



Angelo Salvatore Giangreco

March 6, 1902 – Sept 5, 1987

Racalmuto, Sicily

Introduction Historical Information

I have received permission to use the following historical information as published by **Sam Migliore, PhD** from his work entitled: ***Hamilton's Racalmuto: Immigration, Cultural Identity, and the Festa del Monte.*** I use it as an introduction, in order to provide an appropriate context.

Hamilton, Canada is 30 miles outside of Toronto. At this time, there are more descendants from Racalmuto living there than in Racalmuto, Sicily.

As Leonardo Sciascia, the famous Racalmutese writer, stated in Racalmuto for the inauguration of a painting exhibit titled "Ritratti racalmutesi 800" (on June 27, 1981):

Quando un popolo, un paese, una collettività grande o piccola che sia, non è disposta a perdere la memoria, vuol dire che non è disposta nemmeno a perdere la libertà.

"When a people, a nation, a social community (whether large or small) is unwilling to lose its collective memory, it means that it is unwilling to lose its liberty".

Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, has had a history characterized by foreign influence, invasion and domination. **When the Greeks arrived in Sicily at approximately 750 B.C.,** they identified three distinct peoples as occupying the island: **the Sikels** in the northeast (from the mainland of Italy); **the Elymians** in the west (from what is today Turkey or the Middle East); and, **the Sicans** in central Sicily (*see Brea; Finle; Correnti, A Short History*).

The Greeks referred to **the Sicans as the original peoples of Sicily.** Within a relatively short period of time, however, the initial Greek colonies expanded to the point where much of the island became Hellenized (*Leighton; Smith & Serrati; De Angelis*). **Since the 3rd Century B.C.,** Sicily has come under the control or influence of various peoples—**Carthaginians; Romans; Vandals; Byzantines; Arabs; Normans; Swabians; Angevins; the Aragonese; Spaniards; Austrians;** and, more recently, mainland Italians (*see Ahmad; Correnti, A Short History; Finley; both entries for Mack Smith; Norwich; Quatriglio; Runciman*).

Sicily officially became part of the newly united Italian state under King Vittorio Emanuele II in **1861** (*Mack Smith, A History of Sicily: Modern Sicily, After 1713; Correnti, A Short History*). This extended period of foreign domination, and often exploitation, created severe social and economic problems for the region.

Italian unification did not improve conditions in the south, including Sicily. As a result, many southern Italians chose out-migration, and later emigration. Some of the more popular emigration destinations included Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, and the United States. **"Between 1876 and 1915 more than seven million Italians immigrated to the Americas"** (*Harney 16*).

Dr Migliore continues his work with a focus on Racalmuto and La Festa della Madonna del Monte. Racalmuto is located in a predominantly agricultural area of south-central Sicily. It has a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. Today, the town often is referred to as il paese di **Leonardo Sciascia**. Sciascia (1921-1989), through his extraordinary works of literature and political essays, has helped raise Racalmuto's profile on both the Sicilian and the International scene. The history of the town, however, mirrors the history of Sicily in general.

Although the municipality of Racalmuto officially came into existence around 1232, by order of Emperor Frederick II of Swabia (*see Martorana 85; Regione Siciliana 30*), the community's roots reach much deeper into the area's historic and prehistoric past. The origins of the community, for example, can be traced to a 9th Century village constructed by the **Arabs**. The name **Racalmuto** comes from the Arabic **Rahal Maut**, meaning "dead" or "abandoned" village. The Arabs named the village Rahal Maut to signify that it was built on or near the ruins of an archaeological site (*Martorana; Messina; Parisi; Regione Siciliana*).

Within the general vicinity of Racalmuto, a number of archaeological sites or materials have been found dating back to the **Sican** and **Greco-Roman** periods. With the **Norman** conquest of the second half of the 11th Century, various customs and practices were introduced, or reintroduced, to the area—including Christianity as the official religion.

The Blessed Virgin Mary is an important religious figure in Mediterranean countries such as Spain and Italy (*see Carroll; Primeggia "La Via Vecchia"; Wolf 294-296*). In Sicily, Mary, the Madonna, is recognized officially as the patron saint of the island (*see Correnti, Leggende di Sicilia 71-75*). At a more local level, the people of Racalmuto recognize **Maria SS. del Monte** as their patron saint.

The area, however, is also **known for its salt** and, in the past, **sulphur mines**. The town also serves as a **centre of commerce for a number of smaller communities in the vicinity**.

Some of Leonardo Sciascia's writings actually focus, directly or indirectly, on Racalmuto itself – for example, *Le parrocchie di Regalpetra* and *Morte dell'inquisitore*. These two works are published together, in English translation, as *Salt in the Wounds* (1969).

According to Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum (7-9), this special devotion to Mary may be linked, indirectly, to a much older **Earth Mother** tradition dating back to the prehistoric period in Sicily. (For a discussion of the myth and cult of Mary in the Christian tradition see Warner.)

According to **Racalmutese legend**, the origins of this devotion to Mary dates back to a set of miracles that took place in the early part of the **16th Century** (*Martorana; Messina; Migliore, "Religious Symbols"*). While on a hunting expedition in North Africa in 1503, **Prince Eugenio Gioeni** and his companions took refuge from a storm in a nearby cave. In the cave, the first miracle occurred; a mysterious female voice led the party to the discovery of a beautiful statue of the Madonna with child. Prince Gioeni quickly moved to take the statue back to his home in Castronovo, Sicily. To reach Castronovo, however, he and his companions had to travel through Racalmuto. The citizens of Racalmuto were deeply moved by the beauty of the statue, and the holy figure it represented. Count Ercole del Carretto of Racalmuto made every effort to convince Prince Gioeni to allow the statue to remain in Racalmuto. From friendly discussion, the two sides quickly moved to armed conflict over possession of the statue. At that moment, however, the oxen transporting the cart carrying the statue of the Madonna went down on bended knee, while the wheels of the cart sank into the ground. Both sides recognized that a second miracle had just taken place. It was the Madonna herself that made the decision for the statue to remain in Racalmuto. To commemorate the event, the people of Racalmuto built a church on the hill overlooking the town (on the spot where the miracle had taken place), and promised to celebrate a festa in Mary's honour every year.

