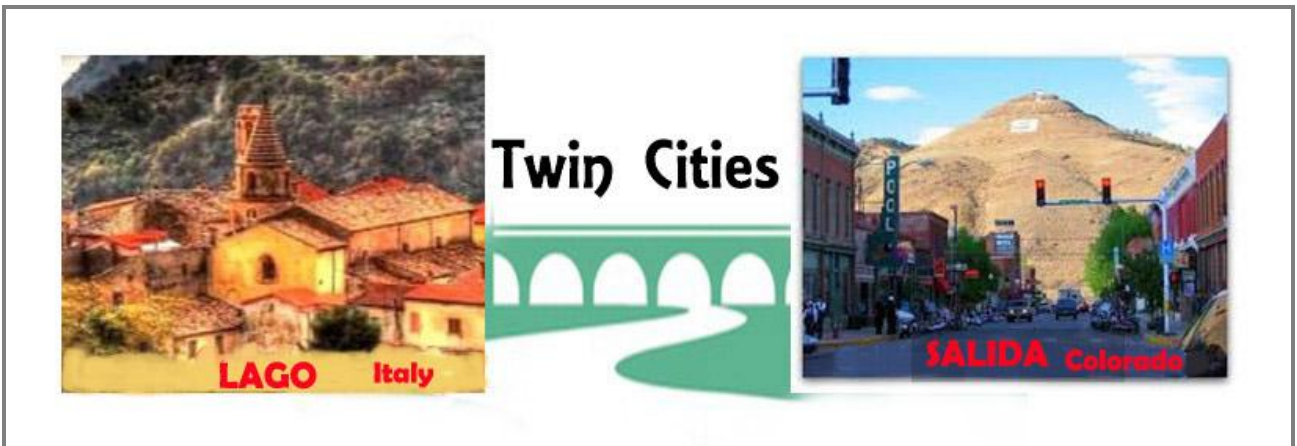


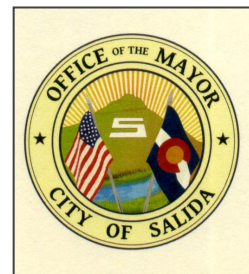
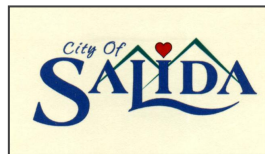
FRANCESCO GALLO

The LAGO-SALIDA CONNECTION

Pioneers from LAGO to SALIDA



On December 15th 2014, LAGO and SALIDA were declared **SISTER CITIES**



October 2016 Edition

Preface

This **NEW EDITION** has **462 instead of 211 pages** with **new chapters** regarding **new families**, the Twinship of Lago with Salida, Poncha Springs, an English-Laghitan-dictionary and Laghitan culinary recipes.

This research is the base upon which depends the decision made on December 15th October 2014 to declare **Lago** (Cosenza) Italy a "**Twin City**" of Salida (Colorado). The study pointed out the strong presence of Laghitan descendants in Salida, about 400 individuals in a population of 5317 people, meaning **7.5 % of its population**. This is a very high percentage for a single town especially if we consider that according to the 2000 Census, the **entire Italian ancestry was claimed to be 12.8 %** of Salida's inhabitants.

After having written three books about the Italian town of Lago ("*Guida storico-culturale di Lago*", "*Laghitani nel mondo*" and "*Grandi famiglie di Lago*"), having created in 2008 the Web site www.laghitaninelmondo.com, contributed in creating in Lago "**Emigrant Square**" ("*Piazza degli Emigranti*") with a Statue dedicated to Emigrants, having founded on May 1st 2016 the "**Laghitans in the World Association**" ("*Associazione Laghitani nel Mondo*") of which I was elected *President*, and having set-up **Feast of Laghitan Emigrants** held in Lago every August 12th, this **specific detailed research** aims to pay tribute to the pioneer spirit of our fellow Laghitans for having contributed in making Salida ("*Heart of the Rockies*") one of the "**dream towns**" of the U.S.A. and the seat of *Chaffee County*.



WEB site www.laghitaninelmondo.com



Logo of the "Association Laghitans in the World"



Emigrant Square and Statue in Lago



After I donated the book "Lago-Salida Connection" to the Local History Archives of Salida's Regional Library, on **August 4th 2014** I decided to come to Salida to meet Salidians of Laghitan descendency. I met them at **Salida's Community Center** where I presented the 2014 edition of this book and introduced the idea of Salida becoming a Twin City of Lago. With this request, I delivered to Salida's Mayor Jim Dickson a letter signed by Lago's Mayor Vittorio Cupelli.

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL – SALIDA, COLORADO – WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 2014 – PAGE 7

Lago-Salida presentation draws 100 people

by Arlene Shovald
Special to The Mail

The Salida Community Center looked like an Italian family reunion Monday evening as about 100 people gathered for a presentation on "The Lago-Salida Connection – Pioneers from Lago to Salida."

The event was hosted by the Salida Regional Library with catering arranged by the community center with Scanga Meats.

Dr. Francesco "Frank" Gallo, a psychiatrist who was born in Lago, is the author of the book "The Lago-Salida Connection – Pioneers from Lago to Salida." The book, now in its third edition, was inspired when Gallo learned of the many Laghitans who emigrated to Salida from Lago from 1885 to 1920.

The people from Lago settled in Salida because it looked so much like the area in Italy that they called home.

similar to Tenderfoot Mountain, and the third is Mount Dilsea.

Though born in Lago, Gallo received his elementary and secondary education in the United States and then returned to Italy to be trained as a medical doctor.

"In Italy you don't pay to study medicine," he said. "I couldn't afford to go to school here."

As a physician and particularly as a psychiatrist, his business was to ask questions about people, and he became fascinated with the stories of people who had left Lago, in southern Italy, for Salida in the Rocky Mountains of America.

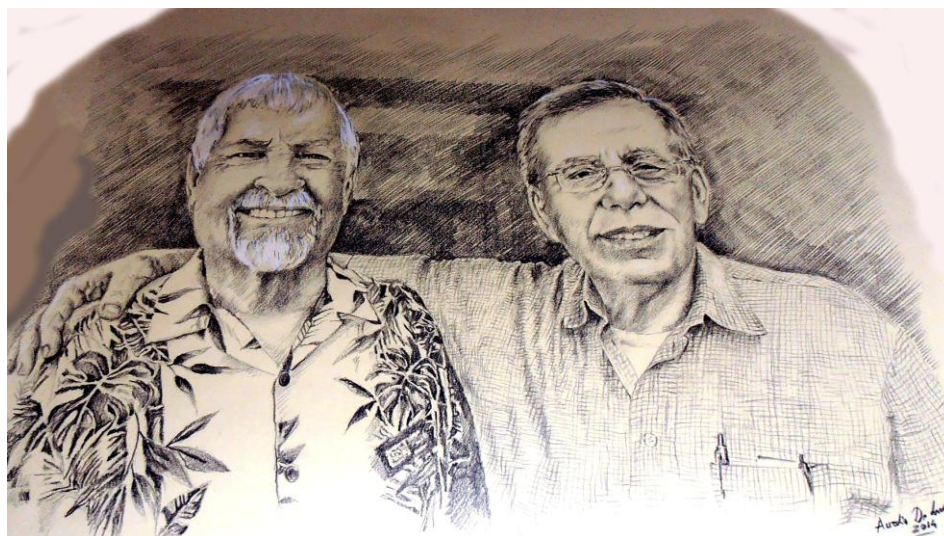
"At the time your ancestors left, they were looking for a better life," Gallo said. "There was no sanitation and no bathrooms in Lago. The first Laghitans who moved to America soon learned they could be as wealthy as the



Photo by Arlene Shovald

Salida Mayor Jim Dickson, left, presents Francesco "Frank" Gallo with two "keys to the city" pins Tuesday morning. One was for Gallo as author of "The Lago-Salida Connection – Pioneers from Lago to Salida," and the other was for the mayor of Lago, Italy, Vittorio Cupelli.

A portion of the long article by Arlene Shovald of August 6th 2014 on the "Mountain Mail" concerning my presentation of the 2014 edition of the book in the presence of Mayor Jim Dickson and Laghitan descendents



Mayor Jim Dickson with myself on August 5th 2014 during my stay in Salida (drawing by Aurelio De Luca)



Presentation of the 2014 edition of this book at **Salida's Community Center**
 From lt to rt: *Mary De Luca in Boardman, Jim Boardman, Terry Scanga e his niece, Ben Scanga, Bernie Post and Linda Post. August 4th 2014*

TRANSLATION of the letter on the rt from Lago's Mayor Vittorio Cupelli

CITY HALL of LAGO Province of Cosenza, Italy: Lago, July 9th 2014

To Jim Dickson, Mayor of Salida

It is a pleasure for me to send you through **Dr. Francesco Gallo** a pennant with the official seal of the Town of Lago. Considering the great number of Laghitan descendants (over 400) of the first pioneers who contributed to develop Salida economically and socially, it would be a great honor for us if we could **officially unite Lago and Salida** by proclaiming them **"Twin-Towns"**.

Yours truly,

The Mayor of Lago



COMUNE DI LAGO
 Provincia di COSENZA

Piazza Matteotti n° 4 – 87035 Lago (CS)
 e-mail: lago.cs@tin.it

Tel.: 0982 454071
 Fax: 0982 454172

Prot. n. 1930

li, 09.07.14

Al Sig. Sindaco di SALIDA
Jim DICKSON
COLORADO

Gent.mo Sindaco,
 con la presente ho il piacere di farle pervenire tramite il Dr Franco GALLO il gagliardetto del Comune di Lago
 Sarebbe per noi un grande onore realizzare un gemellaggio con la città di SALIDA dove è folta la presenza di emigrati laghitani che hanno contribuito allo sviluppo e alla crescita economica e sociale della sua comunità.

Cordialità



IL SINDACO
 Arch. Vittorio Cupelli





HEART OF THE ROCKIES

Mayor Jim Dickson
City of Salida
448 E. 1st Street
Salida, CO 81201

August 5, 2014

Architect Vittorio Cupelli
Mayor of Lago
Province of Cosenza, Italy

Dear Mayor Cupelli,

Thank you so much for the opportunity to meet with Dr. Francesco Gallo and for the pennant with official seal from the Town of Lago. The many families from Lago that settled in Salida and helped to found our great city is a fascinating and important part of Salida's history.

I am very pleased and honored by the idea of Lago and Salida becoming "Twin Towns" or "Sister Cities." The staff at the City and I are very interested in this idea. At the next City Council meeting on August 19, 2014 we will discuss the idea of becoming "Sister Cities." Following Council's approval we will be in touch with you and your City, and will formally establish a partnership.

I look forward to further communications and a continued shared history.

Warmly,

Mayor Jim Dickson, Salida



448 E. FIRST STREET • SUITE 112 • SALIDA, COLORADO 81201
PH: 719.539.4555 • FX: 719.539.5271

A letter written on August 5th 2014 by **Mayor Jim Dickson** to Mayor Vittorio Cupelli clearly indicates **his support of declaring Salida a SisterCity of Lago.**

During the **Inaugural Ceremony of the Laghitani in the World Association** held in Lago's Town Council Hall on August 12th 2016, in the presence of Lago's Mayor Dr. Enzo Scanga and the Pastor Rev. Alfonso Patrone, I said: " ...I'm indebted to Lago's City Hall for having appreciated my research on the history of Laghitani emigration by ratifying on December 15th 2014 its decision to **establish a twinship with Salida** (Colorado) USA". I also added: "I feel very honored to be the President of this Association. I remember when in 1955, as a child, I left Lago with my entire family to establish ourselves in Brooklyn (New York) in search of a better life. Forced to depart from our relatives and friends, with little education but without forgetting our traditions and dialect, we headed for an unknown destiny in a faraway land. With great sufferings, before us, others had done the same, settling and successfully establishing themselves in various places in USA, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil and European countries. This newly formed Association aims to acknowledge their courage and strong will and be thankful to them for having contributed to better this town economically and socially.



Official Inauguration of the "Associazione Laghitani nel Mondo" in Lago's Town Council Hall:
 From left to right: Francesco Gallo, Mayor Enzo Scanga, Salvatore Muto, Fr. Alfonso Patrone and
 Adriano Policicchio. Date: August 12th 2016

Believing that a multicultural society is socially healthier than a monocultural one, we all should preserve our cultural heritage and this book the "**Lago-Salida Connection**" helps you to achieve this, by pointing out your legacy to Lago.

I began this research project by contacting many nephews and nieces of the **220 Laghitani** who emigrated to Salida from 1885 to 1920 (see list in this publication) and collected many data included in this publication.

Located within the *Rocky Mountains* of Colorado in the U.S.A., Salida is similar to Lago: both are valleys sculpted by a river and surrounded by mountains and forests and both have a sunny climate with an average annual temperature of about 50-80°F.

In Lago, these first immigrants had been exploited, were forced to hard labor, thus, upon reaching Salida, they were well-prepared to overcome many obstacles, such as, long working hours, wheeler-dealers who tried to deceive them, a new language and a new culture. They did not allow themselves to be intimidated by the xenophobic discrimination that looked down on them for being Southern Italians. In fact, in 1896, due to this WASP stereotypic derogatory attitude, six innocent Italians were lynched in *Wasenburg*, a town south-east of Salida after being unjustly accused of having killed the owner of a saloon. Their work hard and their willingness to accept low-paying and humiliating jobs was not appreciated. Yet, they continued to settle in *Salida*, allured by inexpensive agricultural fields, by the need for miners, for smelters and for railroad workers ("D & RGW" Railroad). In the new *Land of Opportunity* they were able to be in direct contact with nature as it was in *Pignanese, Margi, Manieri, Vasci or Aria di Lupi*¹, suburbs of *Lago* from which many came and refused to settle in the unhealthy crowded slums of the big cities of the east and west coasts.

For many, contrary to what occurred in cities such as *New York* and *Chicago*, settling in *Salida* was a one-way permanent decision without any plan to return to their hometown. This was an extra stimulus to better adjust to the New World and yet preserve certain Laghitian traditions, such as having a strong family, working hard to better themselves socially and economically, and attending liturgical services (the Church also served as a meeting place for them). In fact, by 1913, according to the assessments of the local tax officials, as published in the *R.L. Polk Co.'s Salida City and Chaffee County Directory*, after about 20 years of work, six Laghitans owned a minimum of 154 acres of land to a maximum of 370 acres where each ranch measured about 80 acres (see chart found in this publication).

Lastly, I remind my readers that being of Italian, Calabrese or Laghitian ancestry does not detract from being a true and loyal American since the secret of American greatness is based on the **multicultural** aspect of its society which offers a broader view for understanding and solving various problems.

I encourage these descendants to fully discover their roots by reading about the history, culture and traditions of Calabria, inform themselves if they still have any distant relative in Lago and perhaps visit their grandparents' birthplace in order to fill the gap between past and present, and therefore, better understand their own mentality.

Salidans visit sister city in Italy




A group of Salidans recently took a trip to Lago, Italy, to present Lago's city council with Salida's city seal and a proposal to designate Salida and Lago as sister cities. Terry Scanga, who was among the Salidans visiting, said that with the help of their interpreter, they were able to make...

From lt to rt, **Terry Scanga**, the Mayor of Lago Architect **Vittorio Cupelli** and **Jim Preston** in Lago's City Council Room. The Mayor is holding **Salida's City Seal** that he received from Salida's Mayor Jim Dickson. September 2014

¹ *Pignanese* means "pine-rich land" and "*Aria di Lupi*" means "weather fit for wolves"

OFFICIAL APPROVAL of the creation of **TWIN CITIES** of **Lago** and **Salida** during **Salida's City Council Meeting** of **August 19th 2014** and during **Lago's City Council Meeting** of **December 15th 2014**

August 19th 2014 City Council of Salida: Minutes of the Meeting
(Resolution 2014-65)



MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL
City Council Chambers
448 East 1st Street, Room 190
City of Salida, Colorado
Tuesday, August 19, 2014 6:00 p.m.

The City Council may take action on any of the following agenda items as presented or modified prior to or during the meeting, and items necessary or convenient to effectuate the agenda items.

- I. REGULAR MEETING CALLED TO ORDER
- II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Led by Mayor Jim Dickson
- III. ROLL CALL
- IV. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION – 3 minute time limit. *Citizen participation is for items not on the agenda and for agenda items that are not scheduled public hearings.*
- V. PRESENTATION
 1. Police Department Accreditation – Presented by Chief John Jackson, President of the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police
- VI. NEW BUSINESS
- VII. SCHEDULED ITEMS – 5 minute time limit. *The Council would like to hear different viewpoints of all citizens and needs to conduct its business in an orderly and efficient manner. Public comments will be taken during scheduled public hearings. Comments should be concise and not repetitive.*
 1. Consent Agenda (Christian Samora)
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Awarding a bid for construction of a bike rack to be placed on Sackert
 2. Expanding Number of Retail Marijuana Licenses 2nd Reading (Continued) (Karl Hanson) Ordinance 2014-19 revising the number of licenses for retail marijuana stores and/or cultivation facilities.
 3. Solar Power Purchase Agreement 2nd Reading and Public Hearing (Dara MacDonald) Ordinance 2014-22 approving a solar power purchase agreement with SS MUSA VI, LLC, SS MUSA VII, LLC, SS MUSA IX, LLC, and SS GARCO, LLC.

Agenda August 19, 2014 1
The order of agenda items listed above are approximate and intended as a guideline for the City Council. Individuals with disabilities needing auxiliary aid(s) may request assistance by contacting the City Clerk, 448 E. 1st Street, Ste. 112, Salida, CO 81201, 719-530-2630 at least 48 hours in advance.

4. Amendment to Town & Country Annexation Agreement 2nd Reading and Public Hearing (Dan Osborn) Ordinance 2014-24 approving an amendment to the Town and Country Annexation Agreement
5. License Agreements for Solar Installations 1st Reading (Dara MacDonald) Ordinance 2014-25 approving license agreements with SHDP MUSA IV, LLC for solar power generating facilities
6. Professional Services Agreement with Recreation Engineering & Planning (Dan Osborn) Resolution 2014-64 approving a Professional Services Agreement with Recreation Engineering & Planning, INC. for design and engineering of the Salida Trail Project
7. Designation of Lago, Italy as a Sister City (Emily Katsimpalis) Resolution 2014-65 approving the designation of Lago, Italy as Salida's Sister City
8. Creation of Citizen Forum and Citizen Appointments (Emily Katsimpalis) Resolution 2014-66 approving the formation of and appointments to a Citizen Forum
9. Administrator/City Attorney/Deputy City Clerk
 - a. City Administrator Report – Dara MacDonald
 - b. City Attorney Report – Karp, New, Hanson, PC
 - c. Deputy City Clerk Report – Christian Samora
10. Elected Official Reports
 - City Treasurer – Cheryl Brown-Kovacic
 - City Clerk – Betty Schwitczek
 - Mayor – Jim Dickson
 - City Council – Keith Baker, Michael Bowers, Melodee Hallett, Eileen Rogers, Hal Brown and Tom Yerkesy.

VIII. EXECUTIVE SESSION –
For the purpose of determining positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiations, developing strategy for negotiations, and instructing negotiators, under C.R.S. Section 24-6-402(4) (e), AND THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE PROVIDED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES: Mira Monte Annexation Agreement

IX. REPORT/ACTION ON EXECUTIVE SESSION MATTERS

X. ADJOURN –

[SEAL] _____
Mayor

City Clerk

Agenda August 19, 2014 2
The order of agenda items listed above are approximate and intended as a guideline for the City Council. Individuals with disabilities needing auxiliary aid(s) may request assistance by contacting the City Clerk, 448 E. 1st Street, Ste. 112, Salida, CO 81201, 719-530-2630 at least 48 hours in advance.

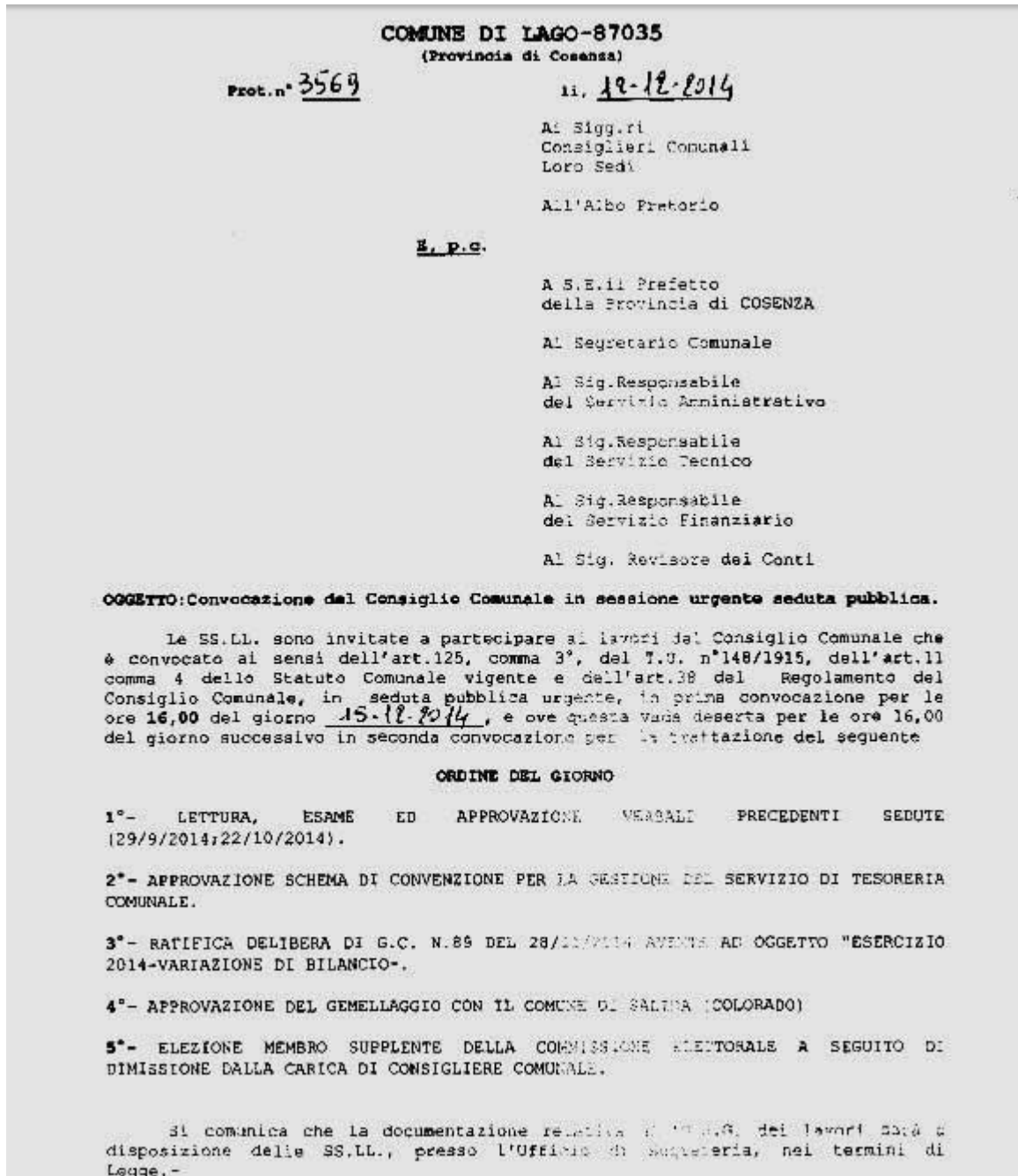
8. Designation of Lago, Italy as a Sister City (Emily Katsimpalis)
Resolution 2014-65 approving the designation of Lago, Italy as Salida's Sister City

Katsimpalis reported that this was mentioned at the last meeting after a presentation by Dr. Francesco Gallo at the Community Center. With the Sister City Designation, the City can become a part of the Sister Cities international.

Katsimpalis stated that 6% of Salida residents are descendants from Lago, Italy. The advantage to joining Sister Cities International at \$250/year would be access to networking and grant opportunities.

Baker motioned to approve Resolution 2014-68, a resolution of the City Council of the City of Salida, Colorado, approving the designation of Lago, Italy as Sister City, but striking the membership with Sister Cities International. Bowers seconded the motion. Will all in consensus, THE MOTION CARRIED.

December 15th 2014 City Council of Lago: Minutes of the Meeting
(Resolution 2014-38)



**Official announcement of Agenda of Lago's City Council on December 15th 2014.
Notice item number 4 as "Approval of Twin City Designation of Lago with Salida"**

In consideration of the fact that the grandfathers at least 400 Salidans were born in Lago, all the members of the Council unanimously voted in favor of the proposal. Thus, following Salida's City Council approval on August 19th, 2014, the two cities are now officially united in honor of the 210 Laghitan immigrants who settled in Salida from 1885 to 1920. The cultural connection is now evident and readers are invited to login to www.salidaarchive.org/pages/pioneers to discover its details.

**Official Designation of Lago and Salida
as Sister Cities by Lago City Council on December 15th 2014**

<h1>Comune di Lago</h1>		
<h2>(Prov. di Cosenza)</h2>		
DELIBERAZIONE DEL CONSIGLIO COMUNALE	Originale	
N° 38 Del 15-12-2014 -		
OGGETTO: APPROVAZIONE DEL GEMELLAGGIO CON IL COMUNE DI SALIDA (COLORADO)		
L'anno duemilaquattordici, il giorno quindici del mese di dicembre, alle ore 14,20 nella sala delle adunanze consiliari del Comune suddetto, alla prima convocazione, in seduta pubblica, che è stata partecipata ai Sigg.ri Consiglieri a norma di legge, risultano presenti:		
	Presente	Assente
1) CUPELLI Vittorio	x	
2) SCANGA Fiorenzo	x	
3) DE SIMONE Angelo	x	
4) MAZZUCA Roberto	x	
5) BARONE Giovanni	x	
6) CORRENTE Francesco	x	
7) IULIANO Annalisa	x	
8) SACCO Mario	x	
9) BILOTTA Mario	x	
10) DE PASCALE Ilaria	x	
11) BARONE Lola		x
Presenti: n: 10		Assenti: n. 1
Assiste, ai sensi di legge, il Segretario generale comunale avv. Alfio Bonaventura.		
Il Presidente, constatato che gli intervenuti sono in numero legale, dichiara aperta la seduta.		

Translation: "Decision n. 38 of December 15th 2014

Motion: Approval of the City of Lago becoming a Sister City of Salida

In the year 2014, on the 15th day of the month of December, at 2:20 P.M. in the City Council Hall of Lago, during first roll call, the following 10 Councilors were present: Vittorio Cupelli, Fiorenzo Scanga, Angelo De Simone, Roberto Mazzuca, Giovanni Barone, Francesco Corrente, Annalisa Iuliano, Mario Sacco, Mario Bilotta and Ilaria De Pascale (Lola Barone was absent).

Also present was Attorney Alfio Bonaventura, acting as Municipal Secretary.

The Chairman (Giovanni Barone) having ascertained the presence of a minimum legal number of Councilors, called the meeting to order".

Lago, December 15th 2014

MINUTES of the MESSAGGE delivered on December 15th 2014 by Mayor Vittorio Cupelli during the City Council of Lago in support of **Sister Cities Designation of Lago with Salida** (Colorado): translated in English

SEEN that

-Dr. Francesco Gallo, physician and author of books on emigration to America, was declared an Honorary Citizen of Salida, a town located at the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, where from 1885 to 1920, many Laghitans emigrated;

-this decision was made on September 2nd, 2014 right after Dr. Gallo went to Salida and as our "ambassador" proposed that the two cities become Twins;

-two-hundred Laghitans left our land and contributed to make Salida an ideal town;

-Dr. Gallo has contacted some descendents of these early pioneers to discover what linked them practically and culturally to the town of origin;

-Salida resembles Lago topographically, being a valley sculpted by a river and surrounded by mountains and forests;

-Salida has about 5,300 inhabitants of whom about 400 or 7.5% of its population originated from these first Laghitan pioneers;

CONSIDERED that

declaring the two communities Sister Cities aims to promote cultural and social initiatives to facilitate better relationships and to reinforce our similar historical, social and cultural heritage by

- creating new cultural exchange programs for the youth of both towns;
- increasing tourism to Lago to discover where their forefathers were born over one-hundred years ago;
- inviting these Laghitan descendants to come for the festivities organized in Lago especially during summers and Christmas;
- informing that sons and nephews of Italians even if born overseas, can become Italian citizens....

PROPOSES to

- approve the Sister Cities Resolution of Lago with Salida (Colorado) in order to develop the above described relationships of cooperation and reciprocal friendship as we plan to organized appropriate measures
- send an official copy of the above decision to the Mayor of the City of Salida.

Lago, December 15th 2014

Article published on **December 22, 2014** on the paper *The Mountain Mail of Salida*

Lago declares Salida as Sister City

by Arlene Shovald

Salida and Lago, Italy, are now officially Sister Cities.

The 11 members of the City Council of Lago approved the designation Dec. 15. Salida previously declared Lago as its Sister City Aug. 19.

The uniting of the two cities dates back to the time between 1885 and 1920 when some 200 Laghitans emigrated to Salida, which was very similar topographically to Lago.

Like Lago, Salida is a valley sculpted by a river and surrounded by mountains and forests. Salida's current population is about 5,300, and about 400 of these inhabitants, or 7.5 percent of the population, originated from these first Laghitans pioneers.

Dr. Francesco Gallo, physician and author of many books on emigration of Laghitans to America, wrote the book "The Lago to Salida Connection" and visited Salida in August to meet with many of the descendants of those first Salida immigrants.

Mayor Jim Dickson presented Gallo with two "keys to the city," one for Gallo and one for the mayor of Lago, Vittorio Cupelli.

Cupelli, as Mayor, approved the designation of Sister City Dec. 15 along with the seven other members of the major party and three members of the minor party. If the names of those members sound familiar, it is because many of their relatives are now living in Salida and have contributed to the growth and development of the local community for more than a century.

Members of the major party are Cupelli, Giovanni Barone, Fiorenzo Scanga, Angelo De Simone, Annalisa Iuliano, Robert Mazzuca, Francesco Corrente and Mario Sacco. Members of the minor party are Mario Bilotta, Ilaria De Pascale and Lola Barone.

In declaring the two communities Sister Cities, the aim is to promote cultural and social initiatives to facilitate better relationships and to reinforce the similar historical, social and cultural heritage by creating new cultural exchange programs for the youth of both towns.

Other objectives are to increase tourism to Lago so Salidans can find out where their forefathers were born, inviting Laghitans descendants to come to Lago, especially during summer and Christmas festivities, and informing that sons and nephews of Italians, even if born overseas, can become Italian citizens.

The tourism objective has already taken effect, with many Salidans having visited Lago in the months following Gallo's visit to Salida. That visit was hosted by Salida Regional Library in August.

Following the declaration of Salida as Lago's Sister City, Gallo explained that a twinship is a social enrichment whereby people of different cultures and traditions, through a process of mutual respect and appreciation, attempt to form stronger ties by learning from each other. In this case, although the towns are 6,000 miles apart, their respective histories intersect and reflect upon each other.

"This decision is praiseworthy not only because Lago and Salida are now officially connected, but also because trust, cooperation and multiculturalism are the basis for social understanding and unity among different people," Gallo said. "We must try to make this world smaller."

MESSAGE DELIVERED by Deputy Mayor Fiorenzo Scanga to the LAGO CITY COUNCIL ASSEMBLY in support of the Twin Sister proposal between Lago and Salida:

"Today we establish on the City Council a symbolic Twin Cities Agreement to support the strong ties already present in our city. We believe that becoming a Twin Sister of this town of Colorado represents not only a symbolic act but the beginning of a new political experience which can benefit both communities.

The strong points of this decision are:

- promotion of initiatives to develop local customs and traditions*
- promotion of the environmental and cultural heritage*
- promotion of relationships between the local schools to increase knowledge of languages*
- promotion of relationships between sports associations of both towns*
- promotion of cultural activities and initiatives to develop our local artistic richness and tourism."*

After his message the motion was unanimously approved by all City Council members.

The **U.S. Sister City Program began in 1956** when **President Dwight D. Eisenhower** proposed a people-to-people, citizen diplomacy initiative.

A **twinsip** is a social enrichment whereby people of different cultures and traditions, from different communities around the world, through a process of mutual respect and appreciation. It's an attempt to form stronger bonds by learning from each other. In our case, although the towns are 6000 miles apart, their respective histories intersect and reflect upon each other. By recognizing their similar genetic and cultural origin, the citizens of both places desire to meet and embrace each other knowing they all are related to each other, directly or indirectly.

Some will take trips to Lago to discover where their grandparents were born, to actually see their native homes and how they lived before coming to America. Others wishing to recuperate their historico-cultural and linguistic legacy will be attracted by the Laghitan dialect and its local history.

Message delivered by Mayor Vittorio Cupelli on May 27th 2015 to the City Council of Lago, Italy

"...granting an honorary citizenship may seem to be a formality but it really isn't. It means recognizing that a given person possesses certain values that link him to our city.

Last August, Salida's Mayor has already nominated me an Honorary Citizen of Salida and the certification was sent through Dr. Francesco Gallo. Both cities share a common history since many Laghitan citizens at the end of the XIX century moved to Salida where they contributed to the economic and social growth of the city, as was declared by Mayor Dickson. I also received from him the keys, an official pin and the logo of the City of Salida which I proudly treasure in the Municipal Office.

Today, in Salida (Colorado) located in the Rocky Mountains, there are about four-hundred citizen of Laghitan extraction some of whom I proudly welcomed here in Lago, with the assistance of the translator Luisa Stancati since after three generations, Italian is no longer their native language.

*We hope that this twinship will be the beginning of a common long path for both Laghitans and Salidans who will benefit from the hospitality programs offered in both places to them discover the homes in Salida and Lago of their ancestors and meet their distant relatives. This idea was initiated by Dr. Francesco Gallo who in the year 2007 wrote a book in English about our community in Salida. He recently visited Salida and through him, I wrote to Mayor Dickson about my intention to declare Lago a Sister City of Salida. This became a reality and I thank the Mayor for having accepted my invitation. We now hope to meet him in the near future possibly here in Lago or in Salida.
I thank you for your kind attention".*

Vittorio Cupelli (Mayor of Lago)



Mayor of Lago Vittorio Cupelli holds up certificate of declaration of Honorary Citizenship of Lago issued by Lago's City Hall Council to Mayor of Salida Mr. James Dickson (May 27th 2015)

"Sister City for Salida"

An article by *Mike Rosso*, Editor of the *Central Colorado Magazine* (December 1st 2014)



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 **The Lago/Salida Connection**

Salida, Colorado now has its first sister city. The town council of Lago, Calabria, Italy voted unanimously on Dec. 15 to become a "twin" or "sister" city with Salida. Click [here](#) to read the entire story.

In the December 2014 issue of Colorado Central:

A recent decision by a town council 6,000 miles away has led to the first sister-city designation for Salida, Colorado.

Lago, in the province of Cosenza in the Calabria region of southern Italy, is the ancestral home of many early settlers to Salida, many of whose names are very familiar to locals.



A view of modern Lago, Italy, in the province of Cosenza, Salida's first sister city.
Photo by Nicola Scanga.

A sister- or twin-city designation is an agreement between cities or towns to promote cultural and commercial ties. The concept of town “twinning” came about after World War II as a way to foster friendship and understanding between different cultures and to encourage trade and tourism. The idea for a twin-city designation between Salida and Lago originated with Dr. Francesco Gallo, a self-proclaimed Laghitan who has done extensive research on emigrants from Lago, with much of his research focused on the Lago/Salida connection.

“It was my idea about the twin cities, and he [Lago mayor and architect Vittorio Cupelli] agreed with that and then wrote a letter to Mayor Jim Dickson,” said Dr. Gallo on a visit to Salida this past summer. On July 9, the Mayor of Lago proposed the designation to Salida’s Mayor, and on Aug. 19 the Salida City Council voted in favor of it: Resolution 2014-65, approving the designation of Lago, Italy as Salida’s Sister City

Gallo’s book, *The Lago-Salida Connection, Pioneers From Lago to Salida*, was first released as a booklet in 2007; it has been updated and the third edition, released in 2014, contains 210 pages. It delves extensively into the history of both communities: their origins, geological and cultural features, as well as the reasons for the mass emigration from Lago between 1885 and 1920, and how many of the Laghitans ended up in Salida.

These early settlers worked the mines, the railroads and the smelting plants, laid brick for many of the homes and buildings still standing in Salida, and in some cases, took to farming and ranching for their livelihoods. It is estimated that about seven percent of the current population of Salida has ancestors traced to Lago and its surrounding villages.

“It wasn’t just for the money that they came here,” said Gallo, “They were trying to come out from the slump – they were almost dying in Lago. There was poverty, disease and mistreatment by landlords. Then they arrived here and eventually became landlords themselves.”

Known as the Italian diaspora – the period between the unification of Italy and the rise of Italian Fascism during the 1920s – it led to a large-scale migration of Italians away from their homeland. Diaspora means “scattering or dispersion” in Greek. Poverty was rampant in Italy during this period, especially in the rural regions. Land management practices at the time did not encourage local, small farming, as most of the land was owned by only a few wealthy nobles. According to Dr. Gallo, the average life expectancy for Italian males during the peak of emigration was 40 years old. Also, southern Italy experienced a population boom after the unification process, leading to a larger work force with few employment opportunities. It is estimated that between 1861 and 1985, 29,036,000 Italians emigrated to other countries, with 18,761,000 of those permanently settling abroad. In what has been termed “persistent and path-dependent emigration flow,” friends and family members who first arrive in a new country help other family members by sending back money for travel and assist them when they first get to the new and strange land.

Many early Italian immigrants settled in large cities on the East Coast of the U.S., as well as in San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans; but many also ended up in Colorado, residing in places like Denver, Pueblo and Trinidad. In the early days, these new arrivals were discriminated against and were

frequent targets of hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, who would terrorize them and burn crosses on their lawns. In fact, for many years Italians were not allowed to swim in the Salida community pool, a facility they themselves helped to build. Often settling in neighborhoods populated by other Italian immigrants, they were slow to learn English and enter mainstream American culture and often married among themselves.



Laghitan-born Filippo Antonio Runco (1897-1989) was one of many early Italian immigrants to Salida. Courtesy of Patricia Retzlaff.

Names like De Luca, Scanga, Pasquale, Veltri, Porco and Coscarella are all familiar to longtime Salidans, but other names, such as Post and Groy, were shortened or “anglicized” upon arrival in the United States. Post was shortened from Posteraro and Groy was originally Groe. Eventually all of these families overcame local prejudices and became important members of Salida society – owning and operating successful businesses and ranches and helping stamp Salida with a strong Italian identity. Former Salida chief of police Leonard Post traces his ancestry back to Lago and recently returned with his wife Tenny from a trip to Italy, which included a visit to Lago. “The people were very friendly. It was a very interesting and old historic district, small rural setting, humid, with lush vegetation, nestled in hills with a tall mountain above. We felt safe in our travels there,” he said of their four days in Lago. His grandfather, Achille Posteraro, came to the U.S. from Lago in 1908. His great-grandfather, Saverio Posteraro arrived from Lago in 1885 (different lineage but the same name). They were able to meet with the mayor at a plaza in front of the city hall and had dinner together that evening. At a bakery in the municipal square, they met Paolo, son of the bakery owner who is a cousin to Salidan Frank Cicerelli. During the trip, Leonard and Tenny were able to meet many people named Posteraro, but who may not have been directly related, as many in the town have the same surname.

“Some residents asked if we knew of Dr. Gallo and the possibility of a sister city. The bed and breakfast where we stayed had a copy of Dr. Gallo’s book. When asking for a Lago map in the municipal building, we met a man who worked with Dr. Gallo. A guide whom we had arrangements with was familiar with the idea. We made friends with the family that owns the hardware store, and he wants to visit Salida if we become sister cities,” said Post of his visit there. “Anyone interested in Salida’s heritage or anyone with heritage from the Lago area would be interested in visiting Lago.”

Also on a visit to Lago in 2014 was Terry Scanga, owner of Scanga Meat Company and district manager of the Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District. Scanga began his own research into his ancestry after reading Dr. Gallo’s first booklet. His grandfather, Giuseppe Scanga, emigrated to Salida from Lago in 1886 and ranched in the Poncha Springs area. Years later Giuseppe moved back to Italy and acquired an old monastery near Lago, continuing to ranch there until he passed away, never to return to Salida.

Terry and his wife Beverly enlisted the help of a local retired postmaster, Pasquale Barone, who was likely a relative of Pietro Barone, an early Salida resident who came to Salida as a 17-year-old and lived with Giuseppe upon his arrival. With his help, they were able to find the old farm, identifiable due to an old chapel and olive oil press on the property. It was Terry who personally delivered a letter and city seal from Mayor Dickson to Lago Mayor Cupelli and was able to join him for several meals. Also, coincidentally, the vice mayor of Lago is a Scanga – Enzo Scanga. The Scangas will present a travelogue of their adventures in Italy on Jan. 21, 2015, at 7 p.m. at the Salida SteamPlant.

The town of Lago is located on a hillside above a river valley, 1,600 feet (485 meters) above sea level. It is surrounded by three mountains: Mount Virzi, Mount Difesa Laghitello and Mount Cocuzzo, the tallest of the three at 5,055 feet. It is located 21 miles (34 kilometers) from Cosenza, the capital of the province, and 7 miles (11 km) from Amantea, on the Tyrrhenian Sea. Although its name translates as “lake” in Italian, there is no large lake in the vicinity.

Terry Scanga explained that the region was once part of the Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire and that Egyptian soldiers camping at the base of Mount Virzi around 918 A.D. may have named it after one of their kings. Lago’s current population is 2,800; in 1951 it numbered 6,673, but the population has since been in decline. Most residents are blue-collar, working in the service industry, such as teachers, shop owners and municipal employees. Like Salida, it has a sunny climate and is surrounded by forests. It also straddles a river, the Eliceto, though it runs dry for many months of the year.

On the first week in January, the Laghitano women parade with their baskets full of “cullura, turdilli and scalille” as a symbol of good luck, delivering them to the general public for the event. Every March, there is a carnival, (“A Harza,”) with dress parades and performances, traditional fried sausages and dancing the Tarantella – a group of upbeat Italian folk dances.

With the new twin-city designation, Salidans are encouraged to visit Lago – those with ancestors, or those just wanting to visit a lovely Italian mountain town with strong ties to Salida.

“We are just like cousins,” explains Dr. Gallo. “When people from Salida go to Lago, they are going to find many relatives there, and vice versa for those Laghitans who come to Salida. What we are trying to do is bring people together. To make the world smaller than what it is. That is the idea behind all this.”



This 1916 photo taken in Salida shows, from left to right, Domenico Posteraro (1859-1951), Giuseppe Scanga (1855-1938), Bernardino "Ben" Posteraro (1886-1979), Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937) and Henry De Luca (1900-1986).

Courtesy of Ralph "Terry" Scanga

It's a **very important picture** because it shows the **three pioneers** from the Scanga, De Luca and Posteraro families.

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To show my *GRATITUDE*, I **DEDICATE** this research to those who sent me the *BIOGRAPHIES* of their *PIONEER GRANDPARENTS* who emigrated from Lago to become *FRONTIERSMEN* in the settlement of Salida.

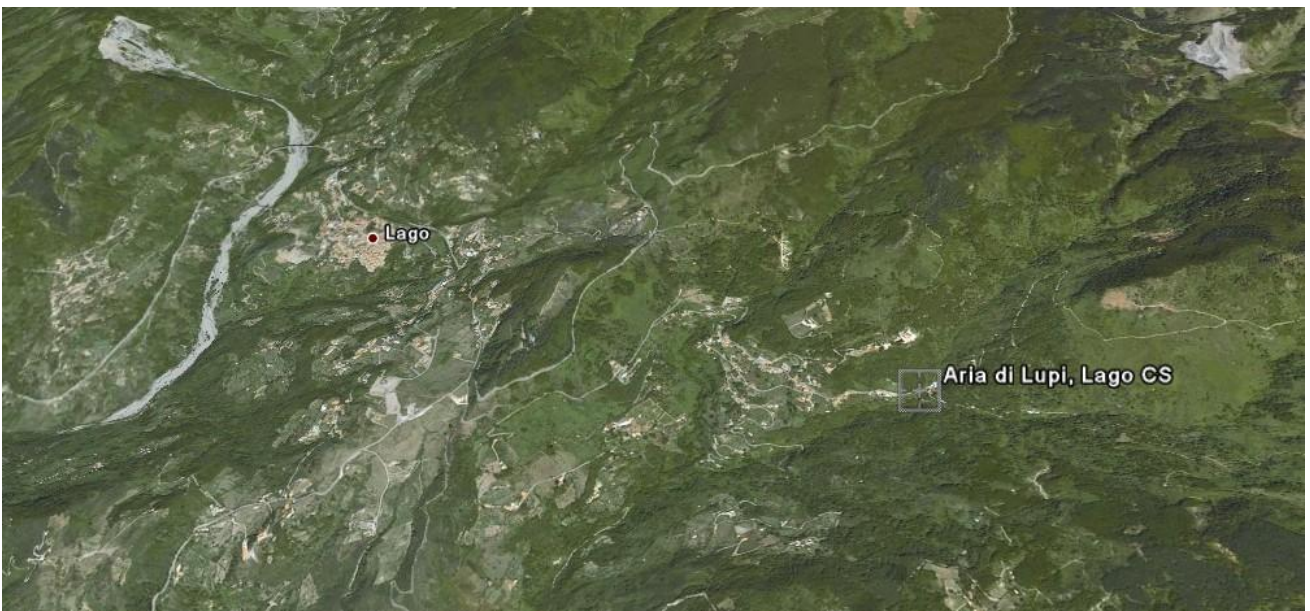
Please **excuse me** for any involuntary error that might be found in the text. These mistakes will be corrected in the next edition of the text.

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

SATELLITE VIEWS of LAGO'S SUBURBS where SALIDA'S PIONEERS came from



The rural area "**Pignanese**" is located less than a mile to the east of Lago and at a level of 100 meters higher than the center of town.

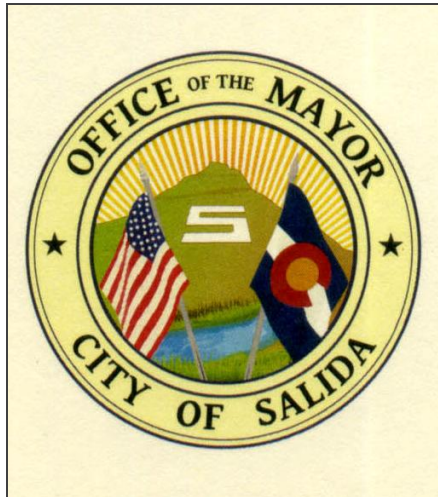


The rural area "**Aria di Lupi**" is located two miles to the east of Lago and compared to Lago's center, it's at a higher altitude of 200 meters.

Official Seal of Lago: consists of three mountains (*Cocuzzo, Virzi and Santa Lucerna*) divided by two rivers (*Acero and Iliceto*) that join as they empty at the Tyrrhenian Sea outlet in Amantea.



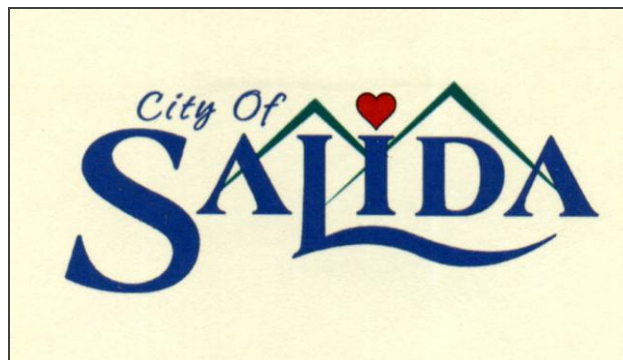
Lago's Official Seal



Salida's Official Seal



Lago Township Banner



City of Salida's logo

How to reach Lago by car, bus, train or plane



by **CAR** :

use **AUTOSTRADA A3** (Salerno-Reggio Calabria): expect many curves, bridges, tunnels and detours but no tolls to pay

Arriving from **NORTH**, the **best EXIT is Falerna** (follow signs for **SALERNO** on the **SS 18**, exit in **Amantea** and then follow the **SS 278** for Lago).

Arriving from **SOUTH**, the **best EXIT is Cosenza** (follow **SS 278** for **Carolei**, continue for **Domanico**, then **Potame**, and finally **Lago**)

by **BUS** : from **Amantea, Cosenza or Paola**

by **TRAIN** : get off at **Amantea, Cosenza or Paola**

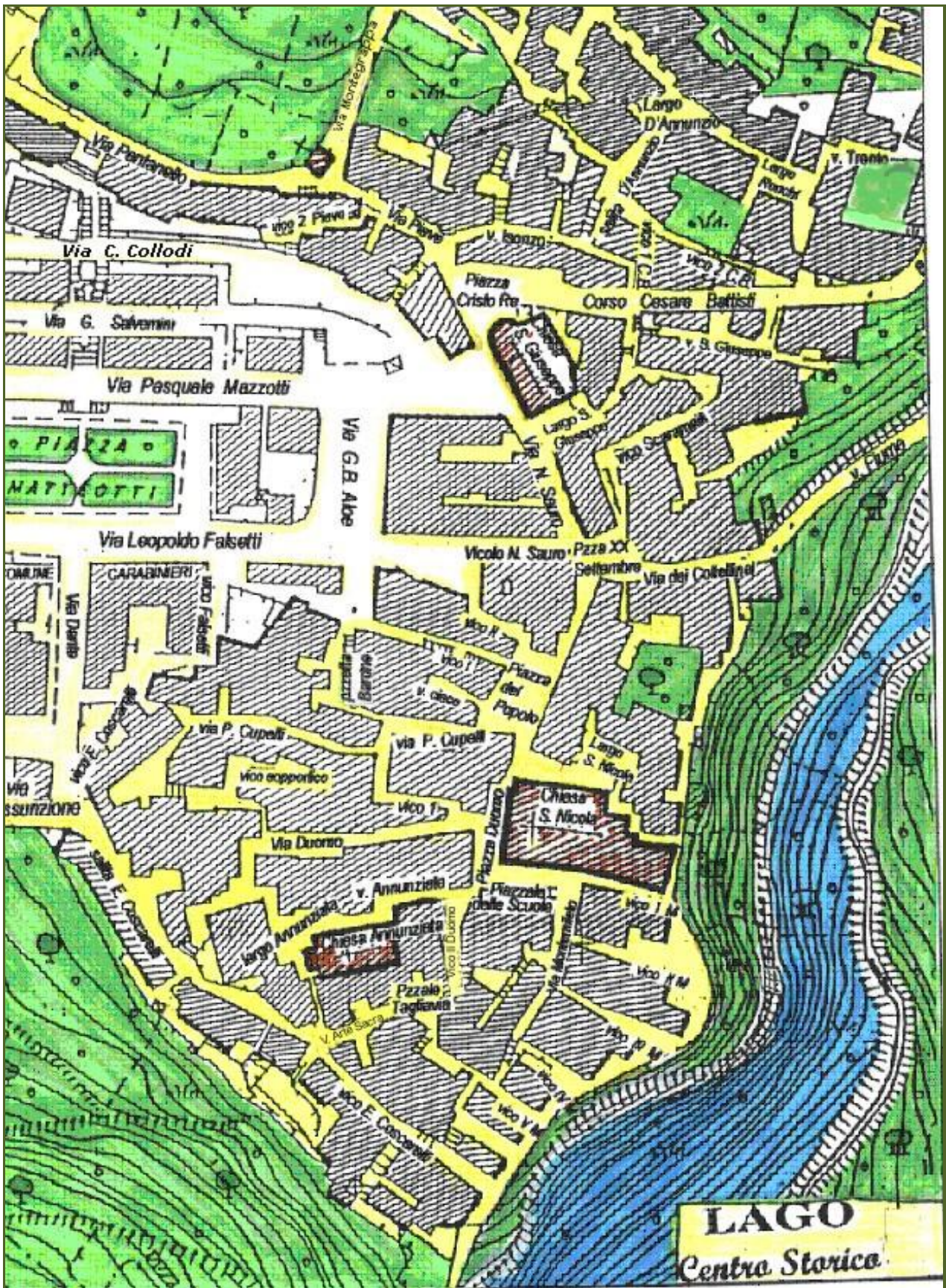
by **PLANE** : the closest airport is **Lamezia Terme** from Lamezia, take **SS 18** for Salerno, get out at Amantea and then proceed on the **SS 278** for Lago

Lago's population

From 1951 to 2012, its population has decreased by 60.6% (from 6673 to 2630 inhabitants).

Despite of the high birth rate, from 1861 to 1871 the population did not increase much because the malaria epidemic that originated in *Mariciallu* in *Terrati*, had caused many deaths. *Terrati's* population in 1861 was 1500 inhabitants decreasing to just 273 people in 1901.

Years	Inhabitants
1800	2800
1825	4281
1861	3000
1871	3139
1881	4000
1901	4165
1921	5400
1941	6077
1951	6673
1961	5612
1971	4136
1981	3893
2007	2886
2012	2630



STREET MAP of OLD LAGO (churches shown in red-brown)

The LEADERS of old LAGO

- **Mayors of Lago²** during the period of mass emigration to Salida (1871-1925)



Don Leopoldo Cupelli



Don Vincenzo Palumbo



Don Cesare Cupelli

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

Without them, emigrants would not have had the necessary **certification** needed to leave for the U.S.A..

At times, they **lent emigrants money** to buy the ship fare from Naples to New York or other ports.

They **read** for our grandparents the **letters** that they received from relatives abroad.

They gave immigrants **precious advice** concerning the U.S.A. especially about legal and administrative procedures.

Finally, they had **a list of names of other Laghitans** abroad who were willing to welcome the new emigrants upon disembarking in various American ports.

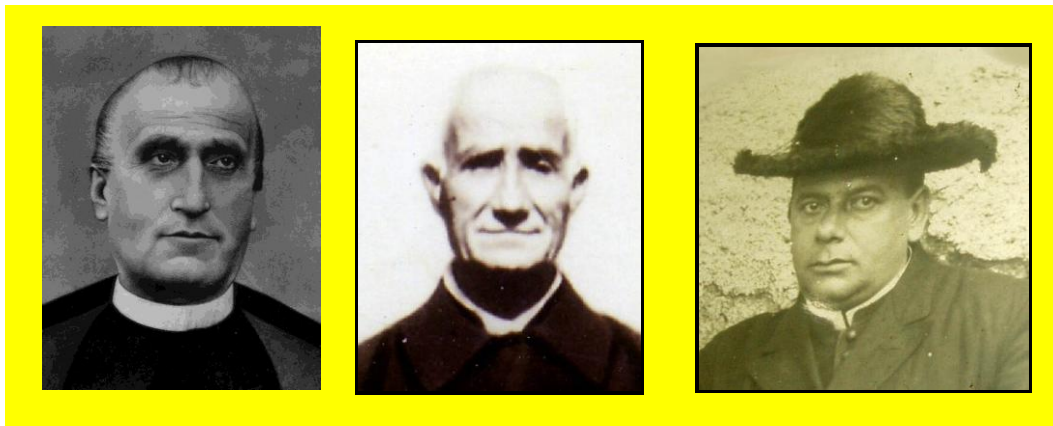
² **Italian Consuls in Denver** were: in 1880 *Angelo Cappelli*, in 1890 *Francesco Bruni Grimaldi*, in 1895 *Giuseppe Cuneo*, in 1904 *Pasquale Corte*, in 1908 *Gustavo Tosti*, in 1911 *Oreste Da Vella* and in 1918 *Giuseppe Gentile*.

- **Pastors of Saint Nicholas Parish (San Nicola) of Lago** during the period of mass emigration to Salida (1852-1938)

1852-1865	Father Domenico Jocca
1866-1879	Father Vincenzo Valle
1879-1893	Father Raffaele Magliocchi
1893-1938	Father Giovanni Posteraro

- **Pastors of Our Lady of Grace (Madonna delle Grazie) of Laghitello** during the period of mass emigration to Salida (1853-1938)

1853-71	Father Bruno Pelusi
1871-82	Father Eugenio Mazzotta (Assistant Father Pietro Spina)
1882-1901	Father Gennaro Coscarella
1901-38	Father Carlo Carusi



Don Raffaele Magliocchi

Don Giovanni Posteraro

Don Carlo Carusi

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

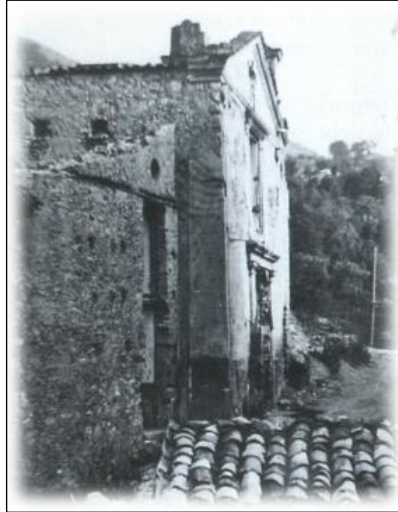
Our forefathers were blessed to have received from them the spiritual guidance which kept them going in the rugged territories of Colorado or wherever they struggled to settle down and to raise their families.

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



Photo:
Our Lady of Grace Statue found in the Sanctuary of Margi

In Lago there were **two parishes with separate ecclesiastical jurisdictions**: **Saint Nicholas Parish** (San Nicola) of Lago belonging to the jurisdiction of the **Bishop of Cosenza** and **Our Lady of Grace Parish** (Madonna delle Grazie) of Laghitello belonging to the jurisdiction of the **Bishop of Tropea**.



Church of Our Lady of Grace
in Laghitello
(active up to 1953)



Altar of the Church of Our Lady of Grace
in Laghitello (1953)



Old section of Lago with its three church steeples (St. Joseph, St. Nicholas and Annunciation) surrounded by rich vegetation



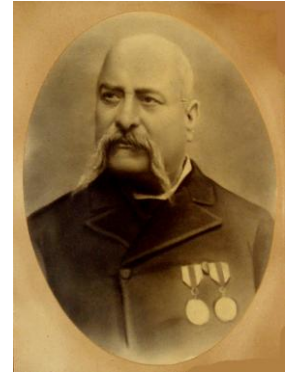
XIX Century wood sculpted confessional in Lago's Annunciation Church

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

Lago's Town Council on November 7th 1872, nominated **Dr. Nicola Palumbo** (with 11 votes) and **Dr. Giuseppe Politani** (with 9 votes) as Official Town Physicians under the Italian Health System and they were to receive a two-hundred lire yearly honorarium.

The decision was signed by the Mayor of the time, Gabriele Cupelli.

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



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

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



Nicola Falsetti (b.1846) FFP



Orazio Gatti (1826-1895)

Death Certificate dated January 11, 1865 (from Lago's Vital Statistics Municipal Office)

"In the home above the quarry, belonging to Don Pasquale Mazzotti, a 25-days-old newborn died, His name was Nicola Caruso, son of the farmer Raffaele Caruso (and of the deceased Giuseppina Giordano) who most likely, worked for the Mazzotti family."

The certificate was recorded by *Don Orazio Gatti*, Lago's first mayor after Italy's Unity.

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

Laghitan farmers used to work very hard for long hours because they did not utilize any machinery to plough the land or harvest the crops. The soil was turned over and broken up with a plough pulled by a bull. Wheat was harvested by using a sickle. Farming tools and produce were transported by donkeys or mules. Things began to change when Laghitans arrived in Salida and started using the tractor for ploughing and threshing machines for harvesting. They also utilized fertilizers and pesticides to increase crop yields.

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

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

*They did not allow us to go forward a single step,
they always kept us down,
they were simply owners but acted like gods...*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question number 5, asks if the passenger was *able to read and write*, and as can be noticed, most have answered "No" except for passenger number 1, 4, 8 and 10 (n.10 passenger was Angelo Gallo, my grandfather). This sheet was filled out on the ship "Rotterdam" that sailed from the French port of Boulogne-sur-Mer to New York where it arrived on April 26, 1900.

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

Let's give them the credit they deserve since without the help of someone else, being unable to read directions and follow signs, without someone else's assistance, it was very difficult for an illiterate immigrant to reach Salida from Lago. The list, although incomplete, follows a chronological order:

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



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

Brief history of Lago

- Important dates in Lago's history

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

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

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

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



Laghitello in the forefront and Lago behind in an old 1890 very rare picture

- **Lago's rural situation**

In his manuscript "*History of Lago*" written in 1973, **Alberto Cupelli** stated that progressively "... the rural conditions remained harsh, if not worsened .. In Lago, feudal power and exploitation ceased once Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat took power, promulgating a new system of ownership which freed agricultural lands, distributed municipal soils to the population, organized a new land register system, deprived the Manomorta (mortmain) of their goods, reformed the courts by introducing the Napoleonic Code and subdivided the kingdom into provinces and districts The miserable conditions of Lago's farmers, laborers and shepherds did not change: without lands and homes of their own, without woodlands and even without a plot of land to bury the dead (their deceased were buried in common graves). From dawn to dusk, when it did not rain, hail, snow or freeze, the laborer dug up the soil, for two meals and a few cents a day with which he supported his old parents, wife, children and often one or two disabled brothers. Also, since he was penniless, no credit was given him to pawn anything. Yet, it's amazing how he resisted the temptation to commit crimes in order to procure food for himself and his family. Between 1880 and 1900 ... education was made compulsory but the clergy and the rich were against it, yet the conditions of farmers remained harsh, and perhaps worsened ... "

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

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

They lived in very miserable homes, their children were engaged in raising pigs and the women took care of cleaning the fields, gathering crops and dry branches in the woods. The arrangements between the settlers and landowners ("**sharecropping**") were of various types. Unlike the Tuscan sharecropping system, with the "**parziaria**" practiced in Lago, farmers did not pay any production cost and consequently were not allowed to share farm profits. When fruits were still on the tree, the quantity of olives and figs were estimated, and usually the farmer kept a third of the crops while the owner received two-thirds.

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

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

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

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

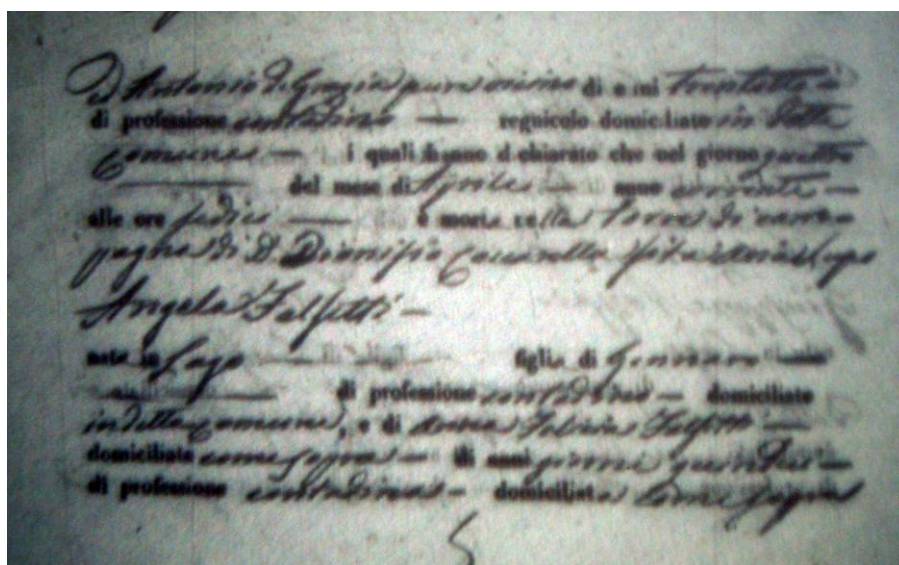
Partial list of **sharecroppers of Lago**
(1861 data obtained from Lago's Vital Statistics Office)

Location of farm houses Sharecroppers Landowners

<i>Aria di Lupi</i>	<i>Don Dionisio Coscarelli</i>
<i>Aria di Lupi</i>	<i>Alfonso Runco</i>	<i>Don Leopoldo Falsetti</i>
<i>Aria di Lupi</i>	<i>Gennaro Falsetti</i>	<i>Don Dionisio Coscarelli</i>
<i>Aurisana</i>	<i>Domenico De Grazia</i>	<i>Don Bruno Gatti</i>
<i>Cafosa</i>	<i>Giacinto Turco</i>	<i>Don Filippo Antonio Barone</i>
<i>Dimminali</i>	<i>Don Nicola Giannuzzi</i>
<i>Greci</i>	<i>Giuseppe Perri</i>	<i>Don Felice Cupelli</i>
<i>Margi</i>	<i>Pasquale Barone</i>	<i>Don Nicola Cupelli</i>
<i>Monticello</i>	<i>Pasquale De Luca</i>	<i>Don Raffaele Scaramelli</i>
<i>Pignanese</i>	<i>Luigi and Salvatore Muto</i>	<i>Don Pasquale Mazzotti</i>
<i>Ponticelle</i>	<i>Giuseppe De Luca</i>	<i>Don Francesco Scanga</i>
<i>Santo Stefano</i>	<i>Matteo De Simone</i>	<i>Don Bruno Gatti</i>
<i>Scavolio</i>	<i>Agostino Posteraro</i>	<i>Donna Paolina Giannuzzi</i>

Death certificate of Angela Falsetti

(15 days old), daughter of Gennaro, farmer. It occurred on April 4th 1861 in Don Dionisio Coscarella's farm house, located in rural district "*Aria di Lupi*" of Lago. This shows that Gennaro Falsetti was Don Dionisio's sharecropper since his entire family lived in the farm house known as "*torre*".

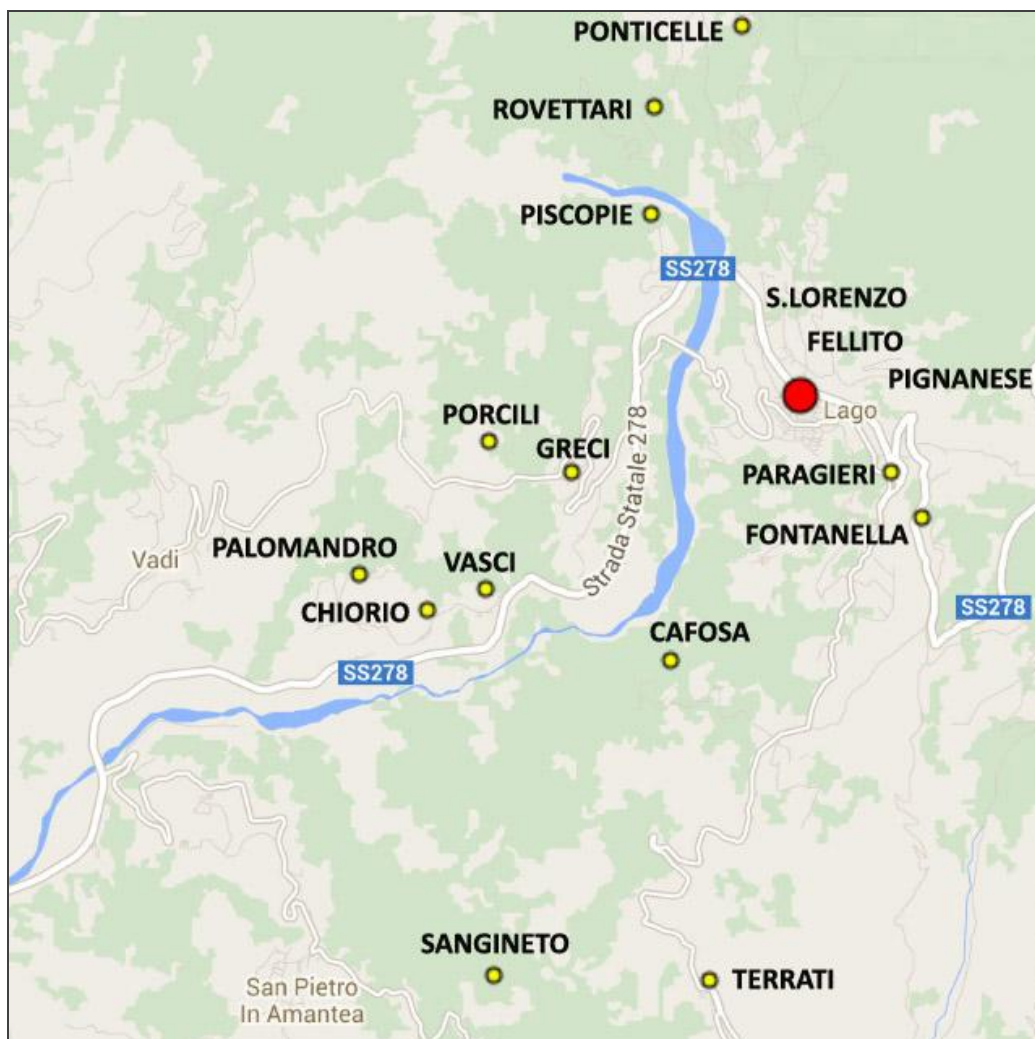


Districts of Lago (*Center, Terrati, Aria di Lupi, Greci and Paragieri*)

The entire town of Lago covers a surface area of 50 square kilometers, its altitude ranges from 350 meters in the Center to over 1000 meters in rural areas, making it once difficult for farmers to reach the Center or for their children to reach schools, and thus they were forced to walk about 5-20 km of steep and dangerous mule tracks.

Many **Laghitan families who emigrated to Salida, came from these rural aereas**, e.g., the *Posteraro's* came from *San Lorenzo* and *Manieri*,

- the *De Luca's* from *Manieri, Padosa* and *Margi*,
- the *Runco's* and the *Barone's* from *Aria di Lupi*,
- the *Pasquale's* from *Timparello*,
- the *Cicerelli's* and the *Cupelli's* from *Pignanese*,
- and the *Linza's* and the *Palermo's* from *Rovettara*.



Map of Lago and its **Districts** and **Rural Areas** covering an area of 50 sq. km

There are 5 **Districts** ("Frazioni") in Lago:
Center, Terrati, Aria di Lupi, Paragieri and Greci
and each is **subdivided into Rural Areas** ("Contrade").

DISTANCES (in kms) of **Districts and Rural Areas** from center of **LAGO** and their **POPULATION** (2007 statistics)

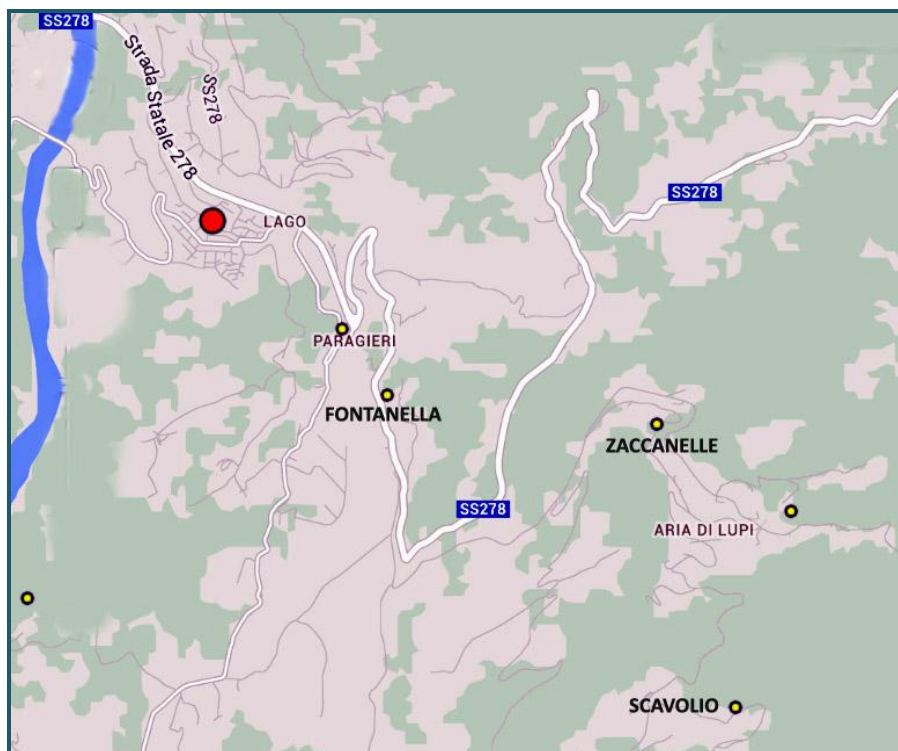
Aria di Lupi	3,71 km (83)	Piscopopia	1,64 km (24)	Margi	1,28 km
Cafosa	2,29 km (10)	Vasci	3,09 km (6)	Palomandro	3,85 km (12)
Greci	2,17 km (76)	Chiorio	3,51 km (15)	Paragieri	0,91 km
Terrati	3,94 km (50)	Fontanella	1,31 km (19)	Ponticelle	2,05 km (15)
Scavolio	3,54 km (7)	Foresta	20,03 km	Sanginetto	4,58 (8)
Versaggi	3,14 km (12)	Zaccanelle	2,45 km		

RURAL AREAS near the CENTER District

- Aurisana ("Arisana")
- Caparanzano
- Fellito ("Hellitu")
- Flavelli ("Fravialli")
- Foresta ("Huresta")
- Ginostrette
- **Manieri** ("Maniari") where **Giuseppe De Luca** was born
- **Padosa** where **Saverio De Luca** was born
- Pantano ("Pantani")
- Petraro ("Petrarizzu")
- Ponticelle ("Ponticelli")
- Praticello ("Praticiallu")
- **Rovettara** ("Ruvettari") where **Bonaventura Giovanni Palermo** and **Mercurio Antonio Linza** were born
- **San Lorenzo** ("Santu Varianzu") where **Domenico Posteraro** was born

RURAL AREAS of the ARIA di LUPI District

- Ferule
- Scavolio ("Scavulia")
- Seminali
- Zaccanelle



"Aria di Lupi" is the district where the **Nicola Runco** and **Pietro Barone** were born and lived before they emigrated to Salida

RURAL AREAS of the GRECI District ("Griaci")

- Acquafredda ("Acqua Fridda")
- Briglio
- Chiorio
- Episcopie ("Pescupie")
- Palomandro ("Palumandru")
- Pantanorotondo
- Porcili
- Praticello
- **Rovettara**
- Serra Mozzone
- **Timparello** ("Timpariallu")
- Vasci
- Versaggi



Greci District (altitude 800 meters)
it is believed ancient Greeks settled here once (FGP)

Before emigrating to Salida, **Domenico Antonio De Pascale** AKA "Tony Pasquale" was born and lived in an area of Greci called "**Timparello**" ("Timpariallu" in Laghitan dialect)



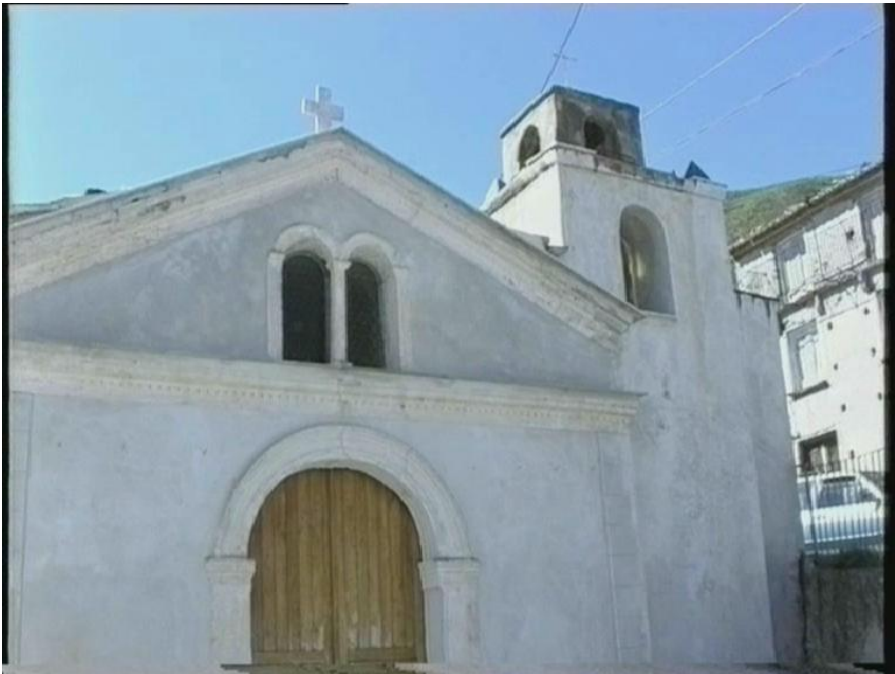
A rural area of Lago, north of Greci, near **Piscopie** where **Mount Cocuzzo** can be admired (altitude 1500 meters) FGP



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



*Vasci, a rural area of Greci, was the home of the **Pasquale family** now living in Salida*



***Church of St. Francis of Assisi** in
Vasci, a rural area of Greci*



Versaggi, another Rural Area of the Greco District, on the right bank of the Iliceto River



Chiorio, another Rural Area of Greco, as one follows the SS 278 Road to Amantea

**RURAL AREAS of the
PARAGIERI District**
("Paraggiari")

- Badia
- Cafosa ("Cahosa")
- Farna ("Harna")
- Fittopede ("Hittupede")
- Fontanella
- Fuocomorto
("Huacumuartu")
- Margi
- Ponticello
("Punticiallu")
- **Pignanese**
("Pignanise")
- Sorbo Ponticello
- Triscine



Fortunato Cupelli was born and lived in **Pignanese** before leaving for Salida.



Margi, a Rural Area of Paragieri, was the home of **Giuseppe De Luca's family**, now established in Salida

Minutes from a 1879 Town Council resolution on GRAZING RIGHTS:
(Lago, September 11th, 1879)

"... **Municipal funds for grazing** are being examined , thus
-given the tradition for landowners of this Town to benefit from grazing rights
obtained from renting fees
-given the above rules to ensure the owners the due rental fees from pasture
concessions
-accepting that last years' renting fees as the standard,
for these reasons, acting unanimously,
the **Council** approves the overwritten regulation,
and sets the following **fees for grazing** in Municipal lands:

- for animals belonging to **non residents** of Lago:
 1. for each cow or ox 2.60 lire
 2. for each bull or heifer 1.30 lire
 3. for each sheep or goat 0.20 lire

- for animals belonging to **residents** of Lago:
 1. for each cow or ox 1.30 lire
 2. for each bull or heifer 0.75 lire
 3. for each sheep or goat 0.05 lire



*Hay forks and petroleum-lamp
that farmers used in Lago*

FARM LIFE in Lago

Lago's **rural economy** was based especially on the cultivation of **wheat** which was sown for one or two consecutive years, skipping its growth for a year and replacing it with other cereals, such as, corn, barley, spelt, rye, mallard or oats. Harvesting took place between June and August.

The **vegetables** grown were fava beans, peas, beans, chickpeas, lentils and lupines.

Sulla (clover) which grows wild in chalky soil, was the most common type of hay, suitable for pasture of donkeys, mules, horses and oxen. **Flax** was sown in dry lands and gathered in June.

The **olives** were of three types: large, small and oleaster (more common in northern Calabria). The olives that fell on the soil were left to rot and then were brought to the mill to be crushed using hot water. A poor quality oil was obtained, requested abroad to manufacture soap and to fill oil lamps used for indoor and outdoor illumination.

Citrus fruits, dried figs and chestnuts were mostly consumed locally, whereas, raisins and nuts were exported.

Sheep and cattle provided the main support for agriculture; many animals were used to carry out farm work. During summers, the cattle were transferred to fresh mountainous wetlands and grasslands (*transhumance*). **Oxen** from Cosenza were preferred because of their large size. **Pigs** were kept in sties ("*vagliu*") and fed acorns, chestnuts and barley, while sheep were enclosed in pens made of clay and shrubs. When they were no longer useful for farm work, cattle and sheep were slaughtered and their meats eaten. **Donkeys** and **mules** were very useful mainly for transport.

Sheep wool was of three types: **rustic** (rough, black and short), **white** (longer and softer) and that of rustic sheep crossed with rams and was called "*carvarogna*". Sheep-shearing occurred in May and at times in September.

Men worked in the fields from before sunrise until night: before going to the fields, it was still dark when they woke up to take care of the animals, taking a short lunch break to consume the food they had brought from home.

- **The old sayings** (in Iaghitan dialect) of **farmers** based on truths, wisdom and predictions:

"Ccu patre e ccù patrune un cc'è mai raggiune"

("You're always wrong when you discuss with your father or your landlord")

"Miagliu puacu 'ca nente!" ("Better little than nothing")

"Cialu a pecurelle, acqua a huntanelle" ("If clouds have the shape of sheeps, it will rain")

"Mugliera giuvane e bbinu viacchjiù " ("A young wife and aged wines")

"Quandu un pue jire all'irtu, jettate allu pendinu!"

("When you cannot go uphill, try downhill")

- **Farmhouse of sharecroppers or "turrieri"**

Farm houses (called "**turre**") were clay tenements without any drinkable water, electricity, sanitation and sewage systems. In 1970, Istat data reported that 90% of the 1107 Laghitano households owned a small farm, run mostly by women. It was a poor farming system which used primitive tools and systems that could only partially meet family needs because 62.5% of the 995 farm units covered a surface area of less than 2 hectares each. These families had an average of 3.74 members who lived in homes with a surface area of only 54 square meters. Out of 1104 homes, only 540 had running water and 427 had toilets. Often, attached to the home, was an outdoor oven and nearby there was a barn, a pigsty and a poultry hut. Every single member of the household, including children, contributed in carrying out agricultural activities.

Sharecroppers or "**turrieri**" comes from the word "*turra*", meaning a small miserable farm house where settlers and their families lived, where they stored working tools, supplies, seeds, and also kept some animals used for field work or to be butchered to feed their families. "*Turrieri*" always hoped for good harvests that would compensate for the poor yields of previous years. The more educated Laghitans used to consider them uncivilized because most were illiterate and did not follow any public health norm, and thus were called "*tamarri*" even by their own landlords. They went to Lago's center only when the landlord needed them and during major holidays (Christmas, Easter, 15th August, the Feast of Our Lady of the Snow and of Grace) and upon seeing them, Laghitans became cautious and wary. With their landlord, they had a servile attitude: the owner was always honored and respected and upon turning to him, they would take off their caps and entered his home only to bring gifts or deliver crops. The owner established for how long they could remain in the "turre" and the quantity of crops they should receive both in abundant or scarce yields, and also what and where was to be grown.



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

In 1975, **Prof. Luigi Aloe** described the poor state of **Laghitan agriculture**:

"... At the bottom there was everything: the area reserved for a few cattle, some fruit trees, mulberry, wheat, the vine. The farmer's wife from time to time, became a weaver, a wool, silk, or linen spinner, or even a baker. Typical is the farm house, ' turra' as it is called in dialect, with the adjacent oven for baking bread and wood piles at the entrance.

Currently, interest in agriculture is decreasing in spite of the many piecemeal efforts by the "Cassa per il Mezzogiorno" (Bank of the South) ... Because the land is sloping and the fertile humus is not stagnant, there is a low agricultural yield. The lack of dikes and water falls contribute to the formation of floods and erosion, with constant landslides. Perhaps total reforestation would be useful so the soil would be more protected.. The ox and the donkey are no longer enough.... Farming, after the war, suffered a drop of interest ... The exodus from the land began at the end of the last century ... most of Lago's population has emigrated in various parts of the world. Looking back to the causes, agriculture as a source of income, began to falter at the end of the last century. Two-thirds of the lands were in the hands of a few owners while the rest, when it did not constitute state property, was very fragmented. Birth rate increasing, the land owned by single farmers were "handkerchiefs" whereas the larger estates had a lavish corporate system that remained at the medieval state...

*Their values were related to an ancient rhythm of life, full of limitations and constraints, including servilism, so that when the farmer saw the possibility of escape, he felt free ... in 1910 Francesco Saverio Nitti, after talking with farmers in the nearby Amantea, wrote about an inquiry on the condition of peasants in southern provinces: 'Once there was a great indifference on the part of the middle classes for teaching the alphabet.. Now everything has changed, especially with emigration. If the rich are still untrustworthy or indifferent, it is often the people who claim a better education, farmers complain about being unable to read, and show the consequences of being ignorant... "*³

These people were stripped of all they had and forced to work for little in the soil of others ... It was not difficult for those days to die of hunger or starvation, the situation became worse during long winter months... home furniture was poor and simple, consisting of a bed made with a large sac filled with raw wool and some blankets, a chest placed near the hearth, a chest for linens, two chairs and a table. For the rest, the house furnishings were completed with a few dishes, some pots, a cupboard, a mortar with salt in it, some baskets, a lantern, vases, a few sacks, a ladder to climb to the storage room, a washing-up basin and working tools, such as, the ax and the hoe.

*Of course, these homes had no running water or bathrooms, so that the physiological needs were carried out outdoors wherever it was feasible. There was no hygiene or sanitation ... The homes had no gutters or sewers ... "*⁴



Foto: Remains of a sharecropper's home (near Lago's cemetery) that belonged to Ciccio Mutu du Timpune, a farmer working for Don Placido Mazzotti (FGP- 2008)

³ Luigi Aloe, "Paesi della Calabria: Lago," Calabria Letteraria, issue 1-3, 1975.

⁴ Giovanni Reda, "Un architetto racconta Domanico," Luigi Pellegrini, Cosenza, p. 65-70

Today many laghitans are employed in social services, either as office workers or teachers. Nonetheless, farms are still numerous (524 farms in 1205 hectares) where livestock are raised (sheep and goats), chestnut, olives and vineyards grown. There are many masons and smiths, whereas, other craftsmen (tailors, barbers, carpenters) have almost disappeared.

Anyone who was in Calabria in the early 1800s would have remained disappointed and shocked by the state of abandonment, backwardness, ignorance and superstition found in areas that once were part of *Magna Grecia*. There were no roads and villages and the population were victims of earthquakes and devastating incursions by barbarians. Places, such as, Lago, especially during winter months, remained isolated because the few roads that existed became useless. The poor lived in unhealthy and uncomfortable homes that had a dirt pavement, had no windows and besides human beings, and the living space was shared with their donkeys, pigs, dogs or chickens. Meat consumption was limited to religious holidays or during carnival and they mostly ate legumes. The daily wage of a laborer was 25 grains in winter and 30 grains in summer and considering that to feed a family of four, 40 ducats grain were needed, one can imagine how difficult it was to make ends meet.

Despite this, Lago was one of the few towns of Cosenza that at the end of the XVIII century had a public school (though not optimal) run by *Father Dominic* in the *Convent of the Augustinians* in Pantanello but the middle-class families preferred to entrust the education of their children to private teachers and Jesuit institutions outside of Lago. In spite of this, during the school year 1907-08, Lago had activated 5 classes (2 with only male students, 2 only females and 1 mixed) with 5 teachers and 518 students of whom only 113 were attending school (53 males and 60 females), i.e., 22% of the total.

The low student enrollment was mainly due to the attitude parents had in considering school a waste of time because it would deprive the farm of their work and therefore the low school attendance was also due to the poverty of rural households. Only when the farmer emigrated, he realized how important it was to be able to read and write, to learn the language and history of the new country. He was ashamed of his ignorance because he had depended on others to write letters to his relatives at home, thus, in their letters, they always encouraged their wives to send their children to school.

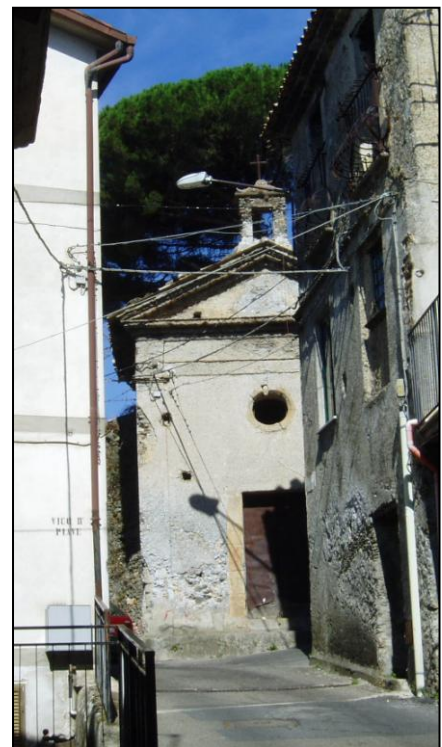


Photo: Church of Saint Sebastian in Lago where the first grammar school was opened. In 1828 the *Church* was interdicted, religious ceremonies ceased and in 1831 it was transformed into a "**Grammar School**" for children (FGP 2008)

In Lago, between the XIX and XX centuries, the **family** consisted of a squadron of twenty to thirty people run by a "patriarch" (the father) who gave orders and maintained social contact with the outside world. Socially, it represented the core of the community where in 90% of cases, the main activity was agriculture. Of primary importance for this social group were agricultural lands, crops and livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry). Often Laghitan agricultural fields belonged to families of wealthy landowners, such as, the *Mazzotti, Cupelli, Turchi, Falsetti and Politani*, who used to rent them through sharecropping agreements. Small farms were fruitful only if they were run by determined men (breadwinners) who gave clear and precise orders that all would follow. They made decisions, managed money, ran their families by following the rules handed down by their ancestors, and in an effort to achieve economic gains, were supported by their wives whose main responsibility within the home was to teach their children to accept sacrifice and hard work. Everyone felt part of the same group, and if things went wrong, they were ready to contribute both morally and materially to rebuild what had been partially or completely destroyed. When the head of household died, the succession took place by following a hierarchical order starting with the oldest son.

SOCIAL LIFE *in Lago before World War I*

"... before World War I, life in Lago was placid and calm, with no shocking events, no egoisms or gossip. From nine in the morning 'till noon, peasants, artisans, merchants, collar workers and professionals transacted their affairs in the old 'Piazza del Popolo' (People's Square), paved with cement, clean, warm, sunny, with houses protruding and retreating along the way.

There were no luxury stores, but simple food and colonial stores, tailors, barbers, cobblers, a goldsmith's shop, a pharmacy, the Church of San Nicola, the municipal building, the Post Office, the Telegraph Office and a couple of taverns where wine was sold.

After the afternoon break, social life and business lasted until midnight. The square and shops were lit with oil lamps. The town was crowded on Sundays and feast days, when peasants and common people arrived from the neighboring rural districts: sober, frugal, modest people in every way, fancy dressed, whose nostalgic chants were sung as farmers traveled back to their homes, as well as during reaping and harvests.

Both young and old ladies would get together, on fine summer evenings, at dusk, for their usual evening walk, and would be greeted and re-greeted when met.

Gentlemen and professionals were accustomed to stop in front of the pharmacy where, for their convenience, the pharmacist would place two or three chairs; others preferred the office of the gentlemen's club to receive clients and friends or read the morning papers that at nine A.M. arrived by bus from Naples; the periodicals arrived from Rome by mail in late afternoon.

At dusk, it was common practice of the elite to walk in pairs or in groups, in a slow pace. While some walked away towards the junction that leads to Cosenza, others stood over the bridge on the Acero River. In summer, college students gathered, although people did not give them much importance prior to their graduation. We youngsters dreamed of glory, wearing uniforms and being in love.



Acero River Bridge dividing Laghitello from Lago (FPP)

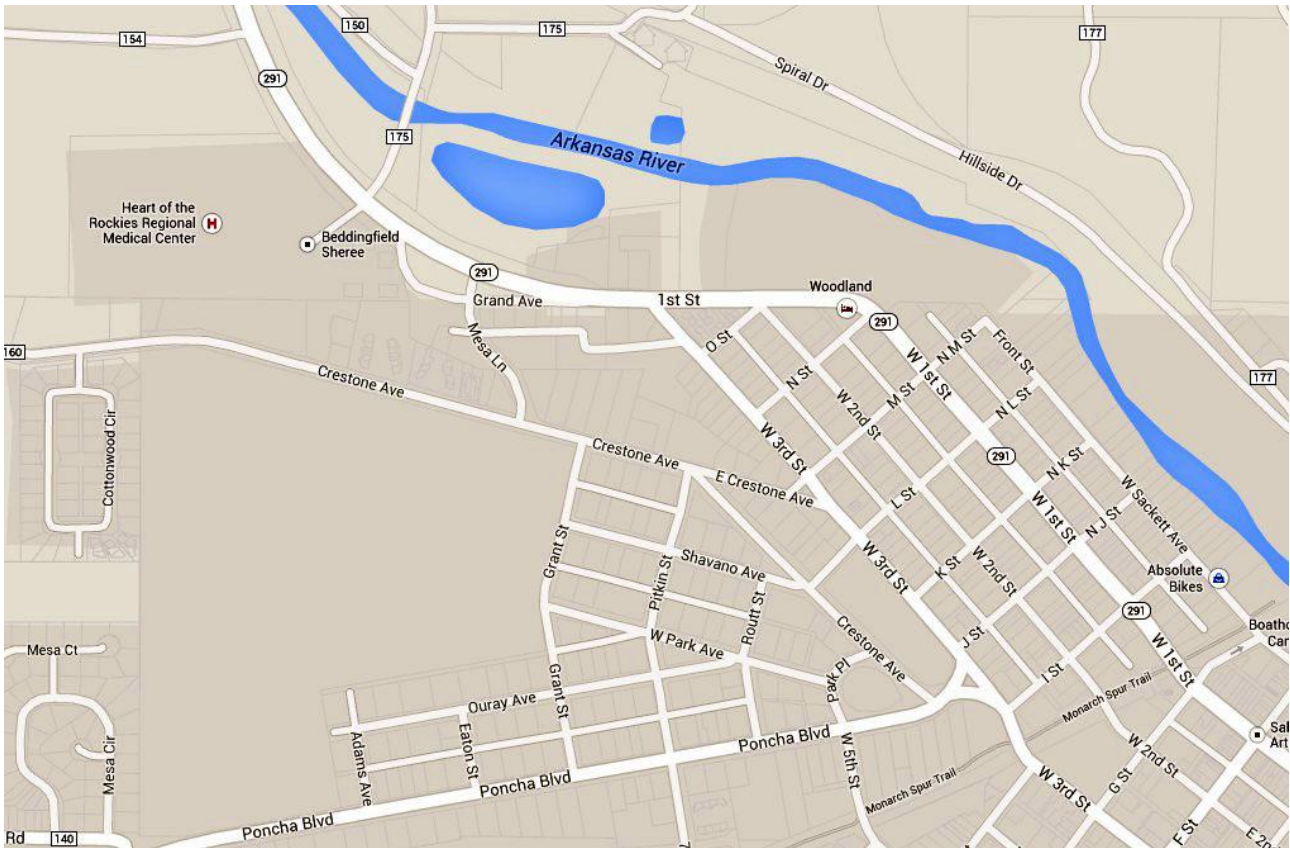
After dinner, the same group could be found at the Club where with the glow of a kerosene lamp, it was customary to read Bergamini's editorial in the newspaper "Il Giornale d'Italia" of Rome, followed by lively and animated comments. The Club was a popular meeting place for intellectuals who possessed a vast classical cultural preparation.

It was customary to play chess or cards, and in these circumstances, it was not rare to see a Mason lawyer, the pastor, the conservative doctor and a socialist student, with sharp tongues and harsh criticism and gossip. In the few taverns it was customary to play with Neapolitan cards; at the club, however, French cards were used, with spades, hearts, flowers, and if the next day, some joker would let the pastor know that last evening's playmate would participate in church ceremonies during holidays so he could touch with the tips of his fingers some beautiful girl while they both immersed them in holy water and the pastor would reply: "The door of the house of the Lord is open to all." (The Pastor was Father Giovanni Posteraro, see p. 9). This atmosphere of semi-pastoral life in addition to centuries-old common sense and tolerance for others' ideas and weaknesses, disappeared after World War I ..."⁵

George Gissing (1857-1903), one of the main exponents of Realism in English literature, in his book "*On the shore of the Ionian Sea*" describes his impressions of places and people he met during his 1897 pilgrimage in Calabria. In the following description, he underlines the ***strong, dignified and noble character of a female farmer*** from the Catanzaro country, an area relatively close to Lago. "*One woman in particular caught my attention, not because she was particularly beautiful, on the contrary, she had a hard and severe look- but because of her way of behaving. Unlike most farmers, she had come to the town center for business: on her head she carried a large pile of clothes (shawls or similar garments), she entered the shops and homes, trying to find buyers. I watched her for a long time, hoping she would sell something, but did not succeed. Yet, she showed great dignity, almost impossible to surpass. Every time she offered her goods it was as if she granted a big favor, and after each rejection, she withdrew undefeated, apparently unperturbed, as if only to take a short leave. Only through her persistence one could notice how anxious she was to earn some money, her face and her voice never showed the slightest sign of being worried about failing to sell anything. I will always remember that woman, her hard look, her safe pace and noble behavior... I've never witnessed before the acceptance of such a strong discouragement in silence, with such pride and great fortitude.*"

⁵ Alberto Cupelli, "*Storia del Comune di Lago 1093-1973*", Biblioteca Civica, Cosenza, 1973, p. 14.

EMIGRATION *from* LAGO to SALIDA



Salida and the Arkansas River

Salida played an important role in the history of Colorado: during the *April 29th 1855 Battle* near *Salida*, the local *Ute Indians* were defeated by the *U.S. Cavalry* and this was a major factor in opening up the territory of Colorado for settlement. The town then became one of Colorado's most important cities and a gateway and a supply center to the nearby *mines*. It was also a *smelting* and an important *railroad* town which had rich *farm and ranch land*.

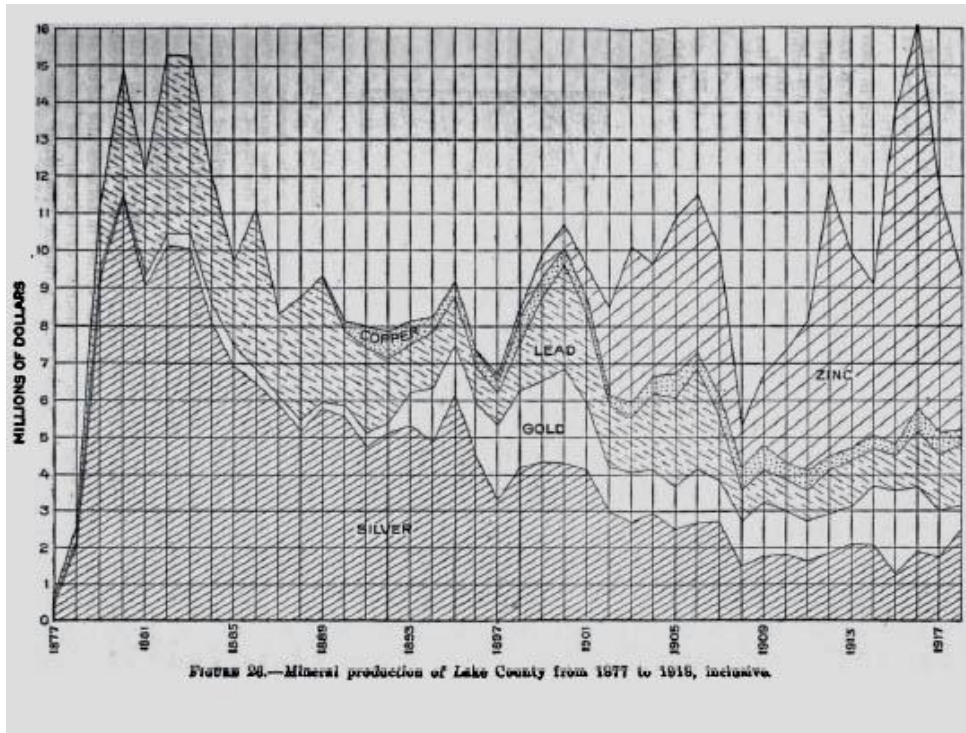


The first settlers in *Chaffee County* were attracted by the Upper Arkansas River Valley (near today's location of *Buena Vista*) and moving north along the river banks, they discovered the territory of California where many gold-seekers were directed. Some were attracted by the fertile soil and clear waters along the Arkansas and decided to settle there since they were not interested in finding the precious mineral. As the population along this river increased, settlers began quarreling over grazing and water rights culminating in the 1875 assassination of Judge Dyer at *Granite* (near the Twin Lakes). In an area now known as *Mount Princeton Hot Springs*, the new settlers discovered that the springs of hot water emerging from the mountains were useful for those miners who had arthritis or arthrosis. With the coming of the *Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad* across South Park from Denver and the *Denver and Rio Grande Railroad* through the Arkansas valley from Pueblo, *Buena Vista* became a terminal station, a pandemonium where all sorts of people met, lawyers, doctors, ministers, gamblers, miners, saloon keepers, dance hall and bawdy house owners, adventurers, criminals and farmers. In the summer of 1880 *Leadville* became a railroad station and most of the floating population went away from Buena Vista even if those who were attracted by the climate and the beauty of the area, decided to stay and in 1880, *Buena Vista* became the county seat of Chaffee County (today the seat is in *Salida*). A court house, a large public school building and a pressurized water system were constructed together with residencies. Leadville attracted many immigrants until 1893 when the sudden slump in the price of silver forced many mines to close. Many miners left the city and moved to other places, for instance, *Salida*.⁶

*"Leadville is one of the highest towns in the world, standing 10,200 feet, or nearly 2 miles, above sea level. It is also one of the oldest towns of Colorado, dating back to 1860, the year in which the site of Denver was first occupied by white men. In 1859 gold is said to have been discovered in the little gulch that enters the Arkansas Valley from the east at the site of Malta by a party of gold seekers on their way to California, who on that account called it California Gulch. This discovery was made late in the autumn, and the party was not prepared to spend the winter there, so they left; but they returned the next year and established a mining camp which they christened Oro City (meaning Gold City) and which before the end of the year had a population of 5,000. Its fame spread, and in 1861 it was the most populous town in Colorado Territory. In a few years more than \$ 5,000,000 worth of ore had been washed from its golden sands, but like that of all other placer deposits, the life of this one was short for in a few years the town was nearly abandoned by gold seekers. From 1874 to 1877 there was a revival of interest in the Leadville region, for silver-lead ores were found at several places in the vicinity of California Gulch, but no development was undertaken until 1878. However, once developments began, it sprang into prominence as the greatest silver camp in the world. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to the gulch in 1880, and the camp soon had a population of 80,000. During the first decade of its existence, the silver and lead produced was reported to have been worth more than \$ 120,000,000. Silver mining was the chief industry until the slump in the price of silver in 1893."*⁷

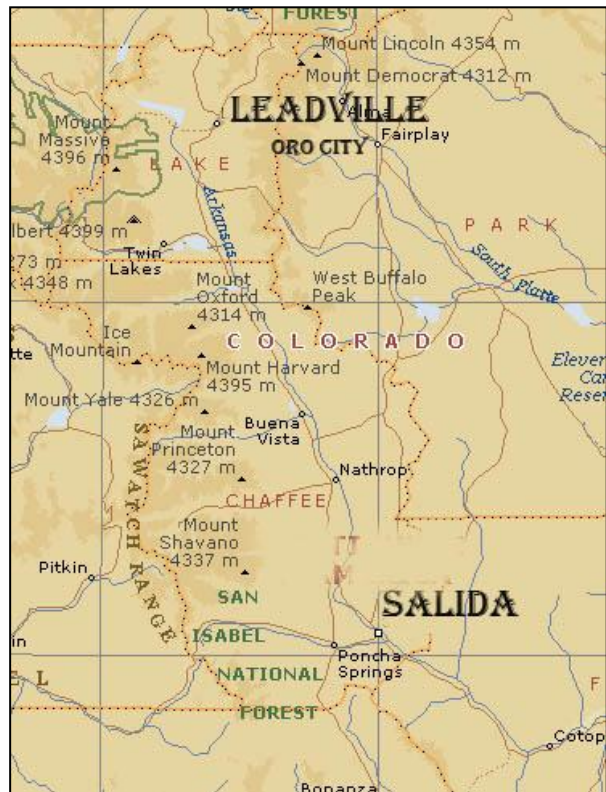
⁶ I. C. Terry, "Historical sketch of the Upper Arkansas", Chaffee County Democrat Newspaper, January 7, 1922, p. 4.

⁷ Marius R. Campbell, Guidebook of the Western United States, Part E, The Denver & Rio Grande Western Route, Washington Government Printing Office, 1922, p. 104-05



Mineral production of Lake County from 1877 to 1918, inclusive⁸

The map shows the location of Leadville and the various mountain ranges around Salida. The **Sawatch Range** runs north and south and is located roughly 30 miles west of Salida. **Methodist Mountain**, which is a major feature on Salida's southern horizon, is the northernmost mountain in the **Sangre de Cristo Mountains**. To the north of Salida is the **Arkansas Valley** and **Buena Vista** (see map on p.45). **Salida**⁹ was founded in 1880 and it became a **railroad town** because of its association to the **Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad** (D & RGW) until World War II when the railroad began pulling back its operations. Many of its residents worked for the railroad locally or used it to commute north to **Leadville** to work for the **Climax Molybdenum Company**.



⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 107.

⁹ It was named "*Salida*" because "*salida*" in spanish means exit, and it is "*the exit to the Rockies*".

ANIMAL, VEGETATION and MINERAL RESOURCES: a comparison

in LAGO

ANIMALS: *cattle, pigs, ovine, poultry, donkeys, mules, boars, wolves, foxes, squirrels, hares, loirs, weasels, partridges, woodcocks, quails, hawks, owls, kites*

VEGETATION: *oak, pine, poplar, elm, larch, alder, tamerisk, mulberry, chestnut, walnut, beech, fig, cactus, citrus fruit, vine, olive, cherry, apple, pear, apricot, plum, wheat, corn, barley, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, zucchini, onion, garlic, melons, mushrooms, carrots, peas, fava beans, celery, fennel*

NATURAL RESOURCES: *wood, water*



The common Laghitan practice of sun-drying figs so they could be stored for winter food (FGP)

in SALIDA

ANIMALS: *cattle, pigs, ovine, poultry, horses, mules, donkeys, bisons, buffaloes, coyotes, rattlesnakes, bears, elks, squirrels, beavers*

VEGETATION: *oak, pine, beech, poplar, cactus, cherry, pear, apple, plum, wheat, corn, barley, sugar beet, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, carrots, celery, fennel, beans, peas*

NATURAL RESOURCES: *wood, water, petroleum, carbon, natural gas, silver, gold, vanadium, lead, iron, tungsten, molybdenum, zinc, uranium*



Elks were hunted near Salida because its meat is leaner and higher in protein content than beef.

On page 50 of *Norman Douglas'* book "*Old Calabria,*" first published in 1915, one reads:

"...Previous to this wholesale emigration, things had come to such a pass that the land proprietor could procure a labourer at a franc a day, out of which he had to feed and clothe himself; it was little short of slavery. The roles are now reversed, and while landlords are impoverished, the rich emigrant buys up the farms or makes his own terms for work to be done, wages being trebled..."

Laghitan farmers in *Salida* had a chance to better themselves as humans, as citizens and as Christians. By staying away from big cities, they were less exposed to poverty, diseases, segregation, exploitation and violence.

To become successful farmers they had everything they needed: strong motivation, the Arkansas River that guaranteed enough water to irrigate their fields and plenty of sunshine 330 days a year with an average temperature of 75 °F in July and 40°F in January.

Some Laghitans, besides being active as farmers, were involved in **ranching** (livestock breeders) as in the case of *Domenico Posteraro* and *Giuseppe De Luca*.

Unfortunately, by the time Italians arrived in the area, most homestead lands in the *Salida* area had been already claimed and occupied, thus, they bought them from the original homesteaders. Probably, the only Italian homesteader in the area was *John Tenassee* (his property was recently purchased by the City of *Salida* and is located at the confluence of the Arkansas River and the South Arkansas).

In a **letter in Laghitan dialect** written in 1913 to his relatives, N. R., a Laghitan farmer who had immigrated to the USA **compares his life in Lago as a farmer hand and in Salida as a land owner:**

"...Me ricuardu quand'eru allu paise,.. e sordi un d'aviamu propriu 'e nente. Hiniamu 'e lavurare quandu era scuru ed eramu stanchi muarti. Durmiamu intru 'u pagliaru e i patruni un ne hacianu hare nu passu avanti. ...'A carne na mangiavamu suvu quandu muriadi 'nqua bestia, sinnò sempre patate, cucuzzialli, cipulle e milingiane. Nu paru 'e scarpe e nu vestitu u nu putiamu cumprare... Cca a Salida se lavuradi troppu pecchi' stu terrenu 'Homestead' è grande. Lavuramu assai ma sempre menu du paise 'nduve ne cunzumavamu 'e lavuru 'ppe nente. Armenu cca, dopu sie anni 'e lavuru, simu proprietari de due bialli campi. M'adi arrivatu 'u certificatu de proprietà propriu ieri. Avimu cumpratu 'a simenza, 'u hertilizzante, 'u pesticida, e certe machine ppé simminare e 'ppe ricogliere 'u granu normale e chillu turcu. Aje 'e lavorare senza m'abbentare ppe fare cchiù priastu a me pagare i debbiti alle banche, e s'un pagu, se piglianu tuttu, puru u terrenu.. Ca simu supra na chianura avuta e c'adi u jume 'Archansa' chi passadi vicinu 'ndo nui e chi ne servadi ppe dare acqua allu terrenu. C'adi sempre sule ma un sudamu 'ppecchi' u tiampu iadi asciuttu. C'adi puru a hermata du trenu D & RGW 'ppe jire allu mercatu 'e Denver a vindare u granu, u granu turcu, i vui e li vitiali. A duminica jamu alla missa alla Ghiasi 'e San Giuseppe puru 'ppe ne 'ncuntrare 'ccu tante hamiglie vachitane migrati 'cca (Posteraru, Scanga, Saccu, Mutu, De Luca, De Grazia, Cupiali, Ciciarialli e Runcu). Ieri su scisi certi 'ndiani Ute da muntagna, su bbenuti 'ndu nui 'ppe ne dare cuariu e pelliccie allu postu du vinu, de sazizze e suppressate vruscenti nostre ad usu vachitanu..."

Nicova

Translation:

"... I remember when I was in Lago...we had no money. We finished working when it was dark and when we were dead tired. Our land owners did not allow us to improve, we slept in a straw hut...we ate a piece of meat only when a working animal died, otherwise we always had potatoes, zucchini, onions and eggplants. We couldn't afford a pair of shoes or a suit... Here in Salida the vastness of the 'Homestead' plot forces us to work very long hours. We work hard but not as much as in Lago where we got no results. At least here, after 6 years, we became owners of two large plots of land. I just received the Property Deed yesterday. We bought seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and certain machines to harvest wheat and corn. We work without breaks because we want to get rid of our bank debts as soon as possible. If not, the bank might take everything away from us, even our land...We live in a high plateau called the Great Plains, a place where the Arkansas River flows near us, supplying irrigation for the farm fields. Although the sun is always shining, we don't sweat because it's not humid. We also have a rail station of the 'D & RGW' Railroad. We use it to reach the Denver market where we sell our wheat, corn and calves. On Sundays we go to Mass at St. Joseph's, there we meet many Laghitan families such as the Posteraro, Scanga, Sacco, Muto, De Luca, De Grazia, Cupelli, Ciciarelli and Runco. Yesterday a couple of Ute Indians came down from the mountain to trade their leather goods for our food items, such as, our Laghitan-style wine, hot salami and sausages..."

