

LA "AMERICA"

History of the Italian emigration over ocean

The most important migratory stream of modern history was made by Italians. Italian emigration characterized Italian life from the Country's unification to the Seventy years of the former century. During the XIX century, about 27 million Italians went abroad. Italian emigration had different phases and it changed the demographic, economical and social structure of our Country; it was addressed mostly to America (USA, Brazil and Argentina, where manpower was necessary) and to France. In the USA emigration was mainly for long periods, while in Latin America it was both stable and transitory. The main causes of the large scale of emigration were poverty and the desire to change life....

ITALIAN LINE

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In the modern age, the emigration towards the Americas had beginning endured after 1500, after the first geographic discoveries. To aim more 700 than four million than Europeans they were already emigrated beyond the Atlantic, Spanish and initially Portuguese in their colonies, then also from the Ireland that poor and was overpopulated of the British islands.



On September 28, 1542, explorers representing Spain landed at San Diego Bay, California.



Jaques Cartier First European to travel inland in North America. Claimed Canada. João Rodrigues Cabrilho Portuguese explorer was the first European explorer to navigate the coast of present day California in the United States.



The Italian Emigrant by Angelo Tommasi



In preunitary Italy the migratory movement was above all European since the Napoleonic wars: isolated colonies of Italians in the Mediterranean basin formed themselves, all but of modest entities, between which, largest, settled down in France, it did not exceed the 80,000 individuals.



1840- Udine in red (accessories: Franca +LI) to Lione (France).



Imperforeted

Jean-Baptiste de Lully (Giovanni Battista Lulli) was an Italian-born, French composer who spent most of his life working in the court of Louis XIV.

Léon Gambetta was a French statesman. his father, a Genovese grocer who had married a Frenchwoman named Massabie.





After the conquest of independence, the United States became the "welcome center" especially for European, are more specifically, Italian political refugees, still under the yoke of a foreign presence.



Costantino Brumidi fled to America for political reasons in 1852. He is famous for having painted the Campidoglio in 1855.

Among the most famous emigrants in the pre-unification period is no doubt Antonio Meucci. Forced to flee to America after revolutionary uprising, he settled in New York in 1850 and opened up a small candle factory. In those years Meucci completed his idea of creating a first rudimentary telephone apparatus in 1854.



New York (5 cents) 1850, year of Meucci's arrival.



Meucci died a poor man in Staten Island, NY in 1889.



In the first half of 19th century there was the participation of Giuseppe Garibaldi to the wars for independence of Uruguay, and many Italian patriots in Uruguay were attracted to the ideas of the leader.

Montevideo to Ceva (Italy) . Per "Vap. Duchessa di Genova" Ssai Maritima 1. 15 maggio 1888



Among Meucci's workers, Giuseppe Garibaldi was also exiled in New York after the Roman Republic. Garibaldi worked with Meucci from 1850 until 1854.





December 9, 1880 - from New Orleans to Genoa (maltese cross cancel and matching New Orleans)



How were the Italians in the U.S. before 1880? Four thousand, concentrated in New York and New Orleans, but probably at least ten thousand. Were often noble or wealthy. Until the unification of Italy exiles were surrounded by a strong current of sympathy.

Genoa and Liguria anticipate the choices of direct migration to the Americas that will highlight the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Between 1833 and 1850 from the port of Genoa far 13,700 persons, immigrants "archaic" that often belong to classes "privileged" liberals were exiled and Mazzini, after failed uprisings.



Port of Genoa



San Bartolomeo Apostolo Society of New Orleans founded in 1879



1861- Marseille to Genoa par "Capitole" (Piroscafi postali francesi)



Many exiled repaired in France from Genoa, above all to Marseille, in order then to cross the ocean, towards the Americas.

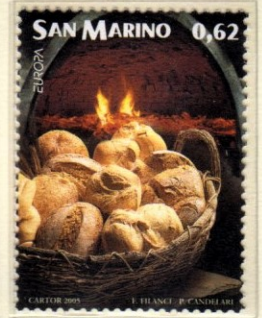
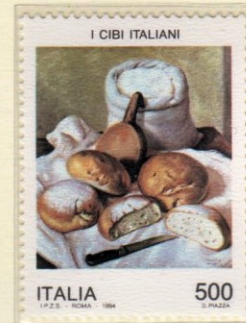


From 1861 to 1876 nominations of moderates and conservatives were made to the government of the new Kingdom of Italy, the so-called "Historical Right," whose task was to unify the institutions of the country. Among these, the most influential politically and intellectually were the Florentine Bettino Ricasoli and the Piedmontese Quintino Sella. The main economic goal of the Historical Right was to balance the state budget.



Postal Stationery: Vittorio Emanuele II (From Florence to Marseille 1876)

The Minister of Finance, the Piedmontese Quintino Sella, achieved this goal by taking severe fiscal action through the reimposition of the unpopular "Tassa sul macinato" or "Grain and cereal tax" (1869).



This tax worsened the condition of the poor farmers, and in the countryside rioting broke out for the "Tassa sulla farina" or "Flour tax."



14.7.1871 - Franking stamp of the Tax Office of the "Tassa sul macinato" of Ficarolo (in the province of Rovigo) for Castelnovo...



The era of the Right came to an end in 1876 with the resignation of the Prime Minister after losing majority in the same Parliament that refused to nationalize the newborn railway system. This signaled a Parliamentary revolution- because for the first time a head of state was removed from power not by his own doing, but rather by the Parliament. The king Vittorio Emanuele II accepted the resignation and gave the opposition the task of forming a new government.

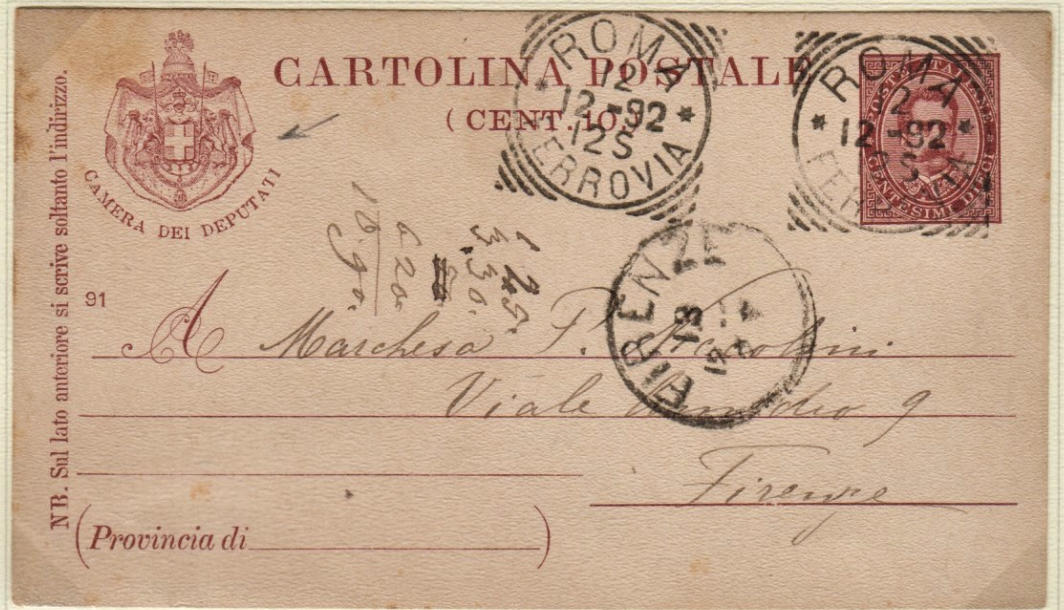
The era of the Historic Left began...



C. QUINDICI



The Italian railways were laboriously trying to connect to the European railways.



1892 Italy From Rome to Florence. Postcard stamped Chamber of Deputies.



1866 Milan Central Station- letter from Milan to Lyon (P.D ITALIE 4 LANSLEBOURG 4 rouge)



1 Lira: Coin of 1862



A serious agricultural crisis hit Italy due to the low price of American grain arriving in Europe.



Illiteracy was still very high

Through a cautious reform, the Left promised to reach a compromise between the workers, the artisans of the city and the elite farmers. They abolished the "Tassa sul macinato" and ratified the law on compulsory public primary education. Nevertheless, the reform came to a standstill almost immediately. The abolition of the "Tassa sul macinato" in 1880 did not lighten the fiscal load on the poor because other new taxes were levied on primary goods.



With the electoral reform of 1882, the Left succeeded in extending the electoral body from 600,000 to circa 2,000,000 Italians with the right to vote, giving political power to the lower middle class, workers, to wealthy farmers and small landowners.



"Il Quarto Stato" by Pellizza Da Volpedo... and Filippo Turati Italian sociologist and Socialist politician. founding of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI)



In 1892 the Partito dei Lavoratori Italiani (the socialist party) was founded.

From 1887 to 1896 work began to acclimate the state to new social and economic situations with the enactment of healthcare reform, the reform of local governments, and the reform of the penal code. The Government implemented a foreign policy similar to that of the great imperialist powers by conquering Eritrea. However, the defeat of the Italian army at Adua in 1896 halted Italian colonial expansion.



Camillo Prampolini or "Apostle of socialism." Founded the newspaper La Giustizia in 1886.



from Asmara to Rome December 29, 1905 "Colonia Eritrea"



Ernesto Teodoro Moneta Between 1867 and 1896 editor of the Milan democratic paper Il Secolo. Revolutionary soldier and later a pacifist and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 1907.

In August 1893 the Banca D'Italia or Bank of Italy was founded through the fusion of many banks. In 1926 it became the only institution authorized to issue paper currency.





Also the mechanical industry began to establish itself in the sectors of transportation (cars, trains) and machine tools, and the textile industry experienced a considerable development. Nevertheless, the economy remained extremely imbalanced between the industrialized and modern North and the underdeveloped and mainly agricultural South.

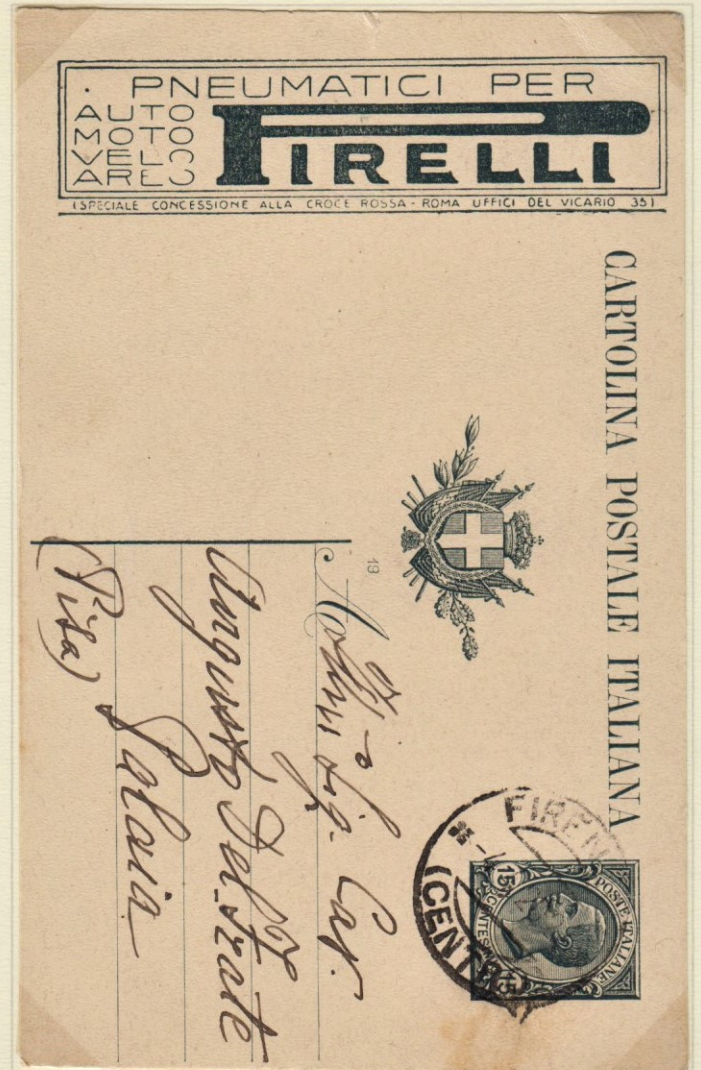


The great industries sprung up or were developed in the north. FIAT was founded in Turin in 1899. The textile industry established in 1836 by Gaetano Marzotto in the province in Vicenza developed considerably at the beginning of the twentieth century.



After 1890 an explosion of popular protest came about in Sicily by thousands of farmers motivated by the crisis that impoverished the economy of the island, resulting in a push for agricultural reform. The government ordered the military occupation of Sicily and condemned the union leaders.

In the last years of the century, in response to a new wave of protests, the government responded with a strong repression. The tension came to a head in May of 1898 in Milano, when the police fired upon a crowd demanding: **bread and work.**



The most influential Italian newspaper wrote about the story of Milano



Pirelli was founded in Milan by Giovanni Battista Pirelli in 1872, an engineer from Brianza.

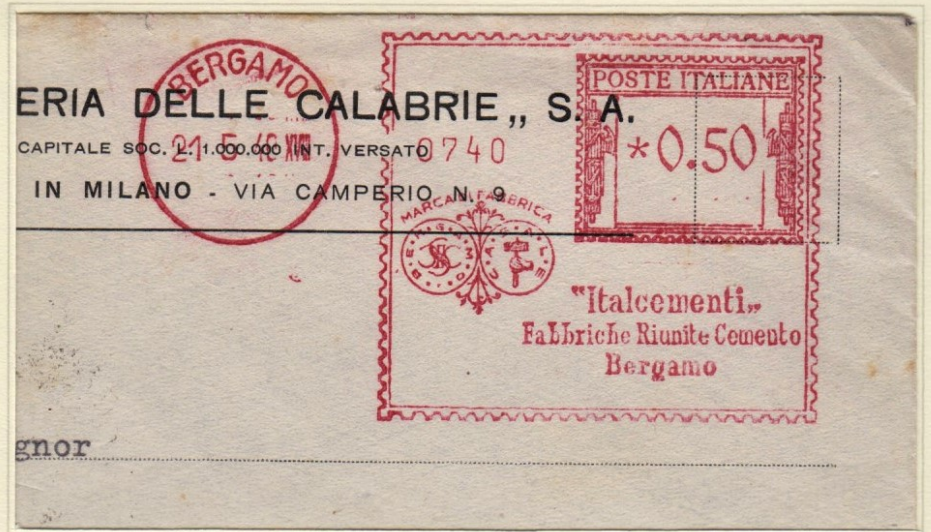
Advertising Postal Stationery of the Pirelli



After the Unification of Italy, industry was underdeveloped and at a disadvantage. The new kingdom had a large workforce but was lacking primary goods. The internal market was restricted and lacking stimulus since the Italian society was based mainly on agriculture, and an underdeveloped one at that. Mass emigration started becoming a national phenomenon.



However, a period of rapid industrialization began. The Worker Movement was established, and the economy made advances favored by the adoption of protectionist measures and by financing provided by the State and some important banks (one of the biggest institutions among these was the **(Banca Commerciale Italiana)**).



Italcementi founded in Bergamo, in 1864. Which produces cement, ready-mix concrete and construction



The first labor unions were instituted in 1891. The **CGIL** was officially founded in 1906.



Olivetti founded in 1908

Alfa Romeo founded in 1910



Industrialization found its strength in the iron and steel industry (the number of workers in this sector rose from 15,000 to 50,000 between 1902 and 1914).

Italy : iron industry



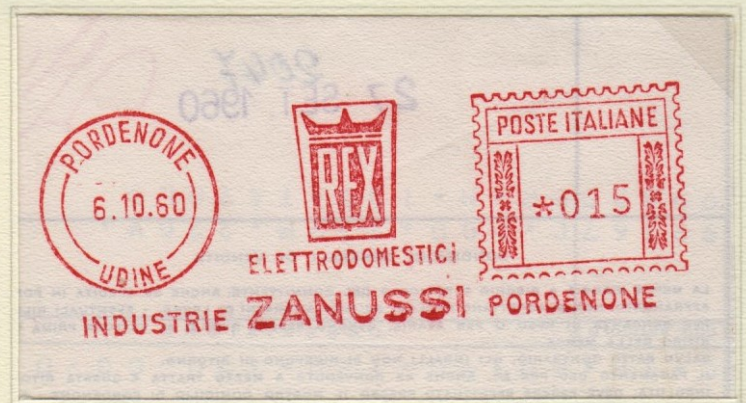
After 1896 Italy "boomed", more impressively than any other country in Europe in terms of growth rates. An example of this growth is Italy's foreign trade, which in the first half of the 1890s was at it's lowest point since 1870; but from 1896 to 1913, foreign trade went up from 2billion, 600million lire to 5billion 900million lire, a rise that was faster than Germany's.



Magneti Marelli was founded in 1919 as a joint-venture between Fiat and Ercole Marelli, and was named as F.I.M.M. - Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Marelli; the first plant was established near Milan.



Artvertising Postal Stationery of the "Ferrotaille" Italian Society for Materials Steelworkers and Rail.



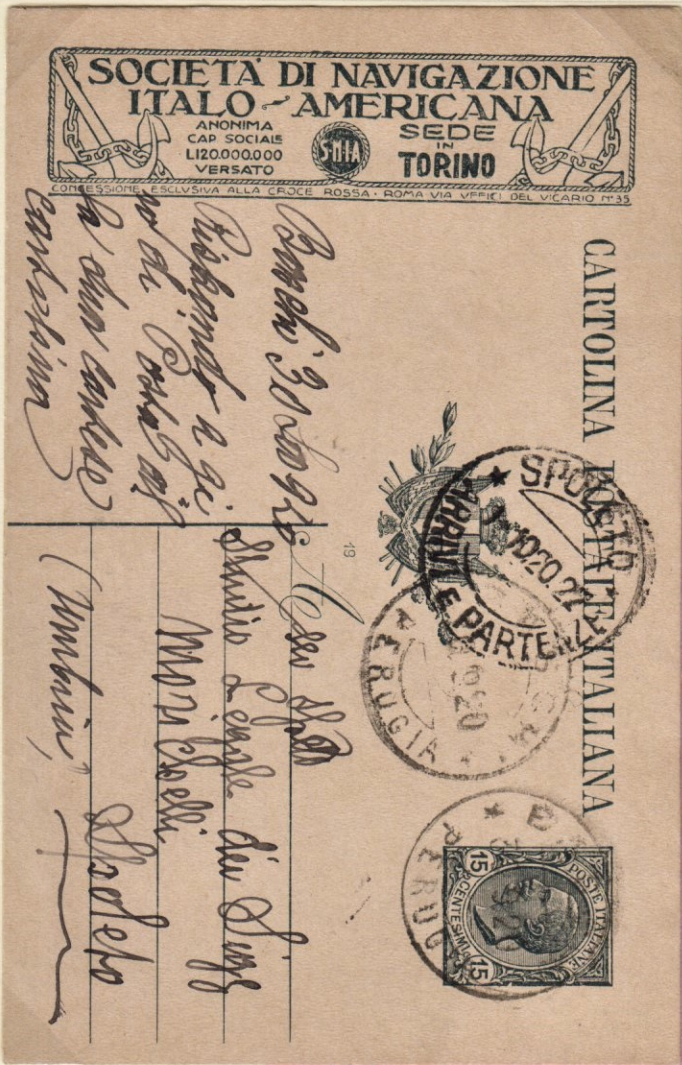
The **Zanussi Company** began as the small workshop of Antonio Zanussi in 1916.



Società Italiana Ernesto Breda, was an Italian mechanical manufacturing company founded by Ernesto Breda in Milan in 1886.



Even so, in Italy as elsewhere in Europe, electricity and steel were becoming the new locomotive of economic growth in these years of industrial take-off and the engineering sector grew with the new manufacturing industry.



Artvertising Postal Stationery of the SNIA

Until 1924 most Italian overseas cablegrams were transmitted over foreign cables. In that year **Italcable Servizi Cablografici** ordered just over 9000 nm of cable to provide service from Italy to South America via intermediate points.

Historically Italcable was founded on August 9, 1921 thanks to the initiative of Giovanni Carosio with the financial contribution of Italians emigrated to Argentina.

ono alcuna responsabilità in conseguenza del servizio della telegrafia.

The Società Di Navigazione Italo-Americana is an Italian firm located in Milan that manufacturers defence products, textiles, chemicals, perfumes, and corrugated paper among other products. SNIA was founded in Turin in 1917 as a shipbuilder and gradually diversified into other areas of manufacturing.

Italcable telegram to New York





The Italian situation at the beginning of 1900 was a difficult one. Italy found itself on the brink of having a reactionary government. The successful assassination of King Umberto I in 1900 made the situation even tenser.



1893- King Umberto I card money order

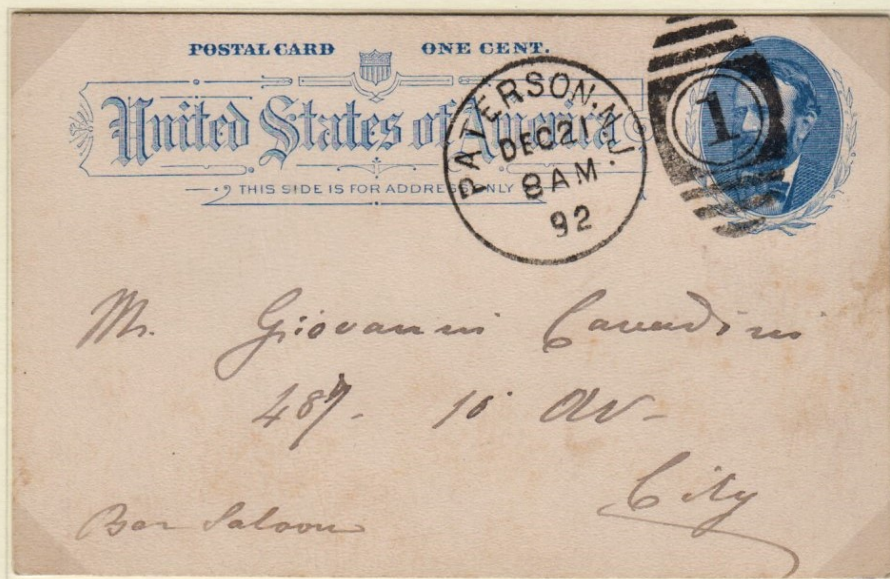


Umberto I was assassinated in Monza

Umberto I was killed on July 29 by an anarchist living in the suburbs of New York with Tuscan origins who came directly from the United States for this purpose.



Peterson became one of the landmarks of Italian emigration to the United States during the late 19th century. After a stay Gaetano Bresci, who is the anarchic hand that killed at Monza Re Umberto, left **Paterson**. →



Rome - Chamber of Deputies



The most prestigious politician in this period was Giovanni Giolitti. The years of his political influence (1896-1914) were decisive for the development of industry and economy of the country. As a matter of fact, the north had its industrial take off.....



In the early '900 the Italy, ruled by Giolitti, changed from an agricultural in industrialized country. This led to the formation of a large working class and an imbalance between North and South: the most advanced and industrialised North against the agricultural and retarded South.



Giuseppe Petrosino (Joe)
He was killed by the mafia in Palermo 1909.



Bernardino Verro (1866-1915) Sicilian syndicalist and politician. He was involved in the Fasci Siciliani (Sicilian Leagues) a popular movement of democratic and socialist inspiration in 1891-1894 and became the first socialist mayor of Corleone in 1914. He was killed by the Mafia.



They were years of the controversial "Southern question": trying to solve the problem with reforms but unfortunately its weren't implemented by Government. From here began a great migratory wave toward South America and especially the United States.



(1896- Argentina 3 Cent. Letter Card (Muestra)) La Boca is a neighborhood, or *barrio* of the Argentine capital, Buenos Aires. It retains a strong European flavour, with many of its early settlers being from the Italian city of Genoa



Industrialisation is accompanied by Italian habits change: taverns, dance halls, cinemas rises up and increased mass information.



Arnoldo Mondadori The company was founded in 1907



Giolitti ruled from 1900 to 1914 and his most important reform was the extension of the right to vote (universal male suffrage). In Italy the foreign policy aimed at the conquest of Libya, achieved in 1912 with the Treaty of Lausanne.



Tripolitania -franking stamp: "Corpo d'Armata 1912"



Vittorio Emanuele Orlando (1860-1952) was an Italian diplomat

Libia 1917 Tripoli d'Africa " 89° Reggimento Fanteria 2° Battaglione (Italian censors)



The Socialist Party opposed the colonial enterprise and after a series of misunderstandings, in 1914 Giolitti resigns himself. Meanwhile continued to hemorrhage of emigration became a cultural fact that find expression in our national literature by Giovanni Verga to Luigi Capuana.



There is hardly any data of the migratory movements of Italians abroad before 1860. After this date, the newborn Unified Italy started to evaluate the phenomenon of emigration of the Italian population abroad, regarding both the large number of emigrants that increased from year to year and its effect on the workforce. Italy was a powerless bystander.



April 29, 1862 – From Torino to Florence



Carducci first President



In 1889 the Dante Alighieri Society was established...to protect and spread the Italian language and cultura in the world... The Society Company and Benevolence Dante Alighieri was founded in the city of Santa Fe, by Italian immigrants, September 28, 1873.



The flow of migration increased and from 1869-1875 it was estimated that the average annual emigration was about 123,000 people. Subsequently, more accurate data emerged to exhibit an exodus...especially to... "L' America"....



