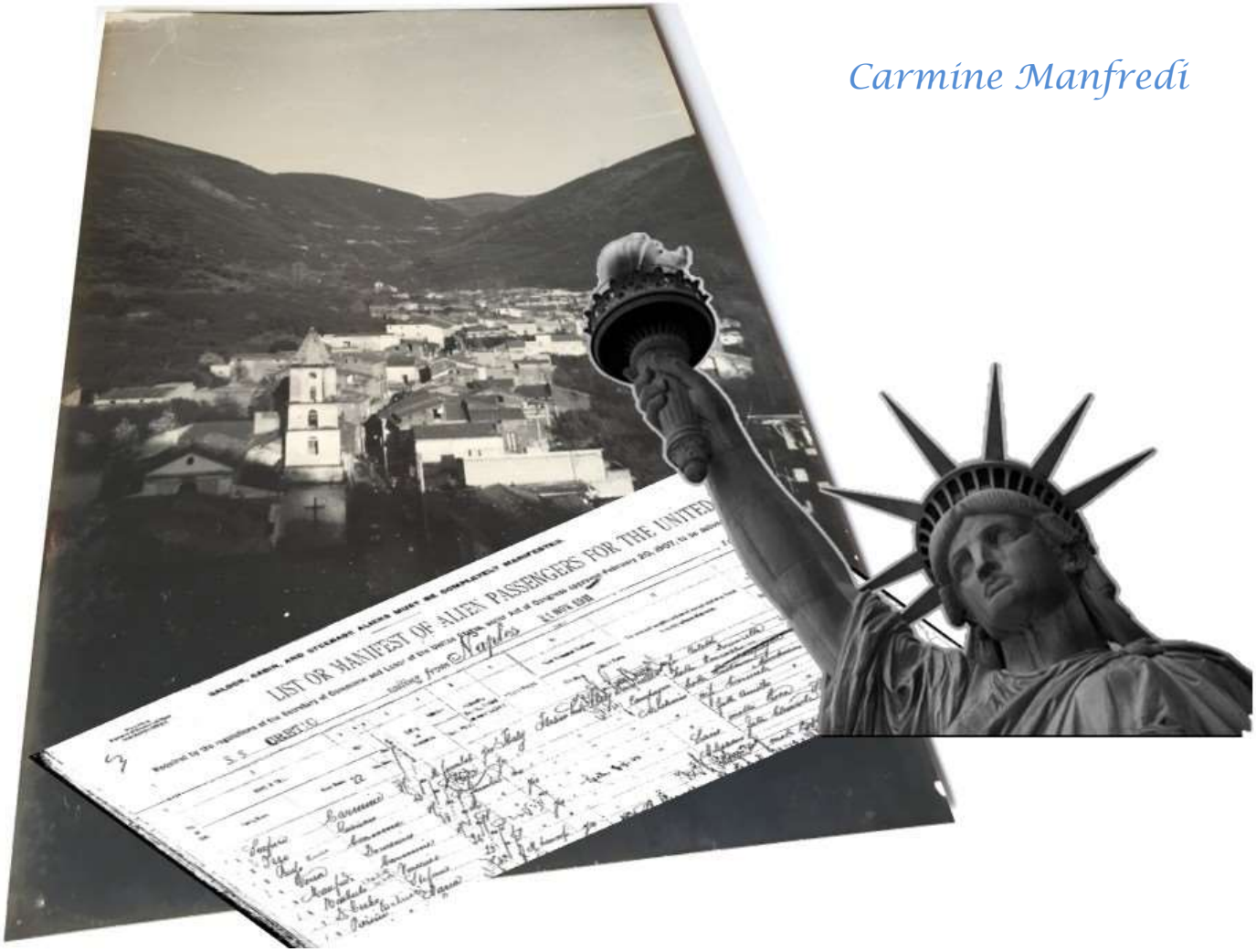
Carmine Manfredi



Pe' Terre Assaje Luntane ...

1880-1920 – Forty years of emigration from Moschiano to America

With the Patronage of
Municipality of Moschiano

With the Patronage of
Youth Forum of Moschiano

2026

Cover

Graphics
Carmine Manfredi

Photo
Moschiano – Fortunatina Cuozzo
Statue of Liberty – Library of Congress - USA
Passenger List – Carmine Manfredi (From the Ellis Island Archives)

Carmine Manfredi

Pe' Terre Assaje Luntane...

"Tu lascerai ogne cosa diletta
più caramente ...
Tu proverai sì come sa di sale
lo pane altrui, e come è duro calle
lo scendere e 'l salir per l'altrui scale"

(Dante - Paradiso, Canto XVII, vv. 55-60)

To my ancestors, to their relatives and to all the citizens of Moschiano who, with so much sacrifice, preceded me to the threshold of the "golden door" and to their descendants who even today, proud of their roots, keep alive in their new homeland their memory and the teachings they received.

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!"
cries she with silent lips.
"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shores.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Emma Lazarus - The New Colossus - 1883

(Plaque at the base of the Statue of Liberty – NY USA)

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Disclaimer

The information on the Moschiano emigrants reported here has been obtained from various sources including, but not exclusively, the passenger lists of the ships preserved by the Statue of Liberty Foundation at Ellis Island, NY – USA, the Registration Rolls of the calls to arms of Moschiano born between the years 1875 and 1899 and preserved at the State Archives of Avellino, the registers of birth certificates from 1809 to 1909 of the Municipality of Moschiano, the National Archives (NARA) of the United States, and other sources.

Although all care has been taken in the acquisition and documentation of the facts, names and events covered, reported, and/or described in this document, we are aware that, due to factors beyond our control, some of them may have been omitted, be incomplete or contain errors. Of course, all this has been done involuntarily, and we apologize to readers. Upon verification, we will also make ourselves available to correct any errors, when reported.

Digital Version

A digital version of this document in PDF format as well as other information about migrants from Moschiano and about Moschiano in general can be found at URL https://www.prolococaputo.org/en/emigrazione or using the QRC on the side.

PREFACE

Nowadays, "migrations" is a topic which is the subject of endless discussions and debates at all levels of our society, ranging from the highest institutions of government to ordinary families and friends' gatherings. The issues concerning the phenomenon of migrations discussed today tend to be hot and controversial, especially when framed within the political context of immigration/emigration laws frequently debated in political circles. Yet the phenomenon of migration has been an integral part of humanity since the late Pleistocene epoch when the Neanderthals started migration processes from Africa to Europe to Asia and beyond. The trend did not stop with the advent of the Homo Sapiens and continued throughout the ages until modern days. A closer look of the motivations that cause human beings to migrate seem to indicate the co-existence of conflicting feelings in the mind of people who consider the possibility of migrating: (i) on the one side, the hope and desire to improve one's condition of living are often too strong a force to resist; (ii) on the other side, the "fear of the unknown" frequently acts as a powerful brake to migrating. The writer of this PREFACE, himself a migrant, was tormented by these conflicting feelings, when he left his native village, Moschiano, Italy, 60 years ago. Unable to resolve the dilemma, he sought advice from two academicians of the University Federico II of Napoli, prof. Franco Gaeta and prof. Giulio Cortini, whose verdict was decisive in convincing the undersigned to emigrate: "He who moves may regret it; he who does not move will regret it" said the two academicians.

The author of this Essay, Dr. Manfredi, has spent a huge amount of time researching archives of migrants in both his native village of Moschiano, Italy, and various sites in the USA, where his fellow citizens of Moschiano disembarked as immigrants. He has also spoken to and/or collected information from public officers or representatives of "migrant's associations" and from relatives and descendants of these migrants. His incisive analysis focuses on the conflicting feelings experienced by all emigrants at the time of their departure: their fears, the hardship they endured while pursuing their dreams of improving the living conditions for themselves and their loved ones. I am sure that any reader of Dr. Manfredi's Essay who finds a relative among the migrants listed in it, or simply a migrant the reader can relate to, will feel a sense of subtle but deep, very deep joy. That is what happened to me when, reading the list of migrants provided in this Essay, I found the names of my maternal grandfather, an uncle and two aunts. These findings had the effect of forcing me to revisit multiple times the lists of names and related documentation and each time I found names I could relate to, including ancestors of neighbors, ancestors of friends, etc., etc.

Dr. Manfredi seems to have another objective in mind while compiling this Essay: probably he is deeply disturbed by occasional self-serving statements made mostly by politicians (in search of votes in upcoming elections?) who attribute to migrants' evil intents or that all migrants are a burden to the host country and, as such, they should be expelled or even thrown in jail. Through the exposition provided in this Essay Dr. Manfredi, instead, concludes that, when migrations are managed "judiciously' (see reference to Alessandro Manzoni), they accrue substantive benefits to both, the host country and to the migrants, and he wants the readers of this Essay to be aware of

it, when engaging in luncheon/dinner conversations about the phenomenon of migrations with friends, associates or family members.

Overall, it was a pleasure for me to read this Essay. Good job and good luck, Dr. Manfredi. Ad maiora!

Dr. Carmine Vona

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1.0 Introduction

The issue of emigration/immigration is one of the hottest and most controversial current issues debated in a variety of political and social circles, including proposals to regulate its processes argued at the highest levels of legislative institutions of governments. Representatives of democratic governments, more than occasionally by arbitrarily extrapolating single evil incidents, resort to extravagant interpretations of the migration phenomenon and consequent political promises, probably with the intent of securing votes in upcoming elections.

Yet history seems to indicate that what motivates people to move and ultimately migrate is much simpler. To illustrate, let us recall some scenes from Massimo Troisi's 1981 Italian film "Ricomincio da tre" (I start over from three). In it the protagonist, Gaetano, after leaving Naples, meets a motorist on the highway who, upon noticing the unmistakable Neapolitan accent, suddenly asks: "*Neapolitan? Emigrant?*" to which Gaetano replies just as promptly: "*No – I've left to travel, to get to know a little...*". The same question will then be asked on other occasions in the film until, in the end in a hospital, it is a doctor, "with a German appearance and his finger raised" (as Gaetano pointed it out to his friend Lello), who asks the same question. This time Gaetano, out of a certain sense of deference, fear or pragmatism, will surrender and simply answer "*yes!*".

What Mr. Troisi is trying to say is that the desire to travel, to learn, to explore and to see new things besides being an integral part of human nature is probably more acceptable by everyone than the movement and related relocation of people with the purpose of "migrating" . When we see masses of migrants moving from countries or places often with a low standard of living to those countries or places with a high standard of living, it is because in each human being there is always the dream of a better socio-economic life. That, in turn, often arouses opposite and contrasting reactions: on the one hand, for those who emigrate, there is the prospect of a better future for themselves and their future generations; on the other hand, for those who host the immigrants, there is at least the "suspicion" about the real reasons that led the newcomers to take this step and their real intentions. It is these opposite and contrasting feelings and reactions that, often, are the cause of these hot and controversial debates at all levels of our society. My own opinion, supported by actual experience as emigrant, is that, when managed appropriately, migration can and will benefit both the migrants and the host country as well. Therefore, the controversies surrounding the phenomenon of migration must be ill-conceived or, at least, suspicious if not an indication of how poorly managed it is.

In the coming Sections of this Essay, with occasional and broad references to the Italian emigration, we will focus our attention on the emigrants who left Moschiano between 1880 and 1920 with the USA as their destination. Our emphasis will be on those emigrants who had New York as the port of arrival. These were the years that saw the largest number of our ancestors leave our village for the USA and New York was their main destination. What is written here about these emigrants from Moschiano is undoubtedly not exhaustive despite our efforts to collect as much information as we could from all the sources we listed in our "Acknowledgements" Section.

In few cases we have interviewed descendants of the original immigrants who shared with us what their ancestors told them and some of their pictures that they still jealously preserve. While their ancestors were still alive they heard from them about vague reminiscences of their native village, Moschiano, stories about their Atlantic crossing(s) and the hardship that the early years presented to them. Our intent in illustrating (when we can) experiences, facts, events, hardships, successes, failures, dreams fulfilled, delusions, etc., etc., is to show that, life was not always easy, sometime quite the opposite, even for those immigrants who, ultimately, fulfilled their ''American dream." We also hope that by sharing who the emigrants of that time were, what they left behind, what they faced, what they found, how they were welcomed and what they achieved, will ensure that the migration phenomenon is better understood, especially by the youngest generation of "Moschianesi", particularly those who may be related by blood to the emigrants named in this Essay. Moreover, if there are going to be debates on the phenomenon of migrations anyway, we hope that the readers of this essay will be better informed about facts and features of this phenomenon.

This Essay is divided into three parts:

In Part 1, we will talk about the Italian immigration to America from various regions of Italy, its history and how it happened. When and where we have the information available, we will describe the reasons for emigrating, the means used and what the journey was like. We will also describe what our emigrants faced and found once they arrived at their coveted destination and how they were welcomed and treated.

In Part 2, we will focus specifically on the emigration of people from Moschiano to New York by providing statistics on the migratory flow for the years in question, details on some steamers used for the transatlantic journey, what the emigrants brought with them and their links with their fellow citizens from their native village.

In Part 3, we will dwell in more detail on the individual immigrants, listing individually the names of those we have managed to find by family lineage (surnames). We will also provide information about some descendants of the original immigrants and what they have achieved.

Through this Essay, directed mainly to the citizens of Moschiano and to the descendants of its emigrants currently living in America or elsewhere, the author hopes to keep alive their memory, their sacrifices, their endured hardship, their achievements and their joy and satisfaction for those who managed to achieve the American dream. The list of the names of our grandparents, great-grandparents and / or various relatives who, during those forty years at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, decided to "go and seek their fortune" in a distant and unknown country, and the related events of which they were protagonists, makes the phenomenon of migration less theoretical, more realistic and closer to us. If every citizen of Moschiano, or anyone tracing his/her roots to Moschiano will find among the names of listed emigrants (see Part 3 of the Essay) a relative, a friend or an acquaintance, this signifies that emigration is not something that concerns only others, but belongs to us, has formed us and has had socio-political, cultural, and economic consequences for all of us.

As already mentioned, the migration phenomenon presents multiple and different challenges for everyone, both those who are its “protagonists” and those who endure this event. But this phenomenon cannot be simply ignored or made “disappear.” Rather it is something that must be accepted and understood and, to paraphrase Alessandro Manzoni, albeit for completely different reasons, managed "judiciously"[1]. It is well known that the “riches” or wealth of a country is measured not only through the “Gross Domestic Product” (aka GDP)[2], but also by the so called “capital stocks” that includes the “produced capital”[3], “natural capital”[4] and “human capital.”[5]. Therefore, a country is not born rich or poor but becomes so over time and to the extent that the indigenous population and those who have moved there for one reason or another, are able to allow it and do so, by creating, utilizing and taking advantage of all the components mentioned above. In particular, learning and drawing upon past experiences, ad, moreover, put to use the human resources, local or "imported", available to them in a fair, innovative and intelligent way respectful of the laws, culture, traditions, rights and dignity of everyone.

In this, History, the real one with a capital "H", and especially "this History", is a teacher of life and we can learn a lot from the experiences of the emigrants from Moschiano. Only by truly knowing their history and drawing adequate lessons from the mistakes made and the successes achieved, will we be able to ensure that the future is better for everyone because, paraphrasing the philosophers George Santayana and Edmond Burke, "Those who do not learn from history past mistakes are destined to repeat them".

[1] Alessandro Manzoni – The Betrothed – Cap XIII

[2] GDP quantifies the total market value of all the final goods and services produced (annual production)

[3] Produced Capital includes infrastructure such as factories, roads, machinery, etc.

[4] Natural Capital i.e. resources such as forests, water, minerals, land, etc.

[5] Human Capital consists in general of the present value of future earnings of the labor force that is directly correlated to its skills, education, creativity, intuition, etc.

Part 1

2.0 Italian emigration to the USA

2.1 The first adventurers

Since Christopher Columbus "discovered" America in 1492, and for the next five hundred and more years, many Italians have crossed the Atlantic Ocean in search of fortune and with the hope of realizing their dreams and having a better life. In short, as they say in a popular expression, they wanted (and many still want) to "find America".

Pietro Cesare Alberti
Photo: Historical Marker Database

The first Italian to be officially registered as a resident of what is now the United States was Pietro Cesare Alberti, from Venice, who in 1635 settled in the then Dutch colony "New Amsterdam" now better known as Manhattan, New York. Enrico Tonti, on the other hand, a French military officer of Italian origin, was the first, together with René-Robert Cavelier, between 1678 and 1687 to explore the Great Lakes region of the American continent. Not only that, but he founded the first European settlement in Illinois in 1679 and another one in Arkansas in 1680. He was also the founder of New Orleans and was governor of the Louisiana territories for about 20 years.[6]

Subsequently, Filippo Mazzei, born in Poggio a Caiano in Tuscany in 1730 and an emigrant himself, landed, after various vicissitudes, in the new world in 1773. A doctor and friend of Thomas Jefferson (who would later become the third President of the United States), he coined the phrase that probably inspired Jefferson himself in drafting the Declaration of Independence of the United States: "All men are by nature free and independent. This equality is necessary to create a free government. All men must be free according to the natural law."[7]

Between 1789 and 1794, instead, Alessandro Malaspina embarked on a scientific expedition through the Pacific Ocean and mapped much of the west coast of America. In the following century, a massive list of Italians “landed” in the United States and contributed to leaving remarkable legacy and imprints. For example, Giacomo Beltrami who, between 1822 and 1823, ventured out in search of the sources of the Mississippi river and traveled to the territory that would later become Minnesota. There were also Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries such as Giovanni Nobili and Antonio Maraschi, who founded several missions, schools, and universities as well as hospitals and orphanages, and are credited with starting the California wine industry, and so on.

A large group of Italian immigrants (estimated between 5000 and 10000) fought in the American Civil War (1861-1865) on both sides but mostly, because of their ideology and demographic

[6] See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_diaspora
[7] See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Mazzei

nature, with the Union army (opposed to the Confederates). Of note are, on the one side of the conflict, Francesco B. Spinola, a general with the Union Army and who would later become the first Italian American to be elected to the United States legislature, and on the other side Colonel of Italian descent William B. Tagliaferro with the Confederates. Even Garibaldi participated in these events and not only did his best to recruit volunteers for the Union Army but formed the Thirty-ninth New York Infantry Regiment which included 350 Italians and was named the "Garibaldi Guard" in his honor. Secretary of State William H Seward even offered him a General role in the Union Army.[8]

Antonio Meucci
Photo: www.wikipedia.com

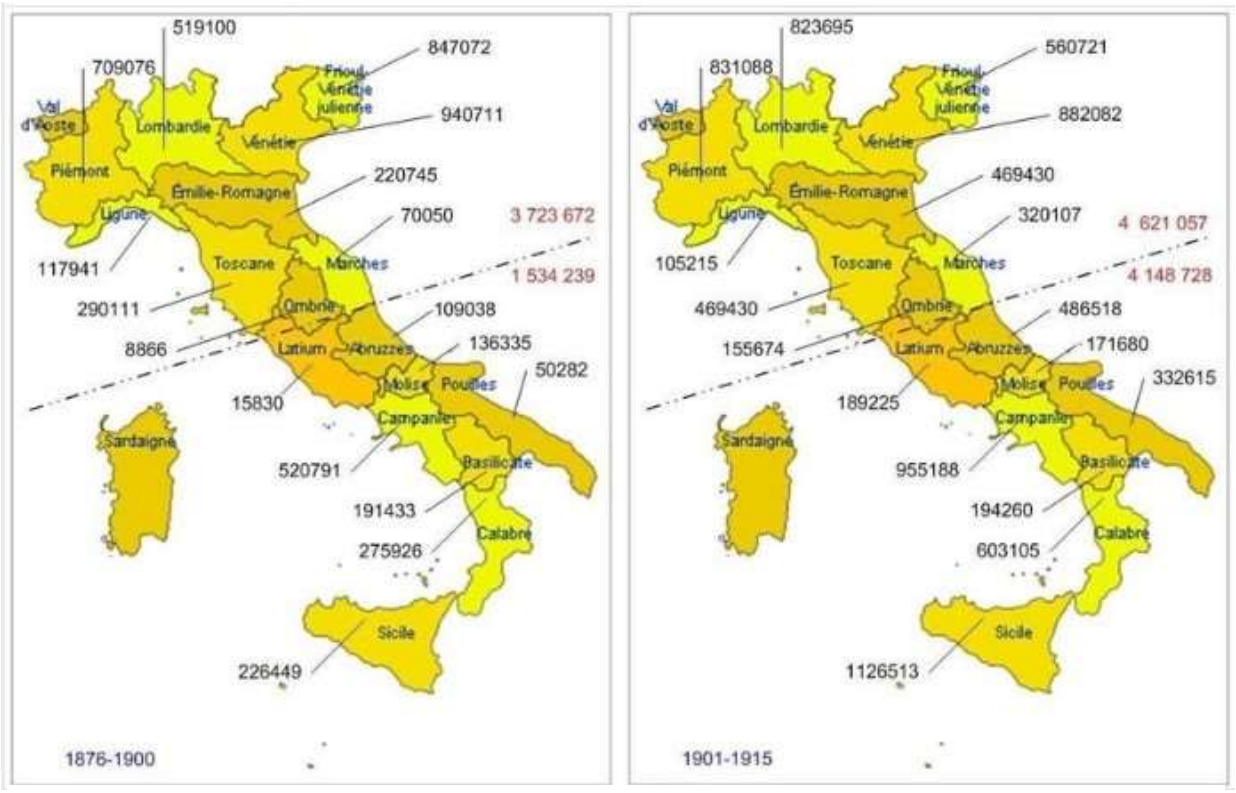
We could still mention many other Italians who emigrated to the United States during the centuries and made themselves honorable, such as Carlo Bellini, Lorenzo Da Ponte, both academics and the first professors to enter American universities and, of course Antonio Meucci, inventor of the telephone who needs no introduction, but we stop here.

2.2 Emigration to America after the Unification of Italy

Italian Immigrants at Ellis Island – 1901 –
Photo: Library of Congress - USA

Until the end of the 1700s and the beginning of the 1800s, Italian emigration to the United States was rather sporadic and mainly the work of "adventurers". From the beginning of the 1800s, instead, the phenomenon began to accelerate and was particularly intense, especially after the unification of Italy in 1861 until the twenties of the twentieth century. During these years there was a real "diaspora" if we consider that: (i) at the time of its unification, Italy had about 24 million inhabitants; (ii) between 1880 and 1914 over 13 million Italians emigrated, of which over 4 million to the United States (3 million of them between 1900 and 1914 alone). In 1913 alone, there were almost 900,000 Italian emigrants, of which more than 200,000 went to the United States. In total, in the first decade of the 1900s, U.S. immigration officials classified 23.26 percent of total arrivals as Italian, of which 77 percent were agricultural workers.[9]

[8] Cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Americans
[9] Cf. Linda Barret Osborne and Paolo Battaglia – Finding America – Library of Congress



Emigration by Region between 1876 and 1915
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%C3%89migration_italienne_par_r%C3%A9gions_1876-1915.jpg

While until 1900 most emigrants came from Northern Italy, in particular from Veneto (18%), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (16%) and Piedmont (14%) regions,[10] after 1900 there was a change of trend with the majority of emigrants coming from Southern Italy, especially Sicily and Campania. But not all those who left Italy stayed forever in their new country. Many (about 45-46% between 1899 and 1924) returned back to Italy forever within 4-5 years, with peaks that reached 50/60% between 1900 and 1914[11] and many made multiple trips between the two continents.

The reasons why at the time many Italians, especially those form the less well-off classes, chose to emigrate were various, not least the widespread poverty, the agrarian crisis, natural phenomena such as the Messina earthquake of 1908, and a social status that did not allow the masses to easily improve their condition.

Italian immigrants at Ellis Island
Photo: Lewis Hine – Library of Congress - USA

[10] See https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emigrazione_italiana
[11] See https://www.emigrati.it/Emigrazione/Emiamerica.asp

In the United States this phenomenon was, at least initially, favored (or in any case not opposed) by a policy of reception. In need of labor, even if of a low level, starting from 1880, they opened the doors to a somehow loosely regulated mass immigration. However, as it grew with limited or no formal control, it gave rise to great debates and over the years was subject to continuous, multiple and recurring legislative changes. In 1917 the US Congress enacted the first widely restrictive immigration law with the introduction of the literacy test and increase of the tax paid by new immigrants. They even excluded immigrants from some part of the world such as the so called "Asiatic Barred Zone." Few years later (1920), realizing that some of these safeguards were not sufficient, some politicians started floating the idea of a quota system but were barred by President Wilson. When in 1921 President W. Harding was elected, the law was introduced and later on renewed for another two years. By 1924, , there was a push to "adjust" this measure in a more restrictive way. During the congressional debate, probably under the intense pressure of specific groups and with the declared purpose to "preserve the idea of U.S. homogeneity"[12], changes were introduced that led to the passage, non without controversy and objections, of the Johnson-Reed Immigration Act. With it, not only the quota system was made more restrictive and more favorable for immigrants of British Isles and Western Europe, but the number of immigrants allowed to the United States from some other particular areas of the world, such as

TABLE I

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1820	30	1845	137	1870	2,891	1895	35,427	1920	95,145	1945	213
1821	63	1846	151	1871	2,816	1896	68,060	1921	222,260	1946	2,636
1822	35	1847	164	1872	4,190	1897	59,431	1922	40,319	1947	13,866
1823	33	1848	241	1873	8,757	1898	58,613	1923	46,674	1948	16,075
1824	45	1849	209	1874	7,666	1899	77,419	1924	56,246	1949	11,695
1825	75	1850	431	1875	3,631	1900	100,135	1925	6,203	1950	12,454
1826	57	1851	447	1876	3,015	1901	135,996	1926	8,253	1951	8,958
1827	35	1852	351	1877	3,195	1902	178,375	1927	17,297	1952	11,342
1828	34	1853	555	1878	4,344	1903	230,622	1928	17,728	1953	8,434
1829	23	1854	1,263	1879	5,791	1904	193,296	1929	18,008	1954	13,145
1830	9	1855	1,052	1880	12,354	1905	221,479	1930	22,327	1955	30,272
1831	28	1856	1,365	1881	15,401	1906	273,120	1931	13,399	1956	40,430
1832	3	1857	1,007	1882	32,159	1907	285,731	1932	6,662	1957	19,624
1833	1,699	1858	1,240	1883	31,792	1908	128,503	1933	3,477	1958	23,115
1834	105	1859	932	1884	16,510	1909	183,218	1934	4,374	1959	16,804
1835	60	1860	1,019	1885	13,642	1910	215,537	1935	6,566	1960	13,369
1836	115	1861	811	1886	21,315	1911	182,882	1936	6,774	1961	18,956
1837	36	1862	566	1887	47,622	1912	157,134	1937	7,192	1962	20,119
1838	86	1863	547	1888	51,558	1913	265,542	1938	7,712	1963	16,175
1839	84	1864	600	1889	25,307	1914	283,738	1939	6,570	1964	12,769
1840	37	1865	924	1890	52,003	1915	49,688	1940	5,302	1965	10,874
1841	179	1866	1,382	1891	76,055	1916	33,665	1941	450	1966	26,449
1842	100	1867	1,624	1892	61,631	1917	34,596	1942	103	1967	28,487
1843	117	1868	891	1893	72,145	1918	5,250	1943	49	1968	25,882
1844	141	1869	1,489	1894	42,977	1919	1,884	1944	120	1969	27,033

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *A Statistical Abstract Supplement, Historical Statistics of the U. S. Colonial Times to 1957*, 56-57, and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1963* (84th annual ed.), 100 and U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service 1962*, 44; *1966*, p. 57; *1969*, p. 63.

Italian emigration to the United States 1820-1969
Fonte: The Nature of Blood – Italian Diaspora in America: Italians as emigrants – 3 December 2014

Southern Europe (which included Italy), was further limited and reduced, and entire groups of

[12] https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/immigration-act

aliens (such as those of Asian origin) were completely banned from entering[13]. Needless to say, this law was not well received by a specific segment of population of immigrants already residing in America and that were hoping to bring to the “new world” and reunite with relatives and/or acquittances. In fact, during the debate at the Congress several organizations lobbied against it including for example a society of mutual aid created by emigrants from Moschiano in Providence[14]. The reality was that, according to a report by the Italian Embassy in Washington in 1909, in the United States as of June 30, 1908, there were 1,354627 people born in Italy and 1,726,835 people of Italian origin[15].

2.3 The cost of the trip

A detailed analysis of Italian emigration in the world in general and in North America in particular at the beginning of the 1900s can be found in the "Bulletin of Emigration" published in 1912 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with reference to the previous years (See Note 15). In it, in the more than a thousand pages of which it is composed, in addition to "*general news of the transoceanic migratory movement for the year 1910*", one can find a myriad of information and various statistics ranging from the number of trips by steamers and emigrants for their final destination, to the "morbosity[16]" of each of them, to the costs of the trips, up to the list of services available and any possible help once they arrive at their destination, as well as individual important episodes such as the measures taken after epidemics had broken out on board some boats. Advice and instructions on how to behave in various situations and where to find help in case of need after arriving in the new Country are not spared.

As far as the cost of travel is concerned, let us start with the economic situation of Italians in that period. At that time, Italy was pre-industrial, with the majority of the population living on the edge of subsistence, far from the modern averages. There was a context of widespread poverty (probably the main cause of emigration), with a developing economy dominated mainly by agriculture. Putting together the money needed for a trip to America was exceedingly difficult and required enormous sacrifices. Similarly to what happens

Segue: **Linee degli Stati Uniti.**

(Dall'Italia a Nuova York).

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Berlin	210
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	200
Königin Luise	200
König Albert	200
Prinzess Irene	200
Barbarossa	200
Friedrich der Grosse	200
Neckar	195

White Star Line.

Adriatic	(1) 205
Cedric	200
Celtic	200

Siculo-Americana.

San Guglielmo	200
San Giorgio	200
San Giovanni	195

Lloyd Sabaudo.

Tomaso di Savoia	210
Principe di Udine	210
Re d'Italia	200
Principe di Piemonte	200
Regina d'Italia	200

Ticket prices for America – 1912 ca.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Commissariat of Emigration – Bulletin of Emigration – Year 1912 N.1-7 Rome Cooperativa Tipografica Manuzio – 1912 Pag. 469

[13] The Johnson-Reed Act (or Immigration Act of 1924) was modified in 1952 and repealed in 1965 by President L. B. Johnson

[14] We will offer more details about this in the Appendix

[15] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Commissariat of Emigration – Bulletin of Emigration – Year 1912 N.1-7 Rome Cooperativa Tipografica Manuzio – 1912 Pages 88 and 89

[16] Understood as "The percentage ratio between the number of cases of a disease and the population" (in this case of the ship)

today, the prices of the trip on the different steamers varied, even if not much, and there were increases for some periods of greater demand. The photo above shows the prices per steamer for some shipping companies in 1910. Generally, it ranged from 170 to 220 Italian lire per trip. To this had to be added a minimum of money to bring for the trip and for the needs of the first days in America. Usually a few tens of dollars. The exchange rate of the time Italian lira - dollars fluctuated between 5 and 6 lire per dollar approximately. Considering the inflation over the last one hundred and twenty years or so, we can deduce that the real value of a dollar at that time hovered between 34 and 35 dollars in today's currency—even though, naturally, the socioeconomic situation was far more complex, completely different, and difficult—and that the current purchasing power of a dollar from that era is only about 3%.

2.4 The journey

Today we are used to booking trips abroad with our mobile phones and the most inconvenient thing that can happen to us is perhaps that communication is interrupted or we get bored by filling out some online form or perhaps because the boarding line at the gate at the airport is long. But we know that in a few hours we will be at our destination. Maybe on arrival we also have a queue for passport control and customs, but then it ends there. For our ancestors who went to America between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, however, things were much more complicated.

First, the vast majority of emigrants were illiterate, they spoke only their dialect, they barely understood Italian, let alone English, and the farthest they had ever traveled was to some neighboring villages just few kilometers away from Moschiano.

The day of departure, even if coveted and wanted, was a very sad day for many, because they were going to meet the unknown. Yes they had heard about America but, after all, what did they know about it and where was it? A “far away land” (Terra Assaje Luntana) in fact and they were not sure if and / or when they would return. They were leaving behind family, friends, known places, habits, traditions, etc. For some, going to pick up the "steamer" at the nearest port, given the means of transportation of the time, was an adventure in itself, so they had to leave a few days in advance.

Once they arrived at the port for some it was the first impact with the sea. This enormous expanse of water often instilled fear in some. On the quay they had to extricate themselves from a crowd of strangers, many coming from other villages, often from other regions, whose dialects were barely understood. They had to follow precise, yet difficult to grasp rules. Nevertheless, all quickly adapted with humility and patience.

During the boarding process, they were separated, perhaps with some reticence and suspicion, from the luggage with the few things that they had managed to bring along. These luggage had to be placed in the so-called "bagagliera" (the hold) which remained closed until arrival at the port of destination. This was a necessary procedure because the space allocated to the dormitories, which consisted of bunks piled together, was limited and very cramped and had to

accommodate as many people as possible. Therefore, the passengers were allowed to keep handy only a bundle or a sack.

Immigrants on an Atlantic steamer – 1906 –
Photo: Edwin Levick – Library of Congress USA

The result of these rules and procedures was that often a passenger had to stay for the entire journey, which could last between fifteen and thirty days, with the same clothes, often dirty and not warm enough to fight cold weather. Once embarked, the emigrants found themselves with several hundred people on the deck of a boat (steamer) long, on average, barely as a football field (100 meters) and about as wide as the distance from the goal line to the end of the penalty area (14-15 meters). When everyone was on deck, it was difficult even to move (see photo on the side). All this is described very well by Aaronne Colagrossi in his article "Viaggio di un emigrato italiano sui piroscafi" published online on AC Romanzi & Reportage on May 13, 2018.

<<*Unfortunately, the reality was this: dormitories in which hundreds of dirty men and women lived and slept, without any possibility of washing. If we add to this humidity, poorly ventilated rooms, seasickness, and poor lighting, you can certainly imagine the harsh conditions in which these people were forced to travel, both males and females, as well as children. It is no coincidence that most third-class migrants preferred to spend most of the day on deck, in order to avoid the stench. However, for those moving to North America in the winter months, crossing the Atlantic did not allow them to stay on deck for much time, buffeted by the icy wind and frequent gales. But, despite all this, this was the place where passengers spent most of their time. One went below deck only to sleep and even this act involved enormous sacrifices because, as a ship's doctor of the*

Immigrants waiting to be transferred to Ellis Island – 1912 –
Photo: Underwood & Underwood Library of Congress.

time, Teodorico Rosati, wrote: "The impression of disgusting repugnance that one has in going down to a hold where emigrants have slept is such that, experienced only once, one never forgets! ". Rosati continues: "The *emigrant lies down dressed and shod on the bed, he makes a deposit of bundles and suitcases, the children leave urine and feces there; most vomit on it; Everyone, in one way or another, reduced him, after a few days, to a dog kennel. When the journey is complete, when it is not changed, what often happens, is there as it was left, with dirt and insects, ready to receive the new starter*">>.[17]

All this naturally favored the birth and spread of diseases such as gastroenteritis and bronchitis that spread rapidly and often claimed victims especially among the weakest passengers, the elderly, and children. Sometimes epidemics such as measles and cholera also broke out. Of course, for the few who were in first or second class (generally 1 or 2 % of passengers) things were a little better, but they were not certain.

Finally, after a few weeks at sea, they arrived in New York Bay or Boston or some other port. In New York, the landscape was rather flat and for those who came from Italy where the hills, if not the mountains, were at home, this was a novelty. The first thing the immigrants saw were two "colossuses", figuratively speaking: on the left Ellis Island and (starting in 1886) stood the Statue of Liberty and in the distance on the right (starting in 1883) the Brooklyn Bridge. But they would have disembarked on the docks of the port of Manhattan or Brooklyn and then transferred to Ellis Island for checks.

Bay of New York with Statue of Liberty and Brooklyn Bridge 1886 –
Photo: https://www.mercurynews.com/2025/10/28/today-in-history-october-28-statue-of-liberty-dedicated-in-new-

[17] https://www.aaronnecolagrossi.com/viaggio-di-un-emigrato/

2.5 Where they arrived

New York Bay with Castle Garden in the foreground – 1894
Photo: J.S. Johnston photograph collection – 1890-1899

Prior to 1890, immigration laws in the United States were regulated by individual states rather than the federal government. Immigrants from all over the world were welcomed in the ports of various cities such as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and for those coming from Asia, San Francisco, but undoubtedly the port of arrival for excellence and the most welcoming on the east coast was New York.

The first centralized place used for receiving and processing migrants in New York in the mid-1800s was not, as mistakenly believed, Ellis Island, but "Castle Garden", a fortification that stood (and still stands) at the south end of Manhattan and is known today as Castle Clinton and used as a ticket office and embarkation point for the ferry to the Statue of Liberty.

