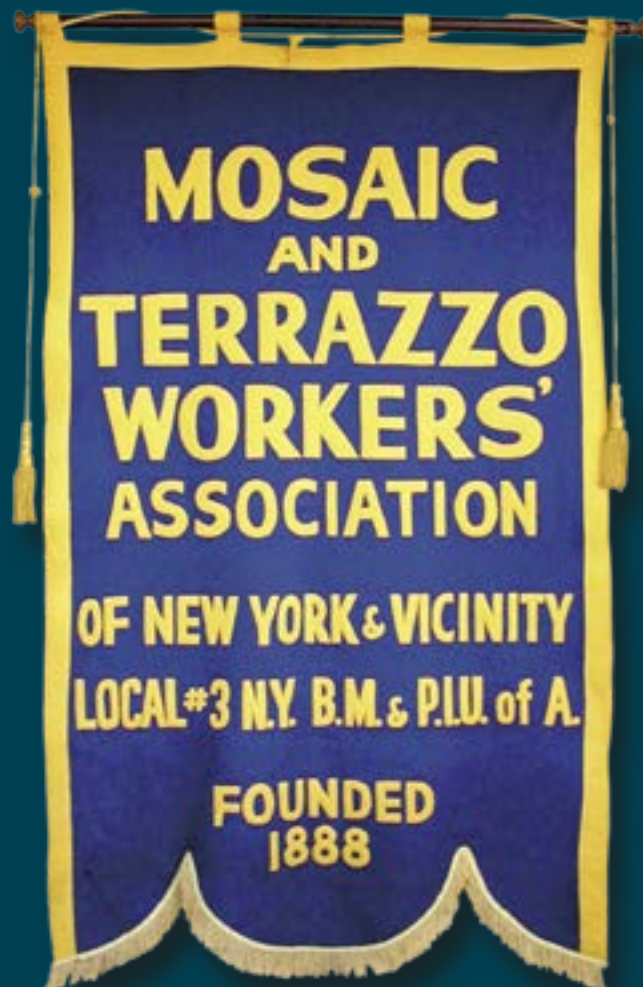




Michele Bernardon

TERRAZZO WORKERS IN NORTH-AMERICA

*From the Pordenone foothills to
New York and the surrounding area*



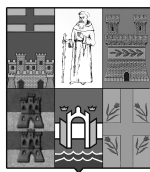


Translated by Stefania Rigoni

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EFASCE
Ente Friulano Assistenza Sociale Culturale Emigranti
PORDENONE



la Banca di casa tua

BCC Banca Credito Cooperativo di San Giorgio e Meduno



Consorzio Pro Loco Cellina Meduna



D. Magnan & Co., Inc.



Famee Furlane di New York



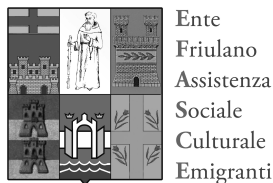
Provincia di Pordenone



Comune di Cavasso Nuovo



Comunità Montana
del Friuli Occidentale



Pordenonesi nel Mondo

After a few years of regrets for having “left” their native country, the terrazzo workers of Pordenone’s district in New York became a creative working force.

Friulani abroad overcame their fears and settled down economically and socially. They became so skilled at working stone material that they were even commissioned by public institutions.

Their story is humble, but it integrates perfectly with the story of Venice’s floors. The brotherhood of the Friulan terrazzo workers appeared in Venice as early as 1582, where Friulani took out the so called “battuti alla veneziana”.

To beat the floors and smooth them with “l’ORS” was a major health hazard and one of the most dangerous jobs, but it is our craftsmen’s merit to have raised this kind of ornamental floor.

The intention of this book is to serve as a testimony of the Friulani’s sacrifice and achievement in New York, but also to remember some characters of the Pedemontana, before time erases their memory.

The EFASCE’s President
Arch. Luigi Luchini



Famee furlane

I emigrated to New York in 1947 at 16 years old and consider myself lucky, because at that time Friulan emigrants had already formed terrazzo trade-unions: Local 3 for mechanics and Local 35 for labourers.

As my father was a labourer, I had to wait eight months before I was admitted to the mechanical's Local 3. Instead, if I had been the son of a mechanic, I would have been admitted automatically.

I served my apprenticeship for two years; as soon as I finished, I was called to serve the country for another two years. When I returned to New York, there was little work in the terrazzo industry, so I went to Florida where I worked in the big Hotels on the beach. When I returned to New York, I was a terrazzo worker until 1969, when I competed as a deputy for terrazzo's trade-union and I won the election; I stayed until 1996.

In 1969, 75% of the Union was made up of Friulani. When I retired in 1996, they were only 10%: as a matter of fact, we all sent our children to school in order to gain a better education, even if, in my opinion, working as a terrazzo worker wasn't so bad.

One of the problems of that period, was that everybody wanted to do better than the others so they wouldn't lose their job. Our fathers felt this way, because after having worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines and enduring the 1930's depression, they wanted to make sure they kept their job.

In 1981 I became the International's Vice President; when I talked to the other states' VIP's, everyone praised the good Friulan workers: not only terrazzo workers, but also bricklayers, tilers and others.

Listening to this made me feel very proud, because it meant that Friulani had made a name for themselves and were respected.

If I had to start again, I would still choose to be a terrazzo worker.

New York's Famee Furlane President
Marcello Filippi



Comune di Cavasso Nuovo

Since the Museo Provinciale dell'Emigrazione was established in Cavasso Nuovo in September 2000, many books have been published, conferences and meetings have been arranged, all regarding emigration. Cavasso Nuovo's Administration intends to support all the projects that help bring attention to emigration in our district.

It is with great pleasure that we offer you this publication, which was made possible thanks to the co-operation between the Efasce, New York's Famee Furlane and our town hall; the book rewards our terrazzo and mosaic workers according to the merits they conquered overseas.

At the end of 1800 and the beginning of 1900, great masses of illiterate emigrants with poor professionalism left Italy; the fact that our terrazzo workers managed to monopolize the terrazzo industry in the United States makes us feel very proud.

It is therefore our duty to remember our ancestors, who ennobled Friuli and whose work can be seen in many parts of the world.

Special thanks to Michele Bernardon, for his extensive research and for the strong will he showed in accomplishing this book.

Cavasso Nuovo's Mayor
Silvano Carpenedo



Provincia di Pordenone

I have personally been acquainted with the Terrazzo workers' art. As a matter of fact, my grandfather was a terrazzo worker who emigrated to America after having learnt the terrazzo's techniques in Pordenone's district. He contributed to the construction of the floor in Cleveland's (Ohio) railway station. Today the station has been transformed into an enormous shopping center, but the beautiful terrazzo floor is still there, as I can personally testify, having recently been on a trip to the United States. Terrazzo and mosaic are still synonymous of "Made in Friuli" and are therefore one of the things that make us very proud; moreover, they have a distinctive mark and are very difficult to imitate.

When I saw my grandfather's signature, I retraced my family's history, but also one that many Friulani accomplished at the beginning of the century. It was often a story of pain, because a lot of emigrants had to abandon their families, their past, their culture and traditions that had been their way of life up to then. But by the sweat of their brows and their moral strictness, they were able to change their misery into success. They managed to conquer prestigious economical and social positions thanks to sacrifice, saving power and creativity; they also integrated themselves into the new community, which welcomed them as "friends".

The emigration process stopped forty years ago. Now Italy has become an immigration state, therefore changing its perspective.

We cannot forget what happened to our ancestors and therefore should consider the law as a common denominator that keeps together all the different cultures that are now integrating in Italy. In order to maintain their characteristics and for a peaceful cohabitation they must have reciprocal respect of the laws.

The President of Pordenone's district
Dott. Elio De Anna



The Banca di Credito Cooperativo of San Giorgio and Meduno was founded in 1995, from the merging of the Cassa Rurale ed Artigiana of San Giorgio della Richinvelda and from the Cassa Rurale ed Artigiana of Meduno, both founded in 1891; the Banca di Credito Cooperativo of San Giorgio and Meduno currently has 90 employees, 15 branch offices and 4.000 members. It has always shown particular attention to matters regarding the discovering and maintaining of the local's cultures and traditions. In this context comes the request from Pordenone's Efasce to finance the book "Terrazzo workers in North America - from Pordenone's Pedemontana to New York and vicinity" edited by Michele Bernardon . I met the author when I attended the "Italiani nel mondo" 's 27th meeting organised by Pordenone's Efasce on 25th July 2004 in Cavasso Nuovo. On this occasion I also met Marcello Filippi, New York's Famee Furlane's, President. I visited the exhibition, whose theme was "Terrazzo workers of Pordenone's Pedemontana", with Michele Bernardon as a special guide. Looking at the pictures and listening to his passionate depiction of our emigrant's story, I realized how important it would be to make the new generations aware of the terrazzo workers' story, particularly the story of the terrazzo workers of Pordenone's Pedemontana. It is with this spirit that I decided, together with the Administration's Council, to finance the publication of this book; Efasce, who wants to dedicate this book to all the Pordenone's citizens that decided to emigrate, is certain that what has been written will always be part of the local's cultural and social heritage. I therefore thank on behalf of the Administration's Council and myself Michele Bernardon, the Efasce's President Luigi Luchini and New York's Famee Furlane's President Marcello Filippi, and hope that the book will be read not only by the parties concerned, but also by those who are interested in discovering the terrazzo workers' story.

The President
Marino D'Andrea

Michele Bernardon

TERRAZZO WORKERS IN NORTH-AMERICA

From the Pordenone foothills to
New York and the surrounding area

TERRAZZIERI FRIULANI IN NORD AMERICA



PREFACE

Since I started dedicating my spare time to the Museum of Emigration, I was asked on several occasions why I was so interested in the story of emigration.

The answer is very simple: I have grown up dealing with this matter.

Both my grandparents emigrated to Germany.

My father emigrated to France, to the United States, to Africa, to Germany, to England, to Luxemburg and to Austria. He even had time to go to work in Bolzano and Bologna.

At 12 years old my mother was already in Trieste in service for a wealthy Jewish family.

My brother emigrated to Africa and to Germany.

My sister emigrated to France.

My wife is the daughter of German immigrants.

The list could go on, but I think this is sufficient.

In our family, the departures at the end of winter and the arrivals for the Christmas holidays marked our lives and filled us with hope, dreams and expectations.

The stories my father and my older brother told me about their experiences in far away lands stimulated my imagination when I was a boy.

We were familiar with the “migrant lexicon” as soon as we started school.

My mother often said to me “studiéa e cjèrca di imparà un mistier si nò a ti tòcja gi a meà l’ors pal mont quant chi tu sarà grant”.

The meaning of her suggestion was quite obvious: when I grew up I would have to emigrate too and the least I could do was to be a “misterànt”.

At that time, setting off with “a trade in your pocket” was already a good start.

My generation grew up with this culture and only in the 1960’s and 1970’s some favourable economical and social circumstances made this phenomenon stop.

These preliminary remarks and after a recent trip to New York, where I met the local friulana community, sparked the idea for the publication of this book.

I feel it is my duty to thank those people for whom this work would never have been possible.

However, I am unable to thank all the people who helped me (the list would be endless), so I will thank those whose help was particularly useful.

Acknowledgements:

Marcello Filippi, President of the Farnè Furlane of New York City and ex Vice-President of the Terrazzo International for his faith and for having given us the precious documents that testify a century of the terrazzo's association. These original documents are now situated in the "Diogene Penzi Provincial Museum of Work and Emigration" in Cavasso Nuovo. (1)

The EFASCE (Friulan Organization for Emigrant's Social and Cultural Assistance) that believed in my idea and supported this publication.

The "Credito Cooperativo" Bank of S. Giorgio and Meduno that financed it.

The Pro Loco Cellina Meduna Society.

Professor Ida Corvino, who teaches History and Italian Literature in New York.

Nives Rovedo Cappelli - New York - Pian delle Merie (Poffabro)

Pietro Toffolo's heirs - USA - Fanna

The "D. Magnan&Co. Inc - New York - Meduno

Professor Javier Grossutti, scientific consultant of the "Diogene Penzi Provincial Museum of Work and Emigration" in Cavasso Nuovo.

Professor Renè Del Fabbro, who teaches at the Fachhochschule in Munich.

The Di Stefano/Maraldo family - New York - Cavasso Nuovo

Vanelli Lovisa - New York - Cavasso Nuovo

Antonio Cadel - Fanna

And many others that supplied documents, information and advice.

(1) The museum's documents (written registers, trade-union arrangements, articles of the association, minutes of meetings, correspondence between associations, etc.) are so interesting from a scientific point of view, that will need to be reviewed by an expert. They will therefore be the subject of a specific publication.

I dedicate this book to my father, who surreptitiously went to the United States in 1927 leaving my mother at home with a baby.

After having spent 5 years in America, sometimes working, often running away on the roofs and streets of Philadelphia, in 1932 he was arrested by the police of the "Immigration Service" and sent back to Italy. He returned to Cavasso, full of bitterness, disillusion and deeper in debt.

There he found his wife and a six-year old son, who he would subsequently loose at the age of 18 shot by a Nazi-Fascist retaliation in February 1945.



Metz / Lorraine
(FRANCE) 1924



Philadelphia
(USA) 1930



Asmara
(ETHIOPIA) 1937



St. Ingbert / Saar
(GERMANY)
1953

IT ALL STARTED ON THE 12TH OCTOBER 1492

“Buscar el levante por el poniente”

(to reach the east going west)

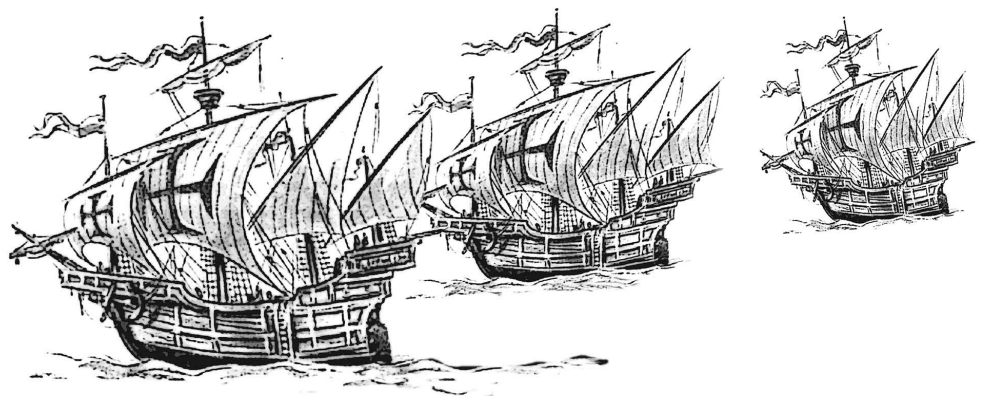
In other words to reach “the Indies” circumnavigating the “great ocean”.

