

ITALIAN

GENEALOGICAL GROUP



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Salvatore Sammartano

Dear Members;

I am honored that you have selected me to serve as President of the IGG. We have come a long way since 1994. Our group has provided our membership with valuable information on research techniques in genealogy, we participated in numerous events dealing with Italian heritage, published a fine newsletter, and produced an excellent web-site. Such accomplishments have been achieved because of the dedicated efforts of our members who are willing to make their Italian Genealogical Group worthy of the highest praise. I would like to thank you publicly.

Please continue to contribute ideas and participate in our organization. We are always in need of volunteers to help out in various capacities. Do not hesitate to offer any suggestions that you may have.

Further, I am pleased to report to you that the IGG has not only provided its membership with the benefit of its achievement, but has made accessible to the community at large, a valuable computer database that will make available naturalization records in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

As our organization continues to grow, I am optimistic that we will find new programs and goals that will excite and challenge our membership.

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Guest Speaker September 9 Meeting Brian Andersson

Mr. Andersson is the Assistant Commissioner for Genealogy and Public Relations of the Department of Records and Information Services (otherwise known as the Municipal Archives) in NYC. He will speak about the genealogical research treasures to be found in the building at 31 Chambers Street which houses the Municipal Archives.

Editor's Notes A Word of Thanks!

Permit me to express my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance that the members of IGG cheerfully extended to me during my term as Editor. What had impressed me vividly at the first meeting was the good will and friendliness.

In a special way my appreciation goes to the members of the staff and officers of IGG. Former Presidents William Gimello and Gene Capobinco at all times offered solid, professional advice. Amund Tarantelli, Mike and Barbara Florio, Joanne Hefferman, Natalie Stiefel, Loise La Gatta, and Sabina Anselmo extended themselves in countless ways to assist. To the staff: Ed Hess, Joe Battagliese, Sam Ciccossillo, Jim Grillo, Cathy Nashak, Sal Sammartano, Rosemarie DiLandro and countless others go my profound thanks for their skill and patience. Mille Grazie!

To the incoming staff and editors: Good Luck!

Tom Vincitorio



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Searching for Ancesters from Caserta

By Jim Lacey

When I started out performing genealogical research, all I had to go on was (1) my paternal grandmother was named Mariantonia Laciopa nee Fusco; (2) she was born in Caserta, Italy; and (3) the names of her children, Ralph, Josephine, Michael, and Anthony, my father, all of whom are deceased. From that fragmentary information I have been able to trace my roots in Italy back to 1800 and I am still going strong. At first I researched the most obvious places; ie, cousins, friends of the family, then census records, etc. When I found out about "Italians to America" (ITA from 1800 to 1900), I looked up the surname Laciopa and found Raffae Lacioppa, my uncle, aged four, arriving in New York on December 10, 1894. There was no other Lacioppa on the ship and I had a difficult time accepting that a four-year old was traveling alone from Italy. Anyone using these passenger lists knows that they are not in alphabetical order, although they are indexed alphabetically. By chance, I noticed the name Mariantonia Fusco, my grandmother's maiden name, aged 29. I did not know at that time that the Italian custom was to use a married woman's maiden name on the official documents, a good system, I later found out.

From this one entry, and using the coding provided, I now knew from which town she and Uncle Ralph came, i.e. "ITABPA" = Pietramelara. It took a while to find Pietramelara, as it is not in any atlas I consulted. However, I found it on the internet using "MAPQUEST" and zooming in until it came up. It is in the province of Caserta. But, where was her husband? Thinking he emigrated before her, I continued looking in the ITA and came up with the name Giovanni La-Giappa emigrating in May 2, 1892. On the Internet, "familysearch.com" I discovered that the records for Pietramelara were filmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints (Mormons). I sent for films through the Mormon Church and I have found Uncle Ralph's birth record, my grandmother's marriage record, and her father's death record, all with a great amount of detailed family history. The one big discovery is that the surname

was originally spelt La Cioppa. It was misspelled in both passenger lists. The researcher must be very wary of misspellings in documents. From these beginnings, I have uncovered their addresses in the US using city Directories of Newark, N.J. and Youngstown, Ohio as well as their occupations. From the marriage record I learned that he was a "garzone panettiere" (an apprentice baker) and she was a "sarta" (dressmaker). The Newark City Directory has him listed as a baker in its 1896-1897 issue. From a cousin I found that she was also called "La Scrittore" (the writer). She was well-educated and provided a "for-fee" service for the non-literate Italians who wanted to correspond with their relatives in Italy. Her handwriting was beautiful as evidenced by her signature on the marriage record.