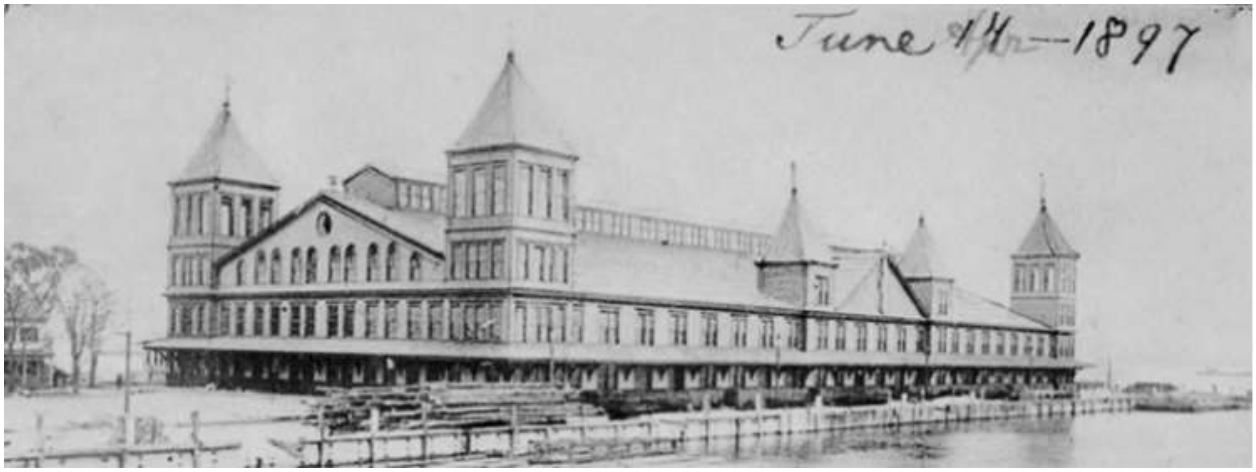
At the time of its construction as a military post (1808-1811) Castle Garden was practically an island but, once abandoned by the military, it was connected to the larger island of Manhattan with an embankment and from 1855 intended to accommodate immigrants. It was used for this purpose until 1890. During this period, more than 9 million immigrants passed through its halls.[18]

With the increase in the flow of migrants to the United States and the passage of the Immigration Act of 1891, it became clear that this place was completely inadequate to manage the largest mass migration in history and the whole process for entering the United States needed to be more and better regulated. The federal government then decided to build an immigration center on Ellis Island. It was opened on January 1, 1892, and Annie Moore, an Irish teenager accompanied by her two younger brothers, was the first person to submit to the U.S. entry procedures at the new location.

Between 1890, the year Castle Garden was closed, and 1892, the immigration procedures and practices took place on a barge anchored in Battery Park at the extreme tip of Manhattan. Ellis Island remained open until 1954 and over 12 million immigrants passed through its rooms in its 62 years of life.

[18] Cfr. https://www.nyhistory.org/blogs/castle-garden-where-immigrants-first-came-to-america

Once on Ellis Island (or Castle Garden) the immigration process began. As you might imagine, not all immigrants were treated equally. Those arriving in first and second class (unless they were sick) did not have to undergo through it and related medical examinations but, instead, received a cursory inspection already on board the steamers before disembarking. The theory behind this choice was that, if a person could afford the cost of a first or second-class ticket, they were less likely to become a burden on U.S. society and economy.



Ellis Island in 1897 before the fire.
Photo: https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/explore-agency-history/overview-of-agency-history/origins-of-the-federal-immigration-service

The situation was vastly different for those (the vast majority) who traveled in third class. Due to the conditions in which they traveled and which we described earlier, once they arrived in New York, they were transported with their luggage to Ellis Island for a detailed inspection.

2.6 The Immigration Process

The massive migration to the United States primarily from Europe, and to a lesser extent from other parts of the world between the end of the XIX century and the beginning of XX century, was an epochal event. Never had such a large mass of people ever migrated to any country in such a short period of time. To make all this more challenging for the host country, and contrary to modern processes and procedures, during the peak immigration period (1892-1924) there was no strict consular screening for immigrants before leaving their country of origin and most of those that landed on Ellis Island did not need visas or even passports to enter[19]. As can be easily imagined, this almost unchecked influx of so many people speaking different languages and with different backgrounds, dubious or unchecked health conditions, different faith and beliefs and different traditions, could easily degenerate and create problems of social, economic, cultural, and political nature in the host country. This was, and still is, particularly true if among the

[19] Additional and more detailed information about this process could be found at : https://www.history.com/articles/immigrants-ellis-island-short-processing-time

immigrants there were elements of the criminal underworld, persons harboring ignoble intentions, evildoers or, in general, those accustomed to living on the fringes of a civil society. To minimize these risks the American authorities put in place a relatively strict (for the time) immigration process which, even if in those days was mostly about physical health and immediate ability to work, rather than modern terrorism, security, or immigration status verification, represented a shift from the early state-run, relaxed entry, to a strict, centralized and more controlled federal system. Over the years it was modified and expanded several times to include other forms of screening, forming the logistical basis for modern immigration control and subsequently adopted by other countries[20].

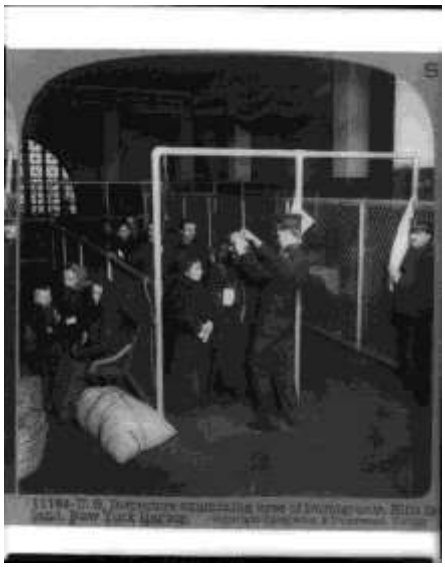
Underwood & Underwood. Newly Arrived Immigrants at Ellis Island – 1904 –
Photo: Library of Congress - USA

This process included dedicated facilities built on Ellis Island (see Pictures on the side), managed by diligent immigration officers, and structured in several steps, each characterized by rules and procedures as follows:

1. Upon their arrival, the immigrants were transferred by boat to Ellis Island (central point), registered and seated in the so-called Registry Room where they were waiting to be called for the subsequent steps.
2. The next step for the aspiring immigrants was a "rapid" medical examination (also called the "six seconds exam") which, in truth, was not very exhaustive, but nevertheless, gave to the examiners a first idea of contagious diseases, physical disabilities or other "visible" medical issues that could potentially make them a "public charge." The immigrants were sorted into lines (often called "chalk marks") creating a relatively rapid, systematic screening processes through the adoption by the medical examiners of "secret codes" (like "H" to indicate suspected heart trouble, "L' suspected lameness, "X" feeble-mindedness and so on) that could flag immediately those with suspected medical issue. Those marked were removed immediately from the line and taken across the room where they were segregated in a cage (called "doctor's pen") until they could be examined more accurately by a doctor as soon as they were free.

[20] Cfr. : https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/explore-agency-history/overview-of-agency-history/origins-of-the-federal-immigration-service

3. The medical examination was followed by the verification of the personal information reported on ship's "manifest" (the ship's boarding list) and cross referencing names and other information (i.e., age, country and city of origin, destination, etc.) and answers to ensure that they were not criminals or contract laborers. Once again immigrants were marked and if the answer given were bad, wrong, suspicious, or the inspectors already had bad information about someone, they were also marked with an "X" and detained. Detention could be just overnight, but for more serious cases, it could last few weeks, if not months if appeals were filed.
4. Those immigrants that appeared inattentive, medically weak, or showed signs of mental illness during the initial, rapid medical inspection, were subject to an aptitude test, consisting often of a simple puzzle, to verify their mental abilities.
5. The final step was a comprehensive interview with an immigration inspector who, based on the information collected in the previous steps, the "chalk marks", if any, and the results of his own comprehensive interview, would decide whether to: (i) allow the immigrant into the country; (ii) deny entry and send him/her back to the country of origin; or (iii) put the candidate in quarantine, if found to be temporarily sick, pending a final decision at a later date.[21]
6. Those who passed inspection were simply sent their way with no official paperwork. In other words, contrary to today's procedures, there was no passport to be stamped, no I-94 form to be given, no picture or fingerprints taken. Nothing, just a warm "Welcome to America."



Medical Inspection at Ellis Island – 1913
Photo: Underwood & Underwood - Library of Congress - USA

For the Italian immigrants, (but also for others) the interviews were usually conducted with the assistance of an interpreter. This procedure, however, often proved difficult because some candidates only spoke dialect, hence the interpreter not always could help. This explains why, more than occasionally, names and/or surnames of Italian immigrants were transcribed incorrectly by the inspectors. The overall process usually lasted 5-6 hours and the rejection rate for the candidates was very low (less than 2%, including those rejected for health reasons, which constituted the vast majority of the rejections).

[21] A telling anecdote, still recounted today on the panels in the halls of Ellis Island, concerns a young Polish immigrant named Pauline Notkoff in 1917. When an inspector, seeking to test her wits during an interview, asked her where she would begin if she had to wash a flight of stairs, she proudly replied: "I did not come to America to wash stairs."

2.7 Life after entering the United States and reality

While after enduring the sea voyage and the immigration process at the Ellis Island the immigrants had obtained the right of residence in America, they were now faced with other challenges. First, they had to recover their own luggage. This was not always an easy task because very often luggage was lost forever (Ellis Island still preserves in its museum a number of luggage lost by immigrants). Then, once they were brought back to Manhattan or to the Central Railroad Terminal train station in Jersey City, New Jersey, just behind Ellis Island, they had to find a way to reach their final destinations. For some the final destination was relatively close. For example, Manhattan, Brooklyn, towns in New Jersey or Long Island were only a few kilometers away, therefore, these places were mostly reachable within a few hours. For those instead heading farther afield, for example, Rochester in upstate New York almost near Canada, Oil City in northern Pennsylvania, Boston in Massachusetts or Providence in Rhode Island, the journey could still take several days. But it had to be done.

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2.8 Finally, "America had been found" … or maybe not.

Finally in America. Now it was time to get to work. For those who already had specific skills, such as the "stonemasons" (who played a fundamental role in the construction of many buildings throughout America, some even famous) the skills they had acquired in Italy were immediately put into practice and a job was found in a short time. For others, however, for example farmers, peasants or common laborers, a waiting and adaptation period was much longer. A few managed to set up a "commercial" business such as a fruit and vegetable shop, a butcher's shop, or other trade business. Many, enduring with enormous sacrifices, were the immigrants who fulfilled their dream and who over the years not only adapted to the new reality but had considerable success. For some of them, however, their dreams, if not exactly broken, took time to be realized also, but not only, because of the difficulties of adapting to the new reality and/or the mistrust they occasionally found by a relatively small segment of the "natives" population (so to speak, because they too were immigrants or descendants of immigrants).
Between the end of the 1800s and the beginning of the 1900s, almost all immigrants, but Italians in particular and especially latest "arrival", were sometime not seen with a particularly benevolent eye by the "natives" (but not only) and everything they achieved they did it among a thousand difficulties, often paying an enormous price.
We quote an analysis written in Diari Mediterranei, a bimonthly periodical of the Euro-Arab Institute of Mazara del Vallo[22] - DM 75 - Two centuries of emigration to the United States. Stories of Italians that describes these situations: "*As necessary as working arms, as little as they are humanly tolerated due to their physical, social, cultural and religious characteristics. Without education, often even illiterate, unable to speak English (and even Italian), with different family and social traditions, accustomed to eating differently, settled in a miserable way, completely absorbed by the need to send money to family members who remained in their homeland,*

[22] https://www.istitutoeuroarabo.it/chi_siamo.php

crammed into technical areas where fights and violence were frequent. In such conditions, a rapid process of integration of the Italian community in the United States was difficult and, indeed, it seemed to the Americans that this objective was completely impossible (contrary to what actually happened). 30-40 years after their mass settlement, the repulsion of the inhabitants, instead of diminishing, increased, as attested not only by the attitude of the population but also by various official documents of public structures. This was, in fact, the image of the Italians that was recorded on the spot.

The revulsion against the Italians began with their conditions of settlement. As one journalist wrote in a report published in the New York Times, "men, women, children, monkeys and plaster molds were crowded into the same room, with the outline of incredible dirt and the smell of garlic"[23]

Undoubtedly, therefore, for those who had now become "Italian Americans", life in those years was not easy. The new land welcomed them, but they had to demonstrate, day after day, especially at work, that they were an "added value" to the American society.

"Working hard in the mines, in the timber yards, on the docks of the port, in the quarries, as stonemasons, bricklayers, shoemakers, barbers, seamstresses, they all affirmed their value, their personal and national identity, changed social status for themselves and their families"[24].

All this brought so much well-being but at the price not only of sacrifices but also of death and mourning often due to dangerous work conducted in often inhuman conditions. Think, for example, of the 79 Italians (among the 259 miners who perished) who died in Cherry Illinois in 1909, or the 171 who died (some children[25]) in the coal mine at Monongah in West Virginia in 1907, or the 39 young Italian girls and women between the ages of 14 and 24 who perished in 1911 in the fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in New York in what was one of the greatest industrial tragedies for the United States.

But all this was not enough. There was a clear spread of anti-Italian sentiments sometime exaggerated through prejudices, discrimination and stereotypes often derived from xenophobic and anti-Catholic sentiments in a country whose large base was Protestant as well as from an unfounded fear of job security. The derogatory term used at the time to indicate Italian (or Spanish) immigrants was "dago".

There were also extreme cases such as the lynching in New Orleans on March 14, 1891, of 11 Italian immigrants. This were the facts. Following the murder of the police chief of that city on October 15, 1890, dozens of immigrants, but mostly Italians or Italian Americans, were taken by the police. A dozen of them were imprisoned, and after being tried, 9 of them were acquitted, and for 3 the jury was unable to render a unanimous judgment. An immense crowd, however, not satisfied with the verdict, broke into the prison, and lynched them. The police did nothing to stop them.[26] Certainly, this was an extreme case, but it gives an idea of the feeling that was then spreading towards our compatriots.

Of course, not everything that happened was the fault of others and, in some cases, it was the classical few "rotten apples," among the Italian immigrants themselves, who sparked these feeling and preconceptions about the so-called "Italian mafia." We hypothesize, but of course it

[23] See https://www.istitutoeuroarabo.it/DM/due-secoli-di-emigrazione-negli-stati-uniti-storie-di-italiani/#_edn1

[24] Cf. Linda Barret Osborne and Paolo Battaglia – Finding America – Library of Congress

[25] Children were used in the mines because they were small and could go to the narrowest places

[26] See https://lasc.libguides.com/mass-lynching-italian-americans

is our opinion, that during those years there was a repetition in America of the phenomenon that had occurred in southern Italy, especially in Sicily, Calabria, and Campania in particular after the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy and the subsequent Unification of Italy. When the "Piedmontese", after Garibaldi's expedition of the Thousand, went up the peninsula and established their government, laws and authorities were often seen by the locals as "foreigners" and "invaders" and treated with considerable distrust. The populace had practically no confidence in them and doubted their impartiality and the law imposed by the north. When it was time to ask for justice for misdeeds or favors, then, rather than going to the authorities installed by the new "rulers", they preferred to turn to the "old lords" or to people who had held positions of power in the past. In short, to the various "Don Calogero Sedara" of "The Leopard[27]" memory that, through the use of force, or through political influences and questionable commercial transactions, ascended to positions of power that were exercised, often by force, at their will rather than fairly. While the “populace” did not quite “empowered them,” it laid the way to or at least did not oppose their “coming to power.” The mafia in fact.
The same perhaps happened in America when Italian immigrants who, as mentioned, had no connections, did not speak English and needed assistance, were forced to turn to often shady characters who took advantage of their situation.

Mulberry St. New York NY – 1900 Photo: Detroit Publishing Company – Library of Congress USA

Think, for example, of Don Fanucci in Mario Puzo's book "The Godfather" or Don Vito Corleone himself.
Of course, this is not intended to justify, let alone absolve, the mafia phenomenon that in America, as in Italy and in every other part of the world, was and remains a social plague and that over the years has become more and more violent and deserving of firm condemnation.
Talking of the movie The Godfather, over the years, the life of Italian emigrants in the United States has been told through multiple films that, often set in the 1930s and later years, unfortunately depict their life and “actions” in a relatively negative way. Very often, stereotyped aspects of Italians and Italian Americans during those and subsequent years are highlighted. For example, besides the famous Godfather trilogy by Francis Ford Coppola, the films Gangs of New York, Goodfellas, and others highlight some particular aspects of their life in the United States centered on the organized criminality. While this was certainly the reality , it is also true that was not as pervasive in the Italian community as someone may be led to believe watching these movies. To counter this, we want to mention a 2024 film by Alejandro Gomez Monteverde that was not very successful when

[27] Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa – The Leopard -

launched, but which tells a little-known reality, but no less harsh and undeniable, that of the life of Italian immigrants in New York at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The title of the film is "Cabrini".

It tells the story of the Italian missionary nun Mother Francesca Cabrini (who later became a saint of the Catholic Church), of her coming to the United States, despite being ill with tuberculosis, to assist Italian immigrants and of the resistance she encountered from the civil and religious authorities to conduct her work. Perhaps because of her interpretation of Catholicism that was less "transcendental" than that practiced, for example, by the Irish and "*more pragmatic and concrete mediated by personal, tangible, immediate and evident elements*[28]", encountered great difficulties in fulfilling her mission. The film gives a realistic visual and narrative description of the situation in which Italian emigrants at the turn of the century often found themselves once they came to America. Of how often they were marginalized, treated with contempt, and abandoned to themselves and how the courage and resilience of this little nun helped to alleviate their suffering. A famous quote in the film is attributed to a New York Times journalist to whom Mother Cabrini had turned to raise awareness of the situation of Italian emigrants in the United States. It seems that Mother Cabrini herself coined this phrase to describe the situation of Italian emigrants in "Five Points", a notorious neighborhood at the tip of Manhattan that would later become Little Italy and from which the famous Mulberry St. departed. *"Even the rats have it better than the children of Five Points".*[29]

Mother Francesca Cabrini (1850-1917)
Foto da Historylink.org

Things perhaps improved, but not much, a few years later, during the first decades of the 1900s, with the birth and proliferation of the so-called "Mutual Aid Societies". They were nothing more than associations of emigrants, usually coming from the same region or village of Italy, whose objective was to help new immigrants. They also had other charitable objectives and, frequently, were named after the patron saint of the region or village of origin. Unfortunately, some of these Mutual Aid Societies became prey to unscrupulous people and some turned into centers of occult power and brazen favoritism. Most of them, however, managed to achieve their goal and some existed until a few years ago and (few) still exist.[30] There were also cases of "institutional" initiatives sponsored by the Italian government providing aid to new immigrants, but their effects were like the classical drop of water in the ocean. This is the case, for example, of the "Society for Italian Immigrants" in New York which in 1908 "*decided to devote itself to a new form of assistance, in the interest of transient emigrants, in need of housing*." Aware that the vast majority of emigrants who, once

[28] Cf. Linda Barret Osborne and Paolo Battaglia – Finding America – Library of Congress
[29] See https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/movies/cabrini-2024-transcript/
[30] See appendix for information about the Mary Most Holy of Charity Mutual Aid Society founded by Moschianesi in Providence, RI in 1909 and the "Congrega Maria SS della Carita'" in Brooklyn

arrived, were forced to pay relatively high amounts (2-3 dollars a day) for a place to sleep in hotels or other often filthy and unsafe places, "*on the proposal of the Inspector of Emigration and other Royal Italian Authorities, an entire building was rented in 1908, of five floors with a basement [located n.d.r.] very close to the Battery [Park n.d.r.], at a price of eight thousand dollars per year*". The building, located at 129 Broad St and renamed "Home for Italians", was dedicated to assistance, food, and lodging for passing emigrants at the modest price of 75 cents a day.[31] Naturally not all the Italian emigrants went through all this and there were multiple cases of them finding a decent welcome from the people already in the United States and often some help. Nevertheless, it is this context, probably little known to our ancestors when they were leaving Italy, that we must keep in mind to better understand what our fellow countrymen were facing when between 1880 and 1920 (but undoubtedly also before and perhaps after) they left Moschiano to follow their "American dream."

[31] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Commissariat of Emigration – Bulletin of Emigration – Year 1912 N.1-7 Rome Cooperativa Tipografica Manuzio – 1912 Pages 448 -453

Part 2

3.0 Moschianese emigration to New York (USA) 1880 - 1920

3.1 How the research was conducted and its limitations

Before delving into the merits of our research and describing what and who we found, as well as where and when, we think it is appropriate to describe and clarify some things, especially regarding the process used to complete it and its limitations.

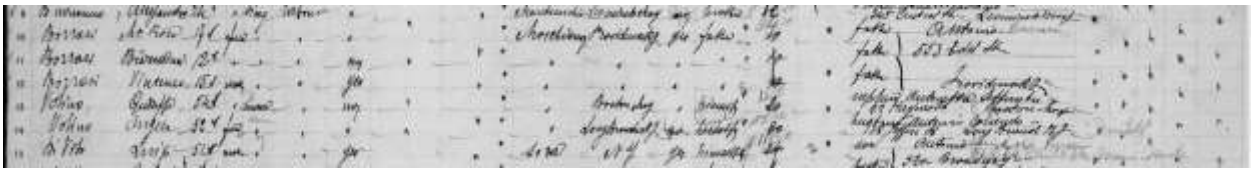
3.1.1 Sources of information

The archives of the Statue of Liberty Foundation and Ellis Island Foundation (https://www.statueofliberty.org/discover/passenger-ship-search/) have played a major role in our research, but also genealogical sites that can be easily consulted online, such as www.familysearch.org or other sites that hosts information about our ancestors such as www.findagrave.com have been used frequently to complete what we are reporting in this Essay. When and where possible we have consulted directly, or online, recent publications or publications and newspapers from past years where there were references to a specific person or surname, or Moschiano in general. This, for example, was the case with the book on Italian emigrants in Rhode Island by Umberto Pesaturo. Finally, where and if necessary, as for news about Our Lady of Charity (Madonna della Carità) in Providence and Brooklyn, we have also contacted institutional sources directly or online, such as the Rhode Island State Department, the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Dioceses of Providence RI and Brooklyn NY to have access to documents preserved in their archives.

Information about the various family groups or specific people as well as details about their lives, work, photos, and various anecdotes were found by contacting, as much as possible, our acquaintance who had some connection, even if remote, with the emigrants in question. Often these were distant relatives or descendants, but also acquaintances who in turn put us in contact with them, or people unknown to us but who in some way (for example because of their surname) we thought might have some affinity with the research we were conducting and whom we contacted by e-mail or through other people. In almost all cases, our efforts have been rewarded. For some, unfortunately, we have not received feedback for various reasons. Regardless, we thank everyone for their availability, cooperation and help provided.

Only people who arrived in New York are included in this research. Those immigrants from Moschiano who landed directly in towns like Boston, Philadelphia, etc., perhaps because some of their relatives had already settled there or in some nearby city, are not included. As an example, the extract of a page (shown below) listing the passengers of the steamship Romanic

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig.	Eta' dichiara	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Borrasi	Maria Rosa	1889	1906	17	Romanic	31-May-1906	424	10	Padre Antonio Borrari	553 Edel st. Providence RI
Borrasi	Biondina	1894	1906	12	Romanic	31-May-1906	424	11	Padre Antonio Borrari	554 Edel st. Providence RI
Borrasi	Vincenzo	1891	1906	15	Romanic	31-May-1906	424	12	Padre Antonio Borrari	555 Edel st. Providence RI
Volino	Giuseppe	1851	1906	54	Romanic	31-May-1906	424	13	Nipote Antonetta Settembre	27 Haynes St - Boston MA
Volino	Angela	1854	1906	52	Romanic	31-May-1906	424	14	Marito Antonio Caliendo	138 Jefferi St Long Branch NJ



going to Boston dated 05/31/1906 includes 5 people from Moschiano. These five people are not included in our statistics[32].

3.1.2 The Names Scrubbing Procedure

Once we collected the names of the emigrants we naturally had to verify, scrub and normalize them to get rid of possible errors, duplications , etc. The following procedure was used to achieve our goals and minimize errors in identifying the emigrants from Moschiano with destination New York. As mentioned, the main source of our information, has been the passenger lists of the ships that transported the emigrants from Moschiano to New York that are kept in the archives of Ellis Island in New York and can be consulted online. Since in these archives the surname is the only mandatory element to conduct the search, we used as a guide the list of surnames obtained from the Civil Registry Lists of the municipality of Moschiano of people born there between 1809 and 1909. To narrow the search, we then used Moschiano as the place of the village/town of origin. Unfortunately, this methodology has only given us partial results. This has happened because, not only was the name "Moschiano" frequently missing from the ship passenger lists or was badly transcribed either by the immigration agents, steamer personnel that compiled the passengers' list or people that compiled the electronic archive in the 1990s (e.g., Moschiano was spelled as "Boschiano", "Measchеano", "Maschiano", "Chosetiano", "Messchiauo", "Norchiano", "Mosekiano", etc.), but the same frequently happened with surnames and names (e.g., Giuseppe became Guiseppe, or Antonietta became Antoinette, or Dalia became D'Alia, or Addeo became Taddeo, or Addeo became DAddeo, etc.)

This inaccuracy has forced us to examine individually each and every name that the search produced and to look in the original passenger list for any misspelling of the surname, or place of origin to determine if they were indeed people from Moschiano. For some surnames this was a matter of examining relatively few names (usually from a few hundred to few thousand), but for some of them, such as the Espositos, the Russos, the Romanos, etc., the search produced over 10000 names, and we were able to check only the first couple of thousand. In some cases, while we were looking for people with a specific surname, we found in the same passenger list other people with different surnames also coming from Moschiano which we naturally added. Additional source of information has been the US National Archives Catalog (also known as "NARA") specifically the "Italians to America Passenger Data File, 1855-1900" as well as the Italian Registers of the Military Registration Rolls saved at the State Archives of Avellino and the information contained in the birth certificates of the Municipality of Moschiano of people born between 1809 and 1909 that reported the father of the newborn as having emigrated to America at the time of birth. To summarize we have:

1. Visually inspected the exact spelling of each name and surname.
2. Cross-referenced each name and surname with the archives mentioned above.
3. Verified each name and surname by assonance or by other manual methods.

[32] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YWS-8S9?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A23F6-NTW&action=view&cc=1923995&lang=en&groupId=

4. Where possible, we have conducted personal interviews with descendants or relatives of the immigrants identified.

To give an idea of the magnitude and complexity of this "Name Scrubbing Procedure' we have examined and analyzed (often multiple times) the names of about 140-150 thousand people in our efforts to eliminate all possible errors or duplications in identifying the immigrants to New York from Moschiano. Despite this gargantuan effort, we still cannot categorically exclude the possibility of residual errors and/or omissions. As already stated, we remain ready and willing to effect further corrections to this Essay, if verified errors are brought to our attention.

3.1.3 Additional notes on the scrubbing procedure

Before going into details, we want also to inform the readers of this Essay about some rules and other details about the Scrubbing Procedure we followed to ensure that the name and other information about each emigrant were accurate. Following are some of the steps we executed in this Scrubbing Procedure to ensure that the data collected is correct and placed within context

- The surnames of married women and their children are reported with those of their husbands and fathers respectively even when on the ship lists, they were recorded with maiden or mothers' surnames, (often we reported the latter in parentheses).
- The dates of arrivals of the emigrants found by consulting the military matriculation rolls, are those of when the emigrants had applied for the passport as reported in the matriculation rolls.
- Information about emigrants, whose names were derived from the references of other emigrants (such as the people they went to) and for whom no additional detailed information was present or could be found (such has year of birth, date of arrival, ship name, where they were going, etc.), has been left blank.
- The year of arrival, if omitted, for emigrants about whom there is no detailed information, but whose name is mentioned as the destination of another emigrant, has been recorded as the year prior to the year of arrival of the person referring to it and colored yellow. (for example, if XYZ arrived in 1905 and said he was going to ABC and information about ABC was not found, then ABC is recorded as having arrived in 1904).
- The year of arrival of the emigrants whose names were derived from the list of "Called and not arrived" for the First World War if not known was recorded as 1914 (the year before Italy entered into WWI) and colored green.
- The year of arrival of emigrants whose names were derived from the birth certificates of people whose fathers were abroad when they were born, if not known, was reported as the year before the birth of their children or not more than 9 months before the birth and colored blue.
- 1900 was used and colored red for the year of arrival of the emigrants, for which no information has been found.

- When the precise date of arrival is not known in the passenger lists, it is often reported as 1 January of the year of arrival or only the year of arrival and leaving the day and month blank.
- When the year of birth of an emigrant has not been determined with certainty, an estimated year has been given and colored orange.

3.2 What we found

Despite the difficulties mentioned earlier, we were able to find the names of 621 people who, at the time of their arrival in New York from 1880 to 1920, declared Moschiano as their place of residence and/or origin or whom we assumed as such. However, based on information that we collected from other sources such as stories from people residing or originally from Moschiano, Italian American descendent from emigrants from Moschiano and references that are made to these early emigrants in the passengers lists (as people by whom the new emigrants were going) we estimate that at least a few hundred, if not more, are those who actually arrived and were reported on the Ellis Island lists but unknown to us.

Looking at the list of people that we have found that emigrated to the United States we have recognized the surnames of people/families that are very common in Moschiano and whose descendants/relatives can still be found in the village and whose descendants or newcomers are now in America. They are, for example, the Addeo, Manfredi, Mazzocca, Moschiano, Buonaiuto, Esposito, Fiore, Dalia, Pacia, Russo, Vona, Volino, etc. But alongside these surnames we also found families or family strains that unfortunately have disappeared from Moschiano. Some of these family strains such as Fravola, Vallone, Vacca, Caputo, Cimmino (or Cimino), etc. have disappeared forever. Others, over the years, have simply moved to other towns or villages such as the Sirignano to Forino or the Mercolino to Naples. Still others have maintained the nucleus of their family lineage in the neighboring villages (Quindici, Lauro, Taurano, Marzano) where they may have originally come from, such as the Cava, Scala, Scibelli, Santaniello, etc.

3.3 Analyzing Names in Lists

Before presenting the complete list—organized by family lineage—of the names of individuals who emigrated from Moschiano to New York that we have identified, we thought it appropriate to provide some general background information to help us better understand the composition of this migratory phenomenon and its impact on the population of Moschiano.

Let us remember that these statistics do not include people who chose to land directly in places other than New York such as, for example, Boston or other ports.

3.3.1 The "repentants" and the "recidivists"

Contrary to popular belief that those who went to America from Moschiano (but also from anywhere else in Italy) did so only once and forever, we found for sure that about 13% of the emigrants from Moschiano (82 emigrants but probably they were much more[33]) returned to their native village (we will call them "the repentants"). However, a fraction of these repentants, later on, decided to go back to America again (we will call them "the recidivists"). In fact, we identified and counted about 60 recidivists, and we suspect the number may be slightly higher. Indeed, some of these recidivists made the round-trip Moschiano-America multiple times (some up to 4 times). Interesting to note that these were all male emigrants. This suggests that the actual total number of emigrants from Moschiano should be reduced to 540.

The following Table includes the names of the recidivists, the number of times they crossed the ocean and the year they did it.

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Year of arrival	Year of arrival	Year of arrival	Year of arrival
Addeo	Achille	1880	1896	1901		
Addeo	Felice	1866	1896	1899	1913	
Addeo	Francesco	1858	1883	1899		
Addeo	Giovanni (Pasquale)	1853	1880	1883	1893	
Addeo	Michele	1836	1892	1896		
Addeo	Salvatore	1864	1893	1899		
Albano	Sabato	1857	1884	1887	1896	
Arpaia	Sabato (Salvatore)	1844	1884	1891		
Aschettino	Nicola (Rosseo)	1878	1904	1906		
Aschettino	Raffaele	1886	1910	1920		
Basile	Carlo	1863	1898	1902		
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1881	1906	1911		
Buonaiuto	Martino (Salvatore)	1841	1884	1887		
Buonaiuto	Roberto	1869	1896	1902		
Carbone	Alessio	1851	1887	1892		

[33] We say so because we have our data is derived just from the list of people that took multiple trips and from those that served in army. We know for sure, however, that there were other people that also came back to Italy as, for example, Dalia (Romano) Romana, Addeo (Dalia) Antonia, Addeo Norina, Addeo Cilberto, and more.

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Year of arrival	Year of arrival	Year of arrival	Year of arrival
Cava	Rubino	1876	1902	1906	1911	1913
Corcione	Felice	1865	1890	1896		
Dalia	Giacomo	1882	1904	1912		
Dalia	Giovanni (Salvatore)	1854	1884	1892		
Dalia	Salvatore (Antonio)	1868	1896	1898	1907	1911
Daniele	Carmine	1867	1895	1902		
Del Duca	Felice	1849	1891	1892		
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1887	1891	1897	1901
Fiore	Sabato	1879	1907	1910		
Fiore	Salvatore (Luigi)	1857	1887	1889	1895	
Fravola	Felice (Sabato)	1877	1897	1906		
Manfredi	Filippo	1874	1888	1911		
Manfredi	Francesco (Tommaso)	1891	1907	1911		
Manfredi	Marcello	1844	1888	1892		
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1899	1901		
Mazzocca	Carmine	1864	1901	1912		
Mazzocca	Carmine (Michele)	1869	1896	1898	1902	
Mazzocca	Salvatore	1885	1905	1911		
Mazzocchi	Giuseppe	1868	1902	1907		
Moschiano	Salvatore	1885	1902	1910		
Pacia	Andreaniello (Salvatore)	1884	1907	1910		
Pacia	Angelo (Sabato)	1856	1887	1896		
Pacia	Francesco (Gaetano)	1858	1892	1897	1902	
Pacia	Gabriele (Domenico)	1842	1891	1905		
Pacia	Giacomo	1857	1891	1897	1911	
Pacia	Raffaele (Giuseppe)	1825	1884	1887		
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1897	1902	1912	
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1901	1902	1905	1906
Pacia	Salvatore (Giovanni)	1880	1899	1905	1911	
Pacia (Dalia)	Agnese (Luisa)	1878	1903	1906		
Romano	Costantino	1881	1902	1911		
Russo	Fiorindo (Michele)	1859	1896	1899		
Santaniello	Sabato (Giuseppe)	1885	1907	1910		
Santaniello	Salvatore (Raffaele Michele)	1871	1901	1911		
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1901	1905		
Settembre	Gaetano	1853	1890	1892	1911	
Settembre	Giovanni (Francesco)	1840	1893	1904		
Volino	Antonio	1867	1896	1902	1911	1912
Volino	Antonio	1888	1902	1910		
Volino	Gaetano (Gabriele)	1876	1892	1902		
Volino	Nicola	1849	1891	1902		
Vona	Domenico (Sabato)	1872	1899	1903	1911	
Vona	Emilio (Eusebio)	1867	1897	1903		
Vona	Sabato (Felice)	1863	1903	1907		
Vona	Tommaso	1873	1911	1914		

3.3.2 The "first" and the "last"

The first emigrants from Moschiano to New York that we were able to find date back to 1880 and all belong to the Addeo family. Two (Giovanni and Francescantonio) were brothers. Nunzio (or Muzio as stated in the vital records in Moschiano) was a cousin of them. Since Nunzio was only 8 years old on the date of his arrival (as per the 1930 census) he most likely came with his father Sabato, but we have not been able to find any documentation about it. Perhaps he or some other people from different families from Moschiano came before 1880, but we are not sure.

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Anno Emig.	Declared age (years)	Ship	Arrival date
Addeo	Francescantonio	1856	1880	21	Castalia	1-Jan-1880
Addeo	Giovanni (Pasquale)	1853	1880	23	Castalia	1-Jan-1880
Addeo	Nunzio (Muzio)	1872	1880	8		

On December 25, 1920, the last 4 emigrants from Moschiano arrived for the period in question. All on the ship William Prince

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Anno Emig.	Declared age (years)	Ship	Arrival date
Aschettino	Torina	1897	1920	23	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920
Buonaiuto	Delfino	1903	1920	17	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920
Buonaiuto	Maria Grazia	1903	1920	17	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920
Siniscalchi	Aniello (Carmine S.)	1892	1920	28	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920

3.3.3 The "seniors"

The oldest persons we found (according to the year he was born (year of birth 1825) to arrive in the United States is:

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Anno Emig.	Declared age (years)	Ship	Arrival date
Pacia	Raffaele (Giuseppe)	1825	1884	59	Archimedes	1-Jan-1884

While the oldest people (by age) we found (age declared upon their arrival in America 63 years) were:

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Anno Emig.	Declared age (years)	Ship	Arrival date
Dalia (Romano)	Romana	1838	1901	63	Massilia	Feb 20, 1901
Pacia	Gabriele (Domenico)	1842	1905	63	Prince Adalbert	24-May-1905

3.3.4 The "servants of the fatherland"

There was also a group of 29 emigrants, distributed over the years, who, after leaving Moschiano for the United States, returned home and were drafted in the armed forces to serve during the First World War (out of a total of 222 Moschianesi called to arms).