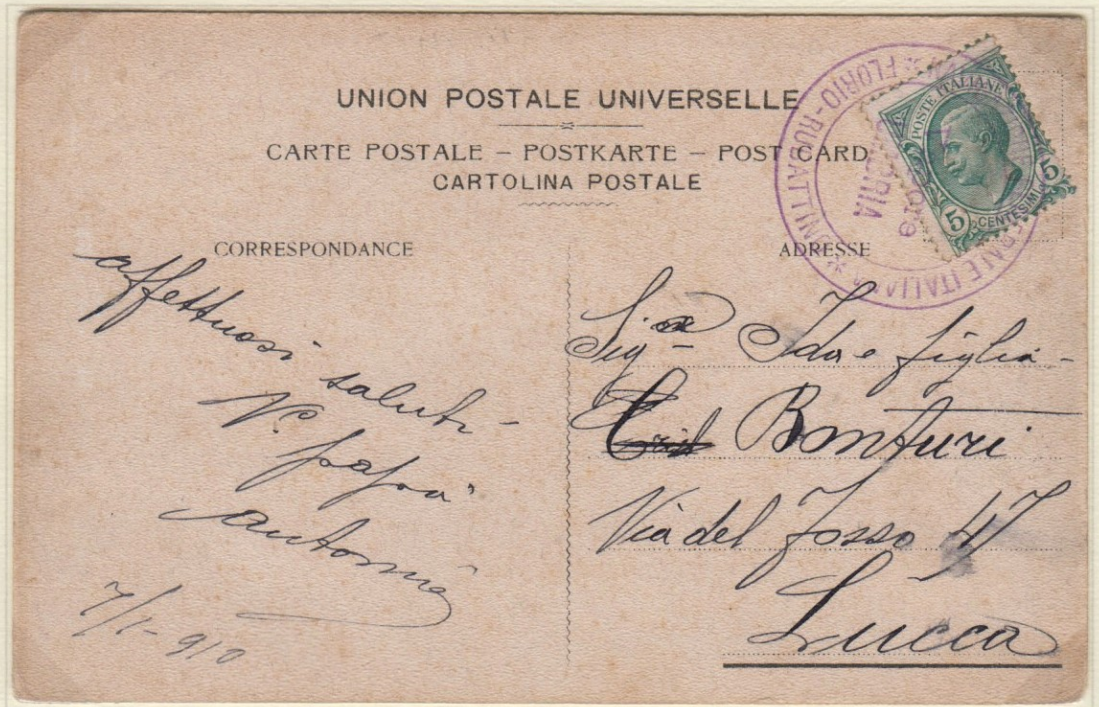
Franking stamp of "Comitato di sussidio per l'emigrazione di Firenze:" or "Aid committee for emigration from Florence:" From Florence to Modena, December 21, 1861 with tax markings.



The analysis and control of the migratory movement in this period were neglected. Only one law was enacted in December 1888 by the Parliament, which limited itself to ratifying almost exclusively behavioral laws. The situation improved and the abuses of power of speculators ceased only when an organic law on emigration was passed and a specific technical body was created for the application of this law.



Southern Italy continued to take shape as a colony of northern capitalism. It was this condition that heightened the migratory phenomenon in the southern provinces.



In 1881 the NGI (Navigazione Generale Italiana or General Italian Navigation) was founded from the fusion of the Florio of Palermo and Rubattino of Genoa companies with routes to North and South America.

1910 Vapore Umbria of NGI "Florio-Rubattino." Initially covered the route from Genoa to North America.



The Lloyd Sabaudo was formed in Turin in 1906 and began passenger service in 1907, expanding to link Italy to ports in Asia as well as North and South America. In 1932 it merged with several other Italian shipping lines to form the Italian Line.

Advertising Postal Stationery of the Lloyd Sabaudo.



Since 1887, due to the significant increase in labor supply in the U.S. market develops rapidly transoceanic migration, this results in a doubling of the overall annual average. Argentina and Brazil absorb most transoceanic migration in the first twenty years, we will quickly finish their primacy, due to the sudden increase in immigration in the United States, which took place towards the end of the century.



↓ "Argentina the favorite country for emigration"



France December 1919 Postal Route K n.5 which ran a feeder service Buenos Aires - Montevideo-Rio de Janeiro and return leaving Buenos Aires the 12th of each month.



Italians were leaving because they wanted a better life, they wanted a standard of living that Italy would never reach, started to escape from poverty. They were boys, with dreams and hopes, but also with a lot of responsibility for themselves and to their families.

ASSOCIAZIONE BELLUNESI NEL MONDO
I - 32100 BELLUNO - Via Cavour, 3
Tel. 0437941160 - Fax 0437941170

32100 BELLUNO
14.10.05

POSTE ITALIANE
00,45
N. 113672

Emigration "Bellunese", understood as permanent or relatively long duration, had as main goals as Brazil and Argentina.



At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the last century, no European country had as many emigrants as Italy. Some northern Italian emigrants headed for countries nearby such as France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. They were employed as manual laborers in building construction, roadwork, and the railways as well as in the mines and industries.



Any work was good in order to maintain a family...

Italy: "Europa" franking stamp for the armed forces.



Switzerland 1900 - Stationery : Zurich



France and Switzerland were the European countries that welcomed the most number of Italian emigrants.

Many sacrificed by sending large sums of money home, and after some years returned home. Some emigration was only seasonal. In autumn the farmers and mountain men of depressed areas emigrated to the nations beyond the Alps to work, returning home in the spring.



European destinations of Italian emigrants 1876-1976

France	4.117.394
Switzerland	3.989.813
Germany	2.452.587
Belgium	535.031
Great Britain	263.598
Others	1.188.135
Total	12.546.558



Port of Naples to Marseille "Col Vapore"(1867) – Ambulant train cancel ITALIE-AMB. LYON-MARS.

Since 1840 the train was the primary means of transportation of the masses to European mines in various countries due to Italy's lack of raw materials and a robust economy. Millions of people spread out over Europe in search of a better present and future.



When the huge Italian emigration of the 19th century began, only a few Italians moved to the German Empire under Prussian rule.



Italian immigrants were mostly laborers working in construction, the textile and steel industries and mines, while others were peasants employed in agriculture. Most of these workers, however, lived in Germany temporarily.



Munchen. kingdom Bavaria-Stationery 1908. From Munchen to Dresden.



Between 1876 and 1885 the main destination of the Italian emigrant was Central Europe. From 1885 until the years leading up to the First World War, emigrants started moving across the ocean. Emigration to the Americas was heavy during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth.



Great Britain received circa 300,000 Italian emigrants from 1876 to 1976.

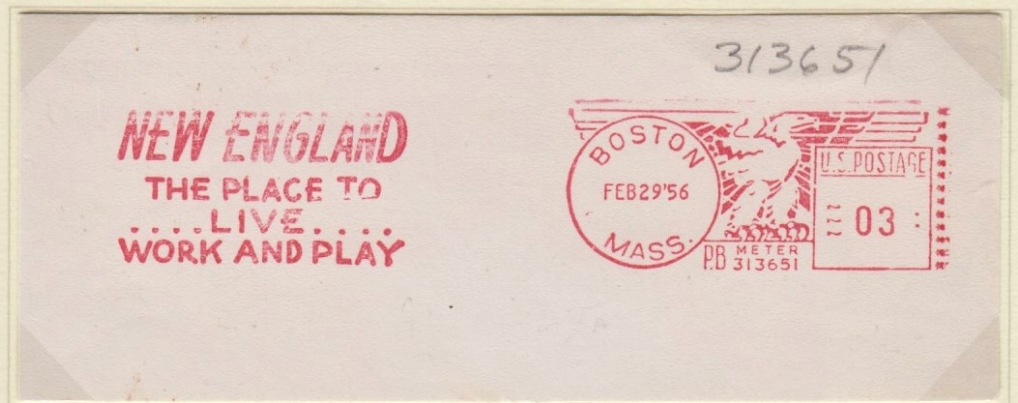
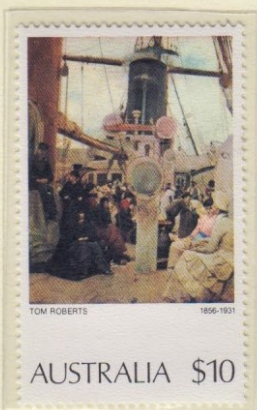


I was leaving one morning by steamship...*La porti un bacione a Firenze...* A song written and performed by Odoardo Spadaro ...



In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, almost 30 million Italians left Italy. Today, millions of Italian live all over the world.

March 7, 1880 from Buenos Aires to Genoa with steam "EUROPA" [?], which was a faster ship, took almost a month to make path (from Tommaso Pietranera & Sons Buenos Aires)



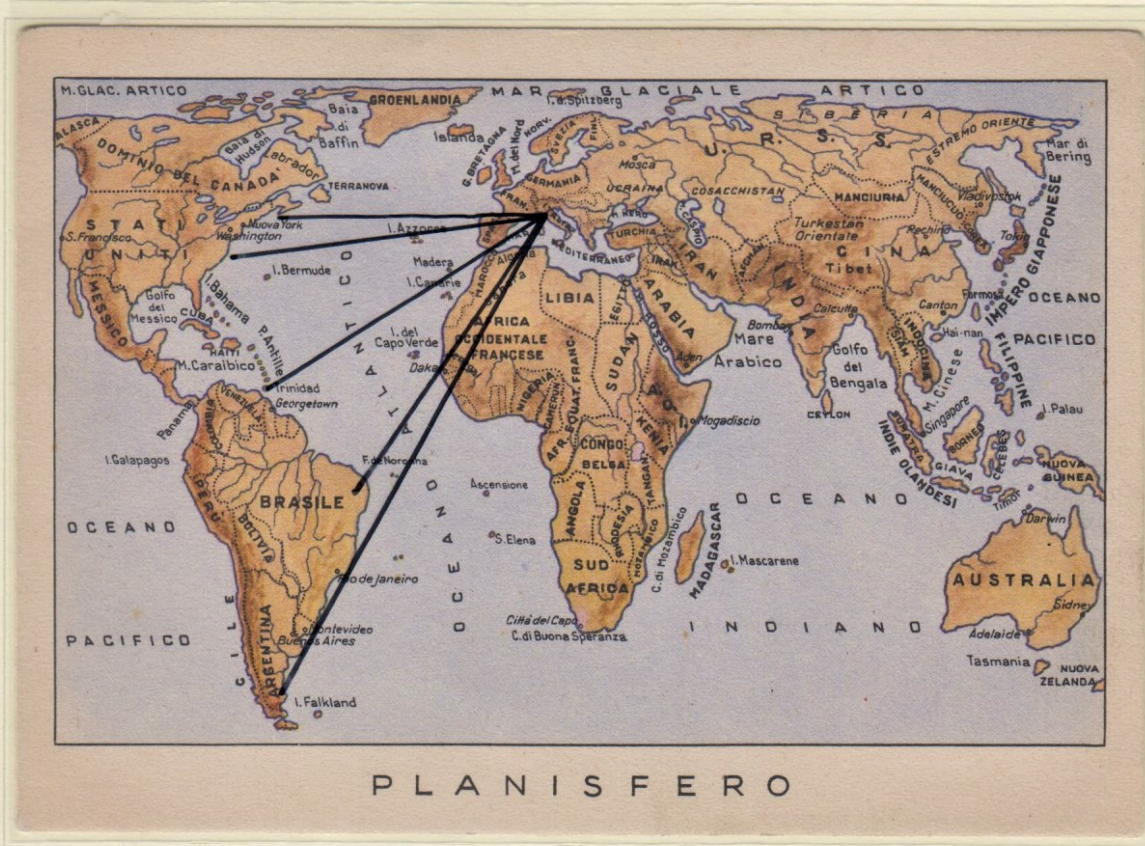
Italians arrived in Australia most prominently in the decades immediately following the Italian unification, and they and their descendants have had a significant impact on the culture, society and economy of Australia. Italian emigration to the US slowed down in the 1960's after the miraculous Italian economic boom.



Due to the considerable increase in job opportunities in the American market starting around 1887, a sharp increase in transoceanic emigration developed thereby doubling the number of emigrants to 269,000 (from 1887 to 1900). Argentina and Brazil absorbed most of the transoceanic emigration. However, in the first twenty years after the turn of the century, they lost first place to the United States.



the Hotel de Inmigrantes that hosted the arrival of emigrants under construction in 1906 in Buenos Aires.



Italy franking stamp for the armed forces

A map with the main destinations of emigration ships.

More than 3 million Italians headed to the United States of America from 1901 to 1913, compared to the 951,000 who went to Argentina and 393,000 to Brazil. The high salaries offered by the North American market and the large industry attracted the flow of Italian emigration to the United States.





As a consequence of emigration overseas, there was an incredible flow of money sent back home to the country of origin. The flow of such a great quantity of money from abroad made mass emigration an important resource for the Italian economy allowing the country to buy primary goods and to pay off international debts.



Italy 1923 - Artvertising Postal Stationery- The Banca Italiana di Sconto (IBS) Italian bank active in the years of the First World War. In fact born in 1914, in part thanks to the French capital.



The U.S. dollar was created by the Constitution and defined by the Coinage Act of 1792.



Venezuelan correspondence from Bogota to Como dated March 25, 1895. Octagonal stamp "LIGNE D Pasquebot Français N.3" of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.



The flow of migration to Venezuela occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century thanks to the encouragement of the Venezuelan government that offered large prizes to the adventurers.



At the beginning of the great emigration the state was almost absolutely absent; Some "Police" disposition, but no control over the flows and transport systems, no aid in the immigration lands; In this anarchy began to command the private "agents of emigration", they were real "merchants of human flesh". Their activity was legalized with the first emigration Law on 1888.



The port of Genoa. The main Italian naval port of emigration. Steamer Sicily "Italian General Navigation". It was used in the Genoa - Naples - New York route and then on the routes of South America. **For Montevideo 7.3.1909..**



In this background the pioneers of ecclesial action take import, starting from the work of the missionaries sent by San Giovanni Bosco in Latin America. But the great protagonists of this great work were Francesca Saverio Cabrini, founder of a special Institute of nuns for the assistance to the Italians in the Americas. Giovanni Battista Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza.

1839 - 1905
HOMENAJE AL BEATO
JUAN BAUTISTA SCALABRINI

humilitas



Argentina
Stationery-
Giovann Battista
Scalabrini



The first task of these pioneers was to ensure that these Catholic migrants had a minimum of religious assistance and therefore to set up their national parishes, missions, pastoral centres, and flying missions in reason to reach as many as possible. These "religious" initiatives were inseparably linked to the welfare and promotional ones. These initiatives concerned education, health, legal defence and often the civil organization of these communities. These communities settled in almost completely uninhabited areas.



Francesca Maria Rubatto

(Carmagnola 1844 – Montevideo 1905). She was the founder of the Capuchin Sisters of Mother Rubatto. Most of her work was done in Uruguay.

City of Vatican -Stationery

Jose Mario Pantaleo- was born in Pistoia. His first destination in Argentina was the province of Santa Fe. He would be the vicar of the church San Pedro in Casilda; a year later he would be reallocated to the church of la Guardia in Rosario and then to the small town of Aceval.

“YA FALTA POCO, Y CUANDO ME HAYA IDO SOBREVENDRÁ UN GRAN SILENCIO. SE SENTIRÁN SOLOS. PERO LUEGO ALGUNOS COMENZARÁN A VOLVER Y OTROS NUEVOS SE IRÁN SUMANDO DE A POCO. EN UN PERÍODO CORTO AQUÍ ESTARÁN MILES, CON USTEDES, CONMIGO...”

Ya falta poco cuando me ido sobreve, un gran sil. Se sentirin solos...alguno comenzaron a o

PADRE MARIO PANTALEO

CORREO ARGENTINO

Argentina- Stationery: Padre Mario Pantaleo

Later, in Italy the church solicited and organized the intervention of the diocesan clergy. Similar participation, with the necessary adaptations due to the changed social conditions, is continued also in the later stages of emigration and still continues in our days in a consistent and effective way



After Pio IX request, Don Giovanni Bosco's salesians, intervenes among Buenos Aires italians. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Salesians assisted the compatriots in almost all of Latin America and in the United States.



Vatican City 1936 World Catholic Press Exhibition. 30.6.1936 From City of Vatican to Lund (Sweden) 25 cent. effigy of Don Bosco



Italian immigration was the first to reach Argentina massively. In 1887, Italians constituted 60.4% of immigration. **Port of Buenos Aires.**

On November 25, 1887 Leone XIII presented the project to the overseas bishops (Quam Aerumnosa, 1888). Initially, a five-year period experiment is expected, aimed at the United States and Brazil, but in that period the pontiff and the Curia realize the inevitable need to pay more attention to migration (Rerum Novarum, 1891).



Rerum novarum is an encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII on 15 May 1891. It was an open letter, passed to all Catholic Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops and bishops that addressed the condition of the working classes.



Fundamental was the help of the female congregations, the number of female congregations that follow the Italians in schools and hospitals is endless.



Maria Eufrosina Iaconis of Castelsilano, emigrated to Argentina and founded the Congregation of the Daughters of the Immaculate Conception in Buenos Aires.



Imperforate, **président Harding** signed the first Immigration Act.



Giovanni Battista Scalabrini he was the founder of both the Missionaries of Saint Charles and the Mission Sisters of Saint Charles.

In the 1920s the structures and the commitment of Italian religious and religious abroad guarantee a good network of assistance; However, the changed internal and international political situation requires new adjustments. The biggest part of the pre-war period efforts period was aimed at the Americas, but these (especially the US) close the doors to the emigrants, who will head to Europe.



The death of Don Bosco in 1888 did not slow the Society's growth. By 1911 the Salesians were established throughout the world, including Colombia, Venezuela and the United States.



Italy- "Europa" franking stamp for the armed forces



"Human tonnage." That was the name given to the loads of human emigrants. Approximately 90% of the first wave of emigrants was illiterate, and upon their arrival they were immediately singled out and given the infamous and humiliating "Red Passport," which was the authentic symbol of the emigrant, placing them in the category of unskilled laborer. It cost two liras that increased to eight after just after a few years.



Port of Montevideo (Uruguay)

(1865) From Genoa to Lucca. Port Office



The emigration agents and sub-agents scoured even the most remote corners of Italy to recruit emigrants to fill the ships beyond their capacity, motivated by compensation for every recruited emigrant provided by the destination countries as well as the navigation companies.

BUSTA-LETTERA-POSTALE
 A FAVORE DELLA FEDERAZIONE DEI COMITATI D'ASSISTENZA
 AI MILITARI CIECHI - STORPI - MUTILATI

Per speciale concessione governativa si vende CENT. 5 IN MENO del valore nominale del francobollo applicato che non ha corso se usato per'altra corrispondenza (R. D. del 29-X-1920)

SOCIETÀ NAZIONALE DI NAVIGAZIONE
 SEDE IN GENOVA - CAPIT. VERSATO: L. 150.000.000
 PIAZZA DELLA ZECCA 6
 Servizi Celeri Regolari Merci

LINEA CENTRO AMERICA E PACIFICO
 NORD E SUD AMERICA - INGHILTERRA
 CALCUTTA
 CUBA
 E GOLFO MESSICO

MITTENTE

A

STAB. L.SALOMONE-ROMA

1. SERIE - PIEMONTE




Before boarding the ship, the passengers were washed and disinfected along with their luggage. They were also visited by a doctor, for the naval companies were fined \$100 for every emigrant refused entry to the United States.

Società Nazionale di Navigazione Genova "BLP: Busta Lettera Postale". Post Office experiment of the 1920s to sell Advertising on Postal Stationery.



Since 1886, a tight relationship was established between Hamburg and Genoa thanks to Hapag (Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft) Company. With the intention of getting into the Italian emigrant business, the Germany navigation company inaugurated a shipping line between Genoa and La Plata. In those years the Germans were a steady presence in the Superba.



Deutsche Steamer Aller 1886



Deutsche Steamer Columbus 1923



During the second half of the 19th century, Hamburg became Central Europe's main hub for transatlantic passenger and freight travel, and from 1871 onward it was Germany's principal port of trade. In her time the Hamburg America Line was the largest shipping company in the world.



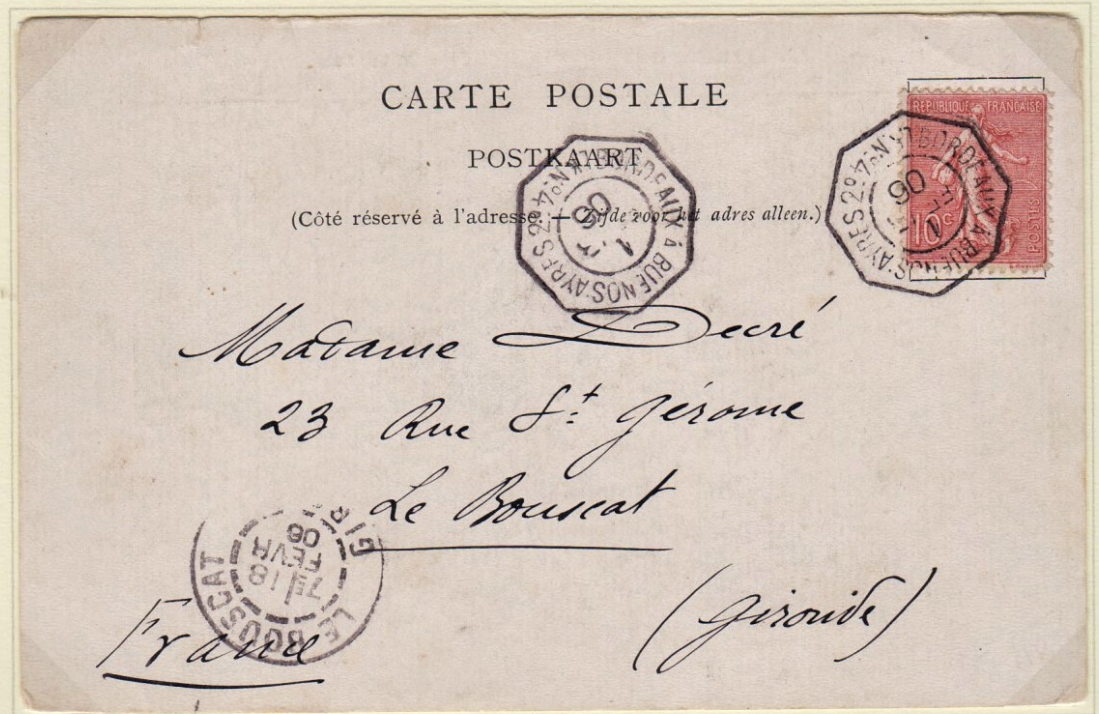
The presence of the German marines in the Ligurian capital contributed to improvements in the training of the high officers of the Italian Merchant Marine as well as the conditions of emigrant transportation.



During the nineteenth century, many Italian emigrants left for New York, but also for South America from the French ports of Le Havre and Bordeaux, the reason being that the prices were cheaper and the line leaving Genoa was longer and had many stops along the way. The trip cost about 360 liras and sometimes included a travel guide to take them through Switzerland to the French port.



Emigrants leaving in a train passing through Switzerland...



February 1906- France: Postal route n.4 Bordeaux - Buenos Aires

During the boarding of the French ships, the emigrants were divided with men on one side and women and children on another. They were placed in third class in the steerage. Throughout the crossing they were not allowed to leave this area or come up to the deck that was reserved for the wealthy passengers.



Le Havre "Compagnia di Navigazione Transatlantique": correspondence for New York. Cancellation of the Navigation LE HAVRE NEW YORK A of June 17, 1923.



Port of Naples October 1893- From Naples to Trapani.



When mass emigration moved south, Naples became one of the main Italian ports. From the 1890's many more ships left Naples for America than from the other Italian ports.



Naples



From Port of Palermo 17.5.1878- to Napoli



The port of Palermo, where many companies were docked before the transoceanic voyage..



In 1900, investments in the European navigation lines had reached an all-time high: 118,000,000 dollars. They were very profitable investments. The price of tickets cost anywhere on average from about 150 liras up to 190 liras for the best ships, a sum equivalent to 100 working days of a farmhand in 1904.



Lloyd Triestino navigation. Born in 1836 as a branch of the Austrian "Osterreichischer Lloyd-Lloyd" under the Hapsburg Empire and is one of the oldest Navigation Companies in the world.



Navigazione Generale Italiana (NGI). With its base in Genoa - "BLP: Busta Lettera Postale". Post Office experiment of the 1920s to sell Advertising on Postal Stationery.



Steamerboat Deutschland 1900



Nevertheless, the poor continued to embark towards the Ocean and the migratory flow became a big business for the navigation companies...

Home children



The navigation companies that transported emigrants, especially to the United States, had their agents spread out all over Italy. The companies had a great interest in spreading the myth of America. Millions of Europeans who travelled across the ocean in just a few decades quickly generated high profits for both large and small navigation companies.



Italia Società di Navigazione a Vapore. Was founded in Genoa in 1903. The Steamship "Toscana" built 1900. 1917 sold Transadriatica

1902- Cancelled ship cover steamship Toscana to Genoa.

Even the port of Livorno was involved in the history of Italian emigration, transporting many Tuscans and North-Eastern Italians across the ocean.



Port of Livorno 1866 "paquebot"



According to a piece written by **Francesco Saverio Nitti** on "La riforma sociale" or "Social Reform" of 1909, there were 34 emigration agencies, but "mushroom parasites" were popping up around them, and the number of "manpower" panders from 5,172 in 1892 to 7,169 in 1909.





By 1910, most of the maritime lines had substituted the holds with Third Class cabins in their new ships. The enormous dormitories were substituted with cabins with 4 or 6 beds. The meals were served in dining rooms on long tables.

Advertising telegram for the Italian maritime lines:

ITALIA
società di Navigazione

COSULICH
di Trieste

LLOYD
TRIESTINO

All three companies operated on the North and South American routes

TELEGRAMMA

li recapito - Rimesso al fattorino ad ore
 è dovuto al fattorino pel recapito. Il latore rimette una stampa quando è incaricato di una riscossione.