Nick

GENERAL LIST of 154 Laghitan pioneers who settled in Salida
from 1882 to 1920

	names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1.	Abate, Matteo	26	1879	1905
2.	Abate, Matteo	29	1880	1909
3.	Aloe, Angelo	17	1887	1904
4.	Aloe, Angelo	23	1881	1904
5.	Aloe, Domenico Saverio	14	1885	1899
6.	Aloe, Ernesto	18	1893	1911
7.	Aloe, Saverio	24	1885	1909
8.	Barone, Angelo	28	1874	1902
9.	Barone, Angelo	15	1890	1905
10.	Barone, Francesco	50	1855	1905
11.	Barone, Pasquale	16	1893	1909
12.	Barone, Pietro	23	1876	1899
13.	Barone, Rosa	38	1868	1906
14.	Borelli, Francesco	19	1883	1902
15.	Borrelli, Gaetano	23	1884	1907
16.	Bruni, Elvira	19	1901	1920
17.	Bruni, Giovannina	60	1860	1920
18.	Calvano, Assunta	9	1911	1920
19.	Calvano, Carmine	10	1910	1920
20.	Calvano, Clementina	41	1879	1920
21.	Calvano, Elisabetta	15	1905	1920
22.	Calvano, Gaetano	15	1905	1920
23.	Calvano, Giovanni	17	1892	1909
24.	Calvano, Giuseppe	37	1874	1911
25.	Calvano, Orazio	13	1898	1911
26.	Calvano, Raffaele	15	1896	1911
27.	Canonaco, Giuseppe	28	1870	1898
28.	Canonico, Angelo	20	1882	1902
29.	Canonico, Angelo	27	1882	1909
30.	Canonico, Angelo	32	1881	1913
31.	Canonico, Emilio	15	1894	1909
32.	Canonico, Giuseppe	44	1861	1905
33.	Canonico, Michele	17	1890	1907
34.	Cicero, Carmine	30	1875	1905
35.	Ciciarelli, Emilio	18	1895	1913
36.	Ciciarelli, Gabriele	22	1889	1911
37.	Ciciarelli, Maminno	17	1892	1909
38.	Ciciarelli, Nicola	41	1864	1905
39.	Coscarella, Domenico	27	1877	1904

40.	Coscarella, Elisabetta	55	1856	1911
41.	Coscarella, Fedele	23	1890	1913
42.	Coscarella, Maria Filomena	48	1868	1920
43.	Coscarella, Silvio	29	1884	1913
44.	Coscarelli , Bruni Maria	45	1875	1920
45.	Costa, Antonio	18	1893	1911
46.	Costa, Giuseppe	50	1857	1907
47.	Costa, Orazio	40	1873	1913
48.	Costa, Vincenzo	27	1876	1903
49.	Cupelli, Ferdinando	18	1895	1913
50.	Cupelli, Francesco	23	1876	1899
51.	Cupelli, Francesco	5	1902	1907
52.	Cupelli, Francesco	32	1877	1909
53.	Cupelli, Gaetano	25	1877	1902
54.	Cupelli, Giuseppe	23	1882	1905
55.	Cupelli, Luigi	41	1869	1910
56.	Cupelli, Maria	35	1872	1907
57.	Cupelli, Vito	19	1890	1909
58.	De Grazia, Antonio	26	1883	1909
59.	De Grazia, Carmine	19	1894	1913
60.	De Grazia, Giovanni	39	1875	1914
61.	De Grazia, Maria	35	1872	1907
62.	De Grazia, Nicola	22	1882	1904
63.	De Luca, Carmine Francesco	18	1902	1920
64.	De Luca, Francesco	42	1878	1920
65.	De Luca, Giovanna	23	1885	1908
66.	De Luca, Nicolina	70	1829	1899
67.	De Luca, Raffaele	31	1873	1904
68.	De Luca, Raffaele	36	1874	1910
69.	De Luca, Raffaele Francesco	40	1880	1920
70.	De Luca, Saverio Gaetano	28	1876	1904
71.	De Pascale, Francesco	14	1890	1904
72.	De Pasquale, Angelo	3	1903	1906
73.	De Pasquale, Carmine	40	1866	1906
74.	De Pasquale, Letizia	13	1893	1906
75.	De Pasquale, Mario	10	1896	1906
76.	De Pasquale, Ventura	7	1899	1906
77.	Faconetti, Domenica	49	1856	1905
78.	Falsetti, Francesco	25	1889	1914
79.	Falsetti, Maria	23	1897	1920
80.	Groe, Pietro	43	1858	1901
81.	Linza, Bruno	25	1878	1903

82.	Linza, Mercurio	18	1894	1912
83.	Magliocco, Angelo	52	1857	1909
84.	Mancuso, Angelo	20	1882	1902
85.	Mazzotta, Angela	18	1888	1906
86.	Mazzotta, Bruno	23	1880	1903
87.	Mazzotta, Carmine	19	1887	1906
88.	Mazzotta, Fioravante	1	1909	1910
89.	Mazzotta, Francesco	7	1903	1910
90.	Mazzotta, Sabatino	9	1901	1910
91.	Mazzotta, Salvatore	9	1901	1910
92.	Molinari, Giovanni Giuseppe	27	1878	1905
93.	Molinaro, Giovanni	22	1877	1899
94.	Muto, Adamo	16	1895	1911
95.	Muto, Angelo	15	1888	1903
96.	Muto, Carmine	23	1884	1907
97.	Muto, Carmine	29	1884	1913
98.	Muto, Domenico	31	1879	1910
99.	Muto, Francesco	5	1901	1906
100.	Muto, Nicola	35	1870	1905
101.	Muto, Raffaella	26	1873	1899
102.	Muto, Tommaso	26	1873	1899
103.	Muto, Tommaso	31	1873	1904
104.	Naccarato, Luigi	41	1868	1909
105.	Nepitino, Carmine	19	1893	1913
106.	Palermo, Angelo	25	1877	1902
107.	Palermo, Angelo	16	1889	1905
108.	Palermo, Angelo	33	1877	1909
109.	Palermo, Angelo	22	1889	1911
110.	Palermo, Domenico	22	1887	1909
111.	Palermo, Raffaele	26	1887	1913
112.	Peluso, Antonio	31	1879	1910
113.	Peluso, Francesco	42	1859	1901
114.	Peluso, Gaetano	29	1881	1910
115.	Policicchio, Francesco	31	1878	1909
116.	Politano, Saveria	27	1880	1907
117.	Posteraro, Achille	17	1892	1909
118.	Posteraro, Achille	23	1891	1914
119.	Posteraro, Clementina	28	1886	1914
120.	Posteraro, Ferdinando	20	1880	1900
121.	Posteraro, Filomena	39	1865	1904
122.	Posteraro, Gaetano	37	1877	1914
123.	Posteraro, Luigi Salv.	14	1885	1899

124.	Posteraro, Rachele	22	1892	1914
125.	Posteraro, Rosina	41	1873	1914
126.	Posteraro, Vincenza	42	1878	1920
127.	Pratrasso, Carmine	19	1883	1902
128.	Rende, Angela	36	1874	1910
129.	Runco, Carlo Luigi	39	1871	1910
130.	Runco, Barone Vincenzo	28	1877	1905
131.	Runco, Carlo	38	1872	1910
132.	Runco, Carmine	29	1880	1909
133.	Runco, Filippo	9	1898	1907
134.	Runco, Filippo	36	1874	1910
135.	Runco, Luigi	34	1875	1909
136.	Runco, Pietro	5	1902	1907
137.	Runco, Rosa	69	1851	1920
138.	Sacco, Francesco	10	1894	1904
139.	Sacco, Gaetano Mario	33	1866	1899
140.	Sacco, Giuseppe	12	1892	1904
141.	Scanga, Gaetano	22	1878	1900
142.	Scanga, Giuseppe	35	1878	1913
143.	Scanga, Giuseppe	17	1896	1913
144.	Scanga, Pasqualina	17	1903	1920
145.	Sconza, Francesco	48	1864	1912
146.	Spena, Antonio	40	1871	1911
147.	Spena, Giuseppe	31	1868	1899
148.	Spena, Pietro	34	1865	1899
149.	Spena, Rosina	31	1883	1914
150.	Spina, Angelo	3	1898	1901
151.	Spina, Ippolita	18	1893	1911
152.	Spina, Luigia	56	1855	1911
153.	Spina, Vincenza	23	1888	1911
154.	Valle, Pasqualina	12	1898	1910

List of other 94 Laghitan emigrants who settled near Salida

- **Poncha Springs (59 Laghitans)**

	names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1.	Aloe "Alloy" Ruth	15	1896	1911
2.	Aloe "Alloy" Sam	15	1892	1907
3.	Aloe Domenico Saverio AKA "Alloy Sam"	23	1885	1909
4.	Aloe Pietro "Alloy"	1	1910	1911
5.	Aloe Saverio AKA "Alloy Sam"	24	1885	1909
6.	Aloe Vincenzina "Alloy"	23	1888	1911
7.	Barone Angelo	29	1873	1902
8.	Barone Pete	17	1890	1907
9.	Cicerelli Nicola	42	1864	1906
10.	Coscarella Domenico	59	1843	1902
11.	Cupelli Luigia	35	1867	1901
12.	De Grazia Antonio	19	1884	1903
13.	De Luca Domenica	25	1864	1889
14.	De Luca Domenico	25	1877	1902
15.	De Luca Francesco	24	1878	1902
16.	De Luca Giuseppe	21	1868	1887
17.	De Luca Nicolina	70	1828	1899
18.	Groe Giovanni AKA "Groy John"	33	1869	1902
19.	Lionelle Emilio (adopted by Giuseppe Scanga)	2	1887	1889
20.	Mazzotta Giuseppe	29	1873	1902
21.	Mazzotta Teresa	25	1870	1895
22.	Mazzotta Teresa	13	1872	1895
23.	Muto Jeannette	1	1894	1895
24.	Muto Raffaella	26	1873	1899
25.	Muto Samuele "Sam"	20	1870	1890
26.	Muto Saverio "Sam" or "Samuel"	27	1868	1895
27.	Naccarato Domenico	1	1892	1893
28.	Naccarato Salvatore "Sam"	1	1892	1893
29.	Peluso Rosaria	43	1868	1911
30.	Peluso Vincenzina "Virginia"	24	1887	1911
31.	Peluso Vincenzo	54	1857	1911
32.	Peluso Vincenzo	54	1857	1911
33.	Politano Gaetano	33	1869	1902
34.	Posteraro Ben	1	1888	1888
35.	Posteraro Domenico	26	1859	1885
36.	Posteraro Gill	16	1891	1907
37.	Posteraro Giovannina	24	1864	1888
38.	Posteraro Saverio "Sam"	29	1856	1885
39.	Pulice "Poulice" Antonio	29	1869	1898
40.	Runco Giuseppina	36	1869	1905
41.	Runco, Vincenzo "Jim"	18	1886	1904
42.	Sacco Giuseppe	15	1892	1907
43.	Sacco Mamie	43	1862	1905
44.	Saullo Angela	46	1849	1895
45.	Saullo Frederick	9	1886	1895
46.	Saullo Louis	21	1869	1890
47.	Scanga Giuseppe	31	1855	1886
48.	Scanga Sam	15	1892	1907
49.	Spina Angelo	3	1898	1901
50.	Spina Antonio	40	1871	1911
51.	Spina Domenico	1	1901	1901
52.	Spina Gabriele	22	1871	1893
53.	Spina Giuseppe AKA "Joe Spena"	31	1868	1899
54.	Spina Luigi	32	1861	1893
55.	Spina Maria	9	1892	1901
56.	Spina Pietro "Peter Spena"	20	1866	1893
57.	Spina Rosina	41	1873	1914
58.	Veltri "Veltrie" Carmine	15	1877	1892
59.	Veltri "Veltrie" Jennie	24	1885	1909

- **Trinidad** (16 Laghitans)

1.	Aloe, Giuseppe	40	1867	1907
2.	Arlotti, Raffaella	35	1868	1903
3.	Costa, Orazio	29	1873	1902
4.	De Carlo, Ettore	9	1894	1903
5.	De Carlo, Garofalo	5	1898	1903
6.	De Carlo, Rosina	38	1865	1903
7.	Gatto, Vito Antonio	18	1883	1901
8.	Ilatta, Vito Antonio	18	1883	1901
9.	Muto, Luigi	16	1897	1913
10.	Palermo, Giovanni	34	1873	1907
11.	Posteraro, Fortunato	38	1869	1907
12.	Veltri, Allegrezza	4	1899	1903
13.	Veltri, Fiore	15	1896	1911
14.	Veltri, Francesco	41	1870	1911
15.	Veltri, Giuseppe	34	1865	1899
16.	Veltri, Raffaella	31	1872	1903

- **Minturn** (8 Laghitans)

1.	Abate, Francesco	26	1883	1909
2.	Cupelli, Pietro	22	1879	1901
3.	Cupelli, Stefano	17	1887	1904
4.	De Grazia, Angelo	16	1889	1905
5.	De Grazia, Antonio	18	1887	1905
6.	Runco, Carlo	37	1865	1902
7.	Runco, Carmine	33	1880	1913
8.	Runco, Pietro	24	1877	1901

- **Pueblo** (6 Laghitans)

1.	Bruno, Gaetano	33	1867	1900
2.	Coscarella, Angelo	31	1869	1900
3.	Peluso, Ferdinando	46	1878	1914
4.	Peluso, Maria Rosa	17	1897	1914
5.	Peluso, Vincenza	41	1873	1914
6.	Runco, Rosa	28	1885	1913

- **Denver** (5 Laghitans)

1.	Borrelli, Gaetano	28	1885	1913
2.	Palermo, Angelo	33	1878	1911
3.	Palermo, Domenico	22	1889	1911
4.	Palermo, Michele	23	1888	1911
5.	Zicarelli, Francesco	21	1890	1911

- **Dayville** (6 Laghitans)

1.	Cupello, Luigia	35	1866	1901
2.	De Grazia, Francesca	17	1884	1901
3.	Muto, Ferdinando	33	1868	1901
4.	Spina, Angelo	3	1898	1901
5.	Spina, Domenico	1	1900	1901
6.	Spina, Maria	9	1892	1901

- **Crested Butte** (4 Laghitans)

1.	Bruno, Giovanni	25	1875	1900
2.	De Pascale, Francesca	36	1867	1903
3.	Magliocco, Angelo	48	1857	1905
4.	Porco, Raffaele	14	1889	1903

DETAILED LIST of 220 Laghitan pioneers who settled in Salida from 1885 to 1920

This list was completed after years of research and will be changed once new data is obtained. It shows the *dates* of arrival in Salida, the *names of the immigrants* and *relatives* that welcomed them in Salida.

dates	names of immigrants	relatives that welcomed them
1885:	<i>Posteraro Domenico</i>	(brother Bruno in Pittsburgh PA)
	<i>Posteraro Saverio</i>	(brother Bruno in Pittsburgh PA)
1886:	<i>Scanga Giuseppe</i>	(brother-in-law Bruno Posteraro in Pittsburgh PA)
1887:	<i>Cavaliere Domenico</i>	
	<i>Costa Vincenzo</i>	(first to San Francisco, then to Salida)
	<i>De Luca Domenica "Mamie"</i>	(husband Domenico Posteraro)
	<i>De Luca Giuseppe</i>	(brother-in-law Domenico Posteraro)
	<i>Posteraro Bernardino</i>	(father Domenico Posteraro)
	<i>Posteraro Maria</i>	(father Domenico Posteraro)
1888:	<i>Posteraro Giovanna</i>	(husband Giuseppe Scanga)
1889:	<i>Muto Luigi</i>	
1890:	<i>Ciciarelli Cesare</i>	(went to Minturn, then to Salida)
1892:	<i>Veltri Pietro</i>	
	<i>Muto Luigi</i>	
1893:	<i>Spena Giuseppe</i>	
1895:	<i>Veltri Petruzza e Carmina</i>	(husband and father Pietro Veltri)
1896:	<i>Muto Theresa e Jennie</i>	(husband and father Saverio Muto)
1897:	<i>Porco Nicola</i>	
	<i>Runco Luigi</i>	
1898:	<i>Canonico Giuseppe</i>	(brother Pietro)
	<i>Cavalieri Raffaella</i>	and children <i>Elena</i> and <i>Amadeo</i> (husband Bruno Posteraro)
	<i>Runco Angelo</i>	
	<i>Spena Luigi</i>	
1899:	<i>Aloe Domenico</i>	(uncle Giuseppe Veltri)
	<i>Barone Pietro</i>	(brother Angelo)
	<i>Bruno Tommaso</i>	(brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Cicerelli Nicola</i>	(son Cesare)
	<i>Costa Orazio</i>	(brother Vincenzo)
	<i>Cupelli Francesco</i>	(brothers Raffaele e Luigi)
	<i>De Luca Nicolina</i>	(son Giuseppe Scanga)
	<i>Mazzotta Luigi</i>	(brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Molinaro Giovanni</i>	(cousin Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Muto Luigi</i>	(brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Muto Raffaella</i>	(husband Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Muto Tommaso</i>	(brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca)
	<i>Posteraro Ferdinando</i>	
	<i>Posteraro Luigi</i>	(uncle Antonio Policicchio)
	<i>Sacco Gaetano</i>	(brother-in-law Posteraro in Trinidad)
	<i>Spena Pietro</i>	(cousin Giuseppe Spena)
1900:	<i>Barone Rosa</i>	(son Francesco De Pasquale)
	<i>De Grazia Nicola</i>	(cousin Francesco De Grazia)
	<i>De Pasquale Carmine, Letizia, Mario, Ventura and Angelo</i>	(son and brother Francesco)

<p>1901: <i>Bruni Luigi</i> (brother Domenico in Scranton PA) <i>De Luca Giovanna</i> <i>Groe Pietro</i></p>
<p>1902: <i>Canonico Angela and Giuseppa</i> <i>Cupelli Gaetano</i> AKA "Guy" <i>De Luca Angelo</i> <i>Groe Giovanni</i> (brother Pietro) <i>Palermo Ventura</i> <i>Posteraro Clara</i> (brother Domenico Posteraro) <i>Posteraro Louise and children Carlo, Giovanni and Carmela</i> (husband Bruno Posteraro) <i>Pulice Antonio</i></p>
<p>1903: <i>Calvano Giuseppe and Nicola</i> <i>Cavaliere Giuseppe and Francesco</i> (father Domenico) <i>Mazzotta Bruno</i> (cognato Orazio Costa) <i>De Grazia Alfonso and Vincenzo</i> <i>De Pascale Francesca</i> (husband Nicola De Pascale) <i>Linza Bruno</i> <i>Mazzuca Maria</i> (husband Domenico Cavaliere) <i>Muto Angelo</i> <i>Porco Raffaele</i> (father Nicola) <i>Runco Angelo Raffaele</i> (brother Luigi)</p>
<p>1904: <i>Aloe Angelo</i> (brother Saverio) <i>Cupelli Luigi</i> (brother Francesco) <i>De Grazia Nicola</i> (cousin Francesco De Grazia) <i>De Luca Saverio Gaetano</i> (brother Giuseppe De Luca) <i>Posteraro Luigi Salvatore</i> (uncle Antonio Policicchio) <i>Sacco Filomena, Francesco and Giuseppe</i> (husband and father Gaetano) <i>Spena Pietro</i> (cousin Giuseppe Spena)</p>
<p>1905: <i>Abate Matteo</i> <i>Barone Angelo</i> (cousin Vincenzo Barone Muto) <i>Barone Franceso</i> (cousin Giuseppe Scanga) <i>Cicero Carmine</i> <i>Cupelli Giuseppe</i> (godfather Saverio Muto) <i>Faconetti Domenica</i> (brother Domenico) <i>Mazzotta Saverio</i> <i>Muto Nicola</i> (brother Saverio Muto) <i>Peluso Gregorio</i> <i>Runco Giuseppina</i> (husband Antonio Pulice) <i>Runco Vincenzo Barone</i> (resident in USA from 1896 until 1903) <i>Scanga Francesco</i> <i>Veltri Carmine</i></p>
<p>1906: <i>Barone Rosa and children Angelo, Ventura, Mario and Letizia</i> (son Francesco De Pasquale) <i>Cicerelli Nicola</i> (to Poncha Springs) <i>De Pasquale Carmine</i> (son Francesco) <i>Borelli Vincenzo</i> (brother-in-law Gaetano Gaudio) <i>Groy Jessie, Louise and Pauline</i> (husband and father Giovanni) <i>Mazzotta Carmine and Angela</i> (father Saverio Mazzotta)</p>
<p>1907: <i>Barone Pietro</i> <i>Canonico Michele</i> <i>Cupelli Maria Letizia and son Francesco Muto</i> (husband Nicola Muto) <i>De Grazia Maria and children Filippo and Pietro Runco</i> (husband Nicola Runco) <i>Muto Carmine</i> (brother Vincenzo) <i>Muto Nicola</i> (brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca) <i>Muto Francesco</i> (Nicola's son) <i>Politano Saveria</i> (husband Vincenzo Costa)</p>

1908:	<i>Mazzotta Carmine</i> (fratello Bruno) <i>Naccarato Giuseppe</i>
1909:	<i>Aloe Saverio</i> (brother Michele in Trinidad) <i>Calvano Giovanni</i> (brother Nicola) <i>Canonico Angelo and Emilio</i> (father Pasquale) <i>Cicerelli Carmine</i> (father Nicola) <i>Cupelli Vito Antonio</i> (brother Pietro) <i>Cupelli Angelo Raffaele</i> <i>De Grazia Antonio</i> <i>De Pascale Antonio</i> (brother Emilio) <i>Linza Gaetano</i> (brother Bruno) <i>Perri Giuseppe</i> (cousin Nicola Muto) <i>Runco Carmine</i> (brother Angelo Runco)
1910:	<i>Ciciarelli Gabriele</i> (father Nicola and brother Cesare) <i>Cupelli Luigi</i> (brother Francesco) <i>Muto Carmine</i> (cousin Luigi Mauro) <i>Peluso Antonio and Gaetano</i> (brother-in-law Angelo De Luca) <i>Scanga Giuseppe</i> <i>Valle Pasqualina</i> ¹⁰ (husband Francesco Ferraro)
1911:	<i>Aloe Ernesto</i> (uncle Luigi Bruni) <i>Aloe Francesco</i> (uncle Luigi Bruni) <i>Aloe Peter</i> (father Saverio Aloe) <i>Calvano Giuseppe</i> (brother Nicola) <i>Calvano Orazio</i> (brother Nicola) <i>Calvano Raffaele</i> (brother Nicola) <i>Coscarella Elisabetta</i> (son Nicola Calvano) <i>Costa Antonio</i> (uncle Orazio Costa) <i>De Grazia Clementina</i> and brother <i>Francesco</i> <i>De Grazia Francesco</i> and wife <i>Josephine</i> <i>Muto Adamo</i> (uncle Saverio Muto) <i>Palermo Angelo</i> (brother Ventura in Denver) <i>Peluso Vincenzina</i> (husband Saverio Aloe) <i>Peluso Vincenzo</i> (son-in-law Saverio Aloe) <i>Spena Antonio</i> (brother Pietro) <i>Veltri Francesco</i> (brother Pasquale at Poncha Springs) <i>Ziccarelli Gennaro</i> (father Saverio)
1912:	<i>Coscarella Giovanni</i> <i>Cupelli Ferdinando</i> (father Angelo Raffaele) <i>Linza Mercurio</i> (brother Filippo) <i>Martillotti Bruno</i> (friend Spena) <i>Scanga Pasqualina</i>
1913:	<i>Canonico Angelo</i> (cousin Emilio) <i>Canonico Francesco</i> (brother-in-law Francesco Policicchio) <i>Coscarella Fedele</i> (cousin Michele Coscarella) <i>Coscarella Pasquale</i> (father Michele Coscarella) <i>Cupelli Emilio</i> <i>Cupelli Ferdinando</i> (uncle Nicola Muto) <i>De Grazia Carmine</i> (brother Raffaele) <i>De Luca Domenico</i> (husband Giuseppe Posteraro) <i>Palermo Raffaele</i> (cousin Giuseppe Molinaro) <i>Posteraro Bernardino</i> (father Domenico Posteraro) <i>Scanga Giuseppe</i> (cousin Gaetano Fusco)

¹⁰ Pasqualina Valle was only 12 when she arrived from Lago as a newly-wed of Francesco Ferraro, a non Laghitan.

1914: *De Grazia Giovanni*¹¹ (nephew Pietro Barone)
Falsetti Francesco (brother-in-law Gaetano Cupelli)
Naccarato Carmine (brother Salvatore)
Posteraro Rachele, Clementina, Vincenza, Rosina, Achille & Gaetano (brother Ferdinando)
Spena Rosina (husband Ferdinando Posteraro)

1915: *Ciciarelli Emilio* (father Nicola, brothers Cesare and Gabriele)

1920: *Bruni Elvira* (father Luigi Bruni)
Calvano Assunta (father Giuseppe Calvano)
Calvano Carmine (father Giuseppe Calvano)
Calvano Clementina (husband Giuseppe Calvano)
Calvano Elisabetta (father Giuseppe Calvano)
Calvano Gaetano (father Gaspare)
Coscarella Filomena (husband Luigi Bruni)
De Luca Francesco (brother Giuseppe)
De Luca Raffaele (brother-in-law Domenico Posteraro)
Falsetti Maria (uncle Nicola Muto)
Linza Francesca (father Bruno Linza)
Muto Michele (Fred Cupell's brother)
Posteraro Vincenza (brother Ferdinando Posteraro) and *Runco Rosa* (son Ferdinando Posteraro)



Port of New York City

¹¹ Giovanni De Grazia was deported on May 6th 1914 but returned to Salida in 1916.

Disembarkation in New York of Laghitans directed to Salida

Most Laghitans that headed for Salida embarked at the port of **Naples** and disembarked at the port of **New York**.



Port of Naples (Italy)



Finally AMERICA !!!!! Arrival of the ship in New York

	<i>names of passengers</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>civil status</i> ¹³	<i>family in Salida welcoming them</i>
	Ship EMS June 7, 1899 from Naples			
1.	Costa, Giuseppe	22	S	<i>US citizen, first arrived in 1877</i>
2.	Costa, Orazio	43	M	<i>Giuseppe's brother</i>
	Ship CALIFORNIA ¹⁴ August 23, 1899 from Naples			
1.	Aloe, Domenico Saverio	14	S	<i>uncle Giuseppe Veltri</i> ¹⁵
2.	De Luca, Nicolina	70	W	<i>son Giuseppe Scanga</i>
3.	Posteraro, Luigi Salvatore	14	S	<i>uncle Antonio Policicchio</i>
4.	Spena, Pietro	34	M	<i>cousin Giuseppe Scanga</i>
	Ship HESPERIA November 7, 1899 from Naples			<i>*Giovanni Molinaro's wife, Maria Muto (b.1877) and children Pasquale and Eleonora remained in Lago.</i>
1.	Barone, Pietro	23	S	<i>brother Angelo Barone</i>
2.	Cupelli, Francesco	23	S	<i>brothers Raffaele and Luigi</i>
3.	Mazzotta, Luigi	40	M	<i>brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca</i>
4.	Molinaro, Giovanni*	22	M	<i>cousin Giuseppe De Luca</i>
5.	Muto, Raffaella	26	M	<i>husband Giuseppe De Luca</i>
6.	Muto, Tommaso	26	M	<i>brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca</i>
	Ship HOHENZOLLERN June 20, 1901 from Naples			
1.	Groe, Pietro	43	M	<i>?</i>
	Ship VANDERLAND March 17, 1903 from Naples			
1.	Mazzotta, Bruno	23	M	<i>brother-in-law Orazio Costa</i>
	Ship PALATIA April 4, 1903 from Naples			
1.	Costa, Vincenzo	27	M	<i>brother Orazio</i>
2.	Linza, Bruno	25	M	<i>brother-in-law Orazio Costa</i>
3.	Muto, Angelo	15	S	<i>cousin Saverio Muto</i>
	Ship NECKAR April 27, 1904 from Naples			
1.	De Grazia, Nicola	22	S	<i>cousin Francesco De Grazia</i>
2.	De Luca, Saverio Gaetano	28	M	<i>brother Giuseppe De Luca</i>
3.	Posteraro, Filomena	39	M	<i>husband Gaetano Sacco</i>
4.	Sacco, Francesco	10	S	<i>father Gaetano Sacco</i>
5.	Sacco, Giuseppe	12	S	<i>father Gaetano Sacco</i>

the widow Nicolina De Luca was the oldest Laghitan woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean: she emigrated in 1899 at age 70 to meet her son in Colorado. Once she reached New York, she took the train and travelled for another week to reach Salida! She symbolizes all those emigrants whose great determination, stamina and courage made them overcome many obstacles.

¹⁵ Giuseppe Veltri (age 34) had arrived in Trinidad (CO) on June 6th 1899.

Ship KÖNIG ALBERT <i>June 15, 1905 from Naples</i>				
1.	Abate, Matteo	26	M	?
2.	Barone, Angelo	15	S	<i>cousin Vincenzo Barone Runco</i>
3.	Cicero, Carmine	29	M	?
4.	Cupelli, Giuseppe	23	S	<i>godfather Saverio Muto</i>
5.	Muto, Nicola ¹⁶	35	M	<i>godfather Saverio Muto</i>
6.	Runco, Vincenzo Barone	28	M	<i>cousin Alessandro Barone</i>
Ship DEUTSCHLAND March 6, 1906 from Naples				
1.	Ciciarelli, Nicola	42	M	<i>to Poncha Springs</i>

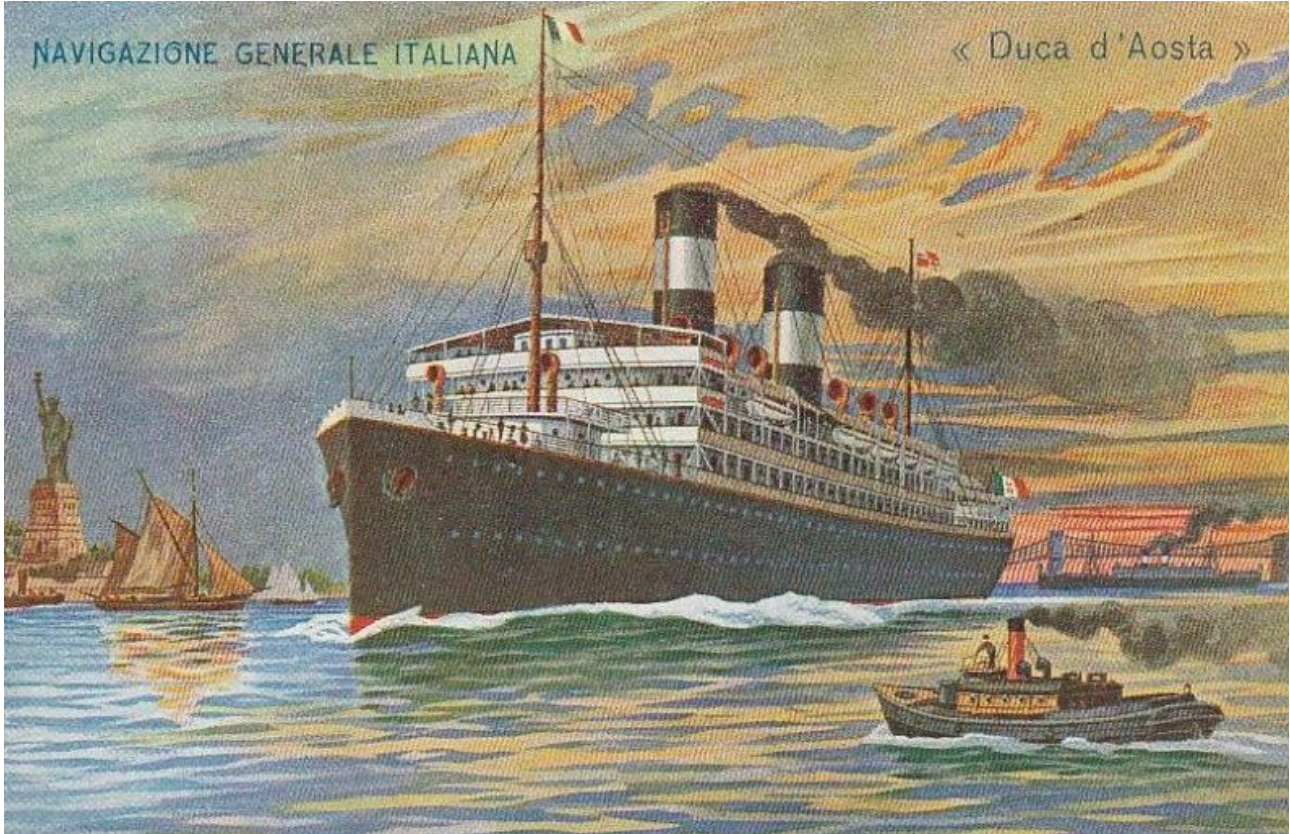
Ship BULGARIA <i>May 17, 1906 from Naples</i>				
1.	Borrelli, Vincenzo	34	M	<i>brother-in-law Gaetano Gaudio</i>
Ship CITTA' di GENOVA <i>June 7, 1906 from Naples</i>				
1.	Barone, Rosa	38	M	<i>son Francesco</i>
2.	De Pasquale, Angelo	3	S	<i>son Francesco</i>
3.	De Pasquale, Carmine	40	M	<i>son Francesco</i>
4.	De Pasquale, Letizia	13	S	<i>brother Francesco</i>
5.	De Pasquale, Mario	10	S	<i>brother Francesco</i>
6.	De Pasquale, Ventura	7	S	<i>brother Francesco</i>
Ship CRETIC <i>September 21, 1906 from Naples</i>				
1.	Mazzotta, Angela	18	N	<i>father Saverio</i>
2.	Mazzotta, Carmine	19	C	<i>father Saverio</i>
Ship REPUBLIC <i>November 24, 1907 from Naples</i>				
1.	Cupelli Maria	35	M	<i>husband Nicola Muto</i>
2.	De Grazia Maria	35	M	<i>husband Nicola Runco</i>
3.	Muto Carmine	23	M	<i>brother Vincenzo Muto</i>
4.	Muto Francesco	5	S	<i>Maria Cupelli's son</i>
5.	Politano Saveria	27	M	<i>husband Vincenzo Costa</i>
6.	Runco Filippo	9	S	<i>Maria De Grazia's son</i>
7.	Runco Pietro	5	S	<i>Maria De Grazia's son</i>
Ship ROMANIC <i>October 20, 1908 to Boston</i>				
1.	Mazzotta, Carmine	31	M	<i>brother Bruno</i>
Ship MOLTKE <i>June 3, 1909 from Naples</i>				
1.	Calvano, Giovanni	17	S	<i>brother Nicola</i>
2.	Canonico, Angelo	27	M	<i>father Pasquale</i>
3.	Canonico, Emilio	15	S	<i>father Pasquale</i>
Ship MOLTKE <i>July 12, 1909 from Naples</i>				
1.	Cupelli, Vito	19	M	<i>brother Pietro Cupelli</i>
2.	Runco, Carmine	29	M	<i>brother Angelo Runco</i>

¹⁶ Nicola Muto, a farmer, had already lived in Salida from 1896 to 1900.

	Ship MOLTKE October 11, 1909 from Naples			
1.	Aloe, Saverio	24	M	<i>brother Michele in Trinidal (CO)</i>
2.	De Grazia, Antonio	26	M	<i>on his own</i>
	Ship CELTIC March 3, 1910 from Naples			
1.	Palermo, Domenico	22	S	<i>brother Ventura in Denver (CO)</i>
2.	Palermo, Angelo	33	M	<i>brother Ventura in Denver (CO)</i>
	Ship CELTIC March 10, 1910 from Naples			
1.	Cupelli, Luigi	41	M	<i>brother Francesco Cupelli</i>
2.	Muto, Domenico	32	M	<i>cousin Luigi Muto</i>
	Ship CELTIC April 21, 1911 from Naples			
1.	Costa, Antonio	18	S	<i>uncle Orazio Costa</i>
2.	Spena, Antonio	40	M	<i>brother Pietro (in Colorado 1904-06)</i>

	Ship TAORMINA August 22, 1911 from Naples			
1.	Calvano, Giuseppe (<i>in Salida 1902-10</i>)	37	M	<i>brother Nicola</i>
2.	Calvano, Orazio	13	S	<i>brother Nicola</i>
3.	Calvano, Raffaele	15	S	<i>brother Nicola</i>
4.	Coscarella, Elisabetta	55	W	<i>son Nicola</i>
	Ship CINCINNATI December 6, 1911 from Naples			
1.	Aloe, Ernesto	18	S	<i>uncle Luigi Bruni</i>
	Ship MOLTKE August 18, 1913 from Naples			
1.	Canonico, Angelo	32	M	<i>cousin Emilio</i>
2.	Cupelli, Ferdinando	18	S	<i>uncle Nicola Muto</i>
3.	De Grazia, Carmine	18	S	<i>brother Raffaele</i>
4.	Palermo, Raffaele	26	M	<i>cousin Giuseppe Molinaro</i>
5.	Scanga, Giuseppe	17	S	<i>cousin Gaetano Fusco</i>
	Ship AMERICA April 28, 1914 from Naples			
1.	De Grazia, Giovanni	39	M	<i>nephew Pietro Barone</i>
2.	Falsetti, Francesco	25	M	<i>brother-in-law Gaetano Cupelli</i>
	Ship VERONA May 21, 1914 from Naples			
1.	Posteraro, Rachele	22	S	<i>brother Ferdinando Posteraro</i>
2.	Posteraro, Clementina	28	M	<i>brother Ferdinando Posteraro</i>
3.	Posteraro, Gaetano	37	M	<i>brother Ferdinando Posteraro</i>
4.	Posteraro, Achille ("Gill")	23	S	<i>brother Ferdinando Posteraro</i>
5.	Spena, Rosina	41	M	<i>husband Ferdinando Posteraro</i>

Ship TAORMINA February 2, 1920 from Naples				
1.	Bruni, Elvira	19	S	<i>father Luigi Bruni (709 W. 1st St.)</i>
2.	Calvano, Assunta	1	N	<i>father Giuseppe Calvano (417 W. 1st St.)</i>
3.	Calvano, Carmine	10	S	<i>father Giuseppe Calvano</i>
4.	Calvano, Clementina	41	M	<i>husband Giuseppe Calvano</i>
5.	Calvano, Elisabetta	15	M	<i>father Giuseppe Calvano</i>
6.	Calvano, Gaetano	15	S	<i>father Gaspare</i>
7.	Coscarella, Maria Filomena	48	M	<i>husband Luigi Bruni (417 W. 1st St.)</i>
8.	De Luca, Francesco	26	S	<i>brother Giuseppe (71 W. Front St.)</i>
9.	Falsetti, Maria	23	M	<i>uncle Nicola Muto (709 W. 1st St.)</i>
Ship DUCA d'AOSTA December 22, 1920 from Naples				
1.	Posteraro, Vincenza	42	M	<i>brother Ferdinando Posteraro</i>
2.	Runco, Rosa	69	W	<i>son Ferdinando Posteraro</i>



Ship Duca d'Aosta

Comparing Salida's with Lago's topography

Salida, a town in the State of Colorado (USA) with 5300 inhabitants, was founded in 1880. It is located in a valley at 2000 meters above sea level, sculpted by a river (Arkansas), surrounded by three mountain chains ("Sawatch" to the west, "Mosquito" to the north and "Sangre de Cristo" to the south) all over 3000 meters.



Salida: aerial view 15 km. above sea level

T M = Tenderfoot Mountain,
A = Arkansas River,
HA A= Harriet Alexander Airport,
D = D & RGW Railroad,
50 = Route 50 Hwy

"Salida recalls Lago's topography, a valley formed by a river, surrounded by mountains and forests"

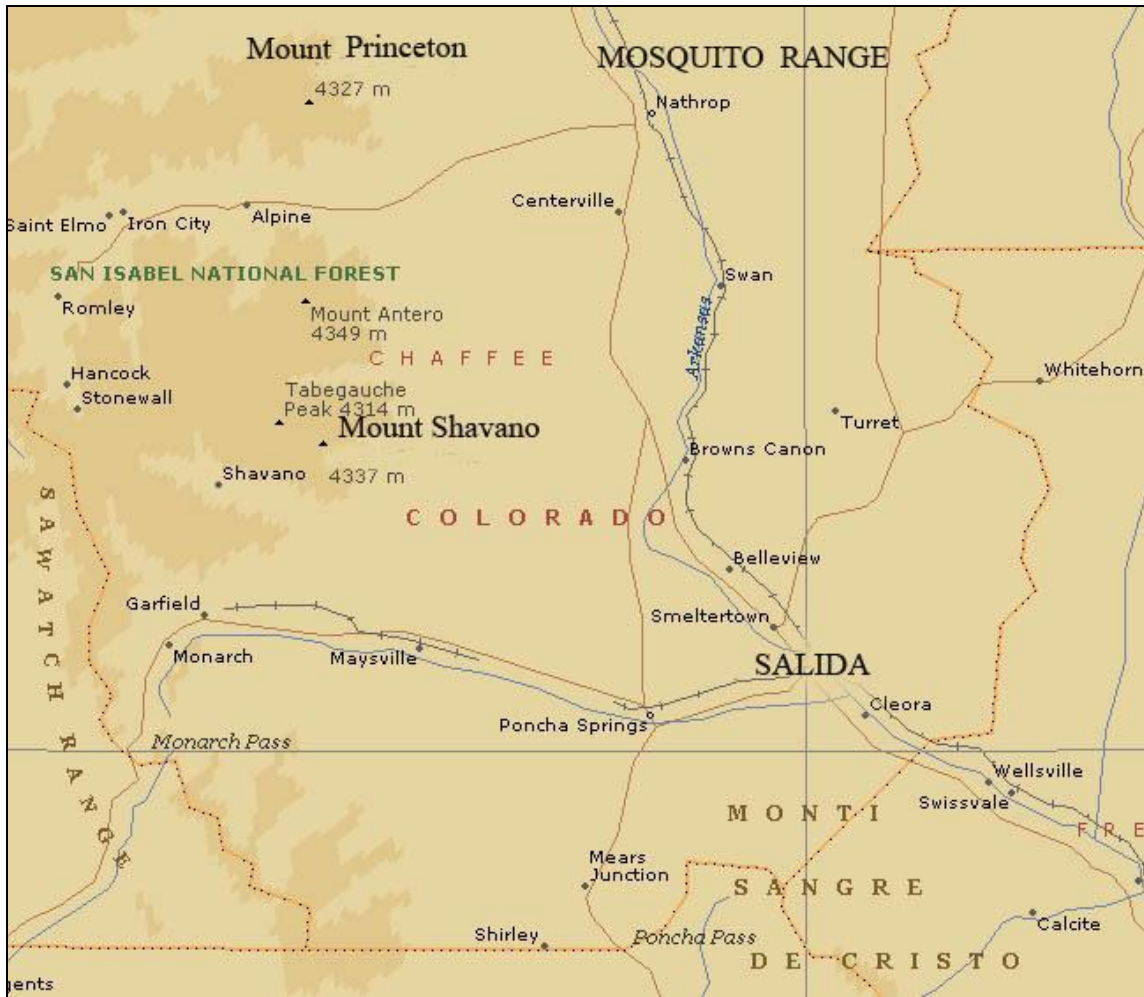
Lago is a town in the Province of Cosenza in Calabria, a Region in Southern Italy.

It has 2800 inhabitants, is located in a valley 485 meters above sea level, is surrounded by three mountains (Mount Cocuzzo 1541 m., Mount Virzi 1000 m., and Mount Difesa Laghitello 880 m) and was sculpted by two rivers (Iliceto and Acero).

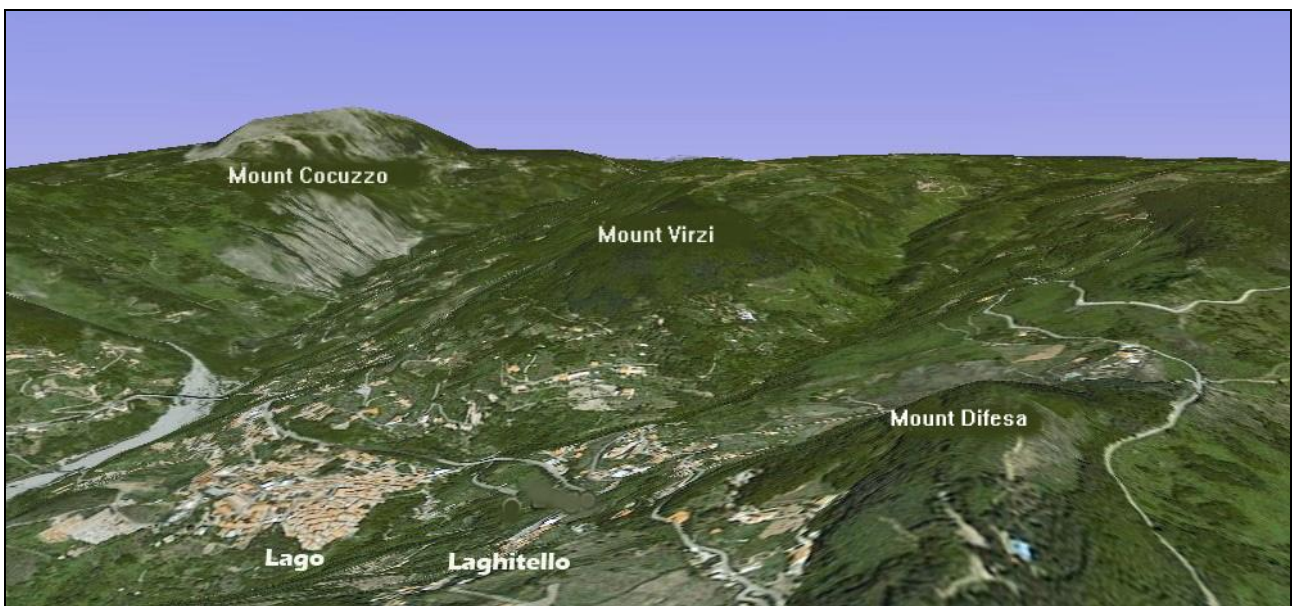
Aerial view of LAGO:

P = suburb of Pignanese
278 = Highway 278 to Amantea
E = Iliceto River





The City of Salida is surrounded by three mountain chains (“Sawatch” to the west, “Mosquito” to the north and “Sangre de Cristo” to the south)



Aerial view from the south of Lago, Laghitello and mountains (Mount Cocuzzo to the north-west, Mount Virzi to the north-east, Mount Difesa to the east)

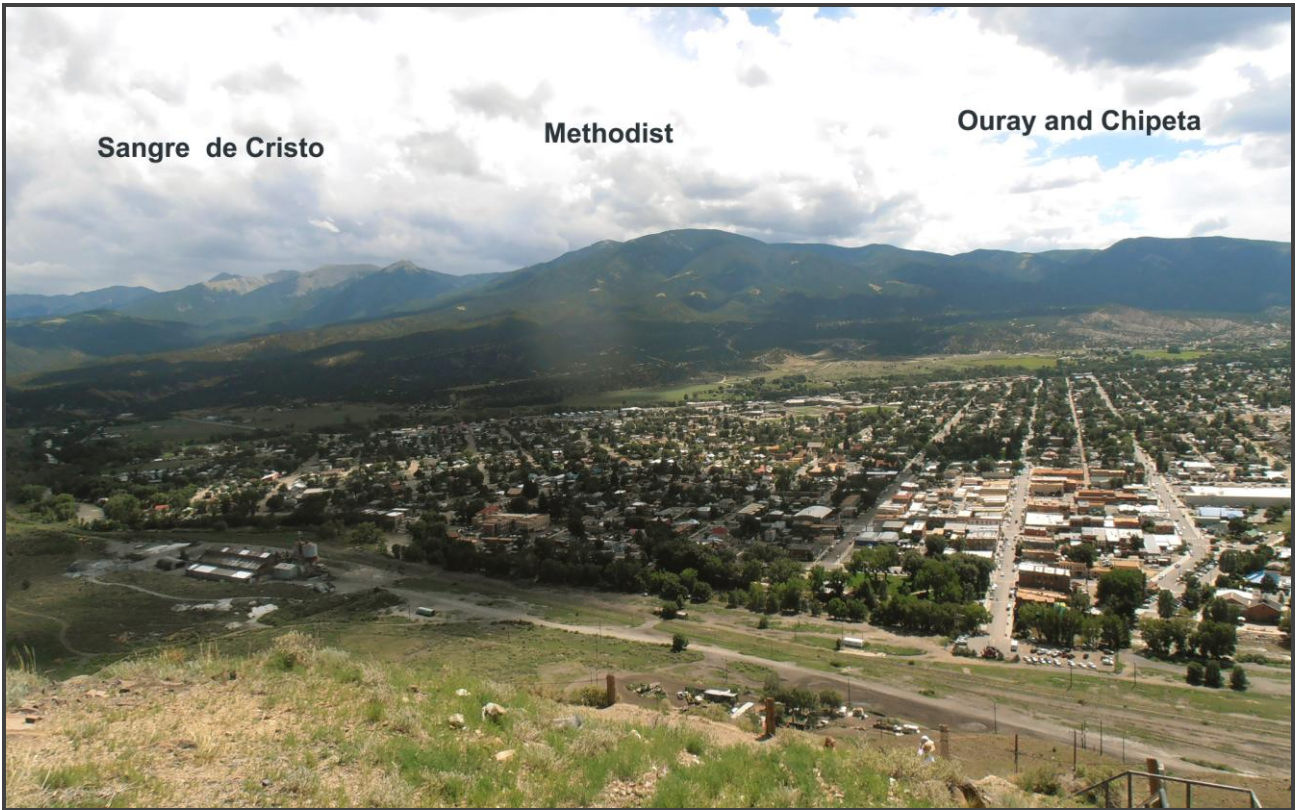


*Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Salida
(Bob Rush Collection: Salida Library)*



Salida's Spirit Mountain Antler

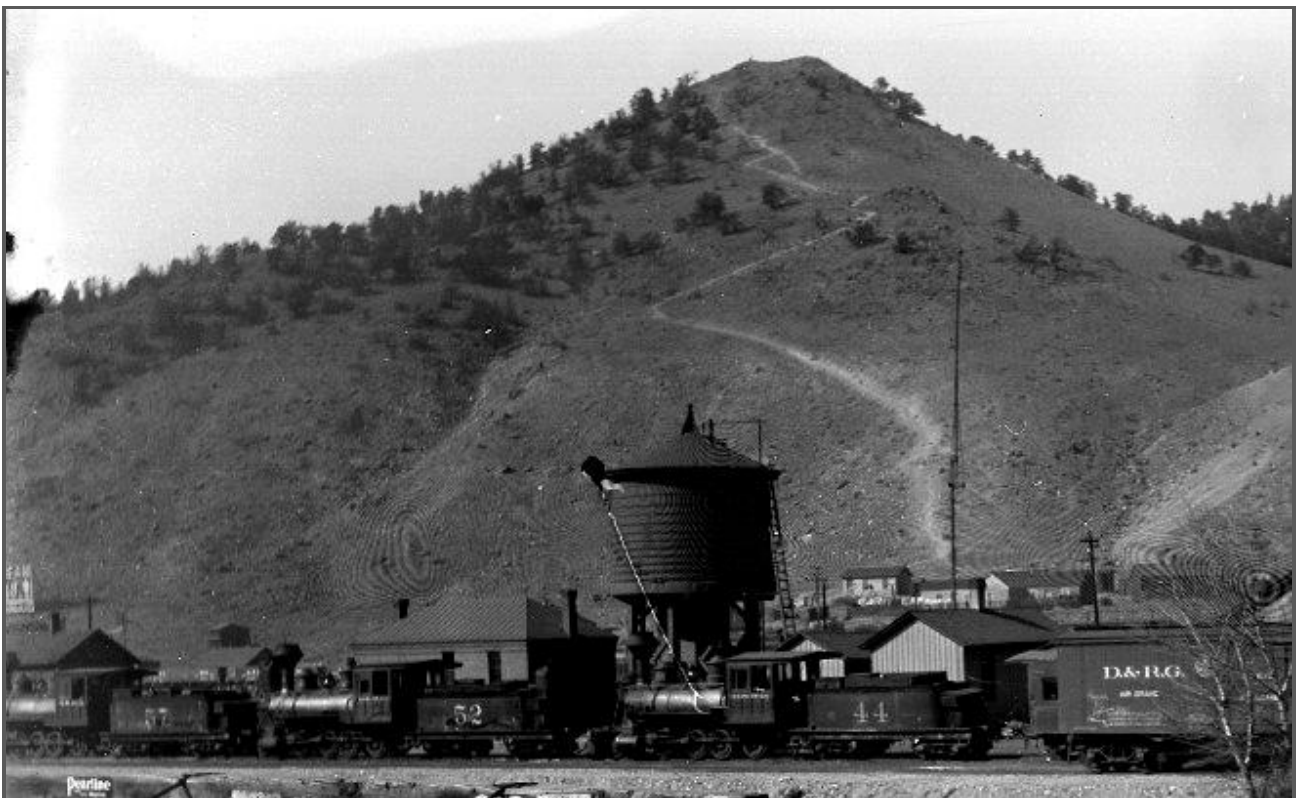
Mountains around Salida as observed from Tenderfoot Mountains
(photos by Francesco Gallo)



Similarity of Virzi Mountain of Lago to Tenderfoot Mountain of Salida



Virzi Mountain: Lago (Cosenza)



Salida's Tenderfoot Mountain with the trains of the D & R G Railroad running along its piedmont



Country road in Lago with Virzi Mountain on the center and Mount Cocuzzo on the left



Lago: Mt. Cocuzzo (on the left), panorama and Mt. Virzi (on the right)

CAUSES of EMIGRATION (EVENTS in ITALY and in LAGO)

- *POOR ECONOMIC and PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS*

During this period, the average life expectancy for males was only 40 years and for females 34-35 years, infant mortality was very high (50% died before reaching 5 years of age), 74% of the total population was illiterate, many areas were infested with malaria and cholera, many suffered from hunger or malnutrition, and many died during the 1918 influenza epidemic.

- *HIGH TAXES especially on bread*

The Italian government was indebted (for example, to pay for the construction of the national railroad) and attempted to find the necessary finances through heavy taxation. Taxes on personal property discouraged businessmen and taxes on indispensable goods, such as, wheat, made the poor poorer.

In 1915, 200 Laghitan citizens rebelled against the high prices of bread, wine, oil, clothing and shoes and in 1919, Laghitan citizens looted stores and occupied City Hall as a violent form of protest against the high cost of living.

The seriousness of the situation can be understood if we consider that at the time a worker in Lago earned only 10 lire per day and yet the **cost in LIRE of 1 kilogram of the following products** was: *bread 1,6 – rice 2,3 – salty cheese 7 – goat meat 7 – dried cod 7 – pork 12 – coffee 22.*

- *VERY SERIOUS AGRICULTURAL CRISIS in ITALY*

A sharp drop of wheat prices was due to importation in Italy of American grain grown in virgin fertile lands and transported at very low cost with new steam boats.

- *POPULATION GROWTH*

From 1881 to 1921 Lago's population had increased by 50% (from 3631 inhabitants to 5400) and this worsened unemployment and poverty.

- *EARTHQUAKE*

1905: many of Lago's homes were badly damaged.

- *TRANSPORT to NAPLES FACILITATED*

1895: inauguration of the rail line from Naples to Reggio Calabria with a local stop in Amantea (about 10 miles from Lago)

1910: inauguration of public transport from Lago to Amantea. The horse drawn stagecoach was replaced by a motor coach bought with a donation from Luigi De Grazia, a Laghitan living in Price (Utah). Luigi's uncle, Nicola De Grazia, had migrated to Salida in 1904.

- *WORLD WAR I*

Many men emigrated to help the family since their older brothers or fathers were busy fighting and were no longer economically supporting the family. Others left to avoid being drafted by the Italian Army to fight in World War I.

Motivation for emigration and initial problems

The year 1880 can be considered a starting point for mass migration from southern Italy. In 1861 Italy had become a unified nation under the Savoy Monarchy but the South had not received any economic benefit from this event and their living conditions actually worsened when the new monarchy *increased taxes* and obliged young males to abandon their farms to *serve in the army*. The *land was neglected* and poorly irrigated, erosion and floods were not counteracted by planting trees and thus, the soil became infertile. Poor sanitary conditions led to diseases and epidemics, such as, cholera and malaria, forcing thousands of southern Italians to leave the country. Most of the land was *owned by a few wealthy nobles* who lived in big cities and allowed overseers to run their estates. In many townships, water was very scarce, roads and streets were useless in bad weather. Summers were fiercely hot and accompanied by drought.

As soon as the immigrants landed in New York, a New York State quarantine inspector boarded the ship and checked all the passengers before they disembarked. Next a U.S. medical inspector would approve all **native born Americans** as well as **first and second class passengers**. All **steerage passengers** were taken in barges to **Ellis Island** for processing. The immigrants were tagged with a number that designated which ship they had travelled on. They entered the **baggage room** where they were told to check their belongings. Then up the stairway to the second floor **Registry Room** where they were quickly observed by medical personnel for any obvious deformities or handicaps. Whenever a case aroused suspicion, a large **X** would be marked on their coat followed by another symbol, such as, **L** for lameness, **CT** for trachoma, **S** for senility, **G** for goiter, **H** for heart conditions, **Pg** for pregnancy and so on. Next, they were tested to determine **mental deficiency** (this could be grounds for deportation). Immigrants who showed no signs of mental or physical deficiencies were then sent to be questioned by immigration inspectors, many of whom could speak the immigrant's native language. Answers to the questions had to match those original answers given to the ship's captain before leaving Europe. There were questions, such as, "What is your name? ", "How are you going to support yourself?" and "Are you an anarchist or a polygamist?" The entire procedure at Ellis Island might take three hours or more and the name Ellis Island often struck fear in the hearts of the Italians, for they had heard stories of families being sent back or separated for various reasons (thus, the nickname the "**Isle of Tears**").

Most of the immigrants **settled in cities** where they were factories and where they could easily find a job. There was hardly a city of any size in America that did not have a section called "**Little Italy**". Italians would look to settle in these areas, for it was here that they *felt most comfortable*. They could speak their own language and be understood, and they could eat food familiar to them. This resulted in the formation of very definite ethnic communities. Little Italies could be found in major cities like *Denver, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hartford, New Haven or Waterbury* where they were isolated from most Americans and this seclusion served to nurture and maintain the Italian traditions (food, language, close-knit family organization and religious practices).

Most Italian immigrants were ignorant of American laws and customs, and had little opportunity to learn about them except from what they picked up from their contact with Americans. The "**padrone system**" allowed for Italian laborers to find work throughout the United States: the "*padroni*" or illegal and unscrupulous employment agents (furnished contractors, longshoremen, miners, and railroads with the necessary labor). These agents would work on commission and exercised a great deal

of control over Italian laborers. The "*padrone*" would make sure that laborers were escorted to the work site and kept a close vigilance over them until the job was done. Unfortunately, many "*padroni*" sought to exploit and enslave their own countrymen.

As Italians became more self-sufficient they relied less and less on the "*padroni*". The *padrone system* had flourished for two reasons: 1) the immigrant did not speak English and could easily be taken advantage of; 2) he feared to live in a large city. Once the immigrant learned how to speak English, he was able to fend for himself.

Although most Italians who came to America at the turn of the century were **farmers**, they **did not choose to work as farmers in America** for a variety of **reasons**: 1) **land** in America **was expensive** - all of the free land offered in various parts of the West under the Homestead Act was no longer available; 2) it took a **long time to accumulate profits** from farming; 3) farming **reminded them of the miserable conditions they had left in Italy**; 4) farms in America were **too isolated**.

Neighbors were too far apart, they were afraid of being separated from other Italians. They were weary of strangers, had a very limited English vocabulary and settled among their own kind. Some Americans used derogatory names against them, such as, "**wop**," "**guinea**," and "**dago**." Some stores refused to sell groceries or rent homes to them in the hopes that they would get discouraged and return to Italy. Immigrants would probably have found life easier in America if they had learned the English language. Unfortunately, they had no time to go to night school after working a 12 to 14 hours a day. And so it became a vicious circle; the Italians remaining ignorant of the American ways and the Americans not taking the time to understand the mentality and culture of the new immigrants.

Although between 1885 and 1920, 70 % of the Italian population was employed in agriculture, most of them settled in large American cities, such as, New York, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles. **When they arrived, colonization of the American frontier had almost finished, many farm lands belonged to railroads** and those that remained were less fertile, and expensive to buy. They did not look for lands to cultivate because they **did not have the capital needed to buy or to set up a farm**. Some who embarked for America **remained overseas for only a short period** since they desired to save some money and return to Italy to buy a house and farm land there. In Salida, **racism against Italians, language and cultural problems were difficult to overcome since Laghitans, as a minority group, were forced to accept the new American ways**. In cities, such as, Denver, the various "Little Italy" neighborhoods offered protection and support, and gave Italians the feeling of being at home but also prevented Italians to become Americanized, isolating them in ghettos that protected and preserved their ethnic and linguistic values.

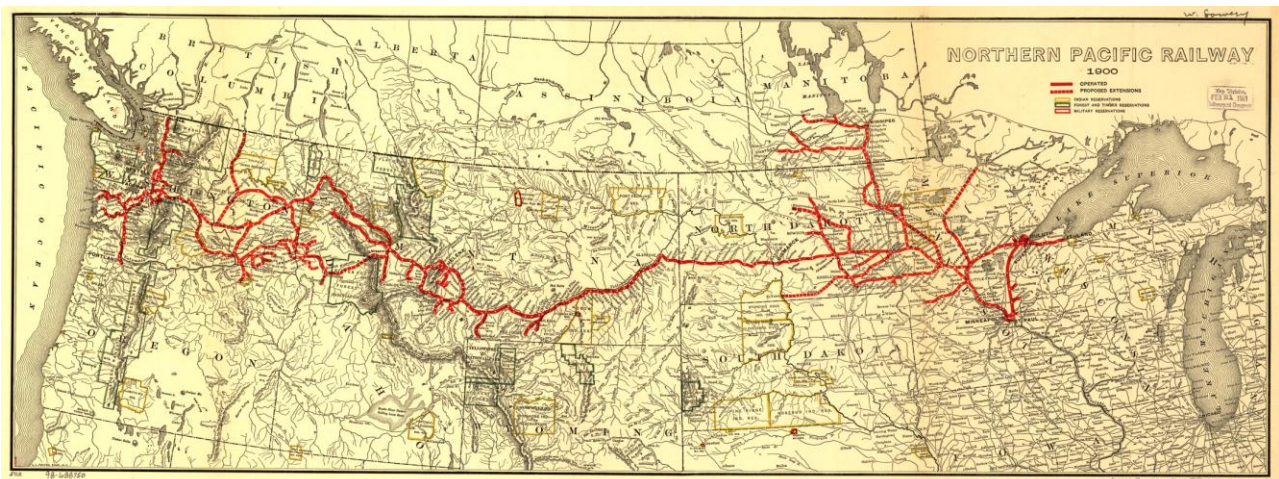
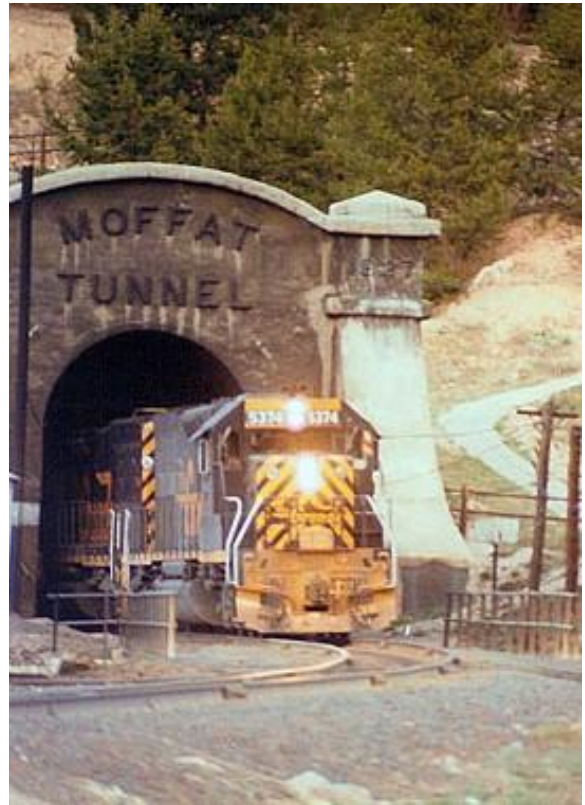
Those who chose to settle in semi-unexplored lands, such as Salida where their participation in early land development and building was required, were strongly determined to overcome many obstacles and risks found in the **wilderness**. This was the case of *Domenico Posteraro*, *Giuseppe De Luca* and *Giuseppe Scanga* who arrived when Salida had just been declared a town.

Before arrival, Laghitans were influenced by **advertisement** which promised **easy earnings, free lands, rich gold, silver and lead mines** and many jobs as **railroad workers**. Colorado was a place where a hard-working, honest individual could be more appreciated than in the unhealthy overcrowded slums and sweat factories of the big cities of the North Atlantic coast.

As soon as they disembarked in New York, our "paisans" saw publicity signs which invited them to take a **free train to the Western States** and met brokers sent by owners of mines and railroads, such as, those of Colorado.

RAILROADS

Railroads were very important for early Lighthan emigration. In 1869 the **Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads** (CP & UPR) had inaugurated the first important railway line crossing the USA from east to west. After a few years, the **Northern Pacific** crossed the Northern States and **Southern Pacific** crossed the Southern ones. By 1909 the entire American territory was crisscrossed by a closely knit railway network 240,000 miles long. Our townsmen found jobs in railroads and worked very hard in extremely inhospitable regions. **Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company** (D & RGW) was chartered in 1870 as the **Denver and Rio Grande Railway** (D & RG). It began with a **narrow-gauge** line extending from *Denver, Colorado*, south to *New Mexico* and west to *Salt Lake City, Utah*. Conversion to **standard-gauge track** began in 1888. In 1930 the D & RG took possession of the **Denver & Salt Lake line** (formerly *Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railroad*), thereby acquiring the assets of a rail transit system created by *David Halliday Moffat*. These included the **Moffat Tunnel**, under Colorado's **Continental Divide** that opened to rail traffic in 1928, shortening the trip between *Denver* and *Salt Lake City* by eight hours. The railroad operated along more than 3,000 miles (4,800 km) of track between *Missouri* and *Utah* and was noted for its scenic passenger routes.



Northern Pacific Railway

MINING

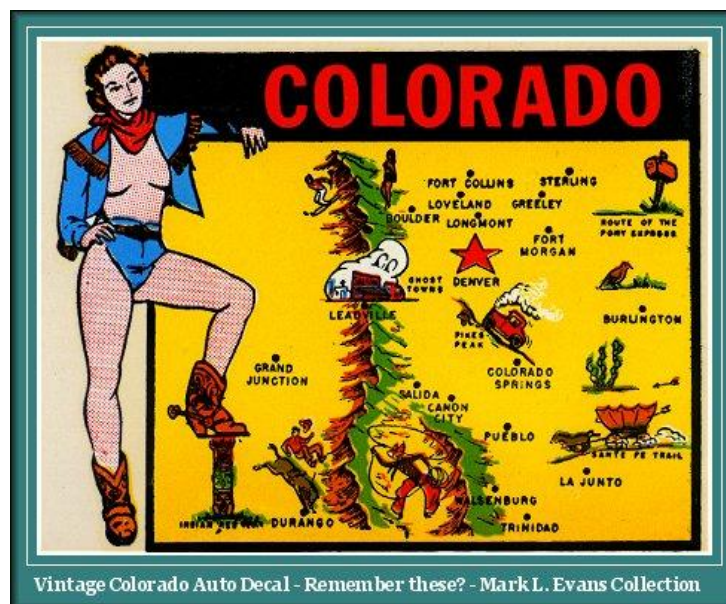
Laghitans were also **employed as miners**, a well-paid but an extremely dangerous job where they had no rights and at times were subdued with violent methods. The owners disregarded safety conditions and many workers became victims of disabling or mortal accidents.

Mining was a hard and dangerous job and life in remote mining communities was difficult. Mine owners often needed to find new laborers for their mines. In the 1880s and 1890s, the coal fields of Colorado hired workers of many nationalities but especially Italians who were the last ones to arrive and thus struggled less to obtain a better salary with shorter hours.

Colorado's major mine accidents, their causes and number of men killed, are as follows:

- *Jan. 24, 1884: Crested Butte Mine, Gunnison Co., Colorado Coal & Iron Co., gas and dust explosion ignited by a lamp, 59 people killed.*
- *Feb. 18, 1896: Vulcan Mine, Garfield Co., A.T. & S.F. Coal Co., explosion of gas and dust ignited by firing shot in the chute, 49 people killed.*
- *Jan. 31, 1910: Primero Mine, Las Animas, Co., Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., explosion of gas and dust, 75 people killed.*
- *Nov. 8, 1910: Victor-American Fuel Co., Las Animas, Co., explosion of gas and dust caused by a fire, 79 people killed.*
- *April 27, 1917: Hastings Mine, Las Animas, Co., Victor-American Fuel Co., explosion of gas and dust caused by an open safety lamp, 121 people killed.*

The *major mine accidents* in Colorado which resulted in a large number of fatalities at one time, were caused by gas and dust explosions in underground coal mines. In 1920, in a poll taken to determine the nationality of 12,799 men employed in coal mines in Colorado, 3651 resulted to be *American*, 2325 *Mexican* and 2292 *Italian*.



Railroad ad to settle in Colorado

AMERICAN INDIANS of COLORADO

Before settlers occupied Colorado, almost the entire territory was inhabited by **Ute Indians**, **Southern Cheyenne**, **Navajo** and **Arapaho**.



The **Ute tribe** first inhabited the **Colorado Plateau** more than 300 years ago. The Ute tried to preserve their autonomy by aiding first the Hispanics and then the Americans at the expense of the **Shoshone** and **Paiutes**.

In **1855**, following Ute depredations against cattlemen in Colorado's San Luis valley, settlers responded by slaughtering 40 Ute near Salida. Ute **Chief Ouray**¹⁷ (1833-1880) was able to negotiate diplomatically with Washington because he, knew well the English language and according to *U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes* (1822-1893) who met him in *Washington, D.C.*, he was the most intellectual man he had ever met.

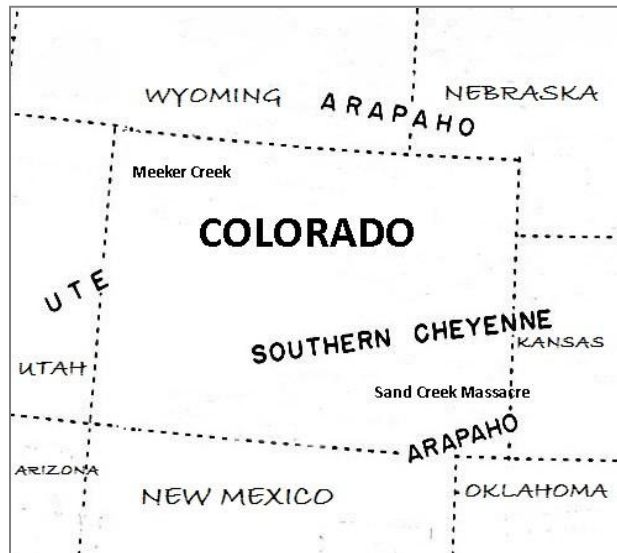
After the Civil War, **Gen. William T. Sherman** (1820-1891) urged the Ute to confine themselves to a reservation but Ouray refused.

From 1864 to 1868 the U.S. assisted the Ute, **Hopi** and **Zuni**, launched an "onslaught on the **Navajos** and their way of life" where the legendary **Kit Carson** (1809-1868) was the primary Manifest Destiny's scout.¹⁸

¹⁷ *Chief Ouray* died of kidney disease in 1880. *Salida* honors two Ute Indian chiefs by using their last names to denominate two of its main roads ("**Shavano Avenue**" and "**Ouray Avenue**") in the "Downtown" area.

¹⁸ Hixson Walter L., *"American Settler Colonialism"*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2013, pp. 128-131.

On November 29, **1864**, a 700-man force of Colorado Territory militia led by *Major John Chivington* (1821-1894)¹⁹ attacked and destroyed a peaceful village in *Sand Creek*, the of **Cheyenne** and **Arapaho** encamped in southeastern Colorado Territory, killing and mutilating an estimated 160 Indians, about two-thirds of whom were women and children. Thus, the aggression against these Indians came to be known as the "**Sand Creek Massacre**" (see map).



Nathaniel C. Meeker (1817-1879) a journalist and homesteading entrepreneur, who in 1878 was appointed to be a U.S. Indian agent at *White River* in *northwestern Colorado* when (Colorado had become a State in 1876). He had founded in 1870 the *Union Colony*, a cooperative agricultural colony in present-day *Greeley*, Colorado. In **1879**, after Meeker had a tense conversation with an irritated Ute chief, he wired authorities asking for military assistance, claiming that he had been assaulted by an Indian, driven from his home and severely injured. Before U.S. troops arrived, he was killed by **Utes** together with ten of his employees in what became known as the **Meeker**



Massacre (see map), where his wife *Arvilla* and adult daughter *Josephine* were taken captive for about three weeks. In 1880 the U.S. Congress passed punitive legislation to remove the Utes from Colorado and send them to reservations in present-day Utah, and take away some land formerly guaranteed them. Meeker wanted to convert the Utes from hunters into farmers and the Utes resented his order.

The **Apache tribe** has lived in present day *New Mexico* for more than 1,000 years. Although they were successful hunters, the tribe was also one of the first in the region to develop agriculture. The *Apaches* had a history of especially violent conflicts with U.S. authorities, led by famous leaders, such as, *Geronimo* (1829-1909).

The **Shoshone** were wide-ranging tribes people who settled in current-day *Wyoming*, *Colorado*, *Idaho* and *Utah*. Shoshone tribes woman **Sacajawea** (1788-1812), a guide for the **Lewis and Clark expedition**, is one of history's most famous native Americans. The tribe had a small population of approximately 8,000 people that were forcibly placed on a reservation in the early 1900s.

The **Pueblo's** ancestors, the **Anasazi**, are recognized as the first tribe to ever inhabit the area that is now known as *New Mexico*. The Pueblo were masters of their arid homeland, made houses of adobe brick and learned how to farm the land.

¹⁹ **Major John Chivington** led U.S. militia troops at Sand Creek. **Cheyenne** and **Arapaho Indians**, mostly women and children, were killed. Some were shot at close range, and soldiers mutilated their bodies. At first, Chivington was regarded as a hero, and a parade was organized in Downtown Denver. At the time, many considered native people a hindrance to the State's development. However, thanks to eye witnesses, Chivington's career ended in disgrace and he became known as "*The Hero of Glorieta Pass and the Butcher of Sand Creek.*"

The **Navajo Nation** whose territorial boundaries are shown on the map, is a semi-autonomous Native American-governed territory established in 1923 and covering 27,425 square miles occupying portions of northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and northwestern New Mexico.



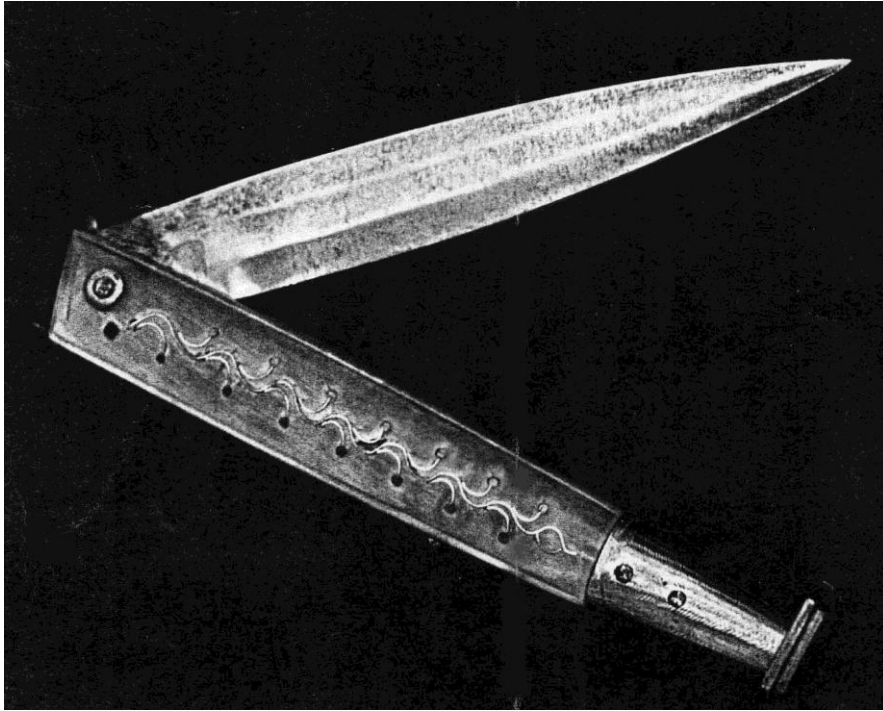
It is the **largest land area assigned primarily to a Native American jurisdiction** within the United States. Adjacent to the *Southern Ute Reservation* of Colorado, it surrounds the *Hopi Indian Reservation* established in 1882 as independent from U.S.A. jurisdiction (as seen on the map).



Hopi Indian Pueblo in Arizona, surrounded by the Navajo Nation



ARTS and CRAFTS of LAGHITANS



Some knew how to hand-make artistic knives by using precious metals, such as, silver (this knife was made by a Laghitan in the 1940's)



Some tinsmiths were capable of making elaborate copper coffee pots



Some Laghitans of Salida were barbers



Other Laghitans of Salida were shoemakers

Other arts and crafts that Laghitans "exported" to Salida: carpentry, masonry, stonecutting, tailoring, milling, fruit growing, gardening, livestock breeding, plumbing, soldering, painting, lumbering, cooking, baking and wine-making.

JOBS that many LAGHITANS OCCUPIED in SALIDA

- **MINERS** in lead and silver mines (at *Leadville*, the "*Climax Molybdenum Mine*" opened up in 1917 and had about 3400 workers who received high salaries. *Molybdenum is a mineral used to harden steel*)
- **LEAD SMELTERS** ("*Ohio & Colorado Smelter*") active from 1902 until 1922
- **RAILROAD WORKERS** at the "*D & RGW*" Railroad
- **FARMING** especially in ranches
- **CRAFTS**



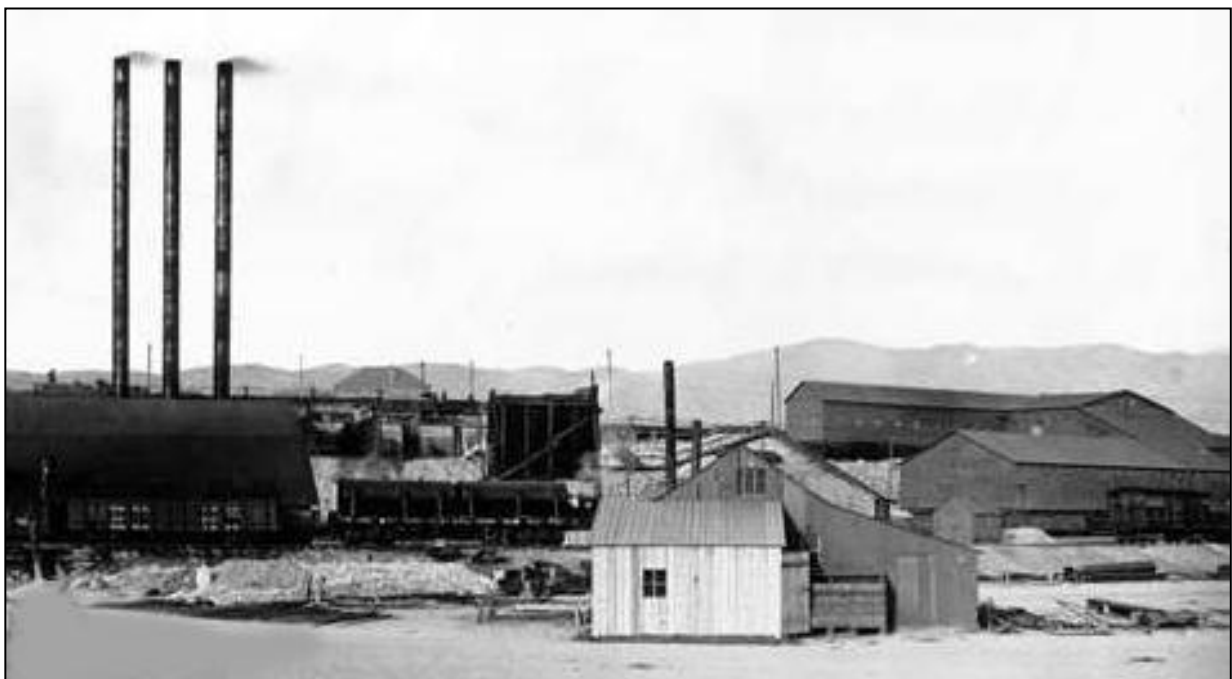
Tunnel No. 2, Colchester Gold & Copper Mining & Milling Co. in Salida in 1890

Mining attracted many people who arrived with picks, shovels and some dynamite to seek "color" (precious minerals). At first, they were not disappointed because they did find any *gold, silver, copper* or *lead*. During the winter of 1895-96, many businesses closed early so proprietors could go "mining." One of those efforts was the **Colchester Mining and Milling Company** which dug two tunnels. Plans were to connect the two tunnels inside the mountain, but ore ran

out before this could be achieved. Many Laghitans worked as miners, *Pete Barone* is only an example.



An old inactive *silver mine* in Salida (photo by J. Todd: *Salida Library*)



The "**Ohio & Colorado Smelter**" where lead was melted in Salida from 1902 until 1922. Their chimneys were 350 feet tall and represent a monument to all those workers who risked their lives by exposing themselves to the poisonous fumes derived from molten lead.

The **D & RGW Railroad** linked Denver with *Leadville, Buena Vista, Poncha Springs* and *Salida* up to the *Rio Grande River*, south-west of the lead mines within the mountains surrounding Salida. Salida's train station was an important switching and exchange rail terminal with a roundhouse packed with locomotives. Trains with cars of **narrow gauge** (3 feet wide) carrying mineral ores arrived at the station and were hand shovelled to **regular gauge** trains (over 4 ½ ft wide) that left for smelters in other cities. Only these smaller trains could overcome the sharp turns and steep hills to reach Salida from the nearby mountain mines. At the time, Salida had only 1500 inhabitants but 2000 people coming from nearby towns were working for the railroad. Many Laghitans also found jobs at D & RGW, for example, *Domenico and Saverio Posteraro, Ferdinando and Ralph Cupelli, Nicola, Saverio and Francesco Ciciarelli. Raffaele Cupelli* lost his life on the job in 1910. They loaded and unloaded goods, built arches, supported bridges, dug tunnels, up kept and fixed rails, stabilized mountain rocks to avoid rock slides and shovelled snow that blocked the trains after a storm. *Salida did not exist as a town until the D & RGW Rail reached Chaffee County in 1880.*

Cost of D & RG railroad passenger tickets in 1911 (only \$25 from Salida to Los Angeles)

Low Colonist Rates

via

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

"The scenic line of the world."

Tickets on Sale March 10th

to

April 10th, 1911, Inc.

—\$25—

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE

FROM	TO
Denver	San Francisco
Colorado Springs	Los Angeles
Pueblo	San Diego
Florence	San Jose
Cañon City	Marysville
Salida	Sacramento
Buena Vista	Stockton
Leadville	Portland
Glenwood Springs	Tacoma
Delta	Seattle
Grand Junction	Spokane
Montrose	Vancouver, B. C.
Gunnison	Victoria, B. C.

Daily Lines of Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will leave Denver daily via
for San Francisco and Los Angeles
without change.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED TOURIST CARS
TO SAN FRANCISCO
via Salt Lake City and the New Western Pacific Railway.

For full particulars, train services, reservations, etc., call on any Rio Grande Agent, or address

FRANK A. WADSWORTH,
General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.



Railway workers at the "**Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad** "
(D & RGW) in 1907



Line-up of three **switch engines** in Salida in 1890: no. 213 (on the left) was a narrow-gauge, no. 576 (in the center) was a standard-gauge and no. 218 (on the right) was another narrow-gauge. The D & RG seldom purchased new switch engines and used old, small, or surplus road locomotives that were converted for switching duty by adding front and rear footboards, as well as rear headlights, as these three locomotives show.

(Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)



Salida railway roundhouse 1890-92 (Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)

All 27 roundhouse tracks and nearly half of the Salida roundhouse itself, are visible in this photograph, taken sometime between 1890 and 1892. Nearly half of the stalls carried four rails to handle both narrow and standard gauges. The 62-foot turntable was used until 1909 when it was replaced with an 80-foot model. The arch doorways of each roundhouse stall can be seen on the photo. Tenderfoot Hill is visible behind the roundhouse.

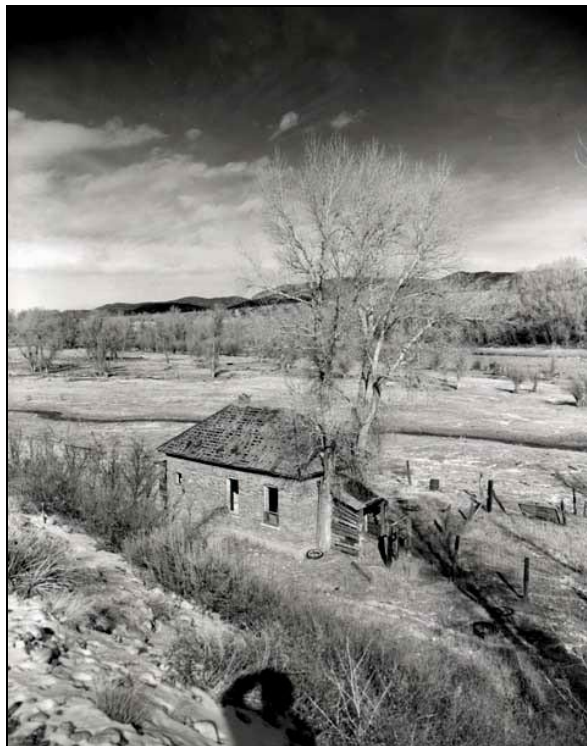
Although preparations began a year earlier, the **third rail** was laid through Salida during 1890. Addition of the outside rail allowed standard gauge as well as narrow gauge trains to operate over the entire Rio Grande system. Switches, frogs and reraliers – especially in the crowded Salida yards – were an engineering marvel. As late as 1890, the tender of this switcher was fitted with a kerosene work light.

*As many as **100 trains a day** passed through Salida – and sometimes there were 15 or more passenger trains.*

How SALIDA appeared to LAGHITANS



Motoring along Arkansas River where a motorway is active today



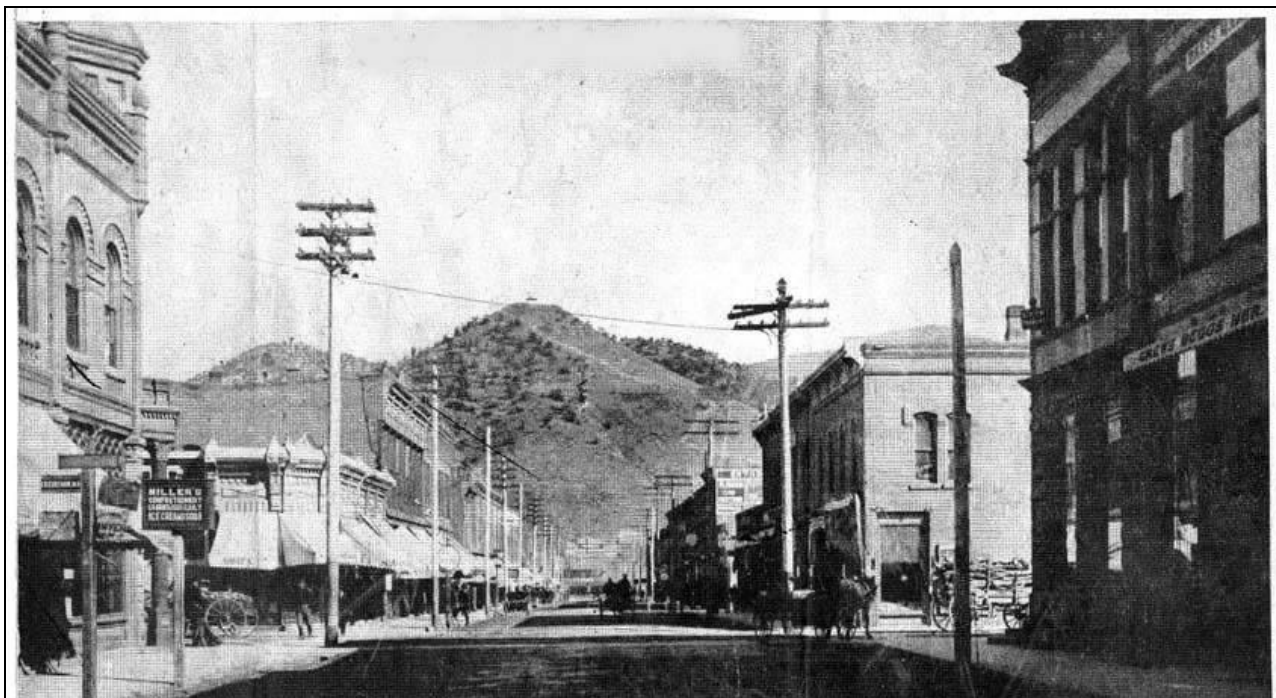
Overall view of an old two-room brick structure of Salida located right on the river banks directly across from the once thriving smelter. This old structure has functioned as schoolhouse, town hall and a private dwelling place *(photo by Jim Todd: Salida Library)*

*The **Denton Hotel*** had four stories capped with a corner tower. It was the tallest building in Salida when it opened for business on June 6, 1890. It was located on the northeast corner of First and E Streets, was 75-by-90 feet, it included 68 sleeping rooms (many with their own bathrooms), a fine dining room and had a balcony on two sides. A grand ball with music by the Salida Concert Band was held to inaugurate what was then Salida's finest hotel. As an aid to patrons who wanted rides to various points in town, there was 24-hour omnibus (hack) service. The Denton was too far from the railroad depot to be successful and succeeding owners renamed it the "**St. Clair and the Rainbow Hotel**".

The hotel was torn down in the 1930s.



Salida's Denton Hotel (1890)
(Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)



COMPARATIVE PICTURES OF SALIDA'S F Street in the 1930's and presently which ran last week sparked more interest than any photos run in recent months. They even prompted Tony Palese, longtime Salidan, to loan us this extremely rare view of the same scene taken in 1913. Of particular note is the foliage on Tenderfoot, said to have

been choked out shortly afterwards by fumes from the smelter. The familiar "S" also came along much later. Close examination will reveal one "horseless" carriage parked on the left side midway between 1st and 2nd Streets.

(Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)

Trees on **Tenderfoot Mountain** were numerous and healthy when this photograph was taken March 20, 1895. They began dying shortly after the smelter opened in 1902, and by 1917 there were only a few left. Two foot paths up the mountain were used by hundreds of visitors who wanted to get a splendid view of the city while they waited to change trains. The mountain was a favorite picnic spot for locals as well.



Men near Salida ready to shovel snow from railroad tracks (early 1900s)
(Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)

At times the only way to keep trains running on the Colorado and Southern was for crews to busily hand shovel snow from the tracks. This crew shown on the photo, tries to free a train blocked by snow between Hancock and the Alpine Tunnel.

With riches ahead in mine shafts or tunnels, men were impatient and work often continued in deep winter snow and sub-zero temperatures. There was an insatiable demand for mine and construction timbers. Although work was brutal, the rewards were good enough that men were **willing to risk snow slides and frostbite** to snake timber up dangerously narrow trails even during the coldest winters. Miners working underground usually did not feel the cold as much, but were faced with a difficult trip to and from work. There was also the chance that while they were underground, the entrance to their workplace might be buried by a snow slide.

How was SALIDA really like ?

The 5th edition of the **1913-14 R. L. Polk Directory Co.'s Salida City** and Chaffe County Directory, contained *194 pages of useful information, a list of all its inhabitants, its businesses, churches, public offices, banks, stores, schools and medical offices.*

About 100 pages dealt with *Salida City* and three pages with *Poncha Springs*.

Its **index** give us an idea how *Salida* was in 1913.

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Commercial activity in Salida as shown in newspaper ads in **1885**

SALIDA ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE SULLIVAN,
Dealer in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Hardware, Stoves,
Queensware, and Miners'
and Ranchmens' Supplies.

A full line of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
Wheelbarrows, Revolvers, Ammunition, Iron, Steel, etc.

Agents for John Deere Plows,
Wood's Twine Binder, Wood's Mower, and Thomas' Hay Rakes.

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AGENTS
Overland

How COLORADO became PART of U.S.A.



Colorado became a U.S. territory through **four steps**:

- in **1803** with the **Louisiana Purchase** from France for \$ 15 million (eastern portion of Colorado "*East of the Rockies*")

It consisted of more than 530 million acres covering 22.3 percent of the territory of the modern United States: two-thirds of current State of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and portions of Montana and Wyoming. The purchase was an important moment in the Presidency of **Thomas Jefferson**.

- in **1819** with the **Spanish Cession** through the **Adams-Onis Treaty** (a portion of Colorado "*West of the Rockies*")
It also led to land reclamation of current Florida and a portion of Louisiana. In the treaty, the US had to pay five million dollars to cover the claims made by American citizens against Spain.
- in **1845** with the **Texas Annexation** and a smaller area of *Colorado* was obtained from Spain
- in **1848** with the **Mexican Cession** through the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** (after the *Mexican-American War*) the lands of present day present day States of *California*, *Nevada*, *Utah*, most of *Arizona*, about half of *New Mexico*, about a quarter of **Colorado**, and a small section of *Wyoming*.

GOVERNORS of COLORADO Territory and State

Territory of Jefferson

The self-proclaimed Provisional Government of the **Territory of Jefferson** was organized on November 7, 1859. It included all of present-day Colorado, but extended about 3 miles farther east, 138 miles farther north, and about 50 miles farther west. The territory was never recognized by the federal government in the tumultuous days before the *American Civil War* and it had only one governor, **Robert Williamson Steele**. He proclaimed the territory dissolved on June 6, 1861, several months after the official formation of the **Colorado Territory**, but only days after the arrival of its first governor.

Governors of the Territory of Colorado



William Gilpin

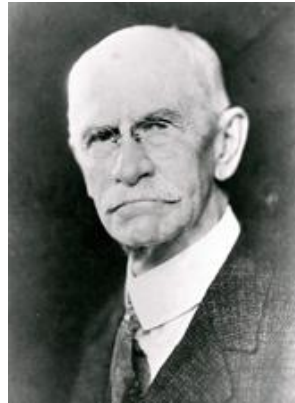
Colorado Territory was organized on **February 28, 1861**, from parts of the territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Nebraska, and the unorganized territory that was previously the western portion of Kansas Territory.

Governor	Took office	Left office	Appointed by
William Gilpin	March 25, 1861	March 26, 1862	Abraham Lincoln
John Evans	March 26, 1862	October 17, 1865	Abraham Lincoln
Alexander Cummings	October 17, 1865	April 24, 1867	Andrew Johnson
Alexander Cameron Hunt	April 24, 1867	June 14, 1869	Andrew Johnson
Edward M. McCook	June 14, 1869	1873	Ulysses S. Grant
Samuel Hitt Elbert	April 4, 1873	1874	Ulysses S. Grant
Edward M. McCook	June 19, 1874	March 29, 1875	Ulysses S. Grant
John Long Routt	March 29, 1875	August 1, 1876	Ulysses S. Grant

Governors of the State of Colorado from 1876 to 1933



Davis Hanson Waite,
8th Governor of Colorado



Charles Spalding Thomas,
11th Governor of Colorado



George Alfred Carlson,
20th Governor of Colorado

1. John Long Routt	August 1, 1876	January 14, 1879	Republican
2. Frederick Walker	January 14, 1879	January 9, 1883	Republican
3. James Benton Grant	January 9, 1883	January 13, 1885	Democratic
4. Benjamin Harrison	January 13, 1885	January 11, 1887	Republican
5. Alva Adams	January 11, 1887	January 8, 1889	Democratic
6. Job Adams Cooper	January 8, 1889	January 13, 1891	Republican
7. John Long Routt	January 13, 1891	January 10, 1893	Republican
8. Davis Hanson Waite	January 10, 1893	January 8, 1895	Populist
9. Albert Washington	January 8, 1895	January 12, 1897	Republican
10. Alva Adams	January 12, 1897	January 10, 1899	Democratic
11. Charles Spalding	January 10, 1899	January 8, 1901	Democratic
12. James Bradley	January 8, 1901	January 13, 1903	Democratic
13. James Hamilton	January 13, 1903	January 10, 1905	Republican
14. Alva Adams	January 10, 1905	March 17, 1905	Democratic
15. James Hamilton	March 17, 1905	March 17, 1905	Republican
16. Jesse Fuller McDonald	March 17, 1905	January 8, 1907	Republican
17. Henry Augustus	January 8, 1907	January 12, 1909	Republican
18. John F. Shafroth	January 12, 1909	January 14, 1913	Democratic
19. Elias M. Ammons	January 14, 1913	January 12, 1915	Democratic
20. George Alfred Carlson	January 12, 1915	January 9, 1917	Republican
21. Julius Caldeen Gunter	January 9, 1917	January 14, 1919	Democratic
22. Oliver Henry Shoup	January 14, 1919	January 9, 1923	Republican
23. William Ellery Sweet	January 9, 1923	January 13, 1925	Democratic
24. Clarence Morley	January 13, 1925	January 11, 1927	Republican
25. Billy Adams	January 11, 1927	January 10, 1933	Democratic

BRIEF HISTORY of SALIDA

- 1541** Colorado was first explored by the Spanish explorer, **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado**. The name of the State is the Spanish word meaning "red" in reference to the color of the water of the Colorado River
- 1682** Colorado claimed by the French explorer René-Robert Cavalier for France
- 1756 - 63** The **Seven Years War** (French and Indian War) due to disputes over land is won by Great Britain. France gives England territory east of the Mississippi, except for New Orleans.
- 1803** French sell **Louisiana Territory** to the United States for \$15,000,000.
- 1805 - 06** The Choctaw and northern (Chickasaw and Cherokee) Indian cessions open up land to white settlement. The Plains Indians including the **Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Ute, Kiowa, Lakota** and **Comanche** nations fought bitter wars over the land during the 1800's led by chiefs, such as, **Crazy Horse, Red Cloud** and **Sitting Bull**.
- 1806 - 07** **Zebulon Pike** begins exploration of new territory. Pikes official mission was to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas River (then thought to be the Red River) and he international boundary.
- 1806** December 6 - Pike and his men make their way through South Park into the Arkansas River Valley.
- 1811** Missouri Fur Company trappers arrive in Upper Arkansas Valley and are greeted by hostile Indians. The unfortunate trappers were killed or captured by Indians.
- 1810 - 30** Beaver trade flourishes. Famous frontiersmen such as *Thomas Fitzpatrick, Kit Carson, Jim Beckwourth, the Bent Brothers and Ceran St. Vrain* arrive in the area.
- 1820 - 40** Trappers explore the Arkansas watershed, camping up and down the river gaining thorough knowledge of its topography and its Indian trails. These early pioneers led the way for those to follow and settle in the Valley.
- 1833** *Kit Carson* camps in the Arkansas Valley (Chalk Creek or Cottonwood Creek) and Indians attempt to take his horses. He escapes with all of his pelts and horses.
- 1836** Texas claims all lands east and north of the Rio Grande that were not in United States territory. Watershed on the south side of the Arkansas River allegedly now belonged to Texas. The strip included the Sawatch Range.
- 1845** Texas becomes a State and the United States claims all of Texas' former land.
- 1853** *Captain John Gunnison*, on a mapping expedition of Colorado, included Poncha Pass in his investigations.
- 1858** **Gold** discovered at **Dry Creek** in Colorado.

1860 In **1860**, **Cache Creek** above Granite became the first settlement of note in the upper Ark Valley, starting with a population of about 300 and exploding to 3,000 the next year. The placer included a three-mile stretch of river, plus two-miles up Cache Creek. The Post Office here functioned until **1872**.

California Gulch, where it was said "the bottom of the pan looked like all of California," became the richest placer in Colorado and the site of **Oro City** near present-day Leadville. *Horace Tabor* and wife *Augusta* were among the first in the area along with *Otto Mears* and *Charles Nachtrieb*.

1861 Prompted by the gold rush, **Colorado Territory** was established in 1861.

mid
1860's **Otto Mears** (1840-1931) became self-employed in Conejos County, CO, in the San Luis Valley Within one year he had a store, saw mill, grist mill and wheat farm. To get his products to the booming Leadville market, he built a toll road north over Poncha Pass to Lake.

1867 In 1867, free quartz gold was discovered on the east side of the river at present-day Granite. A stamp mill was erected and the seat of Lake County was moved from Dayton above Twin Lakes to Granite.

1868 With an increase in mining activity at California Gulch, *Horace and Augusta Tabor* returned from Alma and opened business. At the same time, **Joseph Hutchinson** became a manager of operations at Cache Creek and married *John McPherson's* daughter *Annabel*. Settlement continued. *George Harrington*, an Englishman, homesteaded a ranch and ran a store at Centerville. The **Adobe Park** area north of present-day Salida was settled by **Thomas Cameron** (1830-1897), who dug a long irrigation ditch from the Arkansas River. The Camerons were related to the Boons of South Park and grazed cattle over the Arkansas Hills and around Cameron Mountain, which was named for him. **Charles Nachtrieb** built a water-powered gristmill at the mouth of Chalk Creek. Soon he was grinding wheat that was shipped from Saguache by *Otto Mears*. Next year Nachtrieb added a sawmill.

1867-68 The end of panning and sluicing for gold by traditional methods in the Upper Arkansas Watershed Silver was discovered at Chalk Creek on Mount Princeton in 1872.

1872 The Hortense Mine opened along with mines at St. Elmo and Alpine.

1874 In 1874, Joseph and Annabel McPherson **Hutchinson** built their homestead ranch house just to the east of Poncha Springs. That same year **gold** was discovered on Cottonwood Creek and Harvard City sprang up. It was also the year the Lake County wars began in a water dispute between Elijah Gibbs and George Harrington. Gibbs was arrested after Harrington was shot dead trying to put out a fire that had been started in Harrington's barn. Gibbs was acquitted of murder, but the feud festered. Gibbs and his friends were terrorized by the vigilante Committee of Safety that operated out of Cleora, Nachtrieb's store and at Granite.

- 1875** In 1875, **Judge Elias Dyer**, the son of Father Dyer, ordered the vigilantes arrested, but the judge **was killed in his court room** the day after the warrants were issued.
- 1876** **Colorado**, the Centennial State, was **admitted to the Union** as the nation celebrated its 100th anniversary. It was the year the **silver boom** started with reports that the common black sand found below California Gulch contained carbonate of lead with associated silver assaying at \$400 worth of silver per ton. In 1870 the Colorado had 39,864 inhabitants and in 1880 it jumped to 194,327.
- 1877** In place of the played-out gold fields of **Oro City**, the new City of Leadville was established in 1877.
- 1878** By 1878, **Horace Tabor** was **Leadville's Mayor** and Lake County Treasurer. His fortune would soon rocket to new heights. On April 4, 1878, after striking rich silver ore, George Fryer staked his claim to what became known as **Fryer's Hill** in California Gulch. Horace Tabor acquired the nearby Little Pittsburg mine, then the Chrysolite and Matchless mines. Soon he was reaping a fabulous fortune in silver. Tabor along with David Moffat, Jerome B. Chaffee and others became the new Silver Kings. Leadville grew rapidly into a city with fortunes to be made in almost anything remotely connected with mining. David May, who founded the May Company Department store, for instance, was among the first of the Jewish faith to settle in Leadville.
 In 1878, Nicholas Creede located the **Monarch Mine** near present-day **Monarch Pass**. Chaffee City sprang up, but the name was changed later to Monarch City. The principal minerals coming from the Monarch mining district were **silver** with some **gold, lead** and **zinc**. An aerial tramway collected ore from the richest of the mines--the Madonna. **Poncha Springs** grew to prominence with construction of a new hotel named for its owner H. A. Jackson.
 With the boom in mining, came increased traffic on the wagon road that ran down the valley. **William Bales**, who operated a stage stop near present-day Salida, foresaw the coming of the railroad, named his settlement **Cleora** after his daughter and opened the Cleora Post Office. A post office also opened at Hortense.
- 1879** On February 8, 1879 the Colorado legislature divided **Lake County** into a northern portion with the county seat at **Leadville** and a southern portion seated at **Granite**. The northern portion retained the name **Lake County** and a few days later the southern portion was named **Chaffee County** after *Jerome B. Chaffee*, one of Colorado's first two U.S. Senators. Chaffee had prospered as a business partner with Horace Tabor and David H. Moffat in Leadville and had branched into other activities including banking and politics in Denver. He became a prominent Republican in the campaign for statehood. Later that year, Chaffee County voters chose **Buena Vista**--a more central location--as their county seat, but officials in Granite refused to turn over the county records, a situation that caused a show down the following summer.

New York financier **Jay Gould** (1836-1892) acquired a controlling interest in the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and supplied the capital to surpass the Santa Fe Railroad in reaching Leadville as soon as possible.



1879 Maysville post office operated during this period. It was a rail terminus for silver ore -93 coming down from Monarch.

1880In May, the **Denver and Rio Grande railroad** tracks arrived at **South Arkansas**, as **Salida** was first called. *Cleora* was bypassed and a new, 160-acre townsite was laid out by former Territorial **Governor Alexander Cameron Hunt** (1825-1894), real estate agent for the D&RG who became head of the **Salida Town Company**. By June there was a post office for some **400 residents**.

By end of summer Hunt's wife suggested the Spanish name **Salida** for the new town. A bridge was built at the foot of G Street to carry a western extension of the railroad to **Gunnison** by way of Marshall Pass with a spur to Maysville.

Otto Mears had sold his Marshall Pass toll road to the D&RG for \$13,000. Salida became a major division point on the railroad with a handsome stone depot located where the tracks diverged.

By summer, with track laid up the valley, a group of Buena Vista boosters was able to run a train up to Granite at night, make off with the safe containing the county records and return with them to Buena Vista, the legal seat of Chaffee County.

Wellsville was founded with a post office functioning until 1896.

The Wellsville quarries, future home of U.S. Soil, supplied limestone, gypsum used in cement and travertine used in the U.S. Department of Commerce building in Washington D.C.. **Leadville** became Colorado's second largest city.

The **Denver and Rio Grande** began expediting the railroad to Salida as soon as it won the right-of-way court battle over use of the **Royal Gorge** with the **Santa Fe** in February 1880. The rail line was finished to **South Arkansas** May 1, and on May 20 a makeshift station opened to serve passengers on the two trains

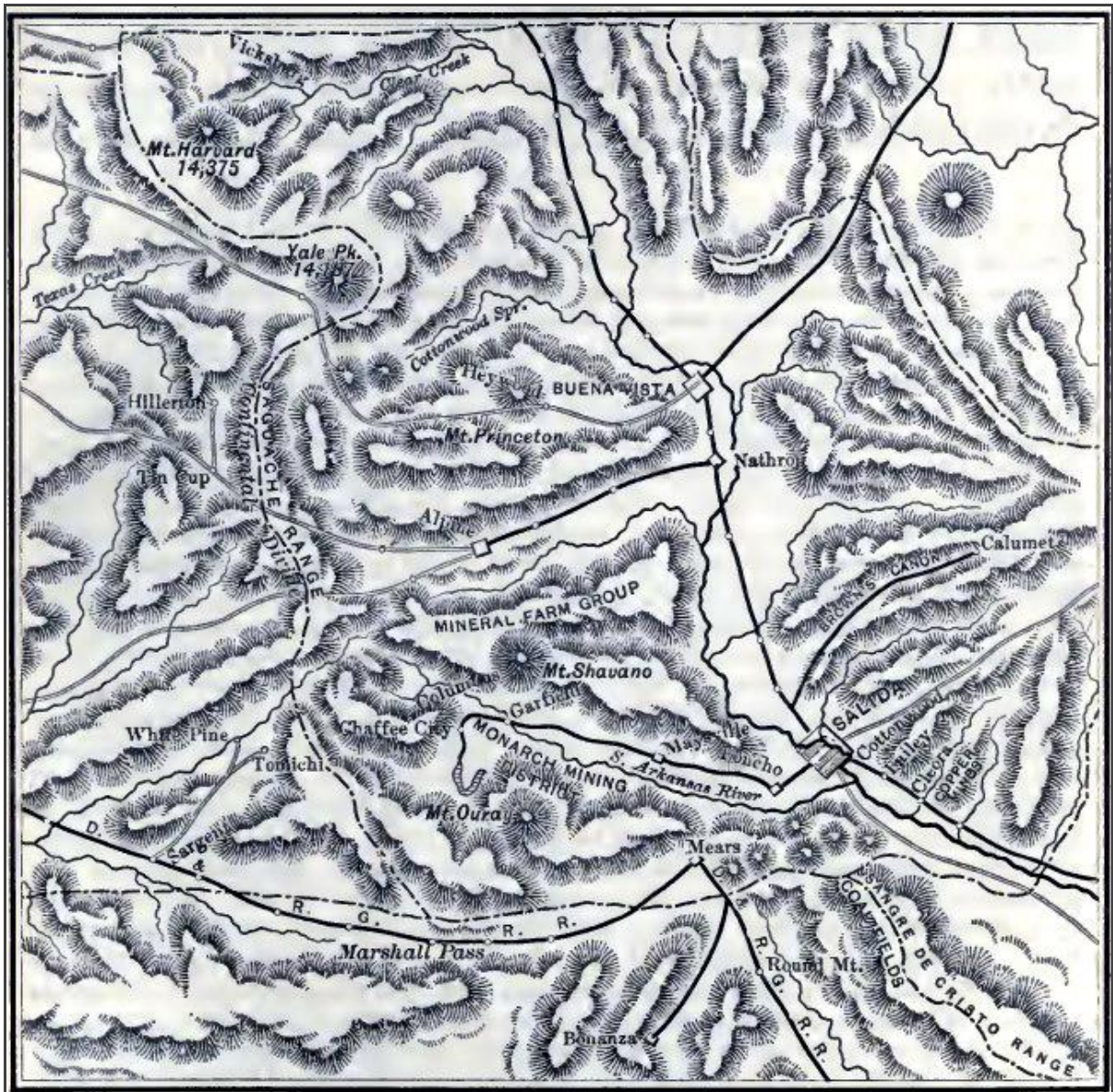


running daily between Salida and Denver. Already there were 50 buildings, although the town would not be officially platted by developer Alexander C. Hunt until the last days of summer. It was former Territorial Governor Hunt who proposed the name. **Salida** is a Spanish word and means *outlet*. This point is the outlet for numerous mining camps over the range and in the South Arkansas River Valley. It is an appropriate name and is much shorter and more convenient than the old name of **South Arkansas**. It was laid out in *May 1880* by

Alexander Cameron Hunt (1825- 1894 -*photo*) who had been *Governor of the Colorado Territory from April 1867 until June 1869 and* who owned the land, and was at that time connected with the *Denver and Rio Grande railroad*. When it was three months old it had 1,000 inhabitants. It was for a short time the **terminus** of the railroad, which was being extended to *Leadville*, and was the shipping-point of freight and passengers for the *Gunnison country*, and points beyond... The railroad company in 1886 had extensive buildings and works; the town was well watered, and had a bank, an opera-house, churches, schools, good hotels, a public reading-room, pleasant drives, and was generally

prosperous, being in the centre not only of rich mining districts, but of a good farming region, which was being rapidly settled.

Miss Millie C. Ohmertz (b.1856) in her book "**Female Pioneering**" states that she went to the Arkansas valley, 6 miles above Salida, in 1878, and for three years lived on a farm but in 1881 moved to Salida to take charge of former Gov. A. C. Hunt's real estate since he had left the Rio Grande company to undertake the development of extensive coal mines near *Laredo* in Texas and to assist in the *Mexican National railroad* enterprise. Also, in 1884, **George Sackett** (b.1843) came from Ohio to Salida and invested in real estate in and about the town, all of which was managed by Miss Ohmertz.



Map of Salida and vicinity 1880²⁰

²⁰ Hubert Howe Bancroft, "*History of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming 1540-1888*", The History Company, San Francisco, 1890, p. 585.

1881 Work began on the **Alpine Tunnel** (under Altman Pass) by crews of the Denver South Park & Pacific RR. The tunnel opened in 1882.

The D&RG extended a branch line to Maysville.

Sedalia Mine opened and started producing copper until WWII.

Calumet Mine opened and operated until 1899. It produced iron ore from high grade magnetite, which was shipped to *Colorado Coal & Iron* (CC&I) in Pueblo. The mine was served by the narrow-gauge Calumet Branch of the D&RG, which extended seven miles from the mainline up a very steep (7%) grade.

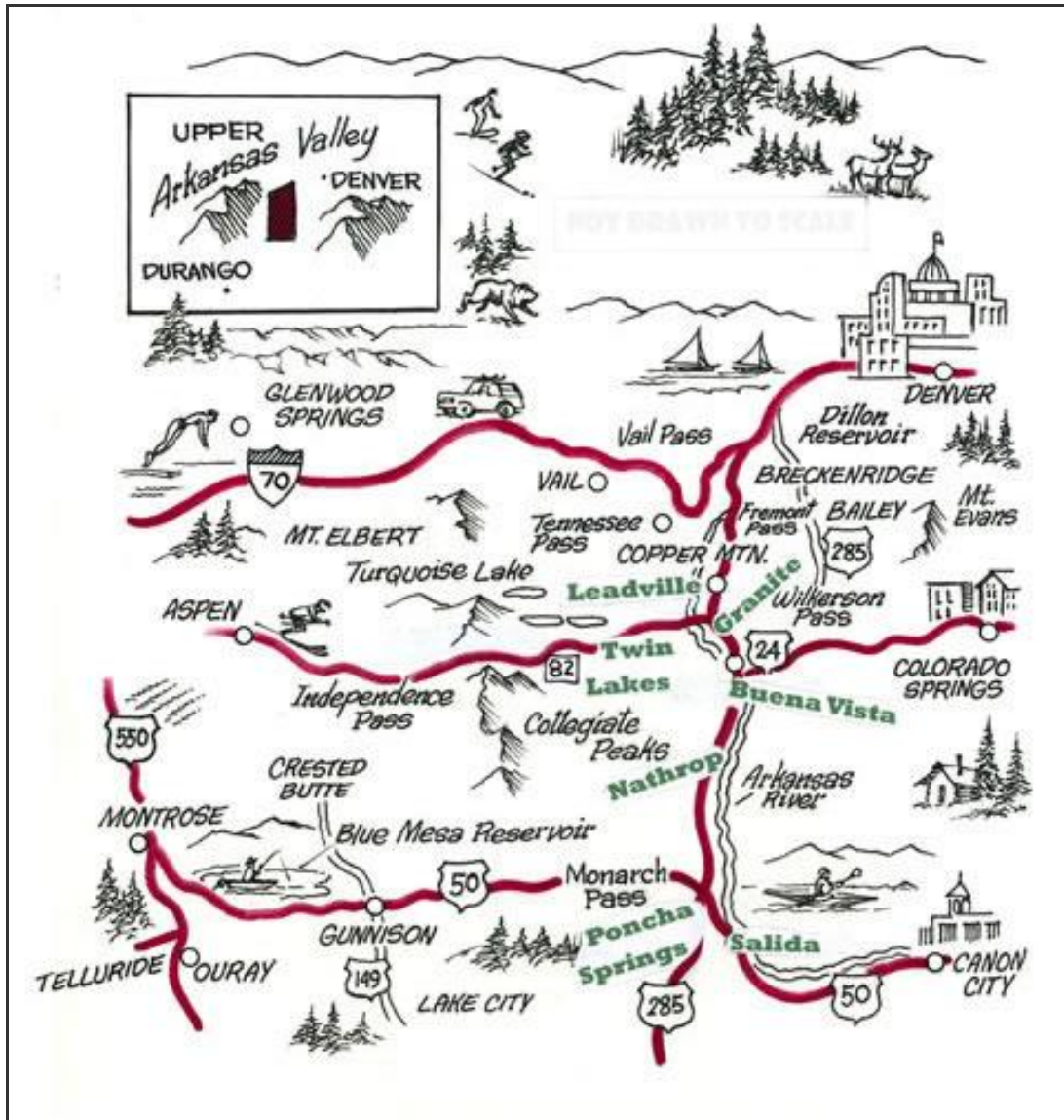
The **Orient Mine** over Poncha Pass in San Luis Valley was served by another branch of the D&RG.

The first settlers in **Chaffee County** were attracted by the *Upper Arkansas River Valley* (near where the town of **Buena Vista** is now located) and moving north along the banks of the river, they discovered the territory of California where a stream of gold-seekers flowed. Some were charmed by the fertile soil and crystal streams along the Arkansas where they decided to settle as they were not interested in finding the precious mineral. As the population along this river increased, settlers began quarreling over grazing and water rights culminating in the **assassination of Judge Dyer** at **Granite** (near the Twin Lakes). In an area now known as **Mount Princeton Hot Springs**, the new settlers discovered that the springs of hot water emerging from the mountains were useful for miners suffering from rheumatism and kindred disorders. With the coming of the **Denver, South Park and Pacific railroad** (*DSP & P*) across South Park from Denver and the *Denver and Rio Grande* through the Arkansas valley from Pueblo, **Buena Vista** became a terminal station, a pandemonium where all sorts of people met, lawyers, doctors, ministers, gamblers, miners, saloon keepers, dance hall and bawdy house owner, adventurers, criminals farmers and miners. In the summer of 1880 the railroad passed on to **Leadville** and most of the floating population went away from **Buena Vista** even if those who were attracted by the climate and the beauty of the area, decided to stay.

Salida²¹ was founded in 1880 and became a **railroad town** and a significant link in the **Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad** (*D & RGW*) until World War II when the railroad began pulling back its operations in Salida. Many of its residents worked locally for the railroad or used it to commute north to **Leadville** to work for the **Climax Molybdenum Company**. The town prospered up to the sudden slump in the price of silver in 1893 which forced many mines to close and many miners left, choosing other places, such as, Salida.²²

²¹ It was named "Salida" because "salida" in spanish means exit, and it is "the exit to the Rockies".

²² I. C. Terry, "Historical sketch of the Upper Arkansas", Chaffee County Democrat Newspaper, January 7, 1922, p. 4.



The **City of Salida** (see map above), Heart of the Rockies, lies in the headwaters of the **Arkansas River Valley** along the east slope of the Continental Divide. The city quickly grew with the coming of the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad** which ran trains to the mines and hoped to be first over the mountains with a through connection to the West Coast. Advancing from the east through the **Royal Gorge**, the tracks reached here in 1880.

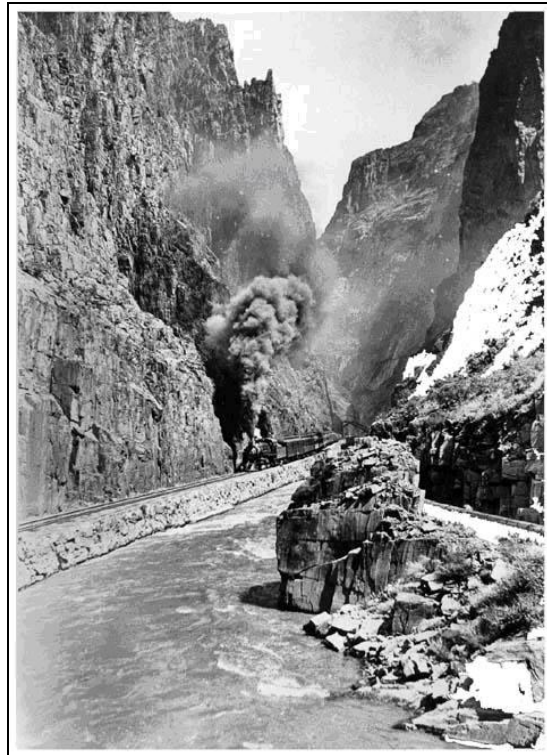
Salida prospered as **rail traffic developed in four directions**: northeast to *Denver*, northwest to *Leadville*, west to *Gunnison* over *Marshall Pass* and south to *Alamosa* over *Poncha Pass*.

The seat of **Chaffee County** had been moved from **Granite** at the north to the town of **Buena Vista** in the middle. However, Salida became the largest city in the County and voters approved moving the county seat to **Salida** in 1928. A court house, a large public school building and a pressure water system were constructed together with residencies.

Buena Vista was located 25 miles north of Salida, had an elevation of 7,957 feet and a population of 1,300 inhabitants. It was found along the route of the D & RG Railroad, it had many beautiful buildings and important commercial firms. It also attracted many tourists because of its health resorts with hot springs. Its importance in Chaffee County was also due to its County Jail and Court House.



Arkansas River Walk in Downtown Salida



D & RGW train through Royal Gorge
(Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)

1882 Baxter Stingley served as **Marshall** until 1883 when he was fatally shot in a *Salida saloon*. His reputation for law and order drew a funeral procession to Cleora cemetery that was reportedly more than a mile long. Under his orders, chain gangs in Salida had planted trees in Alpine and Riverside Parks.

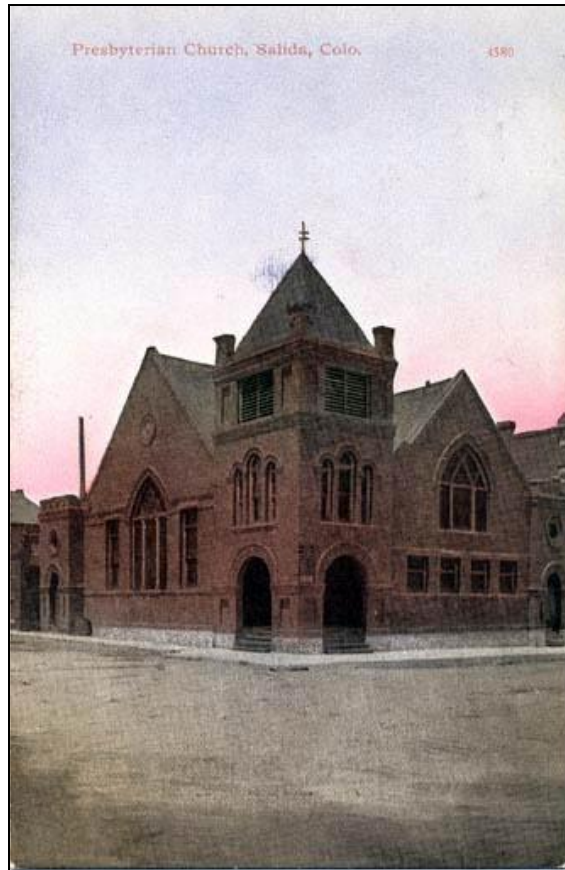
After boring the Alpine Tunnel under the Continental Divide, the **Denver South Park & Pacific (DSP&P) railroad line** opened traffic to Gunnison. The tunnel operated until 1910 when the cost of clearing heavy snow became too much for the DSP&P. The tunnel remained open for a few years longer for seasonal auto traffic, then was boarded up.

Calumet City opened its post office.

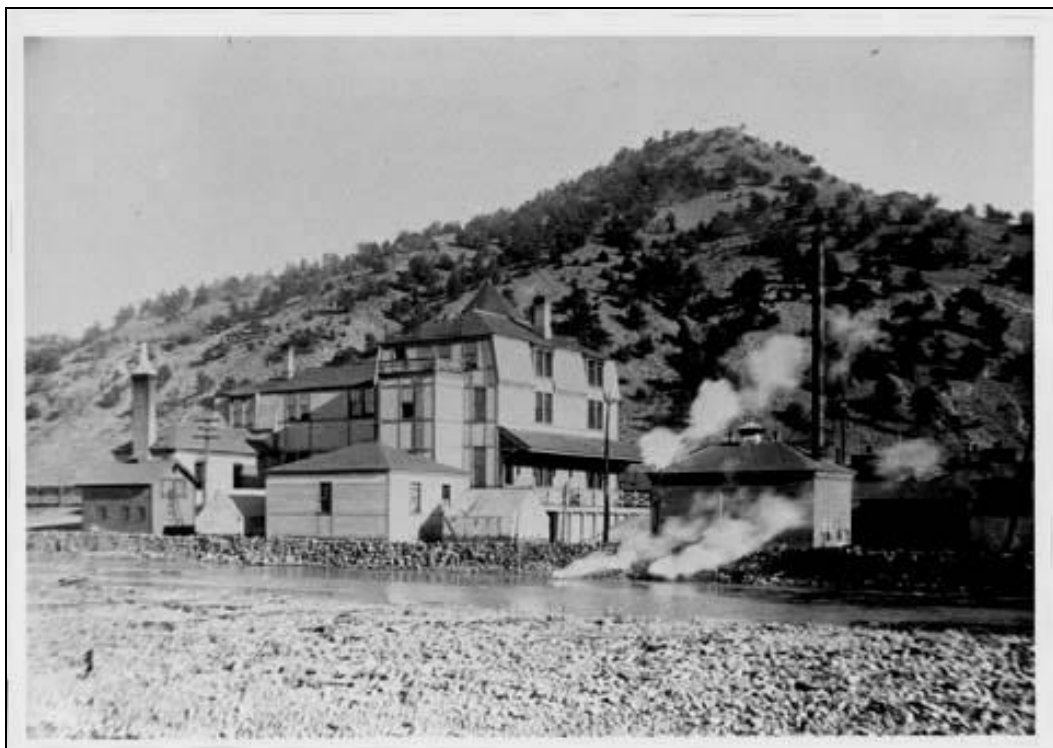
1883 Monte Cristo Hotel (see *photo below*) opened in Salida and became famous for its cuisine and appointments. Early trains had no food or sleep-wagons and thus passengers who had to travel for many hours, would get off in Salida at night and continued with the trip the morning after. The hotel was located near the train station, provided 25 sleeping rooms and 4 suites for the travelers and other guests. It also had a dining room that seated 100 people, steam heat, electric bells and bathrooms on each floor.