Surname	Name	Year of birth	Anno Emig.	Declared age (years)	Ship	Arrival Date to New York
Addeo	Ciliberto Agostino	1891	1905	14	Perugia	4-Aug-1905
Aschettino	Luigi Carmine	1880	1905	25	Sicilian Prince	21-Dec-1905
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1881	1906			16-Mag-1906
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1881	1911			10-Ma-1911
Dalia	Francesco	1891	1910			
Dalia	Giacomo	1882	1904	22	Prinz Oscar	26-May-1904
Dalia	Giacomo	1882	1912	30	Moltke	12-Aug-1912
Esposito	Domenico	1882	1903	21	Germania	9-Apr-1903
Esposito	Salvatore Domenico	1879	1904			
Fiore	Francesco	1880	1901	21	Lahn	25-Nov-1901
Fortino	Angelo	1889	1911	22	Celtic	10-Apr-1911
Fortino	Antonio	1886	1910			1-Jan-1910
Manfredi	Carmine Gaetano	1895	1911	17	Cretic	6-Dec-1911
Manfredi	Sabato Bartolomeo	1879	1903	23	Attivita	22-Mar-1903
Marotta	Fortunato Antonio	1883	1907	24	Cretic	27-Jul-1907
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1899	24	Spaarndam	23-Mar-1899
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1901	26	Werra	18-Jun-1901
Mazzocca	Raffaele	1880	1906			6-Mar-1906
Mazzocca	Vincenzo Francesco	1896	1920	23	Pesaro	23-Mar-1920
Moschiano	Michele	1892	1908	16	Hamburg	23-Jun-1908
Pacia	Giuseppe Francesco S.	1875	1906	31	Konigin Luise	18-Oct-1906
Prevete	Alessandro	1888	1910	22	Celtic	10-Mar-1910
Romano	Costantino	1881	1902	21	Trojan Prince	14-Nov-1902
Romano	Costantino	1881	1911	31	Re D'Italia	1-Jun-1911
Santaniello	Sebastiano	1897	1911	13	Regina D'Italia	20-Jan-1911
Santoro	Angelo (Carmine)	1888	1913			20-mag-1913
Santoro	Domenico Sebastiano	1877	1912	39	Adriatic	15-Feb-1912
Santoro	Generoso Sebastiano	1884	1912			12-mag-1912
Scibelli	Domenico	1892	1911	19	Saxonia	9-May-1911
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1901	23	Hohenzollern	18-Mar-1902
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1905	27	Perugia	27-Mar-1906
Volino	Gaetano Gabriele	1876	1892	16	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892
Volino	Gaetano Gabriele	1876	1902	26	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902
Volino	Salvatore	1890	1905	15	Neckar	26-May-1905

Of these 29 soldiers, 5 (Buonaiuto Carmine, Dalia Giacomo, Romano Costantino, Scibelli Tommaso, and Volino Gaetano Gabriele), emigrated to America at least 2 times and served in the army once they returned to Moschiano, while 2 (Addeo Cilberto and Marotta Fortunato) lost their lives during the conflict.

3.3.5 Comparison/analysis of births/emigrants/deaths in Moschiano vs. national/regional data

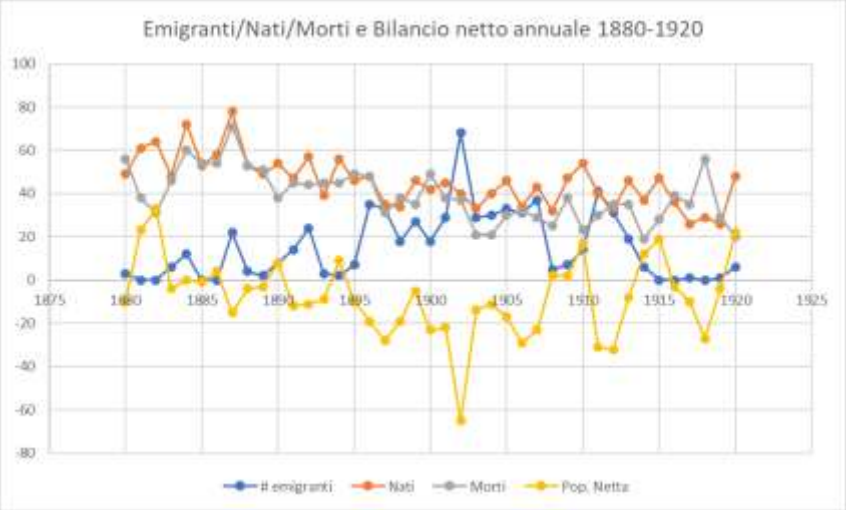
As already mentioned, Italian emigration at national level, at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries had in general a negative effect on the whole population with negative socioeconomic repercussion. This was especially felt by inhabitants of small towns and villages that at the time based their life around an agricultural economy that, for its nature, needed manual laborers. This was not different for Moschiano. We have tried to relate the trends in population growth at national level with the same statistics relating to the village of Moschiano. To this end, we have created a Table which tracks, by year, the "Net population increase/decrease after adding just the number of Births and subtracting Emigrants & Deaths" for the village of Moschiano relating to the period 1880-1920. The table and the related first graph below give us an annual comparison of the number of Moschianesi born, emigrated, and dead and the net effect on the number of inhabitants[34]. Because of the lack of accurate information about the totality of the residents in Moschiano during those years, the actual total net population number is not available, but the analysis of the data in our possession can give a good approximation of the effects of the migration .

Year	# Births	# Emigrants	# Deaths	Net Pop.
1880	49	3	56	-10
1881	61	0	38	23
1882	64	0	31	33
1883	48	6	46	-4
1884	72	12	60	0
1885	53	0	54	-1
1886	58	0	54	4
1887	78	22	71	-15
1888	53	4	53	-4
1889	49	2	51	-4
1890	54	8	38	8
1891	47	14	45	-12
1892	57	24	44	-11
1893	39	3	45	-9
1894	56	2	45	9
1895	46	7	49	-10
1896	48	35	48	-35
1897	35	33	31	-29
1898	34	18	38	-22
1899	46	27	35	-16

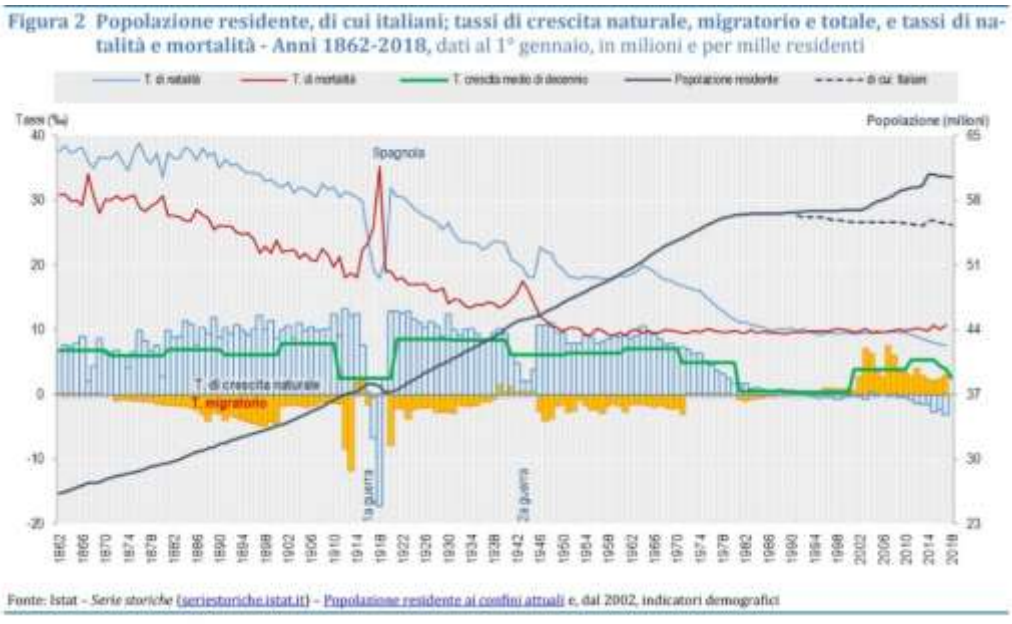
Year	# Births	# Emigrants	# Deaths	Net Pop.
1900	42	18	49	-25
1901	45	29	38	-22
1902	40	68	37	-65
1903	33	29	21	-17
1904	40	30	21	-11
1905	46	33	30	-17
1906	34	31	32	-29
1907	43	37	29	-23
1908	32	5	25	2
1909	47	7	38	2
1910	54	14	23	17
1911	40	41	30	-31
1912	33	31	35	-33
1913	46	19	35	-8
1914	37	6	19	12
1915	47	0	28	19
1916	36	0	39	-3
1917	26	1	35	-10
1918	29	0	56	-27
1919	26	1	29	-4
1920	48	6	20	22

[34] Net population does not include people that moved in and out Moschiano from/to other places other than emigrants to NY. Furthermore, it does not include emigrants that returned to Moschiano from NY.

It is interesting to notice, for example, the sharp increase of emigrants in the period 1901-1907 and then 1910-1913 and a consequent decrease, in the same period, of the resident population in both the Table and the Graph.

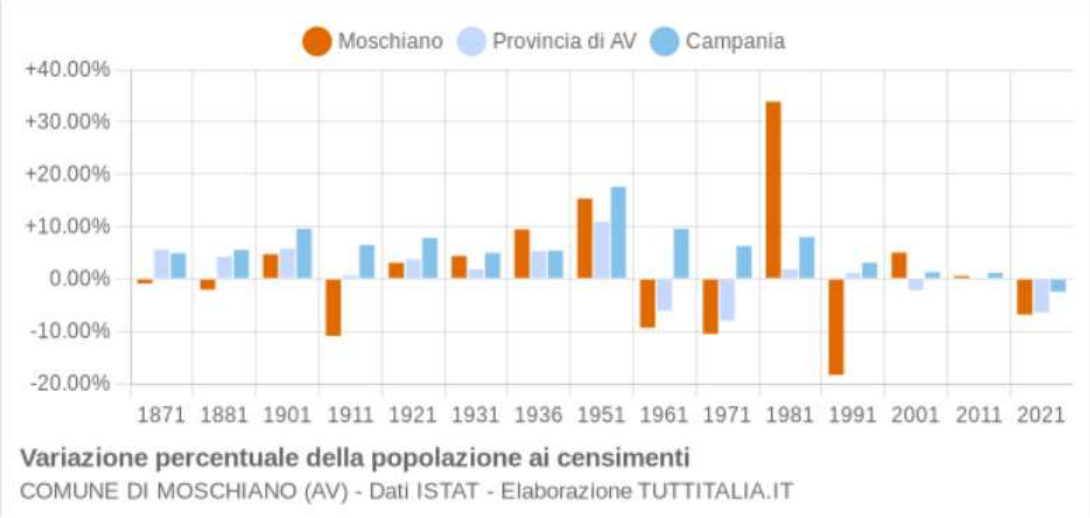


In the picture below, we reproduce a graph of the Italian department of statistics which reports similar information but at national level and for an extended period of time (1862-2018). As we can see, there is a very close correlation between this graph and the respective numbers of the Table and the graphs for Moschiano for the years under consideration



Fonte: https://www.istat.it/it/files/2019/01/evoluzione-demografica-1861-2018-testo.pdf

The graphs on this page show respectively the resident population of Moschiano based on the census from 1861 to 2021 and the related percentage variation compared to the province of Avellino and the Campania region for the same years



3.4 The "ships" that transported them

Talking about "ships" is perhaps a bit exaggerated and probably the most suitable term to describe them is perhaps "boats". In popular jargon they were often called "vessels" in reference to their tonnage or simply "woods" because of the main material with which they were then built. But the most commonly used term was "steamer".

Our fellow citizens emigrated to America aboard at least 120 different steamers.

Unfortunately for 62 people we could not find the name of the steamers on which they embarked. The others arrived with the following steamers.

Steamer	#Emig.
Patria (1882)	23
Chandernagor*	18
Sicilia	17
Roma	17
Archimede	15
Perugia	15
Letimbro	15
Clive	14
Neustria	14
Prinz Adalbert	13
Moltke	13
Lombardia	13
Celtic	12
Prinzess Irene	12
Massilia	11
San Guglielmo	10
Alesia	10
Trojan Prince	9
Cretic	9
Verona	9
Italia	8
Werra	8
Victoria	8
Cedric	7
Ancona	7
America (1908)	7

Steamer	#Emig.
Bulgaria	7
Konigin Luise	7
Alsatia	7
Kaiser Wilhelm II	6
Calabria	6
Trave	6
Germania	6
Neckar**	6
Palatia	6
Lahn	5
Columbia	5
EMS	5
Chandermayor*	5
Chateau Yquem	5
Regina D'Italia	4
Hamburg	4
Citta di Torino	4
Canopic	4
Bolivia	4
Weimar	4
Aller	4
Augusta Victoria	4
Republic	4
Guglielmo Peirce	3
Citta di Napoli	3
Principe di Piemonte	3

Steamer	#Emig.
Napolitan prince	3
Oregon	3
Hesperia	3
Burgundia	3
Chicago	3
Chateau Ignesse	3
Liguria	2
Cachemire	2
Teutonic	2
Chandermagor*	2
Batavia	2
Saxonia	2
Sempione	2
Madonna	2
Pannonia	2
Adriatic	2
Ahoribon	2
Cincinnati	2
Tratar Prince	2
Karamania	2
Ravenna	2
Gallia	2
America	2
Lucania	2
Saale	2
Luisiana	2

Steamer	#Emig.
San Giovanni	1
California (1872)	2
Sicilian Prince	1
Carpathia	1
Castalia	1
Giava	1
San Giorgio	1
Manilla	1
Fulda	1
Laconia (1912)	1
Spartan Prince	1
Belgravia	1
Bordelaise	1
Furst Bismarck	1

Steamer	#Emig.
California	1
Taormina	1
SS Neustria	1
Nekar**	1
Re D'Italia	1
Duca D'Aosta	1
Amsterdam	1
Tartar Prince	1
Britannia	1
California (1871)	1
Babarossa	1
Spaarndam	1
Algeria (1891)	1
Hohenzollern	1

Steamer	#Emig.
Attivita	1
Pesaro	1
Prinz Oscar	**1**
Sant'Anna	1
Caleclouia	1
Lauro	1
Buenos Aires	1
Canada	1
Dante Alighieri	1
Berlin	1
Venezia	1
Cleveland	1
India	1
Non riportato	62

* We suspect this was one steamer, but it shows up as three steamers with different names because its name was misspelled by the immigration agents and transcribed as Chandernayor, Chandermayor and Chandermagor

**Here too we suspect the name of a single ship was misspelled and transcribed as Neckar and Nekar by the immigration agents

It is notable that, while almost all ships transported the emigrants from Moschiano in small groups, typically less than 10 people, there were some exceptions. On December 30, April 20, 1892, the ship Litimbro transported 15 Moschianesi in one fell swoop. The Clive, on the other hand, on March 29, 1897, arrived with 14 Moschianesi on board. In both cases, the people belonged to separate families.

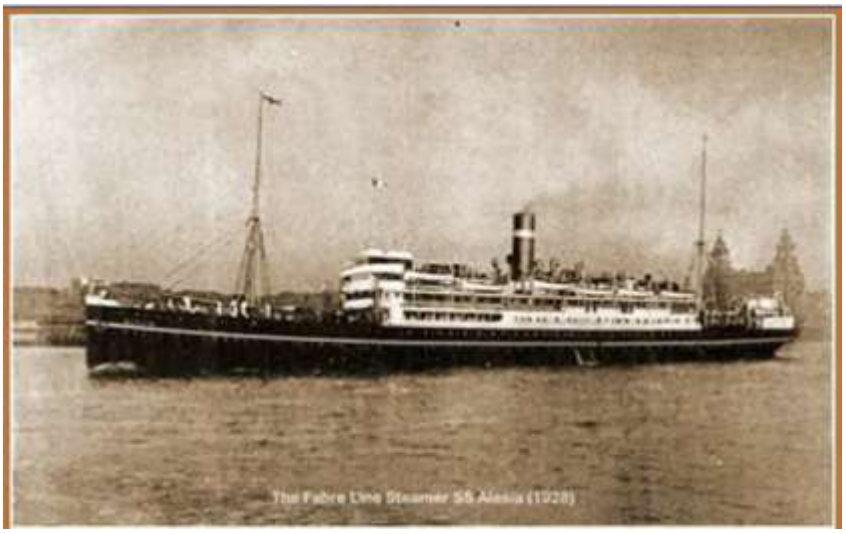
The ships that were used most of the time were the Perugia and the Patria (1882). The first, between May 3, 1902, and March 18, 1907, carried 15 people in 7 Atlantic crossings, while the Patria (1882) between May 9, 1896, and February 5, 1900, carried 23 in the course of 7 voyages.

3.4.1 Details about some steamers and passengers

In response to the question: “what did these steamers look like?” below we are showing photos of some of them used by emigrants from Moschiano along with some information about them and copy of a few pages of the passenger lists as preserved in the archives of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Foundation.

SS Alesia

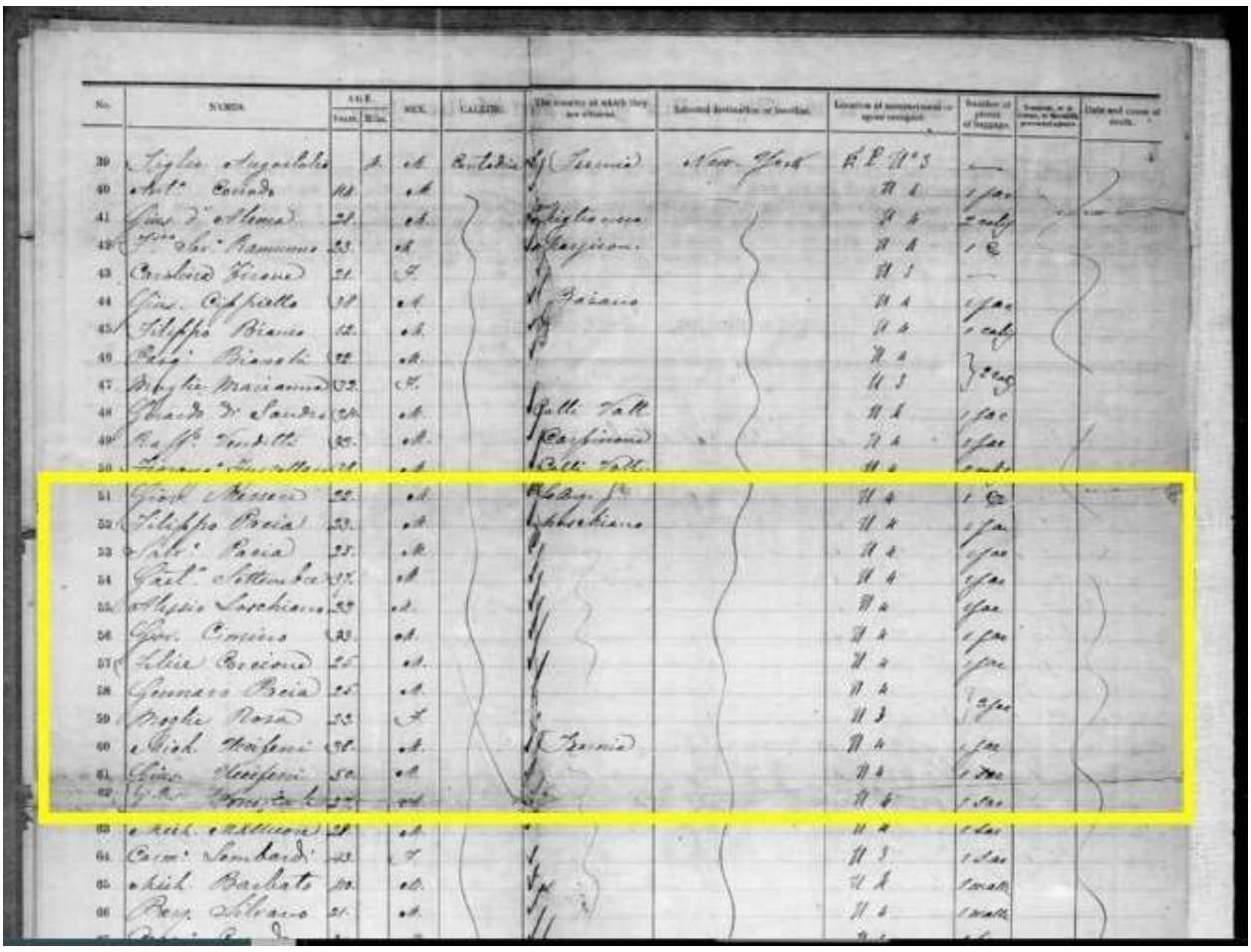
Built in 1882 in Liverpool for the Fabre company, it was launched in June of that year flying the French flag. Less than a hundred meters long (99.97) and 12.29 meters wide, it could carry 18 passengers in first class and 1000 in third class. He mainly made trips between Italy, Spain, and New York. In September 1887, upon arrival in New York, she was placed in quarantine due to a cholera epidemic that had broken out on board and cost the lives of 27 people[35]. It was sold out of destruction in 1899.



SS Alesia
Photo: https://www.ggarchives.com/OceanTravel/ImmigrantShips/Alesia.htm

[35] Photos and information from https://www.ggarchives.com/OceanTravel/ImmigrantShips/Alesia.htm

This is a page from the passenger custom list of one of its journey from Italy to New York in 1890. The names of 8 people from Moschiano (lines 52-59) who sailed together during that crossing



are highlighted in yellow and enlarged in the figure below. In order, the first name, last name, age (in years), gender, and village of origin are listed. In the enlargement you can clearly read the names of the emigrants and on the right the village of origin: Moschiano.

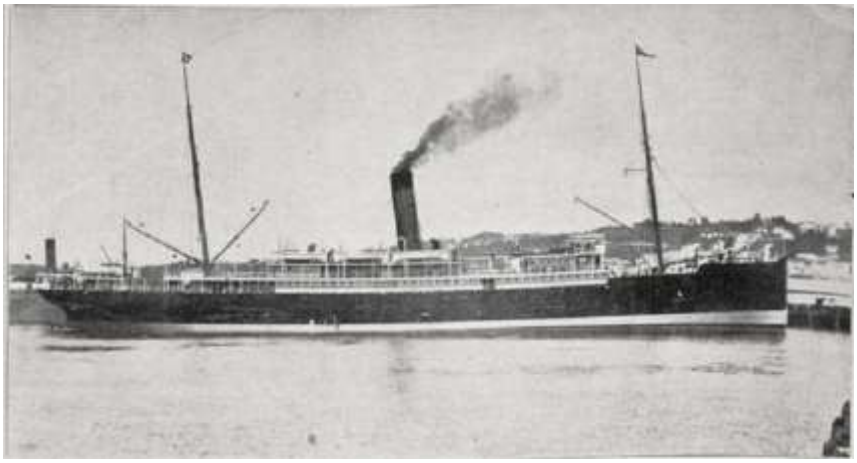
Details of the customs list Steamship S.S. Alessia – 1890 – Source: Statue of Liberty and Ellis

These are the passengers of Moschiano of the SS Alessia transported (in 2 trips)

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Em	Eta' c	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea
Settembre	Gaetano	1853	1890	37	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	16
Cimino	Giovanni	1857	1890	33	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	18
Corcione	Felice	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	19
Pacia	Gennaro	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	20
Pacia	Salvatore	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	15
Moschiano	Alessio (Carmine)	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	17
Pacia	Filippo (Giacomo)	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	14
Pacia	Rosa	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	21
Volino	Antonio	1867	1896	24	Alesia	8-Jun-1896	476	257
Mazzocca	Giuseppe (Gaetano)	1872	1896	24	Alesia	8-Jun-1896	476	256

SS Perugia

"Launched on May 16th, 1901, the S.S. Perugia was built by D & W Henderson for the Anchor Line. Her maiden voyage took place on August 12th, 1901, leaving the port of Genoa for Leghorn, Naples, and New York. From 1901 to 1915 she continued her voyages along the Mediterranean and New York. In 1916, it was requisitioned by the British and became a "Q" ship[36] with disguised arms. On December 3rd, 1916, the ship was torpedoed and sunk by a Submarine in the Gulf of Genoa.
Length 114.36 m
Beam 14.39 m
Speed 13 Knots
Occupancy 20 1st Class and 1150 3rd Class passengers "[37]



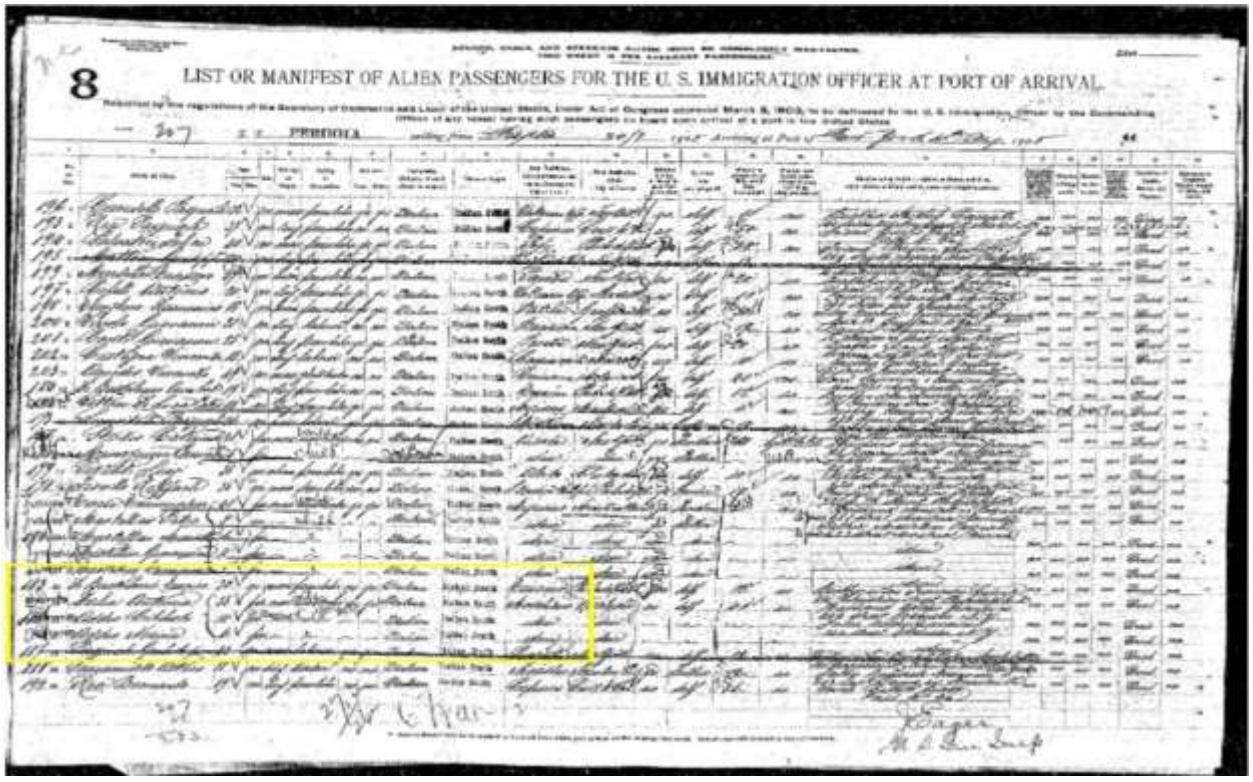
Steamship Perugia - Photo: https://deeproots.family/up/PerugiaVessel.htm

[36] Heavily armed merchant vessels with concealed weaponry used during WWI and WWII to lure submarines into surface attacks, allowing the disguised ship to ambush them
[37] https://deeproots.family/up/PerugiaVessel.htm

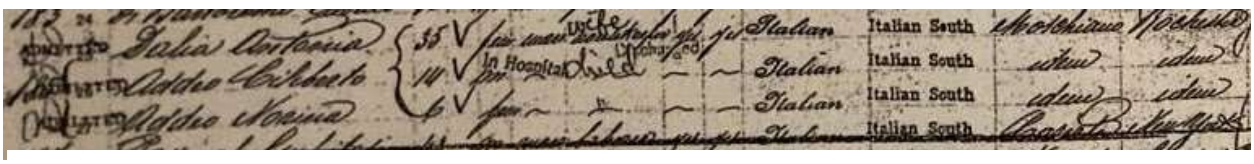
These are the passengers from Moschiano transported by Perugia.

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno En	Eta' c	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea
Pacia	Francesco (Gaetano)	1858	1902	45	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	26
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1902	43	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	27
Moschiano	Federico	1861	1902	41	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	25
Albano	Domenico	1887	1902	15	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	24
Graziano (Del Duca)	Maria L.	1850	1903	53	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	23
Graziano	Maria	1883	1903	19	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	24
Graziano (Del Duca)	Maria	1883	1903	19	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	24
Aschettino	Nicola (Rosseo)	1878	1904	26	Perugia	26-Jun-1904	405	8
Ronga (De Meo)	Orsola (Concetta)	1881	1904	23	Perugia	22-Dec-1904	588	15
Ronga	Giuseppa	1901	1904	3	Perugia	22-Dec-1904	588	16
Addeo (Dalia)	Antonia	1870	1905	35	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	25
Addeo	Ciliberto (Gilberto)	1891	1905	14	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	26
Addeo	Norina	1899	1905	6	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	27
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1905	27	Perugia	27-Mar-1906	578	18
Volino	Ferdinando (Antonio E	1881	1907	26	Perugia	18-Mar-1907	60	30

The photo below is of a page of the passenger list of the voyage of August 4, 1905, taken from the archives of Ellis Island and a detail with the names of Dalia Antonia, Addeo Ciberto and Addeo Norina.



SS Perugia 4 August 1905 passenger list page Source: Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Archives



Detail of the SS Perugia 4 August 1905 passenger list Source: Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Archives

SS Neustria

The Neustria was a steamship used for passenger and cargo transport built by the French company Fabre Line in 1883. It was 105 meters long and 13 meters wide. It could carry 8 passengers in first class and 1000 in third class. He normally made the route between Marseille and New York, often with stopovers in Spain. During the Spanish-American War of 1898 it was used to transport Spanish troops from Cuba. Between 1889 and 1908 he transported emigrants from Naples to New York via Marseilles. On October 27, 1908, the Neustria sailed from New York Harbor with grain and other cargo but fortunately not passengers and disappeared without a trace immediately after rounding Sandy Hook in New Jersey just off New York Bay. 40 sailors perished and its wreck has never been found[38]. These are the passengers from Moschiano transported by Neustria.

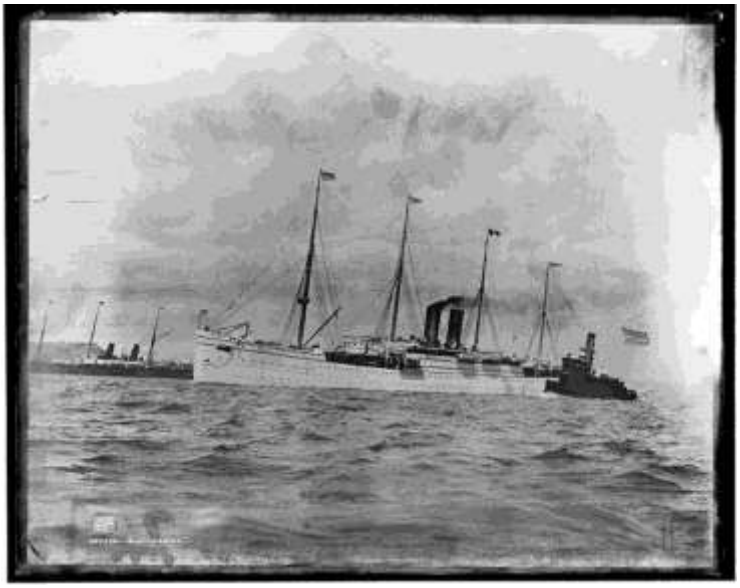
Photo https://deeproots.family/up/NeustriaVessel.htm

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno En	Eta' c	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Delfina	1881	1897	16	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	25
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Maria Grazia (sabata)	1860	1897	37	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	24
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Salvatore	1886	1897	11	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	27
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Sottile	1895	1897	2	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	28
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Stefano	1883	1897	14	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	26
Manfredi	Luigi	1876	1897	21	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	19
Manzi	Rosa	1864	1897	44	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	21
Pacia (Manzi)	Miranda	1894	1897	3	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	23
Pacia (Manzi)	Palma	1885	1897	12	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	22
Pacia (Manzi)	Rosa (Stella)	1852	1897	44	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	21
Palomba	Caterina	1843	1896	53	Neustria	27-Apr-1896		
Ratti	Elisabetta	1878	1896	18	Neustria	27-Apr-1896		
Ratti	Luigi	1881	1896	15	Neustria	27-Apr-1896		
Ratti	Vito	1885	1896	11	Neustria	27-Apr-1896		

[38] Cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neustria_(ship)

SS Werra

The steamship Werra was built by the German company John Elder & Co. and launched on 4 July 1882. 132 meters long and 14 meters wide, it could reach a speed of 16 knots. The first trip was in October of that year from Bremen in Germany to New York. She operated on this route until November 1891 when she was sold and began sailing between Genoa, Naples, and New York. Her last voyage was in August 1901, and she was scrapped in 1903[39]



S.S. Werra- Fonte https://deeproots.family/up/WerraVessel.htm

List of passengers from Moschiano transported by the Werra

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno En	Eta' c	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea
Volino	Carmela	1873	1899	26	Werra	29-Dic-1899		
Pacia	Giovanni	1877	1899	22	Werra	29-Dic-1899		
Volino	Michele	1892	1899	7	Werra	29-Dic-1899		
Vona	Tommaso	1873	1900	26	Werra	17-May-1900		
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1901	46	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	15
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1901	40	Werra	18-Jun-1901	640	29
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1901	26	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	13
Vona	Erminio (Domenico)	1879	1901	22	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	14

[39] Information and picture S.S. Werra from https://deeproots.family/up/WerraVessel.htm

3.5 Where they went

Generally, when emigrants left their native country, they had to provide the boat company with some data such as surname, first name, age, nationality, country/city of origin, address and place of destination, name of the person they were going to, how much money they had with them, if they had previously been in the United States, and so on. All of this information was recorded on the ship's passenger lists and provided to immigration officers upon their arrival at U.S. ports where it was kept in archives.

Unfortunately, on June 15, 1897, there was a fire on Ellis Island which, although it did not cause loss of life, destroyed almost all these lists produced up to that time, so much information about people who arrived before that date was lost. Fortunately, the customs declarations were saved, but they contained only a few data (name, age, nationality, and number of luggage) so finding precise information about the people originally from Moschiano who went to the United States before 1897 is quite difficult. It must also be said that in the passenger lists of the ships for the following years this information was often reported very vaguely or, even if and when done, it is not completely and clearly legible.

Very often when the new emigrants, and the people of Moschiano were no less, had to declare who they were going to, when they could not indicate close relatives, they often provided the names of alleged "cousins" or "friends" whose veracity was often to be verified. We, who after more than a hundred years have a slightly deeper knowledge of their true degree of kinship, can only smile at this stratagem. Perhaps they were telling the truth or perhaps they were using a somewhat "elastic" interpretation of the degree of kinship and friendship, but it was enough to ensure that immigration officers did not send them back when they arrived. In short, this, if you will, is concrete proof that the famous saying "in Moschiano we are all relatives" is not based on fanciful assumptions but on the reality of the facts (“alternate facts” perhaps as someone would say) but has historical relevance.

As for this, the Moschianesi who arrived in America in those years did not differ from the rest of the other Italians. They went where they could and it was, at the moment, more comfortable because, after such a journey, you could not go so subtle. The chosen destinations were obviously those of relatives and/or friends, preferably from the same village or region. This was done for obvious reasons and contributed to the creation of "enclaves" and "networks" that would later be fundamental in the continuation of life in the new world. In fact, in addition to the immediate help of a place to stay, it was essential for the search for a job and assistance in general. As L. B. Osborne and P. Battaglia put it: “*A process of urban construction was therefore created based on the aggregation of individuals, families through brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles and aunts, as well as villagers, cronies and wives*[40]" reminiscent if not a copy of what was left in the native town.