Mod. 30 - Telegr. 1936 - XIV €

INDICAZIONI DI URGENZA

A
NO
afia
to

Bollo
Ufficio
337
MELLINO

Ricevente

PROVENIENZA	N. C. M.	PAROLE	DATA DEL		VIA E INDICAZIONI EVENTUALI D'UFFICIO
			Giorno e mese	Ore e minuti	
Vulturno	129	41	8	17, 30	

refare visto circa approssimativa
 za et esistente nel 1936 esclusi
 e dovute per nessun espediente
 tutto per infanzia vecchio insubli
 Prof. Carlo Combarini

Ort. 311 - 219.880 - X - Stab. Vallecchi - Firenze - Copie 5 (cont. VIII. 400.000).

LINEE ITALIANE PER TUTTO IL MONDO
ITALIA
COSULICH
LLOYD TRIESTINO

The travel conditions varied but even in the best conditions, travelling in the steerage meant poor ventilation, tight spaces, no privacy and noise. For many Italians the voyage to the Americas was also their first contact with the sea. The storms and seasickness made the trip worse for many of them.



Unfortunately, there were many shipwrecks and sinkages of the emigrant ships. The famous covers of the "Domenica del Corriere" drawn by Achille Beltrame.

Then the arrival in New York...but the worst is not yet over...



The steamship Regina Elena was built in 1907 by the Navigazione Generale Italiana. It could hold 1,100 in Third Class. It was meant to service the Genoa-Naples-New York line, alternating with the Genoa-South American line.



RMS Queen Mary is a ocean liner that sailed primarily in the North Atlantic Ocean from 1936 for the Cunard Line (known as Cunard-White Star when the vessel entered service).

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Regina Elena dated July 21, 1915.

Of great importance will be the invention of radio. The company Radio Maritime (born in 1927) then became **Italo Radio** was the company that ran the telegraph service via radio from Italy to ships at sea.

Advertising telegram Of Italo Radio



The steamship Duca d'Aosta was launched September 29, 1908 and able to transport 66 passengers in First Class, 122 in Second Class, and 1740 in Third Class. It made its inaugural voyage on November 9, 1909 on the Genoa-Naples-New York line.

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Duca d'Aosta for Buenos Aires dated May 14, 1914.



The steamship Principe di Udine transported 125 passengers in First Class and 1,950 in Third. Launched in 1907, it serviced the Genoa-Naples-Palermo-Buenos Aires route.



RMS Mauretania was an ocean liner built for the British Cunard Line, and launched on 1906..



Postcard of the Principe di Udine cancelled with the purple stamp "Piroscapo postale italiano Principe di Udine 20.2.1919" or "Italian Steamship Post Principe di Udine dated February 20, 1919" penned...stamped aboard before arriving in Santos (Brazil).



Postal stationery with the stamp of the steamship Giulio Cesare of the Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattini and Lloyd. It could carry 2,373 passengers, of which 1,824 in Third Class. In 1922 it was delivered to the NGI and in May of the same year was put into service on the Genoa-Naples-South America route.



cancelled dated April 24, 1920 of the Italian Steamship Post Tommaso di Savoia

The steamship Tommaso di Savoia was built in 1907. It could carry 150 passengers in First Class and 1,700 in Third Class. It was put on the Genoa-New York and Genoa-South America routes.



Stationery: From Brazil to Rome on April 1, 1922 with the Steamship Re Vittorio, (built 1907 for NGI) leaving from Rio de Janeiro.



Unfortunately, there were also major tragedies at sea during the trips, especially on the way to South America. An example is the sinking of the steamship Maria Mafalda Di Savoia sunk in 1927 near the Brazilian coast.



Departing from Genoa on October 11th, 1927, with 1259 people on board, she navigates off the Brazilian coast, when on the 25th, one of its propellers breaks, creating an important leak. The ship sinks five hours later. The wreck costs the life of 314 persons.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Principessa Mafalda for Gravedona in the Province of Como dated dec. 05, 1919.



The Italia Genova was started on January 1, 1937, coming from Italia Flotte Riunite (United Fleets Italy), when the Italian government encouraged the merger of Genoa-based Navigazione Generale Italiana (NGI), Turin-based Lloyd Sabaud, and Trieste-based Cosulich STN, which was previously an Austro-Hungarian company.



GENOVA — Ponte dei Mille e Stazione Marittima.

Postal stationery - Port of Genoa

CARTOLINA POSTALE



MS Augustus was a combined ocean liner and cruise ship built in 1927 for Navigazione Generale Italiana. The ship was later transferred to the new Italian Line after the merger of Navigazione Generale Italiana. On August 28, 1928 he made his first trip to Genoa - Naples - New York.



1938 Cancelled of the steamship Augustus



The SS Conte Grande was a Lloyd Sabaudo Line ocean liner built in 1927 by Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino in Trieste, Italy, to service the transatlantic passenger line between Genoa, Italy, and New York City. Launched on 29 June 1927, her maiden voyage was from Genoa to Naples to New York City, which occurred on 13 April 1928. In 1932, after acquisition by the Italian Line, she was transferred to the South America service but was laid up in Santos, Brazil in 1940.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Agency "Conte Grande" dated 1939.



Unione Austriaca di Navigazione was founded in Trieste in 1903 by Fratelli Cosulich. Operating as the Austro-American Line, ships of the company carried passengers from Trieste to Messina, Naples, Palermo, and New York. Service to South American ports. In 1937 ITALIA was liquidated and replaced by Italia Societa Anonima di Navigazione which absorbed the Cosulich Line.

Steamship Saturnia Cosulich Line

The MS Vulcania was built by Cantiere Navale Triestino, Monfalcone, Italy in 1926 for the Cosulich Line. Launched on 18/12/1926, she sailed from Trieste on her maiden voyage to Patras, Naples and New York on 19/12/1928.

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Agency "Motonave Vulcania" dated 1930





Mass emigration to Argentina was promoted as a political project with the intent to "populate the desert" of the newborn Republic... Between 1871 and 1930 the Italians who arrived in Argentina made up on average 43% of the immigrant population. Argentina alone received about 11.5% of the entire Italian emigration between 1876 and 1976...



... of the 663,864 inhabitants of Buenos Aires in 1895, a good 181,361 were Italians. The population was poor, but the Italians occupied the best positions: Italians made up 80% of the merchants and 70% of the workers.



The flow of Italians to Argentina started especially in the period between the turn of the century and the First World War. Initially, these emigrants came from Liguria and North Italy departing from the port of Genoa.



Stationery 1899- From Buenos Aires to Parma



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship "Conte Rosso" to Genoa for Argentina dated April 18, 1928.

From the port of Genoa sail fewer ships of emigrants to the Argentina.

Genova - 18-4-28



In a census taken in 1914, the Italians in Argentina were the largest community, totaling 930,000 or 12% of the total population.



The Flag of Argentina

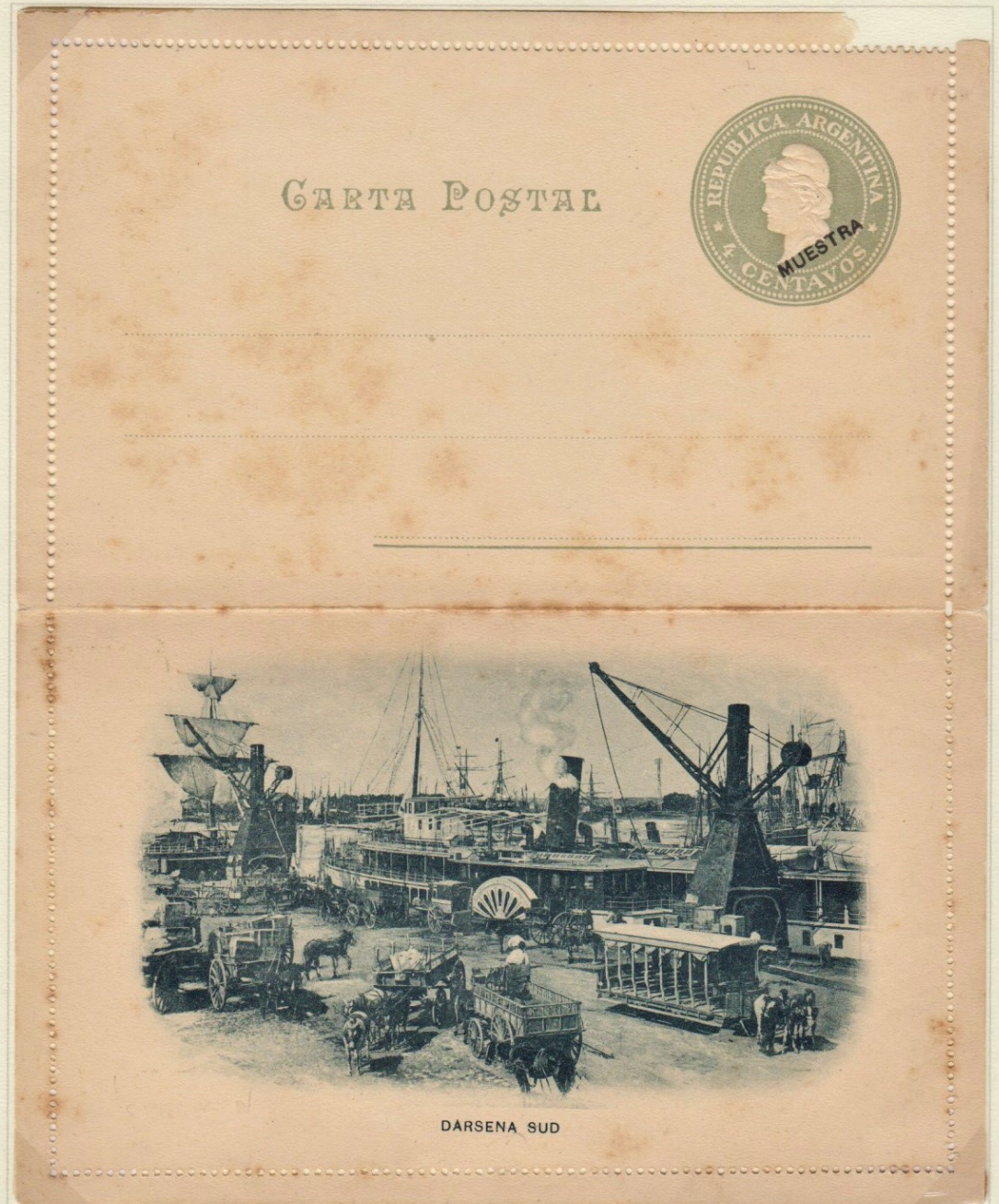
Stationery From Buenos Aires to Milan "Boca del Riachuelo" In 1829 the presence of Genoese sailors was reported in that part of Buenos Aires that was to become the la Boca del Riachuelo neighborhood.



L'Hotel de Inmigrantes in 1889

The sustained increase of arrivals forced the State Government of Buenos Aires in 1854 to institute a commission for emigration that promoted the opening of the first welcoming center for immigrants that can be considered a precursor to the future Hotel de Inmigrantes.

Stationery "Specimen" Port of Buenos Aires Darsena sud





Buenos Aires aprile 24 1906

Carissimo fratello Egidio

The choice to move was almost always driven by the letters of relatives who preceded them. In this case we have the brother who went to Argentina. He invites his family to follow him....

Ho ric
ssima cat
l'ottimo
qui ti tra
famiglia

Da tanto
sperando q
sol quel
pronto, p
sospetava

Dunque
con un b

Además del valor del timbre se cobrará un centavo por el sobre (Art. 16. Ley de Tarifas)



Signor

Egidio Bonifacio

Ranzo - (Porto Maurizio)

Fermo in Posta

Genova
Italia

Stationery April 1906 from Buenos Aires to Genoa

TARJETA POSTAL

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA



(ESCRIBASE AL DORSO)



Edmondo De Amicis, besides the famous "Cuore" or "Heart," is the author of a harrowing story of the conditions of Italian emigrants who travelled to Latin America: "Sull'Oceano" or "On the Ocean" in 1889.

Stationery



The migratory flow overlapping the nineteenth and twentieth century's established a strong social and cultural bond between Argentina and Italy that has never wavered. Some scholars have noted how the Italian community in Argentina at the end of the 1800's had never organized a true lobby bringing together the Italian societies for purpose of defending their own interests and acting as a spokesperson for their needs.



From the geographic point of view, the Italians settled in the regions of Rio de la Plata, Santa Fe, Cordoba and then later to Buenos Aires, where in 1895 almost a third of the population was Italian.



(ESCRIBASE AL DORSO)

After 1909, the mass Spanish immigration eclipsed the Italian immigration that further declined during the Second World War. After the war there was a sudden increase, which ultimately receded again to low numbers throughout the years of the Italian "miraculous economy."



Julieta Lanteri, political and medical Argentine, is born with the name of Giuletta in 1873 to Briga Marittima, in the high val Roia from father tendasco and mother brigasca. Its family emigrates in Argentine when it had 2 years.

POBLACION Y SUPERFICIE

	Habitantes (miles)
Capital Federal	2.26
Buenos Aires	3.32
Santa Fé	1.45
Entre Rios	68
Corrientes	48
Córdoba	1.18
San Luis	18
Santiago del Estero	44
Tucumán	50
Mendoza	47
San Juan	19
La Rioja	10
Catamarca	14
Salta	19
Jujuy	10
Territorios Nacionales e Islas Australes	62

Población Extranjera (miles)

Italianos	929,9	Ingleses	27,7
Espanoles	829,7	Alemanes	27,0
Amer. del Sur	204,8	Belgas	4,9
Franceses	79,5	Amer. del Norte	3,5
Austriacos	38,1	Otras naciones	212,9

Aptitud de las tierras

Para cereales	80 millones de hectáreas
" agricultura y ganadería	109 " " "
Montes y bosques	50 " " "

Capacidad para 250 millones de habitantes

Temperatura

Media En verano:	Norte 26°, Centro 23°, Sud 10°.
" invierno:	" 15° " 10° " 3°.
Lluvia " verano:	" 580 mm. " 300 mm., 100 mm.
Media " invierno:	" 200 " " 250 " " 150 "

TARJETA POSTAL



Stationery: "promised land" SPECIMEN. Back- Italian in Argentina between 1932 and 1938.



Rosario is the largest city in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina. It is located 300 km northwest of Buenos Aires, on the western shore of the Paraná River and has 1,159,004 residents. It is the third largest city in Argentina by its population because of the growing and important metropolitan area. It also retains neoclassical architecture in some residences, houses and public buildings.

Rosario 2007 - Philatelic Exhibition on "Italian Emigration"



Stationery- "Italian chambers of Commerce of Rosario"



The Italians with their "important industrial and commercial companies" contributed to the progress of the town of Rosario known as the "city of the Italian-Argentine"



Port of Rosario



Quirino Cristiani animation director and cartoonist, was born on July 2, 1896, in Santa Giuletta, (Pavia) Italy. His family moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1900.



Stationery "Specimen" - Street of Santa Fé

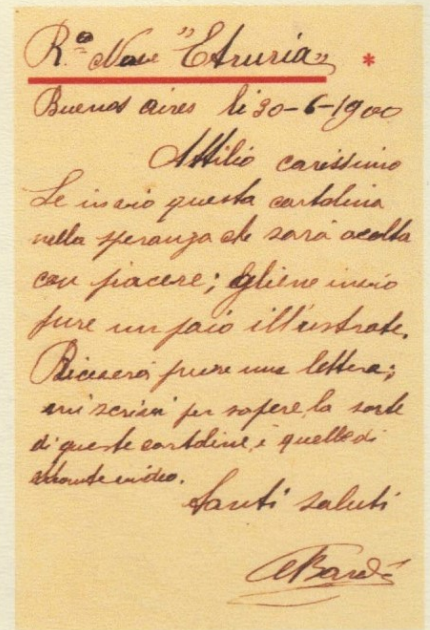
The province of Santa Fé is located in the north-east of the country. Rosario and Santa Fe, the highest towns in the province, were mostly built by Italian architects and engineers who were inspired in design and build some of the most representative buildings of the two city models and stylistic forms of their own homeland.



Santiago del Estero the capital of Santiago del Estero Province in northern Argentina: "Feria Italiana"



Enrique Carlos Alberto Mosconi, who is best known as the pioneer and organizer of petroleum surveyance and exploitation in Argentina. Mosconi was born in Buenos Aires to Enrico Mosconi, an Italian engineer hired to build railroads.



Stationery 1900 from Buenos Aires to Castelnuovo Magra. Puerto Madero: The New Port of Buenos Aires was completed in 1926. *The postcard was transported aboard the Royal Ship "Etruria", which at that time was on a mission in Latin America.

1896- Argentina 4 Cent Letter-Card

Cerveceria Quilmes, is an Argentine Brewery, founded in 1888 in Quilmes Buenos Aires Province, by Otto Bomberg, an German Immigrant. Italian immigrants also worked in the factory.



CERVECERIA ARGENTINA QUILMES - PROV. DE BUENOS AIRES, R. A.



Manuel Belgrano
 (1770 -1820)
 economist, lawyer,
 politician, and created
 the Flag of Argentina.
 He is regarded as one
 of the main
 Libertadores of the
 country. His father
 Domenico was Liguri



Stationery 1901
Statue of General
Manuel Belgrano



Mother **Eufrosia Iaconis** build in Buenos Aires at the end of the nineteenth century a religious congregation. is buried in Buenos Aires.



Christian Gabriel Pérez
 Belgrano 1202 - CPA: B6700DMP
 Lujan - Bs. As. - ARGENTINA

Guido Jacobacci,
 an engineer
 from Parma,
 was the leader
 of the project of
 construction of
 the railway
 "Expreso
 Patagonia "on
 which work
 began in 1922.

Stationery





Between 1884 and 1939 more than 4 million people entered Brazil. The Italians made up the biggest immigrant group, surpassing even the Portuguese. The first wave of immigrants, mostly from the Veneto Region, settled in the South regions, in Santa Catarina. The Italians who followed were mostly farmers and settled in the San Paulo region, following the development of the coffee plantations and working as farmhands.

PAQUEBOT
from Brasil
(Italian coffee exporters) to Napoli
27.5.1917.
Send with Tommaso di Savoia steamship to Genova.



The great migratory flow towards Brazil brought about the rise of many maritime companies also because many coffee producers bought tickets to encourage emigration.



"Cirio" Brazilian coffee
From Napoli to Dire Dawa
(2.12.1937)



Most of the Italian immigrants to Brazil came from Northern Italy; however, they were not distributed homogeneously along the extensive Brazilian regions. In the state of São Paulo, the Italian community was more diverse including a large number of people from the South and from the Center of Italy. Even today, 42% of the Italians in Brazil came from the Northern regions.



1908 From Santos to Genoa. Postcard send with Toscana steamship post

In the first decades, the vast majority of the immigrants came from the North. Since Southern Brazil received most of the early settlers, the vast majority of the immigrants in this region came from the extreme North of Italy, mainly from Veneto and particularly from the provinces of Vicenza, Verona and Treviso.



1937 San Paulo to Genoa: Exhibition of Emigration.

Brazil is the only country with a large Italian community where the Southern Italian immigrants are minority.



The Brazilian governing class encouraged immigration mainly for two reasons: to populate an immense territory in order to cultivate as much land as possible and to sustain a model of economic growth driven by the exportation of certain products, especially coffee.

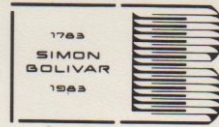


In 1888 after the abolition of slavery, the arrival of unskilled laborers became crucial.



Italians on the Rio Grande

República de Venezuela
Instituto
Postal Telegráfico



Bicentenario del Nacimiento
del Libertador "Simón Bolívar"
1783 - 1983



CONGRESO ANFICTIONICO DE PANAMA (MAPA DE LA EPOCA 1829)

Bs. 2,50

Map of Brazil them and of the Latin America



Rio de Janeiro Dec. 25, 1907. Pier Pharoux. France -Postal Route n. 2 Buenos Ayres Bordeaux-

The Brazilian governments began to encourage the arrival of European emigrant groups by paying for the transoceanic crossing through the proper agencies, giving preference to entire families, an initiative that was successful in the numerous depressed areas of South-Central Europe.



A great number of Italians was naturalized Brazilian at the end of the 19th century, when the 'Great Naturalization' conceded automatically citizenship to all the immigrants residing in Brazil prior to November 15, 1889 "unless they declared a desire to keep their original nationality within six months."

Trevisani many have migrated to Brazil



Paquebot RMS Thames of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, From Pernambuco to Rome.



The Italian-Brazilians were able to mingle and become an integral part of Brazilian society. Many artists, politicians, footballers, models and Brazilian personalities has Italian origin. Today Brazilians with Italian origin constitute 15% of Brazilian population.

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Tommaso di Savoia for San Paulo dated August 4, 1909.



The first Italians arrived in Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America in the 16th century. In the area of what is now Uruguay the first Italians were primarily from the Republic of Genoa and worked in the business and commerce related to the transoceanic shipping between "old and new world".



Port of Genoa to Nice 1871



Map of the Uruguay

In the first half of 19th century there was the participation of Giuseppe Garibaldi to the wars for independence of Uruguay, and many Italian patriots in Uruguay were attracted to the ideas of the leader. The political movement which joined many residents of the Rio de la Plata with Italian was called Current Garibaldina..



Paysandú the third of the city, saw the greatest Italian influence, it is currently estimated that 60% of its population of about 80,000 inhabitants is of Italian origin. The highest concentration is found not only in Paysandú, also a Cerro Largo a large Italian community living.



Italians began arriving to Uruguay in great numbers in the 1870s, and this migratory flow continued to the 1960s.



Stationery: 1897 From Montevideo to Mogliano Veneto. (A son from Montevideo writes his mother)



Solis Theatre is Uruguay's most important and renowned theatre. It opened in 1856 and the building was designed by the Italian architect Carlo Zucchi. It is located in Montevideo's Old Town, right next to the Plaza Independencia. Carlo Zucchi (February 1789, in Reggio Emilia – 9 September 1849) Italian architect.



Gaetano Donizetti's *Parisina*, considered the first Uruguayan national opera, was premiered at the Solís on September 14, 1878.



Stationery



1890 fondation of Piriápolis

Stationery



Francesco Piria was born in Montevideo, his parents emigrated from Genoa to Uruguay in the early nineteenth century. He studied in Italy. He returned to Montevideo at age 16. From his travels in Italy and Europe he had the idea to create a seaside town near the uruguayan capital, This town has to be build on the model of Diano Marina, in the Ligurian Riviera. In fact, in 1897 he founded Piriápolis. Piria became one of the major magnates of South America.



The Italian population continued to grow into the 19th century and by the time the constitution of Uruguay was adopted in 1830, there were thousands of Italian-Uruguayans - mostly in the capital, Montevideo.

Monument to the emigrant and the port of Montevideo



El Dia of Montevideo

The Italian Hospital of Montevideo, whose official name is Ospedale italiano Umberto I, is a clinic and sanatorium founded in 1890 near Parque Batlle. The building, of the late neoclassical style.

**Stationery-
From Montevideo to
Bordeaux 1905**



Escribase de este lado la direccion y la comunicacion del otro.



Côté réservé à l'adresse. Reservado para la direccion.



Eduardo Fabini 1882 - 1950, was a Uruguayan composer and musician. his parents were John Fabini and Antonia Bianchi, of Italian origin and some distinguished musicians in your family.

**Stationery-Club Uruguay
Montevideo**

Luigi Andreoni (Vercelli,1853 Montevideo, 1936) was an Italian engineer and architect of outstanding performance in Uruguay. arrived in Montevideo in 1876. He was a distinguished representative of historical eclecticism in Montevideo,. Looking to Europe as a model, Andreoni enriched the city with the seal of the belle époque. Of note are Ospedale Italiano Umberto I (1884-1890) and Club Uruguay (1888) ...



Montevideo was born as a modest settlement. In 1860 Montevideo had a population of 37,787 people. In 1883 it grew to 104,472, among which were many immigrants. In this period, commerce became the main source of income for the city. Towards the beginning of the twentieth century, many Europeans emigrated to the city, and in 1908, 30% of the population had not been born in Uruguay.



Paulina Luisi first woman graduate in medicine In Uruguay. Daughter of Angelo Luisi, Tuscan and legionarie Garibaldi.



Giulia Guarino, daughter of Edoardo emigrated from the Campania region in the early 900. It was the first woman architect in Latin America.



Stationery- "Repubblica Oriental del Uruguay 1883"



La Camiseta Celeste

The Club Atlético Peñarol was founded on September 28, 1891 with the name of Central Uruguay Railway Cricket Club and held this name until December 1913, when it changed it to Club Atlético Peñarol (from the Italian city of Pinerolo), also because some of the founding members were of Piedmont origin. José Nasazzi Yarza 1901-1968 He was born in Bella Vista, Montevideo to Giuseppe, an Italian immigrant from Esino Lario. Edilson Cavani his paternal grandfather was originally from Maranello.

the great figures of the Uruguayan tango of Italian origin: Donato Racciatti, Cesar Zagnoli, Juan D'Arienzo.





Delmira Agustini born in Montevideo (1886), the daughter of Italian immigrant. Is considered of the greatest female Latin Americans poets of the 20th century. Mario Benedetti (1920-2009) journalist, novelist and poet. Benedetti was born in Paso de los Toros in the department of Tacuarembó to Brenno Benedetti (pharmaceutical and chemical winemaker) and Matilde Farrugia, a family of Italian descent.



Correo Uruguay Booklet (2009)

Stationery



The Estévez Palace designed in a combination of Doric and Colonial styles in 1873.



Bartolomeo Cattaneo (Grosio 30 January 1883 - Sao Paulo (Brazil), April 3, 1949) was the first Italian aviator to receive the pilot's patent and the first person to cross the air The Rio de la Plata.