In 1883, Salida (no longer called "South Arkansas") was growing in three directions from the river. The **Craig Opera House** was at the corner of Second and F Streets and the **Presbyterian Church**, the first designed for religious services, was a little white frame building at the corner of Third and F Streets.



First Presbyterian Church



Rear view of the Monte Cristo Hotel (1889)

1884 *Craig Opera House* burned in a major fire in downtown Salida. ***Central School***, a two-story brick edifice, was built at 3rd and D Streets. It was later called ***Mc Cray School***. The cornerstone was laid for the ***Salida Academy***, a Presbyterian School, and was located at the present location of the present-day ***Salida High School***.

1885 *D & RG Hospital* was built, then burned in 1899 and was rebuilt the following year



D & RG Hospital in Salida

1886 Dec. 31 fire destroyed two blocks bounded by F and G Streets and from First Street to the Arkansas River.

1887 The ***D & RG railroad*** promoted itself as the ***Scenic Line of the World***.

Salida's "mesa addition" was developed by brothers J. A. and D. B. Eddy with east-west streets named for native Americans (***Shavano*** and ***Ouray Avenues***) and cross streets named for the first five Colorado governors. Edison Electric Light Company started supplying power enough for 750 bulbs.

1888 Jan. 2, ***Salida's greatest fire*** damaged two blocks on either side of F Street north of First Street. It started in the ***Hotel Peter Mulvaney*** (at 2nd and F Streets) and also burned ***Sullivan's Hardware Store***, the ***Opera House*** and ***Webb and Corbin Building*** (now Dakota's Restaurant).

1889 *Edward W. Corbin*, Mayor of Salida, died prematurely after administration of morphine for a tooth extraction. He was the manager of the *Salida Opera House*. His house at 303 East 5th Street in Salida, built in 1884, is listed on the *National Register of Historic Places* as "the best and earliest example of Second Empire style in Salida."

1890 The tracks of the **Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad** (*D & RGW*) through Salida to Leadville were widened to standard gauge. Soon this route became the mainline through the Rocky Mountains with connections to the west coast. The former narrow-gauge through route over Marshall Pass was relegated to secondary status as a scenic route used by tourists to circuit the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, the San Juan mountain country and back to Denver via Alamosa, Veta Pass and Pueblo.

The **Leadville National Fish Hatchery** became the first of its kind in the nation.

1891 **H Street School** (later known as Longfellow) was built to house high school students and some younger students. It was built in the western part of town between Seventh and Eighth streets. Completed in 1892, the \$20,000 structure housed the **Salida Public High School** on the second floor until 1910. Elementary classrooms were located in the basement and on the first floor. In 1920, the school was renamed "Longfellow," after the American poet.

1892 **Fairview Cemetery** opened.

A fire destroyed the **D & RG Salida Roundhouse** but was immediately rebuilt.

1893 **Repeal** of the **Sherman Silver Purchase Act**, by which the Federal Government had propped up the price of silver, was followed by the **Panic of 1893**. Tabor's bank failed along with many others in Colorado including Salida's bank at First and F Streets.

1894 Salida's **Tuesday Evening Club** founded their **Library** between *E and 4th Streets*, and to complete it, in 1908, Andrew Carnegie donated \$15,000.

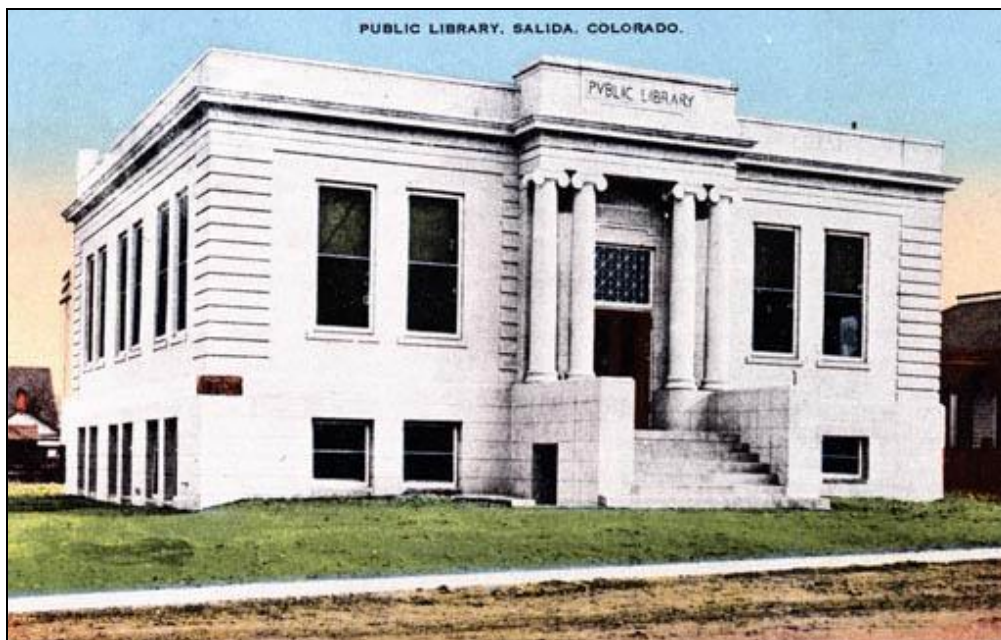


Photo: anonymous donation to Salida Public Library

1896

Laura Evans came to Salida and opened a "female boarding" house on Front Street (later named Sackett), which operated until 1950 when the City closed it. Laura died in 1953 in her home at the age of 91.

1897 Officials laid the cornerstone for the present *Methodist Church* at 4th and D Streets.

1899 The *Calumet Branch of the D & RG Railroad* discontinued its service up the 7% railroad gulch grade when iron ore shipments from *Calumet Mine* to *Colorado Coal and Iron Company* (CC&I) ceased.

Another *fire* on *April 13, 1899* destroyed Salida's *Rio Grande Hospital*. It destroyed the entire building with the exception of the annex which remained untouched. No damage or detriment was caused to the patients and all the supplies and surgical instruments were saved.²³

1902 On *August 3, 1902*, a flash flood in railroad gulch washed out bridges and nearly a mile of track on the *Calumet Branch* of the D&RG. The line was formally abandoned in 1922.

1904 **Suspension bridge** over Arkansas River collapsed during a Memorial Day observance at Salida. At least 6 women and children died.



Published on June 3rd, 1904 on the Akron Weekly Pioneer Press (Akron, Washington County), p. 4

1910 On *June 3, 1910*, a general **strike of 175 Italians** employed by the **Ohio & Colorado Smelting & Refining Company** caused the smelter to shut down indefinitely. The men demanded a drop in the number of daily working hours, from ten to eight, without reducing their salaries.²⁴

²³ Fire in Salida, "Aspen Tribune", April 13, 1899, p. 4.

²⁴ "Smelter men strike", *Routt County Republican*, June 3, 1910.

- 1914** **Tragic collision** between **miners on strike** and the **State militia** and armed guards led to a bloody massacre. The tents of miners caught on fire and the entire camp was destroyed. The Italian women and children killed by bullets were: *Frank Petrucci* (age 3 months), *Lucy Petrucci* (age 3 years), *Joe Petrucci* (age 4 years), *Lucy Costa* (age 4 years), *Cloriva Pedrogone* (age 4 years), *Roderlo Pedregone* (age 6 years), *Onofrio Costa* (age 6 years), *Prunio Larese* (age 18 years).²⁵
- 1917** **Antero Hotel** (*Mt. Princeton Hot Springs area*) was enlarged and refurbished, reopened under new ownership. It became popular during the 1920s because of the flappers who arrived by Cadillac from the train depot.
- 1918** Flu epidemic in Salida. **Rainbow Hotel** was used as a temporary hospital.
- 1920's** **Frantzhurst Fish Hatchery** (private) built north of Salida. *Colorado Division of Wildlife* took over in 1950s when it became **Mount Shavano Fish Hatchery**.
- 1921** **Colorado Cooperative Lettuce Growers Association** formed in Buena Vista with 13,000 acres in cultivation. **Lettuce Day** started in 1922 but lettuce growing died out after WWII.
- 1922** **Kesner Junior High School** was built and named after Edgar Kesner (Supt. 1898-1922). **St. Joseph's School** opened and was operated by Catholic nuns, but the present building was not completed until 1957.
- An automobile road was built over **Old Monarch Pass** (in Water Dog lakes area).
- 1924** The **Salida Mechanical Transfer Station**, known as the **barrel transfer station**, was built at milepost 214 on the railroad east of Salida and the location was named **Barrel**, Colorado. The device was used to dump the contents of loaded narrow gauge gondolas into standard gauge cars and operated for 32 years until 1956.
- 1926** One of the worst **train wrecks** on the *D&RG* occurred at **Granite**, claiming the lives of 30 passengers and crew. *Denver South Park & Pacific railroad* quit running to **Romley** where it had loaded ore at the **Mary Murphy Mine**.
- 1928** The county election decided in favor of moving the seat of Chaffee County from Buena Vista to Salida, which by now was the largest town in the valley.

²⁵ Giovanni Perilli, "*The Italians in Colorado*", Princeton University, 1922, p. 42.

Details on the history of Salida by consulting the "Salida Mail", the "Salida Record" and the "Mountain Mail" newspaper archives

Salida Mail, May 7, 1903: Perhaps the most notable section of the city in the matter of residence improvement is **west First Street**. Since the building of the smelter began, this section took a boom and now there are neat cottages where a year ago there was only sand, cactus and soap weed. There are several houses now building and five contracts are about to be begun. The water main has been extended and the next necessity is for an arc light and the improvement of the street. This street has become **one of the most prominent in the city** and should receive the public improvements that its prominence warrants.

Salida Record, March 25, 1904: The work of **cleaning River Front Park** is now under way and the ditch for the water pipe is almost completed. The filling-in process that has been under way there for the last year or two has shown great results, and the site is now ready to receive the finishing touches as a park. During the last few months a heavy supply of soil and fertilizer has been spread over the ground and as soon as the water is piped in seed will be sown and a lawn started. With a continuance of the work that is now well started, *River Front Park* can be made one of the beauty spots of the city, and in fact, of the whole country.

Salida Mail, Sept. 30, 1928: A petition to **remove the county seat of Chaffee County from Buena Vista** was filed late Monday evening with the board of county commissioners sitting in Buena Vista. The petition contained 1300 names, which is 200 more than required, according to J. A. McKenzie, Ralph Roberts and George Whitmore, who had charge of its circulation.

Salida Mail, Dec. 2, 1928: The county commissioners issued an order at their meeting in Buena Vista Monday that the **county seat be removed to Salida**, in accordance with the result of the recent election.

Salida Mail, July 19, 1929: Elmer Stephenson, 47 years old, brother-in-law of T. J. Hampson of Medford, Oregon, formerly of Salida, died July 11 at his home in Yampa. Particulars of his death were not received here. **Mr. Stephenson was one of the guides for Theodore Roosevelt on his Glenwood Springs hunt.** He was one of the original rangers in the Forest Service and he is credited with having shot the biggest bear ever killed in the West. He killed the bear when he was only a fourteen year old boy.

Salida Daily Mail-Record, Jan. 21, 1954: The **flashing red light, to stop F Street traffic at First Street**, is now in operation. The light can be seen for blocks. Police also report that motorists who previously did not see the stationary sign, stopped for the red light. First Street traffic does not stop.

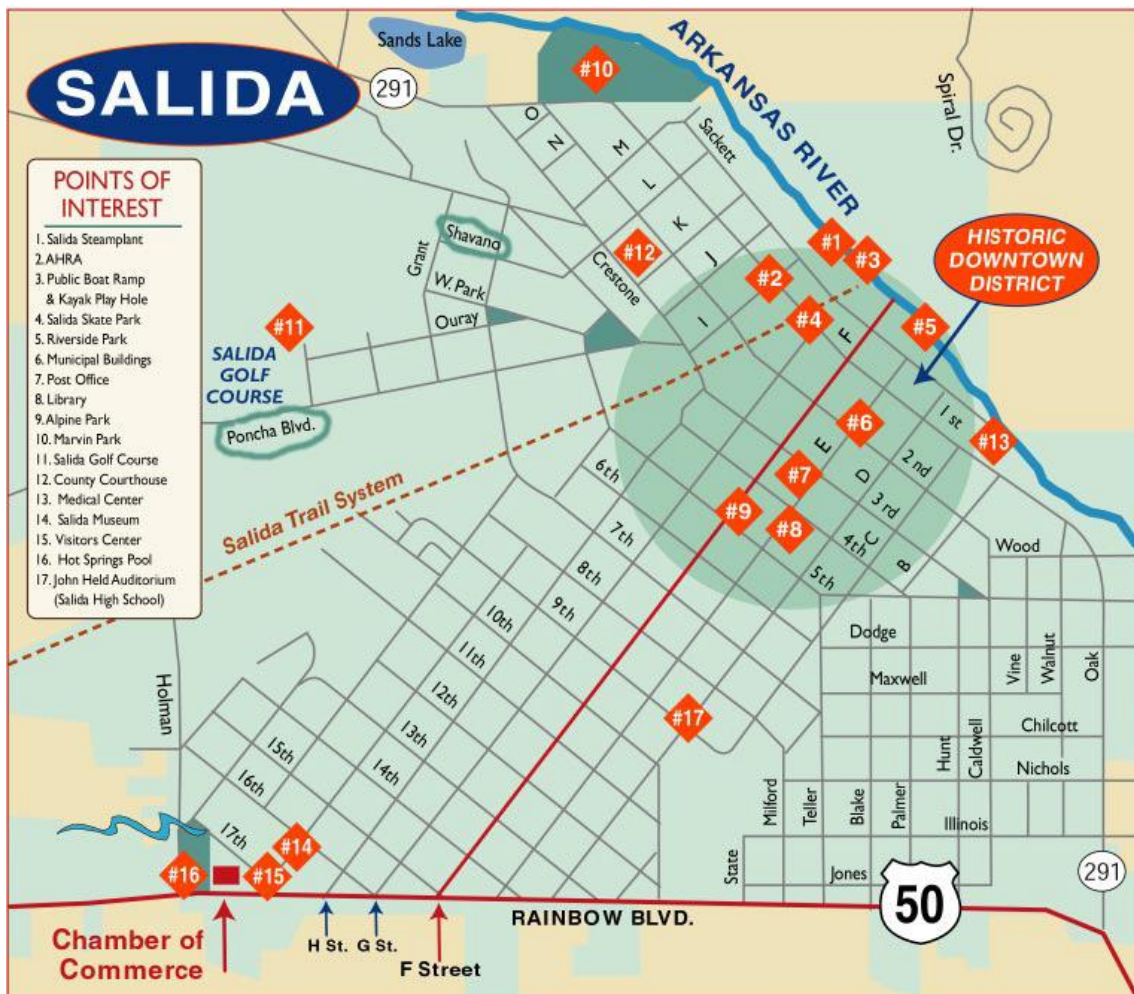
Salida Daily Mail-Record, Feb. 17, 1954: The **spiral road circling Tenderfoot Mountain** and providing one of the *best views of the Arkansas River Valley*, is being repaired and in some places widened. County and city crews have been doing blasting and other work the past several days.

The Mountain Mail, May 6, 1978: Despite the clouds and snowflakes, it's official now. Salida Mayor Ed Touber last night **proclaimed Salida** as Colorado's "*Sun Capital*."

LAGHITANS CONTRIBUTED to BUILD SALIDA

Many Laghitans by settling and working in Salida since its start in 1880 contributed in making Salida become one of the most attractive cities in the USA (a "Dream Town"). It was a small city and yet offered a vast number of services:

- *Seat of Chaffee County* (prior to 1928 it was *Buena Vista*)
- "*D & RG Hospital*" founded in 1899 for railroad workers, reorganized in 1989 as the "*Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center*" with 49 beds
- a local newspaper ("*The Mountain Mail*") founded in 1880
- the "*Salida Regional Library*" founded in 1894
- the "*Salida Museum*" on 406 Highway 50 West
- the "*Chaffee County Courthouse*" founded in 1932
- an *Elementary, Junior High and High School* at 9th Street
- the "*Harriet Alexander Airport*"
- an important railway terminal ("*Salida Railway Station*")
- "*St. Joseph's Catholic Church*"
- "*The Salida Hot Springs Swimming Pool*" in the *Centennial Park* built in 1938
- the "*Salida Golf Clubhouse*" founded in 1926
- *Palace Hotel* founded in 1910 by *Ambrose Ramsey*
- the "*F Street Bridge*" built in 1907
- four parks ("*Riverside, Alpine, Centennial and Marvin Parks*")
- the office of the "*Heart of the Rockies Chamber of Commerce*"



PREJUDICE AGAINST ITALIANS

In America, our countrymen found a hostile environment, becoming victims of *ostracism*, a form of racism that classified Italians as "*unwanted people*" and "*non-white*". It was a *xenophobic hostility* often supported by upholders of the **WASP stereotype** ("*White Anglo-Saxon Protestant*"). This led to cruel and atrocious criminal actions, such as, "*justice by the mob*" without a trial by the *Ku Klux Klan* or the lynching of Italians in various cities.

In the early days, Laghitans and Mexicans of Salida were segregated at "*West Sackett Street*" while most of our people formed a "**Little Lago**" neighbourhood extending from *West 1st* to *West 3rd Street*. Those who since they did not feel welcomed, they decided to join the OSIA (**Order Sons of Italy in America**), an organization that protected Italian-Americans against racial discrimination. In the last century, Salida's newspapers unjustly called for "justice" against Italian "*thieving dagos who used to hang around*" the *D & RGW*" railroad disregarding the fact that our immigrants contributed to building it. In Colorado, the racist "**Ku Klux Klan**" terrorized Catholics, Blacks, Jews and immigrants. At night, white hooded Klansmen used to burn crosses on the lawns of Italian immigrants who were considered "*not quite White*" and were not permitted to enter Salida's swimming pool, a structure that they themselves had helped to build. Endowed with patience and a great spirit of survival, they overcame these obstacles by marrying women from Lago, hanging on to their traditional values while they slowly adapted to the ways of the New World.

Determined to escape poverty, disease, famine and oppressive laws, Laghitans began to leave their homes for America in 1885, a time when immigration from Northern Italy and Northern Europe began to diminish. Since America needed workers to replace its recently emancipated Blacks, "*slave hunters*" (immigration agents) were sent abroad to publicize America as a land where anyone could become rich fast and easily. As soon as these immigrants arrived in U.S.A., various agents tried to sell them worthless sterile land, mining companies tried to defraud them, private bankers embezzled their funds, unlicensed physicians sold them harmful drugs and porters charged fantastic fees for carrying their luggage.

Suddenly they realized that America was not a "*gold-paved paradise*" that agents had publicized and the idea spread that, instead, it was a violent country with a police force that had no love for them. Feeling unwelcome, some Laghitans kept to themselves and regarded "*non-paesani*" with suspicion and mistrust.²⁶

At times, these same "*paesans*" took advantage of their naivety, simplicity, ignorance and trustfulness by exploiting them through the "*padrone system*." Thus, our countrymen were not exploited only by WASPs but also by their own *paesans*.

The places where *Laghitans* worked were shameful: rural camps where miners or railroad workers lived were similar to concentration camps. Working environment was dangerous: it is estimated that one-fifth of all Italians who worked in mines, on roads and in construction, had accidents while on the job, at times fatal ones, but received no compensation or indemnity for them. If he became disabled because of labor accidents, he was forced to return to Lago often depressed and penniless. From the 1880s to the 1930s, unjust social conditions kept Italians in an inferior position with respect to most other social ethnic groups. Many wondered if America really was a "*land of opportunity*."²⁷

²⁶ Cristogianni Borsella, "*On persecution, identity and activism*", Dante University Press, Boston, 2005, p. 39-40.

²⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 42.

Things did not change very much until the beginning of World War II when Italians pulled themselves out of this inferior social role through work and education. More than 50% of the 4.5 million Italians who arrived in the U.S.A. from 1880 to 1924, returned home.

Most Italian immigrants came from *Southern Italy* ("*Mezzogiorno*"). Emigration of *Northern Italians* into U.S.A. had started earlier and had stopped when Southerners arrived and among the former there more skilled workers and professionals, they were more light skinned and assimilated better with American society. Instead, people from the *Mezzogiorno* were not always appreciated because most of them were illiterate, very poor, unskilled and had a darker skin. Many WASP-Americans considered them dirty and criminally inclined. They would accept the worst jobs, such as, street cleaners or rag pickers. Yet, some Americans were convinced that these Italians were stealing jobs away from them. The popular acceptance of *Mafia* or *Black Hand* myths depicting **all** Italians as criminals, explains the lynching of eleven Italians in New Orleans in 1891. However, we must realize that organized crime was not imported to America by Italians but was already there when Italians arrived: Irish-American gangs had flourished for decades before. American anti-immigrant violence was particularly directed against **Italians** who **from 1870 to 1940 were the second most lynched minority group in the U.S.A.** (the first were the Blacks).²⁸

"Violence against Italian immigrants started even before the vessel carrying them landed in an American port. Every now and then, the sailors on steerage ships molested Italian women who were sent for by their husbands. Upon hearing that the women were violated, Italian male passengers often avenged them by roughing up and sometimes killing the offending sailors. Of course, when the ships landed, the American newspapers sensationalized the stories (not taking time to interview the Italians), thus, leaving out important facts. And so, further 'evidence' was amassed to 'prove' that the innate Italian criminal did not belong in the United States." ²⁹

*The **first Italians** to reach Colorado were the **Garbarino brothers** (Charles, Joseph, Antonio and Louis) in the **Spring of 1859**. They were natives of Montebruno in the Province of Genoa but had previously emigrated to St. Louis (MO). As Mrs. Rosa Garbarino described: " My uncles, four of them, Joe, Charles, Tony and Louis, having heard that the mountains of Colorado were blazing furnaces of gold metal, made up their minds to come to these regions, load up and return to old Missouri. One bright day morning in 1859 a caravan of ox-trains left St. Louis for Denver and my uncles joined as drivers; after a few days they were met by a bunch of Indians who were willing traders. That night little suspecting any treachery, the Indians stampeded nearly all the animals, including four fine saddle horses belonging to my uncles. The convoy being left short of work animals, had no alternative but to send back for other teams, and my uncles were of the party that returned. This unfriendly encounter, however, did not deter them from trying again their luck. They went back with the 'boys' and reached Colorado with a few other mishaps. Charles and Louis settled in Golden while Joe and Tony, after wandering about, settled in Georgetown in 1860. My father, James Garbarino, and mother followed in 1870, remained in Golden that year, and moved to Georgetown in 1871 and to Denver in 1882 where we have resided since." ³⁰*

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 48

²⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 49.

³⁰ Giovanni Perilli, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

The great influx into Colorado of Italians³¹, mostly from Southern Italy, took place between the years 1880 and 1895 and nearly all these settlers came to stay. Some native Americans felt threatened by mass emigration and it became an important factor of racism and **Anti-Italian unjust accusations**, particularly intense in *New Orleans (LA), Walsenburg (CO), Denver, Crested Butte (CO), Huerfano County (CO) and Erwin (Mississippi)*.

- On October 15, 1890, **New Orleans'** Chief of Police, **David C. Hennessey** (1858-1890) was murdered and his dying words to another officer were reported to have been "*Dagos did it!*" ("*dago*" being an insulting slur for Italians). This resulted in the arrest of 250 newly arrived Italian immigrants and a major trial in 1891 in New Orleans where **19 Italian immigrants** were indicted. There were rumors about the Sicilian "*Mafia*" was trying to take over New Orleans and this added to the extreme prejudice and fear of the poor Italian immigrants. On **March 14, 1891**, a large riot occurred after those indicted were acquitted, with a mob of native Americans storming the jail house and **lynching the accused Italians**, along with **ten other Italians**, all innocent. The lynch mob brutally mutilated the Italian immigrants, apparently shouting, "*Hang the dagos!*" **It is the greatest mass lynching in American history** and it is important to note that the Italians lynched were not involved in any organized crime. The death of Hennessey became a rallying cry for law enforcement agents and for natives to stop the immigration of Italians into America.



Bodies of the 29 Italians unjustly lynched in New Orleans on March 14th 1891

³¹ In reality, considering the entire U.S.A., most Italians immigrants arrived between 1891 and 1920 (about 4 million immigrants reached American ports during this time period).

- "At **Walsenburg** (CO), in 1891, five Italians (Antonio Arrano, John Arrano, Lorenzo Perrice, Domenico Ciado and Bartolomeo Oberto) were wrongly induced to enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree and were each sentenced to the State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado, for life, and it was after they had been in the Penitentiary several months that they employed Judge McFeely to look after their interest...The result was that each of said defendants were discharged after remaining in the State's Prison for about six years." ³² In an article published on *The New York Times* on February 4, 1896 concerning the unjust lynching of three Italian laborers (Lorenzo Andinino, Vittorio Stanislao and Vincenzo Ronchietto) in **Walsenburg** (CO) on **March 1895**. Denver's Italian Consul (Baron Fava) and Colorado's Governor (Albert Washington McIntire) requested the U.S. Congress to pay indemnity to the family of the victims.

On July 26, 1893, in **Denver** (CO) a vengeful mob of 10,000 people took out of jail **Daniel Arata**, an Italian saloon-keeper, hung him, filled his body with bullets and dragged his corpse naked through the streets of Denver. Arata had been accused of murdering *Benjamin J. Lightfort*, a 60-year old Civil War veteran that the mob admired.

- On **December 1891**, in **Crested Butte** (CO), 70 Italian miners went on **strike** together with 130 Austrians and 30 English workers and the company blamed the Italians for the walkout and afterwards rehired everyone except the Italians. The *United Mine Workers Journal* reported: "Every day thousands of Italians are landing on our shores steeped to the lips in ignorance and superstition, unscrupulous, treacherous, revengeful, bound by secret oaths to their societies, brigands at home, prepared to resume their infamy in the new country." ³³
- On **March 12-13, 1895**, in **Huerfano County** (CO), five Italian miners (*Stanislao Vittone, Francesco Ronchietto, Lorenzo Andinino, Pietro Giacobino and Antonio Cobetto*), all natives of Piedmont, while in police custody for being accused for the murder of saloon-keeper *Abner J. Hixon*, were assaulted by several men wearing masks and three of them (*Vittone, Ronchietto and Andinino*) were lynched. This incident is commonly referred as the "**Italian Massacre**." ³⁴
- On **July 29, 1900**, **Angelo Bresci**, an Italian anarchist from **Paterson** (New Jersey) assassinated *King Umberto I* of Italy. This act helped stereotype all pro-labor Italians as anarchists and radicals. ³⁵
- On **July 1899**, in **Tallulah (LA)**, five Sicilians from Cefalù were taken out of jail and lynched by a mob.
- On **July 11, 1901**, three Italians were attacked by an armed mob in **Erwin** (Mississippi). Two of them, **Giovanni** and **Vincenzo Serio**, father and son, were killed; the third, their friend, **Salvatore Liberto** was wounded. This particular lynching or "**hate-crime**" seems to have been committed in order subordinate the Italian population. ³⁶
- On **February 24, 1908**, in **Denver** (CO), an Italian anarchist killed a Catholic priest. This gave the anti-Italian bigots another excuse to continue with their defamatory and hateful conduct.

³² Giovanni Perilli, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

³³ *Ibidem*, p. 59.

³⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 62.

³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 67.

³⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 67.

The U.S.A. passed **discriminatory legislation against Italians**

- On **February 5, 1917**, the U.S. Congress passed a **literacy law** which particularly aimed to exclude Italians from entering the U.S.A. since at the time, most of them were illiterate.
- Proponents of the **U. S. Immigration Act of 1924** sought to establish a distinct American identity by favoring Northwestern over Southern Europeans in order to "*maintain the racial preponderance of the basic strain on our people and thereby to stabilize the ethnic composition of the population.*" **The quota system discriminated against Southern and Eastern Europeans and against Jews** since it limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to **2%** the number of people from that country who were already living in the U.S. in 1890 (this was advantageous for the Italian who started to emigrate late compared to the Germans and English).

The **Act** decreed: "*There has come about a general realization of the fact that the races of men who have been coming to us in recent years are wholly dissimilar to the native-born Americans; that they are untrained in self-government-- a faculty that it has taken the Northwestern Europeans many centuries to acquire. America was beginning also to smart under the irritation of her 'foreign colonies'-- those groups of aliens, either in city slums or in country districts, who speak a foreign language and live a foreign life, and who want neither to learn our common speech nor to share our common life. From all this has grown the conviction that it was best for America that our incoming immigrants should hereafter be of the same races as those of us who are already here, so that each year's immigration should so far as possible be a miniature America, resembling in national origins the persons who are already settled in our country. . . .*"

With this view in mind, *for the year 1924*, the **quota for Italy** allowed 3,845 immigrants from Italy to arrive in U.S.A., whereas for *Germany* the number was 51,227, for *Ireland* 28,567 and for *Great Britain* 34,007.

The "**American Federation of Labor**" or "AFL" led by *Samuel Gompers (1850-1924)* and established in 1886, aimed to defend skilled workers and thus limited itself to the interests a selected few. The AFL considered the illiterate Italian workers as competitors, responsible for lowering salaries of American natives and for breaking union strikes. **The Federation was instrumental in having the U.S. Congress pass restrictive quota laws** (from 1882-85 until 1921-24) to limit the coming of immigrants from the Mediterranean countries and from Eastern Europe. Instead, the "**Knights of Labor**" was a union established in 1869 to defend miners and transportation workers. On *October 22, 1913*, two hundred and sixty-three miners were killed in a mine explosion in **Dawson (New Mexico)**, over a hundred were of Italian extraction.

Another spiteful conduct against Italians by police force and judicial power

On **April 15, 1920**, a group of five men robbed a shoe factory in **Braintree (Mass.)**, killing a paymaster and guard and then fleeing in a car with \$15,000. Witnesses claimed that the holdup men looked Italian. When two Italians, **Nicola Sacco**, a factory worker from Puglia in Southern Italy, and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti**, a fish peddler from Piedmont in Northern Italy, came to claim a car that police had linked with the crime, they were arrested. On **August 22, 1927**, after seven years of international and domestic protest demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italians were executed in Massachusetts. Fifty years later, in 1977, **Michael Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts**, in an official document, admitted that the trial against Sacco and Vanzetti had been unjust.



Salida 1921: OSIA (Sons of Italy) meeting, an association that protected Italian-Americans against racial discrimination.



Dr. Victor Veltri (1930-2013) was instrumental in reorganizing the *Salida Chapter* of the **Sons of Italy** (OSIA) and served not only as the **first president** but as an officer in the state association. His father **Giuseppe Veltri** was born in Grimaldi (Cosenza), a town just 15 miles away from Lago. He attended had Hoehne High School, Trinidad Junior College and the University of Colorado, graduating from Creighton University School of Dentistry in 1956. Dr.Veltri practiced dentistry in Salida until his retirement in 1995.

During **the 1930s** there was less discrimination against Italians because the **Immigration Act of 1924** had decreased the number of Italian immigrants that arrived in America, the **Ku Klux Klan** had lost the powerful grip it had on the nation and the **Great Depression** forced people to worry less about where people came from and started to think about day to day survival. Many Americans had pro-leftist sympathies because they were out of work and had become poor. Thus, anti-Italian racism took more subtle forms, for instance, movies constantly portrayed Italians as criminals.³⁷

*"On October 11, 1992, the Columbus Day Parade was cancelled in Denver (Colorado) due to a fear of violence between Italian-American marchers and American Indian protesters- this , on the 500th Anniversary of Columbus' arrival in the New World...the protesters argue that Columbus Day represents an exploitation and genocide of native peoples, while Italian-Americans defiantly maintain Columbus Day as their 'ethnic time to shine.' The ill will has been especially pronounced in Colorado, since that State was the first to recognize Columbus Day in 1909, and since a large number of American Indians live in that part of the country."*³⁸

³⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 95.

³⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 121.

LAGHITAN REACTION against PREJUDICE

- **Changed their last names** to make them sound more Anglo-Saxon

"Posteraro" became "Post", "Veltri" became "Veltrie", "De Pascale" became "Pasquale", "Ciciarelli" became "Cicerelli", "Groe" became "Groy" and "Aloe" became "Alloy"

- **Lived near each other**



Map of Salida showing that many Laghitan families settled in the northwest section of the city forming a "**Little LAGO**," a sort of fortification against prejudice and xenophobia: Francesco De Luca lived at 71 Front Street and Francesco Calvano at 337 W. Front Street, Giovanni Barone at 441 W. Front Street, the Bruni's and the Falsetti's lived at 709 W. 1st Street, Saverio Muto at 348 W. 1st Street, the Calvano's and Coscarella's at 417 W. 1st Street, Angelo Runco at 750 W. 3rd Street and the Post's on Shavano Avenue up to Poncha Blvd.

- **Married among themselves**, i.e., chose other Laghitans as their spouses

The **Posteraro's** married to the De Luca's, Scanga's, De Grazia's, Naccarato's, Spina's and Stancati's; the **De Luca's** to the Muto's and Veltrie's; the **Barone's** to the Veltrie's; the **Peluso's** to the Scanga's; the **Runco's** to the De Grazia's.

- **Tried to learn the English language** (even if mixed with their Laghitan dialect)

They worked all day long and had no time to go to school. Thus, they did their best they could to communicate with the native population without removing their accents and the Laghitan sentence structure. What derived from this was a "**new language**", a **mixture between Laghitan and English**, which could be called "**ingletanu**". For example, the English word "job" became "giobba", "car" became "carru", "watch" became "guacciu" and "room" became "rummu". This new "language", considered humorous by native Americans, was a means **to survive in a foreign country**, at least for a few years after arriving in Salida.

Compared to South America, Italian immigration to North America was worse because newcomers found a completely different culture and language. **Monsignor Giovanni Battista Scalabrini**, Bishop of Piacenza (Italy), wrote at the end of the XIX Century: “..the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese emigrants, upon leaving their countries and crossing the seas, know that they will find a port, an island or a Continent where they shall be protected and judged by the laws of his native country, where they speak their same language, where the flag waving is the same they defended in battle, where on the altar they worship the same religion...Unfortunately, our countrymen do not have all these advantages...”

- **Joined the Sons of Italy**

In Salida one finds the Colorado Lodge 1309 “Cristoforo Colombo” of the “**Order Sons of Italy in America**” (**OSIA**) web site: www.osia.org. The OSIA protected Italian-Americans against racial discrimination. In the last century, Salida’s newspapers unjustly called for “justice” against Italian “*thieving dagos who used to hang around*” the D & RGW” railroad disregarding the fact that our immigrants contributed to building it (see p. 93).

- **Joined Masonry Groups in Salida or elsewhere**

In 1883, **Frank Pegoraro**, the Colorado **Grand Master of the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF)** together with **Doug Pittman**, the Grand Secretary for the Order, had traveled to **Salida** from Canon City with their families to stimulate interest and sign up a few new members for the local Odd Fellows organization.



SALIDA'S F Street: the **International Order of Odd Fellows** – during a statewide **convention – parade** up F Street on October 15, 1894, preceded by dignitaries in carriages and followed by one of Salida’s marching bands. (Centennial photo archive: Salida Library)

The *Odd Fellows* have always been rebels, reveling in their oddness for nearly 300 years. Frank explained, “*At that time it was odd for someone to go help their enemy.*” The *Odd Fellows*, along with other fraternal guilds, started to counter this trend by acting “oddly”, i.e., by caring for their fellow men and their families.

After **establishing** the **IIOF** in the USA in **1819**, American Odd Fellows cared for their members in a time when there were no systems in place to ensure one's welfare, health or job. Salida's Odd Fellow Roy Kelly Sr. explained, "They took care of each other. If a man needed a job, the Odd Fellows would help him find one. If they couldn't find one locally, they would pay his way to the next IOOF Lodge and this would continue until he got a job." The Odd Fellows provided each other with a type of self-generated insurance that covered employment, death benefits, health benefits and care for widows and orphans.

Indeed, IOOF's mission still reads "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan." It is a mission that has been pursued by hundreds of thousands of members, who have undoubtedly improved the lives of millions of people worldwide.

The IOOF has always been open to everyone. They accepted women into the order in 1851 and started a partner sister organization called the **Rebekahs**. Religion is no impediment, explained the *Colorado Grand Master*, "We accept all religions as long as they believe in a higher being. We've got Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, Jews and all types. When you say the prayer to start the meeting, just say it in your own faith."

The **Salida Odd Fellows Chapter** started in 1883, just a few years after Salida became a town. Although most of their work seems to have been to serve members within the organization, their building served as the U.S.O. during World War II. Members donated the land and created a pond with giant Franzhurst trout to promote Salida from the 1920s to the 1950s, and awarded scholarships to students and worked to clean up the highways. Today in Salida, the **Odd Fellows Lodge** has 17 members and the **Rebekah Lodge** has 12 members. These members represent 13 families, many who live out of the area because they needed to find work and couldn't find it locally. When fraternal organizations were started, the world was a very different place. Many of the original reasons to join a fraternal organization no longer exist. Government programs, insurance companies and other non-profit organizations fill the needs originally met by the IOOF. Besides being a social outlet, fraternal organizations provided a way for people to establish structure, norms, ritual and companionship in their lives.



Photo: Lodge Hall in Salida in West Third Street

Currently there are **2.5 million Masons** in the United States, and over **10,000 Masons** in the State of Colorado. Many of **America's Founding Fathers** were Freemason, and between fourteen and **sixteen U.S. Presidents** were Masons. Freemasonry in Colorado has a long and rich history, one that predates the formation of Colorado as a State by fifteen years.

Article published on the "**Salida Mail**" on November 15th 1910

Italian society "Della Società, V. E. III" was launched

(many of its members came from Lago)

*"Last week was launched a new Italian society, duly incorporated under the state laws, under the name of "**Della Società, V. E. III**," under independent principles.*

There was a large assemblage present at Prof. Cupelli's parlors and much interest is manifested in the new society which is the first organization of the kind Salida ever had and will serve well to keep the Italians together that they may study and advance in a manner that will be a credit to the community.

The feature of the society is musical organization and educational advantages and the organization will undoubtedly be doubled in size in a very short time as every Italian in the community should be honored to belong to a society that has such high standards as "Della Società V. E. III".

Meetings are held every week at the Cupelli parlors.

Officers of the new society are as follows: Nicola Muto, president; Mike Filippo, vice-president; Saverio Muto, treasurer; Giuseppe Stancato, secretary; Pietro Cupelli, - assistant secretary.

The trustees are Orazio Cupelli, Ferdinando Posteraro, Pasquale Aloe and Michele Volpentesta. Orazio Costa is counsellor.

The members are as follows: Domenico Armocidio, Luigi Bruno, Giovanni Bruno, Angelo Cupellii, Pietro Cupelli, Gaetano Cupelli, Orazio Cupelli, Orazio Costa, Raffaele De Grazia, Alfonso DeGrazia, Michelo De Buono, Francesco De Buono, Michele Filippo, Luigi Longo, Pasquale Lio, Pietro Lio, Salvatore Lio, Silvio Lio, Saverio Muto, Nicola Muto, Saverio Mazzotta, Ferdinando Mazzotta, Enrico Mazzulla, Francesco Nigro, Giuseppe Stancato, Francesco Stancato, Francesco Salerno, Ferdinando Posteraro and Michele Volpe Testa".

This society was called "**Della Società V. E. III**" meaning "Regarding the Victor Emanuel III Society".

Victor Emanuel III was the King of Italy from 1900 to 1946 and obviously, its objective was to honor the name of the Monarch who ruled Italy.

- **Gathered in church with other Laghitans** during religious services

In 1885 **Rev. P. J. Gleason** became Salida's first Catholic Pastor who celebrated Holy Mass in the "Old Central School". In 1889 **Fr. W.M. O'Reilly** (1843-1890) arrived and built the first church where today is found the parish school. **Fr. Thomas Wolohan** (1873-1946), arrived in 1908 and was instrumental in 1909, for building "**St. Joseph's Catholic Church**" between 5th Street and D Street. In his place came **Fr. T. J. Gallagher**. In 1920 **Fr. Manus Boyle** (1882-1948) came from Ireland who redecorated the church.



From 1930 until 1990, "St. Joseph's Parish School" was active and directed by *Benedictine Nuns*.

Many Laghitants attended this Church, sent their children to its parish school and were devoted to *St. Joseph* and to the *Blessed Mother*, continuing the devotion they felt in Lago at the "*Chiesa di San Giuseppe*" and that of the "*Madonna delle Grazie di Laghitello*" although no traditional processions were organized in *Salida*.

By the year 1900, Salida had 56 Catholic families of whom at least half came from Lago.

Photo: *St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Salida*

Laghitans strongly supported the erection of the **St. Joseph Catholic Church** in 1909. An article dated **January 26th 1909** entitled "**Corner Stone Laid St. Joseph's Church**", published on the "**Salida Mail**", gives the details:

*"In the presence of a large congregation of people amid cold winds and snow, the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's Catholic Church was a most impressive and beautiful affair. **Bishop Matz** of Denver and **Father Wolohan**, preceded by the altar boys, passed in solemn dignity from the church to the site of the new building and after reading from the ritual the beautiful Latin prayers in connection with corner stone laying and sprinkling upon the stone the holy water and crossing it with the sign of the cross, the metal box containing the record papers was adjusted in the hollow of the stone and it was solemnly laid in place. Afterwards prayers were again said at the new altar, when all proceeded to the church where **Bishop Matz** and Deputy Grand Knight of Columbus, **Purcell**, spoke eloquently upon the corner stone laying and the growth of Catholicism in the United States. The choir sang impressively at the close of the consecration service, in dedicating this church to God, as the people left the church giving a fitting finale to this beautiful service.*

Bishop Matz held the attention of the audience for about an hour. He called to mind what the Catholic Church has done for the community and for labor: he reminded the audience of the large schools and colleges that had been founded by Catholics and also cities that had been founded. He upbraided the practice of divorce and thanked God that the Catholic Church was known to stand against this sin. He closed his address by congratulating the church on her enterprise in the laying of a cornerstone for a new church.

Mr. Purcell spoke from the altar rail but apologized for so doing on account of the inclemency of the weather. He, too, congratulated the audience on their progressive spirit for erecting this new church in honor of St. Joseph, but went further in saying that he hoped soon to see another corner stone laid, that with such a priest at the head of a church as Father Wolohan, the finest man he had ever had the good fortune to know, he thought nothing short of a church built of solid granite was good enough for such a man”.

Msgr Thomas J. Wolohan



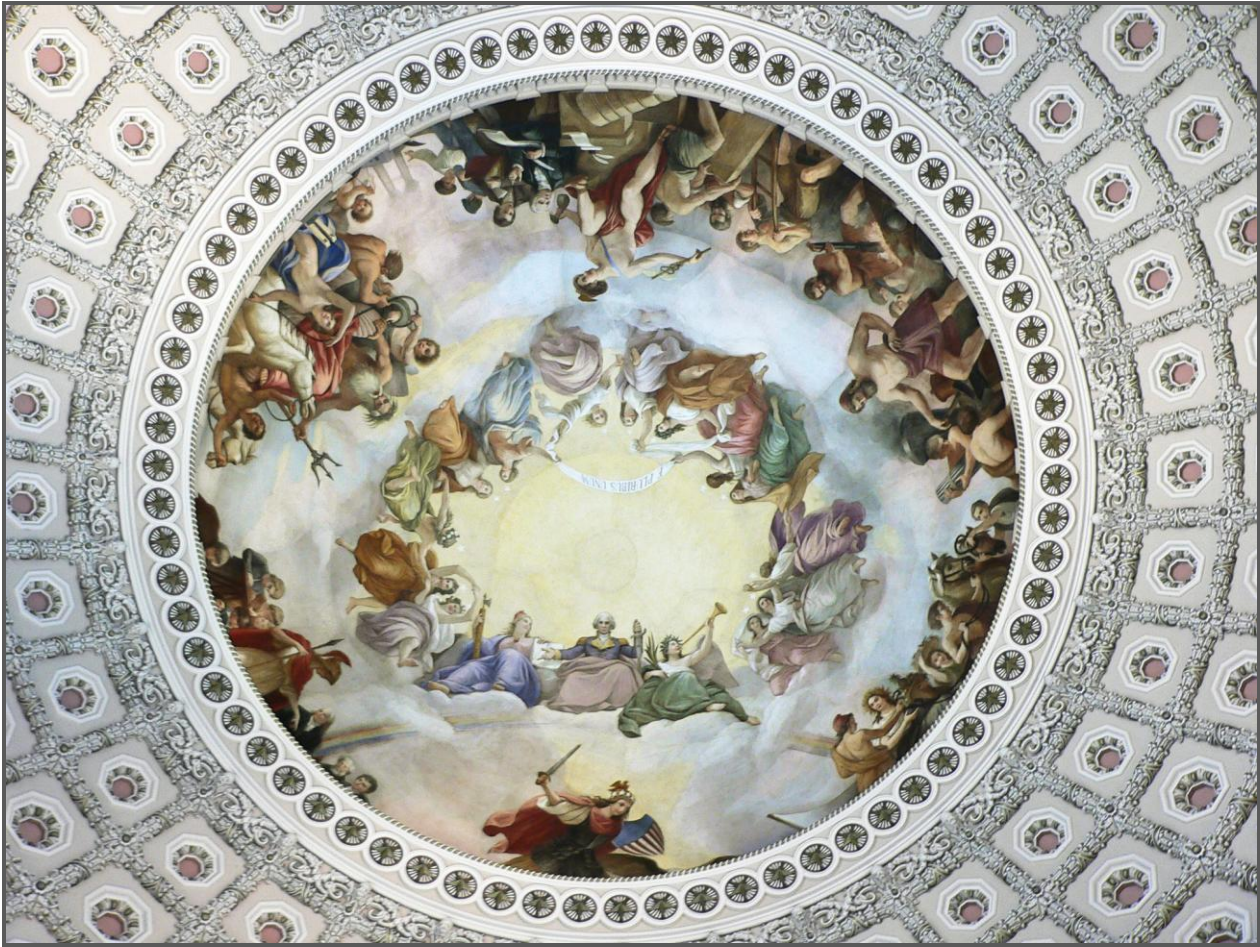
(1873-1946-photo-) was also an emigrant who on August 3rd 1883 arrived in New York with the ship "Adriatic" together with his parents James W. Wolohan and Julia Farrell and his brother Miles (1872-1891) and headed for Leadville CO where unfortunately Miles died in 1891 and his father in 1895. After his ordination, in 1908 he was nominated Pastor in Salida CO and was instrumental in erecting **St. Joseph Catholic Church** in 1909. The following year Father Thomas left Salida to become the Pastor of **St. Ignatius Church** in Pueblo CO where he converted the church to become the **Cathedral of the Sacred Heart**, remaining Pastor for 36 years. He died at age 72 in Little Rock AR. In Salida, he was substituted by **Father T. J. Gallagher**.

Archbishop Nicholas Chrysostom Matz (1850-1917) was Archbishop of Denver CO from 1889 to 1917. Born in Lorraine (France), he also had emigrated, arriving in New York from Hamburg on April 16th 1868.

- **Learned to be proud of their rich cultural heritage or legacy**

Salidans of Laghitan heritage should remember that many Italians played important roles in the making of the U.S.A..

Christopher Columbus who was born in Genoa, Italy, discovered America in 1492, **Giovanni da Verrazano** discovered New York Bay and the Hudson River in 1524 and in that same year, **Pietro Alberti** was the first Italian settler of New York. The Florentine physician **Filippo Mazzei** wrote in 1773 the first draft of the *Declaration of Independence* of the American Colonies from England. **Lorenzo da Ponte** in 1791 became the first Professor of Italian Literature at Columbia University of New York. In 1849 the "**Eco d'Italia**" became the first newspaper published in New York and written in Italian. In 1857 **Antonio Meucci** who lived in Staten Island (N.Y.) invented the telephone. **Costantino Brumidi** (1805-1880) emigrated in U.S.A. in 1852, painted the canopy fresco in 1865 the "*Apotheosis of George Washington*" in the dome of the Capitol's Rotunda in Washington, D.C. In 1851 the Jesuit Father **Giovanni Nobili** founded *Santa Clara College* in California while in Cambridge, the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* was founded by the Italian-American **Gaetano Lanza**. **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, who led Italy to unification in 1861, was offered a command as *Major General* in the Union Army by *President Abraham Lincoln*. Four Italian-Americans became generals during or following their **Civil War** service: **Luigi Palma di Cesnola**, **Enrico Fardella**, **Edward Ferrero** and **Francis B. Spinola**. The Italian language daily newspaper "**Il Progresso**" was founded in 1880 by *Charles Barsotti*. The Italian-American **Andrew Houston Longino** was elected *Governor of Mississippi* in 1900. The *Bank of Italy and America* was founded in 1904 by **Amadeo Giannini**, son of an Italian immigrant.



"Apotheosis of George Washington" at the Rotunda's Dome of the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
by **Costantino Brumidi**

Enrico Tonti (1647-1704-*photo*) was born in Gaeta, Italy. After serving in the *French Army and Navy*, he traveled to Canada with **Robert LaSalle** (1643-1687) in 1678 to explore what is the present-day State of **Illinois** (they canoed the Mississippi River from Illinois River up to its delta). Thus, some historians recognize Tonti as the *true founder of Illinois*.

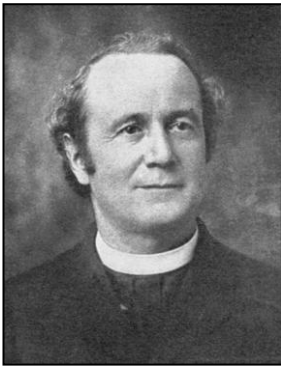


Tonti took charge of **Fort Crevecoeur** which was located just south of what is now **Peoria**. Subsequently, he and LaSalle explored the area along the **Mississippi**. He discovered "**Luigiana**" and continuing his exploration westward, he explored the Ohio and Illinois Rivers following the flow to the Mississippi River (1682).

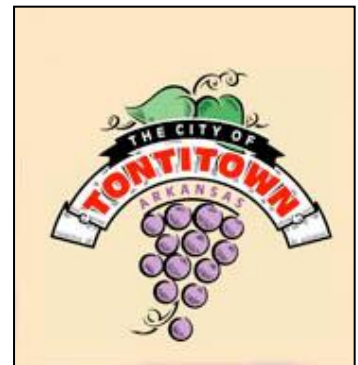
During the same period, he discovered localities where now are found the cities of Windsor (Ontario) and Detroit. Enrico was invaluable as LaSalle's most able lieutenant and was very successful in establishing peace treaties with local Indian peoples, preparing the way for French settlement in the Midwest.

Tonti had only his left hand since he had lost the right one in a battle near *Messina* (Sicily). In its place he had a metal prosthesis covered with a glove. He died from yellow fever in 1704 in *Fort Louis* (Louisiana).

Father Pietro Bandini (1852-1917) was sent by the Church from Italy to America to help immigrants and thus, in New York, he organized the **St. Raphael Society** to work with the *Immigration Service*. In New York, a millionaire and philanthropist, **Austin Corbin**, conceived the idea of establishing a **colony in Southeast Arkansas** at Sunnyside, in Chicot County. The plan was to sell land to colonists in 10- and 12- acre tracts for a small down payment with deferred rates extending over a 20 year period at 5% interest. **Prince Ruspoli**, an Italian nobleman who had invested in the **Sunnyside Company**, supported the idea and in a short time, a large number of Italian farmers of the Alpine regions decided to purchase land at Sunnyside. The first group arrived at



Sunnyside Plantation on December 4, 1895, followed by a second group on January 5, 1897. The colony numbered around 700 people and their future looked cheerful. However, the colonists had expected to grow small fruits and vegetables, but they failed due to the lack of facilities for rapid transportation. Subsequently, they were forced to cultivate cotton and corn, crops about which only a few had any knowledge. Unaccustomed to the humid climate, plagued by malarial mosquitoes, many became sick and 125 farmers died the first year. Those who had money went back to Italy; others to South America. It was at this point that **Father Bandini** came to Arkansas to help the immigrants. He remembered traveling through the Ozarks where the terrain was high and dry, that there was an area where malaria was unknown and where colonists could cultivate crops they were more familiar with. He found a farm on a parcel of rocky land, west of *Springdale* (Washington County), where the climate, terrain, and small-scale agriculture were more similar to what is found in northern and central Italy. On March 1898 at least 40 families had followed him and began to cultivate one acre of land, placing grape vines on it. Horses and plows were bought on credit, land was cleared and vegetable gardens, vineyards, apple and peach orchards, and fields of strawberries were planted. They were overwhelmed with the abundance of fruit and other crops growing there, and in 1898 "**Tontitown**" was founded, an Italian model colony in northwest



Arkansas, on the banks of the Mississippi River. The colony was named after **Enrico Tonti**, an Italian who had first explored many parts of the basin of the Mississippi. Some cultivated vineyards and the end of June 1898, Tontitown settlers held a picnic in observance of the *Feast of St. Peter*, Father Bandini's patron saint. This annual picnic (which was moved to August in 1913 to coincide with the grape harvest) was the forerunner of today's **Tontitown Grape Festival**, one of the longest-running annual community celebrations in Arkansas. Others were occupied in the mines of Oklahoma. Father Bandini devoted his life to Tontitown where he was its notary, inspector of schools, and post office director. He also supervised agricultural work, taught children and supported the music band. He convinced a company to build a railway line linking Tontitown with major markets of Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis. When in 1909 the village was officially declared a "City", the settlers elected him as their first Mayor but he did not accept the position, wanting to remain a simple citizen. Bandini's name became known across America as the **founder of the only Italian colony in the U.S.A.** This community still exists, and in 2000, it had a population of 942 people, each earning an average salary of \$ 44,000 per year and its largest ethnic group is still the Italian with 26% of the entire population.

Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini (1850-1917) who had taken religious vows in 1877, became mother superior and taught until 1880. She was the cousin of the Italian Premier *Agostino Depretis* then founded the order **MSC** ("**Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus**"). In 1889, *Pope Leo XIII* sent her along with six other sisters to New York to help Italian immigrants. There, in Ulster County, she founded an orphanage (today known as the "*Saint Cabrini Home*"), the first of the many she founded in *New York, Chicago, Des Plaines, Seattle, New Orleans, Denver, Los Angeles, Golden and Philadelphia*. Cabrini was naturalized as a U.S. Citizen in 1909. In the U.S.A. she founded 98 schools, 28 orphanages, 4 colleges and 8 hospitals in various States. Mother Cabrini was canonized on July 7, 1946 by *Pope Pius XII*, is considered the "**Patron Saint of Immigrants**" and her Feast Day is November 13th. She is the first U.S. citizen to be canonized a saint.

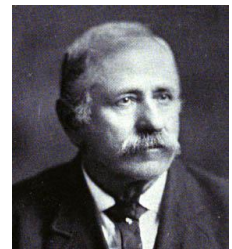


*Mother Cabrini, after a visit in Colorado in the early 1900s, wrote: "During my journey, I saw these dear fellows of ours engaged on the construction of railways in the most intricate mountain gorges. . . . The hardest labor is reserved for the Italian worker. Few regard him with a sympathetic eye, care for him or remember that he has a heart and a soul: they merely look upon him as an ingenious machine for work." Concerning **Colorado's mines**, she wrote that Italians would "...slave away until someday a cave-in, an explosion or an accident of some kind would cut their life short, leaving their wives widowed and their children fatherless. They did not even need a grave, having been buried in the tomb in which they spent their whole lives."*

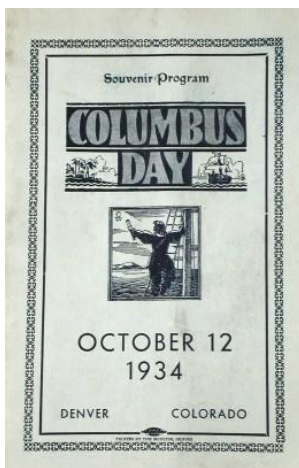


In **Denver**, *Mother Cabrini* purchased the property at 4825 Federal Boulevard where **Queen of Heaven Orphanage** was opened in October 1905. The first group of **Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart** had arrived in *Denver* in July 1902 and their first principal establishment was the **Mount Carmel School** next to **Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church** (photo) that had first opened in 1894, where secular and religious education was taught to children of Italian immigrants.

Angelo Noce (1847-1922) born in Coreglia (Genoa), emigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1850. He was a typesetter by profession and since 1869, he became a member of the typographical union. From 1879 to 1882, Noce was a Notary Public in Eureka (Nevada) and President of the local Typographical Union. In 1882 he went to Denver where he was appointed yardmaster at the *Colorado State Penitentiary* and in 1885 started the publication of "*La Stella*", the



first Italian newspaper in Colorado, the only one between New York and San Francisco. He made it his mission to honor his fellow Genoan, *Christopher Columbus*. In 1907, he persuaded Colorado's sole Hispanic State Senator, *Casimio Barela*, to sponsor a bill proclaiming October 12 "**Columbus Day**". **Colorado became the first State to observe Columbus Day as an official holiday**, and in 1909, Denver held its first Columbus Day Parade. After launching Colorado's festivities, Noce led a nationwide campaign to establish Columbus Day. By the time of his death in 1922, 35 states had declared it an official holiday (see **front cover of 1934 booklet** on how to celebrate Columbus Day in Denver) .



BIOGRAPHIES of LAGHITAN FAMILIES in SALIDA

The DE LUCA, POSTERARO, MUTO, DE GRAZIA and VELTRI FAMILIES
(their relationships through marriages)

Children of Gabriele MUTO (1840-1904) and of Maria CUPELLI (b.1840)

<i>names</i>	<i>spouses</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>LUIGI (b.1870)</i>	<i>in Lago</i>	
<i>RAFFAELLA "Ruth" (b.1873)</i>	<i>Giuseppe DE LUCA (1868-1937)</i>	<i>Henry, Caroline, Gregory, Albert, Francis</i>
<i>GAETANO (1874-1876)</i>	<i>in Lago</i>	
<i>GIUSEPPINA (1877-1887)</i>	<i>in Lago</i>	
<i>GIOVANNA (b.1880)</i>	<i>Raffaele DE LUCA (b.1873)</i>	<i>Michele, Angelina</i>
<i>ELISABETTA (b.1883)</i>	<i>Domenico MUTO³⁹(b.1878)</i>	<i>Maria Cristina, Giuseppina</i>

Children of Nicola DE LUCA (b.1836) and of Chiara Maria ABATE (b.1840)

<i>names</i>	<i>spouses</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>DOMENICA (1865-1950)</i>	<i>Domenico POSTERARO (1859-1951)</i>	<i>Bernardino, Mary, Carolina, John, Letizia, Louis, Raffaele</i>
<i>GIUSEPPE (1868-1937)</i>	<i>see following pages</i>	
<i>ELISABETTA (1874-1876)</i>	<i>Tommaso MUTO⁴⁰ (b.1873)</i>	<i>Aquila, Rosa, Ferdinando, Giovannina, Assunta</i>
<i>RAFFAELE (b.1873)</i>	<i>Giovanna MUTO (b.1880)</i>	<i>Michele, Angelina in Pennsylv.</i>
<i>SAVERIO (b.1875)</i>	<i>Sabatina DE SIMONE (1875-1958)</i>	<i>Nicola, Luigi, Antonio, Cerisia</i>
<i>FRANCESCO (b.1878)</i>	<i>Eloisa DE GRAZIA (b.1877)</i>	<i>Carmine, Vincenzo</i>
<i>DOMENICO (b.1881)</i>	<i>in Lago</i>	
<i>GIOVANNA (b.1884)</i>	<i>Carmine VELTRI (b.1876)</i>	<i>Giovanna</i>

³⁹ Domenico Muto (b.1878) was the son of Pietro Muto (1833-1904) and Rosa Marino (b.1846).

⁴⁰ Tommaso Muto (b.1873) was the son of Ferdinando Muto (1835-1898) and of Pasqualina Ciramella (b.1942). Tommaso emigrated in 1899 to Salida to join his brother-in-law Giuseppe De Luca. He had married his sister, Elisabetta (b.1883) and their first four children were born in Lago, their last (Assunta) in Salida. N.B.: Domenico, Tommaso and Gabriele Muto were NOT related.

Importance of using census data

Poncha Springs 1900-Census

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.																								
SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.																								
State <u>Colorado</u> County <u>Chaffee</u> Supervisor's District No. <u>2</u> Sheet No. <u>2</u>																								
Township or other division of county <u>Precinct 15 Poncha Springs</u> Name of Institution, <u>X</u>																								
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, <u>X</u> Ward of city, <u>X</u>																								
Enumerated by me on the <u>H.F.</u> day of June, 1900, <u>Robert B. Hallock</u> , Enumerator.																								
IN CITIES	LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.							NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.			OWNERSHIP OF HOME.					
				Color or race.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	Married within year.	Number of years married.	Number of years married.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.	Years of school attended.			Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.		Owned free or mortgaged.	Place of home.	Number of acres owned.		
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
	1717	Campbell (Big)	Head	M	W	July 1871	W	25	4	England	England	England	1890	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		
		— Sutherland	Son	M	W	Oct 1872	W	28	0	Colorado	England	England		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		
		— Nellie	Daughter	F	W	May 1872	W	28	0	Colorado	England	England		At School	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		
	1818	Huffman	Head	M	W	Nov 1828	W	31	4	Indiana	Indiana	North Carolina		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	17		
		— Current	Wife	F	W	Nov 1845	W	31	4	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Germany			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	17		
		— Ernest A	Son	M	W	Nov 1871	W	29	0	Ohio	Indiana	Germany		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	17		
		— Elaine	Daughter	F	W	Jan 1887	W	12	0	Colorado	Indiana	Ohio		At School	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	17		
	1919	Muto	Head	M	W	Jan 1870	W	30	7	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Maggale	Wife	F	W	June 1871	W	29	7	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895		0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Ernest	Son	M	W	Jan 1888	W	12	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Jennie	Daughter	F	W	Aug 1891	W	8	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy	1895		0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Dominic	Son	M	W	May 1892	W	8	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Saullo	Head	M	W	Apr 1895	W	5	7	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	Nurse	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Louis	Son	M	W	May 1892	W	8	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
		— Indriani	Daughter	F	W	Apr 1896	W	4	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	At School	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	18		
	2020	Jay	Head	M	W	Jan 1872	W	28	8	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
		— Nellie	Wife	F	W	Mar 1872	W	28	8	Kansas	Ohio	North Carolina			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
		— Cecil W.	Son	M	W	Apr 1891	W	9	0	Colorado	Illinois	Kansas			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
	2121	Jacob	Head	M	W	Apr 1874	W	26	11	Kansas	Kentucky	Kentucky		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
		— Mary S.	Wife	F	W	Jan 1872	W	28	11	Kansas	Ohio	North Carolina			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
		— Ann G.	Daughter	F	W	Apr 1891	W	9	0	Colorado	Kansas	Kansas			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	19		
	2222	Wherry	Head	M	W	Apr 1836	W	64	0	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	20		
	2323	Crotter	Head	M	W	Jan 1871	W	29	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1891	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Benjamin	Wife	F	W	Mar 1862	W	38	9	Italy	Italy	Italy	1892		0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Benjamin	Son	M	W	Jun 1872	W	28	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1892	At School	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Mary	Daughter	F	W	May 1891	W	9	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy		At School	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Caroline	Daughter	F	W	May 1892	W	8	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy		At School	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— John	Son	M	W	Jun 1895	W	5	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Katie	Daughter	F	W	Feb 1896	W	4	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Katie	Daughter	F	W	Jan 1891	W	9	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Louis	Son	M	W	Mar 1900	W	0	0	Colorado	Italy	Italy			0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	21		
		— Luca Rufus	Head	M	W	Apr 1875	W	25	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1896	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	22		
	2424	Melton	Head	M	W	Jan 1871	W	29	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1897	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	22		
		— Mary	Wife	F	W	Apr 1872	W	28	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1897		0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	22		
	2525	Luca	Head	M	W	Jan 1872	W	28	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1897	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	23		
		— Ruby	Wife	F	W	Mar 1874	W	26	0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1897		0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	23		

The June 4th 1900 Census of Poncha Springs shows the presence of four Laghitan families (Muto, Saullo, Posteraro and De Luca families).

Details of the above:

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.																								
SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.																								
State <u>Colorado</u> County <u>Chaffee</u> Supervisor's District No. <u>2</u> Sheet No. <u>2</u>																								
Township or other division of county <u>Precinct 15 Poncha Springs</u> Name of Institution, <u>X</u>																								
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, <u>X</u> Ward of city, <u>X</u>																								
Enumerated by me on the <u>H.F.</u> day of June, 1900, <u>Robert B. Hallock</u> , Enumerator.																								
IN CITIES	LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.							NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.			OWNERSHIP OF HOME.					
				Color or race.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	Married within year.	Number of years married.	Number of years married.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.	Years of school attended.			Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.		Owned free or mortgaged.	Place of home.	Number of acres owned.		
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
	1717	Campbell (Big)	Head	M	W	July 1871	W	25	4	England	England	England	1890	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		
		— Sutherland	Son	M	W	Oct 1872	W	28	0	Colorado	England	England		Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		
		— Nellie	Daughter	F	W	May 1872	W	28	0	Colorado	England	England		At School	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	F	16		

The items on the Census Form included the dates and places of birth, names of parents, citizenship, occupation, ability to read and write and ownership of their homes.

Muto Samuel	Head	M	M	June 1870	20	M	7		Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	5	0
Mazzotta T.	Wife	W	F	June 1871	28	W	7	3 3	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	5	0
Frank	Son	M	M	Feb 1898	2	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Jennie	Daughter	W	F	Aug 1894	5	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	5	0
Dominick	Son	M	M	May 1899	1	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Saulka Angela A.	M-in-law	W	F	Apr 1849	51	W	5	7	Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	5	0
Louis	Bro-in-law	M	M	May 1869	31	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1890	10	0
Frederick	Bro-in-law	M	M	Dec 1886	13	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1895	5	0

In 1900, **Samuel Muto's family** included five members: **Samuel** (b.1870, arrived 1895), his wife **Mazzotta T.** (b.1871, arrived 1895) and their children **Frank** (b.1898), **Jennie** (b.1894) and **Dominick** (b.1899). The **Saullo** family also lived with them: mother-in-law **Angela A.** (b.1849) who had arrived in 1895, brother-in-law **Louis** (b.1869) who had arrived in 1890 and brother-in-law **Frederick** (b.1886) who had arrived in 1895.

Posteraro Dominick	Head	M	M	Feb 1859	41	M	15		Italy	Italy	Italy	1887	1	0
Domenica	Wife	W	F	Mar 1865	35	W	15	9 7	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889	1	0
Benjamin	Son	M	M	June 1887	12	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1889	1	0
Mary	Daughter	W	F	May 1891	9	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Caroline	Daughter	W	F	May 1892	8	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
John	Son	M	M	June 1895	4	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Letizia	Daughter	W	F	Oct 1896	3	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Ralph	Daughter	W	F	July 1898	1	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Louis	Son	M	M	Mar 1900	12	S			Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Luca Rufus	Bro-in-law	M	M	Apr 1875	25	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1896	1	0
Ultra Fratello	Bro-in-law	M	M	July 1871	29	S			Italy	Italy	Italy	1891	1	0
Lucia	Wife	W	F	Apr 1876	23	W	15	0 0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1900	1	0
Luca Joseph	Bro-in-law	M	M	May 1868	32	M	5		Italy	Italy	Italy	1896	1	0
Ruth	Wife	W	F	Mar 1873	27	W	15	0 0	Italy	Italy	Italy	1899	1	0

In 1900, **Dominick Posteraro's family** consisted of ten members: Dominick (b.1859, arrived in 1887), his wife Domenica (b.1865, arrived in 1889) together with Benjamin (b.1887). Their other six children were born in Poncha Springs: Mary (b.1891), Caroline (b.1892), John (b.1895), Letizia (b.1896), Ralph (b.1898) and Louis (b.1900). His brother-in-law De Luca Ralph (b.1875) had arrived in 1896.

Joseph De Luca's family consisted only of Joseph (b.1868, arrived in 1896) and his wife Raffaella Muto AKA "Ruth" (b.1873, arrived in 1899).

In **Poncha Springs** it was prohibited to sell intoxicating liquor on any property owned by its inhabitants. As a result, there were very few saloons but the town had a library, a rarity in any mining town during late XIX century. The town flourished for only a few years, being almost totally destroyed by fire in 1882 and was never rebuilt. What remain as landmarks are the *Jackson Hotel* and a large brick schoolhouse (*photo*).



The 1900 Poncha Springs Census about Saverio Posteraro's family

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Colorado Supervisor's District No. 2 Sheet No. 3
 County Chaffee Enumeration District No. 1

Township or other division of county Precinct 10 Poncha Springs Name of Institution, X
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, X Ward of city, X

Enumerated by me on the 8th day of June, 1900, Robert B. Nelson, Enumerator.

IS CITY?	LOCATION.		NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.												NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.			OCCUPATION, TRADE OR PROFESSION		EDUCATION.					SPEECH OF BIRTH.			
	Number of persons whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.	Enter serials first, then the street name and middle initial, if any.			DATE OF BIRTH.	Color of hair.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	Weight.	Height.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years married.	Number of live born.	Number of female live born.	Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the state or Territory; if of foreign birth, give the country only.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.	Place of birth of Mother of this person.	Year of Immigration to the United States.	Year of Naturalization.	Year of Arrival in the United States.	Occupation.	Years attended school.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	Others.	Years attended school.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	Others.	
			<u>Posteraro Saverio</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1856</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>19</u>		<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>1870</u>		<u>Farmer</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Caroline</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>1856</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Ruth</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1883</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>17</u>		<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Sally</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>		<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Clara</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>				<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Rosa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>				<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
			<u>Delia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>																		
			<u>Delia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1892</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>12</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>																		
			<u>Colin</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>																		
			<u>Dana Culoney</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>21</u>		<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>Farmer</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Wm Paulsen</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>21</u>		<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>Farmer</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>William Paulsen</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>Canada</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>Farmer</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Frank Herbig</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1866</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>34</u>		<u>New York</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>Prussia</u>				<u>Agent</u>	<u>R. R.</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Caroline</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1866</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>34</u>		<u>Prussia</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>Prussia</u>				<u>Hotel</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Mason Herbig</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>Prussia</u>	<u>Prussia</u>	<u>Prussia</u>						<u>6</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Clara</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1884</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>16</u>		<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>Day Laborer</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>William</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>		<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>Cook</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>William</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>				<u>Miner (Co)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
			<u>Arson</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1892</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>				<u>Miner (Co)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>

Details of the above Census

<u>Posteraro Saverio</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1856</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>1870</u>		<u>Farmer</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>		
<u>Caroline</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>1856</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>		
<u>Ruth</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1883</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
<u>Sally</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
<u>Clara</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>			<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	
<u>Rosa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Italy</u>			<u>At school</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>

This **June 8th1900-Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Saverio AKA "Sam" Posteraro's family** consisted of nine members:

- **Saverio** (1856-1938, arrived in 1885)
- his wife **Caroline De Valente** (b.1856, arrived in 1889) and seven children:
- **Ruth** b.1883, arrived in 1889, married Greg Spina
- **Sarah** b.1885, arrived in 1889, married Anthony Stancati
- **Clara** b. 1891
- **Sylvia** b. 1895, married Achille "Gill" Post (1892-1975)
- **Delia** b.1898, married Jim Linza
- **Rosie** b. 1899, married Ralph Spina
- **Beatrice** b.1901, married Mike Nicoletti

Saverio, Caroline, Ruth and Sarah were born in Italy, the others in Poncha Springs. Saverio and Caroline were married in 1881.

Clara (1891-1972), married **Ferdinando AKA Fred Post** (1883-1970) and had five children: **Ralph** (1908-1989), **Rose** (b.1910), **Caroline** (b.1912), **Delia** (b.1916) and **Guy** (b.1918)

Sylvia Post b. 1895, married **Achille "Gill" Post** (1892-1975) and had two children: **Sarah** (b.1917) and **Sam** (b.1921)

The 1910 Poncha Springs Census is very informative for the Domenico Posteraro, Giuseppe De Luca and Peter Spina 's families

NAME		RELATIONS	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION							SEX			SITUATION			EDUCATION		PROPERTY OF HOME	
of each person whose date of birth on April 12, 1906, was in this family.		Relationship to this person on the head of the family.	Color	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	Whether of legal age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Posteraro Domenico	Head	M	W	48	M														
Posteraro Domenica	Wife	F	W	46	F														
Posteraro Bernardino	Son	M	W	14	M														
Posteraro Nicolina	Daughter	F	W	18	F														
Posteraro John	Son	M	W	9	M														
Posteraro Letizia	Daughter	F	W	7	F														
Posteraro Louis	Son	M	W	5	M														
Posteraro Florence	Daughter	F	W	3	F														
Posteraro Sam	Son	M	W	2	M														
Posteraro Giuseppe	Head	M	W	51	M														
Posteraro Domenica	Wife	F	W	46	F														
Posteraro Bernardino	Son	M	W	24	M														
Posteraro Nicolina	Daughter	F	W	18	F														
Posteraro John	Son	M	W	14	M														
Posteraro Letizia	Daughter	F	W	13	F														
Posteraro Louis	Son	M	W	10	M														
Posteraro Florence	Daughter	F	W	8	F														
Posteraro Susie	Daughter	F	W	7	F														
Posteraro Elsie	Daughter	F	W	5	F														
Posteraro Sam	Son	M	W	2	M														
Posteraro Saverio	Boarder	M	W	25	M														

From the above census, we notice that:

in 1910, **Dominick Posteraro's family** consisted of twelve members:

- **Dominick** (b.1859)
- **Domenica** (b.1865) his wife
- **Bernardino** AKA Benjamin (b.1887)
- **Nicolina** AKA Nettie (b.1893)
- **John** (b.1895)
- **Letizia** (b.1896)
- **Ralph** (b.1898)
- **Louis** (b.1900)
- **Florence** AKA Flower (b.1902)
- **Susie** (b.1903),
- **Elsie** (b.1905)
- **Sam** (2 months)

Posteraro Domenico	Head	M	W	51	M														
Posteraro Domenica	Wife	F	W	46	F														
Posteraro Bernardino	Son	M	W	24	M														
Posteraro Nicolina	Daughter	F	W	18	F														
Posteraro John	Son	M	W	14	M														
Posteraro Letizia	Daughter	F	W	13	F														
Posteraro Louis	Son	M	W	10	M														
Posteraro Florence	Daughter	F	W	8	F														
Posteraro Susie	Daughter	F	W	7	F														
Posteraro Elsie	Daughter	F	W	5	F														
Posteraro Sam	Son	M	W	2	M														
Posteraro Saverio	Boarder	M	W	25	M														

His daughter **Mary** (b.1891) and **Caroline** (b.1892) had already married and lived elsewhere. Saverio Aloe (b.1885) was a boarder.

Details of the above Salida 1940-Census

Post Dominic	Head	0	M	W 81	M	No 8	8	Italy
Mamie	Wife	1	F	W 75	M	No 8	8	---

Dominic Posteraro's family consisted of Dominic (age 81) and Mamie, his wife 75-year old wife (their children had moved out and had their own homes)

Williams Mike	Head	0	M	W 44	M	No 4	4	Italy
Florence	Wife	1	F	W 38	M	No 13	20	Colorado
Frank	Son	2	M	W 18	S	Yrs 13	20	---
Donald	Son	2	M	W 12	S	Yrs 6	6	---
Norman	Son	2	M	W 7	S	Yrs 1	1	---
Post Rose	Lodger	6	F	W 65	WD	No 0		Italy

The family of Michael AKA "Mike" Williams, Dominic Posteraro's son-in-law had six members:

- **Michael** (age 44)
- **Florence Posteraro** (age 38) his wife and their sons
- **Frank** (age 18)
- **Donald** (age 12)
- **Norman** (age 7)

Only Mike was born in Italy, all the others in Salida.

He had completed only four years of grammar school while his wife had finished up to three years of high school. **Rose Post** (age 65), a relative, also lived with them because her husband had died ("WD" stands for "widow").



Lago in the year 1890

Domenico Posteraro's family⁴¹

Domenico Posteraro (1859-1951), Arthur's grandfather, was born on February 26th 1859 in "strada San Lorenzo", a rural area of Lago, emigrated at age 26 (in 1885) with his brother **Saverio** or "**Sam**" (1856-1938) and in 1886 was followed by brother in law **Giuseppe Scanga**. As early Italian settlers, all three of them acquired lands west of **Poncha Springs** (Colorado) although Dom Posteraro's first ranch was located in **Adobe Park** between Salida and Poncha Springs.



Poncha Springs was incorporated as a town in 1880 and is located six miles southwest of Salida on the *D & RG Railroad*. By 1913, it had flourished as a town because the D & RG Railroad was facilitating those affected with rheumatism and muscle pains that could be treated in its twenty different hot springs sites. It had a population of 300 inhabitants, its own schoolhouse built in 1883 and a Western Union and Telegraph Office where Laghitans to send messages and remittances to Lago.

As shown below, Laghitans, such as, *Dominic Posteraro, Saverio Posteraro, Giuseppe Scanga, Pietro Veltri, Pietro Spina and Giovanni Groe* and families lived in Poncha Springs in 1913-14. The extension in acreage and the value in US dollars of their ranches was assessed by the local tax officials, as listed below:

Names of Laghitans	Acreage owned	Assessed value in \$
• Dominic Posteraro	370	2,770
• Saverio Posteraro	230	3,260
• Giuseppe Scanga	235	2,020
• Pietro Veltri	154	1,390
• Peter Spina	155	1,600
• Giovanni Groe	230	1,280

Today, it has a population of 466 inhabitants and is called the "**Crossroads of the Rockies**" because two main highways cross it, **US Route 50** from east to west and US Route 285 from north to south.

⁴¹ Data obtained from **Arthur Posteraro** (born in Salida in 1923, phone conversation of November 14th and 20th 2006) and **Frank John Williams** (born in Salida in 1922, data from E-mail of June 16th 2007).

Domenico's and Sam's parents were **Bernardino Posteraro** (1828-1870) and **Raffaella** aka "Ruth" **Spina** (1834-1883). In Colorado, they started working as railroaders for "D & RGW" and applied to become "Homesteaders" in Salida. In the same year Domenico returned to Lago to marry **Domenica "Mamie" Rose" De Luca** (born in 1864 in Lago- died in 1950 in Salida, she was Giuseppe De Luca's sister). Right after their wedding, he was called to serve as a soldier in Italy's "Italo-Abyssinian War of 1887-1889". His son **Bernardino** or "Benjamin" (1887-1979) and daughter **Mary** (born in 1891) were born in Lago. After the war, in 1889, the entire family left for Salida and upon arrival, they asked the Stancati brothers to build their first home.

Thus, **two** (2) children were born in Lago: **Bernardino** or "Ben" 1887-1979 (married Nettie Scanga b.1893 and had 5 children: Dominic 1913-1974, Ernest 1915, Eileen-**photo-** 1917-2010, **Arthur** 1923 and Eugene 1930) and **Mary** b. 1888 (married Louis Filosa and adopted a child: Louis Jr.).

Nine (9) more children were born in Salida:

- **Carolina** or "Carolyn" b.1892, married Emilio Lionelle, had 2 children: Joe and Carmela
- **Giovanni** or "John" 1896-1977, married Fanny Barbiero 1898-1989, had 3 children: Domenica "Mamie" 1915-1986, Wallace 1918-1997 and Dorothy 1923-2001
- **Letizia** or "Lydia" 1896-1973, married Sam Naccarato 1889-1951, 3 children: Adeline, Lloyd, Betty Jean
- **Louis** 1898-1988, married Vivian Barbiero b.1903 in Scofield Utah, 1 child: Robert 1923-2004
- **Raffaele** or "Ralph" 1900-1969, married Irene Dumphy 1905-1997, had 2 children: Edward and Harold
- **Fiorina** or "Florence" b.1902, married Michael Williams, 3 children: Frank, Donald, Norman
- **Susanna** or "Susan" b.1904, married Anthony Barbiero 1901-1990, had one child: Luigi 1922
- **Ersilia** or "Elsie" 1906-1998, married Ben De Grazia (1890-1973) from Maratea PZ, had one child: Eleonora and moved to Los Angeles CA
- **Saverio** "Sam" 1910-1975, married Nellie Evans 1916-1998, had 2 children: Daniel and William, moved to Los Angeles CA

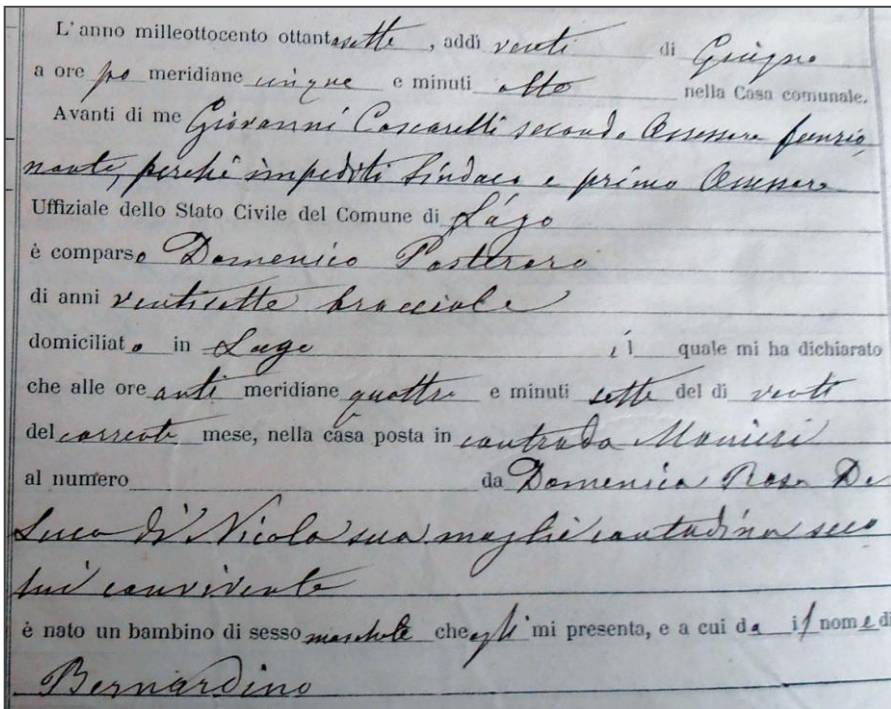
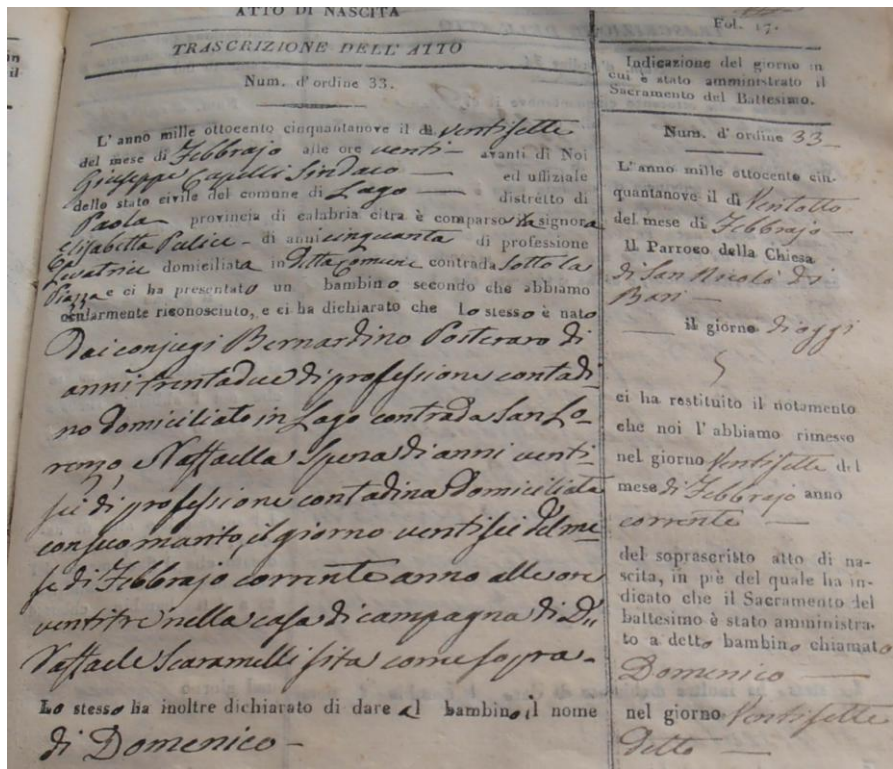
Domenica Rosa De Luca
(1864-1950) and
Domenico Posteraro
(1859-1951)
in Salida
in 1940 approx.

(Arthur Post Photo)



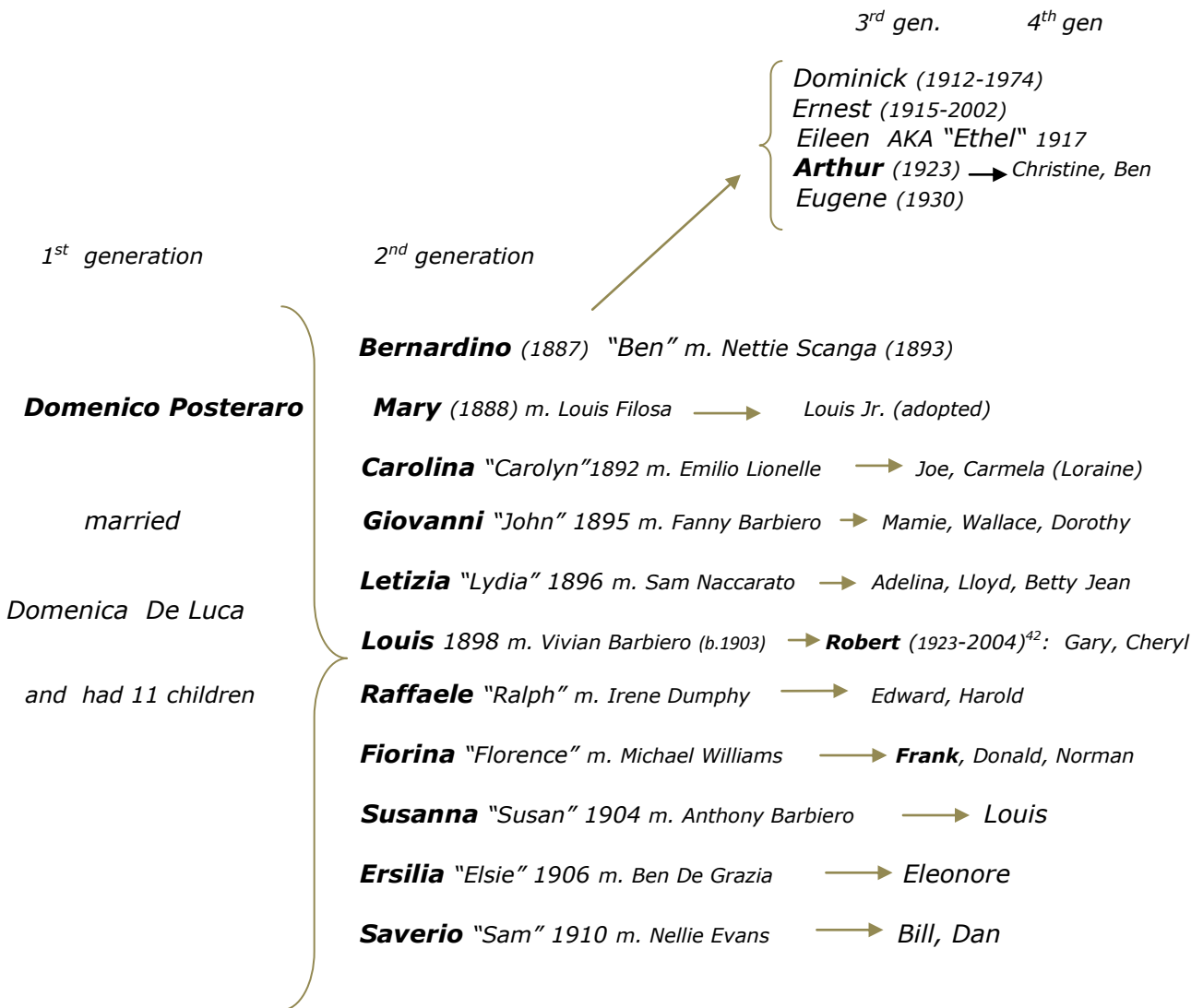
Birth certificate of Domenico Posteraro who was born to Bernardino Posteraro (a 30 year-old farmer) and Raffaella Spena (farmer) at 11 PM on **February 26th 1859** in Lago's suburb called "**San Lorenzo**" at the farm house owned by landlord Raffaele Scaramelli.

He was baptized on February 27th 1857 at St. Nicholas Parish of Lago and the certificate was transcribed and signed by Giuseppe Cupelli, Mayor of Lago.



The **birth certificate** shows that **Bernardino Posteraro** was born to Domenico Posteraro (age 27, farmer) and to Domenica Rosa De Luca in Lago's suburb called "**Manieri**" at 4:07 AM of **June 20th 1887**

The **Domenico Posteraro** Family Tree



⁴² His biography of the Posteraro family is found on page 117.

BERNARDINO POSTERARO and RAFFAELLA "RUTH" SPINA'S FAMILY ⁴³

FAMILY MEMBER	MARRIED to	CHILDREN	MARRIED to	CHILDREN
RACHELA "Clara" 1854	Dominic Coscarella 1843	Saveria 1877 Giuseppa 1880 Angela Maria 1882 Giovanni R. 1885 Maria Nicolina 1898	Dom De Luca 1877 - Luigi De Simone 1881 Rachele Spina 1882 Nicola Spina 1891	Emilia, Rosina, Bernardino - Pietro Domenico, Luigi, Antonio
SAM 1856-1938	Caroline De Valente 1856-1928	Raffaella "Ruth" 1883 Saveria "Sarah" 1885 Clara 1891 Rose 1893-1959 Sylvia 1895-1938 Delia 1898-1976 Beatrice 1899-1945	Greg Spina Anthony Stancati Fred Post Ralph Spina Gill Post Vincent "Jim" Linza 1897 Mike Nicoletti 1898	Yolanda Orlando, Arthur, Lee, Ruth, Beatrice Ralph, Rose, Carolyn, Delia, Guy, Lillian Geneviev, Helen Sara, Sam, Leonard none Vincent
DOMINIC	see prior description			
ELIZABETH "Raffaella" b.1862	Carmine "Gabriele" Naccarato 1820	Henry Mary Ann William Carmie	Susan Williams Anthony Stanger Fanny Groy Frank Turano	Betty, Henry Jr., Patricia Richard None Shirley
GIOVANNINA "Jennie" 1864-1953	Giuseppe Scanga 1855-1938	Emil 1887 Jim 1889 Nettie 1893 Bruno 1894 Mary 1897 Greg 1905 Ralph 1907 Dominic 1909	Caroline Post 1892 Ruth Alloy Ben Post 1897-1981 Clara Post 1895 Sam Scanga 1892 Louise Veltrie 1907 Jane Turano 1919 Mary Gasbarro	see Dominic Post Jennie, Joan, Albert, Nettie, Ethel see Dominic Post Rose, Mary Frank, Marion Richard, Sharon, Donald Eileen, Bill, Ralph, Jim, David Shirley, Joe, Kathleen
BRUNO b.1869	Ruth Cavaliere 1873	Adeline 1895 Leo 1898 Albert Amedeo 1898	----- Virginia Mishell Vera Silvestri	William Sylvia, Anthony, Kathy
LOUISE b.1870	Nick Scanga 1859-1905 and Vincenzo Politano 1877	Carmela 1890 John 1897 Carlo 1899	Eleonora ? ?	Rosaria, Amelia, Gina, Richard, Gilda Louise, Sarah, Nick ?

According to **Frank Williams' family tree**, his grandfather **Dominic Post** had two brothers (**Sam** and **Bruno**) and 4 sisters (**Clara**, **Elizabeth**, **Giovanna** and **Louise**), all of whom (except **Clara**) emigrated from Lago to U.S.A. Their parents were **Bernardino Posteraro** (1823-1870, son of Pasquale Posteraro) and **Raffaella** aka "**Ruth**" **Spina** (1834-1883), daughter of Gregorio.

The first born, **Clara Post**, married **Dominic Coscarella** (b. 1843) who in 1902, at age 59, emigrated to U.S.A. where he remained for only a few years. The second born (**Sam Post** (1856-1938) emigrated from Lago to U.S.A. in 1885, married **Caroline De Valente** (1856-1928) and had 7 children: **Ruth**, **Sarah**, **Clara**, **Rose**, **Sylvia** (1895-1938), **Delia** and **Beatrice**. The third born was **Dominic Post** (1859-1951): see previous description. The fourth member of the family was **Elizabeth Post** who married **Carmine Naccarato** and had 4 children (**Henry**, **Mary Ann**, **William** and **Carmine**).

⁴³ Bernardino Posteraro's father was Pasquale Posteraro and Raffaella Spina's father was Gregorio Spina.

The fifth member was **Giovannina** ("Jennie") **Post** who married Giuseppe Scanga and had 8 children: Emil, Nettie, Jim, Bruno, Mary, Greg, Dominic and Ralph. The sixth born, **Bruno Post** (b.15.04.1869) who was a carpenter in Lago, arrived in Pittsburgh PA after disembarking in New York on July 25th 1883, became a fireman and a U.S. citizen. He had married Raffaella "Ruth" Cavaliere (b. 1873) who arrived on June 3rd 1899 with the ship "Aller" together with their children Adelina "Elena" (b.1895) and Amadeo "Leo" (b.1898); their child Albert was born in USA. Ruth had already lived in Salida from 1891 to 1898 but they settled in Pittsburgh on 4003 Laurel Avenue until about 1910 and then moved to Salida. The seventh member of the family was **Louise Post** born in 1870 who arrived with her children Carmela (b.1890), John (b.1897) and Carlo (b.1899) in New York on June 1st 1905 and headed for Pittsburgh to join her brother Bruno. Her husband Nick Scanga (b.1859) had died and she married Vincenzo Politano (b.1877).

Date of birth April 15, 1869 Place of landing New York
 Date of landing July 25, 1883 Business or Occupation Carpenter

To the Honorable the Judge of the District Court of the United States,
 in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of Bruno Posteraro
 respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner is an alien, a native of Italy
 and has resided in the United States for five years, and three years next preceding his arrival at the age of
 twenty-one years, and has continued to reside therein to the time of his making this application, and that he
 has resided in the State of Pennsylvania one year previous to making this application; that he is now
 twenty-one years of age, and upwards. He therefore prays your Honor to admit him to become a citizen of
 the United States agreeably to the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided.

I, Bruno Posteraro, the petitioner above named,
 do swear that the facts set forth in this petition are true; that for upwards of two years it has
 been ~~his~~ his intention to become a citizen of the United States; that I will support the Consti-
 tution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance
 and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the
King of Italy
 of whom I was heretofore a subject.

Sworn and subscribed in open Court,)
 this 2 day of March A. D. 1899) Bruno Posteraro
M. J. Lindsay Clerk. 4003 Laurel Ave. E.

Giuseppe DeLoro, do swear that the petitioner
 above named has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States of America
 five years at least, and within the State of Pennsylvania one year at least, that he now resides in
Pgh
 Pennsylvania; that he is a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the
 United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and that to the best of
 deponent's knowledge and belief, it has been for two years next preceding this application the ~~best~~ best ~~fit~~
 intention of the petitioner to become a citizen of the United States.

Sworn and subscribed in open Court,)
 this 2 day of March A. D. 1899) Giuseppe X DeLoro
M. J. Lindsay Clerk.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.
 And now, March 2 1899, the said petitioner,
Bruno Posteraro being duly qualified, is hereby admitted a
 CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. R. J. [Signature]

Passport request by Bruno Posteraro on March 2nd 1899
 (it shows he arrived in Pittsburgh on April 15th 1883)

Gravestones of Posteraro family members in Salida's Fairview Cemetery



As can be noticed from the previous chart of the Posteraro family tree, **Frank Williams** is Dominic Post's grandson, Florence Post's and Michael Williams' son. His two brothers were Donald and Norman.

Post Frederick	Hedra	M	W	27	M	3		
Clara	Wife WF	F	W	20	M	3	2	2
Ralph	Son	M	W	2	0			
Rose	Daughter	F	W	7	5			
Gill	Brother	M	W	14	5			

This portion of the **1910 Salida Census** shows that **Frederick Post's family** consisted of **Frederick** (b.1883), his wife **Clara Post** (b.1890), his daughter **Rose** (b.1909) his son Ralph (b.1908) and his brother **Achille** AKA "**Gill**" (b.1891)

FLORENCE POST'S and MICHAEL WILLIAMS' FAMILY

Name	Married to	Children	Married to
Frank Williams	Hazel Cornelius Mary Ann Busk	----- Patricia Janet Kathleen Michael	----- Mike Creely Richard Griffin ----- Jamie Renee
Donald Williams	Virgina Gasetas	Thomas John Steven Richard	Dee Campbell Greta Zerbie ----- Sue Tommerdahl
Norman Williams	Beatrice Contreras	Norman Christopher Gregory Michelle	Sharon Zimmerman Janna Harris



Family of Domenico Posteraro and Domenica De Luca in 1950.

*Sitting in front, left to right: Bernardino, Susan, Domenico, Domenica, Saverio ed Ersilia.
Standing, behind: Raffaele, Carolina, Giovanni, Letizia, Louis and Fiorina (Frank Williams Photo)*

Bernardino Posteraro's Family in approx. 1950.
*Seated, from left to right: Arthur Posteraro, Bernardino Posteraro and wife Nicolina ("Nettie") Scanga.
Standing, behind: Dominick, Eileene and Ernie Posteraro
(Arthur Post Photo)*



After Domenico became an American citizen, he sponsored the arrival of many other families from Lago, offering them jobs on his property and ranches. Some of these families were: **Groe** (name was changed to "**Groy**"), **Aloe** (name was changed to "**Alloy**"), **Scanga, Muto, De Luca, and Spina.**

In 1913 he went to Lago together with his wife and son Bernardino, to visit his parents and in-laws (Giuseppina Scanga and Giovannina Posteraro). They returned to USA on July 2nd 1913 with the "**Olympic**", sister ship of the Titanic, that had left Southampton in England.

He became quite rich because he invested in real estate, land and many buildings of "Downtown Salida" (he lived on "Poncha Blvd") which increased in value as Salida's importance grew .

He was so well-known that two **Ute** Indian Chiefs came to trade their leather goods for Domenico's food.

Since there was some discrimination against Italians and because Americans had a hard time writing and pronouncing his last name, "Posteraro" was officially changed to "**Post**".

Because the Posteraro's were very devoted to St. Francis of Paola and Our Lady of Grace, they went to Church often (Mamie went to Mass every morning) and all her children and grandchildren attended St. Joseph's Parish School.

Bernardino Posteraro's daughter, **Eileene Genevieve** Posteraro (1917-2010) was born February 8th 1917 on the ranch of Poncha Springs. Until 1946 she lived and worked on the ranch, becoming a highly skilled equestrian. She was bilingual in Italian and English. In 1939 while working at The Mellow Moon Cafe in Salida, she met her future husband, Albert Walker Martin, who was working for Western Union. They corresponded throughout World War II and got married in Salida in 1946 when Mr. Martin returned from Europe where he served as an infantryman.



They honeymooned in Los Angeles, Calif., and stayed a year, when Mrs. Martin worked in a dress shop. The couple returned to Salida in 1947. They had three children, all born in Salida.

In 1956 the family moved to San Diego, Calif. There she began a long career with J.C. Penney, retiring in 1980 and in 2003 moved to Louisville in 2003, to Denver in 2005 and to Boulder in 2007.

Arthur and **Catherine Post** are 1942 Salida High School graduates. After high school Arthur worked on a farm for 2-3 years before going to work for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.



They got married in 1946 and moved into Catherine's childhood home. They said the secret to their happiness is not going to bed angry and good cooking.

He finished his career working at *Greenberg's Furniture Store* for 40 years before retiring. The Posts have two children, four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Arthur Post (son of Bernardino) and his wife **Catherine** in 2014
Photo by Cailey McDermo

85

REGISTRATION CARD 1918

SERIAL NUMBER 499 ORDER NUMBER 1080

1 **BERNARDINO** **POSTERARO**

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: **Poncha Springs, Gila Co., Ariz.**

3 Age in Years **33** Date of Birth **May 20 1885**

RACE: White Negro Oriental Indian Citizen Non-citizen

U. S. CITIZEN: Native Born Naturalized Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority Alien: Deported Non-deported

15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

16 PRESENT OCCUPATION: **Farmer** EMPLOYER'S NAME: **Myself**

17 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: **Poncha Springs, Gila Co., Ariz.**

18 NEAREST RELATIVE: Name **Mrs. Nettie Posteraro** Address **Poncha Springs, Gila Co., Ariz.**

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Rev. 1917) **Bernardino Posteraro**

Registration for military service by Bernardino Posteraro on Sept. 12, 1918 when he was 33 years old and lived in Poncha Springs (CO).

It shows the wrong date of birth (May 20th 1885) instead of June 20th 1887.

Domenico's Posteraro sisters had become related through marriage with the **Scanga** and **Naccarato** families. He had also become an acquired relative of the **Spena** family (his mother was a Spina), the **Muto** family (his wife was a Muto) and the **De Luca** family (his sister married Giuseppe De Luca).

Salida's Posteraro family was also related to **Stancati's**, **Linza's**, **Groe's** AKA "Groy", **Veltri's** AKA "Veltrie", **Coscarella's**, **Sacco's**, **Cavalieri's** and **Aloe's** AKA "Alloy" (as can be noticed on the table included in the following page).

Thus, it's logical that he helped all these families to establish themselves in Salida or Poncha Springs. Through the various marriages, all the Laghitans in Salida were related.

Domenico's parents, **Bernardino Posteraro** (1823-1870) and **Elisabetta Spena** (1834-1883), had six children:

- Rachele (b.1854)
- Saverio (1856-1938)
- Domenico (1859-1951)
- **Elisabetta** (b.1862) married Carmine Naccarato (n.1862) and had two children that died in infancy
- **Giovanna** (b.1864) married Giuseppe Scanga (b.1855)
- **Luisa** (1870-1938)

Domenico's sister, **Luisa Posteraro** (1870-1938) married **Nicola Scanga** (1859-1905) and had three children: Carmela (b.1890), Giovanni (b.1896) and Carlo F.C. AKA "Frank" (b.1896).

When she became a widow, she emigrated to Pittsburgh where her brother Bruno lived, arriving in New York with the ship "Lombardia" on June 1st 1905 with her three children **Carmela** (b.1890), **Giovanni** "John" (b.1897) and **Carlo** "Frank" (b.1898).

She then married **Vincenzo Politano** (b.1877) as shown below on the 1912 "Petition for Naturalization" form.

Vincenzo was a grocer who lived on 4031 Lorigan St., Pittsburgh and who had arrived from Lago in 1903. He took care of his step-children John and Frank (Carmela was married by 1912)..

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania:

The petition of **Vincenzo Politano** hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:

First. My place of residence is **4013 Lorigan St., Pittsburgh** Pennsylvania.

Second. My occupation is **grocer** (Give number, street, and city or town.)

Third. I was born on the **13** day of **April**, anno Domini **1877**, at **Lago Italy**

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from **Naples Italy** on or about the **5** day of **May** anno Domini **1903**, and arrived in the United States, at the port of **New York** on the **20** day of **May** anno Domini **1903**, on the vessel **Liguria** (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the **17** day of **April**, anno Domini **1912** at **Pittsburgh, Pa.** in the **District** Court of **the United States**

Sixth. I am **married**. My wife's name is **Louise Politano** She was born in **Lago Italy** and now resides at **4013 Lorigan St., Pittsburgh** Pennsylvania.

I have **2** children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

John)	December 17, 1897	Italy	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank)	December 15, 1898	"	"

step-children

Luisa died on September 29th 1938, at Shadyside Hospital (Pittsburgh) of congestive heart failure.

Interview of Robert Post ⁴⁴ by Beth Smith on February 6th, 2004 (Salida Library)

“...Ah, I’ll go back to the beginning when my Grandfather **Dominick Posteraro** and his brother **Saverio “Sam” Posteraro** came from Italy. The only way you’d come from a foreign country to America, many, many years ago, was if you had a sponsor and a job. And their older brother was a carpenter, building contractor in Pennsylvania. And he brought them over here. And they worked for him for a short period of time. And then they decided because they heard so much about the West developing, they got themselves a couple of saddle horses and started riding West. And they rode all the way across until they ended up in **Pueblo, Colorado**. And they got a job with the **Rio Grand Railroad**. The Rio Grand was at that time building the road from Canon City, the railroad up through the canyon. And they worked on that for quite some time. But then, one day they decided to take a little time off, they got on the horses and rode up the canyon and they came out into this valley. My Grandfather always told me about, “you

⁴⁴ Robert Post (1923-2004) was interviewed on February 5th 2004 but unfortunately, six months later, died on August 12th 2004 at age 81. His parents were Louis Post (1898-1988) and Vivian Barbiero (1903-1991).

won't believe it how the city of Salida was, the pine trees were so thick where this town is today, you couldn't walk through 'em" Well him and his brother rode West further, and they got up there about 7 miles West of Salida and it opened up and there was real nice meadows and fields up there. So this is where they decided they wanted to take advantage of the **Homestead Law** that had just come into effect. And they applied for homesteads. So my Grandfather applied for a homestead in that area and his brother, Sam, down on the river, on the Arkansas River. And ah, so they got their homesteads approved and they had to build a small cabin to live in to get them approved. They had to have a living facility. And they got those done.

After my Grandfather got everything going well, and things were working well for him, he was going back to Italy to marry the girl that he had met and wanted to marry. And her name was **Mamie De Luca** ⁴⁵. And ah, so he went back and his brother stayed here to take care of the places. And he got back to Italy and got married and just a few days after they got married he was called into the Italian Army, he was drafted into the Army. And he went in into the Cavalleria which was the cavalry at that time and sent to North Africa. He spent nearly a year in North Africa, that war they had, the Italian war with North Africa. So then when he returned back to Italy, he ah came back to the States. He brought his, his wife with him. They had a one little daughter who was just a baby, which was my Dad's oldest sister, Mary. Her name **Mary** is Mary Filosa. She married a fellow named Louie Filosa here in Salida. And ah they came back here and then he had to start establishing a place to live, and he built a little cabin they lived in.

Then in the meantime, my Grandfather decided, because his family was growing, that he would build a big ranch home there on the home place. And they ah got the **Stancati** brothers at the time who were building contractors and brick masons to build this big home so he could raise his family in it. And ah course that was the home originally. That was where my Dad was born too, in that same area. So then all the k..., all of Grandpa's children were, were born in that house. The whole family, all but Aunt Mary, who was born in Italy.

They had **eleven children** and ah then, I was born in that same house . And ah then my Dad, after a short period of time, my Mother and my Dad lived in a little cabin behind the main home there. And then my Grandfather assigned these ranches, these different pieces of land to his sons. And the ranch he gave his son, my Dad, ah he decided to build a home on it...in the carpenter business. So he went out with a couple other fellows and they built a home for my Dad and my Mother. And we moved in there when I was just a little kid, into that home. And I grew up in that house. I lived there for 31 years 'til they sold the ranch. Oh yeah, oh well. Well, originally you probably wouldn't believe this about Salida. But, and I'm just a kid....

The **Railroad was a big industry in Salida**... You go downtown Salida, you could not go down "F", or main street, which was a very small street at the time. There were very few businesses on that street. And ah you go down that street and the railroaders coming off of shifts were so thick you couldn't have driven a car down there, just masses of men walking up the street. A little over 2,000 men worked down there in the shops and on the rib track. And this was the

⁴⁵ Her full name was Domenica De Luca (1864-1950).

center for the Rio Grand railroad at one time. That's why the hospital was here, the **Rio Grand Hospital**....

.... the only way anyone could come to this country you had to have a **sponsor** and a job. So the **Groe**⁴⁶ family, which is quite familiar in this town, my grandfather brought the old man Groe, old John Groe here and he worked for my grandfather and my grandfather helped him acquire a piece of land up by Maysville. And ah, got him going. And then the **Scanga's**⁴⁷; which his sister was married to a Scanga. He brought them over and helped them get established down there on this ranch, which is Scanga Ranch, still part of it. And ah got them going and got them started. And the De Luca's, old **Joe De Luca**, who was my grandmother's father. He brought them over and got them started in the ranching and farming business. And this is what he did for a lot of people in those days.

He brought an awful lot of 'em over here. Ah, the **Muto** family, he brought them here too. The **Spina's**⁴⁸, the **Muto's**⁴⁹, huh, the ...so he brought 'em over, he helped them acquire a piece of land. Each one of 'em had a ranch. And he helped them acquire these pieces of land which were very inexpensive, but he had a source of where they could get the money to finance it. And so he did all these for all these people, which ah was a tremendous thing in those days, to help all those people.

The city of Salida, to watch it grow, I think back and it was unbelievable. Up here where we live on **Shavano Ave**. We used to come down to my grandfather's house and my mother used to do her laundry down there, because we didn't have any running water on the ranch. We'd come down here to do the laundry once in awhile. And me and my cousin **Louie Barbiero**⁵⁰, we'd ah go rabbit hunting up here. There wasn't anything on this mesa, not a thing but the old Barkett house at that time over here. And we used to hunt rabbits up here. And then I remember ah it started to develop some. A few houses started to be built. And then ah, they built the golf course. The golf course in 1935. That took a big chunk of the land. It just started to develop along with that. As far as **Poncha Blvd.**, there was not one thing on Poncha Blvd... I didn't tell you how the name **Posteraro** was changed to **Post**.

Well, my grandfather and his brother, the old country way of doing things where your oldest son would be named after your father. And it just got to be, well, they were all, they just kept getting bigger and bigger. And each generation as they had another son, the oldest son would be named after the grandfather. So **John Voyle**⁵¹ was his name, he was an attorney, and he called, he was my grandfather's attorney, and he called him one day and said I have to talk to you. And he said we've got a mess, on especially on land and all the holdings. He said, just can't keep 'em straight there at the Court House. They can't keep 'em straight in the **Buena Vista Court House**. He said do you mind if I changed your, all your holdings to **POST**? You still can keep your

⁴⁶ Pietro Groe (age 43) arrived in Salida in 1903.

⁴⁷ Pasqualina Scanga reached Salida in 1912, Giuseppe Scanga in 1913 (on Giuseppe Scanga, see page 131).

⁴⁸ Pietro Spina (age 34) emigrated to Salida in 1899.

⁴⁹ Raffaella Muto (age 26) arrived in Salida in 1899 together with her brother Tommaso Muto. Nicola Muto (age 35) arrived in 1905, Carmine Muto (23) in 1907.

⁵⁰ He was Anthony Barbiero's and Susan Post's son (see family tree on page 110).

⁵¹ This attorney's name is misspelled: his name was "**Boyle**", not "Voyle" and he was born in 1891 and died in 1982.

name of Posteraro, you don't have to give that up, but your land holdings, change it to Post. So they agreed. They went to all this trouble of changing all his holdings into Post. His brother Sam said "I like that name, I'll change mine too". So they didn't gain any ground by that. And that's ah how the name Post came by. So then, 'cause it was a lot simpler than Posteraro, all the kids, they all started **changing their names and becoming Post**.

... my grandfather had the **first car** in the family. My grandfather had a **Hudson** (photo). And then ah when the Argys Brothers opened their garage down here on E. First St., ah my Dad bought a Nash, it was a coup at that time, about a 19...probably '35 or something like that. And my Uncle Ralph, he bought one too, same time. And had that for a few years, then he, Ford's got real popular, the Model A's that came out. And he bought a Model A, ah Sedan, which was a lot nicer, it carried more people in it. And ah had that for several years. And then ah, then the Plymouth, I think the Plymouth came out. He bought a Plymouth and he had that for several years.



... My grandfather became a very close and **good friend** of **Chief Shavano** and **Chief Ouray** (sic)⁵² They used to come into the ranch and they would trade with him ah **leather goods** that they made and **blankets** for **food** to eat for their, for their immediate families. And ah, then he ah, he helped the ah, ah they used to come through here. Their Indian tribe would go over into the **South Park** and then they would move across into the **Gunnison**, or into the ah **San Louis Valley**. This, this across here, this is the **Ute trail**⁵³, that's why that call it the Ute Indian Trail. And ah they became great friends of his. And at one time, ah my Grandfather had a picture, and just, I think it would be worth a fortune today, of Chief Shavano and Chief Ouray and him standing with their arms around each other. A wonderful picture.

⁵² An obvious error: Robert Post is probably thinking of another Indian Chief because Ouray had already died in 1880, years before Domenico Posteraro arrived in Salida. Most likely he is referring to Ouray's successor, **Buckskin Charlie** AKA **Sapiah** (1840-1936) who was Chief of the Southern Ute Tribe from 1880 until 1936.

⁵³ The photo on the right is the **car route of 1904 of the Ute Pass**.

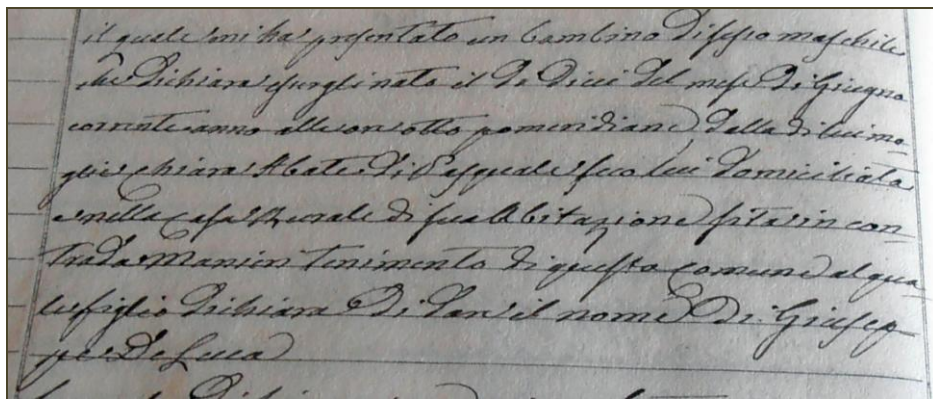


Chief Shavano

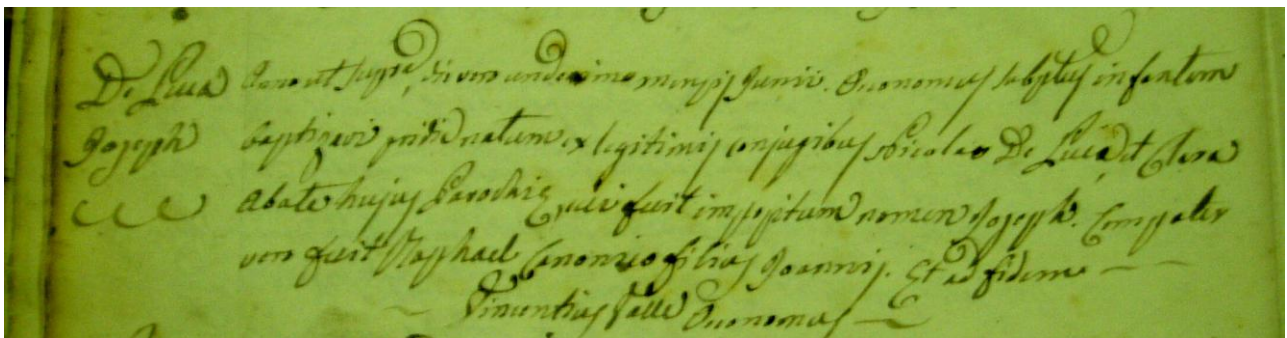


- **Giuseppe De Luca's family** ⁵⁴

Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937) was born on June 10th 1868 in Lago in the suburb of Manieri. His father was *Nicola De Luca* (b.1832), son of *Ferdinando*, and his mother was *Chiara Abate*, daughter of *Pasquale*. He arrived in New York on *August 1st 1887*, headed for *Poncha Springs* where he was met by his sister *Domenica* who had married *Domenico Posteraro*. He became an American citizen on *January 6th 1890* and in 1895 went to Lago to marry **Raffaella Muto** (1873-1944)* AKA "Ruth" (born on *June 13, 1873*, she emigrated in 1899 to *Salida* together with her brother **Giuseppe Muto**). In 1904 Giuseppe's brother **Saverio Gaetano** (born in Lago in 1875) joined them and in 1920 by his brother *Francesco* (born in Lago in 1878) both of whom remained in *Salida* until 1923 when they decided to return to Lago where they bought some farm land in *Mariciallu of Terrati* (*Saverio was the grandfather of Reverend Anthony De Luca, ex Pastor in Monroeville, Pennsylvania*). Giuseppe died in *Salida* on *June 21st 1937* and *Ruth* died on *July 15th 1944*.