[40] Cf. Linda Barret Osborne and Paolo Battaglia – Finding America – Library of Congress

As for the specific places of destination, they were the most varied and ranged from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, or Rochester in the state of New York, to Providence and Bristol in Rhode Island. From Boston in Massachusetts to Philadelphia, Oil City and Johnsonburg in Pennsylvania, or Bayonne, Hoboken, Long Branch and South Amboy in New Jersey. But we also find cases such as Chicago, Illinois, or other places further away. In fact, analyzing the records with the information on the destination that we were able to interpret, we found that, in the period under review alone, 60 people settled, at least initially, between Providence and Bristol, about 40 between Poughkeepsie and Peekskill and 82 between Manhattan and Brooklyn. Of the latter, 14 individual headed for number 60 at Mulberry St. in the famous Five Points area, which then became Little Italy, in Manhattan as we mentioned earlier.

Thus small "districts" were created more or less as in Moschiano, except that in America they were distributed over several cities rather than in a single village. Even today we find these aggregates (although much more "thinned" and “widespread” of course), such as the Addeo between Rochester (NY), Oil City and Johnsonburg (PA), and between Philadelphia and NJ up to Virginia. The Vona, Buonaiuto, Dalia and Volino are distributed more between South Amboy, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Albany where we also find the Corciones even if initially the latter went to other places such as Brooklyn. Some Dalia went as far as California. The Manfredi, Santoro, Romano, but also a branch of the Addeo between Bristol and Providence in Rhode Island. The Aschettinos and yet another branch of the Vona and Espositos in the New Haven area of CT. Again, the Vona, the Manfredi and the Pacia in the urban area of New York and in NJ, while we still find the Volino and the Moschiano in Chicago and again the Moschiano in California. In short, almost everywhere.

3.6 What they brought with them

Trunk used by the Addeo family to emigrate to the USA in the early 1900s. Photo Carmine Manfredi

Like all emigrants of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, our fellow villagers brought with them very few material things: a few clothes, perhaps patched, those who had them, a few photos of the family left in Italy, a couple of loaf of bread for the journey and a few dollars to buy some food on the steamers and to survive for the first few days. Those who could afford it put everything in a trunk, often made of wood, perhaps covered in metal. The amount of money they had with them at boarding was recorded on the boarding papers and upon their arrival in the United States the immigration officers punctually corrected those records by noting how much money was actually left in their possession after the trip. Typically, it was a few dollars. At most a few dozen if and when they had them. One thing that everyone took with them, however, was their memories. Of the family first of all, and that of those left behind; wives and children, fathers, and brothers, then friends, and, above all, in their hearts, Our Lady of Charity (Madonna della Carità) . Those who had one, often also carried Her image.

3.7 But the heart remained there ...

Once in the new world, nostalgia was strong and the immigrants longed for news from their native country and village and, above all, news about family and friends left behind. These news often came through from the new immigrants who, in those years, arrived at the rate of dozens per month or more. The feelings of the immigrants about their roots were very strong and showed up in many other practical ways, including donations to churches, religious institutions in Moschiano and to the people of Moschiano. For example, Mrs. Caterina Vona, born Buonaiuto and emigrated to the United States in 1902, had the so-called altar "Of the Souls in Purgatory", in the church of the “Corpo di Cristo”, restored in 1921 (see photo on the side).

Detail of the altar "Souls in Purgatory" with a dedication by Caterina Buonaiuto
Church Body of Christ – 2023 - Moschiano
Photo: Carmine Manfredi

A few years later, Francesco (Frank) Manfredi, Alfonso's son, became a promoter for fundraising among the emigrants of Providence in Rhode Island[41], and contributing himself a considerable sum of money to the reconstruction of the main altar and the Statue of the Shrine of Our Lady of Charity after the fire of 1928[42]. But Frank Manfredi did not stop there. His name, in fact, can still be found today on some pews of the parish church “Corpo di Cristo”, which he offered at the time of its renovation in the 60s of the twentieth century and engraved on marble on the wall of the altar of San Gerardo in the church of the Immaculate Conception when he helped restore it in the same period (see photo of San Gerardo altar below).

Altar and statue of Our Lady of Charity - 2024
Moschiano
Photo: Carmine Manfredi

San Gerardo altar and dedication detail – Immaculate Conception Church – 2023 - Moschiano
Photo: Carmine Manfredi

[41] For a more in-depth knowledge of the history of Italian immigrants (including some from Moschiano) in Rhode Island in general and Providence in particular, we recommend reading two booklets, from a few years ago and already mentioned above, but full of information. The first tells the story of Italian emigrants up to 1940 with a partial list of their names and descriptions of their lives and works and is by Ubaldo U. M. Pesaturo Italo-Americans of Rhode Island – Visitor Printing co Providence R.I. 1940 which can be consulted at this link:
https://dn790002.ca.archive.org/0/items/italoamericansof00pesa/italoamericansof00pesa.pdf
The second, a little more recent, is by Prof. Carmela E. Santoro entitled The Italians in Rhode Island – The Rhode Island Heritage Commission and The Rhode Island Publications Society – Providence 1990
https://preservation.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur406/files/pdfs_zips_downloads/heritage_pdfs/pamphlets/italian.pdf

[42] Pasquale Moschiano – The Sanctuary of Our Lady of Charity – Anselmi Institute - 1972 - Pag. 80.

Aware that, by now, their lives and especially those of their children and descendants were rooted in America, the emigrants from Moschiano not only contributed to the realization of works in their native village, but also tried to rebuild "on site", as far as possible, that socio-religious environment that they had left behind by drawing on and putting into practice the teachings received and the faith transmitted to them by their parents and fellow villagers.

The most prominent example is the creation in Providence, Rhode Island, at the beginning of the 20th century, by Eugenio Addeo and other of our fellow villagers, of a "club" first, transformed into a charity association later on, and the construction of a chapel, both dedicated to Our Lady of Charity (Madonna della Carità). The club/association was a clear reminiscence of the “Congreghe” that existed in Moschiano. We will have the opportunity to describe both these two initiatives in more detail in the Appendix of this Essay.

Santoro Family Tomb – Providence – RI
Photo: www.findagrave.com

As their parents had done with them, so too our emigrants handed down their culture, traditions and above all their faith to their children and grandchildren. Many of the children of our emigrants at the death of their parents, and perhaps by their will, decided to pay homage to their parents’ devotion by having the effigy of Our Lady of Charity carved on their tombs as evidenced for example by the tomb of the Santoro family (first half of the 1900s – See picture on the side). This practice has been maintained to this day. For example, on the tomb of Giuseppe Siniscalchi and his wife Assunta Esposito in Peekskill NY you can see the effigies of both Maria SS della Carità and San Michele (see picture below). It is well known, in fact, that Mr. Siniscalchi and his wife were very devoted to both. Proof of this is how until the earthquake of 1980 destroyed the complex of San Michele in Moschiano, with the church and attached house, on the road leading to Forino and Avellino, every year they sent a sum of money to celebrate a mass in that place on the day of the feast to honor San Michele on September 29th.

Giuseppe Siniscalchi and Assunta Esposito Tomb – Peekskill- NY
Photo: Luise Siniscalchi

Part 3

4.0 List of emigrants from Moschiano by family stock (family surname)

4.1 Who they were

4.1.1 The family strains

The 621 emigrants who arrived in New York from Moschiano between 1880 and 1920 belonged to 78 different family lineage (based on surnames) including some non-natives (such as Ascale, Bellucci, Paschio, Torino, etc.) but who perhaps had married people originally from Moschiano and/or had declared Moschiano as their place of residence and/or departure. Note that, as stated earlier, in this list for married women we have used the surnames of their husbands and aggregated the surnames Dalia and D'Alia.

Surname	# fam.
Acerra	6
Addeo	35
Albano	15
Arpaia	3
Ascale	1
Aschettino	19
Baldino	2
Basile	2
Bellucci	1
Bonavita	5
Borrasi	3
Bozzetti	3
Buonaiuto	23
Buonavita	1
Caliendo	1
Caputo	3
Carbone	13
Casciano	2
Cava	8
Cavallaro	1
Cimino	7
Corcione	10
Dalia/D'Alia	25
Daniele	10
De Meo	8
De Stefano	3

Surname	# fam.
Del Duca	7
Di Lauro	1
Esposito	12
Ferraro	1
Fiore	17
Fortino	4
Fravola	7
Galletta	1
Gallo	1
Giordano	7
Graziano	4
Iannone	3
Lessa	2
Lombardo	3
Manfredi	31
Manzella	1
Manzi	3
Marotta	5
Mazzocca	25
Mazzocchi	2
Mazzocco	1
Mercolino	1
Montanino	1
Moschiano	26
Pacia	79

Surname	# fam.
Palma	5
Palomba	1
Paolillo	1
Paschio	1
Pesapane	2
Prevete	1
Ratti	3
Romano	5
Ronga	3
Russo	7
Santaniello	10
Santorelli	1
Santoro	15
Savignano	4
Scala	1
Scibelli	15
Settembre	15
Siniscalchi	1
Sirignano	2
Torino	1
Tritto	1
Ulino	1
Vacca	2
Vallone	3
Vitale	8
Volino	31
Vona	26

4.1.2 Family members

Below is a list of the names of the members of the family lineage, in alphabetical order, for the emigrants we have been able to trace. As can be seen for some families, for example the Acerra, the Fravola, the Ronga, the emigrants belonged to a single nucleus (i.e., close relatives such as father, mother and children), while for others, for example the Addeo, the Dalia, the Pacia, the Manfredi, etc., they were members of different nuclei of the same lineage. Where possible and/or appropriate we will also report some information about them.

Acerra

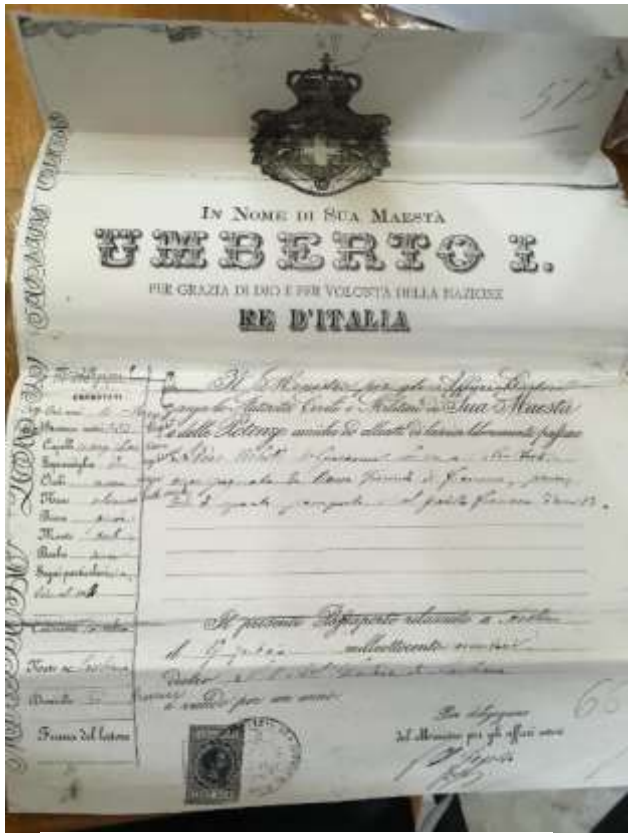
Cognome	Nome	Anno n	Anno E	Eta' d	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Acerra	Andrea	1876	1896							
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Delfina	1881	1897	16	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	25	Forse dal padre Acerra Andrea (non nato a Moschiano)	NY
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Maria Grazia (sabata)	1860	1897	37	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	24	Forse dal marito Acerra Andrea (non nato a Moschiano)	NY
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Salvatore	1886	1897	11	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	27	Forse dal padre Acerra Andrea (non nato a Moschiano)	NY
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Sottile	1895	1897	2	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	28	Forse dal padre Acerra Andrea (non nato a Moschiano)	NY
Acerra (Di Stefano)	Stefano	1883	1897	14	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	26	Forse dal padre Acerra Andrea (non nato a Moschiano)	NY

Addeo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Addeo	Ac (hille)? (Domenico)	1826	1883	57	Columbia	1-Jan-1883	567	41		
Addeo	Achille	1880	1896	16	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	510		New York NY
Addeo	Achille	1880	1901	21	Lahn	25-Nov-1901	238	21	Padre - Addeo Giovanni	Oil City - PA
Addeo	Alessandro	1853	1883	30	Columbia	1-Jan-1883	567	41		
Addeo	Carmine	1880	1904	23	Prinz Adalbert	30-Jun-1904	627	22	Fratello Sabato Addeo	Brooklyn
Addeo	Ciliberto (Gilberto)	1891	1905	14	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	26	Padre - Addeo Francesco	246 Str - Rochester NY
Addeo	Contragenio	1896	1905	9	Konigin Luise	10-Mar-1905	342	11	Padre Addeo Salvatore	Morris Ave 263- Long Branch NJ
Addeo	Eugenio (Giuseppe Gar	1876	1892	16						
Addeo	Felice	1866	1896	29	Massialia	25-May-1896				
Addeo	Felice	1866	1899	33	Trojan Prince	19-May-1899	923	12	Fratello - Addeo Giovanni	Oil City - PA
Addeo	Felice	1866	1913	47	Moltke	8-Jul-1913	52	1		Johnsburg -PA
Addeo	Francescantonio	1856	1880	21	Castalia	1-Jan-1880	228	17		
Addeo	Francesco	1858	1883	15	Columbia	1-Jan-1883	567	42		
Addeo	Francesco	1858	1899	41	Trojan Prince	19-May-1899	923	10	Fratello - Addeo Giovanni	Oil City - PA
Addeo	Francesco (antonio)	1883	1896	13	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	511		New York NY
Addeo	Francesco Antonio	1856	1883	27	Columbia	1-Jan-1883	567	39		
Addeo	Giovanni (Pasquale)	1853	1880	23	Castalia	1-Jan-1880	228	18		
Addeo	Giovanni (Pasquale)	1853	1883	25	Columbia	1-Jan-1883	567	40		
Addeo	Giovanni (Pasquale)	1853	1893							
Addeo	Maria	1882	1908	27	Hamburg	23-Jun-1908	25	4	Marito - Borrasi Errico	South Amboy Box 345
Addeo	Michele	1836	1892	56						Providence ? RI
Addeo	Michele (Nicola)	1836	1896	60	Oregon	2-Dic-1896	63	496		
Addeo	Norina	1899	1905	6	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	27	Padre - Addeo Francesco	246 Str - Rochester NY
Addeo	Nunzio (Muzio)	1872	1880							
Addeo	Sabato	1876	1891	14	Cachemire	1-Jan-1891	179	16		
Addeo	Salvatore	1864	1893							
Addeo	Salvatore	1864	1899	35	Trojan Prince	19-May-1899	923	13	Fratello - Addeo Antonio (Francescoantonio?)	Oil City - PA
Addeo	Salvatore (Antonio)	1857	1891	34	Cachemire	1-Jan-1891	179	15		
Addeo	Salvatore (Giuseppe)	1876	1895	19	Berlin	4-Jun-1895	552	27		
Addeo (Aschettino)	Rosa (Emanuela)	1876	1905	28	Konigin Luise	10-Mar-1905	342	10	Marito - Addeo Salvatore	Morris Ave 263- Long Banch NJ
Addeo (Buonaiuto)	Pasqua(lina) (maria)	1843	1899	55	Kaiser Wilhelm II	27-Mar-1899	81	26	Marito Addeo Michele	Providence RI
Addeo (Carbone)	Antonia (Francesca)	1891	1896	5	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	257		
Addeo (Carbone)	Rosa (carmela)	1887	1896	9	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	256		
Addeo (Carbone)	Vittoria	1859	1896	37	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	255		
Addeo (Dalia)	Antonia	1870	1905	35	Perugia	4-Aug-1905	351	25	Marito - Addeo Francesco	246 Str - Rochester NY

The Addeos were one of the first groups of emigrants from Moschiano to move to the United States. Giovanni (born in 1853), his brother Francescantonio (born in 1856), both sons of Achille (born 1826) cousin Nunzio (Muzio) (born in 1872) and almost certainly his father, Sabato (born in 1832), and perhaps his mother, left Moschiano and embarked for the first time in 1880. Until 1908 (and beyond) dozens of other members of the same family joined them and some of them made the crossing multiple times. Some returned to Moschiano permanently. For example, Addeo (Dalia) Antonia, Francesco's (1858) wife, on the death of her husband in 1908 returned

to Moschiano with her four children Ciberto and Norina who were born in Italy hence, they were immigrants like their mother and the latter grandmother of the author of this Essay, Giliante and Francesco (born in America). The latter two went back to the USA in the 20s of the twentieth century never to return to Italy. Initially, many members of the family settled in Rochester in upstate New York, but later on, they would move to Oil City and Johnsonburg in Pennsylvania and subsequently in other towns in New Jersey. Nunzio instead opted for Providence in Rhode Island. A few years ago, Sharlean Addeo Grinups, great-granddaughter of Francesco Addeo (1858) and Antonia Dalia, came to Moschiano with her husband Paul to get to know the town from which her great-grandfather had left and find the numerous relatives still present there .



Passport of Addeo Achille (1880) issued in 1896
Photo Angelo Geithner

Marriage certificate of Francesco Antonio Addeo (1883) and Bernardina (Dora) Cerro issued on February 21, 1909
Photo Angelo Geithner

Envelop of letter (1950) to Dora Cerro wife of Francesco Antonio Addeo (1883) from brother in law Addeo Pasquale in Italy few years after Francesco Antonio death. Photo: Angelo Geitner

Francesco Addeo (1858)
Photo Carmine Manfredi

Addeo Francesco Antonio (1883) with his nephews Photo Angelo Geithner

Addeo Francesco Antonio (1883) with his wife Dora Cerro (1890) and (probably) brothers or cousins.
Photo Angelo Geithner

Dalia Antonia (1870) wife of Addeo Francesco (1858) with 3 of her children (Eleonora (Norina) (1899), Giliante (1907 born in America) and Francesco (1908 born in America) after their return to Moschiano.
Photo Carmine Manfredi

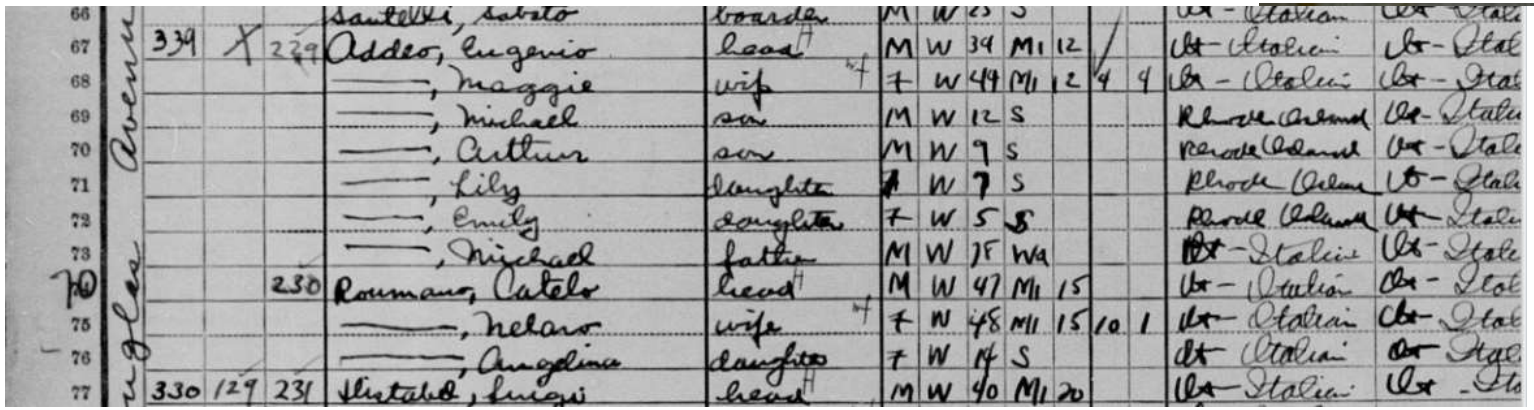
Below are testimonies of the members of two branches of the Addeo family who settled in Providence RI.

On this page and in the following information about Michele Addeo (born 1836), brother of Achille Domenico (born in 1826), and his son Eugenio Giuseppe Garibaldi Addeo (born in 1876), who emigrated to the USA in 1892, and Eugenio's son, Michael born in America.

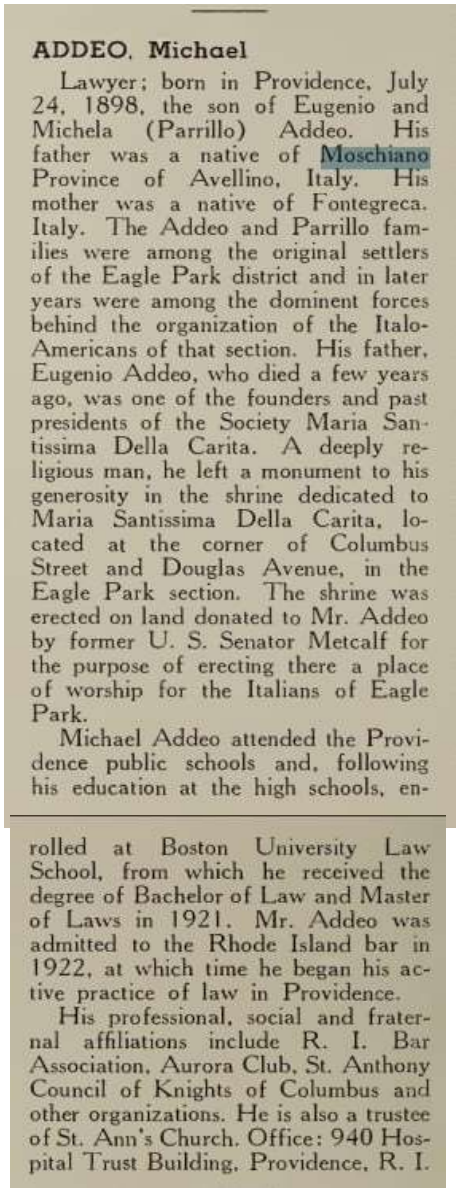
On the right is the family tomb of Michele Sr where he, his son Eugenio Giuseppe Garibaldi, his wife and other family members are buried.

Photo www.findagrave.com

Below is a detail of the 1910 census sheet where Eugenio's entire family is listed.



Source: www.familysearch.com



ADDEO, Michael

Lawyer; born in Providence, July 24, 1898, the son of Eugenio and Michela (Parrillo) Addeo. His father was a native of Moschiano Province of Avellino, Italy. His mother was a native of Fontegreca. Italy. The Addeo and Parrillo families were among the original settlers of the Eagle Park district and in later years were among the dominent forces behind the organization of the Italo-Americans of that section. His father, Eugenio Addeo, who died a few years ago, was one of the founders and past presidents of the Society Maria Santissima Della Carita. A deeply religious man, he left a monument to his generosity in the shrine dedicated to Maria Santissima Della Carita, located at the corner of Columbus Street and Douglas Avenue, in the Eagle Park section. The shrine was erected on land donated to Mr. Addeo by former U. S. Senator Metcalf for the purpose of erecting there a place of worship for the Italians of Eagle Park.

Michael Addeo attended the Providence public schools and, following his education at the high schools, enrolled at Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Law and Master of Laws in 1921. Mr. Addeo was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1922, at which time he began his active practice of law in Providence.

His professional, social and fraternal affiliations include R. I. Bar Association, Aurora Club, St. Anthony Council of Knights of Columbus and other organizations. He is also a trustee of St. Ann's Church. Office: 940 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

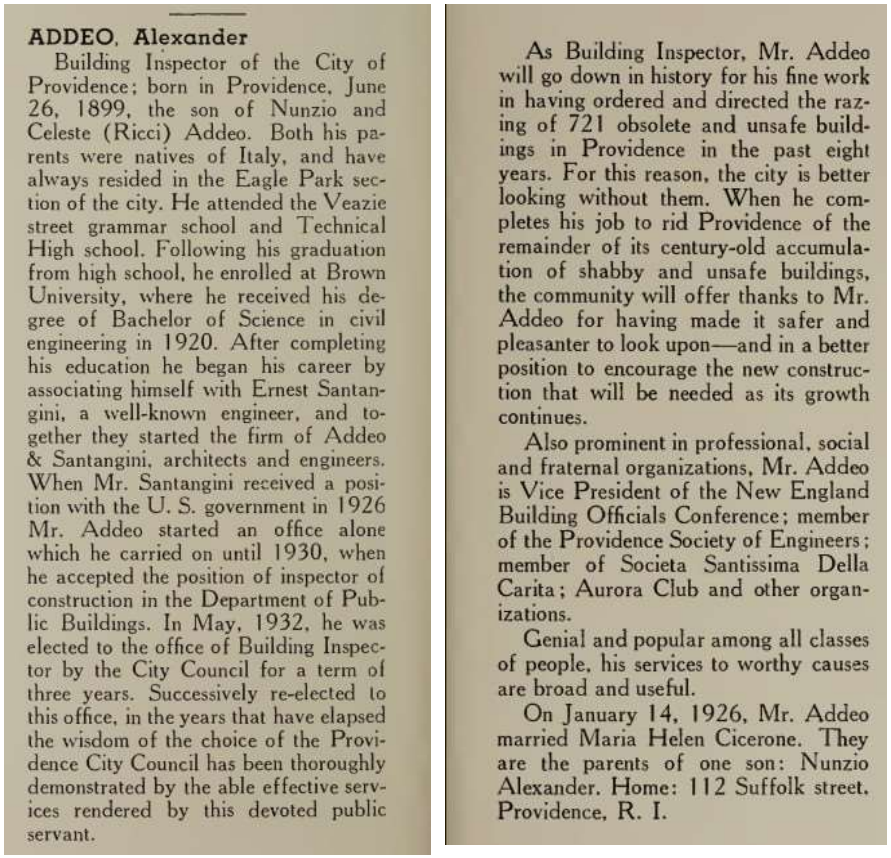
A testimony about Michael Addeo and his father Eugenio Giuseppe Garibaldi as reported in the book by Ubaldo Pesaturo - Italo-Americans of Rhode Island.

Translation – ADDEO Michele

Avvocato; nato a Providence, il 24 luglio 1898, figlio di Eugenio e Michela (Parrillo) Addeo. Suo padre era originario di Moschiano, provincia di Avellino, Italia. Sua madre era originaria di Fontegreca, Italia. Le famiglie Addeo e Parrillo furo tra i primi a stabilirsi nel distretto di Eagle Park e negli anni successivi furono la forza trascinante dietro l'organizzazione degli Italo-Americani in quella sezione (della città n.d.r..). Suo padre Eugenio Addeo, che è morto qualche anno fa, fu uno dei fondatori ed ex presidente della Società Maria Santissima della Carità. Uomo di fede profonda, lasciò un monumento alla sua generosità nella cappella dedicata a Maria Santissima della Carità situata all'angolo di Colombo St e Douglas Avenue, nella sezione di Eagle Park. Questa cappella fu costruita su un pezzo di terra donato al signor Addeo dall'ex Senatore degli Stati Uniti Metcalf per lo scopo di erigervi un edificio di culto per gli Italiani di Eagle Park. Michele Addeo frequentò le scuole pubbliche di Providence e, dopo le scuole superiori si iscrisse alla facoltà di legge della Boston University presso la quale ricevette la laurea di Bachelor of Law ed il Master nel 1921. Il Sig. Addeo fu ammesso all'ordine degli avvocati di Rhode Island nel 1922 quando iniziò la sua pratica di avvocatura a Providence. Le sue affiliazioni professionali, sociali, e fraterne includono l'associazione degli ordini degli avvocati (BAR) di Rhode Island, Aurora Club, St. Anthony Council dei Cavalieri di Colombo ed altre organizzazioni. È anche un fiduciario della chiesa di Sant'Anna. Il suo ufficio e al 840 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R.I.

Source: Ubaldo U. M. Pesaturo – Italo-Americans of Rhode Island – Visitor Printing Co. Providence – RI - !940 Pag. 36

On this page and in the next testimonies about Alexander Addeo, son of Muzio Addeo (1871) (or Nunzio as he was known in America).



ADDEO, Alexander

Building Inspector of the City of Providence; born in Providence, June 26, 1899, the son of Nunzio and Celeste (Ricci) Addeo. Both his parents were natives of Italy, and have always resided in the Eagle Park section of the city. He attended the Veazie street grammar school and Technical High school. Following his graduation from high school, he enrolled at Brown University, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering in 1920. After completing his education he began his career by associating himself with Ernest Santangini, a well-known engineer, and together they started the firm of Addeo & Santangini, architects and engineers. When Mr. Santangini received a position with the U. S. government in 1926 Mr. Addeo started an office alone which he carried on until 1930, when he accepted the position of inspector of construction in the Department of Public Buildings. In May, 1932, he was elected to the office of Building Inspector by the City Council for a term of three years. Successively re-elected to this office, in the years that have elapsed the wisdom of the choice of the Providence City Council has been thoroughly demonstrated by the able effective services rendered by this devoted public servant.

As Building Inspector, Mr. Addeo will go down in history for his fine work in having ordered and directed the razing of 721 obsolete and unsafe buildings in Providence in the past eight years. For this reason, the city is better looking without them. When he completes his job to rid Providence of the remainder of its century-old accumulation of shabby and unsafe buildings, the community will offer thanks to Mr. Addeo for having made it safer and pleasanter to look upon—and in a better position to encourage the new construction that will be needed as its growth continues.

Also prominent in professional, social and fraternal organizations, Mr. Addeo is Vice President of the New England Building Officials Conference; member of the Providence Society of Engineers; member of Societa Santissima Della Carita; Aurora Club and other organizations.

Genial and popular among all classes of people, his services to worthy causes are broad and useful.

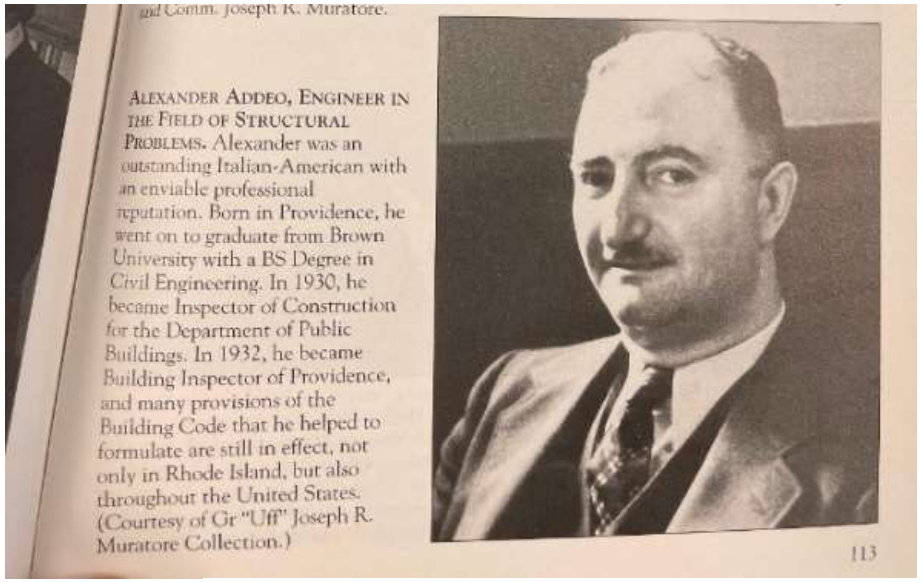
On January 14, 1926, Mr. Addeo married Maria Helen Cicerone. They are the parents of one son: Nunzio Alexander. Home: 112 Suffolk street, Providence, R. I.

Source: Ubaldo U. M. Pesaturo – Italo-Americans of Rhode Island – Visitor Printing Co. Providence – RI - !940 Pag. 36 - 37

Translation - ADDEO Alessandro

Ispettore per l'Edilizia per la città di Providence. Nato a Providence il 26 giugno 1899, figlio di Nunzio e Celeste (Ricci) Addeo. Entrambi i suoi genitori erano nativi dell'Italia ed hanno risieduto sempre nella sezione della città Eagles Park. (Alessandro) frequentò la scuola elementare di Veazie St. e l'istituto tecnico. Dopo il diploma si iscrisse alla Brown University dove ricevette la laurea in ingegneria civile (BA of Science) nel 1920. Completata la sua educazione cominciò la sua carriera associandosi con Ernest Santangini, un ben noto ingegnere, ed insieme formarono la compagnia Addeo e Santangini architetti e ingegneri. Quando il Sig. Santangini ricevette una posizione con il governo degli Stati Uniti nel 1926, il Sig. Addeo cominciò uno studio da solo che mantenne fino al 1930 quando accettò la posizione di ispettore per l'edilizia nel Dipartimento per l'Edilizia Pubblica. Nel maggio 1932 fu nominato dal Consiglio Comunale alla posizione di Ispettore per l'edilizia (per la città n.d.r.) per la durate di tre anni. Fu poi rieletto in questa posizione. Negli anni trascorsi, la saggezza della scelta del Consiglio comunale di Providence è stata ampiamente dimostrata dagli efficienti e validi servizi resi da questo zelante funzionario pubblico. In qualità di ispettore edile, il signor Addeo passerà alla storia per il suo eccellente lavoro nell'aver ordinato e diretto la demolizione di 721 edifici obsoleti e pericolosi a Providence negli ultimi otto anni. Per questo motivo, la città appare più bella senza di essi. Quando completerà il suo compito di liberare Providence dal resto dell'accumulo secolare di edifici fatiscenti e pericolosi, la comunità ringrazierà il signor Addeo per averla resa più sicura e piacevole alla vista, e in una posizione migliore per incoraggiare le nuove costruzioni che saranno necessarie con la sua continua crescita. Attivo anche in organizzazioni professionali, sociali e fraterne, il signor Addeo è vicepresidente della New England Building Officials Conference; membro della Providence Society of Engineers; membro della Società Maria Santissima Della Carità; dell'Aurora Club e di altre organizzazioni. Affabile e popolare tra tutte le classi sociali, i suoi servizi a cause meritevoli sono ampi e utili. Il 14 gennaio 1926, il signor Addeo sposò Maria Helen Cicerone. Sono genitori di un figlio: Nunzio Alexander. Residenza: 112 Suffolk Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

A photo by Alexander Addeo from Joseph Muratore's book Italian Americans in Rhode Island Vol. II Arcadia Publishing and photos of the family grave in the Pawtucket County Providence RI cemetery.



and Comm. Joseph R. Muratore.

ALEXANDER ADDEO, ENGINEER IN THE FIELD OF STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS. Alexander was an outstanding Italian-American with an enviable professional reputation. Born in Providence, he went on to graduate from Brown University with a BS Degree in Civil Engineering. In 1930, he became Inspector of Construction for the Department of Public Buildings. In 1932, he became Building Inspector of Providence, and many provisions of the Building Code that he helped to formulate are still in effect, not only in Rhode Island, but also throughout the United States. (Courtesy of Gr "Uff" Joseph R. Muratore Collection.)

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Translation

Alessandro Addeo, ingegnere specializzato in problematiche strutturali.

Alessandro fu un italoamericano d'eccezione, dotato di un'invidiabile reputazione professionale. Nato a Providence, si laureò presso la Brown University conseguendo un Bachelor of Science in Ingegneria Civile. Nel 1930 divenne Ispettore delle Costruzioni presso il Dipartimento degli Edifici Pubblici. Nel 1932 assunse la carica di Ispettore Edilizio di Providence; molte delle disposizioni del Regolamento Edilizio che egli contribuì a redigere sono tuttora in vigore, non solo nel Rhode Island, ma in tutti gli Stati Uniti. (Per gentile concessione della Collezione Joseph R. Muratore – Gr. Uff.)

