
for the County of Graham

I, Pomerec Gaijs, aged 24 years,  
occupation miner, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium dark, height 5 feet 8 inches,  
weight 165 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown,  
other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Rivara Canovese Italy  
on the 18th day of March, anno  
Domini 1885; I now reside at Morenci Arizona.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Genova Italy  
on the vessel\* White Star Line; my last  
foreign residence was Rivara Canovese 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 New York on or about the 11th day  
of October, anno Domini 1905; I am not an anarchist; I am not a

## Cavallo Family

**Bernardo** "Barney" Cavallo was born in **Rivara Canovese TO** on May 12<sup>th</sup> **1882**, arrived in New York from Le Havre on the ship "La Bretagne" on September 16<sup>th</sup> **1901** (wrong date below). He settled in Morenci where he worked as a bartender.

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

Territory of Arizona } ss: In the District Court  
County of Graham } of the Fifth Judicial District  
of the Territory of Arizona in and  
for the County of Graham

I, Barney Cavallo, aged 27 years,  
occupation Bartender, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Fair, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
weight 155 pounds, color of hair dark, color of eyes blue,  
other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Rivara Canovese Italy  
on the 12th day of May, anno  
Domini 1882; I now reside at Morenci Arizona.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Nava France  
on the vessel\* Britania French Co; my last  
foreign residence was Rivara 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 New York on or about the 27th day  
of August, anno Domini 1901; I am not an anarchist; I am not a

## Vassallo Family

**Domenico** Vassallo was born in **Rivara Canavese TO** (suburb of **Busano**) on April 16<sup>th</sup> **1879** e arrivò a New York con la nave "La Torraine" on November 17<sup>th</sup> **1902**.

He settled in Morenci where he worked as a copper miner at the Arizona Copper Company.

See below his 1909 request to become an American citizen.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION	
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)	
<u>Territory of Arizona</u> <u>County of Graham</u> ss:	In the <u>District</u> Court of the <u>Fifth Judicial District</u> of the <u>Territory of Arizona</u> , in and for the <u>County of Graham</u>
I, <u>Domenico Vassallo</u> , aged <u>30</u> years,	
occupation <u>Miner</u> , do declare on oath that my personal	
description is: Color <u>White</u> , complexion <u>Dark</u> , height <u>5 feet 5 1/2</u> inches,	
weight <u>153</u> pounds, color of hair <u>Brownish black</u> , color of eyes <u>brown</u>	
other visible distinctive marks <u>none</u>	
; I was born in <u>Busano Canovese Italy</u>	
, on the <u>16<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>April</u> , anno	
Domini <u>1879</u> ; I now reside at <u>Morenci Arizona</u>	
I emigrated to the United States of America from <u>Rivara France</u>	
on the vessel* <u>Torraine</u> <u>French Co</u> ; my last	
foreign residence was <u>Busano Canovese Italy</u>	
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign	
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to <u>Victor Emmanuel</u>	
<u>III King of Italy</u> , of which I am now a <u>citizen</u> subject; I	
arrived at the port of <u>New York</u> in the	
State <u>New York</u> on or about the <u>17<sup>th</sup></u> day	
of <u>November</u> , anno Domini <u>1902</u> , I am not an anarchist; I am not a	



## FORNO RIVARA TO



The **Coat of Arms** of the Municipality of Forno Rivara.

It's a town of 3,336 inhabitants (known as "Rivaresi") found 236 miles north of Turin.

When they emigrated to Morenci and nearby towns, its population was 3,566 inhabitants in the year 1881, 3,409 people in 1901, 3,535 people in 1911 and 3,294 inhabitants in 1931.

### List of Immigrants from Forno Rivara to Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf:

1. Buffo Giovanni Battista
2. Buffo Giovanna
3. Buffo Maddalena
4. Buffo Giovanni
5. Buffo Tommaso
6. Calcaterra M. Carolina
7. Cortina Joe
8. Fuliaga John
9. Fuliaga Pete
10. Grosso Matteo
11. Piano Caterina
12. Piano Giovanni Dom.
13. Piano M. Consolatrice
14. Quarello Tommaso Ant.
15. Ricca Clotilde Rosa
16. Riva Joe
17. Rolle James "Jim"
18. Rolle Margherita D.ca
19. Rolle Maria Assunta
20. Rostagno Antonio

### Rolle Family

**James** "Jim" Rolle (1870-1945) born in **Forno di Rivara TO** on November 29<sup>th</sup> 1870 to Giuseppe Rolle (1839-1925) and to Caterina M. Rostagno (1851-1914), arrived in Morenci in **1892** where he worked as a miner. He married Maria Assunta Rolle (1880-1962) and had four children: Alexander "Joe" (1906-1989), Stephen (1906-1986), James "Jim" (1908-1983) and Katherine (1915-1975), all born in Morenci, except for the last, Katherine, who was born in Duncan AZ.

Rolle, James	Head	1	0	7	M	W	49	M	1892	7/2	1903	6/20	Pro	Italy
Mary	Wife				F	W	39	7/1	1903	7/2	1903	6/20	Pro	Italy
Joe	Son				M	W	15	8				6/20	Pro	Arizona
Stephen	Son				M	W	13	3				6/20	Pro	Arizona
Jim	Son				M	W	11	3				6/20	Pro	Arizona
Katherine	Daughter				F	W	4	5				6/20	Pro	Arizona

## Buffo Family

**Giovan Battista** Buffo (1867-1978) born in **Forno di Rivara** TO on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1867, arrived in New York with the ship "La Bretagne" on December 18<sup>th</sup> **1898**. He settled in Morenci where he worked as a jeweler, married Giovanna "Joanna" Buffo (1873-1964, born in Forno di Rivara) AKA "Joanna" or "Jenny" and had five children, the first three born in Forno di Rivara: **Maddalena** "Mary" (b.1894), **John** (1897-1992), **Thomas** (1899-1972), James (1905-1979) and Albert (1909-1974), see **photo** below of the 1920 Morenci Census. Joanna, Maddalena, John and Thomas arrived in New York on May 11<sup>th</sup> **1903** with the ship "La Bretagne". Giovan Battista died in San Mateo CA on August 14<sup>th</sup> 1978; Joanna died in San Francisco CA in 1964.

Buffo	Battista	Head	M	W	42	M	16	It Italian
	Joanna	Wife	F	W	37	M	16	It Italian
	Mary	Daughter	F	W	15	8		It Italian
	John	Daughter	M	W	13	3		It Italian
Buffo	Thomas	Son	M	W	11	5		It Italian
	James	Son	M	W	5	5		It Italian
	Albert	Son	M	W	15	5		It Italian

## Piano Family

**Giovanni Domenico** Piano (1870-1918) son of Antonio Piano and of Maria Pessario, was born in **Forno Rivara** TO, married on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1895 **Margherita Domenica Rolle** (1872-1938) born to Giuseppe Rolle (1839-1925) and of Caterina Rostagno (1849-1914) on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1872. See marriage certificate below

L'anno mille ottocentonovecento cinque, addì quindici di Giugno, ore 12 meridiane cinque e minuti, nella Casa Comunale. Avanti di me Milano Gio Battista Sindaco

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Forno Rivara e compare Piano Gio Domenico, nato il

(1) Contadino, residente in Forno Rivara, figlio di Antonio, di anni

(2) Contadino, residente in Forno Rivara, figlio di pa Pessario Maria, residente in vita in Forno Rivara (Celle), di anni

Rolle Margherita, nata il primo Agosto mille ottocento settantadue

(1) Contadino, residente in Forno Rivara, figlio di Giuseppe, di anni

(2) Contadino, residente in Forno Rivara, figlio di Rostagno Caterina, residente in Forno Rivara (Celle), di anni

I quali mi hanno richiesto di fare le pubblicazioni per matrimonio che in quest'Ufficio intendono celebrare, e li ho posti il loro matrimonio e mi hanno dichiarato, le sposi essere nate in Forno Rivara, e la sposa in Forno Rivara, avere avuto per i, da un anno ad oggi la residenza nel Comune di Forno Rivara, avere padre e madre abitivi, non essere al loro matrimonio alcun impedimento di parentela o di affinità, né altro impedimento stabilito dalla legge.

Queste dichiarazioni sono state confermate, con giuramento prestato nelle forme legali, da Piano Domenico, di anni settantadue, e da Rostagno Ermellino, di anni ventisei, ambedue residenti in questo Comune, testimoni presenti all'atto. Essenziali i documenti presentati e che erano del mio visto, inserisco nel rubriche degli allegati a questo registro, dichiaro che le pubblicazioni si fanno in questo Comune.

### Translation:

On June 15<sup>th</sup> 1895...in front of **Giovan Battista Milano**, Mayor of Forno Rivara, appeared **Giovanni Domenico Piano**, farmer, resident of Forno Rovara, son of Antonio Piano and of Maria Pessario, and **Margherita Rolle** born in Forno Rivara on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1872 to Giuseppe Rolle and to Caterina Rostagno, both residents of Forno Rivara, who express the wish to be married... Their witnesses were Bernardino Piano (age 39) and Ermellino Rostagno (age 25)....

The parts involved and witnesses signed their names...

Giovanni Domenico had arrived in New York on May 6<sup>th</sup> **1903** and settled in Morenci. He was joined by his wife Margherita and daughters **Maria Consolatrice** (1896-1982) and **Caterina** (1897-1919), both born in **Forno Rivara** TO, after they arrived in New York with the ship "La Provence" on November 30<sup>th</sup> 1907. See passenger manifest below.

Piano	Margherita 54 fm	15.10.86	11-11-24	Forno Rivera mother Rella Barbera	Forno Rivera	Age	Morenci
	Maria	11.11.86					
	Caterina	9.6.87					

**ATTI DI NASCITA**

L'anno mille ottocentesimo ottantasei, addì dieci di Maggio  
 a ore seize e minuti quarta, nella Casa Comunale  
 Avanti di me Persano Giuseppe, Medico di

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Forno Rivera è comparso  
Piano Giovanni di Antonio, di anni quarantasei,  
 (\*) Agente domiciliato in Forno Rivera,  
 il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore quindici e minuti  
quindici, del dì dieci del mese di Maggio  
 nella casa posta in questo Comune Borgata Bellini, al numero  
da Rella Margherita di Giuseppe  
sopra, Genova di casa, sua moglie sue convi,  
onde

è nato un bambino di sesso femminile che egli mi presenta e a cui dà il nome di  
Maria, Consolatrice

A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni Vista Giovanni  
di anni quarantasei (\*) Inviato Parziale  
Vista Giuseppe di anni ventotto  
 (\*) Scrittore entrambi residenti in questo Comune.  
 Letto il presente atto agli intervenuti, l'hanno  
 essi non sottoscritte  
Piano Giovanni  
Vista Giovanni  
Vista Giuseppe  
Parziale

**ATTI DI NASCITA**

L'anno mille ottocentesimo ottantasette, addì tre di Dicembre  
 a ore quattro e minuti quindici, nella Casa Comunale  
 Avanti di me Persano Giuseppe, Medico di

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Forno Rivera è comparso  
Piano Giovanni di anni quarantasei,  
 (\*) Agente domiciliato in Forno Rivera,  
 il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore quindici e minuti  
quindici, del dì tre del mese di Dicembre  
 nella casa posta in questo Comune Borgata Bellini, al numero  
da Rella Margherita di Giuseppe, di anni  
ventiquattro, Parziale, sua moglie e sue convi,  
onde

è nato un bambino di sesso femminile che egli mi presenta e a cui dà il nome di  
Caterina

A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni Vista Giovanni  
di anni ventotto (\*) Scrittore  
Vista Giuseppe di anni quarantasei  
 (\*) Inviato Parziale entrambi residenti in questo Comune.  
 Letto il presente atto agli intervenuti, l'hanno non sottoscritte  
Piano Giovanni  
Vista Giovanni  
Vista Giuseppe  
Parziale

Above, on the **left**, birth certificates of **Maria Consolatrice Piano** born in Forno Rivera TO on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1896, and on the right, that of **Caterina Piano** born in Forno Rivera TO on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1897.

Two other children were born in Morenci: **Joseph** (1909-1982) who married Berthilda Hillenbrand (1909-2003) and **Annie** (1912-1985) who married Lawrence John Schultheis (1912-1997).

**Maria Consolatrice** had married in 1912 **Matteo Grosso** (1886-1923) who was born in **Forno Rivara** and who had arrived in New York on February 1st 1909. Their marriage did not work out, so they divorced in 1919 after they had conceived two children: James Dominic (1913-1993) and John P. (1916-1990) who became a butcher. Maria died in Clifton in June 1982.

**Caterina Piano** (1897-1919) had married in 1919 **Carmelo Pelusi** (1886-1973) of Lago CS but she died a few months after their wedding. He then decided to marry his divorced sister-in-law Maria Consolatrice with whom he had three children: Carmelo (1920-1943) who died during WW II as 1st Lieutenant of the US Air Force, Mike (b.1925) and Paul (1927-1993).

See below **1930 Morenci Census** where sons and stepsons lived together.

Pelusi, Carmelo	Head	0	600	760	77	43	74	27	410	410	Italy
—, Mary P	Wife			V	77	32	74	16	410	410	Italy
—, James	Stepson			V	77	17	1		410	410	Arizona
—, Johnnie	Stepson			V	77	14	1		410	410	Arizona
Pelusi, Carmelo	Son			V	77	9	1		410	410	Arizona
—, Mike	Son			V	77	4	1		410	410	Arizona
—, Paul	Son			V	77	2	1		410	410	Arizona



## **Quarello Family:** Charles was Mayor of a town 160 miles west of Morenci

Before southern Italians arrived, many immigrants came from **northern Italy**. For instance, **Tommaso Antonio Maria Quarello** (1875-1958), AKA " *Tomasso Quarelli*" and his family were **pioneers**, business owners, and community leaders in Winkelman AZ who had arrived from **Forno Rivara TO**. Quarelli had reached New York City on February 12<sup>th</sup> **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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Quarello 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 Quarello operated until the Prohibition period. 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 Quarello's Bar" renaming it "Wagon Wheel" in the same year. In 1948 the bar and the two Quarello family homes were destroyed by fire. The Quarellos purchased the building that had

originally housed the **Gila Valley Bank** (see **photo**) and the adjoining general store and rebuilt both of their enterprises.



The fire led Charles Quarello 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 of these data on Tommaso Quarello: "Arizona Archives Online"

## Riva Family

**Giuseppe** "Joe" Riva (b.1880 in **Forno Rivara TO**), stone cutter, arrived in New York on April 3<sup>rd</sup> **1904** with the ship "La Touraine". He married Maria Ferrando (b.1885 in Torino), a child named Lawrence (b.1904) was born in Torino. In 1906, Maria and her child arrived in Clifton where a second child was born named Domenica on July 6<sup>th</sup> 1907.

Riva Joe	Head	M	W	30	M'	6			St. Italian
Maria	Wife	F	W	25	M'	6	2	2	St. Italian
Lawrence	Son	M	W	6	S				St. Italian
Dominga	Daughter	F	W	3	S				St. Italian
Cortina Joe	Lodger	M	W	32	S				St. Italian
Rostagno Antonio	Lodger	M	W	31	S				St. Italian
Fuliaga Pete	Lodger	M	W	52	M'	4m			St. Italian
Fuliaga John	Lodger	M	W	19	S				St. Italian

Above is shown the description of the four members of Joe Riva's family as appeared in the **1910 Clifton Census**. Also listed are four Italian miners who lived with them as lodgers:

- **Joe Cortina** who was born on December 21<sup>st</sup> 1878 in Forno Rivara TO and who arrived in Clifton in 1902;
- **Antonio Rostagno** who was born on October 17<sup>th</sup> in 1879 and who arrived in Clifton in 1908;
- **Pete Fuliaga** who was born at Forno Rivara TO in 1858 and who arrived in Clifton in 1906 and
- **John Fuliaga** who was born at Forno Rivara TO in 1891 and who arrived in Clifton in 1908 (he probably was Pete's son).

## Sparone TO

**Coat of Arms** of the Municipality of Sparone TO



Sparone is a town of 984 inhabitants (known as "Sparonesi") and is only 36.6 miles north of Turin, in the Orco Valley at the foot of **King Arduin's** (955-1015) **fortress** (see **photo** below).

When they emigrated to Morenci and nearby towns, its population was 2,708 inhabitants in the year 1881, 2,851 people in 1901, and 2,492 people in 1921. Today it has less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Its patron Saint is St. James the Apostle.





King Arduin's Fortress in Sparone TO



Abandoned houses in Sparone: it's becoming a ghost city

## Blessent Family

**Bernard** Blessent (1875-1918-died on July 19<sup>th</sup> 1918, age 52) born in **Sparone TO** in 1875, arrived in Morenci in **1885**, married Felicitas Fallito (b.1871) in 1895 and had three children: Katie (1894-1978), Della (1899-1980) and Louise (1901-1975), all born in Morenci where he had arrived in 1886 and where he worked as a miner. See below 1900 Morenci Census.



division of county Prosser No 11 (Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other civil division, as the case may be. See instructions.) Name Morenci

rated city, town, or village, within the above-named division

Enumerated by me on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1900, James A.

NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.  Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any.  INCLUDE every person living on June 1, 1900, DATE SHOWN HERE JUNE 1, 1900.	RELATION  Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.							NATIVITY.				
		Color or race.  Sex.	DATE OF BIRTH.  Month. Year.		Age at last birthday.  Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years married.	Number of live born children.	Number of times married.	Place of birth of each person and parents of each person as shown, give the state or Territory; if of foreign birth, give the country.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Blessent, Peter	Head	W	M	Jan	1876	25	M	8				Italy	Italy
— Eugenia	Wife	W	F	Mar	1871	29	M	8	2	2		Italy	Italy
— Caterina	Daughter	W	F	Mar	1894	6	S					New Mexico	Italy
— Adella	Daughter	W	F	June	1899	1	S					Arizona	Italy

**Peter** Blessent (1876-1931) born in **Sparone TO** on November 8<sup>th</sup> 1876, arrived in New York on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1901 with the ship "La Champagne" and then settled in Morenci. He married Eugenia Blessent (1884-1977) and they had a child named Marie (b.1910). He died in 1931 in Wilsonville IL (see below gravestone).



## VALPERGA TO

**Valperga** is a town of 3,067 inhabitants (it had 3,503 people in 1881) which borders with the town of Cuorgnè and is part of Metropolitan area of Torino. It is famous for the great number of coppersmiths AKA "magnin" in dialect, who live in the area. Its parish is Most Holy Trinity Church (**photo** below).

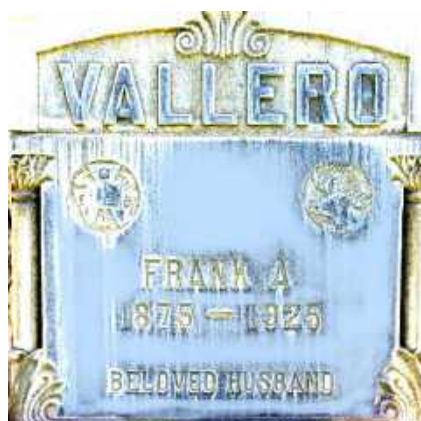


## Vallero Family

**Francesco "Frank"** Alfonso Vallero (1875-1925) born in **Valperga TO** (Riborgo suburb) on January 28<sup>th</sup> **1875** (see below **photo** of birth certificate) to Giuseppe Vallero (b.1830) and to Luisa Bertotti, arrived in Morenci in **1892** where he worked as a lumberman and married on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1895 **Domenica Sandretti** (1872-1957) born in **Valperga TO**, who had arrived in New York on March 24<sup>th</sup> **1894** with the ship "La Touraine". They had five children: Mary (1895-1983), Joe (1897-1984 b. in Oklahoma), Lucy (1900-1977 b. in Morenci), Peter (1902-1989 b. Italy) and George (1909-1992 b. in Morenci)- see below, **photo** of 1920 Morenci Census. Frank is buried in Olivewood Cemetery of California- see below, **photo** of tombstone.

<p>L'anno milleottocentosettantacinque, addì <u>ventinove</u>, di <u>Gennaio</u>, a ore <u>anti meridiano</u> <u>dieci</u> e minuti _____, nella Casa comunale.</p> <p>Avanti di me <u>Carlo Zingari</u> <u>percezione comunale</u>, <u>delegato</u> con atto del sindaco in data <u>dieci</u> di <u>Gennaio</u> <u>milleottocento</u> <u>settantotto</u>, <u>debitamente</u> <u>apposato</u>, Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di <u>Valperga</u>, è comparso <u>Giuseppe Vallero</u> _____, di anni <u>quarantacinque</u>, <u>contadino</u>, domiciliato in <u>Valperga</u> _____, il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore <u>po</u> meridiano <u>nove</u> e minuti _____, del di <u>ventotto</u> del <u>corrente</u> mese, nella casa posta <u>nel</u> <u>Riborgo</u>, al numero <u>venti</u>, da <u>Luisa Bertotti</u>, sua moglie, per lui convivente,</p> <p>è nato un bambino di sesso <u>maschile</u>, che egli mi presenta, e a cui dà il nome di <u>Francesco Alfonso</u>.</p> <p>A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni <u>Boetto Beltrami</u> <u>Domenico</u>, di anni <u>trantun</u>, <u>maestro</u> <u>flautista</u>, e <u>Vallero Michele</u>, di anni <u>trantun</u>, <u>percezione comunale</u>, entrambi residenti in questo Comune.</p> <p>Letto il presente atto agli intervenuti, lo hanno questi miei sottoscritti <u>Giuseppe Vallero</u> <u>Boetto Beltrami Domenico</u> <u>Toto</u> <u>Vallero Michele</u> <u>Toto</u></p>	<p>Numero <u>6</u> <u>Percezione</u> <u>Vallero</u> <u>Francesco Alfonso</u> nel di <u>6</u> <u>Marzo</u> <u>1895</u> ha contratto matrimonio con <u>Domenica Sandretti</u> già <u>Stato</u> <u>Matrimonio</u> il cui atto fu iscritto nel registro di matrimonio al <u>10</u> <u>h. p. II</u> Corso, il <u>10</u> <u>Settembre</u> <u>1905</u> Il Cancelliere <u>Alfano</u></p>
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Vallero, Frank's Head	0	7	M	W	45	M	1919	ma	1911	Italy
Domenica	Wife									Italy
Joe	son									Oklahoma
Lucy	Daughter									Arizona
Peter	son									Italy
George	son									Arizona





## CUORGNE' TO



**Cuorgnè** has 9,690 inhabitants (it had 6,574 in 1881, 7,381 in 1911) and is part of Metropolitan Torino as it did during Roman times.

During the Middle Ages it belonged to the Valperga Counts.

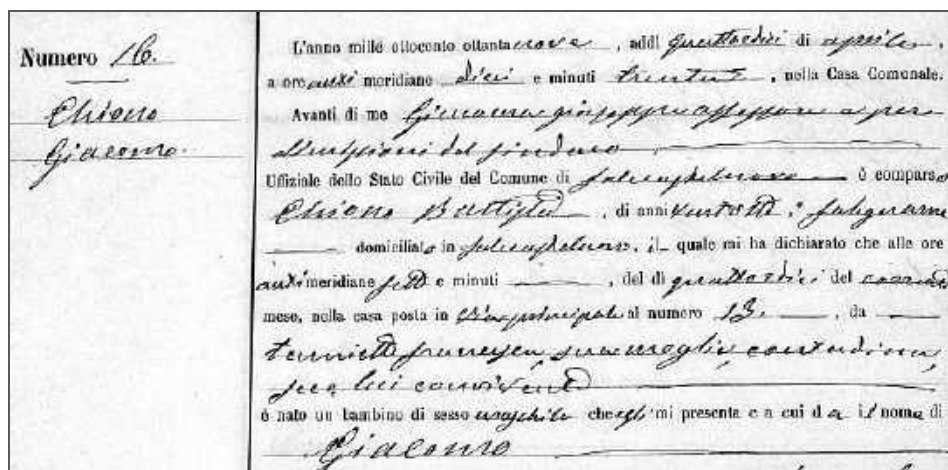
The plague of 1630, caused the death of 600 of its citizens.

At the town center, the Carlevato and Clock Towers can be admired (see **photo** on the left).

## Chiono Family

**James** Chiono was born on July 18<sup>th</sup> 1874 at **Courgné TO** to Giuseppe Chiono (b. 1829) and Giuseppa Lijddijtu (b.1837). He arrived in New York from Le Havre, on December 3<sup>rd</sup> **1900** with the ship "La Gascogne", went to Valley Spring CA and then to Morenci. He married Angela (b.1881) who had arrived in New York in 1898. They had three children: Domenica (b.1899), Felicitas (b.1901) and John (b.1903).

**James** Chiono (1889-1955) was born at **Sale Castelnovo TO** on April 14<sup>th</sup> 1889 (see below **photo** birth certificate) to and arrived in Morenci in 1907 where he worked as a carpenter in the sawmill. He married **Louise Cislaghi** who was born in Minnesota USA in 1901 and they had three children: Emily (b.1922), Robert (b.1924) and Caroline (b.1932). In their Morenci home, three of Louise's brothers lived with them: Louis (b.1904), Guido (b.1906) and Frank (b.1916).





The **Museum of Emigration of the Piedmontese in the World** (see **photo** below) was created in 2006 in **Frossasco TO**, with the assistance of the Association of Piedmontese in the World, of the Piedmont Region, as well as with the support of various public and private institutions.

The main objective of this museum is the history of the migration of hundreds of thousands of citizens who left the land to look elsewhere for a better future. Today there are Piedmontese leaving their region but also many newcomers to Piedmont.

This complex migratory phenomenon has contributed significantly to designing the region's social and cultural identity. The law n. 13 of May 11<sup>th</sup> 2009 aims to encourage publication and research about the Piedmontese migration phenomenon through the retrieval and preservation of documents.

The structure therefore has the following objectives: to promote and spread knowledge of the history and work of the Piedmontese in the world; carry out study, research, documentation and exhibition activities related to the itineraries and history of Piedmontese migrations; analyze general migratory phenomena; to contribute to the construction of a national network of the various regional museums of emigration; to promote publishing activities relating to Piedmontese migrations, with particular reference to the edition of "The Notebooks of the Museum"; find and keep photographic and environmental documents; to promote conferences, exhibitions, seminars and museum teaching on the issues mentioned; increase scientific research on the topics of interest to the Museum, also through the awarding of scholarships and research.