From the marriage record I found that nonna's father was named Michael Fusco and was married to Lucretia Izzo (now I knew the names of my great grandparents) and from Michael's death record I discovered his father's name, Giuseppe, and his mother's name, Angelarosa Zappella, (now I knew the names of my great great grandparents) along with their ages and that they came from Riardo, about two miles west of Pietramelara. I could go on and on about what I have discovered, but the particulars would not be interesting to the reader. My purpose here is to pass on the research techniques I have used and how to extrapolate further data.

One case in point and then I will end this article. I mentioned above that I had an aunt, Josephine. Her birthplace and date was always a mystery to me and her children and my cousins. In the 1900 Ohio Federal Census she is listed as being born in August 1896 in Ohio. One cousin thought it was Briar Hill, Pennsylvania. All other records, e.g. New Jersey Censuses (Federal and State), school records, etc. list her as being born in Italy in 1896 (August or September) and with the surname spellings of Racioppi, Lacioppa, Lachope, etc. (the language barrier causes all kinds of problems for the researcher). I also mentioned the reference books Italians to America (ITA). These volumes numbered ten in all covered the years 1800 through May 1897. (Continued on page 4)

When I started, in early 1999, the publisher could not tell me when or if the volumes would be completed to 1900). Just recently, late April 2000, the set has been completed with two additional volumes #11 and 12.

On a hunch, I looked up La Cioppa and Fusco, and lo and behold, I find Mariantonia Fusco aged 33, reentering the US on July 3, 1898, from Pietramelara with a destination of Newark, New Jersey with two children, named Raffaele, aged 7, and Giuseppe (sic), male, aged seven months. The sex and probably the age are incorrect. Of course Giuseppe, should have been Giuseppa or Giuseppina. Grandma went back to Italy and returned with aunt Josephine who must have been born there!!! Amazing!!!

Frank Ambrico , R.I.P.



The President and officers of the Italian Genealogical Group extend their heart felt condolences to the family of **Frank Ambrico** (1924-2000) who succumbed to cancer. Frank and his wife had just returned from a visit to Italy, where he had continued his genealogical researches which he had steadfastly pursued for many decades. It was fitting that the funeral chapel had some of his genealogical displays, including a family tree and photos of his family here and abroad.

His good friend, Armand Tarantelli, recalls that Frank was a dedicated and loyal member, always ready to lend a helping hand on suitable methods of Italian research or the use of the computer, which he had mastered.

Prior to his retirement he had been an official in the NYC Department of Sanitation and then an industrial arts instructor in the Long Island high schools.

You may send condolences to his wife, Florence Ambrico, at 125 King Street, Hicksville, New York 11801

Exploring Our Heritage

By Ann Maurer

Recently, my brother, Bob, and I decided to investigate our Italian heritage. We discovered through telephone directories on the internet ten entries with our surname, Parrucci. One of the people we contacted said he knew his grandfather migrated to San Paulo, Brazil in the early 1900s, as did our grandfather's relatives.

Unfortunately, we could not contact him anymore. We had better luck with the Parrucci family in Minnesota. Their grandfather came from Macerata in Marche. Our grandparents came from Chieti in Abruzzi. Marche is just north of Chieti. We have not been able to establish a direct link between the two families as yet. However, there is a facial resemblance between the Minnesota Parruccis and our family. Several of the Minnesota Parruccis have visited us on Long Island and even came to my niece's wedding.

Also, I wrote to San Giovanni Teatino, the town where my father was born. I never received an answer. But, by writing to Semivicoli, the town my father left from, I received the death certificates of my grandmother, grandfather, and two aunts. From these certificates, I learned my grandmother's maiden name and the first names of my great-grandfather and great-grandmother. We were excited to find out this information since we have not had much luck finding relatives on my mother's side. Her parents came from Frigento, San Angelo dei Lombardi, Avellino. The problem here is with the last name. We have documents with the name Colon and Colen. We think it might be Colona. My great aunt's birth certificate (my grandmother's sister) lists her maiden name as Calo and her mother's maiden name as Cipriani. Letters to the Tribunal in San Angelo dei Lombardi go unanswered even though a check in lire from the Bank of Italy was enclosed to cover expenses. Let's hope my next article to our newsletter will be about our successful search for our Italian heritage on the maternal side of our family.