Information from: https://ia601705.us.archive.org/30/items/italoamericansof00pesa/italoamericansof00pesa.pdf pages 36-37
Photo: Rhode Island Historical Society

Photo grave: www.Findagrave.com

Albano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da
Albano	Carmela	1892	1913	20	Canada	1-Jul-1913	605	29	Zio Albano Giovanni
Albano	Carmine	1894	1910	17	Batavia	11-Jun-1910	644	27	Padre Albano Salvatore
Albano	Ciro	1849	1887	38	Ahoribon	1-Jan-1887	606	11	
Albano	Domenico	1887	1902	15	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	24	
Albano	Felice	1890	1904						
Albano	Francesco (Antonio)	1892	1911	19	San Giovanni	7-Jul-1911	458	21	Cugina Albano Rosa
Albano	Giovanni	1853	1894	41	Fulda	27-Feb-1894	10	24	
Albano	Pasquale (Domenico)	1878	1896	19	Massilia	25-May-1896			
Albano	Rosa	1879	1910						
Albano	Sabato	1857	1884	26	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	18	
Albano	Sabato	1857	1887	30	Ahoribon	1-Jan-1887	606	12	
Albano	Sabato	1857	1896	39	Alsatia	11-May-1896	732	70	
Albano (Settembre)	Francesco	1887	1896	9	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	845	437	Padre Albano Giovanni
Albano (Settembre)	Giuseppe	1884	1896	12	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	845	436	Padre Albano Giovanni
Albano (Settembre)	Lucia	1859	1896	37	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	845	435	Marito Albano Giovanni

Arpaia

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Arpaia	Agostino	1893	1911	18	Verona	12-Jun-1911	143	24	Zia Arpaia (Savignano) Francesca	Providence RI
Arpaia	Sabato (Salvatore)	1844	1884	40	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	17		
Arpaia	Sabato (Salvatore)	1844	1891	46	Chandernagor	2/16/1891	145	43		

Ascale

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Ascale (Sirignano)	Assunta Girolamo	1866	1906	40	Napolitan Prince	28-Nov-1906	28	11	Marito Ascale Vincenzo	321 Douglas Ave Providence RI

Aschettino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Aschettino	Agostino (Bonaventura	1852	1892	40	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	316		
Aschettino	Angelo	1884	1906							
Aschettino	Antonio	1873	1904	31	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	17	Fratello Aschettino Augusto	Brooklyn NY
Aschettino	Antonio	1909	1911	1	Cedric	15-Feb-1911	744	20	Padre Aschettino Raffaele	4 Glascow St Rochester NY
Aschettino	Filomena	1857	1897	40	Patria (1882)	7-Jun-1897	107	74		Philadelphia PA
Aschettino	Luigi	1880	1905	25	Sicilian Prince	21-Dec-1905	769	11	Zio Palma Pietro	27 Gupp St Providence RI
Aschettino	Natale	1876	1902	27	Roma	19-May-1902	459	28		NY
Aschettino	Natale Giuseppe	1889	1905	16	Calabria	5-Jul-1905	311	24	Zio Aschettino Salvatore	302 Douglas Ave Providence RI
Aschettino	Nicola (Rosseo)	1878	1904	26	Perugia	26-Jun-1904	405	8	Fratello Natale	Pacific ave - Brooklyn NY
Aschettino	Nicola (Rosseo)	1878	1906							
Aschettino	Raffaele	1886	1910	29	Batavia	11-Jun-1910	643	24	Cognato Addeo ???	Rochester NY
Aschettino	Raffaele	1886	1920	34	Taormina	14-Feb-1920	254	7	Cugino Galletto Ambrosio	Rochester NY
Aschettino	Romualdo	1881	1904	23	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	19	Fratello Aschettino Augusto	Brooklyn NY
Aschettino	Rosa	1876	1905	28	Konigin Luise	10-Mar-1905	342	10	Marito - Addeo Salvatore	Morris Ave 263- Long Banch NJ
Aschettino	Torina	1897	1920	23	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920	438	11	Fratello Giuseppe Natale Aschettino	623 charles St Providence RI
Aschettino	Vincenzo	1895	1913	18	Verona	13-Jun-1913	613	2	Fratello Aschettino (Romualdo) Giuseppe	Springfield MA
Aschettino	Augusto	1883	1907	23	Celtic	26-Feb-1907	177	10	Fratello Aschettino Angelo	Brooklyn NY
Aschettino (Vona)	Antonia (Pellegrina)	1887	1911	23	Cedric	15-Feb-1911	744	19	Marito Aschettinio Raffaele	4 Glascow St Rochester NY
Aschettino (Vona)	Antonio	1909	1911	1	Cedric	15-Feb-1911	744	19	Padre Aschettino Raffaele	4 Glascow St Rochester NY

Baldino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Baldino	Francesco	1850	1897	47	Burgundia	2/Apr-1897	400	595		
Baldino	Tommaso	1881	1898	17	Patria (1882)	14-Nay-1898	119	1	Padre Nicola	Brooklyn NY NY

Basile

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Basile	Carlo	1863	1898	36	Furst Bismarck	23-Feb-1898	299	3	Fratello Michelino	Long Branch NJ
Basile	Carlo	1863	1902	39	Liguria	12-Feb-1902	152	8	Cugino Pasquale Mazzocca	NY

Bellucci

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Bellucci	Giuseppe	1890	1914							

Bonavita / Buonavita

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Bonavita	Andrea	1854	1900	45	Hesperia	21-Jan-1900	487	22	Cognato Tritto Antonio	NY
Bonavita	Antonio	1884	1901	17	Sempione	13-May-1901	290	24	Padre Bonavita Giacomo	Brooklyn NY
Bonavita	Giacomo	1854	1888	34	Alsatia	1-Jan-1888	514	18		
Bonavita	Pasquale	1859	1891	31	Chandermayor	1-Jan-1891	146	2		
Bonavita	Sabato	1882	1904	22	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	18	Cugino Carbone Angelo	Peekskill NY
Buonavita	Giovanni	1865	1896	31	Chateau Yquem	26-Mar-1896	697	1127		NY

Borrasi

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Borrasi	Enrico	1878	1902	24	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	200	4	Suocero Salvatore Addeo	South Amboy NJ
Borrasi	Raffaele	1879	1899	20	EMS	7-Jun-1899	350	21		Jamaica NY
Borrasi (Addeo)	Maria	1882	1902	20	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	200	5	Padre Salvatore Addeo	South Amboy NJ

Bozzetti

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Bozzetti	Agnese	1887	1902	15	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	14	Fratello Bozzetti Antonio	?? NY
Bozzetti	Antonio	1876	1901							
Bozzetti	Salvatore	1882	1897	15	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	26		NY

Buonaiuto

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Buonaiuto	Antonietta	1896	1907	11	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	14	Padre Buonaiuto Antonio	Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Antonio	1859	1906							
Buonaiuto	Bettina	1899	1907	8	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	15	Padre Buonaiuto Antonio	Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1881	1906			16-Mag-1906				
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1881	1911			10-Ma-1911				
Buonaiuto	Carmine	1894	1911	19	Verona	12-Jun-1911	143	22	Fratello Buonaiuto Giuliano	Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Clemente (Saverio)	1872	1902	30	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	200	1	Cognato Francesco Oliva (?)	NY
Buonaiuto	Delfino	1903	1920	17	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920	438	13	Fratello Buonaiuto Giuliano	40, Moring St Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Domenico (natale)	1860	1902	43	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	168	21	Cognato Mazzocca ???	NY
Buonaiuto	Francesco	1886	1902	16	Victoria	10-Apr-1902	599	12	Zio Caputo Gaetano	Jamaica NY
Buonaiuto	Gaetano	1894	1907	13	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	13	Padre Buonaiuto Antonio	Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Giovanni	1883	1900							
Buonaiuto	Giuliano	1892	1919							
Buonaiuto	Giuseppe (Gaetano)	1867	1903							
Buonaiuto	Luigi	1874	1899	28	EMS	7-Jun-1899	350	22	Fratello Francesco (?)	Jamaica NY
Buonaiuto	Maria Grazia	1903	1920	17	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920	438	12	Fratello Buonaiuto Giuliano	40, Moring St Providence RI
Buonaiuto	Martino (Salvatore)	1841	1884	43	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	8		
Buonaiuto	Martino (Salvatore)	1841	1887	46	Jan-1-1887	Chandernagor	740	12		
Buonaiuto	Roberto	1869	1896	27	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	509		New York NY
Buonaiuto	Roberto	1869	1902	33	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	202	30		
Buonaiuto	Teresa (Andreana Mari	1866	1899	33	EMS	12-Oct-1899			Marito Volino Domenico ?	
Buonaiuto	Vincenzo (Generoso Gi	1872	1903	31	Lombardia	8-Oct-1903	365	27	Cognato Mercolino Teodoro	98-Water St Peekskill NY
Buonaiuto (Buonfigl	Maria (Teresa)	1865	1907	42	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	12	Marito Buonaiuto Antonio	Providence RI

Judging by the birth records from Moschiano, 8 of the 21 people of the Buonaiuto strain found in the passenger lists belonged to the same household. Buonaiuto Antonio (Filippo Antonio) was the brother of Giovanni Alfonso Stanislao. Antonio emigrated in 1906 and was joined by his wife Teresa Buonfiglio, and his children Antonietta, Bettina, and Gaetano in 1907. Their cousin Giuliano, Giovanni's son, emigrated in 1919 while Giovanni's siblings Carmine (Steve), Delfino and Maria Grazia followed him in 1920. They left their sister Emiddia in Moschiano.

On the following page some photos of them.

Photos on the wedding day
Buonaiuto Giuliano and wife, Buonaiuto Carmine (Steve) and wife, Buonaiuto Maria Grazia and husband
Photo: Fortino Giuliano e Tommaso (Tommy)

Family photo of Buonaiuto Carmine wife and children
Photo: Fortino Giuliano e Tommaso (Tommy)

Caliendo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Caliendo	Antonio	1872	1909	37	Hamburg	2-May-1909	142	28	Cognato Peluso Aniello	Long Branch NJ

Caputo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Caputo	Gaetano (Antonio)	1870	1891	21	Caleclouia	1-Jan-1891	624	11		
Caputo (Buonaiuto)	Assunta (Agnese)	1868	1896	28	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	258		
Caputo (Buonaiuto)	Lucia	1891	1896	5	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	259		

Carbone

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Carbone	Alessio	1851	1887	35	Chandermagor	1-Jan-1887	746	49		
Carbone	Alessio	1851	1892	41	Victoria	8-Apr-1892	132	65		
Carbone	Angelo (Francesco)	1882	1912	30	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	253	22	Fratello Carbone Salvatore	55 Water St - Peekskill NY
Carbone	Angelo (Salvatore)	1880	1907	29	Cretic	6-May-1907	376	9	Zio Esposito Michele	Peekskill NY
Carbone	Domenico	1875	1892	17	Victoria	8-Apr-1892	132	66		
Carbone	Domenico	1908	1910	2	America (1908)	5-Sep-1910	795	11	Padre Carbone Salvatore	Peekskill
Carbone	Emilio	1881	1898	17	Patria (1882)	14-May-1898	113	18	Padre	Brooklyn NY
Carbone	Francesco (Carmine)	1859	1887	28	Chandermagor		747	8		
Carbone	Gaetano	1848	1887	29	Chandermagor	1-Jan-1887	5			
Carbone	Gennaro	1882	1899	16	Trojan Prince	19-May-1899	923	15		NY
Carbone	Guerino	1893	1910	17	Batavia	11-Jun-1910	643	26	Fratello Carbone Salvatore	Peekskill NY
Carbone	Salvatore (Carmine)	1886	1906	22	Moltke	1-Jun-1906	807	16	Cognato Esposito Salvatore	Groveland NY
Carbone (Reda)	Maria	1885	1910	25	America (1908)	5-Sep-1910	795	10	Marito Carbone Salvatore	Peekskill

Casciano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Casciano (Pacia)	Francesca (Sabata)	1863	1900	36	Kaiser Wilhelm II	5-Jul-1900	262	21	Marito Casciano Felice	NY
Casciano (Pacia)	Rosa	1894	1900	6	Kaiser Wilhelm II	5-Jul-1900	262	20	Padre Casciano Felice	NY

Cava

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Cava	Andrea	1888	1908							
Cava	Luigi	1882	1906	24	Gallia	10-Jun-1906	59	22	Cognato Manfredi Sabato	65 Water St Peekskill NY
Cava	Raffaele (Michele)	1870	1887	27	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	45		
Cava	Rosina	1876	1900	23	Kaiser Wilhelm II	25-May-1900	44	13	Marito Pacia (?) Domenico	New Haven CT
Cava	Rubino	1876	1902	26	Lombardia	22-Oct-1902	413	4	Cognato Addeo Francesco	NY
Cava	Rubino	1876	1906	30	Gallia	10-Jun-1906	59	21	Cognato Manfredi Sabato	65 Water St Peekskill NY
Cava	Rubino	1876	1911	35	Cedric	15-Feb-1911	744	21	Cognato Addeo Salvatore	119 7 Av Long Branch NJ
Cava	Rubino	1876	1913	36	Hamburg	24-Jun-1913	352	24	Cognato Addeo Salvatore	119 7 Av Long Branch NJ

Cavallaro

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Cavallaro	Anna	1885	1903	18	Lahn	16-Jun-1903	772	18	Marito (?) Paolo Vecchione	???

Cimino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Cimino	Agostino	1899	1904	7	Citta di Torino	4-Jun-1904	16	5	Padre Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA
Cimino	Giovanni	1857	1890	33	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	18		
Cimino	Giuseppe	1859	1903							
Cimino	Maria Grazia	1895	1904	8	Citta di Torino	4-Jun-1904	16	4	Padre Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA
Cimino	Sossio	1894	1904	9	Citta di Torino	4-Jun-1904	16	3	Padre Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA
Cimino	Speranza	1903	1904	1	Citta di Torino	4-Jun-1904	16	6	Padre Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA
Cimino (Settembre)	Carmela	1870	1904	33	Citta di Torino	4-Jun-1904	16	2	Marito Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA

Giovanni and Giuseppe Cimino were the sons of the second wife of Baron Sossio Cimino di Fontanarosa who lived in Moschiano between the end of the 1700s until about 1870. Sossio was Mayor of Moschiano from 1825 to 1829. Between 1822 and 1861 the Baron had 17 children, 11 of whom were by his first wife Buonaiuto Maria Grazia and 6 by his second wife Santaniello Carmina, whom he married, presumably, on the death of his first wife around 1850. Probably, while the children of the first wife had a fairly comfortable life (the first son Agostino graduated in medicine), the children of the second wife practiced humble professions. Giovanni was a farmer, while Giuseppe, who lived in Via San Rocco in Moschiano, was a shoemaker. Giuseppe had 11 children from two wives: Pacia Serafina and Settembre Carmela. His second wife and their children emigrated and went to him in the United States in 1904. They settled in the outskirts of Philadelphia. The history of the children of Baron Sossio's first wife has been lost.

Corcione

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Corcione	Augusto (Antonio)	1885	1907	22	Regina D'Italia	1-Sep-1907	890	26	zio Angelo Pacia	Long Island NY
Corcione	Carmine	1894	1912	18	America	12-Sep-1912	550	2	Fratello Corcione Sabato	Pougkeepsie NY
Corcione	Domenico	1902	1912	5	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	317	10	Padre Augusto Corcione	Wayland NY
Corcione	Felice	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	19		
Corcione	Felice	1865	1896	31	Alsatia	11-May-1896	732	69		
Corcione	Pasquale	1890	1907	17	Regina D'Italia	1-Sep-1907	890	27	zio Pietro Palma	Peekskill NY
Corcione	Salvatore (Carmine)	1889	1912	36	Cincinnati	3-Dec-1912	137	28	Fratello Sabato	Brooklyn NY
Corcione	Salvatore (Giovanni)	1887	1907	20	Buenos Aires	10-Aug-1907	556	11		
Corcione	Sabato (Carmine Antor	1884	1887	2	India		262	6		
Corcione (Volino)	Trusiana	1879	1912	33	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	317	9	Marito Agostino Corcione	Wayland NY

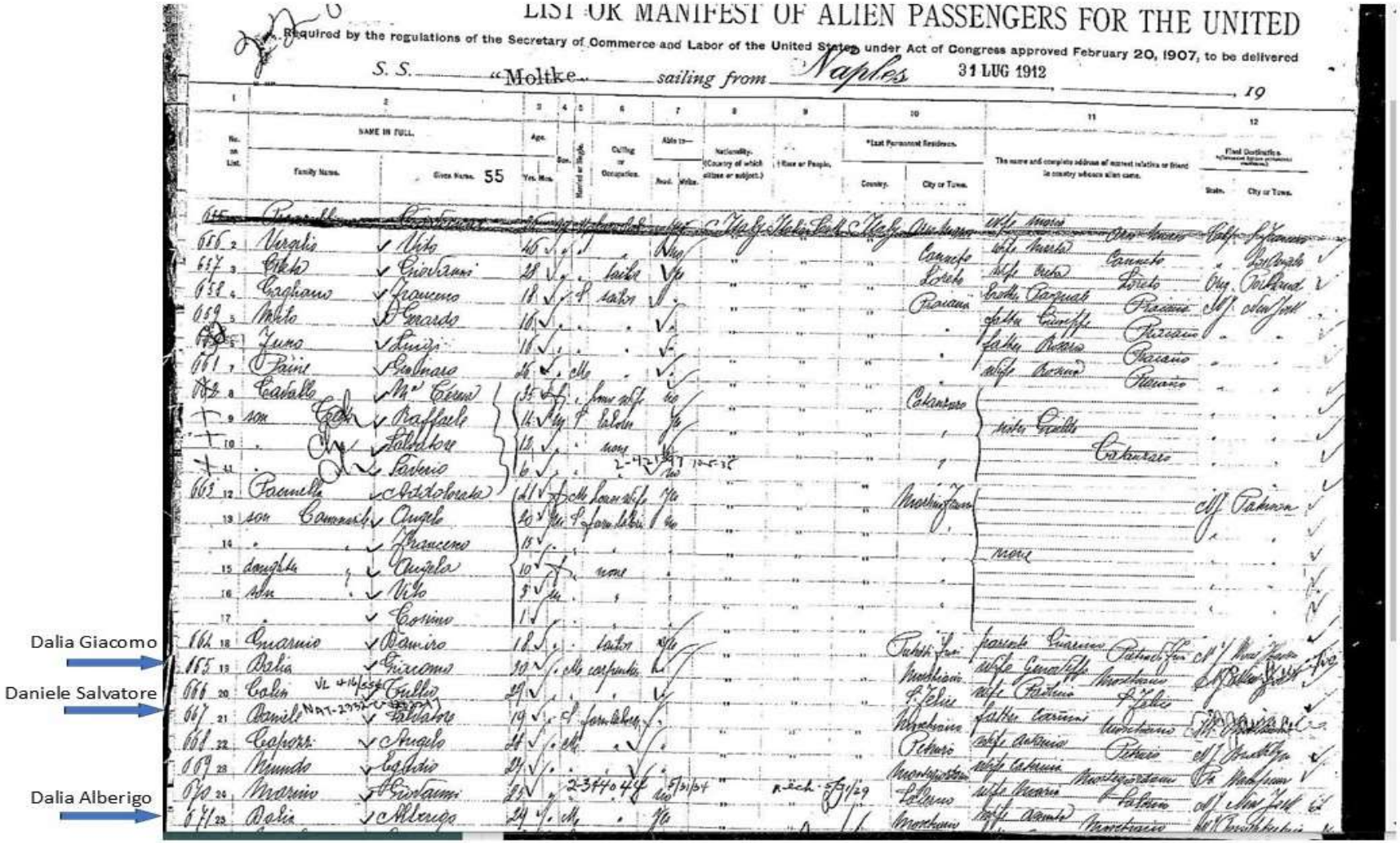
Dalia/D'Alia

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Dalia	Alberigo (Giovanni)	1883	1912	29	Moltke	12-Aug-1912	145	25	Cugino Antonio	203 main Str - Poughkeepsie - NY
Dalia	Angelo (Salvatore)	1896	1913	17	Cleveland	23-Dec-1913	797	8	Zio - Addeo Carmine	Brooklyn - NY
Dalia	Antonio (carmine)	1865	1899	34	Tratar Prince	9-May-1899	79	10		NY
Dalia	Francesco	1891	1910							
Dalia	Gaetano (Domenico)	1864	1902	38	Sicilia	14-May-1902	328	20	Fratello Dalia Michele	60 Mulbery Str NY
Dalia	Giacomo	1882	1904	22	Prinz Oscar	26-May-1904	363	17	Cognato Allocca Giuseppe	Brooklyn - NY
Dalia	Giacomo	1882	1912	30	Moltke	12-Aug-1912	145	19	suocero Volino Pasquale	
Dalia	Giovanni (Salvatore)	1854	1884	30	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	7		
Dalia	Giovanni (Salvatore)	1854	1892	38	Bolivia	28-Mar-1892	258	626		
Dalia	Michele (Carmine)	1872	1894	22	Neckar	4-Jun-1894	689	368		
Dalia	Olindo	1874	1891							
Dalia	Salvatore (Antonio)	1868	1896	28	Chateau Yquem	26-Mar-1896	660	21		NY
Dalia	Salvatore (Antonio)	1868	1898	30	Augusta Victoria	6-Apr-1898	294	11	Fratello Michelangelo	Oil City
Dalia	Salvatore (Antonio)	1868	1907	40	Konigin Luise	22-Mar-1907	141	9	Cognato - Vallone Gennaro	Rochester NY
Dalia	Salvatore (Antonio)	1868	1911	42	Pannonia	13-Jul-1911	344	24	cugino Francesco Dalia	161 West Ave - Rochester - NY
D'Alia	Antonio	1875	1898	23	Alsatia	27-May-1898	169	29	Cugino Mazzocca Giuseppe	60 Melbury St NY NY
D'Alia	Antonio (Carmine)	1865	1895	27	Lucania	6-Jul-1895	364	287		
D'Alia	Filippo (Mechiorre)	1838	1898	60	Patria (1882)	14-May-1898	113	19	Fratello	Brooklyn NY
D'Alia	Giovanni	1888	1903	14	Lombardia	8-Oct-1903	365	26	Fratello D'alia Antonio	98-Water St Peekskill NY
D'Alia	Michelangelo (Gaetan	1880	1895	15	Lucania	6-Jul-1895	364	288		
D'Alia	Salvatore (Natale)	1864	1901	37	Massilia	20-Feb-1901	55	1	Fratello Olindo	Rochester NY
Dalia (Marotta)	Concetta (Peppina)	1876	1899	22	Tratar Prince	9-May-1899	79	11		NY
Dalia (Romano)	Grazia	1883	1901	18	Massilia	20-Feb-1901	55	2	fratello Olindo	Rochester NY
Dalia (Romano)	Romana	1838	1901	63	Massilia	20-Feb-1901	55	1	forse da figli Olindo, Francesco e Michele	Rochester NY
D'Alia (Tritto)	Matilde	1879	1900							

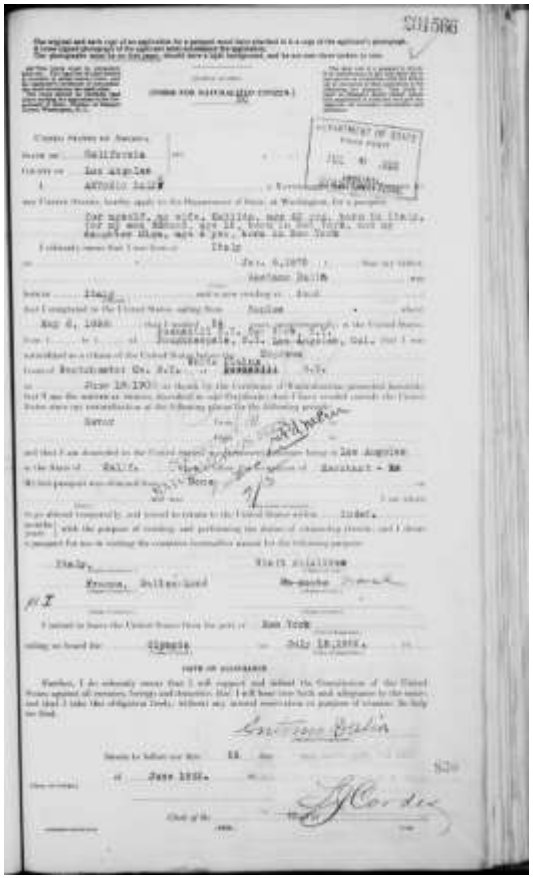
The Dalia (or D'Alia) is one of the most extensive family strains (together with the Pacia) in Moschiano. Some of its members emigrated to the United States from at least 1884 if not earlier. We can say that this is the typical example of aggregation or "enclave" we mentioned earlier. Scrolling through the names of the emigrants, we notice, for example, that they belong to different branches of the same family lineage. Many are "close" relatives. For example, Dalia (Romano) Romana, mother, and her children Olindo, Salvatore Antonio, Michelangelo, Salvatore Natale and Grazia. Not only that, but they are also Dalia's cousins Gaetano Domenico, Michele Carmine, and others. Furthermore, reading the places where they went, one notices, for example, how they almost always headed for Rochester. This is also the place where several members of the Addeo family went (Francesco Addeo for example) who, coincidentally, was married to Antonia Dalia, another daughter of Dalia (Romano) Romana. Of course, this is not the only example. We will find similar cases for other places among the Manfredi, the Vona, the Volino, the Corcione, etc. Returning to the Dalias, among the members of this family we remember Alberigo Dalia, who emigrated in 1912, who together with his father Domenico, both very skilled carpenters, carved the door of the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Carità as evidenced by the inscription engraved on the back of a find of the original door and which we still admire today in the hall adjacent to the Sanctuary where it is kept. This artifact was recently restored by Alberigo's great-grandson, Nick Dalia, a New York City police officer who also came to Moschiano several times. Alberigo's wife first, Borrasi Assunta, and his children later on, joined him between 1930 and 1932 in Poughkeepsie where he had settled.

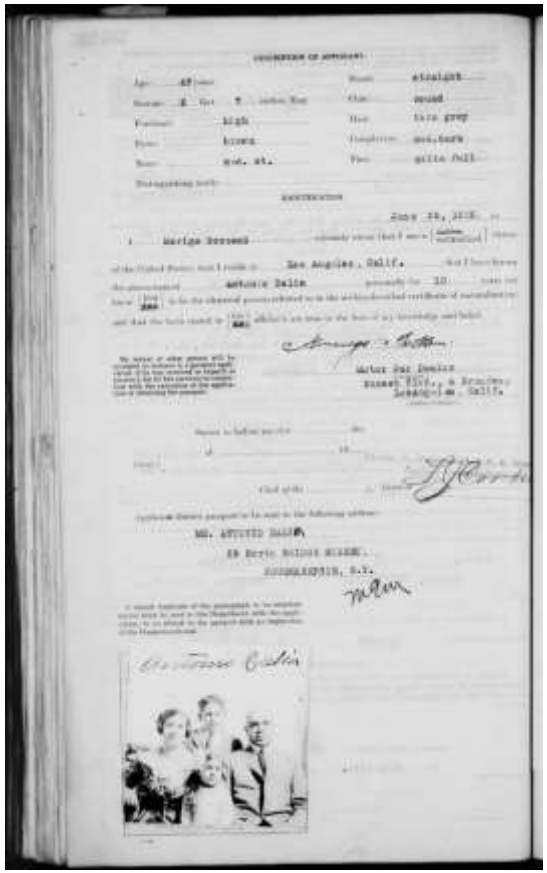
Dalia (Romano) Romana after her return to Italy with granddaughters Vincenza, Maria Felicia and Anna (1926 ca.)
Photo Carmine Manfredi

Back section of the original door of the Sanctuary of Madonna della Carita' in Moschiano carved by Alberigo and Domenico Dalia in 1909



Page from the passenger list of the steamship Moltke Departing from Naples on 31 July 1912 and arriving in New York on 12 August.
Note the names of Dalia Giacomo, Daniele Salvatore and Dalia Alberigo as well as their origin: Moschiano





In this page on the left, the request, in 1922, for the American passport of Antonio Dalia born on January 6, 1875, to Gaetano and Fiore Giuseppa and emigrated in 1898. In the photo attached to the request you can see him with his wife Matilde Tritta, also originally from Moschiano, and their children Edmondo (born in 1910) and Olga (born in 1916). At the bottom Antonio's grave in Poughkeepsie.

The grave of Antonio Dalia in Poughkeepsie NY
Photo: www.Findagrave.com

Daniele

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Daniele	Carmine	1867	1895	28	Teutonic	4-Apr-1895	752	520		NY
Daniele	Carmine	1867	1902	35	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	167	17	zio Fiore Salvatore	Providence RI
Daniele	Crescenzo	1859	1901							
Daniele	Felice	1879	1902	23	Calabria	27-Mar-1902	581	7	Fratello Daniele Crescenzo	60 Mulbery St NY
Daniele	Gabriele	1866	1902	36	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	281	25	Fratello Daniele Tommaso	Genoa NY
Daniele	Luciano	1872	1906							
Daniele	Salvatore (Angelo)	1893	1912	19	Moltke	12-Aug-1912	145	21	cugino ??? Francesco	???
Daniele	Vincenzo	1864	1887	23	Chandernagor		748	24		
Daniele	Vincenzo	1902	1902	1	Sicilia	23-Sep-1902	466	26	Padre Daniele Felice	60 Mulbery St NY
Daniele (Pesapane)	Angela	1878	1902	24	Sicilia	23-Sep-1902	466	25	Marito Daniele Felice	60 Mulbery St NY

De Meo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
De Meo	Carlo	1835	1897	62	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	31		NY
De meo	Emilio (Errico Sabato)	1883	1904	20	Sicilian prince	26-Feb-1904	203	9	Fratello Francesco De meo	Providence RI
De Meo	Ettore	1890	1904	16	Lombardia	29-Jun-1904	503	24	Fratello edmondo	
De Meo	Francesco (Saverio Aln	1885	1902	17	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	167	18	Cugino Volino MG (forse Michele)	Providence RI
De Meo	Giuseppina	1887	1905	19	Konigin Luise	1-Aug-1905	540	22	Zio Angelo ???	60 Melburry St NY NY
De Meo	Raffaela Concetta	1895	1913	18	Principe di Piemonte	12-Dec-1913	252	5	Fratello ettore	Brooklyn NY
De Meo	Valdimiro (Maria Gius	1893	1913	21	Lauro	25-Dec-1913	591	25	Fratello ettore	Brooklyn NY
De Meo	Edmondo	1895	1903	18	Bolivia	1-Jun-1903	309	17	Parente ??? Giovanni	

De Stefano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
De Stefano	Francesco	1898	1913	18	Prinzess Irene	10-Apr-1913	1100	14	Padre De Stefano carmine (Luigi)	Brooklyn NY
De Stefano	Luigi (Carmine)	1882	1909	26	Bulgaria	3-Apr-1909	625	13	Cognato Addeo Carmine	Peekskill NY
De Stefano	Martino	1852	1902	43	Roma	19-May-1902	459	27	Cugino Antonio ???	121 Water st NY NY

Del Duca

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Del Duca	Felice	1849	1891							
Del Duca	Felice	1849	1892							
Del Duca	Francesco	1890	1912	22	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	263	20	Cugino Agostino Cassese (?)	Wayland NY
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1887	32	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	747	2		
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1891	35	Chandernagor	2/16/1891	145	41		
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1897	42	Clive	29-Mar-1897	172	36		NY
Del Duca	Stefano	1855	1901	46	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	15	Sorella Del Duca Carmela	Oil City PA

Di Lauro

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Di Lauro	Sabato (Carmine?)	1883	1913	30	America	18-Aug-1913	128	25	Franesco Sperandeo	Brooklyn NY NY

Esposito

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Esposito	Angelo (Domenico)	1894	1912	18	Principe di Piemonte	27-Apr-1912	190	4	Cognato Moschiano Salvatore	NY
Esposito	Domenico	1882	1903	21	Germania	9-Apr-1903	301	8	Cugino Alessandro Palma	NY
Esposito	Giovanni (Raffaele?)	1890	1906	15	Moltke	1-Jun-1906	807	13	Fratello Esposito Salvatore	Groveland NY
Esposito	Lorenzo (Antonio)	1853	1887	34	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	44		
Esposito	Lorenzo (Antonio)	1853	1901	48	Sempione	13-May-1901	290	23	Cognatoe Bonavita Giacomo	Brooklyn NY
Esposito	Luigi	1847	1899	52	EMS	7-Jun-1899	350	23		Jamaica NY
Esposito	Michele (Sabato)	1892	1913	21	Verona	13-Jun-1913	613	4	Cognato Moschiano Salvatore	NY
Esposito	Pierantonio	1870	1897	27	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	33		NY
Esposito	Pietro	1904	1907	3	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	11	Padre Esposito Salvatore	NY
Esposito	Salvatore	1880	1905	25	Republic	23-May-1905	140	17	Fratello Esposito Domenico	Mt Morris NY
Esposito	Salvatore (Domenico)	1879	1904							
Esposito (Fiore)	Carmela	1881	1907	26	Bulgaria	17-Dec-1907	382	10	Marito Esposito Salvatore	NY

Consulting the registers of birth records of the municipality of Moschiano starting from 1809, we find that the first child (in this case a girl) registered in Moschiano with the surname Esposito to whom certain paternity is attributed, was Esposito Sabata Floriana, born in 1838 to Esposito Domenico and Fortino Maddalena. Between 1838 and 1862 the births of another 14 children with the surname Esposito are reported, of which 7 children of Domenico and Maddalena, 3 children of Esposito Tommaso and Manzella Andreana and 4 children of Esposito Michele and Arpaia Maddalena. Domenico and Tommaso's parents are not reported while Michele was Lorenzo Esposito's son.

Are indeed the descendants of Domenico and Michele, that we find in the registers of immigrants from Moschiano who arrived in NY between 1897 and 1913. In fact, Domenico (1882), Salvatore (1880), Giovanni Raffaele (1890), Pietro (1904), Pietro Antonio (1870), Salvatore Domenico (1879) were all descendants (children and grandchildren) of Esposito Domenico while Lorenzo Antonio (1853) and Angelo (1894) were sons of Esposito Michele. Michele Sabato (1892) was the son of Lorenzo Antonio. The descendants of these families are still found in Moschiano today. A few years ago, Esposito Giovanni Raffaele's granddaughter, Donna Esposito Cappelli, came to Moschiano from the USA with her husband Al, in search of her lost relatives of whom she had heard from her grandfather Giovanni Raffaele and her father Antonio.

Giovanni Raffaele emigrated to the United States in 1906 and, after initially landing in Groveland (NY), married Maria Alfonsa Mascolo (1893) originally from Sant'Antonio Abate, a town not far from Moschiano, near Pompeii and Castellammare di Stabia. Later, he settled in Peekskill (NY) where he and his wife, in addition to keeping alive with their children the memory of their native countries, continued with traditions from Moschiano. For example, they produced good wine from the grapes they grew in their garden and made delicious homemade jams.