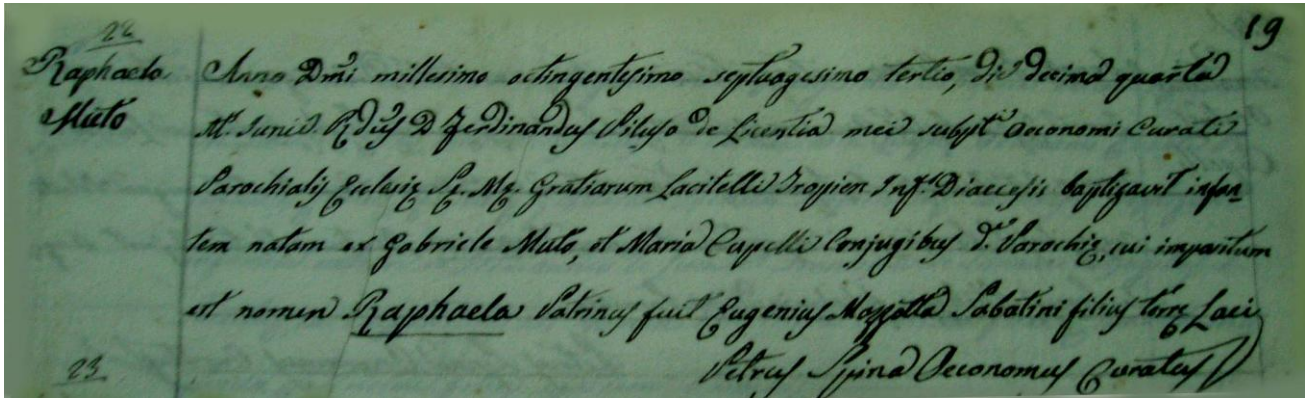


Birth certification of Giuseppe De Luca (translation). In the year 1868, 13th of June, at 9 AM, in Lago's Municipal building, appeared before me, *Orazio Gatti*, Mayor and Records Office Secretary of the Town of Lago, County of Paola, Province of Calabria Citra, *Nicola De Luca*, age 36, farmer, son of *Ferdinando*, residing in Lago's rural district of *Manieri*, who declared that he and his wife *Chiara Abate*, daughter of *Pasquale*, had become parents of a male child that they named *Giuseppe De Luca* born on June 10th 1868.



Baptism Church Record photo: Giuseppe De Luca, son of *Nicola De Luca* and *Chiara Abate*, was baptized on June 11th 1868 in the Church of *Madonna delle Grazie* in *Laghitello* The Pastor was *Father Raffaele Canonico* and his assistant was *Father Vincenzo Valle*.

⁵⁴ Data obtained from **David De Luca** (phone conversation: October 15th 2006)



Baptism Church Record photo: Raffaella Muto, daughter of Gabriele Muto and Maria Cupelli, was baptized on the 14th of June 1873 in the Church of Madonna delle Grazie in Laghitello. The Pastor was Father Eugenio Mazzotta and his assistant was Father Pietro Spina.

As the head of a family, Giuseppe decided to buy some land from "Homesteaders" and slowly converted the farm fields into ranches with many livestock. He bought other fields so that every son or daughter inherited a ranch from him. He died in Salida in 1937 and after four generations, his descendants still live there. Most of them married individuals who had directly or indirectly originated from Lago, and whose last names were Veltri, Muto, Cupelli or Posteraro.

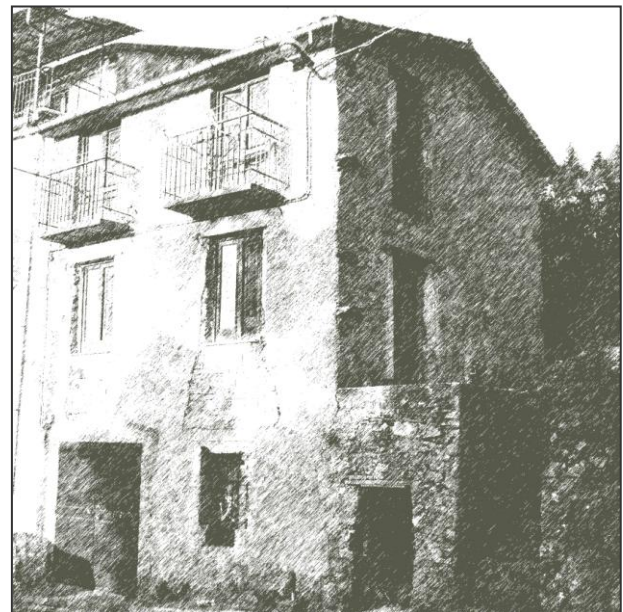
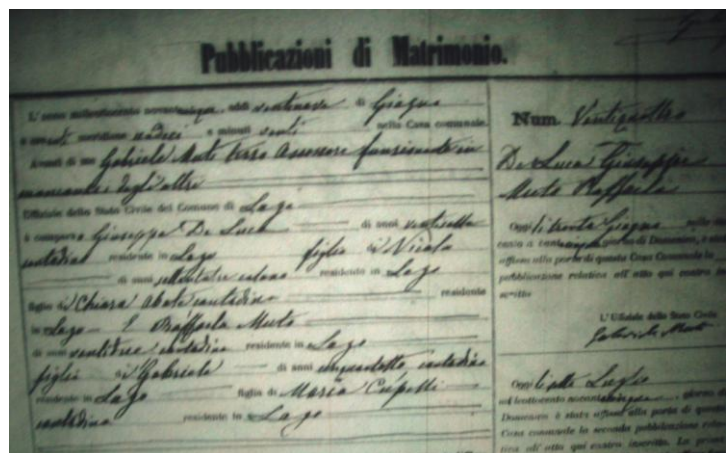


Photo:
De Luca's family home of
early 1900s
in Margi (Lago) FGP

Marriage Bann of June 23rd 1895 between Giuseppe De Luca and Raffaella Muto
(photo shows original publication in Lago's Municipal Registrar Office)

"... Gabriele Muti, Municipal Registrar of Lago... came before me, **Giuseppe De Luca**, age 28, farmer, resident of Lago, son of Nicola, farmer, age 73, and son of Chiara Abate, housewife, resident in Lago, and **Raffaella Muto**, age 23, resident in Lago, daughter of Gabriele, farmer, age 58, resident of Lago and of Maria Cupelli, housewife, resident in Lago...the witnesses ...Raffaele Scaramelli, age 24, landowner, and Raffaele Spina, age 38, businessman... Marriage took place on July 8th 1895, signed by Gabriele Muti."





Mariciallu in Terrati (Lago) in front where Giuseppe's brothers (**Saverio** and **Francesco**) bought some farm land when they returned to Italy from Salida in 1923 (Aiello Calabro CS is behind on top of the hill)

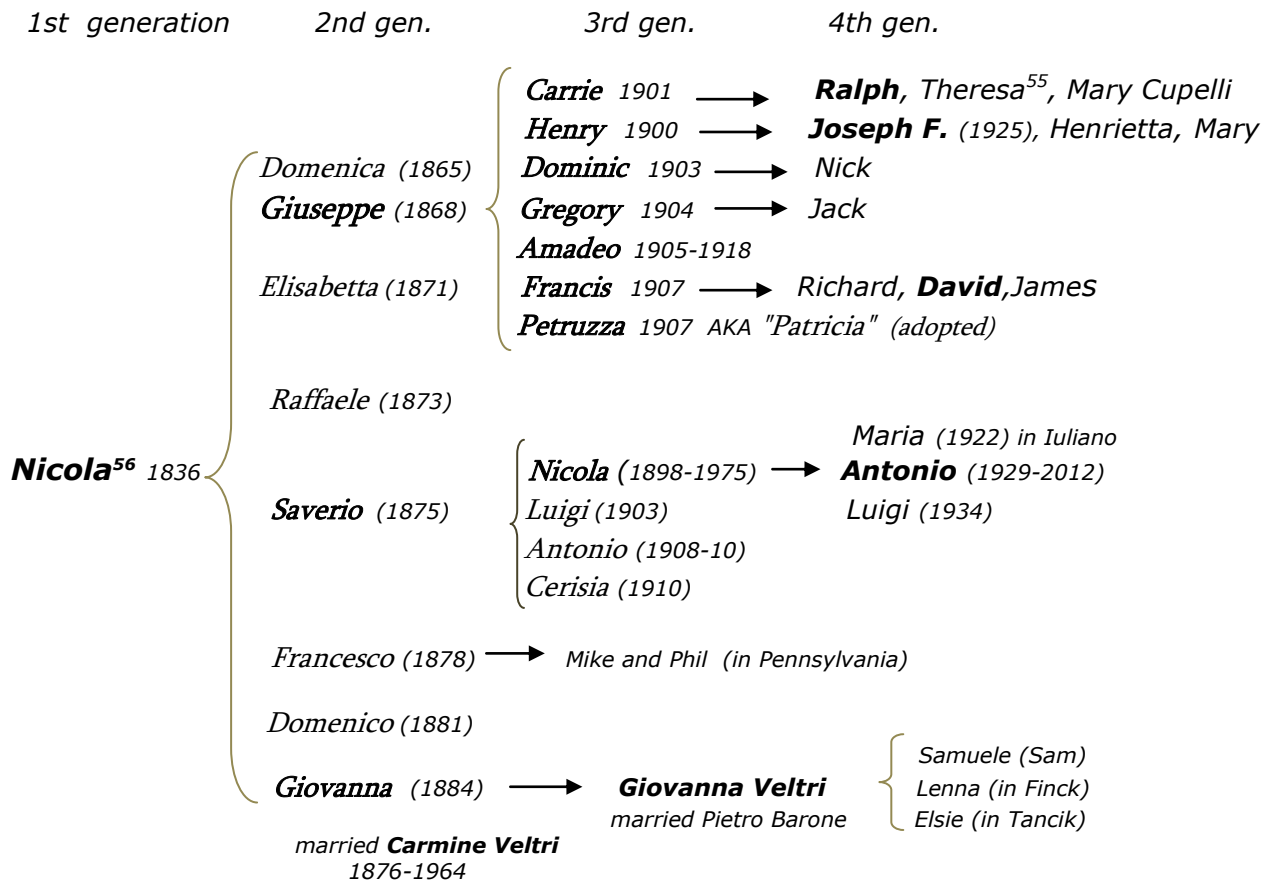
Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937) had 6 children (all lived at 1415 F Street, Salida):

- **Henry** (1900-1986) completed only four years of former schooling because he always worked in the ranch, married Rose Veltri (1903-1985) and had 3 children:
 - **Joseph F.** (b.1925)
 - **Mary** (b.1936) pharmacist, married an electrical engineer, Jim Boardman, they lived in Lakewood CO but now reside in Salida in a ranch Henry bought in 1929.
 - **Henrietta** (b.1941-*photo*-) obtained a degree in "Home Economy" at Colorado State University, married Tom Hehn, had 3 children: Matthew who teaches English in Taiwan, Kevin who is a C.P.A. and Sean who is an M.D. specialized in Oncology)
- **Carolina** or "Carrie" (1901-1948) married Ferdinando Cupelli (1895-1982) and had 3 children (Ralph, Theresa and Mary)
- **Dominic** (b.1903) married Leona Alva, moved to Los Angeles (CA) and had four children: Gilda (b.1924), Leona (b.1927), Nick (b.1929) and Don (b.1939).
- **Gregory** (1904-1981) lived in L.A., married in 1968 Joyce J. Murphy (1919-2003) and two sons: Jack and Ronnie. Joyce was born in Ardmore (Okla).
- **Amadeo** (1905-1918)
- **Francis** (1907-1989) married Teresa Veltri (b.1917) and had three children: Richard (1946-2013), David (b.1948) and Richard (b.1958)



Richard F. (Duke) De Luca was born November 6th 1946 in Denver & raised in Salida and died on July 3, 2013. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School & Salida High School where he played on the SHS football team. He was drafted into the US Army in 1965 & was honorably discharged in 1988. He served in Vietnam, in Korea, in Germany & in the United States. He was awarded numerous medals & was in Special Forces. He retired at Ft. Huachuca, AZ. and moved back to Salida in 1997 where he married Susan Wall on December 5, 2009 after a long engagement.

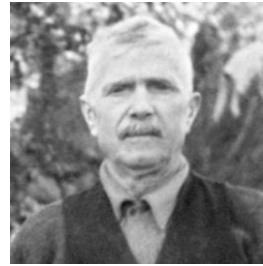
The **DE LUCA** Family Tree



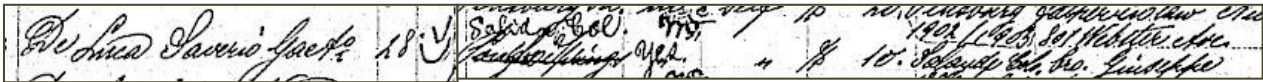
Rose Veltri's home in Salida (she married Henry De Luca)

⁵⁶ Nicola Scanga's sister, **Nicolina** aka "Nettie" (b.1829) was married to **Raffaele Scanga** who had also emigrated to USA and who was **Giuseppe Scanga**'s mother. Since she had become a widow, in 1899, at age 70, decided to join her son Giuseppe in Salida.

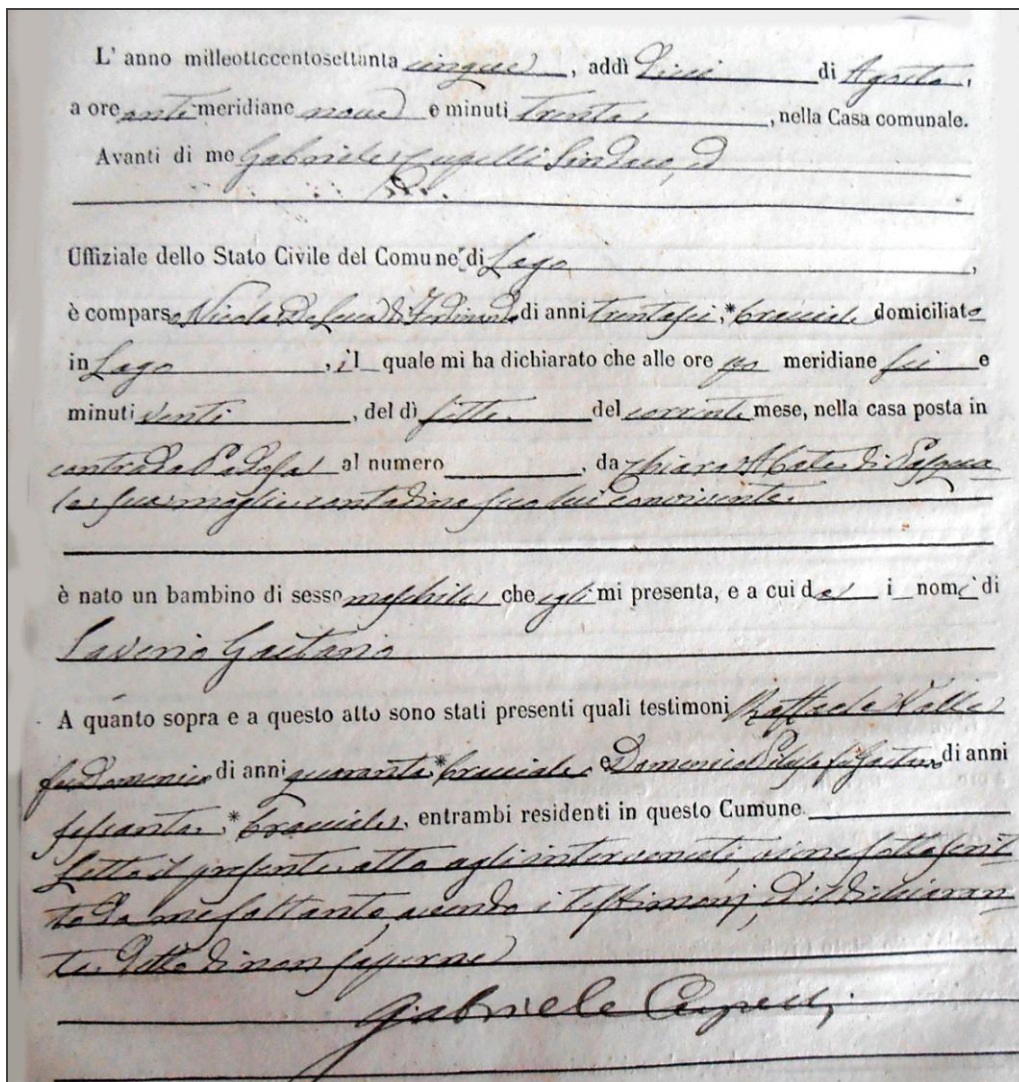
Giuseppe and Saverio Gaetano De Luca (**photo**) were the sons of Nicola De Luca (b.1836) and of Chiara Maria Abate (b.1840) who had married in Lago in 1863.



Saverio (b.7 Aug.1875) who emigrated on April 4th 1904, had married on June 13, 1897 **Sabatina Carolina De Simone** (1875-1958) who always remained in Lago. Their first son was **Nicola** De Luca (1898-1975) who emigrated on 9 Aug.1922 and who died in Pittsburgh PA, was **Rev. Antonio De Luca's** (1928-2012) father.

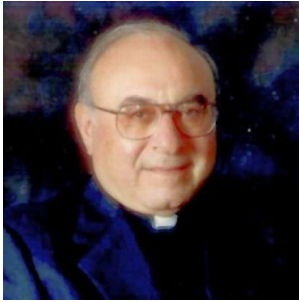


The record on the ship "Neckar" that arrived in New York on April 27th 1904 shows that for Saverio Gaetano De Luca (age 28), married, the final destination was Salida where his brother Giuseppe lived.



This **birth certificate** shows that **Nicola De Luca**, age 36, declared that his son **Saverio Gaetano De Luca** was born in the suburb **Padosa** at **6:20 PM** of **August 7th 1875**. His wife was **Chiara Abate**, Lago's Mayor was **Gabriele Cupelli**.

Rev. Anthony G. De Luca (1929-2012) served as pastor of **North American Martyrs Church** in *Monroeville* (PA) for 28 years, from where he retired in 1998. He was the son of the late **Nicola De Luca** (1898-1975) and **Angela Rosina Mazzotta**. His father had gone to the United States to work and he was raised by his mother, older sister and grandparents. In 1940, at age 11, he entered a seminary school at the urging of his family because it offered the best opportunity for a good education. After spending the war years in Italy, he came to the United States in 1947 to join his father who was then living in **Sharpsburg** in *Allegheny County* (PA). He attended *Saint Vincent College and Seminary in Unity* (PA) and was ordained in 1953. His first



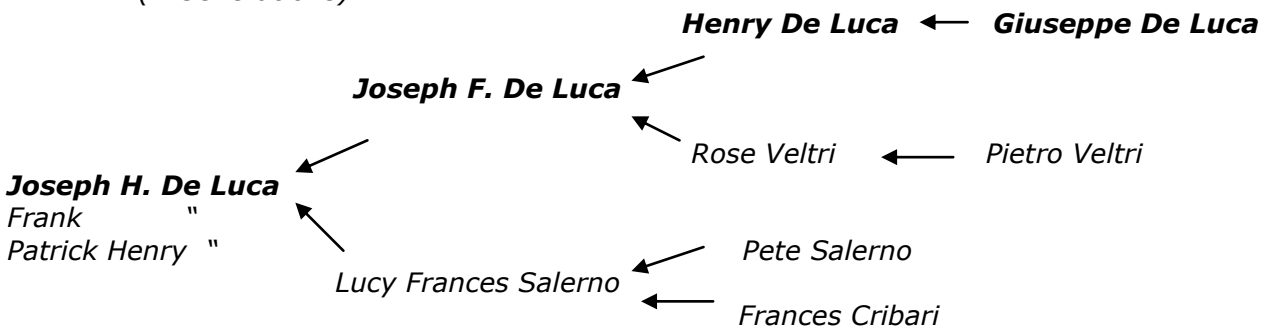
assignments included serving at **Immaculate Conception Church** in *Washington, Pa.*, **Resurrection Parish** in *Pittsburgh's Brookline* neighborhood, and the former **St. Christine** in *Industry, Beaver County* (PA). During his many years at *North American Martyrs*, believing in ecumenism, he was active in the **Monroeville Interfaith Ministerium**. He was a strong supporter of the parish school, he oversaw the construction of a new church in 1980 and since 1998 started helping one of the poorest congregations in the country, **St. Paul Catholic Church** on the Navajo reservation in *Crownpoint, N.M.* and currently the parish of *North American Martyrs* is sending it \$4,000 annually.

He passed away Saturday, Dec. 22nd 2012. His survivors include a younger brother, **Louis** of *Bradford Woods* (PA), and five nieces and two nephews. His older sister, **Maria Iuliano**, died in Italy a few months earlier.

On *June 2nd 1895*, Joseph De Luca's sister, **Elisabetta** (b.1871) married **Tommaso Bruno Gregorio Muto** (1873-1934) who arrived in New York on *November 7th 1899* with the ship "Hesperia" and headed for *Salida* to join his brother in law. They had 5 children, all born in *Lago*: *Aquila* (b.1896), *Rosa Giuseppina* (1898-1940), *Ferdinando Raffaele* (1900-1900), *Giovannina Paolina* (b.1904) and *Assunta Maria* (b.1909). Tommaso died in *Salida* on *May 28th 1934* and is buried in *Fairview Cemetery* (*Salida*).

In *March 7th, 1905* **Giovanna De Luca** (1884-1848) married **Carmine Veltri** (1876-1964) in *Lago* where their first child **Giovanna Genoveffa** AKA "**Jennie**" **Veltri** (1906-1983) was born in 1906. On *January 17th 1908* Giovanna, her one-year old daughter and her father-in-law *Raffaele Veltri* (age 63) landed in New York with the ship "*Republic*" and headed for **Elkins** (*West Virginia*) where her husband was working and waiting for them since *June 23rd 1905* when he landed in *New York* with the ship "*Konigin Louise*". At age 13, "**Jennie**" married **Pietro Barone** (1890-1983) in *Salida* where the family had moved from *W.Va.* Giovanna De Luca had **4 other children**: **Joe** (b.1911), **Mike** (1913-1993) who married *Mary Butala* (1924-1982), **Louise** (b.1920) and **Virginia** (b.1924).

Joseph H. De Luca Family Tree
(4 Generations)



Pietro Veltri (1852-1948) son of *Benedetto and Carmina Runco*, married **Patricia "Petruzza" Scanga** (1865-1943) in 1885 (she was adopted by *Giuseppe Scanga and Rosa Runco*). Before leaving Italy, *Pietro* worked in Africa where he learned the railroad construction business and according to a *Salida Mountain Mail* (a local newspaper published in Salida) article, was said to be involved in the building of the first railroad in Algeria. Having married *Petruzza*, he emigrated to Pittsburgh (PA) and in 1896 his wife and his 7-year old daughter **Carmina** arrived from *Lago*. **Ben** or *Benedetto* (1896-1977) was born in *Lago* on September 24th 1896 and the year after they moved to *Salida* where they bought a ranch. Four other children were born in *Salida*: **Angelo** (1899), **Luigi** or *Louis* (1901), **Rose** (1903-1985)⁵⁷ and **Maria** (1906). *Ben* died in *Salida* on October 5th 1977.



Photo: **Carmina Veltri Pasquale** c. 1968

Another *Mountain Mail* article states that while *Pietro* worked on a railroad project in *Crested Butte*, he was buried under twenty feet of snow for thirty minutes after a snow slide.

Ben (1896-1977) married **Amelia Costa** (b.1900) and had four children: **Robert**, **Patricia** (*Cook*), **Emma** (*Bernhardt*) and **Elizabeth** (1927-2004) who had married *Dan Johnson* on May 19, 1951.



Pietro Veltri 1925 ca.



Petruzza Scanga 1930 ca.

⁵⁷ **Rose** married **Henry De Luca** (1900-1986), Joe De Luca's son.

BIOGRAPHY of Giuseppe De Luca

Tale of an Italian Immigrant (Giuseppe De Luca) and his Family History from Lago to Colorado U.S.A. by Joseph H. De Luca (January 7th, 2007)

*“Giuseppe De Luca was born in Lago, Italy on June 10th, 1868 to Nicola De Luca (born in 1832) and his wife Chiara Abate . Little is known of his life as a child in his homeland except that his family were farmers, but as other Italians in the southern part of Italy during that period of time, Giuseppe made the decision that life in America offered better opportunities. During the time that Giuseppe decided to immigrate to America, the economy of southern Italy was poor and several natural disasters had provided additional stress to an over populated region. Little is known about the timing and details of Giuseppe’s trip to America other than passed-down verbal history. The following are the verbal stories that have been passed through various generations (we believe his original passport is stored somewhere and we are searching for it). Giuseppe did not land in New York at Ellis Island as many immigrants did, but rather entered the United States at **Philadelphia**. We do know from verbal stories that Giuseppe worked in the stockyards in **Chicago** and **Kansas City** before finally making it to Chaffee County Colorado where his older sister Domenica Rosa lived.*

Joseph Frank De Luca, the grandson of Giuseppe, remembers his grandfather and father telling the story that Giuseppe was sponsored to America by his godfather and that he received twelve silver dollars which he saved rather than spend them to get to Colorado.

Giuseppe had an older sister Domenica Rosa De Luca and who had married a one of the earliest Italian immigrants to the Chaffee County, Domenico Posteraro.

*Giuseppe purchased his first ranch by borrowing money from the Sandusky Bank; he was able to convince the banker that he could pay back the loan with his hard work and good business skills. His first ranch was in an area called **Adobe Park** and was not near the ranches and farms of other Italians. Adobe Park is between the City of Salida and the small town of Poncha Springs. The weather must have been in a wet cycle, the fields were so wet in Adobe Park that it was almost impossible to bring in the crops and the neighbors were not friendly to Italians. Giuseppe sold the ranch and moved to an area west of Poncha Springs that would become the center of the family holdings. This area was populated with fellow Italians and relatives. Italians, such as, **Naccarato, Posteraro, Scanga, Porco and Lionelle** all of whom owned and operated ranches.*

*In 1895, Giuseppe returned to Italy to get married with **Raffaella Muto** born in June 13, 1873 in Lago. Although he was already a naturalized U.S.A. citizen, he was drafted into the Italian army and sent to Ethiopia for three years, according to stories he told his family. He said that in Ethiopia the water was undrinkable and all they had to drink was whisky. Upon returning to Italy, he took his wife **Raffaella** to America and continued an interesting and successful life as a farmer, rancher and father. The date he returned to America was approximately 1898.*

Most of Colorado is a high mountain desert. The valley where Giuseppe settled is at an elevation of 7000 to 8200 feet. The Arkansas River runs through the valley and its headwaters are in Leadville (Colorado) approximately 60 miles upstream from Chaffee County. The valley is



surrounded by mountains and the only way into or out of it is either over mountain passes or down the river through a steep canyon. It has deer, elk, bear, antelope, trout, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes and even wolves at that time. There may have even been a few buffalos left in that period. Crops had to be irrigated by ditches which captured the snowmelt from mountain streams. Giuseppe helped to build many miles of ditches and helped to construct a mountain reservoir at 10,000 feet altitude to water the fields.

*Giuseppe hauled slaughtered beef to the town of **Leadville** (Colorado) which was at the headwaters of the Arkansas River. Leadville was the gold rush boom town of the State and is located at 10,000 feet altitude. An original narrow wagon trail is still visible along the Arkansas River. This trip was made during winter months when meat was in strong demand and hard to come by in the wild mining town.*

The above attached family **picture** showing Giuseppe holding Henry and Raffaella holding Carrie, was taken approximately in 1904, calculated by estimating the age of the children.

*His family still keeps the double barrelled shotgun and lever action 30-30 calibre Winchester rifle that he carried for protection from wolves and thieves along the trail. The trip took a minimum of four days to climb the steep trail. This is just one example of the entrepreneurial effort that allowed Giuseppe to succeed in America. Giuseppe and Raffaella had their first child (**Henry**) in 1900 born as the new century began. A second child (**Carmina**) was born December 10th, 1901.*

*Giuseppe continued his financial success by buying a second ranch and then another and another. The family continued to grow with the birth of four more boys **Gregory, Francis, Dominic** and **Amadeo**. All survived except Amadeo who died as a child.*

*Giuseppe purchased the second 80 acre ranch by borrowing again the money from the bank and planted a crop of potatoes; it was a bumper crop year and wagonloads of potatoes were hauled to the train yard for shipment. The ranch was paid for that year (this is the ranch that was given to his son **Dominic**). **Greg** and **Francis** received 80 acres each of the second ranch purchased by Giuseppe in America on County Road 140 and this ranch it was always called the "home place".*

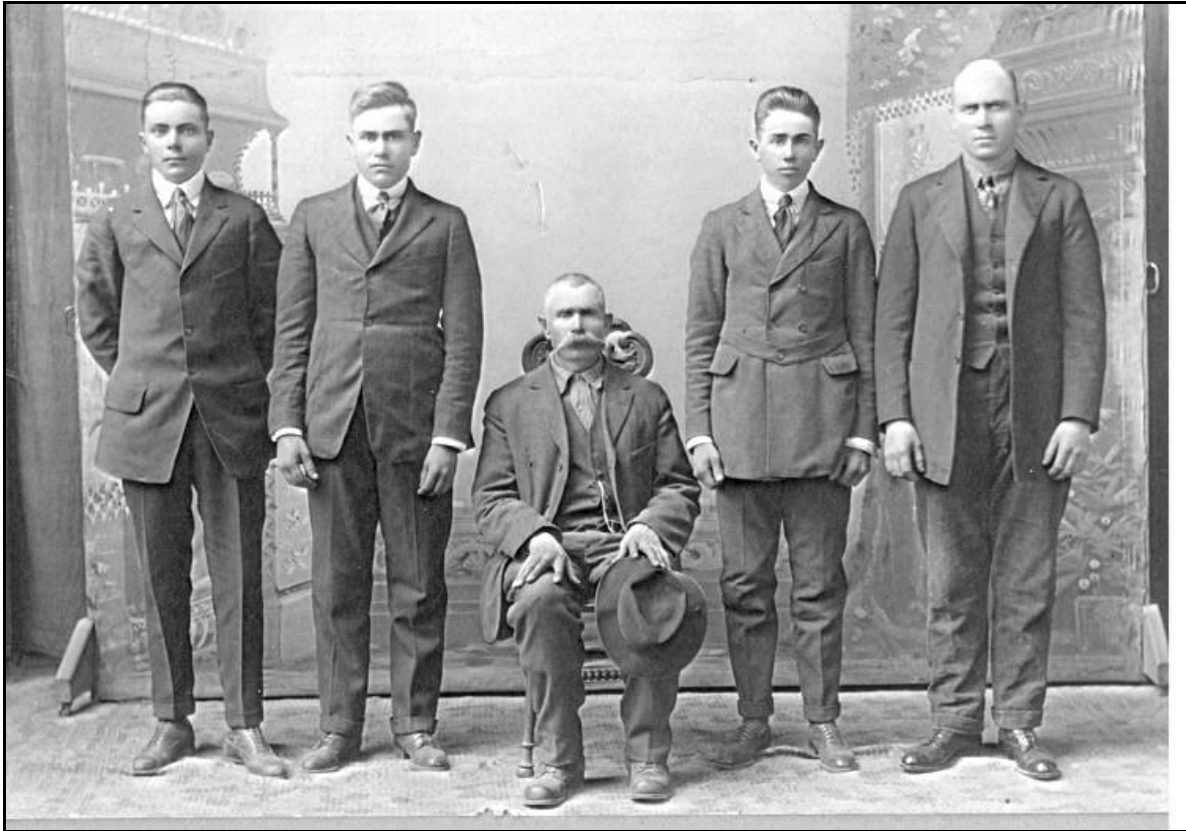


Photo: from left to right, Francis, Henry, Giuseppe and Dominic De Luca with Ferdinando or "Fred" Cupelli at the far right in 1925 ca. (Courtesy of Mary De Luca)

In the ranches, chickens, hogs, beef and sheep were raised, potatoes, grains and hay were grown, and every ranch had a garden and an orchard to provide the family with vegetables and fruit.



***Henry De Luca** was given the third ranch purchased and developed in one of the oldest and largest forest permits in an area for running cattle in the National Forest during the summers (this allowed the fields to be dedicated for hay production and the storage of hay to feed cattle in the winter). Henry and his wife **Rose Veltri** spent most of their summers in the mountains watching the cattle. Henry also obtained a 160 acre tract of land through the government Homestead Act. This land was dry grazing land, not suited for farming but this homestead is still owned by the family. Henry purchased and ran the first school bus in our school district.*

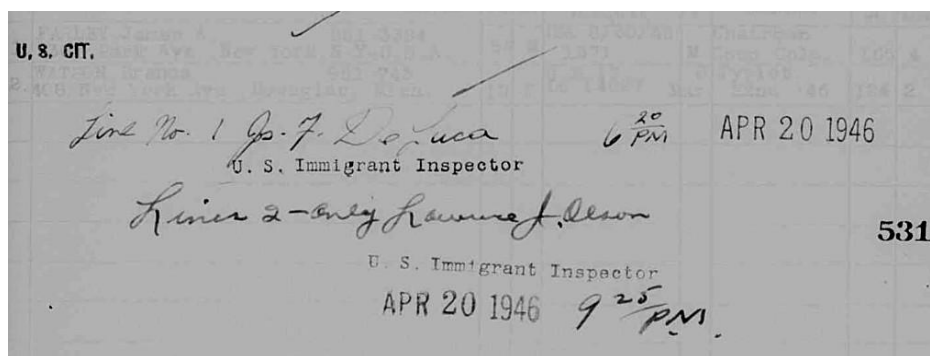
Photo: Wedding Day of Henry De Luca & Rose Veltri on November 16th 1924 in Salida (Courtesy of Mary De Luca)

At its peak, the total family holdings were 480 acres. Each son received an 80 acre ranch from Giuseppe. Only Henry retained his ranch plus the 160 acres he homesteaded and he later purchased and paid for it and added an additional 160 acre ranch to his holdings. He paid for this ranch by logging in the U.S. Forest during the winter. **Joseph Frank De Luca** remembers his father Henry wrapping burlap feed sacks around his legs and pouring tar on them to act as leggings during the winter logging operations.

Today **Joseph Frank De Luca** owns the original 80 acre ranch Henry received from Giuseppe and the homestead. **Mary De Luca Boardman** and **Henrietta De Luca Hehn**, daughters of Henry, are still proprietors of 80 acres each of the 160 acres the ranch Henry purchased and paid for by logging. **Joseph Frank De Luca** was born in 1925 and remembers riding on his grandmother's back as a young boy while she picked potatoes. This tiny woman could bend over and pick potatoes all day, haul her toddler grandson on her back and cook meals for the family and sometimes for other ranchers that might be helping to bring in a crop."



Joseph Frank remembers that his grandfather Giuseppe used to speak Laghitan dialect with him. He also recalls that in 1935, at 10 years of age when he suffered from a fatal renal disease, his father Henry, being very devoted to **Saint Francis of Paola**, vowed to the Saint to undertake a pilgrimage of prayer to the Sanctuary in Calabria, Italy if the Saint would spare his son's life. Joseph was healed from his illness and they both kept the promise by going to Calabria on **April 20th 1946**. They also visited their uncle Saverio who at the time was 81 years of age. **Photo:** Statue of Saint Francis of Paola at the Church of the Annunciation in Lago



U.S. Immigrant Inspection documentation of **Joseph Frank De Luca's** trip to Italy on **April 20th 1946**

"The De Luca family did not forget their Italian roots, outdoor brick bread ovens dotted the countryside, "suppressata", wine and cheeses were made. During the Depression Era when many families went hungry, the innovative Italians ate well even if they were poor.

Joseph Frank De Luca also remembers riding to town and a six mile trip in the winter while being covered with a blanket as his grandfather Giuseppe drove the horse and buggy. Ice would form on Giuseppe's moustache from the cold weather."

Joseph Frank De Luca had three sons: Joseph Henry, Frank and Patrick Henry.

Joseph Henry De Luca is an engineer with a BS/MS in mechanical engineering. He had a successful career in aerospace concluding his career before semi-retiring. In his last assignment he was the Telescope Program Manager for the Chandra X-ray telescope. He also served a term as the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. He has two children, Jason, age 24, who is a Sheriff's Deputy in Chaffee County and Jennifer, age 20, who is studying aerospace engineering at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Joseph Frank De Luca and his two sons Frank and Pat built a successful liquefied petroleum distribution business and ran it for 37 years (until the year 2004, Joseph was the owner of the "De Luca Gas Company", founded in 1967, located on State Road no. 50). His daughter is Lucy who is 5 years old.."

Joseph H. De Luca

David De Luca, Francis's son and Giuseppe's nephew, still lives in Salida near his grandfather's ex-ranch. He was very helpful in supplying the data needed for describing the saga of Laghitan pioneers. Through him I was able to contact Arthur Posteraro, Lenna Finck, Joe De Luca and finally Mary De Luca. He told me that many of his relatives and friends originated from the town of Lago, that his grandfather spoke in dialect with his children and nephews and raised them as Catholics with a strong devotion for *Saint Francis of Paola* and *Our Lady of Grace* while his grandmother (*Raffaella Muto*) used to prepare typical Laghitan delicacies (David still makes homemade Laghitan salami or "suppressate" and sausages or "sazizze").

Gravestones of Joe and Henry De Luca and wife Rose Veltri in Salida's Fairview Cemetery



Joe De Luca June 11, 1868- June 21, 1937



Henry De Luca 1900-1986 **Rose Veltri** 1903-1985

Luigi Muto's family

Luigi Muto (1868-1957) son of **Pietro Muto** (1833-1904) and of **Anna Teresa Posteraro** (1838-1873), was born in **Lago** on **June 10th 1868** and died in **Salida** on **October 9th 1957**. He arrived in **New York** from **Marseilles (France)** on **August 1st 1892** with the ship "**Cheribon**" and settled in **Deadwood SD** where he remained until 1900, year when he became an American citizen. He then moved to **Salida** where he worked as a blacksmith at the local railroad.

"The Passenger Act, 1892," Department Decision 9717. Department Circulars Sept. 22, 1891, Oct. 1, 1891.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

District of the City of New York, Port of New York.

I, **Francois Duchesne** Master of the **S.S. Cheribon** do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the **Collector of Customs** of the Port of New York, is a full and perfect list of all the Passengers taken on board said vessel at **Marseilles** from which port or ports the said vessel has now arrived, and that on said List is truly designated the age, sex, calling, ability to read and write, country of citizenship, native country, last residence, whether citizens of the United States or not, the location of compartment or space occupied, the intended destination or location, State or Territory, the number of pieces of baggage, and the date and cause of death of any such passenger who may have died on the voyage; also the port of embarkation, and a statement as far as it can be ascertained with reference to the intention of each immigrant passenger as to a protracted sojourn in this Country, as required by "The Passenger Act, 1892" and Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; So help me God.

F. Duchesne
Master.

No.	NAME IN FULL	AGE	SEX	CALLING	THE COUNTRY OR STATE THE AGE OF WHICH	NATIVE COUNTRY	LAST RESIDENCE	STATE OR TERRITORY OF THE U. S. A.	INTENDED DESTINATION, STATE OR TERRITORY	PROPERTY, IN VALUE OR INTEREST, OF SUCH IMMIGRANT PASSENGER	LOCATION OF COMPARTMENT OR SPACE OCCUPIED, PORT AND CABIN	NO. OF PIECES OF BAGGAGE	PORT OF EMBARKATION
1	Volpe Emilia	18	female	housewife	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
2	Borochi Antonio	7	male	young man	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
3	Borochi Antonio	11	male	housewife	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
4	Borochi Antonio	12	male	young man	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
5	Borochi Angelo	11	male	housewife	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
6	Borochi Antonio	11	male	young man	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
7	Muto Luigi	23	male	blacksmith	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
8	Biccuelli Antonio	15	male	blacksmith	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	
9	Lisa Rosa	21	female	blacksmith	Italy	Italy	Italy	New York	Italy	4 th off	1	Naples	

List of passengers on the "Cheribon" shows Luigi Muto on line 7 who traveled with seven other Laghitans

Original

(Form No. 177)

NATURALIZED.

No. **725** Issued, **May 23^d 1900**

I, **Luigi Muto**, 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 and minor children, as follows:

I solemnly swear that I was born at **Lago (Boanjo)** on or about the **10** day of **June**, **1868**, that I emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the **Saba Lira, S. S. Co.** from **Naples, Italy**, on or about the **9** day of **July**, **1891**; that I resided **years** uninterruptedly, in the United States, from **July 1st 1891** to **Feb. 2^d 1900** at **Deadwood, S. D.**; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the **Circuit Court of Lawrence County**, at **Deadwood - S. D.**, on the **26** day of **January**, **1900**, as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization;

Request by Luigi Muto for a US passport in 1900

He married **Clementina De Grazia** (1881-1938) daughter of **Angelao De Grazia** (1843-1890) and **Raffaella Runco** (n.1851) and had 4 children, all born in **Salida**:

- **Gabriel** (1912-1921)
- **Guy** (1914-1967)
- **George** (1916-2002) married **Alberta Ward** (1924-1985)
- **James** (1918-1997-photo-) married **Martha E. Beard** (1917-2000) and had 2 children: **James** (1940-2005) and **Lonnie** (b.1842)





Salida 1916: from lt to rt, Clementina De Grazia, Gabriel, Luigi and Guy Muto

Muto Louis	Head	10	F	M	48	M	1889	Pa
Clementina	Wife		F	M	38	M	1910	Pa
Gabriel	Son		M	M	8	S		
Guy	Son		M	M	6	S		
George	Son		M	M	4 1/2	S		
Jim	Son		M	M	1 1/2	S		

1920 Census of Salida shows that the Louis Muto family consisted of 6 members: Louis, Clementina, Gabriel, Guy, George and James "Jim"

Angelo De Grazia (1843-1890) and Raffaella Runco (b.1851) had twelve children: Maria (1874-1946), Rosa (b.1875), Eloisa (b.1877), Teresa (b.1878), **Clementina** (1881-1938), **Francesco** (b.1883), **Vincenzo** (b.1885), **Alfonso** (b.1887), **Paolino** (b.1889), Luigia (b.1890), **Giuseppe** (b.1893) and Letizia (b.1895).

Alfonso and **Vincenzo** were the first to arrive, in 1903. **Francesco**, his wife **Josephine** (b.1893) and his sister **Clementina** had arrived in New York on August 28th 1911 with the ship "The Saint Paul" that had left from Southampton.

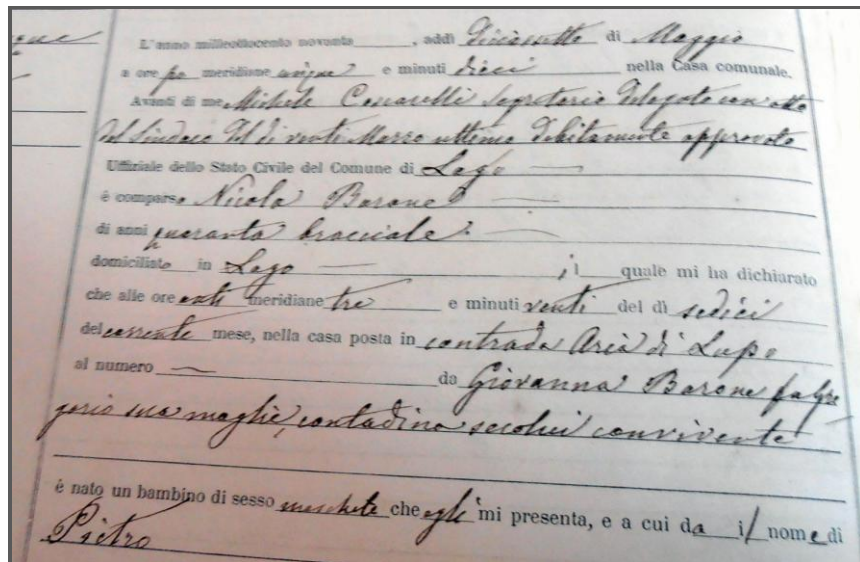
Frank and Josephine had 3 children **Ruth** (b.1932), **Ida** (b.1934) and **Angelo** (b.1935) as shown below on the Salida 1920 Census.

De Grazia Frank	Head	10	F	M	36	M	1911	Pa
Josephine	Wife		F	M	35	M	1911	Pa
Ruth	Daughter		F	M	8	S		
Ida	Daughter		F	M	6	S		
Angelo	Son		M	M	5	S		

Pietro Barone's family⁵⁸

Pietro Barone (1890-1983), son of *Nicola Barone* (b.1851) and *Giovanna Barone* (b.1849), was born in Lago on May 16, 1890, arrived in Salida in 1911 at 20 years of age and died in Salida on Dec. 28, 1983. He had disembarked in New York from the "Celtic" on March 3rd 1911.

The **birth certificate** below shows that Pietro was born in the suburb *Aria di Lupi* on **May 16th 1890** to *Nicola Barone* and *Giovanna Barone*, both farmers.



On April 20, 1919 Pietro married **Giovanna** Genoveffa **Veltri** (1906-1983) AKA "Jennie", daughter of Carmine Veltri (1876-1962) and Giovanna De Luca (1884-1948). Their wedding ceremony took place at St. Joseph's Church of Salida on April 20th 1919 when Giovanna was only 13 years of age.

They had 3 children:

- **Samuele** AKA "Sam" (1920-2005)
- **Ersilia** AKA "Elsie" (b.1923)
- **Leonardina** AKA "Lenna" (b. 1940)

Pietro Barone worked in road construction.

Pete Barone in the middle during the 1930s
(Photo: courtesy of Lenna Finck)



⁵⁸ Data from **Lenna Finck** (Barone): dated 11.02.2006

Pietro or “Pete” was called the “Coal Man”: he sold coal and made home deliveries with a small pick-up truck (see **photo** - Courtesy of Lenna Finck).



Pete Barone's small, brown shack where he kept and sold coal (FGP 2014)



Pete's coal home-delivery truck

Military draft registration (dated June 5th 1917) of **Pietro Barone**, born in Lago on May 16th 1890, who lived in Poncha Springs (Colorado)

Form 1		REGISTRATION CARD		No. 6	
1	Name in full	Pietro Barone	(Given name)	(Family name)	Age in yrs. 27
2	Home address	Poncha Springs Colo			
3	Date of birth	May 16	(Month)	1890	(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)?				
5	Where were you born? Lago (Town) Italy (Country)				
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? Italy				
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Farming 1				
8	By whom employed? Himself				
9	Where employed? Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? father & mother				
10	Married or single (which)? single Race (specify which)? white				
11	What military service have you had? Rank none branch years Nation or State				
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?				
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.					
Pietro Barone (Signature or mark)					

Sam F. Barone, the son of a Laghitan who became **Principal of a Junior High School**

“Samuel Francis Barone was born Nov. 8th 1920, in Salida, the son of Pete and Joanna (Veltri) Barone from Lago. He was raised on the family farm where Italian was the only language spoken, learning to speak English after he enrolled in school in Salida.

After graduating from high school, he enrolled at “Adams State College” where he completed “Bachelor of Arts” and “Master of Arts” degrees in Education. He served in the military during World War II for 43 months, fighting overseas.

On August 22nd 1948, he married Shirley Cavaliere in Salida. They moved to Meeker (Colorado) in January 1951 after they were hired to teach there.

He taught 6th graders for two years and was appointed principal at the Junior High that in 1975 was renamed “Barone Junior High” in his honor.

He also coached football, track and basketball programs at the same school.

Mr. Barone was a hard-working, warm, and intelligent teacher who was always close to his students during his 30 years of teaching.

He retired in 1981, remained active in Meeker, played golf, went hunting and fishing. He was a director of the "White River Electric Association" and was a member of the Meeker Lions Club and Holy Family Church. He also had a particular talent as a leather craftsman and taught a leather craft class in the Junior High for many years.

Sam died on May 12, 2005, at age 84, in his home in Meeker."

Description by Lenna Finck of the Pete Barone's Family (May 6th 2007):

*"My Dad Pete Barone worked in the coal mines in Pennsylvania before coming to Salida. His brother, **Gaspere**, died in a coal mine and I don't know if this happened before or after Dad moved west. He must have had some connections to have come here and I think it might have been with the Scanga family. The marriage between my parents was arranged by the families. My Dad was a farmer and Grandpa Veltri needed a farmer in the family and so his eldest daughter was married to a farmer. She was just 13 years old and Dad was almost 28 when they married. My Mom died on their 64th Wedding Anniversary and Dad died six months later. They were very devoted to one another. The "arrangement" was a good one. They had four children. Sam, Elsie, Leonard (died as an infant in 1937) and me. I am named after him.*

*My brother **Sam** was well educated but also very humble. At the school where he taught in Meeker, Colorado, he did whatever was necessary to get his school ready for the academic year. If it meant, painting walls, washing windows, scrubbing bathrooms, mowing the lawn, he was ready and willing to do whatever he could. He was a wonderful brother. Sam was nearly 20 years old when I was born. He was drafted into the U.S. Army during World War II so was gone a lot of the time until I was about 5 years old.*

*My sister, **Elsie**, was 17 years old when I was born. She was and still is a wonderful sister. More than that, she was a wonderful daughter, always working hard with the household chores when she lived at home, and even after she married, she always helped my Mom with grocery shopping, spring cleaning the house, and in many other ways. She is married to John J. Tancik, who was a farmer and a very hard working, honorable man. He worked his parents farm during their early married life, until his parents death when the farm was sold and they moved into town. They have one son, John Edward Tancik. They also live in Salida. They both are retired and my nephew, John, is a Correctional Officer. My nephew is divorced and is living with his parents.*

*I was born **Leonardine** Joann Barone on May 28, 1940. I've been married to Robert Finck for 35 years. He was a correctional officer at the Buena Vista Correctional Facility for 27 years. He retired from State Employment in 1993. I worked at the Chaffee County District Court from 1970 until February 1999. We have no children together but I have a daughter, Debra Joann (now Gallagher) and Robert has a daughter, Debra Lynne Finck (Parks) and three sons. (Had we known we would have eventually married each other, we might chosen different names for our daughters!), but my daughter was five years old before I ever met Robert (Bob). I retired from my job in February, 1999. My husband has a sprinkler installation business and I keep books for him. We would love to sell the business now but there are not many people who like to work as hard as is necessary to make a go of it."*

Ferdinando Cupelli's family⁵⁹

Ferdinando Cupelli (1830-1910) married **Anna Rosa De Grazia** (1841-1907) and had 7 children:

- **Angelo Raffaele** (1866-1910) father of **Ferdinando Carmine** (1895-1982)
- **Luigi** (n.1869) married **Elisabetta Muto** (n.1883), arrived in New York on April 10th 1904 with the ship "Celtic" and then went to Salida
- **Maria Letizia** (b.1872) married **Nicola Muto** (b.1870), arrived in New York on November 24th 1907 together with her son **Francesco** (b. 1902)
- **Nicola** (b.1874)
- **Francesco** (b.1876) arrived in New York on November 7th 1899, went to Salida and married **Maria Filomena Mazzotta** (b.1879)
- **Maria Sabatina** (1879-1909) married **Matteo Abate** and had a child **Rafaeluzza** (b.1904)
- **Giuseppe** (b.1882) married **Letizia Cristina Muto** (b.1880), arrived in New York on June 15th 1905 and then went to Salida

Angelo Raffaele Cupelli (1866-1910) and **Teresa Muto** (b.1876) had married on April 28th 1894 and had 4 children: **Ferdinando** (1895-1982), **Michele** (1902-1971) went to Los Angeles, **Rosa** (b.1903) and **Giovanni** (b.1905) married **Rosaria Runco** (b.1906) and went to New York City. His wife **Teresa Muto** was the daughter of **Angelo "Michele" Muto** (1850-1879) and of **Carmina Muto** (1856-1901).

Angelo Raffaele had emigrated to Salida in 1896 (he arrived in New York with the ship "Normandie" on March 24th 1896), started working for D & RGW, became "foreman of railroad workers" but died on September 2nd 1910 when he was run over by a train locomotive in Minturn CO. His wife remained in Lago until she arrived in New York on February 10th 1930 with the ship "Saturnia".

Ferdinando "Carmine" Cupelli (1895-1982) came from the Laghitan suburb of **Pignanese** and arrived in Salida in 1912. He married **Carrie De Luca** (1901-1948) born in **Poncha Springs, Colorado** (she was **Giuseppe De Luca's** daughter). He died in Salida in 1982.

Photo: *Ferdinando Cupelli and Carrie De Luca on their wedding day May 21st 1920 in Salida (Courtesy of Ralph Cupelli)*



⁵⁹ Facts partially obtained from a phone **conversation** with **Ralph Cupelli** and **Rose Peluso** (November 8th 2006)

Fred and Carrie had 3 children:

- **Teresa** (1921-2009-*photo*) married *James W. Preston* (1920-2002) in 1941 and had only one child (*James Frederick*) b.1945, who married *Barbara Fong* and had 3 children: *James C.*, *René Lynn* and *Stephanie Anne*.

Teresa enjoyed gardening, sewing, cooking, traveling and was a football fan.

- **Ralph Cupelli** (1923-2013) married *Rose Peluso* (b.1923)
- **Mary Grace** (1927-2007) married *Frank Lilja* (1927-2009) and had 3 children: *Frank P.*, *Randy* and *Linda*



Ferdinando, cousin of *Elisabetta Cupelli* (1906-1983), mother of *Francesco Ciciarelli*, worked for *D & RGW Railroad* and sponsored the coming of his brothers ***Michele*** (b.1902) and ***Giovanni*** (b.1905) from Lago (his sister ***Rosa***, b.1903, remained in Lago).

Ralph A. Cupelli (1923-2013) as a child, could understand the Lughitan dialect and during the Christmas holidays his mother *Carrie* would prepare many typical "cullura" and "turdilli". In 1937 he had completed *St. Joseph's Grammar School* and in 1941 finished *Salida High School*. He served in the U.S. Army during *World War II* and was stationed in *Burma* and *India*, where he was a railroad machinist.



He married ***Rose M. Peluso*** (b.1923) on *June 1st 1946*, at *St. Joseph Catholic Church* in *Salida*. Mr. Cupelli worked for the *Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad* as a machinist until 1954 and was an agent for *Metropolitan Life Insurance Company* for many years.

Ralph and *Rose* had 3 children: *Karen* (b.1949) married with *Chuck Donkle* of *Las Animas*, *Fred* (b.1952) of *Madison* (Wisc.) and *Marsha* (b.1955) married *Mr. Gray* of *Salida*. **Photo:** *Ralph Cupelli* and wife *Rose Peluso* (Courtesy of *Ralph Cupelli*)



Rose Peluso's niece was ***Jennie V. Scanga*** (1925-2005) born on *June 26, 1925* in *Salida* to ***Giuseppe Scanga*** and ***Pauline Groe*** from *Lago*. For many years, she was a member of *St. Joseph Catholic Church*, of the choir, of the *Sweet Adelines* and the *Noteables*. She loved to play the organ and to travel. *Jennie* had married ***Mr. Henderson***, and had a brother *Frank* of *Salida*. She died on *February 24, 2005*.

Ferdinando "Fred" Cupelli arrived in the *United States* from *Lago* in 1913 and was drafted into the *U.S. Army* a year later.

This photo shows him in uniform in a camp during *World War I*.

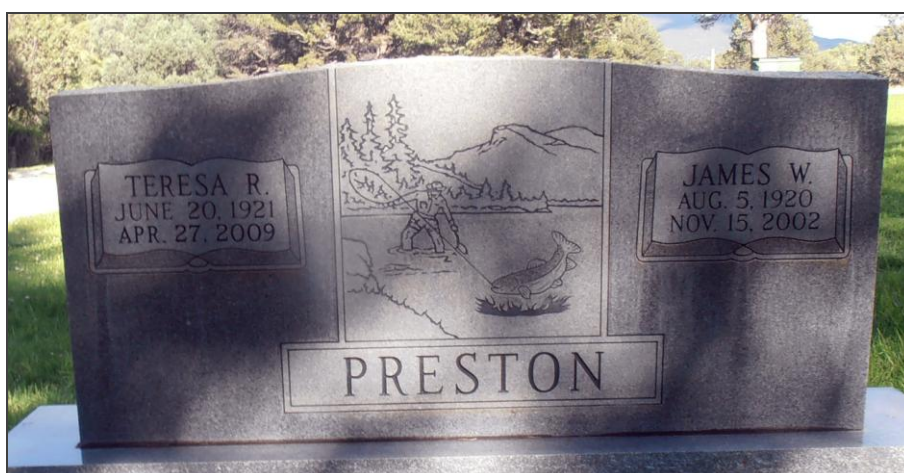
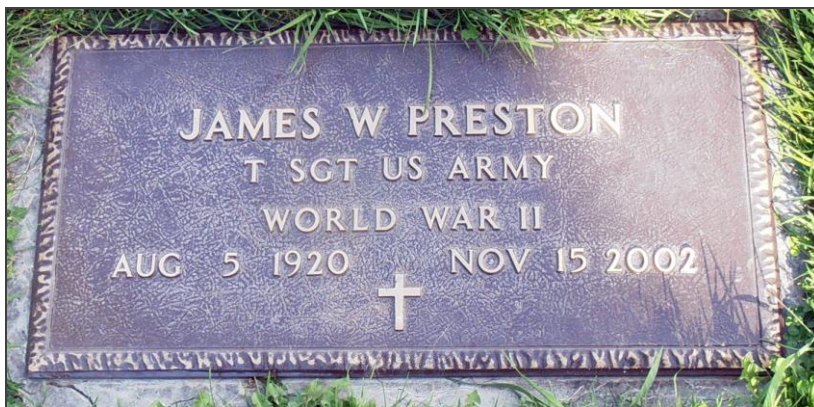
Gravestones of the Fred Cupelli's family in Salida's Fairview Cemetery



*Fred C. Cupelli (1895-1982)
who served in the U.S. Army
during World War I*



*Ralph A. Cupelli (1923-2013)
who was married to Rose M. Peluso (b.1923)*



*James W. Preston (1920-2002) who was married to Teresa Cupelli (1921-2009)
and who was a Technical Sergeant in the U.S. Army during World War I*

Michele "Mike" Cupelli (1902-1971), *Raffalele's* and *Teresa Muto's* son, was born in Lago on April 16th 1902.

He left from the port of *Le Havre* (France) and on *September 24th 1920* arrived in *Quebec* (Canada) with the ship "*Scotian*". He crossed the *Canadian border* to reach *Rouses Point* (*New York*) USA and proceeded to *Salida* to join his brother *Ferdinando*.

On *February 6th 1929* he married **Ruth Jenny Linza** (b.1910), daughter of *Bruno Linza* and of *Luisa Pulice* (see Marriage Licence below). A child was born (**Ronand**) in 1929 but they broke up before 1938 when he met **Genoveffa** "Jennie" Cupelli (b.1896), and had a child (**Robert**) in 1938.

MARRIAGE LICENSE				BOOK 846	PAGE 187
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		NO. 1458		COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
TO ANY JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, JUDGE OF ANY POLICE COURT, CITY RECORDER, PRIEST OR MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL OF ANY DENOMINATION: YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED AND LICENSED TO SOLEMNIZE, WITHIN SAID COUNTY, THE MARRIAGE OF					
Mike Cupelli	NATIVE OF	Italy	COLOR OR RACE	WHITE	
AGED 26 YEARS, RESIDING AT	Los Angeles			CALIFORNIA, AND WHITE	
Ruth J Linza	NATIVE OF	Colo	COLOR OR RACE	CALIFORNIA.	
AGED 19 YEARS, RESIDING AT	Los Angeles				
THE DULY VERIFIED WRITTEN CONSENT TO THE ISSUANCE OF THIS LICENSE OF THE ABOVE NAMED HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO AND FILED BY ME,					
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HERETO SET MY HAND AND AFFIXED THE SEAL OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,					
ON THIS FEB 6 1929					
L. E. LAMPTON, COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.					
BY <i>M. Burlong</i> DEPUTY.					

On *January 15th 1940* he married *Genoveffa* from Lago who had arrived in USA on *July 7th 1913* with the ship "*Ancona*" and was the widow of *Bartolo Russo* (1892-1914) He worked as a cast iron foundry worker, lived in *Salida* for many years, became an American citizen on *September 26th 1941* (see *Petition* below) and died in Los Angeles on *February 10th 1971*.

ORIGINAL		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		No. 88054
(To be retained by Clerk of Court)		PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION		
[Of a Married Person, under Sec. 310(a) or (b), 311 or 312, of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1144-1145)]				
To the Honorable the District Court of The United States at Los Angeles, Calif.				
This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed pursuant to Section 310 (a) (b), of the Nationality Act of 1940, respectfully shows:				
(1) My full, true, and correct name is MICHELE CUPELLI (Mike Cupelli)				
(2) My present place of residence is 8931 Compton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (3) My occupation is foundry worker				
(4) I am 39 years old. (5) I was born on April 16, 1902 in Lago, Italy				
(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex male, color white, complexion med., color of eyes brn., color of hair brn., height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 180 pounds; visible distinctive marks none; race So. Italian; present nationality Italy				
(7) I am married; the name of my wife is Genoveffa; we were married on October 18, 1940 at Los Angeles, Calif.; he or she was born at Lago, Italy on January 15, 1896 entered the United States at New York City on 1913 for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at with me and was naturalized on thru marriage to Bartolo Russo, natr. 10/11/02 at Solomonville Ariz., married him in 1914. He died 7/28/27.				
(7a) (If petition is filed under Section 311, Nationality Act of 1940) I have resided in the United States in marital union with my United States citizen spouse for at least 1 year immediately preceding the date of filing this petition for naturalization.				
(7b) (If petition is filed under Section 312, Nationality Act of 1940) My husband or wife is a citizen of the United States, is in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General of the United States, or an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or a subsidiary thereof; and such husband or wife is regularly stationed abroad in such employment. I intend in good faith to take up residence within the United States immediately upon the termination of such employment abroad.				
(8) I have 2 children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows: Ronald male 11/22/29 both born at Los Angeles, Calif. res. Pomona, Calif. Robert " 4/30/38 " Los Angeles, Cal.				
(9) My last place of foreign residence was Lago, Italy (10) I emigrated to the United States from Quebec Canada (11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at Rouses Point, N.Y. under the name of Michele Cupelli on September 24, 1930 by the Delaware & Hudson Ry				

- **SCANGA Giuseppe**

Giuseppe Scanga (1855-1938)⁶⁰ who was born in Lago on February 19th 1855 and died in Lago on March 29th 1938, arrived in Poncha Springs (near Salida⁶¹) at the end of November 1886 (sailed from Naples to New York on November 11th 1886), leaving his father **Raffaele Scanga** (1820-1898) and **Nicolina** AKA "**Nettie**" **De Luca** (1828-1912) in Lago. He was 5 feet 4 inches tall, had hazel eyes and his second finger of his left hand was bent. Giuseppe worked temporarily as an area farmer near present day *Maysville*, a few miles west of *Poncha Springs* where in 1890 he purchased ranch⁶². He became an American citizen on October 31st 1898. His ranch was called the *Post Office Ranch* because it had been the first post office established in southern Chaffee County on Ira King's property in 1868. Unfortunately, the homestead lands in the Salida area were already occupied when Italians arrived since in 1870 all the lands had already been claimed by homesteaders.

Giuseppe's father, **Raffaele** (1820-1898) had arrived in USA but never reached Salida while his mother **Nicolina** "**Nettie**" **De Luca** (1828-1912) had remained in Lago but when she became a widow, decided to go to Salida where her son Giuseppe lived. She asked her nephew **Pietro Spena** (1865-1960) to accompany her to Naples where they boarded together the ship "*California*", reaching New York on August 23rd 1899. She lived happily in Poncha Springs and passed away on April 10th 1912 at age 85. The 1900 and 1910 Poncha Springs Censuses show that *Nettie* was living with *Giuseppe Scanga*.

Raffaele's father was Gioacchino (1760-1849) and **his mother** was Rosaria Naccarato (1790-1850). **Raffaele's** (1820-1898) **brothers** were: Gregorio (1803-1863), and Giuseppe (1806-1833) while **his sisters** were Carmina (1808-1861), Francesca (1811-1891), Teresa (1814-1882). **Raffaele's children** were: Gioacchino Giuseppe (1852-1876), Giuseppe Gregorio (b.1855), Bruno (1857-1861), Domenico Giovanni (1860-1863), Gabriele Bruno (1863-1863), Bruniana (1866-1866) and Rosaria (n.1866)

Giuseppe	Head	M	M	July	1855	5	11	16		Italy	
Giovannina	Wife	W	F	July	1865	35	2	16	10	6	Italy
Melba	Daughter	M	F	Apr	1888	12	4				Italy
Jacob	Son	M	M	July	1890	11	4				Colorado
Raffaele	Son	M	M	June	1891	9	4				Colorado
Nicolina	Daughter	M	F	Apr	1893	7	4				Colorado
Bruno	Daughter	M	F	Apr	1895	5	4				Colorado
Mary	Daughter	M	F	Nov	1896	3	4				Colorado
Nicolina	Mother	M	F	Feb	1828	72	11	9			Italy

The **1900 Salida Census** shows the **Giuseppe Scanga family** was made up of nine members: Giuseppe (b.1855), wife Giovannina (b.1865), children Carmela (b.1888), Jacob (b.1890), Raffaele (b.1891), Nicolina (b.1893), Bruno (b.1895) and Mary (b.1897). His mother Nicolina was 72 (1828-1912).

⁶⁰ Rocco Liberti in the "*Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria*" described that **Giuseppe Scanga** (the first *Laghitan* who in 1884 emigrated to America) returned to his home town after he had saved enough money. Liberti continued by writing "... This was not the case of his children born under a different sky and to whom Lago meant nothing. They remained in the **New Continent**, exactly within the **State of Colorado** and continued to grow in prosperity..."

⁶¹ Salida did not exist until the **D & RGW Rail** reached Chaffee County in 1880. **Poncha Springs** was the earliest settlement in southern Chaffee County (Lake County at the time) established in 1868 under the name of South Arkansas. Later the name of the town was changed to Poncha Springs.

⁶² The brothers **Dominic and Saverio (Sam) Posteraro** arrived in Salida in 1885 and **Giuseppe Scanga** (their brother-in-law) arrived in 1886. All three of these early Italian settlers acquired lands west of Poncha Springs.

In 1884 **Giuseppe** married his cousin **Giovannina (Jennie) Posteraro** (1864-1953, Domenico Post's sister); *Jennie* left for Salida in 1888. In 1923 he visited Lago with his wife and sons *Ralph L. and Frank*. *Jennie* died in Lago in 1953 of cerebral hemorrhage.



Giuseppe Scanga
1923



Ralph L. Sr, Jennie Posteraro
and Francesco D. 1923

Giuseppe Scanga's and Giovanna Posteraro's children, all born in Poncha Springs except for Domenico and Emil, were:

- *Domenico (1885-1885)*
- **Emil (1887-1955- died of cancer)** adopted at 2 yrs of age, last name was *Lionelle*. He married **Caroline "Carrie" Post (1893-1984)** and had 2 children: *Joseph (1910-1984)* and *Carmine (1912-1984)*
- *Raffaele (1891-1903)* died of pneumonia at age 12
- **Nicolina** AKA "*Nettie*" (1893-1981) -**photo** - married **Bernardino (Ben) Post** on January 16th 1910
- **James "Jim" or "Jacob" (1889-1965 died of pneumonia)** married **Raffaella Aloe "Ruth Alloy" (1894-1975)**, had 7 children of whom: *Jennie (b.1914)*, *Joann (1914-1998)*, *Albert (1915-1983)*, *Nettie (1919-1963)* and *Ethel (b.1920)*, died in Napa Valley (California)
- **Bruno (1894-1987)** married **Rachela ("Clara") Post (1895-1952)**, had 2 children: *Rosie (1917-2007)* and *Mary (1920-2013-photo-)* wife of Antonio De Grazia who lives in Danville, California. They lived in Grimaldi (Colorado) where they owned a ranch.
- **Mary (1897-1918)** married **Sam Scanga**, had 2 children: *Frank (1915-1988)* and *Marion (1918-1993)*
- **Greg (1902-1979, died from Paget's disease)** married **Louise Veltri (1919-2012 -photo-)**, had 3 children: *Shirley, Joe and Kathleen*.
- **Gabriele (b.1903)**



- Ralph Lewis (1907-2001)** a professional tailor, an excellent cook, married in 1948 *Jane Lucy Ruth Turano (1919-2015 -photo-, born in Villagrove CO)* and had 5 children: *Eileen (married Horan Hellam), William⁶³ or "Bill" (adopted), Ralph L. Jr ("Terry"), James ("Jim") and David.* In 1950 he gave up tailoring, moved from *Vallejo (CA)* to *Salida* and tried his hand at ranching, a business that had occupied his father Giuseppe. In 1952, with the help of his son *William*, and his nephew *Louis Post*, he started the "**Scanga Meat Company**" (at 9250 County Road 156, Salida) well-known for the quality of their meats and salami both in *Salida* and in nearby towns. He was a member of the "Sons of Italy". In 1975 *Terry, Jim and David Scanga* assumed ownership of the *Scanga Meat Co.* *Terry* is the General Manager of the Board of the *Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District* and has 4 children: *Rachele, Ralph Ben, Jennifer and Barbara.* **Ralph Ben** (photo) was elected **Mayor of Poncha Springs CO** on April 6th 2016.



- Francesco Dominic (1909-1992)** AKA "Frank" married **Mary Gasparri** (b.1912), had 3 children: *Shirley (b.1932), Joe (b.1935) and Katherine.*

345036

The original and each copy of an application for a passport must have attached to it a copy of the applicant's photograph. A loose signed photograph of the applicant must accompany the application. The photograph must be on this paper, should have a light background, and be not over three inches in size.

345036

(Edition of January, 1923)

(FORM FOR NATURALIZED CITIZEN.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 State of Colorado
 COUNTY OF Chaffee

I, Giuseppe Scanga
 a Native Born Citizen of the UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport, for himself, wife and two minor children to visit relatives, and to look after property in which he is interested.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy on the nineteenth day of February, 1855, that my father, Paffaele Scanga (Name) was born in Italy and is now dead that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Genoa, Italy Nov. 11th, 1886; that I resided 37 years, uninterruptedly in the United States from 1886 to 1923 at Poncha Springs, Colorado; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Court of Chaffee County at Esuda Vista, Colorado on Oct. 31st, 1898, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the identical person described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:

Lago, Italy from July, 1905 to June 16th, 1905

and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Poncha Springs in the State of Colorado where I follow the occupation of Farmer Certificate of Naturalization, accepted in lieu of passport My last passport was obtained from Esuda Vista, Colorado on February, 1905 and was valid I am about to go abroad temporarily, and intend to return to the United States within one to two months with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:

Italy to visit relatives and business

I intend to leave the United States from the port of New York sailing on board the Esuda Vista on about Nov. 1st, 1923

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.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1923

Clerk of the District Court of Esuda Vista, Colo.
 by J. C. Perry Deputy Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 PASS PORT
 OCT 9 1923
 ISSUED
 WASHINGTON

8413

Scanga Jennie	Wife	F	W	45	7M
James	Son	M	W	21	S
Bruno	Son	M	W	15	S
Mary	Daughter	F	W	12	S
Gabriele	Son	M	W	8	S
Raffaele	Son	M	W	3	S
Frank	Son	M	W	2	S
Millie	Son	M	W	24	7M
Carrie	Daughter-in-law	F	W	18	7M
Baron Peter	Hired Man	M	W	34	78
Scanga Nellie	Mother of	F	W	90	W6

This 1910 Poncha Springs Census shows that Giuseppe Scanga's household consisted of eleven members: Giuseppe (b.1855) not shown on this page, his wife Joanna Posteraro AKA Jennie (b.1865) and their children James AKA Jim (1890-1968), Bruno (b.1894), Mary (b.1896), Gabriele (b.1903), Raffaele (b.1907), Frank (b.1908), Emil AKA Millie (b.1886) and his wife Caroline AKA Carrie Post (b.1892), Peter Barone (b.1886) a hired man and the widow Nicolina De Luca (1828-1912) AKA Nettie Scanga, Giuseppe's mother. For some unknown reason, Giuseppe's son, Greg Scanga (1902-1979) is missing on this list.

⁶³ **William Charles (1942-2004)** married and had a child (*Anna Maria*) but adopted 4 more (*Larry, Clinton, Jerry and Deborah*)

Scanga Joe	Head	OF	M	65	M	1886	Nov	1892	Yes	Yes	Italy
Joanna	Wife		F	53	M	1865	Nov	1892	No	No	Italy
Gabriel	Son		M	17	S				Yes	Yes	Colorado
Raffaele	Son		M	13	S				Yes	Yes	Colorado
Domenico	Son		M	12	S				Yes	Yes	Colorado
Bruno	Son		M	25	M				Yes	Yes	Colorado
Rachela	Daughter in-law		F	25	M	1893	Nov	1915	No	No	Italy
Rosie	Granddaughter		F	3 1/2	S						Colorado
Mary	Granddaughter		F	7/12	S						Colorado

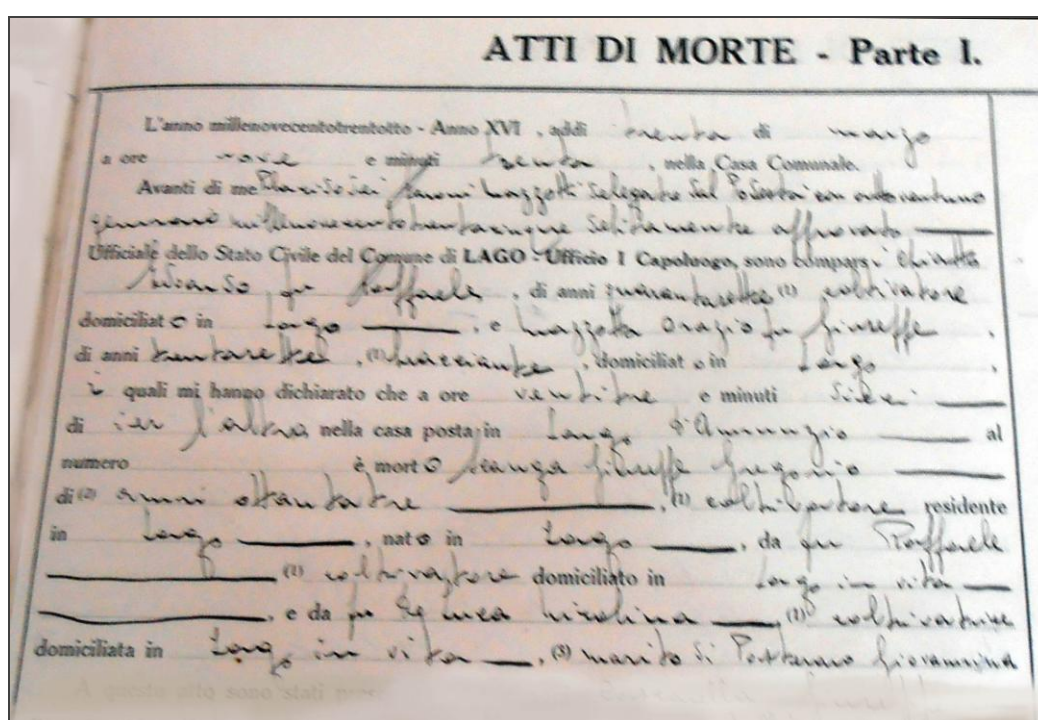
Details of the **1920-Poncha Springs Census**. The **Joe Scanga family** consisted of 9 members: **Joe** (b. 1855, arrived in USA in 1886, naturalized in 1892), his wife **Joanna** (b.1865, arrived in 1888 and US citizen in 1892) and their children **Gabriel** (b.1903), **Raffaele** (b.1907), **F. Domenico** (b.1908), **Bruno** (b.1894), Bruno's wife **Rachela** (b.1895) and his children **Rosie** (b.1917) and **Mary** (b.1920). His daughter **Nicolina** (b.1893) and his son **Jim** (1889-1965) were married and lived elsewhere with their families (see below).

Application signed by **Giuseppe Scanga** on 13th September 1923 to obtain a US passport for himself, for his sons **Dominic** and **Ralph** and his wife **Giovannina Posteraro** because they wished to live in **Lago** until 1925. This form clearly shows that Giuseppe had **first arrived in USA in late November 1886** disproving **Liberti's** claim that he had been the first Laghitan to emigrate to America (the first were **Domenico** and **Saverio Posteraro** in 1885, one year before Scanga).

In 1923 **Ralph**, Giuseppe's son, attended the **Italian-American Institute of Clothing Design** and after his graduation in 1925, he together with his parents and brother **Frank** returned to **Poncha Springs (Colorado)**. While in **Lago**, his father had bought some farm land in **Aria di Lupi** (where the grew olives and had an oil mill) but a home in **Seminali** that was then sold to **Orazio Bruni**. Giuseppe and his wife died in **Lago**, he in 1938 and she in 1953.



Raffaele Scanga's Tailor Diploma from Milan's Italian-American Institute of Clothing Design obtained on September 9th 1925



Certificate of death of Giuseppe Gregorio Scanga who died in his home in "Lago d'Annunzio" Lago at age 83, at 11:10 PM on **March 28th 1938**. His father was Raffaele Posteraro and his mother was Nicolina De Luca who had died in Poncha Springs in 1912 (as already mentioned) and his wife was Giovannina Posteraro (1864-1953).



Scanga Family in 1940 ca. in Salida: **Emilio** (1887-1954), **Bruno** (1894-1987), **Greg** (1905-1989), **Ralph L.** (1907-2001) and **Francesco** Dominic (1909-1992). Mother **Giovannina "Jennie"** (1864-1953) is sitting

As mentioned, **Ralph Lewis Scanga** (1907-2001) had married in 1948 **Jane Lucy Ruth Turano** (1919-2015 born in Villagrove CO) and had 5 children: *Eileen* (married Horan Hellam), **William Charles** or "Bill" (adopted), **Ralph L. Jr** ("Terry"), **James** ("Jim") and **David**.

William Charles (1942-2004) married and had a child (*Anna Maria*) but adopted 4 more (*Larry, Clinton, Jerry, Deborah* and *Anna Marie*). He was born *March 7, 1942* and died *February 8, 2004* at his home in Salida where he lived on his entire life. Mr. Scanga was a member of the Salida Elks Lodge No. 808 and Sons of Italy. He helped his father start the "Scanga Meat Co." in 1952, enjoyed hunting, fishing, coin collecting and target practice at the shooting range. He was a long time meat cutter and an excellent cook. **Foto:** Giuseppe and William preparing the meats for their customers in 1964.



Giuseppe's son, James "Jim" Scanga (1890-1968) married **Ruth Alloy** (b.1894) and had 5 children: **Jennie** (b.1914), **Joan** (1916-1998), **Albert** (1915-1983), **Nettie** (1919-2009) and **Ethel** (1920-1963).

Scanga Jim	Head	19	M	28	M	
Ruth S.	Wife		F	24	M	1911
Jennie S.	Daughter		F	6	S	
Albert	Son		M	12	S	
Nittie S.	Daughter		F	12	S	
Ethel M.	Daughter		F	12	S	

This portion of the **1920 Salida Census** shows that **Jim Scanga** was married to **Ruth Aloe** "Alloy" and had 5 children as listed above

Joan (1916-1998) married **Armocido** (1909-1979)

Albert (1915-1983) married **Antoniette Oricchio** (1927-2014-*photo*) from Nicastro CZ, Italy.



Antoniette was born Sept. 28, 1927 to Domenico and Maria (Cangemi) Oricchio.

Due to her father's work, in her early years she lived in a number of places in Italy, including Calabria, Venice, Genoa, Bologna and the Italian Alps, finally settling in Rome at age 9.

She was accepted at a school of dance in Rome and at age 14 became a professional ballerina. This led to work in operas, theater and movies.

During World War II she met her future husband from the United States, Albert, who was stationed in Italy.

At the end of the war she left Italy to join her fiancé's family in Colusa, California. She married Albert Scanga February 2nd 1946, shortly after her arrival in the United States. The Scangas lived in Colusa for a short time and eventually settled in Napa Valley for 17 years, where they raised their family. They had three children: *Joyce Lee* (1948-2002), *Sheila* and *Simonette*.

After retirement they returned to her husband's hometown, Salida, and purchased the *Magnum Sporting Goods* store. Mrs. Scanga enjoyed many activities, including dancing, especially with her husband, oil painting, golf, singing in the St. Joseph choir and being a 4-H leader. She was a member of the *World War II War Brides Association*, *Women of the Moose*, *Hospital Auxiliary*, *Epsilon Sigma Alpha Sorority*, *Sons of Italy* and *St. Joseph Altar Society*.



Ethel (1919-2009) married **Emil F. Cribari** (1922-2014)

Photo: Ethel Scanga on her H.S. Graduation in 1939

Brief biography of Ralph L. Scanga Sr. (1907- 2001)

Ralph L. Scanga was born Nov. 6 , 1907 in Poncha Springs , to Joseph and Jennie (Posteraro) Scanga.

He was educated in Poncha Springs. In 1923 he moved with his parents to *Lago , Italy* where he attended the *Italian-American Institute of Clothing Design* , graduating in 1925.



After graduation, he returned to the United States and worked as an apprentice machinist in *Pittsburgh, Pa.* In 1937 he moved to *Pueblo* and worked as a machinist with *Gobatti Engineering*. In addition , he tailored and sold garments for *Gibson and Company*.

In 1941, he was inducted by the Navy as a precision machinist on *Mare Island Naval Shipyard* in Vallejo, California.

He was honorably discharged in 1947 - the year he met his wife of many years , *Jane Turano* (1919-2015-photo) and they were wed in January 1948. The couple first lived in *Vallejo, Calif.*. In 1950 , they returned to *Salida* and in 1951, built a home

on his ranch in *Poncha Springs*.

In 1952, he and his wife bought a ranch in *Sand Park*, two miles west of *Salida* and founded *Scanga Meat Co.* Scanga loved *Salida* and was an outspoken promoter of the area. He was a supporter of many local institutions - in particular , *Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center*. He and his wife *Jane* , square danced for more than 20 years with the *Shavano Shufflers* and the *Monarch Mavericks*.

He was a member of *St. Joseph Catholic Church* and was a member of the *Salida Elks Lodge No. 808* for 25 years. He was an active Rotarian for five years and was a member of the *Chaffee County Cattlemen's Association*.



Scanga's life represents the success of the early pioneer Italian families who settled and ranched in the Upper Arkansas Valley since the late 1800s.



The **Scanga family** inside the **Scanga Meat Co** store of **Salida**: from lt to rt, Jane Turano, Terry Scanga (President of the local Rotary Club) and Jim Scanga and four younger members of the family (Ben, Rachel, Marcus and Audrey) 2012.

Jane Turano was born Dec. 6, 1919, to Charles Turano and Fiorina Luchetta in Villa Grove. Her father was employed as a section foreman for the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad**, and the family lived in various mountain towns of central Colorado during her childhood. She was schooled in Del Norte and finished her high school years in Salida, where her family moved after her father's early death in 1936. Her mother raised her and her seven siblings in **Salida**. After graduating from **Salida High School** in 1938, she attended Barnes School of Business and also attended and graduated from cosmetology school in **Pueblo**. During this period she met Ralph Scanga. They were married Jan. 17, 1948, and moved to **Vallejo, Calif.**, where Mr. Scanga was employed by the U.S. Navy and also managed a chain of dry cleaning stores in the **San Francisco Bay area**. In 1951, the family returned to Salida and with Mr. Scanga's brother

operated the original Scanga Ranch west of **Poncha Springs**.



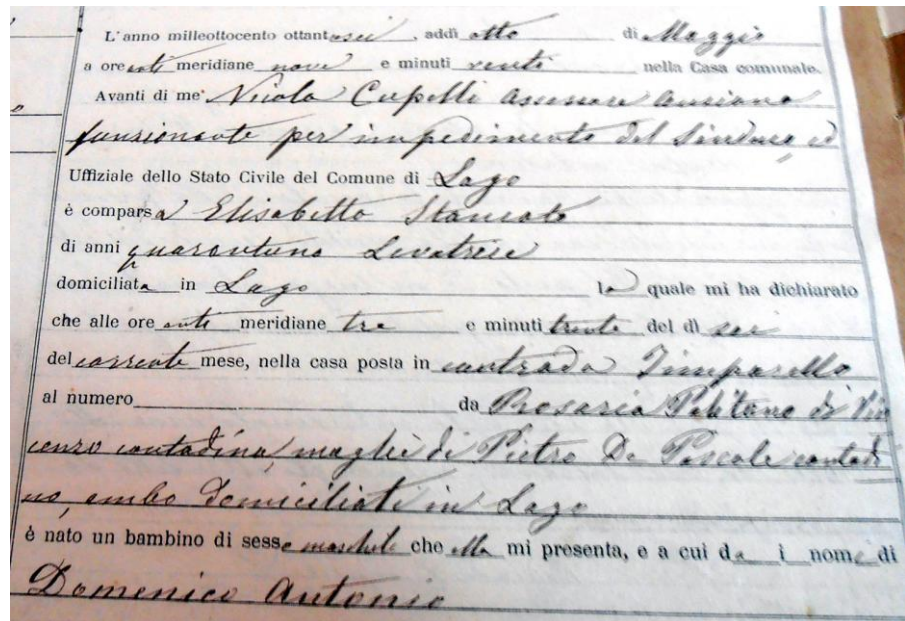
In 1952, the couple founded the **Scanga Meat Co.** near Salida, where they raised their family. Mrs. Scanga enjoyed helping her husband develop their new business and raising her children. She enjoyed spending time with family, cooking authentic Italian foods, entertaining company and later square dancing.

Form 1 349 REGISTRATION CARD No. 23	
1 Name in full	Scanga Bruno
2 Home address	Grimaldi Colo.
3 Date of birth	April 5 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 citizen
5 Where were you born?	Salida Pueblo Colo.
6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	
7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Ranchman
8 By whom employed?	By own hands
9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you or support specify which?	Wife and one child
10 Married or single which? Race (specify which)	Married Race Caucasian
11 What military service have you had? Rank years	None
12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	dependent wife and child
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	
C Bruno Scanga	

Draft military registration in 1917 for W W I. of **Bruno Scanga** (1894-1987), Giuseppe's son. Bruno had married **Rachela** ("Clara") **Post** (b.1895 in Lago), had a daughter **Rose** (b.1917) and lived in **Grimaldi** (Colorado) where he owned a ranch.

• **PASQUALE Tony** ⁶⁴

Domenico Antonio De Pascale (1886-1960) known as "**Tony Pasquale**" in Salida, was born in Lago (in an area known as "**Timparello**") on May 6th 1886 at 3:30 AM (as the birth certificate shows). He was the son of **Pietro De Pascale** (b. Jan. 21st 1857) and **Rosaria Politano** (b. June 12, 1866) and the midwife was **Elisabetta Stancati** while **Nicola Cupelli** was Lago's Mayor. **Pietro De Pascale** was the son of **Domenico Antonio De Pascale** a.k.a. **Antonio De Pascale**



(b.1831) and **Raffaela Iaconetta** (1837-1909), daughter of **Pasquale Iaconetta** and **Marianna Magliocco**. By 1950, the surname "**De Pascale**" was changed to "**Pasquale**"



In 1909 at the age of 22, **Domenico** immigrated to the United States on the S.S. **Cedric** which sailed from **Naples** to **New York**. After a short stay in **Pennsylvania** where his brother **Jim** (**Emilio**) and sister **Ruth** (**Muto**) resided, he moved to **Colorado**. His other sister, **Angie** (**Porco**) never left **Lago**. **Tony** moved to **Salida** and married **Carmina Veltri** (b.1889 in **Lago**), **Pietro Veltri** (changed surname to "**Veltrie**") and **Petruzza Scanga's** daughter (see p. 110). **Pietro** was **Benedetto Veltri** and **Carmina Runco's** son.

Wedding photo: **Domenico Antonio De Pascale** ("**Tony**" **Pasquale**) and **Carmina Veltri**. According to copy of **Certificate of Marriage**, **Rev. P. Gallagher** officiated the marriage of **Tony** and **Carmina** in **Salida** at the **St. Joseph Catholic Church**, **October 9, 1910** and witnessed by **Leo L. Vail** and **Mary McNamara**.

⁶⁴ Biography and photos supplied by **Carmen Dolen** in April 2011

	Ship CEDRIC <i>Feb. 16th 1909 from Naples</i> <i>(21000 tons, 16 knots, 2875 passengers)</i>	Age	Status	DESTINATION: city and host
1.	De Pascale Domenico	22	S	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): brother Emilio</i>
2.	Fabre Francesco Nicola	4	S	<i>Solomon (PA) : father Ferdinando</i>
3.	Mazzotta Angelo	23	M	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): brother Giuseppe</i>
4.	Mazzotta Francesco	19	S	<i>Boston (MA): uncle Nicola Sconza</i>
5.	Muto Francesco	27	M	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): cousin Giuseppe Politano</i>
6.	Muto Nicola	23	S	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): friend Giuseppe Palermo</i>
7.	Porco Giovanni	34	M	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): brother Luigi</i>
8.	Turco Giuseppe	19	S	<i>Pittsburgh (PA): cousin Pasquale Mazzotta</i>

The above table is what was recorded on the ship "Cedric" prior to arrival in New York on the 16th of February 1909. It shows that Domenico Antonio De Pascale was 22 years of age, was single, was headed for Pittsburgh where his brother Emilio lived and was traveling with seven friends from Lago five of whom had the same final destination, i.e., Pittsburgh.



Carmina Veltri -1955 c.

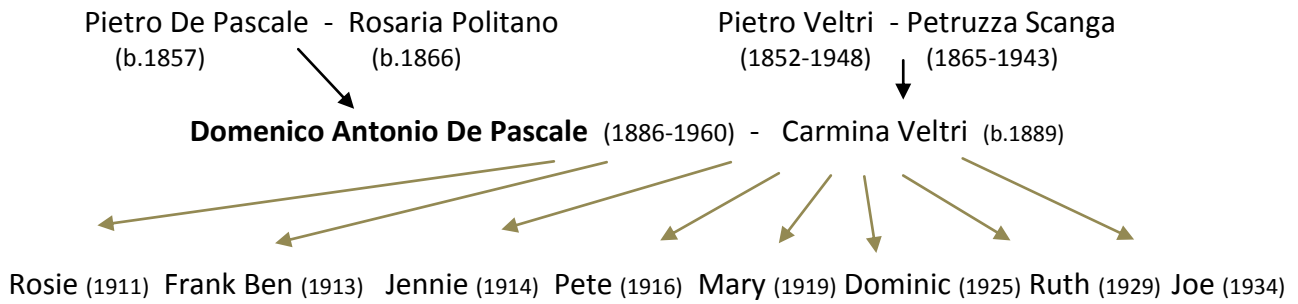


Tony Pasquale- 1955 c.

Tony Pasquale and **Carmina Veltri** had 8 children.

- **Rosie** was born in Salida in 1911 (after she was born, Tony and Carmen moved back to Pennsylvania)
- **Frank Ben** was born in 1913 in *New Kensington (PA)*
- **Jennie (Shreves)** (1914-1991) in *New Kensington (PA)*
- **Pete** was born in 1916 in *Salida*
- **Mary (Zamparelli)** (1919-1989) in *Salida*
- **Dominic (Lorraine)** born in 1925 in *Salida*
- **Ruth** (1929-2006) born in *Salida*
- **Joe** born in 1934 in *Salida*

Domenico Antonio PASCALE ("Tony Pasquale") FAMILY TREE



Family records are still unclear about a son who was sickly and who died when he was very young.

After his return to Salida from Pennsylvania (in 1915), **Tony** purchased property on the Arkansas River located as part of the SE1/4 NW1/4 of Section 32, consisting of 10.08 acres North of the Arkansas River and between the Denver and Rio Grande right-of-way. The property included what is known as "**Pasquale Springs**".

Tony and *Carmina* started a **truck farm** on the property and raised lettuce and other crops for 27 years. They made their living trucking produce and selling it in Salida. As stated in a *Mountain Mail* article, there were times when Tony took his first Class A No 1 heads of lettuce in season to Salida and received \$3.00 a crate. Tony's grandson and Frank's son, Anthony "Tony" Pasquale remembers stories told about how the spring runoff of the river would move up the bank and provide irrigation for the lettuce and when it resided, fish could be found between the rows.

At the age of 50, Tony sold his property on the river and moved to a house in Salida. According to the copy of a *Deed of Transfer* made on May 6th, 1950, the City of Salida purchased Tony's parcel of land for "Ten, and other good and valuable consideration--dollars." According to an article in the *Salida Mountain Mail*, the purchase was made by the City in order to install a twelve inch pipe from the pump stations down to and under the Arkansas River, through the ball park and through the alley between Front and First Streets to G Street, where it was connected to the city's main line. The article goes on to say that "...With the purchase of *Pasquale Springs* and the construction of this development, it will solve the water supply that the people of *Salida* have been worrying about for the past several years."



Photo:
Domenico Anthony De Pascale (Tony Pasquale) with sons, Frank Ben Pasquale standing in front of truck and Pete on truck bed.

In an interview, **Dominic Pasquale** (b.1925) talks about how there was always work to be done on the farm, but remembers happy and joyous family Christmas and New Year's parties. Apples and oranges were always part of the festivities.

He remembers his big sister, **Rosie** (b.1911) who would always follow him around when he chased the birds. He loved all the animals, and said they had pigs, chickens, rabbits and always had a dog or two.

Ruth Josephine Pasquale died on Jan. 19, 2006, at Salida Hospital. She was born Jan. 1, 1929, in Salida to Dominic "Anthony" and Carmina Pasquale. Ms. Pasquale was preceded in death by her parents; sisters, Rose Pasquale, Jennie Shreves and Mary Zampparelli and brothers, Frank Pasquale and Pete Pasquale. Ms. Pasquale is survived by daughters Mary Pasquale of Glendale Ariz., Jeanie Pasquale of Salida and Theresa (Curtis) Killorn of Salida; grandchildren, Joshua Brendon Killorn and Sarah Rose Killorn; brothers, Joseph Pasquale of Salida and Dominic (Lorraine) Pasquale of Salida.

Domenico Anthony De Pascale (Tony Pasquale) with Pete in hat in background, and on the fence, who are believed to be daughters Rosie and Mary in 1920 ca.



Pete Pasquale (b.1916) served in the U.S. Army but was discharged when he was injured in a jeep accident. In a letter written to *Carmina*, he was "...transferred from Fitzsimons General Hospital on May 25, 1943 to the Veterans Administration Facility, Fort Lyon, Colorado for further care and treatment."

According to an interview, **Dominic Pasquale** (b.1925) had to leave for the Army and remembers getting on the train at the Salida train depot and waving to his parents and his brothers, *Frank* and *Pete*. He said the crowd was large and he didn't think his family saw him on the train. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, he was sent to Hawaii and remembers seeing the tragic sights of ships going under water with their hulls sticking out above the water. *Dominic* also served and fought in Iwo Jima. After returning to Salida, he married **Lorraine Cicerelli** and had one daughter, **Cynthia**. *Dominic* and *Lorraine* continue to reside in



Salida. **Photo:** *Dominic Pasquale* with wife *Lorraine* and daughter *Cynthia*.

Tony's male children, *Frank*, *Dominic* and *Pete*, even though they did not attend school because they were needed on the farm, all served in the Armed Forces. *Frank* was stationed in *Camp Pendleton*, California.

Frank Ben Pasquale (July 14,1913 in New Kensington PA- March 19,1992) on July 30, 1942, at age 29, still single, voluntarily enlisted in the U. S. World War II Army (he had a grammar school diploma, was 6 ft 8 inches tall, weight was 138 lbs). After serving, he returned to Salida where he married **Rose Caroline Fish** in 1945, lived at 948 W. 2nd St., *Salida* and had 5 children: **Anthony** "Tony" Pasquale (1946), **Francis C.** Frank "Peanuts" (1948), **Carmen Ruth** (Dolen) 1952, **Carol Ann** (Struna) 1953, and **Angela Marie**, 1964.

Anthony "Tony" Pasquale (b.1946) married in 1973 Frances Estelle Struna (1953-2016-photo-) and had three children: Lisa, Shelley and Tony. Estelle was the chief financial officer for the High Country Bank.



Frank Ben worked in Salida and Walden on the *D & RGW Railroad* for over 30 years. Most of the time, he worked as a laborer and later became a truck driver on the section gang. Rose spoke about the early years when Frank worked six months on and six months off.

He was an avid fisherman and hunter and went out as much as he could after work and during hunting season. Back in 1952, he opened up the fishing season and set the record for the rest of the anglers to break, as stated in a *Salida Mountain Mail* article of March 12th, 1952. Using a Patterson's Special Lure, Pasquale caught a ten pound 29 inches long German brown trout. In the early years, most meat eaten in the

household was brought in from the hunt or good river catch. The family ate deer, elk, rabbit and pheasant. Frank and Rose also had chickens in the yard. **Carmen** (b.1952) remembers the first time she saw her mom kill a chicken. After the head was chopped off, it ran around in circles in the yard. Rose caught it, brought it to the porch and placed it in a tub of boiling water. That day, *Carmen* learned how difficult it was to get all the chicken feathers removed before it could be cut up and cooked for dinner. **Photo:** **Frank Ben Pasquale** with wife *Rose Caroline Fish* and son *Anthony* in 1949



Frank Ben Pasquale's home in Salida

Tony Pasquale (b.1946) Frank's oldest son who was 19 at the time, was a talented baseball player. In the spring of 1966, Tony started working as part of the D & R GW floating extra gang. He was invited to try out for the *Pittsburgh Pirates* in Richmond, Virginia but because of an accident at the place of work where he suffered a leg fracture, his dream of becoming a professional baseball player was destroyed.

Photo: Carmen's First Communion, c. 1958
*Frank and Rose Pasquale with children,
l. to r. Frank "Peanuts", Carmen, Carol and Tony*



Joe Pasquale (b.1934) is Tony Pasquale's (1886-1960) youngest son and thus, was



able to attend school and was the only child in the family who graduated from high school. After graduating, he completed vocational high school in *Pueblo* (CO) where he learned to be a barber. He became a real expert and was asked to teach the trade to inmates at the local county prison. Joe visited Lago in 2000 where he visited "Vasci", his father's

birthplace, and still keeps up with the Laghitan traditions (makes his own bread, salami and wine and grows fresh tomatoes and egg plants). In Salida, he socializes with friends including Frank Ciciarelli.

Photo: from left to right: Carol Struna, Tony Pasquale, Carmen Dolen, Angela Pasquale in 2007

When **Tony Pasquale** sold his farm and property, he purchased three lots in Salida: one for himself and family at 123 I. Street, and another for Frank Ben and Rose at 948 West 2nd Street. Frank and Rose lived in the house for over fifty years. Dominic and Lorraine remember driving past the house and seeing little Tony and Peanuts chopping wood in the back yard.



Photo: Frank Ben De Pascale and wife Rose in 1983

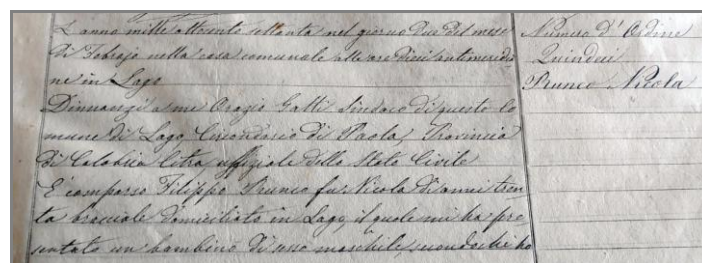
Pete Pasquale (b.1916) who remained single, was given the lot next to Frank's where he occasionally lived but stayed with his father and mother most of the time until his death. Frank grew garden products in Pete's yard. It was great having fresh tomatoes, beans, onions, fava beans, mustard greens and Italian green beans along with all the Italian meals that Rose served.

• **RUNCO Nicola** ⁶⁵

Nicola Runco (born in Lago on January 1st 1870, died in Pueblo CO on June 10th 1928, son of **Filippo Runco**⁶⁶ b.1837 in Lago and **Carmina De Simone**). His emigration was sponsored by his cousin, **Angelo Runco** who had settled in Salida in 1898. Nicola did not come through Ellis Island and upon arrival, started working at the *Ohio & Colorado Smelting Co.* He then bought a *saloon* surrounded by 16 *single room cottages* which he rented to bachelors who worked at the *Smelter*. Once established, Nicola sent for his 35 years old wife, **Maria De Grazia** (b.1872 in Lago- died 1.24.1927 in Pueblo CO), and sons, **Filippo** (age 9, born in Nov.1, 1897 in Lago) and his brother **Pietro Francesco** later known as Frank (age 5, born Dec. 4, 1901 in Lago-died on 3.13.1992 in Pueblo) and they arrived through Ellis Island on November 24th 1907. Nicola moved with his entire family to the second floor of the saloon he owned and when in 1912 *Chaffee County* issued a norm prohibiting the sale of alcohol, Nicola Runco's *saloon* was converted into a **grocery store**. Then came the **disastrous fire** that burned his small empire and when some Homestead land was available, 35 miles southeast of Pueblo, near Redtop Ranch, in an area called **Grimaldi** (named after a town adjacent to Lago), he bought it for \$200 and the entire family moved to **Pueblo** in an area known as *Goat Hill*, which was occupied primarily by other Italian families. There are several Runco descendents still residing in *Pueblo*, and several more in the *Denver* area. Unlike most of the southern Italian immigrants, Nicola and Maria were both able to read and write, and Nicola's family owned the land they farmed outside of Lago, in *Aria di Lupi*. Nicola and Maria had another son, **James** (b. 10.28.1908 in Salida- d. 8.22.2002 in Pueblo) who worked for the *C.F. & I Steel* in Pueblo until 1972 , and a daughter **Theresa Carmina** (b. 8.26.1912 in Pueblo – d. 1.12.1998 in Pueblo).



Photo: Nicola Runco (1870-1928) family in Pueblo in 1916. From It to rt, standing, James and Filippo Antonio Runco. Seated: Maria De Grazia, Nicola Runco and Theresa Carmina Runco



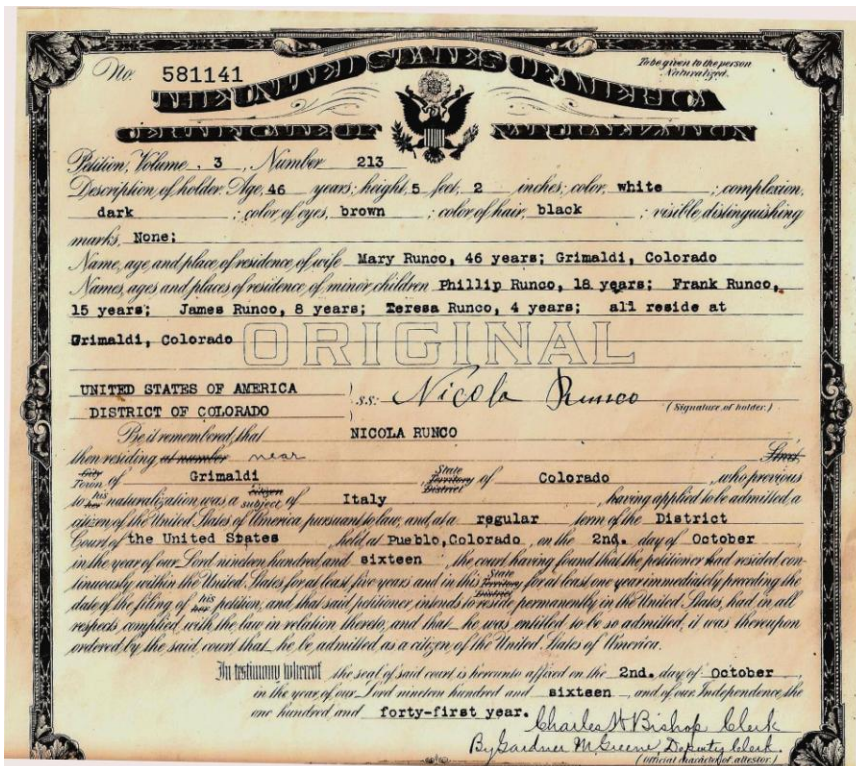
Birth certificate of Nicola Runco
born at 6 P.M. on February 1st 1870 in Aria di Lupi (Lago)

⁶⁵ Some data was obtained from Peggy Runco Willcox, Filippo Runco's grandniece.

⁶⁶ Filippo Runco's daughter, **Maria Concetta Runco** (b.1873) married **Giovanni De Grazia** (b.1874) in 1895 in Lago.

Nicola Runco (1870-1928) married **Maria De Grazia** (1872-1927) and had **four children**:

- **Filippo Antonio** (1897-1989 born in Lago) known as **Phil** or **Phillip**, married **Rosalia Buccambaso** (1902-1970) and had 3 children:
 - **Mary Frances** (1926) married **Charles Peterson** (children: **Patricia** and **Phillip**)
 - **Nick** (1928) married **Doris Wolverton** (children: **Nikki**, **Ricky** and **Phillip**)
 - **Gaetano** (1931-2002): children **Linda**, **Kathy**, **Guy**, **Peggy Sue**, **Jim**, **Lewis** and **Dotty**
- **Pietro Francesco** (1901-1992 born in Lago) known as "**Frank**", married **Lou Pace** (1904-1988) on 11.10.1924, worked at the **CF & I Steel Corp.** until 1972 and had 3 children
 - **Frank** (1926-2009)
 - **James** (1929-2009)
 - **William** (1935)
- **James Vincent** (1908-2002 born in Salida -photo) known as "**Jim**", married **Elisabeth Mulay** (1910-1988- photo) on 11.28.1929 and had 3 children:
 - **Mary** (1932)
 - **Margaret** (1933)
 - **Patricia** (1935)
- **Theresa Mary** (1912-1998 born in Pueblo) married **Albert J. Starling** (1910-1980) and had 2 children:
 - **Linda**
 - **Don**

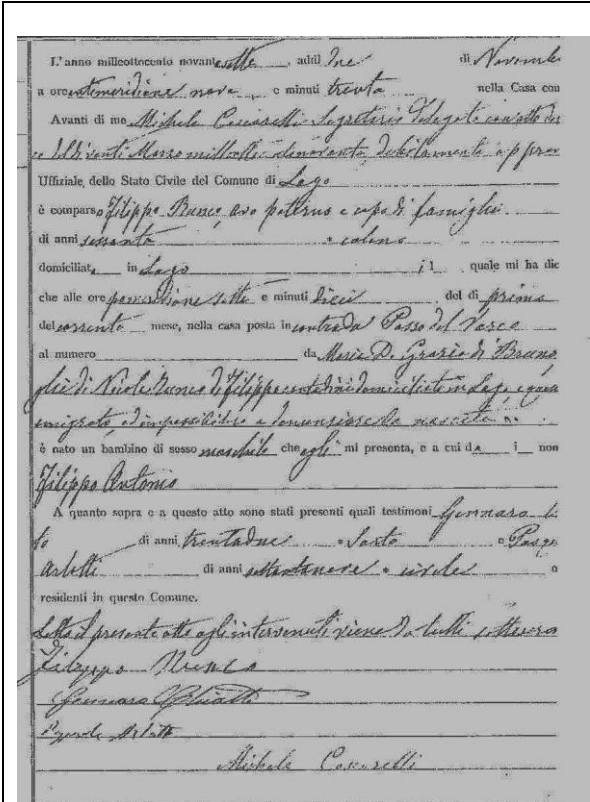


On October 2nd 1916, **Nicola Runco**, and his family, by extension, became **naturalized citizens of the United States**.

The certificate states that they resided near the town of **Grimaldi**.

This was the homestead land - two parcels of 320 acres each according to **Pietro Francesco's** memoirs - at what is now known as **Broadacre**, about 25 miles southeast of Pueblo. The land was sold in the early 1920's to the owners of the **Red Top Ranch** for about \$5 per acre.

The **1910 Census** of the town of **Cortez (CO)** shows that **Nicholas Runco** (b.1870) lived with his wife **Mary De Grazia** (b.1872) and his children: **Philipp** (b.1887), **Frank** (b.1904) and **James** (b.1908)., all born in Lago except for **James** who was born in Cortez (CO).



Birth certificate of Filippo Antonio Runco: Lago 1897



Filippo Antonio Runco 1918

The birth certificate Filippo Antonio Runco on November 1st 1897:

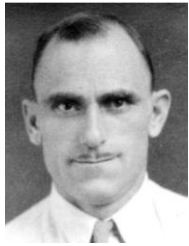
"In the year 1897, 3rd November at 9:30 A.M., before me *Michele Coscarelli*, in charge of the Records Office since March 20th 1890 at City Hall of the town of Lago, appeared **Filippo Runco**, age 60, father and head of the family, sharecropper, resident of Lago, declaring that at 7:10 PM on November 1st at the home located at the suburb "Passo del Varco" (no house number), **Maria De Grazia** (daughter of Bruno) gave birth to a son whose father is **Nicola Runco** (Filippo's son), farmer resident in Lago but absent because he emigrated and thus cannot declare the mentioned birth. The name chosen is **Filippo Antonio**. As witnesses to the above, were present **Gennaro Chiatto** age 32, tailor, and **Pasquale Arlotti** age 79, both resident of Lago. This document was read to all present and was undersigned by them".



Gravestone epitaph at **Roselawn Cemetery** (Pueblo CO) of **Philipp Runco** (1897-1989) and his wife **Rosalia Buccambaso** AKA "Lizzie" (1902-1970)

**Article on *The Pueblo Chieftain*, Pueblo (CO) by John A Salas
of December 17, 1984 about Filippo Antonio Runco or "Phil" (1897-1989)**

"Looking back through **Phil Runco's** eyes, 1914 was a very good year. The rain was plentiful and the winds benign. Life in the four room, cement house on the prairie, 25 miles southeast of Pueblo was as good as the 17 year-old Runco could expect. "*We had plenty of rain that year...good for the crops*", said Runco, now 87. "*We used to raise everything when it rained.*" Homesteading was a hard, uncomplicated existence dictated in large part by the forces of nature. Runco thought himself fortunate just to have enough food to eat, a warm place to sleep and plenty of work to occupy his time. "*I never thought about what I wanted to be when I got older*", he said. "*I just worked and worked and worked...plowed the land and waited 'till it rained*" (**photo: Phil in 1921**).



Runco's acceptance of the way things were, might be viewed as non ambitious by today's more sophisticated 17 year-olds. But survival exacts different things from people in different eras. The demands on *Filippo Antonio Runco* were no less difficult, just more clearly defined. Asked what he thought of today's young people, he said, "*I can't say. The ones I know best are my grandkids, and they're all nice.*"

Born in the town of **Lago** in the Cosenza province of Italy in 1897, he came to the United States in 1907 with his mother, **Maria De Grazia** and brother *Frank (Pietro Francesco)*. They joined his father, **Nicola**, who had settled near Salida a few years earlier. The elder Runco worked in the smelter, then opened a saloon. "*It didn't have a name, it was just a saloon,*" said Phil, who as a 10 year-old served beer to the thirsty smelter workers who frequented the drinkery.

A few years later, the Runco's left the high country for the plains. They homesteaded about 100 acres near what is now the *Red Top Ranch* (the area was known at the time as *Grimaldi*). Eventually they had 640 acres according to Frank's memoirs, Phil and his father, "a bull of a man," mixed their own cement and built a home that would withstand the unbroken wind and the paralyzing cold that often stalked the plains.

Nicola moved to **Blende** (a few miles east of Pueblo) for part of each year to work at the *zinc smelter* there. *Phil*, the oldest of three children, tended the dryland farm of corn, pinto beans, and other crops- and worked in the smelter when he got older. He moved to **Pueblo** for good in the early 1920s, taking jobs at the smelters and the steel mill before landing a job, with his young wife, "**Lizzie**" (**Rosalia Buccambaso**), at the *Palatial Vail Hotel*, in 1926.

About a year later, *Phil* took a job as a janitor at the old *Palm Theatre* at 4th and Santa Fe Streets. He worked there (and at the *Main Theatre*) until 1949, when he went into business for himself as a grocer. The Runco's had stores at 215 E 4th, and then 714 E 4th Street (moved it further east on 4th Street when the interstate highway I-25 was built). It was again a struggle. They provided a decent living for the Runco's and their three children, but they could not be measured as great financial successes. "*Too much credit,*" the smiling Runco said in way of explanation. (*For many years after closing the store, he would still get a few dollars in the mail now and then from former credit customers. He ran a full service grocery - including phone orders and delivery service. He would also take his regular customers who were without transportation to doctor's appointments!*)



Since his retirement in 1964, Runco has become an active member of the local senior citizen agency. His living room walls are dotted with plaques of appreciation for his thirteen years of volunteer service to other seniors. His life, it seems has gone a full circle. With *Lizzie* gone, and the children grown, he has accepted without regret an uncomplicated routine. He has a small house on the Eastside (*120 Chester - built by Phil and his father and brother in 1927-28*) to hold back the wind, and a lifetime of memories to keep him warm. The Runco's had three children, **Gaetano** (**photo of**

1960), **Nick**, and **Mary**, twelve grandchildren, and nineteen great grandchildren. (Four more great-grand daughters were born after this article was printed)".

Phil retired from *Runco's Market* neighborhood grocery store on E. 4th Street in 1966. As a young man, he developed tuberculosis in his knee that got progressively worse. Several doctors recommended amputation until finally, they consulted with Dr. Black and he suggested a radical new procedure of removing the knee cap and inserting screws. It worked. Though his leg did not bend, it never slowed him down. Later, in 1921, Phil was hit by a car in Blende and needed surgery on his other leg. The driver left the scene and was never identified, but the hospital bills were mysteriously paid in full. Phil met "**Lizzie**" in 1921 at the *Provenzano's First Street Grocery*. He was too shy to ask her out so Mr. Provenzano helped play cupid. On their first date they went to the movies to see *Rin Tin Tin*.

Article on Frank and Nicola Runco by John Korber on the Pueblo Lore (September 1990)

FRANK RONCO is five feet six, weighs 110 pounds, and has maintained a thirty inch waist all his life, but that didn't stop him from doing strenuous work. He has spent a lifetime pursuing among other things farming, ranching, roustabouting, railroading, and doing a hitch in the Marines.

He was born in Italy on December 4, 1901. His father, Nicola, came to Salida, Colorado about that same time, but it wasn't until Frank was six years old that he, his mother and older brother were able to join his father.

NICOLA RONCO worked at the Ohio & Colorado Smelting Company in Salida. He was well liked by the master mechanic and the mechanic's father, who together ran the smelter. As a mechanic Nicola was paid \$2 a day. By the time his family had arrived he had acquired a saloon surrounded by about sixteen single room cottages which he rented to bachelors who worked at the smelter. He owned the whole block.

Nicola moved his family into the second floor of the saloon. About 1910 or 1911 the county went dry and the saloon was converted to a grocery store. Then came a disastrous fire and his small empire went up in flames. He thought about rebuilding of brick but it was a good thing he did not as the smelter came upon hard times.

IN JULY 1912 some homestead land thirty-five miles southeast of Pueblo near the Redtop Ranch became avail-

able. There were already one or two homesteaders in the area. That year happened to be a rainy year, and Nicola brought home huge roasting ears and one pinto bean plant half as big as a kitchen table.

"We're rich!" exclaimed Nicola. "On 320 acres of ground they are raising stuff like this."

A man named Jacketta was the promoter and charged Nicola \$200 to go out there. It cost only \$8 to file on the homestead so Jacketta made a nifty profit for his efforts.

OF THE TWO BOYS Frank was considered the smarter and shared the responsibility of the move with his father. There were now (besides the older brother Philip) a younger brother Jim, and a younger sister, Teresa, who had just been born.

Two men were hired to help with the move. The Roncos already had a mare, a colt, and a spring wagon. Two more teams and two wagons were purchased.

It took three days to travel from Salida to Pueblo. At sundown they looked for a good place to camp and rest the teams. It took one more day to get from Pueblo to the homestead, which was about ten miles south of the Doyle Bridge. The Peluso bachelor brothers lived next door. When the Roncos arrived, there were no buildings so a tent was pitched.

The following day Nicola and the two hired men went to Pueblo for lumber and cement. The plow horses, never meant to ever get out of a walk, had died so new horses were purchased at a livery stable in Pueblo.



Peluso homestead
The Peluso home, neighboring the Ronco homestead.

A small frame shed was built, and next, a concrete house. Each day the forms were raised twelve inches, and a new section was poured. This was repeated until the walls of the four-room house were completed. There were two bedrooms.

A well digger was hired and a 75-foot well was dug by hand. After ten or twelve feet he ran into blue shale, hard as concrete until it hit the air, then it crumbled. The family obtained a drill and eventually dug about eighteen more wells. A water witcher was used to locate likely spots. They would drill, dynamite, clean out, and then repeat the process. One couldn't go into the well for about an hour after blasting.

Finally a little water was found one hundred feet deep. It would run about thirty minutes and then dry up. It would have to be shut off until it filled again. The water was in veins, not pools. At first the stock wouldn't drink it because it was too salty.

AFTER FILING and proving up on 320 acres one could file for 320 acres more without adding improvements. The Roncos increased their holdings to 640 acres. Occasionally there was ample rain and they raised great

crops, but this was rare.

The Thatchers were running cattle on the Redtop at this time. (It was an extension of the Hatchet Ranch.) They were pumping water into tanks. The Roncos had about fifty head of cattle which used to go to the Redtop to drink. Then they would come back by themselves. Finally the Thatchers had to stop this practice because they did not have enough water for their own cattle. However, the foreman, Sherman Cox, would let the Roncos have enough water for their household use.

BY THIS TIME Frank's father had taken a job at the U.S. Zinc Smelter at Blende to supplement his income. He really wanted to make that homestead into a home but just couldn't make it. Other people who had filed on land and proved up on their homesteads (in three years) sold it to Thatcher for \$5 an acre. The Roncos held on to their land.

Frank's crippled brother kept the place going. In 1922 or 1923 because of the drought Nicola sold the cattle for \$1,000. The 640 acres were sold for only \$600. The Roncos had waited too long.

MEANWHILE, about 1916, when he was sixteen, Frank ran away to join a friend who had a homestead at Florence. Frank earned his way by cutting posts, at fifty cents a day and board.

Later Frank returned to Pueblo. He and a friend decided to join the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus. Frank's job was to put up and take down the horse tent twice a day. It took a week to go from Pueblo to Denver working all the small towns.

In Denver, the two adventurers quit the circus and caught a freight train headed for Cheyenne and Frontier Days. They awoke to find themselves and their freight car on a siding still far from Cheyenne. They bought tickets to Cheyenne and found a room for fifty cents a night. The following day Frank found a job washing dishes, earning \$25 a week and board. His buddy was shining shoes next door. Frank worked his way up to afternoon fry cook.

Restaurant work was too tame for Frank. He soon found work on a ranch. A widow owned two ranches several miles apart and had a foreman for each. One of her foreman, Howard Edick, hired Frank at \$75 a month and board and room. One day Howard and Frank went over to report to the widow. When she met Frank she questioned, "You pay that little guy \$75 a month?"