Genealogy Speaking

*Article from the Massapequa Historical Society
submitted by Anthony Marini*

Determine Time Frame:

Part of the detective work in identifying people in photographs is to determine the age of the photograph itself. For instance, there are a variety of older photographs. Your job is to determine their type: Daguerreotype (image on copper sheet, 1839-1860's); Ambrotype (image on glass, 1854 to 1865); Tintype (image on black iron sheet, sometimes tinted, 1856 to 1930's); Carte deVisite (1860 to 1880's); and Cabinet Card (mid 1860's to early 1900s). In determining this, some of those ancestors will fall into place. And remember, date the photos you take today. Years from now, your descendants will thank you, their ancestors.

Italian Lesson

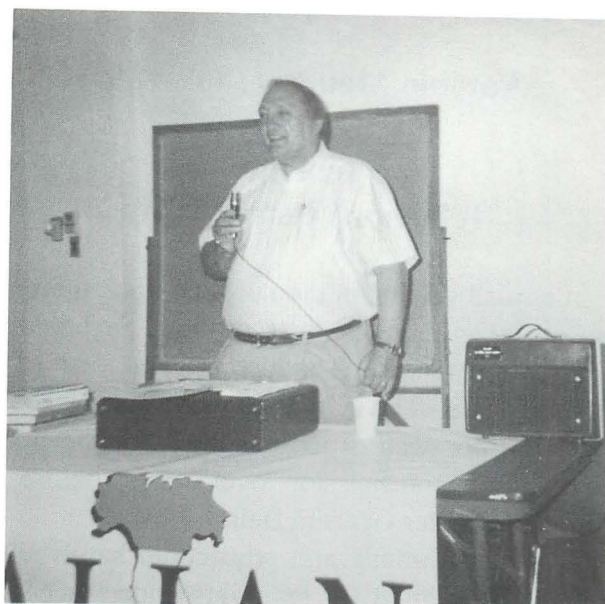
By Francesca DiLuca

English

mother
father
sister
brother
son
daughter
husband
wife
man
woman
child
grandmother
grandfather
aunt
uncle
cousin
friend
Miss
Mrs
Mr.
doctor
nurse
nephew
niece

Italian

madre
padre
sorella
fratello
figlio
figlia
marito
moglie
uomo
donna
bambino -a
nonna
nonno
zia
zio
cugino - cugina
amico- amica
Signorina
Signora
Signor
dottore
infermiere
nipote
nipote



Gene Capobianco opens the June 10 Meeting



Vice President **June DeLalio** reports that our guest speaker Brian G. Andersson was named by Rudolph Giuliani in 1999 to serve on the Archives Reference Advisory Board which works with the NYC Municipal Archives and is an assistant Commissioner for Genealogy and Public Relations for the City of New York. He has served as Executive Director of the Ellis Island Restoration Commission and consults with the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation on genealogical matters.

Brian has presented genealogical documentation to the Grand Marshals of New York's major ethnic parades, and has been noted for his work in the recent autobiographies of General Colin Powell, New York Governor George Pataki and Geraldine Ferraro. As a result of his efforts, many major politicians in New York support the National Archives branch in New York which was in danger of being shut down.

Last year he was featured on Martha Stewart's program and on NBC's Today show for his research on Matt Lauer's family from Brooklyn, the Lower East Side, and Romania.

Antonio Meucci (1808-1889) A Key Player In The Telephone Patent Wars

In a small village, in the north of Italy, there was born an individual who was destined to battle the giants of the telephone industry. The year of his birth was 1808. The individual who was destined to be an inventor was experimenting with the principles of voice transmission over wires, before the birth of Alexander Graham Bell.