Maria SS del Monte is the patron saint of Racalmuto, Sicily. Each year, the people of Racalmuto celebrate a festa in honor of the Madonna del Monte. According to local tradition, this **festa** has a long history- a history that spans **over 500 years**. This history, however, is not limited to a particular time and place. La Festa del Monte is something both historical and current, something of great importance to the Racalmutesi in Sicily, in other parts of Italy, and to the Racalmutesi emigrants around the world. It is also something forward looking. It not only tells us something about the past and people's current feelings and attachments, but also their desires for the future.

For many of the Racalmutesi of Hamilton, Ontario, Maria SS del Monte (and the festa celebrated in her honor) has become an important symbol of both their religious faith and their cultural identity. The celebration of the Festa del Monte has become a significant means of expressing and maintaining a sense of attachment to one's native or ancestral place of origin. It is one of the means by which the immigrant generation has mapped out a terrain of "belongingness" within their new socio-cultural environment, and created a way to celebrate their cultural identity with their children (see Fortier; Orsi; Sturino, "Italians"; Varacalli et al). From this point of view, to truly understand oneself and to maintain a sense of dignity and liberty as a Canadian of Racalmutese heritage, it is important to retain the memory of a collective past.

As a phenomenon that has this type of meaning and significance for the Racalmutesi, the Festa del Monte is a topic worthy of further discussion (see Varacalli). This article is my (i.e. Migliore) attempt to unravel some of the details associated with the historical process of creating a new place for oneself and one's children, without losing sight, and memory, of the past.

Migliore, Sam. "Hamilton's Racalmuto: Immigration, Cultural Identity, and the *Festa del Monte*," *Italian Canadiana* 20 (2006): 67-102.

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Dr. Migliore was inducted into the Vancouver Italian Cultural Centre Hall of Fame in 2013.

Angelo Salvatore Giangreco

March 6, 1902 – Sept 5, 1987

Nestled on the side of a mountain, Racalmuto, Sicily (near Agrigento) is a small town steeped in old world charm. The idyllic landscape continues to be populated with sheep even though donkeys have given way to cars and the highway looms adjacent to the old road. The heartaches of those poor villagers who had to leave such a beautiful place must have been deep .

One can only imagine what went through the minds of Angelo Giangreco (age 5) and his sister Grazia Giangreco (age 20), as they clung to their mother Paola Cino (age 38). Leaving home (Via Roma 36 - Racalmuto) for a far off land was traumatic enough; traveling steerage class on an ocean liner for about two weeks added to their mounting fears and depression.

Being sent back on a return voyage because no one came to 'claim them' at Ellis Island must have been devastating. Yet, Paola Cino drew strength from within herself and found the courage to return to America on yet another ship, probably the next ship out. The ship manifests shows the trio taking two trips to NYC within one month. This time she would make it. One can only surmise the horrific tale.

They initially traveled on the **Algeria** from Palermo and arrived in New York City on **Nov 6, 1907**. Waiting at Ellis Island for a relative to claim them took a few days which must have seemed like an eternity when you are hungry. The manifest notes that 'Nobody' was their contact in NYC. It also shows that Paola and Grazia could neither read nor write. Paola listed her occupation as housewife. Where was her husband Vincenzo Giangreco? Had he abandoned them? These were desperate times! It certainly looks like no one came to Ellis Island to sponsor them and they were sent back to Italy.

I can't find any record of (my paternal grandfather) **Vincenzo Giangreco** on any manifest. I am not sure ...but the story goes that Vincenzo Giangreco, husband to Paola and father of Angelo and Grazia, was not admitted into the US because one of his hands was deformed. However, even if that were the case, his name would have been on the ship manifest. Was he sent back, not to be heard from again... or did he not board the ship in Sicily? I need to recheck the US Census. The Canadian relatives (Cino side) in Hamilton (near Toronto) do not know anything about Vincenzo Giangreco. I find this rather sad, as I would like to plug the holes in this story. However, I do think my guess work is accurate, because on second (or fourth) look, I notice a line drawn through their three names on the ship's manifest. Does this mean they were not admitted and sent back to Italy on the very ship which was to have brought them to a land of opportunity (only to reject them)? Unfortunately, I think so.

The information I have (from a cousin in Hamilton (near Toronto), Canada) indicates that Vincenzo had worked for the salt mines in Racalmuto by transporting salt crystals via donkey to the market place.

<http://courses.washington.edu/sicilia/pdf/Bre%20SaltSicily.pdf>

This heartbreaking story continues. Interestingly enough, there is another ship's manifest showing Paola Cino (age 38) along with her children Grazia Giangreco (age 20) and Angelo Giangreco (age 5). The **Germania** arrived at Ellis Island (via Naples) on November 13, 1907. This time Paola lists a contact in NY named Luigi (her brother). It looks like Paola had survival skills. She was desperate. Paola had no one to turn to in Italy and no contacts in NY, so she fabricated a story. My guess is that others on that ship had done so, as well. I get chills just thinking about it. This time she listed her occupation as laborer. My Cino cousin in Canada tells me that Luigi (Paola's brother) never left Sicily. This further 'confirmed' my suspicions. (*However, Vincenzo Giangreco's death certificate was found - he did emigrate.*) My guess is that Paola and Grazia did sewing (piece work) which was very common among the Italian and Jewish immigrants living in the Lower East Side. BTW: a visit to the Tenement Museum in New York's 'Little Italy' is very eye-opening. So many families were cramped into such small apartments where they also did work.

It looks like Grazie married soon after her arrival in NYC, because I found yet another manifest that shows that Grazia Giudice *born 1887* (age 30), Calogero Giudice *born 1880* (age 36), Aurelio Giudice (age 3) and Giuseppa Giudice (age 2) departed from Palermo on the **Giuseppe Verdi** and arrived at Ellis Island on **May 30, 1916**. I do not know when / where Grazia Giangreco married **Calogero Giudice**. Here it indicates that they are going to see **Vincenzo Giangreco** at **245 2nd Avenue NYC**. (That's between 14th and 15th Streets) Vincenzo is listed as father to Grazia, father-in-law to Calogero and grandfather to each of the children. Was he listed as a 'cover' for them, as it was required that a relative be listed; or did he actually live in NYC with them? I do believe this was a 'cover' story for the immigration authorities.