Héctor Ragni (1897-1952) was an Argentine painter and engraver, who had a prominent performance in the Uruguayan, Catalan and Argentine artistic scene. His parents were Emilio Ragni and Rosa Fontana, of Italian origin who had arrived in Buenos Aires at the end of the 19th century.



Correo Uruguay Booklet (2009)



Italians who migrated to Uruguay in the 19th century worked mainly in construction, trade and agriculture. Some were able to open the road as politicians and businessmen in the 20th century. Various Italo-Uruguayans became Presidents of Uruguay.

Stationery- From Montevideo to Belluno April 15, 1903 Montevideo harbor pier Customs



Tomás Berreta Gandolfo
President of Uruguay for five months in 1947.



El Telégrafo is a Uruguayan newspaper from Paysandú. Established on July 1, 1910 by Ángel Carotini and Miguel Arturo Baccaro, the home of Italy's "Casa d'Italia" Montevideo founded in 1932.



In 1942 is made mandatory the study of Italian in state secondary schools. This legislation has made Uruguay the only state in the Americas where Italian has had an official status in the local teaching which is equal to that of the national language.



Stationery- Montevideo University



The Italian Canadian population climbed by more than 12% and half (over 740,000) have combined Italian origins along with another ethnic group, mostly other European ethnic groups. Altogether, Italians are the 6th largest ethnic group in Canada. They are also often termed as Italian-Canadians with a hyphen. In 1881, only 1,849 Canadians claimed to be Italian. A number of Italians were imported to work as navvies in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



Canadian Census

Stationery The Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise is a Fairmont hotel on the eastern shore of Lake Louise, near Banff, Alberta. The original hotel was gradually developed at the turn of the 20th century by the Canadian Pacific Railway

T. D. FORM 1 B

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

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Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

a260 Ra B J 37- 5 Ex.

Paris, Jan 16th. Via NewLiskeard Ont Jan 16/1912

K Farth,

Russell House,

Ottawa.

Comite actionaires decide commencer action ~~terrible~~ contre vous; ministre promet concours, voulez vous que je fasse effort pour tacker arranger affaire big pete, ferai tout possible pour vous laisser quelques avantages, cablez.

Sacazan.

The original charter of the **CPR** granted in 1881 provided for the right to create an electric telegraph. The telephone had barely been invented but telegraph was well established as a means of communicating quickly across great distances.



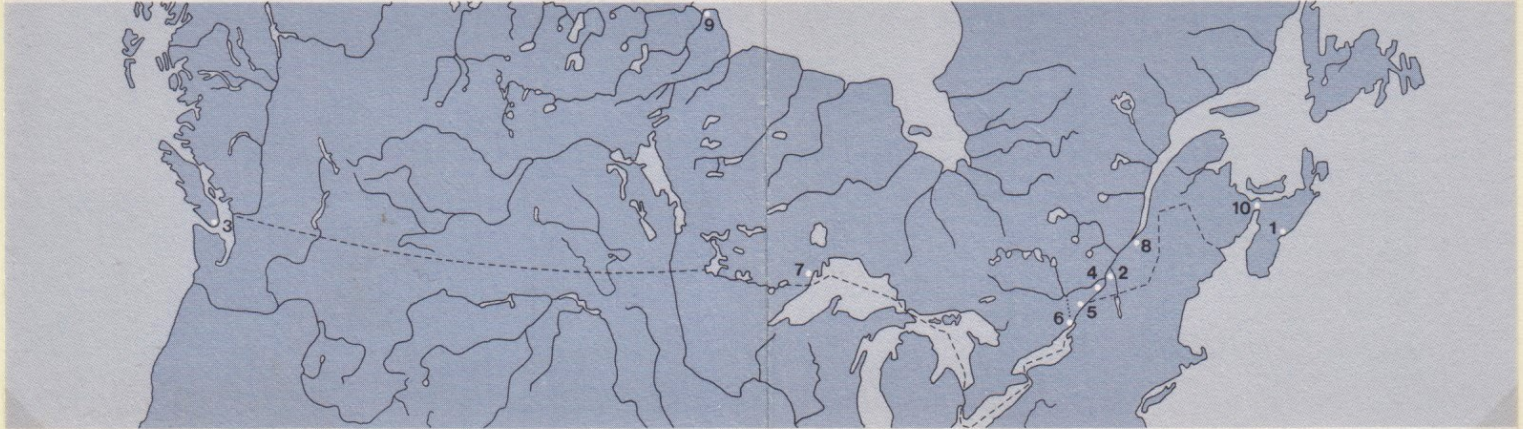
A substantial influx began in the early twentieth century when over 60,000 Italians moved to Canada. They mainly immigrated to Toronto, New Brunswick, Halifax.....both of which soon had large Italian communities, up to 2% of Toronto's population in 1921.



Canada Post / Postes Canada

Forts across Canada

Forts à travers le Canada



Canada. Booklet



Toronto and Harbour, Ont., Canada

301

Canada post card: Toronto and Harbour. The city received new immigrant groups beginning in the late 19th century into the early 20th century, particularly Germans, French, Italians,

Canada post card: Harbour St. John. Saint John Harbour is a large natural harbour on the Atlantic coast of New Brunswick,

CANADA POST CARD



Pier 21 in Halifax, Nova Scotia was an influential port of Italian immigration between 1928 until it ceased operations in 1971.

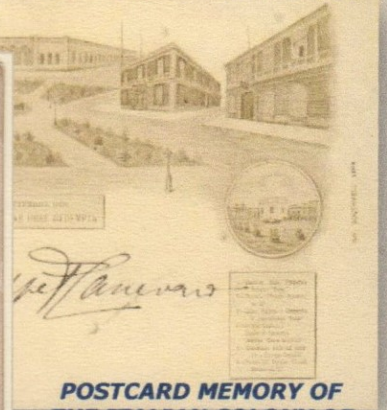


Harbour, St. John, N.B., Canada

154



Throughout the 1800's, Italian emigration in Peru included groups of men coming mainly from Liguria with a keen entrepreneurial attitude. At first, they were mainly into maritime commerce but then moved into industry at the end of the century, with a strong political base. The pioneers of the Italian immigration to Peru were to the musician Andrea Bolognesi, father of the Peruvian National Hero "Francisco Bolognesi".

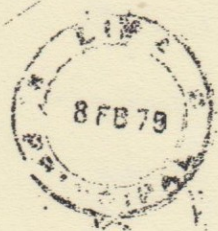


POSTCARD MEMORY OF THE ITALIAN COLONY OF PERU 1902- From Lima to Cremona via Panama and New York

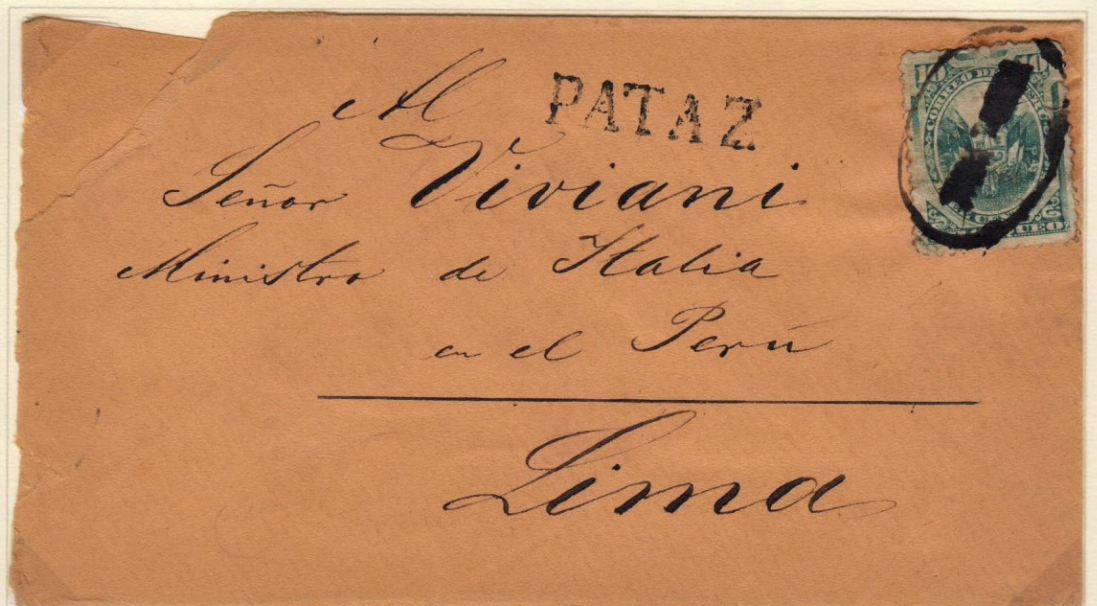


Antonio Raimondi 1826 - 1890 geographer and scientist. Born in Milan, Raimondi emigrated to Peru, arriving on July 28, 1850 In 1851 he became a professor of natural history.

The Museum of Italian Art in Lima, was the gift from the Italian community in Peru, for the 100th Anniversary of the Independence, in 1921



1879- Linear Cancellation and Fancy Cancel from Patate to Lima....Mr. Viviani Italian minister in Peru..





Italian emigration in Chile was limited to a few tens of Italians during the centuries of the Spanish colony. After independence, the Chilean government encouraged European emigration, but without getting the results of nearby Argentina. However, there was a substantial flow of migration Liguria to the area of Valparaíso, which came to control 70% of the city.



These immigrants founded the "Body of Fire" (called "Cristobal Colon") of the city and its "Italian School", whose building the Government of Chile has declared a National Historic Monument.



Between 1850 and 1859, it is estimated that there were already 500 Italian fishermen in Valparaíso.



Valparaíso 1904: Christopher Columbus stamp 5 and 10 centavos.



Stationery (Conception 1908) Christopher Columbus

Concepción its one of the largest urban conurbations of Chile. There is a significant percentage of foreign residents in the city, the most numerous are the Spanish, Italian



Some Italian-Chilean voluntarily returned to Italy, like the aviator Arturo Dell'Oro died skies of Belluno in 1917, which is headed to Valparaíso one of the main Italian schools in Chile.



CODELCO the National Copper Corporation of Chile is the Chilean state owned copper mining company.



Italian emigration in Costa Rica wasn't a huge emigration, but surely, has contributed to social progress in this country, so far from ours. The presence of Italians in Costa Rica, starts from the time of Christopher Columbus. In 1887 The actual emigration to this State starts. In That year, in fact, many young Italians from Northern Italy (especially from Emilia Romagna and Veneto) arrived in Costa Rica. These guys came to Costa Rica as labour for the construction of a railroad linking Limon to San José.



Limon: "gateway to the world"



Stationery 1905 from San Jose "Christopher Columbus"



The National Theatre of Costa Rica Construction began in 1891 (Structural Ruy Cristóforo Molinari) The inside features the mural Allegory of Coffee and Bananas by Milanese artist Aleardo Villa.

Italian emigration in Paraguay began in 800. Almost all the Italians settled in the capital Asunción, where there were also immigration offices. Anyway in the '900, the majority of Italians arrived in Paraguay, thanks to the information from their relatives and friends, who already lived in this South American country.



Silvio Pettirossi. Born in Asunción on June 16, 1887 from Italian emigrants, airplane pilot and aviation pioneer.





Before the discovery of great oil deposits in Venezuela in the 1800's, Italian emigration to this South American state was very limited. Only a few hundred Italians arrived during the colonial period (during Spanish rule) and during the years of the wars for independence.



The largest emigrant colony of Limesi (Messina) is in Venezuela.



The presence of Abruzzesi in Venezuela is truly a wealth of workforce. A large community settled in Maracaibo.

From Caracas to Livorno February 1899. (one of the Italian ports with departures for Venezuela)



Many Italian emigrants left French ports to reach Latin America.

Maritime line n. 3 Colon (Panama)- Bordeaux Correspondence from Caracas dated December 28, 1901.

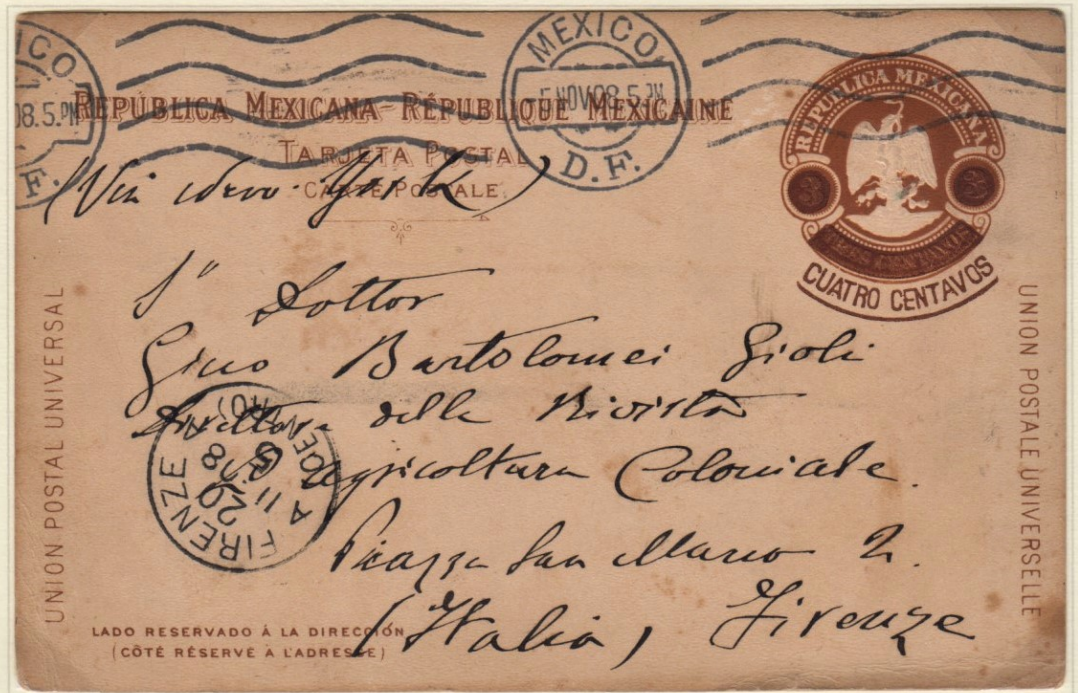




Elia Antonio Liut (Fiume Veneto, March 6, 1894 - Quito, May 12, 1952) aviator who was the first to fly across the Andes of Ecuador, where he is regarded as a national hero.

The International exhibition of marine and maritime hygiene was world's fair was held in Genoa in 1914. Genoa is the Italian capital of emigration

Italian emigration to Mexico was rather modest until the 1800's. After gaining independence from the Spanish Empire, the Mexican authorities promoted a selective emigration from Italy, especially from the northern regions such as Veneto and Trentino.



Stationery. From Mexico for Florence dated November 5, 1908.



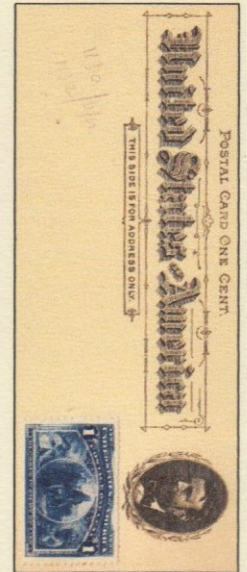
Rodolfo Usigli (1905 -1979) was playwright. He was called the "playwright of the Mexican Revolution." Usigli born to an Italian father and a Polish mother in Mexico City.



Between 1858 and 1924 the Mexican government authorized the voyage of six ships from Italy with emigrant settlers, almost all originating from the regions of North Italy.



The second phase of Italian emigration to the United States began at the beginning of the twentieth century and was characterized by two new changes. At first, those who were emigrating were coming mainly from the southern regions. Secondly, the United States took its place as the primary destination for most Italian emigrants.



1893 Chicago World's Fair, Columbian Exposition- Postcard with imprint on private order.



The years immediately following the First World War saw a great emigration of Abruzzesi towards the United States.



SS City of New York - was a British built passenger liner of the Inman Line that was designed to be the largest and fastest liner on the Atlantic.



The port of Palermo where many steamships stopped that were arriving or departing for America.



The famous **Titanic** sunk during its inaugural voyage during the night of April 14-15, 1912 after colliding with an iceberg. In the disaster 1,500 out of 2,200 passengers died, 70% of which were Third Class passengers emigrating to the United States.



Altilia di San Severina (Catanzaro)1994 "First meeting of the emigrants"



After the Civil War, the industrial development of the United States accelerated significantly. In 1913, the USA supplied already 36% of the industrial production in the world.



American economic development was aided by various factors- more mechanized agriculture, favored also by untouched fertile land as well as great natural resources in general allowed the United States to invade the world markets with products of every type, and not only industrial ones.

TSS California of the ANCOR LINE, made its first trip from Glasgow to New York on August 26, 1923. (1929 Southampton "Paquebot" aboard the TSS California)



Deutsch-Amerikanische-See-post Bremen-New York Norddeutscher Lloyd. On board the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. February 26, 1908

The capitalistic development of the United States from the 1880's until the First World War encouraged maximum immigration. Italy joined in the International migratory currents when the prices of the voyages reached historical lows.





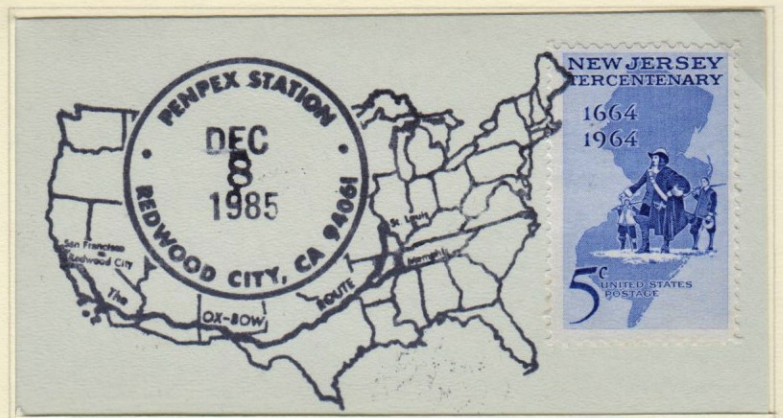
The new phase of economic development of the United States was fueled by further advancements in the demographic growth, favored by the economic crisis in Europe. More than 10 million people moved to the United States. Another migratory current poured into the United States of about 20 million Europeans and Asians between 1890 and 1914...



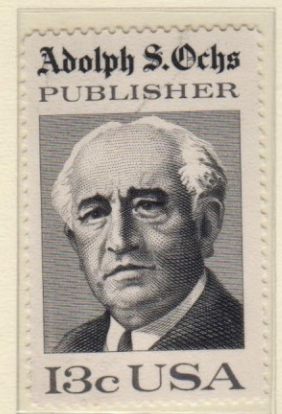
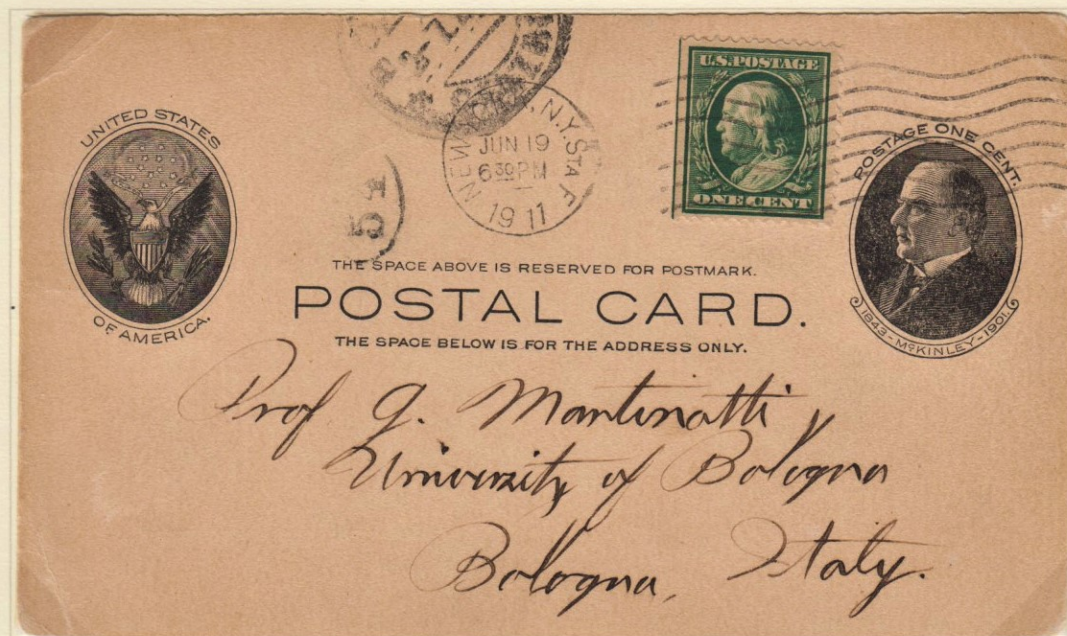
...it was then the United States established its unique history, that of representing a melting pot of ethnicities and races, a true nation of nations...



The American Federation of Labor. The time of the Populist Party that was registered in the elections of 1896.



The accelerated pace of industrialization and the fast spread of financial and industrial capitalism were at the base of the social conflicts between farmers and factory workers. From the explosive growth of production and the processes of capitalistic concentration, the first imperialistic drives came about...

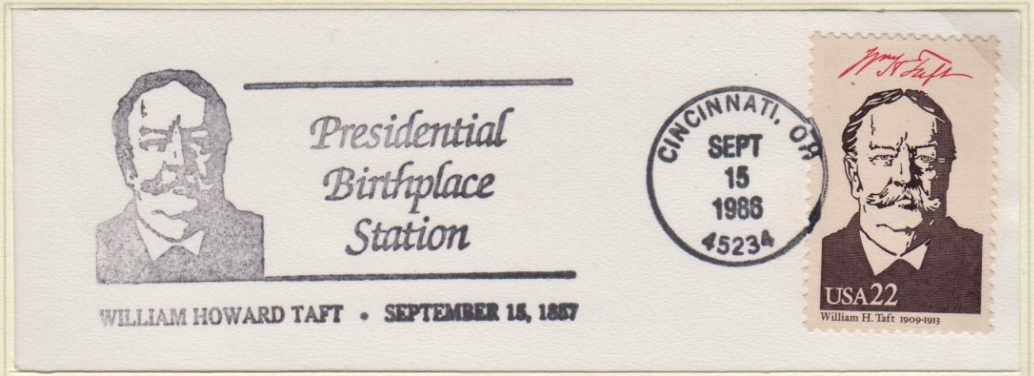


...the power of the press was also strong also in political decisions...



Republican and Conservative President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) favored political and economic freedom. During his presidency laws were passed that reduced the power of the monopolies, and the first modern legislation was enacted for protecting consumers against food and medicine frauds and for the protection of the environment.

Roosevelt, Theodore - twenty-sixth President of the United States



Less popular and energetic was his successor **William Howard Taft**, twenty-seventh President of the United States (1909-1913), who continued the fight against trusts and supported two progressive Constitutional amendments.



The Italians, who were the last to arrive on the American labor market, had to settle for the harder and poorly paid jobs. They saved what money they could to send home for buying land and hoped one day to return to Italy. Between 1901 and 1925 the Italian emigrants in America sent back to Italy more than 4 billion liras.



American industry extended beyond skyscraper construction. Building the country's railroads was a massive and important undertaking. since the middle of the 19th century, when the first transcontinental railroad was completed, railroads have carried countless tons of cargo across the Nation.

At the end of the First World War, the United States saw a decade full of euphoria and prosperity during which the drive to consume overstepped any social barrier. The United States automobile industry is an indicator of this, becoming the world leaders due to avant-garde technological and scientific knowledge as well as the economic means.



Unfortunately Italian emigration to the United States was spotted also with terrible disasters. The worst happened on December 6, 1907 at 10:30 in the morning in tunnels 6 and 8 of the coalmine in Monongah, West Virginia, the worst mining accident recorded in its history.



2007 San Giovanni in Fiore in Calabria, in memory of the tragedy of Monongah.

The tragedy cost the life of 361 miners of which 171 were Italian. However, the actual number of the deaths caused by the explosion remains unknown, considering the fact that there were many unregistered miners, and according to the journalists of that time and multiple testimonies, there were more than 900 unregistered miners.



Joseph Pulitzer, famous newspaper owner.

On December 27, 1907 more than 2,000 newspapers took up a collection to help the 250 widows and the thousands of orphans left by the victims. They collected about 150,000 dollars that were donated as aid to help the unfortunate families of the deceased miners.

Molise was one of the Italian regions most hit by the mining tragedy of Monongah, with 87 dead miners.



Macchiagodena in the province of Isernia. Conference: From Monongah to September 11....



Most of those who died were Italian immigrants. On May 1, 2009, the President of the Italian Republic, Giorgio Napolitano conferred the honour of "Stella al Merito del Lavoro" (Star of Reward of Work) upon the victims of the disaster.



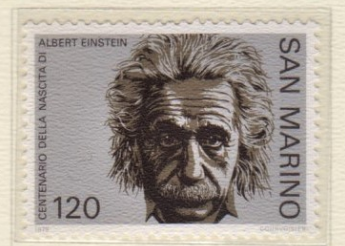


There was an interweaving of economics and finance in the great crisis that broke out in October of 1929 with the collapse of the Stock Market in New York. Neither financial means nor the government could remedy the problem resulting in the bankruptcy of thousands of businesses and unemployment that spiraled out of control.

The stock market crash of 1929 ushered in the Great Depression in which a quarter of working people were unemployed, with soup kitchens, mass foreclosures of farms, and falling prices.



In the elections of 1932 the Democratic President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected. A man of great prestige, he embodied the hopes of rebirth of the American economy and development of the society. His electoral platform was based on the rally cry of the New Deal.