"Yes, he's worth it!" retorted the foreman.

Edick didn't need Frank so he was transferred to the widow's home ranch. She liked the way he worked and raised his pay to \$100 a month. They would play cards in the evening. She treated him just like a son. (Frank might have inherited that ranch if he had stayed.)

During haying season extra hands were hired. One of these hands, an ex-army man, convinced Frank that he should go to work in Cheyenne for the Union Pacific Railroad so Frank quit the ranch and was hired as a machinist's helper. He lasted just one week. His boss found him smoking in

the restroom and fired him on the spot.

BY THEN it was 1920, and Frank was eighteen. He enlisted in the Marines for a two year hitch. He went through boot camp at Mare Island, close to San Francisco, and was sent to Guam as a cook. The pay was \$30 a month with a deduction of 20 cents for hospitalization. When he made private first class he got a \$6 raise. He was paid extra for cooking; he was making \$60 a month when he was discharged with a good conduct medal.

His folks had no idea what had become of Frank. They had looked all over for him and had given him up for dead. Finally, he wrote to them from Guam.

UPON HIS DISCHARGE, Frank returned to Pueblo and the homestead. He stayed out there for four or five months then came in to town and got a job as a carman's helper on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The yards were where the old ART rip track was, somewhat north of Runyon Field (1990), with a roundhouse nearby. Even after the 1921 flood the Missouri Pacific operated from its own yard.

Charlie Barnett was the foreman. There was no union. After two months Frank asked for a raise, and the foreman raised him from 47 cents to 58 cents an hour.

In 1928 the Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific consolidated their yards at the present location just west of the West Fourth Street bridge. The carmen's seniority rosters were merged. The Rio Grande men didn't like this. They were getting 64 cents an hour and by this time Frank was getting 68 cents. Also, Frank was put ahead of some of the Rio Grande men on the roster. Working nights paid 6 cents more, so Frank was soon earning 75 cents an hour or \$6 a day, which during the depression was more money than most people were making.

When Frank wanted to transfer out into the yards as a carman second class, Charlie Barnett said it was all

right and not to let them run him off. Charlie didn't say why. When Frank got out there he found that the foreman was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and hated "Dagos and Catholics." Frank told him he was both and proud of it and that he was there to stay.

Later the foreman lost his hand when a railroad car rolled over it. Frank loaded the foreman in his car and rushed him to St. Mary's Hospital. The foreman complained about being taken to a Catholic hospital. Frank then brought the foreman's wife out to the hospital. The nuns took such great care of the foreman that he

changed his attitude towards them. From that time on Frank and the foreman were the best of friends.

Frank was lucky. He was never laid off. The American Refrigerator Transit Company took over the Missouri Pacific yards and used it as a place to rebuild their cars.

Frank was on call to help whenever the D&RG had a wreck. Also, when a railroad car needed repair "on the road" he might be called out. More than once he drove his Model T down a service road next to the tracks to Cedarwood south of Pueblo to make a repair.



Railroad crew cleaning up after a train wreck. Frank Ronco third from left holding cable. Photos courtesy Frank Ronco

WHILE HE WAS WORKING NIGHTS for the railroad, Frank worked days for a contractor, building houses all over town. The contractor had two carpenters, a painter, a laborer, and Frank. Frank received 50 cents an hour. He wasn't paid but was given receipts for his time. The contractor

bought three lots on East Third Street between Bradford and Chester and built Frank's house, and duplexes next door. Frank didn't want on the corner so he chose his present lot. He dug the basement with his father-in-law's horse and a rented slip. The house cost him \$4,500 -- \$1,000 in

accumulated receipts and \$3,500 he borrowed to pay the contractor. (If he had waited until the depression in 1929 he could have bought the house for half price.)

WHEN FRANK came to town from the homestead he boarded with the Pelusos at 115 Chester, near where he later built his house. (They were the parents of the bachelor Pelusos who lived next to them out in the country.) It is a vacant lot now. Frank's father, Nicola, had an upstairs apartment across the street at 322 E. First.

The Pace family lived a few doors west at 316 E. First. Lucy Pace had been born there. Frank got acquainted with Lucy and they were married on November 10, 1924.

At first they had an apartment where the Big Top Kwik Shop is now. Then they moved in with Lucy's parents at 316 E. First, then finally into the new house at 306 E. Third. They had three boys; Frank, Jr. was born September 23, 1926, James on December 5, 1929, and William on August 13, 1935.

Frank, Jr. played the accordion. He joined the Phillip's Crusader Marching Band. He served in the Navy during World War II. Upon discharge he entered Colorado State University and majored in forestry. He worked for the U.S. Forest Service in Fort Collins and later in Flagstaff, Arizona. Since retiring he has been working as a consultant.

James went to work for the American Tobacco Company right out of high school. After one year he was transferred to New Orleans. Later he went to work for an advertising firm. Now he operates his own advertising firm.

William attended Colorado University and earned a teaching degree. He lives in Lakewood and teaches at a high school in Englewood.

WHEN FRANK first moved to "Goat Hill" it was probably eighty per cent Italian. His neighbors were the Fabrizios, Dazzios, Potestios, Benfattis, and Bacinos. Today the neighborhood is probably eighty per cent Hispanic.

FRANK RETIRED on January 1, 1966, after railroading for 44 years. In 1974 he and Lucy celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Shortly after, Lucy became ill. She suffered for twelve years and passed away on October 25, 1988.

Frank remains active. His cottage is well kept and his lawn is manicured. A few years ago he planted Bermuda grass in his backyard. It only requires an occasional watering. He spends his time at the SRDA Center and is a fair dancer. He used to be an avid fisherman but didn't fish much while caring for Lucy.

But he still has his boat with its outboard motor. Who knows? He just might take up his hobby again.

Newspaper article on "The PUEBLO CHIEFTAN" of Pueblo (Colorado) of Jan 13, 1993

James Runco (b.1908 in Salida) holds photograph of his third cousin **Mario Runco Junior** who will be aboard the space shuttle scheduled for launch today. You can bet that Pueblo and Jim Runco were up long before dawn this morning, eyes glued to CNN to watch the scheduled liftoff of the space shuttle Endeavour. Runco was anticipating the flight from Cape Canaveral because a third cousin, *Mario Runco Jr.*, is part of the five-member crew charged to deploy a \$200 million Tracking and Data Relay Satellite. Until June 1987, Runco didn't know he had an astronaut relative. That's when he read that among fifteen astronauts selected for training was one *Mario Runco Jr.*, a U.S. Navy lieutenant commander from the Bronx (New York). Delighted at the thought that *Mario* might indeed be kin, *Runco* wrote to him. Two or three weeks later, "I was out in the back yard and my wife called me in. He was calling us," Runco said. "You can bet that phone call made our day." Then came a color picture of *Mario*, autographed: "Thanks for the letter and kind words. We'll have to trace our ancestry together." Mario was a member of the **Atlantis** crew on the flight beginning Nov. 24, 1991, a mission that included dispatching a missile-warning satellite for the Pentagon." *I got up and looked at CNN one morning and there he was, taking pictures.*" Runco, now 84, grinned at the memory. Then *Mario* sent him a patch from the mission. The friendship has continued to grow, with a wonderful coincidence.

Last summer, a niece, **Mary Peterson**, her daughter and granddaughter, decided to go to the summer Olympics at Barcelona. They didn't have lodging reservations, so they had no place to stay. Instead of fretting, they merely changed plans and went on to Italy to visit the *Runco* family roots in a village called Lago, *Runco* said. They arrived the day the town was having a giant celebration for *Mario*, honoring him as the *first Italian-American in space*. "Mary pushed through the police lines. She nearly got arrested," said Runco. But meet him she did (see p.174). Then last summer, Mario and another astronaut, **Donald R. McMonagle**, flew into **Peterson Field** in Colorado Springs to meet Runco and Mrs. Peterson. They had dinner and a 3 1/2-hour chat at the Olive Garden. Finally, Runco received an invitation to attend the liftoff and landing of Mario's second space flight - today's planned **Endeavour** launch. But he just didn't want to go by himself, since Mrs. Runco has died and a grandson has been transferred from Florida to Rhode Island.

Mario is a primary mission specialist for the deployment of the TDRS, one satellite of a system that allows astronauts in space to communicate with Mission Control almost continuously. It also serves as a communications system between scientific satellites and the ground. He is also a primary specialist for Extra Vehicular Activity - a scheduled five-hour space walk. And a proud third cousin in Pueblo promised to be watching."

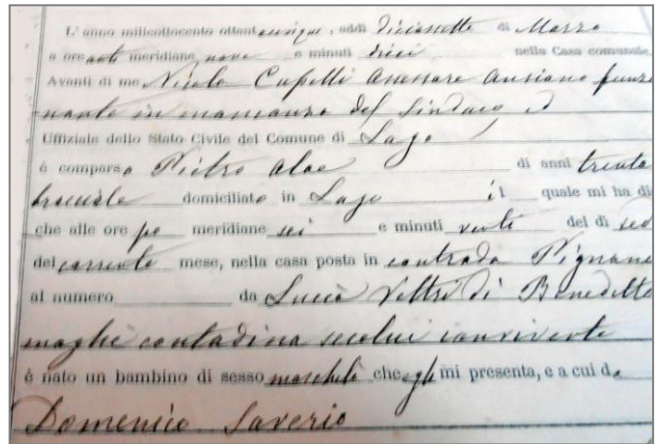


Photo: James, Theresa Carmina and Phil Runco in 1987 in Pueblo (CO)

Other BIOGRAPHIES of LAGHITAN FAMILIES in SALIDA

- **ALOE Domenico Saverio** AKA "Alloy Sam" and **Angelo**

Domenico Saverio Aloe (1885-1970) had arrived in 1909 in *Trinidad* (CO) where his brother *Michele* was already living. He then moved to *Poncha Springs* where his wife *Vincenzina Peluso* AKA "Virginia" (1887-1977), his son *Pete* (b.1910), his father-in-law *Vincenzo Peluso* (b.1857) and his mother-in-law *Rosaria Peluso* (b.1868) arrived from *New York* by train after having landed on *January 11th 1911* with the ship "*Carpathia*".



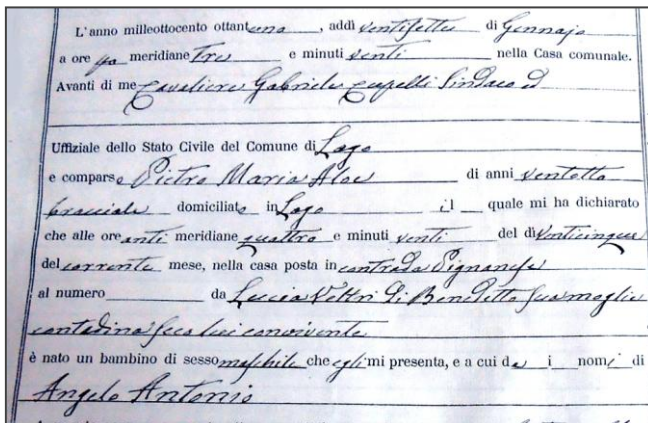
The **birth certificate** shows that *Domenico Saverio* was born in the suburb of *Pignanese* on *March 16th 1885* when his father *Pietro* was *30* years old.

Alloy Sam	Head	2	R	M	W	34	M	1902	Pa
Vincenzina	Wife			F	W	33	M	1911	29
Pete	Son			M	W	10	S	1911	29
Salvadore	Son			M	W	8	S		
Susie	Daughter			F	W	7	S		
Littie	Daughter			F	W	3 1/2	S		

The **1920 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Domenico Saverio Aloe** AKA **Sam Alloy** (b.1885) had a family consisting of: his wife **Vincenzina** AKA "Lina" (b.1889), his children **Pete** (b.1911), **Salvadore** AKA **Sam** (b.1913), **Susie** (b.1914) and **Littie** AKA **Lilly F.** (b.1916).

Alloy, Sam	Head	0			44	M	23	No	Yes	Italy
Lina	Wife				41	F	20	No	Yes	Italy
Pete	Son				19	M	5	No	Yes	Italy
Sam	Son				17	M	5	No	Yes	Colorado
Susie M.	Daughter				16	F	5	No	Yes	Colorado
Lilly F.	Daughter				14	F	3	Yes	Yes	Colorado
Elsie V.	Daughter				3 1/2	F	3	No		Colorado

The **1930 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Saverio Aloe** AKA **Sam Alloy** (b.1885) had a family consisting of: his wife **Vincenzina** AKA "Lina" (b.1889), his children **Pete** (b.1911), **Sam** (b.1913), **Susie M.** (b.1914), **Lilly F.** (b.1916) and **Elsie V.** (b.1927). Only *Pete* was born in *Italy*, the others in *Colorado*.



Angelo Aloe (b.1881) son of *Pietro Maria Aloe* (1846-1906) and *Lucia Veltri* (b.1854), married *Emilia Antonia Piluso* (b.1885) on *January 30th 1904* and on *August 8th 1904* he left *Naples* with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*" for *New York* from which he reached *Poncha Springs* (CO) where his brother **Saverio** (b. 1885) was a boarder at *Domenico Posteraro's* home.

The **birth certificate** shows that **Angelo Antonio Aloe** was born in the suburb of *Pignanese* on the **25th January 1881** when his father *Pietro Maria Aloe* was *28* years old, his mother was *Lucia Veltri* (daughter of *Benedetto*) and the Mayor of *Lago* was *Gabriele Cupelli*.

- **BARONE Pietro**

Pietro Barone (b.1876), not to be confused with the homonymous born in 1890, was single when he arrived in Salida in 1899. He was joined by his nephew **Giovanni De Grazia** (b.1875) in 1914. **Vincenzo Barone** (b.1875) also arrived in that same year in Scranton (PA) but then moved to Salida where in 1905 he welcomed his cousin **Angelo Barone** (b.1890) who was only 15 years old.

Francesco Barone (b.1855) joined his cousin Giuseppe Scanga on July 2nd 1905. Angelo worked for the Ohio and Colorado Smelting Co. and lived on 337 W. Front St. in Salida.

REGISTRATION CARD 5 Fm 132

Name: Angelo Barone

Address: 337 W. Front St. Salida, Colo.

Date of Birth: 1899

Marital Status: Single

- **BRUNI Luigi**

Luigi Bruni (1871-1954) had just married Filomena Coscarella⁶⁷ (b.1872) when he decided to emigrate in 1901 to Scranton (PA) to join his brother Domenico. His daughter **Elvira** left that same year. His settlement in Pennsylvania was short since he preferred to move to Salida where his nephew **Francesco Aloe** (age 18) arrived in 1911. His wife **Filomena** and daughter **Elvira** (b.1901) arrived in 1920.

- **CALVANO brothers**

Gaetano Calvano (1847-1904) and **Elisabetta Coscarella** (b.1856) had nine children: Giuseppe (1874-1962), Anna (1877-1881), Luigi (1881-1881), Michele (1888-1899), Raffaella (b.1890), Giovanni (b.1893), Maria (b.1894), Raffaele (b.1895) and Orazio (1897-1993). They lived in Fontanelle, a suburb of Lago.

Giuseppe (1874-1962), son of Gaetano Coscarella and Elisabetta Coscarella, emigrated to Pittsburgh (PA) before 1903, the year he was joined by his brother **Nicola** (b.1889). They then moved to Salida where his brother **Giovanni** (b.1893) arrived in New York on June 3rd 1909 with the ship "Moltke"; their mother **Elisabetta Coscarella** (b.1856) who had become a widow in 1904, and sons **Giuseppe** (1874-1962), **Orazio** (1897-1993) and **Raffaele** (b.1890), arrived in New York on August 24th 1911 with the ship "Taormina".

On February 14th 1920, Giuseppe's wife **Clementina Brigida Falsetti** (b.1879) and children **Assunta** (b.1902), **Elisabetta** (b.1905) and **Carmine** (b.1909) left Lago to join them.

- **Giuseppe** AKA "Joe" (1874-1962) married in 1904 Clementina AKA "Lina" Falsetti (1878-1962) and had five children: Assunta (b.1902), Elisabetta (b.1905), Carmine (b.1909), Carl (b.1920) and Susie (b.1923). He worked for the D & RG RR and lived at 430 1st Street, Salida. Assunta, Elisabetta and Carmine were born in Lago and on February 14th 1920, arrived in New York and took the train to Salida. Joe died in Los Angeles.

⁶⁷ Filomena was Antonio Coscarella (1832-1898) and Rosa Piluso's (b.1844) daughter.

- **Giovanni** (b.1893) became a widower before 1903, worked as a "motorman" at the Ohio and Colorado Smelting Co. in Salida where he lived at 414 Front Street until the year 1918 after which he moved to Los Angeles (2209 Damon Street).
- **Orazio** (1897-1993) married in 1920 Mary (b.1891) and had four children: Sam (b.1921), Victor (b.1923), Legrizza AKA "Rita" (b.1925) and Alfredo AKA "Fred" (b.1927). He died in Los Angeles (CA) in 1993.

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

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

I, ***** ORAZIO CALVANO *****
 now residing at **6808 San Pablo St., Bell, California.**
 occupation **Laborer**, aged **32** years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
 Sex **Male**, color **White**, complexion **Dark**, color of eyes **Brown**
 color of hair **Brown**, height **5** feet **3** inches; weight **145** pounds; visible distinctive marks
 race **Southern Italian**; nationality **Italian**
 I was born in **Lego, Italy**, on **April 9, 1897**
 I am **not** married. The name of my wife or husband is **Maria**
 we were married on **April 4, 1920** at **Salida, Colorado**; she or he was
 born at **Lego, Italy**, on **June 4, 1896**, entered the United States
 at **New York, N.Y.**, on **Feb. 4, 1920** for permanent residence therein, and now
 resides **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: **Sam, b. 5/29/21; Victor, b. 2/8/23**
at Salida, Colo.; Legrizza, b. 2/10/25 at Sal Lake, Utah; Alfredo, b. 4/1/27
Bell, Calif; all reside with me.
 I have **not** heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number _____, on _____
 at _____
 my last foreign residence was **Lego, 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, New York**
 under the name of **ORAZIO CALVANO**, on **Aug. 24, 1911**
 on the vessel **"Taormina"**

Photo: Orazio Calvano's Declaration of Intention to become a U.S. citizen in 1930



Calvano family's home between Sacket and J Streets

- **CANONICO Angelo**

Angelo Canonico (b.1882) who had lived in Salida from 1902 to 1904 together **Giuseppe Canonico** (b.1861), returned in 1909 with his young cousin **Emilio** (b.1894) and was welcomed by his father **Pasquale**. His cousin **Michele** (b.1890) had arrived in 1907. **Francesco Canonico** (1896-1968) emigrated to Salida in 1913 and was welcomed by his brother-in-law **Francesco Policicchio**. Giuseppe was Saverio Posteraro's nephew.

Francesco (1898-1968) AKA "Frank" arrived in New York on March 27th 1913 with the ship "America". He settled in Salida at 598 W. 2nd St. but moved to 127 Grant Avenue in Millvale (PA), working initially as a smelter at the Ohio and Colorado Smelter (Salida) and then as a carpenter for the Branna Construction Corp. in Pittsburgh PA (see below, military draft forms of 1917 and 1942). He married in 1921 Virginia (b.1903) and had three children: Joe (b.1922), Mary (b.1924) and Gori (b.1929).

REGISTRATION CARD No. 103

1. Name: *Francesco Alfonso Canonico* No. *21*

2. Address: *528 1/2 2nd St. Salida Colo.*

3. Date of Birth: *May 27th 1896*

4. Place of Birth: *Italy*

5. Name of Mother: *Alice*

6. Name of Father: *Giuseppe* *Katy*

7. Name of Employer: *Smelter* No. *30*

8. Address of Employer: *Ohio Colo Smelter*

9. Name of Employer: *" " "*

10. Name of Employer: *" " "*

11. Name of Employer: *" " "*

12. Name of Employer: *" " "*

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

Francesco Alfonso Canonico
(Signature of registrant)

Military draft registration of Francesco Canonico (1917)

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER

2967 *Frank Canonico*

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)

127 Grant Ave. Millvale Allegheny Pa.

(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

4. TELEPHONE

M.I. 1323J

5. AGE IN YEARS

46

6. PLACE OF BIRTH

Italy

DATE OF BIRTH

May 27 1896

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

Virginia Canonico 127 Grant Ave. Millvale, Pa.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Branna Construction Corp.

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

Pittsburgh Allegheny Pa.

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42) 10-21630-9 *Frank Canonico*
(over) (Registrant's signature)

Military draft registration of Frank Canonico (1942)

• **CAVALIERE Domenico**

Domenico Cavaliere (b.1871) married **Mary Mazzuca** (b.1873) and had six children: **Frank** (b.1900), **Dan** (b.1903), **Christine** (1905-1996-photo), **Emil** (b.1909) AKA "Millie", **Louis** (b.1912) and **Billy** (1914). His nephew **Hector Serpe** (b.1901) was also living with them. Domenico arrived in Salida in 1887, his wife with sons Joseph and Frank in 1903.



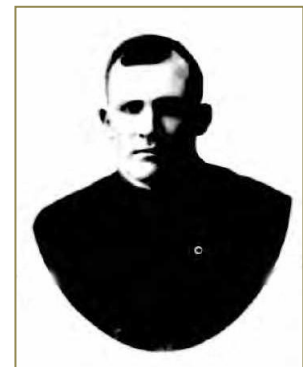
Cavaliere Domenico	head	1	0	F	Or	Or	49	31	1906	Pa	1909
Mary	wife				F	Or	46	31	1903	Pa	1903
Frank	son				Or	Or	20	02	1903	Pa	1903
Dan	son				Pa	Or	17	02			
Christine	daughter				F	Or	16	02			
Millie	daughter				F	Or	11	02			
Louis	son				Or	Or	5	02			
Billy	son				Pa	Or	6	02			
Hector Serpe	nephew				Pa	Or	19	02	1904	Pa	

The 1920 Salida Census shows the presence of the Domenico Cavaliere's family

They had two children who lived elsewhere: **Joseph** (born in Lago in 1898, lived in Denver) and **Virginia** (b.1906).

• **CICIARELLI Nicola** (aka Cicerelli) ⁶⁸

Nicola Ciciarelli (1857-1940) was married to **Rosa Muto** (b.1865). He arrived in New York on March 6th 1906 with the ship "Deutschland" and with the train reached Poncha Springs CO where his son **Caesar** AKA "Chester" (b.1895) had already arrived and where his other sons subsequently came: **Carmine** (1893-1940 photo) on April 6th 1909, **Gabriele** (b.1889) in 1910, **Francesco Emilio** (1896-1977) in 1915 but returned to Lago where he died, **Fiore** in 1929 and **Saverio** (1904-1982) in 1930 (Saverio was married to **Elisabetta Cupelli** 1906-1983 and lived in Pignanesse 'e Supra). They all started working for the "D & RGW" railroad.



[Form for Naturalized Citizen, Department of State, Washington, D.C.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF Colorado,
COUNTY OF Chaffee

I, Carmine Cicerelli, a NATURALIZED AND LEGAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport to Italy.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy, on April, 1893; that my father, Nicola Cicerelli, was born in Italy and is now residing at Lago, Italy; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Naples about April 6th, 1909; that I resided NY years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1909 to 1921 at Salida, Colorado; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Superior Court of San Mateo County, California on 21st June, 1918, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the MENETRAL PERSON described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods: from NY to NY; from NY to NY; and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Salida, in the State of Colorado, where I follow the occupation of Laborer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASS PORT
DEC 1 1921
ISSUED
WASHINGTON

Carmine Cicerelli's application for a US Passport in 1921.

Carmine

- was born in Lago on April 15th 1893,
- left Naples on April 6th 1909
- lived at 337 W. 1st Street in Salida (CO) since 1909
- worked for the "Ohio & Colorado Smelter" at Salida
- became a US naturalized citizen on June 21st 1918

⁶⁸ Data obtained with phone interviews with **Francesco Ciciarelli** on the 6th and 14th of November 2006.
206

Form No. 192
FOREIGN SERVICE
(Corrected April 1948)

DIVISION OF
PROTECTIVE SERVICES
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION
is assigned to

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Complete Sections XIII-7, XIII-8, and XVIII-7 and Notes of the Foreign Service Regulations

NOTED IN THE
SECTION

7-30-51
Copy sent to
Secretary

Naples, Italy, January 30, 1951.
(Place and date)

Name in full Carmine Mannerino Cicerelli. Occupation ---

~~Naturalized~~ before the Superior Court, Last known address
~~at Camp Fremont, California, June 21,~~
1918. 709 W. 1st Street, Salida, Colorado.

Date of death November 22, 1940. Age 48.
(Month) (Day) (Hour) (Minute) (Year) (As nearly as can be ascertained)

Place of death Frazione Pignanese, Lago, Province of Cosenza, Italy.
(Number and street) or (Hospital or hotel) (City) (Country)

Certificate of death of Carmine Cicerelli issued by American Consulate of Naples (Italy) shows that he had been a resident at 709 W. 1st Street in Salida and that he had died in Pignanese, a suburb of Lago, on November 22nd 1940

Cicerelli, F. E.	head	M	W	43	M	Mo	C	Italy
—, Mary	wife	F	W	33	M	Mo	5	Salida
—, Albert	son	M	W	14	S	Mo	7	Salida
—, Yolanda	daughter	F	W	8	S	Mo	2	Salida

This portion of this **1940 Salida Census** shows that **F.E. (Francesco Emilio) Cicerelli** (1896-1977) lived with his wife **Mary** (b.1906) and his children **Albert** (b.1926) and **Yolanda** (b.1932). He worked as a steamer for the D & RG Railroad.

Gabriele Ciciarelli (1889-1945) married **Clara** (b.1900) and had two daughters: **Rose** (b.1920) and **Mary** (b.1923)



Saverio Ciciarelli's son, Francesco was born in Lago on November 3rd 1929, lives in Salida (701 W. 1st Street-**photo** shows his home) since 1949 when he emigrated to join his father. He's married to Ida Guccione who was born in the town of S. Fili (Cosenza).

Francesco's sister, **Maria** (b.1927) married *Giovanni Sesti* (b.1926) and settled in *St. Louis* (MO). One of Francesco's cousins, whose name is *Ugo Iuliano*, lives in *Lago* in the suburb of *Pignanese*.

Francesco's cousin, **Gabriele Ciciarelli** (1930-2005) was born in *Lago* in 1930, emigrated in 1949 to *Salida* where he worked as a miner for 15 years in the "*Climax Mine*". He married *Ann Zahoropoulou*, a Greek woman and they had 4 children: *Carmine*, *Gabriel*, *Nicolina* (*Cowick*) and *JoAnn* (*Holdwick*). In 1965, Gabriele and family moved to *St. Louis* (MO) where they remained until his death in 2005.

His brothers *Nicola*, *Antonio* and *Angelo* also settled in *St. Louis* (MO). One of his sisters *Rosa* (married to *Salvatore Sesti*) lives in *St. Louis* (MO), the other *Mafalda* (married name *Scanga*) lives in *St. Louis* (MO) and the third, *Francesca* (married name is *Barone*) lives in *New York*. He was *Rose Ciciarelli's* nephew.

- COSCARELLA Domenico**

Domenico "Dominic" **Coscarella** (1877-1940) arrived in *New York* on the ship "*Neckar*" on April 27th 1904, married *Luigia "Louise" Piluso* (1879-1949) and had six children: *Angelo* (b.1904 in *Lago*), *Angiolina* (b.1907), *Raffaelina* (b.1908), *Charles* (b.1917), *Sylvia* (b.1920), *Carl* (b.1922) and *Frank* (b.1924). His parents were *Raffaele Coscarella* (1831-1899) and *Angela Maria Runco* (1838-1899).

<i>Coscarella Domenico</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>St. Italian</i>
<i>Luigia</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Colorado</i>
<i>Angiolina</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>Colorado</i>
<i>Raffaelina</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>1 1/2</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>Colorado</i>

Portion of the **1910 Poncha Springs Census** concerning Domenico Coscarella's family



Headstone of Dominic and Louise Coscarella

Giovanni Coscarella

was born in Lago on May 3rd 1885 and on March 29th 1912 he arrived in New York with the ship "Adriatic" while his wife Rachela remained in Lago. He headed for Boswell PA, then moved to Salida where he worked as a roundhouse watchman at the local railroad station, as the 1921 passport request on the right shows.



[ENTRICK OF JANUARY, 1912.]
[FORM FOR NATURALIZED CITIZEN.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF Colorado, ss:
COUNTY OF Chaffee

I, Giovanni Coscarella, a NATURALIZED AND ROYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT
ISSUED
FEB 26 1921
WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION SEEN

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy on May 3, 1885; that my father Domenico Coscarella born in Lago, Italy and is now residing at Lago, Italy that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Naples about March, 1912; that I resided Eight years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1912 to 1921, at Salida, Colorado; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the County Court of Chaffee Co., Colorado at Burr Vista, Colorado on December 12, 1905, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:

Italy from 1905 to 1912,
from _____ to _____

and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Salida, in the State of Colorado, where I follow the occupation of Roundhouse Watchman. My last passport was obtained from _____ on _____ and was _____ I am about _____ months with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:

Italy To visit wife and parents
(Name of country.) (Object of visit.)

(Name of country.) (Object of visit.)

(Name of country.) (Object of visit.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of New York
(Port of departure.)

• **COSTA Vincenzo** ⁶⁹

Vincenzo Costa (b.1875), son of Antonio Costa (1827-1877) and Serafina Piluso (b.1834), left Naples on June 5th 1897 for New York from which he took the train to Amador City near San Francisco (California) where his brother **Giuseppe** (b.1856) had settled in 1887.

He then moved to Salida but returned to Lago in 1902 to marry **Saveria Politano** (b.1880) and on March 13th 1903 left Naples with the ship "Weimar" headed for Salida. His wife Saveria left Naples for New York on November 11th 1907 with the ship "Republic" and his nephew **Antonio** Costa (age 18) also joined them in 1911. After a few years they moved to Amador City where his brother Giuseppe was married to **Clementina Piluso** (b.1868) and who had become an American citizen in 1893 (see below)

⁶⁹ Vincenzo and Giuseppe's sister was **Giuseppa Costa** (b.1867), grandmother of **Father Martino Milito** (1913-1994), an exceptional preacher and confessor from Lago.

NATURALIZED.

Fee for Passport, - - - \$1.00
 Fee for filling out appli-
 cation in duplicate, - - .50
 Fee for administering
 oath in duplicate, - - .50

No. 373

ISSUED, May 27, 1899

I, Joseph Costa, a naturalized and loyal citizen of the United States, hereby apply to the ^{Embassy} Legation of the United States at Rome, Italy for a passport for myself, ~~accompanied by my wife~~ and minor children, as follows: born at Lago (Lorenza) Italy on the 14 day of May, 1856; and born at Naples, Italy on the 19 day of April, 1887; that I resided 11 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from May 10, 1887 to October 4, 1898 at Santa Cruz, Cal.; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County at Santa Cruz, California on the 27 day of December, 1895, as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the bearer of Passport No. sent issued by returned on the 18 day of 18, which is sent 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 Santa Cruz in the State of California, where I follow the occupation of miner; that I last left the United States on the 9 day of October, 1898, on board the "Sulda", arriving in Naples, Italy the 20 day of October, 1898; that I have resided in Lago (Lorenza) Italy since the 22 day of October, 1899; that I am now temporarily residing at Naples, Italy and that I intend to return to the United States within three days with a purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago (Lorenza) Italy on or about the 14 day of May, 1856; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the "Sulda" from Naples, Italy on or about the 19 day of April, 1887; that I resided 11 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from May 10, 1887 to October 4, 1898 at Santa Cruz, Cal.; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County at Santa Cruz, California on the 27 day of December, 1895, as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the bearer of Passport No. sent issued by returned on the 18 day of 18, which is sent 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 Santa Cruz in the State of California, where I follow the occupation of miner; that I last left the United States on the 9 day of October, 1898, on board the "Sulda", arriving in Naples, Italy the 20 day of October, 1898; that I have resided in Lago (Lorenza) Italy since the 22 day of October, 1899; that I am now temporarily residing at Naples, Italy and that I intend to return to the United States within three days with a purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

I desire the passport for the purpose of returning me to the U.S. and swear that I have never applied elsewhere for a U.S. passport and was refused.
 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 use of evasion: So HELP ME GOD.



Joseph Costa
 OF THE UNITED STATES AT Naples, Italy
 Sworn to before me, this 27 day of May, 1899
Consul General

• CUPELLI Gaetano "Guy"

Gaetano "Guy" S. Cupelli (1879) arrived in New York with the ship "Kaiserin Maria Theresia" on June 2nd 1902 and was welcomed in Salida by his brother Peter. He married Eva Cupelli (1900-1957) and had 3 children: Mary (b.1924), Louise (b.1926) and Angie (b.1928), see below the 1940 Salida Census.

Cupelli, Guy S.	head	M	W	60	M	No	3	3	Italy
—, Eva	wife	F	W	40	M	No	3	3	Italy
—, Mary	daughter	F	W	16	S	No	5	7	Solorado
—, Louise	daughter	F	W	14	S	yes	1	1	Solorado
—, Angie	daughter	F	W	12	S	No	4	4	Solorado



Headstone of Guy and Eva Cupelli

- **CUPELLI Maria**

Maria Cupelli (b. 3.25.1872, daughter of *Angelo Cupelli* 1832-1891 and *Vincenza Porco* b.1847), married in 1903 **Nicola Muto** (b.1873) and arrived in Salida from Lago in 1907 at age 35 years, together with her son **Francesco Muto** (age 5) to join her husband *Nicola* who had arrived in 1905, at 35, to join his brother *Saverio*, together with **Giuseppe Cupelli** (23) his brother *Saverio's* grandson. In 1909, **Nicola** was working in "Victoria's Bar" at the north-east corner of Salida, between *F Street* and *Sackett Street*, then called "Front Street" (located on the ground floor of *Hotel Mildred*). It was a typical Western saloon inaugurated in 1900. **Luigi Muto** had arrived in Salida in 1899 together with his sister **Raffaella Muto** (*Giuseppe De Luca's* wife).

- **DE GRAZIA Nicola and Raffaele**

Nicola De Grazia (b.1878) son of *Pietro De Grazia* and of *Giuseppina Perri* welcomed in Salida by his cousin **Francesco "Frank" De Grazia** (b.1884) who had arrived in 1900, first settled in New York and then moved to Salida. Family union continued when in 1907 **Maria De Grazia** (age 35) arrived in 1907 together with her children *Filippo* and *Pietro Runco*, to join husband *Nicola Runco*.

De Grazia Frank	head	2	2070	NO	M	W	46	M	26	NO	Yes	Italy
Josephine	wife -H				F	W	36	M	17	NO	Yes	Italy
Angelo	son				M	W	16	S		Yes	Yes	Colorado
Ida	daughter				F	W	17	S		Yes	Yes	Colorado

This portion of the **1930 Salida Census** shows that **Frank De Grazia** (b. 1884) lived with his wife *Josephine* (b.1894), his son *Angelo* (b.1914) and daughter *Ida* (b.1917)

Other *De Grazia's* emigrated to Salida: **Carmine** (18) in 1913 under patronage of his brother **Raffaele** who lived at *348 W. 1st St.*, and **Giovanni** (39) in 1914 to join his nephew *Pietro Barone*.

Raffaele De Grazia (1890-1952) was born in Lago on *February 18th 1890*. He had arrived in Salida in 1907, sold dry goods in a retail store and married on *June 8th 1913* *Giovanna "Jennie" Muto* (1894-1974) who had immigrated in 1896. They lived on *418 W. 1st Street*, Salida had 4 children: *Eva* (b.1914), *John* (b.1917) and *Rose* (b.1919), see below the 1920 Census of Salida.

Grazia Ralph	Head	1	0	F	M	29	M	1907	Pa	400 400	Italy
Jennie S	Wife			F	M	25	M	1880	Pa	400 400	Italy
Rose	Daughter			F	M	6	S			400 400	Colorado
John	Son			M	M	4	S				Colorado
Rose	Daughter			F	M	1	S				Colorado
		1	0	F	M	11	M	1881	Pa	No No	Italy



Headstone of Ralph De Grazia and Jennie Muto

- **DE GRAZIA "Charles" Carmine** AKA " Carmen C. De Grazio"

Carmine "Charles" De Grazia (1894-1958) son of Pietro De Grazia, August 15th 1884 and died in Salida in 1958. He arrived in New York on the ship "Moltke" on August 18th 1913 , lived at 418 W. 1st Street of Salida and worked at the round house of the D & RG Railroad. He married Mary A. De Grazia (1901-1991) and had 4 children: Frank (b.1921), Lena (b.1923), Robert (b.1928) and Gloria (b.1930).



Headstone of Carmine C. and Mary A. De Grazia

- **DE PASQUALE Carmine**

Carmine De Pasquale (b.1866), his wife **Rosa Barone** (b.1868) and their children **Letizia** (b.1893), **Mario** (b.1896), **Ventura** (b.1899) and **Angelo** (b.1903) left Naples with the ship "Città di Genova" on June 7th 1906 to join Francesco who had previously arrived in Salida (the exact date is not listed in the records examined).

De Pasquale Carmine	Head	M	W	43	Mar 22	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1870	Mo
Rosa	Wife	F	W	38	Mar 22	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	
Mario	Son	M	W	2	5	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	
Ventura	Son	M	W	10	5	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	
Angelo	Son	M	W	5	5	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	
Giovannino	Son	M	W	3	5	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	
Fiorino	Son	M	W	1	5	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1905	

The **1910 Maysville Census** shows that the De Pasquale family consisted of Carmine (b.1866), Rosa (b. 1866), Mario (1896-1940), Ventura (b.1899), Angelo (b.1903), Giovannino (b.1907) e Fiorino (b.1909)

Francesco settled in Salida married **Sally Muto** (b.1890 ca) and had 6 children: **Carl** (b.1916), **Dominic** (1917-2003), **John** (b.1921), **Letizia** (b.1922), **Paul** (b.1925) and **Robert** (b.1929). **Dominick** married **Nellie L. Hamlin** in 1957.

Mario (1896-1940) married **Serafina Zingone** (1901-1992), had six children, one of whom was **Gladys Jane** (1929-2009) who married **Herbert Southall** (1929-1995).

- **GROE Giovanni** AKA "John Groy"

Giovanni Groe (1869-1931) son of **Benigno Groe** (1823-1907) and of **Giuseppa Cicerello** (1832-1905), was the brother of **Luigi** (1866-1893) whose sons **Benigno** (b.1888) and **Francesco** (1890-1976) AKA "Frank" emigrated to **Martin (PA)** and **Los Angeles (CA)**, respectively.

John Groy	Head	D	F	M	W	37	M	1906	AS
Jessie	Wife			F	W	41	M	1906	AS
Louis P.	Son			M	W	21	B	1906	AS
Pauline M.	Daughter			F	W	18	S	1906	AS
Fannie G.	Daughter			F	W	13	S		
Ben F.	Son			M	W	10	S		
Susie M.	Daughter			F	W	9	S		

This **Maysville 1920 Census** shows **John Groy's family**: **John** (b.1869), wife **Jessie** or "Josephine" (b.1878) and his children: **Louis** (b.1898), **Pauline** (b.1902), **Fannie** (b.1907), **Ben** (1910-1995) and **Susie** (b.1911). John had immigrated in 1901 whereas Jessie, Louis and Pauline had arrived in 1906.

Giovanni born on **November 11th 1869** in **Palomandro (Lago)**, arrived in New York on **August 5th 1902** with the ship "**Sardegna**" and took the train to Salida where his brother **Pietro** (b.1859) had arrived in **January 20th 1901** with the ship "**Hohenzollern**". In 1897 he married **Vittoria Giuseppina Linza** (1878-1958) AKA "**Jessie**" or "**Josephine**" born in **Chiorio (Vasci-Lago)**. **Pauline** (1901-1970) married **Giuseppe Scanga** (1896-1984) who had come from Lago in 1910. **Susie Groy** (b.1911) married **Tony Palese** in 1928 and **Ramon Calderon** in 1963.

Jessie Linza's parents were **Domenico Linza** (b.1847 in **Belmonte CS**) and **Rosanna Porco** (b.1857). She had 3 brothers: **Antonio** (1885-1913) who emigrated in 1901, **Gaetano** AKA "**Guy**" (b.1887) who arrived with the ship "**Koenig Albert**" on **June 4th 1908** and **Vincenzo** (1897-1949). Military draft registration forms (see below) show information on **Vincenzo** and **Gaetano Linza**.

Gravestone of John Groy at Fairview Cemetery of Salida



Serial No.	43	Registration No.	37
1 Name in full	Vincenzo Linza	Age, in yrs	21
2 Home address	514 W. 2nd Salida, Colo.		
3 Date of birth	Feb. 9th, 1897		
4 Where were you born?	Lago, Italy		
5 I am	An Alien		
6 If not a citizen, of what Nation are you a citizen or subject?	Italy		
7 Father's birthplace	Belmonte-Calabro, Italy		
8 Name of employer	Colo. & Ohio Smelter		
9 Place of employment	Salida, Colo.		
10 Name of nearest relative	Giuseppina Linza, Sister		
Address of nearest relative	Douglas Springs, Colo.		
11 Race	White		

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

Vincenzo Linza
P. M. G. O. Form I (blue)
REGISTRATION CARD. 3-2728

Vincenzo Linza was born in Lago on February 9, 1897, lived at 514 W. 2nd St. in Salida and worked at the Colorado & Ohio Smelter Co.

Form I	391	REGISTRATION CARD X	No. 38
1 Name in full	Gaetano Linza	Age, in yrs	29
2 Home address	514 W. 2nd Salida, Colo.		
3 Date of birth	Nov. 22nd, 1887		
4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	Naturalized in Paper		
5 Where were you born?	Lago, Italy		
6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	American		
7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Laborer 30		
8 By whom employed?	Ohio & Colo. Smelting Co.		
9 Where employed?	Salida, Colo.		
10 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)?	Wife & child		
11 Married or single (which)?	Married	Race (specify which)?	Italian
12 What military service have you had? Rank	None	branch	
years		Nation or State	
12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	None		

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

Gaetano Linza
REGISTRATION CARD. 3-2728

Gaetano Linza was born in Lago on November 22, 1887, lived at 514 W. 2nd St. in Salida and worked at the Colorado & Ohio Smelter Co.



John Groy's descendants and friends at the "Intra 'u Saccu" Restaurant of Lago in November 2014: from left to right, Salvatore Muto, Kathy Alan Eckman, Richard Sharpe, Aldo Groe, Aldo's son, Giacondo Muto, Bill McCormick, Vicki Groy McCormick (b.1956), Amanda Sharpe Eckman, Aldo's wife, Kathy Groy Sharpe (b.1949) and Andrisen Eckman.

John Groy's son **Ben F. Groy** (1910-1995) was married to **Angela Clementi** (1920-1969) and had two children: **Kathleen "Kathy"** (1949-2015) married to Richard Sharpe and had two children Luke and Amanda; **Vicki** (b.1956) married to Bill McCormick. Kathy's daughter Amanda is married to Alan Eckman.

• **LINZA Bruno, Gaetano and Mercurio**

Bruno Linza (b.1870) arrived in New York with the ship "Weimar" on May 5th 1903

Gaetano Linza (b.1888-*photo*) arrived in New York with the ship "Moltke" on April 29th 1906. From there he went to Poncha Springs, a few miles southwest of Salida.



Mercurio Antonio Linza (1893-1977) was born in Lago on October 17th 1893

Form 1 390 REGISTRATION CARD No. 31

1 Name in full: *Mercurio Antonio Linza* Age in yrs: *24*

2 Home address: *410 W Front Salida Colo*

3 Date of birth: *Oct 17th 1893*

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 Italy*

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

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? *Colo. Ohio Smelter 13*

8 By whom employed? *Same*

9 Where employed? *Near Salida Colo. Ohio Smelter*

10 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18 or a sister or brother under 18, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? *Mother, Sister in Italy*

11 Married or single (which)? *Single* Race (specify which)?

12 What military service have you had? Rank *None* branch years Nation or State

13 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

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

Mercurio Antonio Linza (Signature or mark)

Draft registration in 1917 also shows that **Mercurio Antonio Linza** was born in Lago, Italy on October 17th 1893, was single, lived at 410 W. Front St. Salida and worked in Salida at the Colorado and Ohio Smelter.

Mercurio Antonio arrived in New York with the ship "Hamburg" on June 18th 1912 and then went to Salida where his brother Filippo Linza lived.

L'anno milleottocento novantatré, addì *dieci* di *ottobre*
 a ore *undici* meridiane *vece* e minuti *quindici* nella Casa comunale.
 Avanti di me *Michele Coscarella* Segretario Delegato con delega del Sindaco
 sottoscritto, ho sottoscritto e approvato debitamente approvato
 Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Lago*
 è comparso *Carmine Linza*
 di anni *tredecim* contadino
 domiciliato in *Lago* i quale mi ha dichiarato
 che alle ore *undici* meridiane *vece* e minuti *quindici* del dì *dieci*
 del *sedicesimo* mese, nella casa posta in *centrada* *Rovettara*
 al numero *da casa Coscarella di Beppele*
con moglie contadina vedova con due figlie
 è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che egli mi presenta, e a cui da i nomi di
Mercurio Antonio

Mercurio Antonio Linza's birth certificate shows that he was born in Lago's suburb called "Rovettara" on **October 17th 1893** at 11:15 AM from farmers Carmine Linza and Rosa Coscarella.

The data of the **1940 Salida Census** shows that **Mercurio Antonio Linza** (1893-1977) was married to **Catherine** (b.1882) and had six children: **Ernest** (b.1924), **Margaret** (b.1926), **Evelyn** (b. 1928), **Henry** (b.1931), **Dominic** (b.1933) and **Fred** (b.1936).

<i>Linza, M.A.</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Satterfield</i>	<i>wife</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Farnat</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Margaret</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Evelyn</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Henry</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Dominic</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Solom</i>
<i>Fred</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Solom</i>



Fred Linza's home in Salida. Fred was the son of Mercurio Antonio Linza.

- **LINZA Filippo** "Phillip"

Filippo "Phillip" **Linza** (1892-1936) son of *Carmine Linza* (1861-1897) and of *Rosa Coscarella* (n.1866), was born in Lago on *January 14th* 1892 and died in Salida on *July 8th*, 1936.

He emigrated in 1909, settled in Salida, worked as a transferman in the railways and on *November 19th* 1916 married *Julia De Buono* (1899-1992) who had arrived from Lago in 1907.

They had 8 children, all born in Salida (see the 1920-Salida Census below):

- Rosie (b.1916)
- Jennie (n.1918)
- Carl (1920-2002)
- Dominick (b.1923)
- Mary (b.1925)
- Joe (1927-1971)
- Robert (1928-2003)
- Frances (1930-2011)

Linza Phillip	Head	10	F	M	W	29	M	1909	PO		Yes	Yes
Julia	Wife			F	M	19	M	1907	CG		No	No
Rosie	Daughter			F	M	5	S				No	
Jennie	Daughter			F	M	29	S					
Carl	Son			M	M	12	S					

• **LINZA Vincenzo**

Vincenzo "Vincent" "Jim" **Linza** born on February 9th 1897, lived on 514 2nd Street of Salida, worked for the Colorado & Ohio Smelter in Salida. After his marriage to *Dehlia Linza* (1899-1976) born in 1898 in Colorado and settled on 132 ½ West 1st Street of Salida where he owned a ranch. He had arrived from Lago in 1913.

Serial No.		Registration No. <u>37</u>	
1	Name in full <u>Vincenzo Linza</u> <small>(Given name) (Family name)</small>	Age in yrs. <u>21</u>	
2	Home address <u>514 W. 2nd</u> <small>(No.) (Street)</small>	<u>Salida, Colo.</u> <small>(City or town) (State)</small>	
3	Date of birth <u>Feb. 9th, 1897</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>		
4	Where were you born? <u>Lago, Italy</u> <small>(City or town) (State) (Nation)</small>		
5	I am 1. A native of the United States. 2. A naturalized citizen. 3. An alien. 4. I have declared my intention. 5. A non-citizen or citizen Indian. <small>(Strike out lines or words not applicable)</small>	<u>An Alien</u>	
6	If not a citizen, of what Nation are you a citizen or subject? <u>Italy</u>		
7	Father's birthplace <u>Belmonte-Calabro, Italy</u> <small>(City or town) (State or province) (Nation)</small>		
8	Name of employer <u>Colo. & Ohio Smelter</u>		
	Place of employment <u>Salida, Colo.</u> <small>(No.) (Street) (City or town) (State)</small>		
9	Name of nearest relative <u>Giuseppina Linza, Sister</u>		
	Address of nearest relative <u>Doncha Springs, Colo.</u> <small>(No.) (Street) (City or town) (State or Nation)</small>		
10	Race—White, Negro, Indian, or Oriental. <small>(Strike out words not applicable)</small>	<u>White</u>	

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

Vincenzo Linza
Signature or Mark of Registrant.

P. M. G. O.
Form 1 (blue)

REGISTRATION CARD. J-2728

Registration card for military service in 1917

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)		
SERIAL NUMBER <u>U 872</u>	1. NAME (Print) <u>Vincenzo Luge Linza</u> <small>(First) (Middle) (Last)</small>	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) <u>132½ West 1st</u> <u>Salida</u> <u>Chaffee</u> <u>Colorado</u> <small>(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)</small>		
[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 <u>Same</u> <small>[Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same]</small>		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS <u>45</u> DATE OF BIRTH <u>Feb. 9, 1897</u> <small>(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)</small>	6. PLACE OF BIRTH <u>Ligo</u> <small>(Town or county)</small> <u>Italy</u> <small>(State or country)</small>
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS <u>Delia Linza wife</u> <u>132½ West 1st</u> <u>Salida, Colorado</u>		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <u>Employed by self</u>		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <u>132½ West 1st St.</u> <u>Salida,</u> <u>Chaffee</u> <u>Colo.</u> <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
<i>Vincenzo Luge Linza</i> Registrant's signature		

D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42) 16-21630-2

Registration card for military service of 1942

- **MAZZOTTA Ferdinando** AKA "Fred"

Ferdinando Mazzotta (1884-1947) son of *Pasquale Mazzotta* (1833-1906) and of *Serafina Coscarella* (1847-1888), arrived in Salida in 1895 and in 1908 married **Kate** (b.1896) and had six children: **Mary** (b.1910), **Jennie** (b.1918), **Louis** (1915-1983), **Frank** (b.1917), **Rose** (b.1919) and **Philip** (1923-2004).

Ferdinando 1884-1947) arrived in New York on October 14th 1903 with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*". He first went to *Trenton* (N.J.) then moved to Salida (as the the Salida 1930 Census shows) where he worked for the *Denver & Rio Grande Railroad*.

His son *Philip* was enlisted in the *US Army* during *W W II* and in 1960 married *Thelma Welborn*.

Mazzotta Fred	Head	Q. 1500	No	M	W	35	M	22	No	Yes	Italy
Kate	wife			F	W	36	M	18	No	No	Italy
Mary	Daughter			F	W	20	F		No	Yes	Colorado
Jennie	Daughter			F	W	18	F		No	Yes	Colorado
Louis	son			M	W	15	F		No	Yes	Colorado
Frank	son			M	W	13	F		No	Yes	Colorado
Rose	Daughter			F	W	11	F		No	Yes	Colorado
Philip	son			M	W	7	F		No	Yes	Colorado

The **1930 Salida Census** clearly shows the presence of the **Mazzotta Fred family**

- **MAZZOTTA Saverio** AKA "Sam"

Saverio Mazzotta (b.1859) son of *Serafino Mazzotta* (1825-1905) and of *Fortunata Cupelli* (1823-1899), married **Rosa Bruni** (b.1868) on *September 10th 1885*, arrived in New York on *July 2nd 1905* with the ship "*Romanic*", went to Salida where he was joined by his two children **Carmine** (b.1887) and **Angela** (b.1888) after they left Naples for New York with the ship "*Cretic*" on *September 21st 1906*.

- **MUTO Saverio, Nicola and Vincenzo**

Saverio "Sam" Muto (1868-1944) who had arrived in New York on *June 18th 1895* with the ship "*Werra*", reached Salida with his wife **Theresa Mazzotta** (1870-1939) and daughter **Jennie** (1894-1974) who married the Laghitan *Ralph De Grazia* (1890-1952). Six other children were born in Salida:

- **Frank** (b.1898)
- **Dominick** (1899-1903)
- **Mary Antoniette** (1901-1990) married *Carmine De Grazia* (1894-1954)
- **Fiore "Phil"** (1904-1967) married *Mary Muto*: had a daughter *Mary Louise* (1933-2015)
- **Pauline** (1908-1982)
- **Louis** (1913-1958)

Muto Samuel	Head	M	W	42	M	18	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1896
Jessie	Wife	W	F	38	M	18	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1896
Jessie	Daughter	F	W	15	S		St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1896
Frank	Son	M	W	12	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Mary	Daughter	F	W	9	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Ros	Daughter	F	W	7	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Fiore	Son	M	W	6	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Pauline	Daughter	F	W	1	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	

This **1910 census of Salida** shows 8 components of the **Sam Muto family**

In 1903 Sam became the owner of a grocery and meat store and **welcomed many Laghitans** at 348 W. 1st Street, his residence in Salida:

- godchildren **Giuseppe Cupelli** (b.1882) and **Nicola Muto** (b.1870) in 1905
- brother **Vincenzo** (b.1887) in 1905
- nephews **Adamo Muto** and **Angelo Palermo** (b.1889) in 1911
- nephew **Gabriele Salvatore Cicerelli** (b.1888) in 1911

After his death in 1944, his son **Fiore "Phil"** ran the grocery store until he died in 1967.



Sam Muto's old grocery and meat store has now become a liquor store, as shown on this 2014 photo. Rose Veltri in De Luca made homemade ricotta sold in the store that adopted the custom "pay now, pay later" (FGP)

Phil's daughter **Mary Louise Muto** (1933-2015) graduated from *Salida High School* in 1951. Following in the footsteps of her *Uncle John Minici*, she attended the *University of Colorado School of Pharmacy*, graduating in 1955. The School of Pharmacy was about 10 percent female at the time. She went to work at **Alexander's Pharmacy**, then **Salida Drug**. With business partner John Mehos, she purchased the drugstore and worked there until she was hired in 1982 as the **Director of Pharmacy at Salida Hospital** where she worked until she retired.

Mary Lou became a **member of several honor societies**, including **Mortar Board**.

Her daughter, **Carla Marie**, was born in late 1958, married Michael Stein, a graduate of the University of Nebraska.

Mary Louise started every day listening to National Public Radio and reading the Washington Post, New York Times and her favorite columnists, correcting their grammar.



Sam Muto's son (Fiore kas "Phil") home in Salida



The **Poncha Springs 1900 Census** shows that Sam was living with his wife **Theresa Mazzotta** (1870-1939) and children **Jennie** (1894-1974), **Frank** (b.1898) and **Dominic** (1899-1903).

Muto Sam	Head	M	M	Jan	1870	20	M	7			Italy	Italy	Italy
Mazzotta Theresa	Wife	W	F	June	1871	28	W	7	3	3	Italy	Italy	Italy
Frank	Son	M	M	Feb	1898	2	S				Colorado	Italy	Italy
Jennie	Daughter	W	F	Aug	1894	5	S				Italy	Italy	Italy
Dominic	Son	M	M	Mar	1899	1	S				Colorado	Italy	Italy

In the **1910 Salida Census** (below) his family had 8 members: **Sam** (1868-1944), his wife **Theresa Mazzotta** (1870-1939), **Jennie** (1894-1974), **Frank** (b.1898), **Mary** (1901-1990), **Rose** (b.1903), **Fiore** (b.1904) and **Pauline** (1908-1982). Dominic was no longer with them.

Muto Samuel	Head	M	W	42	M	18	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1892
Jessie	Wife	W	F	38	M	18	St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1895
Jessie	Daughter	F	W	15	S		St. Italian	St. Italian	St. Italian	1896
Frank	Son	M	W	12	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Mary	Daughter	F	W	4	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Ros	Daughter	F	W	7	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Fiore	Son	M	W	6	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	
Pauline	Daughter	F	W	1	S		Colorado	St. Italian	St. Italian	

In the **Salida 1920 Census** (below), **Frank** (b.1898), **Fiore** (b.1904) and **Pauline** (1908-1982) were still living at home. **Louis** was the last born in 1913, he died in 1958.

Muto Sam	Head	'0	F	M	42	5	1	1
Theresa	Wife		F	W	48			1
Frank D	Son		M	W	22			8
Fiore L.	Son		M	W	17			8
Pauline L.	Daughter		F	W	11			8
Louis R	Son		M	W	6			8

- **Jennie Muto** (1894-1974) married **Ralph De Grazia** (1890-1952) and had two children: *John* (1915-1997) and *Rose* (1918-1999)
- **Frank Muto** (b.1898-*photo*) married **Delia Catherine Pigotti** (b.1901) and had two children: *Vincent* (1924-1981) and *Therese* (1927-2009).
- **Mary Muto** (1901-1990) married **Carmine De Grazia** (1894-1954) and had three children: *Frank* (1921-1993), *Lena* (1923-2001) and *Robert* (1927-2012)



• **NACCARATO Carmine and Salvatore**

Carmine Naccarato (b.1878) arrived in New York with the ship "San Guglielmo" on *June 8th 1914*, then took the train to *Salida* where his brother *Salvatore* lived since 1893. Carmine had already lived in *Salida* from 1907 to 1912.

Naccarato Sam	Head	'0	M	M	48	8	M	18	8
Nettie	Wife		F	W	24		M	1	8
Adeline	Daughter		F	W	6		S		
Louis	Son		M	W	1		S		

This portion of the **1920 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Salvatore** AKA "**Sam**" **Naccarato** (b.1892) lived with his wife **Nettie** (b.1896) and his children **Adeline** (b.1914) and **Louis** (b.1919).

• **NACCARATO Giuseppe**

Giuseppe Naccarato born on April 22nd 1890 was a shoemaker who arrived in New York on December 17th 1908 with the ship "Ancona", settled first in Salida, then in Denver and finally in Raton (New Mexico) where he worked for G.W. Stanley

(see Declaration of Intention to become a US Citizen and Registratio for Military Service in 1918).

Form 2218

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

My name is Giuseppe Naccarato Age: 28 years.
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.) (Give age at last birthday.)

Also known as no
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

Occupation: Shoemaker

Color: Dark Complexion: Dark

Height: 5 feet 6 inches. Weight: 140 pounds.

Color of hair: Black Color of eyes: Brown

Other visible distinctive marks: _____
(If no visible distinctive marks, so state.)

Where born: Lago Italy, Madonna Cosenza
(City or town.) (Country.)

Date of birth: April, 22, 1890
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

Present residence: 1152 Street St. Denver, Colo.
(Number and street.) (City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)

Emigrated from: Naples, Italy
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.) (Country.)

Name of vessel: Ancona
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence: Salida Colo., Chaffee
(City or town.) (Country.)

*I am not married; the name of my wife is _____; she was
*born at _____; and now resides at _____

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to _____
(Write name and title of sovereign and country of which man a subject; or if citizen of a Republic, write name of Republic only.)

Port of arrival: New York, _____
(City or town.) (State or Territory.)

Date of arrival in United States: December, 17th, 1908
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

***NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.**—The two lines indicated by the * contain information which is provided for by blanks on the latest declaration of intention form; until such time as you may be supplied with forms containing the information called for herein should be inserted immediately **above** the twelfth line, which begins "It is my bona fide intention," etc., as requested in circular letter of January 5, 1916.

Form 527 REGISTRATION CARD No. 28

1 Name in full: Giuseppe Naccarato Age: 22
(Given name.) (Family name.)

2 Home address: Raton Shoe Shop Raton N.M.
(No.) (Street.) (City.) (State.)

3 Date of birth: April 22 1890
(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)? Alien Staten

5 Where were you born? Lago, Cosenza, Italy
(City or town.) (State.) (Country.)

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? Italy 29

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Shoe Maker

8 By whom employed? G. W. Stanley
Raton, N.M.

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

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

11 What military service have you had? Rank None; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? Mother to support

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

Giuseppe Naccarato
(Signature of male)

- **PALERMO Angelo and Bonaventura Giovanni**

Angelo Palermo (b.1876) son of **Bruno Palermo** (b.1845) and of **Irene Piluso** (b.1845), and brother of **Bonaventura Giovanni Palermo** (1884-1965) AKA "Ventura", married **Pasqualina Porco** (b.1883) and had 4 children: Bruno (b.1902), Emilio (1905-1905), Emilio (b.1908) and **Carolina** (b.1910). He left Naples with the ship "Celtic" on **March 3rd 1911** and went to **Salida** near where his brother Ventura was living, i.e., in **Pueblo (CO)** since 1902.

This **certificate of birth** of Bonaventura Giovanni Palermo was that he was born in the suburb of Lago called "Rovettara" to **Bruno Palermo** (age 40) and **Irene Piluso** at 10:16 AM on **June 22nd 1884** as witnessed by **Raffaele Posteraro** (age 57) and **Filippo Linza** (age 60). It also states that Bonaventura Antonio married **Silvia Rosina Naccarato** on **December 16th 1936**.

Bruno Palermo's children were: Carmine (b.1873), Gabriele (b.1874), Angelo (b.1876), Clemantina (b.1878) and Bonaventura Giovanni (b.1884).

As can be also learned from his *Declaration of Intention* (dated November 30th 1917) to become a US citizen, **Ventura Palermo** was born in Lago on **June 22nd 1884** and **arrived** at the port of New York on **October 16th 1902** with the ship "Aller".

He lived in **Pueblo (CO)** at **517 West First Street**.

- **PASQUALE Carmine**

Carmine Pasquale emigrated to Maysville (Colorado), near Salida, in 1890. Then, on June 7th 1906, his wife (**Rosie Barone**) and his children **Letizia** (b.1893), **Mario**, **Ventura** and **Angelo** arrived from Lago.

Pasquale Carmine	Head	M	W	43	741
Rosie	Wife	F	W	38	741
Mario	Son	M	W	12	8
Ventura	Son	M	W	10	8
Angelo	Son	M	W	5	8
Letizia	Son	M	W	3	8
Fiorino	Son	M	W	1	8

This portion of the **Maysville 1910 Census** shows that **Carmine Pasquale** (b.1866) lived with his wife **Rosie Barano** (b.1871) and his children **Mario** (1896-1934), **Ventura** (b.1899), **Angelo** (b.1903), **Cristiano** ? (b.1907) and **Fiorino** (b.1909). The name of Letizia is not shown because being 17 years old, she was probably married and lived elsewhere.

- **PELUSO Gregory Frank**

Gregory Frank Peluso (1893-1962) was born in Lago on August 28th 1893, emigrated in 1905, was still single and an alien in 1917 (as shown in this 1917 Draft Registration Card for military service during W W I), and worked in Pueblo CO).



Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD (1917) No. 92

1 Name as full *Gregory Peluso* Age in yrs. *24*

2 Home address *811 East Second Pueblo col*

3 Date of birth *aug 28 1893*

4 Are you: (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien? Do you have you declared your intention to become a citizen? *Not a citizen*

5 Where born? *Italy*

6 If not a citizen, at what country are you? *Italy*

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? *Youngman Foods 25*

8 Where employed? *307 Santa Fe av Pueblo*

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

10 Married or single (which)? *Single* Race (specify which)? *caucasian*

11 What military service have you had? Rank _____ branch _____ years _____ Nation or State _____

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

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

Gregory Peluso

Gregory went to Salida to marry on September 3rd 1922 **Pasqualina Scanga** (1904-1988) AKA "Lena", Giuseppe Scanga's sister, who had arrived in Salida on December 17th 1920. They had two daughters: **Rose** (1924-1988) and **Louise** (b.1925) and moved to Carbon (Utah) where Gregory worked in a coal mine. He died in Pueblo (CO) on February 9th 1962.

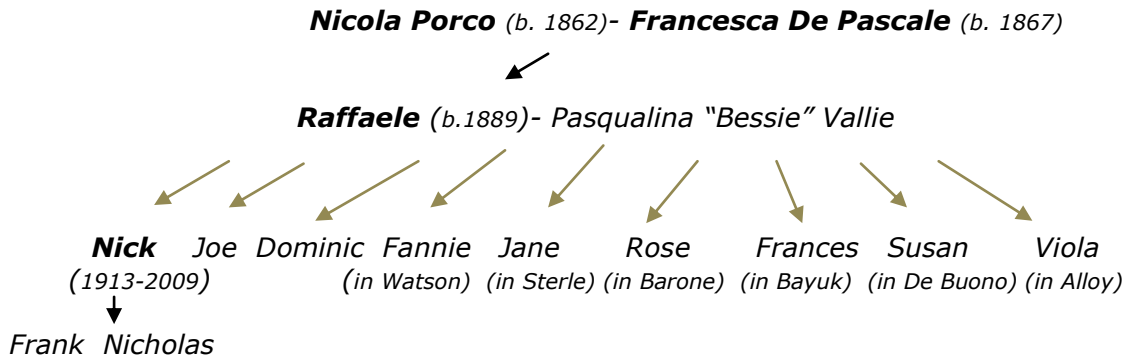
Rose Peluso (1924-1988) married Ralph Cupelli (1923-2013), son of Ferdinando "Carmine" Cupelli (1895-1982) and of Carrie De Luca (1901-1948)

Photo: Gregorio Peluso and Pasqualina Scanga on their wedding day in 1922 (Courtesy by Ralph Cupelli)

- **PORCO Raffaele**

At 14, **Raffaele Porco** (b. in Lago in 1889) arrived in 1903 with his mother **Francesca De Pascale** at Crested Butte (Colorado) where his father **Nicola Porco** (b.1862 in Belmonte Calabro CS), married **Francesca De Pascale** (b.1866) on Oct. 29, 1887, had emigrated in 1897 at 35 years of age (Crested Butte is located west of Salida). Nicola and Francesca had 3 children: **Raffaele** (b.1889), **Maria** (b.1892) and **Carmina** (b.1895).

Raffaele married **Pasqualina** (aka "Bessie") **Valle** and they moved to Salida where their 8 children were born: *Nick, Joe, Dominic, Fannie, Jane, Rose, Frances, Susie, and Viola*.



Article about Nick T. Porco on "The Mountain Mail" (5/22/2009)

Nick T. Porco (photo), 95 of Salida, died May 20, 2009, at Columbine Manor Care Center in Salida. He was born June 2, 1913, in Salida to **Ralph Porco** and **Bessie Vallie**.



Mr. Porco was a member of *St. Joseph Catholic Church* and *National Rifle Association*. He enjoyed fishing, elk hunting, going to Cripple Creek, cutting wood, watching poker on television, irrigating and helping others.

He was preceded in death by his parents; **wife**, Eva Porco; **brothers**, Joe, Nick and Dominic; **sisters**, Susie De Buano, Rose Barone, Fannie Watson, Jane Sterle and Frances Bayuk. Survivors include his **sons**, **Frank Porco** of Salida and **Nicholas Porco** of Poncha Springs; **sister**, **Viola Alloy** of Salida; three grandchildren; nine great-grandchildren and numerous nieces, nephews and cousins.

- **POSTERARO Filomena**

Francesco Posteraro (1825-1891) married *Serafina Aloe* (1823-1896) and had 4 children:

- *Carmina "Carolina"* (1856-1928) sposò *Angelo Antonio Belsito* (1884-1878)
- *Luigi* (n.1858)
- **Filomena** (n.1863) married in 1890 **Gaetano Maria Sacco** (1856-1891). They had two children *Giuseppe* (b.1891) and *Francesco* (b.1892), she became a widow in 1891 and in 1904 decided to emigrate together with her two children and settled in *Poncha Springs* (CO).

- **POSTERARO Achille "Gill"**

Achille "Gill" Post (1891-1975) who was born in Lago (suburb "Praticello") but who died in Salida, was the son of *Angelo Raffaele Posteraro* (b.27.06.1841) and of *Rosa Runco* (29.11.1849-1922) from *Aria di Lupi*, who had 5 other children:

- **Gaetano** (1876-1925) who had married *Rosa Spina* (1873-1959) and who had married on May 24th 1906, arrived in New York with the ship "Verona" on May 22nd 1914 together with *Clementina* and *Rachele*, and they all settled in Salida where they died.
- *Vincenza* (1878-1958) died in Salida
- **Ferdinando "Fred"** (1880-1970) who had married *Clara Post* (b.1890), Saverio "Sam" Post's (1856-1938) daughter, had 6 children: *Ralph* (b.1908), *Rose* (b.1909), *Carrie* (b.1912), *Debbie* (b.1915), *Guy* (b. 1918) and *Lilly* (b.1920)
- *Clementina* (b.1885) died in Colorado
- *Rachele* (b.1892)

Gill's grandparents were *Gaetano Posteraro* (1815-1885) and *Giovanna Porco* (1821-1904).

Gill married in 1915 **Sylvia Posteraro** (1895-1938), but the newly weds were not related since she was the daughter of *Saverio Posteraro* (1856-1938) and of *Carolina De Valente* (1856-1928). *Sylvia* and *Gill* had 3 children: *Sarah*, *Sam* and *Leonard*.



This is **Leonard Post's** (Gill's son) compilation of his **family tree** showing how his parents Gill and Sylvia have the same last names but are not related

- **PULICE Antonio** AKA "Poulice Tony"

Poulice Tony	Head	70	W	41	701	22		St. Italian
Josephine	Wife	41	W	41	701	22	9 7	St. Italian
James	Son	70	W	19	5			St. Italian
Rosie	Daughter	41	W	15	5			St. Italian
Luigi	Son	70	W	12	5			St. Italian
Clara	Daughter	70	W	9	5			St. Italian
Elena	Daughter	70	W	4	5			South Dakota
John	Son	70	W	2	5			Colorado

Portion of the **1910 Maysville (CO) Census** showing that **Antonio Pulice's** family is made up of **Antonio** (b.1869), his wife **Josephine** (b.1869) and his children **Vincenzo** AKA "James" (b.1891), **Louise** AKA **Rosie** (b.1893), **Luigi** (b.1897), **Clare** (b.1901), **Elena** (b.1906) and **John** (1907)

Antonio Pulice (b.1869) born in Aiello CS but resident of Lago, had arrived in *March 17th 1898* in New York with the ship "Normannia" whereas his wife **Josephine Runco** (b.1869) and children joined him on *June 15th 1905* when they arrived in New York with the ship "Konig Albert". Antonio and Josephine got married on September 7th 1888.

In 1903 the family lived in *Deadwood (S. Dakota)*, in 1910 in *Maysville (CO)*, in 1920 in *Poncha Springs (CO)*, in 1930 in *Los Angeles (CA)* and before 1937 in *Deakwood (South Dakota)*.

Poulice Tony	Head	0	M	M	OV	50	M	1899
Josephine	Wife			F	M	50	M	1904
James	Son			M	OV	20	S	1904
Hellene	Daughter			F	M	14	S	
John	Son			M	OV	12	S	
Mike	Son			M	OV	9	S	
Lily	Daughter			F	M	6	S	
Susan & Rosie	Grand Daughters			F	M	3	S	

Poncha Springs 1920 Census shows two new other children (Mike and Lily) and a grand-daughter (Rosie)

Pulice Vincent	Head	0	4000	1	70	11	39	11	26	no	yes	Italy
France	Wife-H				5	11	33	11	16	no	yes	Masachusetts
Tony	Son				11	14	11	5		yes	yes	Wisconsin
Louis	Son				11	14	7	5		yes		Illinois
Louise	Sister				11	14	6	11	18	no	no	Italy
Josephine	Mother				8	14	61	70	12	no	no	Italy
Richard	Brother				11	14	31	5		no	yes	Italy
Lydia	Daughter				11	14	14	5		no	yes	Colorado
Rose	Sister				11	14	16	5		yes	yes	Colorado

Portion of the **1930 Montebello (Los Angeles) CA Census** showing that **Vincenzo Pulice** (b.1891) was now the head of the family with his wife **France** (b.1885) and his parents **Tony** (b.1869) and **Josephine** (b.1869) and his brothers **Louis** (b.1897) and **Richard** (b.1911) and sister **Rose** (b.1916) were living with him. He also had three children: **Lydia** (b.1913), **Tony** (b.1919) and **Louis** (b.1923).

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

ss:

of THE UNITED STATES at LOS ANGELES

I, ANTONIO PULICE
 now residing at 4447 Dunham Street, Los Angeles, California
 occupation Retired, aged 68 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
 Sex Male, color White, complexion Medium, color of eyes Hazel
 color of hair Grey, height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 160 pounds; visible distinctive marks
None
 race South Italian; nationality Italian
 I was born in Carolei, Italy, on Feb. 7, 1869
 I am un married. The name of my wife Joseph Runco Pulice
 we were married on Sept. 7, 1888, at Lago, Italy; she was was
 born at Lago, Italy, on May 9, 1869, entered the United States
 at New York, N. Y., on June 15, 1905, for permanent residence therein, and now
 resides at with me. I have seven children, and the name, date and place of birth,
 and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Vincent 2/28/91 Lago, Italy; Mrs. Louise
Linza 5/9/93 Serra, Italy; Mrs. Clara Cicerelli 12/16/01 Lago, Italy; Mrs.
Adeline Muto 5/5/06 Deadwood, S.D.; John 12/5/07 Richard 4/16/11 Mrs. Lydia
Perry 9/1/13 Salida, Colo.; Clara res. Salida, Colo., Adeline res. Boyes, Mond.
 I have not heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number 00--, on April 25, 1903
 at Deadwood, S. Dak. Circuit Court Lawrence County
 my last foreign residence was Lago, Italy
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy
 my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, N. Y.
 under the name of Antonio Pulice, on about 1902
 on the vessel Nicker (German vessel)

Antonio Pulice's naturalization request dated 12 March 1937 when he was 68 years old. His son Vincenzo and daughter Clara had moved to Lago, daughter Louise to Serra d'Aiello CS, Lydia to Salida and Adelina lived with her parents in Deadwood (S.D.).

• **RUNCO Angelo Raffaele**

Angelo Raffaele Runco (1880-1959) arrived in New York on October 14th 1903 with the ship "Prinzess Irene" and headed to Pittsburgh (PA) where his brother Luigi lived. He was married to **Mary** (1892-1980) and had four children: **Leona** (b.1919), **Flora** (b.1921), **Mildred** (b.1923) and **Frank** (b.1913), as the below data (from the 1940 Salida Census) show. They lived at 750 W. 3rd Street, Salida and Angelo worked for the D & RG Railroad.

Runco, Angelo @	head	M	W	59	M	No 2	2	Italy
—, Mary	wife	F	W	47	M	No 3	2	Italy
—, Leona	daughter	F	W	21	S	No 4	1	Polonah
—, Flora	daughter	F	W	19	S	No 4	1	Polonah
—, Mildred	daughter	F	W	17	S	No 4	1	Polonah
—, Frank	son	M	W	27	S	No 4	1	Polonah

Their older children, **Louise** (b.1911), **Lillian** (b.1912), **Frank** (1913-1996) and **Eva** (b.1917) were probaby married and lived elsewhere in 1940.

• **RUNCO "Ben" Beniamino**

Beniamino "Ben" Runco son of *Raffaele Runco* and of *Raffaella Greco*, was born in Lago on August 22, 1886. He emigrated to USA in 1905 and settled in Salida where he worked for the Water Protection Agency.

He married *Rosie Runco* (b.1903) and had 6 children: *Ruth* (b.1920), *Eva* (b.1922), *Ernest* (b.1924), *Louis* (b.1928), *Raymond* (b.1929) and *Alberta* (b.1932): **see below** 1940 Census of Salida

Runco, Ben	head	M	W	53	M	W	4	4	Italy
—, Rosy	wife	F	W	37	M	W	5	5	Solomons
—, Eva	daughter	F	W	17	S	Year	H-1	9	Solomons

• **RUNCO Jim**

Jim Runco (1884-1971) born on May 27th 1884, married *Angelina Mazzotta* (n.1888) and had 10 children: *Orlando "Arland"* (b.1908), *Jennie* (b.1912), *Mabel* (b.1914), *Eva* (1916-1978), *Albert* (b.1920), *Ida* (b.1923), *Dorothy* (b.1925), *Ruth* (b.1928), *Realdon* (b.1930) and *Vincent* (b.1933), see below the 1930 Salida Census. He arrived in 1904, was hired by the local railroad as "steamer". They first lived in Poncha Springs but in 1930 moved to Salida at 417 W. 1st Street.

Runco Jim	Head	2000	No	M	W	40	M	22	No	W	Italy	Italy
—, Angelo	wife	4		F	W	41	M	18	No	W	Italy	Italy
—, Arland	son			M	W	22	S		No	Yes	Colorado	Italy
—, Jennie	Daughter			F	W	18	S		No	Yes	Colorado	Italy
—, Mabel	Daughter			F	W	16	S		No	Yes	Colorado	Italy
—, Eva	Daughter			F	W	14	S		Yes	Yes	Colorado	Italy
—, Albert	son			M	W	10	S		Yes	Yes	Colorado	Italy
—, Ida	Daughter			F	W	7	S		Yes		Colorado	Italy
—, Dorothy	Daughter			F	W	4 1/2	S		No		Colorado	Italy
—, Ruth	Daughter			F	W	1 1/2	S		No		Colorado	Italy

• **RUNCO Luigi**

Luigi Runco (b.1875) son of *Ferdinando Runco* and *Rosa Runco*, arrived in Salida on March 14th 1896 with the ship "Fulda", became a US citizen in 1903, married *Teresa De Grazia* (b.1878) and had 3 children born in Salida: *Julia* (b.1914), *Frank* (b.1915) and *Charles* (b.1922).

Worked as a hostler helper for the D & RG Railroad in Salida .

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER 156 ORDER NUMBER 40504

1 *Luigi* *Runco*
 (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS:
 401 W Front Salida Chaffee Colo
 (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

Age in Years 43 Date of Birth April 15th 1875
 (Day) (Month) (Year)

RACE
 White Negro Oriental Indian Citizen Non-citizen

U. S. CITIZEN ALIEN
 Native Born Naturalized Citizen by Father's Naturalization & Res. Registrar's Majority Declarant Non-declarant
 10 11 12 13 14

15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

PRESENT OCCUPATION EMPLOYER'S NAME
 16 Hostler helper 17 D & R G. R. R.

18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS:
 D & R G. Yard Salida Chaffee Colo
 (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County)

NEAREST RELATIVE
 Name 19 *Teresa Runco*
 Address 20 *Large Italy*
 (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE
 P. M. G. O. *Luigi Runco*
 Form No. 1 (red) (Register a signature or mark) (OVER)

DEPARTMENT PASSPORT APPLICATION.

NATURALIZED.

I, Luigi Runco, a NATURALIZED AND ONLY A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State at Washington for a passport for myself, accompanied by my wife, _____, and my children as follows:

and _____, born at _____ (Place of birth.) on _____ (Date.);

and _____, born at _____ (Place of birth.) on _____ (Date.);

and _____, born at _____ (Place of birth.) on _____ (Date.);

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Prov. Cecena, Italy on April 17, 1875 (Date); that I emigrated to the United States, on _____ (Date) 1897; that I resided 22 years in the United States, from 1897 to 1919, principally at Salida, Colorado; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the _____ County Court of Allegheny County, at Allegheny, Pa. on January 9, 1903, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization _____

Luigi Runco's passport application shows he was born in *Lago* on **April 17th 1875**, that he became a US citizen in 1903 and that he lived in *Salida* for 23 years (although in 1903 he was living in *Throop, PA*)

• **SACCO Gaetano**

Gaetano Sacco (b. in *Lago* 1865), married in 1888, arrived at **Trinidad** (CO) in 1899 and was a guest of **Saverio Posteraro**, the brother of his wife **Filomena** (b.1863) who arrived in 1904 together with sons **Francesco** (age 10) and **Giuseppe** (age 13). After a few years, the entire family moved to *Salida*.

Sacco, Joe	Head	0	Mar	38	5	No	No	Italy
Mamie	Mother	H	Wid	70	M	No	No	Italy
Frank	Brother		Mar	4	36	5	No	Italy

This **1930 Salida Census** shows that the two Sacco brothers, Joseph (1891-1966) and Francesco (b.1894) were still single and lived with their seventy-year old mother AKA "Mamie" who was now a widow. They were both working as independent farmers in Poncha Springs (CO) as the 1917 Draft Registratio card below shows.

Form 1 611 **REGISTRATION CARD** No. 14

1 Name in full Francesco Sacco Age in yrs. 23
(Given name) (Family name)

2 Home address Poncha Springs Colo
(No.) (Street) (City) (State)

3 Date of birth June ? 1894
(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)? alien

5 Where were you born? Lago 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? Farming

8 By whom employed? For self
Where 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)? no

10 Married or single (which)? single Race (specify which)? white

11 What military service have you had? Rank none; branch _____
years _____; Nation or State _____

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

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

If person is _____

- **SCANGA Giuseppe**

Giuseppe Scanga (1896-1984) son of *Francesco Scanga* (b.1870) and of *Giovannina Bruni* (b.1871) was born on *February 24th 1896* and arrived in USA on *April 18th 1910*. He lived on *408 W. Front Street in Salida* and worked for the "*Ohio & Colorado Smelter Company*" of *Salida* (as the registration card of 1917 shows)

He married *Pauline Groy* (1901-1970) and had two children: *Frank John* (1922-2009) and *Jennie* (1925-2005).



Frank John (1922-2009) joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942 and served during World War II until 1944 as a P-51 Mustang pilot. He was employed as an engineer for the *Denver and Rio Grande Railroad* for 42 years, retiring in 1983. He married in 1972 *Wanda* (b.1937) and was an engineer for the *Denver and Rio Grande Railroad* for 42 years. His children: *Susie, Frank Urbin and Paula*.

Form No.	629	REGISTRATION CARD	City	No.	30
1	Name in full	Giuseppe Scanga		Age in yrs.	21
2	Home address	408 W. Front	Salida Colo		
3	Date of birth	Feb 24	1896		
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	Italia		
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	Italian			
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Laborer		30	
8	By whom employed?	Ohio & Colo. Smelter Co			
9	Where employed?	Salida Colo.			
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)?	None			
10	Married or single (which)?	Single	Race (specify which)?	Italian	
11	What military service have you had? Rank	None	branch		
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	None			
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.					
Giuseppe Scanga (Signature or mark)					

Jennie (1924-2005) married *William Henderson* on *April 11th 1943* and had three children: *Susie, Paula and Frankie* (she divorced from her husband on *August 29th 1968*).



When Giuseppe became a widower in 1970, he went to *Lago* and married **Erminia Piluso** (b.1913), the widow of *Ferdinando Guido*, who went with him to *Salida*. He worked in *Salida* for the "*Ohio & Colorado Smelter Company*" When Giuseppe died in 1984, she went to *Milan* (Italy) where her brothers *Venceslao* and *Annibale* and sister *Italia* lived.

Giuseppe's sister, **Pasqualina Scanga** (1904-1988) AKA "Lena" emigrated at age 16, on *Decembre 17th 1920* and on *September 2nd 1922* she married, in *Salida*, *Gregory Peluso* (1893-1962).

- **SCANGA Pasquale "Patsy"**

Pasquale "Patsy" Scanga (1890-1991) born on *January 21st 1890*, son of *Giovanni* (1866-1941) and of *Serafina Policicchio* (1864-1956), on *July 4th 1912* married *Luisa Canonico* (1892-1977) di *Lago*. He emigrated on *October 21st 1912*, lived on *528 W. 2nd Street, Salida* settled until 1922 in *Salida* where he worked for the "*Ohio & Colorado Smelter Co.*" as the 1917 Military Draft Card shows.

Form No.	626	REGISTRATION CARD	City	No.	130
1	Name in full	Pasquale Scanga		Age in yrs.	27
2	Home address	528 W. 2 nd	Salida Colo		
3	Date of birth	Jan 21	1890		
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	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?	Common Laborer Smelter			
8	By whom employed?	Ohio & Colo. Smelter Co. 30			
9	Where employed?	Salida Colo.			
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			
10	Married or single (which)?	Married	Race (specify which)?	Italian	
11	What military service have you had? Rank	Private	branch	1st Regt	
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	None			
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.					
Pasquale Scanga (Signature or mark)					

Patsy and Luisa had 7 children, the first 4 were born in Salida, the last 3, in Arnold or New Kensington PA:

- Belinda (b.1913)
- John (b.1916)
- Joseph (b.1917)
- Emilio (b.1920)
- Vincent (b.1922)
- Mario (b.1924)
- Ida (b.1927)

In Pennsylvania they settled in Arnold and in New Kensington where Patsy worked as a "polisher" for "ALCOA" (Aluminum Company of America).

Patsy enjoyed a very long and happy life as he lived up to age 101 !

<i>Scanga Patsy</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Louise</i>	<i>Wife-H</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Belinda</i>	<i>daughter</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>no</i>	<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— John</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>yes</i>	<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Joseph</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>yes</i>	<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Emilio</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>yes</i>	<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— James</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>yes</i>	<i>Tennessee</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Mario</i>	<i>son</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>no</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>— Ida</i>	<i>daughter</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>2 1/2</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>no</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>Italy</i>

1930 New Kensington Census shows Patsy Scanga's family: 2 daughters and 5 sons



Luisa Canonico with husband Pasquale Scanga celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary in New Kensington PA on July 4th 1962

- **SPENA Luigi, Pietro and Angelo**

On February 11th 1893 **Pietro Spina** (b.1865) and his brother **Gabriele** (b.1870) arrived in New York with the ship "Massilia".

Three months later, on May 13th 1893, their cousin **Luigi Spina** (b.1859) arrived in New York with the ship "Cheribon".

Their brother **Antonio** (b.1871) arrived in New York with the ship "Cleveland" on April 4th 1911 while their sister **Rosina** (b.1873) disembarked at the same port with the vessel "Verona" on May 21st 1914 together with her husband *Gaetano Posteraro* (b.1877).

Antonio (b.1871) left his wife **Anna Muto** (b.1871) in Lago and had 5 children: *Rosina, Silvio, Francesco, Ferdinando and Maria Cristina*.

The **1910 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Pietro Spina**'s family consisted of nine members.

Spina Peter	Head	M	W	45	M	18		
Luigia	Wife	F	W	44	M	18	8	8
Angelo	Son	M	W	13	S			
Domenico	Son	M	W	11	S			
Albert	Son	M	W	9	S			
Flora	Daughter	F	W	7	S			
Fiore	Daughter	M	W	4	S			
Alfonso	Son	M	W	3	S			
Florinda	Daughter	M	W	3/2	S			

The **1910 Poncha Springs Census:** **Pietro Spina** (b.1865), his wife **Luigia** (b.1866) and their seven children: Angelo (b.1897), **Domenico** (b.1899), **Albert** (b.1901), **Flora** (b.1903), **Fiore** (b.1906), **Alfonso** (b.1907) and **Florinda** (b.1910)

Spina Peter	Head	0	M	M	53	M	1893	Nov	1893
Luigia	Wife		F	W	52	M	1866	Nov	1866
Angelo	Son		M	W	22	M	1897	Nov	1897
Domenico	Son		M	W	20	M	1899	Nov	1899
Albert B	Son		M	W	17	S			
Henry	Son		M	W	14	S			
Francis	Son		M	W	10	S			
Florence	Daughter		F	W	8	S			
Annie	Daughter-in-law		F	W	18	M			
Lucia	Daughter		F	W	15	S			

The **1920 Poncha Springs Census:**

Pietro Spina (b.1865), his wife Louise (b.1866) and their seven children: **Angelo** (b.1897), **Domenico** (b.1899), **Albert** (b.1901), **Henry** (1906), **Francis** (b.1910), **Florence** (b.1903), Annie (b.1902) daughter-in-law and Lucia (1918) step daughter.

The **1940 Salida Census** shows that **Pietro** (age 75) was living with his son **Domenico** who was married to a 36-year old woman called Paoletta and had three children: Ruth (b.1923), Rina (b-1928) and Kathy (b.1931). The same census indicated that **Albert** (b.1901) was married to Helen (b.1910) and had two children: Albert (b.1927) and John (b.1929).

Angelo Spina son of *Pietro Spina* (b.1865) and of *Luigia Cupelli* (b.1866), was born in Lago on December 4th 1897. He emigrated to Salida in 1901, owned a grocery store and married *Anna Spina* (b.1902 in Colorado). They had 4 children, all born in Salida: *Lucy Marie* (b.1919), *Louise* (b.1921), *Rosie* (b.1924) and *Pete* (b.1929): see below 1930 Census of Salida.

Spina Angelo	Head	2	1570		No	M	W	32	M	20	No	yes	Italy
Anna	wife -#				✓	F	W	26	M	15	No	yes	Colorado
Lucy	Daughter				✓	F	W	11	S		yes	yes	Colorado
Louise	Daughter				✓	F	W	9	S		yes		Colorado
Rosie	Daughter				✓	F	W	6	S		yes		Colorado
Pete	son				✓	M	W	1 1/2	S		No		Colorado

Lucy Marie Spina (b.1919) married **Pasquale "Pat" Parone** (1912-1989) on April 28th 1935.

- **VELTRI Pietro and Carmine** AKA "Pete Veltrie"

Pietro Veltri (1851-1948) AKA "Peter Veltrie", son of **Benedetto Veltri** (1821-1897) and of **Carmina Barone** (1825-1862), married on June 10th 1888 **Petruzza Scanga** (1867-1943) AKA "Patricia" and had seven children: **Carmina** (1889-1889), **Carmina** (1891-1980), **Benedetto** (1896-1977) AKA "Ben", **Angelo** (b.1899), **Louis** (b.1901), **Rosa** (1903-1985) and **Mary** (b.1907).

Benedetto (1896-1977) married **Amelia Coster** (1899-1978)

Carmina (1891-1980) married **Domenico De Pascale** (1886-1960) AKA "Tony Pasquale" had nine children: **Rosie** (b.1911), **Mike** AKA "Frank" (1913-1992), **Jennie** (1914-1991), **Pete** (b.1916), **Mary** (1919-1989), **Dominic** (b.1925), **Ruth** (1929-2006) and **Joe** (b.1934).

Rosa (1903-1985) married **Henry De Luca** (1900-1986) and had three children: **Joseph F.** (1925-2014), **Mary** (b.1936) and **Henrietta** (b.1941)

After his marriage, **Pietro Veltri** (1851-1948) emigrated to Salida in 1892 (he reached the port of New York with the ship "California" on June 15th 1892) whereas his wife and daughter **Carmina** arrived in 1895 (they were both born in Lago). **Pietro** died in Salida on April 16th 1948. His family was related through various marriages, to other families living in Salida (the De Luca's, the Pasquale's and the Barone's).

Carmine Veltri (1876-1962) family

Veltri Carmine	Head of	18	M	43	M	1892	Pa	Pa
Jennie	Wife		F	36	M	1907	Pa	Pa
Joe	Son		M	9				
Mike	Son		M	6				
Teresa A.	Daughter		F	2 1/2				
Lucia M.	Daughter		F	1 1/2				

The **1920 Poncha Springs Census** above shows that Carmine Veltri's family included six members: **Carmine** (1876-1962), his wife **Giovanna** AKA **Jennie** (1884-1948) and their four children: **Joe** (b.1911), **Mike** (1913-1993), **Teresa A.** (b.1917) and **Sarah** (b.1918). Carmine had arrived in 1892 and became an American citizen in 1903, whereas his wife **Jennie** had come in 1907.

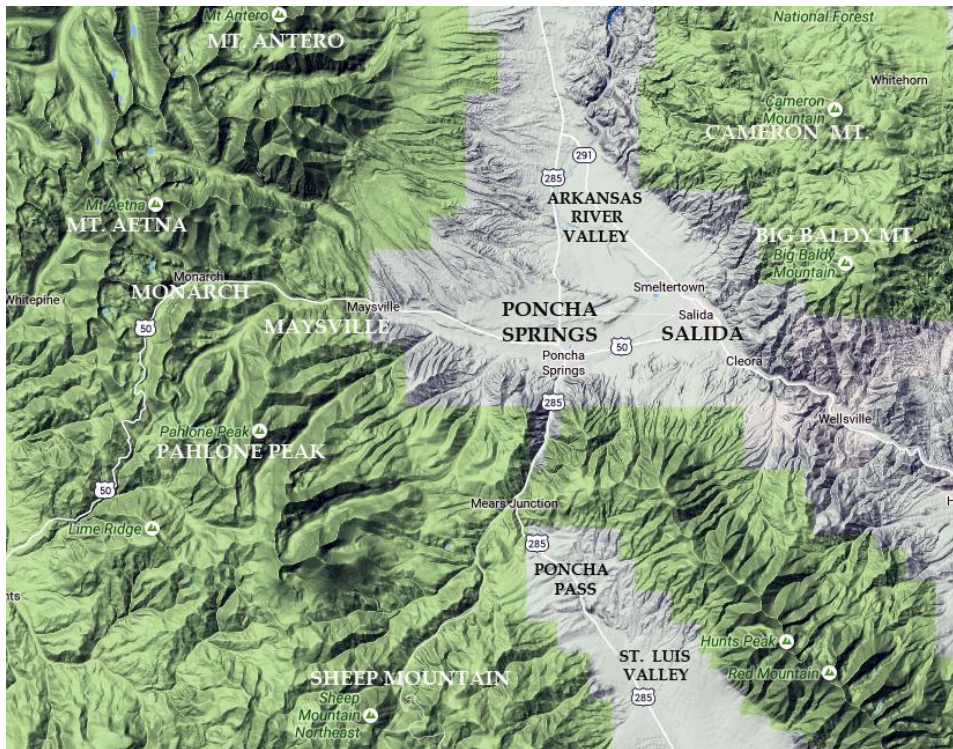
Veltri, Carmine	Head	0	M	W	63	M	710	0	Italy
Jennie D. Veltri	Wife	1	F	W	55	M	710	0	Italy
Mike	Son	2	M	W	26	S	710	8	West Virginia
Louise	Daughter	3	F	W	20	S	710	8	Colorado
Virginia	Daughter	4	F	W	16	S	710	4-3	Colorado
De Luca, Francis	Son in law	5	M	W	32	M	710	8	Colorado
Louise	Daughter	6	F	W	23	M	710	8	Virginia

The **1940 Browns Canyon Census** above (a location about 20 miles north of Salida) shows that Carmine Veltri's family included seven members: **Carmine** (1876-1962), his wife **Jennie** (b.1884) and his four children: **Mike** (1913-1992), **Louise** (b.1920), **Virginia** (b.1924) and **Teresa A.** (b.1917) and her husband Francis De Luca (1907-1989), Joe De Luca's son. His other two children, **Joe** (b.1911) and **Sarah** (b.1918) had moved and were probably married

LAGHITANS who SETTLED in TOWNS near SALIDA

The LAGO-PONCHA SPRINGS CONNECTION Pioneers from Lago to Poncha Springs CO

Poncha Springs, a statutory town of 780 inhabitants in Chaffee County of Colorado, had only 400 people when in 1885, **59** pioneer immigrants from Lago (Cosenza), Calabria began to settle it. These Laghitans played an important role in its development as it had been incorporated only a few years before (in 1880).



GEOGRAPHY

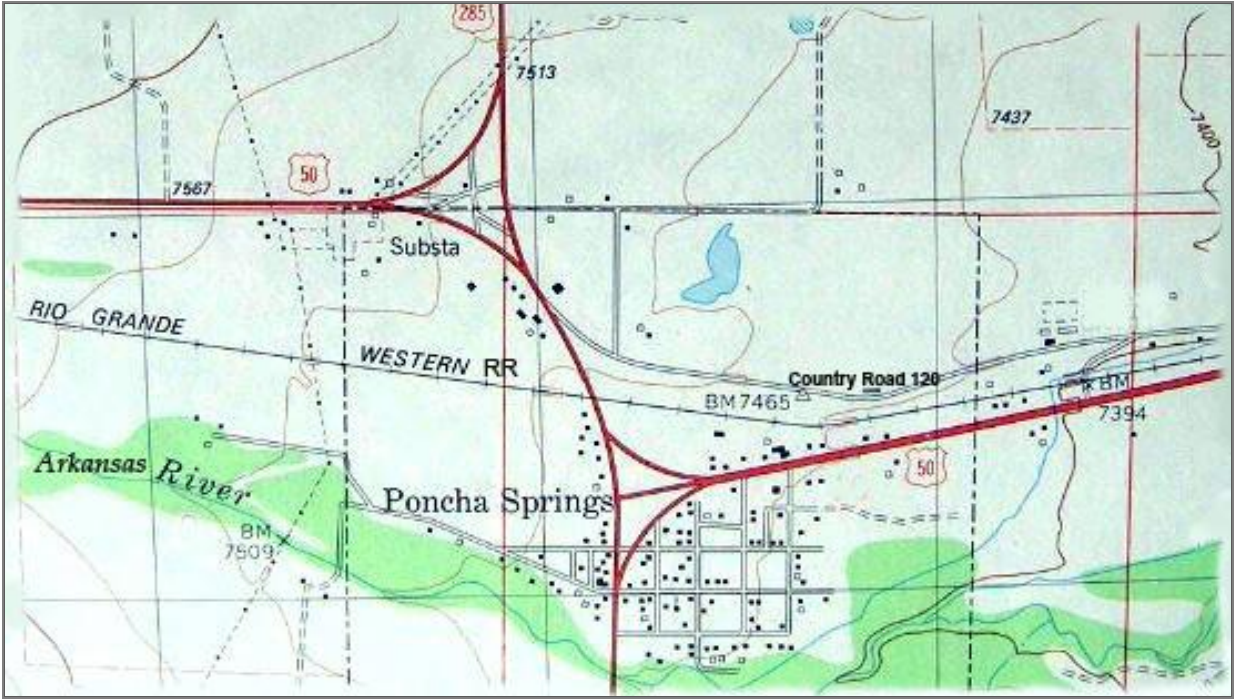
As shown on the map, **Poncha Springs** is located 7 miles from Maysville and 4 from Salida. Two main highways cross it, *US Route 50* from east to west and *US Route 285* from north to south; this explains the name "**Crossroads of the Rockies**".

It is found at an elevation of 7,465 feet, near 14 mountain peaks with *Pahlone Peak* and *Sheep Mountain* to the south, *Mount Aetna* and *Mt. Antero* to the northwest and *Cameron* and *Big Baldy Mountains* to the northeast.

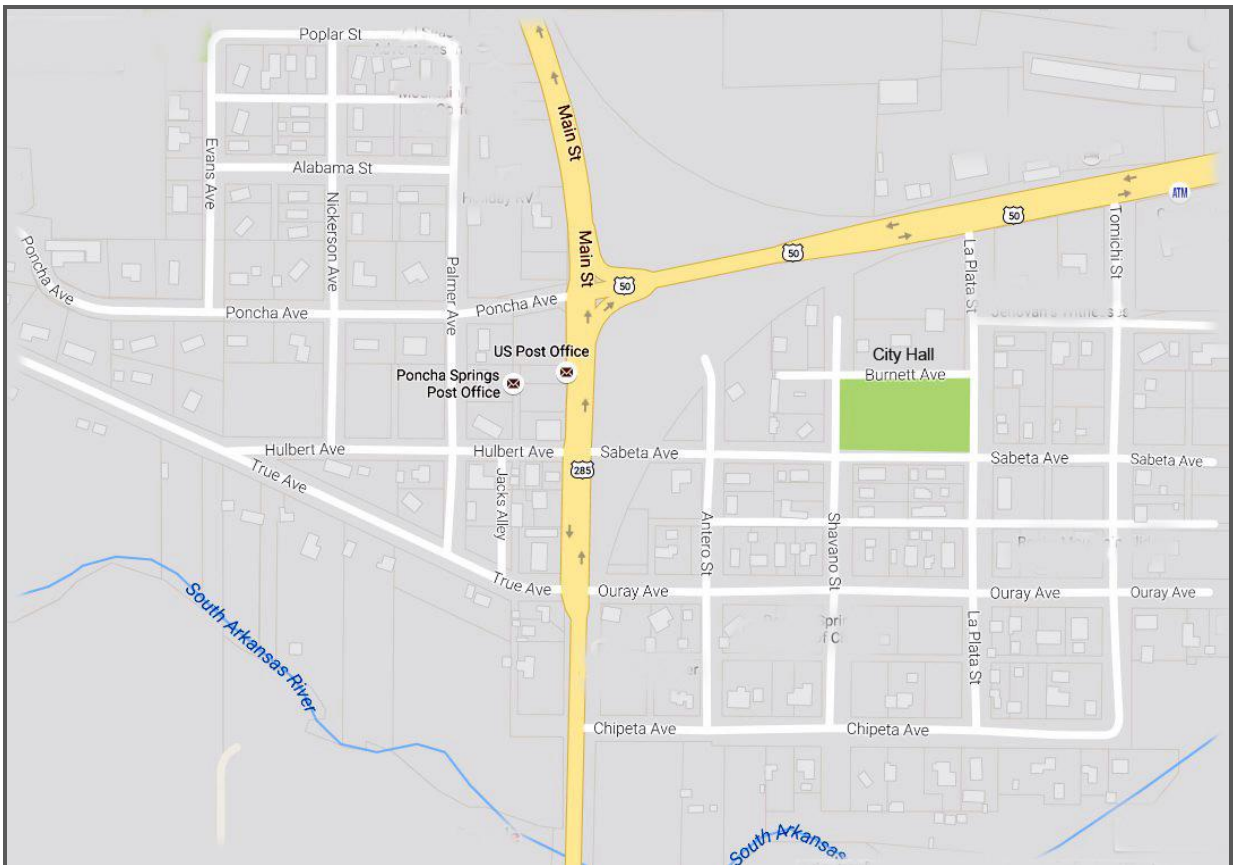
Poncha Pass, at an elevation of 9,010 feet, is a mountain "saddle path" found at the northern end of the *San Luis Valley*, 7.4 miles south of *Poncha Springs*, between the *Sangre de Cristo Range* in the southeast, and the *Sawatch Range* to the west and northwest.

SETTLEMENTS

Poncha Springs was the **earliest settlement in southern Chaffee County**. In its early days, it was known for its fertility, ranching land and hot mineral springs, in addition to its closeness to mining districts. Its water was particularly beneficial to sufferers of rheumatism, blood poisoning and skin diseases.



Map of Poncha Springs in 1983: it shows its altitude at 7,465 feet, Denver & Rio Grande Railway, Arkansas River, US Route 50, US Route 285 and Countru Road 120

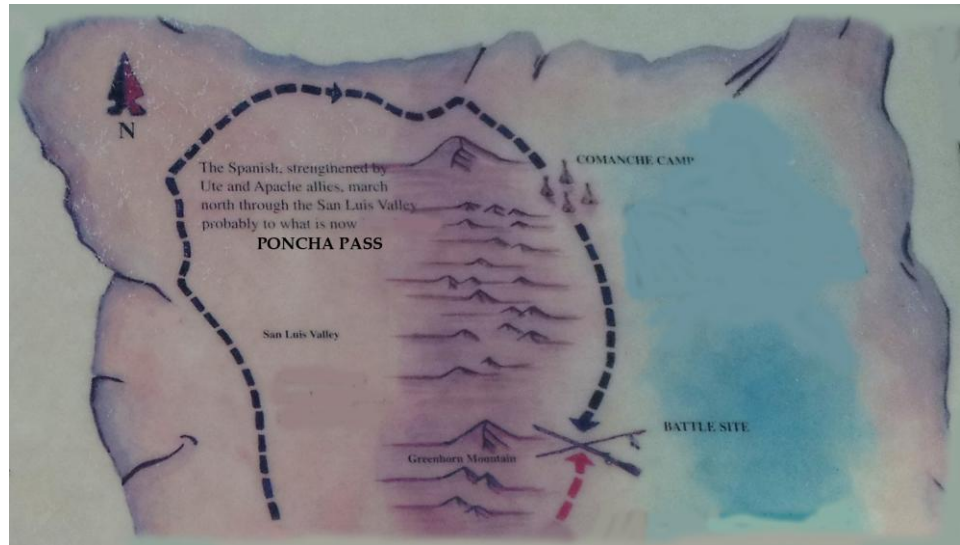


Street map of Poncha Springs as is today

HISTORY

It has always attracted settlements and was a favorite campsite for the **Ute Indian tribe**.

In 1779 *Juan Bautista de Anza* (1736-1788) Governor of New Mexico, aided by the Ute and Apache tribes, marched from Santa Fe to Poncha Pass, to the Comanche Camp and at the foot of Greenhorn Mountain where the Comanche leader, *Cuerno Verde* and other high-ranking tribe members were killed.



John Burnett (1838-1878) came from Ottawa (Canada) to homestead in 1865 in Poncha Springs and his wife *Minerva Maxwell* (1847-1924) was one of the first school teachers. In 1868 John opened a general store and a post office he called **South Arkansas**. This name was retained until 1877 when it was changed to **Poncho Springs**, revised again in the 1920s to **Poncha Springs**. It indicates the presence of dozens of hot springs south of the town, "Poncho" meaning "cape and warmth" in Spanish.

On page 482 of the "History of the Arkansas Valley" by O.L. Baskin & Co.(Chicago, 1881) we read: "...In the following spring, 1886, John Burnett and Nat Rich with others settled on the South Arkansas, near the present town of **Poncha Springs**, and in July of the same year the South Arkansas was declared an election precinct, embracing all of the county south of Sand Creek, and W. Christison living in Adobe Park, John Burnett and Nat Rich were appointed judges of the election, the election to be held at the house of Nat Rich".

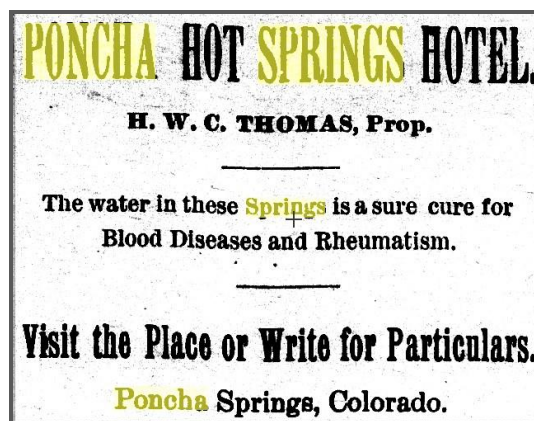
In 1866 the same period, **Joseph Sykes Hutchinson** (1837-1992) and his wife Annabelle McPherson (1848-1916) the great grandparents of the veterinarian *Dr. Wendell Hutchinson* (1924-2014), bought some Homestead lands in Poncha Springs.

Wendell Hutchinson freely used the term **South Arkansas** when referring to the town of Poncha Springs. He wrote: "*Joseph S. Hutchinson was not only active in mining and the cattle business but had at least three grocery and general merchandise stores — one was located in Cash Creek, another in South Arkansas (present day Poncha Springs) and one in Saguache that was called Hutchinson and Henson*".

The **Poncha Hot Springs Hotel**, built in 1878, was bought four years later by *Henry A. Jackson* and assumed the name **Jackson House** followed by **Jackson Hotel**. Its famous guests include: President Ulysses S. Grant, Susan B. Anthony, Alexander Graham Bell, Ruyard Kipling, Frank and Jesse James.



The Poncha Hot Springs Hotel shown in a 1878 photograph.
SOURCE: image number X-13079, Western History and Genealogy Department,
Denver Public Library.



Advertisement on the "Salida Record" (1890)

The town was incorporated on *December 8th 1880*, whereas Salida was established eleven years later, on *March 23rd 1891*.

Poncha had a **public library** holding 1,600 books by 1881, grocery stores and a few miners' supplies outlets. Miners could find jobs at the local **Neely Mining and Smelting Company** and the **Elgin Smelter**. Other businesses included: a **livery stable**, **three banks** and a **drugstore**. Many residents occupied themselves with farming, raising stock, mining, smelting, railroad work, craftsmanship (carpentry, masonry, iron works, lumbering, plumbing and butchering).

The **Presbyterian Church** was built in 1882 and lost to fire in 1932 and the **Schoolhouse** in 1883 and with the construction of the **D & RG Railway**, the population boomed from 350 to 2000 inhabitants.

The **D & RG Railroad** was facilitating the arrival of patients affected with rheumatism and muscle pains that could be treated in its twenty different hot springs sites.

Poncha also had a **Western Union and Telegraph Office** where Laghitans sent messages and remittances to Lago, a bank and restaurants. In *the town*, however, it was prohibited to sell intoxicating liquor on any property owned by its inhabitants. As a result, there were very few saloons but the town had a library, a rarity in any mining town during late XIX century.

A major fire in 1882 destroyed most of the business district and in the late 1800s, two other fires devastated more of the town. What remain as landmarks are the *Jackson Hotel* and the *Schoolhouse* which today is utilized as the *City Hall Building*.



The old brick Schoolhouse which today is utilized as the City Hall Building

HISTORY of the SCHOOLHOUSE

“Construction began in 1881 and in January 1883, 67 students were enrolled in the school. The average attendance was 42. The largest attendance was 100 pupils in 1937–1939, during the construction of Highway 285 that goes through town. The building was used to educate students in grades one through eight until 1957. As the number of school children dwindled in Poncha Springs, the district was consolidated with Salida. Originally there were two classrooms on the first floor and a large auditorium with a stage on the second floor... The schoolhouse is a good example of the Italianate style...symmetrical...tall, narrow windows with decorative stone lintels; brackets supporting the widely overhanging roof eaves; stone quoins accenting the corners; and a bell tower.

The *Poncha Springs Schoolhouse*, the most prominent building in the community and the only two-story schoolhouse remaining in Chaffee County, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was the recipient of a State Historical Fund grant for an historic structure assessment."⁷⁰

It continued to operate from 1883 until 1957. The teachers that taught there from 1898 to 1903 were *Iva Beck*, *G. P. De Witt* and *C. M. Herren*.

In 1885 the *Pinon School* existed, directed by *Mrs. Sisson* and was attended by *William "Willie"* (1869-1949) and *Mary Adelaide "Mamie"* (1870-1949) *Burnett*, children of *John Burnett* (1838-1878) and of *Minerva Maxwell* (1847-1924), one of the first school teachers in Poncha.

The Hutchinson Ranch

The **Hutchinson Ranch** was established in Poncha Springs in 1868 when pioneers **Joseph Sykes Hutchinson** and his wife *Annabelle McPherson* settled and started raising cattle. Joseph was a Union Army Captain who also served as a representative in the territorial legislature, and when Colorado became a State in 1876, he was elected to the Colorado General Assembly. He was also a certified fireman at the *D & RG Railroad*. In 1868 he bought a **homestead** and it became the first frame house in the valley constructed with milled lumber. By the 1870s, the Hutchinson ranching operation had grown to include 5,000 heads of cattle. There were no fences or grazing laws at the time, so the cattle were simply moved to where feed could be found. **Photo:** This July 1881 view of the rear of the Hutchinson Ranch was the right half of a stereopticon card. The view is south from the mesa (today's County Road 120), with *Methodist and Poncha Mountains* in the background. The narrow-gauge line from *Salida to Poncha Springs and Gunnison* can be seen.



Hutchinson Ranch House in Poncha Springs used until 1951

His son **Harold** (1874-1945) married *Grace Green* and had one child, **Mills** (1898-1949) and they all continued to raise cattle in their homestead. *Mills'* son, **Wendell Forbes** (1923-2014) was a veterinarian and was called "Doc Hutch". The homestead had no electricity, no running water, and no indoor plumbing yet — but it did have a latrine outside.

⁷⁰ Mike Rosso, "Historic Architecture of Central Colorado", Colorado Central Magazine, Salida Co, November 1, 2010.

When Wendell was born in 1924, ranch covered 1200 acres and had 600 cattle.

The hot springs pipeline built in 1936 stretched from Poncha Springs to Salida and went through the Hutchinson ranch property. Also, in 1960, the highway was expanded to include five lanes, continuing to split the ranch into two pieces.

Joseph Sykes, Harold and Mills attended the *old Poncha Springs Grammar School* while Wendell attended *Valley View School*, a one-room country school one mile north of Poncha Springs.

IMMIGRATION of Southern Italians

The newspaper The "Salida Mail" published the following article on February 11th 1911:

Many Immigrants Come to Colorado especially from Southern Italy

"The **annual reports** of the department of commerce and labor are quite interesting documents. These reports not only cover immigration, but that of naturalization as well. They show that the courts of Colorado are especially severe in their examination of applicants for citizenship and that 26 per cent of those who applied for second papers were turned down because of the investigations of the agents of the naturalization office. The report shows that one colored man came into Colorado from abroad, destined for this State, and it is evident that Africa and the native homes of the colored race have not yet heard of this great State. One Cuban came in, 18 Japanese, 19 Chinese, 143 Irish, 163 Hebrews, 167 Scotchmen, 27 Syrians, 6 Turks, 46 Welshmen, 442 Scandinavians, Danes and Swedes, 427 English, 618 Cretans and Slovenians, 672 Germans, 738 North Italians, **893 South Italians..**".

IMMIGRATION of LAGHITANS

Although recently, I wrote the book "The Lago-Salida Connection Pioneers from Lago to Salida", this new research specifically demonstrates that many Laghitans farmers, first established themselves in Poncha Springs where they bought farmland, became economically secure and from 1920 to 1930 moved to Salida a "dream town" that offered more services (such as, the D & RG Hospital and the St. Joseph Catholic Church) as county seat and most populous city of Chaffee County.

Just as the Burnett and the Hutchinson families had done, Laghitans, such as, *Dominic Posteraro, Saverio Posteraro, Giuseppe Scanga, Pietro Veltri, Pietro Spina and Giovanni Groe* bought ranches from 1890 to 1910. The extension in acreage and the value in US dollars of their ranches was assessed by the local tax officials, as listed below:

names of Laghitans	Acres of land	Assessed value in \$
• Dominic Posteraro	370	2,770
• Saverio Posteraro	230	3,260
• Giuseppe Scanga	235	2,020
• Pietro Veltri	154	1,390
• Peter Spina	155	1,600
• Giovanni Groe	230	1,280



Today the Mayor of Poncha Springs is **Ralph Benjamin Scanga** (b.1977) whose great grandfather **Giuseppe Scanga** (1855-1938-**photo-**) had arrived in 1886 from Lago (Cosenza) Italy to Poncha Springs where he bought a ranch.

Giuseppe Scanga arrived in *Poncha Springs* at the end of *November 1886* (sailed from Naples to New York on *November 11th 1886*). Giuseppe worked temporarily as a farmer in an area near present day *Maysville*, a few miles west of *Poncha Springs* where in 1890 he purchased the so-called the **Post Office Ranch** because it had been the first post office established in 1868 in southern Chaffee County. He married *Giovanna Posteraro* (1864-1953) and had nine children:

- **Emil** (1887-1955) adopted
- **Raffaele** (1891-1903)
- **Nicolina** AKA "Nettie" (1893-1981) ⁷¹
- **James** "Jim" (1889-1965)
- **Bruno** (1894-1987)
- **Mary** (1897-1918)
- **Greg** (1902-1979)
- **Gabriele** (b.1903)
- **Ralph Lewis** (1907-2001)
- **Francesco Dominic** (1909-1992)

Ralph Benjamin Scanga was born in *Salida, Colorado*, on *February 16th 1977*. He graduated from *Salida High School* and studied at *Western State College* in *Gunnison, Colorado*. After college he began work at *Scanga Meat Company*. While growing up Ben worked with his grandfather **Ralph Lewis Scanga** (1907-2001) in the family meat business and ranch. He belonged to the local 4-H Club and did many large animal projects related to ranching. Ben also attended *Veterinary Technician School* in *Denver, Colorado*, and worked as an assistant to local veterinarian *Dr. Wendell Hutchinson* in *Salida*. Since 2010 he has been the *Chief Operations Officer* of *Scanga Meat Company*. Ben was the past *chairman* of the *Chaffee County Republican Party* and a board member of the *Chaffee County Fair Board* and was a long time *Town Trustee* of *Poncha Springs, Colorado* before becoming the Mayor of *Poncha Springs* on **April 5th 2016**.



Photo: Treasurer *Brian Berger*, left, as he swears in *Ben Scanga*, right, as new Mayor of *Poncha Springs* (elected April 5th 2016) while outgoing Mayor *Richard Furton* looks on

⁷¹ She was given the name of her paternal grandmother: **Nicolina "Nettie" De Luca** (1828-1912) who after husband **Raffaele Scanga** (1820-1898) died, although she was 70 years old, decided to emigrate to *Poncha Springs* where her son Giuseppe lived. She asked her nephew **Pietro Spena** (1865-1960) to accompany her to *Naples* where they boarded the ship "California", reaching *New York* on *August 23rd 1899*. *Nettie* lived happily in *Poncha Springs* and passed away on *April 10th 1912* at age 85.