If I recall the story correctly, Calogero wanted his children to be born in Sicily and so the cross- Atlantic journey was made. They may be in the US Census under **Calogero Giudice**. I have checked, but have not found this information.

As noted and as far as I understand, the reason they all went back to Sicily was because Calogero wanted his children to be born in Italy. Go Figure! I can't imagine another round trip in steerage class. It's amazing they survived!

Another manifest shows that Angelo Giangreco (age 10) and his mother Paola Cino (age 44) left from Naples on the **Cleveland** and arrived at Ellis Island on **Dec 23, 1913**. I am not sure why they went back to Sicily ... or why they even returned to NY... or the whereabouts of Vincenzo Giangreco. Was he actually in NYC? *Naples is quite a distance from Palermo and it was now winter. The crossing must have been horrible.*

From Ellis Island they all went to live in one of the tenement buildings on the Lower East side of NYC. It was where the Italians congregated. Grazie was married to Calogero Giudice, who now with children of his own, was not too thrilled about being saddled with his mother-in-law and her son. Needless to say, he did not take kindly to his new young 'brother-in-law', and was rather abusive. Before too long, Dad was selling newspapers on the street corners and contributing to the 'family income'. The trauma of his new lifestyle was much more problematic for Dad than he would ever admit. My father rarely spoke of his childhood. I am pretty sure that Calogero's employment was erratic (doing odd jobs), as they had to move from one tenement to another all in the Lower East Side (LES) because of non-payment of rent.

My father told me that at one point (at about age 13) he got on line to register for school, but he was so ashamed that they were going to assign him to the third grade with the 8 year olds that he got off the line. That was one of his biggest regrets. Education was so very important to him.

In later years, I encouraged him to take the GED exam, but he felt it was too late. He was autodidactic, i.e. self taught. His primary interests were in current political affairs, world history, classical music and opera. He had an extensive classical music record collection of 78RPMs

After having worked as a newsboy selling the Jewish News on the Lower East Side street corners for 6 or so years, Dad applied for a job at the New York Times. Too young to join the pressman's union, they gave him odd jobs until his 18th birthday. He remained at the NY Times for over 40 years until his retirement in 1962. Working nights, Dad would bring the newspaper home every morning. He was a union man and very loyal to his employer, so we were not allowed to read any other newspaper (i.e. Daily News or Post). Therefore, I was clueless about all the comic strip characters and unable to discuss them with my peers. Not a big deal.

I have a copy of my father's **Certificate of Naturalization** dated **May 4, 1925** Vol. 232 No.57729. He was 23 yrs of age, single, and living at **35 East 1st Street in NYC**. I am guessing he was living with his mother whom he was supporting. I visited that building (now condos) and there is a photo of it below.

In 1931 my father took a trip to Italy when he was 29. He returned to NYC from Naples on the **Augustus** on **Sept 15, 1931**. His address was listed as **27 East 2nd Street**, *but he was actually living at a hotel on Times Square (near work)*. Maybe 2nd Street was where his sister and her family were living.

The **1940 US Census - Line 26** shows my father living at **122 West 34th Street**. It may have been a hotel. It looks like he made \$2,900/yr. ...a lot more than most. I know the pressmen's union was strong and that working nights at the NY Times paid well. The pay may have been time and a half or double time for the Saturday shift for the Sunday Times. The press machines were very noisy. OSHA wasn't around then.

Before he met my mom (in 1940 at a B&B in the Catskill Mountains NY) and married (in 1941), he took several international trips. I gained my love for travel from him. The NY Times was hard work, but it paid well. The 1940 US Census notes this (see below). Dad owned several good suits, top coat, hat, etc. He only shopped at Weber & Heilbroner at Herald Square. He felt that one didn't need much; as long as it was quality. *That's where we shopped for him for birthdays and other occasions.*

In the mid 1960's after my father retired, he returned (with my mother) to his home town of Racalmuto, Sicily. They also visited my mother's childhood home in Calatafimi (near Trapani).

In 1993 we (Tim, Pam, and I) visited Racalmuto (and Calatafimi), albeit for a short stay. It was a great opportunity. I returned in 2008 since I was better able to speak Italian and could make myself understood. This time I was determined to find the local Comunale (City Hall). While there, I inquired about my father's birth registration. In no time at all, the representative proudly opened the 1902 book of birth records and found the listing, including the address of the house where he and his sister were born (Via Roma 36 in Racalmuto). Photos are included below. I made a bee-line for the address. During my month long stay in Sicily, I spent time getting to know my parents' homeland. As noted, my mother's family is from the lovely town of Calatafimi (near Trapani). That's another story.

Grazie and Calogero continued to live on the Lower East Side ... at one point on 2nd Ave near 4th Street on the same side of the street as the Provenzano Funeral home 43 Second Ave and a cigar store. Maybe their apartment was at **45 Second Ave**. (see photo below) They had three children: Gaetano, Aurelio, and Giuseppa. Grazie and Calogero never learned how to speak English, so I never had a real relationship with either of them. Calogero (Uncle Charlie) was always rather sad. He didn't smile much, if ever. I do remember Grazia (Aunt Grace) bringing us her home made cookies and a large Hershey (chocolate) bar when they visited us.

We lived in Brooklyn, NYC at 1393 Willoughby Ave apt 3B (a one bedroom apt with one bathroom for six of us ... don't ask). In 1956, we moved into a small new house with three bedrooms and one and half bathrooms) with a backyard - just a few blocks away at 218 Seneca Ave There my maternal grandfather (Paolo Pace) had the entire finished basement to himself. The exception was when we had our teen-age parties; then he had to stay 'upstairs'. Since Dad worked nights, being close to the subway was very important. Our stop was Jefferson Street on the 14th St Canarsie Line - now the L train. We used the subway for HS/College/work/etc.