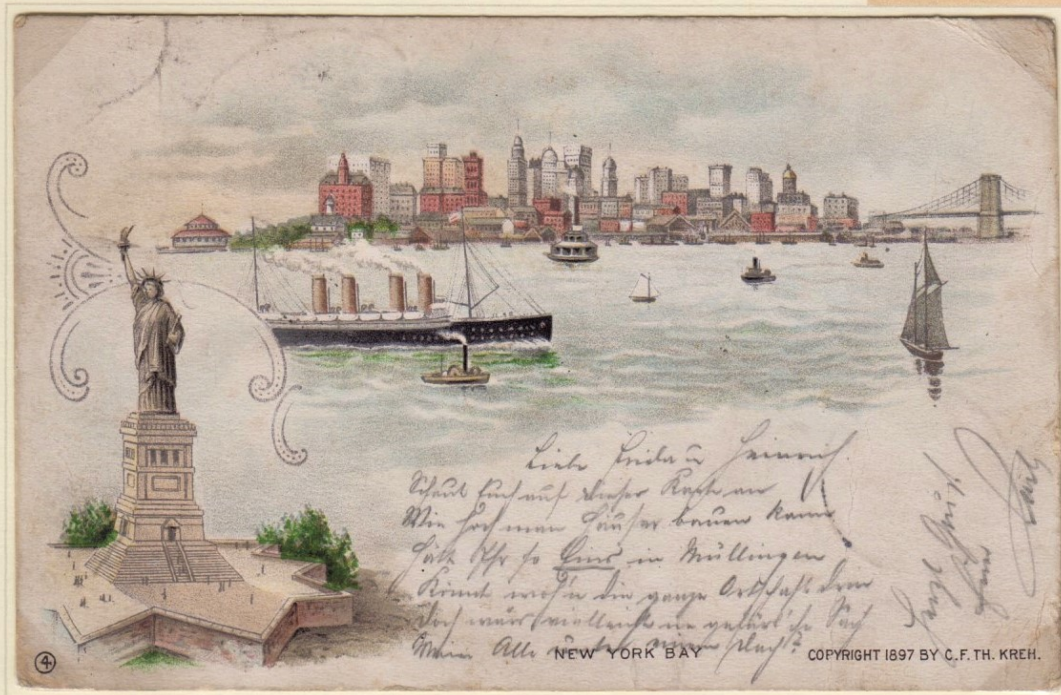


Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Agency "Motonave Vulcania" for the United States dated 1931

Then war broke out ...

In December 1931 Einstein and his wife embarked for America. In just a few months the Jews in Germany were banned from the universities, journalism, agriculture, art and public offices. Scholars and researchers headed for America, resulting in a shift of the epicenter of world culture from Europe to the United States.

In front of Manhattan and in the beautiful natural bay where the port of New York lies, just a few minutes by ferry to the main island making up the heart of the Big Apple, is Ellis Island. This small island was the first leg for more than 15 million emigrants that left their homelands hoping to settle in the United States.



Postal card one cent (1897) The Bay of New York



Ellis Island 1905

Ellis Island is one of the 40 islands in the waters of New York. It became famous in 1894 when the federal government took control of migration, establishing here a sorting station for immigrants.

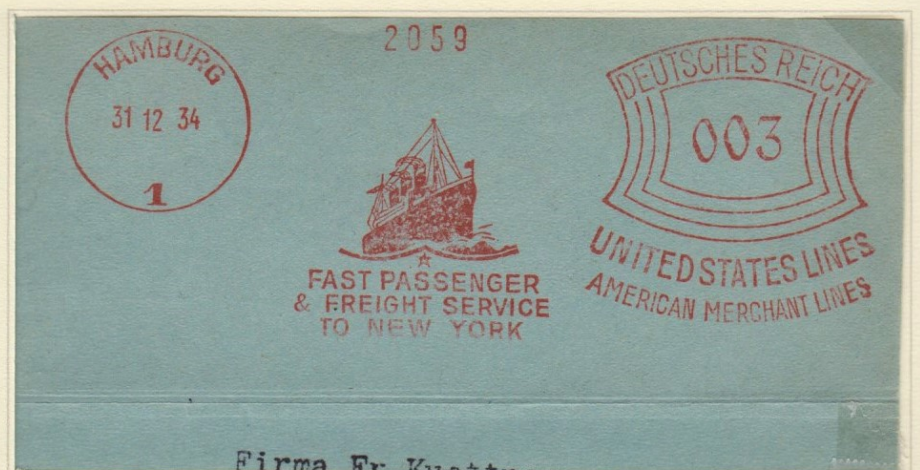


One of the most famous images of Italian emigration in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century.



Q.R. Tour of Ellis Island

Once America overcame the economic depression, it became a world power. In all of Europe news spread about the opportunities in the New World, and thousands decided to leave their countries.





When the steamships entered New York harbor, the rich passengers in First and Second Class were inspected comfortably in their cabins and escorted to land by the immigration officials. The passengers in Third Class were brought to Ellis Island for a more thorough inspection...



Immigrants arrived in Ellis Island from all over the world



Ellis Island "The Island of Tears." Today it is a museum of emigration.

It took at least an entire day to inspect each immigrant at Ellis Island, especially for the doctor visits. The situation on the island was agonizing. Most were hungry, dirty, penniless and did not speak a word of English.



1939 France Official Stationery for Philatelic International Exposition New York. Pictured is liner Normandie



The trains then brought the immigrants to their various destinations all over America

...in just a few hours the fate of entire families was decided. It was because of this Ellis Island earned its nickname of "Island of Tears." Most of the immigrants were examined then sent to New Jersey. Once they arrived they settled in one of the ethnic districts in rapid expansion.

Between 1892 and 1954 more than 12 million people passed through Ellis Island, equivalent to about 70% of the entire immigration flow to the United States over the course of this period. It is also true that the origins of over 100 million Americans (or 40% of the present American population) can be traced back to an individual who passed through Ellis Island, one of the most famous boundary points in the world.

The famous "Figurinai" arrived in Ellis Island from Province of Lucca. The Italians were among the first to open ice cream parlors in New York. Italo Marcioni was the first to invent the ice cream cone in 1896 in New Jersey.



The German journalist Erwin Kisch writes about the drama of Ellis Island in his book "Disembarking in New York."



After 1917 the island became mainly a collection and sorting field for deportations and political refugees. Immigration decreased slightly at the beginning of the First World War and after the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924.



In 1979 the French writer screenwriter and filmmaker: Georges Perec, made a documentary film from French television, entitled "Recits d'Ellis Island" Histoire d'errance et d'espoir... **The Island of tears.**

From Gallipoli (censored) February 1945 to an Italian internee at Ellis Island, NY



New York is the most populated city of the United States of America located in a state bearing the same name. As the navel of the world, the Big Apple as it has come to be nicknamed, it is definitely one of the most important cities as well as one of the biggest financial centers of the world. One of the most important cultural magnets in the western world, it is the destination of a tourism that has no equal.



Red cancellation of New York dated 1848



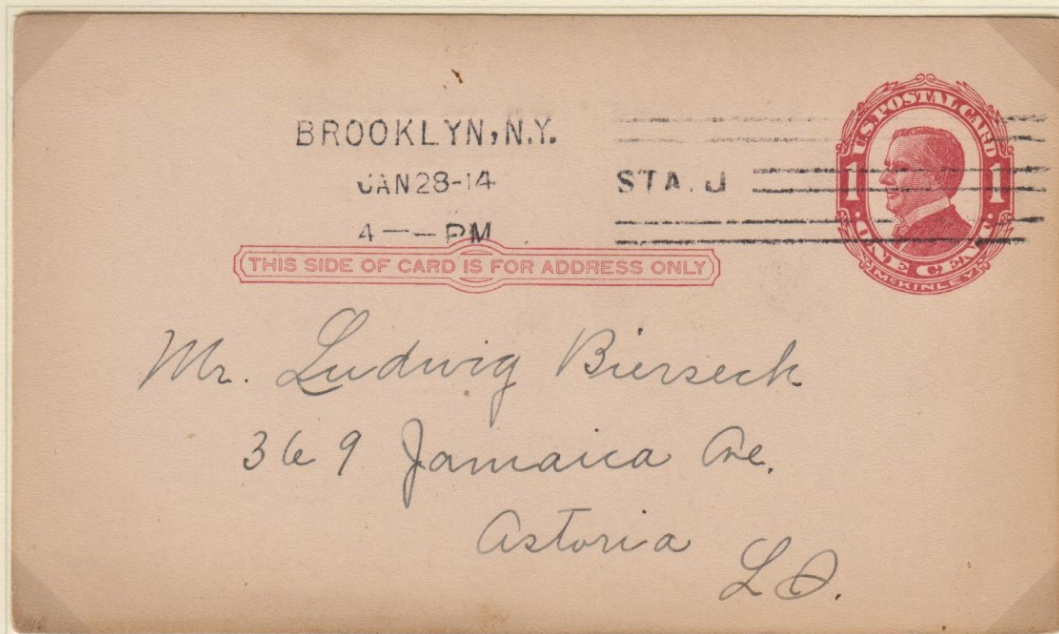
The Bay of New York (Staten Island)



New York has 8 million inhabitants, distributed over an area of 831 sq km divided into the 5 neighborhoods or "boroughs" of Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Each borough has its own subdivision totaling 60 districts. The population of its metropolitan area that extends over three states (New York, Jew Jersey and Connecticut) comes to about 20 million inhabitants.



(Perfin Columbia University)



Stationery- Brooklyn N.Y (Jan 28, 1914 Station J) Italian-Americans who lives in Brooklyn are mainly concentrated in the neighborhoods of Bensonhurst.



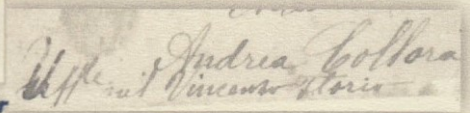
Wounded to the core in a terroristic attack on September 11, 2001 with the fall of the Twin Towers, one of its symbols, the metropolis demonstrated great strength in realizing the area that became known in all the world as Ground Zero.



New York was founded in 1624 by the Dutch and named Nieuw Amsterdam. The first settlement was on the southernmost point of the island of Manhattan. In 1664, this settlement was conquered by the English who changed its name to New York.



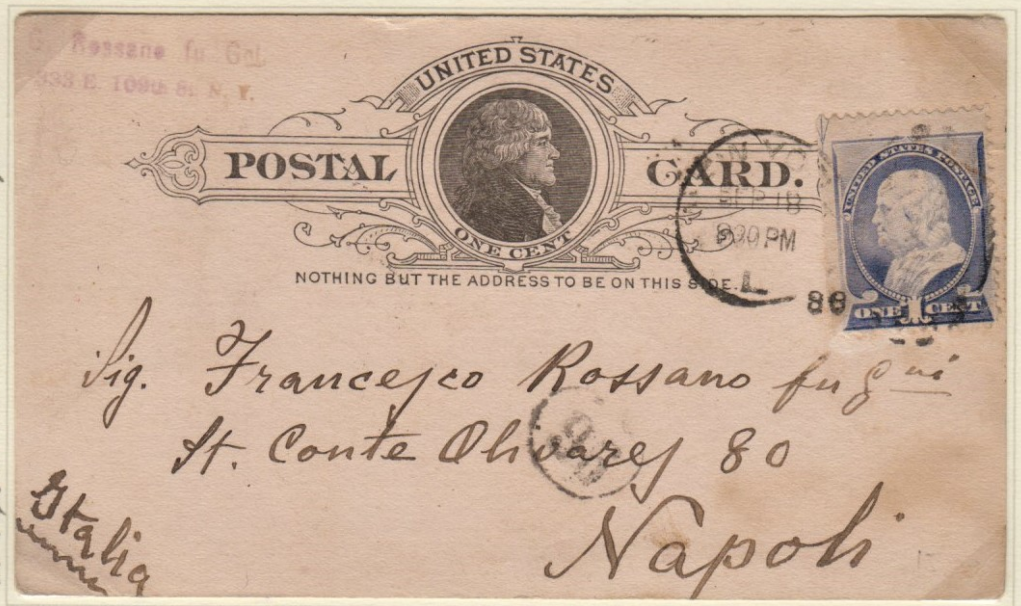
Towards the mid-seventeenth century the colonization of Manhattan continued as well as other settlements. In 1664 then city governor **Pieter Stuyvesant** surrendered to the English.



Stationery - from New York to Messina dated February 25, 1884 sent by an officer of the **VINCENZO FLORIO**. Launched in 1880, it was the first Italian steamship build for the Genoa-New York line.



Governor Edmund Andros and the island of Manhattan



capito che la postiza che avete mandato al vapore Trinacria non è firmata e

Stationery- From New York to Naples dated September 18, 1888. In the text, there is mention of the steamship **TRINACRIA** of the Anchor Line that from 1869 serviced the Naples-Palermo-New York route.



New York was occupied by the English for almost all of the duration of the War of Independence served as the most important British holding during the war.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the importance of New York grew considerably due to the opening of the Erie Canal that connects the Hudson with Lake Erie. This opened up the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic coast.



City expansion was also favored by the construction of bridges, starting with the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge (1883). In 1898 the city was officially divided into the 5 boroughs. In 1904 work began on the construction of a complex underground system for connecting the different neighborhoods.



Johann August Roebing German-U.S. civil engineer, a pioneer in the design of suspension bridges. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1831. His best-known work is New York's Brooklyn Bridge.

The suspended bridge Verrazzano-Narrows that connects Long Island to Staten Island at the entrance of New York harbor.



In 1873 he landed with his family coming to Padula Giuseppe Petrosino (Joe) became one of the most famous policeman Italian-Americans, who fought the mafia. He was killed by the mafia in Palermo 1909. On April 12, 1909, Petrosino's funeral, which was attended by 250,000 people, was held in Manhattan.



...millions of Italians arrived in New York



Usa 1899-Postal Card One Cent- "Souvenir New York Brooklyn"

Continued industrial growth brought the maximum migratory flow to New York at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1903 the city had 3.5 million inhabitants. Ten years later this number grew to over 6 million.



The growth of New York is also linked to the Italian immigrants who arrived in great droves between the end of the 1800's and the beginning of the 1900's who opened many businesses and had commercial activities managed by Italian owners. In 1938 Italians had 10,000 grocery stores, 7,000 bakeries, 875 barbershops, 757 restaurants....

Stationery



Small Business USA 20c

Also the physical construction of New York is directly linked to the Italian artisans who were skilled in wall construction.



Stationery 1914-from Fordham (New York) to Lavello Basilicata.

Fordham is a neighborhood of New York City, located in the West Bronx. The neighborhood is part of Bronx Community Board 5. Many Italian immigrants still live in Fordham.

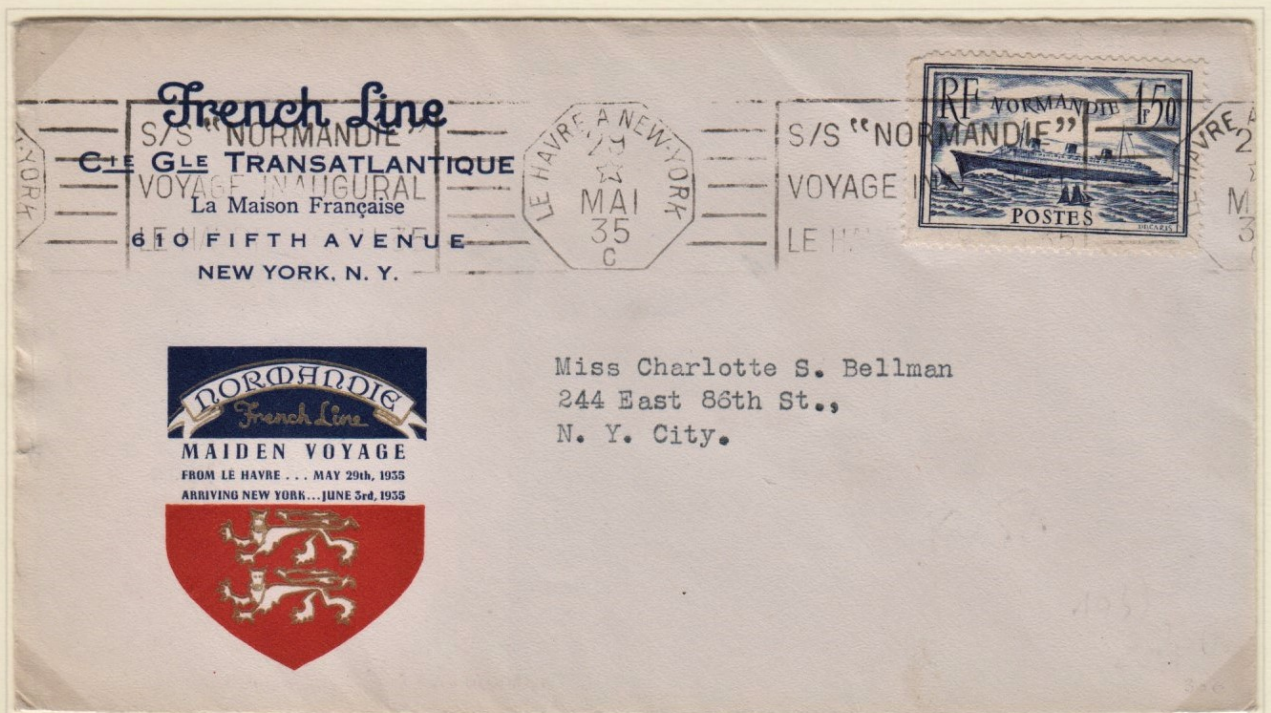


The Rockefeller Center



Empire State Building. Inaugurated on May 1, 1931.

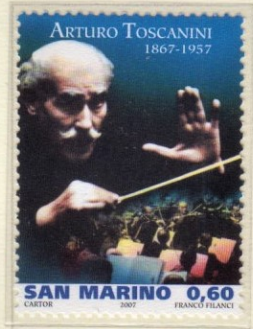
The arrival of multitudes of emigrants, including Italians, was also due to an intensification of the maritime connections during the 1930's with the great and powerful transatlantic liners.



Voyage of the Normandie: Le Havre-New York in 1935. The transatlantic could hold 2213 people of which 800 in Third Class.



The population of New York is one of the most diverse in the world, from both cultural and ethnic points-of-view. Always a destination from immigrants from all over the world, today 36% of the inhabitants of the city were born abroad. There are 170 different languages spoken in the city.



New York is and was the new homeland of the "emigrants of excellence" in the field of music. It is enough to remember Enrico Caruso as well as Arturo Toscanini.

New York- Bronx Central Station



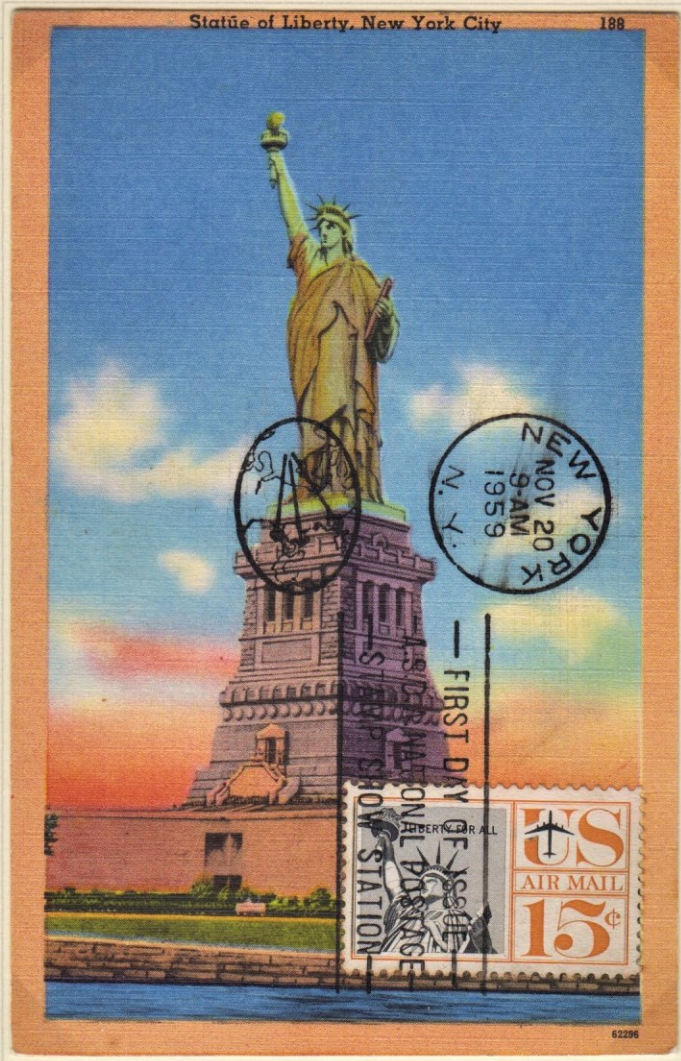
Deutscher Katapultflug the Bremer to New York in June 24, 1939



The Big Apple



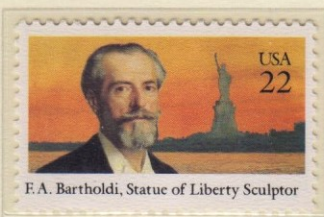
New York - Madison Square Station. Today approximately 72,000 Italians (those registered at the Vital Statistics Office of the Consulate) live and work in all aspects of social and political life in New York.



*Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!*

Emma Lazarus (inscription on the Statue of Liberty dated 1874).

On the base of the Statue of Liberty on a bronze plaque there is a sonnet dedicated to the immigrants who disembarked at New York. This monument represented a symbol of hope for a better life.



Bartholdi and the statue on Liberty Island



Stationery 1962- from Santa Monica to Roma.... "IN GOD WE TRUST"

The Statue of Liberty is perhaps the most famous monument of the United States of America and one of the most efficient symbols of the American concept of liberty. It rises up on an island that at one time was called Bedloe's Island (renamed Liberty Island in 1956), which is a little rocky island in the bay of New York. At less than a kilometer from Ellis Island and 45 meters tall, 95 meters if you include its pedestal, the Statue of Liberty dominates the entire harbor.



The idea to create a monument that symbolizes the American concept of political freedom came about in 1865. This concept was well-received by the sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi. A lottery was organized to collect 250,000 dollars that were necessary to construct the monument whose forearm and torch were displayed in July 1876 at the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia.



....the arm and the torch...sent to Philadelphia

The complete work remained in Paris and in 1878 the head was displayed at the universal exhibit at Campo di Marte. Eugene Viollet-LeDuc initially collaborated in the construction but suddenly died in 1879 and was substituted by Gustave Eiffel, who in 1881 designed the skeleton of the statue that consisted of steel armor covered in copper plates that are 2.5m thick.



The head of the statue presented at an exhibition in Paris



Franc-American friendship

Special cancellation of the Universal Exhibition in 1878 in Paris plus T tax. To London.



Charles Louis de France in Saint Julien Les Metz supplied the copper for the construction of the Statue of Liberty.

On June 17, 1885, the French steamer Isère, laden with the Statue of Liberty, reached the New York port safely.



Thanks to the 100,000 dollars collected following the petition launched by the editor of the newspaper "New York World," the construction of the pedestal was completed and the statue could finally be transported to America. On October 28, 1886 in the harbor of New York, the inauguration ceremony of the monument was held in the presence of thousands of people among which many emigrants.



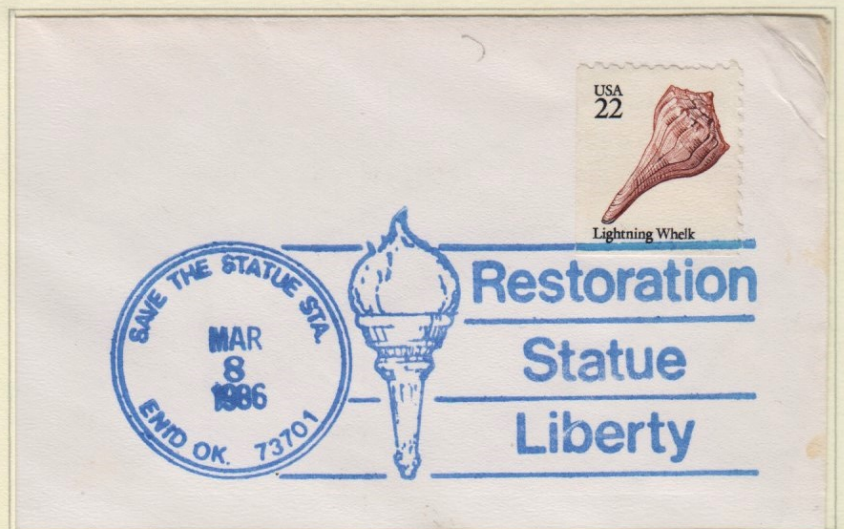
Joseph Pulitzer and his newspaper were able to collect 100,000 dollars for the construction of the pedestal in only five months.



France- Military franking stamp The Statue of Liberty "Correspondance de armées"....



The American architect Richard Morris Hunt designed the pedestal of the monument.



The statue placed at the entrance of the harbor of New York became one of the most important symbols of European emigration to the United States...The statue was examined in great detail by French and American engineers as part of the planning for its centennial in 1986. In 1982, it was announced that the statue was in need of considerable restoration. Careful study had revealed that the right arm had been improperly attached to the main structure.



When the United States in 1880 opened the doors to immigration during their full capitalistic development, the ships brought goods to Europe and came back full of emigrants. The main "entrance" was New York, but many European immigrants including Italians moved on to various American cities and in some created vast communities.



1850 Red Cancellation (Paid 5 cts) from Boston to Paris with Steamer Canada



One of the Italian emigration cities is Boston, capital of the state of Massachusetts. It is the biggest metropolis as well as the main commercial, financial and cultural center of New England.