Pioneers from Lago (59) who settled in Poncha Springs from 1885 to 1914

	names	age	yr birth	yr emigration
1.	Aloe "Alloy" Ruth	15	1896	1911
2.	Aloe "Alloy" Sam	15	1892	1907
3.	Aloe Domenico Saverio AKA "Alloy Sam"	23	1885	1909
4.	Aloe Pietro "Alloy"	1	1910	1911
5.	Aloe Saverio AKA "Alloy Sam"	24	1885	1909
6.	Aloe Vincenzina "Alloy"	23	1888	1911
7.	Barone Angelo	29	1873	1902
8.	Barone Pete	17	1890	1907
9.	Cicerelli Nicola	42	1864	1906
10.	Coscarella Domenico	59	1843	1902
11.	Cupelli Luigia	35	1867	1901
12.	De Grazia Antonio	19	1884	1903
13.	De Luca Domenica	25	1864	1889
14.	De Luca Domenico	25	1877	1902
15.	De Luca Francesco	24	1878	1902
16.	De Luca Giuseppe	21	1868	1887
17.	De Luca Nicolina	70	1828	1899
18.	Groe Giovanni AKA "Groy John"	33	1869	1902
19.	Lionelle Emilio (adopted by Giuseppe Scanga)	2	1887	1889
20.	Mazzotta Giuseppe	29	1873	1902
21.	Mazzotta Teresa	25	1870	1895
22.	Mazzotta Teresa	13	1872	1895
23.	Muto Jeannette	1	1894	1895
24.	Muto Raffaella	26	1873	1899
25.	Muto Samuele "Sam"	20	1870	1890
26.	Muto Saverio "Sam" or "Samuel"	27	1868	1895
27.	Naccarato Domenico	1	1892	1893
28.	Naccarato Salvatore "Sam"	1	1892	1893
29.	Peluso Rosaria	43	1868	1911
30.	Peluso Vincenzina "Virginia"	24	1887	1911
31.	Peluso Vincenzo	54	1857	1911
32.	Peluso Vincenzo	54	1857	1911
33.	Politano Gaetano	33	1869	1902
34.	Posteraro Ben	1	1888	1888
35.	Posteraro Domenico	26	1859	1885
36.	Posteraro Gill	16	1891	1907
37.	Posteraro Giovannina	24	1864	1888
38.	Posteraro Saverio "Sam"	29	1856	1885
39.	Pulice "Poulice" Antonio	29	1869	1898
40.	Runco Giuseppina	36	1869	1905
41.	Runco, Vincenzo "Jim"	18	1886	1904
42.	Sacco Giuseppe	15	1892	1907
43.	Sacco Mamie	43	1862	1905
44.	Saullo Angela	46	1849	1895
45.	Saullo Frederick	9	1886	1895
46.	Saullo Louis	21	1869	1890
47.	Scanga Giuseppe	31	1855	1886
48.	Scanga Sam	15	1892	1907
49.	Spina Angelo	3	1898	1901
50.	Spina Antonio	40	1871	1911
51.	Spina Domenico	1	1901	1901
52.	Spina Gabriele	22	1871	1893
53.	Spina Giuseppe AKA "Joe Spena"	31	1868	1899
54.	Spina Luigi	32	1861	1893
55.	Spina Maria	9	1892	1901
56.	Spina Pietro "Peter Spena"	20	1866	1893
57.	Spina Rosina	41	1873	1914
58.	Veltri "Veltrie" Carmine	15	1877	1892
59.	Veltri "Veltrie" Jennie	24	1885	1909



This 1916 photo taken in Salida shows, from left to right, Domenico Posteraro (1859-1951), Giuseppe Scanga (1855-1938), Bernardino "Ben" Posteraro (1886-1979), Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937) and Henry De Luca (1900-1986).
 Courtesy of Ralph "Terry" Scanga (Ben's father)

Domenico Posteraro's family was related to the *De Luca, Naccarato, Scanga, Coscarella, Cavaliere, Stancati, Linza, Groe AKA "Groy", Veltri AKA "Veltrie", Sacco, and Aloe AKA "Alloy"* families . Thus, obviously he helped all his relatives to establish themselves first in *Poncha Springs* and then in *Salida*. In fact, through the various marriages, all the Laghitans of Poncha were related.

To illustrate the above, *Domenico's* parents, **Bernardino Posteraro** (1823-1870) and **Elisabetta Spena** (1834-1883), had six children:

- *Rachele AKA "Clara"* (b.1854) who married *Dominick Coscarella* (b.1844)
- *Saverio* (1856-1938) married *Carolina de Valente* (1856-1928)
- *Domenico* (1859-1951) married *Domenica De Luca* (1864-1950)
- **Elisabetta** (b.1862) married *Carmine Naccarato* (n.1862) and had two children that died in infancy
- **Giovanna** (1864-1953) married *Giuseppe Scanga* (1855-1938)
- **Bruno** (b.1868) married *Ruth Cavaliere* (b.1873)
- **Luisa** (1870-1938) married *Nick Scanga* (b.1859)

Also three of *Domenico Posteraro's* children married other Laghitans and thus lengthened the selective intermarriages almost exclusively with Laghitans:

- **Ben** (1887-1979) married *Nettie Scanga* (1893-1965)
- **Letizia "Lydia"** (b.1896) married *Sam Naccarato* (b.1892)

Domenico Posteraro (1859-1951) who was born on February 26th 1859 in "strada San Lorenzo", a rural area of Lago, emigrated at age 26 (in 1885) with his brother **Saverio** or "**Sam**" (1856-1938), in 1886. His brother-in-law **Giuseppe Scanga** (1855-1938) arrived and in his other brother-in-law **Giuseppe De Luca** (1868-1937) came in 1887. As early Italian settlers, all four of them acquired lands west of **Poncha Springs** although Dom Posteraro's first ranch was located in Adobe Park an area between Salida and Poncha Springs. Domenico Posteraro married **Domenica "Mamie" De Luca** (1864-1950), Giuseppe De Luca's sister.

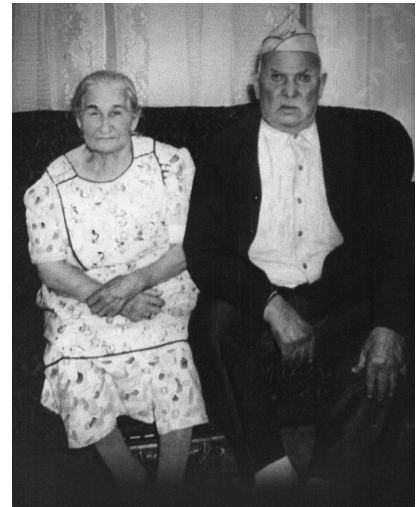


Photo: Domenica Rosa De Luca and Domenico Posteraro in Salida in 1940 approx. (Arthur Post Photo)

In the 1890's Domenico bought for \$1,000 the ranch and house on Poncha Avenue from two cattle rangers from New York **Charles Eddy** (1857-1931) and his brother **John Arthur Eddy** (1853-1931) who in 1889 had been Mayor of Salida.

The 1900 Poncha Springs Census lists Dominick Posteraro's family

Posteraro, Dominick	Head	M	Feb 1859	11	21	15	Italy	Italy	Italy	1887
Domenica	Wife	F	Mar 1865	35	11	9	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889
Benjamin	Son	M	June 1887	12	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889
Mary	Daughter	F	May 1891	9	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
Caroline	Daughter	F	May 1892	8	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
John	Son	M	June 1895	4	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
Letizia	Daughter	F	Oct 1896	3	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
Ralph	Daughter	F	July 1898	1	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
Louis	Son	M	Mar 1900	12	12	13	Colorado	Italy	Italy	
Luca Rufus	Brother-in-law	M	Apr 1875	25	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1896
Ultras Fratelli	Nephew	M	Feb 1871	29	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1891
Terese	Wife	F	Apr 1876	23	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1900
Luca Joseph	Nephew	M	May 1868	32	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1896
Rubio	Wife	F	Mar 1873	27	12	13	Italy	Italy	Italy	1894

Poncha Springs Census of 1900: **Dominick Posteraro's family** consisted of ten members: Dominick (b.1859, arrived in 1887), his wife Domenica (b.1865, arrived in 1889) together with Benjamin (b.1887).

Their other six children were born in **Poncha Springs**: Mary (b.1891), Caroline (b.1892), John (b.1895), Letizia (b.1896), Ralph (b.1898) and Louis (b.1900). His brother-in-law De Luca Ralph (b.1875) had arrived in 1896.

On the newspaper "Salida Mail" of April 24th 1906, the following article appeared about Dominic Posteraro's ranch home:

"...The farm home of Dominic Posteraro, situated in Missouri park, about six miles north of this city, was reduced to ashes on Sunday forenoon, as were also his household goods and other personal effects. Just how the blaze originated Mr. Dominic Posteraro does not know, but he does know that it did not take long for all of his property to disappear, there being no means whatever of putting out the flames. Every possible effort was made, the attempt to save at least a portion of the household goods but the fire was so furious and the heat so intense that these efforts were of little or no avail. Mr. Posteraro was in the city yesterday getting supplies and bedding with which to get along until such time as a better order of things can be established. We were unable to learn as to the insurance, if any was hold on the property".

The 1900 Poncha Springs Census lists **Saverio Posteraro's family**

Posteraro Saverio	Head	M	21	July 1856	W	19	Italy	Italy	Italy	1885	157	11
Carolina	Wife	W	7	Jan 1856	W	19	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889	11	
Ruth	Daughter	W	7	May 1883	17	8	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889	11	
Sallie	Daughter	W	7	June 1885	14	8	Italy	Italy	Italy	1889	11	
Clara	Daughter	W	7	Jan 1891	9	8	Colorado	Italy	Italy			
Rosa	Daughter	W	7	July 1893	6	8	Colorado	Italy	Italy			

This **Census** shows that **Saverio** AKA "Sam" **Posteraro's family** consisted of six members (3 were missing for some obscure reason):

- **Saverio** 1856-1938, arrived in 1885
- his wife **Caroline De Valente** (b.1856, arrived in 1889) and seven children:
- **Raffaella** "Ruth" b.1883, arrived in 1889, married Greg Spina
- **Saveria** "Sarah" or "Sallie" b.1885, arrived in 1889, married Anthony Stancati
- **Clara** b.1891
- **Rose** 1893-1959, married Ralph Spina
- **Sylvia** 1895-1938, married Gill Post
- **Delia** 1898-1976
- **Beatrice** 1899-1945

On the newspaper "Salida Mail" of February 2nd 1915, the following article appeared about the wedding of Sam Posteraro's daughter:

PONCHA GIRL MARRIED IN SALIDA

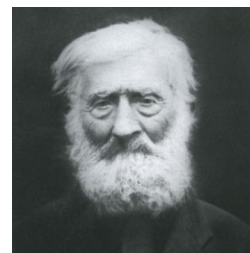
"A wedding of interest in Salida, took place Sunday at St. Joseph's Church when Miss **Sylvia Post** and **Gill Post** were united in marriage. The Rev. P. J. Gallagher officiating. The bride was attired in a beautiful white cordilia pleated dress. She wore a large picture hat and carried roses. The couple was attended by Mrs. **Delia Post** and Mr. **John Post**. Concluding the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. **Sam Post** in Poncha Springs, where an elaborate breakfast was served to 150. Miss Post is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Post and has resided with her parents in Poncha since childhood. Mr. Gill Post is a resident of Adobe Park where he owns a fine ranch. He is an employee at the smelter. Mr. and Mrs. Post will make their home at Adobe Park".

Sylvia Post (1895-1938) and Achille "Gill" Post (1891-1975) although they had the same last names, were not related because her father was Saverio "Sam" Post (1856-1938) whereas his was Angelo Raffaele Post (b.1841).

Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937), listed in the above Census as "**Luca Joseph**" and his wife **Raffaella Muto** (1873-1944), listed as "**Ruth**" were also living in Poncha Springs. He had arrived in 1887 and she came in 1890.

By the year 1908 they had 5 children:

- **Carolina** AKA Carrie (b.1899)
- **Giacomo** AKA Henry (b.1900)
- **Dominic** (b.1903)
- **Gabriel** (b.1904)
- **Francis** (b.1908)



The **1880 Poncha Springs Census** gives us a clear picture to the number of inhabitants, their age and occupation.

- It lists **180 inhabitants** of which only 5 were foreigners (2 Irish, 1 German, 1 English and 1 Scottish). No Italians are listed.
- As to their **occupations**, many were 14 miners, 11 farmers , 11 prospectors or businessmen, 8 carpenters, 5 mine owners (*G. True, C.H.Thompson, R.H. Richols, Y. Boyd, P.S. Harris and W.H. Stearner*), 3 assayers, 3 sawmill assistants, 2 blacksmiths, 2 store clerks, 2 hotel clerks, 2 saloon keepers, 2 cooks, 1 baker, 1 plumber, 1 mason, 1 cattle breeder, 1 butcher, 1 smelter worker, 1 mining engineer (*W.D. Mayender, age 29*), 1 medical doctor (*Dr. D.W. Collins, age 25*), 1 lawyer (*M. Splano, age 49*), 1 pharmacist (*Mr. A. J. Moore, age 35*), 1 ex County Assessor (*Joe McPherson, age 25*), 1 laundryman, 1 sawmill owner, 1 postmaster (*Mr. J. McPherson, age 61*), 1 assistant postmaster (*F. McOsker, age 20*) and 1 hotel owner (*Mrs. Minerva Burnett, age 31*).
- As for **services**, there were 5 mines, 1 hotel, 1 post office, 1 sawmill, 1 general store and a medical office.

It does **NOT** list **teachers** because the school first opened in 1883. **Assayers** analyzed the components of metals in rocks, such as gold, silver and other precious metals. They smelted shiny sediments their customers had found in streams. **Prospectors** were businessmen who made investments, who sold or bought land and homes.

Giuseppe Scanga worked temporarily with Dominic Posteraro until 1890 when he purchased a ranch⁷² called the **Post Office Ranch** because in 1868 on Ira King's property, it was where the first post office of southern Chaffee County had been located.

In **1920, Giuseppe De Luca's family** still lived in **Poncha Springs**.

On the newspaper the "**Salida Mail**" on **January 14th 1910**, the following article appeared:
Italian Wedding.

"A wedding of much interest occurred Sunday when at St. Joseph Catholic Church Rev. Dean T. Wolohan united in marriage **Emil Scanga** and **Carolina Posteraro** daughter of Dominick Posteraro a wealthy ranchman near Poncha Springs. A large number of people were present at the wedding and fully 100 guests repaired to the home Scanga ranch, in wagons to engage in the festivities and banquet after the ceremony. These young people have lived in Salida the greater part of their lives and have attended Salida schools. They are known and respected by a large number of people of their own nationality and others. The groom is also a ranchman owning considerable stock and property in the vicinity of Salida and is the son of Giuseppe Scanga resident of the Italian Rancher's Association which carries a good reputation. Dominick Posteraro's son **Ben** is to be married to **Nicolina Scanga** sister of the bridegroom on next Sunday and over 100 guests will assemble to enjoy the festivities. These young brides are in their teens".⁷³

⁷² The brothers **Dominic and Saverio (Sam) Posteraro** arrived in Salida in 1885 and **Giuseppe Scanga** (Dominic's brother-in-law) arrived in 1886. All three of these early Italian settlers acquired lands at the western suburbs of Poncha Springs.

⁷³ Emilio "Emil" Scanga (1887-1954) married Carolina "Carolyn" Posteraro (1893-1984) while Bernardino "Ben" Posteraro (1887-1979) married Nicolina "Nettie" Scanga (1893-1965)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 STATE OF Colorado }
 COUNTY OF Chaffee } ss:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 PASS PORT
 NOV 11 1924
 ISSUED
 WASHINGTON

I, Giuseppe De Luca, a NATURALIZED AND LOCAL 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, Cosenza, Italy
 on June 10th, 1868, I; that my father,
Nicola De Luca (Name), was
 born in Lago, Italy (Country) and is now residing at Lago, Italy;
 that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Naples, Italy about
August 1st, 1887; that I resided 37 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States,
 from 1887 to 1924 at Poncha Springs, Colorado; that I was
 naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District
 Court of Chaffee County at Puena Vista, Colorado
 on Jan. 6th, 1890, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith;
 that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United
 States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:

This 1924 passport request by Giuseppe De Luca shows that he and his family had lived in **Poncha Springs** from **1887 until 1924**, meaning that all his children were born in Poncha Springs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 STATE OF Colorado }
 COUNTY OF Chaffee } ss:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 PASS PORT
 OCT 9 1923
 ISSUED
 WASHINGTON

I, Giuseppe Scanga, a NATURALIZED AND LOCAL CITIZEN OF
 THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport
for himself, wife ^{Guaranda} and two minor children ^{Louis Kate & Francesco Dom} to visit relatives,
 and to look after property in which he is interested.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Lago, Italy
 on the nineteenth day of February, 1855; that my father,
Raffaele Scanga (Name), was
 born in Italy (Country) and is now deceased;
 that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Naples, Italy about
Nov. 11th, 1886; that I resided 37 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States,
 from 1886 to 1923 at Poncha Springs, Colorado; that I was
 naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District
 Court of Chaffee County at Puena Vista, Colorado
 on Oct. 31st, 1898, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith;
 that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United
 States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:

Lago, Italy from by 1905 to June 18th, 1905

This 1923 passport request by Giuseppe Scanga shows that he and his family had lived in **Poncha Springs** from **1886 until 1923**, meaning that all his children, except for Emil, were born in Poncha Springs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

GRAZING PERMIT

No. 141

July 20, 1908.
(Date)

M. Jose Scango, (Name) of Poncha Springs, Colorado.
(Place of residence)

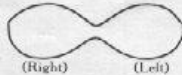
having presented Certificate No. 87427, showing that the grazing fee amounting to the sum of
Thirty-nine and 25/100 dollars (\$ 39.25) has been paid, is hereby

authorized to pasture the following number and class of live stock:

One hundred and fifty-seven (157) head of cattle

and ----- head of -----

branded or earmarked as follows:



upon public lands within the COCHETOPA National Forest
from April 1, 1908, to November 15, 1908;

Provided, That the animals shall not intrude upon any area upon which grazing is prohibited, or upon any portion
of the National Forest except the following-described area:

Middle Fork South Arkansas river and along to of the range to
Pass Creek. District 18.

This permit is issued on the condition that said Jose Scango,

has by Application No. 141, dated June 30, 1908, agreed to comply
fully with all National Forest rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted.

This permit is issued with no obligation or agreement on the part of the Government to maintain an exclusive possession
upon any part of said Forest to any one person or firm, nor as to adjustment of any conflict as to possession.

For a violation of any of the terms of the application on which it is based, or whenever any injury is being done the
Forest by reason of the presence of the animals therein, this permit will be canceled and the animals will be removed from
the Forest.

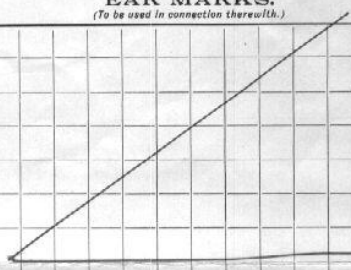
J. M. Casimir
Acting Supervisor.

NOTE.—Animals under six months old at the time of entry will not be counted.

Grazing permit for 157 heads of cattle granted to Giuseppe Scanga in public lands
within the Cochetopa National Forest near Poncha Springs from April 1st to November 15th 1908
(document from the Ralph "Terry" Scanga collection of family documents)

CERTIFIED COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF STOCK BRAND.

Know All Men by These Presents, That Joseph Scanga
of Poncha Springs in the County of Chaffee
and State of Colorado, desiring to adopt a Brand to be used for the purpose of
marking and branding Live Stock in this State, under and by virtue of the
provisions of an Act of the Fifth General Assembly of the State of Colorado,
entitled "An Act to Provide a System of Recording Brands in this State,"
approved April 7th, A. D. 1885, do hereby adopt and claim the exclusive right to
the use of the device or brand of which the following is a fac simile, viz.:

BRAND.	EAR MARKS. <small>(To be used in connection therewith.)</small>
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">SBP</div> <i>Southern Beef Producers</i>	

Dated at Salida Joseph Scanga
in said County and State, this
7th day of October
A. D. 1898

STATE OF COLORADO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

The United States of America, }
STATE OF COLORADO:

I, C. H. S. WHIPPLE, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado,
do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true and
complete Transcript of Record of Stock Brand which
was filed in this office the 11 day of Nov
A. D. 1898, and admitted to record in Book A
Page 586.



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Colorado,
at the City of Denver, this 11th
day of Nov A. D. 1898

C.H.S. Whipple
Secretary of State.

By *[Signature]* Deputy.

Permission given on **November 11th 1898** to **Giuseppe Scanga** of Poncha Springs to **brand** the hide of his cattle with the letters "**SBP**" meaning "Southern Beef Producers" (document from the Ralph "Terry" Scanga collection of family documents)

Many Laghitans settled in Poncha Springs when it was flourishing because since 1890 the owners of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had invested large sums of money to develop as an important resort area, as clearly indicated in an article entitled "**The Poncha Boom**" that appeared on **May 27th 1890** on the "**Salida Mail**":

*"If the various rumors which reach us are to be credited, Poncha's long talked of boom is about to be realized. There seems to be a very substantial basis for the hope that Poncha will develop into a popular resort rivaling the Hot Springs of Arkansas. There seems to be no reason why this fond dream may not be realized. The climate is the most delightful in the land, the scenery cannot be surpassed and the properties of the water from the Poncha Springs are superior to any other springs in the State and equal to any in the land. All that Poncha needs to develop it is capital, and that seems to be forthcoming. The desire on the part of the syndicate owning the springs to make improvements have been thwarted by one member of the syndicate who would not give his consent to making the proposed improvements. He has been forced to sell out his interest, thus leaving the other members of the firm free to carry out their plans. Last Friday and Saturday members of the syndicate with President **David Moffat**⁷⁴, of the **Denver and Rio Grande**, and other railroad officials, visited the springs, looked over the ground carefully and arranged the details of their plans. They have bought up all the property they can secure in Poncha and vicinity. A hotel will be erected at the foot of the hill and the water from the springs brought down to it. About two miles above Poncha, a desirable location for a reservoir to supply the town with water, was selected. A new plunge bath will be erected at once, about 50x20 feet, having fifteen dressing rooms on a side. We are glad to see Poncha thus forging to the front. We are glad for her sake and for our own, for the improvements made at Poncha will indirectly benefit us. The work at Poncha will begin about July 1. One of the first moves for Salida to make is to construct a good boulevard between here and Poncha. If we would reap the benefit that we may from Poncha's prosperity we must have good drives connecting the towns".*

Laghitans of Poncha Springs **practiced their Catholic religion** by attending religious functions at the Church of St. Joseph in Salida which although it was built in 1909, a smaller church existed in its place since 1885. Also the Pastors came to Poncha Springs from elsewhere to administer Sacraments and celebrate Holy Masses at the home of **John Alfred Burnett** (1874-1945) who had married **Emma Westberg** (1879-1950) in 1910 and who was one of Chaffee County's best known men. He had experience in ranching and was elected twice as a County Commissioner while his wife who had received her education at Drake University, was the art supervisor at the Fort Collins Schools since 1905. John has always promoted the economy, progress and public interest in all matters pertaining to the economy and welfare of Chaffee County. His father **John Brunett** (1838-1878) from Ottawa (Canada) and his mother **Minerva Maxwell** (1847-1924) from Alabama, had homesteaded in 1865 and had settled in **Poncha Springs** where all of his six children were born. In 1867 Minerva was the first grammar school teacher of Poncha Springs.

⁷⁴ David H. Moffat (1839-1911) was an American financier and industrialist who in 1887 was elected President of the D & RG Railway. The narrow-gauge D & RG Railway began in 1870, converted the mainline to standard gauge circa 1890, and merged with the Rio Grande Western in 1901, becoming the Denver & Rio Grande Western.

Other Laghitan families who settled in Poncha Springs

- **ALOE Domenico Saverio and Angelo**

Domenico Saverio Aloe AKA "Alloy Sam" (1885-1970) was born in Lago on March 15th 1885 and arrived in 1909 in *Trinidad* (CO) where his brother *Michele* was already living. He then moved to **Poncha Springs** where his wife *Vincenzina Peluso* AKA "Virginia" (1887-1977), his son *Pete* (1909-1995), his father-in-law *Vincenzo Peluso* (b.1857) and his mother-in-law *Rosaria Peluso* (b.1868) had arrived from *New York* by train disembarked from the ship "*Carpathia*" on *January 11th 1911*. Four more children were born Poncha Springs: *Salvatore "Sam"* (b.1912), *Susie* (1913-1994), *Lily* (1916-2013) and *Elsie* (n.1926). He died in *Salida* in 1970.

Alloy Sam	Head	✓	R	M	W	34	M	1902	Pa
Vincenzina	wife			F	W	33	M	1911	29
Pete	Son			M	W	10	S	1911	09
Salvatore	Son			M	W	8	S		
Susie	Daughter			F	W	7	S		
Littie	Daughter			F	W	3 1/2	S		

The **1920 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Domenico Saverio Aloe** AKA **Sam Alloy** (b.1885) had a family consisting of: his wife **Vincenzina** AKA "Lina" (b.1889), his children **Pete** (b.1911), **Salvatore** AKA **Sam** (b.1913), **Susie** (b.1914) and **Littie** AKA **Lilly F.** (b.1916).

Alloy, Sam	Head	o		40	M	W	44	M	23	No	yes	Italy
Lina	Wife - H			X	F	W	41	M	20	No	yes	Italy
Pete	Son			X	M	W	19	S		No	yes	Italy
Sam	Son			X	M	W	17	S		No	yes	Colorado
Susie M	Daughter			X	F	W	16	S		No	yes	Colorado
Lily F.	Daughter			X	F	W	14	S		No	yes	Colorado
Elsie V.	Daughter			X	F	W	3 1/2	S		No		Colorado

The **1930 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Saverio Aloe** AKA **Sam Alloy** (b.1885) had a family consisting of his wife **Vincenzina** AKA "Lina" (b.1889), his children **Pete** (b.1911), **Sam** (b.1913), **Susie M.** (b.1914), **Lilly F.** (b.1916) and **Elsie V.** (b.1927). Only *Pete* was born in *Italy*, the others in *Colorado*.

Angelo Aloe (b.1881) son of *Pietro Maria Aloe* (1846-1906) and *Lucia Veltri* (b.1854), married *Emilia Antonia Piluso* (b.1885) on *January 30th 1904* and on *August 8th 1904* left *Naples* with the ship "*Prinzess Irene*" for *New York* from which he reached *Poncha Springs* (CO) where his brother **Saverio** (b. 1885) was a boarder at *Domenico Posteraro's* home.

- **GROE Giovanni** AKA "John Groy"

John Groy (b.1870) arrived in *Poncha Springs* in 1902. He married *Josephine "Jessie" Groy* who arrived in 1906 and had five children: *Louis* (b.1898), *Pauline* (b.1902), *Fannie* (b.1907), *Ben* (b.1910) and *Susie* (b.1911).

Louis Groy (b.1898) arrived in 1922, married *Helen Groy* (b.1901) and had two children: *John* (b.1928) and *Josephine* (b.1929).

• **MUTO Saverio, Nicola and Vincenzo**

Saverio "Sam" Muto (1868-1944) who had arrived in New York on *June 18th 1895* with the ship "Werra", reached Salida with his wife **Theresa Mazzotta** (1870-1939) and daughter **Jennie** (1894-1974) who married the Laghitan Ralph De Grazia (1890-1952).

Sam and Theresa had six other children, born in Poncha Springs and Salida:

- **Frank** (b.1898) born in Poncha Springs
- **Dominick** (1899-1903) born in Poncha Springs
- **Mary Antoniette** (1901-1990) born in Poncha Springs
- **Rose** (1902-1915) born in Poncha Springs
- **Fiore "Phil"** (1904-1967) born in Salida
- **Pauline** (1908-1982) born in Salida
- **Louis** (1913-1958) born in Salida

Sam offered hospitality to his mother-in-law **Angela Saullo** (b.1849) and her children Luigi (b.1869) and Federico (b.1886) who had arrived with him on June 18th 1895.

In 1903 Sam and family moved from Poncha Springs to Salida where he became the owner of a grocery and meat store on *348 W. 1st Street*, In fact, the **Poncha Springs 1900 Census** below, shows that Sam was living with his wife Theresa Mazzotta and children Jennie, Frank and Dominic.

Muto Saverio	Head	M	W	Jan 1870	30	M	7			Italy	Italy	Italy
Mazzotta Theresa	Wife	F	W	June 1871	28	W	7	3	3	Italy	Italy	Italy
Frank	Son	M	W	Feb 1898	2	S				Colorado	Italy	Italy
Jennie	Daughter	F	W	Aug 1894	5	S				Italy	Italy	Italy
Dominick	Son	M	W	Mar 1899	1	S				Colorado	Italy	Italy

Instead, in the **1910 Salida Census** (below) we find his family had moved to Salida: **Sam**, his wife **Theresa**, **Jennie**, **Frank**, **Mary** (1901-1990), **Rose** (b.1903), **Fiore** (b.1904) and **Pauline** (1908-1982).

• **NACCARATO Sam**

The 1940 Poncha Springs Census below shows that **Salvatore "Sam" Naccarato** (b.1892) was married to **Lydia "Nettie" Naccarato** (1896-1973) and had three children: Adeline (b.1916), Louis "Lloyd" (1918-2001) and Betty Jean (b.1926). He had arrived in Poncha Springs in 1907.

Naccarato, Sam	Head	0	M	W	49	M	No	3	3	Italy
—, Lydia (X)	Wife	1	F	W	41	M	No	8	8	Colorado
—, Lloyd	Son	2	M	W	21	S	No	4	30	Colorado
—, Betty Jean	Daughter	2	F	W	13	S	Yes	5	5	Colorado

Louis "Lloyd" Naccarato (1918-2001) married Florence "Erna" Gustafson (1922-2011) in 1944 and moved to Poncha Springs at the Naccarato Ranch, one of the largest in Chaffee County. Later, Lloyd and Florence moved to Salida on "F Street" where the family home is still located. They had four children Samuel "Sam" (b.1944), Thomas "Tom" (b.1946), Karin (b.1954) and Timothy "Tim" (b.1957).

• **SPENA Luigi, Pietro and Angelo**

Giuseppe Spena (b.1868) had arrived in 1893 and was already a U.S. citizen when in 1899 he welcomed his cousin **Pietro Spena** (1865-1960) who had arrived in 1887. In 1898 **Luigi Spena** (b. 1855) arrived in Salida from Lago. In 1911 Pietro's brother, **Antonio** (b.1871) also arrived. **Rosina Spena** (b.1873) reached Salida in 1914 to join her husband *Ferdinando Posteraro*. Rosina's brother, **Antonio** (b.1870) left his wife *Anna Muto* (b.1871) in Lago to join his brother *Pietro* in Salida after he arrived in New York on April 21st 1911 with the ship "Cleveland". Antonio and Anna had 5 children: *Rosina, Silvio, Francesco, Ferdinando* and *Maria Cristina*.

The **1910 Poncha Springs Census** shows that **Pietro Spina's** family consisted of nine members.

The **1910 Poncha Springs Census: Pietro Spina** (1865-1960), his wife **Luigia Cupelli** (1867-1942) and their seven children: Angelo (1897-1984), **Domenico** (1899-1964), **Albert** (1901-1993), **Flora** (b.1903), **Fiore** (b.1906), **Alfonso** (b.1907) and **Florinda** (b.1910). Their daughter **Mary** (b.1892) was living elsewhere.

Spina Pietro	Head	M	W	45	M	18		
Luigia	Wife	F	W	44	M	18	8	8
Angelo	Son	M	W	13	S			
Domenico	Son	M	W	11	S			
Albert	Son	M	W	9	S			
Flora	Daughter	F	W	7	S			
Fiore	Son	M	W	4	S			
Alfonso	Son	M	W	3	S			
Florinda	Daughter	M	W	2	S			

Luigia AKA "Louise" **Cupelli** (1867-1942) and her children **Mary** (b.1892), **Angelo** (1898-1984) and **Domenico** (1899-1964) had arrived in New York on September 11th 1901 with the ship "Werra" and went to Poncha Springs to join her husband Pete.

January 12th 1912 advertisement in the "Salida Mail". **Peter Spina** (1865-1942), age 47, was selling his ranch (160 Acres of land) for \$11,000

He had arrived from Lago in 1899, had 7 children and after 13 years, he wished to change his life style.

After 1920, he moved to Salida.

Farm For Sale
160 Acres of Land

Well improved, good water rights in Missouri Park ditch, located 4 1/2 miles from Salida; all cross fenced; good farm for stock; everything in good condition.

Price \$11,000
If Taken at once.
Address:
Peter Spina,
Box E, Poncha Springs, Col.

Spina Peter	Head	0	M	M	53	M	1887	Nov	1901
Luigia	Wife		F	W	52	M	1867	Nov	1901
Angelo	Son		M	W	22	M	1898	Nov	1901
Domenico	Son		M	W	20	M	1899	Nov	1901
Albert B	Son		M	W	17	S			
Harry	Son		M	W	14	S			
Francis	Son		M	W	10	S			
Florence	Daughter		F	W	8	S			
Annie	Daughter-in-law		F	W	18	M			
Lucia	Daughter		F	W	15	S			

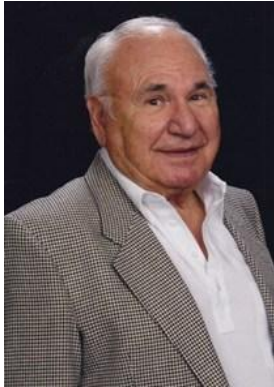
The **1920 Poncha Springs Census:**

Pietro Spina (1865-1960), his wife **Luigia Cupelli** (1867-1942) and their six children: **Angelo** (1898-1984), **Domenico** (1899-1964), **Albert** (1901-1993), **Harry** (b.1906), **Francis** (b.1910), **Florence** (1911-1940), Annie (b.1902) daughter-in-law and Lucia (b.1918) step daughter.

John Pete Spino (1929-2011) was born to Albert Spino Sr. (1901-1993) and Helen Carroccia AKA "Crouch" on July 18th 1929 in Salida and started work at age 14 underground at the fluorspar mine in Browns Canyon. He also worked at Calcite mine above ground at Howard Limestone open pit mine, loading brick and limestone by hand in dump trucks.

Mr. Spino joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1945 and was discharged in 1948. He then went to work underground at a fluorspar mine above Poncha Hot Springs. In the 1950s he operated his Aunt Jenny's café named "Jenny's Lunch" and eventually bought a restaurant where Fiesta Mexicana is now, where he built the first bowling alley in Salida. In 1957 Mr. Spino moved to California and in 1963 built a bowling alley in Apple Valley, where he met his wife, **Betty** Jane (1929-2011). They were married in 1967 and had three children: Nick, Karen and Christine.

Albert B. Spino Jr. (1927-2012) was born to Albert Spino Sr. (1901-1993) and Helen



Carroccia AKA "Crouch" on July 21, 1927, in Salida, Al graduated from Salida High School where he participated in football and track earning him the nickname "Speed." In his younger years, he raced stock cars and midgets, kayaked down the Arkansas River, water skied, and earned his pilot's license. Al attended Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado where he met and married **Helen I. Miller** March 14, 1948 and had two children, Terry and Mark. They moved back to Salida, started a family, and were involved in many business ventures. In 1961, they moved their family to Las Vegas, where Al was very successful in business and real estate. He worked for many years at Pete Findlay Oldsmobile and later as an independent insurance agent. Al was co-owner of Dino's Bar, one of the oldest neighborhood bars in Las Vegas, along with several

different restaurants in the Las Vegas area. Al was an avid golfer and a member of many golf clubs in Las Vegas. He was a life member of the Elks Lodge #1468, a member for 56 years of the American Legion, and a veteran of the U.S. Navy Air Corps in World War II. Other organizations he was involved in throughout the years were the Knights of Columbus, Italian American Club, Sons of Italy, and UNLV Booster Club. Al and Helen traveled extensively throughout Europe, Asia, and the U.S. One of his favorite hobbies was collecting commemorative coins. Friends and family also knew how much he enjoyed watching sports and old western movies.

- **VELTRI "Veltrie" Carmine**

Carmine Veltrie (b.1877) arrived from Lago in Poncha Springs in 1892. He married Jennie Veltrie (b.1885) who had arrived in 1909 and had four children: Mike (b.1914 in W. VA.), Theresa (b.1916 in PA), Louise (1919-2012) who married Greg Scanga (1904-1979) and Virginia (b.1923).



Louise Veltri (1919-2012)

The Poncha Springs Cemetery

The Poncha Springs Cemetery is located on County Road 206, about one-half mile southwest of the Town of Poncha Springs, west of U.S. Highway 285, on a steep hillside. (Section 16, Township 49 North, Range 8 East, N.M.P.M.)

This cemetery was established in 1882-1883. William H. CHAMP, Jr., who was born and died in 1882, may have been the first burial. According to Dr. Wendell Hutchinson of Salida, Helen G. McPherson who died in February 1883, was the second person to be buried in Poncha Springs Cemetery.

The cemetery has two separate sections, the Lower or Old Cemetery and the Upper Cemetery.

The **Lower Section** is where all of the old burials occurred during 1882-1883 when the townsfolk gathered together and removed their dead from the surrounding early day cemeteries such as Centerville and Droney Pasture. Finley Kane and the Boon brothers, David and Samuel, were among the first to be reburied here (in Section F) when the new cemetery was established. They had originally been buried in the Droney Pasture Cemetery after having been killed in 1875 in the Lake County War.

It has Sections A, B, C, D, E and F, Section F being the oldest burials but unfortunately, many of the graves are unmarked.

The **Upper Section** is reached by following a narrow, winding road to where the hill levels out and overlooks the Lower Section. Apparently the first burial in this section was that of Patrick D. Costello who died 14 Dec 1966.

The only Italian buried in this cemetery is the Sicilian **Joseph Sacco** (1892-1966).



Poncha Springs Cemetery

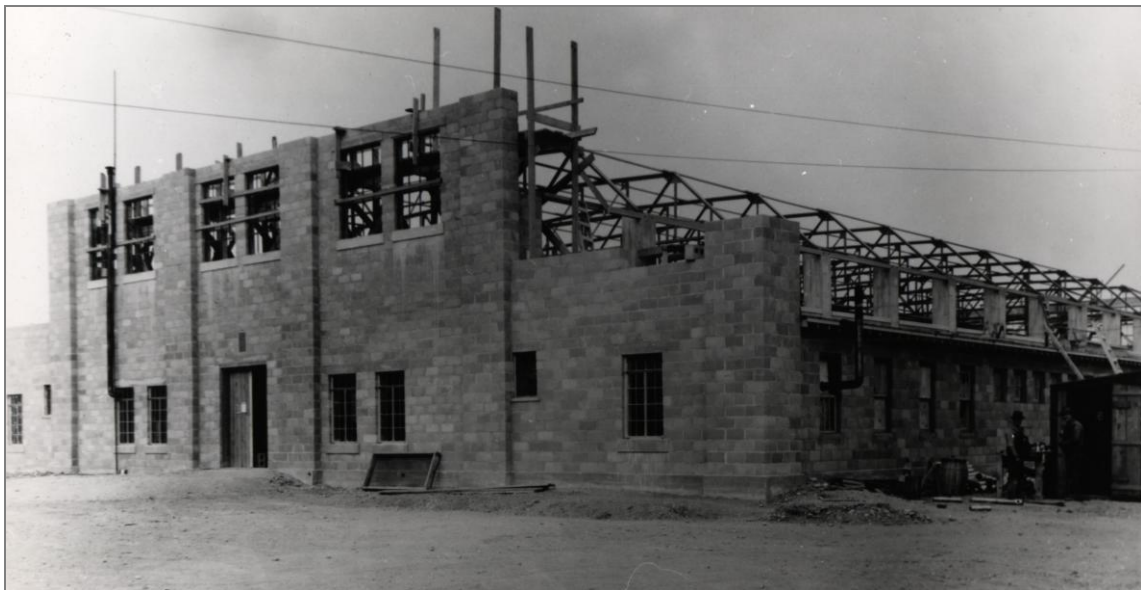
The **Poncha Springs Town Hall** and the Holman families of Poncha Springs have some hand-written vital statistics records and some hand-drawn maps.

In 1935 the City of Salida had the W.P.A. ("Federal Works Progress Administration") pipe the water to the **Salida Hot Springs Swimming Pool** (today called "Salida's Hot Springs Aquatic Center").

Consequently, Poncha Springs' population dropped drastically and most of its residents, including Laghitan descendants, moved to Salida. The hot springs had attracted many tourists who brought in money and wealth to those who lived there but after 1935 many residents decided to move to Salida.

The convenience of making Salida prosperous was explained in an article of **July 29th 1904** on the "**Salida Record**":

"Up at Poncha Hot Springs a constantly increasing number of people are enjoying the pleasure of baths in the swimming pool and rheumatic patients from various points are taking advantage of the facilities what the now management is offering. In addition to the rearranging and remodeling of the several cottages, a number of touts have been put into use and the new dancing pavilion is to be completed by Sunday. On Sunday as an additional attraction, music all day has been contracted for and will be in evidence. Poncha Springs is so well known throughout the State and even outside of Colorado that the news that the resort is reopened is welcome to many at a distance who will take advantage to visit that locality again".

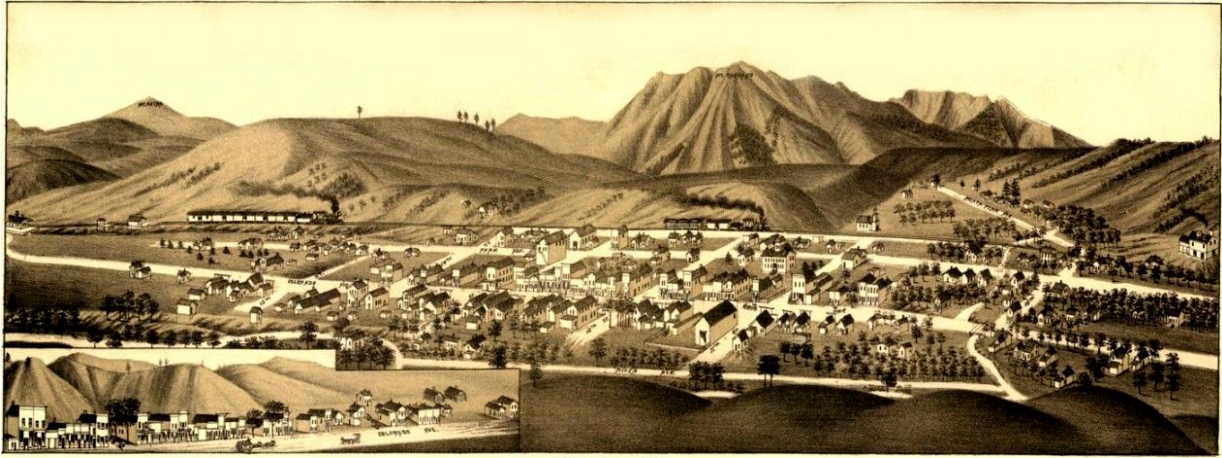


Salida's Hot Springs Pool under construction in 1930s

On the Official Directory of the White Pages of Poncha Springs of 2011, I found only six Laghitan descendants (four members of the Alloy and two of the Scanga families). Nevertheless, since 1990 Poncha Springs' population has been increasing: it tripled from 244 inhabitants in 1990 to 778 today. Most new residents are Spanish-Americans, some are Polish or Dutch.

John Cameron, a journalist of the "Mountain Mail" recently wrote that "*Poncha Springs is in the midst of what can be described as a building boom. Currently 92 housing units are in various stages of development within town limits, said Brian Berger, town administrative officer. Much of the new development is taking place on CR 120 near U.S. 50 in the Monarch Crossing and Mesa View developments now under construction*"

The LAGO-MAYSVILLE CONNECTION Pioneers from Lago to Maysville CO



Maysville 1882

Maysville in Chaffee County (Colorado), had about 2000 inhabitants in the 1880s with its Sunday school, a hotel ("Venable's Hotel"), a church, a smelter ("Erie Smelting Works"), three newspapers ("Colorado Mining Ledger", "Maysville Chronicle" and "South Arkansas Miner"), a D & GR Railroad Depot, a post office (Postmaster was George Haynes), a lumber company, a stationery store and hardware store. Many immigrants came and 20 citizens from Lago (Cosenza) Italy arrived from 1890 to 1906.



What remains today of this booming town are two houses (Pioneer Log residence) and a school building, active from 1882 to 1939 (see photo as the school is today). In 1885, 28 students were enrolled in the school.



Maysville, at the foot of the Shavano Mt., was 7 miles northwest of Poncha Springs and 10 miles east of Monarch

Originally known as **Crazy Camp**, Maysville was the conglomeration of two small camps located right next to each other. One named Crazy Camp and the other Maysville. The town boasted the **Maysville Chronicle** with a circulation of over 1000 - the largest in the county. Maysville sat at the Eastern Junction of the *Monarch Toll Pass* from which two toll roads ran, one to Hancock and the other to Shavano. There were dance halls, large supply stores and a half dozen saloons. A small fire took five buildings downtown in July 1880 and the town started to lose residents after the 1893 mineral price panic. Today there are many cabins in the area along with the original schoolhouse.

- **Laghitan immigrants in Maysville (20)**

names	age	date of birth	date of arrival
1. Cupello, Luigia	35	1866	1901
2. Spina, Angelo	3	1898	1901
3. Spina, Domenico	1	1900	1901
4. Spina, Maria	9	1892	1901
5. Pulice, Antonio	23	1869	1892
6. Groe, Giovanni	33	1869	1902
7. De Pasquale, Carmine	25	1865	1890
8. Groe, Luigi	7	1899	1906
9. Groe, Paolina	4	1902	1906
10. Groe, Jessie	27	1879	1906
11. Barano, Rosa	37	1868	1905
12. De Pasquale, Mario	10	1896	1906
13. De Pasquale, Ventura	6	1900	1906
14. De Pasquale, Angelo	1	1905	1906
15. Runco, Giuseppina	35	1870	1905
16. Pulice, Vincenzo	14	1891	1905
17. Pulice, Luisa	12	1893	1905
18. Pulice, Rosaria	10	1895	1905
19. Pulice, Michele	4	1901	1905
20. Pulice, Luigi	7	1898	1905

Maysville grew in response to the discovery of **mineral deposits** in the Monarch area.

The town benefited from its geographic proximity to the mines and its location on early roads.

By 1880 the **Monarch Pass Toll Road** and another toll road extending from Maysville to Shavano, ten miles away, were heavily traveled.

In spring 1881 the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad** arrived at Maysville, which was described as a steady town that had "not been afflicted with 'booms'" and had a steadily growing population of about 1,000. A darker side of Maysville history was the presence of a hanging tree where two murder suspects were lynched in 1883.



Maysville 1880s: stationery store (on the left) and Venable's Hotel
 SOURCE: Vandebusch, *Around Monarch Pass* (2010).

Within a few years, Maysville had lost much of its population; the 1885 *Croft's Grip-Sack Guide* described Maysville as “a small mining town of 150.” Although smaller, the town remained prosperous, with residents engaged in mining and stock-raising. Much of Maysville's decline came with the 1893 **Silver Panic**. Many residents left town as mining became economically infeasible due to the decline in the value of silver; the post office closed on 23 December 1893. Enough residents remained to erect a combination one-room school and teacherage in 1912 that continued to operate until 1939. New residents discovered Maysville as a pleasant location for vacation homes after World War II.

Laghitans tried to adapt in a xenophobic hostile environment, full of prejudice against Southern Italians. The following article “*Maysville Mention*” published on **September 5th 1890** on the “**Salida Mail**” clearly demonstrated this:

“... This would be a very quiet little town were it not for the Italians, who are keeping things pretty well stirred up here at present. On Monday morning Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Lewis started for Salida to do some trading. It seems that the Italians were watching their movements ever since the day that Mrs. Lewis shot the Italian, and waiting for an opportunity to do them up. The ladies had barely gone out of sight of their homes, when the people along the road warned them that they were being followed by six Italians—three men and three women—who were trying to cut them off at every turn in the road. By the time the ladies reached the first coal kilns, the Italian had overtaken them and began firing upon them, as each one of the dark skinned dogs was well armed. Several ranchmen hearing the shooting came running up and asked the Italians what they were shooting at. They replied that they were shooting at those dogs, meaning Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Collins. What the brave ranchmen will do to put a stop to this trouble is hard to say. These low down Italians are not even citizens and they should not be permitted to disturb the peace and threaten human lives in this unbridled manner. Another such a break as this on the part of the Italians will bring upon them the righteous wrath of the community and harsh measures will be promptly used..”

Laghitan families that settled in Maysville

CUPELLI Luigia

Luigia Cupelli (b.1865) arrived in New York on September 11th 1901 with the ship "Werra" together with her three children

- Maria Spina (b.1892)
- Angelo Spina (b.1898)
- Domenico Spina (b.1900)

to join her husband **Pietro "Peter" Spina** (b.1866) who had arrived in New York with the ship "Massilia" on February 11th 1893.

Before 1910, they moved to Poncha Springs as the 1910 Census shows.

GROE Giovanni AKA "John Groy"

Giovanni Groe (1869-1931) owner of a ranch in Maysville and married Jessie Groy (b.1879) and had five children:

- Louis (n.1899)
- Pauline (b.1902)
- Fannie (b.1907)
- Ben (b.1910)
- Susie (b.1911-1993)

Giovanni, Jessie, Louis and Pauline arrive in New York in 1906 while the other three children were born in Maysville, as the 1920 Maysville below shows.

Groy John	Head	D	F	M	W	37	M	1902	A	4
Jessie	Wife			F	W	41	M	1906	A	4
Louis P.	Son			M	W	21	B	1906	A	4
Pauline M.	Daughter			F	W	18	S	1906	A	4
Fannie G.	Daughter			F	W	13	S			
Ben F.	Son			M	W	10	S			
Susie M.	Daughter			F	W	9	S			



Giovanni Groe's tombstone in Salida

DE PASQUALE Carmine (1865-1980), records show he died at age 114, arrived in New York in 1890, married Rose Barano (b.1868) and then went to Maysville, getting to New York on June 7th 1906 with the ship "Città di Genova", together with their first three children: Mario (1896-1934), Ventura (b.1900) and Angelo (b.1905). Two more children were born in Maysville: Catherina (b.1907) and Francis (b.1909), as the 1910 Maysville Census shows below.

Pasquale Carmine	Head	M	W	43	M	22			St-Italian
Rosie	Wife	F	W	38	M	22	7	5	St-Italian
Mario	Son	M	W	12	S				St-Italian
Ventura	Son	M	W	10	S				St-Italian
Angelo	Son	M	W	5	S				St-Italian
Catherina	Son	M	W	3	S				Colorado
Francis	Son	M	W	1	S				Colorado

PULICE Antonio (1869-1964) born in Carolei CS, married the Laghitan Giuseppina Runco (1870-1944) in 1888 and emigrated to USA in 1892. He made various trip to Lago where their first 5 children were born (Vincent "James" 1891-1964, Louise "Rosie" b.1893, Rosaria b.1895, Luigi b.1895, Rachele "Clare" b.1901) and with whom Giuseppina joined emigrated, arriving in New York on May 15th 1905 with the ship "Konig Albert". They first settled in Deadwood SD, then in Maysville from 1910 to 1920, followed by Poncha Springs and L.A. California where their other 7 children were born: Adelina "Elena" 1906, John 1907, Richard 1911, Lydia 1913, Tony 1918, Rose 1920 and William 1922.

Pulice Tony	Head	M	W	41	M	22			St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1892
Josephine	Wife	F	W	41	M	22	9	7	St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1904
James	Son	M	W	19	S				St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1904
Rosie	Daughter	F	W	15	S				St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1904
Luigi	Son	M	W	12	S				St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1904
Clare	Daughter	F	W	9	S				St-Italian	St-Italian	St-Italian	1904
Elena	Daughter	F	W	4	S				South Dakota	St-Italian	St-Italian	
John	Son	M	W	2	S				Colorado	St-Italian	St-Italian	

Portion of the **1910 Maysville (CO) Census** showing that **Antonio Pulice's** family is made up of **Antonio** (b.1869), his wife **Josephine** (b.1869) and his children **Vincenzo** AKA "James" (b.1891), **Louise** AKA **Rosie** (b.1893), **Luigi** (b.1895), **Clare** (b.1901), **Elena** (b.1906) and **John** (b. 1907)



- **ALBERTO CUPELLI** a diplomat from Lago

Alberto Cupelli (1901-1977) was born in Lago, his parents were *Decimino Cupelli* and *Rosina Spena*. When, in 1909, his father died, *Alberto* was only 8 years old. He studied in a seminary and in 1923, being a social-democrat, *Alberto* decided to emigrate to America to escape Fascists who had taken over Italy the year before. Some Laghitans still recall when *Michele Bianchi*, a native of *Belmonte Calabro* (CS), a town near *Lago*, who was Secretary of the Interior in *Mussolini's* Cabinet, came to *Lago* to recruit new supporters for the *PNF* (*National Fascist Party*). In America, *Alberto* lived in New York City where he quickly learned the English language and tried to adapt himself to live in the new environment.

In the United States, he was active in the Italian anti-fascist movement, became naturalized in 1944 and was nominated Italian *Consular Agent* and *Deputy Consul* in New Haven, Connecticut.

He became co-editor of "*Il Mondo*" published in New York from 1936 to 1946, co-editor of the book "*The Italians in New York*".

His "**Papers**" (1933-1973) mainly consist of correspondence and newspaper clippings relating to his role as the *Italian Consular Agent* and to his involvement in the Italian anti-fascist movement. Correspondents include *Walter Toscanini* and clippings about his son, *Arturo Toscanini*. Correspondence relates to, among others, *Angelo Guidi-Flavio*, *Luigi Giovanolo*, *John Santangelo*, *Mario Einaudi*, *Serafino Romualdi*, *Mario Cingolani*, *Fiorello LaGuardia* and *Governor and Mrs. John D. Lodge*.

His spouse was *Assunta Roberta Pellegrini* (1911 - 1992).

He is buried at *West Cemetery* in *Madison* (*New Haven County*, Connecticut).

Being naturally predisposed to study social problems, he met and supported *Union leaders*, such as, *Luigi Antonini*. He was also appreciated by *Mayor Fiorello La Guardia* for the support received during his campaign to become a U.S. Congressman.

Photo: Rome 1950 Alberto Cupelli with his mother (Rosina Spena) and sister (Gaetana Cupelli)



CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

November 25, 1941

Dear Mr. Cupelli:

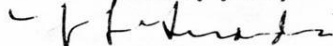
Commissioner Corsi has told me of your splendid support in the recent campaign and I take this opportunity to tell you how deeply I appreciate it.

It is a source of pride to me to know that there are citizens of your type willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause my colleagues and I have espoused these past eight years.

That the people want honest, unbossed, humane government is evidenced by the victory, to which you and your friends have contributed so generously.

I am indeed grateful to you and I hope I shall continue to merit your support in the years to come.

Cordially yours,



F. H. LaGuardia,
Mayor

Mr. Alberto Cupelli
998 Kent Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y.

His education and his talents as a writer were well-known among the Italian-Americans and thus, from 1936 to 1946, he became **co-editor** of the magazine "**Mondo**" published in New York, while in 1938 he was co-author of the book "**The Italians of New York**", Random House edition. He studied the emigration of Italians to U.S.A., had a good reputation as a local social historian and supported unions and the Democratic Party. This led him to become a **Consular Agent** in New Haven (Connecticut) in 1947 and then **Vice-Consul**, a prestigious position he held until 1969.

He received the above letter from **Mayor Fiorello La Guardia**, thanking him for the political support during his electoral campaign.

In 1950, Alberto Cupelli, Vice Consul, through the Italian **Senator Don Luigi Sturzo**, obtained the funds to build four **condominiums** in Lago for the homeless of Laghitello (today via P. Mazzotti-**photo** on the right) and the following year, he received a grant to activate the **first telephone line** in Lago in piazza XX Settembre.



In 1973, Cupelli wrote a monography about Lago, "**History of the Town of Lago from 1093 to 1973**" which is deposited in Cosenza's "Biblioteca Civica" and at the University of Minnesota in U.S.A..

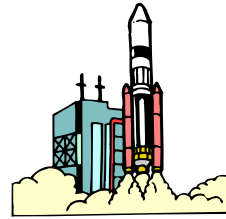


On June 2, 1963 (decree no. 1810), the President of the Republic of Italy conferred him the honorary title of "**Cavaliere dell'Ordine al Merito della Repubblica**".

Italian Ambassador in Washington, D.C. Vittorio Cordero di Montezemolo confers Alberto Cupelli the title "Cavaliere al Merito della Repubblica" in 1963

MARIO RUNCO JR.

Laghitan astronaut



Mario Runco, Jr., an earth and planetary scientist, is a former mission specialist for NASA.

Mario, son of Mario Runco Senior (1921-2016) from Lago (Cosenza), was born in the Bronx, New York on January 26, 1952 and was raised in the Highbridge section of the Bronx near Yankee Stadium. His family moved to Yonkers, New York when Mario was in his early teens. He married *Susan Kay Friess* of Sylvania, Ohio; they have two children, *Maria* and *Carl*. He enjoys astronomy, ice hockey, baseball, softball, camping, model railroads and toy train collecting.

Education

Graduated from *Sacred Heart School*, Bronx, New York, in 1966 and from *Cardinal Hayes High School*, Bronx, New York, in 1970; received a *Bachelor of Science* degree in *Earth and Planetary Science* from the *City College* of New York in 1974, a *Master of Science* degree in *Atmospheric Physics* from *Rutgers University*, New Brunswick (New Jersey) in 1976 and an *Honorary Doctor of Science Degree* from the *City College of New York* in 1999.

Special honors

He was awarded the *Defense Superior Service*, *Defense Meritorious Service*, *NASA Exceptional Service*, *Navy Achievement* and *Navy Pistol Expert Medals*.

He also received three *NASA Space Flight Medals* (*STS-44*, *STS-54* and *STS-77*), two *Navy Sea Service Deployment Ribbons* (*USS NASSAU* and *USNS CHAUVENET*) and the *Navy Battle Efficiency Ribbon* (*USS NASSAU*).

Experience

After graduating from *Rutgers University*, Mario worked for a year as a *research hydrologist* conducting ground water surveys for the U.S. Geological Survey on Long Island, New York. In 1977, he joined the *New Jersey State Police* and, after completing training at the *New Jersey State Police Academy*, he worked as a *New Jersey State Trooper* until he entered the Navy in June 1978. Upon completion of *Navy Officer Candidate School* in Newport, Rhode Island, in September 1978, he was commissioned and assigned to the *Navy Oceanographic and Atmospheric Research Lab* in Monterey, California, as a research meteorologist. From April 1981 to December 1983, he served as the *Meteorological Officer* aboard the *Amphibious Assault Ship USS Nassau* (LHA-4). It was during this tour of duty that he earned his designation as a *Naval Surface Warfare Officer*. From January 1984 to December 1985, he worked as a *laboratory instructor* at the *Naval Postgraduate School* in Monterey, California.

From December 1985 to December 1986, he served as *Commanding Officer of Oceanographic Unit 4* embarked aboard the **Naval Survey Vessel USNS Chauvenet** (T-AGS 29) conducting hydrographic and oceanographic surveys of the Java Sea and Indian Ocean. His last assignment within the Navy was as **Fleet Environmental Services Officer**, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Mario joined NASA in 1987 and remained on active duty as a NASA astronaut until 1994.

NASA experience

Selected by NASA as an astronaut candidate in June 1987, Runco qualified for assignment as an astronaut mission specialist in August 1988. A **veteran of three space flights** (*STS-44 in 1991, STS-54 in 1993, and STS-77 in 1996*), Mario has logged over **551 hours in space** which included a 4.5 hour spacewalk during his STS-54 mission. His technical assignments to date include having served in *Operations Development*, where he assisted in the design, development and testing of the *Space Shuttle* crew escape system; in *Mission Support*, at the *Software Avionics Integration Laboratory (SAIL)*, where he performed test and evaluation of Space Shuttle mission-specific flight software; at the *Kennedy Space Center*, as Astronaut Support, where he assisted in preparing Space Shuttle missions for launch, and in the Mission Control Center as a Capsule (Spacecraft) Communicator (CAPCOM). Mario currently serves as an *Earth and Planetary Scientist* and is the Lead for Science and Utilization of the International Space Station's Destiny Module Science Window and the Window Observational Research Facility (WORF) both of which he helped design.

Space flight experience

On his first flight, Runco served on the crew of **STS-44** aboard the **Space Shuttle Atlantis** which was launched on the night of **November 24, 1991**. The primary mission objective was accomplished with the successful deployment of a Defense Support Program (DSP) satellite. In addition, the crew conducted two *Military Man-in-Space Earth Observation* experiments, three radiation monitoring experiments, and numerous life sciences experiments in support of long duration space flights. The mission concluded after completing 110 orbits of the Earth. Atlantis returned to a landing on the lake bed at *Edwards Air Force Base*, California, on December 1, 1991. Mission duration was 6 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes.

Just over a year later Mario served as a mission specialist on the crew of STS-54 aboard the **Space Shuttle Endeavour, STS-54 (January 13-19, 1993)** launched and landed at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The six-day mission featured the deployment of a NASA Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS-F). Also carried in the payload bay was the *Diffuse X-Ray Spectrometer (DXS)*. This astronomical instrument for studying stellar evolution scanned the local vicinity of our Milky Way galaxy and recorded the low-energy X-ray emanations believed to originate from the plasma remnants of an ancient supernova. Crewmate *Greg Harbaugh* and *Runco* also became the 47th and 48th Americans to walk in space during a 4.5-hour spacewalk designed to evaluate the limits of human performance during extravehicular activities (EVA) in anticipation of the construction of the *International Space Station*. In what was called the "*Physics of Toys*", which has since become a popular children's educational video, the crew also demonstrated how everyday toys behave in space to an interactive audience of elementary school students across the United States. Mission duration was 5 days, 23 hours and 38 minutes.



Mario served also as a **mission specialist** on the crew of **STS-77** aboard the **Space Shuttle Endeavour** (May 19-29, 1996). STS-77 carried a number of technology development experiments as well as a suite of microgravity science experiments. The technology development experiments included two deployable satellites both of which were deployed by *Runco*. For the deployment of the Spartan/Inflatable Antenna Experiment, Mario was the **Remote Manipulator System** (Robotic Arm) operator. The other deployable was a small Satellite Test Unit (STU) which used residual atmospheric drag and the Earth's magnetic field for attitude control and stabilization. STS-77 also featured the fourth flight of a SpaceHab module as an experiment laboratory. *Mario* also filmed some additional **Physics of Toys** scenes for a sequel to the original educational video and subsequently made several appearances on the children's television show "Sesame Street". Mission duration was 10 days and 39 minutes.



LAGO welcomes Mario Runco

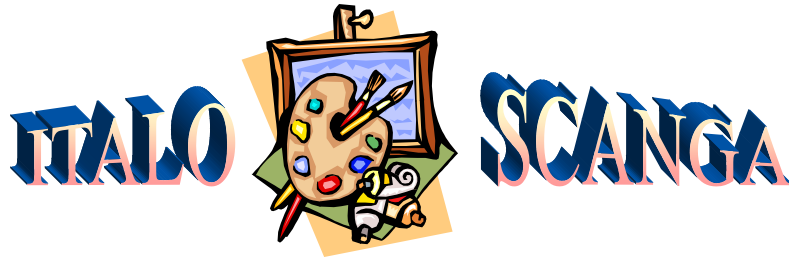
On July 15th 1992 the astronaut was officially invited to be honored by the Laghitan community and to receive the "Honorary Citizenship" by Lago's Mayor, Dr. Francesco Bilotta.



Mario Runco Jr. as he receives the Honorary Italian Citizenship from Lago's Mayor Francesco Bilotta

Upon becoming an honorary citizen of Lago, Mario said:

" General, Mayor and all Authorities. I came here today and had no idea nor did I expect the overwhelming welcome on my behalf or my family. I grew up 3000 miles away and I always heard (and wondered) about Lago and Calabria from my parents. So there's always been a tie there. But it wasn't until today that this tie has been bonded. So I thank you from the bottom of my heart on behalf of myself and the family for the warm and gracious welcome you've given us. There's been a lot said tonight about myself, about Calabria. And I would like to relay to each and everyone of you that I find only good here, demonstrated by each and everyone of you. If anybody came to Calabria and met the people as I met today, they would not want to go anywhere else..."



Italo Scanga, born in Lago on *June 6th 1932*, was an innovative neo-dadaist, neo-expressionist and neo-cubist multimedia artist who made sculptures of ordinary objects and created prints, glass and ceramic works.

He was Giuseppe Scanga's and Serafina Zicarelli's son.

In 1943 he prepared himself to leave with his mother from Lago for America to meet his father *Giuseppe* and brother *Nicola*. However, they are unable to leave because American troops invaded Italy on the day of expected departure. He spent the war years in Lago with his mother surviving with very little resources. He worked as a cabinetmaker's apprentice and studied sculpture with a man who carved statues of saints.

In 1947 *Italo* finally emigrated to America with his mother.

In 1951 he began studying at the *Society of Arts and Crafts* in Detroit (MI).

From 1953 to 1955 he served in the *U.S. Army*.

In 1956 he married **Mary Louise Ashley**, a librarian at the Garden City Public Library.



He moved to East Lansing(MI) where he enrolled at *Michigan State University*, graduating in 1960 with a *B.A. Degree*.

In 1961 he received an *M.A. Degree* and started teaching "*Visual Arts*" at the *University of Wisconsin*.

Scanga has organized about 80 art exhibits both in U.S.A. and Europe.

- 1970: "Saints, Glass, Tools, and Romances", Dallas, Texas
- 1970: "Whitney Museum of American Art", New York
- 1972: "Whitney Museum of American Art", New York
- 1978: "Galleria 519" in Toronto (Canada)
- 1984: "Primitivism in 20th Century Art" at the "Museum of Modern Art", N.Y.
- 1985: La Galleria of Lugano (Switzerland)
- 1988: Anders Tornberg Gallery in Lund (Sweden)
- 1990: Anne Westin Gallery in Stockholm (Sweden)
- 1997: Yamaki Art Gallery in Osaka (Japan)

Some of his works of art can be admired in 30 **international museums** among which:

- **Albertina Museum** in Vienna (Austria)
- **Brooklyn Museum of Art** in Brooklyn (New York)
- **Detroit Institute of Art** in Detroit (Michigan)
- **Metropolitan Museum of Art** in New York City
- **Museo Italo Americano** in San Francisco (California)
- **Museum of Modern Art** in New York City
- **Philadelphia Museum of Art** in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania)
- **Yale University** in New Haven (Connecticut)

Some of his works were described in authoritative American publications, such as, "Arts Yearbook of Contemporary Sculpture", "Glass Art Mag" and "Art in America".

Italo's oil paintings exhibited in San Diego's Airport (California)



*In 2008, the **Italo Scanga Foundation** donated to the Township of Lago five works Italo made (trees), now exposed in front of Lago's City Hall in Piazza Matteotti.*

Some of his paintings:



Napoli



Cypress



Siena



Opera Singer (male)



The Composer



Solitary Tree

NOTABLE SALIDANS

- **Charles Stephen Frazee** was born in 1909 in Colorado. He completed his education in 1937 and taught high school journalism for four years. He joined the United States Navy in 1943 and served for the remainder of the war. Building inspector for the City of Salida from '50 to '68, he also served as President of the Salida Building and Loan Association from '56 on. Throughout the 1950s, he and his family lived in a log house he had built himself, one patterned after the cabins of the XIX Century. He was *President of the Western Writers of America* in 1954 and vice-president in 1972.



Steve Freeze was a novelist, wrote books about Western adventures many of which became movies.

One of his novels is "***The Way Through the Mountains***", originally published in 1972, is based on the construction of the *Alpine Tunnel* — west of St. Elmo up Chalk Creek from the east side, or northeast of Parlin up Chalk Creek from the west side — in 1881. At the time, two narrow-gauge railroads were in a desperate race for the Gunnison Country. *The Denver & Rio Grande* built over *Marshall Pass* from Salida, and the Denver, South Park and Pacific pushed west from Nathrop to the Alpine Tunnel — the first railroad tunnel through the *Rocky Mountains*. Both lines were under the control of outside capitalists, and were minor pieces in major financial and geographic wars being fought on Wall Street. *Christian MacWhirter*, the protagonist, is a fairly standard western hero. He's a gun for hire, engaged to investigate possible sabotage from the KZ on the RM & P's tunnel, and he draws fast and shoots straight. He's also big and good with his fists, although women find him somewhat less than irresistible.

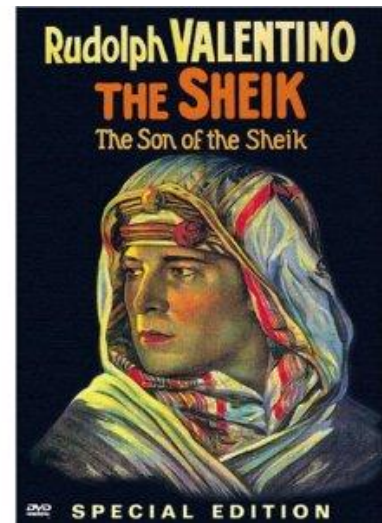
- **Sally Blane** (birth name **Elizabeth Jane Young**)



was born on *11 July 1910* in Salida while her mother was *en route* by train to the family home in Salt Lake City. The train actually had to make an unscheduled stop so that her mother could give birth. Her parents separated when she was only five and her mother moved the four girls and one boy to Hollywood where one of her sisters lived.

She was one of four actress sisters, the others being **Poly Ann, Georgiana** and **Loretta** Young. Her brother **John R.** was also an actor.

Sally and her brother *John R.* (better known as *Jack*) both appeared in the silent film ***Sirens of the Sea*** (1917) starring Jack Mulhall in which she played a sea nymph. She also had an unbilled part in *Rudolph Valentino's* smouldering classic ***The Sheik*** (1921).



Sally's beauty increased as she grew up. Director *Wesley Ruggles* noticed the teen dancing at the *Cafe Montmartre* and tested her for the "Collegian" film series. She became part of the cast and soon signed a contract with *Paramount* who insisted her new marquee name of "*Sally Blane*". Around the same time, younger sister **Loretta** (by three years) signed a contract with *First National Studios*. During their youth both Sally and Loretta were dubbed "*Wampas Baby Stars of 1929*". Throughout this time their mother strictly checked the girls' personal and professional lives. A two-year lull occurred following the filming of Fox's *This is the Life* (1935), and Sally never tried very hard to regain her momentum. Much of this had to do with her meeting of (in 1935) and marriage to (in 1937) director and one-time actor *Norman Foster* who had once dated her sister *Loretta*. Although *Sally* returned to films in 1937, she was already focused on her marriage and having a family. She and sisters *Polly Ann* and *Georgiana*, however, did make it a family affair at Loretta's insistence when they were given featured roles in Loretta's biopic *La sposa di Boston* (1939). Comfortably retired for many decades, *Foster* died of cancer in July of 1976. Sally herself died of cancer two decades later on August 27, 1997. Cancer claimed sister *Polly* just months earlier and sister *Loretta* died of ovarian cancer in 2000. *Sally* was survived by her two children, Robert and Gretchen.

RESEARCH METHODS and SOURCES used for this publication

- **Direct Contacts** with descendants of the first Laghitan immigrants in Salida
- **Personal visit to Salida** from August 4th to August 6th 2014
- **Fairview Cemetery in Salida**
- **Homes in Salida where Laghitan pioneers lived**
- **Salida Public Library's Local History Archives** (photos and descriptions)
- **Consultation of Lago's Municipal and Parish Records**
- **Consultation of other publications (bibliography)**
 1. "Laghitani nel Mondo" by Francesco Gallo, ADB Conselve PD, 2006
 2. "Guida Storico Culturale di Lago CS" by Gino and Francesco Gallo, Text PD, 2005
 3. "Le grandi famiglie di Lago" by Francesco Gallo, ADB Conselve PD, 2009.
 4. "Calabria nella Montagne Rocciose: Salida chiama Lago" in the Journal "Calabria Sconosciuta" Jan.-March 2007.
 6. Hubert Howe Bancroft, "History of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming 1540-1888", The History Company, San Francisco, 1890, p. 585.
 7. "Un lavoro dallo studioso Francesco Gallo: I grandi pionieri dell'emigrazione da Lago agli USA" by Giovanni Scarpino, newspaper "Gazzetta del Sud", July 26th 2007.
 8. "Chaffee County: The First 125 Years" by Kay Marnon Danielson, Garna, Salida, 2004
 9. "Storia dello Stato di Aiello in Calabria" by Rocco Liberti, Barbaro, V.V., 1978.
 10. "Archivio Audio-Visivo della Memoria di Lago" by Maria Sacco e Leida Provenzano, Tipografia Mazzitelli, Cetraro Marina CS, 2005.
 11. "Storia del Comune di Lago CS (1093-1976) e dell'Emigrazione Transoceanica (1870-1976)" by Alberto Cupelli, Manuscript, 1976.
 12. "Sersale: Storia di una comunità presilana" by Michele Scarpino, Rubettino, Saveria M. CZ, 1982.
 13. "L'Orda" by Gian Antonio Stella, BUR, Milano, 2002.
 14. "America, America" by Antonio Margariti, Galzerano, Casalvelino Scalo (SA), 1985.
 15. "Old Calabria" by Norman Douglas, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1956.
 16. "Un architetto racconta Domanico" by Giovanni Reda, Luigi Pellegrini, Cosenza, 2008.
 17. "Historical sketch of the Upper Arkansas" by I.C. Terry, Chaffee County Democrat Newspaper, January 7, 1922.
 18. "The Italians in Colorado," by Giovanni Perilli, Princeton University, 1922.
 19. "On persecution, identity and activism" by Cristogianni Borsella, Dante University Press, Boston, 2005.
 20. "Paesi della Calabria: Lago," by Luigi Aloe, Calabria Letteraria, issue 1-3, 1975.
 21. "American Settler Colonialism" by Walter L Hixson, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2013.
- **Newspaper articles** found in the "Salida Mail", the "Salida Record", the "Mountain Mail" and the "Pueblo Chieftan"

- **Consultation of other Records**

1. *Ship records of immigrants ("Original Manifests" and "Text Manifests") arriving at the Port of New York (1892-1924)*
2. *Agnelli Foundation: Data Bank of the Temple University (passengers arrived in New York from 1880 to 1891).*
3. *USA Census Records of Salida (1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940)*
4. *Naturalization Records*
5. *Military draft registrations for W W I and W W II*
6. *U.S. passport applications*
7. *Social Security Administration data*
8. *Passenger lists on transatlantic ships*
9. *White Pages of Salida (Colorado)*

Example: Ship records of passengers landing in New York aboard the ship "Republic" on November 24th 1907

The ship "Republic" was an English ship of 15,400 tons, speed of 16 nodes, carrying 2200 passengers, that took 12 days to reach New York from Naples.

23	U	40y	Husband - Costa Vincenzo	Salida Colorado	no	no	no
24	U	23y	Brother - Vincenzo Muto	Salida Colorado	no	no	no
25	U	35y	Husband - Nicola Runco	Salida Colorado	no	no	no
26	U	5y	do	do	no	no	no
27	U	9y	do	do	no	no	no
28	U	35y	Husband - Muto Nicola	Salida Colorado	no	no	no
29	U	5y	do	do	no	no	no
30	U	100y	Friend - Calogeri Raffaele	Salida Colorado	no	no	no

On the "Scanned Manifest", the numbers 23 and 29 correspond to the below-listed names found in another group of records called "Text Manifest" ("U" means "Unmarried", "M" means "Married", "Y" means "years"). I had to combine the two tables to obtain the complete set of data described below and on pages 37 to 42 of this text.

0023.	Politano, Saveria	M	27y
0024.	Muto, Carmine	M	23y
0025.	De Grazia, Maria	M	35y
0026.	Runco, Filippo	U	9y
0027.	Runco, Pietro	U	5y
0028.	Cupelli, Maria	M	35y
0029.	Muto, Francesco	U	5y

- number 23 corresponds to *Saveria Politano*, age 27, final destination was Salida in Colorado to join her husband *Vincenzo Costa*;
- number 24 is *Carmine Muto*, age 23, going to Salida to join his brother *Vincenzo Muto*;
- number 25 is *Maria De Grazia*, age 35, going to Salida to be united to her husband *Nicola Runco*;
- numbers 26 and 27 are *Nicola Runco's* children, *Pietro* (age 5) and *Filippo* (age 9);
- number 28 corresponds to *Maria Cupelli* (age 35) going to Salida to her husband *Nicola Muto* and number 29 corresponds to her son *Francesco Muto* (age 5).

CONCLUSION from the book of Antonio Margariti "America, America":

"...Now the times have changed.

Once other nationalities did not accept us not even as their neighbours and if we did arrive, they would move.

Today everything has changed: the sons of Italians live with the children of other nationalities because of schools and colleges, and the sons of rude and illiterate Italians who had emigrated carrying a sacks on their shoulders, are now engineers, physicians and lawyers.

This progress was due to the opportunities that this great Nation has such the possibilities of attending schools..."

We are proud of the great accomplishments that children and grandchildren of Laghitan emigrants have achieved in Salida and elsewhere and hope that this local history research about Laghitan emigration will stimulate others to publish studies of other locations where Lago's citizens have settled, places, such as, Denver (CO), Trinidad (CO), Poncha Springs (CO), Crested Butte (CO), Webster (SD), Boston (MASS), Brooklyn (N.Y.), Pittsburgh (PA), New Kensington (PA), Point Marion (PA), Morgantown (W.VA), Price (Utah), Morenci (AZ), Los Angeles (CA), Detroit (MI), St. Louis (MO) and Jersey City (NJ).

PATRIOTISM (article published on the "Salida Record" on August 25th 1916)

In view of the country-wide agitation for and against preparedness, the following article by Dr. Frank Crane, is very timely: "When we observe what patriotism is doing these days in Europe, we are inclined to have doubts as to whether it is a good thing or not. Certainly if it finds its perfect expression in a hideous, causeless orgy of blood-lust and destruction, we don't care for it, and it should be listed along with drunkenness and anger, among the sins to be avoided, and not among the virtues to be cultivated. Many American teachers and parents are thinking seriously on this matter, are asking themselves how far and in what way the love of country should be taught to children. Let us, therefore, do a little clear thinking, get a hold of some bottom facts and see what patriotism ought to mean to us. ' In the first place this country is not |at all like most of the other countries on earth. We are not a nation in the sense that Germany, or France, of England, is a nation. We are not of one race. We are composed of immigrants from all sorts of races. Our land has been called the melting pot. In other words the United States is merely a segment of humanity. We are not merely one more breed added to the others, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and so on, but we are all breeds. We are a portion of the entire world mixture. This is the big fact about our nation; and it carries with it the true meaning our national existence. Germans may sing "Germany over all," and England may boast that "Britanna rules the wave," and the Russian may dream of Slav destiny. But Americans have no such

ideals; we don't want to be over any other nation, nor to rule anybody; all we want is to govern ourselves and that enough for us to do business with them. President Harrison said to the first Pan-American Congress in 1889 that never was a nation "so smitten with peace" as the United States, and that nothing could tempt us to gain a foot of territory of our neighbor American states. The idea of conquest is hateful to us. No matter what happens, we don't want one inch of Mexico, and only pray that Mexicans may believe it. We handed Cuba back to the Cubans. There is a strong sentiment among us for likewise giving the Philippines over to the natives when they have shown they can conduct a stable government. Some of us are of German blood, some of Irish, some of French, some of English, and some of other strains; and this being the case our pride is a human-race pride, not a special-type pride. This places us as a natural mediator, a normal, born neutral, among the tribes of men. All the idea of world-government Europe has is imperialism, which means one nation or group of nations dominating the others. One side now says Germany wants to override the Allies, and the other side that the Allies want to crush Germany. We can not understand either. We are utterly pure of any desire to rule any other people. We have lived a century in peace side by side with Canada, and not a soul in one country has wanted to conquer the other. We are perfectly satisfied to allow Canada to mind her own business for all eternity. America stands for federation, which means each country, great or small, attending to its own affairs, and settling international disputes by peaceful process of law. And in the nature of the case that is the only program by which the world as a whole can ever get along. Imperialism is abused, unworkable, Patriotism to an American means the same as enthusiasm for humanity. It is right for us to want the American eagle to utter its scream over the Seven Seas, provided we know what it is screaming about. And its voice is never for possession or rule; it means, to any people it approaches, their independence and self-government guaranteed, as well as such justice and order in their borders as shall be a basis for trade, Patriotism is wholly worthy and noble, if it means not the subjugation of any people but the liberty and independence of all, if it means not race-hate and rivalry but the brotherhood of all..."

EMANCIPATION

There are many signs that show us that Laghitan pioneers would be satisfied if they knew how well their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren did.

*I could mention many examples, but today the one that strikes me the most is **Ben Scanga**, Mayor of Poncha Springs. His great grandfather was Giuseppe Scanga (1855-1938) a pioneer from Lago, described in this book, who arrived in Salida in 1886, 130 years ago!*

*Others reached great heights: **Mary De Luca**, a granddaughter of pioneer Giuseppe De Luca (1868-1937) became a pharmacist, **Rev. Anthony G. De Luca** (1929-2012), a grandson of Saverio De Luca (b.1875), was Pastor in Monroeville PA, **Sam Barone** (1920-2005), son of Pietro Barone (1890-1983) became the Principal of Barone Junior High School in Meeker CO and astronaut **Mario Runco Jr.** is a nephew of Nicola Runco (1870-1928).*

VIEWS of modern and old LAGO and SALIDA



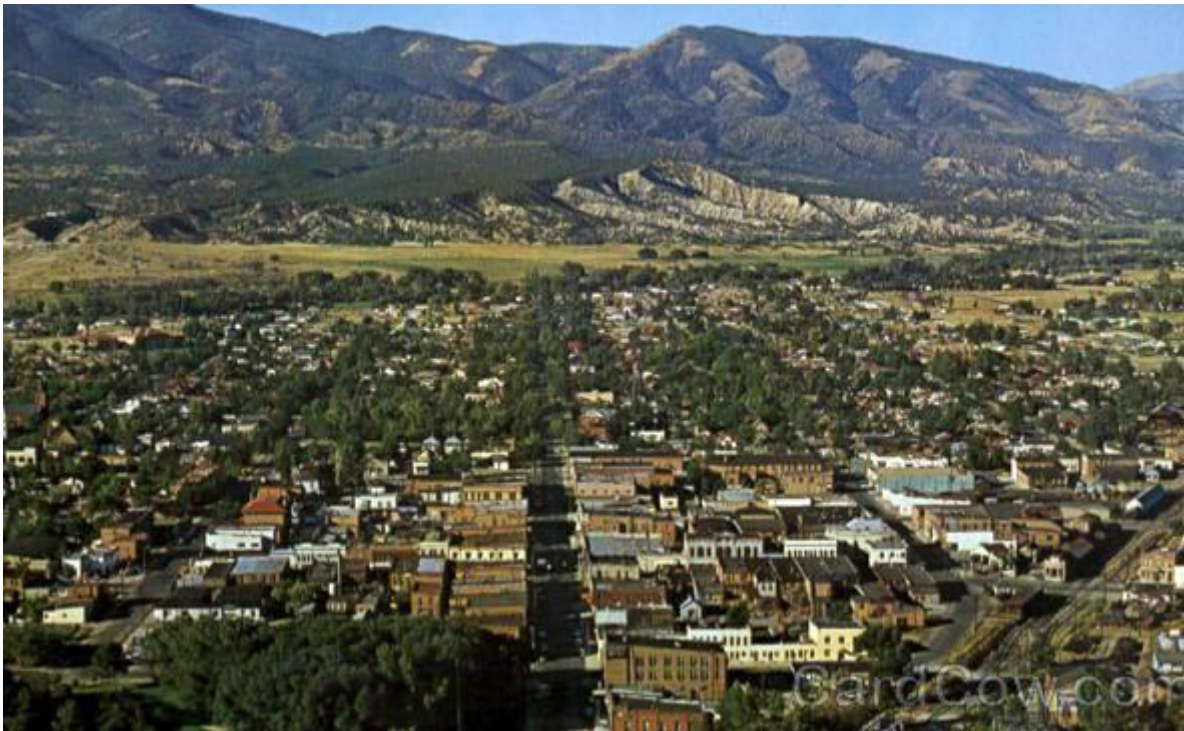
Christ the King Square (Piazza Cristo Ré) in LAGO



F and 1st Streets in SALIDA



Modern LAGO with new condominiums on the left and old Lago on the right in foreground, and snow-covered Mount Cocuzzo in the background (photo by Nicola Scanga)



SALIDA: panorama 1962



Mount Princeton in SALIDA



Panorama of LAGO



LAGO: Matteotti Square (Piazza Matteotti) where City Hall and Police Station are located



LAGO: St. Joseph's Church (Chiesa di San Giuseppe)



SALIDA: 1st Street



Pharmacy (Farmacia) in LAGO



Via XX Settembre in old part of LAGO



1st and F Streets in SALIDA (Bob Rush Collection: Salida Library)



SALIDA's Tenderfoot "S" Mountain



Salida's Palace Hotel



Salida's First United Methodist Church



LAGO: Annunciation Alley (Vicolo Annunciata) leading to Annunciation Church



Cathedral Alley n.2 (Vico II Duomo) in old section of LAGO



Panorama of Salida from Tenderfoot Mountain



Ute Trail behind Tenderfoot Mountain of Salida



Saint Nicholas Parish Church in LAGO



Aerial view of the old part of LAGO: Church of Saint Nicholas on the left and the Annunciation Church on the right



SALIDA: a shack in Henry De Luca's ranch



Mt. Shavano seen from SALIDA



Panorama of LAGO with Mount Cocuzzo in background



Salida's Regional Library



Panorama of Salida in an oil painting exposed on F Street



Downtown SALIDA in winter

OLD LAGO in oil paintings and ink drawings
(how our grandfathers left it)



Panorama of Lago in an oil painting by Lucio Palermo (modified) 2012



Panorama of Lago in an oil painting by Achille Miraglia (2012)



Panorama of Lago in an oil painting by Luigi Aloe



Oil painting by Achille Miraglia of a flour mill in Laghitello, a section of Lago (2012)



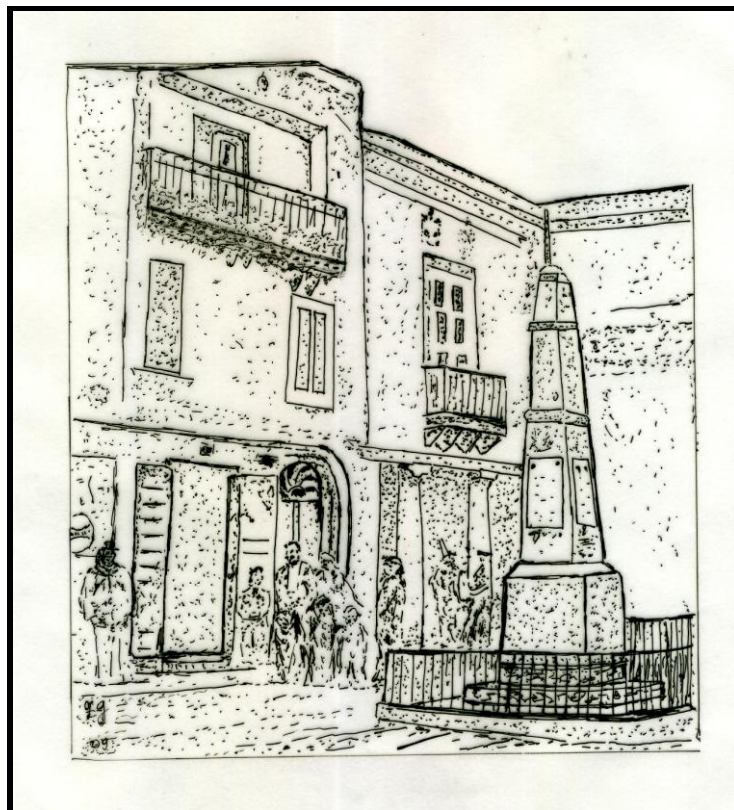
LAGO: Annunciation Church (Annunziata)



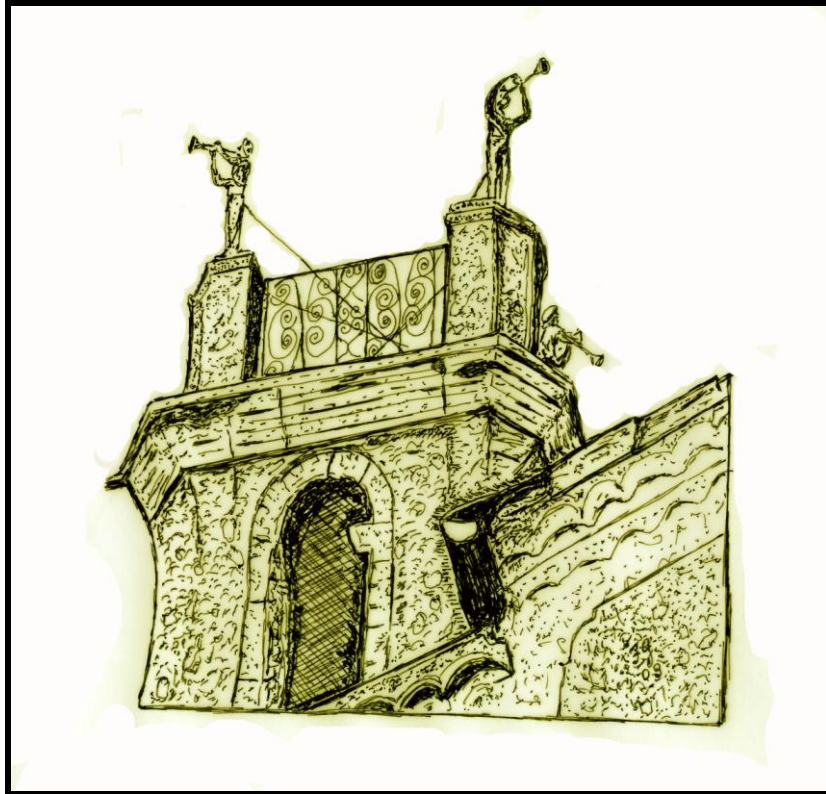
LAGO: Annunciation Church at night



LAGO: People's Square (Piazza del Popolo)
and old City Hall (Comune) on the left



LAGO: old City Hall (Comune) and Veterans Monument
(Monumento ai Caduti) in People's Square (Piazza del Popolo)
(china ink drawing by F. Gallo)



LAGO: Our Lady of the Snow steeple
(Campanile della Madonna della Neve) (china ink drawing by F. Gallo)



LAGO: Turchi Family Residence (china ink drawing by F. Gallo)



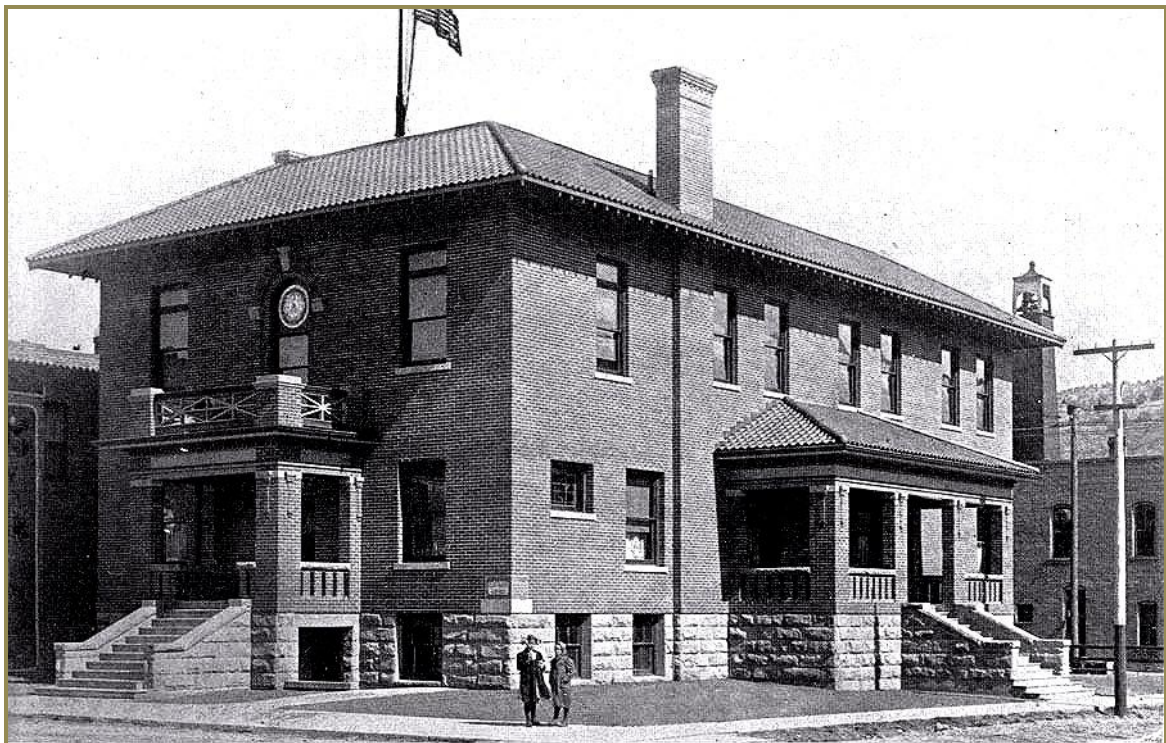
LAGO: panorama of old Center (oil painting by Silvio Mazzotta)



LAGO old center with with of the Tyrrhenian Sea and Stromboli Island



SALIDA's Mt. Antero



Elks Home in SALIDA in 1900



Central aisle of LAGO's St. Nicholas Parish (photo by Renata Gallo)



Panorama of downtown LAGO with St. Nicholas Parish in the center.



Ceiling of LAGO's St. Nicholas Parish Church (photo by Renata Gallo)



View of LAGO after a heavy snow storm (2012)



Downtown SALIDA with snow (2010)

DICTIONARY from ENGLISH to the DIALECT spoken in LAGO

PREFACE

The town of LAGO has 3000 inhabitants and is situated in CALABRIA, ITALY, in the Province of COSENZA.

Its inhabitants speak the LAGHITAN DIALECT and this dictionary has 5120 dialectal words translated into ENGLISH.

The DICTIONARY is DEDICATED to the DESCENDANTS of the LAGHITANS who EMIGRATED in various countries.

The Author hopes that it will link them to their ancestors and to the town of LAGO.

This is the FIRST Laghitan-English dictionary ever published.

It was prepared by collecting the words that were once used, with the cooperation of the elderly citizens of Lago.

The words are derived from various languages, such as, Greek, Arab, French but especially Latin and Oscan (spoken once in Brutium in northern Calabria).

It aims to preserve a very expressive language that otherwise would become extinct.

It brings the reader back to Old Lago when oral expression was very important, full of picturesque meanings and emotional content.

Francesco Gallo

LINGUISTIC and CULTURAL TRADITIONS

• The LAGHITAN DIALECT

Its importance can be especially appreciated by observing how our Laghitan immigrants, their children and grandchildren preserved and still preserved their original dialect that was spoken about one-hundred thirty years ago when the first Laghitans arrived in the U.S.A. and in Canada.

• Origin of certain words

Latin words from the Roman period:

- "aguriu" (wish) from the Latin word "augurium"
- "annasiare" (to be disgusted) from "nasus" (in nausea, we twist our noses)
- "cucullu" (silk worm larva) from "cucullus"
- "cucuzza" (squash) from "cucutia"
- "illu" (he) from "ille"
- "lapis" (pencil) from "lapis"
- "muccaturu" (handkerchief) from "muccatotium"
- "mugliera" (wife) from "mulier, mulieris"
- "pampina" (leaf) from "pampinus"
- "pulletta" (butterfly) from "pullulus"
- "sazizza" (sausage) from "salciciu"
- "scialare" (to enjoy) from "exhalare"
- "sumare" (to climb) from "sumis"
- "trappitu" (oil press) from "trapetum"
- "zimbaru" (he-goat) from "cembalus"

Greek words from the Byzantine period:

- "caccaviallu" (small pot) from "kakkabos"
- "catarrattu" (trap door) from "kataraktes"
- "catuaju" (storage room) from "catà-oicheo"
- "ceramile" (tile) from "cheramida"
- "culluru" (fried doughnut) from "colluros"
- "petrusinu" (parsley) from "petroselinon"
- "pirune" (rung) from "peronion"
- "praca" (small road) from "praxos"
- "scifu" (trough) from "skyphos"

Arab words from the Saracen occupation:

- Amantea from "Al Mantiah"
- "caru" (expensive) from "kharag"
- "cibbia" (cement vat) da "gabiya"
- "guallara" (hernia) from " adara"
- "sciribetta" (sorbetto di neve) from "scirbet"
- "sciruppu" (syrup) from "sciarab"

- "sciruaccu" (southeast wind) from "scioruk"
- "tavutu" (coffin) from "tabut"
- "zagarella" (band) from "zahr"

French words from the Norman, Angevin and Jacobin domination:

- "accattare" (to buy) from "acheter"
- "allumare" (to lit) from "allumèr"
- "buatta" (tin can) from "boite"
- "buffetta" (table) from "buffet"
- "tirabusciò" (corkscrew) from "tirebouchon"
- "taccia" (tack) from "tache"
- "vrascera" (brazier) from "brasier"

Spanish words from Aragonese and Bourbon Reigns:

- "capisciova" (schappe) from "capichola"
- "corazzune" (affectionate) from "corazon"
- "criàntza" (kindness) from "criànza"
- "pisare" (to weigh) from "pisar"
- "prejarsi" (to cheer up) from "prehàr"
- "spagnare" (to scare) from "espantar"
- "suppressata" (salami) from "sobreasada"

- **Nursery rhyme in Laghitan dialect**

"Voca voca sia,
ni 'nde jamu alla Mantia,
e chi cce jamu a fare,
a piscare piscicani,
piscicani 'un de vulimu
cà 'nd'avimu 'na cista chjna.
I buoni n'ì mangiamu
e l'atri 'i jettamu alli cani".

This nursery rhyme was utilized by our grandmothers to make us fall asleep because by reciting it, its rhythm imitates the repetitious movements and sounds of sea waves, thus, inducing us to sleep.

- **Laghitan sayings and proverbs:** immigrants did not forget the old sayings especially because they would remind them of the traditional wisdom inherited from their forefathers, and they were often useful to help them solve some of their personal problems.

Chine 'un sa natare 'un jissidi a mare.

If you don't know how to swim, don't jump into the sea.
Be aware of your limitations.

'A ppignata d'u Comune 'un vulle mai.

The pot in City Hall never begins to boil.
If you want to have good results, count only on yourself.

Ccu' vicini e ccu' cumpari nè vindere, nè accattare.

With neighbors and friends, don't sell and don't buy.
To avoid quarrels, don't do business with neighbors and friends.

Matrimmoniu allu vicinu, San Giovanni allu luntanu.

Marry women who live near you, choose godfathers from far away.
Choose wives of the same village, godfathers from other towns.

Miagliu sangu ca ricchizze.

Better relatives than richness.
Better to be rich with children than with money.

'A gatta pressaruva ha lli figli cecati.

A pregnant cat that rushes, delivers blind kittens.
Take your time if you wish things to be done right.

'U cane muzzica llu strazzaru.

Dogs always bite poor beggars.
Misfortune always belongs to the weakest.

Ppe' nente, 'un cantadi 'u cecatu !

The blind person will not sing if he's not paid.
No one will do something without a reward.

'A hurtuna se tira ppe' lle cime di capilli.

Luck has to be pulled by its hair.
Grab your luck with force !

Miagliu pèrdere 'nu jiditu ca tutta 'a manu.

It's better to lose one's finger than the entire hand.
Always be positive, even when things go wrong.

Affucate a 'nu jume grande.

It's better to drown in a large river than in a pail of water.
Aim high, always think big!

A zirra da sira, stipatilla ppe' lla matina.

If you're angry at night, wait until the next morning and it will disappear.
Don't be impulsive when you're angry, be patient and it will disappear.

Chine è cuattu 'e l'acqua cavuda, se spagna da fridda.

If you were burned with hot water, you also fear it even when it is cold.
Misfortunes you've had, make you fear harmless things.

'U muartu tene sempre tuartu.

Dead people are always wrong.
It's easy to accuse those who cannot defend themselves.

'Ccu' lle bone manere, se trase puru 'mparadisu.
Through politeness, even the doors of heaven will open.

'Un dire a llu vicinu quantu rende llu trappitu e llu mulinu.
Don't tell your neighbor how profitable mills and oil presses are.
To avoid envy, don't tell anyone how much money you make.

Si allisci 'nu tamarru, te pungi.
If you caress a boor, you'll prick yourself.
Many boors instead of appreciating your kindness, complain.

U tamarru e lu crapiattu, scurciali du piattu!
Arrogant people and kid goats, skin them from the breast!
Use harsh manners in dealing with arrogant people.

Quandu è puarcu 'e natura, 'a voglia chi cce hai 'a stricatura.
When someone's nature is to be filthy, it's useless to scrub him.
Some people are unredeemable because of their nature.

'U parrare è argentu hinu, 'u stare cittu è d'oru zecchinu.
Words are silver, silence is gold.
Listening is more important than talking.

**'A himmina piccante pigliatilla pp'e amante,
'a himmina cucinera pigliatilla ppe' mugliera.**
A woman who is sexy should become your lover,
a woman who cooks well should become your wife.
A good housewife is better than a sexy woman.

Quandu si' 'ncudine statte; quando si' martiallu vatta.
If you're an anvil, support; if you're a hammer, strike.
Support your sufferings when you must, rebel when you can.

Quandu 'u hattu è fattu, ognunu ha lu spiartu.
After an error was committed, everybody has after-wits.
Try to avoid bad things before they occur.

Chissu passa 'u cummientu!
This is what the monastery offers us!
Accept what is freely given without complaining.

ENGLISH-LAGHITAN DICTIONARY



First pioneers who arrived in Cimarron (CO) in late 1800's,
(Cimarron is 100 miles west of Salida)

ENGLISH	LAGHITAN DIALECT
1918-FLU	SPAGNOVA
220 POUNDS	CANTÁRU
A BIG TALKER (FEM.)	PARRETTERA
A BIT	GNICCA
A BLOW WITH A PICK	PICUNATA
A CONCEITED PERSON	MURFIUSU
A HUNDRED	CÍANTU
A JOKE	HISSIATURA
A LOT OF	TANTU
A MEASURE FOR WINE	GALÉTTA
A REAL BEAUTY	BBELLIZZA
A TINY BIT	MULLICHELLA
A TINY BIT	SISILLU
A TUMBLE	COZZITRUAMBUVU
A WHILE AGO	ANTURA
A, AN (FEMININE)	NA
A, AN (MASCULINE)	NU
ABDOMINAL COLIC	HITTA

ABORTION	ABUARTU
ABOUT A HUNDRED	CENTINARU
ABOUT A THOUSAND	MIGLIARU
ABOUT TEN	DECINA
ABOUT TWELVE	DUDICINA
ABOUT TWENTY	VINTINA
ABOVE	SUPRA
ABSENT-MINDED	CAPUVUVATU, SCAVAPATU
ABUNDANCE	BUNNANZIA
ABUSE	ABBUSU, ANGARÍA
ACCIDENT	DISGRAZZIA, FRAGELLU
ACCORDIAN	HISARMONICA
ACCUSTOMED	NCARNATU
ACE	ASSU
ACERO RIVER	ACIRÍALLU
ACETYLENE	CITULENA
ACID	ACIDU
ACORN	GLIANDA
ACTOR	ATTURE
ACUTE	ACUTU
ADDITION	GIUNTA
ADDRESS	NDIRIZZU
ADHESIVE BANDAGE	PICATA, SPARATRAPPU
ADULT	GRANDE
ADVANTAGE	SUPRAVIANTU
ADVERTISEMENT	RECLÀMA
ADVICE	CUNZIGLIU
ADVISED AGAINST	SCUNZIGLIATU
AFFECTIONATE	AFFEZZIONATU
AFFLICTED	AFFRÌTTA
AFFLICTION	PATÉENZA
AFTER	APPRÍASSU, DOPU
AFTERNOON	DOPU MENZUJURNU
AGAIN	APÉDE, DAPEDE
AGAINST	CUNTRA
AGAINST ONE'S WILL	CULISTRITTU (A)
AGAINST THE JINX	CUNTR'AFFASCINU
AGED	MBECCHIATU
AGREEMENT	ACCORDU, PATTU
AIRPLANE	APPARECCHJIÙ
AIRPORT	ARIUPUARTU
ALBANIAN	GHJÉGGHIU
ALBERT	ABBERTU
ALCOHOL	SPIRITU

ALCOHOLIC	ARCOLIZZÀTU
ALDO	ARDU
ALERT	TISULINU
ALEXANDER	LISANDRU
ALIVE	BBIVU
ALL NIGHT, NIGHT	NUTTATA
ALL READY, SET TABLE	TAVUVA PARATA
ALLERGIC GRASS	UJJHJMANU
ALLICE-SHAD, THIN PERSON	SARÀCA
ALMS HOUSE	SPIZIU
ALMS-GIVING	LIMÙASINA
ALONE	SUVU
ALSO	EPPURU, PURU
ALTAR	ATARU
ALTAR BOY	CHIRICHETTU
AMANTEA	MANTIA
AMBASSADOR	MBASCIATURE
AMERICA	MERICA
AMERICAN	MERICANU
AMICE	AMMITTU
A MIMIC FACE, MUMMY	MUMMIA
AMPHORA	CUCUMA
AMUSED	DIVERTUTU, SCIALATO
AMUSEMENT	SBAGU, SPUARTU
AN ACTION TO CAUSE BAD LUCK	JETTATÚRA
ANCESTRY, EXTRACTION	STRUPPIGNUM
ANCHOVIES	ALICI
ANCHOVY	ALÍCE
ANCIENT	ANTICU
ANCIENT COIN	MARENGA
ANEMIC, YELLOWISH COLOR	NGIALLINITU
ANESTHETIC, ETHER	MUBBIU
ANGEL	ANGIUVU
ANGER	RAGGIA
ANGRY	ARRAGGIATU
ANGRY	MPUSSESSATU
ANGRY	NQUETATU
ANGRY	NZÍRRATU
ANGRY, TENSE	DIGRIGNATU
ANIMAL CATARRH	CIMÚRIA
ANKLE	PASTURIALLU
ANNIHILATED	ANNICHIVATU
ANNOYED	PICUNTRUSU
ANOTHER	ATRU
ANOTHER	NAVUTRU

ANT	HURMICA
ANTHONY	TOTONNU
ANTS' NEST	HURMICÀRU
ANUS	CULARINU
ANVIL	NCÚDINE
APPENDICITIS	PPENDICITE
APPETITE	PITITTU
APPETIZER	SPIZZICARIALLU
APPLE	MIVU
APPRENTICE	DISCIPUVU
APRICOT	LIMBERGIA
APRIL FOOL	PISCE 'E APRILE
APRON	MANTISÌNU, SINALE
ARCH	ARCU
ARDOUR, FERVOUR	ARDURE
AREA OF LAGO	VASCI
ARM	VRAZZU
ARMFUL	VRAZZATA
ARMPIT	TITILLU
ARMS	VRAZZA
AROUND	NTUARNU
ARRIVAL	ARRIVU
ARROGANT WOMAN	PULISÉNA
ARTHRITIS	ATTRITE
ARTHROSIS	ATTROSI
ARTICHE	ARTICUVU
ASCENT, RISE	NCHJANATA
ASH	CÍNNARA
ASHAMED	AFFRUNTATU, VRIGUGNUSU
ASH-TRAY	CENERIERA
ASPARAGUS	SPARAGI
ASPHALT	CATRAMMA
ASS, LUCK	CUVU (VOLG.)
ASTONISHED	MPETRATU
AT A DISTANCE	ARRASSU
AT LEAST	ARMENU
AT THE COUNTRYSIDE	HORA
AT THE ENTRANCE	AVANTIAPORTA
AT THE TIP, AT THE EDGE	MPIZZU
ATTACHED	MPITTU, NCUCCHJATU, NCUTTU
ATTENTIVE	ATTIANTU
ATTIC	TAVUVATU
ATTORNEY GENERAL	PRECÙRA
ATTRACTED, CAME	ARREMURATU
AUDIENCE	ADIANZA

AUGUST	AGUSTU
AUNT	ZÁ
AUTOMOBILE	VITTURA
AUTUMN	AUTUNNU
AWAKENING	RIVIGLIU
AWL	LIÈSINA, SUGLIA
AXE	MANNARA
BABY BOY	NINNU
BABY CARRIAGE	CARRUZZELLA
BABY GIRL	NINNA
BABY WALKER	MANGANIALLU
BACK STITCH	PUNTU ALLA MBERSA
BACK, LUMBAR AREA, TRAP	CATREJA
BACK-GARDEN	ÚARTU
BACK-SACK	ZÁINU
BAD HABIT	VIZZIU
BAD LUCK	MAV'UACCHJIÙ, SCAROGNA
BAD LUCK	SPURTUNA
BAD WEATHER	TEMPERIE
BAD YEAR	MAV'ANNATA
BAD, DESPICABLE	PICINUSU
BADLY COOKED	NCRUDISCIÙTU
BADLY HANDLED, SQUEEZED	MUNGIULIATU
BAG	SACCU
BAGATTELLE	BAGHETTELLA
BAGGAGE	BAGAGLIU
BAGPIPE	ZAMPUGNA
BAGPIPER	ZAMPUGNARU
BAIT	ISCA
BAKED "LASAGNA"	SAGNA CHJÌNA
BAKER	HURNÁRU
BALCONY	LÓGGIA, BARCUNE
BALD, PLUCKED	SPINNATU
BALD, SCORCHED	PINNATU
BALL OF STRING	GLIÓMBARU
BALLAD	ABBALLATA
BALM CRICKET	CECÀLE
BAND	HASCIA
BANISTERS	PASSAMANU
BANKRUPT	HALLITU
BAPTISM	VATTESIMU
BAPTISTERY	HONTE DU VATTISIMU
BAR	VARRA
BARBED WIRE	HIVU SPINATU
BARBER	VARVÍARE

BAREFOOTED	SCAVUZU
BARKING	CANIATA
BARLEY	UARIU, ÚARZU, UORIJIO
BARON	BARUNE
BARREL	VARRILE
BARREL	VARRILE
BARREL	VUTTA
BARREL HOLDER	VARILLARU
BASE OF A TREE	CIPPU
BASIL LEAF	VASALICÓVA
BASIN	CÍBBIA, VACÍLE, VASCA
BASKET	CISTA
BASKET	RUGAGNU
BASKET	SPORTA
BASKET, SMALL SACK	CIRMIALLU
BASTARD, CUNNING	VASTARDU
BAT	CUNNIRIAPUVA
BATH	VAGNU
BE CAREFUL, HOW COME	JÉ DÒNA !
BE QUIET!	MUSCA !
BEACH	PRAJÀ
BEAM	TRAVU
BEAN	HASÚVU
BEAR	UARSU
BEARD	VARVA
BEAT	PRAPPITU
BEAT, RHYTHM	VÁTTITU
BEATEN	MAZZIATU, VASTUNIÀTU
BEATEN	VATTUTU
BEATING	PAVATA
BEAUTIFUL LIPS	MUSSILLU
BECOMING FEARFUL SUDDENLY	ASSUMBRARE
BED	LÍATTU
BED LOUSE	CIMICE
BED SHEET	LINZUAVU
BEDSIDE	CAPIZZU
BEDSIDE TABLE	CULUNNÉTTA
BEE	APA
BEEBLE	PISASALE
BEFANA	BEHANA
BEGGAR	LIMOSINANTU
BEGGAR	MINDICU, PEZZIANTE
BEHAVIOR	CUMPORTAMENTU
BEHAVIOR	CUMPÚARTU

BEHIND	ARRÍATI
BELCH	TRUATTU
BELL	CAMPANÍALLU
BELL CLAPPER	VETTAGLIU
BELL TOLL	MURTUARIU
BELL TOWER	CAMPANARU
BELLY	PANZA
BELLY ACHE	MALE 'E PANZA
BELLY, TRIPE	TRIPPA
BELMONTE	BELLIMUNTI
BELOW	ABBASCIU
BELSITO	BERSITU
BELT	CURRÍA
BELTS AND BUCKLES	TIRANTULI
BENCH	VANCU
BENCH TO KILL PIGS	SDRAGANARU
BENT	NCRUCCATU
BENUMBED	AGGRANCATU
BEQUEST, LEGACY	LASSITU
BERGAMOT	BERGAMOTTU
BET	SCUMMISSA
BETRAYAL	NGANNU, TRADIMIAN TU
BETTER	CHJIÙ MIAGLIU
BEWITCHED	MPATATU
BICYCLE	BICICRETTA
BIG BEAST	BESTIUNE
BIG BELLY	TRIPPUNE
BIG BREASTED-WOMAN	MINNUTA
BIG DRUM	GRANCASCIA
BIG EATER	MANGIUNE
BIG KISS	VASUNE
BIG SMACK	MARPELLA
BIG TOE	JÍDITU GRANDE DU PEDE
BIG TUB	CIBBIUNE
BIG, LARGE	GRUASSU
BIGNESS	GRANDIZZA
BIGOT	SANTOCCHIÀRU
BIGOT	VIZZUACCU
BIGOT FEMALE	VIZZÓCA
BIGOT MAN	MADUNNARU
BILL	BULLETTA
BILL, ACCOUNT	CUNTU
BIOLED CHESTNUTS	VÀLLANI
BIRD	AGGIALLU
BIRD TRAP	CHJANCUVA

BISCUIT	BISCOTTU
BISCUIT, COMMISSION, CUT	PASTETTA
BISHOP	VISCUVU
BISHOP'S RESIDENCE	VISCUVATU
BITCH	VACCA (VULG.)
BITE	MUZZICATINA
BITS OF MEAT	ZANZARI
BITTER	AMARU
BITTER SWEET	AGRUDUCE
BITTERNESS	AMARIZZA
BIZARRE	VIZZARRU
BLABBER, INFORMER	VUCCA-LARGA
BLACK	NIVURU
BLACK FIGS	CUVUMBRE
BLACKBERRY	MURA 'E SPINA
BLACKSMITH	HURGIARU
BLADDER	VISCICA
BLANKET	CUVERTA
BLASPHEMER	JESTIMATURE
BLASPHEMOUS	PORCARUSU
BLEACHED, WHITEWASHED	MBIANCATU
BLESSED	VIÀTA (FEM.), VIATU (MASC.)
BLIND (MALE)	CECÁTU, ÚARVU
BLIND STITCH	PUNTU NASCUASTU
BLINDED	NCECATU
BLINDER	CECATURU
BLISTER	PÁPUVA
BLOCKHEAD	CUCUZZIGNU
BLOND	BIONDU
BLOOD	SANGU
BLOOD PUDDING	SANGÍARI
BLOOD-PUDDING	SANGUINAZZU
BLOW	JÚJJHIU, VISCIGLIATA
BLOW WITH A STICK	LIGNATA
BLOW WITH A WALKING STICK	VETTATA
BLOW WITH THE SPINNING TOP	CUCUNATA
BLOW!	JÚJJIA !
BLOWING	JUJJHĀTA
BLOWING IN THE WIND	SCINTI
BLOW-PIPE	JÚJHIUNI
BLOW-PIPE	JUJJHĀRUAVU
BLUE	AZZURRU
BLUFF	MUNTATURA
BLUNDER	ABBAGLIU
BLUNTED	SPUNTATU

BLUSH, REDNESS	RUSSURE
BLUSHED	NCIARRICATU
BOARDING SCHOOL	CUNVITTU
BOASTER	JACCHERA
BOASTER	SPAFANTE
BOAT	VARCA
BOATMAN	VARCARUAVU
BODY	CUARPU
BOIL	BOJJHIERE
BOILED	SQUADATA
BOILED	VULLUTU
BOILED CHESTNUTS	CASTAGNE <i>VULLUTE</i>
BOILED DRIED-CHESTNUTS	TENNARUNI
BOILED PIG SKINS	FRÍTTUVE
BOILING	VULLITURA
BOILING	VULLU
BOLD HEAD	CROZZAPIVATA
BOLD, DEFIANT	TOSCU
BOMB	BUMBA
BONE	ÚASSU
BONFIRE	HÓCARA
BOOKLET	LIBBRETTU
BOOR	BUZZURRU, CAHUNE
BOOR	CUARCHIUUVUTU
BOOR	GNURANTUNE , TAMARRU
BOOR	TAMARRUNE, TASEO , VILLANU
BOOR	ZUNGARRU
BOORS	ZIMBARRI
BOOT	TANGÙNE
BOOTS	SCARPUNI
BORDER	TIARMINU
BORED	STUFFATU, STUFFU
BORN	NATU
BOSS	PATRÚNE
BOTHER	TAVUARNU
BOTHERED	SCUCCIATU
BOTTLE	BUTTIGLIA
BOTTOM	SIATTU
BOTTOM OF A CONTAINER	HUNDU
BOTTOM, REMNANTS	RISIÀTTU
BOW	JUACCU, NOCCA
BOWL	BRUDERA, GÁVATA
BOWLER HAT	BUMBETTA
BOX	CASCIÓTTA
BOX	CASCIÚATTU

BOX (PLANT)	AVUSCIU
BOY	GAJARU
BOY'S PENIS	CIONCIARÈLLA
BRA, BRASSIÈRE	REGGIPÈTTU
BRACELET	VRAZZALE
BRAG	SPACCUNE
BRAID	TRIZZA
BRAIN	CIARVIALLU, MIDÚLLA
BRAKE	MANGÙNE
BRAN	CANÍGLIA, GRANZA
BRAN MASH	CANIGLIATA
BRANCH	FRASCA
BRANCH	RAMU
BRAT	PITUÀZZU
BRAT, WRONG	SGARRÀTU
BRAVE	GRANDIZZUSU
BRAVE	VALURUSU
BRAY	RAGLIU
BRAZIER	VRASCÉRA
BRAZIER, LAMP	VAMPERA
BREAD AND COTTAGE CHEESE	MPANATA
BREAD BASKET	PANARU
BREAD WITH MILK	ZUPPA
BREAKAGE	RUTTURA
BREAST, LAP	MINNA, SINU
BREATH	AJJHITU
BREATH	GHJATU
BREATH	JATU
BREATHLESSNESS	AFFANNU
BRICK	MATTUNE
BRIDLE	VRIGLIA
BRIGHT IDEA	SPERCIATA
BRINE SOLUTION	SALITU
BRISCOLA	MPRISCUVA
BRISTLE	NZITA
BROAD BEAN	HAVA
BROCCOLI	VRUACCUVI
BROCCOLI STEM	TRUNZU
BROKEN	RUTTU
BROKEN BACK	SCATRJÀTU
BROKEN HEART	CREPACORE
BROKEN, OUT OF PLACE	SCUGNATU
BROMIDE	BROMURU
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA	BRONCOPURMUNITA
BRONZE	VRUNZU