Angelo Giangreco (Dad) 3/6/02 and his wife Constance Pace (Mom) 10/20/07 had three children: Paula (me) 9/21/42, Nancy 10/20/43 and Vincent 1/2/47 *I will write about us later.*

My parents meet at a small resort in the Catskill Mountains – a popular get away spot for many New Yorkers. As children, we spent several summer vacations in the Catskill Mountain resorts which catered to Italian families. There was another section in the Catskills which catered to Jewish families. It was known as the Borsch Belt. We also took trips to Tennessee where the publishers of the NY Times owned a huge resort (Rogersville, TN). They offered reasonable summer vacations for their employees. We drove from Brooklyn to Florida a number of times (in our Oldsmobile). I was especially impressed with the drives through the

mountain areas along the Appalachian Trail. The mosquitoes in FL were a challenge, but the beaches were wonderful.

Back to the family:

Grazia Giangreco and her husband Calogero Giudice had three children:

Gaetano (Gerald / Jerry) He and his *first wife* Ruth Caldwell had two children: Gerald and Christine who were raised by Irene, his second wife. His third wife Ruth was with him at his death. He was an arrogant man who worked internationally as a chemical salesman for either Dow or Drew. I think he may have sold napalm, because when I questioned him about the type of chemicals he sold, he was rather evasive. I was there at Bellevue Hospital during the last days of my aunt / his mother's life (Grazia) in 1962. *Grazia died at her daughter's (Giuseppa) / Josephine) home and is buried at Calvary Cemetery in Queens NYC).*

Aurelio (Charlie) He and his wife Ruth had three children: Barbara Jean, Patricia, Charles Henry. He and their daughter Patricia died at early ages. He, Patricia, and Barbara died of a kidney disorder. I have no idea what he did for a living, or if Ruth worked. I remember that when Patricia died, it was horrible. The wailing at the funeral home was overwhelming.

Giuseppa (Josephine) She and her husband Lawrence (Buddy) Steinhauser had three children: Dolores, Grace and Lawrence. I am pretty sure she did secretarial work and he worked construction. We visited them at their home on Long Island; they were always very hospitable. At one point Buddy was drafted and served in Korea. Josephine took her three children (Dolores, Larry and Grace) and stayed with 'grandma and grandpa' Giudice during his absence. Yes, they were back on Second Ave (near 4th Street) in a very small apartment.

Although Dad bought a plot at **Calvary Cemetery** in Queens, so he could be buried next to his mother. However, we buried him in Henderson / Las Vegas (Palm Cemetery on Eastern), so Mom could visit his grave. She is buried beside him.

Paola Cino Giangreco is buried in Calvary Cemetery in Queens NY. Although it is customary for Italian women to keep their maiden names, Paola is buried as Paula Giangreco. Further investigation has shown that two burial plots were purchased by Angelo Giangreco on March 26, 1923 at Old Calvary Cemetery - Section 48 - Plot 282 #15 / #40
Burial dates: 3/26/23 **Paula Giangreco** and 12/5/24 **Vincenzo Giangreco**
Gravestones read: Paula Giangreco 1863-1923 and Vincenzo Giangreco 1851-1924

Death certificates note the following information:

Pauline Giangreco - St. Vincent's Hospital NYC- death March 25, 1923; 10 yrs in US
address: 35 East 1st St NYC; Father: Angelo Cino; Mother: Nicholina Francesca
Cause of death: chronic cardiac disease & chronic myocarditis
AND

Vincent Giangreco - Bellevue Hospital NYC- death December 4, 1924; 11 yrs in US
address: 35 East 1st St NYC; Father: Salvatore Giangreco; Mother: Grazia
Cause of death: hemorrhage to cerebrum left; hemophlegm, bronchopneumonia

And so the mystery continues, as to how / when Vincenzo Giangreco entered the US. Dad never spoke about this father and shared very little of his childhood; it was all too painful.

The Giudice Plot is at Calvary Cemetery No 4 Section 63 Grave #1/2 Plot #19
located at 49-02 Laurel Hill Blvd., Woodside, N.Y. (Giuseppa Giudice - Josephine Steinhauser)

When **The Immigrant Wall** was being built (1990) on **Ellis Island**, I paid to have my father's name listed and joined The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation. It was a thrill to have visited it twice, especially on the first day that Ellis Island was open to the public. The TV 11 crew followed me to find his name and interviewed me for the evening news. (That's another story.)



The Algeria (1891)

Built by D. and W. Henderson and Co Ltd, Glasgow, Scotland, 1891. 4,510 gross tons; 375 (bp) feet long; 46 feet wide. Steam triple expansion engine, single screw. Service speed 12 knots. 1,126 passengers (26 first class, 1,100 third class). One funnel two masts, Steel hull and two decks. Sister to SCINDIA. Built for Anchor Line, British flag, in 1891 and named Algeria (1891). 1902 to 1908 Leghorn to Naples and New York service. Also serviced the Liverpool to Calcutta trade. Sold to German owners, in 1912 and renamed Cyrill. Sold to Lloyd Italiano, Italian flag, in 1914 and renamed Virginia. Scrapped in 1923.

Nov 06, 1907 from Palermo

Angelo Giangreco, age 5 / Grazia Giangreco, age 20 / Paola Cino, age 38

First Name:	Angelo
Last Name:	Giangreco
Ethnicity:	Italy, Italian South
Last Place of Residence:	Racalmuto, Sicily
Date of Arrival:	Nov 06, 1907
Age at Arrival: 5y Gender: M Marital Status: S	
Ship of Travel:	Algeria (1891)
Port of Departure:	Palermo
Manifest Line Number:	0015

S.S. Algeria 1907

Next is a copy of the manifest from the first trip which was on the SS Algeria. No husband is listed.

NB: # 13,14,15 have lines drawn under their names ... I am guessing it's because they had no one to 'claim them' and listed 'Nobody' as their contacted that were sent back to Italy .. only to return one month later on the Germania. NOTICE the line drawn under each of their names. What does that mean? It looks to mean that they were not admitted.

Form 100-10
Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

SALOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.