The Museum is **located** on Piazza Donatori di Sangue, 1 in Frossasco (Torino). Their **phone number** is 371 116 5506 and **e-mail** is **info@museoemigrazionepiemontese.org**



## CUGGIONO MI

The **Coat of Arms** of Cuggiono consists of red and yellow drape, two columns laterally, a tree in the center and the words embroidered in gold.



**Cuggiono** is a town of 8,291 inhabitants (known as "Cuggionesi") and is only 22.7 miles northwest from Milan. Its Patron Saint is St. George (see **photo** below of **St. George's Church** in Cuggiono) and the Naviglio Grande runs through it (see **photo** below).



The prestigious **Municipal Historical Museum** in **Villa Annoni** has a collection of old tools used once by farmers and craftsmen before they emigrated overseas. It also stores photos, letters and documents prior to their departures during late XIX and early XX centuries.

### List of Immigrants from Cuggiono to Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf:

1. Bazzetta Giacomo
2. Bazzetta Rosa Maria
3. Calcaterra Annunziata
4. Calcaterra Tommaso
5. Calcaterra Angelo
6. Cislighi Daniel
7. Colombo Carolina
8. Colombo Joe
9. Colombo Luigi
10. Merlo Battista
11. Merlo Jane
12. Merlo Roberto
13. Ruggioli Carlo
14. Ruggioli Caterina
15. Ruggioli Giacomo
16. Ruggioli Teresa
17. Spezia Ambrose
18. Spezia Antonio





St. George's Church in Cuggiono



Naviglio Grande in Cuggiono



## WHY CITIZENS of CUGGIONO DECIDED to EMIGRATE

At the end of the 19th century, Italian rural economy was on the verge of collapse due to old-fashioned agricultural methods, the lack of industrial development in the countryside and excessive taxes. The land was owned by landlords mostly heedless of the problems of the peasants and reluctant to invest.

This situation also existed in **Cuggiono** and in that period a massive exodus began whose roots have stretched to the present day.

The flow of emigration from Cuggiono recorded far higher indices within the province of Milan, but also on a national level.

The emigration was at first seasonal and directed towards European countries.

It was made up especially of laborers who began to rush to where large construction sites for public works opened, often led by the Cuggiono native **Cav. Ercole Belloli**, one of the most important tramway and railroad builders in the world. The Cuggionesi helped to build the Forts of Bilbao (Spain), in the excavations of the Corinth Canal (Greece), in the construction of the Thessaloniki-Constantinople (Greece) railway, in the Gotthard tunnel (Switzerland), in the Suez construction site in Egypt, in the excavations of the Panama Canal and in constructions in Congo.

The census of 1881 showed Cuggiono to have a population of 6,105 inhabitants; that of 1931 (fifty years later) recorded only 4,475! The annual number of emigrants, between 15 and 40 years of age, reached 200 and the total number was at least 3,000!

Some foreign shipping companies, such as the Cunard Line of U.K., opened their own agencies in Cuggiono with Cuggionesi employees such as Angelo Rossi, Giuseppe Colombo (AKA "Pinél da agensia"), Giacomo Merlo (AKA "Giacum Marlèt"): emigrants from neighboring countries also went to these agencies to be assisted with emigration paper work, train tickets to Le Havre, Calais or Genoa and ships tickets with which in a few weeks, they could reach North America.

Most of our emigrants reached North America, landing on Ellis Island in New York Bay.

**Herrin**, in Illinois, was practically "refounded" by Cuggionesi emigrants.

Many also went to Detroit (Michigan) and Saint Louis (Missouri).

Wherever they landed, they found associations and clubs, built churches and meeting places to help each other, remain united and follow their traditions, speak Italian but especially their dialect and preserve old memories.

On July 17<sup>th</sup> 2015 Herrin and Cuggiono, Italy, **officially became sister cities** after their Mayors, Steve Frattini and Flavio Polloni, both signed a **Twinning Proclamation Act**.

## Cislaghi Family



**Guido Cislaghi** (1906-1981) son of northern Italians from **Cuggiòno** in the Province of Milan, region Lombardy of Italy, who completed a B.A. and M.A. at Arizona State Teachers College and became the Superintendent of the Clifton Public School District, No. 3 for 25 years and Greenlee County School Superintendent for a few years. He's an example of how Italians helped Cliftonians and Morencians to improve their education status. Although he was born in Stillwater, a town in Minnesota, he was a descendant of northern Italians who came to Morenci in the early 1900's.

Guido's parents, **Daniel Paul Cislaghi** (1870-1929) and **Maria Carolina Calcaterra** (1872-1929), had six children: **Maria Annunziata** "Nancy" (1896-1983), **Louise** (1901-1980), **Joseph** (1903-1986), **Louis** (1904-1997), **Guido** (1906-1981) and **Frank** (1915-1997), all born in Stillwater MN except Frank who was born in Morenci. Louis graduated from Morenci High School with a 90% overall average.

### Biography of Guido Cislaghi by his daughter Christina Cislaghi Mayne

"**Guido Cislaghi** was born in Stillwater MN on October 28<sup>th</sup> 1906. When he was still a baby, his family moved back to **Cuggiòno** (Milano), Lombardia, Italy where my dad grew up. When my father was seven, his mother **Maria Carolina Calcaterra** (1872-1929) and children **Maria** (1896-1983), **Louise** (1901-1980), **Joseph** (1903-1986) and **Louis** (1904-1997) left Italy and arrived at Ellis Island in New York City on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 with the ship "France" from Le Havre, headed to Morenci, Arizona where my grandfather, **Daniel Paul Cislaghi** (1870-1929) secured work with the mine.<sup>40</sup> I recall that my father said he started school in Morenci as a first grader and that he was older than the other children in the class, making him seven going on eight at that time. Guido had to learn English from scratch and he also learned Spanish since that was much closer to his native Italian. He continued all his schooling in a regular pattern and graduated from Morenci High School in May 1926.

After graduating from high school, he thought he wanted to be a mechanic and worked for Phelps-Dodge. I am unsure whether he worked one or two years, but he was encouraged to start college by Mr. William Lutz, the Morenci School Superintendent, who said, "Guido, you need to attend college". So indeed, my father quit his job, enrolled at Arizona State College in Tempe (now Arizona State University), and graduated in 1932. He played football and baseball while in college. He returned as a teacher in the Morenci Schools and taught Social Studies and coached. My mother, **Amelia** "Amy" **Conception Fraide** (1907-1985), married my dad in 1933 and they lived in Morenci and had two children, **Carolyn** (b.1936) and **Daniel Paul** (b.1938), and didn't move to Clifton until the late 1930's. I don't have an exact date on that.

Guido and Amy were both school teachers and in the mid-1940s, he was named Superintendent of the Clifton Public Schools. By 1948 he was back teaching Industrial Arts, Social Studies, and coached at Clifton High School. I was born in 1947 and I have fond memories of going to his classroom and smelling the fresh, sawed wood and I would play with "blocks" in the scrap woodpile on a Sunday afternoon when he was catching up with work. I would have been a young child, 3-4 years old, I believe. Soon after that, he completed his Master's degree in Administration at Arizona State University and he became High School Principal. When I was 9, he was named Greenlee County School Superintendent in Clifton and continued in that position until his retirement. My parents retired to California and my father passed away on April 30<sup>th</sup> 1981 in Orange CA".

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<sup>40</sup> Guido's family went from Stillwater back to Italy in about 1906. Daniel, Guido's father, returned to the U. S. in 1907, and had secured work in Morenci by 1908. Maria Carolina and the children remained in Italy until 1914. They went through Ellis Island January 30<sup>th</sup> 1914.

Guido's sister, **Louise Cislaghi** (1901-1980) on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1920, had married in Morenci **Giacomo "James" Chiono** (1889-1955) see **photo** on left, who was born in **Sale Castelnovo TO** Piedmont, Italy on April 14<sup>th</sup> 1889 to Giovanni Battista Chiono (b.1851) and Francesca Tamietti.



They had three children: Emily (1921-2007), Robert (1924-2003) and Caroline (b.1932). Giacomo had arrived in New York on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1907 with the ship "Philadelphia" that had departed from Cherbourg (France) and headed for Globe AZ where his brother Giovanni lived. The 1930 Morenci Census shows that Louise's brothers were living with them: Louis, Guido and Frank. James worked as a carpenter in the local sawmill.

His other sister, **Maria Annunziata "Mary" Cislaghi** (1896-1983) had married in 1916 **Antonio "Tony" Spezia** (1893-1973), as previously described.

Guido's brother, **Joseph Cislaghi** (1903-1986) had arrived from Le Havre (France) to New York on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 with the ship "France" and became the head of the power plant in Clifton at the Phelps-Dodge Mining Company. He married **Theresa Spezia** (1902-1996) and one child: Josephine (b.1931).

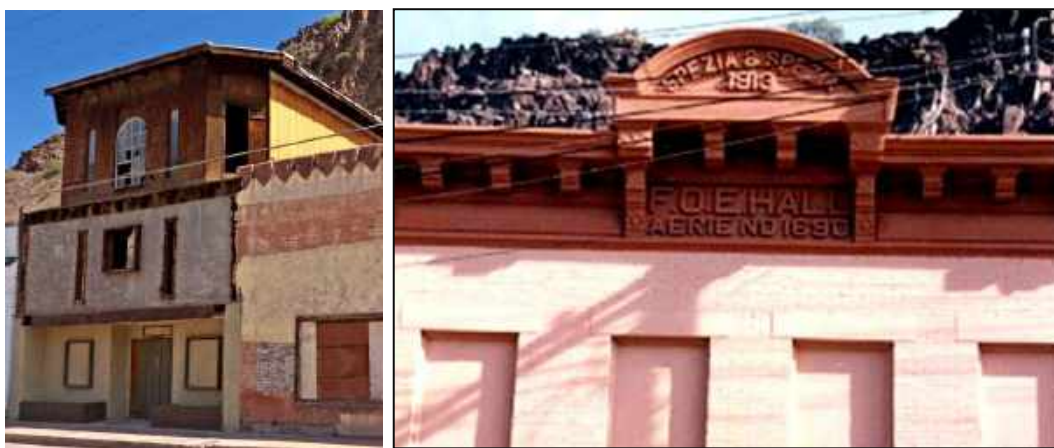


**Morenci 1920 James and Louise Chiono Wedding:** From lt to rt, front row: **Theresa Spezia, Louise Cislaghi** Chiono, Emilia, Zena Spezia and Frank Ferdinand Cislaghi.  
 Second row: ?, ?, ?, **James Chiono, Antonio Spezia** and Daniel Paul Cislaghi.  
 Third row, ?, **Maria Annunziata "Mary" Cislaghi Spezia**, ?, ?, Louis Spezia, Mike Spezia  
**Joseph Paul Cislaghi**, Louis Adolph Cislaghi, Guido Paul Cislaghi.



## Spezia Family

**Antonio** "Tony" Charles **Spezia** (1865-1940) who was born in **Cuggiòno MI** on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1865 to Luigi (b.1835) and to Giovanna Cattini (b.1839), and his partner **Ambrose** (Buffo) **Spezia** (1866-1946) was born in **Cuggiòno MI** on June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1866 to Felice (b.1849) and to Teresa Calcaterra (b.1850), became the most prominent entrepreneurs of Chase Creek. Tony had arrived in Clifton in **1886** and over a period of many years, he built his house in 1918, ran various businesses included bars or saloons (the first in 1897), a butcher shop on Chase Creek Street, a **Hay and Grain Store** (see first **photo** below) on the same street, a lumber yard (precursor to George Reitzer's Clifton Lumber Company), commercial buildings on Chase Creek Street, such as, **Eagle** or **F.O.E.** ("Fraternal Order of the Eagles") - **Aerie 1960 Hall** (see second **photo** below), the first auto dealership in Clifton and a farm. They financed construction of sections of the Coronado Trail Highway. Both partners died in Morenci, Tony on February 19<sup>th</sup> 1940 and Ambrose on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1946.



**Eagle Hall**, currently occupied by the Greenlee County Historical Society, was built by Antonio and Ambrose Spezia in 1913. Its parapet is covered with elaborate cornices and the designation "**Fraternal Order of the Eagles- Aerie 1960**". The upper floor was originally used for meetings and for periodic dances. At one time, a balcony ran the full length of the building on the upper floor, east side. The upper floor was also used by the **City's Police Court** with the Justice of the Peace. The lower floor was occupied by **J. Alvarez's Meat Market**.

**His house** on Chase Creek Street (see **photo** below) has a large front porch, front oak door, rooms with oak ceilings, dining room with continuous plate rails.



**Tony Spezia** (1865-1940) owned the **Spezia Butcher Shop** in Clifton and raised his **five children**, all born in Morenci: Louis (189-1953) who married Ethel G. McKelvey (1897-1984), Charles Ambrose (1896-1935), Annunziata Teresa "Nancy" (1898-1960) who married John A. Gualdoni (1891-1977), Teresa Felicia (1902-1996) who married Joe Paul Cislighi (1903-1986) and Felice (1906-1912). His wife **Rose** Spezia (1869-1918) who was his cousin, had died in 1918 from the Spanish flu before construction was finished.

Spezia Antonio	Head	W	M	54	W	114	11			Y	Y	Y	Italy
— Lucio	Son			27	W	24	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona
— Charles	Son			21	W	24	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona
— Nancy	Daughter			21	W	21	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona
— Teresa	Daughter			18	W	15	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona

Clifton 1920 Census shows widower Antonio "Tony" Spezia with other four members of his family

**Ambrose "Buffo" Spezia** (1866-1946) had married Caroline Spezia (b.1886 in Missouri) and had two daughters: Ambrosina (1911-2006) and Emilia (1914-2005). See 1920 Clifton Census below

Spezia Ambrose	Head	W	M	27	W	134	12	11		Y	Y	Y	Italy
— Caroline	Wife			24	W	24	0			Y	Y	Y	Missouri
— Ambrosina	Daughter			21	W	21	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona
— Emilia	Daughter			14	W	14	0			Y	Y	Y	Arizona

**Tony** "Charles" must be distinguished from **Tony** "Ernesto" who was born 28 years later.

**Antonio "Tony" Ernesto Spezia** (1893-1973). Tony was born in Ironton MO on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1893 and was the son of Joseph Spezia (1852-1902) and of Angelina Calcaterra (1857-1917). He worked as a **butcher** at the Phelps Dodge Mercantile store of Morenci and married in 1916

**Maria Annunziata Cislighi** (1896-1983) who was born in Cuggiono and had two children, both born in Morenci: Joseph (1918-1982) and Ernest (1923-2013). Tony "Ernesto" died in Morenci on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1973.



Tony Spezia and Maria Cislighi in 1966

## Colombo Family

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)		ORDER NUMBER
U 70	Joe Colombo		
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)			
Morenci Greenlee Arizona			
3. MARITAL STATUS			
Same			
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH	
	58	Cuggiono	
	DATE OF BIRTH	JUNE 20 1883	
		Italy	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS			
Mrs. Joe Colombo Morenci Arizona			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
Phelps Dodge Corporation			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS			
Morenci Greenlee Ariz.			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE FURNISHED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE			
D. G. & F. FORM 1 (REVISED 4-1-22)			
Joe Colombo			

**Giuseppe "Joe" Colombo** was born in **Cuggiono MI** on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1883 and arrived with the ship "La Touraine" on December 4<sup>th</sup> **1902** in the port New York and from there he went to Morenci to work as a watchman in the Phelps-Dodge copper mines.

He married Caroline Colombo (b.1888 in Italy) who had arrived in 1912 and they had a son named Angelo (b.1914).

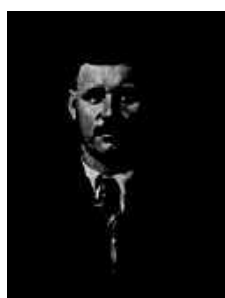
See 1942 Military Draft Card on the left.

**Luigi** "Louis" Colombo was born in **Cuggiòno MI** on February 11<sup>th</sup> 1890 and arrived with the ship "La Touraine" on July 9<sup>th</sup> **1904** in the port New York and from there went to Morenci. He worked at Phelps-Dodge Corporation as a watchman and served as a Corporal in the Italian Army.

See 1942 Military Draft Card below.

Form 1		REGISTRATION CARD		No.	417
1	Name in full	<i>Luigi Colombo</i>		Age in yrs	<i>52</i>
2	Home address	<i>Morenci, Ariz.</i>			
3	Date of birth	<i>February 11</i>	<i>1890</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>Declared intention - 1913</i>			
5	Where were you born?	<i>Cuggiòno</i>	<i>Italy</i>		
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	<i>Italy</i>			
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	<i>Watchman in sample mill of Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci, Ariz.</i>			
8	By whom employed?	<i>Morenci, Arizona</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>Mother</i>			
10	Married or single (which)?	<i>Single</i>	Race (specify which)?	<i>Caucasian</i>	
11	What military service have you had? Rank	<i>Corporal</i>	Service	<i>Infantry</i>	
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	<i>No</i>			
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.					
<i>Luigi Colombo</i> (Signature or mark)					

## Merlo Family



**Battista** "Roberto" Merlo (1883-1966) was born in **Cuggiòno MI** on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1883. On June 30<sup>th</sup> **1901** he arrived in New York with the ship "La Champagne". He married Jane Merlo (b.1890) and had two daughters: Josephine (b.1910) and Rosa (b.1911) both born in Clifton. He worked as a truck driver in Clifton and died in 1966 in Santa Clara CA.

See 1920 Clifton Census below

Merlo Battista	Head	41	W	50	2/11/83	Mar 1911	40	W	Italy
— Jane	Wife	41	W	53	7/1/84	Mar 1911	40	W	Italy
— Josephine	Daughter	1	W	10	10/10/1910		10	W	Arizona
— Rosa	Daughter	1	W	9	10/10/1911		9	W	Arizona



See below **photos** of Roberto's military draft card of 1917 and of Rose, Jane and Josephine.

**REGISTRATION CARD**

SERIAL NUMBER *2037* ORDER NUMBER *1328*

*Roberto* *Meilo*

1. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS:  
*1926 P.O. Box Clifton Grande Ariz.*

2. Age in Years: *34* Date of Birth: *December 9 1883*

3. RACE: *Italian*

4. U. S. CITIZEN: *Not a citizen of the U. S.*

5. PRESENT OCCUPATION: *Jack Miner* EMPLOYER: *not employed*

6. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR RESIDENCE: *Clifton Grande Arizona*

7. NEAREST RELATIVE: *Jane Meilo* Address: *1926 P.O. Box Clifton Grande Ariz.*

8. I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED THE ABOVE INFORMATION AND THAT THESE ARE TRUE.

FOR THE U. S. G. O. *Roberto Meilo*



## Bazzetta Family

**Giacomo** "James" Bazzetta (1871-1949) born on August 17<sup>th</sup> 1871 in **Cuggiòno** MI, to Giovanni Bazzetta (b.1816) and to Luigia Berra (1835-1905). He arrived in **1896** and on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1905 married **Annunziata** "Nancy" M. **Calcaterra** (1881-1960) also born in Cuggiòno MI on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1881 to Giovanni Calcaterra (b.1841) and to Adelaide Miramonti (b.1847) who had arrived in New York on May 14<sup>th</sup> **1905** with the ship "St. Louis".

They had seven children (see below Morenci Census 1930): John (1906-1980) married to Florence Toretta (1913-2008), George T. (1907-1999) was a retired Tucson High School educator, married to Mary Kalil (1904-1992), Mary (1909-1937) married to Armando Vargas (b.1907), Louis (1911-1977), Carlo (1914-1916), Adelaide (1917-1918: died at age 1 yr. 2 mos.) and James Jr. (1920-2013) married Mary Reitz of Peoria IL.

Nancy's brothers, Thomas (b.1877, arrived 1898) and Angelo (b.1884, arrived 1902) lived with them.



George T. Bazzetta



James Jr. Bazzetta

Bazzetta James	Head	0	1000-	no	58	m	34	no	ya	Italy
Phibeny	Wife			v	49	m	24	no	ya	Italy
George	Son			v	22	A.		ya	ya	Arizona
Louis	Son			v	19	A.		no	ya	Arizona
James Jr.	Son			v	10	A.		no	ya	Arizona

Giacomo who was a surface worker, died on October 26<sup>th</sup> 1949 whereas Nancy died on April 16<sup>th</sup> 1960, both in Tucson AZ.



**Rosa Maria** Bazzetta (1875-1949), Giacomo's sister, was born on December 11<sup>th</sup> 1875 in **Cuggiono** MI, and married **Carlo Ruggioli** (b.1862) who had arrived in **1889** and had three children born in Cuggiono: Caterina (b.1906), Giacomo (b.1907) and Teresa (b.1909). She arrived in New York on October 23<sup>rd</sup> **1910** with the ship "La Touraine" with all their three children. Rosa Maria died in Detroit MI on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1932.

### Calcaterra Family

**Vincenzo** Calcaterra (1884-1912) born in **Cuggiono** MI on February 28<sup>th</sup> 1884, to Luigi Calcaterra (b.1850) and to Maddalena Spezia (b.1850), arrived in New York on March 25<sup>th</sup> **1911** with the ship "Le Savoie". He died in Morenci at age 28, on April 26<sup>th</sup> 1912.

### MILANO, ROBECCHETTO, MALVAGLIO, CANTALUPA and BINASCO

#### MILANO

#### Gabusi Family

**Giovan Battista** AKA "Juan Bautista" or "John" Gabusi (1872-1954) born in **Milano** on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1872 to Francesco Gabusi (1833-1935) and to Caterina Gabusi (1936-1925), left from Southampton and arrived in New York on May 12<sup>th</sup> **1901** with the ship "St. Louis".

He first lived in Mexico until 1917 where in 1906 he married Andrea Madrid (1892-1952) and had ten children: Ofelia (1907-1929), Natalia (1908-1991), Francisco Carlos (1910-1970), Alicia (1912-1996), Josephine (1916-2004), Rogelio (1918-1982), Juan Bautista (1920-2014), Virgilio (1923-1993), Ruben (1916-2000) and Ofelia Gloria (1929-1974).



He also lived in Tucson AZ but was a photographer in Clifton where in 1940 he bought a studio from Oliver Ambrose Risdon (1870-1940). He died in Tucson on August 29<sup>th</sup> 1954.

**ROBECCHETTO MI** is a town of 4,853 people (in 1881 it had 2,001 people, in 1911 it had 2,509) that was united to the town of Induno in 1870 and is part of Milan's metropolitan area.

It was donated to the city of Milan in 1183 by the Holy Roman Emperor **Frederick I** the Redbeard (1122-1190) - see **photo** on the rt- through the **Peace of Constance** (Germany) in trying to end the state of rebellion of the **Lombard League**.

A suburb of Robecchetto is **Malvaglio MI**.



## Berra "Berry" Family

**Arcangelo** Berra born to Carl Berra and to Josephne Berra in **Robecchetto MI** on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1889, arrived in New York with the ship "La Lorraine" on September 30<sup>th</sup> **1905**.

He first settled in Springfield IL, then in Missouri and finally in Morenci where his brother **Costantino** (1886-1929) was living and where in 1910 he became a US citizen.

Arcangelo worked as a baker, married **Rosa Gualdoni** (b.1890 in Missouri) and had three children: Felix G. (1914-1980) born in Missouri, Carl (b. 1918 in Morenci) and Mary (b.1923).

His bothers-in-law were John Gualdoni (b.1891 in Missouri) baker, Joseph Gualdoni (b.1894 in Utah, shoemaker) and Philip Gualdoni (b.1906 in Arizona, machinist) and his father-in-law was Charles Gualdoni (b.1861) as the 1930 Morenci Census shows below.

Berra, Arcangelo	Head.	0	600.00	no	m	40	m	27	no	yes	Italy
— Rosa	wife - 4			✓	f	40	m	27	no	yes	Michigan
— Felix	son			✓	m	40	f		no	yes	Michigan
— Carl	son			✓	m	11	f		yes	yes	Arizona
— Mary	daughter			✓	f	6	f		yes	yes	Arizona
Gualdoni, John	Brother-in-law			✓	m	38	f		no	yes	Michigan
— Joe	Brother-in-law			✓	m	35	f		no	yes	Utah
— Philip	Brother-in-law			✓	m	23	f		no	yes	Arizona
— Charles	Brother-in-law			✓	m	69	wd		no	yes	Italy

**Giuseppe "Joe"** Berra (1880-1945), Arcangelo's brother, born in **Robecchetto MI** on September 26<sup>th</sup> **1880**, arrived in New York with the ship "La Lorraine" on February 4<sup>th</sup> **1905**. He worked as a carpenter and cook, settled in Miami FLA, in Cleveland OH, in St. Louis MO and in Morenci where he died in 1945.

On April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1911 he married **Carolina Purcillo**, born in **Milan** on February 27<sup>th</sup> **1891**. She had arrived in New York with the ship "La Provence" on April 8<sup>th</sup> **1911**, two weeks before she got married. They divorced in 1938.



REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)		ORDER NUMBER
U 744	Giuseppe	Berra	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)			
Morenci Greenlee Arizona			
(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			
(Indicate address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH	
	62	Romulechta	
	Sept 26 1880	Italy	
(Indicate (Month) (Day) (Year) (Town or county) (State or island))			
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS			
Caroline Berra - Arcangelo Berra - Morenci			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
Self - Morenci Greenlee Ariz.			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS			
Morenci Greenlee Arizona.			
(Indicate (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. R. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (OVER) 16-20830-3			
Giuseppe Berra (Registrant's signature)			

Military draft registration of 1942 of Giuseppe Berra

No. 1082

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

☒ Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

I, Carolina Berra, aged 33 years, occupation Housewife, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color white, complexion dark, height 5 feet, weight 126 pounds, color of hair dark brown, color of eyes dark brown, other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Morenci, Arizona on the 29th day of February, Anno Domini 1891; I now reside at 2627 N. Miami Ave. Phoenix, Arizona.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Morenci, Arizona on the vessel Provincetown; my last foreign residence was Morenci, Arizona; I am not married; the name of my wife is Joseph Berra, she was born at Italy and now resides at with me.

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to Vittorio Emanuele III, of whom I am now a subject.

I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York on or about the 10th day of April, Anno Domini 1911; 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.

Carolina Berra  
(Signed signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 24th day of June, Anno Domini 1924.