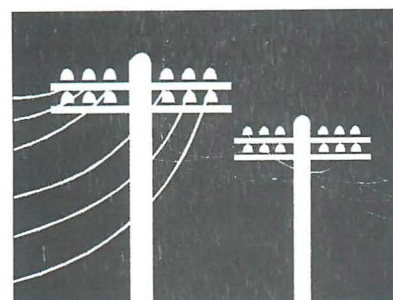
This Italian immigrant, who could barely speak English, would fight for his rights under successive registered patents. He would be duped and defrauded by the industrialists of the telephone industry. Who was this inventor? His name is: Antonio Meucci. Antonio Meucci received his university education at the Florentine Academy of Fine Arts. He worked for a while in the theatre but found it to be not the work that he had anticipated. He moved to Havana, Cuba, where he married his wife, Esther, and found employment as a set designer.

However, Meucci was very interested in science. He started his work in electroplating and found that he was on to new discoveries and thus started his electroplating business which was very successful.

The electroplating process involved electricity charged water caused by chemicals which gave adhesion to the metals. This led Meucci to read extensively on those scientists and engineers who worked in this field. One day Meucci came across the studies of the famous Italian physician and physicist, Luigi Galvani, who invented electricity by chemical action.

Meucci used Galvani's methods for medical purposes. He began to treat patients for rheumatism which proved so successful that many doctors began referring patients to him. It was during one of these medical treatments that Meucci heard a voice come over the wires he was using and this voice was at the other end of the house many rooms removed from him.

Meucci began experiments with these mechanical elements. He placed a cone at the end of the wire and placed it close to his ear. He thus magnified the sound that was coming from remote distances. Further experimenting led Meucci to the conclusion that he needed more powerful batteries to charge the water so that he would have sufficient electric current to move the voice over the wires. This led Meucci in 1850 to move to Staten Island where the supply of batteries and their attachments were ample and easily available. He called his invention the Teletrofono and created a series of wires which could lead to voice transmission from one end of the house to the upper levels.



Meucci realized the value of this invention and in 1871 he filed patent rights to it. This was a caveat, which gave notice that an invention was being produced. All of this was five years before Bell filed his patent. Meucci continued to improve the telephone but eventually ran out of funds. He met an interested individual who claimed he could obtain financing for him. Meucci, knowing that the patent needed to be renewed, but not having the funds, nevertheless, gave the models and drawings to this person, who was Edward B. Grant. He held on to these models and drawings for over two years and did nothing with them. When finally pressed by Meucci, Grant said that he had lost them. Thereafter, within three months Bell was granted a patent for the telephone and Grant was employed as Vice President of a Bell Company in Missouri.

Bell was faced almost immediately with various law suits that disputed his rights to the telephone. It was a very contested time for Bell. Global telephone was set up by Meucci to dispute Bell's rights to the patent. In addition, Meucci set up another company to assist him in obtaining the rightful ownership to the telephone. *(continued on page 8)*

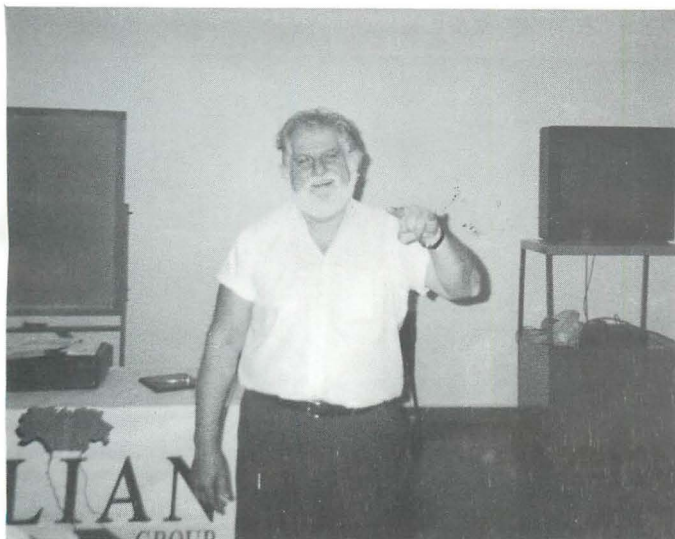
Minutes June 10 Meeting

By Joanne Heffernan

Gene Capobianco opened the June meeting. The election results are as follows:

President: **Sal Sammartano**
Vice-President of Programs: **June DeLalio**
Vice-President of Development: **John Martino**
Treasurer: **Bud Pape**
Recording Secretary: **Catherine Nashak**
Corresponding Secretary: **Natalie Steifel**

No nominations were made from the floor. Natalie cast one ballot for all. **Madeline Cappone** suggested having a list of job descriptions for future nominations. It was agreed and perhaps will be published in January, so that all members can be aware of the requirements of each office position.