Between 1845 and 1850, following a famine that hit Ireland, thousands of immigrants arrived in the regions settling mainly in Boston changing the ethnic and economic structure of the city.



State House in Boston

After 1901, the expatriates every year on average, 500,000 Italians, four departures out of ten make their way to the United States. Here, immigrants are concentrated in areas adjacent to landings (New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans) and then head up to large industrial centers and rail .



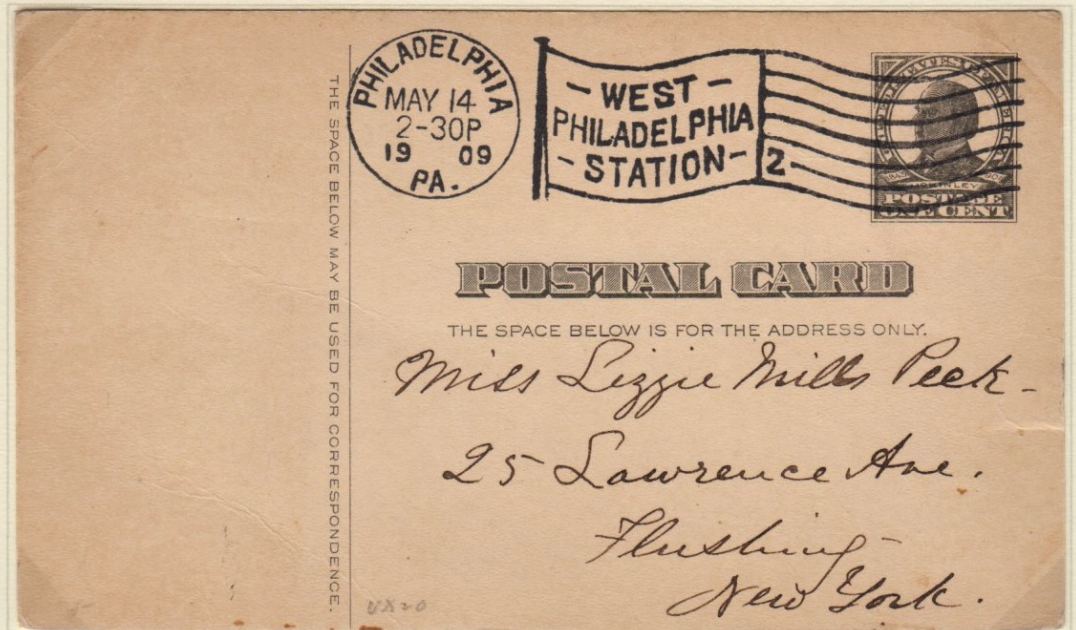
USA 1906 Flag cancel BOSTON Everett Station.



In 1870 already 516 Italians lived in Philadelphia. Twenty years later this number grew to 7,000. Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, is situated at the convergence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Its port on the Delaware River is one of the biggest in the United States and one of the most active river ports in the world.

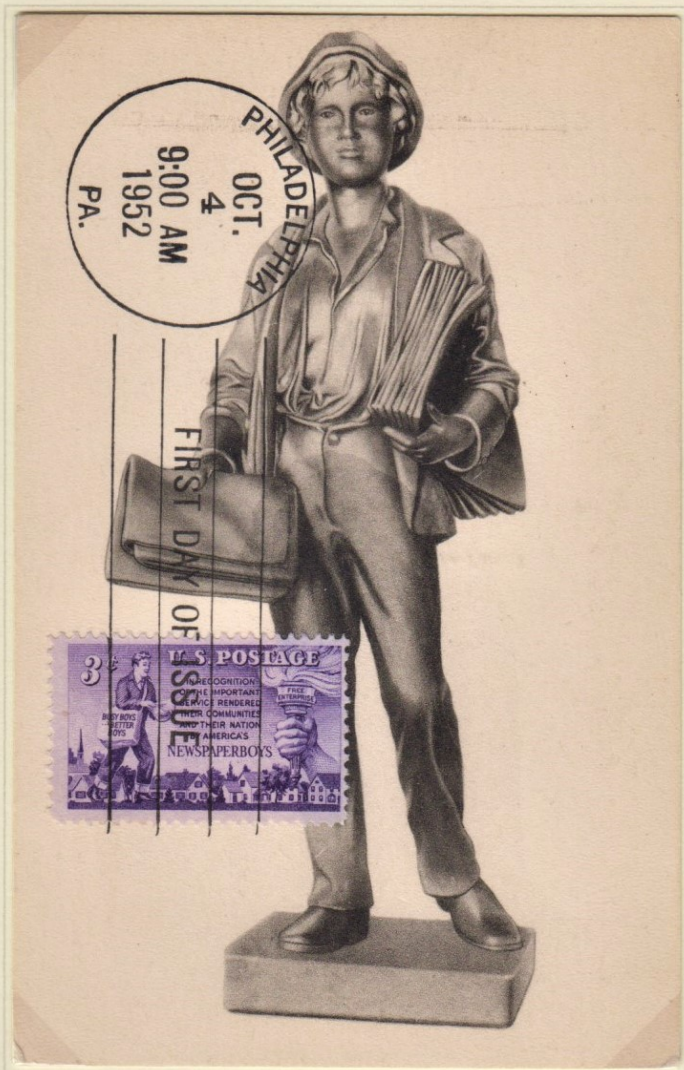


The Penn Academy Fine Arts is a museum and art school.



THE SPACE BELOW MAY BE USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Stationery



Many of their children became the famous Newspaper Boys.



The Academy of Music, also known as American Academy of Music, is a concert hall and opera house located at 240 S. Broad Street between Locust and Manning Streets in the Avenue of the Arts area of Center City.



The great Italo-American singer and actor **Mario Lanza**, his real name being Alfred Arnold Cocozza, was born in Philadelphia in 1921. Lanza was the son of Antonio Molisano and Maria Lanza who came from the province of Pescara.



Philadelphia has always been an important port that has characterized the development of industry and the economy. The area has been a strong pole of immigration from Europe, above all, in succession from the Irish, Italians, and Germans. Large and important is the Italian community, organized in many regional associations.



William Penn founder of Pennsylvania



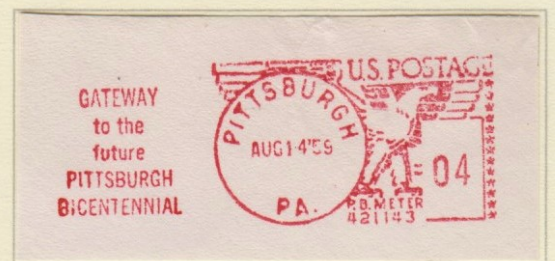
Large and the "community Abruzzo", organized into three associations, not by chance that the city of Philadelphia has a twinning relationship with Abruzzo, to the relief that the city' has taken the community Abruzzo, estimated and well integrated.



Curiosity: Eleonora Duse dies at the age of 65 (21 April 1924) in Pittsburgh while on the eastward return leg of a tour of the United States.

Stationery -Anversa degli Abruzzi. Emigration was substantial, to North America.

It is estimated that 150 thousand Italians of the various generations of emigration residents in the Philadelphia area that go almost to double in the territories of Pennsylvania, with other notable appearances in the Pittsburgh area.





Chicago (nicknamed the Second City and the Windy City) is the largest city of the state of Illinois as well as fourth in population of the United States. Its metropolitan area reaches more than 9 million people. It is situated along the banks of Lake Michigan. It has transformed from a small border town in 1833 (with about 350 inhabitants) into one of the largest cities in the world.



In 1837, thanks to the enlargement of the harbor and the work on the construction of the Illinois-Michigan canal, the city began to develop as a harbor and center for exchange of primary goods coming from the Midwest and finished products coming from the Eastern states.



Stationery
One Cent
1893
Chicago
World's
Columbian
Exposition
"Woman
Building"



The Chicago world's fair, or the World's Columbian Exposition as it was officially called, was held in 1893 to mark the 400th anniversary, the previous year, of Columbus's arrival in the Americas. The fair marked Chicago's coming of age as a national and world city, a mere 60 years after the city's founding and just 22 years after the great Chicago fire of 1871.



Chicago before the fire...



Cessaniti (Vibo Valentia) Emigrant day 2004

Destroyed almost completely by a fire in 1871, at the end of the nineteenth century, Chicago became an important national center as well as a destination for waves of emigrants coming from Europe and Italy.



Chicago sadly became famous when Italians, besides their traditions, exported criminal activity creating extensive organizations that thrived in America during prohibition from 1920 to 1930 thanks to the illegal alcohol, gambling and prostitution rackets.



With the introduction of the 18th amendment to the American Constitution, in 1919 the era of prohibition started in the United States

True to the classic gangster genre with the memorable interpretation of E.G. Robinson in the role of Cerare Rico Bandello is the film **Il Piccolo Cesare** or "Little Caesar," about a gun-happy Italo-American trying to take over Chicago...



Stationery Chicago 1910 "Station U"



The port of Palermo

The mafia phenomenon (Cosa Nostra is the name of the American mafia) took root in the United States on the tail of emigration during the late 1800's and especially prospered in Chicago during prohibition and turned into a well-structured and powerful crime organization with International branches.



Today Chicago is a very rich and modern city, with immense skyscrapers and luxury hotels, where the numerous world industries have their main offices. There are 21,500 Italian residents, the third-largest Italian community in the USA.



The development of Michigan was put on hold for many years after its passage from France to Great Britain due to the five-year siege of Detroit by the Ottawa Indians. It was only after the War of Independence that the US started promoting commerce on the Great Lakes.



In 1701 **Antoine de La Mothe, Sire of Cadillac**, established a fort and a trading post on the Detroit River.



At the end of the nineteenth century the automobile industry transformed the state, revolutionizing not only the life of Michigan but also the entire world. The automobile industry was located in Detroit. The industry gave way to a rapid expansion in the metropolitan area of Detroit and in a short time became the headquarters of many other related businesses. Today it is dominated by **General Motors**, founded in 1908.

..built in Detroit in 1904.



In 1938 the immigrants from San Marino opened the "Republic **San Marino Social Club**" in Detroit

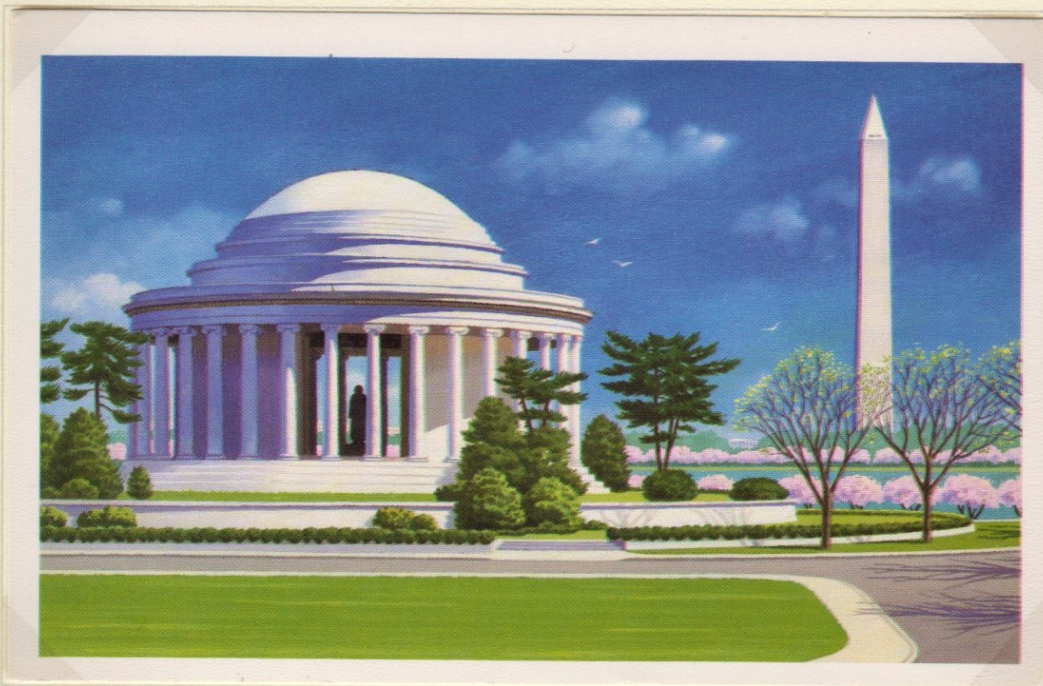


The industrial development of Michigan had its effect in attracting immigrants from Europe, especially after Henry Ford announced that he would pay extremely high wages for whoever worked in his factories for those times. The Italian community in Detroit today has over 16,000 people...

Advertising Postal Stationery of the Società Nazionale di Navigazione Genoa. (Imperfection in printing)



The Italian community in Washington is not very large and doesn't have a long history, but has been developed by only "recent expatriates." There is a big difference between the Italian expatriates and the Italian emigrants. The Italian emigrants, as in the United States in general, came over mainly in the beginning of the 1900's and have integrated and have reached important positions. Moreover, the United States does not have a multicultural politics, but rather the so-called "melting pot" or the fusion in time of various migratory contributions.



Today more than 160,000 Italo-Americans live in Washington.

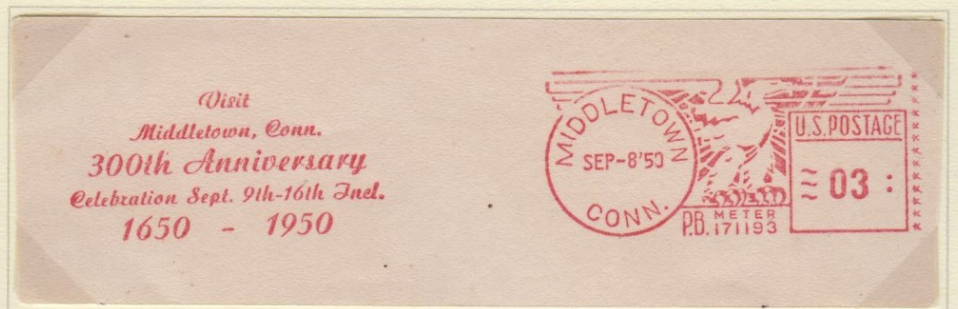
Usa (1989) . Stationery cent 15 . Washington "Monuments - Jefferson Memorial"

Washington: Monuments - Jefferson Memorial

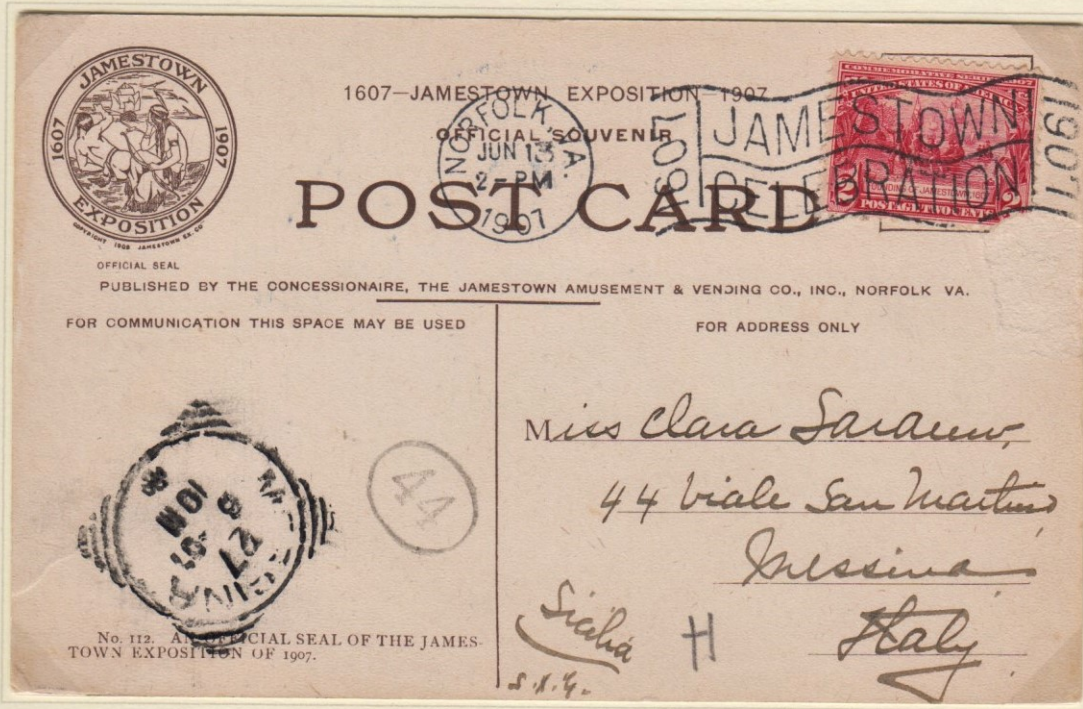


Today the distribution throughout the territory is very diverse. Besides in the big metropolis, the Italian communities are present also in Florida with 32.000 people. In Cincinnati (Ohio) and Baltimore there are numerous Italian communities.

Almost the entire town of **Pettoranello** in Molise emigrated to Princeton in New Jersey, working primarily as gardeners.



The Italian Communities are present in Connecticut with 26.000 people....in Middletown, a large number of Mellilesi (Syracuse Sicily) immigrated to Middletown in the 20th century, and Sicilian-American Romanic Catholic Church in Middletown, Saint Sebastian's, was modeled as the church in Mellilli.



The majority of Italians who arrived in Jamestown after 1900 came in most of Sicily. Jamestown attracted immigrants for the furnaces and factories of wool.



special cancellation of the exposure of Jamestown sent to Messina 11 June 13, 1907. Little more than a year before the terrible earthquake that leads many Messina to emigrate to America.

Compared to the nations of northern Europe, Italy provided very few immigrants for the first "wave" of Mormon converts to Utah in the 1850-1880. Only a small group of about 50 Waldensians from an area near Turin came to the Salt Lake Valley during that early period.



Collinsville (Illinois) The Italian Fest has been held every year since 1983



Italian immigrants in New Orleans in the early 1890s was about 30,000, 90% Sicilian. In New Orleans reached directly by the fumes from Palermo to work in sugar cane plantations. Italians, who settled in Louisiana in particular, since the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the city of New Orleans and surrounding areas.

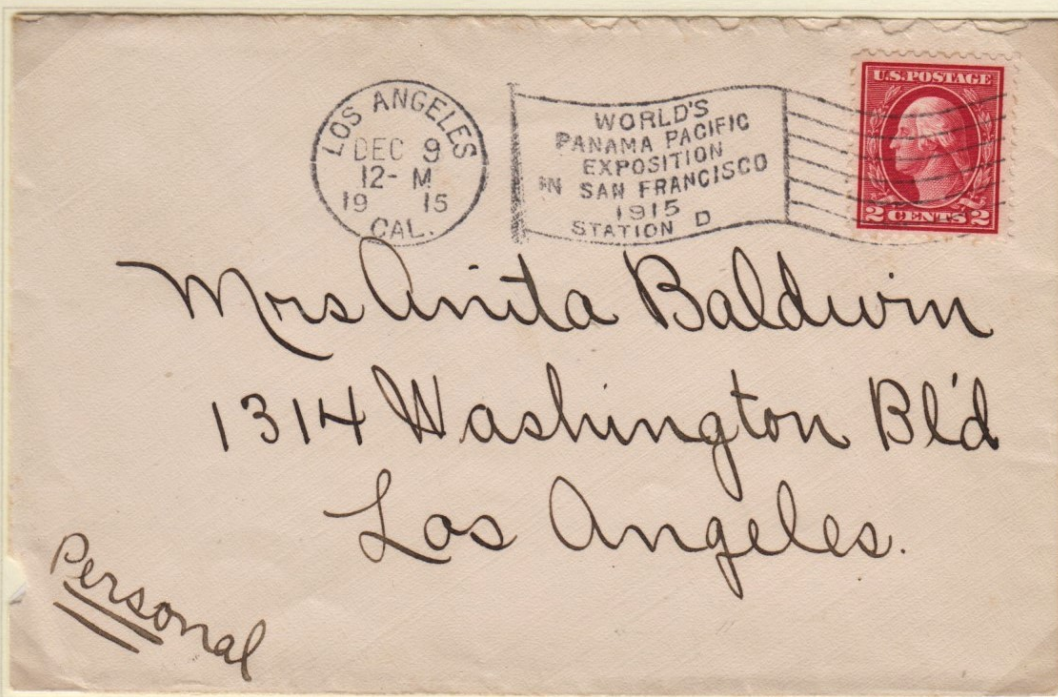


The population of California in 1848 was about 4,000 people. However, after gold was discovered, the population quickly increased thanks to the pouring in of Americans and some Europeans in search of gold. In 1850 the state was admitted to the Union. The Pacific Coast then became connected to the already-populous East Coast in 1869 with the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.



The famous "Del Monte man," who set up his food preserve factory in California, came from Liguria.

Even if some Italians had already arrived in California during the gold rush, the first wave of immigration came between 1860 and 1870. Among the emigrants there were businessmen and builders, but most came from agriculture. The first to arrive came mainly from Liguria.

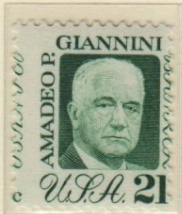


The Panama-Pacific International Exposition world's fair held in San Francisco, between February 20 and December 4 in 1915. Its ostensible purpose was to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, but it was widely seen in the city as an opportunity to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake.

Los Angeles 1915- World's Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco 1915 "Station D"



Many Italians gave an enormous and lasting contribution to the development of modern California and San Francisco. Probably the most notable "son" of North Beach was Amadeo Peter Giannini, the founder of the Bank of America (originally the Bank of Italy) whose history is justly considered "epic" in the modern financial world.



Movement of the variety show at right

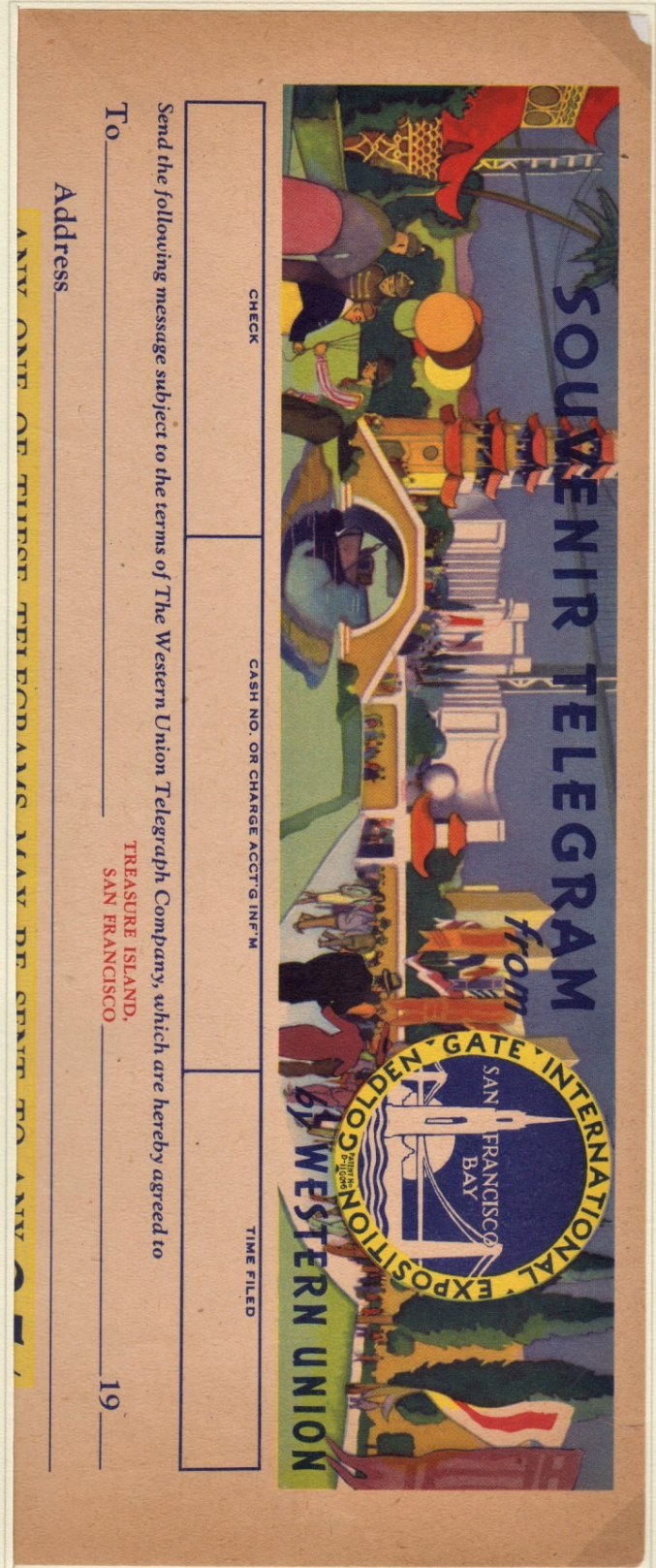


The Golden Gate Bridge of San Francisco thanks also to the Italians and financing by Giannini.

in California Primo Carnera opened a restaurant and a liquor store.