24 **LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED**

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered

S. S. *Algeria* sailing from *Salerno 19th October*, 1907

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. on List	NAME IN FULL Family Name. Given Name.	Age	Sex	Calling or Occupation	Aide to	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject.)	Race or People	Last Permanent Residence Country. City or Town.	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	Final Destination State. City or Town.	
211	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Giuseppe</i>	38	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
212	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Salvatore</i>	32	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
213	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Giovanni</i>	12	M	son	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
214	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Salvatore</i>	39	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
215	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Antonina</i>	14	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
216	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Maria</i>	3	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
217	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Antonio</i>	27	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
218	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Carolina</i>	21	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
219	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Luigi</i>	25	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
220	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Paolo</i>	20	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
221	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Vito</i>	41	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
222	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Paolo</i>	21	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
223	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Luigi</i>	5	M	son	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
224	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Luigi</i>	15	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
225	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Salvatore</i>	46	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
226	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Salvatore</i>	35	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
227	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Giuseppe</i>	11	M	son	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
228	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Giuseppe</i>	18	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
229	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Giovanni</i>	21	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
230	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Antonio</i>	47	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
231	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Antonio</i>	23	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
232	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Caterina</i>	39	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
233	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Pierluigi</i>	7	M	son	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
234	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Vita</i>	3	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
235	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Francesca</i>	27	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
236	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Benedetto</i>	7	M	son	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
237	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Elisabetta</i>	4	F	daughter	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	
238	<i>Grasso</i> <i>Salvatore</i>	16	M	seaman	no	Italy	Italian (southern)	Italy	Wife Maria Grasso	Italy	

Count #30

Wm. Alexander Connors

#20 by H. B. Saunders Inspector

*Instead of showing occupation of tourist and alien in transit, state in column 6 whether they are "en route," or "in transit."

† "Race or People" is to be determined by the check from which alien came and the language they speak. List of races will be found on back of this form.

<http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiMTAyMTI3MDcwMzM3Ijs=/czo4OiJtYW5pZmVzdCI7>

<http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiODAwMTg5MDcwMTU4Ijs=/czo0OiJzaGlwIjs=>



The **Germania** was built by Messrs. Caird & Co., at Greenock. She was 2,900 tons measurement and 2,123 tons register, with all the modern improvements in machinery available at the time. On the maiden voyage from Hamburg to Southampton, the Germania averaged, against strong head winds, a rate of twelve knots per hour. Her saloon was most elegantly fitted up in every respect, the panels were adorned with paintings of scenes in Germany, England and the United States. There was a first-rate piano and a good library on board for the use of the saloon passengers. The steerage accommodations were also described as excellent. The space between the decks was 8 1/2 feet high, and was thoroughly ventilated. The Germania was the seventh steamship built by Caird & Co., for the Hamburg American line.

The Germania 1907 – second voyage (see manifest)

First three passengers listed: Paola Cino 38; Grazia Giangreco 20; Vincenzo Giangreco 5

S.S Germania 1907

This is their second trip – now on the Germania (one month later) ... again no husband is listed. Paola Cino was desperate. She was a survivor. It certainly seems to be the case.

NB: My cousin, **Maria Cino, MD** of Toronto, Canada (family lives in Hamilton, Canada) created an intricate **CINO family chart** for which I am grateful:

Paola Cino is the daughter of Nicolina & Angelo Cino; granddaughter of Calogera & Calogero Cino

SALOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered

S. S. *Germania*, sailing from *Naples* 13th day of *November*, 1907

No. on List	NAME IN FULL		Age	Sex	*Calling or Occupation	Able to— Read Write	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	Race or People	Last Permanent Residence		The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	Final Destination	
	Family Name	Given Name							Country	City or Town		State	City or Town
1	<i>Cirio</i>	<i>Paola</i>	18	F	<i>laborer</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Racalmuto</i>	her brother <i>Luigi Cino</i>		<i>New York</i>
2	<i>daugh...</i>	<i>Grazia</i>	20	F	<i>servant</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>			
3	<i>daugh...</i>	<i>Angelo</i>	15	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>			
4	<i>Manar...</i>	<i>Ciriaco</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>			
5	<i>Manar...</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	14	M	<i>laborer</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	mother <i>Santina Scarpino</i>		
6	<i>Manar...</i>	<i>Giorgio</i>	12	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	father <i>Commis. Salvatore</i>		
7	<i>Lombard</i>	<i>Francesco</i>	20	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	mother <i>Giuseppe Lombardi</i>		<i>Pastate</i>
8	<i>Marzaglia</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	13	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Maria Giuseppina</i>		<i>Pastate</i>
9	<i>Carta</i>	<i>Vincenzo</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Maria</i>		<i>Pastate</i>
10	<i>Spalla</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	16	M	<i>carpenter</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his father <i>Marino Spalla</i>		<i>New York</i>
11	<i>Laughi</i>	<i>Angelo</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his sister <i>Giuseppina</i>		<i>New York</i>
12	<i>Laguarda</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	19	M	<i>laborer</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Maria</i>		<i>New York</i>
13	<i>Pastate</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	14	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	father <i>Giuseppe Pastate</i>		<i>New York</i>
14	<i>...</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	13	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>			
15	<i>Bova</i>	<i>Nittuno</i>	12	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Barbaro Bova</i>		<i>New York</i>
16	<i>Marzano</i>	<i>Cecilia</i>	18	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>S. Stefano</i>		<i>New York</i>
17	<i>Carlati</i>	<i>Giuseppe</i>	21	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	mother <i>Maria Carlati</i>		<i>New York</i>
18	<i>Selle</i>	<i>Anna</i>	18	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
19	<i>Selle</i>	<i>Anna</i>	18	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
20	<i>...</i>	<i>Salvatore</i>	12	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
21	<i>...</i>	<i>Benedetta</i>	13	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
22	<i>Vignola</i>	<i>Salvatore</i>	13	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
23	<i>Nobili</i>	<i>Ciro</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
24	<i>Bongiorno</i>	<i>Filippo</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
25	<i>...</i>	<i>Paola</i>	10	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
26	<i>...</i>	<i>Cira</i>	9	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
27	<i>Borgio</i>	<i>Carmelo</i>	10	M	<i>laborer</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Barbaro Borgio</i>		<i>New York</i>
28	<i>Borgio</i>	<i>Maria</i>	10	F			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his wife <i>Barbaro Borgio</i>		<i>New York</i>
29	<i>...</i>	<i>Calogero</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>
30	<i>Cangialosi</i>	<i>Francesco</i>	11	M			<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italy</i>	his parents <i>Antonio</i>		<i>New York</i>

* Instead of showing occupation of arrivals and aliens in transit, state in column 6 whether they are "tourists" or "in transit."
† "Race or People" is to be determined by the stock from which aliens sprang and the language they speak. List of races will be found on back of this sheet.