This was the main topic used by Christopher Columbus, the great navigator from Geneva, who emigrated to Spain in order to convince the King and Queen of Spain to finance his project.

“Sky and water, water and sky were the only things to see for days and days”.

Two months of sailing the Atlantic Ocean with the fear of the unknown that increased day after day.

For many centuries, the Europeans that tried to cross the Atlantic Ocean experienced similar feelings as those of the sailors of Christopher Columbus’ 3 caravels.





Ellis Island

You can still virtually approach America through Ellis Island on the following website address
<http://www.ellisland.org>



*This globe showing the migration flux
is situated at the entrance of the “Immigration Museum” at Ellis Island.*

After Christopher Columbus other Italian navigators passed by but didn't stop.

The first Italian emigrant that permanently settled in Manhattan was Pietro Cesare Alberti. We can find his monument in Manhattan, near Verrazzano's monument in Battery Park.

Pietro Cesare Alberti was christened on the 20th June 1608 in the Parish Church of Venice.

He had to flee from Venice due to religious persecutions and went to Holland; here he set sail to America on the "King David".

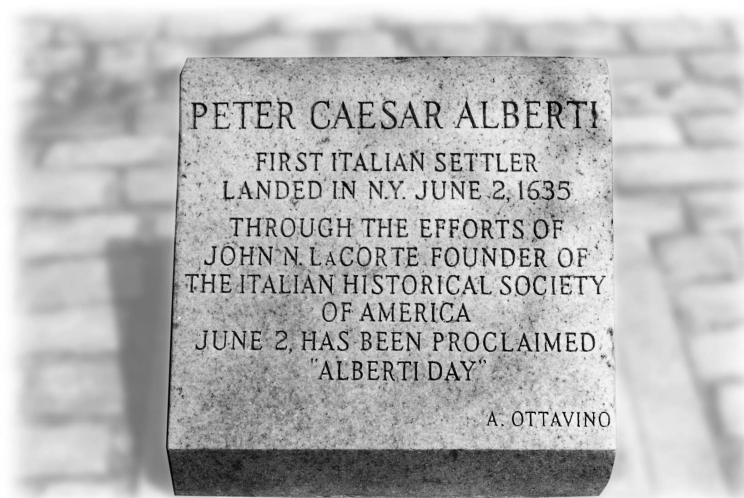
He landed in New Amsterdam on the 30th May 1635.

In 1639 he built a house and a tobacco plantation in Wallabout. The plantation would later be the site for the Brooklyn Navy's warehouse.

In 1642 he married Judith Jan Manje with whom he had 7 children.

In 1655 Pietro and his wife were killed by the Indians.

Many years ago Venice donated a bronze plate to New York City in Pietro's honour, the "first Italian-American". Every year the Italian-American History Society commemorates him.



Monument in Pietro Cesare Alberti's memory in Battery Park

EMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Origins



The Statue of Liberty

From the “Union of Italy”, Italians have unintentionally been the leading characters of a real “emigration diaspora”.

From 1876 to 1976 25.834.000 departures have been registered, 5.678.000 of which towards the United States. (1)

The exodus involved all the Italian territory; at the beginning of the migration phenomenon the North

was more affected than the South (between 1876 and 1900 3 regions alone supplied 47% of emigrants: Veneto 18%, Friuli 16% and Piemonte 13%).



The first sight of the new world

20 years later the situation reversed and the South of Italy started to provide a higher percentage of people leaving the country (Sicilia 13% and Campania 11%). (2).

At the beginning of the 19th century, the transoceanic departures were scarcely consistent: about a thousand people until 1850.

From 1840 Italians from Northern Italy started travelling regularly in search of better living conditions. Every year thousands went to the United States.

A few hundred people settled in New York (the census taken in 1865 counted 955 people born in Northern Italy and living in New York City). (3)

For the first time in 1880 the annual number of Italian arrivals in the United States exceeded 10.000 units. In 1900 the number of arrivals exceeded 100.000 units. Before World War 1 every year 200.000 Italian immigrants entered the United States.

Until 1870/80 emigrants were predominantly peasants and only a minority carried on a trade. At this point about 90% of the emigrants were illiterate and carried the ill-famed “Red Passport”; as a consequence , on their arrival they were given the most humiliating jobs. (4)

At first Italian farmers traveled west (towards the legendary “Far West”), following in the first pioneer’s footsteps in search of lands that were still available. But towards the end of the 19th century the majority of cultivable lands had already been occupied by English colonies. This is why a large number of Italians turned to the nearby cities.

In the same period (between the end of 1800 and the beginning of 1900) the United States’ economy experienced a new phase, the so called “2nd Industrial Revolution”. This was a real economical boom that would open new working prospects and would start the “American Century”.



Italian emigrants arriving in New York (beginning of '900)

Accordingly, Europe’s destitutes (mainly arriving from South-East Europe) converged in the new continent.

These were the years of the “Great Immigration” (1900-1914) when 13 million immigrants found shelter in America. 3.332.402 of them were Italian.

These exiles would find work in the most dissimilar activities and regions of the United States:

in New York’s textile factories and building industries

in Detroit’s car manufactories

in Chicago’s slaughter houses

in Pittsburgh’s steel-mills

in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma’s coal mines

in Colorado’s gold mines

in the construction of the transoceanic railway

in the construction of the Panama’s Canal

The enormous growth of the main cities went hand in hand with the great industrial development.

The principal cities that flourished thanks to the building industry were: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco.

The story of the friulan terrazzo workers begins in 1880, within this colossal urban development.

(1) Provincial Museum of Emigration - Cavasso Nuovo

(2) ALEF - L'emigrazione italiana.

(3) Mary Elizabeth Brown - From Italian Villages to Greenwich Village

(4) Rai trade emigranti.

(5) Gianfranco Rosoli - Un secolo d'emigrazione italiana.

NewYork: demographic progress

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano discovers New York's bay

Inhabitants	Inhabit. in N.Y.	Italians in N.Y.	Friulani in N.Y.	Italians in USA	Friulani in USA
1650	2.000				
1700	5.000				
1741	9.000				
1790	33.000				
1800	60.000				
1820	150.000				
1850	600.000	3.000		10.000 ⁽¹⁾	
1855	800.000				
1860	1.000.000				
1865	-	955 ⁽²⁾			
1881	-	20.000 ⁽³⁾			
1900	3.000.000				
1930	6.000.000		2.000 ⁽⁴⁾		9.000
1950	8.000.000				
1990	7.322.564	(census of 1990)			

(1) There were about 10.000 Italians in the United States, mostly concentrated in the big cities.

(2) According to New York's census, in 1865 there were 955 Italians from Northern Italy.

(3) When the first "friulan terrazzo workers" arrived in 1881, about 20.000 Italians had already settled in New York. Most of them lived in the so called "Mulberry Bend", the neighbourhood that would later be known as "Little Italy".

(4) According to don Ridolfi, 1.000 of these "Friulani" had settled in the "Piccolo Friuli" in Manhattan.

ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK

“The first time you see New York leaves its mark.. It can be either exciting or brutal and that time it was quite brutal. First of all due to the weather. On the 31st of March 1889 at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the North River's pier, gusts of wind and rain welcomed 1500 passengers of the French steamboat “Bourgogne”. The steamboat had set off 8 days earlier from Le Havre and nearly all of the people on board had emigrated from Europe. 2 thirds were Italians; the others Swiss, Poles, Germans.”

This was Francesca Cabrini's (1) first impression of New York. The frail 39 year old nun would cross the Atlantic Ocean 28 times on the whole on steamboats packed with emigrants.

Sister Francesca and the other 1500 passengers couldn't therefore see the Statue of Liberty's raised torch greeting passengers full of hope arriving at Ellis Island.

From the 26th of October 1886 the statue was transferred to an island near the port and helped raise the hopes of the arriving emigrants. Anyway, hopes were justifiable, especially if you read Emma Lazarus' verses written on the pedestal:

Miserable rejects of your swarming shores, give me your poor, tired and crowded limbs gasping to breathe. Send me the homeless tossed from the storm. I raise my torch near the golden entrance.

The raised torch and Lazarus' verses contained an explicit promise of welcoming for the millions of “miserable rejects” that were about to pass the golden entrance in search of the American Dream.

(1) G. dall'Ongaro. - Francesca Cabrini. La suora che conquistò l'America.

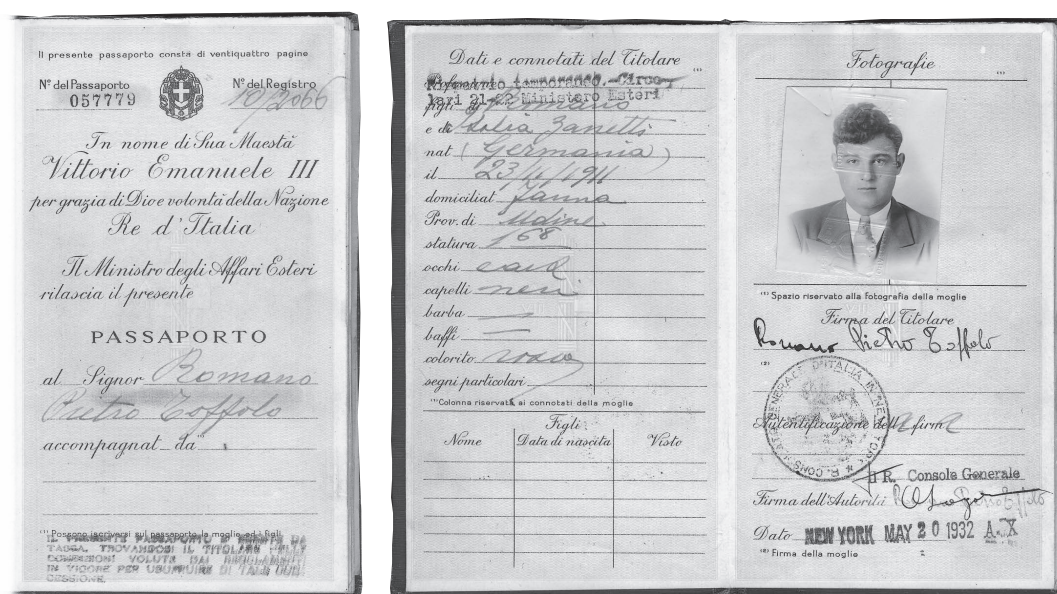
We can understand his emotional state when he arrived in the so longed “Merica” if we read the following evidence taken from his memories (2).



(photo: Cassan Erminia)



(photo: Cassan Erminia)



(photo: Cassan Erminia)

- (2) Pietro Toffolo
Alla ricerca del nido. Pensieri e testimonianze di un emigrante

Pietro Romano Toffolo.
Certificate of American
citizenship
(document: Cassan Erminia)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED

No. 3720345

**CERTIFICATE OF
CITIZENSHIP**

Petition No. 37244

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization: Age 23 years, sex male, color white,
complexion medium, color of eyes brown, color of hair black, height 5 feet 8 inches,
weight 182 pounds, visible distinctive marks none

Marital status single, race Italian (North), former nationality German

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

ORIGINAL

(Complete and true signature of holder)

State of New York ss: Romano Toffolo
County of Queens
Be it known that Romano Toffolo
Now residing at 134-20 57th Avenue, Flushing, N.Y.
having petitioned to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and at
a term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York
Long Island City, N.Y. on May 1st 1924
the court having found that the petitioner intends to reside permanently in the
United States, had on all respects complied with the naturalization laws of the United
States in such cases applicable, and was entitled to be so admitted, the court thereupon
ordered that the petitioner be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.
In testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 1st
day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
and thirty-four and of our Independence the one hundred
and fifty-eighth

Romano Toffolo
Seal

Ernest C. Hockett
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
By *[Signature]* Deputy Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sixth Annual
CLOSING EXERCISES

Apprenticeship Commission
New York
Building Congress

Tuesday Evening, May 14th, 1929
Eight o'clock

Washington Irving High School
Sixteenth Street and Irving Place.
New York City

1929

(Prize Winners Continued)

Brooklyn Evening Technical & Trade School
Max Goepfert
Anthony Franza
William Delaney
William Larson
George R. Macomb
The above five are first prizes of equal amounts.
Edward Messing
George Motie
Willard Sheehan
Charles Rich
Albert Haskin
Fred H. Munger
The above six are second prizes of equal amounts.
Bushwick Evening Trade School
Nathan Silver
Alfred T. Pinaguan
Morris Rothenberg
George Y. Bruno
Victor J. Gleason
The above are second prizes of equal amounts.
Jamaica Evening Trade School
1st prize—Philip H. Kern
2nd prize—Edward Busch
Curtis Evening Trade School
Frank W. Sreen
James Troiano
The above are second prizes of equal amounts.
Long Island City Evening Trade School
1st prize—William Harper
2nd prize—George C. Todd
Competitive Drawing Prizes
Harry Kraus—S.E.T.
Stephen Schaeffer—E.S. 180
David Simon—M.H.E.T.S.
Frank Clarkson—B.T. & T.S.
George F. Lewis—M.H.E.T.S.
Max Trenchard—B.T. & T.S.
Joseph Kottick—B.T. & T.S.
Robert Hesler—B.T. & T.S.
William Seiler—B.T. & T.S.
Ellis F. Van Riper—B.T. & T.S.