Charles P. Williams  
Clerk of the U.S. District Court.

Joseph Berra  
Deputy Clerk.

US naturalization 1924 application of Carolina Purcillo

## MALVAGLIO

### Puricelli Family

**Luigi** Puricelli (b.1887) born in **Malvaglio** MI, arrived in New York with the ship "La Savoie" on July 21<sup>st</sup> **1907** and settled in Morenci where he worked in a machine shop at Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

## Miramonte Family



**Severo** Miramonte (1883-1918) born in **Malvaglio** MI on December 24<sup>th</sup> 1883, arrived in New York with the ship "La Savoie" on July 21<sup>st</sup> **1907** and settled in Clifton. He died in Morenci on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918 at age 34, probably from the "Spanish flu".

Tombstone of Severo Miramonte at Bunkers Cemetery of Morenci

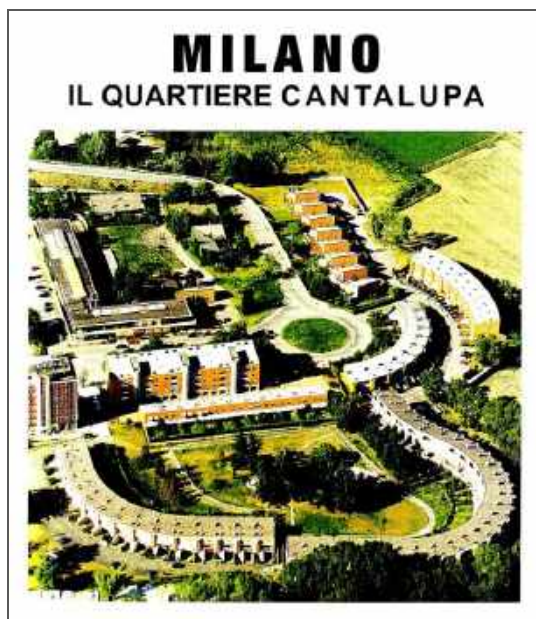
**Malvaglio** MI was the location where **Lawrence Peter** "Yogi" **Berra's** parents (Pietro Berra and Paolina Longoni) were born.

Yogi (1925-2015) was a very famous baseball player<sup>41</sup> who played for the NY Yankees from 1946 to 1963. His father **Pietro** (1886-1961), born in Malvaglio on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1886, arrived in New York on the ship "La Bretagne" on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1909 and settled in St. Louis MO where he was joined by his wife **Paolina** (1892-1959) and his children Antonio (b.1914) and Mario (b.1915) who had arrived in New York on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1919 on the ship "Giuseppe Verdi". **Photo** below, from lt to rt: Pietro, Paolina and Yogi Berra in mid 50s



<sup>41</sup> Yogi was baseball catcher, who later took on the roles of manager and coach. He played 19 seasons in Major League Baseball. He was an 18-time All-Star and won 10 World Series championships as a player - more than any other player in MLB history. Berra had a career batting average of .285, while hitting 358 home runs and 1,430 runs batted in.

**CANTALUPA MI** incorporated area in the city of Milan, has 304 inhabitants and is three miles from Milan's center.



## Bianco Family

**Cesare** Bianco (1887-1965) born in **Cantalupa MI** on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1887, arrived in New York on May 14<sup>th</sup> **1911** with the ship "La Touraine". He married **Cesarina Francese** (1887-1945) who also was born in **Cantalupa MI** and who arrived in New York on May 22<sup>nd</sup> **1914** with the ship "France" together with their daughter **Anastacia** (b.1911).

They had two other children: **Hermes** (1915-1988) married Frank Francese (1916-2006) whose father was from Cantelupa MI, and **Ines** (1918-1991) both born in Morenci.

Cesare was a **millman** but also owner of a **grocery store**.

He died in 1965 in Morenci and his wife died in 1945 in El Paso TX.



**Dominic** "Dom" Bianco (1883-1976) was born in **Cantalupa MI** on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1883. He arrived in Morenci in 1906 where he owned a pool hall.

Dom married **Domenica** "Minnie" **Marietti** (1899-1986) and had two children: **John Albert** who died in battle during WW II and **Josephine** (1929-2018). Dom became a US citizen in 1938 and died in San Diego CA on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1976.

See **photo** on the left of Military Draft Registration Card of 1918



**BINASCO MI** is a suburb of Milan, only 9 miles away from it. It has 7,259 inhabitants (it had 1,551 in 1881, 2,380 in 1911). The Visconti family ruled it during the Middle Ages and Renaissance periods. In 1658, it was devastated and burned by the French army. Its tourist attractions are the Visconte Castle (see **photo** below) and the Church of St. John the Baptist.



### **Cavallo Family**

**Antonio** Cavallo (b.1879 in **Binasco MI**) arrived in New York on October 11<sup>th</sup> **1902** with the ship "La Lorraine" and then headed for Clifton where he worked as a timberman. He married **Angela** Cavallo (b.1886) who had arrived in **1906** and in 1907 had a son named John.

From the town of **INVERUNO MI** came **Giovanni Garagiola** (1889-1962), father of the famous baseball player **Joe Garagiola** (1926-2016—see **photo** below) who played for nine seasons major League Baseball for the St. Louis Cardinals, the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Chicago Cubs and the New York Giants. Giovanni had arrived on February 21<sup>st</sup> 1913 and was joined by his wife Angelina (1890-1970) in 1919.



## VERDELLO BG

**Verdello** has 8,066 inhabitants and is only 6 miles south-west of **Bergamo** in a land that was part of Gaul conquered by Julius Caesar over 2000 years ago. In the year 1428 it became part of the Republic of Venice and in 1815 of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. In 1881 its population was 2,155 inhabitants, in 1901 it was 2,415 and in 1911 it was 2,780. Its Patron Saints are St. Peter and Paul. The Annunciation Church was built in the year 1592.



Sts. Peter and Paul Parish in Verdello BG



Annunciation Church in Verdello BG

### Immigrants from Verdello to Morenci

	yr birth	yr. immigration
Moschetti Angela	1879	1911
Moschetti Celeste	1880	1911
Moschetti Mike	1906	1911

## Moschietti "Moschetti" Family

**Celeste** Moschietti (1879-1915) miner, born in **Verdello** BG, married **Mariana** "Angela" **Moschietti** (1879-1958) also born in Verdello BG on June 29<sup>th</sup> 1879 to Esposito Moschietti and to Maria Cislighi. They arrived in Morenci in New York with the ship "Rochambeau" on October 7<sup>th</sup> **1912** together with their child Mike (1906-1947, born in Verdello, who became a carpenter).

Their daughter Rose (1914-1981) was born in Morenci, graduated from college and on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1939 married Felix G. Berra (1913-1980).

They both died in Morenci, Celeste on April 16<sup>th</sup> 1915 and Marianna on November 12<sup>th</sup> 1958.

Celeste died at age 36 from a mine accident (see below **photo** of death certificate) .

Of his total savings of \$2660, 50% went to his wife and the rest to his children, both minors, 25% each. As their guardian, Silvestro Forlanda was chosen (see **photo** below)

[illegible]

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF GRIFFIN COUNTY,  
STATE OF ARIZONA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
ESTATE OF Michele  
Moschetti and  
Rosa Moschetti }  
MINORS. }  
REQUEST FOR THE APPOINTMENT  
OF GUARDIAN AND CONSENT  
TO ACT AS GUARDIAN.

Marianna Moschetti, the mother and sole  
surviving parent of Michele Moschetti  
a minor, respectfully request the Court to appoint  
Sylvestro Farlanda, as the guardian of the estate of  
the said Michele Moschetti a  
minor, as fully set out in the petition for appointing of  
guardian filed herewith and to which reference is hereby  
made. Done this 7th day of September, 1918.  
WITNESS MY SIGNATURE. Marianna Moschetti  
Mother of said minor.  
J. L. S. S. S.

## INDUNO VA

**Induno** is a town in the Province of Varese with 10,311 inhabitants (in 1881 it had 2,498 and in 1911 it had 2,818) at the slopes of Mount Monaco (altitude 832 meters). Its complete name is "Induno Olona" and its Patron Saint is St. John the Baptist.

It was founded in the V century B.C. when the Gauls invaded the area.

Two important constructions: Frascarola Castle (see **photo** below) in the center of an immense park and the Pirelli Villa, an excellent example of XVIII century Lombard architecture. It's the location where "Lindt Chocolate" is made.





**Immigrants** from Induno to Morenci:

	yr birth	yr. immigration
Carabelli Enrico	1895	1914
Carabelli Harry	1901	1909
Carabelli Mary	1914	1914
Carabelli Paolo	1876	1899
Oldoni Rosina	1878	1909

St. John the Baptist Parish in Induno VA



## Carabelli Family

**Paolo** "Paul" Carabelli born in **Induno** VA on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1876, arrived in Morenci in **1899**, married **Rosina Gualdoni** (b.1878) daughter of Carlo Gualdoni (1860-1941) and Marietta Oldani (b.1870).

They had seven children, the last four born in Morenci: Charles (b.1894 in Italy), Enrique (b.1895 in Italy), Harry (b.1901), Emilio "Hermes" (1910-1932), Albert (b.1912- see birth certificate below), Mary (b.1914 in Italy) and Josephine (b.1918).

Carabelli, Paul	Head	20	F	M	W	43	M	1889	al			Yes	Yes	Italy
Rosa	Wife			F	W	42	M	1909	al			Yes	Yes	Italy
Charles	son			M	W	27	S	1905	al			Yes	Yes	Italy
Samuel	son			M	W	19	S	1914	al			Yes	Yes	Italy
Elmer	son			M	W	9	S					Yes	Yes	Arizona
Albert	son			M	W	7	S					Yes	Yes	Virginia
Mary	Daughter			F	W	6	S					Yes		Arizona
Isidore	Daughter			F	W	1	S							Arizona

He was a miner-engineer who lived in Detroit MI from 1899 to 1910. They moved to Morenci and in 1930 back to Detroit.

In 1914 he went to Induno to pick up his family: they went to the seaport of Southampton (England), they all boarded the ship "Olympic" which arrived in New York on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1914. See above 1920 Morenci Census

PLACE OF BIRTH Brescia ARIZONA TERRITORIAL BOARD OF HEALTH  
 County of Brescia BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS. 158  
 District of Morenci ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH. Co. Registrar No. 352  
 Town Morenci Local Registrar's No. 127  
 City of Morenci No. 158 St. 127 Ward 127

FULL NAME OF CHILD Baby Carabelli Born YES  
 If child is not named, make Supplemental Report on birth obtainable from local registrar. Alive NO

Sex of Child Male Other and Other Number in order of birth 5 Legitimacy Yes Date of Birth Oct 20 1912  
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

FATHER: Full Name Paul Carabelli Residence Morenci Color or Race Italian Age at last Birthday 36 (Years)  
 Birthplace Italy Occupation Miner

MOTHER: Full Name Rosa Gledora Residence Morenci Color or Race Italian Age at last Birthday 32 (Years)  
 Birthplace Italy Occupation Housewife

Number of child of this mother 5 Number of children of this mother, now living 4 Were precautions taken against Syphilis in neonatorum? Yes

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE\*  
 I hereby certify that I attended the birth of above child; and that it occurred on Oct 20 1912 at 8:15 M.  
 \*When there is no attending physician or midwife, then the householder should make this return. (Signature) Rosa Gledora (Attending physician, midwife, householder. \*)  
 Given or christian name added from a supplemental report 1912 Address Morenci  
139-1030-479 Filed 3003 1912  
11/8 1912 LOCAL REGISTRAR. COUNTY REGISTRAR.

## BRESCIA

**Brescia** is a provincial capital city in Lombardy at an altitude of 770 meters, with a population of 198,538 inhabitants in 2011 (in 1881 it had 62,899 people and in 1921 it had 87,210). The Castle of Brescia of the XIII century (see **photo** below) is on Cidneo Hill, the Mella River runs through the city. Caesar Augustus called it "Colonia Civica Augusta Brixia" but its origins date back to 1200 BC. It was settled by Gauls in VII century BC, by Rome in 41 BC, by Visigoths, Huns and Ostrogoths from 403 to 493 AD, by Longobards in 598 AD and by Venice from 1426 to 1797.







Louis Fanconi's friends and **witnesses** of his **Last Will** were **Joseph Colombo** (b. 1883 in Cuggiono MI) and **Tony Ernest Spezia** (b.1893 in Ironton MO) who also worked for Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

His wife Angelina who was co-owner of their six houses having a total value of \$4,500, became the only owner after his death.

Description of the houses, all found in Morenci:

house no. 1 had 5 rooms, house no. 2 had 8 rooms,  
house no. 3 had 4 rooms, house no. 4 had 10 rooms,  
house no. 5 had 2 rooms and house no. 6 had 6 rooms.

That the property of said estate now in the hands of your petitioner consists of the following described property, bounded and located as follows:

One 5 room house,	No. 561,
One 8 room house,	No. 103,
One 4 room house,	No. 104,
One 10 room house,	No. 206,
One 2 room house,	No. 208,
One 6 room house,	No. 228.

That the said houses are situated on lands leased from The Arizona Copper Company, Limited, a corporation, at the town of Morenci, in the county of Greenlee, state of Arizona, and that the numbers thereof, above mentioned, are the numbers designated by said corporation, on its rent books.

That said estate has been fully administered and is in a condition to be closed.

That the only heir at law and the only person entitled to share in said estate is your petitioner, and that she is the owner in fee simple title in and to all of the said property.

WHEREFORE, your petitioner prays that it be adjudged and decreed that she is the owner in fee simple title in and to said property; that the administration of said estate be brought to a close; that notice of the hearing of this petition be given as required by law, and that your petitioner as such executrix be discharged, and for such other and further relief as may be meet and just in the premises.

*Angelina Pantoni*  
Petitioner.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,      1 30.  
County of *San Francisco*.

Angelina Pantoni, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that she is the executrix named in the foregoing petition, and that she has read the said petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the allegations and statements therein contained are true of her own knowledge.

*Angelina Pantoni*  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this *3<sup>rd</sup>* day of *June* 1921.  
My commission expires *Dec*, *20*, *1921*.

*R. H. Jones*  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

A notice was published on January 28<sup>th</sup>, February 4<sup>th</sup>, February 11<sup>th</sup> and February 18<sup>th</sup> of the year 1921 on the local weekly newspaper "**The Copper Era**" of Clifton to inform possible **creditors** of Louis, to **claim payments** before the property would be transferred to his wife Angelina.

Since nobody made any claim, she **signed** the **petition** in **San Francisco CA** on **December 20<sup>th</sup> 1921** and all the estate was transferred to her.

## PRALBOINO BS

**Pralboino BS**, a town in the province of Brescia, has 2,922 inhabitants (in 1881 it had 2,867 and in 1911 it had 3,188). The Mella River runs through it and from it, stems the St. John Canal used to irrigate farms.

It is also called "Prato di Albuino" (Albuin's Grassland) to recall that the Longobards had occupied it in the VI century AD (Albuin was the King of Longobards from 560 to 572 AD). Gambara Palace was built in the XVII century (see **photo** below).



## Filippini Family

**Enrico** Filippini (1895-1944) who was born to Filippo Filippini and to Basilia Bonetti on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1895 in **Pralboino BS**, arrived in Morenci in **1914** and died in Los Angeles on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1944.

He worked as a shift boss in local copper mines, became a US citizen in 1919 and on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1922 married **Rosanna Naccarati** (1906-1977) who was born in Morenci in 1906.

They had six children: Ralph (1923-1980-**photo-**), Henry (1924-1986), Antoniette (1926-1998), Edith (1927-2017), Victor (b.1930) and Dorothy (1930-1989).



See below the **1930 Morenci Census**

Filippini, Enrico	Head	0	800	R	Ma	32	7m	28	Pro	ma	Italy
—, Rosa	wife-H				V	7	24	7m	15	Pro	Arizona
—, Ralph	son				V	7	6	L	Pro	Arizona	
—, Henry	son				V	7	5	L	Pro	Arizona	
—, Edith	daughter				V	7	4	L	Pro	Arizona	

## LAGHI VI

**Laghi** is a small town in the Province of Vicenza of the Veneto Region.



It has only 129 inhabitants (in 1881 it had 854 and in 1911 it had 930).

Found at an altitude of 570 meters in the Vicenza Pre-Alps, it has two small lakes (hence the name "Laghi").

In the past, it was governed by the Scaligeri and Visconti families and by Venice starting in 1404.

Its patron saint is St. Barnabas (see above **photo** of its Church and lake).

### Dal Molin Family

**Emilio** Dal Molin (b.1881) and his brother **Luigi** (1885-1960) were born in **Laghi VI**.

On December 4<sup>th</sup> **1898** Emilio arrived in New York with the ship "La Provence" (see **photo** below) that had left the French port of "Le Havre". He headed for Clifton but then settled in Morenci. See **photo** below of Emilio's request of 1909 to become a US citizen.

Emilio was married to Luigia Dal Molin (b.1881) who had arrived in New York with the ship "Bretagne" on April 28<sup>th</sup> 1901. He was a farmer who often went to Mexico but then returned to USA through El Paso TX.



**Luigi** (1885-1960) married Maddalena Sella (1875-1965). He had arrived in New York on April 10<sup>th</sup> **1913** with the ship "Chicago" and headed for Morenci where his brother Emilio lived.

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

Territory of Arizona ss: In the District Court  
County of Maricopa of the Fifth Judicial District  
of the Territory of Arizona in and  
for the County of Maricopa

I, Emilio Delmonico, aged 28 years,  
occupation Miner, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 5 feet 6 1/2 inches,  
weight 175 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brownish gray,  
other visible distinctive marks Black none  
; I was born in Laghi,  
Italy, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June, anno  
Domini 1885; I now reside at Morenci, Arizona  
I emigrated to the United States of America from Genoa, Italy  
on the vessel\* Romana; my last  
foreign residence was Laghi, 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 4<sup>th</sup> day  
of Dec, anno Domini 1913; I am not an anarchist; I am not a



Ship "La Provence" of the French Line

## SANTA GIUSTINA BL



**Santa Giustina** is found in the Province of Belluno of the Veneto Region. It has 6,791 inhabitants (in 1881 it had 4,630 and in 1911 it had 6,026 people).

Geographically located to the right of the Po River, halfway between Feltre and Belluno.

The soil is essentially flat but around the town there are three mountains: Pizzocco (2,186 m.), Tre Pietre (1,965 m.) and Palmar (1,484 m).

Its patron saint is St. Justine (see **photo** on the left of the Church of St. Justine).

**Testolina Angelo** was born in Santa Giustina BL on February 21<sup>st</sup> 1884 and arrived from Cananea (Mexico) in Naco AZ by train on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1907 and settled in Morenci where he was a copper miner (see below **photo** of his request for a US citizenship).

DECLARATION OF INTENTION	
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)	
Territory of <u>Arizona</u> , County of <u>Graham</u> , ss:	In the <u>District</u> Court of the <u>Fifth Judicial District</u> of the <u>Territory of Arizona</u> , in and for the County of <u>Graham</u> .
I, <u>Angelo Testolina</u> , aged <u>23</u> years,	
occupation <u>Miner</u> , do declare on oath	that my personal
description is: Color <u>White</u> , complexion <u>Fair</u> , height <u>5</u> feet <u>8</u> inches,	
weight <u>165</u> pounds, color of hair <u>Medium dark</u> , color of eyes <u>light blue</u>	
other visible distinctive marks <u>none</u>	
I was born in <u>Santa Giustina</u>	
<u>Italy</u> , on the <u>21<sup>st</sup></u> day of <u>February</u> , anno	
Domini <u>1884</u> ; I now reside at <u>Morenci, Arizona</u>	
I emigrated to the United States of America from <u>Norara, Italy</u>	
on the vessel* <u>Buenos Ayres</u> ; my last	
foreign residence was <u>Norara, Italy</u>	
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign	
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to <u>Victor Emmanuel</u>	
<u>III King of Italy</u> , of which I am now a <u>citizen</u> subject; I	
arrived at the port of <u>South America</u> and arrived at <u>Naco</u> , in the	
Territory of <u>Arizona</u> , on or about the <u>2<sup>nd</sup></u> day	
of <u>July</u> , anno Domini <u>1907</u> ; I am not an anarchist; I am not a	



GENOVA



**Genova** with its 583,601 inhabitants, is the capital city of the Liguria Region.

From 1099 to 1797 it was the **Republic of Genova** famous for its trade and explorations.

Many north Italians who emigrated to America, used its port.

Its patron saint is St. John the Baptist.

Enrico family

**John** Enrico (1882-1966) was born in **Genova** on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1882 and had arrived in New York on August 4<sup>th</sup> **1904** on the ship "Sardegna" that left the port of Genova. John died in Morenci on May 19<sup>th</sup> 1966.

He settled in Morenci where he worked as a **carpenter** at the **saw mill** and in Clifton AZ, on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1911 married **Teresa Gambotti** (1889-1957) who was born in **Rivarolo Canavese** (Torino) on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1889 to Antonio Gambotti and to Martha Bonomo, and who had arrived in New York on 15 October **1911** from "Le Havre" (France) on the ship "La Bretagne" a few weeks before the marriage date.

They had five children, all born in Morenci (see 1940 Census below):

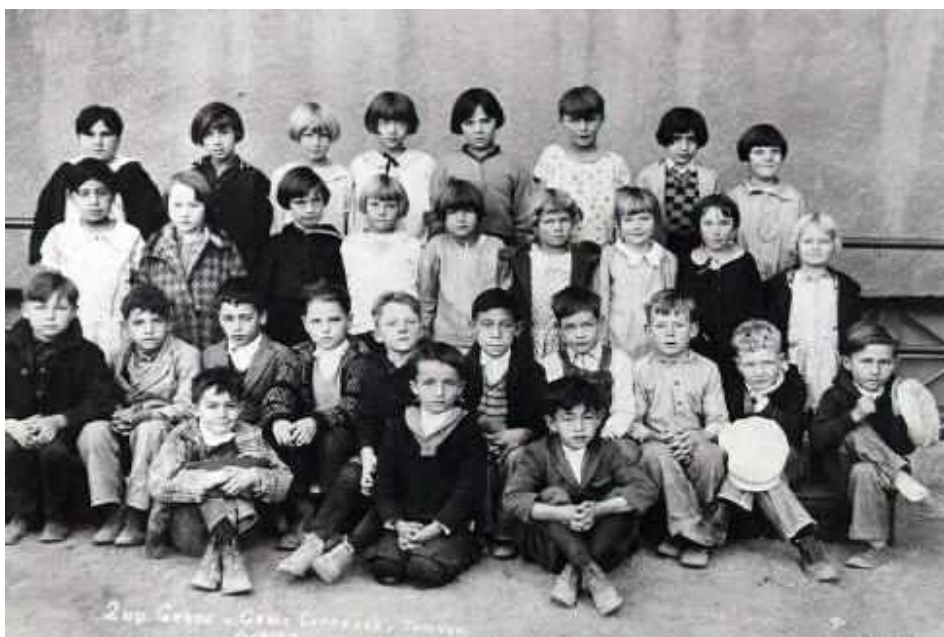
- Mary (b.1912)
- Tom (b.1914)
- Tony (1920-1986)
- Alfred (1926-1990)
- Mike (1928-1994) married in 1962 Shirley Clayton (1928 in Santa Clara CA-1992 in Cortez CO) a very beautiful divorced woman (see **photo** on rt) from whom he separated in 1972 but had no children.



Enrico, John	Head	0	M	W	57	M	76	4	4	Italy
—, Teresa	Wife	1	F	W	50	M	70	3	3	Italy
—, Tom	Son	2	M	W	25	S	70	4	30	Arizona
—, Tony	Son	2	M	W	19	S	70	4	30	Arizona
—, Alfred	Son	2	M	W	14	S	70	7	7	Arizona
—, Mike	Son	2	M	W	11	S	70	5	5	Arizona



**Tony** was born on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1920, attended Morenci Grammar and High School, found a job at Phelps-Dodge Engineering Office and married Linda Turner.



**Tony Enrico** in 1928 with dark sweater, sitting in the middle of the front row

## NEIRONE GE

**Neirone** is a suburb of Genoa with 835 inhabitants (in 1881 it had 4218, in 1901 it had 3086 and in 1921 it had 2682). Its Patron Saint is St. Maurice.

It was first settled in the V century BC, in the Middle Ages it belonged to the Fieschi family, in 1433 to the Republic of Genoa and in 1815 to the Kingdom of Sardinia.



**Neirone's Coat of Arms** shows a red background, a closed tower with five black windows, with five Gulph style battlements and a blue flag flying



Neirone with St. Maurice Parish on the left

## Gualdoni Family

**Carlo** "Charles" Gualdoni (1860-1941) son of Filippo Gualdoni (b.1835) and of Rosa Bisetti (b.1840), was born in **Neirone GE** in 1860, arrived in **1881** in Morenci where he died on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1941 (he was living with his daughter Rosa).

He married **Mary Gualdoni** (b. 1871, born in Italy) and had two children: Rosa (b.1888 in Detroit MI) and Bertina (b.1897 in Morenci).

His second wife was **Maria Oldani** (1871-1920, born on Italy, died in Morenci). She arrived in Morenci in 1891 and they had five children: John (1891-1977) who married **Annunziata Spezia** (1898-1960) daughter of Antonio Charles Spezia (1865-1940), Joseph (1896-1954), Josephine (b.1902) who married Ben Acebo (b.1893 in Spain), Pasqualina (b.1904) and Philip (1906-1953) who married **Minnie Marietti** (1909-2001), the daughter of Grato John Marietti (b.1873) and Margherita Ferrero (b.1879).

Please note how many intermarriages there were among the members of various northern Italian families.



## SOPRAMONTE TN

**Sopramonte** with its 2,859 inhabitants, is a suburb of the city of **Trento** (Trent). It is located at an altitude of 623 meters and only 4 miles separate it from Trent. Until the year 1926, it was an independent municipality. The Church of the Sacred Heart is an important historic landmark (see **photo** below).



## Nardelli Family

**Timoteo** Timothy "Tim" Nardelli (1861-1917) was born in **Sopramonte** TN<sup>42</sup> on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1861 to Giosuè Nardelli and to Anna Nardelli.

He arrived in New York in **1881**, went first to New Mexico, then in 1897 to Duncan AZ and in 1908 to Clifton where he lived for nine years.