On the Germania, Paola is listed as laborer and Grazia as a servant. They are stamped 'admitted'. Neither can read or write. They list her brother Luigi Cino as their contact. HOWEVER ... according to cousin Vincent Cino in Hamilton, Canada, Luigi Cino never left Racalmuto. It appears that Paola Cino honed her survival skills; she lied.



Original 1914 Builder's Model of the **SS Giuseppe Verdi** displayed
at the Italian American Museum - Mulberry Street NYC

The Italian American Museum is seeking to establish contact with immigrants who made the journey to America aboard the Giuseppe Verdi passenger ship from 1915 to 1928. Passengers who were on board the ship as young children would likely be in their late 80's and 90's today. Many settled in the greater New York City area, and may have remained here.

According to IAM president Dr. Joseph V. Scelsa, the Museum is planning a special program about the Giuseppe Verdi and would like to have passengers present if possible. The ship made numerous transatlantic trips during its years of operation, carrying as many as 2,200 passengers per journey, mostly from the ports of Naples, Genoa, and Palermo to Ellis Island.

The Giuseppe Verdi was built in 1914 and was owned by Transatlantica Italiana S.A. di Navigazione. In 1928, it was sold to Japanese owners and renamed Yamato Maru. It was torpedoed and sunk by a US submarine in the Philippines in 1943.

ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM SEEKS PASSENGERS FROM SS GIUSEPPE VERDI
Passengers or their families are urged to contact the Italian American Museum's public relations representative at 212-262-8800, or by email, mail@jjcpr.com.

Giuseppi Verdi ship 1916:

This page notes Calogero Giudice / and his family Giangreco ... Grazia, Aurelio, Giuseppa
[http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-
details/czoxMjoiNjEwMTQ2MDYwMjE1Ijs=/czo5OiJwYXNzZW5nZXIiOw==](http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiNjEwMTQ2MDYwMjE1Ijs=/czo5OiJwYXNzZW5nZXIiOw==)

This page notes Calogero Giudice / and his family are heading
for Vincenzo Giangreco 424 Second Ave (his father-in-law) Is this true? I cannot find any record of Vincenzo Giangreco (ship manifest or US Census) Also noted is that Giuseppa was baptized in 3/3/1915 at Our Lady (Madonna) de Loreto Church. I found that strange. LINE 5,6,7,8 It may have been that they only had a baptismal certificate and not her birth certificate, as she was an infant (not needing a passport).

[http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-
details/czoxMjoiNjEwMTQ2MDYwMjE1Ijs=/czo5OiJwYXNzZW5nZXIiOw==](http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiNjEwMTQ2MDYwMjE1Ijs=/czo5OiJwYXNzZW5nZXIiOw==)

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

ALL ALIENS, in whatever class they travel, MUST be fully listed and the master or commanding officer of each vessel carrying such passengers

S. S. "GIUSEPPE VERDI,"

sailing from PALERMO

17 MAY 1916, 191

1 No. on List.	2 HEAD TAX EXEMPTIONS.	3 HEAD TAX DEPOSITS.	4 NAME IN FULL		5 Age.	6 Sex.	7 Calling or Occupation.	8 Allie to— Head. Write.	9 Nationality. (Country of which citizen or subject.)	10 1 Race or People.	11 Last Permanent Residence.		12 The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came
301			Family Name.	Given Name.	Yrs. Mon.						Country.	City or Town.	
302			Tarima	Maria	32	f	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	mother
303			Maglio	Maria	41	f	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
304			Maglio	Sebastiano	8	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
305			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	6	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
306			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	36	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
307			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	30	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
308			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	3	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
309			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	2	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
310			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	35	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
311			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	4	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
312			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	30	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
313			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	0	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
314			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	15	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
315			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	17	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
316			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	21	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
317			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	35	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
318			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	2	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
319			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	39	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
320			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	45	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
321			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	60	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
322			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	30	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
323			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	15	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
324			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	8	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
325			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	4	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
326			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	15	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
327			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	15	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
328			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	25	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
329			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	30	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother
330			Giuseppe	Giuseppe	41	m	none	no	Italy	Maltese South	Stella	La Rosa Sebastiano	grand mother

Number of aliens on this sheet as to whom

Collector has been requested to collect head tax

* Last permanent residence is the country in which the alien has last resided for one year or more.
† List of names will be found on the back of this sheet.



Cleveland

Hamburg-Amerika Line
1909-1914, 1926-1933
Print 1540b

Another manifest shows that Angelo Giangreco (age 10) and his mother Paola Cino (age 44) left from Naples on the **Cleveland** and arrived at Ellis Island on **Dec 23, 1913**.

I do not know why they went back to Sicily, or why they even returned to NY, or where Vincenzo Giangreco was. Maybe this is when Vincenzo Giangreco entered the US, *because his death certificate notes that he lived in NY for 11 years. He died in 1924, so he may have entered under another name.*

<http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiNjEwMTQ2MDYwMjE1Ijs=/czo5OiJwYXNzZW5nZXIiOw==>

The Lower East Side of Manhattan is where most immigrant groups lived, especially the Italians and those of Jewish descent (Eastern European: Russian, Polish, Hungarian)

Dad spoke about two churches on the Lower East Side. Links to websites are noted below.

Church of the Nativity at 44 Second Ave NYC (212) 674-8590 (1842-1970 replaced with new building)

<http://keepnativitychurchopen.tumblr.com/>

June 27th at 6pm honoring Dorothy Day ... Mary House of the Catholic Worker

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_the_Nativity_%28Manhattan%29

<http://www.yelp.com/biz/church-of-the-nativity-new-york>

Our Lady of Loreto 300 Elizabeth Street near Bleeker St (1891 -?) Dad mentioned this church, as well.



Angelo Giangreco at age 9
Cassin's Studio 294 Bowery NYC



Giuseppa (Josephine) Giudice at age 9
Rappaport's Studio 2nd Ave NYC

The photo - on the occasion of his Communion; 1911 is stamped on back. Communion photo for Giuseppa, dad's niece (C1924) Dad was only one of the many poor immigrants who had a tough life on the Lower East Side, but he transcended it. He loved NYC. My guess is that the studio had these clothes on hand for the photos.