Giovanni Raffaele Esposito
Photo: Donna Esposito Cappelli

Giovanni Raffaele Esposito and his wife Maria Alfonsa Mascolo
with his in-laws Vincenzo and Lucrezia Pellegrino
Photo: Donna Esposito Cappelli

Giovanni Raffaele Esposito
Photo: Donna Esposito Cappelli

Giovanni Raffaele Esposito and his wife Maria Alfonsa Mascolo and a nephew
Photo: Donna Esposito Cappelli

Giovanni Raffaele Esposito
Photo: Donna Esposito Cappelli

Ferraro

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Ferraro	Santo	1857	1892	35	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	313		

Fiore

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Fiore	Antonio (Luciano)	1847	1887	40	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	740	13		
Fiore	Carmine (Gaetano)	1853	1884	31	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	12		
Fiore	Elia (Salvatore)	1889	1911	22	Verona	12-Jun-1911	1132	25	Cognato Volino Antonio	Bristol RI
Fiore	Francesco	1880	1901	21	Lahn	25-Nov-1901	238	20	Zio Vona Giovanni	Oil City PA
Fiore	Francesco (Silvestro)	1877	1911	34	Pannonia	13-Jul-1911	344	25	cugino - Francesco Dalia	??? 426 - Rochester NY
Fiore	Giovanni (Natale)	1876	1906							
Fiore	Maria (Sabata)	1882	1902	20	Aller	16-Oct-1902	327	15	Cognato Parma (?) Antonio	Mt Morris NY
Fiore	Pellegrino	1895	1913	19	San Guglielmo	11-Sep-1913	830	5	Fratello Francesco De meo	Ossining NY
Fiore	Sabato	1879	1907	28	Celtic	26-Feb-1907	177	4	Fratello Fiore Giovanni	Providence RI
Fiore	Sabato	1879	1910	22	Celtic	10-Mar-1901	258	3	Cugino Fiore Salvatoe	Peekskill Ny
Fiore	Sabato (Domenico)	1888	1907	31	Republic	24-Nov-1907	891	24	Fratello Fiore Giovanni	Providence RI
Fiore	Salvatore (Luigi)	1857	1887	30	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	50		
Fiore	Salvatore (Luigi)	1857	1889	32	S S Neustria	1-Jan-1889	997	27		
Fiore	Salvatore (Luigi)	1857	1895	38	Teutonic	4-Apr-1895	752	519		NY
Fiore	Tommaso (Giuseppe)	1850	1887							
Fiore (Di Iorio)	Teresa	1883	1907	24	Republic	24-Nov-1907	891	25	Cognato Fiore Giovanni	Providence RI
Fiore (Volino)	Carmela (Carolina)	1884	1912	29	San Guglielmo	26-Oct-1912	567	22	Marito Fiore Elia	Providence RI

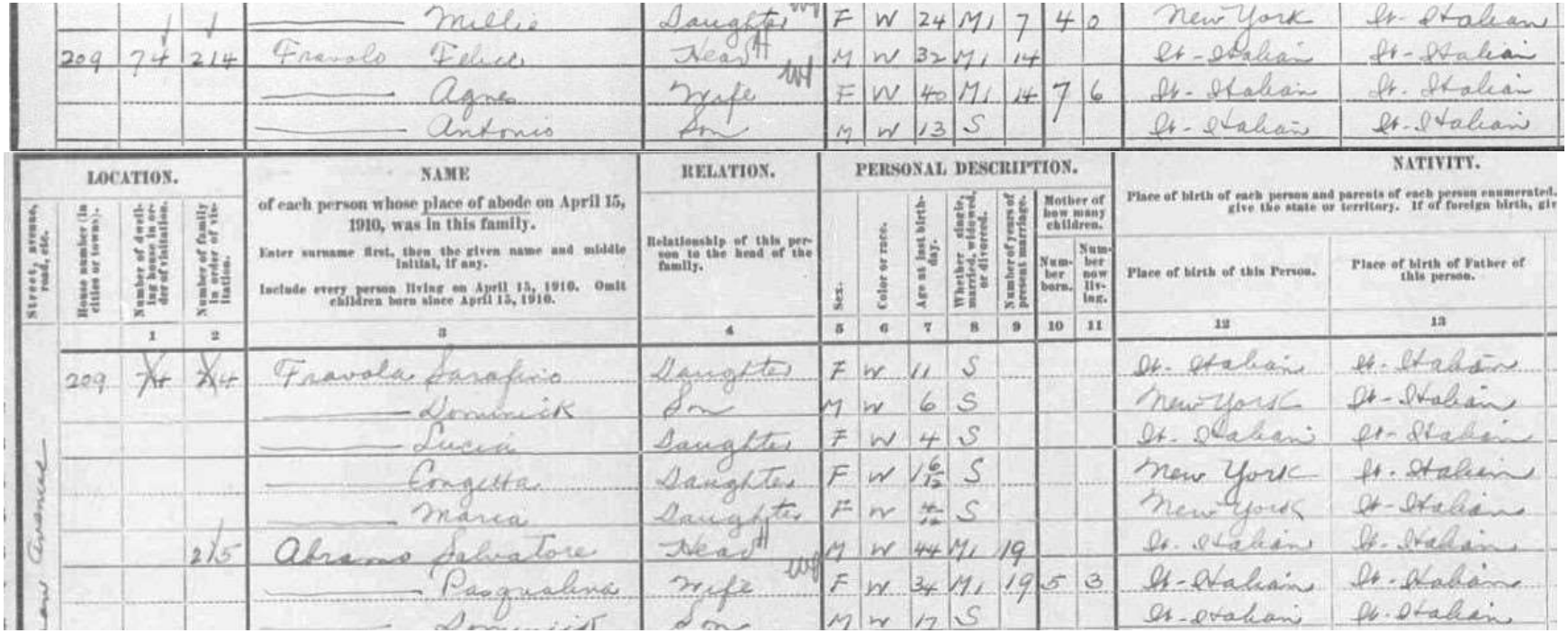
Fortino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Fortino	Angelo	1889	1911	22	Celtic	10-Apr-1911	89	28	Cognato Addeo Salvatore	??? MA
Fortino	Antonio	1886	1910			1-Jan-1910				
Fortino	Carmine (Antonio)	1862	1892	31	Bolivia	28-Mar-1892	282	585		

Fravola

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Fravola	Antonio	1897	1907	9	Italia	2-Jul-1907	430	17	Padre - Fravola Felice	260 Union Ave - Brooklyn
Fravola	Domenico	1904	1907	3	Italia	2-Jul-1907	430	19	Padre - Fravola Felice	260 Union Ave - Brooklyn
Fravola	Felice (Sabato)	1877	1897	20	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	35		NY
Fravola	Felice (Sabato)	1877	1906	29	Moltke	16-Jul-1906	172	41	Padre	255 ??? St. - Brooklyn
Fravola	Lucia	1906	1907	1	Italia	2-Jul-1907	430	20	Padre - Fravola Felice	260 Union Ave - Brooklyn
Fravola	Serafina	1899	1907	7	Italia	2-Jul-1907	430	18	Padre - Fravola Felice	260 Union Ave - Brooklyn
Fravola	Antonio (Sabato)	1846	1883	37	Bordelaise		485	8		
Fravola (Santaniello	Agnese	1870	1907	37	Italia	2-Jul-1907	430	16	Marito - Fravola Felice	260 Union Ave - Brooklyn

From the registers of the birth records of the Municipality of Moschiano we find the Fravola family dating as early as 1809 and probably even earlier. After Antonio Sabato moved to the United States in 1883, his son Felice joined him in 1897. Felice returned to Italy but in 1906 he decided to return again to America. The following year (1907) his entire family, made up of his wife Agnese Santaniello and four children joined them in America where they had five more children. A few years ago, one of their descendants (Joan Di Girolamo Zornberg along with her husband Steve Zornberg) visited Moschiano to learn more about the native village of their ancestors. Below is a page of the 1910 census where Fravola Felice's family is reported and on the next page some family photos.



LOCATION.			NAME of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 15, 1910. Omit children born since April 15, 1910.	RELATION. Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.							NATIVITY. Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If of foreign birth, give the state or territory.	
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns).	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation.	Number of family in order of visitation.			Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birthday.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years of present marriage.	Mother of how many children. Number born.	Mother of how many children. Number now living.	Place of birth of this Person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Millie	Daughter	F	W	24	M	7	4	0	New York	It. Italian
	209	74	214	Fravola Felice	Head	M	W	32	M	14			It. Italian	It. Italian
				Agnes	Wife	F	W	40	M	14	7	6	It. Italian	It. Italian
				Antonio	Son	M	W	13	S				It. Italian	It. Italian
	209			Fravola Sarafino	Daughter	F	W	11	S				It. Italian	It. Italian
				Dominick	Son	M	W	6	S				New York	It. Italian
				Lucia	Daughter	F	W	4	S				It. Italian	It. Italian
				Concetta	Daughter	F	W	1 6/12	S				New York	It. Italian
				Maria	Daughter	F	W	7/12	S				New York	It. Italian
			215	Abramo Salvatore	Head	M	W	44	M	19			It. Italian	It. Italian
				Pasqualina	Wife	F	W	34	M	19	5	3	It. Italian	It. Italian
				[illegible]	Son	M	W	17	S				It. Italian	It. Italian

Fragments of pages from the 1910 census where the data of Felice Fravola's family are reported.
Da www.findagrave.com

Agnese Fravola (Santaniello) sitting with her children. From left to his right perhaps Domenico (1904), Antonio (1897), to his left Serafina (1899) and Lucia (1906).
The three youngest in the front row Concetta (1909), Maria (1910) and Jennie (1912) were born in America.
2 more children were born in later years. Rose Joice (1913) and Angelo (1916).
Photo: Joan Zornberg (Di Girolamo)

Antonio Fravola (1897) with his daughter Marilyn – c. 1950
Photo: Joan Zornberg (Di Girolamo)

Antonio Fravola (1897) and his wife Margaret on their wedding day c. 1928.
Photo: Joan Zornberg (Di Girolamo)

Galletta

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Galletta	Alfonso	1844	1888	44	Chateau Ignesse		30	4		

Gallo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Gallo	Isabella	1897	1917	20	Dante Alighieri	26-Mar-1917	461	24	Zia ???	Hamilton (???)

Giordano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Giordano	Carmine	1882	1902							
Giordano	Carmine	1888	1908							
Giordano	Carmine (Umberto)	1901	1909	8	America (1908)	4-Jun-1909	1215	18		
Giordano	Giuseppe	1873	1908							
Giordano	Vincenzo	1900	1904	4	Prinzess Irene	9-Jun-1904	300	7	Padre Giordano Raffaele	??? NY
Giordano (Manfredi	Nicoletta (Sabata)	1866	1909	43	America (1908)	4-Jun-1909	1215	16		
Giordano (Santanie	Anna (Antonia)	1877	1904	27	Prinzess Irene	9-Jun-1904	300	6	Marito Giordano Raffaele	??? NY

Graziano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Graziano	Maria	1883	1903	19	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	24	Padre Graziano Pietro	Jamaica NY
Graziano	Pietro	1849	1902	53	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	202	27	Cognato Pasquale Mazzocca	
Graziano (Del Duca)	Maria	1883	1903	19	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	24	Padrre Graziano Pietro	Jamaica NY
Graziano (Del Duca)	Maria L.	1850	1903	53	Perugia	1-Aug-1903	49	23	Marito Graziano Pietro	Jamaica NY

Iannone

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Iannone (Fortino)	Giovanna	1907	1913	6	America (1908)	25-May-1913	762	9	Padre Iannone Ferdinando	NY
Iannone (Fortino)	Giuseppa	1910	1913	3	America (1908)	25-May-1913	762	10	Padre Iannone Ferdinando	NY
Iannone (Fortino)	Nicolina	1882	1913	31	America (1908)	25-May-1913	762	8	Marito Iannone Ferdinando	NY

Lessa

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Lessa	Domenica	1876	1892	15	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	315		
Lessa	Nicola	1842	1892	50	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	314		

Lombardo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Lombardo	Alfonso	1886	1906	20	Germania	24-May-1906	187	18	Zio Civitella (?) Luigi	Brooklyn NY
Lombardo	Giuseppe	1887	1906	19	Germania	24-May-1906	173	18	Zio Civitella Luigi	Brooklyn NY
Lombardo	Salvatore (Giacomo)	1861	1906	45	Germania	24-May-1906	173	17	Cugino Luigi Civitella	Brooklyn NY

Manfredi

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Manfredi	Alfonso (Antonio Filom	1844	1907	62	Canopic	17-Sep-1907	555	14	Moglie Buonaiuto Giulia	Providence RI
Manfredi	Angela	1888	1902	14	Trojan Prince	14-Nov-1902	704	19	Cognato	Chicago - IL
Manfredi	Aniello (Antonio)	1858	1902	44	Victoria	16-Jun-1902	206	8	Fratello Manfredi Carmine	Wippinger Falls NY
Manfredi	Antonetta (Rosa Franc	1886	1905	18	Calabria	5-Jul-1905	311	14	Fratello Vincenzo Manfredi	321 Douglas Ave Providence RI
Manfredi	Arcangelo (Raffaele)	1866	1898	32	Augusta Victoria	6-Apr-1898	294	9	Cugino - Manfredi Carmine	Brooklyn - NY
Manfredi	Carmine (Antonio)	1856	1891	35	California	1-Jan-1891	545	86		NY NY
Manfredi	Carmine (Gaetano)	1895	1911	17	Cretic	6-Dec-1911	77	5	Zia Marianna manfredi	Providence RI
Manfredi	Elvira (Erminia)	1888	1907	18	Canopic	17-Sep-1907	555	15	madre Giulia Buonaiuto	Providence RI
Manfredi	Filippo	1874	1888	11	Chateau Ignesse		30	3		
Manfredi	Filippo	1874	1911	37	Chicago	2-Mar-1911	776	1	cugino Michele Volino	321 Douglas Ave Providence - RI
Manfredi	Francesco (Tommaso)	1891	1907	16	Canopic	17-Sep-1907	555	16	madre Giulia Buonaiuto	Providence RI
Manfredi	Francesco (Tommaso)	1891	1911	20	Verona	12-Jun-1911	143	23	Padre Manfredi Alfonso	Providence RI
Manfredi	Giovannina (Anella)	1884	1905	20	Calabria	5-Jul-1905	311	13	Fratello Vincenzo Manfredi	321 Douglas Ave Providence RI
Manfredi	Luigi	1876	1897	21	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	19		Philadelphia - PA
Manfredi	Marcello	1844	1888	44	Chateau Ignesse		30	2		
Manfredi	Marcello	1844	1892	48	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	317		
Manfredi	Maria (Marianna)	1872	1903	31	Roma	4-Dec-1903	82	22	Fratello manfredi carmine	Wippinger falls NY
Manfredi	Mariannina (Utilia)	1880	1902	22	Trojan Prince	14-Nov-1902	704	18	Marito	Chicago - IL
Manfredi	Orlando	1895	1903	7	Ravenna	7-Feb-1903	530	30	Padre Manfredi Raffaele	60 Melbury St NY NY
Manfredi	Pietro	1872	1902	30	Roma	10-Nov-1902	263	20	Cognato - Mazzocca carmine	NY NY
Manfredi	Rosa (Luisa)	1896	1907	11	Canopic	17-Sep-1907	555	17	madre Giulia Buonaiuto	Providence RI
Manfredi	Sabato (Bartolomeo)	1879	1903	23	Attivita	22-Mar-1903	27	25	Zio - manfredi Carmine	New ...burg
Manfredi	Sabato (Marco Giovan	1879	1902	23	Roma	10-Nov-1902	263	19	Cognato - Mazzocca carmine	NY NY
Manfredi	Vincenzo (Carmine)	1883	1903	17	Lombardia	17-Jun-1903	885	3	Padre Manfredi Alfonso	Providence RI
Manfredi (Bellucci)	Teresa	1882	1912	30	San Guglielmo	26-Oct-1912	567	23	Marito Manfredi Filippo	Philadelphia PA
Manfredi (Buonaiut	Giulia	1852	1905	53	Calabria	5-Jul-1905	311	12	Figlio Manfredi Vincenzo	321 Douglas Ave Providence RI
Manfredi (Del Duca	Gaetano	1902	1904	2	Citta di Napoli	2-Apr-1904	101	15	Padre Manfredi Sabato	Peekskill NY
Manfredi (Del Duca	Maria	1879	1904	25	Citta di Napoli	2-Apr-1904	101	14	Marito Manfredi Sabato	Peekskill NY
Manfredi (Del Duca	Gaetano	1902	1904	2	Citta di Napoli	2-Apr-1904	101	15	Padre Manfredi Sabato	Peekskill NY
Manfredi (Del Duca	Maria	1879	1904	25	Citta di Napoli	2-Apr-1904	101	14	Marito Manfredi Sabato	Peekskill NY
Manfredi (Volino)	Santa Carmela	1872	1903	30	Ravenna	7-Feb-1903	530	29	Marito Manfredi Raffaele	60 Melbury St NY NY

The majority of the Manfredi, including Carmine Gaetano grandfather of the author of this Essay, once they arrived in America, settled in Providence, Rhode Island where a large community from Moschiano resided, in the Eagle Park section of that city. Alfonso, who probably emigrated to America before 1903 was one of the emigrants who had settled in Providence, RI. He went back to Moschiano in 1907 to pick up his entire family, made up of his wife Giulia, children Vincenzo, Giovanna, Elvira, Francesco and Rosa and transfer them to Providence, RI. Manfredi Sabato's wife and children instead went to Peekskill, NY where her

Grave of Alfonso Manfredi, his wife Giulia Buonaiuto and their grandson born in America and died when he was less than a year old Source: www.findagrave.com

husband had already settled. Other Manfredis settled at Mulberry St in Manhattan or other neighboring cities.

Manzella

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Manzella	Antonio (Francesco)	1856	1902	46	Roma	7-Jul-1902	325	11	Cugino Scibelli Daniele	422 East Str New York NY

Manzi

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Manzi	Maddalena	1889	1902	15	Trojan Prince	14-Nov-1902	704	16	Padre Manzi ???	Providence - RI
Manzi	Rosa	1864	1897	44	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	21		Philadelphia - PA
Manzi	Saverio	1873	1897	24	Clive	29-Mar-1897	172	41		NY

Marotta

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Marotta	Antonio (Sabato)	1886	1914							
Marotta	Fortunato (Antonio)	1883	1907	24	Cretic	27-Jul-1907	523	6	Zio Carbone Francesco	68 Hudson St Peekskill NY
Marotta	Pasquale	1852	1901	49	Trave	12-Jun-1901	341	10	Figlio Concetto	Peekskill NY
Marotta	Pasquale	1864	1891	27	Chandermayor	1-Jan-1891	146	1		
Marotta	Vincenzo	1846	1887	41	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	47		

Mazzocca/Mazzocchi/Mazzocco

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Mazzocca	Angelo (Amodeo)	1875	1901							
Mazzocca	Antonio	1864	1897							
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1899	24	Spaarndam	23-Mar-1899	502	6	Cugino Salvatore Ruocco (Forse Russo)	NY
Mazzocca	Antonio	1875	1901	26	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	13	Cognato Addeo Giovanni	Oil City PA
Mazzocca	Antonio (Carmine)	1864	1895	32	Teutonic	4-Apr-1895	752	518		NY
Mazzocca	Arcangelo	1852	1884	32	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	19		
Mazzocca	Carmine	1864	1901							
Mazzocca	Carmine	1864	1912	49	Cedric	12-Apr-1912	928	3	Cognato Manzi Carmine	Boston MA
Mazzocca	Carmine (Michele)	1869	1896	27	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	512		New York NY
Mazzocca	Carmine (Michele)	1869	1898	29	Augusta Victoria	6-Apr-1898	294	10	Fratello Mazzocca Antonio	Brooklyn - NY
Mazzocca	Carmine (Michele)	1869	1902	33	Victoria	10-Apr-1902	599	10	Cugino Caputo Gaetano	Jamaica NY
Mazzocca	Giovanni (Sabato)	1866	1902	36	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	276	2	Cugino D'Alia Antonio	60 Mulbery St NY NY
Mazzocca	Giuseppe (Gaetano)	1872	1896	24	Alesia	8-Jun-1896	476	256		NY
Mazzocca	Pasquale	1858	1884	26	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	14		
Mazzocca	Pasquale	1862	1901	39	Belgravia	22-Jun-1901	159	6	Cugino Amedeo (?) Angelo	NY
Mazzocca	Pietro	1848	1896	48	Massilia	24-Nov-1896	749	254		
Mazzocca	Raffaele	1880	1906			6-Mar-1906				
Mazzocca	Salvatore	1885	1905	20	Prinz Adalbert	24-May-1905	328	3	Cognato Albano Felice	Long Branch NJ
Mazzocca	Salvatore	1885	1911	26	San Giovanni	7-Jul-1911	458	20	Cognata Albano Rosa	Brunswik NY
Mazzocca	Teresa	1855	1902	47	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	200	6	Cognato Saltavore Addeo	South Amboy NJ
Mazzocca	Vincenzo (Francesco)	1896	1920	23	Pesaro	23-Mar-1920	505	10	Zio	Bayonne NJ
Mazzocca	Vito	1874	1900							
Mazzocca (Albano)	Aniello	1900	1902	1	Archimede	26-Apr-1902	109	5	Padre Mazzocca Vito	26 West St NY
Mazzocca (Albano)	Felicia (Sabata)	1875	1902	27	Archimede	26-Apr-1902	109	3	Marito Mazzocca Vito	26 West St NY
Mazzocca (Albano)	Francesco	1899	1902	3	Archimede	26-Apr-1902	109	4	Padre Mazzocca Vito	26 West St NY
Mazzocchi	Giuseppe	1868	1902							
Mazzocchi	Giuseppe	1868	1907	39	Celtic	26-Feb-1907	177	6	Cognato Bonavita Raffaele	Montreal Canada (?)
Mazzocco	Biagio	1891	1907	16	Regina D'Italia	1-Sep-1907	890	28	zio Matteo Ruggieri?	26 Douglas Av. Providence RI

Grave of Mazzocca Vito (1874) and his wife Felicella (1875) in Mount Carmel Cemetery West Long Branch Monmouth County New Jersey – Photos from www.Findagrave.com

Mercolino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nasc.	Anno emig.	Anni (dic.)	Piroscafo	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Mercolino	Salvatore	1873	1900	26	Hesperia	21-Jan-1900	487	21	Cognato Pacia Andrea	NY

Moschiano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Moschiano	Alessio (Carmine)	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	17		
Moschiano	Sabato (aniello)	1882	1902							
Moschiano	Alessio	1854	1903	49	Roma	1-Apr-1903	97	29	Genero - Cosimo S... e cugino antonio Volino	New jersey
Moschiano	Alfredo	1895	1913	18	Venezia	17-Jun-1913	489	11	Fratello Moschiano Giuseppe	NY
Moschiano	Andrea (pellegrino)	1900	1905	5	Prinzess Irene	5-Jul-1905	193	2	Fratello Moschiano Pasquale	20 Centre St NY
Moschiano	Angelarosa	1883	1904	21	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	20	Padre Moschiano Alessio	Mt Morris NY
Moschiano	Antonio	1909	1911	2	Moltke	4-Oct-1911	102	14	Padre Moschiano Salvatore	NY
Moschiano	Antonio (carmine)	1888	1913	26	Verona	13-Jun-1913	228	8		
Moschiano	Carmine	1873	1902	28	Amsterdam	19-Nov-1902	417	13	Fratello Moschiano Federico	60 Mulbery St NY NY
Moschiano	Carmine	1874	1901	26	Lahn	25-Nov-1901	238	19	Zio Giovanni vona	Pennsylvania
Moschiano	Chiara (Sabata)	1887	1903	16	Lombardia	17-Jun-1903	881	24	Fratello Moschiano Sabato	Peekskill NY
Moschiano	Davide	1882	1911	29	Duca d.Aosta	10-Apr-1911	43	9	Suocero Buonaiuto Giacomo	93 Water St Peekskill NY
Moschiano	Federico	1859	1892	33	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	232		
Moschiano	Federico	1861	1902	41	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	25		
Moschiano	Filomena	1879	1903	23	Roma	1-Apr-1903	97	29	Marito Cosimo S... e cugino antonio Volino	New jersey
Moschiano	Francesco (carlo)	1858	1901	43	Burgundia	16-Sep-1901	529	8		Rochester NY
Moschiano	Genoveffa (generosa)	1887	1904	16	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	21	Padre Moschiano Alessio	Mt Morris NY
Moschiano	Giovanni (Forse Genna	1898	1905	7	Prinzess Irene	5-Jul-1905	193	3	Fratello Moschiano Pasquale	20 Centre St NY
Moschiano	Girolama	1882	1901	19	Burgundia	16-Sep-1901	529	9		Rochester NY
Moschiano	Giuseppe	1885	1905	20	Prinz Adalbert	6-Sep-1905	776	22	Padre Moschiano Alsessio	Wayland NY
Moschiano	Michele	1892	1908	16	Hamburg	23-Jun-1908	35	3	Fratello Moschiano Sabato	Hastings NY
Moschiano	Pasquale	1886	1904	19	Palatia	30-Mar-1904	183	16	Zio Moschiano Alessio	Mt Morris NY
Moschiano	Salvatore	1885	1902	17	Karamania	8-Oct-1902	35	6	Zio M. Esposito	60 Mulbery St NY
Moschiano	Salvatore	1885	1910	25	Cincinnati	20-Dec-1910	509	28	Fratello Moschiano Sabato	Hastings NY
Moschiano (Esposit	Maria Francesca	1886	1911	25	Moltke	4-Oct-1911	102	13	Marito Moschiano Salvatore	NY
Moschiano (Marott	Teresa (Giuseppa)	1868	1905	37	Prinzess Irene	5-Jul-1905	193	1	Figlio Moschiano Pasquale	20 Centre St NY

If you do an online search on the Moschiano surname you will find that the first emigrants with this surname appear in the 1920 census lists. We know for sure, however, that they left the village of Moschiano (from which we are sure the surname derives) for the United States at least as early as 1890 (Moschiano Alessio Carmine), if not earlier. The same online search also provides the names of people (probably descendants, but we are not sure) who currently practice important professions and occupy positions of responsibility, such as Dr. Elizabeth Moschiano in hemopathology in California and Crystal Moschiano, a nurse psychiatrist in Mount Kisko in NY. Unfortunately, alongside these members, there are also names of other members who have had some "misadventure" with public order, but we prefer not to mention.

Grave of Salvatore Moschiano (born in 1885) who emigrated for the first time in 1902 and returned to America in 1910 and his wife Maria Francesca Esposito (born in 1886) who emigrated in 1913
Photo by www.findagrave.com

Moschiano, Carmine, 6 Glasgow St., Rochester, N. Y. Entered the service at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1917, at the age of 27 years, in U. S. Navy. Served, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., to May 8, 1918; U. S. S. Chicago, to Nov. 11, 1918. Fireman, 3d Class, 153 days; Fireman, 2d Class, 194 days. Discharged, June 28, 1919.

Probably some descendants of the first emigrants of the Moschiano family lineage born in the United States were also called to arms for the World War I as reported in the World War Service Record Rochester and Monroe County, NY. Vol II 1928 about Moschiano Carmine presumably born in 1890.

Montanino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da
Montanino	Michele (Francesco)	1867	1899	32	Victoria	17-Mar-1899	65	22	Cugino Giovanni Mazzocca

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Pacia

Members of the Pacia family make up the vast majority of the Moschianesi we found. As many as 79.

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Pacia	Andreaniello	1860	1897							cold Spring NY
Pacia	Andreaniello (Salvator	1884	1907	23	Italia	14-Aug-1907	618	1	Fratello Pacia Giovanni	171 Water St Peekskill NY
Pacia	AndreAniello (Salvator	1884	1910	25	Babarossa	21-May-1910	213	10	Fratello Pacia Giovanni	Peekskill NY
Pacia	Angelo	1895	1912	16	Principe di Piemonte	27-Apr-1912	217	23	Zio Pacia Michele	Hamilton NJ
Pacia	Angelo (Sabato)	1856	1887	31	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	46		
Pacia	Angelo (Sabato)	1856	1896	40	Chateau Yquem	26-May-1896	842	24		
Pacia	Anna	1905	1907	2	Moltke	27-Aug-1907	124	15	Padre Pacia Antonio	64 Mulbery St NY
Pacia	Antonia (Caterina)	1865	1887	22	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	747	6		
Pacia	Antonio (Finistaldo)	1878	1906							
Pacia	Antonio (Gaetano)	1887	1898	11	Alsatia	27-May-1898	169	9	Padre Pacia Andrea	Garrison NY
Pacia	Antonio (Salvatore)	1853	1892	39	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	319		
Pacia	Carlo	1901	1903	2	Weimar	5-Jun-1903	695	2	Padre Pacia Giovanni	Fall Creek PA
Pacia	Carlo	1904	1906	2	Luisiana	2-Aug-1906	175	27	Padre - Pacia Giovanni	NY
Pacia	Carmine (Eliseo)	1861	1892	31	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	62	659		
Pacia	Chiara	1890	1898	8	Aller	7-Set-1898				
Pacia	Domenicantonio (Pelle	1873	1903	30	Weimar	5-Jun-1903	695	3	Fratello Pacia Giovanni (Angelo)	Fall Creek PA
Pacia	Domenico	1871	1898	27	Augusta Victoria	6-Apr-1898	294	12	Cognato Pacia (?) Francesco	NY
Pacia	Domenico (Gabriele)	1842	1900	57	Hesperia	21-Jan-1900	487	23	Figlio Pacia Giovanni	60 Mulbery St NY
Pacia	Filippo (Giacomo)	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	14		
Pacia	Francesco	1863	1903							
Pacia	Francesco (Gaetano)	1858	1892	34	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	322		
Pacia	Francesco (Gaetano)	1858	1897	39	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	32		NY
Pacia	Francesco (Gaetano)	1858	1902	45	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	26		
Pacia	Francesco (Sabato o Sa	1842	1884	42	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	9		
Pacia	Gabriele (Domenico)	1842	1891	48	Chandermayor	1-Jan-1891	145	45		
Pacia	Gabriele (Domenico)	1842	1905	63	Prinz Adalbert	24-May-1905	328	2	Figlio Pacia Giovanni	Peekskill NY
Pacia	Gennaro	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	20		
Pacia	Giacomo	1857	1896	38	Chateau Yquem	26-Mar-1896	660	20		NY
Pacia	Giacomo	1857	1897	40	Clive	29-Mar-1897	172	39		NY
Pacia	Giacomo	1857	1911	54	Celtic	10-Apr-1911	89	27	Figlio Pacia Andrea	Rochester NY
Pacia	Giacomo	1857	1891	33	Chandermayor	1-Jan-1891	145	46		
Pacia	Giovanni	1869	1896	27	Chateau Yquem	26-Mar-1896	607	1128		NY
Pacia	Giovanni	1877	1899	22	Werra	29-Dic-1899				
Pacia	Giovanni (forse Angelo	1877	1901	24	Trave	7-May-1901	412	3	Cognato Addeo Felice	
Pacia	Giovanni (Matteo)	1869	1905							
Pacia	Giuseppe (Bartolomeo	1890	1906	16	Konigin Luise	18-Oct-1906	379	5	Zio Pacia Sabato	Hamilton NJ
Pacia	Giuseppe (francesco Sa	1875	1906	31	Konigin Luise	18-Oct-1906	379	4	Figlio pacia Sabato	Hamilton NJ
Pacia	Maria Orsola	1895	1898	3	Aller	7-Set-1898				
Pacia	Matteo Sabato	1856	1903	48	Weimar	5-Jun-1903	695	4	Nipote Santaniello Michele	Fall Creek PA
Pacia	Michele	1891	1911							
Pacia	Natale	1848	1884	36	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	11		
Pacia	Nicola	1858	1892	34	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	62	658		
Pacia	Nicola (Antonio)	1841	1884	43	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	6		

Pacia	Pasquale	1875	1897	22	Clive	29-Mar-1897	185	525		
Pacia	Pasquale	1888	1914							
Pacia	Pellegrino Salvatore	1885	1898	13	Alsatia	27-May-1898	169	8	Padre Pacia Andrea	Garrison NY
Pacia	Pietro (Carmine)	1856	1892	36	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	320		
Pacia	Raffaele (Giuseppe)	1825	1884	59	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	20		
Pacia	Raffaele (Giuseppe)	1825	1887	60	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	746	48		
Pacia	Rosa	1867	1890	23	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	21		
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1897	38	Clive	29-Mar-1897	185	524		
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1902	43	Perugia	3-May-1902	295	27		
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1912	53	Ancona	13-Jul-1912	170	23	Cognato Manzi Carmine	Boston
Pacia	Sabato	1859	1912	53	San Giorgio	4-Sep-1912	323	21	Cognato Manzi Carmine	Boston
Pacia	Sabato	1866	1912	46	Prinzess Irene	21-Nov-1912	48	13	Moglie Abbondanza Rega	Hamilton Ontario
Pacia	Sabato Gaetano	1871	1902	31	Nekar	26-May-1902	540	18	Fratello Pacia Salvatore	Johnsburg -PA
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1901	40	Werra	18-Jun-1901	640	29	Fratello Pacia Michele	NY
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1902	42	Liguria	12-Feb-1902	152	9	Cugino Pasquale Mazzocca	NY
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1905	42	Germania	1-Jun-1905	61	30		
Pacia	Salvatore	1861	1906	44	Madonna	1-Jan-1906	502	25	Figlio Pacia Pasquale	Geneva NY
Pacia	Salvatore	1865	1890	25	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	15		
Pacia	Salvatore	1889	1912	33	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	253	23	Fratello Pacia Andrea	55 Hudson Ave Peekskill NY
Pacia	Salvatore (Giovanni)	1880	1899	19	Trojan Prince	19-May-1899	923	11	Cognato - Santaniello Antonio	Oil City - PA
Pacia	Salvatore (Giovanni)	1880	1905							
Pacia	Salvatore (Giovanni)	1880	1911	31	Celtic	10-Apr-1911	89	29	Cognato Addeo Felice	??? MA
Pacia	Ulderico	1903	1907	4	Moltke	27-Aug-1907	123	14	padre Pacia Antonio	64 Mulbery St NY
Pacia	Vincenza (Maria Fortu	1881	1902	24	Trave	11-Nov-1902	41	12	Marito ??? Tommaso	Galesanico ??? NY
Pacia (Cava)	Rosina (Rosa Carmela)	1876	1900	23	Kaiser Wilhelm II	24-May-1900	44	13	Marito Pacia Domenico	Peekskill NY
Pacia (Dalia)	Agnese (Luisa)	1878	1903	25	Weimar	5-Jun-1903	695	1	Marito Pacia Giovanni	Fall Creek PA
Pacia (Dalia)	Agnese (Luisa)	1878	1906	27	Luisiana	2-Aug-1906	175	27	Marito Pacia Giovanni	Fall Creek PA
Pacia (Manzi)	Miranda	1894	1897	3	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	23		Philadelphia - PA
Pacia (Manzi)	Palma	1885	1897	12	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	22		Philadelphia - PA
Pacia (Manzi)	Rosa (Stella)	1852	1897	44	Neustria	30-Dec-1897	648	21		Philadelphia - PA
Pacia (Mercolino)	Maria Carmina	1860	1898	37	Alsatia	27-May-1898	169	7	Marito Andrea Pacia	Garrison NY
Pacia (Rega)	Abbondanza	1864	1898	34	Aller	7-Set-1898				
Pacia (Torino)	Anastasia	1868	1900	31	Patria (1882)	5-Feb-1900	692	8	Marito (Torino Nicola)	
Pacia (Torino)	Giuseppe	1888	1900	12	Patria (1882)	5-Feb-1900	692	9	Padre (Torino Nicola)	
Pacia (Torino)	Palma	1894	1900	7	Patria (1882)	5-Feb-1900	692	10	Padre Torino Nicola	
Pacia (Volino)	Utilia (Margherita)	1877	1907	30	Moltke	27-Aug-1907	123	13	Marito Pacia Antonio	64 Mulbery St NY

Palma

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Palma	Antonio	1881	1901							
Palma	Carmine	1877	1892	15	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	324		
Palma	Giovanni (Alessandro)	1882	1902	20	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	276	1	Cugino Palma Antonio	60 Mulbery St NY NY
Palma	Pietro	1882	1897	15	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	34		NY
Palma	Silvio	1855	1898	42	Patria (1882)	14-Nay-1898	119	3	Suocero? Nicola (Baldino?)	Brooklyn NY NY

Palomba

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Palomba	Caterina	1843	1896	53	Neustria	27-Apr-1896				

Paolillo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Paolillo	Fausto	1891	1912	21	Adriatic	15-Feb-1912	883	7	Cognato Romano Costantino	Providence

Paschio

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Paschio	Michele	1867	1902	35	Trave	11-Nov-1902	41	13	Cognato ??? Tommaso	Galesanico ??? NY

Pesapane

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Pesapane	Andrea	1878	1901	32	Cretic	14-Apr-1910	684	30		
Pesapane	Gennaro (Giuseppe)	1870	1903	33	Lombardia	17-Jun-1903	881	25	Cognato Daniele Felice	New Haven CT

Prevete

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Prevete	Alessandro	1888	1910	22	Celtic	10-Mar-1910	258	2	Cognato Carbone Salvatore	Peekskill Ny

Ratti

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Ratti	Elisabetta	1878	1896	18	Neustria	27-Apr-1896				
Ratti	Luigi	1881	1896	15	Neustria	27-Apr-1896				
Ratti	Vito	1885	1896	11	Neustria	27-Apr-1896				

Romano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Romano	Costantino	1881	1902	21	Trojan Prince	14-Nov-1902	704	17	Zio Romano Salvatore	Providence -RI
Romano	Costantino	1881	1911	31	Re D'Italia	1-Jun-1911	276	8	Zio Dalia Antonio	117 Hudson Ave NY
Romano	Francesco	1895	1912	19	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	501	10		NY
Romano	Raffaele	1889	1912	22	Sant'Anna	6-Sep-1912	841	12	Fratello Romano Costantino	117 Hudson Ave NY
Romano	Salvatore (Sabato)	1885	1900							

In Ubaldo Pesaturo's book - Italo-Americans of Rhode Island, we also found the quote below about Francesco (Frank) Romano who arrived from Moschiano in the United States in 1912. In reality, Francesco was born in 1895 (the first of 6 brothers and sisters) as per the birth records of the Municipality of Moschiano and not in 1898 as reported. Even today in Providence there are a large number of descendants of the Romano.

ROMANO, Frank

General contractor; born in Moschiano, Province of Avellino, Italy, May 17, 1898, the son of Antonio and Fortunata Giordana Romano, both natives of the same town. He attended the local public schools until he was ten years of age, when he became a helper on his father's farm. When a youth of sixteen he immigrated to the United States, first setteling in Pennsylvania, where he worked for two years in a glass factory. In 1916 he proceeded to Providence, where, Frank, still a mere lad, learned the cement blocking trade. After a few years of experience in his trade, in 1918, he started a contracting business on his own account. His building operations include houses, gasoline filling stations, stores and general construction work. He is successfully engaged in business under the name of Romano Construction Company.

Mr. Romano is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Stella D'Italia Society, Italo-American Citizens Club and other organizations.

Mr. Romano married, May 8, 1922, Angiolina Di Giulio, a native of New York City. They are the parents of four children: 1. Fortunata; 2. Angela; 3. Frank, Jr.; 4. Ronald.

Mr. Romano's office is at 95 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I.