Initially he worked as a copper miner, then became a saloon keeper and finally a saloon owner in Clifton.

He married **Maria Angela Ochoa** (1866-1909, born in Mexico to Ygnacio Ochoa (1835-1900) and to Silvestre Idalia Lopez (1840-1916), buried at the Sacred Heart Cemetery of Clifton, had five children: Antonio (1888-1944 born in NM), Timothy Jr. (b. 1889 in NM), Annie (1890-1970 b. in NM), Robert (1893-1966 born in NM) and Angelina (1897-1985 born in Duncan AZ).

When his wife died in 1909, Angelina was only 11, Annie and Robert were teenagers. He had enough capital to support them as he had sold his saloon in 1899 to Biagio Sirianni.



**Robert** Benson Nardelli (1862-1942), Tim's brother, was born in **Sopramonte** TN on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1862 to Giosuè Nardelli and to Anna Nardelli. In 1863 he served in the Austrian Cavalry, then settled in France for four years and arrived in New York in **1888**. First he went to Duncan AZ where he married **Maria Ochoa** (1877-1929-**photo**), Maria Angela's younger sister and then settled in Morenci area where their eight children were born: **Anna** (1890-1970), **Louis** (1892-1940), Mary (1897-1986), Natalia (1898-1970), **Robert** (1901-1957), Aurora (1903-1943), Josephine (1906-1992) and George Washington (1908-1993). He was employed first by the Arizona Copper Company and then by Phelps-Dodge Corporation where he became a mine foreman. He died in Morenci AZ on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1942.

Nardelli Robert	Head	M	W	46	M	18			Arizona
— Maria	wife	F	W	34	M	18	9	8	Mexico
— Louis	Son	M	W	17					Arizona
— Anna	daughter	F	W	15					Arizona
— Mary	daughter	F	W	12					Arizona
— Nellie	daughter	F	W	10					Arizona
— Robert	son	M	W	8					Arizona
— Aurora	daughter	F	W	6					Arizona
— Josephine	daughter	F	W	4					Arizona
— George W.	son	M	W	13					Arizona

**Morenci-1910 Census** shows ten members of the **Robert Nardelli family**



**Anna** (1890-1970) was born in Morenci on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1890, married William Harman McGee (1874-1961).

She died in L.A. on October 30<sup>th</sup> 1970.

**Photo:** Anna Nardelli in 1910 ca. trying to escape Indian raiding parties that were headed for their town. Notice the gun on her waist.

<sup>42</sup> In reality, until November 4<sup>th</sup> 1918, Trent was part of Austria. After this date, it became an Italian territory.





**Louis "Larco" Nardelli** –photo- (1892-1940) born in Morenci on November 7<sup>th</sup> 1892, married Amalia Aguirre (1895-1978) and had five children: **Robert** (1920-1990) who married Patricia Ann Trout (1927-2006), **Yolanda** "Joly" (1924-1971) who married Paul J. Hutchins (1924-1999), **Amalia** "Molly" (1925-2014) who married Norman Bingham (1922-2003) **Dora** (1926-1984) who married Jack R. White and **Anna** (b.1940) who married Charles Scheier (b.1938) and had two daughters: Leigh Ann (b.1965) and Melissa Elizabeth (b.1973).

They first settled in Metcalf and then in Morenci where Louis was a foreman at the "Civilian Conservation Corps".

Nardelli, Louis	Head	0	700		no	M	W	37	M	26	no	yes	Arizona
Amalia	wife - H				V	F	mar	32	M	22	no	yes	Arizona
Robert	son				V	M	mar	9	L		yes	yes	Arizona
Yolanda	Daughter				V	F	mar	5	L		yes	yes	Arizona
Amalia M	Daughter				V	F	mar	4	L		no		Arizona
Dora	Daughter				V	F	mar	3	L		no		Arizona

**Morenci Census of 1930** shows six members of the **Louis Nardelli family**, all born in Morenci

After Louis Nardelli died from pneumonia in 1940, in order to support his son Robert who was in college and her three daughters in high school, Amalia turned their large apartment into three small ones which she then rented two of them. She was very happy when Robert got his PhD.

In 1989, one year before his death, Robert wrote the following **description of his mother Amalia**:

Many aspects of Amalia's life would have made a fine plot for a novel. Born on September 10, 1895 in the tiny mining camp of Morenci, Arizona, her first 25 years were spent alternately between rustic mining camps in Arizona and various locales in Mexico, including the then cultural center of Guadalajara, Mexico.

Amalia was the eldest of fourteen children born to Sra. Teodora and Don Ramón Aguirre. Being somewhat of an entrepreneur, Don Ramón pursued the mining industry in the United States and in Mexico. In addition, he had extensive land holdings in Mexico. The family lived in Fresnillo and in other localities. Meanwhile, in search of good education, the family moved to Guadalajara.

In Guadalajara, Amalia was educated in El Liceo de Niñas, an excellent school operated by Catholic sisters. Those years provided a rich classical education, plus such cultural advantages as the Teatro de Goyado, where she heard many operas, some featuring Enrico Caruso.

But the Mexican revolution brought trouble to the Aguirre family. On one occasion, Teodora and the girls gave refuge to a girl who was being sought by the revolutionaries (they held her in a wardrobe!) Had the girl been found in the house--disaster!

Another interesting sidelight from around 1911 was when Amalia and Carlotta played a piano duet on the occasion of a visit to Porfirio Diaz by U.S. President Howard Taft.

Being the eldest, only 14 or 15 years younger than her mother, Amalia became a second mother to many of the children. As the revolution progressed, Don Ramón took the family to El Paso, where the younger members remained. Others, including Amalia, went to Metcalf, Arizona, a primitive mining camp. This was around 1916. Don Ramón installed the family in a large house in Santa Rosa, a small settlement high on a rocky crag above Metcalf.

It was in Metcalf that Amalia met Louis E. Nardelli, who had begun working in the mines at a tender age. They became engaged, but Louis went into the army and to France in World War I. (In another interesting sidelight, Amalia received similar post cards of the Rheims Cathedral from Louis in 1918 to those sent by son Bob in 1945.)

Amalia and Louis were married in 1920 after Louis returned from France. The marriage produced five children: Bob, Yolanda, Molly, Dora, and Anna.

The family fortunes were like a roller coaster, as Louis pursued a career in the mines of Metcalf, Miami, and Morenci. Amalia held the family together during the great depression and after Louis' death in 1940. From then until her death in Morenci in May, 1978, Amalia worked endlessly to help her children. She encouraged Bob to pursue his education, she found jobs for some of her girls, she kept the family together on a shoestring.

Throughout her life, she maintained a fierce loyalty to her children, a feeling that was then transmitted in the family's feeling for each other.

A dramatic life, punctuated by periods of wealth in Mexico and hard times in Arizona. But it was a life that will never be forgotten by her family.

Ramon Aguirre (1867-1941) and Teodora Chavez (1881-1926) married in 1894 and had the following **12 children** (two others died at very early age):

1. **Amalia** 1895-1978
2. Carlotta 1897-1974
3. Ramon 1900-1955
4. Rueflo 1901-1988
5. Teodora 1902-1988
6. Irene 1903-1999
7. Ernesto 1905-1969
8. Hortensia 1907-1997
9. **Laura** 1911-2001
10. José 1913-1988
11. Maria Guadalupe 1914-1985
12. Guillermo 1917-2001

Laura Nardelli married the Italian-American **Placido Pulice** who is described in this book.

**Robert** L. Nardelli (1901-1957) a locomotive engineer, married on June 29<sup>th</sup> 1929 Eugenia "Jean" Flores (1905-1953) and had four children: **Robert** (1930-1983), Shirley "Anna" (1932-1982), Evelyn (1935-1987) and Eleanor (b.1937-see **photo** below). See below 1940 Morenci Census.

Nardelli, Robert L.	Head	0	M	W	39	M	No	H-4	30	Arizona
— Eugenia	Wife	1	F	W	37	M	No	C-4	70	Arizona
— Robert	Son	2	M	W	9	S	No	3	3	Arizona
— Shirley	Daughter	2	F	W	7	S	No	1	1	Arizona
— Evelyn	Daughter	2	F	W	4	S	No	0		Arizona
— Eleanor	Daughter	2	F	W	3	S	No	0		Arizona



**Robert** (1930-1983) was born in Morenci on July 9<sup>th</sup> 1930, graduated from Morenci High School in 1948, obtained his B.A. degree from Arizona State College and a M.A. in Educational Administration. He taught history at Morenci High School.

**Mary** Nardelli (1897-1986) born in Morenci on June 4<sup>th</sup> 1897, married Lord Bacon Turman (1895-1970) and had two children: Dorothy (1922-2016) and Lord Bacon III (1923-2010). She died in Houston TX on December 14<sup>th</sup> 1986.

**Natalia** "Nettie" Nardelli (1898-1970) married Gordon B. Burres, had one child Jack (b.1921).

**Aurora** "Dora" Nardelli (1903-1943) born in Morenci on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1903 and died in Los Angeles on April 7<sup>th</sup> 1943.

**Josephine** Nardelli (1906-1992) born in Metcalf on February 4<sup>th</sup> 1906 and died in Los Angeles on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1992.

**George Washington** Nardelli (1908-1993) born in Metcalf on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1908, was a bartender in a pool hall. He died in Ajo AZ on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1993.



**Robert Benson Nardelli**,  
born in **Sopramonte** TN on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1862  
died in **Morenci** AZ on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1942

## ITALIANS BURIED in BUNKERS CEMETERY of Morenci

Bazzetta James	1871-1949
Bazzetta Nancy	1881-1960
Brunasso Mario	1882-1921
Calcaterra Vincenzo	1884-1912
Cicerelli Dominic	1866-1953
Cislaghi Carolina	1872-1929
Cislaghi Daniel	1870-1929
Cislaghi Spezia Maria	1896-1983
Enrico John	1882-1960
Enrico Teresa	1889-1957
Gualdoni Carlo	1860-1941
Gualdoni John A.	1891-1977
Gualdoni Maria	1871-1920
Gualdoni Nancy	1898-1960
Gualdoni Philip	1906-1953
Marietti Celeste	1873-1940
Marietti Gatto "John"	1873-1926
Marietti Joe	1878-1946
Marietti Margherita	1878-1965
Marietti Peter J.	1907-1959
Massucco Giuseppe	1870-1913
Merlo Emilio Jr.	1904-1905
Merlo Mary	1916-1917
Miramonte Severo	1883-1918
Moschetti Celeste	1880-1915
Moschetti Mike	1906-1947
Naccarati Carmelo	1893-1952
Naccarati Frank	1872-1922
Naccarati Frank	1923-2009
Naccarati Joseph	1925-2006
Naccarati Margaret	1930-1982
Nardelli Amalia	1895-1978
Nardelli Eugenia	1905-1953
Nardelli Louis	1892-1940
Nardelli Robert	1862-1942
Nardelli Robert	1901-1957
Presta Ferdinando	1883-1919
Quarelli Dominic	1870-1953
Rolle Giovanni	1857-1919
Spezia Ambrose	1866-1946
Spezia Angelina	1857-1917
Spezia Antonio Charles	1865-1940
Spezia Caroline	1885-1944
Spezia Charles	1896-1983
Spezia Edna	1922-1973
Spezia Joseph	1918-1982
Spezia Louis Charles	1882-1960
Spezia Mary	1896-1935
Spezia Rosa	1869-1918
Spezia Tony E.	1893-1973



## INTERESTING INFORMATION about the ENVIRONMENT where these immigrants lived

1. New Morenci High School
2. Saloons in Clifton
3. Photographers
4. Clifton Hotel
5. Medical Care
6. Dr. Charles Harle
7. Santa Teresita
8. Notorious Woman Lawbreaker
9. Prohibition in the Morenci area
10. Zorilla Meat Market
11. Failure of the Mineral Hot Springs
12. Unsanitary Water
13. Manila Soda Works
14. Joaquin Oviedo
15. Demented track-walker engineer
16. Apaches attack area near Morenci
17. 250 Morencians clean up the town
18. Norman Carmichael
19. Bloodiest shootout in Morenci history
20. Story of Mason Greenlee
21. Mining Brass Tags
22. Cockfighting in Saloons
23. Greenlee County Billboard
24. 125 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Morenci Mining
25. Clifton Smelter
26. Italian Immigration from 1910 to 1918
27. Typical Calabrese Wedding
28. The Becker-Franz Store in Clifton
29. Clifton Trial of the Tiffit Murder
30. Power-Sisson Trial in Clifton
31. Local Papers

### 1. New Morenci High School



The new Morenci High School was inaugurated on **September 6<sup>th</sup> 1949** which also housed the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> elementary grades classes and was one of the most modern school plants in the Southwest. The structural walls, floors, ceilings and roofs were built of concrete and steel, it had fifteen classrooms in addition to the school departments such as physical education, machine shop, home making department with a complete kitchen, sink and stove, and a library study hall. The gymnasium measured 94 by 110 feet with 1000 seats for spectators of basketball games. It had a power operated door to separate boys from girls and a stage used for auditorium purposes.

## 2. Saloons in old Clifton

John Hovey, Coronado, Blas Sirianni, Tim Nardelli, Alexander & Sorocco, John O. Smith, Robert Dunagan owned the "Last Chance Saloon", Moroni & Gasololi, Quinn & Morris, Frank Salerni, Ira Johnson, John C. Smith and Spezia & Spezia

- **John Hovey's Saloon**

It's the place where **Kid Louis** held up **William Church** and robbed his money. Kid Louis was shot and killed by old Mexican soldiers. Hovey's bartender (Mc Cormick) was shot and killed.

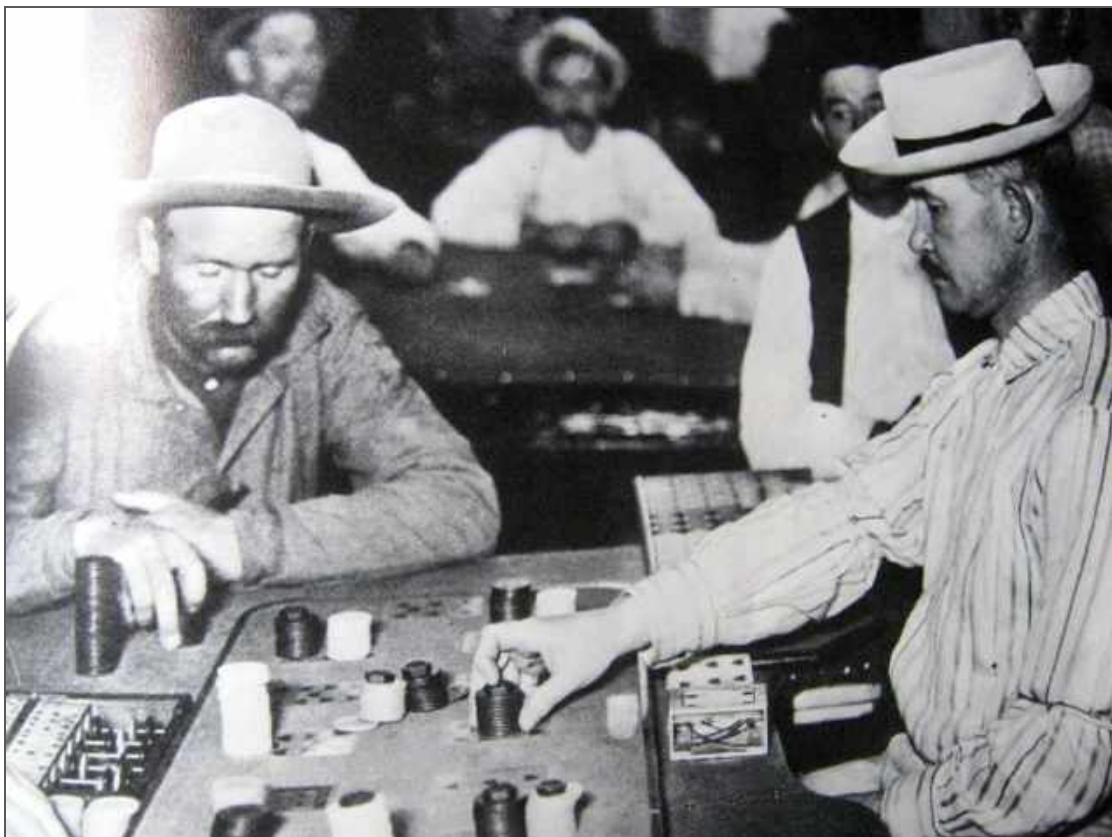
- **Coronado Saloon on Main Street**  
(see **photo** of a 1886 newspaper ad)

This saloon was a popular resort for business men. They had an abundant supply of the best wines, beers, liquors, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. There was also entertainment, such as, dancing girls, tables to play cards and cock fights. The owner was **Sgt. Major John J. Hovey** who fought in the 1898 Spanish-American War and who was married to Minnie Eichler in 1886. It was advertised in the local newspaper "The Copper Era" of Clifton as we can notice of this 1886 **photo** on the right.



Some saloons in **Morenci** were:

- Ippolito Cascarelli
- Salido's Saloon



Men in a **Morenci saloon** in **1895** playing Faro AKA Bucking the Tiger  
(photo by Tim Larkin)

### 3. Photographers

**Oliver Ambrose Risdon** (1870-1940) see **photo** on the left, was born in Fort Scott KS on February 20<sup>th</sup> 1870. He married Etta Maria Dilliner (1871-1963) in Glasco KS on January 18<sup>th</sup> 1897 and had nine children, six of whom survived to adulthood: Rita (1899-1983), Emma (1900-1989), Roxanna (1901-1991), Dolores (1904-1932), Mildred (1909-2009) and Dorothy (1912-1985).



Risdon was teaching school in Kansas for \$25 per month when he moved his family to **Santa Rita** NM where Risdon went to work for the railroad while the family lived in two boxcars. There he learned photography but also wrote poems and prose.

In 1900 the family moved to **Clifton** where he opened his first photo studio on North Clifton Street, in a tent opposite Sam Abraham's Clifton Hotel. When the San Francisco River flooded in 1902, his "studio" was washed away, forcing Risdon to build a real one on the east side of town. By 1907, Risdon was operating two studios, one in Clifton and one in Metcalf.

At that time, his brother-in-law **Ira Dilliner** (1873-1960) became a partner in the studio, but the union did not last long as Dilliner became a Greenlee County Deputy Sheriff under **Sheriff Johnnie Parks**. Risdon was a strong **Prohibitionist** and served as president of a local committee to enforce the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. One of his most memorable photographs portrays men destroying boxes of whiskey confiscated from **Ippolito Cascarelli's Saloon** in Metcalf.



Oliver Risdon, his wife Etta Maria Dilliner and their six daughters in Clifton (1917)

When **strikes** for miners' rights began in Clifton in 1915, Risdon documented their marches and meetings. During World War I, the U.S. government rented Risdon's photographic lenses for military use; all were returned to him, in good condition, after the war ended.

In 1921, the family moved to **Los Angeles** to seek better work. There, Risdon went into cement contracting and did carpentry work, but found Los Angeles too hectic and the family **returned to Clifton** in 1925. In 1932, Clifton's mines were shut down and the next eight years were times of hardships in the area even if his postcard views with captions written in reverse on the negatives, were popular items at the studio.



In 1940 Risdon sold his studio to **Frank Gabusi** (1910-1970), son of a Tucson photographer Giovanni Battista "Juan" Gabusi (1872-1954) who was born in Milan (Italy) and had a studio in Clifton at 111 E. Congress Street. Frank Gabusi is described as being a "jovial fellow" whose favorite greeting was "Glad to be alive, saw the sunshine once again". Frank's son (Frank Jr. 1941-2005) became a Senior Executive in the Jimmy Carter Administration and later Vice Chancellor at Pima Community College. When Gabusi died in 1970, **Frank Martinez** of Clifton bought the studio.

The **Oliver A. Risdon collection** of 88 glass plates, many nitrate negatives and prints at the **Arizona Historical Society** of Tucson AZ, is an important archive of images portraying eastern Arizona during in the first half of the XX century. Some of the images in the collection were made by Frank Gabusi.

Many photos are in a postcard format, a popular specialty of his studio and of the times. The title of each view was inscribed in reverse on each negative so that the white lettering appeared on the prints. These pictures provide **excellent images** of miners, funerals, landscapes, and families. Others are posed outdoors, with Clifton, Metcalf, and Morenci serving as background. Among the places he photographed are the White Mountains, Hannagan's Meadow, Chase Creek Street and Coronado Trail. They illustrate farming, ranching, hunting, fishing, camping, floods, funerals, railroads, schools and transportation.



Risdon Photo Studio in Metcalf in 1907

#### 4. **Background history of the Clifton Hotel:** trasmission of talents from father to son

**David Abraham** (1824-1894) who was born in Poland and whose real last name was "Dobrzinsky", emigrated in 1843 to England where he married **Esther Leah** (1826-1865) and had nine children: Barbara (b.1842), Phebe (1843-1932), Abraham (1844-1918), Anna (1848-1921), Jacob (1854-1932), Hyman (1859-1917), Sarah (1859-1875), Louis (1862-1944) and Samuel (1864-1924). The first four were born in London, the fifth in New York City and the last four in San Francisco.

In 1854, from England, David emigrated to New York City, in 1862 to San Francisco CA and in 1871 to **Silver City NM** where he settled his large family, opened a store and became a successful merchant and an important member of the community. He invested some capital in mining and real estate, bought an ice house, the **Billiard Saloon** and in 1880 the **Southern Hotel** from Charles Lesinsky (1839-1905). The hotel was the third brick building erected in the city, completed in November 1872 and was considered the finest hotel and the center of community social activity. Abraham improved it by adding a large dining room on the second story of the hotel.

He had a "bit of a reputation", having shot and killed an African-American who tried to rob his home, a killing that was considered justified by a coroner's jury (see "Silver City Enterprise" of November 8<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 1873).

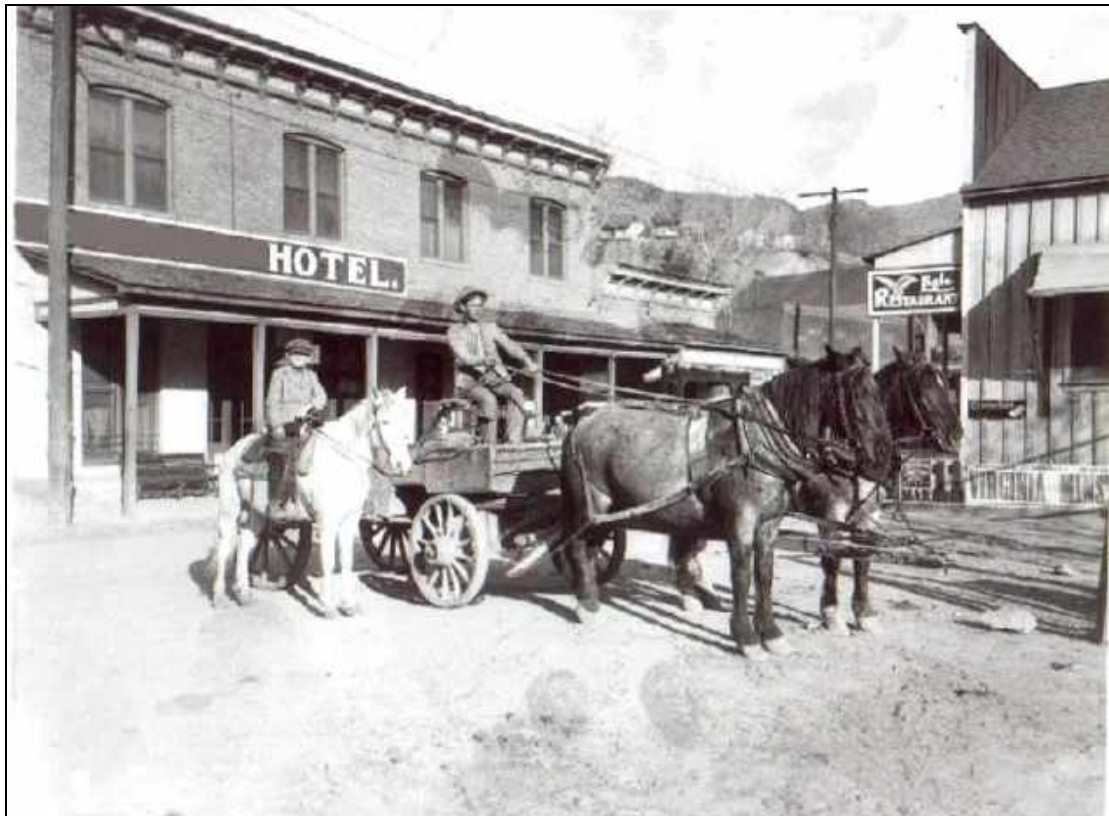
Having become a widower in 1865, David in 1880 married **Louise Marie Emilie Fritz** (1847-1930) who was 23 years younger than he. When David died in 1894, she managed family affairs and the hotel which in 1900 she sold for \$6,500 to her stepson **Louis Abraham** (1862-1944) a prominent barber, and to his wife **Augusta Levy** (1864-1959). Since **Billy the Kid's** (1859-1881) mother (Katherine McCarthy Antrim 1829-1874) had worked at the hotel, Louis had the chance to know Billy and became his friend. In 1933 Louis and Augusta sold the hotel to their son Nathan "Ned" and wife Bertha.



David Abraham's experience in managing the hotel was fundamental for his youngest son **Samuel "Sam" Abraham** (1864-1924- photo) who bought **Clifton Hotel** on Main Street of Clifton. Similarly to the Southern Hotel, it became the best hotel in eastern Arizona with well-ventilated rooms and fine furniture. On October 5<sup>th</sup> 1890 Sam married on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1890 **Laura Emma Dorsey** (1872-1956) and had two children: Edwin (1891-1940) who became a Medical Doctor and Leah (1902-1988). Sam also became the **President of the First National Bank** of Clifton and **Mayor of Clifton** in 1922. They always had boarders in their home, twelve of them in 1920.



**David and Esther Leah Abraham's family in San Francisco in 1865:** from left to right, first row in front, Louis, Sam, Sarah and Sarah Levy; second row, David, Jacob, Esther and Phebe; third row, Abraham and Anna.



**Clifton Hotel** in the beginning of the XX century

Most members of the Abraham family are buried at the Masonic Cemetery of Silver City NM.