The famous "cable car" of San Francisco

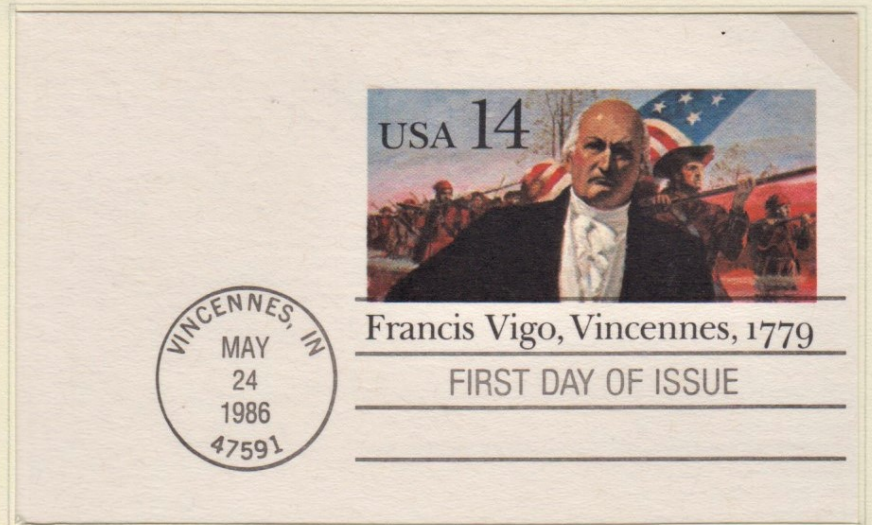


Souvenir Telegram from The Golden Gate International Exposition by Western Union (1939)

held at San Francisco's Treasure Island, was a World's Fair celebrating, among other things, the city's two newly built bridges. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge opened in 1936 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937.



Although we know that mass emigration in search of "bread & work" started at the end of the nineteenth century, a good number of Italians had already arrived in the American colonies and many had participated also in the war for American independence.



(Stationery) Francesco Vigo da Mondovì arrived in the American colonies in 1775. A fur trader, he financed and helped George Roger Clark in the capture of Fort Sackville in Vincennes in 1779.

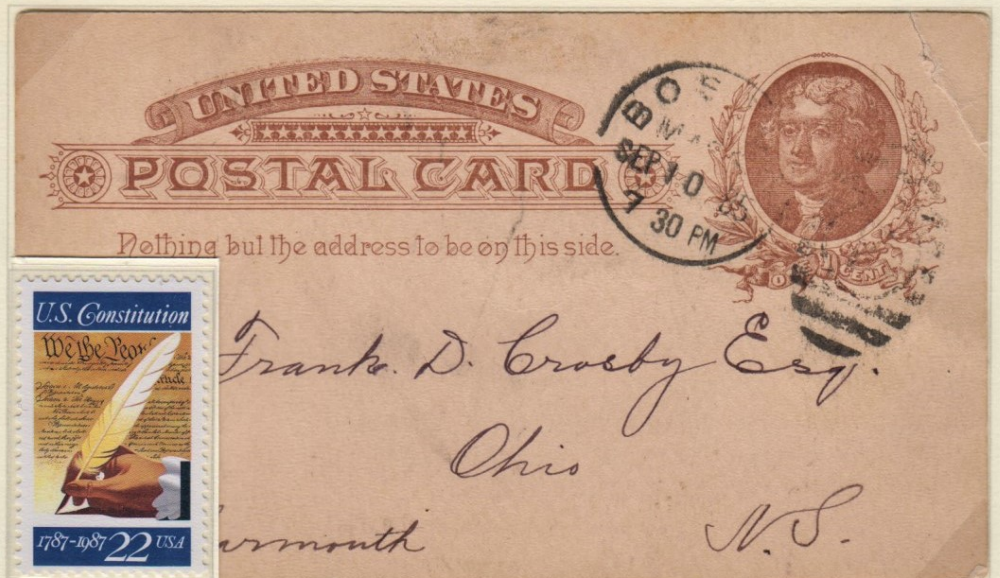
The Three Italian regiment was made up of 1,500 Italians who fought for American independence.



The capture of Vincennes put an end to the English domination in the northwest. Vigo greatly contributed to the construction of Indiana that would become the 17th state of the Union..



Filippo Mazzei reached Virginia in 1773. A friend of Jefferson, he participated politically in the War for Independence.



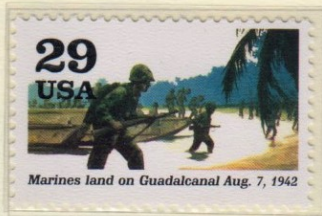
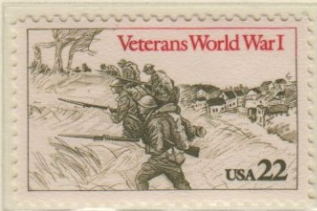
(Postal Card one cent Jefferson) The influence of Mazzei on Jefferson was considerable also on the Declaration of Independence.



During the two world wars the Italo-Americans found themselves in very different situations. In the first war, a large number of second generation Italians enlisted in the United States armed forces thereby automatically becoming American citizens. The Second World War permanently changed the condition and prospects of the Italo-Americans.

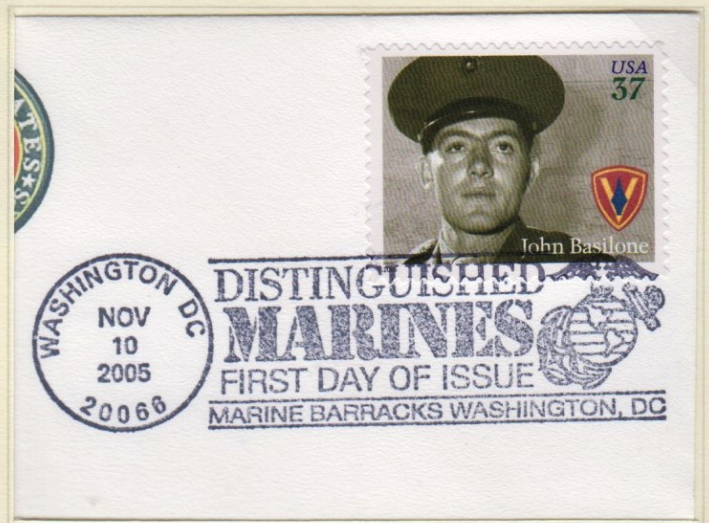


Many Italo-Americans were fascist sympathizers, but this stopped quickly with the breakout of the war. Many ex-sympathizers bought American war bonds and sent their own children to fight against the Axis armies...



Basilone died in the battle of Iwo Jima in 1945.

John Basilone, born in New Jersey in 1916 to a family of Italian emigrants, enlisted in the Marines in the Second World War and his contribution to the Stars and Stripes earned him a medal of honor of the American Congress. He was the only marine during the Second World War to receive one.



In this period about 600,000 unnaturalized Italians were considered foreign enemies. Some were even committed.

Correspondence from Villa Oliveti (Pescara) to Buffalo, NY in 1941. Inspected by both the Italian and American Censors.



Amedeo Peter Giannini, born in California of emigrant Ligurian parents, was an able and modern banker. He was the first to use publicity, the first to finance the acquisition of automobiles in installments, but most of all, the first to conceive the bank as a large consumer good, a service for everyone.



...immigrated to the United States, from Favale di Malvaro near Genoa



Giannini and his bank helped nurture the motion picture industries in California. He loaned Walt Disney the funds to produce Snow White, the first full-length, animated motion picture to be made in the U.S



Giannini was also a close friend and financier of Frank Capra American film director and a creative force behind a number of films of the 1930s and 1940s. Born as Frank Rosario Capra in Bisacchino, Sicily, (1897) he immigrated to the United States in 1903 with his parents, Turiddu Capra and Rosaria.



he 1906 San Francisco earthquake, Giannini set up a temporary bank, collecting deposits, making loans, and proclaiming that San Francisco would rise from the ashes.



Artvertising Postal Stationery "Bank of America and of Italy".

In 1919 he founded the Bank of America and of Italy. In 1927 he changed the name of the great Banca d'Italia to Bank of America- the banker of the humble had become the banker of everyone. In 1945 the Bank of America surpassed the First National City and Chase Manhattan Bank, the two largest banks of New York, in the number of deposits becoming the first bank in the world.



After 1880, of the millions of Italians who crossed the ocean, many of them did not go back home. Some of them went on to become famous and respected in a short time. However, it was the generations born in the United States, the children or grandchildren of the Italians who greatly contributed to the development of the American nation.



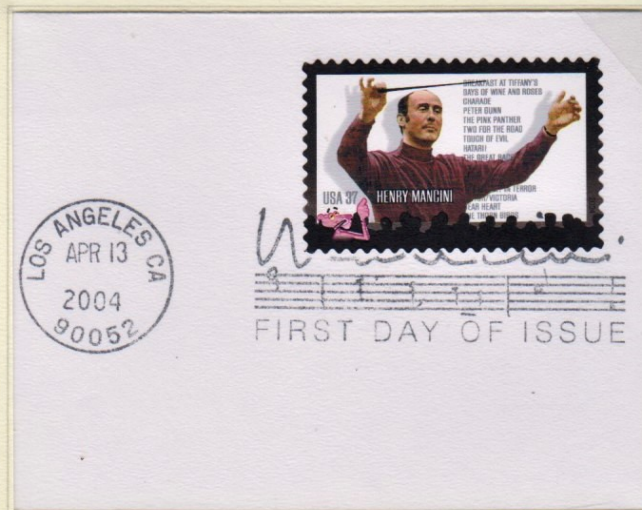
Stationery from New York to Rome . November 27, 1897.



Fiorello La Guardia was the son of Achille La Guardia of Foggia (head of the marching band of the United States army) and Irene Coen of Trieste. In 1898, Fiorello lived in Trieste. He returned to the United States from 1907 to 1910, he worked as an interpreter for the U.S. Bureau of Immigration at the Ellis Island. He became one of the most esteemed politicians in the United States. He was the mayor of New York for many years.



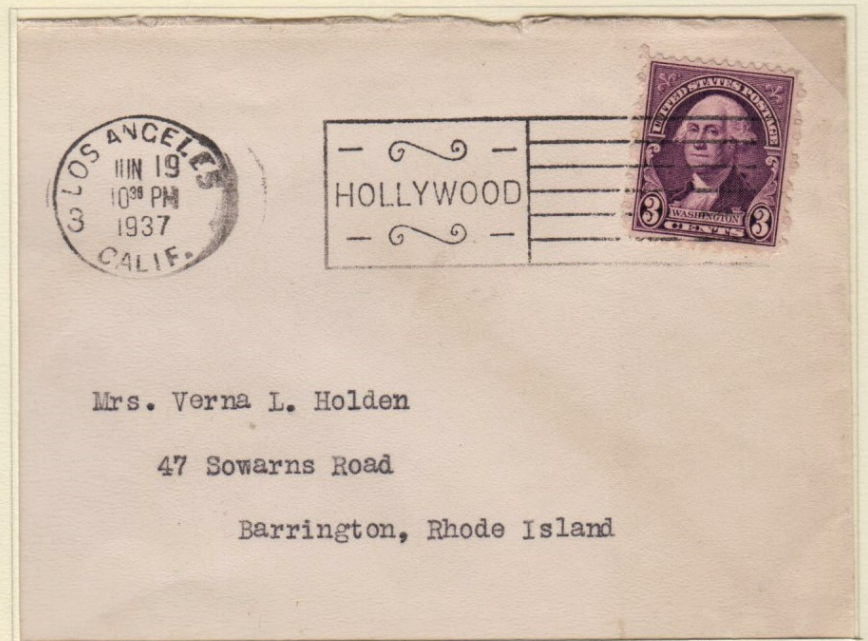
She was born Rosa Ponzillo on January 22, 1897.



Many Italo-Americans became famous in the entertainment business, including Rosa Ponselle the opera singer she sang mainly at the New York Metropolitan Opera, and the great Henry Mancini, author of the famous "Pink Panther" who was born of an Italian family from Scanno in Abruzzo.



Louis Francis Cristillo (March 6, 1906 – March 3, 1959), known by the stage name Lou Costello, actor and comedian. Costello was born Louis Francis Cristillo on March 6, 1906, in Paterson, New Jersey. His father was Italian (from Calabria, Italy) and his mother was an American of Italian, French, and Irish ancestry.



Rodolfo Valentino (Rodolfo Guglielmi) also known as Valentino di Castellaneta who arrived as an emigrant to the United States in 1913. His great success unfortunately was cut short prematurely with his death in 1926.

"Hollywood" Los Angeles



There were also two greats of the world music who were honored in the United States including *Arturo Toscanini* and the great "The Voice" *Frank Sinatra*, born of a Sicilian father and Ligurian mother. *Henry Jaynes Fonda* American film and stage actor. The Fonda surname originated with immigrants from Genoa, Italy, to the Netherlands, in the 15th century. Dean Martin, pseudonym of Dino Paul Crocetti, was a famous actor and singer. Born in Steubenville, Ohio on June 7, 1917 of an Italo-American family, with the stage name Dean Martin, he was able to establish himself as a singer in the nightclubs of New York.



In the country of the Stars and Stripes and of the "sport legend," many were Italo-Americans who were honored becoming international stars. Primo Carnera born in Sequals, then in the Province of Udine, was a great boxing champion who emigrated to the USA in 1929.



World Heavyweight Champion from June 29, 1933, to June 14, 1934.



Vince Lombardi He coached high school, college and professional teams. His nine years with the Green Bay Packers made him nationally famous.



Vince Lombardi, born in New York in 1913 to Enrico and Matilda Izzo, was one of the best coaches in American football. Giuseppe Paolo DiMaggio, and "The Yankee Clipper". Dimaggio was born in Martinez, the eighth of nine children born to Italian immigrants Giuseppe and Rosalia Dimaggio. Roy Campanella was a great champion of Baseball of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was born of a father of Italian descent.



Rocco Francis Marcheggiano, better known as Rocky Marciano, was a heavy weight world champion in boxing, the only to retire undefeated. He came from Ripa Teatina in Abruzzo.



Roky Marciano and Primo Carnera



Mario Andretti was born in Montona in 1940. At the end of the Second World War, his family knew that the town in which they lived would have passed under Yugoslavia. They stayed for many years in a refugee camp and eventually emigrated to the United States. Andretti became one of the best pilots in the Indy Car racing and then in Formula One racing.



During the Great War, the Italian Royal Army increased in size from 15,000 men in 1914 to 160,000 men in 1918, with 5 million recruits in total entering service during the war. This came at a terrible cost: by the end of the war, Italy had lost 700,000 soldiers and had a budget deficit of billions of lira.



1916: First World War P.M. "Correspondence from the 13th Army Group "



Italy emerged from World War I in a poor and weakened condition. The National Fascist Party of Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922, at the end of a period of social unrest. During the first years of the new regime, the Fascist pursued *laissez-faire* economic policy: they initially reduced taxes, regulations and trade restrictions on the whole.



From May 1921 when elected to Parliament, Mussolini used alternatively legal means and illegal means to strengthen the Fascist Party. On January 3, 1925 he dissolved all of the opposition parties. In the successive months the "fascist laws" of 1925-1926 were enacted that suppressed every democratic freedom, freedom of opinion and freedom of press.

Il Popolo d'Italia ("The People of Italy"), Italian newspaper founded by Benito Mussolini in 1914, after his split from the Italian Socialist Party.



Weeks after his ascent to power, Mussolini asserted explicitly that from that moment on, the "emigrants would be considered means of spreading Italian ideas and products, and emigration would be an integral part of the Italian foreign policy."



The ships continued to leave the Italian ports full of emigrants...



In those times Italian emigration was very extensive, not so much for South America such as Argentina and Brazil, but there were problems at the beginning of the 1920's for entrance to the United States who started closing their borders.



Hamburg-American Lines : Seepost Hamburg- New York December 21, 1929



*Gli atti di valore compiuti da ufficiali e da soldati italiani dell'Esercito, sui fronti terrestri, sono tali da ingoiare legittimamente la Nazione.
Mussolini*



In 1929, Italy was hit hard by the Great Depression. Trying to handle the crisis, the Fascist government nationalized the holdings of large banks which had accrued significant industrial securities, establishing the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale.

Italy- Mussolini franking postcard for the armed forces (sent in 1942)



The migratory flow to the United States from Italy exasperated the relationships between the United States and Europe. At the base of such conflict was the drastic reduction of the immigrant groups allowed entry to the United States, ratified by the American laws of 1921 and 1924.



Woodrow Wilson
28th President of the United
1913 - 1921



Cancelled correspondence with
the stamp of the Italian postal
Steamship for New Jersey dated
4th of July 1923

After its absence and then having assumed a social stance at the beginning of the 1900's, the State entered into a political phase regarding the Italian migrations in general and especially that towards the United States. The intention was that the Italian emigrants were to become real Italian colonies abroad. This would have allowed for the building of strong political forces to be manipulated by the authorities in Rome, in order to gear them to the interests of the mother country.



Envelope of
the Foreign
Ministry or
"Ministero
Esteri"
bearing a c.20
Mon. Distr.
stamp along
with c.30
with a Fascio
overprinted
(overprint
moved to the
top)

It was for this reason that the emigration police was dissolved as an independent body to be reunited with the foreign ministry and in 1927 substituted the general direction of Italians abroad, in the area of the same ministry.



In 1924 a new Immigration Act, was a drastic restriction on a permanent basis, of immigrant flows, and among the countries hardest hit was once again Italy, whose annual quota was reduced to less than 4000. Serious and widespread repercussions were still the law of 1924 on the Italian economy helping to undermine the entire economic policy and with it the credibility of the regime.



The Immigration Act was considered an "insult against Italy."

President W.G. Harding signed the first Immigration Act.



In the 10 Years following 1900, about 200.000 italians immigrated annually. With the imposition at the 1924 quota, 4.000 for year were allowed.



GENOVA, (data c

Stationery From the port of Genoa sail fewer ships of emigrants to the United States.

I posti dei quali questo Ispettorato disponeva per i passeggeri diretti agli S.U. compresi nella "QUOTA" dell'anno fiscale 1923-24 sono esauriti.



R. ISPETTORATO DELL'EMIGRAZIONE - GENOVA

III PAGANO - Via Carlo Felice 16

Tassa postale a carico del destinatario
Art. 56 T. U. legge postale 24-12-1899

R. POSTE
R. ISPETTORATO
DELL'EMIGRAZIONE
GENOVA

Al Sig Sindaco J.

(Prov. di Genova)

Cattalians

Genoa (date of postmark) The positions that inspectorate had available for passengers heading to the United States included in the "amount" of fiscal year 1923-24 are sold out. Afterwards we will communicate the rules for 1924-25 contingent.
Councilor of emigration.

franking stamp Councilor of emigration in Genoa

In any case, the new U.S. law, closing forever the historic stage of the great Italian migration and soon had to find alternative solutions to the gap between population and resources.



In light of the economic and political situation of Italy at that time, there were three possibilities: a systematic exploitation of the land for its farming and mineral resources; the search for new lands for immigration; or a program of colonization of new lands.



The Garibaldi S.A. Coop di Navigazione di Genova that serviced the regular lines with the Italian West Africa.

Steamship "City of Genoa" Used as passenger transport on the Palermo-Naples-Tunis-Tripoli line. **Cancel March 17, 1939, band for newspaper II "Lavoratore Italiano di Tunisi" To Trapani.**

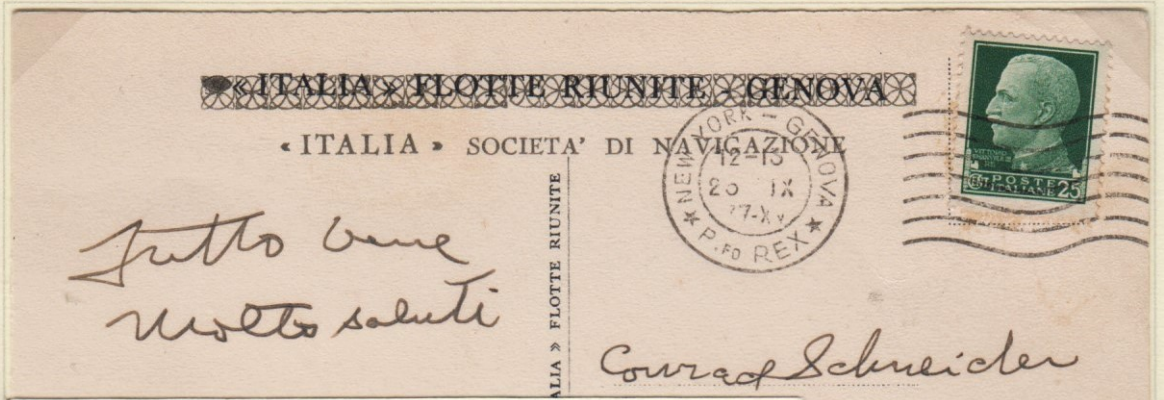


1942 Roma Cancelled of The Ministry of the Colonies

In 1926 the Government still defined emigration "a necessity both sad and painful, but necessary...however useful to improve the economic and commercial relations of the motherland." In the subsequent years, the fascist government pursued a policy of voluntary restriction of the migratory phenomenon. The only path that remained was colonization, or yet that which then became defined as "protected emigration."



Even if mass emigration towards the United States had finished, the construction of great transatlantic liners then called "ships of the regime" did not cease. In 1932 the Italia Flotte Riunite or "Reunited Italian Fleets Company"-NGI, L.S., Cosulich, joined together for navigation with the Americas. The ships Rex and Conte di Savoia embarked with the colors of the new company on the smokestack; under the black cap on white there were three strips: red, white and green.



Square Block
wood U
lo

The Rex (It made its maiden voyage on September 27, 1932.

September 9, 1937.
Steamship Rex: New York-Genoa

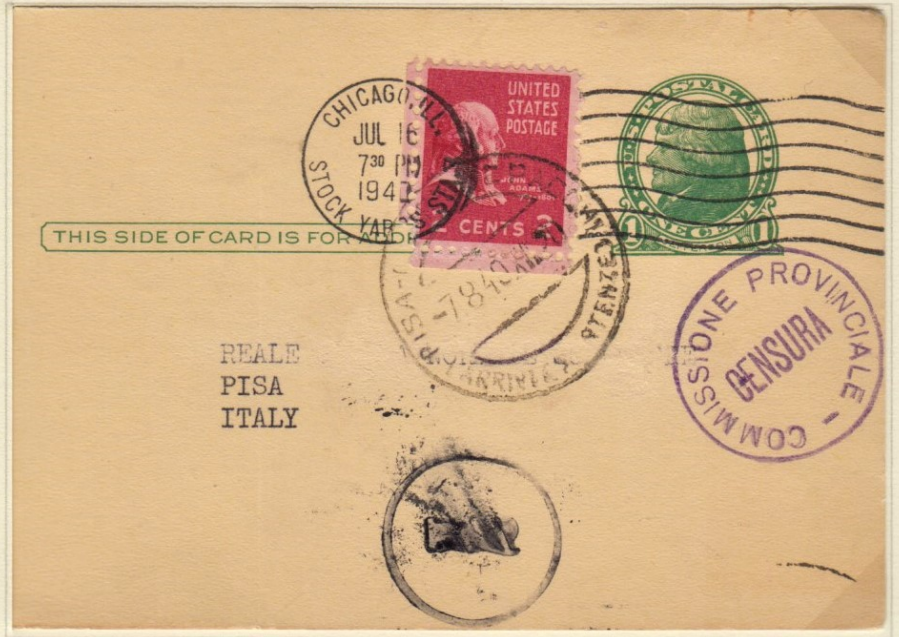
The Conte di Savoia (48,002 tons) was entrusted to Captain Antonio Lena and made its maiden voyage on November 30, 1932. **Maiden voyage Genoa-New York on November 30, 1932. From the steamship CONTE SAVOIA.**



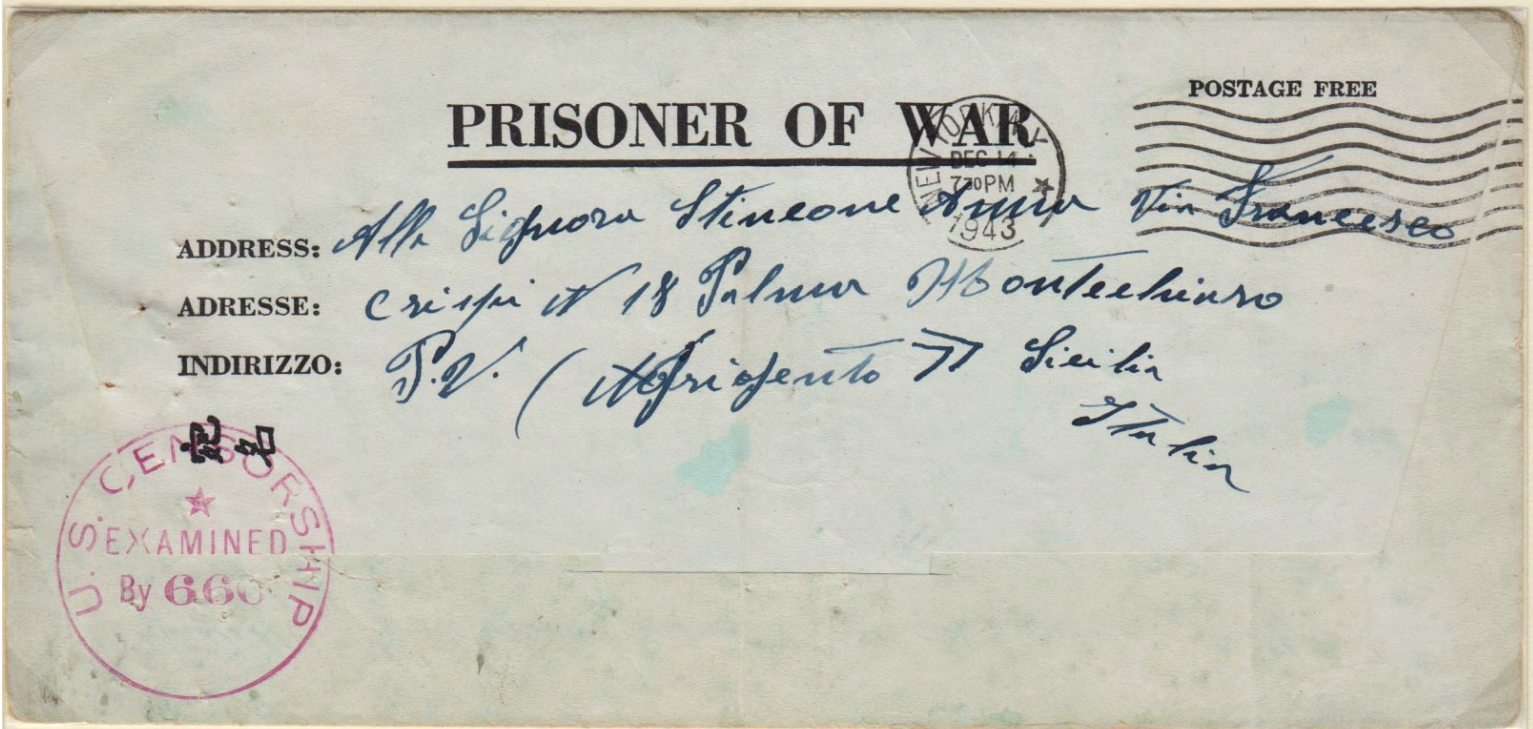
Genova



As a member of the Axis powers, Italy declared war on the United States in 1941. Any concerns about the loyalty of Italian Americans were quickly dispelled. More than half a million Italian Americans served in the various branches of the military.