GRANITE CUTTING TRADE
FENNER MEDAL
MICHAEL LAZUTA—M.H.E.T.S.
Joint Committee Awards
Freehand Drawing—Cesare Biagini—
M.H.E.T.S.
Modeling—Anthony Antonetti—M.H.E.T.S.
Mechanical and Architectural Drawing—
1st prize—William Neuman—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Stanley Piotrowski—M.H.E.T.S.
Lettering—Benjamin Chenick—M.H.E.T.S.

MARBLE TRADE
FENNER MEDAL
JOSEPH DIBELLA—M.H.E.T.S.
FRIEDMAN AWARD
WILLIAM C. CLIFFORD—3rd Year
Apprentice—M.H.E.T.S.

Joint Committee Awards
No. 1 Monday and Wednesday Class
1st prize—Joseph Dibella—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Joseph Friedman—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Peter De Luca—M.H.E.T.S.
No. 2 Monday and Wednesday Class
1st prize—Albert Chambers—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Frank Ott—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Rocco Inello—M.H.E.T.S.
No. 3 Monday and Wednesday Class
1st prize—Charles Covey—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Arthur Valeschovsky—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Frank Sank—M.H.E.T.S.

Tuesday and Thursday Class
1st prize—Louis Romeo—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Joseph Curiale—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Max Trachtenberger—M.H.E.T.S.

MARBLE POLISHERS' TRADE
Joint Committee Awards
Monday and Wednesday Class
1st prize—Thomas Scully

2nd prize—Anton Herman
3rd prize—Michael Giehl
Tuesday and Thursday Class
1st prize—Daniel Powell
2nd prize—Otto Eshensky
3rd prize—Michael Landers

MOSAIC & TERRAZZO TRADE
DEPAOLI AWARD
Joint Committee Awards
1st prize—Charles Bell—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—A. Bertoli—M.H.E.T.S.

PAINTING & DECORATING TRADE
FENNER MEDAL
HARRY HOLMBERG—M.H.E.T.S.
CONFERENCE BOARD PRIZE
ROBERT DUNCAN—3rd Year
Apprentice, M.H.E.T.S.

DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 9 PRIZE
ELLIOT LEWIS—3rd Year
Apprentice, M.H.E.T.S.

PHILLIPSON AWARD
Excellence in Decorative Work
MAX ASHEPES—4th Year
Apprentice, M.H.E.T.S.

Joint Committee Awards
Fourth Year—
1st prize—Ernest Petronio—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—John Van Nort—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Morris Gelsinsky—M.H.E.T.S.
Third Year—
1st prize—Ludwig Johansson—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—David Hallett—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Hans Baer—M.H.E.T.S.
Second Year—
1st prize—Eldore Levine—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Abner May—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Andrew Mannone—M.H.E.T.S.
4th prize—Joseph Williams—M.H.E.T.S.
5th prize—Charles Karvelis—M.H.E.T.S.
First Year—
1st prize—Philip Puccio—M.H.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Louis Kramer—M.H.E.T.S.
3rd prize—Edward Lockbaum—M.H.E.T.S.
4th prize—Otto Kettel—M.H.E.T.S.

PLASTERING TRADE
FENNER MEDAL
FRED CORREALE—E.S. No. 180
The Jacobson Company has allotted a fund of \$200.00 this year, with which to reward the efforts of meritorious apprentices.
These are as follows:
Local Union No. 39
1st prize—John Punturi—B.T. & T.S.
2nd prize—Anthony DeLeo—B.T. & T.S.
3d prize—Philip Fuglio—B.T. & T.S.
The above three prizes are of equal amounts.
4th prize—Joseph Maimone—B.T. & T.S.
5th prize—Max Scholud—B.T. & T.S.
Local Union No. 60
1st prize—Rudolph Menzer—E.S. 180
2nd prize—Gilbert Lawson—E.S. 180
3rd prize—William Krugger—S.E.T.S.
The above three prizes are of equal amounts.
4th prize—Christopher Brucclani—E.S. 180
Local Union No. 314
1st prize—Charles Breen—L.I.C.E.T.S.
2nd prize—Arthur Breen—L.I.C.E.T.S.
3rd prize—George Lamporter—L.I.C.E.T.S.
Local Union No. 80 Awards
1st prize—John P. Gallagher Award—
Frank Recupero—B.T. & T.S.
2nd prize—Edw. J. McGovern Award—
John Cosia—B.T. & T.S.
3rd prize—David Miller Award—
Frank Cognato—B.T. & T.S.
Local Union No. 60 Awards
1st prize—Rudolph Menzer—E.S. 180

Pietro Romano Toffolo
Prize awarded at New York's "Washington Irving High School for Apprenticeship in 1929.
(document: Cassan Erminia)

On the 5th of December 1927 at dawn, the steamboat cast its anchor off New York's port, waiting for the pilot to arrive: I ran up the stairs to the decks, forgetting the sea-sickness, eager to look at my new world. I was annoyed, because there was so much water between me and those lights that seemed so near and yet so far from me.

I was cold because I was wearing only my jacket (I didn't have a coat) and I would have had to go down again, but I didn't want to miss a thing.

A sailor from Trieste, who had known me since my first journey to Naples and had teased me for my sea-sickness, told me to go down and eat something or drink a coffee, since the pilot wouldn't arrive until 8 o'clock. I ate something because the boat was at a stand still. However, I had to go out soon because I couldn't stand the nauseating smell of food and disinfectants in the third class.

Coney Island

The deck was full of passengers and sailors and there was excitement for the imminent mooring.

It was day now and so I could see the land; I approached a second class passenger that I knew had already been to America, and he pointed to the coast and showed me Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey and right in front of us, New York. I was cold, but I continued to wait for the pilot. The ladder was lowered and shortly after, a motor-boat arrived and four men came on board. After that, the foghorn sounded three hoots and the boat moved towards New York. While we were entering the port I realized why I was so cold: everything was covered with snow.



At the sight of the snow I felt homesick, but I immediately swallowed back my tears: there was so much to see! The snow reminded me of the life I had lived, but there was a dream that was coming true right in front of me. I know many boys of my age would have envied me or would have given anything to be in my shoes.

We finally moored and it seemed like we were penetrating those enormous buildings, among music, shouts and tears. Soon, the first class passengers went out for the customs inspection, followed by the second class passengers.

Meanwhile, I was going up and down looking for the familiar faces I had met a few months earlier in Italy.

Particularly, I was looking for "Gus", who had sent the requests and had assured me that he would have taken care of me whenever I decided to go to America.

The other person I was looking for was Gus' father-in-law, my grandfather's relative, but I couldn't see either of them among all those faces.

My excitement was beginning to diminish, while my fear that something had gone wrong was growing more and more.

What would happen now?

After a very long time, the sailor from Trieste told me to go to the third class' exit.

I rushed down the stairs, thinking I would find Gus, instead I was told I couldn't disembark until this Gus had arrived. There were only a few passengers left on board: the ones that had to be taken to Ellis Island.

I knew that island by another name, an Italian name: "Isola delle lacrime" (Island of tears). I had heard stories about emigrants that had been sent back to their countries from that island; those stories were all true and it was happening to me.

All my plans, my promises and dreams were vanishing.

Why was that man from Naples laughing at that dreadful joke he was about to play on me? Impossible!

Nevertheless, I was on a sort of steamer turning away from America. I could only see sadness and tears on the faces of my fellows of misfortune. I burst into tears because I was being rejected from that incredible life.

I was fighting back tears and I realized how close I was to the famous Statue of Liberty, that had welcomed me only a few hours earlier.

But nothing could comfort me now.

The boat was then tied to the pier, but I didn't take any notice, and we were ordered to land.

There was a dead silence while we walked up the steps: even though we could have said a lot of things in different languages, everybody was absorbed in their own thoughts.

I was feeling quite rebellious and I couldn't really control my thoughts; if only I could speak to one of my relatives, maybe to my grandfather, yes, to my grandfather, who told me the following things while he was hugging me for the last time: "You know I normally have a present for you, but you also know that I am poor and therefore I can only tell you: the world has enough fools, don't be one of them".

But how could my common sense serve me now?

We were taken in a room that was so big we could hardly hear them ordering us to go in single line in front of a big desk, where there were some male and female guards behind it.

We were then told to show our documents and to go in another big room with long desks and tables.

There we found a lot of people in our same condition with suitcases, bundles and musical instruments; everything was on the floor near the owners.

There was a great noise, which came from various discussions between the interpreters and the emigrants; you could hear sobs, laughs and also songs.

I was looking around when I set eyes on a group of people dressed in bright colours; I don't know what nationality they were, Greek, or maybe Italian.

A bare-chested woman was breast feeding her baby; I had never seen such a thing in public.

An old woman with grey hair started to dance accompanying the rhythm with castanets; a girl joined her with a tambourine.

I asked myself if these people were as afraid as me and tried to hide their fears or if they simply didn't care what tomorrow would bring.

I was all intent on listening to four men whose language I had never heard before.

Their clothes made me curious: I knew I had seen their solemn faces, those long beards and the hair that covered their ears in some paintings, but I couldn't remember where. I remembered that my maternal grandmother had an old prayer book with some pictures: I had seen them there.

Just then I heard my name; it was mispronounced, but it was my name: I approached and told them it was me.

The person who had my documents defined herself as an interpreter; she spoke in her Sicilian or Neapolitan dialect that I could hardly understand.

As she would probably have difficulty understanding mine, I spoke to her in a scholastic Italian and she labelled me as Austrian.

However, I understood my situation with great difficulty.

I realized that Gus and his father-in-law hadn't bothered getting permission to enter the pier and therefore hadn't managed to come on board to fetch me.

It was late now and I would have had to spend the night on the "Isle of Tears".

When I heard that someone was going to come and fetch me in the morning, the "Isle of Tears" changed into the "Isle of Smiles".

You could sleep, but I still can't remember whether I slept or not. I remember the delicious supper: vegetable soup with crackers, turkey with chestnut stuffing and dessert that made me feel like I was in the first class of the "President Wilson".

I remember I couldn't stop looking at New York's sparkling lights, at the Statue of Liberty, at the ferry boats. I thought it was all a dream, but it wasn't!

The only thing I can't remember is whether I slept on the stairs or on one of the wooden benches in the big room.

I found a place which would enable me to see the ferry coming and going and also Gus' father-in-law entering the building.

I immediately forgot my anxiety, my desperation and my tears when I saw the old familiar face with the white moustache coming towards me.

I shouted out his name loudly and suddenly everything went quiet

in the big room; I blushed but ran towards my benefactor so everyone understood why I shouted.

There could be many things to be said about my ferry journey to “Batterz” and then from third Avenue to 28th Street with express trains that passed above our heads.

But try to imagine a 16- year old boy that had never left his house nor the silence of his mountains, arrive in New York to start his new life.

You can imagine how scared that boy must have been to cross the road with all that noise. I must have looked like a startled deer.

I must admit that I didn't like the idea of living on the 5th floor of one of those big buildings.

The streets were so crowded and there were more people on one of the pavements than in my entire village! There were no trees, no vineyards, no grass, nothing!

But this was only the impression of my first day.

To better understand the conditions in which the first emigrants on arriving in America lived, you can visit the Lower East Tenement Museum at number 97 Orchard Street.

It's an old building which was declared unfit for human habitation in 1937 due to the lack of sanitary conditions.

It has been left untenanted since then.

The building has recently been transformed into a museum and opened to the public.

During the visit, you can listen to some interviews of the last inhabitants of the building, which helps create a special atmosphere that transports the visitor back in time.

Welcome To The "Lower East Side Tenement Museum"

This museum was officially founded in 1988. After restoration work, in autumn 1994 two apartments of the tenement at n°97 Orchard Street were open to the public.

CONTEXT OF THE LOWER EAST SIDE

European colonization in the 17th century

Before the settlement of the Europeans, the Lenni-Lenape Indians of the manhatta tribe lived in Manhattan. In 1624 the Dutch company of the west indies founded "New Amsterdam", a commercial site on the extreme end of the isle. Forty years later the English took control of the colony and renamed it "New York".

A Cherry Plantation in the 18th century

During the American revolution Lt. Gov. James De Lancey owned a farm in this area. Orchard Street was a dusty road that led to the cherry plantation. At the end of the American revolution, De Lancey returned to England and his properties were confiscated and subsequently passed from one owner to another. In 1814 they belonged to John Jacob Astor, the first American millionaire. In 1825 the land that became Orchard Street was bought by the Dutch "Reformed Congregation".

Immigrants house in the 19th century

The first great immigration from western Europe occurred at the middle of the 19th century: Irish and Germans arrived in search of better living conditions. The new arrivals usually settled down in the areas where people from their same country lived: there they could speak their native language, easily obtain their favourite food and, most important of all, find a job.

Around 1860, the lower east side was known as "kleindeutschland": little Germany.

The most common houses were the terraced ones made of wood and intended for just one family; but these houses weren't big enough for the thousands of people that continued to arrive. Around 1850, the construction companies began working on buildings that could house a lot of families altogether.

ORCHARD STREET, N° 97

One of the first "tenements"

The construction

In 1863, the German Taylor Lucas Glockner bought the land known as Orchard Street n°97 and hired workmen to build a tenement with 20 apartments and 2 shops. At that time there was no law to control the construction of these buildings and Lucas Glockner was the only one responsible for all the decisions.

This tenement was one of the first ones to be planned; at that same time, hundreds of the other buildings were being constructed.

At the beginning only a roof over one's head

The tenement built by Lucas Glockner didn't have lighting nor heating; it didn't have plumbing either, so there was no running water nor toilet facilities in the building.

The majority of the immigrants from western Europe were used to having water pumps and toilets outside, in the yard, but they probably had never shared a house with 20 other families that lived together under the same roof.

Thousands of people from all over the world

People lived in the tenement from 1864 to 1935. During this period, almost 7 thousand people from at least 20 different countries lived here: it bears witness to 1300 people.

Look at the list in the visitor's centre: you might find a relative or someone you know.

Extract from the museum's guide.