## 5. Medical care in old Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf

In MORENCI, there were three hospitals:

- a. **Arizona Copper Company Hospital** (see **photo** below) located at the north end of Burro Alley, remained open until the late 1930s to be replaced by a larger one on D Chuck Hill.





- b. **Detroit Copper Company Hospital** (see **photo** below) was also active during early 1900s.



- c. **Phelps-Dodge Hospital** (see **photo** below), inaugurated in 1939, had four main wings, had fifty beds and a drug dispensary with the medical personnel hired by P-D company.



In **CLIFTON**, there were three hospitals:

- a. **Clifton Hospital** (see **photo** below) located on the street next to Stanton Stadium, was owned by the copper mine company.



b. **Shannon Copper Company Hospital** was in the Go-Go Gas station area.

c. The **earliest** (probably) hospital of the district was on the left hand side of Casa Grande as you view it from the street". After she died, Santa Teresa de Cabora's (1873-1906) large two-story house of South Clifton was used as a county hospital.

In **METCALF**, there was the **Arizona Copper Company Hospital** (see **photo** below) that opened in 1908 with three large wards and an operating room.



Miners had mandatory paycheck deductions for company hospital services.

#### 6. **Dr. Charles Harle: an infamous physician in old Clifton**



In 1918 the building at 312 Chase Creek Street was the office and residence of the physician **Charles Harle** (1870-1919). He was born on January 31<sup>st</sup> 1870 in Cleburne TX, attended medical school and practiced medicine in El Paso. In 1901 he moved to Chihuahua City, Mexico but in 1903 he was arrested for murder.

Harle fell in the hands of Leslie Hulbert and William Mitchell, who **conspired to poison Mitchell's brother** (who was also Hulbert's brother-in-law) in order to collect on a \$15,000 insurance policy carried by Mitchell and paid to his sister, Mrs. Hulbert. It was Harle who falsely **declared Harry Mitchell had died of meningitis**. Harle was also the attending physician at the death of **William Devers**, who died of mercurial poisoning a few months after taking out a policy for \$10,000, for which William Mitchell, under an assumed name, was the beneficiary.

All three were sentenced to death, but **Mrs. Annie Laurie Harle**, Charles's mother, a prominent Southwest social leader and artist, successfully petitioned the Mexican ambassador to commute the death penalty to 20 years of prison. Life in the Chihuahua City jail was not pleasant at all and his family had to supply all his needs to sustain him.

As the revolution in Mexico went on, **Pancho Villa's** (1878-1923) name became known north of the border. Contact was made with Villa's General in reference to helping get Dr. Harle out of jail and most likely Mrs. Harle paid a large sum of money to support the Mexican revolution. Thus, on **December 8<sup>th</sup> 1913** when Pancho Villa occupied Chihuahua City, he **freed** Dr. Harle who had **served 10 years**.

Dr. Harle immediately joined Pancho's bandit band to serve as a surgeon with the rank of Major since his medical skills were needed in Villa's rebel army. The rebels enjoyed the good life as victors, to include the delights of the local business women.

Following the Revolution, Harle returned to the US and opened his office in Clifton, in the building shown on the **photo** below. He died on December 29<sup>th</sup> 1919 in his mother's home. In 1929, this same building was the office of the Consul General of Mexico, **Hermenejildo Valdez** the one who carried out repatriations of hundreds of Mexicans following closing of Clifton's copper mines as a result of the Great Depression.



## 7. Santa Teresita de Cabora



**Teresa Urrea**, also known as "**Santa Teresa**" or "**Santa Teresita de Cabora**", was a traditional healer and political leader who spent the final years of her life in Clifton.

She was born on a hacienda in Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1873, as the illegitimate child of the **Don Tomás Urrea**, and of Cayetana Chávez, a 14-year-old daughter of a Tehueco Indian ranch hand.

Don Tomás was a wealthy rancher and an outspoken liberal who opposed Mexican dictator **Porfirio Díaz**.

One day, possibly after escaping an attempted rape, Teresita suffered a seizure that left her semi-comatose for weeks or months. When she recovered, she began performing "healings" by laying her hands on the sick and disabled. Rumors of miraculous cures spread quickly, and thousands of pilgrims made the journey to Cabora. The Mexican Catholic church denounced Urrea, but her simple message of justice inspired Indian peasants to resist seizure of their lands by Díaz and his allies.



Blamed for inciting a rebellion in Tomochic, Urrea and her father were deported in 1892, and over the next four years they fled to Nogales and eventually to **Clifton**.

In June of 1900, Teresa married **Guadalupe Rodríguez**, a Yaqui Indian who worked in copper mines. The day after their wedding, Rodríguez insisted at gunpoint that Teresa accompany him back to Mexico- perhaps to collect the bounty. She escaped and Rodríguez was arrested.

Teresita's reputation expanded to the Anglo community after she healed the six-year-old son of Clifton banker **Charles Rosecrans**. Mrs. Rosecrans took her to San Francisco where a local businessman began marketing her services as a faith healer.

Returning to Clifton in 1904, Teresa used the money she had earned to build a hospital. Nevertheless, her curative powers had diminished, and she died in 1906, apparently of consumption, at just 33 years of age. She is buried there beside her father.



#### 8. Notorious lawbreaker woman in Clifton



**Flora Quick** (1874-1903) was a 4 ft 8 in., 130 lb prostitute and lawbreaker who lived and died in Clifton. She was the smoothest and shrewdest of any woman outlaw.

Flora was known as "**Tom King**" because she dressed in men's clothes and was a splendid shot with a revolver.

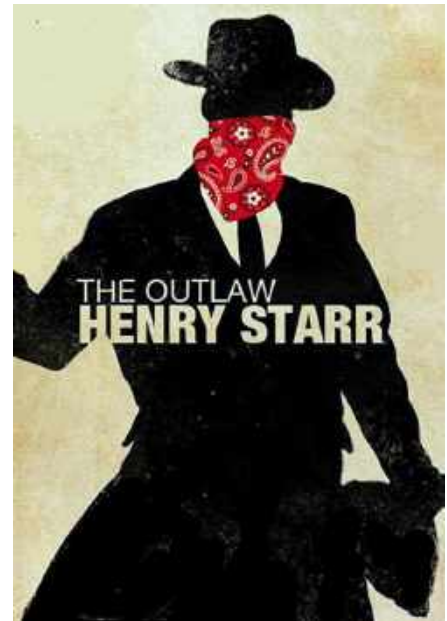
She was the daughter of Daniel C. Quick (1819-1889) and Hettie Neal (1840-1886) who had substantial financial means and were socially respected. However, her mother died in 1886 and her father in 1889, and thus, she found herself an orphan at age fifteen with an estate of 2,400 acres and \$ 13,000 to be split among nine heirs.

She married **John "Ora" Mundis**, a butcher and horse trader, on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1890 in Holden in Johnson County MO (see wedding **photo** on the left).

They spent about a year in and around Holden and then with some horses from her father's stock, went to Oklahoma. With her inheritance money, they purchased a small farm, on Cottonwood Creek OK but in a short time, her life began to fall apart as her husband became a drunkard who deserted her when the money ran out. It is believed that when this occurred, she started dressing in men's clothing and stealing horses for a living.

Some very tall tales, including train robbery and murder, have been written about her. She was arrested several times and escaped more than once but she was never found guilty of anything except for horse stealing.

She rode with **Henry Starr** (1873-1921: see **photo** on the right) distantly related to Belle Starr (1848-1889), a leader of an outlaw gang and was associated with their crimes such as stealing horses and jewelry. Her biography is part of the 1945 book *"Wildcats in Petticoats"* by Anton S. Booker.



In 1900 Mundis settled in **Clifton** where she became the **mistress** of a wealthy Chinese man named **Monnon**. He kept her in fancy dresses and diamonds and, due to the cultural situation, she was AKA "**China Dot**". Once she was a nice-looking woman but the constant use of opium had undermined her health and she became a fit subject for an insane asylum.

She left Mannon and found a new benefactor named **William Garland** (nephew of James Garland, former Mayor of Springfield IL), who could keep her in the life style she was accustomed to and the two rented a room in the rear of Salvatore Sirianni (b.1895) Saloon in Clinton.

Mrs. Mundis introduced opium to William Garland, and having become drugged, at 4 AM of **January 28<sup>th</sup> 1903**, the two argued briefly before he said, "Dot, I think I'll kill you." To which she replied, "All right, go ahead." Those were to be her last words, as Garland shot her four times, first striking her in the head, then on her sides, and then two more times in the back. He then turned the gun towards his face and deliberately blew the top of his head off. Mrs. Mundis lived "four or five hours" before she passed away.



The two were known to be in possession of diamonds and much cash, but by the time officers arrived it was gone. Her death was reported in the **January 30<sup>th</sup> 1903** issue of "**The Arizona Bulletin**", under the headline, "Tragedy in Clifton."

Unlike many outlaw tales, this story lacks a legendary last stand, where the anti-hero falls after a brave fight against an overwhelming number of lawmen. Instead, the daring legend of "Tom King" **ends sadly**, as an unglamorous, cautionary tale of **what happens to those who succumb to the lure of vice and crime**.

**Photo:** Flora Quick Mundis

## 9. Prohibition in the Morenci area 1920-1933

Prior to Prohibition, Arizona's first liquor regulation was the 1864 **Howell Code** which assessed liquor taxes on vendors of wines and distilled spirits. It was the **Volstead Act** of 1919 that enacted national Prohibition which began on **January 17<sup>th</sup> 1920** with the ratification of the **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment**.

The passion of **temperance** as sponsored by women in 1920 were given the right to vote ("Women's Suffrage") and who formed the "Women's Christian Temperance Union", especially by orthodox Protestants such as Baptists, Evangelists, Methodists and Mormons.



**Francis Scott McBride** (1872-1955-**photo**) was a Presbyterian Minister who was active in the "**Anti-Saloon League**" supported by educated conservative reformers and moralists. They believed drinking alcohol could lead to disease such as hepatitis and cirrhosis, to family violence, to accidents on the job and to absences from it, to depression, to crime and suicide. They did not consider that wine is regularly used by Catholics, Eastern Orthodox and Lutherans to celebrate Holy Eucharist and by researchers to make medicines.

People continued to drink despite Prohibition considering it similarly to our speed limit laws which are set but broken by many. In fact, on **December 14<sup>th</sup> 1920**, two hundred and fifty citizens of **New Town** (Morenci), met to inaugurate a **movement to "clean-up" Morenci**, supported by the Pastor of Morenci's Presbyterian Church **Rev. Allen Krichbaum** who said that if vice and crime would be eliminated, we could live a more wholesome and happier life. However, the law did not prohibit citizens to distill spirits at home or to buy them in Mexico which was only 200 miles south of Morenci.

The legal ban led to criminal gangs gaining control of the beer and liquor supply of many cities (see **photo** on the right, pouring of beer down the drain by Prohibition agents).

**Clifton** had many saloons and bars, such as, El Rey Bar on Chase Creek, **Metcalf** had its "Central Merchandise Bar" and **Old Morenci** was known as "Hell's Half Acre" because of all its gambling, crime and drinking especially in its saloons.

Prohibition lasted until **December 5<sup>th</sup> 1933** when thirty-six States (a three-fourths majority, including Arizona) ratified the **21<sup>st</sup> Amendment** to the United States Constitution which repealed the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.





## 10. Zorrilla Meat Market in Clifton

The Zorrilla family lived in North Clifton outside the city limits, owned a meat market on Chase Creek Road and a ranch on the ranges of the Black Hills and Rock House Canyon.

The head of the family was **Gerardo Zorrilla** who was born in Spain in 1882 and arrived in Clifton in 1908. He married **Felicidad Zorrilla** (1883-1935) who arrived Clifton in 1911 with their children **Jesus Ruiz** who was born in Hazas del Cesto (Spain) on March 7<sup>th</sup> 1906 and **Mary** (b.1910 in Spain). Two other children were born in Clifton: **Manuel** AKA "Lolo" (1913-1993) and **Isabel** (b.1920).

Gerardo built the meat market building (see **photo** below) where Jesus and Manuel started working in 1927 while their father remained in his ranch to raise many types of animals but especially 2000 Angora goats (see **photo** below) to produce mohair whose cost was at least ten times higher than ordinary wool. The market had an area where they stored hay, feed, saddles, ropes, etc.



Thus, he was able to make good profits but also provide meat for his fresh meat market after taking the animals to his slaughterhouses on Bunker Hill and on the San Francisco River just north of Clifton.



The **Zorrilla Street Bridge** in Clifton spans the San Francisco River. It was built in 1917-18 and thus is over 100 years old.

## 11. Failure of Clifton's Hot Springs

In 1917, a group of wealthy locals put together the **Aztec Hot Springs Company**, and commenced selling stocks. An architect was hired to draw up elaborate plans for a hotel, baths and country club. However, stock sales were disappointing and the project failed. At the end of World War I, the price of copper dropped and with it, so did Clifton's economy. The plans called for the installation of baths in conjunction with the pool which would take advantage of the medicinal and curative powers of the hot springs waters.

The shut down of the mines and smelter in 1921 caused an economic slowdown in Clifton and local boosters began to search for ways to bring visitors to the hot springs of Clifton. The **Clifton Improvement Company** was organized and stocks were sold to raise capital for construction of a swimming pool and bathhouse, each utilizing the invigorating water of the hot springs.

In June 1923 samples of the water were sent to known chemist **Mark Walker** in Los Angeles and the analysis showed that the water contained calcium sulphate, calcium chloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, silica and iron carbonate. Thus, **Mayor Peter Riley** welcomed with enthusiasm the reports that the water "was good for what ails you" and persuaded the Town Council to authorize Town Engineer A. J. Kerr to sink a shaft at the hot springs location near the railroad depot especially because he had the backing of the Arizona State Methodists who wished to built a tubercular sanatorium on the same site but then changed their minds about it.

Members of the **Clifton American Legion Post** organized the **Clifton Swimming Pool Company** on September 24<sup>th</sup> 1924 who began selling shares at \$50 each, as a way of raising money while Phelps Dodge agreed to pay part of the total cost of \$12,000. It bought 100 shares and offered a 25-year lease on a building site for \$1.00 per year. When they had sufficient capital, swimming pool excavation and construction began on March 15<sup>th</sup> 1927. The pool measured 110 by 45 feet, with a capacity of 155,000 gallons which consisted of a mix of hot well water and cool city water. The price of a mineral bath was \$1.00 and a bath with a massage cost \$1.50. The temperatures in this reservoir were predicted to range between 105°C (221°F) and 150°C (302°F).

The **Clifton Mineral Hot Springs Bath House** was finished in 1928 at a cost of \$30,000, was opened for business on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1929. On the building, on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1928, before a large audience of 200 people, Arizona Congressman Lewis Williams Douglas (1894-1974), grandchild of James Walter Douglas (1837-1918), set a plate on the building with the inscription "**Clifton Mineral Hot Springs 1928**". However, despite a costly newspaper advertising campaign praising the curative qualities of the water, no one came especially because when it opened, the Great Depression was just beginning.

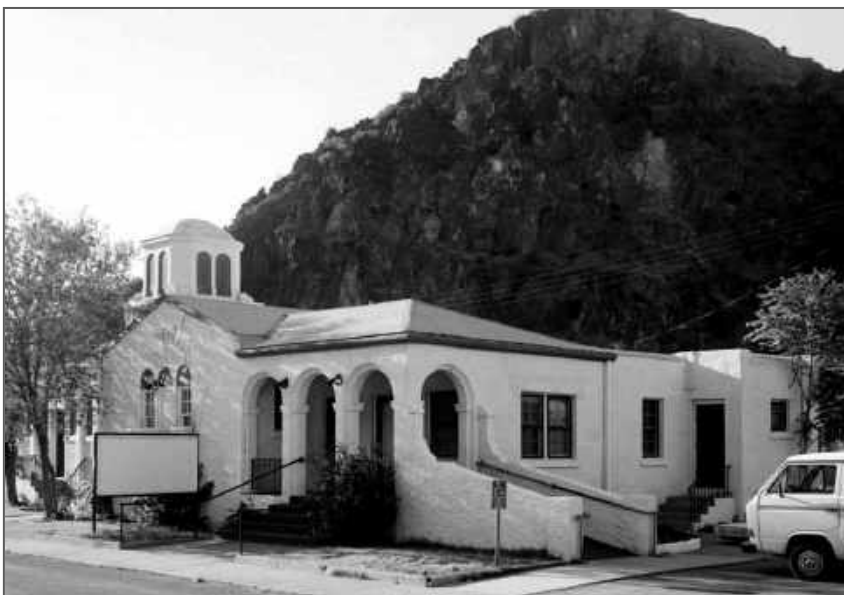


Photo: Clifton Mineral Hot Springs Building

By May 1930 when Mayor Riley was elected President of the "**Clifton Mineral Hot Springs Corporation**", the building was operating at a loss and was closed a year later. The building was reopened briefly in 1932, but it never lived up to its expectations. Two doctors operated a clinic in the building until 1935; in the forties Phelps Dodge purchased the building and operated it as the Clifton Clinic. In the mid 1960s it housed an insurance company but also served as a Phelps Dodge collections office. Damaged in the flood of October 1983, the insurance office was closed by 1987.

## 12. **Unsanitary Water in Morenci**

"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 8<sup>th</sup> 1898**.

Formerly the supply of water had been furnished by the company from the **San Francisco River** (see **photo** below). 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".

Source: Roberta Watt, "History of Morenci", pp. 52-53.

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 have environmental engineers on staff at the site or use environmental consulting firms to interact with the regulatory agencies.



### 13. Manila Soda Works and Palicio House

**Fermin Palicio** (1883-1949) born in Argame (Spain) on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1883 to Modesto Palicio and Teresa Palicio.

Fermin married Carmen Cota (b.1887) in Spain where their first child Teresa (1906-1984) was born. Then they decided to emigrate to Clifton where six more children were born: Severina (b.1910), Pilar (1911-1995), Mercedes (b.1912), Rosa (1913-2003), Magdalena (1914-1993) and Fermin (b.1917).

Knowing that he was a blacksmith and a graduate of an industrial-technical school, he was hired to work at the foundry of the Arizona Copper Company of Clifton.

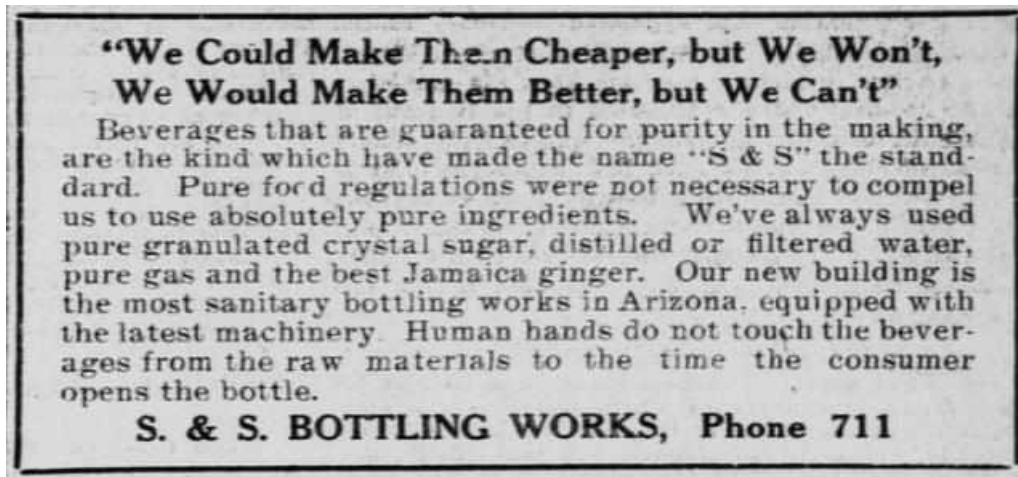
Making it similar to his home in Spain, he built in 1917 the Palicio House (see **photo** below) on Chase Creek Road, behind the Greenlee County Historical Society Museum. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It's decorated with Mediterranean-style Ionic columns, has a full basement and on the first floor, there are four bedrooms and porches on both sides of the building.



Adjacent to his home, he opened in 1918 the **Manila Soda Works** (see **photo** on the left), adjacent to his home on Chase Creek. His technical skills were useful to build and operate the plant that remained active until his death on December 26<sup>th</sup> 1949.

Although "Manila" is the capital of the Philippines, the word "manila" comes from "Maylilad" which became "Maynila", a flowering shrub that grows along the banks of a river. Probably, Fermin was thinking of Clifton's San Francisco River.





Ad on the newspaper "Copper Era" of August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1913

#### 14. Brief Biography of the Author of "Morenci Memories"

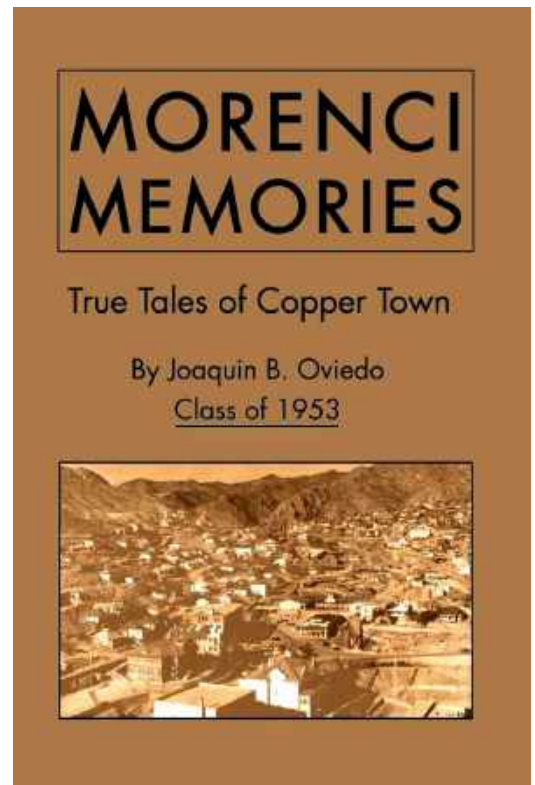
**Joaquin B. Oviedo** who was born in Morenci on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1935 and who graduated from "Morenci High School" in 1953, is the author of the book "**Morenci Memories: True Tales of Copper Town**" published in 2004.

Some of the 69 "Wildcats" he graduated with in 1953, from Morenci H.S., were: Della Martinez (the salutarian), Charles Aldous, Armadito Armijo, Louie Bonilla, David Brinkley, Charlene Burch, Joyce Burch, Robert Campbell, Teresa Diaz, Victor Esparza, James Foote, Velia Gomez, Chas Harris, Roy Iley, Billie Keith, Charles Keith, Danny Lopez, Angelina Madrid, Gloria Maldonado, Jeanette Martinez, Raynaldo Mejia, Elida Moreno, Olga Othon, Jerry Perry, Wayne Roberts, Arthur "Tudy" Rodriguez, Amelia Saenz (Joaquin's first girl friend), William Scanlon, Eloy Tapia, Gloria Thompson and Ann Zimmerman.

Already as a high school student, he was interested in taking photos of Morenci and its people. In his book, he published many photos of the 1940s and 1950s. He lived with his parents at Morenci's AC Hill but for his college education, he decided to attend the University of Arizona in Tucson where he met his future wife **Vilma L. Pacheco** and then continued his education at the **Los Angeles City College**.

After a few years in the Air Force, he became a Spanish teacher, working for 30 years in Los Angeles where one of the schools he taught was Belmont High.

In June 1963 he took Vilma to Morenci to meet his parents, were engaged in November and married on December 21<sup>st</sup> 1963. In 1972 they went to visit El Salvador, Vilma's home country and today they still live in Los Angeles (see their **photo** below).





## 15. A Demented Track-Walker Engineer

**James C. Drumgold** (1854-1926) was one of the best locomotive engineer working for the **Southern Pacific Railroad** connected to the **Clifton train station** via Lordsburg NM. In 1896, a broken rail caused the death of Drumgold's wife **Isabella McCall** and of their daughter while they were railroad passengers between Lordsburg NM and Bowie AZ, just 85 miles from south of Clifton.



He was heartbroken, his mind became unstable, lost his job and for five-long years, from 1896 to 1901, developed the **obsession** and the **compulsion** of looking for broken rails that might have caused the accident and became known as "Crazy Charlie" or the "Demented Track Walker".

He followed the tracks by foot, his head bent low to inspect the rails, looking for irregularities which he would immediately report to the nearest station. He refused to be paid for this service but since his obsession was making him weak, thin and feeble, to avoid his being traumatized along train tracks, he was brought to the Supreme Court in Tombstone AZ to decide what to do. There Judge Alfred Collins Lockwood (1875-1951) and a Commission, after they saw him unshaven, dirty, weak, confused and psychotic, declared him mentally "insane".

Then, **Sheriff Harry Wheeler** (1875-1925) took him to the "**Arizona State Mental Hospital**" where he was treated and where he died on February 24<sup>th</sup> 1926.

Who knows how many train accidents he prevented by reporting track irregularities?

His love and suffering was so intense that he needed to express it by sacrificing his entire life.



## 16. **Apaches attack area close to Morenci**



One of the worst Apache raids in the Morenci area occurred in April 1882, when Indian leader **Geronimo** (1829-1909 –see **photo**) and about 200 warriors left the San Carlos Reservation (about 200 miles northwest from Morenci) killing 25 people near the mines and smelter, close to the home of **William Church**, President and General Manager of the Detroit Copper Company.

After this raid, Geronimo never returned to the area and surrendered in September 1886 to **General Nelson Miles** (1839-1925), thus ending the hostilities of the Apaches. Near Fort Sill in Oklahoma Territory, Geronimo became a successful farmer, was converted to Christianity and in 1905 participated in President Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

## 17. **Two hundred and fifty Morencians decide to clean up New Town**

On Tuesday **December 14<sup>th</sup> 1920**, two hundred and fifty citizens of New Town (Morenci), see **photo** below, met at the Auditorium of the Rink to inaugurate a **Movement to "Clean-up" the New Town**.

The Chairman of the Movement was Paul K. Carson, supported by the Pastor of Morenci's Presbyterian Church **Rev. Allen Krichbaum** who spoke that vice and crime had to be removed to make the place more respectable, livable and alcohol-dry. This reminds me of Puritanism whose behavior was based on strict religious or moral principles.