Postal stationery from Chicago 1942 to Italy that was Censored



In spite of this display of loyalty, hundreds of Italians viewed as a potential threat to the country were interned in detention camps, some for up to 2 years. "Italian Prisoner" of War (1943) New York from (Pine Camp) to Agrigento.



Rose Bonavita



World War II opened up new employment opportunities for large numbers of Italian Americans in the factories producing war materiel. This included many Italian American women, such as Rose Bonavita, who was recognized by President Roosevelt with a personal letter commending her for her performance as an aircraft riveter. She was subsequently known as "Rosie the Riveter", and came to symbolize all of the millions of American women workers in the war industries.



In the post-war years, jobs as firemen and civil servants became available to Italian Americans; while others found employment as plumbers, electricians, mechanics and carpenters. Women found jobs as civil servants, secretaries, dressmakers, and clerks. The Great Depression (1929-39) had a major impact on the Italian American community, and temporarily reversed some of the earlier gains made.



POSTE ITALIANE BOLLETTINO di spedizione. Includes fields for destination (Boston), sender (Augusta), and weight (1900g). Stamped with 'AUGUSTA 24.8.1937'.

24.8.1937- Parcel post- Send from Augusta (port of Naples) to Boston ...to Italian immigrant in the United States "Fascit Era".



" Wherever there is an Italian," he says "there is the tricolor, there is Patria, there is protection of the government". Moreover, emigrants could be viewed as a means of spreading Italian culture and ideas while emigration had to be considered an integral part of Fascist foreign policy.



In Germany the arrests and quick demolition of all of institutions began in 1933. Writers, musicians, directors, painters and scientists began emigrating in droves mainly to the United States. Thomas Mann, Brecht and almost all of those who had made a name in the cultural and scientific scene were forced to emigrate....

004 Telegramm Deutsche Reichspost

aus *60 - Biberfeld Name 1/18*

Aufgenommen
 Tag: *14/11* Monat: *11* Jahr: *1933* Zeit: *Hochzeit*

von: *Osip*

Ort: *V*



 Telegramm

Bereits zugesprochen
 Mit Briefpost zuführen

E.M.H. 2. 42 1000/000

X C 1876 D10 01

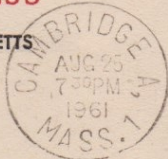
German Reichpost Advertising telegram





In 1934 Salvemini moved to the United States where he taught history of Italian civilization at the University of Harvard and became an American citizen. In 1939 he founded the "Mazzini Society" together with a group of GL of Republicans and antifascist Democrats.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
 79 GARDEN STREET • CAMBRIDGE 38 • MASSACHUSETTS







USA Postal Stationery of Harvard

Don Luigi Sturzo, leader of the Popular Party, took refuge from 1924 to 1949 first in London, Paris and then in New York. In 1936 he founded the People and Freedom Group in the United States and latched relationships with the Italian exiles. He went back to Italy in 1945.



In Italy towards the end of the 1930's in the midst of Fascism, laws were enacted against people of Jewish faith. These laws were to go down in history as racist laws. Between the end of summer and the autumn of 1938 many laws were made and signed by the head of state and promulgated by the king Vittorio Emanuele III that legitimized a racist vision of the Jewish situation, also by the fascists.



Some Jewish scientists and intellectuals were hit by the law of September 5, pushing many to emigrate to the United States. In the meantime (1938), Mussolini approved the "Statute" or "Statuto" of the Fascists Abroad.



1937 Alpine village (Como) Italian Fascists Abroad.



Even in Italy, a great opposition rose in response to the regime. Silvano Arieti, Arturo Toscanini and many others emigrated to the United States or in free European countries...



Emigrated during this period was the famous Giuseppe Prezzolini journalist, writer and publisher Italian. He moved to the United States in 1929 where he teaches in New York.



Giulio Racah

Of the 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy, 6,480 were forced to leave the country: 96 university professors, 133 university assistants, 279 headmasters and middle school professors, about a hundred elementary school teachers.



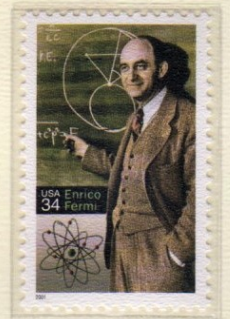
In 1938, Enrico Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Physics at the age of 37 for his "demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons". After Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he, his wife Laura, and their children emigrated to New York.



The family Without part in secret from Termini Station to Stockholm on the morning of December 6.

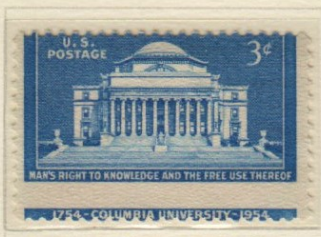


March 3, 1937 - Rome 66- Italian Ministry of Interior



Fermi at the University of Chicago

After Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he, his wife Laura, and their children emigrated to New York. This was mainly because of the Manifesto of Race promulgated by the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini in order to bring Italian Fascism ideologically closer to German Nazism.



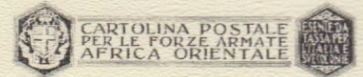
New York Columbia University
Movement of the variety downwards

Fermi and his family arrive in New York January 2, 1939. On the same day of his arrival applying for naturalization. The December 11, 1944 will become an American citizen. Fermi shares from Southampton: Canceled Southampton Paquebot "Cunard Line"





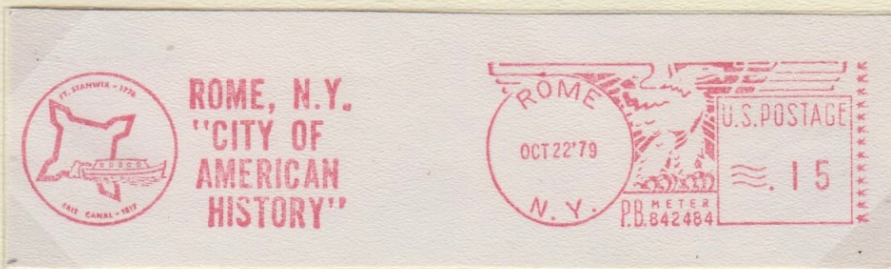
Once the Second World War ended and with the arrival of a hundred thousand of refugees from Africa and Venezia Giulia, migration started up again with a certain intensity. Despite the fact that no real facts exist, it is plausible to believe that about a million Italians fueled the transoceanic emigration.



Africa Franking postcard for the armed forces



In 1945 the Grimaldi brothers, Aldo, Guido, Luigi and Mario officially founded the Grimaldi group S.p.a. specialized initially with connections to Venezuela.



Rome. It is located in Oneida County, which is in north-central or "Upstate" New York. Like other cities in the region, Rome has a large Italian-American presence, which is especially prevalent in the Little Italy in the vicinity of East Dominick Street.



In the years that followed the second world war, Italian once again began to pack their bags, sometimes supported by agreements between nations, sometimes not, heading for the countries of Europe and towards America and Australia.



The exuberance of manpower, common after a war, directed many southern workers towards the European industrial powers. This form of emigration, usually seasonal or temporary, annually included about 133,000 beginning in the 1950's increasing to over 500,000 in the 1960's.



Yves Montand born Ivo Livi in Monsummano Terme (1921-1991) Italian-French actor and singer.



Emigration towards Switzerland after the war was mainly seasonal, while more than 500,000 people emigrated to France between 1946 and 1960.



The 2001 census recorded a total of 107,244 Italian-born people resident in the United Kingdom. Office for National Statistics estimates put the equivalent figure for 2009 at 106,000. Italian is the first language of 200,000 people in the UK. Italians and British born people of Italian descent reside across the entire UK.

Bedford is home to one of the largest concentrations of Italian immigrants in the United Kingdom. According to the 2001 census, almost 30% of Bedford's population were of at least partial Italian descent.



The Cardboard suitcase of the Italian immigrants

UK: postage on letters EUROPE 4. From Wandsworth to Sparomise (Caserta) July 1953



With Germany's post-World War II economic boom, a large wave of immigrants from Italy relocated to Germany. Italy and Germany have been joint members of the European Coal and Steel Community (later the European Economic Community). Since the establishment of freedom of movement for workers between the two countries in 1961, more than 580,000 Italians migrated to Germany for work, mainly from southern Italy.



Banca Nazionale del Lavoro-Roma Emigrant Remittance Office to Germany.

It's estimated that from 1956 to 1976, over 4 million Italians made their entry into Federal Germany, and 3.5 million returned to Italy. The number of returns was high because of the selective and restrictive German Immigration Law. Germans thought that the migration phenomenon had to be temporary, and the foreign workers were considered "Gastarbeiter" (guest workers).



Wolfsburg is the town where the largest Italian community in Germany live. Wolfsburg is famous as the location of Volkswagen AG's headquarters and the biggest car plant in the worlds.



Marcinelle

Imperforated



A part of the Italian emigrants in Belgium worked in coal mines, but emigration was always limited. After World War II there was a significant resumption of the emigration flow, mostly because of war destructions in Italy: In 1956 the Marcinelle Disaster significantly reduced the number of Italians who worked in Belgian mines. After the 1970s, when there were almost 300,000 Italians in Belgium, emigration greatly decreased.



Italian influence is more visible. Lunfardo, the jargon enshrined in tango lyrics, is laden with Italianisms, often also found in the mainstream colloquial dialect (Rioplatense Spanish). Common dishes in the central area of the country (milanesa, fainá, polenta, pascualina) have Italian names and origins.

Italian immigration to Argentina from 1941 to 1985 Year period Italian immigrants

1941-1950	278,000
1951-1960	24,800
1961-1970	9,800
1971-1980	8,310
1981-1985	4,000

"VOCE D'ITALIA" Journal of the Italian community in Argentina, founded in 1958



CEDOLETTA (Coupon)
Può essere intestato a un destinatario (Per posta a tabella per destinatario)

POSTE ITALIANE
(POSTES ITALIENNES)

BOLLETTINO DI SPEDIZIONE
(BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION)

PESO (golds)
Grammi (Grammes) **17.800**

15-5.1959
SALEFINO

MITTENTE (Expéditeur)
Cognome e indirizzo (Nom et adresse)
Ferrara Antonio
Via Solimena 50
Nocera Inf (Sa) Italia

Contenuto (Contenu)
Generi Alimentari

Valore dichiarato Lire it. (en lettres) Nulla
Per l'estero ripetere qui sotto il valore ragguagliato in franchi o
Valeur déclarée (en lettres) Francs or **nulla**

Destinazione (Destination)
Via (Rue) **N. Amedeo Liberti Calle 37 N. I285 B. La Loma la Plata P. = F.C.N.S.R. Buenos Aires R. Argentina**

Assegno Lire it. (Remboursement) Nulla

Diritti doganali (Droits de douane) 4296
Impronta del suggello o piombo di chiusura (Empreinte du cachet de fermeture) 3515

NAPOLI PORTO

Instituto Poligrafico dello Stato - Roma

1959 Parcelcard from Nocera Inferiore (Salerno) to Buenos Aires...content of food....



Argentinean meter of the film EMIGRANTES by Aldo Fabrizi that tells the story of an Italian family emigrated to Argentina after the Second World War.



Esquina de Sociedad - Caracas - VENEZUELA

TARJETA
POSTAL



Stationery Caracas - Corner of Societad.

The Italians in the 1961 Venezuelan census were the biggest European community in Venezuela. In the fifties entire Italian families were moved from Italy to special agricultural areas. But most of the Italians concentrated in commercial, building and services activities during the second half of the 20th century. In those sectors the Italians reached the top levels of the Venezuelan economy.

Map of
Venezuela



Valencia is the
capital city of
Carabobo
State, and the
third largest
city of
Venezuela.

Actually, nearly 90% of the Italo-Venezuelans are concentrated in the northern coastal section of Venezuela facing the Caribbean sea. Approximately 2/3 of them are residents of the metropolitan areas of the three main Venezuelan cities: Caracas, Maracaibo and Valencia.



Santa Teresa
Caracas

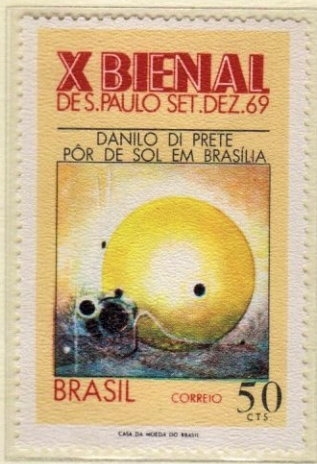
Stationery The "Teatro
Principal"
is located on a corner
of the Plaza Bolivar in
the Central district of
Caracas.



Teatro Principal - Caracas - VENEZUELA

TARJETA
POSTAL





Daniilo di Prete was born in Pisa, June 17, 1911 painter and illustrator, after the Second World War he moved to Brazil.

Brazilians of Italian descent tend to be very participant in all aspects of Brazilian public life. Many Brazilian politicians, artists, footballers, models and personalities are or were of Italian descent. Amongst Italian-Brazilian one finds several State Governors, Congressmen, mayors and ambassadors.



The Italian Line also known as the *Italia di Navigazione S.p.A.*, was a passenger shipping line that operated regular transatlantic service between Italy and South America.



Stationery- Avenida Central Rio de Janeiro



The monument dedicated to the emigrant of Magnacavallo in honor of the Mantovanians in Brazil.

Since Southern Brazil received most of the early settlers, the vast majority of the immigrants in this region came from the extreme North of Italy.



Italian immigrants were very important to the development of many of the big cities in Brazil. Bad conditions in rural areas made thousands of Italians move to these big cities. Most of them became laborers and participated actively in the industrialization of Brazil in the early 20th century.



Canada was one of the main destinations of emigration after the Second World War. Many Italians headed towards this country, still unexplored in many respects. In the port of Halifax the ships brought the emigrants to "Pier 21." Opened in 1928, the pier was used until 1971 as the Canadian entrance harbor.



Emigrants at Pier 21 of Halifax

Home Lines was founded in 1946 in Genoa, with Swedish American Line and Cosulich Lines as major shareholders. Home Lines made passenger service to Halifax and New York.



Thanks to some associations, it is estimated that the Italian natives in Peru were about 500,000. Cancellation of the "Italian Cultural Institution of Peru" or "Istituto di Cultura Italiana di Lima" (1987)



Paolo Agazzi was born in Motta, Italy. He has resided in Bolivia since 1975. In 1982 he directed the film "Mi Socio". On March 17, 1963 founded the Associations Calabrese in Uruguay.

Cancellation of the "Italian Cultural Institution of Bogotà Colombia. 50th Anniversary (1955-2005).



Italy and Australia (Accordo di emigrazione assistita tra Italia e Australia) was signed. It was during this period that Italians migrated to Australia in the greatest numbers: in the period 1941 to 1961 over 330,000 Italians settled in Australia, with only 20,000 of them returning to Italy .



After the Second World War, another main destination of Italian emigrants was Australia.

January 14, 1942
Prisoners of War
Post- Italia
Prisoner of War in
Australia: P.O.W.
Camp n°13A.



Flotta Lauro "Lauro Lines" TN Roma & Sydney. The Tn Sydney following the War she was purchased by flotta Lauro Lines, to be used in the Italy to Australia migrant transportation.



SS Camberra Orient Line service between the United Kingdom and Australia.



In 1949 many migrants with engineering or construction skills and experience in working alpine conditions were targeted for the **Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme**. One hundred thousand people worked on the Scheme and 121 lost their lives in industrial accidents. Those workers were Australian-born, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, British, Polish and Yugoslav. Most migrant workers on the Scheme arrived under assisted migration schemes.



By Italian Government estimates, fully two-fifths of its emigrants to Australia were from the Veneto and another two-fifths were drawn from the Piedmont, and Tuscany regions. Only one-fifth were from Sicily and Calabria. Italian is the second most utilised language at home, with 316,900 speakers (or 1.6% of the Australian population).



Capo Vaticano. Location of the province of Vibo Valentia -Calabria.



The biggest part of Sicilians arrived in Australia in between 1950-1970. They have settled in the big cities suburbs where they had important commercial industrial and craft businesses. (Today many immigrants from Catania live in Adelaide)



Aerogram from Perth to Palermo dated 1959. The National Bank of Australasian Limited :EMIGRANT REMITTANCE OFFICE.



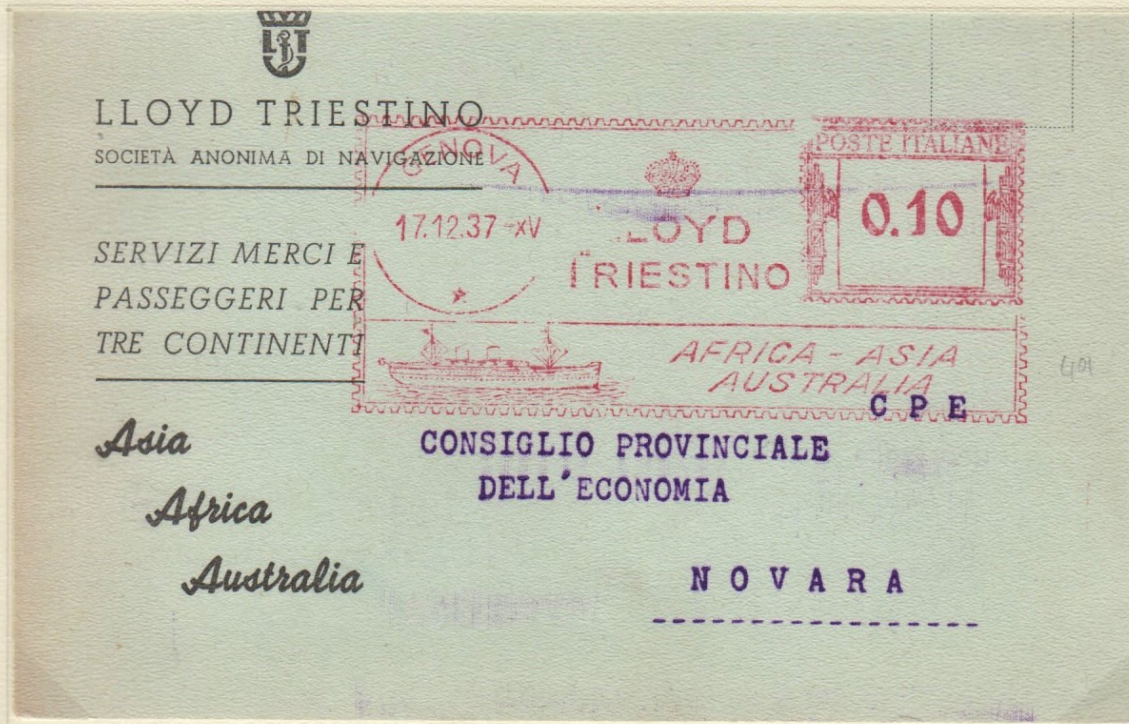
A Girl in Australia "Bello onesto, emigrato Australia sposerebbe compasana illibata" [handsome, honest emigrant in Australia would marry chaste countrywoman] 1971 comedy film starring Alberto Sordi.



According to the latest Census figures, Italy-born migrants in Western Australia are now over 26,000, with a prevalence of those settled in the Perth Metropolitan Area, unlike the pre-war spatial distribution.



Either nominated by relatives in Australia as a major component, or as assisted migrants, a notable number of migrants left Italy for Australia. Unlike the pre-war movement, most of the migrants of the 1950s and 1960s had planned to settle permanently in Australia. Within these two decades, the number of Italians who came to Australia was so high that their number increased tenfold.



LLOYD TRIESTINO for Australia... Routes: Genoa, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Djakarta, Fremantle, Melbourne, Sydney.



Since the mid-1950s, the Italian flow of migrants to Australia assumed a sort of mass migration.



Many emigrants in Australia started the wine-producing industry, still flowering today, by planting the first Australian vineyards..



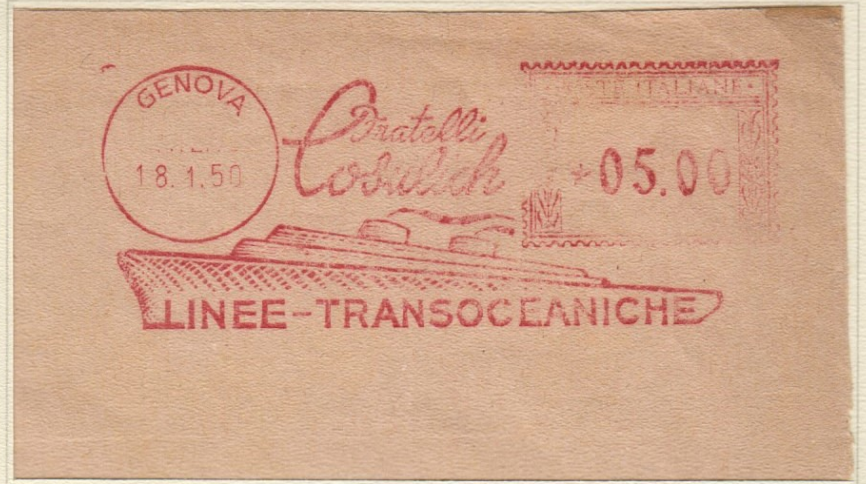
Aerogram from Sydney to Bronte dated 1952. The sender is writing his sister, describing the also dramatic situations of his stay in Australia.

Although there are not precise figures, due to the fact that Australian Census refers only to Italian-born, some scholars have suggested that, with their Australian-born children, the Italian ethnic group in Australia could be approaching almost 800,000, thus still ranking it as the first non-English speaking ethnic community of Australia. Between June 1949 and July 2000, Italy was the second most common birthplace for settler arrivals in Australia.



Italians still represent almost 5% of the Australian population, more than 10% of the total intake of overseas-born residents, and some scholars count them as almost 1,000,000 including second and third generation Italians with at least one Italian parent or grandparent respectively

After World War II, in 1945, the Cosulich family began restoring their shipping business. The operation of passenger vessels, plying between Genoa and North and South America, the Caribbean and Australia.



POSTE ITALIANE (POSTES ITALIENNES) BOLLETTINO DI SPEDIZIONE (BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION). Includes fields for MITTENTE (Expéditeur), Destinazione (Melbourne, Australia), and various stamps and weights.

1961 Parcel card from Trieste to Melbournecontent of books and clothes...to Italian immigrant in Australia.



the joy of receiving letters from relatives from Italy



many Italians work on farms. In recent years, Australia has been witnessing a new wave of migration from Italy in numbers not seen in half a century, as thousands flee the economic hardship in Europe. The explosion of numbers saw more than 20,000 Italians arrive in Australia in 2012-13 on temporary visas.



Most of the Italian-born are now concentrated in Melbourne (73,799), Sydney (44,562), Adelaide (20,877) and Perth (18,815).¹ Unlike other groups, the number of Italians residing in Brisbane is relatively few, with the exception of a notable distribution of Italians in Northern Queensland.



...Among the twenty thousand Italians in Adelaide there are my cousins...

Melbourne viewed from Williamstown across Port Phillip bay

Melbourne (stationery)



Ronald Dale Barassi, is a former Australian rules football player and coach. David Ian Campese, is a former Australian rugby union player. Son of an immigrant Veneto from Montecchio Precalcino. Carla Zampatti Born in Lovero , Italy , Carla settled with her family in Australia in 1950. In 1965 she produced her first small collection for Zampatti Pty Limited.

Italians still represent almost 5% of the Australian population, more than 10% of the total intake of overseas-born residents, and some scholars count them as almost 1,000,000 including second and third generation Italians with at least one Italian parent or grandparent respectively.



The impact of the economic miracle on Italian society was huge. Fast economic expansion induced massive inflows of migrants from rural Southern Italy to the industrial cities of the North. Emigration was especially directed to the factories of the so-called "industrial triangle" Between 1955 and 1971, around 9 million people are estimated to have been involved in inter-regional migrations in Italy, uprooting entire communities and creating large metropolitan areas.



Ferruccio
Lamborghini
founded the
company in
1963



Turin and Fiat Regions such as Piemonte became region of internal migration due to the "economic boom"...

Since the early 70 's, almost inadvertently the Italy transformed itself in a country of immigration but the emigration flow didn't stop . Once emigration was a mass phenomenon, now amount to a brain drain. Reintegration and reentry policies are desirable and obligated but at the moment they are decisively dubious.



Since 2006 the Italians residents abroad can vote.

From the end of the 1950's, the transoceanic destinations saw a further decline in emigration. **ITALMAR S.A. de Empresa Maritimas Buenos Aires to South America with the transatlantic.....Giulio Cesare & Augustus**

Recent statistics show that the Italian natives in the world total 58,500,000; another Italy. In 2006 they acquired the right to vote as Italian citizens abroad.