97 Orchard Street
(about 1940)



97 Orchard Street
(2004)



New York City - Sky Line (1920's)



The Statue of Liberty- Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

- ▶ Foundation Membership
- ▶ Your Account
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▶ PASSENGER SEARCH

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The Taormina

Associated Passenger
Maraldo, Enrico

Date of Arrival
September 01, 1922

Port of Departure
Genoa



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Choose a size:

5x7 \$10.00

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Built by D. & W. Henderson & Compan Scotland, 1912. 8,282 gross tons; 520 long; 58 feet wide. Steam triple expansion engines, twin screw. Serv 16.5 knots. 2,680 passengers (60 first second class, 2,500 third class).

Built for Henderson Line, British flag, named **Taormina**. Italy-New York ser Scrapped in Italy in 1920.

Photo: Alex Duncan

- ▶ Passenger Record
- ▶ Original Ship Manifest
- ▶ Ship
- ▶ View Annotations
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PASSENGER RECORD

Here is the record for the passenger. Click the links on the left to see more information about this passenger.

[ADD TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE](#)

[VIEW ORIGINAL SHIP MANIFEST](#)

[VIEW SHIP](#)

PASSENGER RECORD	
Name:	Maraldo, Enrico
Ethnicity:	Italy North
Place of Residence:	Cavasso, Udine
Date of Arrival:	September 01, 1922
Age on Arrival:	23y
Gender:	M
Marital Status:	S
Ship of Travel:	Taormina
Port of Departure:	Genoa, Liguria, Italy

SAVE AND PURCHASE DOCUMENTS

View both the original image of the ship on which this passenger travelled by clicking on the blue buttons above this Passenger Record.

Maraldo Enrico from Cavasso Nuovo, is one of the 22 millions of immigrants that landed in New York between 1892 and 1924. These immigrants are registered on the following internet website: www.ellisland.org.

WHEN THE FRIULANI STARTED EMIGRATING

O. Lorenzon and P. Mattioni in their essay "L'emigrazione in Friuli" (1) say that if you asked the Friulani when they started emigrating, they would say they've always emigrated.

It is certain that emigrants from Friuli were to be found in Italy and in Europe since the 16th century. However, some think that the emigration started before 1500.



- (2) Typical jobs of emigrants from Carnia and nearby regions.
(Source: G. Barbieri, "I mestieri degli emigranti" in "Studi geografici in onore di R. Biasutti", Firenze 1958, pag. 60)

G. Valussi, (3) writes

"The emigrations from Friuli date back to the Middle Ages; as a matter of fact, the first seasonal movements from Carnia began exactly in this period, in order to fulfil economical needs. One of the oldest commercial activities was the pedlar, who dealt with medicinal drugs, religious artefacts, fabrics and other knick-knacks."

Extract taken from Lorenzon and Mattinoni's essay:

“Our emigrants excelled in Austria already in the 16th century, but the real emigration (with qualified labour) only started in the 2nd half of the 18th century, when the building industry began to develop in Austria under Empress Mary Teresa. The men that emigrated looked like they were born with a trade in their pockets”.

With regard to the states that welcomed our emigrants:

“Hungary is one of the first states that welcomed a consistent number of people from Friuli. A large number of Friulani worked on the fortresses built by the Hungarians in wars against the Turks in 1541.

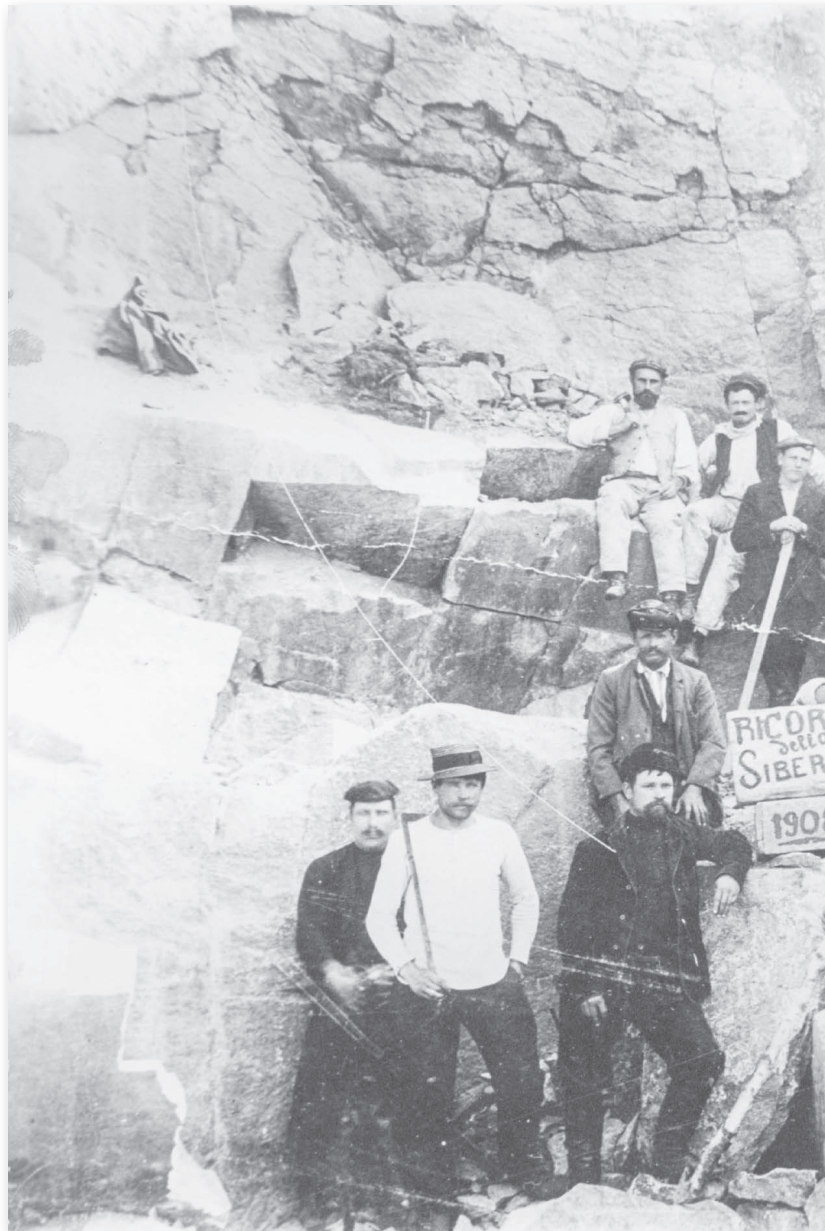
A lot of emigrants moved to Germany and to the Austro-Hungarian Empire thanks to the great impulse on the building industry given by Empress Mary Teresa.

Our emigrants arrived in Croatia in 1835; in 1850 they arrived in Slovenia and Bohemia.

In France, emigration started between 1820 and 1830.

These men specialized in mosaic and terrazzo. However, some bricklayers that had worked in Austria moved to France only towards the end of the century.

Between 1860 and 1870 some stone-masons pushed on as far as Russia, from Saint Petersburg to Sebastopoli to the Caucasic region.



In 1893 Friulian stone -cutters were asked to start working on the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway and therefore arrived up to Lake Baikal in Manchuria and Vladivostock.

Towards 1870 a consistent number of wood-cutters and bricklayers arrived in Romania.



Pietro Vittorio Canal (with the white stick in his hands) was a stone-cutter from Polcenigo (1886-1963). Siberia, 1908.

(Civic Library - Fontanafredda)

In 1881, stone-cutters worked on the Corinth isthmus.

If we consider transoceanic immigration, we can quote Latin America, especially Argentina, where entire families from Friuli started moving in 1860; these families generated a new type of emigration: families that attended small farms.

At the end of the 19th century, people from basso Friuli arrived in Brazil.

The first Friulani arrived in the United States in 1880: they were mosaic and terrazzo workers; subsequently, bricklayers and miners arrived, drawn by the opportunity to make a fortune.

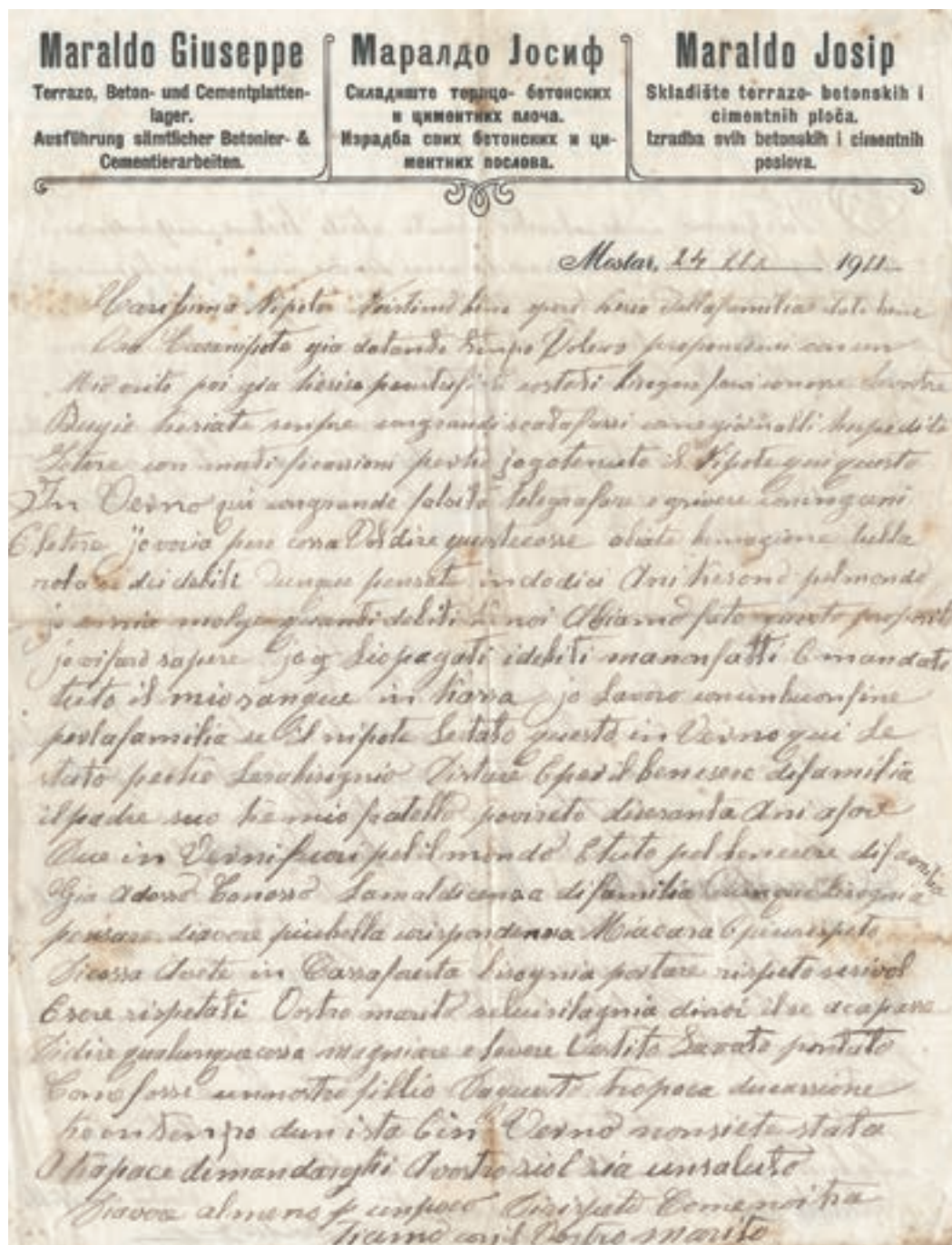
Towards the end of the 19th century, Friulani arrived in Canada, another state with promises of success.

Bricklayers and stone-masons worked in Egypt on the construction of the Assuan dam. Friulani specialized in mosaics, moved from France to Algeri to restore ancient roman mosaics discovered in Tungad, Lambeasis and Theeste. In those years, some more daring emigrants pushed on as far as the Far East.

At the same time, the emigrants that arrived in Australia were faced with more difficult circumstances. Only a few emigrants from Friuli specialized in mosaic and terrazzo arrived in Central America and in the Middle East”.

It is certain that the building industry, particularly terrazzo, was a major factor and was present among the first Friulani that emigrated.

Their presence is pointed out from Central America to Siberia, from North Africa to the Middle East.



Headed paper used by Giuseppe Maraldo (entrepreneur at Mostar -Serbia-) for his correspondence. This type of paper printed in 3 different languages shows a great cosmopolitan spirit in addition to enterprising faculties.

(document: Montellato Brunalisa)

- (1) O. Lorenzon, P. Mattioni - L'emigrazione in Friuli
- (2) B. M. Pagani - L'emigrazione Friulana dalla metà del secolo XIX al 1940
- (3) Giorgio Valussi - Le regioni d'Italia vol.V°

TERRAZZO & TERRAZZOWORKERS



What does the word “terrazzo” mean?

“Terrazzo is a mixture of cement and other inert materials which is ideal for polishing; it can also produce mosaic drawings.”



Only the old generations know this term. As a matter of fact, terrazzo pavements are no longer popular in our kitchens and houses”.

This definition given by professor Herbert May (1) is ideal, because it summarizes the technical aspect and gives an historical context at the same time.

Luigi Businelli's
collection of samples
(1876-1947)
Emigrated to
Denmark
(end of 1800)
(document: Loria Leopolda)

When May describes the first step, he adds that terrazzo can also be made in a particular way: namely as mosaic.