The citizens appointed a Committee of nine members to carry out the improvements subscribed by the majority and shared by the General Manager of Phelps-Dodge Corporation **Capt. Joseph Pack Hodgson** with the assistance of the County Sheriff, his Deputies and the Justice of the Peace.

## 18. **Norman Carmichael**: General Manager of the Arizona Copper Mining Company from 1906 to 1921.

Norman Carmichael was born on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1869 in the village of Millisle near Belfast (Ireland) to David Carmichael (1841-1885) and Catherine Jane Filson (1845-1913).

He was educated in his native city and lived there until age 23 when on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1892 he arrived in New York from Glasgow (Scotland) with the ship "Ethiopia".

In 1895 he became a mining engineer, and for some years afterward, was employed handling mining properties in British Columbia (Canada).

In 1905 he was employed by the **Arizona Copper Mining Company** of Clifton as Mine **Superintendent**, after two years he succeeded Alexander Vietch as Assistant **General Manager** and then he was promoted to General Manager.

On March 27<sup>th</sup> 1909, he married **Margaret Dietrich** (1880-1966) and on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1911 he became an American citizen.

He held the position of General Manager until 1921 and was considered to be among the most important mining men of Arizona, especially of the Clifton-Morenci District, where he made his home (see **photo** below of his residence in Clifton).

When he retired the local paper "*The Copper Era and Morenci Leader*" on January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1922 published an article entitled "*Employees and Friends Join in Paying Tribute to the Retiring A.C. Co General Manager*".

A farewell banquet was given in his honor in Clifton's High School Auditorium even if his activity would not stop but continue as Consulting Engineer for the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

Many speakers mentioned that his stay at ACCo showed a record of achievement, patriotism, integrity and square dealing. He always showed consideration for the feelings of others and a high sense of principle and honor in all his dealings.

Carmichael replied that he has always appreciated the cooperation and loyalty of all his assistants and employees and that he would really miss them.



#### 19. **The Bloodiest shootout in Morenci's history:** December 18<sup>th</sup> 1895

The most famous gunfight in Morenci involving the **Augustine Chacon** (1861-1902-**photo**) gang, occurred on **December 18<sup>th</sup> 1895** when at night, Chacon and two of his followers, **Pilar Franco** and **Leonardo Morales**, entered **McCormick's Store** managed by **Paul Becker**.



After stabbing the manager in his sleeping quarters, the bandits looted the place and headed for its cabin, which was located on top of a steep hill that overlooked the town. Becker, wounded but still alive, waited until the robbers were gone and then went to a nearby saloon to notify the police.

On the following morning, **Constable Davis**, who also served as the Sheriff of Graham County, with a group of men, began following the bandits' trail, which clearly led to the cabin. As Davis and his deputies approached the cabin, suddenly Chacon and his men burst out the front door, hiding behind a pile of boulders to fire their guns wildly. The fighting continued for several minutes but eventually the group stopped shooting long enough to demand a surrender.

One of the deputies, **Pablo Salcido** volunteered to approach the gang's position and speak with them. After calling out to Chacon, Salcido was invited to move forward, but, when he exposed himself, Chacon fired a single shot with his rifle and struck the deputy in the head, killing him instantly.

The shooting immediately resumed until over 300 rounds of ammunition had been fired. Near the end of the skirmish, Franco and Morales left the gang, leaving Chacon alone to defend himself. A few of the possemen went after the fleeing bandits, killing them both, and when the return fire ceased, they were able to move in and capture Chacon who was temporarily paralyzed by bullet wounds to his chest and shoulder.

Chacon was then taken to the **Clifton Jail**, but was later brought to **Solomonville AZ** jail where he was judged guilty of homicide. In court he claimed he did not kill his friend Salcido with whom he had worked for years. With the above verdict, Chacon was moved to Tucson to await the Supreme Court's final decision, but Tucson confirmed Solomonville's ruling and was sent back to Solomonville and was hanged on June 18<sup>th</sup> 1897.

However, on June 9<sup>th</sup>, Chacon escaped from his jail cell once again and crossed the Mexican border to hide in Sonora, his place of birth. **Burton C. Mossman**, first captain of the Arizona Rangers, discovered his hideout, put him on a horse for the journey to the railroad, where they boarded a train first to Benson AZ, then to Solomonville AZ Jail where before being hanged, he was allowed to see a Catholic priest, was given a shave and given a new black suit to wear. After he delivered a 30-minute speech to the crowd, speaking in Spanish with an English interpreter, claiming to be innocent of killing his friend Pablo Salcido, he was **hanged on November 21<sup>st</sup> 1902**. Chacon's final words were "Adios, todos amigos." On the day after the execution, the Arizona Bulletin reported: "[A] nervier man than Augustine Chacon never walked to the gallows, and his hanging was a melodramatic spectacle that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it". He is buried in San Jose Cemetery AZ.

To better illustrate what really happened in McCormick Store when **Augustine Chacon** robbed it on **December 18<sup>th</sup> 1895**, remember that this occurred before the 1897 fire destroyed Old Morenci and all its saloons and gambling halls and that "New Town" was built subsequently.



It was just past midnight when **Paul Robert Becker** (1867-1929- see **photo** on the left), co-owner and store keeper of the "**Becker & McCormick Mercantile Store**" located at Morenci Canyon, closed the place and went to the nearby "Salcido's Saloon" to eat his late "supper".



He left a light burning in the store where he usually slept at night, and that's exactly what he had wished to do for that night. However, three men (**Augustine Chacon, Pilar Franco** and **Leonardo Morales**) had observed him and after he left, they climbed through a ransom at the rear, entered the store, looking for money, guns or anything else they could steal.

As Becker returned from the saloon, the three bandits ordered him to open the safe but because he refused as he tried to push them out, one of the robbers cut Becker's hand with a knife while Chacon wounded him on his side. He collapsed to the floor while the trio departed after they had stolen only \$25 and two watches, thinking Chacon had killed him. Instead, as soon as they were out, Becker got up and went back to "**Salido's Saloon**" to warn **Constable Alex David** about the accident, an important information to capture the three bandits.

Becker was born in Posen (Prussia) on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1867 and at age 16, had arrived with his father Josef in New York with the ship "Linden" on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1883. After settling in Morenci, working hard most likely as a miner, involving himself with profitable business transactions, on April 4<sup>th</sup> 1907 he married **Jesuita Moreno** (1876-1969) and had ten children.

He died on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1929 of acute glomerulonephritis and is buried in Morenci's Bunkers Cemetery.

## 20. Story of Mason Greenlee after whom Greenlee County was named

**Mason Greenlee** (1838-1903), after whom Greenlee County was named, was born in Mason VA (today Mason is part of WV) to Hamilton Greenlee (1792-1881) and to Frances Pruitt (1805-1851). He was a tall, thin, fearless and tireless man who went to Denver CO soon after the end of the Civil War where he became interested in mining, **located** several **gold claims** in Colorado one of which, the "**Wheel of Fortune**", made him quite wealthy.

In 1871 he joined a party of twenty-one men who arrived at the vicinity of **Clifton** and Morenci where he became quite impressed with the gold prospects of the area. He sold his valuable mine, "The Wheel of Fortune", and returned to Clifton in 1878. With him came the banker and capitalist **Lloyd Tevis** (1824-1899) who remained his partner until 1899 when Tevis died. They associated themselves with several other miners to establish the Greenlee Gold Mountain Mining District located on the San Francisco River several miles above Clifton. His efforts to locate a rich strike slowly ate up the sizable fortune which Greenlee had brought with him from Colorado.

In 1898 Greenlee's health began to fail due to exhaustion from hard work. He spent the winter of 1902 and 1903 in Clifton where he died on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1903 after an illness of three weeks which followed a collapse. He was buried at Clifton Cemetery (see **photo** of tombstone below, where his last name is misspelled).



It is quite unlikely that the name of Greenlee would have been adopted as the name of the county had it not been that the Arizona Copper Company wished to name the county after **James Colquhoun** (1893-1977), who was head of that company; and the Detroit Copper Company wished to name it in honor of **James Douglas** (1857-1954), who was in charge of that company. Since ACCo and DCCo were not able to agree, on March 9<sup>th</sup> 1909 they compromised to name the county after Greenlee, an old pioneer who had died six years before.

## 21. Mining Brass Tags



Mining brass tags were worn by all employees to identify them as they started working. Each miner was assigned a number which appeared on the tag that was taken off a board by the miner as he entered the mine and replaced it on the board when he would exit the mine. Thus, at any given time, the company would know which miners were working, could calculate their salaries and identify them in case of

unfortunate casualties. The number shown on the photo is 3780 corresponds to the worker's ID number and the abbreviation "P.D.C.M.B." stands for "Phelps-Dodge Corporation, Morenci Branch". The tag was 1.25 in. x 1.49 in. in size (larger than a half dollar, as shown in **photo** above), rectangular in shape with concave corners and a hole on top.

## 22. Cockfights in Old Morenci Saloons



Cockfighting, a male dominated "sport", practiced in Morenci's larger saloons to entertain customers and bettors. The referee would announce the "names" and "professional record" of each of the two roosters, specially bred until the age of two to make them stronger and more aggressive. After the betting was complete, the owner or manager of the animals would place each of them in front of the other inside the ring called "**cockpit**". In a few moments, the roosters would jump at each other and try to slash their opponent with razor-sharp spurs that were previously

attached on their feet. One bird usually bled more than the other (or even died) and when this occurred, the other was declared to be the winner.

Cockfighting is said to be the **world's oldest spectator sport** as its first manifestation started in Persia 6,000 years ago. In the United States, since cockfighting is a cruel "blood sport" where each animal inflicts physical trauma on each other, it was declared illegal in all 50 States (Arizona made it illegal in 1998: Louisiana in 2008).

23. Visit Greenlee County Billboard of 52 years ago



On the 1967- billboard shown on the photo above, it is clearly stated that the reasons to visit this County are **COPPER mines** (especially in Morenci), **COTTON growth**, abundance of **CATTLE**, warm dry **CLIMATE** and the **CORONADO TRAIL** traced by the Spanish conqueror and explorer Francisco Vazquez de Coronado (1510-1554) about 500 years ago.

24. One hundred and twenty-fifth Anniversary of Morenci Copper Mining



The copper mine activity began in Morenci in 1881 (it was first called Joy Camp) and in 2006, Phelps-Dodge celebrated the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of mining by coming out with the **medal** shown in the **photo** on the left where on its back side the **reasons for its success** are clarified:

Care for the **Community**, good **Quality** of copper, **Safety** for miners, keeping up with new **Technology**, increasing **Production** and respect for the **Environment**.



## 25. Clifton Smelter 1913-1996

# NEW SMELTER NOW READY FOR COPPER PRODUCTION

Roasters and Reverberatory Furnace  
Put Into Commission This Week  
and Entire Plant Being Tested.

Only One Furnace Continues in Op-  
eration At Old Plant and Last Cop-  
per Poured From Converters On  
Old Site.

After thirty years operation by the  
Arizona Copper Co. Ltd., the old  
plant of the Arizona Copper Co. at  
the conjunction of the San Francisco  
River and Chase Creek is fast passing  
into oblivion. Last week the last  
pound of copper was poured from the  
converters on the old site. General  
Manager Carmichael and other offi-  
cials of the company were present  
and the last few pounds now adorn  
the general manager's desk in the  
general office. This week only one  
furnace has been in operation and  
will be continued cleaning up the  
scraps about the old plant. The old  
converter plant is idle, likewise the  
gas engines.

At the new smelter all is activity.  
The roasters and one reverberatory  
furnace is in operation and the blue  
smoke is to be seen issuing from the  
big brick stack. Next week should  
witness the making of the first pound  
of copper at the new plant, pronounc-  
ed by experts to have no superior in  
the United States in point of effi-  
ciency and economy.

Messrs. Repath and McGregor,  
who designed the plant under the di-  
rection of Dr. L. D. Ricketts, Con-  
sulting Engineer, arrived in Clifton  
Thursday evening and spent Friday  
in viewing their handiwork now al-  
most completed. Dr. Ricketts is ex-  
pected here on Saturday for a visit  
of a few days. It is expected that  
several weeks, possibly three months,  
will be required before the plant is  
thoroughly tested and running  
smoothly. During this period ex-  
perts under the direction of Dr.  
Ricketts will conduct experiments in  
order to obtain the very best results  
from the plant which has cost approx-  
imately \$2,000,000.

In 1873, the melting facilities in  
Clifton consisted of one small Mexi-  
can furnace, built of adobe, and lined  
with brick. The furnace was fed by  
a Mexican, who would take a basket,  
firmly strap it about his shoulders,  
fill the basket with copper ore, and  
slowly climb a small wooden ladder  
to the top of the furnace, when he



A new smelter was built in Clifton in 1913. This is the description of its inauguration as it appeared on the paper **"The Copper Era and Morenci Leader"** on **August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1913**. It took two years to build and its cost was 2 million dollars. The old Arizona Copper Company smelter was abandoned after thirty-years of service.

**From Such Small Beginnings.**  
The final suspension of the Arizona  
Copper Company's old smelter, which  
has been yielding copper for 30 years,  
and the starting of operations this  
week at the magnificent new smelter  
of the company, brings to mind the  
steady progress of the development  
of Arizona's mines. No better illus-  
tration of this steady development  
can be found than the successive  
stages of copper smelting, that for  
the past forty-two years have been  
witnessed on the site of the smelter  
that has just been abandoned. The  
history of Clifton, to a great degree,  
is the history of the Arizona Copper  
Company's smelter at Clifton.

Could the great new smelter just  
completed by this company be placed  
side by side with the first smelter  
ever constructed in Clifton, the com-  
parison would be as distinct as that  
offered by the first locomotive engine  
ever constructed, placed by the side  
of the giant locomotive that now  
carries a nation's traffic from the  
Atlantic to the Pacific. It is diffi-  
cult to realize that such progress has  
been consummated. To the old-tim-  
er in the copper hills of Arizona is  
the change a source of marvel. In  
conversation with Mr. Jacob Abra-  
ham, who has lately returned from  
Silver City, here to again reside, were  
the meaning of these changes vividly  
presented. In the year 1873 Mr.  
Abraham first pitched his tent in  
Clifton, coming from Silver City,  
where his father was a merchant,  
with a great load of flour, which he  
sold to the Longfellow Mining Com-  
pany, this being in the days before

In **1996**, **Clifton's** two 600-foot-high **smelter stacks** were **demolished** along with the 300-foot-high **stack** erected in 1913 by the Arizona Copper Company.  
Link to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgLvNm-0GIc> to see its demolition using nitroglycerine dynamite dynamite.

## 26. 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 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 strike).

These are the reasons why during this period, i.e., from 1910 to 1918, only 54 Italians 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 Laghitian miners moved from Arizona to California where they modified their lifestyles by becoming farmers or craftsmen, such as, masons, carpenters or shoemakers.

## 27. 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) would ask her father's permission. Once he obtained the approval and both families agreed and 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.

## 28. The Becker-Franz Store in Clifton



Although the **Arizona Copper Company** refused to allow any commercial enterprises within company owned land in Clifton that might compete with the Company store, individuals were free to establish such activities in the private property not owned by the Company. In February **1901**, the **Becker-Franz Company** purchased the general merchandise establishment of W.F. Hagan in North Clifton, who left the business to devote his time to his real estate and mining ventures.



Before 1901, two first cousins, **Ernst "Dick" Herman Franz** (1868-1922-**photo**) and **Gustav Becker** (1878-1933), a prominent merchant and stockman of Springerville AZ, had already the experience of operating several general stores in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, such as the one in Luna.

Dick who had inherited the fortune of his father (**Elkhart D. Franz**, a St. Louis MO merchant who died in 1898), remained a Clifton resident and managed the daily operations of the Clifton branch whereas **Gustav Becker** was an absentee partner in the operation and spent most of his time managing the Becker Franz Co. store in Springerville AZ. The Becker Franz Co. operated stores in several Arizona and New Mexico communities, including Springerville, Solomonville, Lordsburg, Globe, and Miami.

The **Becker-Franz Store** (see **photos** below) in Clifton, built in 1907, was a brick building with a sandstone foundation and a flat roof with a neo-classical detailed front parapet. The recessed entry featured wooden single-light doors with flanking sidelights and two windows. A grand concrete stair and ramp led to the entrance.

This brick building was constructed by contractor W. A. Pitt upon request by Becker-Franz Company for use as their general store after an earlier adobe building they were leasing at the same site was destroyed by the 1906 flood and the new construction was completed and occupied during the first week of June 1907.





External view of the **Becker-Franz Store** in **Clifton** in 1904 circa



Interior of **Becker-Franz Store** in **Clifton** in 1904 circa

An observer in 1911 noted that the firm was "one of the largest commercial institutions of the Southwest." In addition to Clifton residents, the store catered to cattlemen north of Clifton.

Dick Franz had a reputation as "an old time Republican and thorough businessman." He served his party in several political posts, including **Deputy US Marshal**. In 1922 Franz fought a tough contest for Sheriff of Greenlee county against Democratic opponent W.T. Witt. Franz lost, and local residents trace his desire to leave Clifton to this disappointment. However, it may be that financial considerations played a greater role in his decision to leave Clifton to settle in Pasadena CA.

Ernst H. Franz married in 1892 Clara Horninghausen (1873-1956) and had seven children: Clara (1893-1989), William (1895-1974), Ehrhardt (1897-1991), Ernestine (1899-1936), Mildred (1901-1935), Ernst (1906-1967) and Walter (1910-1977).

When the Clifton economy worsened after World War I, Becker Franz Company sold out to **William Leslie** and **J. E. Phillips** and when the situation did not improve, the property was acquired at a Sheriff's sale for back taxes in 1927 by **W. F. Hagan**, the person who in 1901 had first sold the business to Becker and Franz Company.

By this time Gustav Becker had been killed in an automobile accident in 1933 and Dick Franz retired to Pasadena, California.

During the Depression years, the store building was leased by W. F. Hagan to **Paul Aguilar**. Later, it became the **Graham-Greenlee Community Center**.

## 29. Father killed by his daughter in Metcalf in 1914

**Henry Hudson Tifft** (1851-1914) a highly respected blacksmith hired in Metcalf by Arizona Copper Company, married Mary Tifft (b.1860) and had four children: Clara (b.1889), Willie (b.1890), Orlenia (b.1892) and Anna (1895-1916). Previously he had lived in Sheldon and Bisbee of Arizona.

Tifft, Henry	Head	M	M	May 1851	49	M	13			N. York
Mary	Wife	M	F	Mar 1860	40	M	13	4	4	Texas
Clara	Daughter	M	F	Jun 1889	10	S				Arizona
Willie	Son	M	M	Jun 1890	9	S				Arizona
Orlenia	Daughter	M	F	Oct 1892	7	S				Texas
Anna	Daughter	M	F	Aug 1895	4	S				Arizona

**Solomonville AZ 1900 Census showing Henry H. Tifft's family**

H. H. Tifft was killed with pistol shots by his youngest daughter Anna (1895-1916) in Metcalf on Sunday February 1<sup>st</sup> 1914. Her suspected accomplice was **Mrs. Emma Allen** (1888-1973) her sister-in-law and intimate companion.

Anna's complete name was **Mrs. Anna Gould** because on January 8<sup>th</sup> 1911, at age of 16, she had married Milton Gould (b.1890)- see **photo** below of the verdict. Milton was living in Silver City NM with their young child since, presumably, the couple had separated.

**In the Justice Court**  
 Of The Third Precinct, Of Greenlee County  
 STATE OF ARIZONA.

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In the matter of the Inquisition into the Cause of Death of  
Henry Hudson Tiff } VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.  
 Deceased.

STATE OF ARIZONA  
 County of Greenlee

We the undersigned, having been summoned and sworn by W. F. Burns, a coroner of  
Greenlee County, State of Arizona, to act as jurors in the matter of the inquisition into the cause  
 of the death of Henry Hudson Tiff  
 having viewed the remains and having heard and considered all the evidence presented, and being duly informed in the  
 premises, upon our oaths do say that from the evidence before us we find the facts to be as follows:

That the name of the deceased was Henry Hudson Tiff that he was of the age  
 of about 63 years at the time of death; that he came to his death in (or near) the City or Town of  
Morenci, County of Greenlee, State of Arizona, at about the  
 hour of nine clock, P.M. on the second day of February, 1914, from  
 (cause of death) By Pistol Shot, from hands  
of his daughter Mrs. Gould

Birth certificate of Henry Hudson Tiff born in 1914

As we can read below on the title of the newspaper "**The Copper Era and Morenci Leader**" published on **February 27<sup>th</sup> 1914**, Mrs. Gould was acquitted of her crime.

**"INNOCENT" IS VERDICT OF  
 JURY IN CASE OF MRS. GOULD**

---

After Two Hours and Twenty Minutes of Deliberation Jury  
 Declares Mrs. Gould Not Guilty—Sensational Feature of  
 Case is Tendency of Relatives to Aid Accused—



Mrs. Gould was submitted to a trial in Clinton's Superior Court of Greenlee County for murdering her father **Mr. Henry Hudson Tifft**. She claimed to have done it for self-defense since Tifft had threatened her life only a few hours before the shooting by attacking her when she returned home of **Sunday February 1<sup>st</sup> 1914** at 9PM from the picture show which she wished to attend despite the prohibition expressed by the deceased. The girl attempted to leave the house but in her efforts to escape, found all doors either locked or barred. She claimed she had warned her father that she possessed a gun and would use it in self-defense but when threatened, he used his great physical strength to beat her on the face and head with a walking stick. She was then forced to fire the fatal shots, knowing that escape was impossible in any other manner.

According to the coroner's body inspection of Tuesday February 3<sup>rd</sup>, of the three shots she fired, only the one entering the right lung and emerging from the right shoulder, was fatal causing his death 24 hours later, following an awful agony.

The attorneys who defended her were **L. Kearney** and **I. L. Quiat** and the one who accused her was **V. Horton**. There were twelve jurors who had expressed a verdict after they examined the presented evidence.

The dying statement of Tifft, made to **Judge Burns** of Metcalf, and who on the stand repeated the statements to the jury, was to the effect that he had never intended any punishment to his daughter other than **chastisement**, and that this was only because she deliberately disobeyed him when he tried **to restrain her conduct**. At the time of the attack, he only threatened to chastise her with the stick, and that she had no reason to believe he would cause her any great bodily harm.

It was observed that he was shot on the back, and this means Mrs. Gould did not warn her father but shot him in cold blood. This is false because as already mentioned, the coroner report stated the fatal shot entered anteriorly to penetrate the right lung to exit posteriorly through the shoulder.

Other witnesses confirmed the violent nature of the victim when he was angry and that his daughter believed her life was in danger due to his great physical strength as her mother and her brothers-in-law also testified. She claimed to have found the revolver on the dressing table of Mrs. Emma Allan's room.

When the court jurors court expressed **a verdict of acquittal**, Mrs. Gould obviously was very pleased and thanked the jurors and attorneys who defended her and greeted her relatives.

The verdict of acquittal also expressed about **Mrs. Emma Allen** (1888-1973) as described on the **March 6<sup>th</sup> 1914** issue of "**The Copper Era and Morenci Leader**" where it was said that Mrs. Allan was the owner of the gun used by Mrs. Gould to shoot her father.

As the two women were living together in Mr. Tifft's home since January 15<sup>th</sup> 1914, Emma had bought a 38 caliber revolver and cartridges at the Metcalf store of the Arizona Copper Company, placed it on the dressing table in the room she occupied in Mr. Tifft's home who was her father-in-law. She had planned to use the gun to practice shootings on the hills above Metcalf.

# "BLAMELESS" SAYS JURY IN CASE OF MRS. ALLEN

Woman Accused of Murder of H. H. Tift is Soon Freed by Jury—Richard Kain Wins Damages From Arizona Copper Company—All Jurors are Excused Until Forenoon of Monday—Several Important Civil Cases to be Tried Before Term Ends.

After deliberating eight minutes, the jury serving in the case of Mrs. Emma Allan, charged with the murder of H. H. Tift, returned, on the afternoon of Thursday, a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Allan was accused jointly with Mrs. Annie Gould of the murder of Mrs. Gould's father, H. H. Tift, at his home at Metcalf several weeks since. Mrs. Gould was acquitted last week after a stubbornly contested legal battle.

The night of the tragedy, Anne grasped the gun to hide it because she thought her father might use it against her but when he started beating her on the face and head with a walking stick, she used it in self-defense without any premeditation and without Emma instigating or assisting her.

Anne Gould died at age 21, on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1916, whereas Emma Allen who had married John Ellsworth Allen (1876-1946), died at age 85, in the year 1973 and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery of Tucson AZ (see **photo** below of tombstone).



### 30. The 1918 CLIFTON TRIAL about the POWER-SISSON MURDER

The **Power's Cabin Shootout** or the **Power Brothers Shootout** occurred on February 10<sup>th</sup> 1918, when four lawmen attempted to arrest four miners at their cabin in the Galiuro Mountains near Klondyke AZ. Four men were killed, including three lawmen (Frank McBride, Martin Kempton and Kane Wootan) and Jeff Power, the owner of the cabin. The Power brothers, Tom and John, together with Tom Sisson, tried to escape to Mexico, but they were eventually caught after what was then considered the largest manhunt in the history of Arizona. They were brought to **Clifton** where the **Greenlee County Court** on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 found them "guilty of first degree murder" and sentenced them to life imprisonment at the Florence AZ Prison as reported in Clifton's newspaper "**The Copper Era and the Morenci Leader**".



**Jeff Power** (1863-1918)    **John Power** (1891-1976)    **Tom Power** (1893-1973)    **Tom Sisson** (1869-1957)

The Power family composed of "Old Man" **Jeff**, the father, his wife, Martha Morgan (1866-1897) and three sons: Charles (1889-1973), John and Tom, and one daughter, Ola May (1894-1917). They were originally from Texas, but moved to Arizona Territory in 1909 and homesteaded in lower Rattlesnake Canyon, south of Klondyke AZ. Two years later, Charles bought a nearby goat ranch, which is now known as **Power's Garden**, and the family moved there. After improving the ranch by adding more rooms to the cabin, the Powers began importing cattle. Life was not easy though; the Powers family lived "in what was still a rough and occasionally violent frontier".

In 1897, Martha Morgan Power was killed in a horse and buggy accident and by 1917 the cattle ranch had been sold and Charles had moved away to New Mexico. Founding himself short-handed, Jeff Power hired Tom Sisson after he had purchased Perry Tucker's one-quarter interest in the Abandoned Claims, an old gold mine in nearby Keilberg Canyon, AKA **Power's Mine**. The Power family and Tom Sisson built a twenty-five mile wagon road to their mine "through some of the roughest country imaginable" and a cabin to live in.