Photo of **Angelo Giangreco** taken circa 1910 at Cassin's Studio **294 Bowery** (now CHEF restaurant supplies)

Photo of **Giuseppa Giudice** (Josephine) taken circa 1920 at Rappaport's Studio **35 Second Ave**
This photography studio may have been above the movie theater.

The Bowery Hotel and Museum is located at 220 Bowery NYC I contacted the hotel and they are interested in a copy of my father's photo and his naturalization certificate ...sent via e-mail on 6/29/2015

The **Italian American Museum** on Mulberry Street had an exhibit recently on the S.S. Giuseppe Verdi, the ship on which my father's sister Grazia Giangreco and her husband Calogero Giudice returned to the US with their children in 1916. Pam and I visited the museum about 10 years ago.

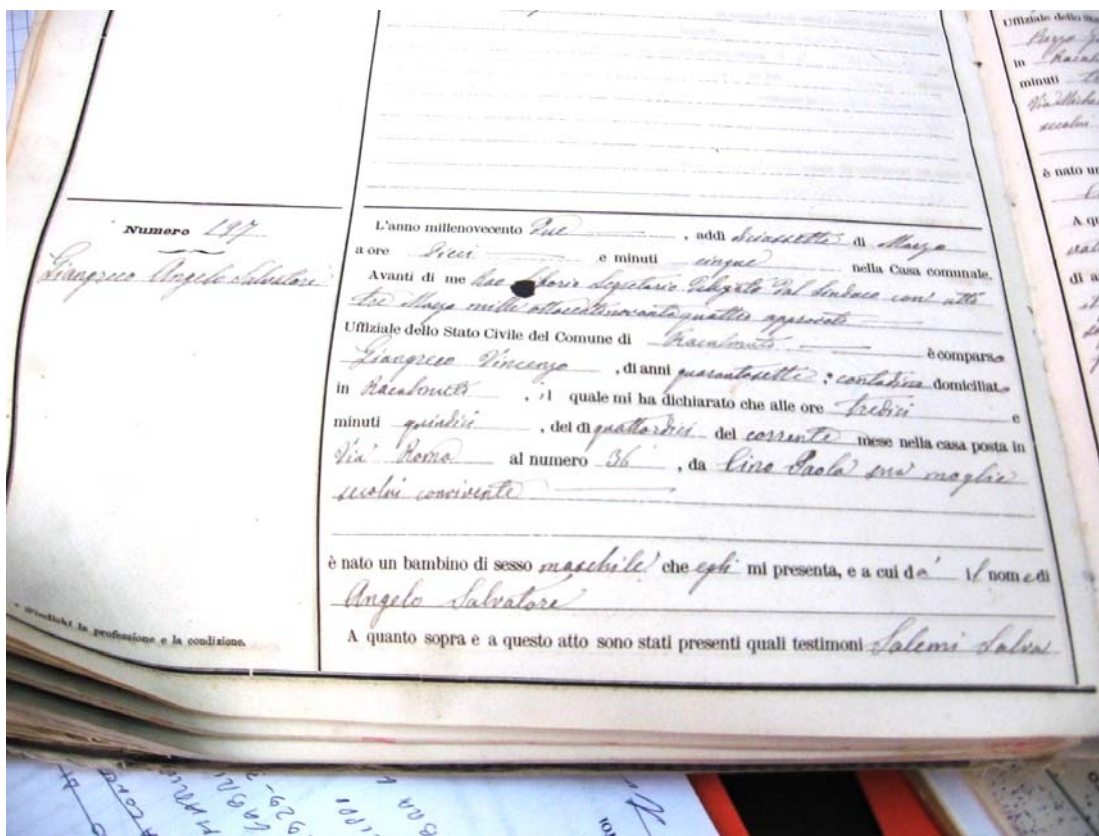
122 West 34th Street NYC: This is the site of the hotel where my father stayed before he married and while he was working at the NY Times. The building was recently sold for \$13.5 million.
<http://masseyknakal.com/neighborhoods/Penn-Station> by Cushman & Wakefield

35 East 1st Street NYC: This is the address listed on my father's naturalization certificate 1925
In 2013 the sale of a 3 room condo in this building was for \$533,000 (625 sq ft)
Built in 1900 ... 5 stories ...10 units The building is owned by Paris Bowl Corp.
<http://www.corcoran.com/nyc/Listings/Display/2300162>

27 East 2nd Street NYC: This is the address listed on the Augustus (Ship) manifest which departed Naples Sept 5, 1931 and arrived in NYC Sept 15, 1931. At 29 he finally had enough money to travel back ‘home’ for a vacation. One can only imagine what he felt. This time he traveled Cabin Class.

BIRTH RECORD

Angelo Salvatore Giangreco ... Racalmuto, Sicily



This is the page on which my father's birth was recorded in **1902**.

YES, I found the City Hall in Racalmuto and asked to see the ledger.

It notes Angelo Salvatore Giangreco's parents: Paola Cino and Vincenzo Giangreco.

The date of birth is 14th of March; but he always insisted that it was the 6th of March.

The custom was to wait 8 days to officially register a birth because of infant mortality.

He was born at home: **Via Roma No 36 Racalmuto, Sicily.**



This is the clerk in the Comunale office in Racalmuto, Sicily where the birth records are kept.
He found the book and the page within 10 minutes of my request.



Via Roma 36
Racalmuto, Sicily
This is the very house where my father was born.
I visited in 2008.

Naturalization Certificate dated **May 4, 1925** notes his address at **35 East 1st Street NYC**.



35 East 1st street NYC
Address where my father lived in 1925
when he became a US citizen.



Here I am at the front door.
I visited one of the condo owners 10/1/2009



45-47 Second Ave built in 1900 – 4 stories (8 units) – now condos
(Fire escapes are gone)

I am pretty sure this is where they also lived, especially the Giudice family.

57739

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

In the Southern District of New York for the Southern District of New York

The petition of ARISTO GIARDINO hereby filed, respectfully sheweth

That, My place of residence is Princeton, N. J. 50 West 1 Street New York City, N. Y.