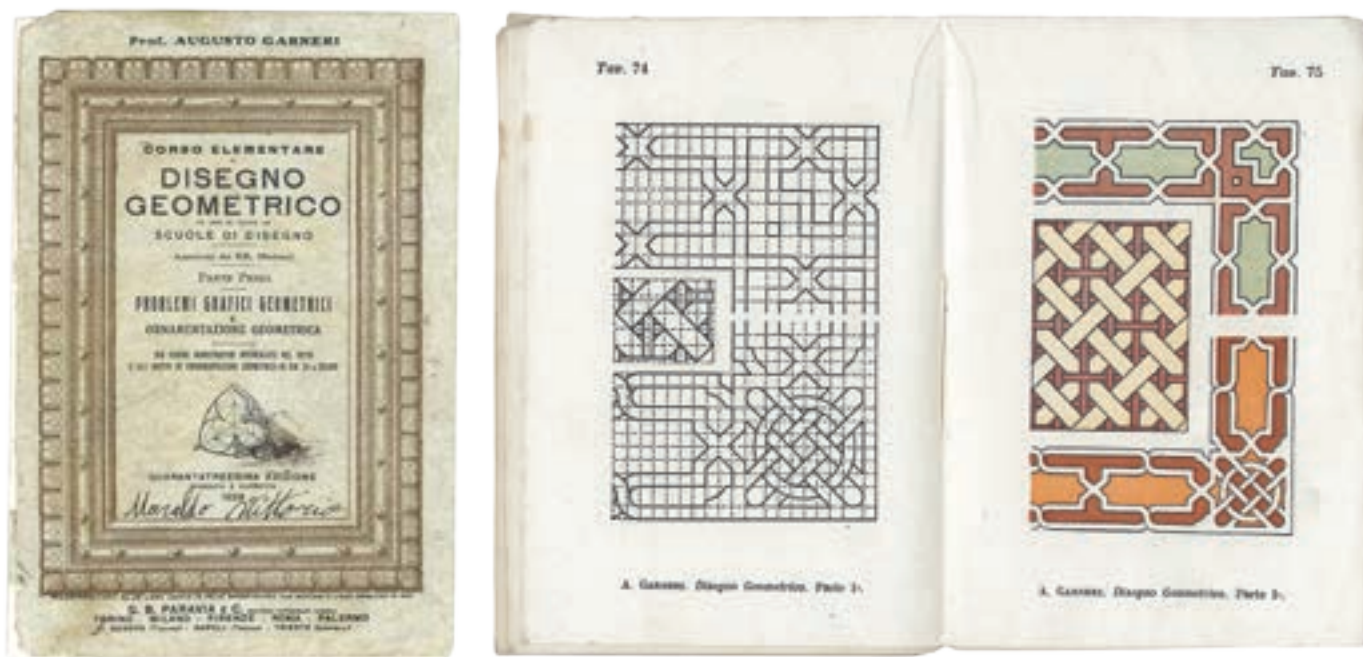
Even nowadays there are some who argue where the terrazzo ends and where the mosaic begins; or better, where the terrazzo worker's job ends and the mosaic workers' begins.

To tell the truth, these questions seem useless, but some researchers asked themselves the same questions many years ago.

Someone has even dared to simplify things by saying that *“terrazzo becomes mosaic when it is changed from the horizontal into the vertical position”*.

It is obviously more difficult to work on the terrazzo if it is put in the vertical position.

In a 1920's essay, Ludovico Zanin divides terrazzo and mosaic in 2 different areas: *“Sequals, Colle and Spilimbergo are mosaic villages, while Fanna and Cavasso are terrazzo villages.”*



Vittorio Maraldo's geometry drawing handbook (1928) (document: Brunalisa Montellato).

90% of workers from Sequals are mosaic workers; this percentage diminishes when we reach villages near Fanna and Cavasso: here terrazzo workers prevail.

Professor Grossutti, referring to Guido Picotti's (2) observations, in a recent study on emigration in Fanna, writes:

"The number of mosaic and terrazzo workers wasn't only restricted to Sequals, Fanna and Cavasso, but it spread to other villages: Spilimbergo, Meduno, Barcis, Vivaro, Maniago, S.Martino, Morsano, S.Quirino and Rovereto.

But the real mosaic workers are in Sequals. In the other villages we find a vast majority of terrazzo workers".

Instead, Ludovico Zanini (3) thinks "there is an evolution in the way terrazzo is processed. From the so called "battuto alla veneziana and similars, to the pavement made with stones of various colours up to the real decorative mosaic".

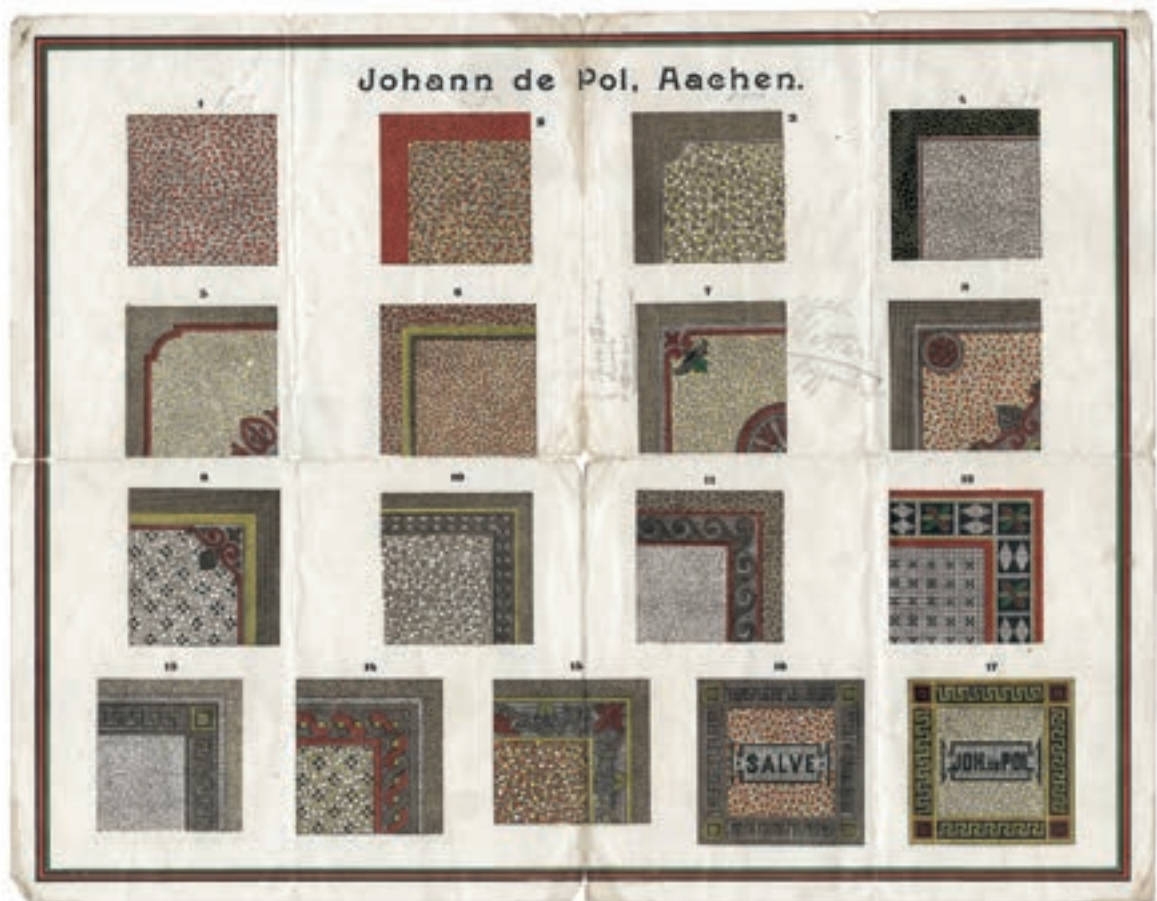


Luigi Businelli's collection of samples (emigrated to Denmark at the end of the 19th century) - (document: Loria Leopolda)



We can say that geographical and professional “borders” between terrazzo and mosaic workers have definitely become wider and their paths have often crossed. From a practical point of view, even though mosaic and terrazzo are normally made with 2 different techniques, we often find them in the same work.

Giovanni De Pol's collection of samples.
De Pol was an entrepreneur at Aquisgrana (Germany) in 1907
(document: Brunalisa Montellato)



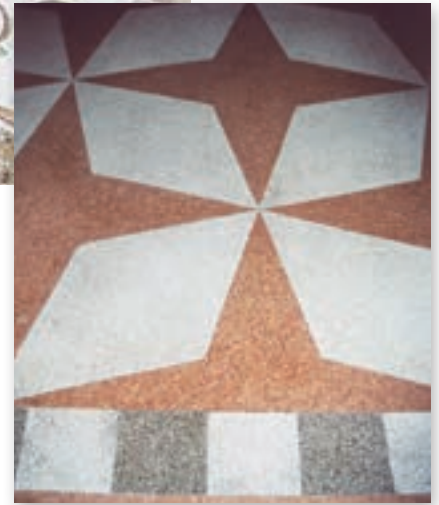
We still have the opportunity of admiring some houses in the Pordenone area, with the wonderful pavements where terrazzo and mosaic perfectly coexist. The owners themselves worked on the pavements when they returned home, or more often when they retired and stopped travelling.



Mion Celso's house, 35 Via Montelieto - FANNA

The pavement and mosaic was designed by D'Agnolo Francesco, born in 1871, who emigrated to Germany, England, the United States and Canada. This is a typical example of harmony between terrazzo and mosaic.

(photo: Antonio Cadel)



Mazzoli and Arrighini's house, 42 Via Paiani - FANNA

Pavement incremented with polychrome made by Antonio Stellon in 1921.

Stellon then emigrated to America.

(photo: Antonio Cadel)

A lot of youngsters that emigrated after World War 1 and even more of them that emigrated after World War 2, had the possibility to attend professional schools where mosaic, terrazzo and drawing was taught; these schools flourished after World War 1 in a lot of villages of the "Pedemontana".

The average professional preparation had therefore increased and spread. These skilful professionals could work all over the world, practicing what they had learned in these schools. So it was quite logical for them to transfer their job and their capability and even work in their own houses.

- (1) Herbert May - Fremde auf dem Land (translated by Patrizia Corrado)
- (2) Guido Picotti - Inspector of the Ufficio provinciale del Lavoro di Udine in 1909
- (3) Lodovico Zanini - Friuli migrante

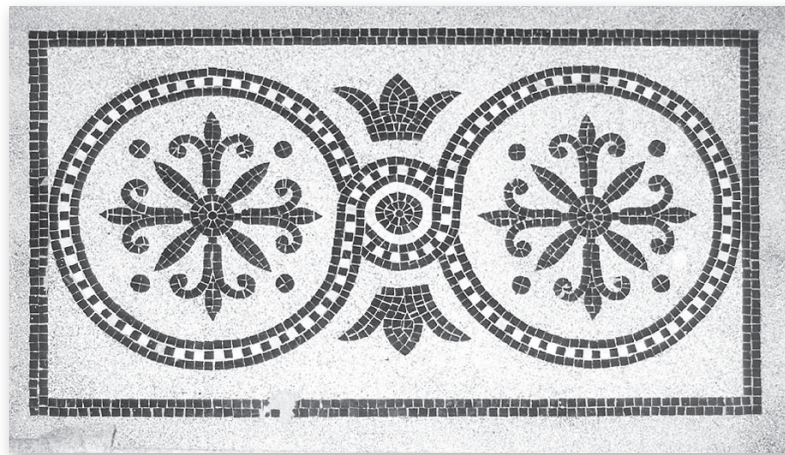
Professional drawing school in Cavasso Nuovo (1941-42-43)

(document: Bernardon Michele)





D'Agnolo Francesco
1871-1951
(photo: Mion Celso)



San Martino's parish church - (photo: Antonio Cadel)

The birth of terrazzo in our villages

Undoubtedly, **Sequals** is recognized as the first village where the terrazzo tradition began.

The first foremen learned the terrazzo and mosaic techniques in **Venice**.

Gianni Colledani (1) writes:

"We couldn't tell the story of our terrazzo and mosaic workers if we didn't bare in mind Venice".

Professor Grossutti (2) shares Colledani's same opinion:

"From the 18th century, Venice was an important starting place for the Prealpine populations; glass manufacturers from Tesis and Maniagolibero and terrazzo workers from Sequals and Spilimbergo all worked in Venice. The emigration towards Venice in order to learn the terrazzo's techniques was one of the most important factors, before emigration started in central and eastern Europe in the 19th century".

Group of emigrants
from Fanna.
London, end of the 19th
century.
(photo: Badin Gino)



(1) G. Colledani, T. Perfetti
Dal Sasso al Mosaico

(2) J. Grossutti
Quale futuro per lo studio dell'emigrazione?

First emigration in France and Germany



Group of emigrants from Fanna and Cavasso in Germany (end of the 19th century)

Venice was the place where entire terrazzo generations studied. In the middle of the 19th century, many sought adventure across the Alps. In 1850 there were already a lot of them in Montpellier, Bézier and Nîmes. In the same period Giandomenico Facchina, the genius who contributed to spread mosaic all over the world, began his adventure in Montpellier.

But Germany was the adoptive land of terrazzo workers from Friuli in the second half of the 19th century. From Austria they spread all over the Balcanic reagions.

At the same time, the emigrants started travelling from the Alpine “Länders” to Eastern Prussia. On searching through material from the Provincial Museum of Emigration in Cavasso Nuovo, we have found a lot of documents regarding terrazzo enterprises in Germany at the end of the 19th century.



Romano Toffolo born in Fanna on 10.02.1881, emigrated at the age of 11 to Heidelberg (Germany) and subsequently to Glasgow (Scotland) and Belfast (Ireland).
(document: Cassan Erminia)

Even professor Herbert May (1) supports by documentary evidence, the presence of many firms from Fanna and Cavasso in the German region of Franconia in the second half of 1800.



Pietro Maraldo's passport.
An apprentice terrazzo worker, he was born on the 20th October 1906.
(document: Montellato Brunalisa)

“In the area near Maniago (about 40-50 Km North-East of Udine), especially in the villages of Fanna and Cavasso, there were a lot of terrazzo workers eager to emigrate”.

“One of the first terrazzo firms in Germany was Franco Cadel's Augsburger Betrieb, registered at Munich's Chamber of Commerce in 1870”.

“The Bernardon, Di Lena and De Marco brothers came from Fanna; Oswald Demichieli from Cavasso Nuovo; Carlo Scarabello from Maniago; Johann Domini Treppo and Valentino Del Fabbro from Tarcento; Luigi Toffolo from Aviano. A lot of terrazzo workers employed by these firms came from this area.

After 1900, a lot of tradesmen from Fanna and Cavasso worked for Oswald Demichieli’s firm in Bamberg”.

A lot of children born to terrazzo workers in central Germany before the Great War, used the so called “German quote” when they emigrated to the United States; this fact confirms the large number of Friulani present in those areas (2).