Guest Speaker Dr. Sal Primeggia

Ed Hess introduced the guest speaker, **Sal Primeggia**, who teaches about the Italian/American experience at Adelphi University and is an adjunct professor at Queens College who contributed to the series on Channel 21 about the Italian Americans Part 1. He is also editor of the Italian/American Express. Sal spoke in great and humorous depth about the Italian religious and superstitious beliefs and how they are intertwined as both a Southern Italian and an Italian/American belief system. He said that religion is important to the

Southern Italians who combined something from Catholicism, superstition and whatever worked, and mixed these to cope with the difficult daily existence that they experienced. Southern Italians were selective in what they chose from Catholicism. The women were more religious than the men. This was due to the strong feelings the men held against the church which stood against unification of Italy.

The church took this position because it felt it would lose control over the Vatican, set within Rome. Southerners viewed the church as interfering with moral matters while Northerners saw the matter as more political. Thus, men had more of a historic difficulty with the church. Yet all had a great reverence of the saints. There are saints for all occasions, maladies, mishaps even gambling. The saints were the intercessors. Some examples of these are: St. Joseph is the patron of Carpenters and the protector of families, St. Rosalia is the patron of Palermo and St. Genaro is the patron of Naples.

However, if the Italian asked the saint for intercession on a matter, it was expected that the saint would live up to the "bargain". Italians bargained with their saints before, during and after, even taking the matter of the bargain seriously enough to sometimes involve a notary. Acts of humiliation, deprivation, novenas, etc. were common among the Italians to show how serious they considered the pact of intercession. Such sacrifice on their part was considered the greatest tribute to the saint.

They wanted to demonstrate their state of desperation to the saint but in return was the attitude that "you must answer my prayers". If the favor was not granted, it wasn't uncommon for a statue or relic to be humiliated in return except for any object relating directly to Christ. Christ was crucified and, therefore, understood suffering. An example of this would be that a statue was tossed into the water. This demonstrated that all saints could do one's bidding but had to be kept in their place.

This type of religion served the Italians well and they brought it with them to the United States and other places of relocation. Among the Southern Italians, superstitions included the Malocchio or evil eye thought to pertain to certain persons. The corno or Ram's horn would ward off the evil eye and when that wasn't available the fingers were crossed.

(continued on page 8)

(June Minutes-continued) This was done with the left or Devil's hand...a "to me and back to you" mentality. The Sign of the Cross might also be traced on a wall to protect against the Malocchio. Every community and family had a curer or someone who would teach these remedies to others on Christmas Eve.

Practices also included putting three drops of oil into water three times. If the oil coagulated, the person had the evil eye. Brides wore veils to ward off the Malocchio as well. Other superstitions included almond candies at a wedding for fertility, never tempting fate; a preference of odd numbers over even to prevent bad luck, etc.

Italians believed that dreams could foretell the future and had dream books and interpreters of dreams. Some of this was even translated into gambling numbers. Bread was considered the substance of life and as such was not to be trifled with, left up-side-down on a table or wasted.

An Italian compliment was to say that someone was "...as good as bread". Red was considered the color of counter-magic and thus was sacred and used on ribbons put on children, cribs, cars, etc.

Italians believed in the power of destiny which was both strong and vindictive. To emigrate actually meant one was defying the destiny of living the difficult life of the homeland. Because life was so difficult, they were always waiting for an impending doom even when things were going well. For the Italian/American some of these practices evolved into having votive candles and statues in the home and outdoor grottos particularly of the Madonna who is given special reverence because she represented the mother's important family position. The more successful a person became, the more private their perspective became on these matters.

The thinking was that if one remedy does not work the other will and exemplifies their very practical approach to religion. If one had a Malocchio headache, then it was wondered, "Who saw you?". It was thought that the corno would pierce the evil eye. Some of these "remedies" were conducted secretly. The evil eye was considered to be jealous. Extending the index and pinkie fingers toward the evil eye replaced the corno.

Italians were known to set up a St. Joseph's table to feed the poor and also, in this country, to hold great feasts honoring the saints. Often they sent to Italy to have a particular statue made to place in the church or in the front window of an association connected to that saint. On the feast, the statue would be paraded through the streets. All of this was their way of remembering their values, traditions, family, heritage and is done as penance or in thanksgiving as well. The mindset was..."Whatever gets you through".