BROOD	JUCCÀTA
BROODED	CUVÀTU
BROODING	CUVA
BROOM	JINÈSTRA
BROOM	RAMAZZA
BROOM	SCUPA , SCUAPUVU
BROTHER	FRATE, FRATIALLU
BROTHER!	FRATÉ ! (VOC.)
BROTHER-IN-LAW	CANÁTU
BROTHER-IN-LAW	CUGNATU
BRUISE	AMMACCATINA
BRUISED ARMS	PIZZUVUNE 'E MUARTU
BRUSH	PINNIÁLLU
BRUSH	SCUPETTA
BRUSH WORK	PINPELLATA
BUCKLE	HIBBIA
BUD	JETTUNE
BUFFOON	PULICINELLA
BUGABOO	PAPPARUTU
BUGABOO	ÚARCU, ZUARCU
BUILDING	FRAVICATU
BULL	VUE
BULL MANURE	MÒIA
BULLET	PALLOTTA
BULLETIN	BULLETTINU
BULLY	GUAPPU
BUMP, LUMP	GALLA, GALLOZZA, VUMBÚNE
BUNCH	MAZZINA MAZZU
BUNCH	PIANDUVA
BUNCH OF DRY LEAVES	PAMPUGLIA
BUNCH OF FLOWERS	BUCHÈ
BURDEN ON DONKEYS	SARMA
BURIAL	SEPURTURA
BURNING COAL	VRASCIA
BURNING SENSATION	VRUSCIÚRE
BURNT	VRUSCIATU
BURP	RUTTU (VOLG.)
BURROW	CATUSU
BURST	SC-CUAPPU
BUS	POSTALE , VITTURINA
BUSH	TROPPIA
BUSINESS	BBISINISE
BUSTO (DELLE DONNE)	MBUSTU
BUSY	MPICCIATU
BUSYBODY	HICCANASU

BUSYBODY, SCHEMER	MPRITTULERU (A)
BUT, BITE	MUZZICUNE
BUTCHER	CHJANCHIARI
BUTCHER SHOP	MACIALLU
BUTTERFLY	PULLETTA
BUTTON	BUTTUNE
BUTTONED UP	MBUTTUNATU
BUTTONHOLE	OCCHJALLU
BUTTONHOLE	PURTELLA
BUTTONS GAME	PPÁ
BUYER	CUMPRATURE
BY-PRODUCT OF CHEESE, INSIPID	SQUADATU
BY-PRODUCT OF WHEAT	JUSCA
CABBAGE	CAVUVU
CABBAGE STEM	CRÓSC CA
CABINET	STIPU
CACIOCAVALLO (CHEESE)	CASUCAVALLU
CAGE	CÁGGIA
CAINE TOOTH	MURDENTE
CALABRIAN	CALABRISE
CALENDAR	CALANDARIU
CALF	VITIALLU
CALF'S HEAD	CROZZARELLA
CALL FOR CHICKS	TI TI TI
CALL FOR DOGS	CUCCI-CUCCI
CALL FOR HENS	CURI-CURI
CALL FOR PUPPIES	CUTI-CUTI
CALL FOR SHEEP	HORE-HORE
CALL TO SEND AWAY CATS	VISCILLÁ
CALL TO SEND AWAY DOGS	PRISTUNÒ
CALL TO STOP DOGS	CUCCIA
CALLUS	CALLU
CALM	CARMU
CAMOMILE	CAMUMILLA
CAMOMILE	GAMUMILLA
CANARY	CANARINU
CANCER	CANCRU
CANCER OR DEADLY DISEASE	SCIARRU
CANCER, SERIOUS DISEASE	CÁNCARU
CANDLE	CANDIVA
CANDLEMAS	CANDIVÒRA
CANDLESTICK	CANDILIARE
CANDY, TOFFEE	GARAMELLA
CANES AND WICKERS INTERTWINED	NCANNIZZATA

CANINE TOOTH	SCAGLIUNE
CANNON	CANNUNE
CANNON-SHOT	CANNUNATA
CANTEEN	BURRACCIA
CANTEEN, FLASK,	VURRÀSC-CA
CANVAS	TIVA
CAP	CUAPPUVA
CAP	SCUZZETTINU
CAPER	CAPPERU
CAPERS	CHIAPPERI
CAPICOLLO (SALAMI)	CAPECCÚALLU
CAR DRIVER	SCIAFFERRU
CAR LIGHTS	HANALI
CAR, MACHINE	MACHINA
CAREER	CARRIÀRA
CAREFREE	SPRECURATU
CARELESS	DORMIGLIUNE
CARESS	CARIZZA
CARLIN	CARRINU
CARNATION	GAROFUVU
CARNIVAL	CARNALEVARE
CAROB	GARRUBBA
CAROLEI	CARULEI
CAROUSEL	BABILONIA
CARPENTER	HALIGNAME, MASTRU D'ASCIA
CARPET, RUG	TAPPETU
CARROT	PASTINACA
CARTILAGE	TENNARUNE
CASE	STUCCIU
CASHIER'S CHICK	SCECCU
CASKET	TAVUTU
CASTIGLIONE	CASTIGLIUNE
CASTLE	CASTIALLU
CASTOR-OIL	ÚAGLIU 'E RIGINU
CASTRATED	GRASTATU
CASTRATOR	GRASTATURE
CAT	GATTU, VISCIUZZA
CATANZARO	CATANZARU
CATECHISM	CATECHISMU
CAT-LIKE	SURICIARU
CATTISH	GATTIGNU
CAUGHT	ACCHJAPPATU
CAULDRON	QUADARA
CAUTIOUS	ADDUNATU
CAVE	CUPOGNA

CAVE	GRUTTA
CELERY	ÁCCIU
CELLAR	CELLARU
CEMENT	CIMIAN TU
CEMENT FLOOR	L'ÁSTRACU
CEMETERY	CAMPUSANTU
CENSUS	CENZIMIAN TU
CENTER	CENTRU
CENTURY	SECUVU
CERAMIC JUG	CUCUMÍALLU
CERAMICS	RIGGIOLE
CEREMONIOUS	CIRIMUNIUSU
CERTAINLY	CIARTU
CERVICAL VETEBRAE	CATINA 'E CUALLU
CESARIAN SECTION	CESÀRIU
CHAFFINCH	FRINGILLU
CHAIN	CATINA
CHAINED	NCATINATU
CHAIR	SEGGIA
CHAIRMAKER	SEGGIARU
CHALK	GESSU
CHAMBER POT	CACATURU (VULG), CICCUPEPPE
CHAMBER POT	PISCIATURU (VOLG.)
CHAMBER POT	RINALE
CHAMBER-POT	CÁNTARU
CHAMPION	CAMPIUNE
CHAMPIONSHIP	SCUDETTU
CHANGE	CANGIAMENTU
CHARCOAL PIT	CARVUNERA
CHATERBOX	PARABUVÀRU
CHEAP GOODS	MERCANZZIA
CHEAT IN GAMES	ZINGARELLA
CHEATED	HUTTUTU (VOLG.)
CHEATER	FRICUNE
CHEEK	VIHJÚVU
CHEERFULLNESS	PREJULIZZU
CHEESE	CASU, HORMAGGIU
CHERRY	CERASA
CHERRY TREE	CERASU
CHEST	CÁSCIA
CHEST MIRROR	TOLETTA
CHEST OF DRAWERS	CUMMÒ
CHEST, CAISSON	CANTARÀNU
CHEST, THORAX	PÍATTU
CHESTNUT BITS	FRISULI

CHESTNUT ROASTER	RUSELLARA
CHEWED	MAZZICATU
CHEWING GUM	CINGOMMA
CHICK	PULICINU
CHICK PEA(S)	CÍCIARU
CHILBLAIN	RUASUVA
CHILD'S PLAY	JOCARIALLU
CHILDHOOD	QUATRARANZA
CHILDREN'S GAME	TUMA
CHILLY	FRIDDICIALLU
CHIMNEY	CAMINU, HUMARIZZU
CHIMNEY-STALK	CIMINĪARA
CHIN	VARVARELLA
CHIN	VARVARĪALLU
CHISEL	SCARPIALLU
CHOCOLATE	CICCOLATA
CHOIR	CORU
CHOLERIC, IRRITABLE	NCAZZUSU (VOLG.)
CHOLIC ATTACK, EVIL PERSON	DOGLIA CUALLICA
CHOSEN	ALLITTU
CHOSEN, GOOD	NZIARTU
CHRIST	CRISTU
CHRISTIANITY	CRISTIANITATE
CHRISTMAS	NATALE
CHRISTMAS FOLK-SONG	STRINA
CHRISTMAS FOLK-SONG SINGER	STRINARU
CHRISTMAS FRIED SPECIALTY	CULLÚRA
CHRISTMAS PASTRY	SCALILLA, TURDILLU
CHURCH	GHĪASI
CIGAR	ZICARRU
CIGARETTE BUT OR STUMP	MUZZUNE
CINDERELLA	CINNARUSA
CIRCLE	CIRCHJIU
CITRON	CITRU
CITY HALL	CUMUNE
CLAPPER	MURTÀGLIUAVU, VATTAGLIU
CLASS	CRASSE
CLAW, PAW, HAND	GRANCA
CLAY	GRITA
CLEAN	PULITU
CLEANING	PULIZZIA
CLEAVING	JACCATURA
CLEMATIS	VITARVA
CLERK	SCRIVANU
CLETO	PETRAMALA

CLEVER	NGEGNUSU, SPERTU
CLEVER PERSON	AMMAZZATU
CLEVER, CAPABLE	SPIARTU
CLIMB	SAGLIUTA
CLIMBING	NCHJANANDU, SUMANDU
CLOG, HOOF	ZUACCUVU
CLOGGED	NTIPPATU
CLOTHES DRYER	ASCIUTTA-PANNI
CLOTHES WARMER	SQUATRAPANNI
CLOTHES-PIN	MULLETTA
CLOTHING	VESTIARIU
CLOUDY, TURBID	TURGUUVU
CLOVER	CHJUAVI 'E GAROFANU
CLUB	MANGANIALLU
CLUMSY	STREVÚZU
COAL	CARVUNE
COAL DEALER	CARVUNARU
COARSE	TAMARRIGNU
COCCYX	CUDÛRSU
COCCYX AND SPINAL CORD	CUDILLA
COCKSCOMB	CIARRU
COD	MERLUZZU, PISCESTUACCU
COD LIVER	HICATU 'E MERLUZZU
CODFISH, BLOCKHEAD	BACCALÀ
COFFEE	CAHÈ
COFFEE GROUNDS	POSA
COFFEE MAKER	CICQUATÉRA
COFFEE-GRINDER	MACININU
COFFIN	CASCIA 'E MUARTU
COINS GAME	QUATRETTU
COLANDER	SCUVAPASTA
COLD (SICKNESS)	CATARRU
COLD (SICKNESS)	FRISSIONE
COLD (TEMPERATURE)	FRIDDU
COLD, ICE CREAM	GELATU
COLDNESS	FRIDDIZZA
COLD-STIFFENED	MUARTU 'E FRIDDU
COLERA	CULERU
COLIC	CUALLICA
COLITIS	DISCIANZIU
COLLAPSE	RUVINA, SCUNCASSU
COLLAPSED	SCIULLATU
COLLAR	COLLETTU
COLLECTION	CULLETTA
COLOR	CULÚRE

COLOSTRUM IN MATERNAL MILK	CUVOSTRA
COLT	FULLITRU
COLT	PULLITRU
COLUMN	CULONNA
COMB	PIATTINE
COME ON!	EBBIA!
COMFORT	REFRISCU
COMMAND	CUMANDU
COMMITTED	MPEGNATU
COMMON SENSE	JUDIZZIU
COMMON TOWNY	PAISANU
COMMUNION	CUMINIONE
COMMUNION	CUMUNIONE
COMPACT	CUMPATTU
COMPARISON	PARAGÙNE
COMPAS	CUMPASSU
COMPLAINT	PÍCCIU, RECRAMU
COMPLIMENT	CUMPRIMIANU
CONCAVE	CUPUTU
CONCAVED	NCOPANATU
CONCEITED	MUCCIUSU
CONCEITED	MUNTATU
CONCEITED	PRISSENTUSU
CONCEITED PERSON	SMARGIASSU
CONCERT	CUNCÌARTU
CONCLUDED	CUNCHJIUSU
CONCLUSION	CUMPIMIANU, CUNCHJIUSIONE
CONCLUSIVE	CUNCHJIUDENTE
CONE-HAT	CIRVUNE
CONE-SHAPED HAT	CERVÙNE
CONFESSION	CUMPESSIONE
CONFESSIONAL	CUMPESSIUNILE
CONFESSOR	CUMPESSÙRE
CONFETTI	MIANDUVA
CONFIRMATION	GRISIMA
CONFUSED	CUMPUSU, MPAPPAGALLATU
CONFUSION	CUMPUSSIONE
CONFUSION, TURMOIL	MBUINA
CONSCIENCE	CUSCIANZA
CONSECRATION	CUNSACRAZIONE
CONSENT	CUNZIANZU
CONSPIRACY, BEE HIVE, PIMPLES	VESPÁRU
CONSTANT DISCOMFORT	SBATTIMIANU
CONSUL	CONZULE

CONSULTANT	CONZULENTE
CONTACT	CUNTATTU
CONTESTANT	MPIGNUSU
CONVENT	CUMMIANTU
CONVICTED	CUNDANNATU
COOK	CUACU
COOKED	CUATTU
COOKED FOOD	CUCINATU
COOKED INTESTINES	DIJUNELLE
COOKING STOVE	HURNAGÉLLA
COOLNESS	FRISCURA
COPPER POT	CUNCHETTA
COPPER-PLATED	RAMATU
CORIGLIANO	CURIGLIANU
CORK	SÚVARU
CORK, STOPPER	ATTIPPUVU
CORKSCREW	TIRABUSCIÒ
CORN	GRANDIANU
CORN BREAD WITH OIL	CUTIHIA
CORN COB	CUNÓCCHIA, SPICA
CORN GLUME	FODERE 'E SACCUNE
CORN OMELETTE	TUHUNE
CORN STEM	SPACALE
CORNER	CANTUNE
CORNER	SPUNTUNE
CORNER, ANGLE	ANGUVU
CORNET	CUAPPU
COSENZA	CUSENZA
COTTAGE HOUSE	RUSTICU
COTTON	CUTTUNE
COTTON WOOL	VAMBAGGIA
COUCH	JACIGLIU
COUGH	TUSSA
COUNSELLOR	CUNZIGLIARU
COUNTESS	CUNTÌSSA
COUNTRY BORDER	CUNFINU
COUNTRY HOME	TURRA
COUNTRY MAN	CAMPAGNUAVU, HORITANU
COUNTRY WOMAN	CAMPAGNOVA
COUPON	BULLINU
COURAGE	CURAGGIU
COURAGEOUS	CURAGGIUSU
COUSIN	CUGGINU
COUSIN	CUGÍ

COUSIN (F.)	SURRELLA
COVER, LID	CUVIARCHJÙ
COVERED	CUMBUGLIATU
COVERED	CUVÌARTU, MBARRATU
COVERED	NCUAPPUVÀTU, NGATTATU
COVERED WITH DUST	PURVERATA
COWARD	CACARUNE
COWARD	VIGLIACCU
COWARD, BOOR, IGNORANT	PECURUNE
COWBOY	VACCARU
CRAB LICE	CHIATTILLI
CRABBED PERSON	ISC-CU HORA, HURGUVARU
CRAB-LOUSE	CHIÁTTUVA
CRACKED	CREPATU
CRAKER	MASC-CHU
CRAMP	GRANCU
CRANK	MANUELLA
CRAVING	GULJIÙ
CRAZY	PAZZU, SBULLUNATU
CRAZY-LIKE	PAZZIGNU
CREASED	ARRICIUPPATU
CREASED	ZINZULIATA
CREATED	CRATA
CREATOR	CRATURE
CREDIT	CRIDENZA
CRIB STATUETTES	PRÉSC-CARI
CRIME	DELITTU
CRIPPLED	CIUNCU
CRIPPLED	NZOPPICATU
CRIPPLED, LIMPING	SCIANCATU
CROCHET	CRUSCÉ
CROOKED	STORCIUTU
CROOKED SLOPE	PRACA
CROOKED, DEVIATED, WRONG	STUARTU
CROOKED-LEGGED PERSON	GAMBI-STUARTU
CROQUETTE	PRUPPETTA, VRASCIOVA
CROSS	CRUCE
CROSS-EYED	ÚOCCHIU STRIAVUZU
CROSSROAD	CRUCIVIA
CROSS-SHAPE DRIED FIGS	CRUCETTA
CROSS-STITCH	PUNTU A CRUCE
CROSTA	TUANICA
CROUCHED	AMMAPPATU
CROUCHED, BENT	AMMUNTUNATU

CROUP	GRUPPU
CROW	CUARVU, CURNÓCCHJIA
CROWBAR	PEDE 'E PUARCU
CROWD	GREJIA
CROWD	HULLA
CROWD, MANY	CATERVA
CROWN	CURUNA
CRUCIFIX	CRUCIHISSU
CRUSHED OLIVES	ALIVE AMMACCATE
CRUSHED-OLIVES CONTAINER	HISC-CUVI
CRUST	CUÁRCHIUVA
CRUST	STRUÀNTICA
CRUST, SCAB	CRÒNTA
CRUTCH	STAMPELLA
CRYING	CHIANTU
CUCKOLD	CURNUTU
CUCKOO	CUCCU
CUCUMBER, FOOL	CITRUVU
CUNNING FELLOW	MARPIUNE
CUNNING FELLOW	MATTUCCIALLU
CUNNING INDIVIDUAL	HIGLIU 'E BONA MAMMA
CURDLED	QUAGLIATU
CURL, SEA-URCHIN	RICCIU
CURLY-HAIRED WOMAN	RIZZOVA
CURSE	JESTIGNA
CURSE, OFFENSIVE WORD	MAVA PAROVA
CURVED	AGGHJIRGUVATU
CURVED	NCRICCATU
CURVED	NGUJUTU
CURVED, BENT	ABBARDELLATU
CUT	TAGLIATU
CUT	TAGLIU
CUT OFF	MUZZU
CUTLERY	PUSATE
CUTTING TABLE	TIMPAGNU
DAD	PAPU
DAMAGE	DANNU
DAMASK	TAMASC-CU
DAMASK	TUMASC-CU
DAMNED	MALEDITTU
DANDRUFF	CANIGLIUVA
DANGER	PERICUVU
DANGEROUS	PERICUVUSU
DARK	CUPU

DARK	SCURU
DARK SKINNED	NIVURUNE
DARKENED	ANNIRICATU
DARKNESS	SCURATORIU
DART	VARUNE
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	NORA
DAWN	AZATA DU SULE
DAY	JURNU
DAY'S WORK	JURNÁTA
DEAD	MUARTU
DEADLY DISEASE	NZÚRTU
DEAF	NZURDATU, SURDU
DEAR	CARU
DEATH	MORTE
DEBT	DEBBITU
DEBTOR	DEBBITURE
DECOCTION	PAPAROTTA
DEEP HOLE	CAHORCHIA
DEFECT	DIHIÀTTU
DEFENDED	DIHISU
DEFENDER	DIHENSURE
DEFORMED	SPURMATU
DEHYDRATED	DISSICATU
DELAY	TARDU
DELICACY	DELLICITRÌA
DELICATE, FASTIDIOUS	SÍSITU
DELINQUENT	DELINGUENTE
DELINQUENT	MALACARNE
DELIVERED (A BABY)	SPRENÀTA
DELIVERY, BIRTH	PARTU
DELIVERY, BIRTH	SGRAVU
DEMENTED	RIMBAMBITU
DEMOCRACY	DEMOGRAZZIA
DEN, HOLE	HULLUNE
DENTURE	DENTERA
DEPONE	SPUNADI
DEPRAVED	VIZZIUSU
DEPRESSED	APPASSUVATU
DEPRESSED, OFFENDED	LICE-PICE
DESERT	DISIARTU
DESIRE, HOSPICE	SPIZZIU
DESIRE, WHIM	CHJURITU
DESIROUS	CHJURITUSU
DESOLATE	SCUNZUVATU
DESTROYED, WORN-OUT	SPÀTTU

DETECTIVE	DIHETTÙSU
DEVICE	CUNGEGNU
DEVICE	MARCHINGEGNU
DEVIL	DDIMONIU, DIAVULU
DEVILISH	DIAVULIGNU
DEVOTION	DIVUZIONE
DEVOUT	DIVOTU
DEW	ACQUAZZINA
DIAPER	PANNIZZU
DIAPERS	HASCIE
DIARRHEA	CACARELLA (VOLG.)
DIARRHEA	SCIORTA (VOLG.)
DIARRHEA	ZIVARÉLLA
DIGNITY	DECORU
DIGNITY	DIGNITATE
DILATED	SLABBRATU
DIMPLE(S)	COFFARELLA
DINNER	PRANZU
DIPHThERIA	DIFFITERITE
DIRTINESS	MARRÀMA
DIRTY	PIAZZUVECCHIARU
DIRTY (F)	LORDA
DIRTY (M)	LUARDU
DISAPPEARED	SPARITU
DISAPPEARED	SPERGHIJUTU
DISASTER	MALANÒVA, SCATASCIU
DISCHARGE	ARRANCATU
DISCORD	NZINZÀNIA
DISCOUNT	SCUNTU
DISCOURAGEMENT	SCUMPUARTU
DISCOURAGEMENT	SCUNFÙARTU
DISEASE	MAVATÌA
DISGRACEFUL	MPÀME
DISGUST	SCHIFU
DISHONOR	SCUARNU
DISHWATER (FOOD FOR PIGS)	VRUDATA
DISLOCATED	SCAVAGLIATU
DISORDER	MBROGLIATINA
DISPERSED	STRAMPÙNUTU
DISSOLUTE, RUDE	SCUSTUMATU
DISTAFF	CUNOCCHJHIA
DISTAFF	HUSU
DISTANCE	LUNTANANZA
DISTANT, FAR	LUNTANA

DITCH	HOSSA, HUASSU
DITCH	SC-CAVU
DIURNAL	JURNU (‘E)
DIVE	TUFFU
DIVER	PAVUMBARU
DIZZINESS	CAPUGIRU
DIZZINESS	GIRAMUNDU
DOCTOR	DUTTURE
DOCTRINE	DOTTRINA
DOCUMENTS, PAPERS	CARTE
DOLLAR	DOLLARU
DOLLAR, PATCH	PEZZA
DOMANICO	DUMANICU
DOMINIC	MICÙ
DOMINIC	MINICU
DONKEY DRIVER	CIUCCIARU
DONKEY, IGNORANT, SLOW	CIUCCIU
DONNICI	DUANNICI
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAME	STANTE
DOOR LOTCH	MASC-CATURA
DOOR-KNOCKER	VATTIPORTA
DOUBLE	DUPPIU
DOUBLE FACE	VOTAHACCIA
DOUGH MIXTURE	MPASTU
DOUGHY	PASTUSU
DOVE	PAVUMBU
DOWEL	TASSÍALLU
DOWN	APPENDINU
DOWN (HAIRY)	PIVATURA
DOWN PAYMENT	ACCUNTU
DOWN THE SLOPE	LLÚACU A PENDINU
DOWNHILL	PENDINU, SCISA
DOWRY	DOTA
DRAWER	TIRATURU
DRAWING	DISEGNO
DREAM	SUANNU
DREGS	MORGA
DRESSED-UP	MBRILLICÀTU
DRIBBLE	VAVA
DRIBBLING	VAVUSU
DRIED FIG, WITHERED FACE	PASSUVUNE
DRIED FIGS, BUD	JETTA
DRIED, CLEANED	STUJATA
DRIED, HARD CHESTNUTS	PISTILLI
DRILL	TRAPANU

DRILL POINTS	VIRDULE
DRINK	VIVERAGGIU
DRINK	VIVUTA
DRINK! HURRAY!	VIVA!
DRINKER	VIVITURE
DRIPPING	VRUNDU
DROP	GUCCIA
DROWSINESS	NDORMIVIGLIA
DRUG STORE	HARMACIA
DRUGGIST	HARMACISTA
DRUM	TAMBURRU
DRUNK	MBRIACU
DRUNKARD	MBRIACUNE
DRUNKEDNESS	MBRIACHIZZA
DRUNKEDNESS	PIRUCCA
DRY	ARSU
DRY	ASCIUTTU
DRY TWIGS	SCUCUGLI
DUCK	PAPARA
DUMP	MUNDIZZARU
DUST	PURVERA
DUSTY	MPURVERATA, MPURVERATU
DUSTY	PURVERUSU
DUTY, TAX	DAZZIU
DUTY, TAX	GABELLA
DYING OF HUNGER	SCAVUZACANI
DYSPNEA	SUPRAJATU
DYSPNEA	SUPRAJATU
EAGLE-OWL	NCUCCU
EAR	RICCHIA
EAR INFECTION	PUSTEMA
EARRING	RICCHINU
EARTHENWARE JAR	GIÁRRA
EARTHENWARE JUG	VANCÈLLA
EARTHQUAKE	TERRIMUTU
EARTHWORM	CACÉNTARU
EASTER	PASCA
EASTER MONDAY	PASCARELLA
ECCENTRIC	STROVACANTE
EDGE	CIGLIU
EDGES OF KNEADING-TROUGH	MASCILLARU
EDUCATION, GOOD MANNERS	DUCAZIONE
EDUCATION, KINDNESS	CRIÀNZA
EFFECT	EFFETTU
EFFEMINATE	AFFIMMINATU

EGG	COCCÓ, ÚAVU
EGG WHITE, ALBUMEN	JANCU D'UAVU
EGG YOLK	RUSSU D'UAVU
EGG-PLANT	MILINGIANA
EIGHT	ÚATTU
ELBOW	GÙVITU
ELDERLY LADY	VECCHIA
ELDERLY MAN	VÍACCHJIÙ
ELEGANT, YOUNG MAN	DAMARINU
ELEMENTARY	LEMENTARE
ELISE	LISA
ELSEWHERE	ANNATRUPIZZU
ELSEWHERE	PIZZU (A N'ATRU)
EMACIATED, THIN	SUCATU
EMANUEL	MANUELE
EMBARKED	MBARCATU
EMBARKMENT	MBARCU
EMBELLISHMENT	ABBELLIMIAN TU
EMBRACE	ABBRAZZU
EMBROIDERED	ARRICAMATU
EMBROIDERY	RICAMU
EMERALD	SMERARDU
EMIL	MILIU
EMPTY	CÓPANU
ENCHANTMENT	NCANTU
ENCRUSTED GLUTEAL HAIRS	ZÁLLARI
END	HÍNE
END OF A SKEIN	CAPU DA MATASSA
ENDING THE DAY'S WORK	SCAPUVATA
ENEMA	CRISTERIU, POMPETTA
ENEMIES FOREVER	NIMICI A MORTE
ENEMY	NIMICU
ENGLAND	NGRITERRA
ENGLISH	NGRISE
ENJOYMENT	GUDÙTA
ENJOYMENT	RECRIU
ENMITY	NIMICIZZIA
ENORMOUS, LARGE	TRAMANGALE
ENTANGLED	MPIGLIATU
ENTANGLEMENT	MBOLICATINA
ENTERED	TRASUTU
ENVELOPE	MBUSTA
ENVIOUS	MBIDIÛSU
ENVY	MBÌDIA
EPIPHANY	BIHANÌA

EQUAL	GUALE
EQUAL	GUALU
EQUALITY	PARITATE
ERYSIPELAS	RISIPELA
ESCORT	ACCUMPAGNATURE
ESTIMATOR	APPREZZATURE
EVANGELIST	VANGELISTA
EVE	VIJILIA
EVEN, PAIR	PARU
EVENING	SIRA, SIRATA
EVERYONE	OGNEDUNU
EVERYONE	OGNUNU
EVERYTHING, ALL	TUTTU
EVERYWHERE	TUTTE 'E BANDE
EVIL	MALIGNU, MAVU, TRISTU
EVIL ACTION	MAGAGNU
EVIL EYE VICTIM	AFFASCINATU
EVIL SORT	MAVA RAZZA
EVIL-EYE RITE, MAGIC SPELL	AFFASCINU
EXACTLY	PROPRIU
EXCEPT	ALLINFORA
EXCITED	MPIPIRINATU
EXHAUSTED	SAURITU
EXIT, COMMENT	ESCIÚTA
EXPENSES PAID	SPISATU
EXPENSIVE	CUSTUSU
EXPERIENCE	SPERIENZA
EXPERT	PERITU
EXPLICIT	SPRIGITU
EXTREME HUNGER	CIRÁNCA
EXTREME UNCTION OIL	ÚAGLIU SANTU
EYE	UACCHJÌU
EYEGLASSES	MANGUNI
EYE-GLASSES	UCCHIALI
EYELASH	PINNUVARU
FABLE	SC-CARULETTA
FABRIC	TESSUTU
FACE	HACCIA
FACE-TO-FACE	MPACCIA
FACT	HATTU
FACTORY	FABBRICA
FAGGOT	SARCINA
FAILURE	SCACATÙRA
FAIR	HERRIATA
FAIRY	HATA

FAITHFUL	HIDILE
FAKE	HINTA
FAKE ATTITUDE	MOSSA
FALSE	HAVUZU
FALSE, DECEITFUL	FAVUZU
FALSEHOOD	MENZUGNA
FALSETTI	HARSIATTI
FAME	NDUMINÁTA
FAMILIARITÀ	CUMPIDENZA
FAMILY	HAMIGLIA, HAMIGLIÒVA
FAMINE	CARISTÌA
FANATIC,	HANATICU
FAR AWAY	LUNTANU
FARCE	MASC-CARATA
FARE	HARE
FARM	HATTURÍA
FARMHOUSE	TURRA
FART	PIDITU (VULG.)
FAST	LIÀSTU
FAST (NOT EATING)	DIJÚNU
FAT	CHIATTU
FAT BELLY MAN	PANZA ‘E PICA
FAT BOY	PACCHJÁRUATTU
FAT GIRL	PACCHIÁROTTA
FAT LADY, TOAD	BIFFA
FAT MAN	CHIATTUNE
FAT MAN	PANZUNE
FATE	DISTINU
FATHER	PATRE
FATHER-IN-LAW	PATRÍU
FATTENED	NCHJATTATU
FAULT	CURPA, DIHÈTTU
FAULTS	MAGAGNE
FAULTS	MEFRE
FAVOR	HAVURE
FAVOR, PLEASURE	PIACÈRE
FEAR	SPAGNU
FEARFUL	PAURUSU
FEARFUL	SPAGNUSU
FEAST	HERA
FEAST	HESTA
FEATHER	CHJIUMA
FEATHERED	PINNUTU
FEBRUARY	FREVARU
FEET-DRAGGER	RAGA-PEDE

FEMALE	HÍMMINA
FEMALE BIRD	JOZZA
FEMALE FRIEND	CUMPAGNA
FEMALE NURSE	MPERMIERA
FEMUR	MASTRUASSU
FENNEL	HINUACCHIU
FERDINAND	FARDINANTE
FERN	HÍLICE
FEROCIOUS DOG	CANORSU
FERTILIZER, MANURE	CUNCÌMA
FESTIVE	HESTIVU
FEVER	FREVE
FIANCÉ	HIDANZATU
FIANCÉ	ZITU
FIANCÉE	ZITA
FIBER	HIBBRA
FICKLE PERSON	FARFALLUNE
FIDUCIARY	HIDUCIARIU
FIELD	CAMPU
FIG	HICU
FIG TREE	PEDE 'E HICU
FIGURE, IMPRESSION	HIGURA
FILET	HILIATTU
FILLED TO SATIETY	VURDU
FILLED TO THE BRIM	CURMU
FILLED WITH LEAD	NCHJUMBATU
FILOMENA	HILUMENA
FILTER	HILTRU
FILTH	HETENZÌA
FILTHINESS	LURDIA
FILTHY	CACÁTU
FIN, PEN	PINNA
FINE	HINU
FINE LADY	MADAMA
FINE LADY	SIGNURA
FINE, TICKET, PENALTY	CUNTRAMENZIONE
FINGER	JÍDITU
FINGER-PRINT	JIDITÁTA
FINISH	HURNARE
FINISHED	HINITU
FIRE	HUACU
FIRE-CRACKER	TRICCHI TRACCHI
FIRE-FLY	CULIVUCINE
FIRE-FLY, SPARK	CARIOVA
FIREPLACE	HOCUVARU
FIREPLACE	HUACUVARU

FIREWORKS	HURGUVI
FIRST FIG TO MATURE	HICAZZÁNA
FIRST-BORN	PRIMUHIGLIU
FISH	PISCE
FISH BONES OR SCALES	SCARDE
FISH EMBRYOS	ROSAMARINA
FISH-BONE	SPINA 'E PISCE
FISHING LIGHT	VAMPARA
FISHING-LINE	LINZA
FISHMONGER	PISCINÀRU
FIST	PUNIU
FIT, WORN	QUAZATU
FIUMEFREDDO	JUMEFRIDDU
FIXED	CUNZATA
FIXED	NCASTRATU
FIXTURES	VUCCHE D'OPERA
FIZZY LEMON DRINK	GAZZOSA
FLAG	BANDIARA
FLAKE OF SNOW	PULLUVU
FLAKE	SCAGLIA
FLAME	VAMPA
FLANNEL, PLUSH	PILUSCIU
FLAT BREAD	PITTA
FLAT HARD BUN	FRISELLA
FLAT HARDENED BREAD	FRISÒVA
FLAT STONE FOR LAWN BOWLING	STÁCCIA
FLAT-IRON	HIARRU 'E STIRU
FLAVOURED	CUNDUTA
FLAX SEED	LINUSA
FLAXEN HAIR	STUPPA
FLEA	PULICE
FLESHY	PURPUSU
FLESHY, PULPY	CARNUSU
FLIGHT	VUVU
FLIGHT, RACE	HUJÚTA
FLOCK, HERD	MURRA
FLOOD	VILÚVIU
FLOOD, HEAVY RAIN	DILLÚVIU
FLOUR	HARINA
FLOUR	PULLA
FLOUR COLLECTOR IN MILLS	MATRARU
FLOWER	JURE
FLOWER BUD	JACÙNE
FLOWER POT	JURERA
FLOWERING	JURITURA
FLOWER-VASE	GRASTA

FLOWN	VULATA
FLY	MUSCA
FOAM	SC-CUMA
FOG	NEGLIA
FOG	RISINA
FOGGY	ANNEGLIATU
FOLD	CHJCATURA
FOND FOR SWEETS	CANNARUTU
FOOL	CIÓNCIU
FOOL	HISSA
FOOL	PIVUNE
FOOL, RING-SHAPED PASTRY	CIAMBRÉLLA
FOOLISH	CIUCCIGNU, CIÚTIGNU
FOOLISH THING	HISSARÍA
FOOLISH, NAIVE PERSON	VUCCANCÁTA
FOOLISHNESS	FRAPPE
FOOT	PEDE
FOOT OF THE BED	PEDIZZI
FOOT, CLAW	CIAMPA
FOR	PPÉ
FORCEFULLY	MPUZU
FOREHEAD	FRUNTA
FOREIGN COUNTRY	STRANÌA
FOREIGNER	HORESTIERE
FOREMAN	CAP'OFFICINA
FOREMAN, MASTER BUILDER	CAPUMASTRU
FOREST	HORESTA
FORGE	HORGIA
FORGETFULNESS	SCURDANZA
FORGIVENESS	PERDUNU
FORGOTTEN	SCURDATU
FORK	HURCA
FORK	HURCÌNA
FORKED STICK	HURCELLA
FORK-FULL	HURCINATA
FOUND	TRUVATU
FOUNTAIN	HUNTANA
FOUR	QUATTRU
FOX	VURPA
FOXY	VURPIGNUM
FRAGILE OBJECT, THIN PERSON	SPIZZITRINGUVU
FRAGRANT, SCENTED	ARRIGANATU
FRECKLES	LENTICCHÈ
FREE	LIBBARU
FREE OF CHARGE	SBAFA (A)
FREEDOM	LIBBERTÀTE

FRENCH	FRANCISE
FRENCH LOAF OF BREAD	PIZZILLA
FRENZY	SPAMÌA
FRESH	FRISCA
FRESH, COLD	FRISCU
FRESHNESS	FRISCHIZZA
FRIDAY	VÉNNARI
FRIENDSHIP	AMICIZZIA, CUMPAGNIA
FRIGHTENED	SPAGNATU
FRIGHTENED	SPIRDATU
FRILL	SCÍSCIUVU
FROG	RANOCCHJIA
FROM BEHIND	DARRIATI
FROM NOW ON	MONDAVANZI
FRONT FLAP OF BREECHES	VRACHETTA
FRONT VIEW	HACCIATA
FROST	CHIARIA, NNASPRU, HERRAZZATA
FROTH, FOAM	SC-CUMA
FRUIT	FRUTTU
FRUIT PEDUNCLE	CUDICINA
FRUIT SEGMENT	SPÍCCHIU
FRYING PAN	FRISSURA
FULL	ABBUTTU
FULL	CHJINU
FULL (NOT HUNGRY)	SAZZIU
FULL BELLY	PANZA CHJINA
FULL OF	ASSAVUCATU
FULL OF CRUSTS	CUAZZICUSU
FULL OF CRUSTS AND BRUISES	STRONTICATU
FULL OF STARS	STILLATO
FULL, COVERED	NZILLICATU
FUNERAL	HUNERALE, MURTUARU
FUNERAL PROCESSION	ACCUMPAGNAMENTU
FUNK	CACASUTTA
FUNNEL	MBUTU
FUNNY, UGLY	PRIGIOTTU
FURIOUS	HURIUSU
FURNISHMENT	RIHORNIMIANU
FURNITURE	MÒBBILIA
FURROW	RISÉCA, SURCU
FURROWED	SURCATU
FUSTIAN	HUSTAJINU
FUTURE	HUTURU
GABLE	FRUNTÙNE
GAIN	GUADAGNU

GALL, BITTERNESS	HELE
GALLOP	GALUAPPU
GALOSHES	CALOSCIA
GAME	JÚACU, JUCATA
GANG	CRICCA
GANG	TEPPAGLIA
GANGRENE	CANCARENA
GARAGE	GARAGGIU
GARBAGE	HAMAZZE
GARDNER	ORTUVANU
GARGLES	GARGARISI
GARIBALDIAN	GARIBARDINU
GARLIC	AGGLIU
GARMENT	PANNÌZZI
GAS	GASSU
GATE	CANCÍALLU
GATHERING	RADUNU
GECKO	TIRIU
GEM	JEMMA
GENEROUS	BUNNANZIUSU
GENIUS	GENIU
GENTLEMAN	GALANTUAMINU
GEOMETRY	GIOMETRIA
GERMAN	GERMANISE
GHOST	HANTASMA, SPIRDU
GIFT	REGÁVU
GIGGLE	RISATELLA
GIRL	GAJARA
GIRL	QUATRARA
GIRLISH MAN	HIMMINÉLLA
GIVE ME SOME	DUNAMÍNDE
GLAD, CHEERFUL	PREJÁTU
GLANCE	UCCHIATA
GLANCE , LOOK	UCCHIATA
GLASS	VITRU
GLASS VASE	BUCCACCIU
GLASS WINDOW	VITRÀTA
GLORY	GRÓRIA
GLOVE	GUANTU
GLUED	MPACCHJATU
GO AWAY!	JATIVINDE! VATINDE!
GO!	JATI!
GOAT	CRAPA
GOAT EXCREMENTS	CIRILLI
GOAT KEEPER	CRAPARU

GOATEE	MUSCUNE
GOAT-LIKE	CRAPINU
GOD	DDIU
GOD PROTECT US!	ARRASSUSÍA!
GOD WILLING!	BONUSÌA !
GOD-DAUGHTER	CUMMARELLA
GOD-FATHER	CUMPARI
GOD-MOTHER	CUMMARI
GOD-SON	CUMPARIALLU
GOITER, LUMP	VOZZA
GOITER, LUMP	VÚAZZU
GOLD	ORU
GOLD PENDANT	SPERA D'ORU
GONE MAD	MPAZZITU
GOOD BEATING	PALIATA
GOOD ENOUGH	BONICIALLU
GOOD FRIDAY	VÉNNARI SANTU
GOOD THURSDAY	JÚAVI SANTU
GOOD, CAPABLE	BRAVU
GOODBYE!	ADDIA !
GOOD-FOR-NOTHING FELLOW	CIAMPAHUASSU
GOOD-FOR-NOTHING FELLOW	MAZZICA-BRODU
GOOD-NATURED PERSON	TUTUMAGLIU
GOODNESS	BUNTATE
GOODNESS!	JÉSÛ!
GORGE	PERRUPU SCIOLLA TIMPUNE
GORGE	TREMPA TIMPA
GOSPEL	VANGELU
GOSSIP	CINTIARI
GOT UP	SUSÛTU
GOT USED TO	MPRATICATA
GOVERNMENT	CUVERNU
GRACEFUL	GRAZZIUSU
GRAFT	NNIASTU
GRAMOPHONE, RECORD PLAYER	GRAMMÓFANU
GRAND MASTER (MALE)	MASTRUNE
GRANDFATHER	NANNU
GRANDPA	NANNARIALLU
GRANDPA	NANNUZZU
GRANNY	NÁNNA, NANNARELLA, NANNUZZA
GRANPA	NONNÒ
GRAPES	UVA
GRASP	STRITTA
GRASPED	MPUGNATU

GRASS	ARUCULI
GRASS	ERVA, MERCURELLA, NIAPITE
GRASS	VAPRISTIALLU
GRASSHOPPER, WHIM	GRILLU
GRASSY	ERVUSU
GRATER	GRATTACASU
GRAVEL	VRICCIU
GRAVEYARD KEEPER	CAMPUSANTARU
GREASED	UNTATU
GREASED-UP	MPUMATATU
GREASY	UNTUSU
GREASY POLE	NTINNA
GREAT GRANDFATHER	PRUNUANNU
GREAT GRANDMOTHER	PRUNANNA
GREAT PHYSICIAN	MIADICUNE
GREAT-GRANDFATHER	CATANANNU
GREAT-GRANDMOTHER	CATANANNA
GREEDY	ARGANU, NGORDU
GREEK	GRECU
GREEN	VIRDE
GREENHORN	MPAPARINATA
GRIMACE	SMORFIA
GRIMALDI	GRIMAURO
GRINDER	MULINIALLU
GRINDSTONE	MOVA
GRIP	STRINGIUTA
GROAN	LAGNA
GROANING	LAGNUSU
GROUP	MANIATA
GRUMBLER	RUSICA-RUSICA
GRUMPY	AMMATUPATU, AMMUVARE
GRUMPY	CURRIVU
GUARD	CHIANTUNE
GUARD-RAIL	PARAPÍATTU
GUILTY	SCIURTU
GUINEA PIG	SPURCÌGLIU
GUITARIST	CHITARRARU
GULP	NDUCUNE
GUN	PISTOVA
GUN SHOT	PISTUNATA
GUNSTOCK	TILIARE
GYPSY	ZINGARU
HAIL-STORM	GRANDINIATA
HAIR	CAPILLI

HAIR CURLS	VUOCULI
HAIR, COAT	PIVU
HAIR-CREAMED	MPOMATATU
HAIRLINE	SCRIMA
HAIRPIECE	TUPPU
HAIRPIN	HERRIATTU, PETTINISSA
HAIR-STYLE	MASCAGNA
HAIRY	PIVUSU
HALF	MENZINA, METATE, MIANZU
HALF HOUR	MENZURA
HALF-ASLEEP	NTANTAVIGLIA
HALF-DEAD	MUARTU 'E HAME
HALF-SHUT	ABBURVUTU
HALL	SALUNE
HAM	PRISUTTU
HAMMER	MARTIALLU
HAMPERED	AMMURRÀTU
HAND	MANU
HAND DRILL	VARRINA
HAND TOWEL, TABLE CLOTH	TUVAGLIA
HANDBAG	VURZA
HANDCHERCHIEF	MUCCATURU
HANDFUL	JUNTA, VRANCATA
HANDLE	MANICU
HANDSOME	BIALLU
HANGED	APPISU
HAPPINESS	CUNTEZZA, LIGRIZZA
HAPPY, CURIOUS	CURIUSU
HARD	MASC-CA
HARD WORK	HATICA
HARD WORKER	HATICATURE
HARD, COMPACT MASS	CACIAROGNA
HARD, TOUGH	TUASTU
HARDENED	NCALLITU
HARDENED	QUAGLIATA
HARE	RIAPUVU
HARLOT	BAGASCIA
HARMFUL	DANNUSU
HARMONICA	ORGANETTU
HASTE	FRICARELLA, PRESSA
HASTEFUL PERSON	PRESSARUVU
HAT	CAPPIALLU
HATCHET	GÁCCIA
HATCHET BLOW	GACCIATA
HATCHET'S OUTER EDGE	CUAZZU
HATE	ODIU, SDÉLU

HAVING A SWEET TOOTH	GULIUSU
HAWK	CRISTARIALLU
HAWTHORN	JANCUSPINU
HAY	HIANU
HAY PALLET	PAGLIARIZZU
HAZEL NUT	NUCILLA
HE	ILLU
HE, SHE, IT SEEMS	PÁRADI
HE, SHE, IT SMOKES	HÚMADI
HE'S DROWSING	PINNICHÍADI
HEAD (OF A CHAIR)	SPALLERA
HEAD HANDKERCHIEF	MANDILE
HEAD OF HAIR	CAPILLERA
HEAD OF THE TABLE	CAPUTAVUVA
HEALTHY	SANIZZU
HEALTHY, WHOLE	SANU
HEARING	DIANZA
HEART	CORE
HEART OF BROCCOLI	SPONZA
HEART THROBBING	VATTARELLA
HEARTH	HUCUNE
HEAVEN	PARADISU
HEAVINESS	PISANTIZZA
HEAVY	GRAVUSU, PISANTE
HEBREW	EBREU
HECK	CAGNU
HEEL	CARCAGNU
HEEL	GARRUNE
HEEL-PIECE	SUPRATACCU
HE-GOAT	ZIMBARU
HEIGHT	ATIZZA
HELD	TENUTU
HELEN	LENA
HELL	MPIARNU
HEMORRHOIDS	MURROIDI
HEMOSTASIS	AGGUTTARE
HEN	JOCCA
HEN-HOUSE	GALLINARU
HERD	MÁNDRIA
HERE	CCÁ
HERETIC BLASPHEMER	SCISIMATICU
HERMIT	REMITA
HERRING	RENGA
HICCUP	SILLUZZU
HIDDEN	ALL'IMMUCCIUNI

HIDDEN	NGRUPPATU
HIDDEN CORNER	RASA
HIDDEN, DARK PLACE	SCUSÀGNU
HIDDEN-FIRE	HUACU-MUARTU
HIDE AND SEEK	AMMUCCIATELLA
HIDE-AND-SEEK	MMUCCIATELLA
HIGH FEVER	FREVUNE
HIGH SCHOOL	LICEU
HIGHER	SUPRANU
HIGHER ALTITUDE	SUPRATERRA
HIGHLANDER	MUNTANARU
HILL	SERRUNE
HIP	UAMPU
HIPS	HIANCHI
HIT, OFFENDED	CURRAMATU
HOARSE	ABBARGATU
HOARSE	NTARGANATU
HOARSE	RAGANUSU
HOARSENESS	ABBARGAMIANU
HOARSENESS	RAGANELLA
HOE	CRÒCCIA
HOE	ZAPPA, ZAPPULLA, ZAPPUNE
HOER	ZAPPATURE
HOLE	GRUPU, HORCHIA
HOLE, CRACK	SERCHIA
HOLE, OPENING	ROCCHJA
HOLE-MAKER	PERCIATURU
HOLY CRIB	PRISÉPIU
HOLY PICTURE	HIGURÉLLA
HOLY WEEK	SIMANA SANTA
HONEY	MELE
HONEYCOMB	HAVU
HONOR	UNURE
HONORED	UNURATU
HONOUR	UNURANZA
HOOK	CRUACCU, GANCIU
HOOK	MACCHJUVA
HOOK (TO HANG CLOTHES ON)	CRUCCHÍATTU
HOOLIGAN	GIUVINASTRU
HORN	CUARNU
HORNS	CORNA
HORSE	CAVALLU
HORSE CARETAKER	CAVALLARU
HORSE HOLTER	CAPIZZA

HORSE RIDE	CAVARCATA
HOSPITAL	SPITALE
HOT PEPPER	PIPARIALLU
HOTEL	ABBERGU
HOUR	URA
HOUSE PAINTER	MBIANCHINU
HOW	CUAMU
HOW MUCH	QUANTU
HUMID	UMIDU
HUMP	CÚASCINU
HUMPED	CUASCINUTU
HUNCH	JIMBUVU
HUNG	MPISU
HURRIEDNESS	MPRESSA
HURRY UP!	AJOSTE !
HURRY UP!	MANÍJATE!
HURRY-UP!	AJÓSATE!
HUSBAND	MARITU
HYACINTHUS	JACINTU
HYENA, CRUEL PERSON	JENA
HYPERSONMIA, POPPY	PAPAGNA
HYSTERIC	STERICU
I SAID	DIAZI
I HAD	APPI
I HAVE	ÁJU
I SAID NO!	NÓNI!
I WISH!	MACARI!
I'M GOING!	VAJU!
ICE	GELU, JIÁCCIÙ
ICICLE	MÍARGULI
ICING	ANNASPRU
IDEA	PENZATA
IDENTICAL	GUAVU
IDIOT	CITRUVU SIMENTINU
IDLE	OZIUSU
IDLE	SFATIGATU
IGNATIUS	GNAZZIU
IGNORANCE	GNURANZA
IGNORANT PERSON	GNORANTE
ILL OMEN	MAVAGURIU
ILL-MANNERED	SCRIANZATU
IMMACULATE	MMACULATA
IMPERMIABLE CLOTH	MPICIATA
IMPETIGO	PITÌJINE
IMPETUOUS	HUCUSU

IMPORTANT	MPURTANTI
IMPURE	MBISCATU
IN A LOW VOICE	CITTU-CITTU
IN A LOW VOICE	SUTTAVUCE
IN BAD CONDITION	MAVADDERRUTTU
IN BALANCE	MPISUVU
IN BLOOM	JURUTU
IN CASE	NCASU
IN DANDER	MAVA PARATA
IN DEPTH	NFUNDU
IN PEACE	MPACE
IN POOR HEALTH	MAVANDATU
IN PUBLIC	MPRUBICU
IN THE MIDDLE	MMIANZU
IN THE MIDDLE, HALF	MIJANZU (AVV. E SOST.)
IN THOUGHT	PENZUSU
INCENSE	NCIANZU
INCENSING	NCENZIAMIANTU
INCOHERENT	SCUNCHJUDÈNTE
INCOHERENT	SCUNCHJUTU
INCONVENIENCE, PETIT MAL	NCOMUDU
INDIGESTIBLE	NDIGESTU
INDIGNANT	SDIGNUSU
INDISCREET	SPISSATU
INEFFICIENT MACHINERY	TRANGANIALLU
INEXPERIENCED	SPRATICU
INFANT	CRIATURU
INFECTED	MPESTATA
INFECTED PIMPLE	CARVUNCHIU
INFLORESCENCE	JETTATINA
INFLUENZA	MPRUVENZA
INFORMED	MPURMATU
INGUINAL AREA	UMBRAINE
INGUINAL- GLANDS PAIN	NGINAGLIA
INGUINAL HERNIA	CÚGLIA, GUÁLLARA
INHABITANT OF AMANTEA	MANTIUATU
INHABITANT OF ARIA DI LUPI	ARIA VUPISE
INHABITANT OF MARGI	MARGITANU
INJECTION	NCHJÍZIONE
INK	NCHIOSTRU
INKWELL	CALAMARU
INNOCENT	NUZZENTE
INSATIABLE	ABBRAMATU
INSATIABLE	AFANTU
INSIPID	DISSAPITU

INSTALLATION	MPIANTU
INSTEAD	MBECE
INSTEAD	PURAMENTE
INSTIGATOR	SC-CHETTARUSU
INSTRUCTED, EDUCATED	STRUITU
INSULT	AFFRUNTU
INSULT, MISTAKE	SGARRU
INTELLECT	NTELLETTU
INTELLIGENCE	GNEGNA, SPERTÌZZA
INTESTINE	STENTINU
INTO, IN, INSIDE	NTRA
INTOLERANT PERSON	ZIMECARU
INVITATION	MBITU
IRON	HIARRU
IRON BED	TRABACCA
IRRIGATE	ANNACQUARE
IRRITABLE	SUSTUSU
ISOLATED	APPARTATU
IT DRIZZLES	SCHICCIULIJÁDI
IT IS BELIEVED	ICICA
IT IS SAID THAT	DICICA
IT SEEMS	PARACA
IT SHOWS	SCERNADI
IT SMOKES	HUMÍJÁDI
IT'S HAILING	GRANDULIAJADI
ITALIAN	TALIANU
ITALIAN CARD GAME	TRISSETTE
ITCH, WHIM	CHJURÍTU
JACKET'S INSIDE POCKET	MARIÓVA
JACK-PLANE	SCURSINU
JAMES	JACUVU
JANUARY	JENNÀRU
JAPAN	GIAPPUNE
JAR FOR SALTED FOOD	SALIERA
JASMINE	GERSUMINU
JAW	GANGARIALLU, GANGUVARU
JEALOUS	GELUSU
JEALOUSY	GELUSIA
JELLY	TRIAMUVU
JERK	PAPPAFICU
JET	JIATTU
JEW	JUDEU
JEWEL WITH PRECIOUS STONES	BRILLOCCU
JOB	MPIÀGU
JOE	PEPPE

JOINT	JUNGITINA
JOINT	NCASTRU
JOINT PAIN	RÉUMA
JOKER	CHJCCHIARUNE
JOY	GIUJIUZZA
JUDGE	JUDICE
JUG	BUCALE
JUG	DAMIGGIANA
JUG	VUCALE
JUICE, SAUCE	SUCU
JUICE, SUBSTANCE	PRUDA
JUICY, SUCCULENT	SUCUSU
JUJUBES	JÚJUME
JULY	LÚGLIU
JUMP	ZUMPATA, ZUMPU
JUNE	GIUGNU
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	GINNASIU
KEROSENE LAMP	LUME
KICK	CÁVUCE (M)
KID	GUAGLIUNE, QUATRARU
KID BROTHER	FRATICIALLU
KID BROTHER	SCIÓSCIU
KID GOAT	CRAPIATTU
KID SISTER	SCIÓSCIA
KIDDING AROUND	GUAGLIUNATA
KIDNEY	RINU
KIDNEY STONE	PETRA ALLI RINI
KILOGRAM	CHILU
KIND WORDS	PARULICCHJE
KINDERGARTEN	ASILU
KINDNESS	BUNTÀ
KISS	VASU
KITCHEN DRESSER	BUFFÈ
KITCHEN TABLE	BUFFETTA
KITE	CUMETA
KNEADING-TROUGH	MAJÍLLA
KNEADING-TROUGH SCRAPER	RASUVA
KNEE	JINÚACCHJÙ
KNEE SOX	QUAZETTUNE
KNEE-BLOW	JINUCCHIATA
KNELT-DOWN	NGINUCCHJÚNI
KNICK-KNACK	GINGILLU
KNICKNAME	SUPRANNUME
KNICKNAME IN LAGO	COVA
KNICKNAME IN LAGO	NERINA

KNIFE	CURTIALLU
KNIFE SHARPNER	AMMUSUNITO
KNITTING	SERCIANDU
KNOWLEDGE	CANUSCENZA
LABEL	CURNICIUNE
LABOR, JOB	LAVÚRU
LACE	FRÁNGIA
LADDER, STAIRS	SCAVA
LADLE	CUPPINU
LADY BUG, BEETLE	VUVANTINU
LAGO	VACU
LAKE	LAGU
LAMB	AGNIALLU, AMUNU
LAMP	CITULERA
LAMP SWITCH	PIRINA
LAMP-POST	LAMPIUNE
LAND REGISTER	CATASTU
LANDSLIDE, PUDDLE	VAVINA
LANTERN	LINTERNA
LARD	GRASSU
LARD	LARDU
LARD JAR	TINIÀLLU
LARGE BAG	SACCUNE , VURZUNE , BURSUNE
LARGE BASIN	VACIVUNE
LARGE BENCH	VANCÚNE
LARGE BOARD	PALANCA , TAVUVUNE
LARGE BOTTLE	BUTTIGLIÚNE
LARGE CAULDRON	QUADARUATTU
LARGE CHEST	CASCIÚNE
LARGE HEEL	TACCUNE
LARGE LIZARD	LICERTUNE
LARGE NOSE	NASU A PAPAROGNA
LARGE NOSE	PAPOGNA
LARGE NOSE, CONCEITED	NASCA
LARGE PEBBLE	MARZACANE
LARGE PILES	VARUNI
LARGE RED ANTS	CULERCIE
LARGE SAUCEPAN	PUNZUNIATTU
LARGE SWALLOW	RUNDUNE
LARGE WINDOW	HINESTRÚNE
LARGE, FLAT STONE	TIVUVA
LARGE, THICK NEEDLE	SACCURARA
LASH	VURPILATA, VURPIVATA
LAST	URTIMU (A)

LAST BORN	SCACATURU
LAST NAME	CUGNUME
LAST WILL	TESTAMIAN TU
LATCH	CATINAZZU, MASC-CHÍATTU
LATER, THEN	PÚE
LATERAL PLANT SHOOTS	HAJILLUNI
LATHERING	NZAPUNATA
LAUNDRY	VUCÁTA
LAUREL	LÁURU
LAW, LEGISLATION	LEGGIA
LAWN	PRATU
LOAN	PRIASTITU
LAWYER	AVUCATU
LAXATIVE	PURGA
LAZINESS	NCRISCIANZA
LAZY	LAVATIVU, MAZZACANE
LAZY	NCRISCIUSU VACABÚNDU
LAZY PERSON	BECCAMUARTU, GATTAMUSCIA
LAZY, SLOW (FEMALE)	MUSCIA
LAZY, SLOW (MALE)	MÚSCIU
LAZY-BONE	SCANZA-HATICA
LEAD	CHJÚMBU
LEADER, HEAD, CHIEF	CAPU
LEAF	PAMPINA
LEAF (LEAVES)	HÓGLIA
LEAF STRING	VALÈSTRA
LEAFLESS	SPAMPINATU
LEAN BOY	RANUNCHJU
LEANED	ARRIBBATU
LEANED ON	APPUGGIATU
LEAP-YEAR	BISESTU
LEATHER	CUARIU
LEECH	SANGUISUCA
LEES	HEZZA
LEFT	MANCA
LEFT	PARTUTU
LEFT HAND	MANU MANCA
LEFT-HANDED	MANCINU
LEFT-OVERS	RISIMOGLIA
LEGITIMATE	LIGGITTIMU
LEMON	LIMÚNE
LENS	LENTA
LESS	MENU
LET'S GO	JÁMU
LET'S GO !	IAMUNINDE ! (VOC.)

LET'S GO TO BED, LAY DOWN	CURCÁMUNE
LET'S HOLE NOT!	MÁNCU LI CANI!
LETTER	LÍTTERA
LETTUCE	LATTUCA
LEVEL	LIVIALLU
LIAR	PALLUNARU, VUSCIARU
LICK	LICCATÙRA
LIE	MINSOGNA
LIE	SCISIMA
LIE, FALSEHOOD, POCKET	BUSCÍA
LIES	SCISIME
LIFE	VITA
LIFE	VIVIANZA
LIGAMENT	LIGAMIAN TU
LIGHT	LÍAGGIU
LIGHT	LUCE, LUSTRU, VUSTRU
LIGHT RUB	STRICATELLA
LIGHT WIND	JUJJÛRÉLLA, VENTARIALLU
LIGHTLY BURNED	VRUSCIATINA
LIKE THIS	ECCUSSÍ
LIME PAIL	CARDARELLA
LIMEKILN	CARCÁRA
LIMPING	ZÚAPPU
LINE	HIVA
LINEN	LINU
LINING FASTENER	RIBATTITINA
LINTEL	SARCINALE
LINTEL	SUPRAPUARTU
LION	LIUNE
LIPSTICK	RUSSIATTU
LIQUID AND COPIOUS STOOLS	QUAGLIAROTTA (VOLG.)
LIST	LISTINU
LIT	ALLUCIUTU, APPICCIATU
LITER	LITRU
LITTLE	PUACU
LITTLE BRIDGE	PONTICIALLU
LITTLE BUNCH	MAZZÛLLU
LITTLE FINGER	JIDITÍALLU
LITTLE FINGERS	JIDITÍALLI
LITTLE MONKEY	SCIMIELLA
LITTLE MOTHER	MAMMARELLA
LITTLE RASCAL	MAVANDRINU
LITTLE SHOW-OFF	SPACCUNIALLU
LITTLE, SOFT PART OF BREAD	MULLÌCA

LIVELY BOY	PIPIRINIALLU
LIVELY CHILD	TINGHEU
LIVER	HICATU
LIVER STONE	PETRA ALLU HICATU
LIZARD	LICERTA
LOAD	CARRICU
LOADING	CARICAMIAN TU
LOAFER	ACCHJAPPAMUSCHE
LOAFER	MANGIA-E-DORMA, SPERANZUNE
LOANS	SCASUNI
LOCAL MUSHROOM	PIDITU 'E VUPU
LOIR	GLIRU
LONG	LUANGU
LONG CHESTNUT	NZERTA
LONG COAT	SCIAMBERGA
LONG CONFETTI	CANNELLINI
LONG CONVERSATION, PIPE	PIPPA
LONG ROBE	ZIMARRA
LONG UNCOMBED HAIR	ZZÁZZARA
LONGING FOR, DESIRE	SPINNU
LOOK	MERA
LOOKS GOOD (ON YOU)	MERADI (TE)
LOOM	TIVARU
LOOSE	LASCU
LOOSE THINGS	SPASERA
LOSS	PERDENZA
LOST	PERDUTU, PERUTU, PIARSU
LOUD VOICE	VUCIUNE
LOUSE	PIDUCCHIU
LOUSY FEMALE SERVANT	SERVÀZZA
LOVE	AMURE
LOW MOUNTAIN	MUNTICIALLU
LOW SPIRITS	PICUNDRIA
LOWER	SUTTANU
LOWER COURT JUDGE	PRETURE
LOWLAND	CHIANURA
LUBRICANT, TALLOW, GREASE	SIVU
LUCIFER	VUCIFERU
LUCIFER, DEVIL	CÌHARU
LUCK	HURTUNA
LUCKY	CUVÚTU (VULG.), HURTUNATU
LUMBER	LIGNAME
LUMPY	NUAZZUVUSU
LUNCH BASKET	PANARIALLU
LUNG	PURMUNE

LUPIN	VUPINU
LUXURY	LUSSU
LYE	LISSÌA
LYING	STENDICCHIATU
MACCARONI	MACCARRUNI
MAD	SPUSTATU
MAD, BANKRUPT	SBALLATU
MADHOUSE	MANICOMIU
MAFALDA	MAFARDA
MAFIA	MAFFIA
MAFIA MEMBER	MAFFIUSU
MAGNESIUM CITRATE	CITRATA
MAGNIFICENT	MAGNIFICU
MAGPIE	PICA
MAILMAN	PORTALITTERE
MAIMED	MUANCU
MAIMED	MUGNU
MAIN ENTRANCE	PURTUNE
MAJOR	MAGGIÙRE
MALE	MÁSCUVU
MALE FRIEND	CUMPAGNU
MALE NURSE	MPERMIARE
MALFUNCTIONING WATCH	CRACCA
MALICE	MALIZZIA
MALLEOLUS	GALLARELLA
MALTREATED	ARRESTIVATU
MAN	UAMINU
MAN	UAMU
MAN WITH A BIG BELLY	TRIPPUTU
MAN WITH A FAT BELLY	PANZUTU
MAN, CHRISTIAN	CRISTIANU
MANAGER	CAPUREPARTU
MANDARIN	MANDARINU
MANDOLIN	MANDULINU
MANEUVERS	MASTRAVÒTA
MANGER	SCÌFU
MANNER	MANERA
MANTLE	MANTU
MANURE	HUMÍARI
MAPLE	ACERU
MARBLE	MARMU
MARCH	MARZU
MARCINELLE (BELGIUM)	MARSINELLA
MARE	JUMÉNTA
MARENGO (COIN USED IN TURIN)	MERENGA
MARJORAM	MAJURANA

MARK	MPRUNTA
MARKED	SIGNATU
MARKET, CHEAP	MERCATU
MARRIAGE RING	HEDE
MARRIED	NZURÀTU
MARSHALL	MARASCIALLU
MARTIN	MARTINU
MASCULINE	MASCULINU
MASH	CIVARRA
MASK	MASC-CARA
MASKED BALL	VIGLIUNE
MASKED PERSON	FRAZZARU
MASKED PERSON	HARZARU
MASON	FRAVRICATURE
MASS	MISSA
MASS-BOOK	MISSALE
MASTER	SUMMASTRU
MATCH	HÓSPARU
MATHUSELAH	MATUSALEMME
MATTRESS	MATARAZZU
MATURE	CUNCHJUTU
MAY	MAJU
MAYBE	HORSE
MAYBE	PÍANZICA
MAYOR	SINDACU
MAZURKA	MAZZURCA
MEAN PERSON	CAROGNA
MEANWHILE	NTANTU
MEANWHILE	NTERIMME
MEANWHILE	NTRAMENTE
MEASLES	MURBILLU
MEASLES	MURVILLU
MEASURE OF WEIGHT	STUPPIGNU
MEASURING DEVICE FOR LIQUIDS	STRUPPAGLIU
MEAT-BALL, CROQUETTE	PURPETTA
MEDDLER	MPACCIERU
MEDDLER	TRASITICCIU
MEDICINE	MEDICAMIAN TU
MEDICINE DOSE	CARTELLA
MEDICINE DROPPER	CUNTAGUCCE
MEDICINE, PHARMACEUTICAL	MEDICIINA
MEDLAR	NIASPUVU
MEEK MAN	CUCÍVULE
MEEK PERSON	PIECURUNE
MELON	MIVUNE A PANE

MELTED (M)	SQUAGLIATU
MEMORIES	RICUARDI
MENTAL FIXATION	CHIUAVUNE 'NCAPU
MENTALLY DERANGED	SBALESTRATU
MERIT	MÌARITU
MESS	RANGIU
MESS	SCATAFASCIU
MESSAGE, EMBASSY	MBASCIATA
MESSIAH	MISSÌA
MET	SCUNTATU
METEORISM	ARRUMBA 'A PANZA
METER, RULER	METRU
MID AUGUST	MENZAGUSTU
MIDDLEMAN	TRAMEZZIÀRI
MIDGET	NANU
MIDNIGHT	MENZANNOTTE
MIDWIFE	MAMMÁNA
MIGRAINE HEADACHE	MICRANIA
MILKING	MUNGIUTA
MILKMAN	LATTARU
MILL	MULINU
MILLER	MULINARU
MILLET	MIGLIU
MILLION	MILIUNE
MILL-RACE	SAJITTA
MINE	MINIÀRA
MINISTER	MINISTRU
MIRACULOUS	MIRACUVU
MIRACULOUS	MIRACUVUSU
MIRROW	SPÉCCHIU
MISFORTUNE	GUAIU
MISFORTUNE	MAVA SORTE
MISFORTUNE	MAVANOVA
MISFORTUNE	QUALERA
MISHAP	SBENTURA
MISTAKE	ERRURE
MISTAKE	SBAGLIU
MISTREAT SOMEONE	CANIARE
MISTY, FOGGY	NEGLIUSU
MIXTURE OF FLOUR AND YEAST	LEVATINA
MIXTURE, CONFUSION	MBISCATINA
MMACOLATE	MMACULATA
MOAN, GROAN	LAMIANTU
MOB	ROLLA
MODEL, PATTERN	MODELLU

MOLAR TOOTH	GANGA
MOLD	LAMU
MOLE	TAPINARU
MOLE	TUPINARU
MOM	MA'
MOMENT	MUMENTU
MOMMY	MAMMÀ
MONDAY	LUNI
MONDAY	VUNI
MONEY	DINARU
MONEY	PILA
MONEY	SCIGÙNE
MONEY BAG	VURGHJILE
MONEY CHANGE	RIASTU
MONK	MONACU
MONKEY	SCÌMIA
MONTH	MISE
MONTHLY SALARY	MISATA
MONUMENT	MUNIMENTU
MOON	VUNA
MORE	CCHIÙ
MORNING	MATINA
MORTAR	MURTARU
MOSCATO	MUSCATU
MOSQUITOES	ZAMPARIALLI
MOSQUITO-NET, TENT	SPRUVIARI
MOSS	LIPPU
MOSSY	LIPPUSU
MOTHER-DEPENDENT	MAMMARUAVU
MOTHER-IN-LAW	DONNA
MOTHER-IN-LAW	MATRÍA
MOTIONLESS, ENCHANTED	NCANTATU
MOULD	HURMA
MOULDY	LAMÁTU
MOUNT COCUZZO	CUCUZZU
MOUNTAIN	MUNTE
MOUNTAIN PASS	VADU
MOUNTAINOUS	MUNTAGNUSU
MOURNING	LUTTU
MOUSE	SURICE TUPINARU
MOUSE TRAP	VISCIATTUVA
MOUSTACHE	MUSTAZZU
MOUSTACHED	MUSTAZZUTU
LIPS	MUSSU
MOUTH	VUCCA
MOUTHFUL	CALLÙAZZU

MOUTHFUL	VUCCATA
MOUTHFUL	VUCCUNE
MOUTHFUL, MORSEL	MBUCCUNE
MOUTHPIECE	BUCCHINU
MOVE!	ARRÁSSATE!
MOVED	MUVUTU
MUD	HANGU
MUD	LIAVITRU
MUD	PILLA
MUD	ZANCU
MUD	ZZANCU
MUDDINESS	ZZANCHI
MUDDY	ZANCUSU
MULBERRY	CÍAVUZU
MULE	MUVU
MUMPS	RICCHIUNI
MUMPS	RICCHJAJINA
MUNICIPAL	CUMUNALE
MUSCLE	MUSCUVU
MUSEUM	MUSÈU
MUSHROOM	SILLU
MUST	MUSTU
MUTE	MUTU
MUTTERING	RÚOCUVU
MUZZLE	MUSSARÒVA
MY SISTER OR BROTHER-IN-LAW	CANÁTEMMA
MY AUNT	ZÍAMMA
MY AUNT	ZZÍAMMA
MY BROTHER	FRÁTEMMA
MY DAUGHTER	HÍGLIAMA
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	NÓRAMA
MY HUSBAND	MARÌTUMMA
MY MOTHER-IN-LAW	DÒNNAMA
MY NEPHEW	NEPUTEMMA
MY NIECE	NEPUTAMMA
MY SISTER	SUARMA
MY SON	HÍGLIUMA
MY WIFE	MUGLIÈRAMA
MYSTERY	MISTÈRU
NAIL (METAL OBJECT)	PUNTINA, CHJÚAVU
NAIL (GROWS ON FINGERS)	UGNA
NAIL SCRATCH	UGNATA
NAIVE	MBÚCCAMUSCHE
NAKED	NUDU
NAME	NUME
NAPE (OF THE NECK)	CUZZÍATTU

NAPE (OF THE NECK)	NUCE DU CUALLU
NAPHTA, DIESEL OIL	NAFFITA
NAPKIN	SERVIETTA
NAPKIN	STIAVUCCU
NASAL MUCUS	MUARVU
NASTY SITUATION	NTRICU
NATIVE	NATIVU
NATIVE OF AIELLO	AJELLISE
NATIVE OF CAROLEI	CARULITANU
NATIVE OF COSENZA	CUSENTINU
NATIVE OF DIPIGNANO	DIPIGNANISE
NATIVE OF DOMANICO	DUMANICHISE
NATIVE OF GRIMALDI	GRIMAUDISE
NATIVE OF LAGO	VACHITANU
NATIVE OF PAOLA	PAULITANU
NATIVE OF REGGIO CALABRIA	RIGGITANU
NATIVE OF RENDE	RENNITANI
NATIVE OF S. PIETRO	SANTIPETRISE
NATIVE OF SAN LUCIDO	SAN LUCITANU
NATIVE OF TERRATI (LAGO)	TERRATISE
NAUSEATED	NAUSIATU
NAVEL	VILLÍCU
NEAPOLITAN	NAPULITANU
NEAR	VICINU
NECK	CUALLU
NECK CHAIN	SERRACÙALLU
NECKLACE	SUCCANNA
NECTARINE	NUCEPIARSICU
NEED	BISUAGNU
NEEDLE	ACU
NEEDLEFUL	GUGLIATA
NEEDY	BISUGNUSU
NEIGHBORHOOD	PARÀGGIU
NEIGHBORHOOD	RIÙNE
NEIGHBORHOOD, TINY STREET	RUGA
NEITHER	MÁNCU
NEPHEW, NIECE	NEPUTE
NERVE	NIARVU
NERVE	NIARVU
NERVOUS	NERVUSU
NEST	NIDU
NET	RIZZA
NEW	NOVA
NEW GRASS	ERVICELLA
NEW ONIONS	SC-CAVOGNE

NEW YEAR'S DAY	CAPUDANNU
NEW YORK	NOVA JORCA
NEWS	NOVITATE
NEWS	NUTIZZIE
NEWSPAPER	GIURNALE
NICE OLD LADY	VECCHJARELLA
NICE OLD MAN	VECCHJARIALLU
NICE STORY	HATTARIALLU
NICKELS	NICHILI
NIPPLE	CAPICCHJU
NITS	LÍNDINI
NITTY	LINDINUSU
NO CHARGE	SENZA NENTE
NODE	NUADICU
NOISE	REMURATA
NOISE	REVORTU
NOISE	STRUSCIU
NOISY	REVURTUSU
NONSENSE	FISSARIA
NOON	MENZIJÚRNU
NOONE	NULLU
NORTH WIND	SURRENTINA
NOSE	NASU
NOSY	MPICCIUNE
NOT CONCLUDED	SCUNCHIUSU
NOT TO CARE	STRAMPENDARE
NOTARY PUBLIC	NUTARU
NOTCH	NTECCA
NOTCH	SINGA
NOTHING	NENTE
NOTHING LESS	NENTEMENU
NOTICE-TABLE	TABBELLUNE
NOTORIOUS	MAVA NNUMINATA
NOVEL	ROMANZU
NOVICE MONK	PICUAZZU
NOW	MÙANI
NOW	MUE
NOWHERE	NDUVIALLI
NOZZLE	VUCCAGLIU
NUISANCE	HASTIDIU
NUISANCE	NUCE 'E CUALLU
NUISANCE, POULTICE	NQUACCHIU
NUMB	AMMORTISCIUTU
NUMBER	NUMERU
NUN	MONACA

NUN, BRAINLESS	CAPU 'E PEZZA
NURSERY RHYME	HILASTROCCA
O MOCK	HURARE
OAK	CARIGLIU
OAK	CERZA
OAR	REMU
OBJECTS, PROPERTY	RROBBA
OBLIGATION	ABBRIGAZZIONE
OBLIGATION	OBBRIGAZIONE
OBLIGATION	OBBRIGU
OBSTACLE	ATTROPPICUNE
OBSTACLE	MPACCIU
OBSTACLE	NTUAPPU
OCTOPUS	PUALIPU
ODD	SDERRAMUNE
ODD	STRAMBULLU
ODDITY	VIZZARRÌA
OF COURSE	ATRICA
OF MAY	MAJISA
OFFENDED	CURRIVATU
OFFENDED	SCUNCERTATU
OFFICE MANAGER	CAP'UFFICIU
OFF-SIDE	URMA
OFTEN	SPESSU
OIL	ÚAGLJÌU
OIL LAMP	LAMPA
OIL PRESS	TRAPPITU
OIL-HOLDER	UGLIERA
OIL-LAMP	LUMERA
OILY	UGLIUSU
OLD	SCRÒSCIA
OLD AGE	VECCHJAJA
OLD AGE	VECCHJIZZA
OLD BACHELOR	SCAPUVUNE
OLD BUTTONS-GAME	MPICCHIA-MPACCHIA
OLD COFFEE MAKER	MACINIALLU
OLD CROCK	CATORCIU
OLD FOX	VURPUNE
OLD MAN	VARVAJANCA
OLD MEASURE OF WEIGHT	TUMMINU
OLD SLIPPER	TAPPINA
OLD STALE BREAD	CATROZZA
ON ALL FOURS	GATTUNI
ON ONE'S BACK	NCONCU
ON ONE'S SHOULDERS	NCUALLU

ON PURPOSE	APPOSTA
ON THE CROSS	NCRUCE
ON THE HEAD	NCAPU
ON THE LAP, UP TO	NZINU
ONCE	VOTA (NA)
ONE	UNU
ONE WHO LOVES PATATOES	PATATARU
ONE WHO PASSES AIR	PIDITARU
ONION	CIPULLA
ONLY	UNICU
OPAQUE	OPACU
OPEN	APIARTU
OPEN	RAPIARTU
OPENED	ANCATU
OPENED WIDE	SPAVANCATU
OPIUM	OPPIU
OPPOSITE	RIMPIATTU
OPPOSITE SIDE	HORE MANU
OPPROBRIUM	QUATERIU
ORANGE	PORTUGALLU
ORANGE	RANGU
ORATORY	ORATORIU
ORDEAL	CARVARIU
ORDER	CUNZUMAZIONE
OREGANO	RIGANU
OREGANO PLANT	RIGANELLA
ORGAN	ORGANU
ORPHAN	ORFANU
OTHER	AVUTRU
OTHERS	ATRI
OTHERWISE	SINNÒ
OTTER	LITRÀRU
OUNCE	UNZA
OUR	NUASTRU
OUR FATHER	PATRENUASTRU
OUTLET	SPOGU
OUTLET	SPUAMMICU
OUTSIDE	HORE
OVEN	HURNU
OVERALL, APRON	VANTERA
OVERCOAT	CAPPOTTU
OVERCOAT	COTTU
OVERCOOKED	SCUATTU
OVERTURNED	MBERSA (ALLA)
OWL	CUCCUVELLA

OWL	SC-CÚTU
OWL	ZAGAROGNA
OX	VOE
OX CART	TRAINU
PACKAGE	PACCU
PACKED	MBALLATU
PACKING	MBALLAGGIU
PADLOCK	CARDILLU
PAIL	CATU
PAIN	DUVURE
PAIN FROM A LASH	ABBRINCHIARE
PAIN FROM RHEUMATISM	SPITRARE
PAINFUL	DUVURUSU
PAINS	DOGLIE
PAINTER	PITTURE
PAIR	PARÌGLIA
PAIR OF BULLS OR COWS	PARICCHIARA
PAIR, COUPLE	CÚCCHJA
PALATE	PAVATARU
PALLET	JAZZU
PALM	PARMA
PALM (HAND)	PARMU
PALM SUNDAY	DUMINICA DA PARMA
PAN	PIGNATA
PAN	TIÉLLA
PANCAKE	GRISPELLA
PANTIES	BRACHISSINI
PANTS	CÁVUZU
PANTS	QUAZUNI
PANTS ZIPPER	BRACHETTA
PANTS, UNDERWEAR	VRACHE
PAOLA	PAULA
PAPER-PULP	CARTAPISTA
PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAFU
PARISH PRIEST	PARACU
PARK	PARCU
PARLIAMENT MEMBER	DEPUTATU
PARSLEY	PETRUSINU
PARTICULAR, FASTIDIOUS	SCASTUSU
PARTITION, HEDGE	SEPÁVA
PASQUALE	PASCA'
PASQUALE	PASCALE
PASSAGE	VARCU
PASSPORT	PASSAPUARTU
PAST	PASSATU

PASTA (GNOCCHI)	STRANGUGLIA-PRIAVITI
PASTIME	PASSATIAMPU
PATCH	ARRIPEZZATINA
PATH, LANE	CARRERA
PATIENCE	PACIANZA
PATIENCE	TENIANZA
PATIENT	PACIENZIUSU
PAVED	LASTRICATU
PAVED	SILICÀTA
PAVEMENT	LASTRICU
PAVEMENT	SILICA
PAYER	PAGATURE
PEACH	PERCOCU
PEACH	PIARSICU
PEACH ORCHARD	PIARSICARU
PEACOCK	PAVUNE
PEAR	PIRU
PEAR, SMAL PEAR	PIRILLU
PEAS	PISIALLI
PEBBLE	CUTÍCCHJU
PEBBLE	PETRUZZA
PEBBLES	SAVURRE
PEELED, BALD	PIVATU
PEELING	MUNDATURA
PEEVISH	ZIRRUSU
PEG	PIRUNE
PEGNANT HERRING	RENGA PRENA
PEN	JAGGINA
PEN FOR SHEEP	CURTAGLIA
PEN FOR SHEEP	MANDRIGLIU
PEN, ENCLOSURE	ZACCANU
PENCIL	LÁPISSE
PENDANT	PENDAGLIUVU
PENDANT	PENDENDIFFU
PENDANTS	SCIUCCAGLIULI
PENNILESS	MBULLETTA
PENNILESS	NCAMATU
PENNILESS	SPASUVATU
PENSION	PENZIONE
PEPPER	PIPE
PERFECT COUPLE	CUCCHIA (NA)
PERFECT FIT	QUARARE
PERFUMED	URDURUSU
PERGOLA	MPERTICATA
PERMISSION	PERMESSU

PERSON	PERSUNA
PERSON WITH A BACKACHE	SCUDILLATU
PERSON WITH GLASSES	QUATTRUACCHI
PERSON WITH LARGE EARS	RICCHIUTU
PESTLE	PISATÙRU
PETITION	SUPPRICA
PETITION, CLAIM	RICURSU
PETROLEUM	PETROLIU
PHARYNGO-TONSILLITIS	VÚAZZI
PHEASANT	HAGIANU
PHENOMEN	HENOMENU
PHILADELPHIA	FILADERFIA
PHILISTINE	HILISTÉU
PHILOSOPHER	HILOSOFU
PHILOSOPHY	HILOSOFIA
PHOTO	HOTOGRAFIA
PHYSICIAN	MIADICU
PICK	PICU
PICK	PICUNE
PICKAXE	PICCUNE
PICKAXE	PICOZZA
PICKAXE	SCIAMARRU
PICKED	COTA
PICTURE	QUATRU
PIECE	PIAZZU
PIECE	STUACCU
PIECE OF BURNED WOOD	TIZZUNE
PIECE, CORK	TAPPU
PIECE, PORTION	CANTIALLU
PIECEWORK	CUATTIMU
PIEDMONTESE	PIEMUNTISI
PIERCING-PUNCH	PUNTARUAVU
PIG	PUARCU
PIG FOR MOUNTING	VERRE
PIGEON	PICCIUNE
PIGGERY	ZIMBA
PIGGY BANK	CARUSIALLU
PIG-SKIN SHOES	PURCÍNE
PIG-SKIN SHOES SALESMAN	PURCINARU
PIGSTY	VAGLIU
PILE, STACK	MUNZIALLU
PILL	PÍNNUVU
PIMPLE, GRAIN	CUACCIU
PIN	SPINGUVA
PINCH	PIZZICATA

PINE SEED	PIGNARÚAVU
PIP	PIPITTA
PITCH FORK	HURCUNE
PITCHER	CANNATIALLU
PITCHER	VROCCA
PITIFUL	PIETUSU
PITY	CUMPASSIONE
PITY	CUMPATISCENZA
PLACE	ABBANDA
PLACE	PIZZU
PLACE, NEXT TO	BANDA
PLACENTA	MBESTA
PLAIN STITCH	PUNTU DIRITTU
PLAIN, PLATEAU, PLANE	CHIANA
PLANE (IN CARPENTRY)	CHIANUZZU
PLANE TO DOOR JOINTS	SPINAROVA
PLANE, CONFORTABLE	MPARU
PLANT	CHIANTA
PLATFORM OF EXTERNAL STAIR	BALLATURU
PLAYER	JOCATURE
PLAYFUL PERSON	JOCARELLUNE
PLAYFULL	JOCARUAVU
PLAYING DUM	GNORRU
PLEBEIAN	PREBÈU
PLIERS	PINZA
PLIERS	TINAGLIA
PLOW	ARATRU
PLUM	TRIGNA
PLUMBER	HUNTANÍARI
PLUMB-LINE	ACCHJÚMBU
PNEUMONIA	PURMUNITE
POCKET	SACCA
POEM	POISIA
POINTED	PIZZUTU
POINTED KNIFE	SCANNAPUARCU
POINTED KNIFE	SCANNATURU
POISON	VELENU
POISONED, ANGRY, MAD	MBELENATU
POISONOUS	VELENUSU
POKER, PROVOKER	ATTIZZAHUACU
POLE	PAVU
POLICE	PULIZZIOTTU
POLICEMAN	SBIRRU
POLITE	ACCRIANZATU

POLITE	AGGARBATU
POLITE	GARBUSU
POLITICIAN	PULITICU
POLITICS	PULITICA
POLYURIA, BOY'S PENIS	PISCIARELLA (VOLG.)
POMEGRANATE	GRANATU
POOR	POVARIALLU
POOR	POVARU
POOR, HUNGRY	MUARTU 'E SIDDA
POPLAR	CHJUPPU
POPLAR TREE	CHJÙPPU
POPPY	PAPARINA
PORK CRACKLINGS	NUOZZUVI
PORK GELATIN	SUZZU
PORT	PUARTU
PORTAL	PURTALE
PORTER	HACCHINU
POST OFFICE,MAIL	POSTA
POSTCARD	CARTULINA
POSTER	CARTELLUNE
POSTMAN	POSTINU
POTAME	PUTAMA
POTASH	PUTASSU
POTATO SPROUT	CIGLIUNE
POTFUL	FRISSURATA
POURING	DICÙALLU
POVERTY	PEZZENTERIA
POVERTY	PEZZENTÌA
POVERTY	STIANTU
POWDER	CIPRIA
POWDERED-UP	NCIPRIATA
POWDER-PUFF	CHJUMINU
POWERFUL	PUTENTE
POWERFUL	PUTIANTE
PRAYERS FOR THE DYING	RÍAPITI
PREACHER	PRIADICATURE
PRECIPICE	DIRRUPU
PREGNANT	MPRENÀTA
PREGNANT	PRENA
PREGNANT WOMAN	NCINTA
PREGNANT WOMAN	PARTURIANTE
PRESCRIPTION, RECIPE	RIZETTA
PRESENTATION	PRISSENTAZIONE
PRESERVE FILLED PASTRY	BUCCUNOTTU
PRESSED	NCHJANCUVATU

PRESTIGE	PRESTIGGIU
PRICE	PRIAZZU
PRICKLY LETTUCE	SC-CÁROVA
PRICKLY PEAR	HICU 'NDIANA
PRIDE	TIGNA
PRIEST	PRIAVITE
PRIG	SAPUTIALLU
PRIOR	PRIURE
PRISON	CARCERU
PROBLEM	MPICCIU
PROCESS, TRIAL	PRUCÌASSU
PROCESSION	PRUCESSIONE
PROCURESS	BANCHERA
PROFESSION	PRUHESSIONE
PROFESSOR	PRUHESSÚRE
PROFILE	PROHILU
PROFIT	NTROITU
PROFITEER	ARRICCHIUTU
PROFUME	PROHUMU
PROMISE	PRUMISSA
PROMISE	PURMÌSA
PROMISED	PURMISU
PROMOTED	PROMOSSU
PROP	PUNTILLU
PROPHECY	PROHEZIA
PROSTITUTE	MAVA HIMMINA
PROSTITUTE	NTRÒCCHIA
PROSTITUTE	ZÓCCUVA
PROTECTED	QUATELATU
PROUD	SUPERBIUSU
PROVERB	PRIVERBIU
PROVIDED	ABBÁSTICÂ
PROVIDENCE	PRUVVIDENZA
PROVINCE	PRUVINCIA
PRUNE	PRUNU
PUBLIC	PRUBBICU
PUBLIC	PUBBRICU
PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT	BANDU
PUBLIC GARDEN	VILLA
PUBLISH	VANDIARE
PUDDLE	PÛCCHJA
PUFF	HUMATA
PULLET	PULLASTRA
PULLEY	TIRÚACCIUVA

PULP	PRUPPA
PULP	PURPA
PULPIT	PÙRPITU
PULSE	PUZU
PUMICE-STONE	PETRAPUMICE
PUMPKIN, EMPTY-HEAD	CUCÚZZA
PUNCH	CAZZUATTU
PUNCH	PÚNIU
PUNCH, BLOW WITH FIST, SOCK	SUCUZZÙNE
PUNISHMENT	CASTÌJU
PUPIL	ALLIAVU
PUPPY	CAGNUAVU
PURCHASE	CUMRA
PURGATORY	PRIGATORIU
PURGATORY	PURGATORIU
PUS	MATERIA
PUSH	MBUTTUNE
PUSHCART	CARRIATTU
QUADRILLE	QUATRIGLIA
QUAIL	QUAGLJIA
QUALITY	PREGGIU
QUARREL	LITICA
QUARREL	ZIMECA
QUARRELSOME	ATTIZZAIULU
QUARRELSOME	LITICASTUARTU
QUARRELSOME	LITICUSU
QUART	QUARTU
QUESTION	DUMANDA
QUIBBLING PERSON	LÍMUNU STUARTU
QUIET!	CITTU!
QUIET, STILL	QUIATU
QUINCE	CUTUGNA
QUINCE	MIVU CUTUGNU
QUINCE FRUIT PRESERVE	MUSTARDA
RABBIT	CUNIGLIU
RACE	CURSA
RACE	PITIGNA
RACHITIC	ARRESTIJINATU
RADISH	RAHANIALLU
RADISH	RAVANIALLU
RAG	CANNAVAZZU
RAG	MAPPINA
RAG	RÚACCIUVU
RAG	STRAZZU

RAG	ZINZUVU
RAGGED PERSON	PELLIZZÙNE
RAGGED, RUFFLED	ZALLARUSU
RAGGEDLY PERSON	ZINZUVUSU
RAG-MAN	STRAZZARU
RAGS FEMALE SELLER	ZINZUVÀRA
RAILROAD	HERRUVÍA
RAIN	CHJUVUTA
RAIN PIPE	CANALETTA
RAIN STORM	ACQUAZZUNE
RAISING	SUSÙTA
RAISINS	PASSUVA
RAKE	GRASTIALLU
RALPH	RAHÈ
RAM	MUNTUNE
RAN INTO	NCAPPATU
RANGER	MALAPARATA
RAPID WING MOVEMENTS	SCILLICHIATA
RARE	RARU
RASCAL	BRICCUNE , LAZZARUNE MALERVA
RASCAL	MARIÚAVU, MASCARZUNE
RASP	RASPA
RAT	SURICE
RATHER	CHJUNTTUASTU
RATHER HARD	TOSTARIALLU
RATHER SHORT	CURTULILLU
RATHER SHORT	VASCIULILLU
RATTLE	TRÓCCANA
RAW, UNLEAVENED	AJIMU
RAY	RAGGIU
RAY, SHADOW, HAND OF A CLOCK	SPERA
READINESS	PRUNTIZZA
READING	LEJÙTA
READY	ALLESTATU
REALLY	EVÉRU
REALLY MASCULINE	MASCUVUNE
REAPER	METITURU
REASON	RAGGIUNE
REASON	RAGIUNE
REASONING	RAGGIUNAMIAN TU
RECALL FOR PIGS	NZINZINZINZI
RECEIVED CONFIRMATION	GRISIMÁTU
RECOMMENDED	AMMANIGLIATU
RECOVERED	RIPIGLIATU
RECTOR	RETTURE

RECTUM, LUCK, SALAMI	CULERÍNU
RED	RUSSU
RED HORNET	GRAVUNARU
REDEMPTION	NZARVAMIANTU
REDUCED IN CRUMBS	FRACOMA
REDUCTION	RIBASSU
REEF, CLIFF, ROCK	SCUAGLIU
REEL	MATARASSARU
REEL	MATASSARU
REEL OF THREAD	CIRELLA
REEL OF THREAD	ROCCHIALLU
REEL, SPOOL	SPULETTA
REFEREE	ARBITRU
RE-FORMATION	RIHORMA
REFORMIST	RIHORMISTA
REFRAIN	VOCA
REFUSAL	RIFIUTU
REFUSE (WHEAT)	SPRIDU
REGGIO CALABRIA	REGGIU
REGISTER	REGGISTRU
REGISTERED MAIL	RACCUMANDATA
REIN	VRIGLIA
RELATIVE	PARENTE
RELATIVE	PARIANTE
RELAXED, SLOW INDIVIDUAL	FRACCOMMUDU
REMADE	RIHATTU
REMIXING	RIMPASTU
REMNANT	SCOGLIATINA
REMOVE NAILS	SC-CUVARE
REMUNERATION	CUMPIANSU
RENNET	QUAGLIÙ
REPENTANT	CASTIATU
REPLICA	RIAPRICA
REPROACH	LÍABBRICA
RESERVED	TUALIMU
RESIDENT OF PIGNANESE	PIGNANISARU
RESIDUE	RIMASUGLIU
RESIDUE OF BRANCHES AND LEAVES	MURCIGLIA
RESPECT	RISPIATTU
RESPECTFUL	RISPETTUSU
REST	RIPOSU
RESTED	RIPUSATU
RESTLESSNESS	SUSTARIA
RESULT	RISURTATU

RESURRECTED	MBIVISCIUTU
RETURNED (F)	RICÓTA
RETURNED (M)	RICÚATU
REVENGEFUL	MINDITTUSU
REVERENCE	RIVERENZA
RIB	COSTA
RIBBON	NASTRU
RIBBON	ZAGARÉLLA
RIBS	CUASTI
RICE	RISU
RICH	DINARUSU
RICH	NABABBU
RICKETS	RESTUJINA
RICOTTA DEALER	RICUTTARU
RIDDLE	NDUMINIALLU
RIDDLE	NDUVINAGLIA
RIDICULOUS	RIDICUVU
RIFLE	DIBOTTU
RIFLE	HUCILE
RIFLE	SC-CUPPETTA
RIFLE, GUN	SC-CUPPÉTA
RIGHT, LAW	JUSSU
RIGMAROLE	TIRITÈRA
RIM	CIRCHJUNE
RING	ANIALLU
RING-SHAPED HARD BREAD	TARALLU
RING-SHAPED BUN	TARALLUZZU
RINSE	ASSÀMBARU
RIPE, MATURE	CUNCHIÚTU
RIPPED	SCIGATU
RIPPED	STRAZZATU
RISING	AZATA
RISK	RISICU
RISK, ILLEGAL	SCAPICCHJIU
RIVER	JÚME
ROAST CHESTNUT	RUSELLA
ROAST CHESTNUTS	CASTAGNE 'MPURNATE
ROASTED	ARRUSTUTU
ROBIN	PETTIRUSSU
ROBUST	ROBUSTU
ROBUST PERSON	MARGICUTU
ROCCO	RUACCU
ROCK	MARSACANE
ROCK, RENAL-BILIARY STONES	PETRA
ROCKY AREA	PETRARIZZU

ROCKY PLACE	PETRARU
ROD-STICK	VIRGA
ROE DEER	SCUAZZITRUMBUVU
ROGUE	HILIBUSTIARE
ROLL CALL	CUNTA
ROLL OF BREAD	PANICIALLU
ROLL, SPOOL, DRUM	RULLU
ROLLED ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINATU
ROLLED UP	NJUTTICATU
ROLLING PIN	MACCARRUNARU
ROOF	TETTU
ROOF TILE	CERAMILE
ROOM	CAMBARA
ROOSTER	GALLU
ROOSTER'S SPUR	SPIRUNE
ROPE MAKER	CURDARU
ROPE, STROKE, PARALYSIS	TUACCU
ROSARY BEADS	PATERNUASTRU
ROTTEN	FRÁDICIU
ROTTEN WOOD	SPATTAGLIUNE
ROUGH FABRIC	MPURRA
ROUGH, COARSE	RASPÙSA
ROUGH, CORSE	RASPÙSU
ROUND	RUTUNDU, TUNDU
ROUND, INTERTWINED BREAD	TORTANU
ROVING	ARRANTE
ROVING	ERRAMU
RUB	STRICATA
RUBBER BAND	LÁSTICA
RUBBER ERASER	SCASSATURU
RUBBER SHOES	CALANDRE
RUBBING, FRICTION	STRICAMIAN TU
RUBEOLA	RUSSÌA
RUDENESS	MAVACRIANZA
RUDENESS	SCUSTUMATIZZA
RUINED	CHIASIMATU, RUVINATU
RUINED, UPSET	ARTERATU
RUMMY	RAMINU
RUN!	HÚJIA!
RUST	RUZZA
RYE	JERMANU
SABRE	SCIABBULA
SACK, MEASURE FOR GRAINS	CIRMA
SACRAMENT	SACRAMENTU
SACRED GARMENTS	SUPPELLIZZE

SACRIFICES	STIANTI
SACRISTAN	SACRISTANU
SACRISTY	SACRISTÍA
SAD	DISPIACIUTU
SAD OCCASION	MURTORIU
SAD, DEPRESSED	SCÛMPUSU
SADDLE	MBASTU
SADDLE BAG	VÍARTUVA
SADNESS	DISPIACIRE
SAFE	SARVU
SAILOR	MARINARU
SAINT	SANTU
SALAD	NZÁLATA
SALAMI	CIARVELLATA
SALAMI	SUPPRESSATA
SALAMI (INTESTINAL CECUM)	ORVA
SALAMI (PIG'S CHEEK)	VIHJUVÁRU
SALE	VINDITA
SALESMAN	COMMESU
SALT SHAKER	SALIMORA
SALTY	SALATURU
SALVATION	SARVAMIANTU
SALVATION	SARVAZIONE
SAME	STESSU
SAND	RINA
SANTON	SANTUNE
SARDINE, VERY THIN PERSON	SARDA
SATISFIED, HAPPY	CUNTIANTU
SATURDAY	SÁBBATU
SAUCEPAN	CASSAROVA
SAUCER	PÌATTINU
SAUSAGE	NDÛGLIA
SAUSAGE	SAZIZZA
SAVANE	SARVAGGIU
SAVED	SARVATU
SAVIOR	SARVATURE
SAVOY CABBAGE, HOOD	CAPPUCCIU
SAW	SERRA
SAWDUST	SERRATURA
SAYING	DITTÈRIA
SAYING	DITTU
SAYING	PALIDONIA
SCABIES	RUGNA
SCABIOUS	RUGNÛSA
SCABIOUS, BOTHERSOME	RUGNÛSU
SCAFFOLDING	MPARCATURA

SCAFFOLDING	NDAITA
SCALE	VIVANZA
SCANDAL	SCANDAVU
SCAPEGOAT	CRAPIU SPIATORIU
SCARCELY	AMMALAPPENA
SCARS	MELLE
SCARSE	SCARSU
SCENTING, SMELL	RASTU
SCHOOL	SCOVA
SCIENCE	SCIÀNZA
SCISSORS	HORBICE
SCISSORS	PUARFICI
SCOLDING	CAZZIÁTA
SCOLDING	CAZZIATURA
SCOUNDREL	HARABUTTU
SCOUNDREL	MAVACARNE
SCOUNDREL, BOSS	CAPIZZUNE
SCOUNDREL, DESPERATE	DISPERÀTU
SCRAPING	RASC-CATU
SCRATCHED	RASCHATU
SCRATCHED	SCURCIATU
SCREEN	TIVUNE
SCREWDRIVER	GIRAVITE
SCRIBBLE	CACARIATINA
SCRUPLE	SCRUPUVU
SCRUPOLOUS	SCRUPUVUSU
SCULPTOR	SCURTURE
SCULPTURE	SCURTURA
SEA ROCK	SCUAGLIU
SEAL	BULLU
SEARCHING	SCALIÀNDU
SEARCHING, PURSUING	MACHINIANDU
SEASON CABBAGE	QUALÉTTE
SEATED	ASSETTATU
SEA-URCHIN	RIZZU
SEED	CIVU
SEED	SIMENTA
SEEMED, SOUNDED	PARSU
SELFISH	NTERESSUSU
SELLER	VINDITURE
SENSE OF HEARING	NTISA
SENSES	SIANSI
SENSITIVE TO COLD	FRIDDUVUSU
SENTENCE	CUNDANNA
SENTITIVE TO COLD	QUARTARUSU

SEPARATION	DISTACCU
SEPULCHER	SEPUARCU
SEQUIN	ZICCHINU
SERMON	PRIADICA
SERPENT	CURSÙNE
SERVICE	SERVIZZIU
SET DOWN	SPUNUTU
SET ON FOOT	APPEDATU
SEWN	CUSUTU
SEXUALLY EXCITED WOMAN	ZURRIUNE
SEXY WOMAN	HIMMINUNE
SHADED	UMBRULIATU
SHADOW	UMBRA
SHADOW	VUVUNIA
SHADY, RESENTFUL	UMBRUSU
SHAG	TRINCIATU
SHAME	SBRIGUAGNU
SHAME	VRIGOGNA
SHAME, DIHONOR	DISUNURE
SHAMEFUL	SCUMPUSI
SHAMEFUL	SCURNÙSA
SHAMEFUL	VRIGOGNUSU (A)
SHAMELESS	SBRIGUGNATU
SHAMELESS MAN	HACCITUASTU
SHAMELESS WOMAN	HACCITOSTA
SHANK	GAMBARÌALLU
SHARE-CROPPER	TURRIARI
SHARP GRASS	VUTAMU
SHARPENED	AMMUVATU
SHARPENED	AMMUVATURE
SHARP-TONGUE INDIVIDUAL	LINGUTU
SHAVER	RASÚVU
SHAWL	SCIALLU
SHE	ILLA
SHEAF	GREGNA
SHE-ASS	CIUCCIA
SHE-ASS	SUMERA
SHEATH	HODERU
SHED	CAPANNUNE
SHEEP	PIACURA
SHEEP'S MILK CHEESE	PECURINU
SHEEP-PEN	SC-CARAZZU
SHELF	STIGLIU
SHELTER	RICÍATTU

SHELTER	RIHUGIU
SHEPHERD	PASTURE
SHEPHERD	PECURARU
SHIELD	SCUDU
SHIP	BASTIMENTU
SHIP	PIROSCAFU
SHIP	VAPURE
SHIRT	CAMMISA
SHIRT TAIL	PUDÌA
SHOCK	SC-CANTU
SHOCKED	SCUATUVÀTU
SHOE HEEL	TACCU
SHOE SOLE	CHJANTELLA
SHOEHORN	QUAZATURU
SHOELACES	VAZZI ('E SCARPE)
SHOEMAKER	SCARPARU
SHOEMAKER WORKTABLE	BANCARIALLU
SHOO!	SCIÒ, SCIÒ
SHOOT, YOUNG PLANT	VISCIGLIA
SHOOTS	VRINCHJI
SHOP COUNTER	BANCÚNE
SHOP WINDOW	VITRINA
SHOP-KEEPER	PUTIGARU
SHOPPING	SPISA
SHORT	CURTU
SHORT (PERSON)	VASCIU
SHORT BOY	NANARIALLU
SHORT CANDLE	CIRÒGGENU
SHORT DEFORMED MAN	TRACCASU
SHORT FAT MAN	VURZACCHIALLU
SHORT GIRL	NANARELLA
SHORT TRIP	VIAGGIACCHIJÙ
SHORT-CUT	ACCURCIATURA
SHORTNESS OF BREATH	IATU CURTU, JATÚNE
SHOT, UNEVEN NUMBER	SPARU
SHOVEL	PAVA
SHREWD	HURBU
SHREWD	STUZZIUSU
SHREWDNESS	STUZIA
SHRINE	CONICELLA
SHROVE TUESDAY	AZÁTA (L')
SHRUNKEN LADY	CROCCARELLA
SHUDDERING PERSON	MAZZICA-CHJIUAVI
SHUTTERS	CIBULIARI
SHUTTERS	MPOSTE

SHY	MPACCIATU
SHY	TIMITUSU
SICK	MAVATU
SICKLE	HÁVUCE
SICKLY	MAVATIZZU
SICKLY	MAVATUSU
SIDE	LATU
SIDE	VATU
SIEVE	CRIVIALLU, CRIVU, SITAZZU
SIGN, GESTURE, MARK	SIGNU
SIGNATURE	HIRMA
SIGNED	HIRMATU
SILK	SITA
SILK DAMASCUS	TUMASC-CU 'E SITA
SILK-WASTE	CAPISCIÒVA
SILKWORM	SIRICU
SILKWORM COCOON SELLER	CUCULLARU
SILKWORM COCOONS	CUCÚLLI
SILKWORM FECES	HUSIA
SILLINESS	CIUTÌA
SILLY	GNOGNU
SILVER	ARGIANTU
SIMPERING	SMORFIUSU
SIMPLE	SEMPRICE
SIMPLETON, FOOL	MAMMALUCCA
SIN	PECCATU
SINCERITY	SINCERITÀTE
SINGING	CANTU
SINGLE	SÉNGRU
SINGLE	SINGUVU
SINGLE (M)	SC-CHJATTU
SINGLE FEMALE	SC-CHÉTTA
SINGLE MALE	SCAPUVU
SINKING	AFFUNDU
SINNER	PECCATURE
SIP	SURSU
SISTER	TETELLA
SISTER, NUN	SUARU
SISTER-IN-LAW	CANÁTA
SISTER-IN-LAW	CUGNATA
SIX	SIE
SKILL	MASTRIA
SKILLED	MPARATU
SKIMMING SPOON	SC-CUMAROVA
SKIN (IN FRUIT)	CÓRCHJA

SKINNY, ANNOYED	SICCATU
SKIRT	GUNNELLA
SKIRT	VESTA
SKULL	CROZZA
SKUNK, YOUNG BOY	PITUSU
SKY	CÌALU
SLAB	LASTRA
SLACKER	SCIACQUA-LATTUCA
SLANDER	NFAMA
SLANDERER	CALUNNIATURE
SLANDEROUS TONGUE	VUCCA 'E HURNU
SLAP	SC-CAFFU
SLAP	SC-CAFFU
SLASH	SPREGGIU
SLAUGHTER HOUSE, BUTCHER SHOP	CHJÁNCA
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	AMMAZZATURU
SLAVE	SC-CHJÁVU
SLAVE, WITHOUT PRIDE	VASAPEDE
SLEEP	DURMUTA
SLEEP, CHAMBER POT	ZÚ PEPPE
SLEET	PULLUVIZZU
SLICE	HELLA
SLIGHT FAILURE	PITTA SENZA GRUPU
SLIGHTLY DEAF	SORDICIÀLLU
SLIGHTLY FRIED	SUFFRITTU
SLIM	SICCU
SLIME	LIEVITRU
SLIME, MUD	LIMARRU
SLIP KNOT	CÁCCHJIU
SLIPPER	PAPOSCIA
SLOPPY PLACE	CACIALLU
SLOTHFUL, LAZY	GRAMÀLE
SLOW, FRAIL	LÍANTU
SLOWLY	JÌANDU JÌANDU
SLOWNESS	LENTIZZA
SLUGGISHNESS	MUSCIARÍA
SLUSH	TAJU
SLUSH IN TUBS	LIAVUTRU
SMACK	SCHJÒPPUVUNE
SMACL, SLAP	SC-CAFFETTÚNE
SMALL APPLE	MILILLU
SMALL BAG-PIPE	ZAMPUGNELLA
SMALL BARREL	BUTTÀCCHIU
SMALL BASKET	CISTIALLU, CISTINU
SMALL BAT	MAZZARELLA

SMALL BENCH, STOOL	VANCHIATTU
SMALL BOIL	MPULLA
SMALL BOY	GAJARIALLU
SMALL BRANCH, PIECE OF WOOD	SCUARPUVU
SMALL BRAZIER	SCALDINU
SMALL BROOM	SCUPINU
SMALL BUNDLE OF CHERRIES	CARRÓCCIA
SMALL CHERRY	CERASIALLU
SMALL CLIFF	TIMPARELLA
SMALL COLORED CONFETTI	DIAVULILLI
SMALL COMB	PETTINISSA
SMALL COW	VACCARELLA
SMALL CUP	TAZZICELLA
SMALL DEN	CUPA
SMALL DITCH	CUNETTA
SMALL DRAWER	TIRATURICCHIJÙ
SMALL DRILL	TRAPANIALLU
SMALL FIRE	HOCARELLA
SMALL FISH	PISCITIALLU
SMALL FLAME	VAMPARELLA
SMALL FLOWER	JURILLU
SMALL GIRL	GAJARELLA
SMALL GORGE	TREMPARELLA
SMALL HOLE	NTARCHIA
SMALL HOOKED SICKLE	RUNCIGLIA
SMALL HORSE	CAVALLUZZU
SMALL JAY	PICARELLA
SMALL KID	PICCIRILLU
SMALL LICK	LICCATINA
SMALL MACHINE	MACHINETTA
SMALL MEASURE	MISURIALLU
SMALL MOULD	HURMELLA
SMALL MOUSE	SURICICHJU
SMALL OVEN	HURNICIALLU
SMALL PAIL	CATINU
SMALL PIG	REVÚATU
SMALL PINCERS	TINAGLIELLA
SMALL PITCHER	CACCAVU
SMALL PLANT	CHIANTINA
SMALL PLANTS GARDEN	VURVINU
SMALL POT	CACCAVIALLU
SMALL RAG	STRAZZICIALLU
SMALL ROD-STICK	VIRGHELLA
SMALL ROD-STICK	VIRGUZZA
SMALL ROOM	CAMBARELLA

SMALL ROUND CROQUETTES	PRUPPETTÌNI
SMALL SALAD	NZALATELLA
SMALL SALAME	SUPPRESSATELLA
SMALL SHORT MAN	TATANIALLU
SMALL SICKLE	HAUCIUNE
SMALL SNAKE	VIPARELLA
SMALL SPIT	SPITILLU
SMALL STICK	VETTÙZZU
SMALL STOOL	RICCHJIVANCU, VANCARIALLU
SMALL STORE	PUTIGHINU
SMALL STRAINER	CULINU
SMALL STRING BEANS	VAJÁNELLE
SMALL TABLE	TAVULINIALLU
SMALL TABLE	TAVULINU
SMALL TABLE	TAVUVUZZA
SMALL TOWN	PAISIALLU
SMALL TUBE	TUBBETTU
SMALL TUNA	TUNNICCIALLU
SMALL VALLEY	VALLUNIALLU
SMALL VEIL	VELICIALLU
SMALL WHEEL	RUTELLA
SMALL WINDOW	PURTIALLU
SMALL, YOUNG	PICCIUVU
SMALLPOX	VAIUAVU
SMELL	URDURE
SMILE	PIZZARRISU
SMOKE	HUMA
SMOKE, FULL OF ASHES	CINNARÀTA
SMOKED	AFFUMICATU
SMOKING	HUMANTE
SMOOTH	LISCIU
SNACK FARMERS TAKE	MURSIALLU
SNAIL	MARUZZA
SNOT	CACAZZA
SNOT	CACAZZA (VOLG.)
SNOTTY BOY	GRUINU
SNOUT	GRUGNU
SNOUT	VROGNA
SNOW	NIVE
SNOW AND HONEY	SCIRUBETTA
SNOWFALL	JAZZÁTA
SNOWFALL	NIVICATA
SNOWY	NIVUSU
SO WHAT	EBBÈ

SOAKED	ABBURDACATU
SOAKED	SPUNZÀTU
SOAP	SAPUNE
SOAP SELLER OR MAKER	SAPUNARU
SOCCER BALL	PALLUNE
SOCCER BALL PICK	PALLUNATA
SODIUM BICARBONATE	CARVUNATU
SOFA	SOFÀ
SOFT	APULE
SOFT	MOLLACCU, MUALLU, PUGLIU
SOFT, TENDER	MALLISE
SOFTEN	AMMULLARE
SOIL	TERRENU
SOILED	MPRASC-CATU
SOILED	NZIVATU
SOILING	MPRASC-CATINA
SOLD	VINDUTU
SOLDER	STAGNU
SOLDERING	SARDATURA
SOLDIER	SURDATU
SOLE (OF SHOES)	SOVA
SOLID	SODU
SOLITARI	SUVARINA
SOME	NCU (NCUA)
SOMEONE	NCUNU
SOMEWHAT BURNED	ABBRIITU
SOMEWHAT SOILED	MBRUSCINATINA
SON	HIGLIU
SONG	CANZUNA
SON-IN-LAW	GENERU, JÉNNARU
SOON	PRIASTU
SOOT	HILJINE
SORB	SUARVU
SORCERER	MAGÀRU
SORCERESS	MAGARA
SORIANO	SURIANU
SORT OF THISTLE	CARDUNAZZU
SORT OF WHITE GRAPE	MINNA 'E VACCA
SOUL, WEAPON	ARMA
SOUND	NTINNU, SUANU
SOUND TO CALL SHEEP	GHIRI TE
SOUND TO SCARE DOGS	PRISTUHÒ
SOUNDS CHICKS MAKE	PIULIÀRE
SOUP	BRODU, VRUADU
SOUPY	VRUDUSU

SOUTHERN ITALIAN DANCE	TIRANTELLA
SOW	PURCELLA
SOW	SCRUFA
SOWN	SIMMINATU
SOX	QUAZIATTU
SOXES	PEDULI
SPAGHETTI WITH TOMATO SAUCE	PASTA ASCIUTTA
SPANGLE	LUSTRINU
SPARROW	PASSARU
SPATULA	FRACASCIOVA
SPECIAL CALABRESE PASTRY	MUSTAZZUAVI
SPEECH	DISCURSU
SPEECH	PARRATA
SPELLBOUND	NBUCCA-MUSCHE
SPELL-BOUND	HATATU
SPENDTHRIFT	SPRUSCIUNE
SPICY	VRUSCENTE
SPIDER WEB	PÁPPICE
SPINELESS PERSON	SMEDULLATU
SPINNING TOP	HÍTU
SPINNING TOP GAME	SUTTAMANU, TIRAVAZZU
SPINNING TOP POINT	SUGLIUNE
SPINNING-TOP GAME	NCHJUMBU
SPIT	SPITU
SPIT, SALIVA	SPUTAZZA
SPITEFUL	CREPUSU
SPITEFUL	PUNTIGLIUSU
SPITEFUL	SC-CHETTAGNUSU
SPITEFUL	SCH-CHETTUSU
SPITEFUL ACTION	DISPIATTU
SPITEFULNESS	CREPARÍA
SPITFIRE	CIRINÉU
SPLEEN	MIEVUZA
SPLENDOR	SPRENDURE
SPLINTER	ASC-CA
SPLINTER	REGLIA
SPLIT	JACCATU
SPOILED (FOOD)	MUCÁTU
SPOILED (FOOD)	STANTIVO
SPOILED (M)	MAVU MPARATU
SPOILED, MOULDY	MPRANZISATA
SPOILED, WORM-EATEN	NTRUHATA
SPOKE, SPOKEN	PARRATU
SPOOL, REEL	SPAGNOLETTA
SPRAIN	SCAVAGLIATURA

SPRAYER	SPRUZZATURE
SPREAD	SPASU
SQUABBLE	DIVERBIU
SQUANDERER	SCIALACCUNE
SQUARE	CHIAZZA
SQUARE (TO MEASURE WITH)	SQUATRU
SQUIRT	SCHICCIUVU
STAB, KNIFE THRUST	CURTELLATA
STABBED	ACCURTELLATU
STABLE	CATÚAJU
STAIN	PROTTA
STAINED	ALLURDATU
STAIR TO CELLAR	CATARRATTU
STALE, ROTTEN EGG	CUVATÛSU
STALK	PEDICINU
STAMMERER	CACAGLIÛSU
STAMMERER	TARTAGLIUSU
STAMMERING	TARTAGLIU
STAMP	FRANCHIBULLU
STANDING	ALLALLIRTA, ALLÌMPIADI
STANDING UP	MPIADI
STAR	STILLA
STARCHED	MPUASIMATU
STARTED	MBIATU
STARTED	NCIGNATU
STARVING	ARRAMATU
STAVE (BARREL)	PUGA
STEAMBOAT	VAPURIATTU
STEEL	AZZARU
STEEP EDGE	DERRÛPU
STEEP NARROW ROAD	CARRUAVU
STEEP SLOPE	MPETTATA
STEEP, SLOPE	IRTU
STEER	JÌANCU
STENCH	FRUFFU, TAMPU
STEP	PASSU
STEP	SCAVUNE
STEPFATHER	PATRIGNU
STEPPE	SCIPPA
STEWARD	MASSARU
STEWED	STUHÀTU
STICK	VASTUNE
STICKY, NOSY	MPICCIUSU
STIFF NECK	TORCICÛALLU

STIFF, UPRIGHT, STINGY, TIGHT	TIRATU
STILL, MOTION-LESS	HERMU
STING	PUNGIGLIUNE
STINGING-NESTLE	URDICA
STINGING-NETTLE	URTICA
STINGY	LIASINA
STINGY	TACCAGNU
STINGY	TIRCHJIU
STINGY, BEGGAR	PIDUCCHJIUSU
STINK	HIATU
STINKING	PUZZULENTE
STINKY, VINDICTIVE	HETUSU
STIRRED-UP	NZERVERATU
STITCH, PERIOD	PUNTU
STOCK-STILL	MPAVATU
STOCKY, SMALL HILL	TUAZZU
STOLE	STOLA
STOMACH	STOMACU
STOMACH WEAKNESS	SCASTU
STONE DIVIDING FIELDS	PUNTARA
STONE-SHAVINGS	RAPILLU
STONY	PETRUSU
STOOL	PRÍADUVA
STOPPED	HERMATU
STOPPER	ATTIPPAGLIU
STOPPER	STUPPAGLIU
STOPPER, CORK	ATTIPPATURU
STORE	PUTIGA
STORE KEEPER	PUTIGARU
STORM	TEMPURALE
STORY, TALE	HILETTA
STRAIGHT	DERITTU
STRAIGHT, RIGHT	DIRITTU
STRAINER	SCUVA-BRODU
STRANGE, FOREIGN	STRANU
STRANGER, FOREIGNER	STRACQUATU
STRANGLEHOLD	ZUCA
STRAP BLOWS	CURRIÀTE
STRAW	PAGLIA
STRAW CABIN, HUT	PAGLIARU
STRAW-STACK	TUCULLU
STREAM	JUMICIALLU
STREET	STRATA
STREET CORNER, EDGE	SPICUNE
STRENGTH	HORZA