Francesco Romano Tomb and his wife Angelina
Photo by www.findagrave.com

Translation – Romano Francesco

Proprietario di impresa edile in generale; nacque a Moschiano, provincia di Avellino, Italia, il 17 maggio 1898, figlio di Antonio e Fortunata Giordano Romano, entrambi dello stesso paese. Frequentò la locale scuola pubblica fino all'età di dieci anni, quando diventò un aiutante del padre nella campagna. All'età di 16 anni immigrò negli Stati Uniti prima dimorando in Pennsylvania, dove lavorò per due anni in una fabbrica del vetro. Nel 1916 si spostò a Providence dove, Frank, ancora ragazzo, imparò ad essere un commerciante di cemento. Dopo pochi anni di esperienza in questo commercio, nel 1918, si mise in proprio in questo campo. La sua ditta include la costruzione di case, stazioni di rifornimento di benzina, negozi e costruzione in generale. La sua è una ditta di successo che opera sotto il nome di "Romano Construction Company".
Il Sig. Romano è membro dei Cavalieri di Colombo, Società Stella D'Italia, Il club di Cittadini Italo- Americani ed altre organizzazioni. Il Sig. Romano l'8 maggio 1922, sposò Agiolina Di Giulio, nativa di new York. Sono genitori di 4 figli: Fortunata, Angela, Frank Jr. e Ronald. Gli uffici del Sig. Romano sono al numero 95 di Fountain Str. Providence R.I.

Source: Ubaldo U. M. Pesaturo – Italo-Americans of Rhode Island – Visitor Printing Co. Providence – RI - !940 Pag. 148-149

Ronga

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Ronga	Giuseppa	1901	1904	3	Perugia	22-Dec-1904	588	16	Padre Luongo (Ronga) Nicola	Providence RI
Ronga	Nicola	1878	1902							
Ronga (De Meo)	Orsola (Concetta)	1881	1904	23	Perugia	22-Dec-1904	588	15	Marito Luongo (Ronga) Nicola	Providence RI

Russo

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Russo	Antonia	1892	1912	20	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	501	8		NY
Russo	Carmine	1867	1899	32	Karamania	17-May-1899				
Russo	Carmine	1894	1911	17	Cretic	6-Dec-1911	77	3	Fratello Giuseppe Russo	Brooklyn NY
Russo	Fiorindo (Michele)	1859	1896	37	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	513		New York NY
Russo	Fiorindo (Michele)	1859	1899	40	Spartan Prince	14-Jun-1899	237	24	Parente Addeo	Oil City PA
Russo	Giuseppe	1885	1911							
Russo	Laura (Paola)	1890	1912	22	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	501	9		NY

Four of the seven individuals from the Russo family line whom we identified among the emigrants in the United States in the early 20th century were children of Antonio Russo and Rosa Manfredi; they emigrated between 1911 and 1912. These siblings were Antonia (1892), Carmine (1894), Giuseppe (1885), and Laura Paola (1890). They were part of Antonio's large family, as he had a total of 14 children—born of Rosa and his second wife, Carmela Buonaiuto. Among those who remained in Moschiano, we make special mention of Sabato and Milardo Russo. A few years ago, Anthony Farino—a grandson of Laura Paola Russo Farino —came to Moschiano in search of his relatives, with whom he maintains contact to this day.

Laura Paola Russo with her daughter Lucia on her wedding day (1950 ca.) Photo - Bruno Liguori

Santaniello

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Santaniello	Achille	1892	1905	13	Republic	23-May-1905	140	16	Padre Santaniello Antonio	Johnsburg PA
Santaniello	Antonio	1887	1901	24	Trave	7-May-1901	412	4	Cugino Addeo Felice	
Santaniello	Antonio	1865	1896	29	Patria (1882)	9-Mar-1896	847	508		New York NY
Santaniello	Michele (Antonio)	1865	1901	36	Trave	7-May-1901	412	2	Cugino Addeo Felice	
Santaniello	Sabato (Giuseppe)	1885	1907			23-Jan-1907				
Santaniello	Sabato (Giuseppe)	1885	1910	25	Celtic	10-Mar-1910	180	20	Cugino Mazzocca Riccardo (?)	Providence RI
Santaniello	Salvatore (Pellegrino)	1880	1901	21	Lahn	25-Nov-1901	238	18	Zio - Vona Giovanni	Atlanta NY
Santaniello	Salvatore (Raffaele Mi	1871	1901	29	Lahn	25-Nov-1901	238	17	Zio - Vona Giovanni	Atlanta NY
Santaniello	Salvatore (Raffaele Mi	1871	1911	40	Regina D'Italia	20-Jan-1911	267	3	Cognato Francesco Santaniello	Peekskill Ny
Santaniello	Sebastiano	1897	1911	13	Regina D'Italia	20-Jan-1911	267	4	Zio Francesco Santaniello	Peekskill Ny

Santorelli

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Santorelli	Francesco	1890	1911	21	MOltke	29-May-1911	311	19	Padre Aniello Santorelli	Hoboken NJ

Santoro

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Santoro	Angelo (Carmine)	1888	1913			20-mag-1913				NY NY
Santoro	Antonio (Vincenzo)	1853	1892	39	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	318		
Santoro	Cesare	1900	1904	3	California (1872)	11-Jan-1904	310	24	Padre Santoro Raffaele	291 Douglass Ave providence Ri
Santoro	Clorinda (Teresa)	1876	1902	26	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	167	25	Fratello Santoro Raffaele	Providence RI
Santoro	Concetta	1886	1902	16	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	167	24	Fratello Santoro Raffaele	Providence RI
Santoro	Domenico (sebastiano	1877	1912	39	Adriatic	15-Feb-1912	883	6	Cognato Romano Costantino	Providence
Santoro	Fiorentina	1880	1902	22	Sicilia	2-Jul-1902	167	23	Fratello Santoro Raffaele	Providence RI
Santoro	Generoso (Sebastiano)	1884	1912			12-mag-1912				
Santoro	Giuseppe (Aniello)	1883	1900							
Santoro	Michele	1849	1897	48	Clive	29-Mar-1897	172	40		NY
Santoro	Raffaele	1878	1901	23	Liguria	4-Mar-1901	82	2	Fratello Santoro Giuseppe	339 Douglass Ave - Providence - RI
Santoro	Sabato	1886	1914							
Santoro	Salvatore	1889	1906	20	Hamburg	14-Feb-1906	465	1	Cugino Santoro Giuseppe	Providence - RI
Santoro	Vincenzo	1881	1907	24	Cretic	27-Jul-1907	523	5	Cognato Scibelli Sebastiano	230 York St Brooklyn NY
Santoro (Moschian	Rosa	1878	1904	25	California (1872)	11-Jan-1904	310	23	marito Santoro Raffaele	291 Douglass Ave providence Ri

The Santoros constitute another family of Moschiano of which almost all the members of the branch belonging to Santoro Michele (Cesare) emigrated to the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century and they too chose Providence, Rhode Island as their residence in the same area (Eagle Park) where the Addeo, the Manfredi and the Romano families were. Some of them later returned to Italy only to emigrate back to America few years after. The link they had with Moschiano and with our Sanctuary is interesting and symptomatic, as mentioned above about the Manfredis and the city of Providence in general. Not only was Michele part of the Maria Santissima della Carità Association but it is also worth noting how on the family tomb of some of them (Salvatore, Giuseppe, Autilia, their mother Aschettino (Angela) Maria, Salvatore's wife Bettina Buonaiuto) all born towards the end of the 19th century, there is carved the unmistakable effigy (and the wording) of the Madonna della Carità.

Santoro family tomb - Saint Francis Cemetery, Pawtucket, Providence County, Rhode Island. – USA
Note the image of Our Lady of Charity of Moschiano and the names of the deceased Source: www.Findagrave.com

Savignano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Savignano	Antonio	1869	1896	26	California (1871)	28-Mar-189				
Savignano	Fortunato	1891	1899	8	Patria (1882)	1-Dec-1899	268	2	Padre Gaetano	providence
Savignano (Arpaia)	Fortunato	1891	1899	8	Patria (1882)	1-Dec-1899	268	2	Padre Savignano Antonio	Providence RI
Savignano (Arpaia)	Francesca	1866	1899	33	Patria (1882)	1-Dec-1899	268	1	Marito Savignano Antonio	Providence RI

Scala

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Scala	Vincenzo	1869	1902	33	Victoria	10-Apr-1902	599	11	Cugino G. Santoro	Providence RI

Scibelli

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Scibelli	Agostino (Carmine)	1892	1911							
Scibelli	Angelo (Sabato)	1896	1906	9	Prinzess Irene	14-Jun-1906	138	18	zio Scibelli Andrea	Brooklyn
Scibelli	Antonio (Giuseppe)	1875	1912	37	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	678	29		Brooklyn NY
Scibelli	Arturo	1900	1906	6	Prinzess Irene	14-Jun-1906	138	19	zio Scibelli Andrea	Brooklyn
Scibelli	Domenico	1892	1911	19	Saxonia	9-May-1911	592	5	Zio Francesco Moschiano	Rochester NY
Scibelli	G. Battista	1869	1896	27	Oregon	2-Dic-1896	63	495		
Scibelli	Maria	1882	1906	24	Prinzess Irene	14-Jun-1906	138	17	Fratello Scibelli Andrea	Brooklyn
Scibelli	Roberto (Tommaso)	1882	1914							
Scibelli	Salvatore	1869	1906	37	Prinzess Irene	14-Jun-1906	138	16	Fratello Scibelli Andrea	Brooklyn
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1901	23	Hohenzollern	18-Mar-1902	36	9	Cugino Modesto scibelli	Brooklyn
Scibelli	Tommaso	1878	1905	27	Perugia	27-Mar-1906	578	18	Zio Scibelli Michele	Boston
Scibelli (Buonaiuto)	Maria (Carmela Conce	1882	1906	24	Prinzess Irene	14-Jun-1906	138	17	cognato Scibelli Andrea	Brooklyn
Scibelli (Marotta)	Lucia (Carmela)	1872	1912	40	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	678	30	Figlio Scibelli Agostino	Brooklyn NY
Scibelli (Settembre)	Maria	1867	1902	35	Neckar	26-May-1902	514	13	Marito Scibell (Giovanni ?)	Brooklyn NY
Scibelli (Volino)	Sofia (Cristina Marghe	1884	1909	25	Carpathia	12-May-1909	324	5	Suocera scibelli Alfonsina	310-12 East 34 st NY NY

Settembre

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Settembre	Antonia (Rosa)	1871	1898	27	Patria (1882)	26-Dec-1898	1		Marito Cristoforo Boston	
Settembre	Domenico	1895	1902	7	Neckar	26-May-1902	514	14	Padre Scibelli (Giovanni ?)	Brooklyn NY
Settembre	Domenico (Felice)	1879	1907	26	Celtic	26-Feb-1907	177	5	Sorella Settembre Antonia	Boston MA
Settembre	Fioravante	1886	1904	18	Prinz Adalbert	22-Jun-1904	332	29	Zio ??? Nicola	Brooklyn NY
Settembre	Francesco (Antonio)	1889	1906	17	Germania	24-May-1906	199	13	Zio Esposito Giovanni	MA (?)
Settembre	Gaetano	1853	1890	37	Alesia	1-Jan-1890	326	16		
Settembre	Gaetano	1853	1892	39	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	55	321		
Settembre	Gaetano	1853	1911	58	Saxonia	9-May-1911	592	6	Figlio Settembre Fioravante	Rochester NY
Settembre	Gaetano (Giuseppe)	1854	1887	32	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	747	4		
Settembre	Giovanni (Francesco)	1840	1893	53	Giava	20-Mar-1893	305	660		
Settembre	Giovanni (Francesco)	1840	1904	62	Napolitan prince	14-Jun-1904	30	2	Nipote Cimino Giuseppe	Philadelphia - PA
Settembre	Leonardo	1891	1898	7	Patria (1882)	26-Dec-1898	2		Padre Cristorofo Boston	
Settembre	Pellegrino (Domenico I	1829	1884	57	Archimede	1-Jan-1884	474	10		
Settembre	Salvatore (Francesco A	1886	1912	26	Ancona	26-Aug-1912	678	28	Cugino Scibelli Agostino	Brooklyn NY
Settembre	Terigio (Salvatore)	1893	1911	18	Principe di Piemonte	15-Apr-1912	478	1	Cognato Pesapane Andrea	

Siniscalchi

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Siniscalchi	Aniello (Carmine Saba	1892	1920	28	Guglielmo Peirce	25-Dec-1920	438	10	Zio Giuseppe Moccia	222 North 7th St Brooklyn NY

Sirignano

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Sirignano	Carlo (Gaetano)	1853	1892	39	Cachemire	8-Apr-1892	107	148		
Sirignano	Fortunato	1849	1906	57	Napolitan Prince	28-Nov-1906	60	7	Fratello Siriganno Gaetano	321 Douglas Ave Providence RI

Torino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Torino	Nicola	1863	1900							

Tritto

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Tritto	Antonio (Francescanto	1849	1897	48	Clive	29-Mar-1897	171	27		

Ulino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Ulino	Angelo	1859	1909							

Vacca

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Vacca	Carmine	1866	1902	36	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	281	24	Fratello Vacca Giuseppe	Genoa NY
Vacca	Sebastiano	1893	1911	18	Madonna	4-May-1911	704	25	Cugino Aschettino Natale	Providence - RI

Vallone

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Vallone	Carmine	1899	1902	3	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	10	Zio Vecchione Frank	Philadelphia - PA
Vallone	Gennaro (Annibale Ant	1870	1902	32	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	8	Cognato Vecchione Frank	Philadelphia - PA
Vallone (Cavallaro)	Rosa	1879	1902	23	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	9	Cognato Vecchione Frank	Philadelphia - PA

Vitale

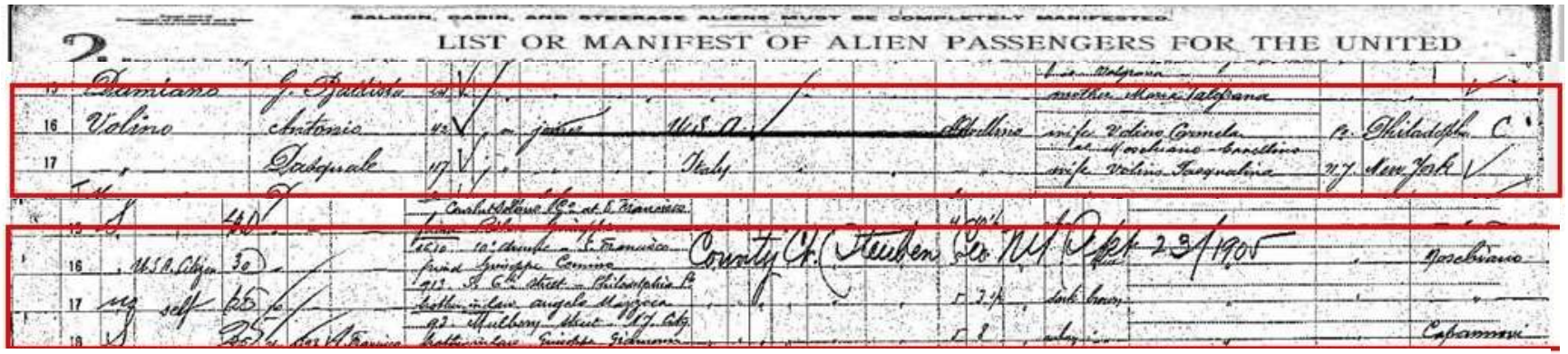
Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Vitale	Angela	1899	1905	6	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	10	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Angelo	1883	1905	22	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	6	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Carmela	1896	1905	9	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	9	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Fioravante	1902	1905	2	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	11	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Generoso	1891	1905	14	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	7	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Sabato	1855	1905	50	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	4	Figlio Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale	Salvatore	1894	1905	11	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	8	Fratello Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ
Vitale (Amoroso)	Rosa	1858	1905	47	Prinz Adalbert	6-Jan-1905	132	5	Figlio Vitale Paolino	New orange NJ

The entire family of Sabato Vitale and Rosa Amoroso came to America to settle in NJ with their son Paolino who had come earlier and was the first to emigrate. Unfortunately, we could not find any information about him in the passenger lists. Although they cited Moschiano as their place of origin when they immigrated, it should be noted that in fact only their son Fioravante was born in Moschiano. The others were probably born in Pago del Vallo di Lauro. In America they had other children.

Sabato Vitale and Rosa Amoroso.
Photo: www.Familysearch.org

Volino

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Volino	Angelo	1859	1906	47	Italia	30-Aug-1906	322	15	Fratello Salvatore Volino	Passaiac NJ
Volino	Antonio	1867	1896	24	Alesia	8-Jun-1896	476	257		Atlanta
Volino	Antonio	1867	1902	34	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	279	30	Zio Francesco Oliva	Brooklyn NY
Volino	Antonio	1867	1912	44	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	317	11	Fratello Gabriele Volino	Wayland NY
Volino	Antonio	1888	1902	13	Patria (1882)	21-Apr-1902	384	26	zio ???	Bristol
Volino	Antonio	1888	1910	22	Celtic	10-Mar-1901	258	1	Zio Volino Carmine	Bristol
Volino	Antonio	1896	1913	17	Verona	29-Jul-1913	144	29	Padre Pasquale Volino	129 Mill St Poughkeepsie
Volino	Antonio (Andrea ?)	1867	1911	42	Chicago	2-Mar-1911	781	16	amico Giuseppe Cimino	913 6th Str. Philadelphia PA
Volino	Antonio (Carmine o Vir	1888	1902	13	Victoria	16-Jun-1902	216	7	Zio Volino Carmine	Bristol
Volino	Carmela	1873	1899	26	Werra	29-Dic-1899				
Volino	Carmine	1852	1887	35	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	738	30		
Volino	Carmine	1862	1887	25	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	740	14		
Volino	Carmine	1892	1912	20	San Guglielmo	8-Dec-1912	263	21	Zio Volino Gabriele	Wayland NY
Volino	Domenico	1866	1891	25	Chandermayor	1-Jan-1891	145	44		
Volino	Felice	1844	1902	57	Sicilia	25-Mar-1902	202	28		
Volino	Ferdinando (Antonio E	1881	1907	26	Perugia	18-Mar-1907	60	30	Amico Scibelli Giovanbattista	112 frost St Brroklyn NY
Volino	Francesca	1888	1899	11	EMS	12-Oct-1899				
Volino	Gabriele (Giuseppe)	1881	1911							
Volino	Gaetano (Gabriele)	1876	1892	16	Letimbro	20-Apr-1892	62	657		
Volino	Gaetano (Gabriele)	1876	1902	26	Lombardia	17-Apr-1902	279	31	Zio Francesco Oliva	Brooklyn NY
Volino	Genoveffa Livia Carla	1889	1909	20	Carpathia	12-May-1909	325	5	Sorella Scibelli Volino sofia	NY
Volino	Girolamo (Salvatore)	1898	1913	16	Verona	29-Jul-1913	144	28	Padre Pasquale Volino	129 Mill St Poughkeepsie
Volino	Michele	1876	1899	23	Kaiser Wilhelm II	27-Mar-1899	81	25		Providence RI
Volino	Michele	1892	1899	7	Werra	29-Dic-1899				
Volino	Natale Giuseppe	1851	1900	49	Manilla	31-May-1900	234	26	Francesco Addeo	Oil City PA
Volino	Nicola	1849	1891	41	Chandernagor	2/16/1891	145	41		
Volino	Nicola	1849	1902	53	Sicilia	14-May-1902	328	23	Zia Settembre Francesca?	Boston
Volino	Pasquale	1864	1911	47	Chicago	2-Mar-1911	781	17	cognato Angelo Mazzocca	93 Melbury St NY NY
Volino	Salvatore	1890	1905	15	Neckar	26-May-1905	482	11	Fratello Volino Antonio (1867)	??? NY
Volino	Salvatore (Pietro)	1869	1896	27	Oregon	2-Dic-1896	63	497		
Volino (Daniele)	Angela Giovanna	1884	1907	24	Algeria (1891)	22-Jul-1907	449	19	Marito Volino Ferdinando	Brooklyn NY


LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

Excerpt from the passenger list of the steamship Chicago 2 March 1911 with inf. by Volino Antonio (1867) and Volino Pasquale (1864) Note that Antonio had become a U.S. citizen in 1905

Vona

Cognome	Nome	Anno nato	Anno Emig	Eta' dich	Nave	Data arrivo	Foglio	Linea	Andava da	Andava a
Vona	Augusto	1891	1902	11	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	12	Padre Vona Antonio	NY NY
Vona	Beatrice	1893	1902	9	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	13	Padre Vona Antonio	Ny NY
Vona	Carmela	1894	1911	17	Cretic	6-Dec-1911	89	29	Fratello Vona Erminio	South Amboy NJ
Vona	Carmine	1858	1911	53	Cedric	15-Feb-1911	744	18	Genero Aschettino Raffaele	4 Glascow St Rochester NY
Vona	Domenico (Lorenzo)	1854	1895							
Vona	Domenico (Sabato)	1872	1899	27	Tartar Prince	8-May-1899	66	13	Cognato Dalia Salvatore	Peekskill NY
Vona	Domenico (Sabato)	1872	1903	30	Neckar	27-Mar-1903	476	17	Cugino Addeo Giovanni	Ridgeway PA
Vona	Domenico (Sabato)	1872	1911	38	Cretic	6-Dec-1911	77	4	Figlio Sebastiano	Providence RI
Vona	Emilio (Eusebio)	1867	1897	29	Clive	29-Mar-1897	172	37		NY
Vona	Emilio (Eusebio)	1867	1903	36	Calabria	11-May-1903	644	10	Cognato Manfredi Carmine (antonio)	??? NY
Vona	Erminio (Domenico)	1879	1901	22	Werra	18-Jun-1901	636	14	Cognato Pasquale Buonaiuto (?)	New Brunswich NJ
Vona	Giovanni	1845	1892	53	Bolivia	28-Mar-1892	276	198		
Vona	Mariantonia	1895	1899	3	Saale	22-Jun-1899	459	17	Padre Vona Francesco	Providence - RI
Vona	Paolino (Gaetano)	1856	1887	31	Chandernagor	1-Jan-1887	740	15		
Vona	Sabato	1882	1912	30	Cedric	12-Apr-1912	928	2	Cognato Manzi Carmine	Boston MA
Vona	Sabato (felice)	1863	1903	40	Neckar	27-Mar-1903	476	16	Cugino Addeo Felice	Ridgeway PA
Vona	Sabato (felice)	1863	1907	44	Italia	3-Mar-1907	426	26	Cognato Giovanbattista Scibelli	Brooklyn NY
Vona	Sabina	1890	1911	21	Cretic	6-Dec-1911	89	30	Fratello Vona Erminio	South Amboy NJ
Vona	Tommaso	1873	1900	26	Werra	17-May-1900				
Vona	Tommaso	1873	1911	38	Celtic	10-Apr-1911	89	26	Fratello Vona Carmine	Rochester NY
Vona	Tommaso	1873	1914	41	Laconia (1912)	17-May-1914	683	10	Cugino Tranchese Giuseppe	Rochester - NY
Vona	Tommaso	1897	1903	6	Roma	4-Dec-1903	82	24	Zio manfredi carmine	Wippinger falls NY
Vona	Vincenzo	1894	1903	9	Roma	4-Dec-1903	82	23	Zio manfredi carmine	Wippinger falls NY
Vona (Buonaiuto)	Caterina	1864	1902	38	Roma	3-Oct-1902	396	11	Marito Vona Antonio	NY NY
Vona (Tiffi)	Emilia	1863	1889	26	Britannia	23-Dic-1889				
Vona (Volino)	Lucia	1872	1899	27	Saale	22-Jun-1899	459	16	Marito Vona Francesco	Providence - RI

Over the years, there have been many members of the Vona family, from different branches, who have emigrated to the United States and settled almost everywhere, but mainly between the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Even today, apart from the descendants of the first emigrants of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there are many of our fellow citizens who moved there towards the end of the 20th century and who continue to be a source of pride for all the people of Moschiano. We mention one for all: Dr. Carmine Vona. Graduated in physics from the Federico II University of Naples, a university professor himself, he has been for many years Executive Vice President of the Bankers Trust of New York, one of the most important, influential, and technologically advanced banks from the late 70s to the mid-90s of the 1900s. During those years, in his capacity as head of the Department of Technology, Dr. Vona was instrumental in the rise of that company to dominant positions by introducing innovative solutions and technologies. He was responsible, among other things, for the design, development and implementation of processes and applications such as "Money Transfer" for currency transfer, "Overseas Network System (ONS)" for the management of the banking system between different foreign branches, "REMOS" for online management of financial transactions. He was also the forerunner and major proponent of the creation and development of applications for various derivative products such as SWAPS, MBS, Options, etc. Today, after retirement, he dedicates his free time to the writing and dissemination of scientific essays, easy to read, aimed especially at the youngest and/or

people with limited scientific knowledge. Among those of this family strain who emigrated at the beginning of the twentieth century we want to remember an uncle of Dr. Vona: "Erminio" who, born in 1879 in Moschiano, emigrated to the United States aboard the "wood", as he called the steamship Werra, on June 18, 1901. Officially, he went to visit his brother-in-law Pasquale Buonaiuto in New Brunswick, New Jersey. On December 6, 1911, he was joined in South Amboy, New Jersey, where, in the meantime, he had moved and would remain there for the rest of his life, by his sisters Carmela and Sabina (Saerina) who arrived on board the steamship Cretic.

In the photo on the left we see Erminio Vona in old age with his wife Francesca Scialli with whom he had 15 children, 12 of whom survived, as evidenced by the copy of the 1940 census sheet below.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Photo and copy of the 1940 census page from www.familysearch.org

5.0 Conclusions

The migration phenomenon is too big and complex an event that drags on over time to be completely described, explained and understood in few pages, and it would require a deep analysis. This was not the purpose of this Essay where we have touched at very high level some of its faceted aspects and how it impacted the Italian emigrants, especially those from Moschiano to the United States in late 1800 and early 1900. The phenomenon spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries was not limited to the United States; it was a widespread occurrence, even if the "American Dream" remained the most coveted prize. Something akin to the events of that era—albeit on a somewhat smaller and more localized scale, yet no less traumatic—took place approximately half a century later, immediately following the end of the Second World War. This movement primarily involved the populations of Southern Italy, who, during the post-war period (the 1950s and 1960s), left the South in masse to relocate primarily to countries such as France, Belgium, and Germany (as well as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and Australia), and to the so-called "Industrial Triangle" of Northern Italy (Milan, Turin, and Genoa). While those years are indeed remembered as the era of Italy's "economic boom," they were also characterized by nearly five million departures for destinations elsewhere in Europe, and approximately ten million migrations from Southern to Northern Italy. A symbol of that era was the so-called "Treno del Sole" (Sun Train)—Express Train 577—a long-distance service connecting the South (Sicily, Calabria, Campania, and Puglia) with the industrial cities of the North, thereby becoming an icon of emigration. In this instance, too, one can observe virtually the same causes and effects—the same reception and living conditions for the migrants—and witness the same contradictions and prejudices (such as the signs reading "No Rentals to Southerners") that had characterized this phenomenon during the wave of emigration to the United States a few decades earlier[43].

As for the migration to the United States described earlier in this Essay, Italian emigrants were significant protagonists. Suffice to say that in 1920 there were over 1,600,000 people in America who were born in Italy[44]. Today, over 17 million Americans[45] are immigrants (like the author of this Essay) or can trace their origin to Italian emigrants. It may not have been easy for them, but many have established themselves at enviable positions thanks to their or their ancestors' sacrifices, hard work, tenacity, adaptability, capacities, and willpower. This is a tangible proof that the various Mazzei and Giannini, Meucci and Iacocca, Cabrini, and Petrosino, Fauci and Dulbecco, Fermi and Segrè were not isolated cases, but expressions of people whose history and millenary traditions have forged them to be uniquely suited to tackle unpredictable situations and problems typical of a young, dynamic and vibrant society such as the American nation.

The achievements by the Italian emigrants and their descendants in the United States, and moreover the way they have been gained, has been, perhaps, the wisest, clearest, and most logical positive response to what for years has been, and still is, a heated global debate on the migration phenomenon. Perhaps it is an obvious example of how different points of view and

[43] Cf. https://www.museotorino.it/view/s/bdd983a0cb2e4c06912b6539e0d1cee7
[44] Source - Linda Barret Osborne and Paolo Battaglia – Finding America – Library of Congress - 2013
[45] Fonte – Google Search – AI overview

opposing theories can coexist. In fact, we believe that it is an amalgam of the "melting pot" theory, proposed by some, where the different elements of individual cultures merge, and almost vanish, in a homogeneous and monocultural society, and that of the "cultural mosaic" or "kaleidoscope" theory, proposed by others, where each of them remains, in some respects, distinct, but not isolated.

The Italian immigrant to the United States, over the centuries, has been able to converge these two contrasting aspects, demonstrating that it is possible to merge local culture and traditions with imported ones, without having to give up the one's identity and while maintaining one's heritage as long as everyone contributes, in his or her own possibilities and abilities, to the growth of the host nation. Moreover, while at the beginning of the XX century the emigration from Italy had an overall negative effect on the population of the native country, especially from a socioeconomic perspective, over the years the Italian immigrants (but there is no reason not to believe that immigrants of all nationality) have been and still are also a contributing factor to the growth of their native Country of course within the limits of their possibilities. Indeed, while it is beyond dispute that they constitute a loss from the perspective of human capital—especially if those departing are individuals with a higher level of education and potential—during their time abroad or in other cities, they undoubtedly contribute to the economic and structural growth of the country they have left behind. For example, it is an undeniable fact that Moschiano over the years has seen a constant and relentless transformation and progress also made possible by the monetary remittances from its emigrants. It is, therefore, our belief that, when executed legally with the respect by everyone, but especially by the newcomers, of all the laws and regulations of the hosting countries and at the same time the indigenous do not demonize but, rather, accept them as an added resources and treated them with respect, it can bring significant benefits to everyone.

As far back as 1888 a reporter understood almost immediately the importance of Italian immigration and the enormous contribution it would bring to the United States at all levels. Here is what the author of an unsigned article in the New York Times dated October 28, 1888 from Naples (Italy) wrote in his conclusion: "*The Italian-American will therefore be able to become what the occult design of destiny may have already reserved for him: a factor of American progress, infusing into the dynamic and demanding American world of labor something of his innate spirit of great self-sacrifice and patient precision, as well as much of the splendid artistic legacy that has been handed down to him by the uninterrupted traditions of his ancestors*.[46]"

The above quote may have been written with great emphasis and appear a little encomiastic but is premonitory of what years later became a universally accepted fact. It took years for the "Made in Italy" to establish itself in the USA and in the world. Made in Italy is not just fashion, technology or agricultural products, it is also people, feelings, traditions, culture, desire to live, industriousness, intelligence, intellectual curiosity, creativity, resilience and so on and so forth, up to "L'arte di arrangiarsi" (the art of making do) through which the true Italian, and the

[46] Cf. NY Times October 28, 1888 – Why Italians arrive (in America) - https://www.latinamericanstudies.org/immigration/Italians-1888.pdf

emigrant specifically, even when it falls, always lands on its feet, it does not waste time complaining about problems, instead, it uses the time to solve the problems.

As we have demonstrated in this Essay, Moschiano and the people from Moschiano have been an integral part of all this. Our ancestors from Moschiano made themselves honorable in past centuries and their descendants, today, are no different. The various Addeo, Aschettino, Buonaiuto, Carbone, Dalia, Esposito, Manfredi, Moschiano, Pacia, Romano, Russo, Santoro, Volino, Vona and many others, today are industrious workers, entrepreneurs, clerks, engineers, doctors, nurses, professors, company managers, financiers, barbers, merchants, police officers, shopkeepers, clerics, etc. They diligently play important and demanding roles in their respective fields, proudly honoring what their ancestors taught and prepared them for, always keeping in mind, and often longing for their origins, that small and ancient village in Lower Irpinia that goes by the name of Moschiano of which they are proud descendants.

Appendix

6.0 Our Lady of Charity in the United States

Let us start by saying that the veneration of the Virgin Mary under the title of "Our Lady of Charity" is widespread all over the world. From Cuba, of which she is the patron saint and whose statue dates back to 1600, to Mexico, from Spain whose veneration is prior to that of Cuba, to the Philippines to the United States where its diffusion is mainly due to European and Cuban emigrants, there are many churches dedicated to Her. But the veneration of the Madonna under the title of Virgin of Charity of Moschiano, even if officially crowned only in 1886, is probably one of the oldest. In fact, it certainly dates back to the early 1500s and perhaps even earlier since there are some documents that mention it as existing since the time of Odoacer (c. 433 – 493 AD) and Cassiodorus (485-585 AD).[47] It is therefore not surprising that it is an integral part of the culture, tradition and faith of the people of Moschiano wherever they are.

Altar and Throne Maria SS della Carità – Moschiano 1900 ca.
Photo: Carmine Manfredi

As we have already mentioned above, our emigrants, when they left Moschiano, took very few things with them. One thing that they had in common, even if not material, were their own memories, their culture, their traditions and above all their faith. And for us Moschianesi this was and is synonymous with Our Lady of Charity (Madonna della Carità).

We know for sure that some of our fellow villagers brought an image of Her to the new world because some of their descendants used, many years later, this very image to locate and visit the country and village from which their ancestors left, to be recognized as such, and perhaps to re-establish communications with their distant relatives.

But faith and devotion to Our Lady, as we know, is not exercised only in private, but is manifested publicly, perhaps through millenary traditions such as processions and votive shrines, but above all it is put into practice with material acts. And so it was that almost everywhere among Italian immigrants, chapels and churches dedicated to the patron saints of their native countries were built and, especially at the end of nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century when the migratory flow was at his peak, charitable associations (Societies) were born and named after these Saints and Madonna, to help new immigrants. These societies, in fact, provided financial and emotional support to Italian immigrants in times of illness, unemployment, accidents or death, as well as promoting Italian culture. The Moschiano emigrants were no less and perhaps

[47] Pasquale Moschiano – Il Santuario della Madonna della Carità – Piccola Opera della Redenzione – 1972 – Pag. 60 et seq.

the most striking example of all this is the one that occurred in Providence in Rhode Island in the early 1900s.

6.1 Providence - Rhode Island

I do not recall where, from whom or when, I heard it, but I remember how as a teenager I was aware of the fact that in this city, which to me at the time was literally "in another world", there was a "club" or "Association" dedicated to Our Lady of Charity. Over the years this thing has remained dormant in my unconscious and even when I came to America, I did not give it much importance until I dedicated myself to the research that led to this Essay.

Snooping, especially online, among the various sites that mentioned or had some reference to Moschiano and/or the Madonna della Carità or the various surnames of emigrants and scouring through the various documents that came to hand, as well as directly contacting as many people as possible and who could still have, in one way or another, knowledge of this, I found some interesting references to all this and the confirmation of how what I was told 50-60 years ago was all true.

In the early 1900s, other than New York and surroundings, Providence and Bristol, Rhode Island were two of the most prominent destinations chosen by emigrants from Moschiano. Between 1880 and 1920 we counted as many as 60 people who declared on the passenger list that once they arrived in America they would head there. These represent 10% of all people found, but there are certainly many more. Still others moved there later, after initially residing somewhere else.

Most of those who went to Providence settled along Douglas Avenue or in the surrounding streets, in the section of the city called Eagle Park that was one of the points with the highest density of Italian emigrants. For example, the Manfredis settled at #321 Douglas Ave while the Santoros settled at #291 on the same street. The Buonaiuto settled at #40 Morning St and the Addeo along Douglas Ave and Veazie St. A few others settled in homes along Admiral St. or on adjacent streets, but all were in the same area. Today in that area there is also a street called Addeo Street.

As widely reported in newspapers of the time[48] and summarized in the book by Rev. Robert W. Hayman, historian of the diocese of Providence[49], at the beginning of the 1900s the Eagle Park section saw a massive increase in immigrants, especially of Italian origin. Addeo Eugenio, a very altruistic and devout Catholic man, who lived in that area, did his utmost with some initiatives in their favor, especially those from Moschiano. In 1909 he promoted the foundation of a charity society named after Our Lady of Charity called the Mutual Aid Society Maria Santissima della Carità with the aim of helping newcomers or those already resident and in need.[50] However, as it

[48] Providence Visitor, June 2, 1922, April 29, 1929, News Tribune July 17, 1936
[49] Robert W. Hayman Catholicism in Rhode Island and the Diocese of Providence Vol III – Diocese of Providence 2020 Pag 263
[50] Ubaldo Pesaturo - Italo-Americans of Rhode Island – Op. Cit. p. 36

turned out, his dreams were too big. His plan, in fact, called also for the construction of a church in the Eagle Park section of the city dedicated to Our Lady of Charity. That area was then part of the parish of St. Ann and many of the parishioners, led by Eugenio Addeo, asked the bishop of the time, through their parish priest Msgr. Antonio Bove, of Italian origin, to build a church dedicated to Maria SS della Carità. Already at that time, the emigrants of Moschiano from the area celebrated the Madonna della Carità annually during the month of May. While waiting for approval for the construction of the church, Eugene and other emigrants initially built a chapel on a small piece of land donated by the then U.S. Senator for Rhode Island Jesse Metcalf (1860-1942) who was also a well-known philanthropist and benefactor. As things dragged on, in 1924 they also officially incorporated the proposed church.