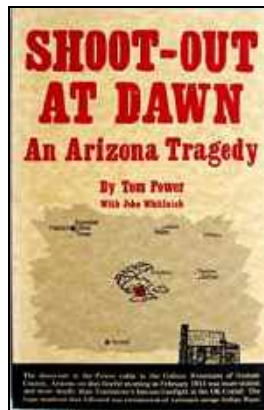
According to a county coroner, on December 6<sup>th</sup> 1917, Ola May Power, age 22, "came to her death from an unknown cause" and her death remains an unsolved mystery. By this time the United States had entered World War I and the draft had been instituted. All able bodied men were obliged to register, but Jeff convinced his sons to dodge the draft. The police was informed of the alleged draft evasion and by mid-January 1918, the Graham County sheriff, **Robert Frank McBride** sent a man named Jay Murdock to deliver a message to the Powers. In the message, Sheriff McBride explained the situation and requested that the boys surrender peaceably. However, Jeff must have assumed that the sheriff would not enforce the law so his sons remained at home with him.



After the Power brothers failed to arrive in Klondyke, Sheriff McBride, the Deputy Marshal **Frank Haynes**, and two sheriff's deputies, **Martin Kempton** and **T. K. "Kane" Wootan** went to Power's cabin. Marshal Haynes carried arrest warrants for John and Tom Power for dodging the draft and Sheriff McBride had warrants for Jeff Power and Tom Sisson, who were wanted for questioning in connection with Ola May's death. On February 9<sup>th</sup> 1918, they drove from Klondyke to the Upchurch Ranch, where they borrowed horses and saddles for the journey south to Power's Cabin. On February 10<sup>th</sup> 1918, Jeff Power woke up and built a fire in the fireplace. A few moments later, John made a fire in their wood-burning stove. Then the horses outside started making noise, which in turn made the dog bark. Jeff knew something wasn't right so he grabbed his rifle and went to the front door, which faced east. As soon as he stepped outside, Deputy Wootan shouted: "Throw up your hands! Throw up your hands!," but someone inside the cabin, either John or Tom, started shooting through the doorway. The officers and the Power family continued shooting at each other until Wootan mortally wounded Jeff with a bullet to the chest and immediately afterward he fired at Tom Power, who was looking out of a window. Pieces of glass struck Tom on the left side of his face, but he managed to take aim at Wootan, who was trying to get away, and killed him with a single shot to the back. During the shooting, Sheriff McBride, Deputy Kempton, Deputy Wootan and Jeff Power all died. Although the shootout lasted only a few minutes, about twenty-five shots were fired.



Sheriff Frank McBride



Power family cabin

As soon as the fighting was over, Tom Sisson and the Power brothers carried Jeff inside and made him comfortable and then started riding south. Then they headed east into New Mexico and continued south to cross the Mexican border but Jeff died after a few days. Several groups of men were formed to search for the fugitives, but Sisson and the Power brothers managed to evade them all. After Jeff died, the three men decided to surrender on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 before reaching the Mexican border.

They were taken to the **Clifton's Greenlee County Court** (see **photo** on the right), twelve jurors were chosen from the Clifton area (9 miners, 2 ranchers and 1 carpenter), the Judge was **Frank B. Laine** who had practiced law in Clifton, and the defense attorney was **James Fielder**. The Power brothers were accused of having shot Sheriff Frank McBride while Sisson was their accomplice.



All three were found guilty of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment at the Florence **Arizona State Prison**.



The Power brothers (see **photo** below 1960) endured but were granted parole on April 20<sup>th</sup> 1960 and in 1970, Governor Jack Richard Williams pardoned them.



Tom Sisson died while still in custody on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1957 (at age 86) of cardiac complications from arteriosclerosis, Tom Power died in Klondyke AZ on September 11<sup>th</sup> 1970 and John died in Klondyke AZ on April 5<sup>th</sup> 1976. Jeff Power died on February 10<sup>th</sup> 1918 is buried with his sons, his wife, and his daughter at the Klondyke Cemetery. His grave says that he was "Shot down with his hands up".

In 1975, the Powers' Cabin was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and restored by the United States Forest Service.

The Power brothers and Sisson steadfastly asserted that they acted in self-defense when Jeff Power was shot trying to surrender to men who ambushed their home. The killings took place in wartime when newspaper coverage and official reports were tinged with hyperpatriotic rhetoric condemning draft evaders as dangerous enemies of the State.

### 31. LOCAL PAPERS: "Clifton Clarion" and "Copper Era and Morenci Leader"

#### The Clifton Clarion

Years of publication: 1883-1911



**D. L. Sayre** became the first editor of the **Clifton Clarion** in 1883. Located in Clifton, Arizona, the Democratic paper changed to Republican during the control of its second editor, **J. T. Fitzgerald**, from 1885 to 1886.

Around 1889, I.E. Solomon, Edward D. Tuttle, and John Glasby moved the paper to **Solomonville** AZ. It was renamed the **Valley Bulletin**, with **George Kelly** acting as editor. Previously, in 1887, Kelly had edited the paper, although he did not own it then. Now as owner, Kelly created the **Bulletin Publishing Company** and made profits rapidly. George Kelly sold the paper in 1903, at which time he established a new printing company with his son William B. Kelly.

Editor **Henry W. Bishop** succeeded Kelly under the new company. The *Clarion* was succeeded by the **Graham County Bulletin** from 1890 to 1897, the **Solomonville Arizona Bulletin** from 1897 to 1918, and the *Pima Gila Valley Farmer* until 1923.

#### The Copper Era and the Morenci Leader

Years of publication: 1899-1929



April 24<sup>th</sup> 1899 marked the beginning of the **Copper Era** out of Clifton in Graham (and later Greenlee) County. Because Clifton was a mining town, the newspaper included many articles and advertisements related to mining.

Editor **Charles E. Bull** led the Democratic paper through its initial development until July 5<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Several editors followed after Bull before the *Copper Era* fell into the hands of **William B. Kelly**. From 1911 to 1929, Kelly owned and published the paper under the auspices of The **Era Publishing Company**. On September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1911, the **Copper Era** absorbed the **Morenci Leader** and changed its name to the **Copper Era and Morenci Leader**.



## SHIPS from Le Havre to New York

Most north Italians preferred to leave from the French port of **Le Havre** as it was closer to their places of birth in Piedmont and Lombardy. There they found many ships of the **French Line** such as, La Gascogne, La Bretagne, La Savoie, La Normandie, La Bourgogne, La Bretagne, La Touraine, La Boulogne, La Champagne and La Lorraine that sailed for New York.

The **French Line** or **Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (Transat or CGT)**, had its origins in 1861. **Emperor Napoléon III** wanted to strengthen the French primacy on the oceans and an adequate mail service for the public French mail. This company's headquarter was in Paris, while the homeport of the vessels had been **Le Havre** for the North Atlantic and Marseille for the route to the Orient and Africa.



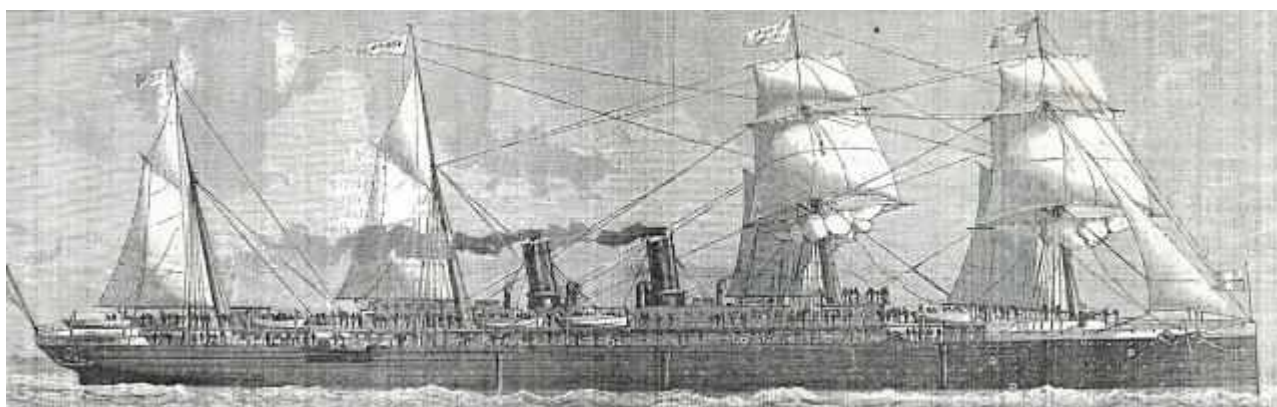
The situation for the French Line was not very bright looking when **Eugène Péreire** (1831-1908 **photo**) became its President. The CGT was still sailing with its first steamers. All but had been reconstructed from paddle wheels into screw driven vessels. During that process the vessels had been lengthened, with more powerful engines, and deck space for more luxurious cabins for their first class guests.

These improvements, starting in 1868 reflected the market shares of Transat on the North Atlantic.

In the early 1880s the fastest CGT liner had a service speed of 12 knots, an acceptable speed for companies with no ambitions, but not for Eugène Péreire. Across the channel, Cunard Line and White Star Line had service speeds of 15 knots. CGT decided to order a new competitive ship, to be contemporary to the requirements of the new travelling clientele.

In 1882 the new vessel was laid down at **Vicker's Shipbuilding Company** in Barrow-in-Furness, Great Britain. It was named **VILLE DE NEW YORK**, had a gross tonnage of over 6,000 tons – the largest ship of the clientele, but by late October, when time had come to launch the ship, it was renamed **NORMANDIE**. The liner should have a service speed of **over 15 knots** to put France in the race for the prestigious Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic. During its trials, NORMANDIE managed to reach a very impressive speed of 17.25 knots. The French Line officials delighted, inaugurated it with the maiden departure from Le Havre to New York on May 5<sup>th</sup> 1882. Upon arrival in New York it was evident that (LA) NORMANDIE was not able to capture the Blue Ribbon from the GUION LINE's ALASKA.

LA NORMANDIE's engines were indeed a novelty for the time. A safety precaution was installed, making the engines capable of running at a slow speed if one of them should fail to work. Many other liners had to stand still in such an event, or use old-fashioned sails if available. It had 6,283 GT and offered a novelty, **water toilets**.



*LA NORMANDIE, ex NORMANDIE, ex VILLE DE NEW YORK –  
Source: Nouveau Larousse Illustré Dictionnaire*

LA NORMANDIE became a prototype for future French Line ships on the Northern Atlantic route. The **new vessels** became larger than NORMANDIE, but still limited by the port conditions in Le Havre.



*The port of Le Havre in the 1870s*

To match the new ships, TRANSAT added the "LA" to NORMANDIE's name. In **1886** the French Line could offer a **"five liner service"** from Le Havre to New York.

LA NORMANDIE had some accidents: the last serious accident was in one of the ship's coal bunkers where a build-up of gas caused an explosion and fire in the adjacent stokehold.

In **1897** was the 60 year-**Diamond Jubilee** of **British Queen Victoria's Reign**. Included in her Diamond Jubilee was a fleet review at Spithead with many guests. LA NORMANDIE was a part of the French contribution, and honoured the Queen with its presence.

Three years later, in **1900**, LA NORMANDIE was entirely **removed** from the North Atlantic route.



*LA NORMANDIE after its reconstruction in 1894*

**From 1885 to 1886 the four new vessels** were commissioned by the French Line.

The new French built quartet was constructed of steel, the new material. which reduced the weight as well as making it stronger and more flexible than iron. Besides steel resisted better against saltwater and reduced the maintenance costs dramatically. Each vessel had a single propeller which forced the vessel through the seas, pushed by a 9,000 hp strong triple-expansion steam engines and had barquentine-rigged masts.

All four vessels got their interior design from the Parisien fashion and interior designer Jules Allard et Fils who in the 1880s was the most famous interior designer.

The vessels have been named after **provinces of France - LA CHAMPAGNE, LA BRETAGNE, LA GASCOGNE, LA BOURGOGNE**. Therefore the "LA" prefix instead of "LE" which would have been suitable for French vessels, the French 'bateaux' and therefore the ships are "male".

**1885 LA CHAMPAGNE, 7,087 GT**



*LA CHAMPAGNE*

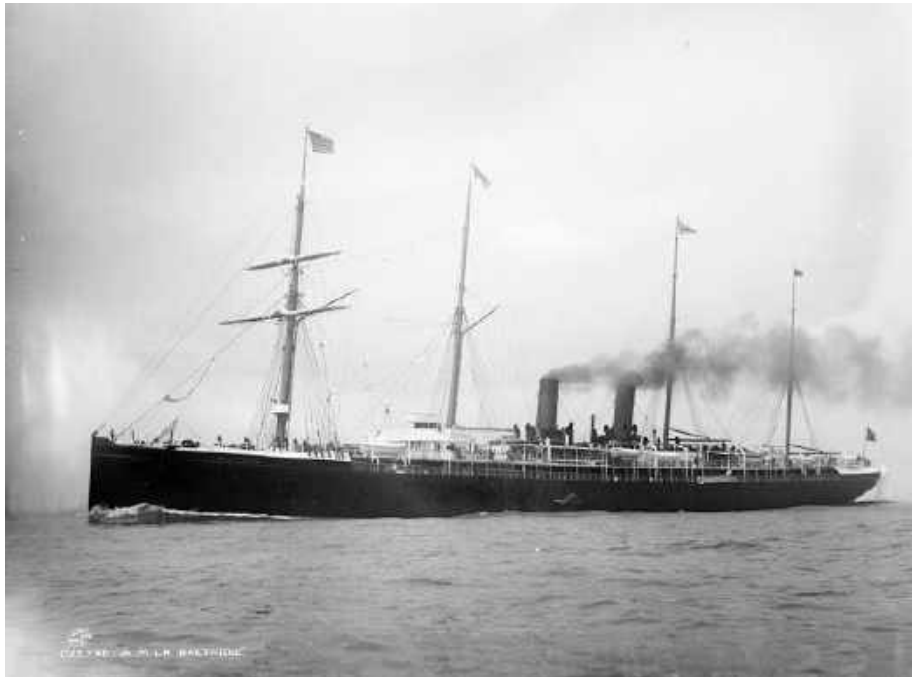
**LA CHAMPAGNE** had a speed of **17 kts**, accommodation for 600 3rd class passengers (or **over 1,000 steerage**). It was launched on May 15<sup>th</sup> 1885. Its **maiden voyage** started on **May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1886**, when it left Le Havre for New York.

On August 7<sup>th</sup> 1887 it collided with and sank the French ship **VILLE DE RIO JANEIRO**, sustaining serious damage itself and in 1896 was rebuilt. Following this, it had only two masts, new quadruple steam engines and her **3rd class** accommodation increased to **1,500 passengers**. On February 17<sup>th</sup> 1898 it fractured its propeller shaft and drifted until February 23<sup>rd</sup> when it was sighted by the Warren Liner "ROMAN" who towed it to Halifax.

Its last Havre - New York sailing started on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1905.



In **1886 LA BRETAGNE**, 6,754 GT, was commissioned with same dimensions and engine configuration as LA CHAMPAGNE, carrying the same number of passengers.



*LA BRETAGNE*

**August 14<sup>th</sup> 1886** LA BRETAGNE left Le Havre for its inaugural crossing to New York.

In 1895, it was rebuild massively in Saint Nazaire after nine years of service on the North Atlantic route. Its **steerage capacity** was increased to **1,500 passengers**, similar to its sister ship.

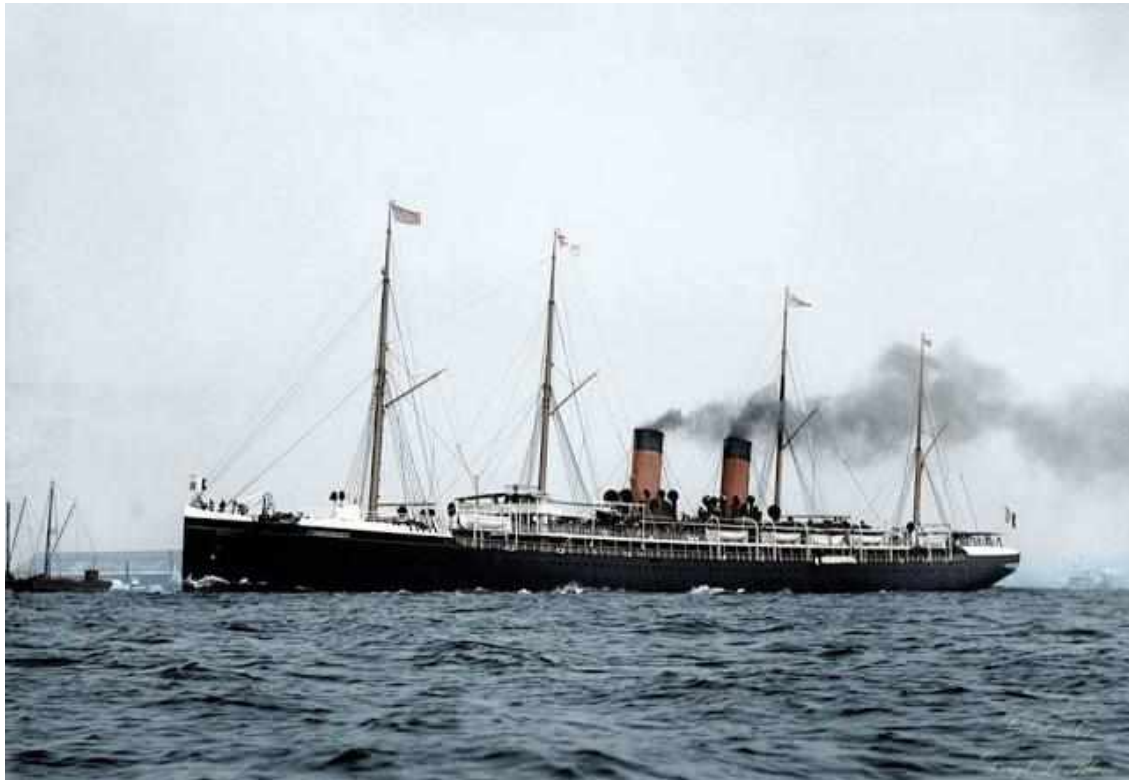
Its **last** crossing to New York, was made on **June 8<sup>th</sup> 1912**.

August 1914 LA BRETAGNE was transformed into a hospital ship for 550 beds because of WW I.



*LA BRETAGNE 1900*

**1886 LA GASCOGNE, 7,071 GT**



*LA GASCOGNE*

**LA GASCOGNE** had a six cylinder quadruple expansion steam engine. Its passenger capacity was 390 1st class passengers, 65 in 2nd class and **600 in 3rd class**.

On its trip to New York, La Gascogne arrived on November 8<sup>th</sup> 1886 for the **inauguration of the Statue of Liberty** with the presence of **Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi** (1834-1904), the artist of the Statue, the French diplomat **Ferdinand de Lesseps** (1805-1894) and the French delegation .

Ferdinand de Lesseps, as head of the **Franco-American Union**, had formally presented the Statue to the United States, on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1884 by saying: *"This is the result of the devoted enthusiasm, the intelligence and the noblest sentiments which can inspire man. It is great in its conception, great in its execution, great in its proportions; let us hope that it will add, by its moral value, to the memories and sympathies that it is intended to perpetuate. We now transfer to you, Mr. Minister, this great statue and trust that it may forever stand the pledge of friendship between France and the Great Republic of the United States"*.

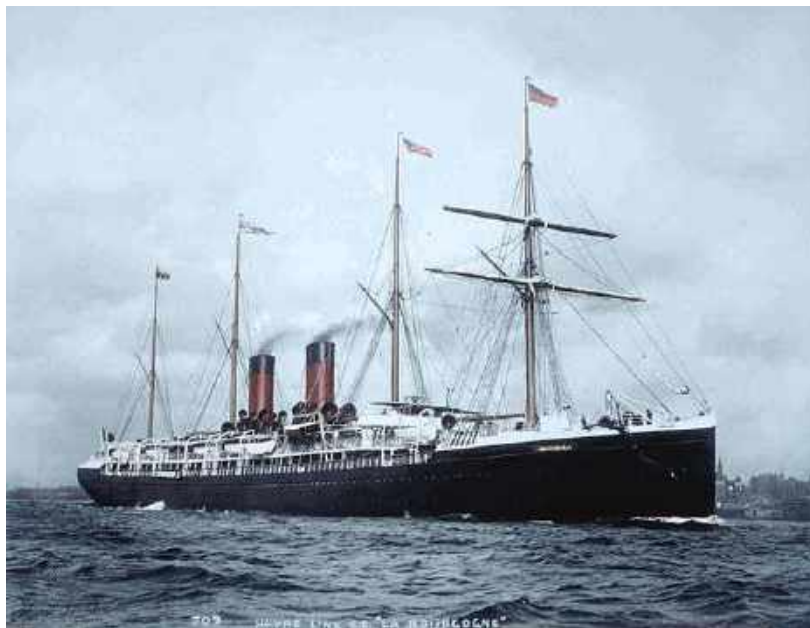
The Minister in question was Minister of the United States to France Levi Parsons Morton who was also Vice-President of USA from 1889 to 1893.

1894 LA GASCOGNE was massively reconconstructed after only eight years of service. It was done to match the new international standard in sea travel. It lost two of its mast and had a new steam engine installed. The passenger capacity in third class was increased to **1,500**.

June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1907 LA GASCOGNE was part of a naval review which was held in honor of **Alfonse XIII**, King of Spain, and sailed from Le Havre to **Spithead** and **Cowes**.

LA GASCOGNE'S last trip from Le Havre to New York occurred on **March 4th 1911**.

### **1886 LA BOURGOGNE, 7,395 GT**



*LA BOURGOGNE*

**LA BOURGOGNE** was launched on 8 October 1885.

It sailed on her maiden voyage from Le Havre to New York on 19 June 1886.

In 1886, LA BOURGOGNE traveled the Le Havre - New York transit in a **little more than 7 days and set a new record for the fastest Atlantic crossing by a postal steamer**. This gave the company first place in the New York postal service, and ignited a competition for the record in the trans-Atlantic run.

On 29 February 1896 it collided and sank the anchored British steamer Ailsa of the Atlas Steamship Company, at the entrance to New York harbour.

In 1897/8 it was fitted with quadruple expansion engines and **its masts reduced to two**.

On **4 July 1898** shortly before five in the morning, LA BOURGOGNE **collided with the British sailing ship CROMARTYSHIRE** about 60 nautical miles (69 miles or 110 km) south of Sable Island during a dense fog. The liner's compartments adjacent to the collision point filled immediately, starboard side lifeboats were damaged and the ship took a sharp list making launching of port side lifeboats difficult. As the ship started to list, the crew began to panic, rushing for lifeboats without assisting the passengers. LA BOURGOGNE sank just over half an hour after the collision with the **loss of 549 lives**.

At the time this sinking was infamous, because only 13% of the passengers survived, while 48% of the crew remained alive. Among the passengers a panic started, when they woke up after the collision and LA BOURGOGNE started sinking.



At the time, LA BOURGOGNE **was carrying 506 passengers and 220 crew**. Among the passengers there were some famous people. The Turkish wrestler Yusuf İsmail, the American instructor and sculptor Emil H. Wuertz, French artist **Léon Pourtau**, the American painter **De Scott Evans**, an Armenian Orthodox priest, **Rev. Stepan Der Stepanian**, his wife and three children, the wife and daughter of **John Forrest Dillon**, the wife and child of George Deslions, and three members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

**Only 173 people survived**, but fewer than 70 survivors were passengers, only one woman was rescued, and all children perished. Reports circulated that the crew had refused to aid passengers in water to the point of stabbing them or hitting them with oars. Surviving crew members required police protection upon their arrival in New York.

The sinking of LA BOURGOGNE, and the VILLE DE SAINT-NAZAIRE which had to be **abandoned at sea in 1897**, did show dramatically the desperate situation in which the French Line had been in those years. Furthermore fiction grew between seamen, laborers and directors, which developed into strikes, accompanied by those ashore in all ports. These shore strikes continued until 1923.

*In those days, when LA BOURGOGNE sank, there was no wireless telegraph on board any ships. Thus, no other vessels could be called to assist when a vessel was in distress.*

The homeport of the French Line was still limiting the size of the vessels that could sail for New York. Further the main share of emigrants was taken by the British, German, Dutch and Belgian lines, as these companies had been closer to the core markets for emigration.

As of the restrained ordering policy, assisted by the port facilities in Le Havre, **the French Line** started building **faster vessels**.

LA TOURAINE with twin triple-expansion steam engines driving two screw propellers, rescued in 1890 the mail contract with the French government. At the time of her launch, it was the **fifth-largest steamer in the world**.

**1890 LA TOURAINE**, 8,893 GT, 19 knots (35 km/h)



LA TOURAINE

La Touraine, a masterpiece of the Belle Epoque steamers, was **fast** and **luxurious**. Its **cuisine was famed** among the international passengers.

It was initially equipped with accommodations for 392 first-class, 98 second-class, and **600 third-class passengers**.

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 1891 it made its first trip to New York. In July 1892 it made a crossing in **six days**, 17h and 30min reaching an average **speed of 21,2 Kts**.

Its passenger capacity in **3<sup>rd</sup> class** was increased to **1000 passengers**.



LA TOURAINE

On January 21<sup>st</sup> 1903 her main staircase, the dining room in 1<sup>st</sup> class and the luxury cabins were destroyed by a fire while passengers were embarking in Le Havre. Prior the next departure it had to be rebuilt again.