STRETCHED DOWN	STISU
STRETCHER	VARÈTTA
STRIKEN BY LIGHTNING, BLOWN OUT	HURMINATU
STRING	HUNICELLA
STRING BEANS	VAJANA
STRING CURTAINS	FRINGULI
STRING OF PEPPERS	HILÉRA
STRING, ROPE	SPACU
STRING, ROPE	VAZZU
STRINGS	CURRIUAVI
STROKE OF A ROD	VIRGATA
STRONG	HORTE
STRONG NECK BLOW	PÁCCARU
STRONG MAN	HORZUTU
STRONG MAN	HURZUTU
STRONG SLAP	BUFFETTUNE
STRONG SLAP	MANUMBERSA
STUBBORN	CAPARBIU, TIGNUSU
STUBBORN	CAPITUASTU, CAPOGNA
STUBBORN	CHJARRICU, CUCCIUTU
STUCCO PLASTER	STUCCU
STUD-HORSE	STALLUNE
STUDY	STUDIU
STUFFED	MBOTTITU
STUMBLED	ATTROPPICATU
STUMBLED	NCIAMPATU
STUMP	TRUNCUNE
STUNG, PIERCED	PUNGIUTU
STUNNED	STUNATU
STUNNED	STURDUTU
STUNTED-LIKE	TISICUSU
STUPID	CIÚATU, CIUTALE, PILINGA
STUPID	VUCCAPIARTU
STUPID ACTIONS, STING	CAZZILLU
STUPID PERSON	JUGÁLE
STUPID, FOOL	CAZZUNE (VOLG.)
STUPIDITY	CIOTERIA
STYLE, TENDENCY	ANDAZZU
SUBURB OF LAGO	ARIA 'E VUPU
SUBURB OF LAGO	VACHICIALLU
SUDDEN	ANTRASATTA
SUDDENLY	INTRASATTA
SUDDENLY	TIRITUPPITI
SUFFERING	PATIMIAN TU
SUGAR	ZUCCARU

SUGARED ALMONDS	CUMPIATTI
SUIT	VESTITU
SUIT, COSTUME	ABBITU
SUITCASE	VALIGGIA
SULPHUR	SURFA, SURFU
SUMMER	STATE
SUMMER, HEAT	STAGIUNE
SUMMET	CURINA
SUN	SULE
SUNDAY	DUMINICA
SUNKEN	AFFUSSATU
SUNKEN	SCUFFUNDATU
SUNSET	PUNARE
SUNSET	TRAMUNTU
SUPINE	ATTRIPPÚNI
SUPINE	TRIPPUNI (A)
SUPPLIER	HURNITURE
SUPPLY	PRUVISTE
SUPPORT	APPÙAGGIU
SUPPOSITIONS	CUGNITTURE
SURCOAT	SUPRAVESTA
SURE	CERTU
SURNAME	CASÀTU
SURPLUS	SUVÍARCHJU
SUSPECT	SUSPIATTU
SUSPENDERS	TIRANTI
SWADDLING CLOTHES	HAUDA
SWALLOW	RONDINELLA
SWALLOWED	NGHJUTTUTU
SWAMP	PILLÀRA
SWAMP IN AIELLO	MARICIALLU
SWEAT	SUDURE
SWEET	DUCE , DURCE
SWEET WHITE GRAPES	ZIBIBBU
SWEETNESS	DURCIZZA
SWIMMER	NATATURE
SWINDLE	FRICÀTA, NTRALLAZZU, RIGIRU
SWINDLE	FRICATURA MBRUAGLIU
SWINDLED	FRICATU
SWINDLER	MAFRUNE
SWINDLER	MBRUNARE
SWING	VÙACUVA
SWING FOR NEWBORN	VÚACUVA
SWOLLEN	ABBUFFICATU

SWOLLEN	NTOMBARINATU
SWOLLEN EYES	ABBIFFICATO
SWORD	SPATA
SWORD FISH	PISCE SPATA
TABACCO SHOP-KEEPER	TABBACCARU
TABERNACLE	TABBERNACUVU
TABLE	TABBELLA
TABLE	TAVUVATA
TABLE, PLANK	TAVUVA
TABLESPOON	CUCCHJIÁRU
TACK	TACCIA
TACKING	GNOMATINA , NJOMA
TADPOLE, LITTLE NUN	MONACHELLA
TAGLIATELLE	HETTUCCINE
TAIL	CUDA
TAIL LAMP	HANALINU
TAILOR	CUSITURE
TAILOR'S DUMMY	MANICHINU
TALKATIVENESS	PARRANTINA
TALKING CRICKET	MARTINIALLU
TALL	AVUTU
TALL AND HEAVY PERSON	SAZIZZUNE
TALL AND THIN	PAVU 'E HIARRU
TALL STORY	JOJA
TALLOW	NZIVU
TAMBOURINE	TAMBURIALLU
TARANTULA	TARANTUVA
TARTAR	TARTARU
TARTAR	TARTARU
TASTE	GUSTU
TASTE	SAPURE
TASTELESS, WATERY	ACQUAGNUSU
TASTY	GUSTUSU, SAPURITU, SAPURUSU
TAX OFFICE	SATTURIA
TEAR	STRAZZATINA
TEASING	SBUTTIMIANTU
TEASING	SPUTTENTE
TEASPOON	CUCCHJIARÍNU
TEETH	DIANTI
TEETHLESS PERSON	SCANGATU
TELL ME	DICITIMILU
TEMPLES	SUANNI
TEN	DECE
TENDER, SOFT	TENNARU
TENOR	TENURE

TENSE	TISU
TENT	FRISCHERA
TERRACE	TERRAZZA
THAT	CHILLU
THE	U
THE BEST (F)	MEGLIA (À)
THE BEST (M)	MIAGLIU (U)
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	ATRIARI (L')
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	AVANTIERI
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	STIARZI (NU)
THE DAY BIFORE THE EVE	ANTIVIJILIA
THE GOING	JUTA
THE KISSING	VASATA
THE MASSES	VASCIU-POPULU
THEATER	TEATRU, TIATRU
THEFT	GRATTU, VATRUNIGGIU
THEN	ALLURA
THEN, AT THAT TIME	TANDU
THERE	LLÚACU
THEREFORE	VENIMUNINDE
THEY SEEM	PÁRANU
THICKSET	TRUGLIU
THIEF	VATRU
THIMBLE	JIDITÁLE
THIN PASTEBOARD	CARTUNCINU
THIN PERSON	TACCU 'E GUMMA
THIN ROPE	RUMANIALLU
THIN, SICK PERSON	TISICU
THIRST	ARSURA
THIRST	SIDDA
THIRSTY	ASSIDDATU
THIRTEEN	TRIDICI
THIS (MALE)	CHISSU, STÚ, SSU
THIS (FEMALE)	STÁ
THIS YEAR	GUANNU
THIS YEAR	ST'ANNU
THORN-BUSH	SPINARA
THOUGHT	PENZIARU
THREAD	HIVU
THREAD, FILAMENT	SPIVAZZU
THREE	TRI, TRIDI
THREE HUNDRED	TRICIAN TU
THREE THOUSAND	TRIMILA
THRIFTY	SPERAGNUSU
THROAT	CANNARUAZZU

THROAT	GULA
THRONE, THUNDER	TRÙANU
THROW	JETTATA
THROWING A STONE	PETRATA
THRUSH	MARVIZZU
THUMB	JÍDITU GRANDE DA MANU
THUMB, BIG TOE	JIDITU GRAUSSU
THUNDER	ARRUMBU
THUNDER, LIGHTNING, FLASH	LAMPU
THUNDERBOLT	HURMINE
THURSDAY	JÚAVI
TIC	TICCHJÌU
TICK, BOTHERSOME PERSON	ZICCA
TICKET	BIGLETTU
TICKET	TICHETTA
TICKET CLERK	BIGLIETTARU
TIE	PAREGGIU
TIED	LIGATU
TIGHT	STRITTU
TILE	MATTUNELLA
TIME	ORARIU
TIME	TÍAMPU
TIN	LÁNDIA
TIN CAN	BUATTA
TIN CONTAINER	ZIRRU
TINGLING	HURMICHELLA
TINSMITH	QUADARARU
TINY DROP	GUCCILLA
TINY EGG	OVICIALLU
TINY FOOT	PEDUZZU
TINY HAND	MANUZZA
TINY LAMP	LUMICIALLU
TINY MOUTH	VUCCUZZA
TINY NOSE	NASICIALLU
TINY NOSE	NASILLU
TINY PIGEON	PICCIUNIALLU
TINY SNAIL	CORNICELLA
TINY STORE	PUTIGHINU
TINY STREET	VICULICCHIJU
TINY TAILS	SIMICIE
TINY, THIN	SCANZIRRU
TIRE	CUPERTUNE
TIRE, ERASER	GUMMA
TIRED	STRIHAVATU
TIRED, DISCOURAGED	ARRAJATU

TIREDNESS	STANCHIZZA
TIRING	HATICUSU
TITLE FOR NOBILITY (F)	DONNA
TITLE FOR NOBILITY (M)	DON/NDON
TITMOUSE	PARRILLA
TITMOUSE'S CALL	CICIARIGNOVA
TO BE HUNGRY OR THIRSTY	RECIRCARE
TO DANGLE	NCIUNCIULIARE
TO GET MARRIED	NZURARSI
TO LIE DOWN	STENDICCHIARSI
TO PEEL	MUNDARE
TO RANSACK	SCARMINJÁRE
TO REDUCE	ARREDUCERE
TO ROLL ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINARSI
TO STINK, TO INFECT	MPESTARE
TO SWAP	SCANGIARE
TO ABORT	SCUNZARE
TO ACCOMPANY	ACCUMPAGNARE
TO ACCUSE	APPUCCIARE
TO ACHIEVE, TO FINISH, TO MATURE	CÚNCHIERE
TO ACT BOSSY	PATRUNIARSI
TO ACT CRAZY	PAZZIARE
TO ACT FOOLISH	CIUTÌARE
TO ADHERE	ACCRICCARSÌ
TO AGREE UPON, TUNE UP	ACCURDARE
TO AIR THE MATTRESS	SUMULIARE
TO ALARM	ARREMURARE
TO AMUSE ONESELF	ZINGARIARE
TO ANNOY	FRICULIARE
TO ANNOY	MPRETTÀRE
TO ANSWER	RISPUNDERE
TO APPEASE	ACQUETARE
TO APPROVE OF	APPRUVARE
TO ASK	DUMMANDARE
TO ASSAULT	HURGARE
TO ATTACH	MPINGERE
TO ATTACK	JUNDÁRE
TO ATTACK	SECARE
TO AVOID	GAVITARE
TO AVOID	SBIARE
TO AVOID (BEING CAUGHT)	SCAHUJARE
TO AVOID, TO TURN	SDERRARE
TO BACKBITE	SPARRARE
TO BAKE	MPURNARE
TO BANDAGE	MPASCIÀRE

TO BANG, TO SHAKE	SCUATUVÀRE
TO BANISH, TO SEND AWAY	STRAMPUNIARE
TO BAPTIZE	VATTIÀRE
TO BARK	ABBAJARE
TO BAWD	CUDIÀRE
TO BE A GODPARENT	SANGIUANNI (FARE IL)
TO BE ABLE	PUTIRE
TO BE ABSENT	MANCARE
TO BE AFRAID OF	SPAGNARSI
TO BE ASHAMED	AFFRUNTARSI
TO BE ASHAMED	VRIGUGNARE
TO BE COLDISH	FRISCU LIARE
TO BE DELIRIOUS FROM FEVER	SPÉRIARE
TO BE DROWSY	PINNULIARE
TO BE GLAD	PREJÁRSI
TO BE GREENISH	VIRDIJARE
TO BE NAÏVE, TO SPOON-FEED	MBUCCARE
TO BE NOSY	MPRITTULIARE
TO BE OBSTINATE	NCROZZARE
TO BE OUT OF TUNE	STUNARE
TO BE REDUCED TO	ADDERRUTTU
TO BE RESONANT	NTINNARE
TO BE SLEEPY	CAPIZZIARE
TO BE SORRY	NCRISCERE
TO BE STINGY	LESINARE
TO BE SUFFICIENT	VASTARE
TO BE WHIMSICAL	MURRICULIARE
TO BEAT	MAZZIARE
TO BEAT	MINARE
TO BEAT	VÁTTERE
TO BEAT THE WINGS	SCILLICHĪARE
TO BEAT UP	NCUTUGNARE
TO BECOME ENGAGED	HIDANZARSI
TO BECOME STUPID	NCIUTÁTU
TO BEGIN	NCÍGNARE
TO BELCH	RUTTARE
TO BELIEVE	CRIDARE
TO BEND	CCHIJCÁRE
TO BEND	NCRICCARE
TO BEND ONESELF	NCRICCARSI
TO BESTOW, TO GRANT	CUNCEDERE
TO BETRAY	NGANNARE
TO BEWILDER	SPANTICÀRE
TO BITE	MUZZICARE
TO BLAB	JETTARE ‘U BANDU

TO BLACKEN WITH SMOKE	AFFUMICARE
TO BLAZE	VAMPULIARE
TO BLIND	NCECARE
TO BLIND (SOMEONE)	CECÁRE
TO BLOSSOM	SPÀRMARE
TO BLOW	JUHJJÁRE
TO BLOW OUT	UJJARE
TO BLOW WIH A PICKAXE	PICUNIARE
TO BLUSH, BE ASHAMED	ARRUSSICARE
TO BOAST	GRANDIARSI
TO BOIL	SQUADIARE
TO BOIL	VÚLLERE
TO BOIL DOWN	SBULLERE
TO BOOK, TO COMMIT ONESELF	MPIGNARE
TO BORE	STUFFARE
TO BOTCH	ARRUNZARE
TO BOTHER	NQUETARE
TO BOTHER, IRRITATE	APPRETTARE
TO BRAG	GRORIARSI
TO BRAG	SBRUFFARE
TO BRAG	SPACCUNIARE
TO BRAG	VANTÁRE
TO BRAG ABOUT ONE'S GENEROSITY	VANDULIARE
TO BREAK	CREPARE
TO BREAK	RUMPARE
TO BREAK	STUCCARE
TO BREAK BY SHAKING	SCUGNARE
TO BREAK ONE'S BACK	SCATRIARE
TO BREAK ONE'S NECK	SCUALLICARSI
TO BREAK ONE'S BACK	SCUDILLARE
TO BREAK, TO SMASH	SCASCIARE
TO BREATHE	JATÁRE
TO BREED (ANIMALS)	ALLEVARE
TO BRING DOWN, TO LOWER	VASCIARE
TO BUILD	FRAVICARE
TO BURDEN ONESELF	MPUNARE
TO BURN	VRUSCIARE
TO BURP	TRUTTARE
TO BURST	SC-CATTARE, SC-CHETTARE
TO BURST, CRACK, DIE	SCH-CHETTARE
TO BURY	ORVICARE
TO BURY	ÚORVICARE
TO BUTTON	MBUTTUNARE
TO BUY	ACCATTARE

TO BUY	CUMPRARE
TO CALM DOWN	CARMARE
TO CALM, TO QUIET	ACCITTÀRE
TO CARD MANUALLY	SCARMINARE
TO CARE	ABBADARE
TO CARESS	ACCARIZZARE , ALLISCIARE
TO CARRY	CARRIARE
TO CARRY AWAY	NCACCHIARE
TO CASTRATE	GRASTARE
TO CATCH ON FIRE	ABBAMPARE
TO CEASE WORKING	SCAPUVARE
TO CHAIN	NCATINARE
TO CHANGE	CANGIARE
TO CHARGE (SB W ST)	NCARICARE
TO CHEAT	FRICARE
TO CHEAT, TO TELL TALL STORIES	MPAPUCCHIARE
TO CHEEP	PIVULIARE
TO CHEW	MAZZICARE
TO CHISEL	NTAGLIARE
TO CLARIFY	NCHIARARE
TO CLEAN	PULIZZARE
TO CLIMB	ACCHJANARE
TO CLIMB	APPREDICARSI
TO CLIMB	AZZICCARE
TO CLIMB	NCHJANARE, NZICCARE
TO CLIMB	SUMÁRE, SÀGLIERE
TO CLOG UP	ATTIPPARE
TO COIL UP	NCULLURARE
TO COMBAT	CUMBATTERE
TO COME CLOSER	ABBICINARSI
TO COME OUT	ARRANCARE
TO COME TOGETHER	ACCUCCHJÁRE
TO COMMAND	CUMANDARE
TO COMMIT ONESELF	APPRICARSI
TO COMPLAIN	RICRAMARE
TO COMPLAIN	ROCCULIÁRE
TO COMPOSE A STRINA	CACCIARE 'A STRINA
TO CONCEAL, TO HIDE	NGRUPARE
TO CONCENTRATE	COPANIARE
TO CONCLUDE	CUNCHJUDERE
TO CONDEMN	CUNDANNARE
TO CONFESS	CUMPESSARSI
TO CONFIRM	GRISIMARE
TO CONFUSE	MPRAPUGLIARE
TO CONSENT	ACCUNSENTERE

TO CONSOLE	CUNZUVARE
TO CONSUME	CUNZUMARE
TO COOK SLOWLY	SUFFRIGGERE
TO CORK	NTIPPARE
TO COUGH	TUSSARE
TO COUNT	CUNTARE
TO COVER ONESELF	ARREVUGLIARE
TO COVER ONESELF	CUMBUGLIARSI
TO COVER WITH BREAD CRUMS	MPANARE
TO COVER WITH FLOUR	MPARINARE
TO COVER WITH STRAW	MPAGLIARE
TO CREASE	MAPPICIÁRE
TO CRIPPLE	ACCIUNCARE
TO CRIPPLE	SCJÁNCARE
TO CRUSH	AMMACCARE , SC-CAMACCIARE
TO CRUSH, TO PRESS	STRIHIZZARE
TO CRY	CHIÁNGERE , CHJIANGERE
TO CUDDLE	ANNACARE
TO CURDLE MILK	QUAGLIARE
TO CURL UP	ARRUNCHJARE
TO CURSE	JESTIMARE
TO CUT (SB'S) THROAT	SCANNARE
TO CUT ONE'S HAIR	CARUSARE
TO CUT UP	MINUZZARE
TO CUT WITH A HATCHET	GACCIARE
TO DANCE	ABBALLARE
TO DAWN	AJJURNARE
TO DEAFEN	STURDERE
TO DEAFEN WITH SOUNDS	NTRUNARE
TO DECEIVE	GABBARE
TO DECEIVE	NGANNARE
TO DEFEND	DIHENDERE
TO DEFLATE	DIJHJUHJHARE
TO DELAY	ADDIMMURARE
TO DELAY	DIMMURARE
TO DELIVER, TO GIVE BIRTH	SGRAVARE
TO DEMOLISH, DISMANTLE	SPRAVICARE
TO DIE OF HUNGER	SPACHIARE
TO DIE OF HUNGER	SPACHIJARE
TO DIG	ZZAPPARE
TO DIG SOMEWHAT	ZAPPULIARE
TO DIP	AMMUGLIARE
TO DIP	NZUPPARE
TO DIP	SPUNZARE

TO DIVIDE	SPARTERE
TO DOUBLE-CROSS	PARA-PASCIUTA
TO DRAG	RAGARE
TO DRAIN, FILTER	CUVARE
TO DREAM	SUNNARSI
TO DRIBBLE	VAVÍARE
TO DRINK, TO LIVE	VIVERE
TO DRIP	GUCCJULIÁRE
TO DRIP	GUMIJARE
TO DRIP	HUNDERE
TO DRIVE AWAY	SECUTARE
TO DRIZZLE	SCHICCJÌULIJÁRE
TO DROWN ONESELF	AFFUCARSI
TO DROWSE	PINNICHIÁRE
TO DRY	ASCIUTTARE
TO DRY	STUJARE
TO DRY UP	APPASUVARE
TO DRY, TO BOTHER	SICCARE
TO DRY, TO WARM	SC-CATRARE
TO EAT ONE'S FILL	ABBURDARE
TO EAT ONE'S FILL	ABBUTTARSI
TO ELBOW SOMEONE	GUVITATA
TO EMBRACE	ABBRAZZARE
TO EMPTY	DIVACÀRE
TO ENCHANT	NCANTARE
TO ENCOURAGE	ASSECUNDARE
TO ENCUMBER	MPAPICCIARE
TO ENJOY	SPAPARÌNARE
TO ENJOY THE SUN	ASSULICCHJARE
TO ENLARGE	NGRUSSARE
TO ENTER	TRÁSERE
TO ENTRUST	NCARRICARE
TO ENVY	MDIARE
TO ERASE	SCASSARE
TO EVAPORATE	SPIATARE
TO EXAGGERATE	ABBUMBARE
TO EXCORIATE	SCORCHJUVARE
TO EXCORIATE, TO SKIN	SCUARCHJUVARE
TO EXPATRIATE	SPATRIARE
TO EXPECTORATE	SPETTURARE
TO EXPLOIT	SPRUTTÀRE
TO FALL DOWN	PERRUPARE
TO FALL INTO TORPOR	AMMASUNARE
TO FALL WITH FORCE	SPANICARE
TO FAN	VENTULIARE

TO FAST	DIJUNARE
TO FATTEN	NCHJATTARE
TO FATTEN	NGRASSARE
TO FEED	CIVARE
TO FEED	CUVERNARE
TO FEEL OFFENDED	CURRIVARSI
TO FIDGET	SMANIARE
TO FILL UP	INCHJÉRE
TO FIND	TRUVARE
TO FINISH	HINIRE
TO FISH	PISCARE
TO FIT WITH IRON	HERRARE
TO FIX	AMMENTARE
TO FIX	CUNZARE
TO FIX, TO SET, TO STARE AT	HISSARE
TO FLASH	LAMPÁRE
TO FLATTER	ARRUGNARE
TO FLAVOUR	NSAPURIRE
TO FLING, TO GLUE	MPACCHJARE
TO FLOAT, TO HAVE FUN	GALLIARE
TO FLOWER	JÚRERE
TO FLY	VUVARE
TO FOLD	CHJICÁRE
TO FOLD AGAIN	NJIPISSARE
TO FOOL AROUND	HISSIÁRE
TO FORCE	HURZARE
TO FORGET	RESCURDARE
TO FORGET	RESCURDARSI
TO FORGET	SCURDARE
TO FORGIVE	PERDUNARE
TO FORM A COB	SPICARE
TO FREE CORN COB FROM FODDER	SCUZZARE
TO FREE ONESELF	SBRINCHIARE
TO FREEZE	JACCIARE
TO FRESHEN	REFRISCARE
TO FRY	FRÍJERE
TO GAIN	ABBUSC-CARE
TO GAIN, TO BE BEATEN	ABBUSCARE
TO GANG TOGETHER	CUMPAFFA
TO GARGLE	GARGARIARE
TO GESTICULATE	HARE 'E MOSSE
TO GET BOGGED DOWN	APPILLARE
TO GET DIRTY	MBRASC-CARSI
TO GET DRUNK	NCICUGNARE

TO GET READY	ALLESTARSI
TO GET SOMEONE PREGNANT	MPRENARE
TO GET SOMETHING DIRTY	MPRATTARE
TO GET UP	SÚSARE
TO GET UP, TO RISE, TO UNDRRESS	SCULLURÀRE
TO GET VERY MAD	NCAZZARSI (VOLG.)
TO GIVE BIRTH	HIGLIARE
TO GIVE BIRTH	PARTURISCÍARE
TO GLAZE	ATTURRARE
TO GLUE TOGETHER	NCULLARE
TO GO	JÍRE
TO GO DOWN	SCINDERE
TO GO DOWNHILL	CAPUPENDINU
TO GO INTO CRISIS	ANNASPARE
TO GO MAD	NCIUTARE
TO GO MAD	SBALESTRARE
TO GO SLOWLY	PAUSA-PRAUSA
TO GO TO BED, LAY DOWN	CURCARSI
TO GOBBLE UP	PAPPULIARE
TO GOSSIP	CIUCIULIÁRE
TO GRAB	AGGUANTARE
TO GRATE	GRATTARE
TO GRAZE	PÁSCERE
TO GREASE	UNTARE
TO GREASE, TO SOIL	NZIVARE
TO GROW	CRISCERE
TO GROW FEATHERS	MPINNARE
TO GROW MOULDY	LAMÁRE
TO GROW OLD	MBECCHJARE
TO GRUMBLE	ARRUACCUVARE
TO GUESS, TO MENTION	NDUMINARE
TO HAIL	GRANDULIARE
TO HALF-CLOSE	ABBÓRVERE
TO HALVE	DUIMMENZARE
TO HANDLE	MANIÁRE
TO HANDLE	MUNGIULIARE
TO HANG	APPRICARE
TO HANG	MPICCARE
TO HANG OUT THE WASHING	SPANDERE I PANNI
TO HARDEN	ARRIZZARE
TO HAVE	AVIRE
TO HAVE A COLD	NCATASCIATU
TO HAVE A WHIM (FOR)	NCAPRICCIARE
TO HAVE FUN	RECRIARSI

TO HAVE FUN	SCIALARSI
TO HEAL	GUARISCIARE , SANARE
TO HEAR	VENTARE
TO HIDE	AMMUCCIÁRE
TO HIDE	MBARRARE
TO HIT	NCUGNARE
TO HIT WITH A STRAP	CURRIARE
TO HOLD	TÉNERE
TO HONOR	UNURARE
TO HUNT, TO REMOVE	CACCIARE
TO HURRY UP	AJUSARSI
TO HURRY UP	MANIARSI
TO HURRY UP	SPICCIARSI
TO HYDRATE, TO BREAST-FEED	ABBIVERÀRE
TO ICE, TO GLACE, TO FROST	ANNASPRARE
TO IGNORE	STRANIARE
TO INCARNATE	NCARNARE
TO INCENSE, TO FLATTER	NCENZIARE
TO INFECT	NZURFÀRE
TO INSERT	HICCARE
TO INSERT	MPIVARE
TO INSINUATE	NSINUARE
TO INSTIGATE	ZANZANÌJARE
TO INSTRUCT, EDUCATE	STRUIRE
TO INTERVENE, TO MIX-UP	MBISC-CARE
TO INTOXICATE	NTUOSSICARE
TO INVENT	MBENTARE
TO INVENT	STRAVUALICHIARE
TO INVENT	STROVACARE
TO INVITE	MBITARE
TO INVOLVE	ARRIMISC-CARE
TO IRRITATE	NCREPARE
TO JOIN	NCUCCHIARE
TO JOKE	CHJCCHIARIARE
TO JUDGE	JUDICARE
TO JUMP	ZINGARE
TO JUMP	ZUMPARE
TO KEEP STILL	HITTÁNU (STARE)
TO KICK OUT	PEDATA
TO KID AROUND	QUATRARIARE
TO KISS	VASARE
TO KNEAD	MPASTARE
TO KNIT	SÉRCERE
TO KNOCK	ABBUSSARE
TO KNOW	SAPIRE

TO LACE UP	ALLAZZARE
TO LAND	MPRESTARE
TO LAUGH	RÌDARE
TO LAY DOWN	PUSARE
TO LEAK	SBIJJHIARE
TO LEAK AIR	SBENTARE
TO LEAN	ARRIBBARE
TO LEARN	MPARARE
TO LEAVE	LASSARE
TO LEAVE	PÁRTERE
TO LET OUT	SPUAMMICARE
TO LEVEL	DUVARE
TO LICK	LICCARE
TO LIE IN AMBUSH	APPUSTARE
TO LIFT	IZARE
TO LIFT UP, TO LIFT	AZARE
TO LIGHT	ALLUMARE
TO LIGHT A FIRE	APPICCIARE
TO LIMP	ZUAPPICARE
TO LOAD UP	CARRICARE
TO LOOK FOR	CIRCARE
TO LOSE	APPIZZARE
TO LOSE	SCACARE
TO LUBRICATE WITH ANIMAL FAT	NZIVARE
TO MAIL	MBUCARE
TO MAIL	MPUSTARE
TO MAKE A BAD IMPRESSION	SCUMPARIRE
TO MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION	CUMPARIRE
TO MAKE DUSTY	MPURVERARE
TO MAKE NOTCHES	NTECCARE
TO MAKE ONESELF COMFORTABLE	AJJAJARE
TO MAKE SALAMI	NZACCARE
TO MARK	SIGNARE
TO MARK WITH FIRE	HUCARE
TO MARRY	MARITARE
TO MARRY	NZURARE
TO MARRY INTO A FAMILY	MPARENTARSI
TO MATCH	MPAJARE
TO MEET	NCUNTRARE
TO MEET	SCUNTARE
TO MELT, TO LEAVE	SQUAGLIARE
TO MIAOW	GNIACULIÀRE
TO MILK	MUNGERE
TO MINCE	SPRUCINIARE

TO MINCE WITH A KNIFE	TACCARIARE
TO MINZE	FRINGULIARE
TO MISINTERPRET	STRAVISARE
TO MISUSE AND TO DIRTY	ZINZULIARE
TO MIX	NDILLETTARE
TO MIX UP THINGS	MBOLICARE
TO MOLEST, TO BOTHER	SFRICULIARE
TO MOUNT	NCAVARCATU
TO MOUNT, TO RIDE	CARCARE
TO MOVE	ARRASSARE
TO MOVE	MOVARE
TO MUMBLE	GRUMINIARE
TO NAIL DOWN	NCHJUVARE
TO NAME	VENTUMARE
TO NAUSEATE	NASIÀRE
TO NAUSEATE	STOMACARE
TO NIBBBE (AT)	RUSICARE
TO NIBBLE (AT)	SPIZZICARE
TO NOTCH	SINGARE
TO NOTICE	ADDUNARE
TO OFFER	PORGHJARE
TO OIL	UGLJIARE
TO ONE'S FACE	NFACCIA
TO OPEN WIDE	ANCARE
TO OPEN WIDE	SPAVANCARE
TO OVERTURN	MBERTICARE
TO OVERTURN	RIVUTARE
TO PACK	MBALLARE
TO PAINT	PITTARE
TO PALPATE	TRAPPARE
TO PALPATE	TRAPPULIARE
TO PASS THE WORD ON	PASSAPAROVA
TO PASS, TO OFFER	PORJARE
TO PASTURE	PASCERE
TO PATCH UP	ARRIPEZZARE
TO PATCH UP	RIPEZZARE
TO PEEK	SPIRCIARE
TO PEEL, TO BOTHER	SCUCCIARE
TO PHOTOGRAPH	HOTOGRAFARE
TO PICK	COGLIERE
TO PICK A BONE	SPRUPPARE
TO PICK UP, TO GATHER	RICÓGLIERE
TO PIERCE	GRUPARE
TO PIERCE	MPIZZARE
TO PINCH	PIZZUVARE

TO PITY	CUMPATIRE
TO PLANE	ADUVARE
TO PLANT	CHIAANTARE
TO PLAY	JUCARE
TO PLAY	VACARE
TO PLAY (AN INSTRUMENT)	SUNARE
TO PLUCK	SPINNARE
TO POISON	MBELENARE
TO POUR A LIQUID	ABBUCCARE
TO PRECIPITATE	DERRUPARE
TO PRESENT	PRISENTARE
TO PRESERVE IN SALT	NTINELLARE
TO PRESS	CUHULLARE
TO PRETEND	HARE A MOSSA
TO PROBE	SCANDAGLIARE
TO PROMISE	PURMÍNTERE
TO PROTECT	RECRAMARE
TO PROVOKE	ATTIZZARE
TO PUBLISH	PRUBBICARE
TO PUNISH	CASTIARE
TO PURGE	SPURGARE
TO PUSH	MBUTTARE
TO PUSH	ZIMBULLARE
TO PUSH WITHIN	NCARCARE
TO PUT	MINTERE
TO PUT CREAM ON	MPUMATARSI
TO PUT DOWN A LOAD	SPUNARE
TO QUARREL	LITICARE
TO QUARREL VERBALLY	PARULIARE
TO QUARTER	QUARTIÁRE
TO RAISE	MPESARE
TO RAISE PRICES	NCARÁRE
TO RANSACK, TO SEARCH	SCALIARE
TO RASP	RASPARE
TO READ	LÉJERE
TO REALIZE	ADDUNARSI
TO REALIZE	VENTARSI
TO REAP	MÉTERE
TO REASON	RAGGIUNARE
TO REBEL	ARRIBBELLARE
TO REGISTER UNDER ONE'S NAME	NTESTARE
TO REMIX, STIR AGAIN	REMINIARE
TO REMOVE FEATHERS	PINNARE
TO REMOVE THE PLASTER	STUANICARE
TO REPAIR, DARN	RINACCIARE

TO REPAY AN OBLIGATION	DISOBBRIGARSI
TO REPAY ONE'S DEBTS	SDEBBITARE
TO REPENT	PÈNTERE
TO RESEMBLE	ASSIMIGLIARE
TO RESOLVE	RISORVARE
TO REST	ABBENTARSI
TO REST	RIPUSARE
TO REST, TO ISOLATE ONESELF	ARRICÈTTARSI
TO RESURRECT	MBIVISCERE
TO RETURN	TURNARE
TO RETURN HOME	RICÓGLIERSI
TO RIDDE	CÈRNERE
TO RINSE	SUNCHJARARE
TO RIP	SCIGARE
TO RIP	STRAZZARE
TO RISK	ARRIZZICARE
TO ROAST	ARRUSTARE
TO ROCK THE CRADLE	ANNAZZICARE
TO ROCK, CRADLE	NACHIÁRE
TO ROLL ON THE GROUND	MBRUSCINARE
TO ROLL UP	NCARTUCCIARE
TO ROT	MPRACIDIRE
TO RUB	STRICARE
TO RUIN	DUIMMUNDUVARE
TO RUIN	RUVINARE
TO RUMINATE	REGRUMARE
TO RUMMAGE	SCARVUNIÀRE
TO RUN	CÙRRARE , HUJARE
TO RUN INTO	NCAPPARE
TO RUN SHORT	PENÌJARE
TO SATIATE	SAZZIARE
TO SAVE	SARVARE, STIPARE
TO SAVE (MONEY)	SPERAGNARE
TO SAW	SERRARE
TO SAY	DÍCERE
TO SCARE	SC-CANTARE
TO SCATTER	STRAMPÛNERE
TO SCORCH (ONESELF)	PINNARSI
TO SCRAPE	RASCHJÀRE
TO SCRAPE OFF	STRUÀNTICARE
TO SCRATCH	RASC-CARE
TO SCRATCH, TO SKIN	SCURCIARE
TO SCRIBBLE	CACARIARE, CARCARIARE
TO SCROUNGE	SCROCCARE

TO SEAL WITH LEAD	NCHJUMBARE
TO SEE	VÌDARE
TO SEEM AS	PARIRE
TO SEIZE, TO CATCH	ACCHJAPPARE
TO SELECT	ALLÍJARE
TO SELL	VINDERE
TO SEND AWAY, TO AVERT	ALLUNTANARE
TO SEPARATE	STAGLIARE
TO SET ON EGDE (TEETH)	ALLIPPUSU
TO SEW	CÚSARE
TO SHAKE	GRULLUVARE , SCOTULIARE
TO SHARPEN	AFFIVARE
TO SHARPEN	APPIZZUTARE
TO SHAVE AGAINST THE HAIR	CUNTRAPIVU
TO SHAVE, PEEL	PIVARE
TO SHINE	DILLAMPARE
TO SHORTEN	ACCURCIARE
TO SHOW	MUSTRARE
TO SHOW OFF (F.)	CILERCA
TO SHUDDER	AGGRIZZARE
TO SIGN	HIRMARE
TO SINK	AFFUNDÀRE
TO SIT	ASSETTARSI
TO SKIM	SC-CÙMARE
TO SMELL, TO PERFUME	URDURARE
TO SMOKE	HUMÁRE
TO SNAP (THE FINGERS)	SCOCCARE
TO SNATCH	SCIPPARE
TO SNORE	GARGARIARE
TO SNOW	JAZZÁRE
TO SNOW	PULLULIARE
TO SOFTEN OR WEAKEN	AMMUSCIARE
TO SOIL	ALLURDARE, MBRATTARE
TO SOIL	MPRASC-CARE
TO SOOTHE	APPRACARE
TO SOW	SIMMINARE
TO SPIN	HIVARE
TO SPIT	SPUTARE
TO SPIT CATARRH	LÉCCATU
TO SPLIT	JÀCCARE
TO SPOIL	MUCARE
TO SPROUT	CIGLIARE
TO SPY	TALIÁRE
TO SQUEEZE	STRIHINZZARE
TO SQUIRT	SC-CHIFFARE

TO SQUIRT	SCHIZZARE
TO STAGNATE (WATER)	AGGORNARE
TO STARCH	MPUASIMARE
TO START	MBIARE
TO START	NCUMINCIARE
TO STAY UP LATE	VIGLIARE
TO STEAL	ARRUBBARE
TO STEAL	GRATTULIARE
TO STINK	PUZZARE
TO STIR UP	MBIZZARE
TO STIR UP	SCATINARE
TO STOP	HERMARE
TO STOP BLOOD FLOW	ATTAGNARE
TO STRAIN	SCUVARE
TO STRANGLE	AFFUCARE
TO STRANGLE	MINTERE A ZUCA
TO STRANGLE	NZUCARE
TO STRANGLE	STRANGULIARE
TO STRENGTHEN	RIMPURZARE
TO STRIKE BY LIGHTNING	HURMINARE
TO STROLL	PASSIJARE
TO STROLL	SPASSIARE
TO STRUGGLE	LUTTARE
TO STUFF	MBOTTIRE
TO STUFFEN	APPRUPPARSI
TO STUMBLE	ACCIAMPICARE
TO STUMBLE	NCIAMPARE
TO STUMBLE	NTROPPIARE
TO STUN	NTURDUNARE
TO STUTTER	CACAGLIÁRE
TO SUBDUE	SUTTAMINTARE
TO SUCCEED	NGARRARE
TO SUCCEED	RÉSCERE
TO SUCK	SUCARE
TO SUCK	SURCHIARE
TO SUFFER	PATISCIARE
TO SUFFER	VASTASIA
TO SUPERPOSE, TO CROSS ONE'S LEGS	NCAVARCARE
TO SUPPLY WITH	SPAMARE
TO SUPPORT, SWALLOW	NGUJARE
TO SWALLOW	NDUCERE
TO SWALLOW	NGALLUZZARE
TO SWEEP	SCUPARE
TO SWEETEN	ADDUCISCERE
TO SWIM	NATARE

TO SWINDLE	MBRUGLIUNE
TO SWING	VIRDULIARE
TO SWING	VUOCUVARE
TO TACK	MBASTIRE
TO TACK	NGHJÚMARE
TO TAKE A FANCY FOR	NCRAPPICCIARSI
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE	APPRUFITTARE
TO TAKE IT SLOWLY	PALIARSELA
TO TAKE OFF ONE'S SHOES	SQUAZARE
TO TALK	PARRARE
TO TALK AT RANDOM	SCUNCHIUDERE
TO TALK NONSENSE	SPURIARE
TO TALK ONESELF HOARSE	SPURMUNÀRSI
TO TASTE, PROVE	PRUVARE
TO TEACH	NZEGNARE
TO TEASE	SBÙTTARE
TO TEASE	SUSPILIÀRE
TO THE FULLEST	CREPAPANZA (A)
TO THINK	PENZARE
TO THROW	JETTARE
TO THROW	SPULLUNARE
TO THUNDER	ARRUMBARE
TO TICKLE	ZILLICARE
TO TIE	LIGARE
TO TIE THE TONGUE	ALLIPPARE
TO TIE UP	NCASTRARE
TO TOAST	NTUSTARE
TO TOAST, ROAST	ABBRUSTULIRE
TO TOAST, TO BURN	ABBRITTARE
TO TOAST, TO HIT AGAINST	TRUZZARE
TO TOUCH	TUCCARE
TO TREMBLE	TREMULIARE
TO TRIM, TO PRUNE	SCUTRUNARE
TO TRIP	NTROPPICUNE
TO TRIP (OVER ST)	ATTROPPICARE
TO TROD UPON	CIAMPARE
TO TUBLE DOWN	ARRUAZZUVARE
TO TUMBLE DOWN	PERRUPARSI
TO TURN	HITARE
TO TURN OFF, TO PUT OUT	STUTARE
TO TURN SOUR	ANNACIZZARE
TO TURN UP	DIVRAZZARE
TO TURN, TO FALL	SBERSARE
TO TWIST	ATTORCINIARE
TO TWIST	NCATRIZZARE

TO TWIST	NTORCINIARE
TO TWIST	STUARTICARE
TO TWIST	TORCINIJÀRE
TO UNBURY	SPORVICARE
TO UNCLOG, TO UNCORK	STIPPARE
TO UNFILL	SCURMARE
TO UNITE	JÚNGERE
TO UNSADDLE	SUMBARCARE
TO UNSCREW	SBITARE
TO UNVEIL, TO UNDRRESS	SCUMBUGLIARE
TO UPROOT	SCUASARE
TO UPROOT	STRIPPARE
TO URGE	RACCUMANDARE
TO VANISH	SPUMARE
TO VENTILATE	ARIARE
TO VOMIT	VUAMMICARE
TO VOTE, TO TURN	VUTARE
TO WADDLE	ANNAZZICHÌARE
TO WAGGLE	SCILLICHIARE
TO WAGGLE	SCRÉPITIARE
TO WAKE UP	RESPIGLIARE
TO WALK	CAMINARE
TO WALK CAUTIOUSLY	ALLAMBICARE
TO WALK FAST	TACCHIÁRE
TO WALK IN THE DARK	TRAPPUNI
TO WANDER	GIRIARE
TO WANDER	VACABBUNDARE
TO WARM	MPUCARE
TO WARM ONESELF	MPUGARE
TO WARM UP	QUADIARE
TO WARM UP	SCARFÁRE
TO WASTE TIME	PAPARIARE
TO WAX	NCÍRARE
TO WEAKEN	SMUZZARE
TO WEAR OUT	STRUDERE
TO WEAR, TO FIT	QUAZARE
TO WEAVE	NTRÍZZARE
TO WEIGH	PISARE
TO WET	ABBAGNARE
TO WHISPER	PIPITIARE
TO WHISTLE	HISCH- CARE
TO WHITEWASH	ANNANCHJARE
TO WHITEWASH	JANCARE
TO WHITEWASH	MBIANCARE
TO WIDEN	ALLASCÁRE

TO WINK	ZINNARE
TO WISH	VULÍRE
TO WORK	LAVURARE
TO WORK HALF-HEARTEDLY	STRUSCIULIÀRE
TO WORK HARD	JETTARE 'U SANGU
TO WORK HARD	MANGANiare
TO WRAP	NCARTARE
TO WRITE	SCRIVARE
TO YAWN	AV'ARE
TO YIELD SOMETHING	UCRARE
TOAD	RUASPU
TOASTED, HARDENED	NTÙSTATU
TOASTER	ABBRUSTULATURU
TOBACCO	TABBACCU
TODAY	OGHJE
TOGETHER	NZIAME
TOMATO	PIMBIDORI
TOMATO SAUCE	CUNSERVA
TOMATO SAUCE	CUNZERVA
TOMORROW	DEMANI
TONIGHT	STASIRA
TONSURE	CHJIRICA
TONSURE	TONZURA
TOO MUCH	TROPPI
TOOL	STRUMMIANTU
TOOL TO BEAT WOOD	MANGANU
TOOLS	STIGLJI
TOOTH	DENTE
TOP- COAT	SCIMISSU
TOP OF A TREE OR MOUNTAIN	CURINIALLU
TOP STITCH	SUPRAMMANU
TOP-COAT	SUPRABBITU
TORMENT	TURMIANTU
TORMENTED, AFFLICTED	AFFRÌTTU
TORN TO SHREDS	LINZE LINZE
TORRENT	JÚMARA
TORTURE	TURTURA
TORTURES	SIVÌZZIE
TOUCH	TRAPPATA
TOUCH	TUCCATA
TOUCHED, MOVED	COMMOSSU
TOUCHY	CAZZILLUSU
TOUCHY	ZILLUSU
TOUGH, HARD	TOSTA

TOW	LINAZZA
TOWARD	MBIARSU
TOWARDS	MBERRU
TOWN	PAISE
TOXIC	TUASSICU
TRACE	TRAZZA
TRACING	TRAZZATU
TRACK	VITTA
TRACTOR	TRATTURE
TRAIN	TRENU
TRAINER (FEMALE)	MASTRA
TRAINER (MALE)	MASTRU
TRAITOR	TRADITURE
TRANQUILLITÀ	TRANQUILLITATE
TRANSFORMED, TURNED PALE	STRACANGIATU
TRANSPORT	TRASPUARTU
TRAP	TAGLIOVA
TRAP	TRANIÀLLU
TRAP	TRAPPUVA
TRAP FOR MICE	VISCIUÀTTUVA
TRAY	GUANTÍARA
TREAD	VATTISTRATA
TREASURE	TESORU
TREATMENT	TRATTAMIAN TU
TREE	ARBERU
TREE TRUNK	ARVAME
TREE TRUNK	TRINCUNE
TREES	ARVURI
TRELLISWORK	CANNIZZU
TREMBLING	TREMUUVUSU
TREMOR	TREMULIZZU
TRICK, DEVILRY	DIAVULERIA
TRICORN (HAT)	TRIMMICCI
TRIP	VIÁGGIU
TRIPOD	TRÍPIDU
TROLLEY CAR	HILUVIA
TROMBONE	TRUMBUNE
TROPEA	TRUPÍA
TROUSSEAU	CORREDU
TROWEL	MANÍPUVA
TRUCK	CÁMIU
TRUE	VERU
TRUMPER	TRUMBETTIERE
TRUMPET	TRUMBA
TRUMPET	TRUMBETTA

TRUNK	BAÚLLU
TRUNK	TRUNCU
TRUST	HIDUCIA
TRUSTWORTHY	HIDATU
TRYING TO HEAR	ASULIARE
TUBE	TUBBU
TUBERCULOSIS	LETTICIA
TUBERCULOSIS	TUBERCULOSI
TUB-THUMPER	TRIATISTA
TUCK IN SHEETS	SBERSA
TUESDAY	MARTI
TUFF	TUFU
TUMBLE	VANDUVU
TUMBLER-DOWN	DERRUPÁTU
TUMBLER-DOWN	PERRUPATU
TUMBLING DOWN	RUAZZUVUNI
TUMOUR	TUMURE
TUNA FISH	TUNNU
TUNNEL FOR SALAMI	SANGERELLA
TURKEY	NDIANU
TURKEY	TACCHINU
TURN	GIRAVOTA
TURN	GIRU
TURN	TURNU
TURNCOAR	VOTA-VANDERA
TURNED UP	DIVRAZZATU
TURNED-OFF	STUTATU
TURNED-UP NOSE, CONCEITED	NASCA TISA
TURNING	VUTATA
TURNING AND TWISTING	VACAVIAGNU
TURNIP	RAPA
TURRET	TURRETTA
TURTLE	TARTARUCA
TWELVE	DUDICI
TWENTY	VINTI
TWIG	SCUARPU
TWIGS	SARCINÉLLA
TWISTED	NTORCINIÀTI
TWO HUNDRED	DUICIANTU
TYING	LIGATÙRA
TYPE OF GRASS	JERMANACA
TYPE OF PASTA	CANNARUZZIALLI
TYPE OF SPAGHETTI DISH	MULLICATA
TYPE OF WHEAT	MAJORCA
TYPE OF WOOL	CARAVELLISE

TYPHOID FEVER, TEAM SUPPORT	TIFU
UGLY	BRUTTU
UGLY AND DISAGREEABLE	PESC-CARU
UGLY AND SHABBY	MURVUSU
ULCER	CHJIAGA
ULCERED	CHJAGATU
UMBRELLA	MBRELLA
UMBRELLA	UMBRELLA
UMBRELLA-MAKER	UMBRELLARU
UNBLEACHED FLAX	STAMUNE
UNBUTTONED	SBUTTUNATU
UNCERTAIN	SCUMPIDARE
UNCIVILIZED MAN	CUATICUNE
UNCLE	ZIU, ZÚ
UNCOMBED	SCARMIGLIATU
UNCONTROLLABLE EXCITATION	SUVIGNU
UNCOOKABLE	SCRUDILE
UNCOVERED	SCUNUCCHIATU
UNDER	SUTTA
UNDER THE CHIN	VARVAGLIU
UNDERGROUND	SUTTATERRA
UNDERHAND	SUTTABANCU
UNDERLING	TIRAPEDE
UNDER-MATTRESS	PAGLIUNE
UNDERPANTS	VRACASSINE
UNDER-SKIRT	SUTTANA
UNDERSTANDING	CUMPRENSIONE
UNDRINKABLE WINE	CIHÈCA
UNFATTY MEAT	NEZZA
UNFIT, RE-FORMED	RIHORMATU
UNFORTUNATE	SBENTURATU
UNGER	HAME
UNGRATEFUL	NGRATU
UNLAWFUL	SPURIU
UNLUCKY	SCARUGNATU
UNLUCKY	SPURTUNATU
UNPLEASANT PERSON	ANTIPATICU
UNRIPE	CRUDU
UNRIPE, SOUR	ACRU
UNSEASONED	DIJJHIAVATU
UNSHARPENED	AMMARRATU
UNSKILLED HELPER	GARZUNE
UNSTABLE	VALINGU
UNSTABLE CLOSET	CATRÍNGUVU

UNTIDY	RIBUSCIATU
UNTIED	SCIÙATU
UNTIED (F)	SCIÚSU
UNTIL WHEN	SINU A QUANDU
UNTRUSTWORTHY PAYER	CURRITIZZU
UPHILL	ALLIRTU
UPHILL	CAPADIARTU
UPPER (OF A SHOE)	TUMÁJIU
UPRIGHT, ALIVE	TISU TISU
UPROAR	PUTIHERIU
UPROAR, RACKET	FRACASSU
UPSET STOMACH	RIVUATAMENTU
UPSIDE DOWN	CAPUSUTTA , SUTTASUPRA
UPSIDE DOWN	VUACCHJI-SUTTA
UPSTAIRS	LASSÚPRA
URINE	PISCIAZZA (VOLG.)
URINE FLOW	PISCIATA (VOLG.)
URSA MINOR (NORTH STAR)	PULLARA
USE	USU
USELESS THING	SPACCIMMA
USELESS WORDS	CACHERE
USELESSLY, CERTAINLY	AVÒGLIA
USHER	SCÍARI
UVULA, CLITORIS	CICINIALLU
VAGRANCY	VACABUNDERÌA
VAINGLORY	VANAGRORIA
VALLEY	VALLU
VALLEY, RAVINE	VALLUNE
VALUE	VALURE
VALUE, GOOD QUALITY	PREGGIU
VAN	HURGONE
VANISHED	SPUMATU
VAT	TINOZZA
VAULT	VOTA
VEAL	VITELLA
VEGETABLE	VIRDURA
VEGETABLE HAIR	CRINU
VEGETABLE PANCAKES	PITTICELLA
VEGETABLE REMAINS	MUNDATINA
VEIL	VELU
VEILED	MBEVÀTU
VELVET	VELLUTU
VENGEANCE	MINDITTA
VERMICELLI	VERMICIALLI
VERTIGO	GIRAMIAN TU

VERY BEAUTIFUL	BELLISSIMU
VERY CLEVER PERSON	AMMAZZATUNE
VERY MAD	NCAZZATU (VOL.)
VERY SILLY	CIOTAGLIUNA
VERY TASTY	NZUCCARATU
VERY THIN, STIFFENED	NTISICATU
VEST, BODICE	CURPETTU
VIA ISONZO	TUAZZU 'E GIUAPPU
VIEW	VIDÙTA
VILLAVY	TAMARRIA
VINEGAR	ACITU
VIPER	VIPARA
VOICE	VUCE
VOLCANO	VURCANU
VOMIT	VÚAMMICU
VOW (TO A SAINT)	VUTU
VULGAR	VURGALE
WAGON	CARRU, VAGUNE
WAISTCOAT	GILÈ
WAISTCOAT	JIPPUNE
WAKE	VIGLIA
WALK, STROLL	CAMINATA
WALKING STICK, STICK	VETTE
WALL	MURU
WALL NICHE	CUNICÉLLA
WALLET	PORTAHÓGLJIU
WALNUT	NUCE
WANDERER	GIRANDULIARI
WANDERING	RAMINGU
WARM	CÁVUDU
WARM	TIAPIDU
WARM PERSON	CORAZZUNE
WARM WINE	VINU-CUATTU
WARMTH	QUADÙRE
WART	PUARRU
WASH-HOUSE, TUB OR BOARD	LAVATURU
WASHING	LAVATINA
WASHING TABLE	STRICATURU
WASH-TUB	BAGNAROVA
WATCH	ROLÓGIU
WATCH STRAP OR BAND	CINTURINU
WATER PUDDLE	GORNA
WATERMELON	MIVUNE AD ACQUA
WAVE	UNDA, UNDATA
WAVY	ONDULATU, UNDUSU

WAX	CIRA
WAX MATCH	CIRINU
WAXED	NCÍRATU (A)
WAY OF SPEAKING	PARRA
WE MUST	AMU
WE WERE	ERAMU
WE, US	NUI
WEAKNESS	DEBBULIZZA
WEAKNESS, TIREDNESS	VILIANZIA
WEALTH	RICCHIZZA
WEALTHY MAN	SIGNURUNE
WEDDING	MATRIMMONIU
WEDGE	CUGNUAVU, NZIPPA, ZIPPA
WEDNESDAY	MIERCUVI
WEED	GRAMIGNA
WEEDING	SPURÍA
WEEK	SIMANA
WEEPING	CHIANGIUTA
WEIGHT	PISU
WEIGHT MEASURE (25 LBS)	RUVA
WELDINGS	SARDATURE
WELL	PUZZU
WELL-DONE	RISCJÚTU
WELL-DRESSED	NTULETTATU
WELL-POLISHED	LUCIDU
WEREWOLF	VUPU MANNARU
WET	MPUSU
WET NURSE	MAMMA 'E LATTE
WET WITH URINE	PISCIATU (VOLG.)
WET, DIPPED, MARRIED	AMMUGLIATU
WETLAND	PANTANU
WHAT A PITY! DAMN IT!	MANNAJA!
WHAT DO YOU WANT?	CCHI BBÚE ?
WHAT SPOILS THE GAME	SCACARELLA
WHATEVER HAPPENS	NTIARI
WHEAT	FRUMENTU, GRANU
WHEAT STACK, SHEAF	TIMUGNA
WHEAT-FILLED CHEST	GRANÀRU
WHEEL	ROTA
WHEELBARROW	CARRIOVA
WHEELBARROW, CART, OLD CROCK	CARRETTA
WHEEL-SHAPED BREAD	RUTIALLU
WHEEZE	RAGU
WHEEZE	RUACCVU
WHEN	QUANDU

WHERE	NDU, NDUVE
WHIM	CAPRICCIU, GULIJU, MURRICUVU
WHIMSICAL	CRAPICCIUSU
WHIMSICAL	MURRICUVUSU
WHINER	CHIJANGIALIMÓRA
WHINER	PIULELLA
WHIP	VURPILE
WHIRLPOOL, MARSH	RÙANZU
WHIRLWIND	SIHUNE
WHISPER	PIPIŦÚ
WHISTLE	HISCH-CHIATTU
WHISTLE, BOASTER	CHIORRU
WHITE	JANCU
WHITE GRAPES	MARCIGLIÀNA
WHITE GRAPES	MARVÀSIA
WHITENESS	JANCHIZZA
WHITEWASH	CÁVUCE (F)
WHITISH	JANCHINASTRU
WHOOPING COUGH	TUSSA CATTIVA
WHY, BECAUSE	PPECCHÌ
WICK	MÍCCIU, STUPPINU
WICKED PERSON	MARVAGGIU
WICKER BASKET	HISCELLA
WIDE	LARGU
WIDE STREET	VARGU
WIDE-OPENED	DIGALLATI
WIDOW	CATTIVA
WIFE	MUGLIÉRA
WILD	VRUSC-CU
WILD FENNEL	HINUACCHJIU 'E TIMPA
WILD PERSON	SCAPIZZACUALLU
WILL POWER	VULUNTÀ
WILLOW-MADE CONTAINER	HISCINI
WIND	VIANTU
WIND, STORM, DOWNPOUR	TRUPÍA
WINDOW	HINÉSTRA
WINE OR OLIVE-PRESS	CUANZU
WINE-PRESS	TURCHIU
WING, ARM PIT	SCILLA
WINK	ZINNATA, ZINNU
WINTER	VÍARNU
WINTER PERIOD	VERNÀTA
WISDOM	SAPIANZA
WISE	JUDIZZIUSU, SAPENZIÚSU
WISH	AGURIU

WISHED	DISIÀVA
WITCHCRAFT	MAGARÍA, MAJÍA
WITH CONSCIENCE	NCUSCIANZA
WITH THE WIND	SUTTAVIANTU
WITHERED	MPASSUVATU
WITHIN THE BODY	NCUARPU
WITHIN THE THROAT	NCANNA
WITHIN, INSIDE	INTRA
WITTY	SPIRITUSU
WIZARD	MAGU
WOLF	VUPU
WOMAN'S MAN, FLIRT	HIMMINÁRU
WONDER	MERAGLIA
WONDER, PRACTICAL JOKE	GABBU
WOOD	LIGNU, LÍMUNI, LÍMUNU
WOOD AXIS	LISTUNE
WOOD BLOCK	ZIPPUNE
WOOD CABIN	BARRACCA
WOOD DEVICE TO HANG PIGS	MANGHIALLU
WOOD HANGER FOR PIGS	GAMBÍALLU
WOOD SORREL	VISCIUVA
WOOD STICK	CIGLIA
WOODBAR	STANGA
WOODEN SPOON	CUCCHIARA
WOODS	BOSCU, CUASC-CU, MACCHJI
WOODY	LIGNÛSU
WOOL SWEATER	SUVERA
WOOL-WINDER	ANIMUVU
WORD	PAROVA
WORKED	LAVURATU
WORKED-UP	RESBIGLIATU
WORKER	HATIGATURE
WORKING TABLE	RIPIÀNU
WORLD	MUNDU
WORMS	VIARMI
WORN	CUNZUMATU, STRUTTU
WORSE	PIAJÛ
WORTHWHILE	CUMBENA !
WOUND	HERITA
WOUNDED MAN	ACCIÒMU
WRATH, FRENZY	ZIRRA
WRECK	SCASCIUNE
WRETCH	DISGRAZIATU
WRETCHED	SCÛNSUVATA
WRINKLED	ARRAPPATU, ARRIZZATU

WRINKLED, ANGRY	NGRIGNATU
WRIST CUFF	PUZÌNU
WRONG	SCACATU, TUARTU
WRUNG	TURCIÙTU
YAWN	ALAMIANTU
YAWNED	ADAVA
YEAR	ANNU
YEAST	LIAVITU
YELLOW	GIALLU
YELLOWED	NGHJELINATA
YELLOWISH	GIALLINUSU
YELLOWISH FACE	HACCIA 'E MUARTU
YESTERDAY	IARI
YOKE	JUVU
YOU	VUI
YOU (2 ND PERS. SINGULAR)	TUNI
YOU WENT	JISTI
YOUNG BOOR	TAMARRIALLU
YOUNG BOY	GLIÒGLIARU
YOUNG DAUGHTER	HIGLICELLA
YOUNG FEMALE PEASANT	PACCHIÀNA
YOUNG KID	GUAGLIUNIALLU, QUATRARIALLU
YOUNG MADONA	MADUNNELLA
YOUNG MALE	MASCULILLU
YOUNG MAN	GIUVANE
YOUNG MARE, SHAPELY WOMAN	STACCA
YOUNG PIG	PURCELLUZZU
YOUNG ROSTER	GALLUZZU
YOUNG SHEPHERD	PECURARIALLU
YOUNG SON	HÍGLICIALLU
YOUR	VUASTRU
YOUR AUNT	ZZÍATA
YOUR BROTHER	FRÁTETTA
YOUR FATHER	PÁTRETТА
YOUR GRANDFATHER	NANNUTA
YOUR LORDSHIP	USSURÌA, VUSSURÌA
YOUR MOTHER	MAMMÁTA
YOUR SISTER	SÚARTA
YOUR UNCLE	ZZÍUTA
YOUR WIFE	MUGLIÉRATA
YOUTH	GIUVENTÙTE
ZERO	ZERU
ZINC	ZZINCU
ZUCCHINI	CUCUZZIALLU
ZUCCHINI FLOWERS	TALLI

LAGHITAN CUISINE

Among other things, the Calabrese cuisine depends on **spiritual beliefs, religious events** and **ancient customs** that originated during the period of *Magna Graecia*. For instance, during Christmas it was a tradition to serve thirteen courses and during Easter to serve the lamb. The typical Calabrian cuisine is a prototype of the Mediterranean diet: it is simple, genuine and healthy but also characterized by strong flavours, such as, red pepper ("*peperoncino*").

Many types of **cheese** (caciocavallo, provola, scamorza, ricotta and pecorino) are produced with cow, goat and sheep milk.

Among all the **vegetables**, Calabrese people prefer *eggplants*, parmigiana style or croquettes ("*purpette*"), *potatoes* with *green peppers*, boiled *chicory*, *asparagus*, *mushrooms* ("*silli*") and *tomatoes*.

Of all the **fruits**, particularly appreciated are *citrus fruits*, such as, the Clementines of Calabria, *chestnuts*, and *figs* which are covered with spices and dried fruit (almonds, walnuts) to make the famous "*cruccette*" (cross-shaped).



Among the typical regional **sweets**, the most popular are the honey based "*mustazzuoli*" which may have different shapes. "*Scalille*", "*turdilli*" and "*cullurielli*" which are made during the Christmas holidays.

Extra virgin olive oil is the main seasoning, rich in antioxidant substances and used for all types of dishes; it is rarely replaced by lard.

Pastas which is mostly homemade and always present on our tables may be served with a simple fresh tomato sauce with basil or with ragu sauce of different types.

A traditional dish prepared for religious festivity or special days is baked "*sagna*" based on layers of homemade pasta (lasagne) topped with small fried meatballs, slices of hard-boiled eggs, slices of spicy salami, caciocavallo cheese and grated pecorino cheese.

Minestrone that uses legumes, is very common in our culinary tradition since it replaced meat in the peasant's diet and it's tasty, cheap and healthy. The most used legumes are the *fava beans* served as a purée of dry fava beans, very nutritious, either with stale bread or pasta; *beans* with pasta or tripe; *peas*, *lentils* and *chickpeas* combined with pasta.

The baby fish called "*rosmarina*" is used to make small fritters or utilized to make a pie known as "*arriganata*".

Hot pepper ("*pipe russu*"), probably introduced in Calabria by the Saracens, is one of the basic ingredients of our culinary tradition, not only to give flavour to almost every dish but also to make typical regional salami.



- **LAGHITAN CUISINE RECIPES** *written in Laghitan dialect and translated into English for the benefit of nephews and grandnephews of our first Laghitan immigrants.*

Cuisine recipes were very important in keeping united the members of Laghitan families as they kept them together as they consumed the food that reminded them of their childhood and of the relatives living in the Old World.

MAIN COURSE RECIPES

TOMATO SAUCE (CUNSERVA 'e PIMBIDORU)

- **crushed tomatoes** 28 oz (passata 'e pimbidoru)
- **onion chopped** 1 (cipulla tagliuzzata)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uagliu d'alive)
- **tomato paste** 1 can (cuncentratu 'e pimbidoru)
- **salt and pepper** (sale e pipe)
- **basil leaves** (hoglie 'e vasilicu) 3
- **water** 1/2-1 cup (acqua)



Intra na cassarola, mintacce uagliu d'alive.

Arrussica na cipulla tagliata e quand'ie bella 'ndurata, mintacce 'u cuncentratu 'e pimbidoru, giralu e 'mbisc-calu all'uagliu.

Jettacce 'a passata 'e pimbidoru, na menza tazza 'e acqua, sale e pipe.

Lassala a fuocu avutu e quandu cumincia a vullare, vascia 'u fuocu e mintacce 'u vasilicu.

'Ncuverchjala e vassala vullare chjanu chjanu 'ppe due ure e gira 'u sucu ogni tantu.

Cucina 'a pasta, scuvala, mintala intra na gavata, jettacce 'a cunserba, remina e grattacce na puacu 'e pecurinu.

English Translation

In a large pot add your olive oil.

Sauté your onions until golden brown, don't burn but obtain a blonde color.

Add the tomato paste. Break up the paste and let it melt in the oil.

Add crushed tomatoes, 1/2-1 cup of water, salt and pepper.

Let the sauce come to a boil then lower to low heat. Add fresh basil leaves.

Cover and cook for 2 hours on low heat. Stir it occasionally while it simmers.

BRODU VACCINU (BEEF SOUP)

- **Carne vaccina** (beef) 1 lb
- **Uassu** da gallarella du pasturiu (ankle bone)
- **Patate** 2 (potatoes)
- **Acciu** 2 crosc-che (celery) 2 legs
- **Cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **Pastinache** 2 (carrots)
- **Petrusinu** (parsley)
- **Pimbidori** frischi o pivati (tomatoes) fresh or peeled
- **Pasta** (simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi)



"Cumpra nu mienzu chilu 'e carne vaccina e fatte dare du chjanchiari n'uossu jancu da gallarella o du jinuocchju da vacca.

A carne halla a piazzi.

Lava 'a carne e l'uossu.

Mintali intra na cassarova menzana cuputa chjina 'e acqua e supra u huocu avutu.

Quando se minte a vullare, 'cu 'nu cucchiaru caccia na pocu 'a vota tutta a sc-cuma ca se horma de supra.

Vascia 'u huocu, cuverala 'ccu 'llu cuviarchju e falla vullere 'ppe due ure 'bbone, hinu c' 'a carne ie cotta.

Pue mintacce l' urduri: 2 patate rutunde mundate, 2 crosc-che 'e acciu a piazzi, na cipulla picciuva, 2 pastinache tagliate a piazzi, nu pugno 'e petrusinu, e 2 pimbidori maturi o 2 cucchjari 'e pimpadori pivati e sale quantu cci 'nde vuadi.

Ha cocere tuttu culla carne 'ppe na menz'ura e 'llu brodu ia prontu 'ppe 'llu mbisc-care ccu 'llu risu o ccu 'lla pasta: simenta 'e petrusinu o acini 'e pipi cucinati prima intra n'atra cassarova.

M'eradi riscurdatu ca u brodu prima du mbisc-care ccu 'llu risu o ccu 'lla pasta, vue filtratu na puacu 'ppe llu hare venire chjù chiaru."

English Translation

Buy a pound of beef and a piece of beef bone derived from the region below its knee.

Cut the meat into pieces, wash them together with the bone.

Put them inside a pot filled with water and allow it to boil.

With a spoon, remove the foam that rises to the top.

Lower the flame and let it boil for two hours.

Put two peeled potatoes, two celery legs cut in pieces, a small onion, two carrots cut in pieces, a bit of parsley, two tomatoes and a bit of salt.

Let it boil for 30 minutes, filter the beef soup and add it to the pasta you already have cooked.

LENTIL SOUP (*zuppa 'e lenticchje*)

- **chicken broth** (brodu 'e gallina)
- **garlic** 2 or 3 cloves (agliu)
- **celery stalks** chopped 2 (crosch-che 'e acciu minuzzatu)
- **carrots** 2 medium peeled and chopped (pastinache minuzzate)
- **tomato** 1 un-seeded and cubed (pimbidori senza civi a cubicialli)
- **lentils** small brown 16 oz (lenticchje)
- **tomato sauce** 18 oz (sucu 'e pimbidoru)
- **parsley** fresh (petrusinu friscu da troppa)
- **cheese** grated 1/4 cup (casu grattatu)
- **bacon** (pancetta o visjuvaru)
- **onion** 1 (cipulla)
- **olive oil** 3 tablespoons (uagliu d'alive)



Minozza l'agliu, l'acciu, 'e pastinache, i pimbiduri e 'a cipulla.

Si ve piace chjù sapuritu, frija na puacu 'a pancetta o u vijjuvaru.

Intra na cassarova arrussica tuttu e mintacce quattru tazze 'e acqua e na tazza 'e brodu 'e gallina.

Jungiacce 'e lenticchje lavate e lli pimbidori. Falli vullare e pue vascia 'u huocu. Cucina 'ppe 45 minuti e mintacce na puacu 'e sale e pipe.

English translation

Chop the garlic, celery, carrots, tomato and onions. If you prefer more flavor, fry some bacon in oil.

Add the vegetable mixture and sauté it -the longer you sauté, the more flavor will be added to your soup.

Add 4 cups of water and the chicken base (you may use bouillon cubes or chicken broth).

Add the clean rinsed lentils and a can of tomato sauce.

Let it come to a boil lower the heat to simmer.

Cook for 45 minutes.

Add salt and pepper.

BAKED MACARONI (*maccarruni allu hurnu*)

- **pimbiduori pivati** 1 lb. peeled tomatoes)
- **capeccuallu** a cubicialli 1/4 lb (capicollo)
- **agliu** (garlic)
- **grassu 'e puarcu** (pork fat)
- **petrusinu** (parsley)
- **cipulla** 1 (onion)
- **pipe russu vruscente** (hot red pepper)
- **maccarruni** 1 lb. (macaroni)
- **pecurinu grattatu** (grated Pecorino cheese)
- **uagliu d'alive** (olive oil)
- **casucavallu** 1/4 lb.(caciocavallo)
- **ova vullute** 4 (hard boiled eggs)
- **carne macinata** 1/2 lb. (minced meat)
- **mullica 'e pane** (soft part of bread)



Mintiti intra na frissura grande quattru cucchjari 'e uagliu, na pocu 'e grassu 'e puarcu, na cipulla tagliata hina, 'na puacu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu, cubicialli 'e capeccuallu, nu spicchju d'agliu e pezzarielli 'e pipe russu vruscente. Frijiti chjanu chjanu e pue mintiticce i pimdidori e lassatili vullare 'ppe 2-3 ure.

Vulliti i maccarruni rutti ccu le manu e quandu su cuatti, intra na tiella, stenditili a strati cnzati ccu la cunserva, casu grattatu, pezzarialli 'e casucavallu, helle 'e ova vulluti, purpette 'e carne fritte (hatte 'ccu carne macinata 'e puorcu e de vitella, agliu, petrusinu, mullica 'e pane, n'uavu, sale e pipe). Mintiti 'a tiella intr'u **hurnu** ppe vinti minuti.

English translation

Inside a large frying pan, put four spoonfuls of olive oil, some pork lard, peeled tomatoes, a finely sliced onion, minced parsley, capicollu cut into tiny dices, a garlic clove and tiny pieces of red pepper. Fry slowly and then put in the peeled tomatoes, let it boil and then let it simmer for 2-3 hours.

Break the macaroni manually into pieces and boil them. When they're ready, put them inside a baking dish, put some tomato sauce followed by a layer of macaroni to cover the entire surface, some grated cheese, pieces of caciocavallo, slices of boiled eggs, small fried **meatballs** (previously made with mixed ground pork and beef, garlic, parsley, wet bread, an egg, salt and pepper).

Bake for about 20 minutes.



EGGPLANT PARMIGIANA (*milingiane alla parmigiana*)

- **Milingiane** eggplants 1.5 lbs.
- **Sucu 'e pimbidori** tomato purée 1 lb
- **Ova vulluti** 4 hard boiled eggs
- **Casucavallu** Ciococavallo 8 oz
- **Sazizza vruscente** hot sausage 3 oz
- **Casu grattatu, cipulla, uagliu d'alive e sale gruassu** grated Romano cheese, onion, olive oil and cooking salt



Pulizza 'e milingiane cu na pezza, e cacciacce 'e cudicine.

Halle a felle, mintale intra nu scuvapiatti e cumbogliale 'cu sale gruassu 'e supra ppe le hare jettare l'acqua. Asciuttale cu nu cannavazzu.

Frijale na pocu 'a vota intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciale hora da frissura 'ccu lla cucchiara e sarvale.

Intra n'atra frissura, arrussica cu' l'uagliu d'alive na cipulla tagliata hina. Mintacce u sucu 'e pimbaduori e na pocu 'e sale, e tiani a fuocu vasciu.

Intra na tiella 'e crita, mintacce sutta 'u sucu, e milingiane 'e supra, e pue helle 'e ova vulluti, casu grattatu, casucavallu a piazzi, jindu avanti sempre u stessu nu paru 'e vote, haciandu strati.

Minta a tiella allu hurnu armenu 'ppe 30 minuti.

Se mangianu miagliu si sunu tiepide o fridde.

English translation

Clean the eggplants with a cloth and cut the stems. Slice them in thin slices, sprinkle them with salt, place them in a colander to make them lose their bitter liquid.

Fry them in boiling oil.

In another frying pan, heat some olive oil and cook thin slices of onion until they become golden -brown, pour the tomato purée and some salt, and cook in low flame.

Inside a earthenware pot, put first the cooked sauce, the eggplants next, followed by slices of boiled eggs, grated Romano cheese, pieces of caciocavallo and repeat the entire procedure for three layers.

Bake in the oven for 30 minutes.

Let it cool and eat.

STUFFED SAGNA (*sagna chjina*)

- **Lasagne** 1/2 lb (sagna)
- **Macinatu** (ground beef 1/2 lb)
- **Cunserva 'e pimbidoru** (tomato sauce)
- **Lardu** (lard 4 oz.)
- **Hoglie 'e vasilicu** (bay leaves 2)
- **Cipulla** (onion 1 medium size, finely sliced)
- **Suppressata** (Calabrese spicy salami)
- **Ova vulluti** (hard boiled eggs 2 cut into wedges)
- **Mozzarella** 1/4 lb sliced (muzzarella)
- **Pecurinu grattatu** (pecorino cheese 1/3 cup grated)
- **Sale e pipe** (salt and pepper)



Mintiti 'a sagna a vullere ma intra l'acqua ce vanu misi dui cucchjarini 'e uagliu , accussì 'a sagna un se 'mpacchja.

Cacciale hora quandu manca puacu ppe la cuttura e mintale a fila supra na tuvaglia.

Intra na gavata, 'mbisc-ca 400 g 'e macinatu, n'uavu, na pizzicata 'e sale e na puacu 'e pipe e fai 'e purpette grandi cumu na nuce.

Intra na frissura, quadija 50 g 'e grassu 'ccu due foglie 'e vasilicu e mintacce 'e intra 'e purpette 'ppe l'arrussicare. Cacciale hora e sarvale.

Intra na tiella mintacce, a strati, 'na puacu 'e cunserva, nu stratu 'e sagna, cunserva, helle 'e ova, sazizza e muzzarella, purpettini, pecurinu grattatu, sale e pipe.

Minta allu hurnu a 200°C 'ppe 40 minuti. Cacciala e mangiala cavuda.

English translation

Cook the lasagna in salted boiling water to which a few tablespoons of olive oil have been added to keep the lasagna from sticking together.

Remove them undercooked and line them up on a clean cloth to cool.

In a bowl, mix 1/2 lb of meat, 1 egg, a pinch of salt and some pepper and shape them into meatballs about the size of walnuts.

Heat 2 oz. of lard in a pan with 2 bay leaves and brown the meatballs. Drain well and set aside.

Heat the remaining 2 oz. of lard in the same pan and sauté the onion and sausages; drain and set aside.

Cover the bottom of a large baking pan with tomato sauce and a layer of lasagne. Over this spread the sliced hard-boiled egg, mozzarella and sausages, meatballs and pecorino.

Bake for about 40 minutes at 400°F: as soon as the surface is golden brown, remove from the oven and serve.

STUFFED PEPPERS (*Pipi cchjini*)

Uagliu d'alive 2-3 cucchjari (olive oil) 2-3 spoonfuls
Carne 'e puarcu e vaccina macinata (pork and beef ground meat) 1 lb
Cipulla 'a felle hine (onion) finely chopped
Agliu 2-3 spicchji (garlic) 2-3 cloves
Pimbidori (2) a cubicialli (tomatoes) 2 diced into cubes
Ova (2) eggs
Pecurinu grattatu (grated Pecorino cheese)
Petrusinu, sale (parsley, salt)



Lava e asciutta i pipi. Tagliali 'e 'nu latu a n'atru, sutta 'e cudicine, cacciandu i civi 'e intra.

Intra na frizzura mintacce uagliu d' alive e arrussica 'na cipulla e nu spicchju d'agliu minuzzati.

Mintacce intra 'a carne macinata, arrussicala e reminala 'ppe 'u la fare rimanire 'mpacchjata. Jetta 'u grassu ch'ié d'esciutu. Jungiacce 'u petrusinu, 'u vasilicu and i pimbidoori. Cucina e fermate quando ie dissiccata.

Mintala intra nu piattu hundu e quando è fridda, 'mbisc-cacce 'ccu le manu dui ova e pecurinu.

Inchja i pipi 'ccu sta 'mbisc-catina 'e carne macinata, mintacce 'e supra na puacu 'e cunserva, mintali intra 'na tiella larga untata 'e uagliu e 'mpurnali 'a 180°C 'ppe 30-40 minuti.

English translation

Wash and dry the peppers. Cut the top horizontally and remove the seeds within.

In a frying pan add olive oil and brown thin slices of onion and garlic.

Place the minced meat in another frying pan and cook it until it loses its pinkish color, turning it with a wooden spoon. Drain the excess fat. Add the parsley, basil leaf and tomatoes and cook until all the water has evaporated.

Place it in a bowl and when it cools, add two eggs and the grated Pecorino cheese, mixing it manually.

Place them on a greased cookie sheet pan, bake them at 350-375 °F for 30-40 minutes.

Take them out and put a bit of tomato sauce on top.

MEATBALLS (*purpette 'e carne*)



- **ground meat** - beef/pork 2 lbs (*carne 'e puarcu e vaccina macinata*)
- **garlic** minced cloves 2 or 3 (*spicchju 'e agliu frappatu*)
- **parsley** chopped finely 1/4 cup (*petrusinu minuzzatu*)
- **cheese** Romano grated - 1/2 cup (*Pecurinu grattatu*)
- **black pepper** and **salt** (*pipe nivuru e sale*)
- **bread crumbs** 1 cup (*pane grattatu*)
- **eggs** 3 (*ova*)
- **water** 1/2 cup (*acqua*) 1/2 brudera

'Mbisc-ca tutti 'i 'ngredienti intra 'na gavata.

Pigliatinde 'na puacu 'a vota hurmandu na palla 'e quattru centimetri 'e diamentru.

Frijale e 'mbasc-cale intra 'a cunserva 'e pimbiduru e vassale vullere 'ppe tri ure.

English translation

Mix all your ingredients in a large bowl.

Take a little meat and roll it -you can use a ice cream scooper for perfectly sized meatballs or eyeball it.

Fry them.

Add them to tomato sauce and cook them for 3 hours.

PASTA with BREADCRUMBS and ANCHIOVIES (PASTA 'CCU LA MULLICA)

- **Anchovies** (4) alici
- **Extra-vergin olive oil** (1/3 cup) uagliu
- **Breadcrumbs** (4 tablespoons) pane grattatu
- **Chili pepper flakes** (pipe russu a piazzu)
- **Garlic** clove (spicchju d'agliu)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Spaghetti or linguine** (1 lb)



Intra 'na frissura mintiticce uagliu abbondante, frijiti 'nu spicchju d'agliu e cacciatilu quandu è 'nduratu.

Mintiticce l'alici a pezzarialli e quandu se scioglianu, jungiticce pane grattatu e pipe russu.

Alla pasta cotta jettaticce 'sta cunditura e mintitice 'e supra na puacu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu.

English translation

Clean and filet the anchovies. Heat the olive oil in a pan and sauté the anchovies until they dissolve and become a paste.

In another pan, toast the breadcrumbs.

Add the chili pepper.

Cook the pasta in lightly salted boiling water.

Drain and toss with the anchovy paste, then with the breadcrumbs.

Serve hot.

SIDE DISHES

ALIVE VIRDE, AMMACCATE, JACCATE, DISSUSSATE e CUNZATE

Green olives, crushed, split, unpitted and dressed with condiments

"Jacca nu chilu 'e alive viridi, caccia l'uassu, lavale e mintale dintra l'acqua fridda intra 'nu buccacciu. Cangia l'acqua ogni juarnu hinu ca diventanu duci.

Un te dimenticare ca quando l'alive sunu intra l'acqua, vuanu cumbergiate cu nu cuviarchju o nu piattu pe le hare stare sutta si nnoni se hanu nivure.

Quando diventanu duci, sculale intra nu scuvapasta e ogni tantu, girale eccussi' se scuvanu miegliu. Pue stringiale horte culle manu na pocu 'a vota e si tieni nu frappapatate, horse ie miagliu de manu.

Pue mintale intra na 'nzalatera larga e ce jiatti na puacu 'e sale, tantu quantu vastadi, uagliu, agliu minuzzatu hinu hinu, finuacchju 'e timpa e 'ppe na puacu 'e culure e gustu, pipe russu tagliuzzatu".



English translation

"Wash and crush the green olives with a meat pounder, unpit them and place them inside a container filled with water, changing the water every day for about 5-7 days until they turn from bright green to green -brown and sweet (taste them to find out). All the olives must remain fully immersed in water.

Drain them by pouring them in a colander, squeeze them and place a weight over them as a plate over which a bowl of water is placed to squeeze all the water out from the olives.

Jam pack the olives into a clean glass jars.

Add salt, olive oil, finely sliced garlic, wild fennel seeds and fresh chili".

EGGPLANT RISSOLE (PURPETTE 'e MILINGIANE)

- **Eggplants** (milingiane) 500g
- **Crushed garlic** (agliu frappatu) (1) using a crusher
- **Grated bread** (pane grattatu) 1/2 cup
- **Romano grated cheese** (Pecurinu grattatu)
- **Egg** (uavu) (1)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Oregano** (riganu)
- **Salt** (sale)



Pulizza 'e milingiane cu na pezza.

Halle vullare.

Cacciale d'u huacu quandu su cotte, e refriddale sutta l'acqua.
Stringiale 'ccu 'lle manu haciandu escere l'acqua.

Minuzzale supra nu tagliere cu nu curtiallu grande.

Mbisc-cale cu n'agliu frappatu, quattru cucchjari 'e casu grattatu, sale, n'uavu, na puacu 'e petrusinu minuzzatu e riganu.

Remina, e pigliandu na puacu a vota, haciandu hurme ad uavu frappatu, frija haciandule natate intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciale hora cu lla cucchjara.

Sanu miagliu si su fridde.

English translation

Clean the egg plants, boil them, when cooked remove them and cool them under running water, squeeze them with your hands, using a chopping board and a large knife, cut them into small pieces. Mix them with the crushed garlic, four spoonfuls of grated cheese, salt, an egg, a bit of chopped parsley and some oregano. Taking small amounts, squeeze them with both hands to obtain the shape of flattened eggs. Cook them in boiling oil. Remove them with a draining spoon and allow them to cool before eating them.

POTATOES and FRIED PEPPERS (PATATE ccu PIPI FRITTI)



- **Potatoes** (patate)
- **A red, a yellow and a green pepper** (nu pipe russu, n'atru virde e n'atru giallu)
- **Rosemary, a clove of garlic, oregano, salt** (rosmarinu, nu spicchiu d'agliu, riganu, sale)
- **Extra-vergin olive oil** (uagliu 'ppe frijare)

Munda 'e patate e tagliale a spicchj gruassi.

Quandu l'uagliu vulle, frijale a huacu mediu.

Mentre frijanu, taglia i pipi e mintali 'nziane alle patate quandu cumincianu a s'arrussicare, mintiandu u huacu a 'llu minimu e frijandu 'ppe 5-10 minuti.

Mintacce 'u sale, riganu, rosmarinu ed agliu e chjine 'u vue, na puacu 'e pipe nivuru.

Quandu i pipi su ccuatti, aza 'u huacu 'ppe fare arrussicare tuttu, senza hare vrusciare nente.

English translation

Peel the potatoes and slice them into large pieces.

When the oil boils, fry them over a medium flame.

While still frying, when the potatoes begin to become reddish, cut the peppers and mix them to the potatoes, continuing to fry over a low flame for another 5-10 minutes.

Sprinkle some salt, oregano, rosemary and small pieces of garlic.

When the peppers are cooked, increase the flame so that everything becomes reddish-brown, avoiding to burn them.

POTATO CROQUETTES (PURPETTE 'e PATATE)



- **Potatoes** 12 oz (patate)
- **Flour** 4 oz (harina)
- **Eggs** 2 (ova)
- **Milk** (latte)
- **Grated Romano cheese** (pecurinu grattatu)
- **Garlic** (agliu)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Black pepper** (pipe nivuru)
- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulliti 'e patate, pivatele e mintitile intra 'u frappa-patate.

'Mpastatile supra 'u timpagnu 'ccu l'ova, 'u casu grattatu, 'u petrusinu , l'agliu minuzzatu, pipe e sale.

Pigliati 'na cucchjarata 'a vota e 'ccu le manu facitile a hurma 'e nu cilindru.

Frijitile intra uagliu vullente abbondante.

Quando sunu arrussicate, cacciatale hora ccu na cucchjara e mintitile intra nu piattu 'ccu carta 'e cucina chi se suca l'uagliu.

English translation

Boil the potatoes, peel and crush them with a potato ricer. Mix and knead them with the eggs, grated cheese, parsley, minced garlic, pepper and salt. Taking a spoonful at a time, rolling it manually, shape it to an elongated egg and fry in abundant olive oil. When they become light brown, remove them with a large draining spoon and place them in a dish with kitchen absorbent paper.

RICE CROQUETTES (PURPETTE 'E RISU)



- **Rice** 1/2 lb (risu)
- **Eggs** 2 (ova)
- **Grated cheese** (casu grattatu)
- **Parsley** (petrusinu)
- **Grated bread** (pane grattatu)
- **Black pepper** (pipe nivuru)
- **Olive oil** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Salt** (sale)

Vulla 'u risu in acqua salata, scuvatelu e 'mbisc-catelu ccu l'ova sbattute, u casu grattatu, u petrusinu minuzzatu e lu pipe.

Haciti 'e purpette, 'mpanatele ccu pane grattatu e frijitile intra uagliu vullente.

Cacciatele hora ccu na sc-cumarola e pusatile supra carta 'e cucina ppe eccussì l'uagliu si 'nde esce.

English translation

Boil the rice in salty water, drain it, mix it with beaten eggs, grated cheese, minced parsley and pepper.

Form the croquettes, cover them with bread crumbs and fry them in boiling oil.

Remove them with a straining spoon and place them on kitchen absorbent paper to let the oil out.

TURNIPS with SAUSAGES (VRUOCCULI 'e RAPA e SAZIZZE)

- **Extra vergin olive oil** (uagliu d'alive)
- **Turnips** (vruacculi 'e rapa)
- **Salt** (sale)
- **Spicy Calabrese sausage** (sazizza calabrise vruscente)
- **Garlic** (agliu)



Pulizza i vruacculi, taglia e jetta 'e cudicine toste.

Jetta 'e hoglie gialluse e i juri.

Tagliali 'a piazzu medi e lavalu sott'acqua.

Vulla 'ppe 15 minuti na sazizza frisca, pungiala 'ccu 'na hurcina 'ppe le hare escere 'u grassu.

Intra n'atra frissura, mintacce uagliu e 'nu spicchju d'agliu.

Frija e mintacce 'i vruacculi quandu sunu ancora bagnati.

Mintacce 'u sale e coverale 'ccu lu cuviarchju. Primu 'un se puonu reminare ma pue se dissiccanu.

Lassatili cucinare 'ppe 20 minuti e quandu i vruaccuvi su quasi pronti, mintiticce 'a sazizza 'a pezzarialli. Mangiatili quandu su cavudi.

English translation

Clean the turnips and cut the hardest portion of the stems. Throw away the yellow leaves and the flowers. Cut them in middle size pieces and wash them under running water.

While you were doing this, boil the sausage in a pan, piercing it with a fork to allow the fat to come out and remove it with a spoon. Continue with the boiling for 10-15 minutes.

In another frying pan, add olive oil and a clove of garlic. Fry and add the turnips when still wet from the washing and if necessary add some water. Sprinkle with salt and cover the pan.

At first, because of the large volume, it will be difficult to turn the vegetables, but after the volume will decrease considerably. Cook for about 20 minutes. When the turnips are almost ready, add the sausage and allow them to pick up the flavor. Serve warm.

ZUCCHINI FRITTERS (PITTICELLE 'e CUCUZZIALLI)

- **cucuzzialli** 1 lb. (zucchini)
- **harina** 1/2 lb. (flour)
- **russi d'ova** 3 (egg yolks)
- **jancu d'ova** 1 (egg white)
- **acitu 'e vinu jancu**, (white vinegar)
- **uagliu d'alive** (olive oil)
- **sale** (salt)



Pulizza i cucuzzialli ccu na pezza, caccia 'e cudicine, lavalì e tagliali a helle picciuve. Mintale intra u scuvapiatti, jettacce na puacu e sale, e mintacce nu pisu 'e supra (nu piattu, per esempiu).
Quando vidi ca l'acqua de helle è d'esciuta, stringiale cu lle manu e sarvale.

Intra nu piattu hundu, 'mpasta a harina cu l'acqua, tri (3) russi e nu (1) jancu d'ova, sale e 2 cucchiarini d'acitu.
Jungiacce i cucuzzialli e remina.

Frija na cucchiarata 'a vota intra uagliu vullente.
Quando vidi 'e pitticelle arrussicate, cacciale d'u huacu cu na cucchiara .

Sanu miagliu quando sunu ancora cavude.

English translation

Clean the zucchini with a cloth, remove the stems, wash them and cut into small slices. Put them in a colander, sprinkle them with some salt and place a heavy object over them such as a dish to squeeze the water out or squeeze them with your hands.

In a soup plate, pour some flour, add water and mix 3 egg yolks, 1 albumen and 1 teaspoon of vinegar. Add the sliced and squeezed zucchini and mix.

Fry a spoonful at a time within boiling oil.

When the fritters become rosy, lift them up with a wooden ladle.

Eat them when they are still warm.

DESSERTS (DURCI)

BUCCUNOTTI

- flour (harina) 1 lb
- sugar (zuccaru) 1/3 lb
- yeast powder (levatina) 1/2 oz
- vanillin powder (vaniglina) 1/2 oz
- salt (sale)
- lard or butter (lardu o burru) 4 oz
- eggs (ova) 3
- fruit preserve (cherry or grape) marmellata
- powder sugar (for decoration) zuccaru a velu
- tartlet molds (hurme 'ppe tartine) 8 round



Supra 'u timpagnu, passati 'a harina 'ccu lu sitazzu. Hacticce nu bucu 'e mianzu e mintiticce l'ova, a levatina, 'a vaniglina e lu lardu. Lavurati 'u 'mpastu e quandu è pugliu, chjcatilu 'e mianzu e di lati, supra e sutta, e si iadi troppu muallu, mintiticce n'atra pocu 'e harina.

Untate 'e hurme 'ccu burru o 'ccu lardu e 'mparinatile.

Supra 'u timpagnu 'mparinatu, mintiticce nu terzu du 'mpastu e ccu 'nu maccarrunaru 'mparinatu, assuttigliatilu a na grussizza 'e quattru millimitri. Tagliandune nu piazzu na puacu chjiù grande du diametru da hurma, mintitilu 'e intra e 'mpingitilu ccu 'lli jiditi cuntru i lati da hurma, tagliandu chillu chi esciadi 'e hora.

Preparati eccussì tutte 'e uattu hurme, mintiticce intra 'a marmellata e ccu n'atru piazzu 'e 'mpastu assuttigliatu, chiuditi i buccunotti 'mpingiadu 'a hoglia du 'mpastu alli bordi de hurme faciandu pressione ccu li jiditi e tagliandu i piazzu chi escianu hora.

Mintitili supra na quantera 'e landia e 'mpurnatili a 180° C 'ppe 20 minuti. Cacciatili hore, hacitili refriddare e jettaticce supra 'u zuccaru a velu. Mangiatili quandu su friddi.

English translation: Use a strainer to sieve the flour. With your hands form a depression in its center where, starting with the eggs, all the ingredients are placed. Knead manually gently all the products until a soft dough is obtained. To knead the dough, fold the dough in half toward you and press dough away from you with heels of your hands. Give dough a quarter turn and continue folding, pushing, and turning. Continue kneading for 5 minutes or until dough is smooth and elastic, adding more flour to prevent sticking if necessary.

Grease the insides of round tartlet molds with lard or butter and sprinkle them with flour.

On a lightly floured work surface, place about a third of the dough and, using lightly floured rolling-pin, roll out the dough to a thickness of 1/8 inch. Cut a round portion a little bigger than the diameter of the mold. With your fingers, press it inside the mold up to its edges and trim the excess dough. Repeat the procedure for all the molds. With a teaspoon, fill the inside of molds with preserve and cover them with another sheet of dough (at least as wide as its diameter), pressing on the edges to make it adhere to the previous layer. Remove the excess dough. All the excess dough will be then united and with the rolling pin, rolled out to thin sheet that can be used for other buccunotti. Place all the filled tartlets on top a baking-tin and bake at 350 °F for about 20 minutes until the dough is lightly colored. Remove them and let them cool. Dust with powder sugar. Eat them when they cool.

EASTER BREAD (CUZZUPE)

- **white flour** 1 lb (harina janca)
- **beer yeast** 1 oz (levatina)
- **sugar** 1/2 lb (zuccaru)
- **lard** 3 oz (lardu)
- **anise** 2 oz (anice)
- **lemon skin grated** (corchja 'e limone grattatu)
- **eggs** 6 (ova)
- **salt** (sale)



Pigliate na puacu 'e farina e 'mbisc-catila 'ccu la levatina e 'ccu na pocu 'e acqua cavuda, cumbugliatila 'ccu nu cannavazzu e lassatila ripusare a nu pizzu cavudu 'ppe nu paru d'ure.

'Mbis-scatila 'ccu la farina restata 'nziame a quattru ova, l'anice, u zuccaru, u sale e all'urtimu u lardu quadiatu e mianzu squagliatu.

'Mpastati tuttu finu a quandu vene puglia.

Haciti quattru vastuni e attorciniatili vassandu supra nu bucu ppe ce mintare intra n'uavu vullutu e curratu.

Mintiti 'e cuzzupe intra na guanteru 'e landia, 'untata e 'mparinata.

Lassatile criscere ppe nu paru d'ure.

'Mpurnatile a 170 °C hinu a quandu 'un diventanu 'ndorate.

English translation

Take some flour and mix it with yeast and a bit of warm water forming a dough.

Let it grow in a warm place for a few hours.

Add to the rest of the flour and add four eggs, anise, sugar, salt and melted lard.

Knead the dough until it becomes soft and elastic.

Form four long sausage shaped cylinders, at its middle portion leave a round space to fit a hard boiled colored egg and twist the two ends with each other (as you see in the picture).

Place the Easter pastries on a greased baking tray covered with flour.

Before baking them, let them "grow" for about two hours. Bake them for two hours at 330 °F until they become golden brown.

CIAMBRELLE (DOUGHNUTS)

- **Ova:** (eggs) 6
- **Harina:** (flour) 2 lb.
- **Carvunatu:** (baking soda) 1/2 teaspoon
- **Zuccaru:** (sugar) 2 cups
- **Acqua** (water) 1/2 cup
- **Janchi d'ova:** (egg albumen) 2

'Mbisc-ca 'a farina, ova e carvunatu. 'Mpasta supra 'u timpagnu e si 'a pasta ie troppu molla, jungiacce n'atra puacu 'e harina.

Pigliande na puacu 'a vota, haciandu primu vastuni e pue ciambrelle rutunde cu' lli buchi picciuvi mianzu. 'Ppe ogni uavu, ce venanu dui taralli.

Intra na tijella untata 'e grassu e 'mparinata, mintacce i taralli.

Cociali allu furnu già cavudu a 230 °C ppe 15 minuti, e senza rapere 'a porta du hurnu, vassali ppe n'atri 5 minuti a 190° C.

Pue, atturra i taralli cu zuccaru (2 tazze), acqua (1/2 tazza) e janchi d'ova (2).

Minta a cocere intra na cassarola, a huacu vasciu, 'u zuccaru e l'acqua.

Jungiacce i janchi d'ova crisciuti sbattianduli horte horte, hacianduli criscere cumu na vambagia.

Atturra i taralli.

Mangiali quandu su friddi."



English translation

Mix flour, baking soda and eggs. Knead on a working board and if the dough is too soft, add some extra flour. Take parts of the dough to roll out long round sticks, cut them in pieces and make doughnuts with small hole in the center. For every egg used, two doughnuts can be obtained. Grease a baking tray, flour it, and place the doughnuts. Bake them at 440°F for 15 minutes and without opening the oven door, let them bake for another 5 minutes at 370°F.

Then, **frost the doughnuts** with sugar (2 cups), water (1/2 cup) and albumens (2).

In a pot pour the sugar and water and cook them over a low flame. Add the egg whites that rose into a foam after beating them with a fork with circular movements inside a bowl. Frost the doughnuts with it and eat them when they're cool.

MUSTAZZUOVI (HONEY COOKIES)

- **Fig honey** (mele 'e hicu) 12 oz
- **Flour** (harina) 1 lb
- **Yeast powder** (liavitu) 1 envelope
- **Egg yolks** (russi d'ova) 4
- **Cinnamon** (cannella) 1/3 teaspoon
- **Baking soda powder** (carvunatu)
- **Cream of tartar** (crema 'e tartaru)
- **Olive oil** (uagliu d'alive) 1 teaspoon

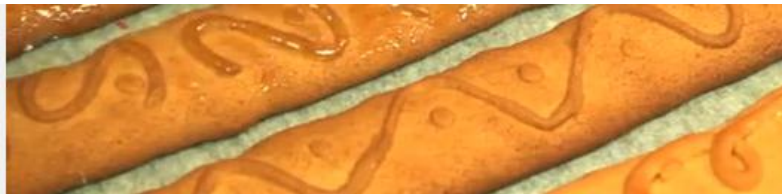


"Sbatta i russi d'ova, 'mbisc-canducce dui cucchiarini 'e uagliu.

Mintacce intra 'u carvunatu, 'a crema 'e tartaru, e jungiacce 'u mele e la farina (hinu a quandu u 'mpastu diventa pugliu ma non troppu).

Lavura a pasta ccu llu maccarrunaru haciandu nu spessore 'e nu centimetru 'e mianzu.

Pigliatinde na pocu 'a vota, haciandu 4-5 vastuni larghi 4 cm e luanghi 30 cm.



Se puanu 'mbellire pigliandu na puacu 'e mpastu 'ppe fare palline e serpentialli che se 'mpacchjanu supra i vastuni.

Se mintanu intra na tiella untata 'e grassu e 'mparinata, e se 'mpurnanu ppe vinti (20) minuti a 180 °C. Quandu tenanu 'a crosta 'ndurata, se caccianu du furnu, se 'mpennellanu'ccu llu mele e si ce jettanu i diavulilli.

Se mangianu quandu su friddi".

English translation

"Beat the egg yolks, add one teaspoon of oil, baking powder, tartar cream and honey. Add, a little at a time, the flour until a soft-medium dough is obtained. On a work surface, roll flat to a thickness of 1/2 inch. Cut 5 long rectangular pieces, 1,5 in. wide and 10 in. long. Cook in the oven at 350°F for 20 minutes. Remove from the oven, brush them with honey, decorate them with other dough shaped into tiny balls, "S" or snake shaped forms and sprinkle on top the tiny colored candy. Eat them cold".

POTATO DOUGHNUTS (CULLURIALLI)

- farina (flour) 1 lb.
- patate vullute (boiled potatoes) 2 or 3
- levatina (yeast)
- sale (nu cucchjaru) salt
- zuccaru (nu cucchjarinu) sugar 1/2 teaspoon
- acqua (water 10 oz.)
- uogliu d'alive (olive oil 1.5 qts)



Vulla due patate, frappale (mbisc-cate cu na puacu 'e acqua vullente) e halle refriddare.

Supra 'u timpagnu, mintacce 'a harina e jungicce na puacu a vota 'e patate frappate, 'a levatina, 'u sale, 'u zuccaru e na puacu 'e acqua menza cavuda.

Cumincia a 'mpastare, jettacce l'acqua na puacu 'a vota, e quandu 'a pasta è puglia e liscia, mintila intra na gavata 'mparinata e facce 'e supra nu tagliu 'a cruce. Cumbugliela cu nu sarviettu e na cuverta 'e lana e mintila a nu pizzu cavudu senza spifferi 'ppe tri-quattru ure e cacciala quandu crisciandu, diventa lu duppiu.

Pigliande na pocu 'a vota, haciandu tanti panicialli e mintali supra 'u timpagnu 'mparinatu.

Cumbugliali 'ccu nu cannavazzu e de supra, na cuverta 'e lana. Lassatili criscere n'atra puacu.

Intra na frissura funda, chjina tri-quarti 'e uagliu vullente, posa chjanu chjanu i panicialli mentre ccu lu jiditu grande, hacce nu bucu mianzu e attenzione alli sc-chicci.

Dopu nu minutu o dui, quandu vidi ca i culluri sunu già arrussicati, votali. Quandu s'arrussica l'atru latu, cacciali hora ccu na cucchjara. Posali supra na pocu 'e carta 'e cucina stisa intra nu piattu chjanu eccussì l'uagliu gucciulia. Mangiativili quandu sunu ancora cavudi.

English translation

Boil two potatoes, mash them with the potato ricer, add a bit of hot water and let them cool. On the working board, add the flour, the mashed potatoes, the liquid yeast, the sugar and some lukewarm water.

Start kneading, adding water to obtain a smooth soft dough. Place it in a floured bowl and with a knife, make a cross-like mark on top. Cover it with a cloth and a woolen blanket and let it sit for about 3-4 hours in a warm place with no air drafts. When it leavens to become double its size, make many small round portions and place them on the working floured board. Cover them with a cloth and a woolen blanket and let them grow some more.

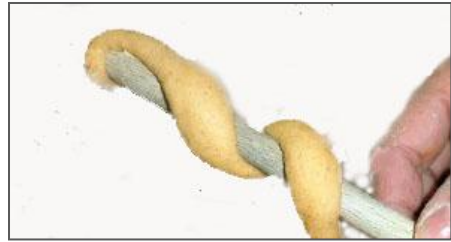
In a deep frying pan, three-quarter filled with hot oil, slowly drop the round dough portions after making a hole in the middle with your thumb, avoiding oil splashes. After a minute or two, when the doughnut are golden-brown, turn them and when the other side is also ready, remove them with a wooden fork placed inside the doughnut holes.

Lay them on top of kitchen absorbent paper placed inside a flat dish, allowing the extra oil to drip. Eat them when they're still warm.



STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN COOKIES (SCALILLE)

- *flour (harina) 1.5 lb.*
- *sugar (zuccaru) 9 spoonfuls*
- *whole eggs (ova) 5*
- *egg yolks (russi d'ova) 5*
- *lard or butter (grassu o burru) 6 spoonfuls*
- *a pinch of cinnamon (na puacu 'e cannella)*
- *aniseed liqueur (biccherinu 'e anice) 1 oz*
- *lemon skin grated (limune)*
- *honey (mele)*
- *tiny colored candy (diavulilli)*
- *corn oil (uagliu ppe frijare)*



"Squaglia u burru a huacu liantu. Supra 'a tavula jettaticce a harina a funtana e mianzu mintiticce l'ova, i russi d'ova, 'a cannella, l'anice, u lardu, u zuccaru e la corchja 'e limone grattata. 'Mpasta horte: hermata quando u 'mpastu iadi mianzu tuastu.

Stiendi 'u mpastu ccu lu maccarrunaru, ti 'nde pigli na pocu a vota, hai vastuni tundi e luanghi chjù o menu de vinti centimetri. Usandu 'u manicu 'e na cucchiara 'e lignu, atturciglia 'u 'mpastu arrutundatu a furma de na scala (cumu vidi alla fotu).

Frijale intra l'uagliu d'alive e quando sunu arrussicate, tirale hora da frissura cu lla cucchiara e hacitile gucciulare supra nu piazzu 'e carta 'e cucina.

Intra na cassarova, squaglia u mele cu lu huacu liantu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miagliu si su friddi."

Frijale intra l'uagliu d'alive e quando sunu arrussicate, tirale hora da frissura cu lla cucchiara.

Quando su fridde, atturratele 'ccu mele. Intra na cassarova, squaglia 'u mele a huacu liantu e mbisc-cacce 'e scalille. Mintacce pue i "diavulilli" e lu zuccaru cu cannella. Sanu miagliu si su friddi."

English translation

In a bowl, mix eggs, sugar, cinnamon, grated lemon skin, anise, molten butter or lard to the the sifted flour, a little at a time until blended and smooth, to obtain a smooth soft dough.

Knead the dough on the work surface until smooth and a bit harder, the divide in small portions. Roll out to form a thin layer, cut a small portions to form cylindrical sticks a bit thicker than breadsticks. Wrap them around a wooden spoon handle to form long spirals.

Carefully remove them from the handle and set them out on a floured cloth.

Heat 2 inches of olive oil and fry until golden. Remove the with a draining spoon . Heat the honey over low heat just until melted, brush on the golden cookies and sprijle them with the tiny colored candy and cinnamon sugar. Let it stand until dry and cold, about 20 minutes.

TURDILLI (HONEYED GNOCCHI)

- **Harina** (flour) 2 lb.
- **Uagliu d'alive** (olive oil) 1.5 cups
- **Vinu muscatu** (muscatel wine) 1 cup
- **Corchja 'e pertugallu** (orange skin)
- **Cannella** (cinnamon)
- **Mele 'e hicu** (fig honey) i lb.
- **Diavulilli** (tiny colored candy)



Intra na cassarola, haciti vullere uagliu e muscatu, corchja 'e pertugallu grattata e na pocu 'e cannella.
Passati 'ccu lu sitazzu 'a harina supra 'u timpagnu a hurma 'e munticiallu e allu centru mintiticce 'u liquidu cavudu 'e prima (uagliu, muscatu, corchja 'e pertugallu e cannella).
Lavurati 'u 'mpastu hin'a quandu diventa pugliu. Haciti vastuni luanghi e tagliatili a piazzu grandi 4 x 6 cm.
Passatili ccu lu jiditu grande supra na hurcina ppe le dare 'e rigature allu turdillu.

Frijitili intra uagliu vullente e azatili cu na cucchiara.

Intra n'atra cassarova, mbisc-ca mele e na menza tazza 'e acqua cavuda, e haciti vullere ppe 5 minuti.

Pue, jungiticce i turdilli già fritti, reminandu cu lla cucchjara.

Mintiti i turdilli a n'atru piattu e de supra jettàticce i "diavulilli" e 'na mpurverata 'e cannella.

Sanu miegliu si su friddi.



English translation

Put the oil, the muscatel wine, the grated orange skin and some cinnamon in a pot and allow them to boil. Sieve the flour and let it fall on the working board to form a pyramidal structure and at its center pour the liquid you had just prepared (oil, wine, etc.).

Knead the dough until it becomes smooth and soft. Take a bit at a time, shape it to obtain long round sticks and cut them into small pieces 1.5 x 2 inches and pass them on the back side of a fork to obtain the typical grooves gnocchi have.

Fry them in hot oil. The cookies first turn light gold, then a light brown, and finally almost a light milk chocolate color. Remove just as they get to this color or a little before. Drain

on paper towels.

In another pan put the honey and a half cup of hot water and let it boil for 5 minutes.

While still hot, put the cookies inside and mix with a wooden spoon.

Put then in a dish, sprinkle the colored tiny candy and a little cinnamon. Serve them cold.

UVA ALLU SPIRITU (grapes preserved in alcohol)

- **Uva zibibbu** janca o nivura (white or black muscat grape)
- **Cognac** (brandy)



Pigliati uva zibibbu nivura o janca cu la pelle tosta.

Lavatila, hacitila gucciuliare.

Asciuttatila cu nu cannavazzu.

Tagliati i civi vassanducce 'e cudicine attaccate.

Quando i civi sunu bialli asciutti, mintili intra nu buccacciu 'e vitru.

Jettaticce 'e intra 'u cognac, senza vassare spaziu tra nu civu 'e n'atru.

Mbitate strittu strittu 'u cuviarchju e mangiativili cu la salute dopu chi su passati armenu nu paru 'e simane.

English translation

Take white or black muscat grapes with thick skin.

Wash them, let them drip and dry them with a cloth.

Cut the berries leaving attached a small piece of the stalk.

Place them inside a glass jar.

Pour inside the brandy without leaving space between berries.

Screw tightly the jar cover and wait at least for a few weeks before eating them.

TOURIST GUIDE of LAGO

- **WHERE to SLEEP**

		name	where		phone
		Casa di Ely	Lago Center		349 2265502

- **WHERE to EAT**

	name	where		phone
	Cupiglione	Aria di Lupi		0982 456263
	Sapuri intru u Saccu	Pignanese		348 5840047
	Agrilupi Barone	Aria di Lupi		0982 454544
	La Chimera	Aria di Lupi		0982 456277 348 9793971
	Sole Luna	Greci		349 5855370
	Rondine	Aria di Lupi		0982 454111
	Sfinge	Margi		
	Al Valentino	Paragieri		

- **FEASTS and HOLIDAYS in LAGO**

- 17 JULY: Saint Marina Feast (Patron Saint of Terrati)
- 5 AUGUST: Madonna dei Monti Feast (Our Lady of Mountains)
- 12 AUGUST: Feast of the Laghitan Emigrant
- 13 AUGUST: Carnevale Estivo (Summer Carneval)
- 17 AUGUST: Festa del Peperoncino (Hot Pepper Feast)
- 8 SEPTEMBER: Madonna delle Grazie Feast (Our Lady of Grace)
- 4 OCTOBER: St. Francis of Assisi d'Asissi Holiday (in Vaschi)
- 24 DECEMBER to 10 JANUARY: Nativity Scene in St. Joseph Church

WEB SITES about LAGO

- **Facebook: laghitanel mondo (news for Laghitan emigrants)**
- www.comunelago.it (official site of Lago City Hall)
- www.perlago.it
- **In Cammino rivista on line** (newsletter of St. Nicholas Church)

Pictures of B &B, restaurants, feasts of Lago



Entrance to **Casa di Ely B & B** in Lago



Restaurant Cupiglione in Aria di Lupi (Lago)



Festa del Peperoncino in Lago (17 August 2010): this artist is selling his paintings



Festa del Peperoncino in Lago (2010): housewife is selling home-made turdilli and buccunotti



Two young girls who participated in the **Carneval** (Lago: August 13, 2012)



A jockey on a pony at the **2012 Lago Summer Carneval**



Restaurant Intra 'u Saccu organized "Lago Country" horse riding and barbecues (2014)



Restaurant Intra 'u Saccu with snow Photo by Vincenzo Mazzotti

LAGO COVERED by SNOW



Via Leopoldo Falsetti with the Carabinieri Station on the left



via Pasquale Mazzotti with St. Joseph's Church in the back Photo by Mario Sabatini



Stairs from Pantanello to via Pasquale Mazzotti Photo by Mario Sabatini



St. Joseph's Steeple - Photo by Francesca Mazzuca



View of Lago from Fellito Photo by Raffaele Sicoli



View of Lago from Pignanese Photo by Massimo Mazzotta

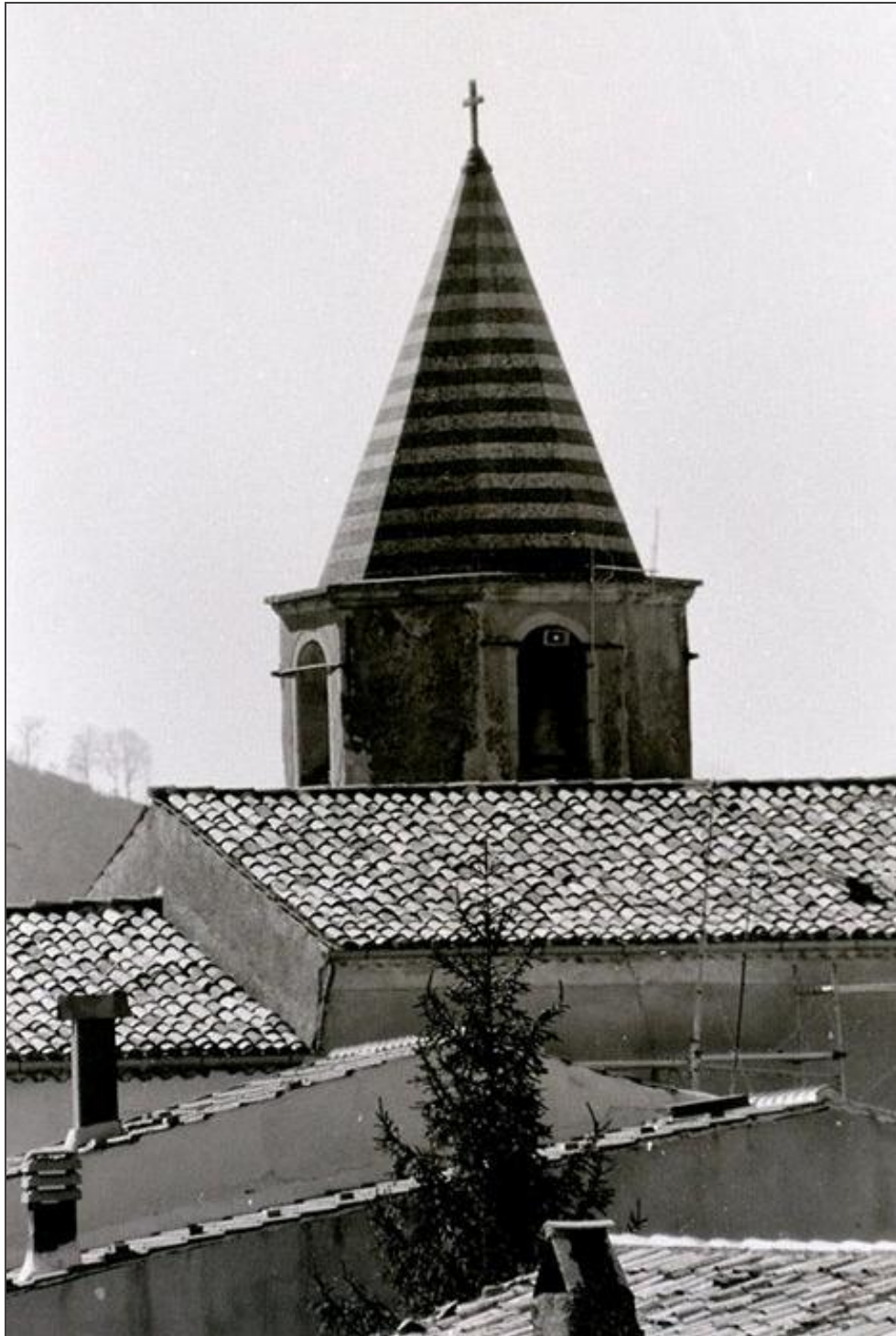


Detail of Lago's 2010 edition of the **Nativity Scene**

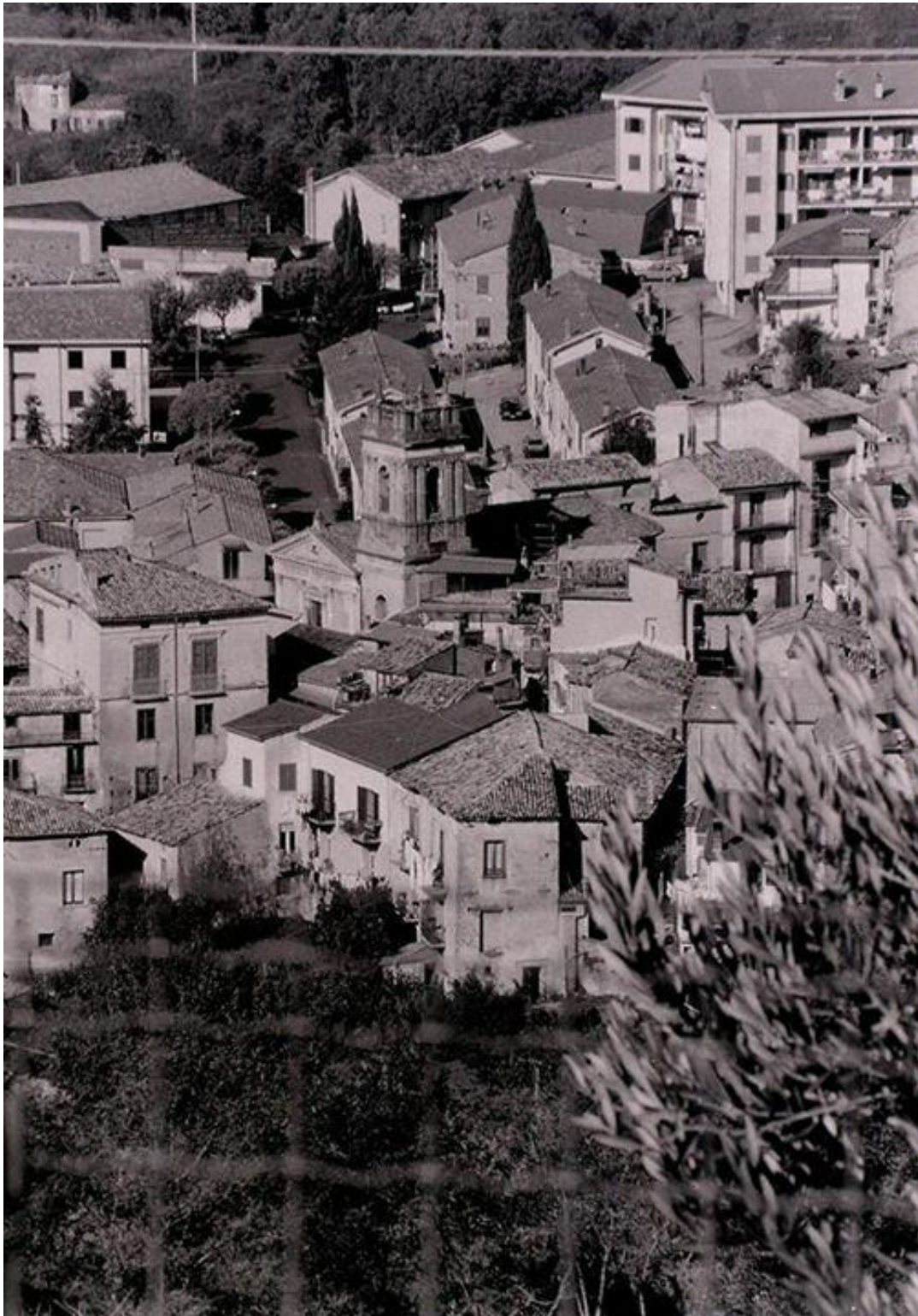


Carabinieri Station, Piazza Matteotti and Villa Photo by Francesca Mazzuca

ROMANTIC LAGO



St. Nicholas Church and Steeple 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



St. Joseph's Church and surrounding neighborhood 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



Annunciation Church and surrounding neighborhood 1994 (Photo by Nicola Scanga)



Feast of the Laghitan Emigrant in Lago (August 12th 2016)

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