Finally, on Sunday, April 21, 1929, there was a parish assembly attended by representatives of the more than 700 families living in the area, and Msgr. Bove read them a letter from the Bishop of Providence, H.E. William Hickey[51], approving their project. During the assembly, however, he pointed out to them that it would take at least 40-50 thousand dollars to build the new church[52]. But shortly thereafter, with the fall of the financial market in October 1929[53], there would be the Great Depression, and this sum was out of reach for the emigrants of the time who had great dreams, but very few economic resources. Unfortunately, this dream of theirs never came true. Mr. Eugenio Addeo died in 1933. His work continued for the next 80 years though the church he coveted which was supposed to replace the small chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Charity was never built.

AMERICAN STREET SHRINE OF CONCRETE BLOCKS

The site of a proposed church in Providence, R. I., is marked by a street shrine similar to those to be found in many parts of Europe, except that it is more modern in construction. The material for both the walls and the two pillars which ornament the front is concrete blocks. The upper half of the door is glazed and through it can be seen images, candles, etc. On the front of the door is a brass plate having a slot through which offerings can be deposited.

Chapel of Our Lady of Charity - Providence RI
Fonte: University of Illinois Library – 621.05 P v 27 Popular Mechanics Magazine Vol 27 – January - June

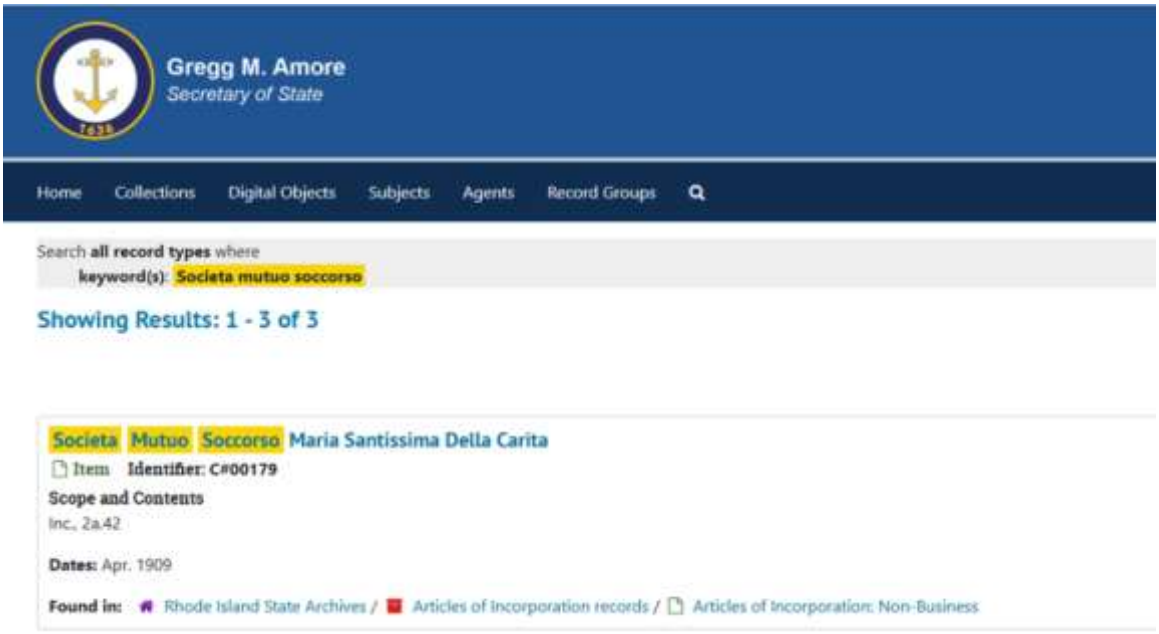
In 1917 the chapel built by Eugenio Addeo was featured on page 348 of the March issue of the magazine "Popular Mechanics" which highlighted its "innovative" construction method made of concrete blocks (see picture)[54].

This is the quote on the side of the photo of the chapel.

[51] https://www.thericatholic.com/stories/the-third-bishop-of-providence-bishop-william-a-hickey,12803
[52] Robert W. Hayman Catholicism in Rhode Island and the Diocese of Providence Vol III – Diocese of Providence 2020 Pag 263
[53] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wall_Street_crash_of_1929
[54] University of Illinois Library – 621.05 P v 27 Popular Mechanics Magazine Vol 27 – January – June 1917 pag. 348 https://www.google.com/books/edition/Popular_Mechanics/U3Q3AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=maria+SS+della+Carita+providence&pg=RA1-PA348&printsec=frontcover

"*Edicola votiva americana in blocchi di cemento*

Il sito di una chiesa in progetto a Providence, Rhode Island, è contrassegnato da un'edicola votiva simile a quelle che si trovano in molte parti d'Europa, con la differenza che la sua costruzione è più moderna. Il materiale utilizzato per le pareti e i due pilastri che ne ornano la facciata è costituito da blocchi di cemento. La metà superiore della porta è vetrata e attraverso di essa si possono intravedere immagini, candele, ecc. Sulla parte anteriore della porta è presente una targa di ottone con una fessura attraverso la quale è possibile inserire le offerte."



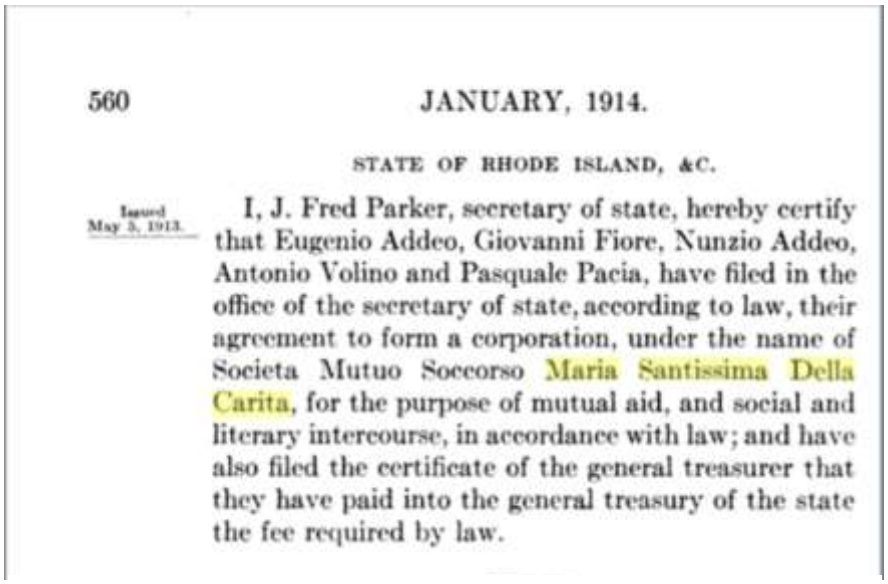
Registration of the Mutual Aid Society of Mary Most Holy of Charity – Rhode Island
Source: https://catalog.sos.ri.gov/repositories/2/archival_objects/58733

Unfortunately, today in the place where the chapel stood (corner of Douglas Ave and Columbus St), mentioned in Pesaturo's book, nothing exists anymore and we do not know when and why it was demolished. Probably this happened because the "Societa' di Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima della Carità " created by Eugenio in 1909 was established privately as evidenced by the documents found in the Archives of the Secretary of State of Rhode Island[55]

The formal act of incorporation into the State of Rhode Island, in fact, dates back only to May 5, 1913, by Eugenio Addeo, Giovanni Fiore, Nunzio Addeo, Antonio Volino and Pasquale Pacia[56], all originally from Moschiano and emigrated to America in previous years.

[55] https://catalog.sos.ri.gov/repositories/2/archival_objects/58733
[56] State University of Iowa – Law Library # 49562 – Acts and resolves passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and providence Plantations at the January sessions, A.D. 1914 State of Rhode Island, etc. office of the Secretary of State, 1914 Providence E. L. Freeman Company, State Printers 1914 Pag 560

Below is the photo of the extract of the formal deed of incorporation and its translation



560 JANUARY, 1914.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

Issued May 5, 1913.

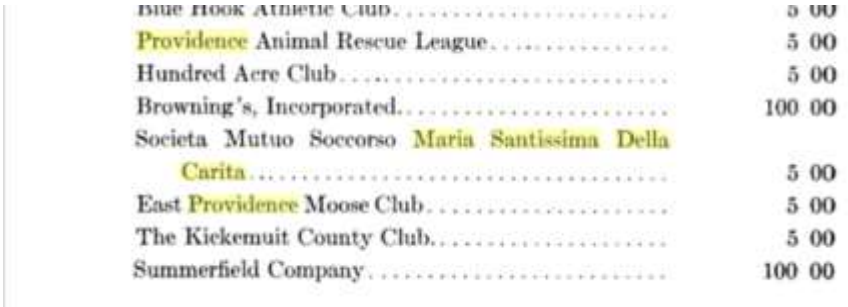
I, J. Fred Parker, secretary of state, hereby certify that Eugenio Addeo, Giovanni Fiore, Nunzio Addeo, Antonio Volino and Pasquale Pacia, have filed in the office of the secretary of state, according to law, their agreement to form a corporation, under the name of Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita, for the purpose of mutual aid, and social and literary intercourse, in accordance with law; and have also filed the certificate of the general treasurer that they have paid into the general treasury of the state the fee required by law.

Atto incorporazione Società di Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima della Carità
Fonte:https://www.google.com/books/edition/At_the_General_Assembly_of_the_State_of/fT9NAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=maria+Santissima+della+Carita+providence&pg=PR20&printsec=frontcover

"Gennaio 1914
Stato del Rhode Island & C.
Rilasciato 5 maggio 1913

Io, J. Fred Parker, Segretario di Stato, certifico che Eugenio Addeo, Giovanni Fiore, Nunzio Addeo, Antonio Volino e Pasquale Pacia hanno depositato presso l'ufficio del Segretario di Stato, a norma di legge, il loro accordo per la costituzione di una società, con la denominazione di Società Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima della Carità, allo scopo di mutuo soccorso e di attività sociali e culturali, in conformità alla legge; e hanno altresì depositato il certificato del tesoriere generale attestante l'avvenuto versamento nelle casse dello Stato della tassa prevista dalla legge."

On the right, we show the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the State of Rhode Island highlighting the tax for incorporation paid in 1913[57]



Blue Hook Athletic Club	5 00
Providence Animal Rescue League	5 00
Hundred Acre Club	5 00
Browning's, Incorporated	100 00
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita	5 00
East Providence Moose Club	5 00
The Kickemuit County Club	5 00
Summerfield Company	100 00

Source:
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Annual_Report_of_the_General_Treasurer_M/PP0qAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=maria+Santissima+della+Carita+providence&pg=PA50&printsec=frontcover

It is interesting to note how the immigrants from Moschiano not only, through words and deeds, preserved their faith in *Maria Santissima della Carità* they had practiced while living in Moschiano, but they also transmitted such a faith to their descendants. In this respect, the reader of this Essay will note how feverishly them and/or their descendants lobbied their political representatives, Richard S. Aldrich (Republican)[58] and

[57] State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation – Annual report of the general treasure from January 1 to Decembre 31 1913 – Providence R.I. E. L. Freeman Company, State printers, 1914 Pag. 50

[58] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_S._Aldrich

Jeremiah E. O'Connell (Democrat)[59], not to curtail the number of immigrants from Italy contained in the "Johnson-Reed Immigration Act of 1924"[60] already mentioned in part 1 of this Essay. Their effort however was unsuccessful.

1286. Also (by request), petition of citizens of Carrington, N. Dak., urging Congress to increase the duty on wheat from 30 cents per bushel to 60 cents per bushel; also to repeal the drawback provision and the milling-in-bond privilege of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1287. By Mr. ALDRICH: Petition of Societa di Maria Santissima della Carita, of Providence, R. I., protesting against the passage of the Johnson Immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1288. By Mr. BIXLER: Petition of Sons of Italy Lodge, Giordano Bruno, No. 875, opposing the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1289. By Mr. ALDRICH: Petition of Eagle Council No. 8

1300. By Mr. LEAVITT: Petition of the Helena [redacted] Commercial Club, urging that no congressional legislation be passed at this time, since it is believed to do so would be detrimental to the public interest and retard the development and prosperity of the country generally and of Montana in particular; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1301. By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: Petition of members of the Societa di Maria Santissima della Carita, of Providence, R. I., opposing the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

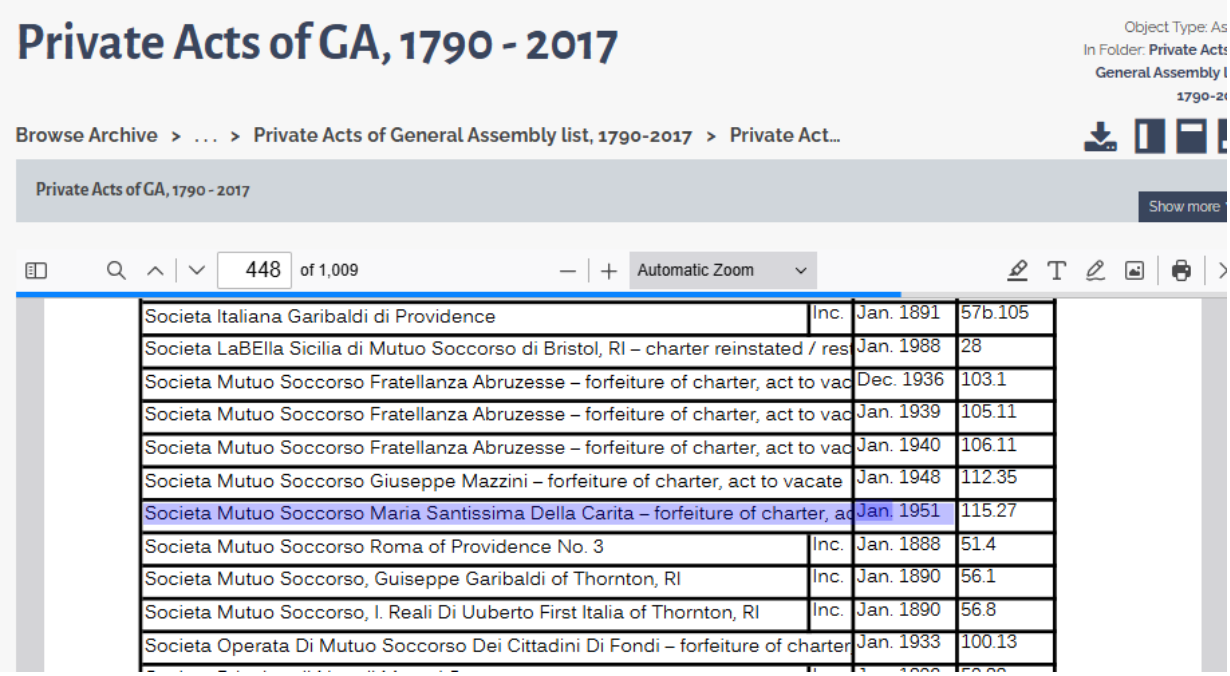
1302. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, favoring the enactment of legislation as will create an independent board of tax appeals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1303. By Mr. VARE: Memorial of Philadelphia Board of

Excerpts from the Acts of the United States Congress – First Session of the Sixty-eighth Congress.- Volume LXV – Part 3 – Page 2978
Source:https://www.google.com/books/edition/Congressional_Record/JQ8J64YvojAC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=maria+Santissima+della+Carita+providence&pg=PA2978&printsec=frontcover

[59] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeremiah_E._O%27Connell
[60] US Congress – Congressional record – Proceeding and Debates of the First Session of the Sixty-Eight Congress of the United States of America – Volume LXV – Part 3 – February 8 to February 25, 1924 (pages 2051-3128) Washington Government printing office 1924 Pag 2978

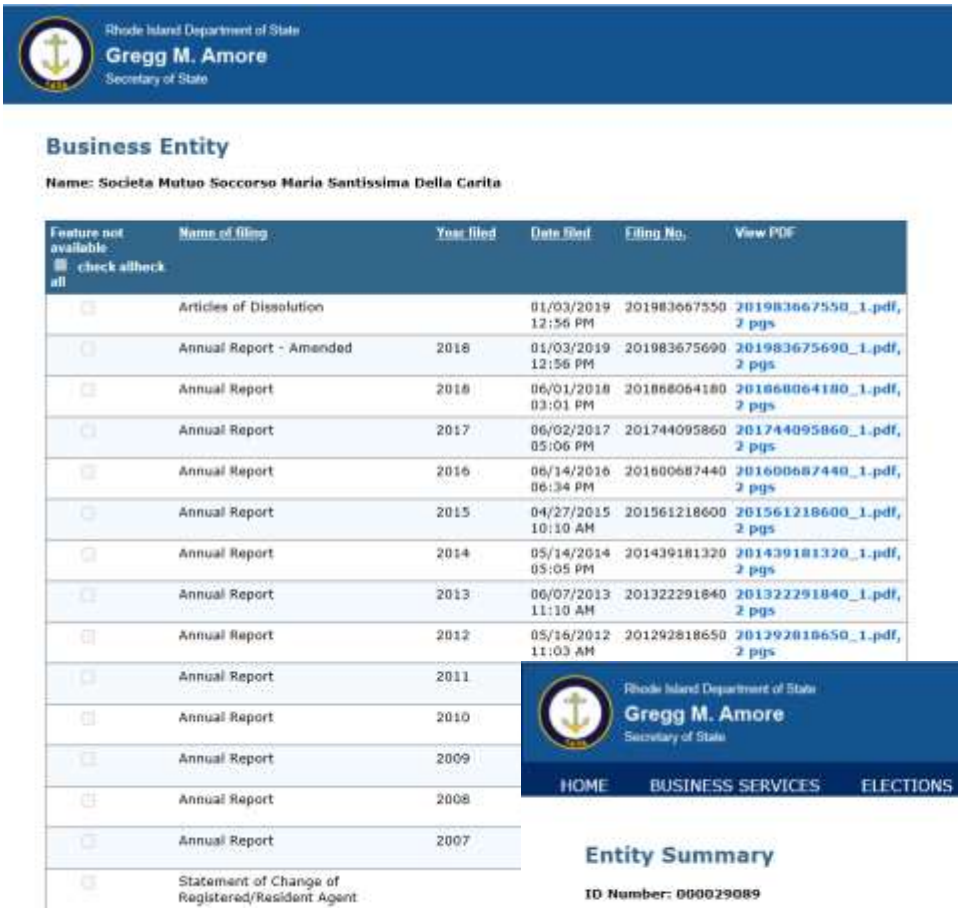
Over the years, there were also less "glorious" moments for the Mutual Aid Society of Mary Most Holy of Charity.



Societa Italiana Garibaldi di Providence	Inc.	Jan. 1891	57b.105
Societa LaBElla Sicilia di Mutuo Soccorso di Bristol, RI – charter reinstated / res		Jan. 1988	28
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Fratellanza Abruzesse – forfeiture of charter, act to vac		Dec. 1936	103.1
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Fratellanza Abruzesse – forfeiture of charter, act to vac		Jan. 1939	105.11
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Fratellanza Abruzesse – forfeiture of charter, act to vac		Jan. 1940	106.11
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Giuseppe Mazzini – forfeiture of charter, act to vacate		Jan. 1948	112.35
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita – forfeiture of charter, ac		Jan. 1951	115.27
Societa Mutuo Soccorso Roma of Providence No. 3	Inc.	Jan. 1888	51.4
Societa Mutuo Soccorso, Guiseppe Garibaldi of Thornton, RI	Inc.	Jan. 1890	56.1
Societa Mutuo Soccorso, I. Reali Di Uuberto First Italia of Thornton, RI	Inc.	Jan. 1890	56.8
Societa Operata Di Mutuo Soccorso Dei Cittadini Di Fondi – forfeiture of charter		Jan. 1933	100.13

Temporary retreat Legal status of the Mutual Aid Society of Mary Most Holy of Charity – January 1951
Archives of the Rhode Island Secretariat of State – Proceedings of the General Assembly 1790-2017 – Page 448
Source: https://sosri.access.preservica.com/uncategorized/IO_d8b2cfbe-7d9f-4dc3-89ee-40717ebc38de/

In fact, in 1951, the State Department temporarily revoked the corporation's legal status, due to the lack of some bureaucratic obligations (e.g., the annual presentation of its Annual Report). It was reinstated a few years later as the company existed legally for the next 70 years. Unfortunately, it was dissolved with an effective date of January 3, 2019. We do not know the reasons for this, and the latest executives listed in the administrative documents filed with the Secretariat of State are almost all deceased.



Rhode Island Department of State
Gregg M. Amore
Secretary of State

Business Entity

Name: Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita

Feature not available check all/check all	Name of filing	Year filed	Date filed	Filing No.	View PDF
	Articles of Dissolution		01/03/2019 12:56 PM	201983667550	201983667550_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report - Amended	2018	01/03/2019 12:56 PM	201983675690	201983675690_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2018	06/01/2018 03:01 PM	201868064180	201868064180_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2017	06/02/2017 05:06 PM	201744095860	201744095860_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2016	06/14/2016 06:34 PM	201600687440	201600687440_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2015	04/27/2015 10:10 AM	201561218600	201561218600_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2014	05/14/2014 05:05 PM	201439181320	201439181320_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2013	06/07/2013 11:10 AM	201322291840	201322291840_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2012	05/16/2012 11:03 AM	201292818650	201292818650_1.pdf, 2 pgs
	Annual Report	2011			
	Annual Report	2010			
	Annual Report	2009			
	Annual Report	2008			
	Annual Report	2007			
	Statement of Change of Registered/Resident Agent				

This is a list of the latest annual acts of the Society filed with the office of the Secretary of State of Rhode Island[61].

Rhode Island Department of State
Gregg M. Amore
Secretary of State

HOME | BUSINESS SERVICES | ELECTIONS | CIVICS AND EDUCATION

Entity Summary

ID Number: 000029089 Request certificate | New search

Summary for: Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita

The exact name of the Domestic Non-Profit Corporation: Societa Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima Della Carita

Entity type: Domestic Non-Profit Corporation

Identification Number: 000029089

Date of Incorporation in Rhode Island: 05-05-1913 **Effective Date:** 05-05-1913

Date of Dissolution: 01-03-2019

The location of the Principal Office:

Address: 345 ADMIRAL STREET

City or Town, State, Zip, Country: PROVIDENCE, RI 02908 USA

Agent Resigned: N **Address Maintained:** Y

The name and address of the Registered Agent:

Name: RICHARD PITRONE

Address: 345 ADMIRAL STREET

City or Town, State, Zip, Country: PROVIDENCE, RI 02908 USA

The Officers and Directors of the Corporation:

Title	Individual Name	Address
PRESIDENT	RICHARD PITRONE	2 LORI ELLEN DRIVE SMITHFIELD, RI 02917 USA
VICE PRESIDENT	ALBERT GRILLI	40 DOUGLAS TERRACE N.PROV., RI 02904 USA
DIRECTOR	MICHAEL FAVICCHIO	66 HUNTERS RUN N.PROV., RI 02904 USA
DIRECTOR	JOHN POLOSKI	156 STAR BRIDGE DR. WARWICK, RI 02886 USA
DIRECTOR	JAMES BERNARDO	145 GENTIAN AVE PROV., RI 02908 USA

Purpose:

CHARITY SOCIETY
212

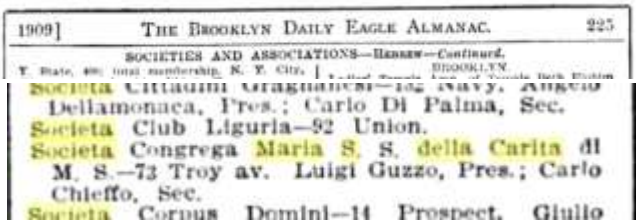
And this is the record of the Act of Dissolution of the Societa' di Mutuo Soccorso Maria Santissima della Carità filed with the Office of the Rhode Island Secretary of State[62].

[61] https://business.sos.ri.gov/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSearchFormList.aspx?SEARCH_TYPE=1

[62] https://business.sos.ri.gov/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?FEIN=000029089&SEARCH_TYPE=1

6.2 Brooklyn - NY

During our research we also came across the mention of another "Association" dedicated to Our Lady of Charity. This association, in Brooklyn, New York, was officially known as the "Congrega Maria S.S. della Carità di M.S.." (Mutuo Soccorso ed.) based at number 73 Troy Ave. Troy Ave is located between the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights sections of Brooklyn which, in the early 1900s, were the destination of many Italian immigrants including people from Moschiano such as the Corciones.

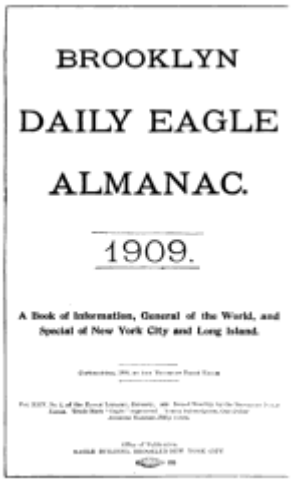

1909] THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE ALMANAC. 225

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—Hebrew—Continued.

Dellamonaca, Pres.; Carlo Di Palma, Sec.
Societa Club Liguria—92 Union.
Societa Congrega Maria S. S. della Carita di M. S.—73 Troy av. Luigi Guzzo, Pres.; Carlo Chieffo, Sec.

List of Companies and Associations
Brooklyn Eagle Almanac – 1909 – The Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Page 225

The "Congregation" appears in the list of associations in America both in the Bulletin of Emigration of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 1912 (p. 511), already mentioned previously, and in the magazine "Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac" of 1909 on p. 225[63] and again in that of 1915 p. 247[64]. Mr. Luigi Guzzo is cited as president of the Congregation while Mr. Carlo Chieffo was the secretary.


BROOKLYN

DAILY EAGLE

ALMANAC.

1909.

A Book of Information, General of the World, and Special of New York City and Long Island.

Inside cover
Brooklyn Eagle Almanac – 1909 – The Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Furthermore, again on the basis of information collected in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac" this time from 1903, it seems that Mr. Chieffo was already in that year the President of Section #3-24th Wardy of the Columbus Democratic Club with address at the same address in Brooklyn as what was later the headquarters of the Maria S.S. della Carità Congregation (Congrega Maria SS della Carità). Since the surnames Guzzo and Chieffo are not typical of Moschiano, the whole thing makes us think that this is an association, sure dedicated to the Madonna della Carità, but founded by emigrants from some other village in Italy where She is venerated with this title, but we do not know which one. We know for sure that emigrants from Moschiano between the end of 1800 and beginning of 1900 settled in that area. Perhaps the emigrants of Moschiano, even if they did not occupy important positions in the association, were instrumental in its creation and/or very active participants. Unfortunately, we could not find more detailed evidence about it.

[63] https://www.google.com/books/edition/Brooklyn_Daily_Eagle_Almanac/PhYrAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=societa+mutuo+soccorso+maria+SS+della+carita&pg=PA225&printsec=frontcover

[64] https://www.google.com/books/edition/Brooklyn_Daily_Eagle_Almanac/haQJAAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=Congrega+maria+SS+della+CArita&pg=PA247&printsec=frontcover

Probably associated with this organization, or perhaps at the suggestion of this organization, in 1903 a group of Italian immigrants, including perhaps immigrants from Moschiano, turned to the bishop of Brooklyn, H. E. Charles McDonnell, to obtain permission to build a new church to serve the growing community of Italian immigrants. After a brief time, the permission was granted and the bishop asked Rev. Luigi Caporaso, a priest originally from Montesarchio in the Benevento area in Italy not that far from Moschiano, who had recently come to America, to arrange for the church to be built. Initially, "Father Luis", as Rev. Luigi Caporaso was called, had to settle for renting a small wooden house at # 1665 Dean St, where on the lower floor, there was a stable. There, on the lower floor, he organized the small church dedicated to Maria SS della Carità and on the upper floor his residence. The first mass was celebrated there on the second Sunday of May 1903 in the presence of about fifty people. From that moment on, it was a succession of events. As the number of parishioners was growing with the arrival of new Italian immigrants, including people from Moschiano, the leaders of the community determined that a larger and more solid church was needed. To that end, they started soliciting donations, seeking loans and undertaking a number of other initiatives to supplement their meager resources. Their objective was finally achieved on April 26, 1908, when the new church, dedicated to *Maria Santissima della Carità,* was inaugurated with a solemn mass concelebrated by several prelates including the bishop of Brooklyn[65]. It is also interesting to note how the structure of the new church vaguely recalls, with due proportions and without the towers, the project for the façade of the Sanctuary of Our lady of Charity (Santuario Maria SS della Carità) in Moschiano of the early 1900s (see photo below). From that moment on, the parish grew dramatically. In fact, while in 1906 there were only 400 parishioners, they grew to more than 3000 in 1911 and to 4567 in 1913[66].

REV. LOUIS CAPORASO, OUR LADY OF CHARITY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Foto: The catholic Church in The United States of America Vo III The Catholic Editing Company 1914

Our Lady of Charity Catholic Church in 1908. (Brooklyn Public Library)

Façade project of the Sanctuary of Maria SS della Carità Moschiano – 1900 ca. Photo: Carmine Manfredi

[65] Times Union 20 mar 1910 Pag. 15

[66] The catholic Church in The United States of America Vo III The Catholic Editing Company 1914

On the next page we report part of an article published in the Times Union of Brooklyn on March 20, 1910. The article summarizes the history of the parish and the church of Maria SS della Carità in Brooklyn, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of their establishment. Countless other information from newspapers of the time, including The Tablet, Times Union, The Brooklyn Daily Times, etc., can be found by searching at the Brooklyn Library using this link https://bklyn.newspapers.com

Our Lady of Charity Church still exists in Brooklyn today. However, with the relocations over time of the mostly Italians immigrants that once populated the areas of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights wards of Brooklyn to other borough of New York City, prevalently to Staten Island, and to surrounding towns especially in New Jersey, what once was an enclave of Italian immigrants has changed over time. With the relaxation of the immigration rules such as the Hart-Celler Act in 1965[67] and the subsequent increased influx of immigrants from other part of the world, the ethnicity of the people in that area has gradually transformed over the past several decades, and so the parish has adapted to the new reality. In the early 60s the original church was demolished and replaced with a more modern one. Its interior also changed and now, being at the service of the predominantly African American community, it reflects its traditions, images, and culture. Unfortunately, contrary to what we found in Providence, we have not been able to find direct evidence, as of this date, which would directly connect the history of the Church of Our Lady of Charity and the Congregation of Mary SS of Charity (Congrega Maria SS della Carità) of Brooklyn with Moschiano or with the Moschianesi. Nevertheless, we like to think that the faith and feelings of the immigrants irrespective of the fact that they were from Moschiano or not, and their descendants who created Our Lady of Charity Church in Brooklyn, was no less strong than that demonstrated by the Moschianesi of Providence. We hope that other people can, in the future, perform additional research on this and, hopefully, validate our assumptions.

[67] The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 (Hart-Celler Act) abolished the national-origins quota system that favored Northern Europeans, replacing it with a preference system focusing on skilled labor and family reunification

Although brief, the history of the parish of Our Lady of Charity is an interesting story of the struggle of a poor but persevering congregation to gain a foothold in the "City of Churches." A little less than a decade ago there was a great influx of Italian settlers in the section from other parts of the borough and Manhattan. They were laborious and sober people, but there was no church in the neighborhood where they could attend services. This fact caused great regret among the Italians who were forced to journey long distances to churches of their nationality in other sections of the city. The nearest of these churches was Our Lady of Loretto, at Sackman and Pacific streets, of which the Rev. V. Sorrentino was then and is now rector.

They appealed to Father Sorrentino, and he promised to seek an audience with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles McDonnell and see if permission could not be had to establish a church in the new colony. The Bishop gave his consent and appointed Father Caporaso, who was then a curate under Father Sorrentino, to assist in the work of founding the mission. After a careful canvass of the district they selected a stable at 1665 Dean street. It was a two-story wooden structure, and the proprietor was willing to lease the building to the church. Plans were then made to convert the lower floor into a temporary church, and the second floor, or hay loft, into an abode for Father Caporaso until a more satisfactory arrangement could be made.

Furniture was purchased as soon as the renovation of the structure was completed and the stable became the house of God. Father Sorrentino said the first mass in the improvised church on the second Sunday in May, 1903, in the presence of about fifty persons. The following week Father Caporaso was appointed to his first pastorate as rector of the Church of Our Lady of Charity. He entered into the spirit of his new work with characteristic vigor and passersby were astonished to hear, shortly afterward, the sound of a bell from the former stable. It was indeed an arduous undertaking and the good priest was compelled to endure many hardships in his poorly-equipped dwelling.

Translation – Extract Times Union di Brooklyn 20 Marzo 1910 – Pag. 15

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, SEVEN YEARS OLD, HAS LARGE CONGREGATION

"…Sebbene breve, la storia della parrocchia di Nostra Signora della Carità è una storia interessante della lotta della povera ma perseverante congregazione per prendere piede nella "Città delle Chiese". Poco meno di dieci anni fa vi fu un grande afflusso di immigranti italiani nella sezione (Bedford-Stuyvesant n.d.r.) provenienti da altre parti del distretto e da Manhattan. Erano persone laboriose e frugali, ma nel quartiere non c'era nessuna chiesa dove potessero assistere alle funzioni (religiose n.d.r.). Questo fatto suscitò grande rammarico tra gli italiani che furono costretti a percorrere lunghi tragitti per raggiungere le chiese della loro nazionalità in altri quartieri della città. La più vicina di queste chiese era Nostra Signora di Loretto, a Sackman e Pacific Street, di cui il Rev. V. Sorrentino era allora ed è ora rettore. Si rivolsero a Padre Sorrentino, ed egli promise di chiedere udienza al Rev. Vescovo Charles McDonnell e vedere se non fosse possibile ottenere il permesso per fondare una chiesa nella nuova colonia. Il Vescovo diede il suo consenso e incaricò Padre Caporaso, allora viceparroco di Padre Sorrentino, di collaborare ai lavori per la creazione della missione. Dopo un'attenta analisi del distretto, selezionarono una stalla al numero 1665 di Dean Street. Era una struttura in legno a due piani e il proprietario era disposto ad affittare l'edificio alla chiesa. Si progettò di convertire il piano inferiore in una chiesa temporanea, e il secondo piano, o fienile, in una dimora per padre Caporaso fino a quando non fosse stata trovata una sistemazione più soddisfacente. I mobili (arredi sacri e banchi n.d.r.) furono acquistati non appena fu completata la ristrutturazione della struttura e la stalla divenne la casa di Dio. Padre Sorrentino celebrò la prima messa nella chiesa improvvisata la seconda domenica di maggio 1903 alla presenza di una cinquantina di persone. Entrò nello spirito del suo nuovo lavoro con il vigore caratteristico e i passanti rimasero stupiti nel sentire poco dopo il suono della campana da quella che era una volta una stalla. Fu davvero un'impresa ardua e il buon sacerdote fu costretto a sopportare molte difficoltà nella sua abitazione poco attrezzata…."

Tratto da:
https://bklyn.newspapers.com/image/543642095/?match=1&terms=Our%20LAdy%20of%20Charity%20

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Biographical notes on the author

Carmine Manfredi was born in Moschiano (Avellino), Italy, where he received his first school education and lived until the age of 28. He attended middle school and High School at the Seminario Vescovile di Nola and graduated in Physics with a focus on Cybernetics at the Federico II University of Naples.

In 1980 he was one of the founding members of the Association Pro Loco Michele Caputo of Moschiano. During the decade 1972-1982 he was one of the main sponsors of initiatives in Moschiano such as Radio Onda Verde, the Moschianese Summer, the Chestnut Festival and the Torch of Faith.

After starting his professional career as a programmer at Elcomit in Naples, in 1982 Dr. Manfredi emigrated to the United States where, for over 40 years, he practiced as a computer engineer at many world-renowned financial institutions (Bankers Trust, Morgan Stanley, Bank of New York Mellon, Merrill Lynch, Bank of America) reaching the level of Officer with the title of Executive Director.

During his career he has participated in and led the development of numerous advanced application systems including those for the management of Loans and Deposits, Derivatives Products and Risk Management and has assumed responsibility for projects for "Prime Brokerage".

Married to Dr. Rosa Cuozzo Manfredi, also originally from Moschiano, he has three children and five grandchildren and retired from full-time work few years ago. He spends his time dedicating himself to his family and to various research on his village of origin to which he has remained extremely attached and where he returns annually with his family to spend a few months.

He is the author of the booklet "The Moschianesi at the Great War" published in 2025, under the patronage of the Municipality of Moschiano and the Moschiano Youth Forum as well as the creator and publisher of the www.prolococaputo.org website.