Group of emigrants from Fanna and Cavasso Nuovo in Stuttgart (Germany) at the beginning of 1900.

At the outbreak of World War 1, a large number of terrazzo firms that had flourished in central Germany were seriously damaged (about 80 thousand Friulani were hastily forced to return to Friuli at the beginning of the war).

In the post-war period, the Austro-Hungarian's and Germany's political and economical situation dramatically changed: the Austro-Hungarian Empire was split up in little regions and republics; the enormous debts Germany had to pay due to the Versailles Treaty made the nation's political and economical situation collapse.

Consequently, emigration in those areas stopped and terrazzo entrepreneurs and workers had therefore to move to other regions.



Some went to France, England and other European nations; however, most of them were to emigrate to America in search of fortune.

- (1) Herbert May - Fremde auf der Land - (translated by Patrizia Corrado)
- (2) When emigration towards America restarted after World War 1, the United States issued laws against immigration. The "National Origins Law" was introduced in 1924 and is also known as "Johnson Act" (Johnson was the senator that proposed the bill); it was the last of a series of restrictive laws that were issued to limit the number of non-Anglo-Saxon immigrants. In conformity with this law, a maximum of 3845 Italians would receive a regular license to enter the United States.

In 1913, 376.776 Italians emigrated to the United States (about 19.000 of them came from Udine's district): by this we can clearly understand the enormous repercussions the law had on our region.



Group of tradesmen of Antonio De Cecco's enterprise (terrazzo and mosaic workers from Fanna) - Germany, beginning of 1900 - (photo: Sergio Rosa)

Prima busta paga di Giovanni Francescon di Cavasso Nuovo, andato a lavorare nelle Fornaci tedesche nel 1893 a soli 14 anni

(documento: Domenico Francescon)

È interessante notare che nella busta paga settimanale erano già previste le voci relative alle trattenute per la cassa malattia e l'assicurazione per la vecchiaia. L'orario di lavoro era di 60 ore settimanale.

la mia prima paga avuta in Germania 1893 alla età di 14 anni

Perino & Co.

Name des Arbeiters *G. Francescon*

Lohnbetrag in der Woche

vom *5-4* bis *7-5* 189*3*

1) für *66* Stunden à *25* Pf. = M. *16,50*

2) „ Auslagen = „
zusammen M.

Abzüge für:

Krankenkasse . M.

Altersversicherung „
Vorschuss . . „
..... „
bleiben zu zahlen M. *16,30*

*quattro 3 mesi. Settimana
fornace e lavoro 7 M. in
con le 6 bolacchi bere bere
riparare scarpe pantaloni e
qualche divertimento settimana
per mette nella settimana
e 4. qualche volta sfornaci
e tante volte grante
lavoro 60 ore settimana paga
28 lire importo marchi 16,80
trattenute 50
paga netta 16,30
1893*

PIONEERS IN NEW YORK

*“Where there’s mosaic and terrazzo
there’s also Friuli” (1)*

The majority of researchers agree that 1880 is the year when the first terrazzo and mosaic workers from Friuli arrived in New York.

The completion of the mosaics in Vanderbilt’s villa in New York, is considered as the beginning of the American adventure of Friuli’s terrazzo workers.

According to don Ridolfi’s (2) testimony:

The Angelo Manzi Family	Rocco James Marafioti	Louis Marasciullo
Antonetta Manzi	Stella Cardella Marafioti	The Marasciullo Family
Antonio and Maria Manzi	John Maraganis	Achille Marasco
Antonio Manzi	Fortunato Maragliano	Anthony Marasco
Camela Arpino Manzi	The Giuliano Maragni Family	Filomena Marasco
Carlo S. Manzi	Maddalena Deusanio Maragni	Filomena Talarico Marasco
Concetta Manzi	Gaetano Thomas Maragno	Frank and Petrina Chiodo
Edward Manzi	The Maria P. Kehriotis Maragos	Marasco
Gaetano Manzi	Family	Giuseppe Joseph Marasco
Giovanna Andrcula Manzi	Frosso Maragoudakis	Helen Spanik Marasco
Giuseppina Manzi	The Antonino Maragnia Family	The Joseph Charles Marasco
Madeline Evangelista Manzi	Umberto Marai	Family
Maria Ferrigno Manzi	John Marak	Joseph Marasco
Mary Manzi	Mildred Kruzak Marak	Joseph Marasco
Michael Manzi	George J. and Helen Marakas	Joseph Marasco
Michael Manzi	Peter and Demoklis Marakas	Luigi Antonio Marasco
Michele Manzi	Emanuel Marakis	Natale and Giuseppina Caligaro
Nazzareno R. Manzi	The Alois Marakovits Family	Marasco
Pasqualina Bongiorno Manzi	Dante Maraldo	The Nicola Marasco Family
Salvatore R. Manzi	Peter Paul Maraldo	Pasquale Marasco
Vincent J. Manzi	The Secondo Maraldo Family	Paul Marasco
Vincenzo Manzi	John E. Marallone	Sam Marasco
Anna Buchsbaum Manzano	Antonio Marallo	Santina Marasco
Carminc Manzano	Frank Marallo	Vincenzo Marasco
Ippolita Di Martino Manzano	The Joseph Marallo Family	Maria Marasciullo
James F. Manzano	Louis Manganiello Marallo	Esther Marash
Louis F. Manzano	The Efrenna Maranes Family	Gabor Marashan
Olimpia D’Amato Manzie	Antti Giovanni Maran	Manoog Marashian
Phillip Manzik	Frank and Innocenza Maran	Max Marashinsky
The Thomas Manzinos Family	John Maronick	Abraham Marashlian
Enilda Manzione	Francesco Maraschino	Antonio Marasia
Joseph Manzione	Trica Barriello Marandina	Eva Rosalie Marasovich
Maria Louis Dipsolo Manzione	Albert Francis Marando	Ivan Marasovich
Pasquale and Francesca Manzione	Antonio Lauro Marandis	Steve M. Marasovich
Salvatore and Rose Benedetto	The Antonio Marando Family	Michael Marates
Manziones	The Cusano Marando Family	Nicoletta Immediata Marates
	Enchiusid Maranda	Raphael Ralph Marates

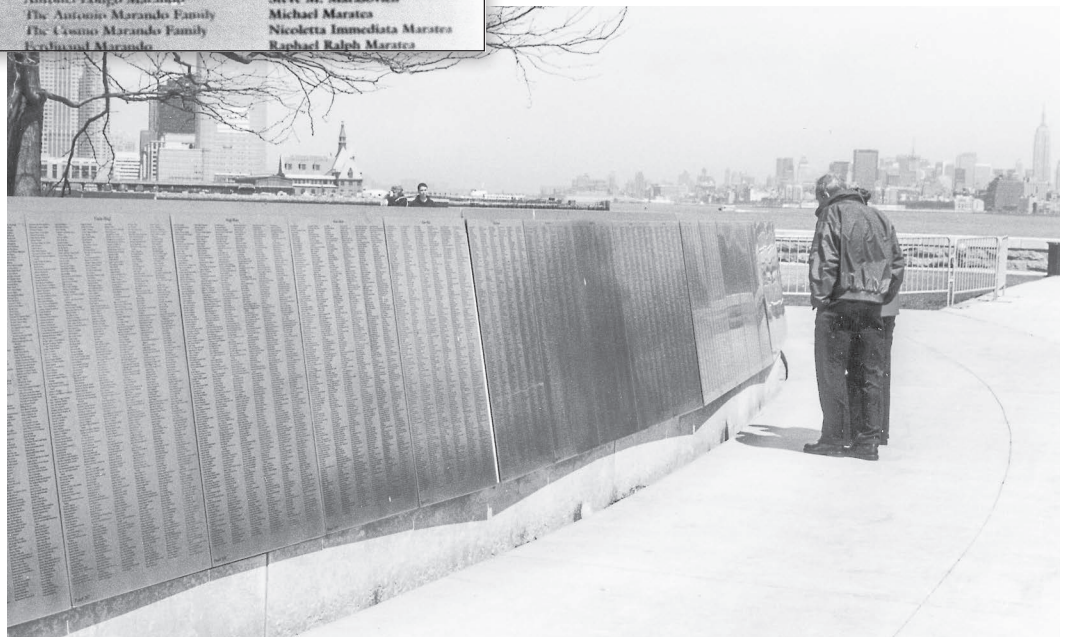
In 1880, Vanderbilt’s house was built by the Bros Herter firm in New York. Vanderbilt, who had travelled extensively in Europe, asked for some Venetian mosaics to be put on the ceilings and walls of his villa. But the Herter firm was quite perplexed: who could do the work requested by Vanderbilt? In fact, in America mosaics had never been seen. So the Herders turned to the Italian Consulate and after an exchange of letters, Fachina from Sequals (who was in Paris at the time) sent two of his best mosaic workers

*Dante Maraldo is
one of the 200.000
registered*

(photo: Michele Bernardon)

*Ellis Island’s Wall of
Honour.
On this “round” wall
near the Museum of
Immigration, 200.000
names of immigrants
have been engraved.*

(photo: Michele Bernardon)



to New York: they were Zampolini Luigi from Baseglia and Crovato Filippo from Sequals. After terminating his work in Vanderbilt's house, Zampolini was hired as the manager of the new firm "Ideal & Mosaic Company".

In the mean time, other tradesmen from Friuli arrived in America. One of them was Giuseppe Pasquali, who was the first to establish his own firm. In 1887, Luigi De Paoli from Istrago arrived in America; he is Bruno De Paoli's father. The latter is the current owner of the "De Paoli Mosaic Company". Bruno De Paoli's uncle Alessandro De Paoli and his cousin Giuseppe (Alessandro's son) were his co-operators. Bruno was born in New York and settled there.



An old man, that had worked for Fachina in Paris and for “Baterson & Eisele’s” firm in New York, works for Bruno.

This old man designed the beautiful works in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, at the Plaza Hotel and at the Woolworth Building in New York. His name is Onorio Pasquali, native of Sequals, who teaches at New York’s Mosaic school. But who knows him in Friuli? Who knows of the intelligent and brave men who introduced and developed Venetian mosaic and terrazzo all over the United States? Of the nations that contributed to America’s greatness, the credit of introducing the secrets of mosaic and terrazzo in the United States goes to Friuli.

(1) Don Ridolfi’s 10th chapter of his “Lacrime cristiane” begins this way.



(2) Don Ridolfi was chaplain on Saturnia, Vulcania and Atlantic steamboats in the 1920’s and 1930’s.

He travelled all over America and even arrived in Canada; he visited all the Friulian communities of North America, where possible.

He crossed the Atlantic Ocean 267 times and visited 1300 families of Friulian emigrants in North America; after this, he even had time to visit 400 families of emigrants’ relatives scattered all over Friuli.

Precious testimonies of all his journeys are vital if we are to reconstruct the story of the Friulan community in North America at the beginning of 1900.

*New York - Webster Hall (18th April 1931):
Great Ball organized by the North American
Famee Furlane.*

(photo: Loria Leopolda)



Carlo Di Giulian from Arba.

The owner of one of the most important terrazzo enterprises in Washington after World War 2.

He also financed Arba's Professional School for terrazzo and cement workers.

(1953 ca. - Arba's Library)

THE FRIULAN COMMUNITY IN THE BIG APPLE

The Friulian community settles permanently in Manhattan in the first decades of the 20th century.

Friulani settled in Manhattan's East Side, between 23rd and 37th Street; however, Italians from all over Italy had already established themselves on the island.

The first and most famous group grew in the so called "Mulberry Bend"; it is better known as Little Italy and is still considered the symbol of the first Italian emigration in America.

Other groups grew in the "South Village", near Washington Square and in the "Italian Harlem" around Pleasant Avenue. On the whole there were more than 80 groups that spread all over the urban territory.

It is always don Ridolfi (1) that supplies us with interesting information about the Friulian group in New York:

Friulani form a big "village" on their own, like Gemona and Maniago.

The majority come from Fanna, Sequals, Cavasso Nuovo, Meduno, Pordenone and Talmassons. Meduno on its own has 235 Friulani; Fanna 200; Cavasso Nuovo 200; Sequals 150; Pordenone 150; Cordenons 90; Flambro 90; Arzene 80; San Daniele 110; Spilimbergo 150; Maniago 70.

Most of them are terrazzo and mosaic workers.

In New York and all over the United States they are known as mosaic workers. The Union of terrazzo and mosaic workers is managed by Friulani. The President is a Friuliano (Del Piero Emilio from Roveredo del Piano) and so are the secretary (Colussi Pietro from Cavasso Nuovo) and the deputy (Patrizio Federico from Sequals). The association includes two sections: the mechanical workers and the Helpers. Friulani control the first section, which means that they are mostly qualified workmen.

But they aren't only workmen; they are managers as well, some of them work on their own, others in companies. Some Friulian terrazzo and mosaic companies: Del Turco & Brothers from Sequals; De Paoli Co. from Istrago; United States Mosaic & Terrazzo Corp (Di Patrizio Antonio from Sequals); Fossato V. from Sequals; Atlas Mosaic & Tile Co. (C. Fossato from Sequals); De Spirt A. Co. from Baseglia; Lorenzo Arthur from Codroipo; Zampolin Brothers from Baseglia; Ventimiglia & Piazza from Maniago; Valle Tile & Marble Co. from Meduno; Del Turco Angelo from Sequals and Lovisa L. Co. from Codroipo.

Other firms worked in association with American companies: here Friulani occupied important positions, because they could really work mosaic. I have seen some lovely Venetian, Pompeian and Cosmati mosaics in De Paoli, Del Turco & Foscatto's Association.



*This publication was made in 1932 by New York's Italian community for the first "Festa Verde Alpina".
Document: Domenico Francescon*

There's a mosaic school in New York, founded by the Town Hall, and the teacher, Pasquali Onorio from Sequals, is Friulian.

A lot of Friulani in New York work as bricklayers and are divided in bricklayers, masons and plasterers. A lot of them have their family and district in New York, while others own a house.

Single emigrants live in boarding houses that are often managed by Friulani. Our emigrants meet in these boarding houses in their spare time and play cards, bowls and drink soda.