The meeting closed with a Father's Day raffle of two tickets donated by **Ann** and **Frank Chiappisi** for a Long Island Ducks baseball game. The raffle winner was **Sal Sammartano**. Everyone was wished a good summer.



**Frank Chiappisi, President Sal Sammartano,
Ann Chiappisi and Gene Capobianco**

(Meucci)

All of this proved fruitless. Bell commanded a strong presence in the courtroom, backed by many powerful investors who could not afford to lose their money in these companies. The verdict went against Meucci and his company. Meucci fell victim to the greed and power of these industrial giants. He was defrauded and became a true victim of total miscarriage of justice.

Suggestions and Ideas

By Ed Hess

Quite a few ideas were offered in the recent Survey. Here is what some of our members wanted to see.

- *More articles on Northern Italian research
- *More articles on Scanning
- *Information on innovations in genealogy (would that be like CDs with photos of actual document pages?)
- *Meetings of members in other States (any member can use the database to try to get together with neighboring members)
- *Mentors to answer questions via Email
- *How to make good use of the LDS website
- *More information about items reported at the meetings
- *Articles about research around the country
- *Website creation
- *Word processing programs (my guess is that was meant as a substitute for a genealogy program - not sure why)
- *Reports on genealogy programs

This is your opportunity, folks. If you see something above that you would like to write about, then give it a shot. You don't have to be an "expert". If you are doing something successfully, tell all of us about it. If you are willing to answer questions from members, even just a specific area of knowledge, let it be known. Have you had some good results in your area by going to a cemetery, library, court house, morgue, funeral parlor? Let us all know what worked for you. Want to talk genealogy with "neighbors" in your state? Just write, phone or Email. Anything else? Let us know about it.

By the way, two member websites were submitted, but I could not access either of them. If you have one, let us know about it, but be sure the URL is correct. For a no-frills, no-sweat example take a look at www.familytreemaker.com/users/h/e/s/Edwin-Hess/index.html

Happy Hunting

A Profile Of Our Volunteers

By Barbara Florio



John Martino, a Brooklyn boy, attended New York City Community College majoring in Advertising Graphic Arts. John served in the U.S. Marines Corps. as a Sergeant for three years. His mother was born in Connecticut and maternal grandparents were from Pontelatone Caserta in Campagna. His father was born in Montemaggiore Belsito in Palermo, Sicily. Married to **Marie Grilo** of Mineola, they are the parents of four boys, John, Kenneth, Richard and David. They are extremely proud too of their only grandchild, Nicholas John, son of Richard.

Now retired, John was a co-owner of a printing business, Litho-Art in New York. Working in New York gave John much time to dabble in his family genealogy and also help members of our society in their research. An original member of the **Italian Genealogical Group**, John was our first Vice President.

Our first and current newsletter and logo was designed by John. He also speaks for our group as well as to other genealogical groups. John has worked with the Jewish Genealogical Society indexing the Brooklyn Naturalization Records. With many volunteers from IGG, John also indexed the Naturalization Records of Suffolk and Nassau Counties and the church records of "St. Joseph Patron" and "Our Lady of Loretto". Without his help, many of these records may have been destroyed or lost. His latest effort is indexing the discharges of our war veterans. As amateur genealogists, we all appreciate his efforts.

Italian Immigration to America before 1880

By Ginevra Padula

The number of Italians emigrating to America before 1880 was small in comparison to the great influx after 1880. However, there were Italians in America as early as the Colonial Period. This early immigration is very different from the mass immigration after 1880, in that most for these early migrants came from northern Italy and were of the educated, or skilled and semi-skilled classes.

During the colonial period, America was in need of manpower and immigration was encouraged. Italian craftsmen from Northern Italy came in response to this encouragement. Italy was a poor agricultural country and craftsmen could not rise above the general level of poverty; so they came to America to better themselves economically. As early as 1622, Venetians set up glass works in Jamestown. When Georgia was founded, a few Italians went there to set up a silk manufacturing industry. In 1655, Waldensians were invited by the Dutch to settle in New Amsterdam. Before the American Revolution, there were Italians teaching music and giving concerts in the colonies. There were Italian shopkeepers in Florida, blacksmiths in New York, doctors in Philadelphia, and also carpenters and shoemakers. There were Italian fur traders on the frontier as well as explorers and adventurers. Though they were few in numbers, the Italians in America during the revolutionary period were spread throughout the American life.