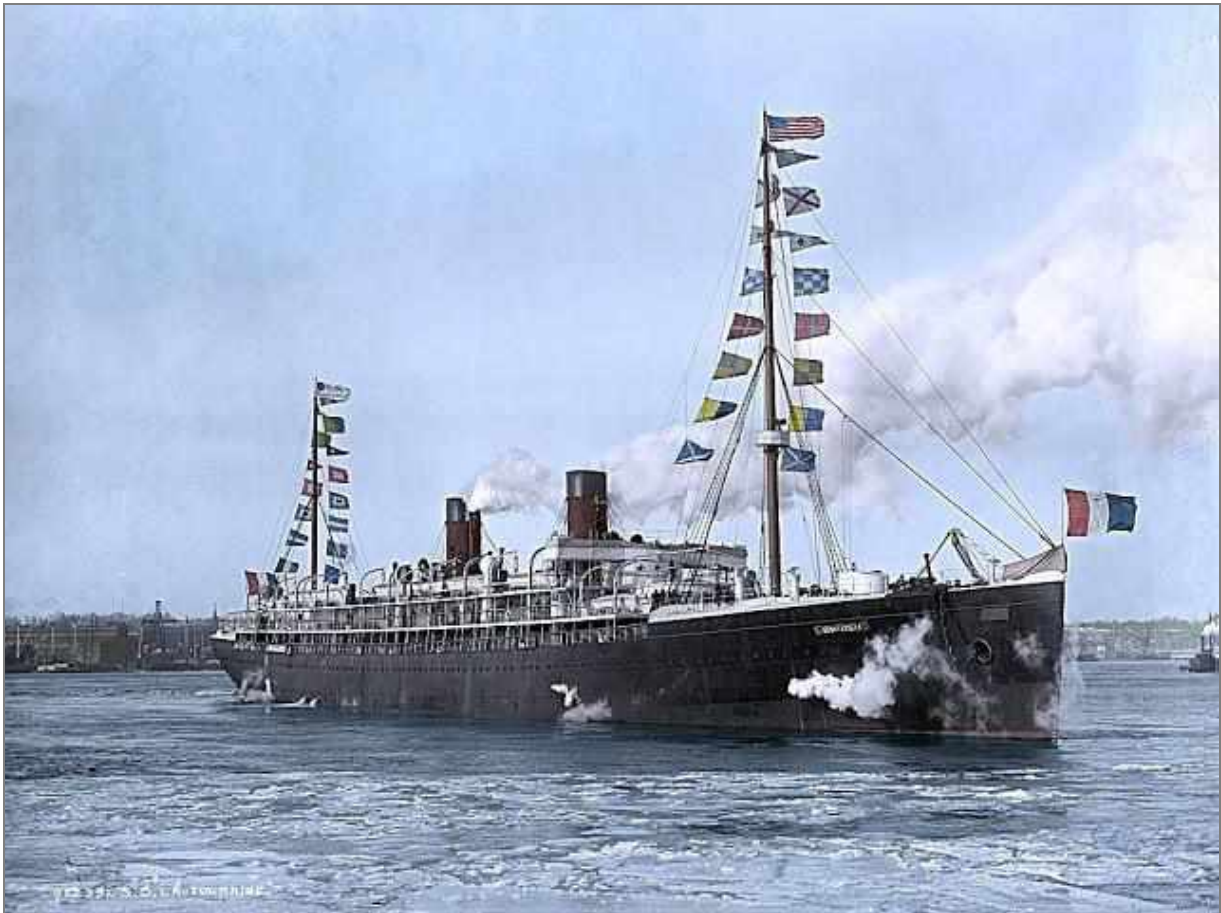
In 1910 LA TOURAINE was **rebuilt**. From then on, it had only 69 passengers in 1st class, 263 in 2nd class and **686 in 3rd class**. The crew was in total 498.

April 1912 LA TOURAINE was one of the vessels that was sending iceberg warnings to TITANIC.

March 13<sup>th</sup> 1915 it sailed again from Le Havre to New York.

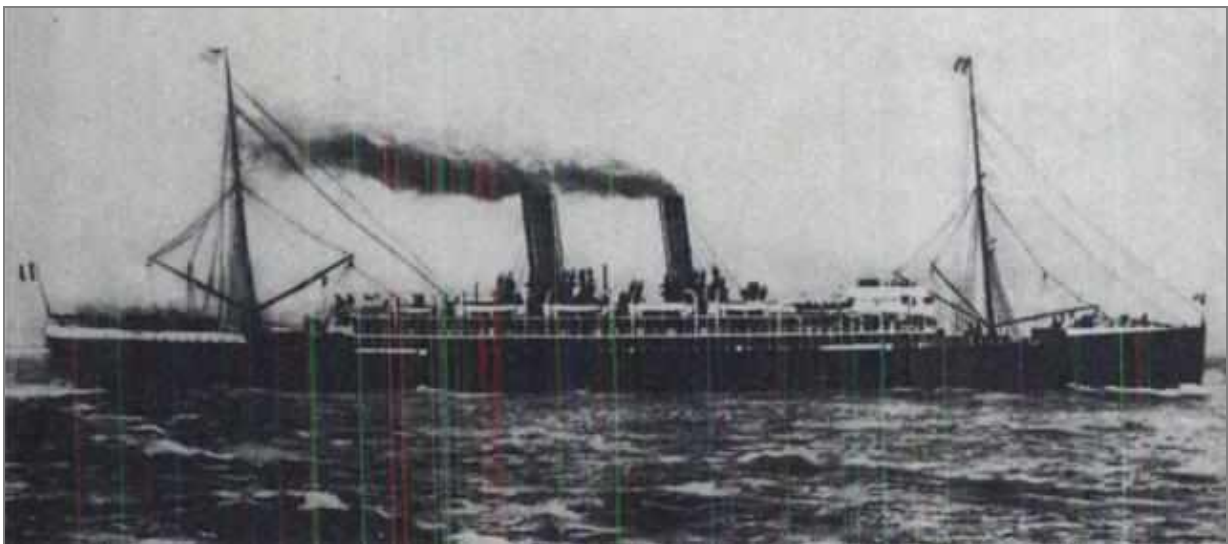
From February 9<sup>th</sup> 1919 till September 26<sup>th</sup> 1922 LA TOURAINE sailed again between Le Havre and New York. That September 1922 it sailed for the last time after 30 years of service.

In **October 1923** LA TOURAINE was **scrapped** in Dunkerque.



*LA TOURAINE* it was rebuilt in 1903

**1892 LA NAVARRE**, 5,130 GT, built following the contemporary style of the Belle Epoque.



*LA NAVARRE* 1892

LA NAVARRE was a copy of the LA NORMADIE and sailed alongside of it on the North Atlantic route.

Following the LA BOURGOGNE disaster, the French Line was in need of a replacement. It was replaced by the steamer LA NORMANDIE, 8,242 GT, built in 1890.



In 1899 and 1900 the **sister vessels LA LORRAINE** and **LA SAVOIE**, each 11,168 GT, the largest and fastest (20 kts) French flagged civil vessels, sailed on the North Atlantic. Both steamers offered new luxury to their guests.



*LA LORRAINE*

**LA LORRAINE** and its 6 month younger identical sister **LA SAVOIE** were the first French Line ships of over 10,000 GT.

**LA LORRAINE** started its transatlantic trip to New York **on Aug. 11<sup>th</sup> 1900**.

In March 1905 a wireless station was installed.

**It was the first passenger liner who embarked at the new embarkation inaugurated by Armand Fallières (1841-1931), Président de la République Française.**

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1914 was the **last civil crossing** of **LA LORRAINE** as the war broke out.

It was commissioned as auxiliary cruiser for the **French Navy** on Aug. 12<sup>th</sup> 1914 and was renamed **LORRAINE II**. It was used for patrolling duties under the command of Ernest Louis Antoine Maurras in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Beginning 1916 it was used with its sister **LA SAVOIE** as a **troopship**, bringing 46,000 Serbian soldiers from Corfu to Thessaloniki. In September 1917 it was decommissioned by the French Navy and renamed back **LA LORRAINE**.

In November 1917 **LA LORRAINE** ferried General Joseph Joffre (1852-1931) French Commander-in-Chief during WW I and the politician René Viviani (1862-1925) Prime Minister of France, for peace conferences in New York.

From May 1918 till January 19<sup>th</sup> 1919 it sailed between Bordeaux and New York, and then was transferred back to the New York - Le Havre route on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1919.

In May 1922 the passenger accommodations had been refurbished. **LA LORRAINE** from then on had only cabin class and 3<sup>rd</sup> class quarters.

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 1922 it started sailing to New York but on **December 1922** it was **decommissioned** from the fleet.



*LA SAVOIE*

1900 **LA SAVOIE**, 11,168 GT.

The vessel accommodated 437 of I class, 118 of II class and 398 of III class passengers. There were 410 crew members.

LA SAVOIE and its six month younger identical sister ship LA LORRAINE were the first ships of FRENCH LINE to exceed 10,000 GT.

On **August 31<sup>st</sup> 1901**, its **inaugural** crossing to **New York** took 6 days and 11 hours.

**In January 1902 LA SAVOIE was hit by a freakwave during a storm, which destroyed its first funnel and parts of its superstructure.**

March 1905 it was equipped with a wireless communication system.

During LA SAVOIE's crossing to New York, August 17<sup>th</sup> 1905, its larboard shaft bearing broke. It managed on its own power, with 14 kts, to New York, and had to be repaired at Newport News (Virginia). The following years, it had again several issues with its larboard bearings.

1911 June 24<sup>th</sup> LA SAVOIE was a part of the French Fleet **Coronation of King George V** in Spithead (England).

LA SAVOIE's **last crossing** before WW I started on **July 18<sup>th</sup> 1914**. It was commissioned by the French Navy and converted into an auxilliary cruiser, making primarily troop transports. In January 1915 it was transferred to the French Mediterranean Fleet, where it participated in the Gallipoli Campaign. It disembarked troops at the Dardanelles and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the beginning of 1916, LA SAVOIE and LA LORRAINE were part of the fleet which brought Serbian troops from Corfu to Thessaloniki. From 1917 onwards it was part of the troop transport fleet from the USA to Europe.

After Armistice and the end of the hostilities, LA SAVOIE was converted back into its former role as a transatlantic liner.

**April 26<sup>th</sup> 1919** LA SAVOIE sailed again as **passenger** and mail liner to New York.

In March 1923 LA SAVOIE got another refurbishment, increasing to 430 cabin class passengers and 613 passengers in III class and became one of the new Cabin Class Liners.

**September 25<sup>th</sup> 1927** LA SAVOIE sailed for the **last time to New York**. On November 25<sup>th</sup> 1927 it sailed for **Dunkerque** where it was scrapped.

In 1904 Eugène Péreire resigned as President of the French Line, the era of the Péreire family ended.

**1905 LA PROVENCE**, 13,753 GT, 23 knots, and 900 third class passengers. It was limited to operate in the shallow harbor of Le Havre.



*LA PROVENCE*

Most immigrants from **SOUTHERN ITALY** left from the **port of NAPLES** especially on the



**SHIPS of the North-German Lloyd Line, such as:**

- **Werra-** built in 1882, 5,100 weight GT, speed 17 knots
- **Ems-** built in 1884, 4,900 GT, 17 knots
- **Aller-** built in 1886, 5,100 GT, 17 knots
- **Kaiserin M. T.-** built in 1890, 6,900 GT, 19 knots
- **Prinzess Irene-** built in 1900, 10,800 GT, 15.5 knots

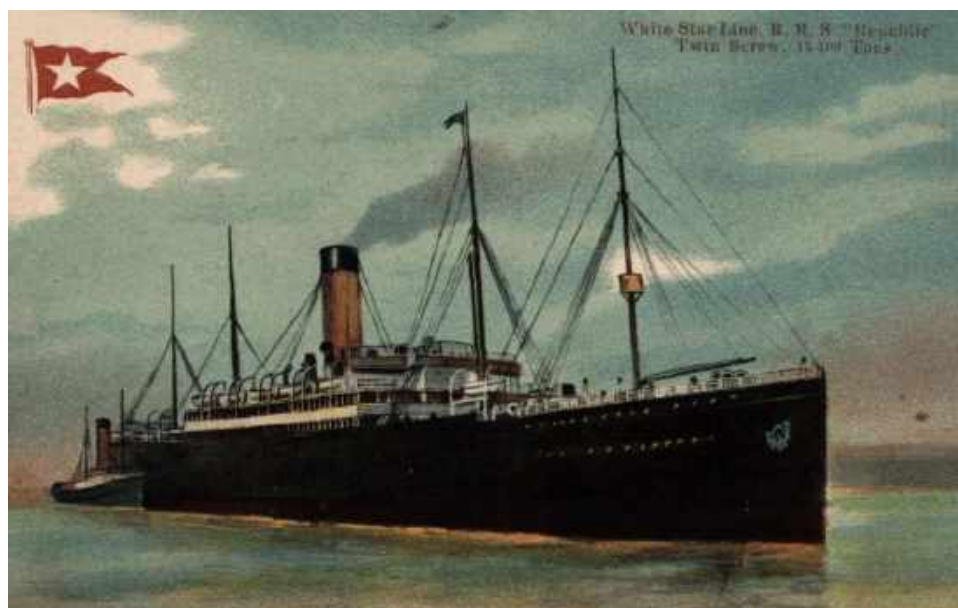


They also used the **ships of the Hamburg-American Line, such as,**

- **Molke-** built in 1902, 12,000 GT, 16 knots

Some used the **White Star Line ships, such as,**

- **Republic-** built in 1903, 15,000 GT, 16 knots



**IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING from LAGO in GROUPS:** landed in NY and headed for Morenci

Ship <b>EMS</b> <b>June 16, 1898</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Abate Antonio	21	S	
2. Chiappetta Angelo Antonio	24	M	
3. Mazzotta Giuseppina	64	W	<i>Fernando Vozza's mother</i>
4. Palermo Raffaella	23	M	<i>Fernando Vozza's wife</i>
5. Pulice Francesco Alarico	32	M	<i>already in Morenci 1895-98</i>
6. Pulice Romualdo	3	S	<i>Francesco Saverio's son</i>
7. Pulice Teresa	5	N	<i>Francesco Saverio's son</i>
8. Scanga Benito	33	M	<i>already in Morenci 1891-93</i>
9. Scanga M. Saveria	27	M	<i>F. Saverio Pulice's wife</i>
10. Vozza Fernando	33	M	
Ship <b>WERRA</b> <b>June 20, 1900</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Muto Francesco	19	S	
2. Posteraro Fortunato	31	M	<i>cousin Giovanni Nicola</i>
Ship <b>SCOTIA</b> <b>June 10, 1901</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
1. Bossio, Gaetano	32	M	<i>no one</i>
2. Magliocco, Giuseppe	11	S	<i>father Antonio Magliocco</i>
3. Mazzotta, Domenico	54	M	<i>son Saverio</i>
4. Mercurio, Pasquale	30	M	<i>no one</i>
5. Piluso, Rosina	45	M	<i>husband Antonio Magliocco</i>
Ship <b>LAHN</b> <b>November 25, 1901</b> 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 <b>KAISERIN M. THERESIA</b> <b>April 28, 1902</b> from <i>Genoa</i>			
1. Abate, Filomena Carolina	33	M	<i>husband Pasquale Chiappetta</i>
2. Chiappetta, Domenico	11	S	<i>Artemisa's son</i>
3. Chiappetta, Ferdinando	2	S	<i>Filomena's son</i>
4. Chiappetta, Salvatore	7	S	<i>Filomena's son</i>
5. Chiappetta, Teresa	6	S	<i>Artemisia's son</i>
6. Gatto, Artemisia	26	M	<i>husband Gabriele Chiappetta</i>

Ship <b>KAISERIN M. THERESIA</b> <b>June 2, 1902</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
Barone, Benio	30	M	<i>brother Nicola Barone</i>
Ship <b>TRAVE</b> <b>October 10, 1902</b> 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. Voza, Carmine	27	S	<i>father Fabrizio (in AZ 1889-99)</i>
Ship <b>LAHN</b> <b>August 5, 1903</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
De Grazia, Federico	19	S	<i>uncle Gregorio De Grazia</i>
Ship <b>PRINZESS IRENE</b> <b>November 18, 1906</b> 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. Voza, Luigi	14	S	<i>father Giuseppe</i>
Ship <b>REPUBLIC</b> <b>November 24, 1907</b> from <i>Naples</i>			
Voza, Domenico	16	S	<i>uncle</i>
Ship <b>MOLTKE</b> <b>August 12, 1912</b> 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



# IMMIGRANTS from RIVARA CANAVESE ARRIVING in GROUP

Ship <b>LA BOURGOGNE</b> <b>June 26, 1898</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Ferrero, Michele	31	M	
2. Vallero, Francesco	29	M	
Ship <b>LA GASCogne</b> <b>October 16, 1899</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Ippolito, Gail	32	M	
2. Marietti, Celestino	25	M	
3. Marietti, Michele	23	S	
Ship <b>LA LORRAINE</b> <b>February 7, 1904</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Ghischia, Battista	22	S	
2. Musso, Domenico	18	S	<i>to his cousin Lorenzo Truffo</i>
3. Pitta, Giuseppe	36	M	<i>to his brother Antonio</i>
4. Scanavino, Battista	22	S	<i>to his brother Filippo</i>
Ship <b>LA BRETAGNE</b> <b>December 12, 1905</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Cavallo, Giacomo	18	S	
2. Marietti, Celestino	31	M	
3. Marietti, Michele	23	S	
4. Poletto, Domenico	25	M	
Ship <b>LA GASCogne</b> <b>February 1, 1909</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Marietta, Matilde	37	M	
2. Marietti, Luigi	4	S	
3. Marietti, Teresa Cavalli	25	M	
4. Marietti, Teresa Cheto	25	M	
Ship <b>FRANCE</b> <b>May 22, 1914</b> from <i>Le Havre</i>			
1. Bianco, Anastacia	3	S	
2. Francese Cesarina	27	M	

# **IMMIGRANTS from TERRATI ARRIVING in GROUP**

Ship <b>HOHENZOLLERN</b> <b>November 13, 1901</b> from Naples			
1. Guzzo, Antonio	40	M	
2. Guzzo, Michele	29	M	
Ship <b>ALLER</b> <b>November 19, 1902</b> from Naples			
1. Buffone, Angela	31	M	<i>husband Antonio Russo</i>
2. Caruso, Francesca	33	M	<i>husband Francesco Naccarato</i>
3. Naccarato, Carmine	9	S	<i>father Francesco Naccarato</i>
4. Naccarato, Costantino	23	S	<i>cousin Francesco Naccarato</i>
5. Naccarato, Teresa	4	S	<i>father Francesco Naccarato</i>
6. Russo, Bartolo	10	S	<i>father Antonio Russo</i>
7. Russo, Giuseppe	4	S	<i>father Antonio Russo</i>



## Italian legislation on emigration from 1868 to 1901

**Ercole Lualdi** (1826-1890), Member of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy, already in January **1868** expressed his negative evaluation of migration, underlining its possible dramatic social and economic consequences and recalling the humanitarian and patriotic aspects: "... *sadly we assist that many citizens are forced to emigrate due to hunger. This always imparts true discredit to the country that does not offer its citizens a chance to live decently through hard work. Our Assemblymen should not think that these citizens will become rich abroad. They go away crying and cursing the landlords and the Government, terrible curses that sadden anyone who hears them. This fact is very painful and acquires greater importance if we consider that in some municipalities and districts emigration has decreased their population by half; and now I know that entire families are getting ready to expatriate. There are farmers who as their young sons of fourteen or fifteen years emigrate, they fear that their older children will be drafted into the army and therefore encourage them to also leave, and perhaps they also go with them*".<sup>43</sup>



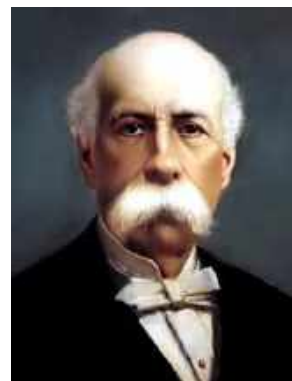
Until 1888, the Italian Ministry of the Interior issued circulars to check the Italian migration. The circular "**Menabrea**"<sup>44</sup> of January **1868** stipulated the obligation towards prefects, mayors and public security officers to prohibit those who had not been able to demonstrate that they had adequate means of support themselves in America and Algeria or that they had labor contracts. The circular of 18 January **1873** by the Minister of the Interior **Giovanni Lanza** (1810-1882-**photo-**), added the obligation for emigrants to submit a commitment to pay for their possible return trip to Italy in the case of repatriation by consulates and urged authorities of public security to discourage citizens to emigrate by explaining the possible dangers they faced.

The law of 30 December **1888** no. 5866, the so-called "**Crispi Law**"<sup>45</sup>, was defined as a repressive provision against fraud and other violations migrants faced.

The **1901** the **General Commissariat of Emigration** (CGE) was established to protect emigration and public order and to reorganize the arbitration commissions.

"This law had, in fact, the merit of introducing the **license system** not only for agents (art. 2), but also for ship owners (art. 6); to impose the stipulation of a written transport contract with specific requirements (art.12); to declare the nullity of the agreement for which the emigrant committed himself to lend his work instead of paying for the ship ticket (art. 14); to create special jurisdiction for the decision of disputes between emigrant and travel agents both in the Kingdom and abroad (art. 17); to sanction the first penalties for abuse of expatriation".<sup>46</sup>

**Photo** of Francesco Crispi on the right.



<sup>43</sup> Gabriele Scotti, "Dimensioni dell'Emigrazione Italiana tra il 1880 ed il 1930", p. 7,

<https://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/irlh/article/view/12880>

<sup>44</sup> Luigi Federico Menabrea (1809-1896) was Primi Minister of the Kingdom of Italy from 1867 to 1869. He had degrees in Engineering and Architecture, was a Congressman for six Legislatures starting in 1848 and Civil Engineer Commander.

<sup>45</sup> Francesco Crispi (1818-1901) was Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Italy from 1887 to 1891 and from 1893 to 1896.

<sup>46</sup> Ibidem, G. Scotti, "Dimensioni..." p. 18.



## CONCLUSION

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".***

## SONG about MORENCI: "OPEN PIT MINE"

The song was atypical for **George Jones** (1931-2013), it contains no chorus and has sparse, folk-tinged instrumentation. The song reached number 13 on the country singles hits. I'm sure some of you "youngsters" still remember it.

Jones immerses himself so completely in its lyrics and in the mood it conveys, that the listener cannot avoid becoming involved.

**Click to see a VIDEO** of the 1962 song "**Open Pit Mine**"  
Music composed and sung by George Jones,  
lyrics written by Delbert T. Gentry  
(its **lyrics** are **printed below**)

**[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0O\\_G6uchTXM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0O_G6uchTXM)**

### **Lyrics of the song "Open Pit Mine"**

"From Morenci, Arizona where the copper mines glow  
I could see Clifton in the canyon below.  
In Clifton lived Rosie, we danced and we dined  
on the money I made in the open pit mine.

I loved my sweet Rosie and she loved me too,  
there was nothin' for Rosie that I wouldn't do.  
Her hugs and her kisses they were something divine  
gave me reason for working the open pit mine.

While I was out walkin' with my Rosie 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.  
Rosie would go dancin' and drink the red wine  
while I worked like a slave in that open pit mine.

One night I caught Rosie 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 Rosie's side".

**Click to see another VIDEO about OLD MORENCI**  
**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZfGJLP4SgGE>**



## Success of some Italians in Morenci and Clifton

Many 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. I'll mention some of them:

- **Amantea Francesco** (b.1865) born in Terrati CS, owned a barber shop;
- **Belsito Gabriele** (1878-1952) and **Antonio Vozza** (1860-1921), both from Lago, became foremen in the Morenci copper mines;
- **Bianco Cesare** (1887-1965) born in Monastero di Cantalupo AL, owned a grocery store in Morenci;
- **Carabelli Paul** (b.1876) born in Induno VA, was a mining engineer in Morenci;
- **Coscarella Ippolito** (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;
- **Chiappetta Ferdinando** (1898-1964) was a Laghitan miner whose son **Donald Louis** (b.1933) and grandson **Donald Craig** (b.1958) became dentists in Scottsdale AZ as shown by logging in to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IbFgoUhmBcE>;
- **Chiono Giacomo** (1899-1955) born in Sale Castelnovo MI, was a respected carpenter;
- **Cislaghi Guido** (1906-1981) son of Daniel Paul Cislaghi (1870-1929), became the Superintendent of the Clifton Public School District No. 3;
- **De Grazia Bernard** (1890-1973) after arriving in Morenci from Lago CS, moved to Los Angeles CA where he became a popular fashion designer;
- **De Grazia Federico** (1884-1959), a Laghitan, son of Michele De Grazia, was an official photoreporter during World War II;
- **De Grazia Salvador Domenico** (1881-1940), a Laghitan 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;
- **Enrico John** (1882-1966) born in Genova, was a respected carpenter at the Clifton saw mill;
- **Gabusi Giovan Battista** (1872-1954) born in Milano, became a distinguished photographer in Clifton in 1940. His grandchild **Frank Gabusi Jr.** (1941-2005) became a Senior Executive in the Jimmy Carter Administration and later Vice Chancellor at Pima Community College;
- **Gatti John** (1870-1932) born in Torino, owned a butcher shop in Clifton;
- **Guzzo Joe** (1915-1982), son of Michele Guzzo (1873-1927) born in Palermo (Sicily), owned "Maud's Cafe & Drive In" in Clifton;
- **Naccarati David C.** (b.1953) grandchild of Carmine Naccarato (1893-1952) born in Terrati CS, became the President of the Phelps-Dodge Company;
- **Nardelli Tim** (1861-1917) born in Sopramonte TN, was a saloon owner in Clifton;
- **Palumbo Francesco** (1874-1921) was a union leader during the 1905-miners strike in Morenci
- **Pelusi Carmelo Jr.** (1921-1943) was a U.S. Air Force 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant;
- **Pulice Placido** (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;
- **Quarello Charles** (1905-1983) son of Tommaso Quarello (1875-1958) born in Forno Rivara TO, became the Mayor of Walkelman AZ;
- **Spezia Antonio** (1865-1940) born in Cuggiono MI, became a well-established businessman of Clifton;
- **Sesti Palmerino** (1865-1947) born in San Pietro in Amantea CS, arrived in Morenci in 1898 but from 1910 to 1911 was Mayor to his native own;
- **Vozza Carmelo Sr.** (1888-1973) who had arrived in 1892 from Lago CS, from a miner became a blacksmith and a member of the local Masonry "Corinthians" Lodge" and his son Carmelo Jr. (1921-1943) became a 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant of the US Air Force during World War II;
- **Vozza John** (1916-2002), son of the Laghitan Fernando Vozza, was a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin;
- **Zappia Rocco** (1883-1967) born in Tesilico RC, became the owner of two bakeries in Clifton and Tucson.





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