A lot of these boarding houses are situated near the Third Avenue, between 29th and 35th Street and more than 1000 Friulani live nearby.

In recent years, they founded the "Famee Furlane Association of Gnovè York". The Association is important because it teaches and helps emigrants.

The Association's first president was G. De Paoli from Istrago and the current one is E. Del Piero from Roveredo.

The current management is trying to include mutual aid amongst the social activities.

The Association will always be linked to its beloved Country.

The giant Primo Carnera even took part in one of their parties, where usually everyone joins in.

The Friulani publish a monthly, gazette "Vôs de Famee" edited by Galliano Buccaro. G. Giacomelli from Spilimbergo, Engineer De Paulis from Udine, Pieri from San Denêl, Vittorio Beano from San Odorico and Professor R. Pucelli from Grado all contribute.

The social banner was styled by Luigi Pischutti from Gemona and consists of a swallow, a Friulian fireplace and the "Ibis Redibis" saying.

During their parties, G. De Rosa from Spilimbergo and Cia Bandiera from Meduno play music and sing Friulian songs.



Group of emigrants in Denmark; amongst them are Paolo Gioacchino, Abbondio and Pietro Candido - New York (USA) 1924
(San Giorgio della Richinvelda's Civic Library)

RISE OF THE “MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS ASSOCIATION”

It is quite surprising to see how quickly terrazzo developed, from the first pioneers in New York and subsequently in the other cities of the United States.



*Banner of the
“Mosaic and Terrazzo
Workers’ Association”-
1888.*

Not only did the Friulan terrazzo workers have great enterprising faculties, but they also had good trade-union organisations. A lot of them had worked in Central and Northern Europe, where there was already a social and previdential legislature for worker’s protection.

In 1888, only 8 years after the first emigrants arrived, they founded the “Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers’ Association” in New York; at the beginning there were only Friulani and Germans and the only names we have found are Fischer (German) and Foscato (Friulian).

In the mean time, other terrazzo and labourers’ associations had grown.

They are mentioned in a 1892’s document: as a matter of fact, on 24-04-1892, “The People” quotes that there was going to be a meeting to discuss feminine suffrage.

Among the summoned, Egidio Marchesini represented the “Italian Marble and Mosaic Workers”, and B. Binagli the “Italian Marble and Mosaic Helpers”.

If we look at the registers of the passengers that landed in New York (1), we can see that Friulan surnames frequently appear from 1880-85.

Recurring surnames were: Dinon, Zambon, Lovisa, Maraldo, Bernardon, Del Bianco, Serena, Tramontin, De Marchi, Di Bernardo, Petrucco, Mongiat and Miniutti.

Registers became more precise after 1890 when the village the passenger came from was also reported.

For example: Fanna = AAWI; Maniago = AHTE; Arba = AADA ; etc.

These registers are very useful, because they help us understand some interesting factors about the first Friulan emigration in North America.

From the “WAESLAND” steamboat from Anversa, on 21-12-1892, the following people landed in New York:

Serena Osvaldo	33 years old	from Cavasso Nuovo
Serena Davide	27 "	"
Serena Giuseppe	27 "	"
Tramontin Luigi	16 "	"
Bortoli Emma	2 "	"
Bortoli Livia	29 "	"

From the “NAVARRE” ship from Le Havre, on 21-03-1898, the following people landed in New York:

Maraldo Michele	37 years old	from Cavasso Nuovo
Dinon Carlo	32 "	"
Zambon Rinaldo	38 "	"
Zambon Tommaso	42 "	"

From the “TOURANIE” ship from Le Havre, on 29-10-1899, the following people landed in New York:

Bernardon Giuditta	47 "	from Frisanco
Bernardon Celestino	23 "	"
Di Bernardo Antonio	3 "	"
Di Bernardo Marina	33 "	"
Bernardon Celestina	16 "	"

From 1890 to 1900, Friulani primarily set out from North-European harbours on ships with French names.

Le Havre was the harbour that was used the most. And in the first decade of 1900, a few steamboats set out from Geneva and Naples.

quale istituto deve ad ogni fin d'anno mandare al Ministero del Lavoro una relazione relativa a ciascun studente-immigrato;

**C—IMMIGRANTI AMMESSI IN QUOTE
—CLASSE PREFERITA DA NON
ECCEDERE IL 50% DEL TOTALE
DEGL'IMMIGRANTI CHE POSSO-
NO VENIRE IN QUOTA.**

1) Gl'immigranti, che siano figli non sposati inferiore ai 21 anni, o padri, madri, mariti o mogli di cittadini Americani che abbiano oltrepassato i 21 anni d'età;

2) Gl'immigranti che siano esperti lavoratori campestri e le mogli ed i loro figli al disotto dei 16 anni d'età.

**D—IMMIGRANTI AMMESSI IN QUOTA
“CLASSE ORDINARIA”**

Appartengono a questa classe tutti gli stranieri che partono da un qualsiasi posto al di fuori degli Stati Uniti e qua diretti che non siano inclusi nelle categorie precedenti e che siano eleggibili alla cittadinanza degli Stati Uniti.

Secondo questa nuova legge gl'Italiani ammessi in quota in questi Stati non possono superare il numero di 3889.

Tutti gli stranieri residenti negli Stati Uniti possono recarsi all'estero a rimenervi per un anno e poi essere riammessi in questi Stati **FUORI QUOTA**, purchè prima di partire si siano muniti di un speciale permesso che si ottiene a Washington.

Tutti gli stranieri analfabeti che hanno fatto residenza in America per oltre cinque anni, possono recarsi in Europa e far ritorno dopo sei mesi oppure un anno.

Tutti gli stranieri analfabeti che hanno fatto residenza in America per una durata inferiore ai cinque anni, andando in Europa al ritorno qui non saranno più ammessi allo sbarco.



**LA NUOVA LEGGE
DEGLI STATI UNITI
SULL'IMMIGRAZIONE.**

Un riassunto della Legge in vigore dal
1. Luglio 1924 riguardante l'ammissione degli Stranieri negli Stati Uniti



*Tradotta in italiano per comodità
della nostra clientela
dalla*

AGENZIA NAZIONALE

Fondata il 1906

170 MULBERRY STREET
NEW YORK

Ai nostri Clienti:

Senza dubbio voi siete interessato di conoscere i particolari relativi alla nuova legge d'emigrazione andata in vigore il primo Luglio 1924, perciò noi abbiamo il piacere di darvi un sunto chiaro e preciso di detta legge:

Ad ogni buon fine ricordiamo che questa legge non esclude le altre precedenti quali per esempio quella che si riferisce ai contratti di lavoro, e l'altra che riguarda gli analfabeti.

Tutti gli stranieri che partono da qualsiasi località che non sia gli Stati Uniti, ma diretti agli Stati Uniti, vanno divisi in quattro categorie:

A—NON IMMIGRANTI:

1) Funzionari Governativi, loro famiglie, attendenti, servi ed impiegati;

2) Gli stranieri che visitano temporaneamente gli Stati Uniti come turisti, per affari o per divertimento;

3) Gli stranieri di passaggio per gli Stati Uniti;

4) Gli stranieri legalmente ammessi negli Stati Uniti, che dopo, vanno da una parte degli Stati Uniti all'altra attraverso territori vicini;

5) I marinai stranieri che in buona fede arrivano negli Stati Uniti servendo su nave e che sbarcano temporaneamente in questi stati col solo scopo di essere ri-impiegati come marinai;

6) Gli stranieri autorizzati ad entrare negli Stati Uniti unicamente per condurre un commercio secondo le leggi di un presente esistente trattato di commercio e navigazione;

B—IMMIGRANTI CHE POSSONO ENTRARE NEGLI STATI UNITI FUORI QUOTA.

1) Un immigrante che sia un figlio o figlia non sposati al di sotto di 18 anni, o la moglie di un cittadino Americano che risiede qui nel momento che fa domanda per ottenere l'ammissione in questi Stati Uniti d'America;

2) Un immigrante già ammesso legalmente in questi Stati che ritorni da una temporanea visita all'estero che può anche prolungarsi per un anno;

3) Un immigrante che sia nato nel Canada, o nel New Foundland, Messico, Cuba, Haiti, Repubblica Dominicana di S. Domingo, nella Zona del Canale di Panama o di uno Stato indipendente dell'America Centrale o Meridionale, e la sua moglie ed i suoi figli non sposati al disotto di 18 anni d'età;

4) Un immigrante che cerca di entrare negli Stati Uniti col solo scopo di continuare la sua vocazione di Ministro di qualsiasi religione o di professore di collegio, accademia, seminario o università; e la propria moglie ed i figli non sposati al disotto dei 18 anni d'età;

5) Un immigrante in buona fede studente, che abbia non meno di 15 anni d'età e che cerchi di entrare negli Stati Uniti a solo scopo di studio presso un'accreditata scuola, o collegio, accademia, seminario o università, particolarmente da lui designata ed approvata dal Ministero del Lavoro, il

Summary of the law that came in to force on the 1st of July 1924 and regarded foreigner's admittance in the United States. This law, named "National Origins Law", was immediately renamed "legge delle quote" (quotes law) from our fellow-countrymen because it dramatically reduced the admittance of Italian labour in the United States.

From 1910, Friulan surnames started to appear more frequently in the registers of ships that had set sail from Geneva's port.

However, until World War 1, the majority of departures were from Le Havre. One of the reasons is that a lot of ships arrived from America full of goods and products destined to Northern Europe's markets

Navigation companies applied very low prices for people who wanted to emigrate to the United States on these boats.

Another reason was that often Friulani left from the countries they had emigrated to, without first returning home.

Amongst the passengers there often were women and children: this clearly shows that the family reunion was present even during the first emigrations.



*Depiction of Mister BOWEN, president of BAC "Bricklayers and Allied Craftmen", in the 1920's-30's.
This depiction is a copy of a mosaic carried out by Tiziano from Maniago at the beginning of the 1930's.
The mosaic has been donated to Mister Bowen from New York's Local 3 and is still preserved in Washington's D.C. International Union's Center.*



Family of Italian emigrants depicted before they landed at Ellis Island.

- (1) Some of the facts in the registers regarding the 22 million immigrants that landed in Ellis Island's harbour from 1892 to 1924, are available on the following web site: www.ellisland.org

NEW YORK AND ITS OUTSKIRTS



*Emigrants from
Baseglia - New York
(1920's)*
CRAF (Lestans)

Our terrazzo workers quickly expanded in the most important American cities, thanks to their initiative and their high professionalism.

In a few years they pushed on as far as Canada, exporting and monopolizing the terrazzo market all over North America.

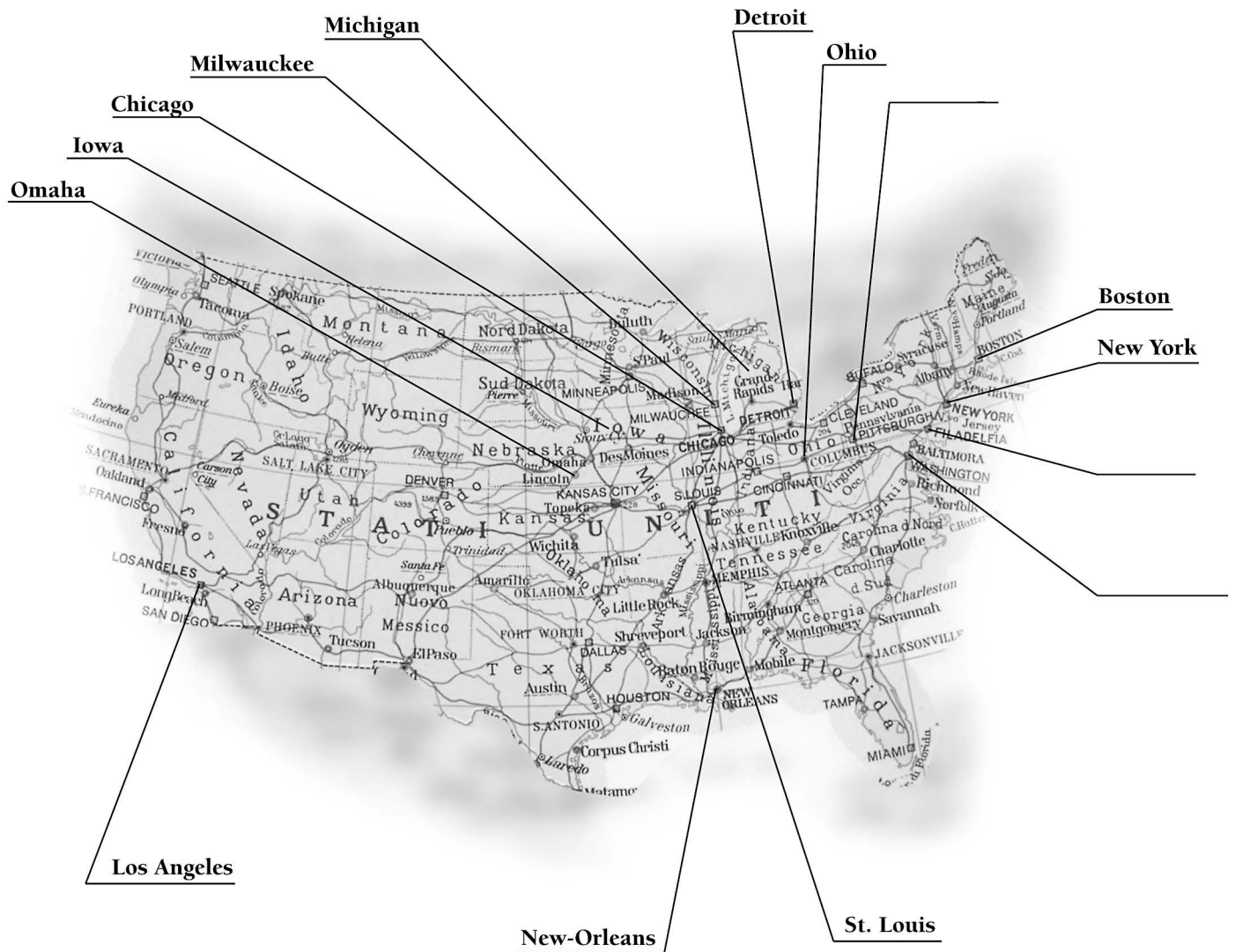
While wandering the United States, Don Ridolfi (1) visited the most important American cities and documented the presence of many terrazzo firms.