That, My occupation is Printer

That, I was born on the 25th day of March, 1880, at Princeton, Italy

That, I emigrated to the United States from Princeton, Italy on or about the 15th day of December, 1913, and arrived in the United States at the port of New York on the 25th day of December, 1913, as the vessel Cleveland

That, I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 25th day of May, 1914, at New York City, N. Y.

That, I am 25 years of age, married, My wife's name is Anna Maria, born March 1, 1885, at Princeton, Italy

That, I am 25 years of age, married, My wife's name is Anna Maria, born March 1, 1885, at Princeton, Italy

That, I am 25 years of age, married, My wife's name is Anna Maria, born March 1, 1885, at Princeton, Italy

I am not a distributor or agent in organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons having control in or connected with organized government. I am not a proprietor nor a holder in the profits of gambling. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

I speak, I am able to speak the English language.

That, I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 25th day of December, 1913, and in the State of New York, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the 25th day of December, 1913, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

That, I have not heretofore made petition for admission to any court, (whether judicial or administrative) to that of Princeton, Italy, and I have not been granted admission to that court.

That, I have not made a part of this petition any declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the affidavit from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses therein, required by law. Wherefore petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Declaration of intention of ARISTO GIARDINO and Certificate of arrival from Department of Labor that this 25th day of December, 1913, at New York City, N. Y.

AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The aforesaid petitioner, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-captioned proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief; and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Harry Marino Witness residing at 50 West 1 Street, New York, N. Y.

Salvatore Marino Witness residing at 57 West 1 Street, New York, N. Y.

That, being solemnly sworn, deposed and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known ARISTO GIARDINO, the petitioner above mentioned, he has resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 25th day of December, 1913, and in the State in which the above petition was made continuously since the 25th day of December, 1913, and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at New York, N. Y., this 25th day of January, 1914.

Deputy Clerk of the Southern District of New York.

No. 2133369

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

Petition, Volume 232, Number 57734

Description of holder: Age 23 years, height 5 feet, 4 inches, color, white; complexion, fair; color of eyes, brown; color of hair, brown; visible distinguishing marks, none

Name, age and place of residence of wife, not married

Names, ages and places of residence of minor children

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

S.S. Angelo Giangreco

Angelo Giangreco

35 E 1

City of New York

State of New York

who previous to his naturalization was a subject of Italy, having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and also Stated term of the Court of the United States held at New York City on the 4 day of MAY in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 25 the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereto affixed on the 4 day of MAY in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 25 and of our Independence the one hundred and 49

Charles H. Van Hagen

Deputy Clerk

Note: Under act of September 22 1922 husband's naturalization does not make wife a citizen.

Dad (age 29) took a trip on the S.S. Augustus and returned to NYC via Naples on Sept 5, 1931. This time he was listed as an American Citizen on the manifest. His listed address of 27 East 3rd Street NYC is written over Times Square Hotel (unable to copy/save) <http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMzoiOTAxMTk4OTkxNzEyNCI7/czo4OiJtYW5pZmVzdCI7>

Dad took another trip (age 35) on the S.S. Roma arriving in NYC from Palermo on July 16, 1937 Hotel Breslin NYC is listed as his residence. <http://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-details/czoxMjoiOTAxNzYyOTg2NjQzIjs=/czo4OiJtYW5pZmVzdCI7>

US Census 1940 NYC

[illegible]

US Census 1940 - Line 26 – It looks like Angelo Giangreco (my father) made \$2,900/yr. ...a lot more than most. I know the pressmen's union was strong and that working nights at the NY Times paid well. The pay may have been time and a half or double time for the Saturday shift - the Sunday Times.



**Angelo Giangreco married Constance Pace on Sept 7, 1941 – St Aloysius Church on Onderdonk Ave
Ridgewood section on the Queens / Brooklyn border.
She borrowed the wedding dress from Giuseppa Giudice (married name: Josephine Steinhauser)**



L-R: Pace - Maria, Constance, Paolo, Angela



L-R: John Ciancimino?, Providence, Constance, Angelo



**1393 Willoughby Ave apt 3B Brooklyn
Six of us lived in a one bedroom / 1 bath apt**



Knickerbocker Park with Paula and Nancy



Birthday Party 1946 or 1947 at 1393 Willoughby Ave apt 3B Brooklyn, NYC

Seated L-R: **Josephine (Giuseppa Giudice) Steinhauser, daughter Dolores, Paula, Nancy, Mimi, Grace?**
 Stand L-R: **Constance (Pace), her father Paolo Pace, Angela, Laura, Barbara Josephine, Sam Bruccoleri**



At the beach (probably Rockaway)
Nancy, Vincent and Paula with Mom (Constance) early 1950s

I know that Dad was very proud that his three children graduated from College (a dream he would never realize for himself).

Dad would have been doubly proud of our children and enjoyed knowing them as the fine adults which they are: Gregory - Claremont McKenna College '90 Phi Beta Kappa; Princeton University '99 and Pamela - University of Arizona '95



Grave - Henderson, NV

I started this project in 2001 a few years after placing my father's name on the **Immigrant Wall** at Ellis Island. At that time, I printed out the various ships' manifests. Now I am able to save them as jpgs. It has taken me quite a while to refocus on this project, as it is very time consuming.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to **Sam Migliore, PhD** (Kwantlen Polytechnic University) for allowing me to include his extensive research on the history and culture of Racalmuto and to **Earl Cullison** (Tim's cousin) who helped me on my renewed search to track down the manifests for the various ships, the US Census reports, and other related documents. We met last year as a result of my google search while I was researching Tim's roots. Earl has offered to help me build a Giangreco family page on Ancestry.com

This project continues to be a labor of love. I plan to also write my mother's story - Constance Pace, some of which is in my book, Daughters of the American Dream (essays in English and Italian)

I hope that you enjoyed reading this and hope it will inspire you to do some genealogical research on your family. My plan is to post this on my website for others to enjoy. www.paulacullison.com

Paula Giangreco Cullison
12/20/2015

Sicily

Racalmuto is located just north of Agrigento.



The [Locality Page](#) includes a map indicating places of historical interest.

<http://www.bestofsicily.com/roadmap.jpg>