Between the Revolution and the Civil War only a few Italians entered the U.S. No accurate figures are available but it has been estimated that approximately 4500 Italians were living in the U. S. between 1820 – 1850. Because they were few in number, these immigrants escaped the notice of the anti-immigrant agitators and were assimilated into American life. It is not until the period of mass Italian immigration that prejudice grew up and that Italians banded together to resist assimilation.

A large percentage of those who immigrated to America in 1820 – 1850 were political refugees; they were educated men who were leaders of the uprisings at home. Among them were painters,

scholars, and musicians. Most political exiles who came to the United States had the intention of staying here only temporarily. They established, in NYC, an Italian newspaper, L'Eco d'Italia, to keep Italians informed of the happenings at home. Groups were set up to train soldiers for a war of Italian Unification. But when the Civil War broke out L'Eco d'Italia urged Italians to support the Union and the Italian soldiers volunteered to fight in the Union Army.

Of course, not all Italians who came to America in this period became influential men nor were they all political exiles. Some came for economic reasons. But those who left Italy during this period to seek economic betterment were not of the lowest or poorest classes. Rather, they were skilled or semi-skilled workers who could not find sufficient employment at home. They came mainly from Northern Italy. Some of those who came went to the California gold mines but found it more profitable to raise wine grapes. In NYC there were Italian doctors, lawyers, and teachers. The teachers taught mostly languages and music; opera was introduced and became popular through the efforts of Italian musicians and singers. There were also Italian merchants and importers. Grocers, butchers, jewelers, barbers, carpenters, glaziers, tailors, masons, cobblers and stone carvers came to America before the Civil War. These people did not tend to settle in districts but spread throughout the nation and into all classes and walks of life.

For the first seventy years of the nineteenth century, the Italians in America were so few in numbers that they presented no problems of assimilation. They did not band together in communities as did the latter immigrants and they were performing necessary jobs. These Italians posed no threat to native born laborers as did the later mass immigration of poor unskilled laborers. They were welcomed into American society. After 1870, the character of Italian immigration to the United States began to change and take on the aspects of the later mass migration. According to the census of 1850, there were 3645 Italian-born persons living in the United States. In 1871 – 1880, 55,759 Italians entered America. *(Note: The above report has been condensed, a copy of the full text is available).*

Items Available for Sale at Italian Genealogical Group

1. **Easy Italian Phrase Book** \$ 1.50
2. **Italian-American Family History**
by: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack \$13.00
A Guide to Researching and Writing about
Your Heritage
3. **Italian Dictionary** Italian to English -
English to Italian \$ 7.00
- 4 **Italian Family History Research**
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Bill Gimello presents the IGG Distinguished
Service Award to **Gene Capobianco**

Notes: **Barbara Florio** reminds us that the date of the 9th Annual Italian Festival at Hofstra University is Sunday, September 24, 2000, from 10 am to 5 pm. The IGG will staff a table and Gino Napoli will perform his Italian music from 4-5pm. Call (516) 463-6580 for more information.

Francesca DeLuca teaches Italian at the Bethpage Library, prior to the general meeting. She will give the lessons each month, with the exception of a month or so when she travels to Italy.

Future Meeting Dates for the Italian Genealogical Group

September 9, October 14, November 11

All meetings start at 10:30 A.M.

Directions to the Bethpage Library, 50 Powell Ave., Bethpage, NY:



By train: The Bethpage Library may be reached by taking the Long Island Railroad to Bethpage. You can then walk east one block to Broadway, turn left go (north) 3 blocks on Broadway; then (at the second traffic light) turn right on Powell Avenue; the library is about 500 ft. on your right.



By Car: Use the Southern State Parkway or the Long Island Expressway. If using the Southern State Parkway take Exit 28A and go north on the Seaford-Oyster Bay Expressway (Route 135). If using the Long Island Expressway take Exit 44S and go south on the Seaford-Oyster Bay Expressway (Route 135). Exit Route 135 at the Powell Avenue Exit. Proceed in a westerly direction towards the village, about 3 blocks. There is ample parking across the street from the Library. Our meeting will be in the downstairs meeting room.



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