Here is a list of the main cities he visited and the terrazzo firms he supports by documents

The Big Apple's outskirts

We find a lot of Friulani in the cities near New York: Friulani from Sequals, Fanna, Cavasso Nuovo, Cordenons, San Vito al Tagliamento, Maniago, Colle, Aurora, Plasencis, Beano, Plaino, Ceresetto, Lo varia, Goriciza, Jutizzo, Santa Maria la Longa, Grions, Ragogna, Arzene, Casarsa, Fianco, Giaia, San Martino and San Quirino; there were even a few from Udine and Carnia.

Some entrepreneurs: in Jersey City there was Indri Marco from Ragogna; in Newark Mion Luigi from Fanna; in Cliffside Scodeller Giuseppe from Plaino; in Union City Rosa Giovanni from Maniago; in Ridgefield Bugnet Luigi from Prato carnico.



Main cities where, in the 1920's, there were a large number of Friulan terrazzo workers.

Philadelphia

The third largest city in America with regard to industry and population, where Antonio Roman, Pietro Cartelli, Giovanni Roman, Marcolina brothers, Lorenzon brothers from Poffabro and Felice Massimo from Buia were to be found. The Dinon brothers from Cavasso Nuovo own the "Italian Marble Mosaic Co." where a lot of Friulani from Cordenons, Colle, Toppo, Sequals, Cavasso Nuovo, Frisanco and Maniago work.

The Federal Capital

Even in Washington Friulani have made a name for themselves in the art of mosaic. Near the Capitol there's the Congress' Library, a beautiful building in Italian Renaissance style. The mosaics were made by an American firm, but designed by Friulani: Pietro Pellarin and Onorio Pasquali.

Pietro is 70 years old and is still working, while Onorio, emigration veteran, is renowned in his hometown, Sequals. G. Zanier's "National Mosaic Co." is currently managed by Crovato Leonardo from Sequals and a lot of Friulani from Cavasso Nuovo, Fanna and Sequals work for him.

Don Ridolfi, in his 1947's "Quadri e cuori", quotes Di Giulian Carlo's important terrazzo firm in Washington; during his visit, don Ridolfi met Di Pol Luigi from Colle, and Di Valentin Antonio, Miotto Antonio and Di Giulian Leonardo from Arba.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. A-1618

CERTIFICATE OF DERIVATIVE CITIZENSHIP

Application No. 3 A - 304

Personal description of holder as of date of issuance of this certificate: Age 45 years, sex male, color white, complexion dark, color of eyes gray, color of hair black, height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 140 pounds, visible distinctive marks none

Marital status Married, race Italian (North), former nationality Italian

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

ORIGINAL

(Complete and true signature of holder)

The United States of America
District of Columbia

Be it known, that LUIGI ZAMBON now residing at 1719 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa. having applied to the Commissioner of Naturalization for a certificate of derivative citizenship pursuant to Section 33 (a) of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, having proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is now over twenty-one years of age, is now in the United States of America and is a citizen thereof through permanent residence therein from about April 28, 1901, on which date he was a minor, his father, Antonio Zambon, having been naturalized on November 3, 1894, by the Probate Court, Steubenville, Ohio, that he is the son of the person last named above, and the applicant having taken the prescribed oath of allegiance and complied with all of the other applicable requirements of the Naturalization Laws and Regulations:

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the authority contained in Section 33 (a) of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, this certificate of citizenship is issued this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three and of our Independence the one hundred and fifty-seventh, and the seal of the Department of Labor affixed pursuant to statute.

Commissioner of Naturalization.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Luigi Zambon's (born in Cavasso Nuovo on 15-07 1887) certificate of citizenship (Philadelphia, 25th May 1933).

(document: Zambon Franca)

Pittsburgh

There are two Friulan firms in the capital of steel: "Patrizio Art Mosaic Co." and "Fort Pitt Tile & Mantel Co." both from Sequals; the two firms employ a lot of people, mainly from Western Friuli.

P.M.G.O. Form No. 68.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

To whom it may concern, Greetings:

THESE PRESENTS ATTEST. That in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with law,

Antonio (First name.) *Maraldo* (Last name.)

522 (No.) *Marshall St* (Street or R. F. D. No.) *Detroit, Mich* (City or town.) (County.) (State.)

has submitted himself to registration and has by me been duly registered this _____ day of _____, 1918, under the supervision of the Local Board designated on the back hereof.

3-6172 *Alvin De Lorenzo* Registrar.

(Place stamp of Local Board on back of this card.)

Antonio Maraldo's registration certificate during the war.

Detroit - Michigan 1918

(document: Montellato Brunalisa)

HEIGHT *5' 10"* WEIGHT *150* COLOR EYES *Blue* COLOR HAIR *Black* MARKS

SIGNATURE *Antonio Maraldo*

*Carta della registrazione
re, nel tempo di guerra
anno 1918*

LOCAL BOARD
Division
Detroit,
Mich.
MUNICIPAL COURTS
BIDG.
NO. 6

Ohio

In Cleveland, Sequals has two important firms: P. Pasquali's "The Cleveland Marble Mosaic Co." and "Zavagna and Bertin Odorico".

In Toledo, M. Fioritti's firm "Art Mosaic & Tile" (from Fanna) employs a lot of Friulani from Fanna, Bertiole, Fagagna and Cavasso Nuovo.

A lot of Friulan emigrants work for Cavasso Nuovo's "Ardit Mosaic Tile & Marble Co." in Columbus. The "Serena Brothers" firm from Cavasso Nuovo has made a name for itself in Daytona. R. Cassini's "Cassini Mosaic & Tile Co.", A. Cassini's "Cincinnati Mosaic & Tile Co." and "Martina Brothers Co." all work in Cincinnati.

In Louisville there are two firms where several Friulani are employed: R. Rosa's "American Mosaic & Tile Co." and Chino Rosa's "Keno Rosa".

Boston

G. Rugo from Tramonti, V. Serafin from Istrago, De Marco Fortunato from Fanna, A. Pignat from Pordenone and Varnerin Cesare from Udine all work in Boston.

Iowa

In Sioux City, in Northern Iowa, A. Tramontin's (from Cavasso Nuovo) firm "Sioux City Mosaic Co." employs a few Friulan emigrants.

St. Louis

In Missouri's capital there are two little Italian firms: one is Giovanni Pellarin's from Sequals, and the other is Arturo Gerolami's from Fanna.

No. 2174447

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Immigration and Naturalization

Petition, Volume XII, Number 1168

Description of holder: Age, 44 years; height, 6 feet, — inches; color, White; complexion, Light; color of eyes, Blue; color of hair, Black; visible distinguishing marks, None

Name, age and place of residence of wife: (Strike through words referring to wife if husband was naturalized AFTER September 22, 1922.)

Names, ages and places of residence of minor children: (Strike through words referring to children if holder of this certificate is a married woman.)

Peter 18, Maria 14, Mario 14, Victoria 10 Reside in Italy

ORIGINAL

State of Michigan } ss: Antonio Maraldo (Signature of holder.)
County of Ingham }
Be it remembered, that Antonio Maraldo
then residing at number 219 S. Eighth Street,
City of Lansing State of Michigan, who previous
to his naturalization was a citizen of Italy, having applied to be admitted a
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and at a General term of the Circuit
Court of Ingham County, held at Lansing, on the 29 day of September,
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-
tinuously within the United States for at least five years, and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the
date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all
respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 30 day of September,
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and of our Independence the
one hundred and fiftieth.

W. H. Mills
Deputy County Clerk (Official character of attester.)

1922, husband's naturalization does not make wife a citizen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Antonio Maraldo's naturalization certificate - Michigan, 29th September 1925.
(document: Montellato Brunalisa)

Michigan

In Jackson we find the Maddalena Brothers' firm from Fanna;
in Ann Arbor M. Scodeller's (from Giaia) firm "Roman Mosaic Floor Co.";
In Battle Creek O. Maddalena's firm "Western Mosaic & Tile Co."
In all these firms, the majority of workmen are Friulan.

Chicago

Here the most important firms are: A. Narduzzo's (from Fanna) "Acme Mosaic & Terrazzo Co.", "John Carretti & Co.", "John and Jim D' Ambrosio", and Giovanni D' Ambrosio's (from Meduno) "Illinois Terrazzo & Tile Co."

Seduta del Comitato Cavassini Nord America Pro' Monumento

DETROIT, NORD AMERICA, 13 MARZO, 1927.

Si è aperta la seduta alle 2:30 P. M. Era presente una grande maggioranza del Comitato; pochi mancavano perchè obbligati dal lavoro si trovavano fuori di Detroit.

Si dette lettura delle varie lettere mandate dai compaesani seguenti:

Della Valentina G., da Tiffin, Ohio
Dinon Carlo, da Knowlton, Miss.
Franceschina Giov. Centa, da Boston, Mass.
Palombit Aldo, da Grand Rapids, Mich.

I sopradetti sono tutti contribuenti, come appresso specificato, e desiderosi di vedere l'opera andare avanti presto.

Si lesse poi la lettera del signor Paolino Jem, nella quale ringrazia per la fiducia di averlo nominato a far parte del Comitato come membro benemerito.

Viene data lettura della lettera del nuovo Tesoriere del Comitato generale di Cavasso, signor Angelo Franceschina Bubi che a tutti fece buona impressione per l'entusiasmo che dimostra come ha sempre dimostrato per mandare innanzi l'opera doverosa.

Si passò poi alla lettura della delibera podestarile del 20 Ottobre 1926, con comunicato unito del nuovo comitato generale, dove sono elencati i nomi del nuovo Comitato nominati dal signor Podestà con data della sopradetta Delibera. Essi sono i seguenti:

1 Ardit Giuseppe, Podestà	Presidente
2 Ravasi Dott. Pietro	Vice Presidente
3 Francescon Osualdo Ceck	Membri esecutivi
4 Petrucco - Toffolin Luigi	
5 Maraldo Cav. Sante	
6 Zambon Luigi Guerra	
7 Franceschina Angelo Bubi	Cassiere
8 Lovisa Enrico fu Giovanni	Membri
9 Pontello Pietro di Luigi	
10 Placereani Don Aleardo, Parroco	
11 Lovisa Luigi di Valentino	
12 Francescon Ernesto Covas	

Il nuovo Comitato generale esorta il Comitato d'America di continuare ad agire di comune accordo e di perseverare nel lavoro per completare l'opera prefissasi. E da loro parte si propongono di esaurire il compito intrapreso nel più breve tempo possibile.

Si passa alla discussione del comunicato del nuovo comitato. Tutti sono soddisfatti dei componenti tanto più che questo nuovo comitato è

RESOCONTO FINANZIARIO:

Somma 4 Dicembre 1926 pubblicata \$2042.00
Da Grand Rapids, Mich.

Palombit Aldo	\$10.00
Grafitti P. fu Sebastiano	10.00
Franceschina Giovanni	5.00
Maraldo Guglielmo	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$30.00..... 30.00

Da Boston, Mass.

Francescon Giovanni Centa	\$5 00
Palombit Ang. di Angelo	5.00
Roman Giov. di Giov.	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$15.00..... 15.00

Dinon Carlo, da Knowlton, Ill.	5.00
Della Valentina G., da Tiffin, Ohio	5.00
Maraldo Dom. e fratelli di Pietro, da Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$2122.00

Interesse 1.o Gennaio 192772
	<hr/>
	\$2122.72

TOTALE \$2122.72

Diverse spedizioni e donazioni della Banca	
Spediti fino al 4 Dicembre	\$1856.30
Spediti il 2 Feb. 1927 da Boston	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$1871.30

In Banca a Detroit	197.70
Da riscuotere Sottoscritti	55.00
	<hr/>
	\$2122.00

Interesse 1.o Gennaio72
	<hr/>
	\$2122.72

IL COMITATO DETROIT NORD AMERICA

A. Tramontin, Pres.



War Memorai
in Cavasso Nuovo
(unveiled in 1930).

Extract from a meeting of the "Comitee in Memory of the Fallen Soldiers of the Great War"
(Detroit, 1927) - (documents: Montellato Brunalisa)

Milwaukee

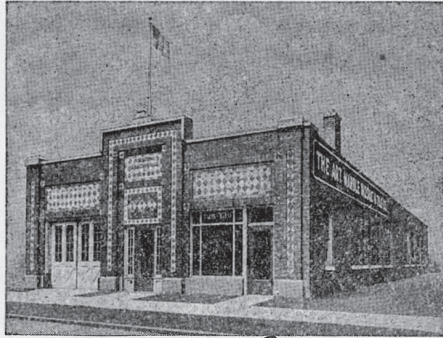
G. De Candido's (from Domanins) "International Terrazzo & tile Co.", Pietro Basso's (from Pordenone) "Wisconsin Mos. & Tile" and V. Foscatto's (from Sequals) "American Marble Mosaic Co." all employ a large number of workmen from Friuli

Detroit

In the "car city" we find: The Tramontina brothers from Cavasso Nuovo; "Venetian Marble Mos. Art. Co." founded by Pellarin from Sequals and now managed by Sante Valan from Fanna; Bruni brothers from Fanna; Angelo Michielutti's "Wayne Mos. & Tile Co." and "L. D. Valan & Co."

In the West

In Nebraska's capital, Omaha, De Marco's firm from Maniago employs Friulani that work terrazzo and mosaic.



TRAMONTIN BROS.

SUCCESSORS TO
THE ART MARBLE, MOSAIC & TILE CO.

CONTRACTORS

PHONE RANDOLPH 0732

TILE FLOORS - TERRAZZO - TILE WALLS - MARBLE MOSAICS

SPECIALTY OF TERRAZZO
AND TILE WORK

TILES
FOR FLOORS AND
WAINSCOTINGS

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS
OF MOSAICS AND MARBLES
FOR TERRAZZO

OFFICE AND FACTORY AT 466 & 468 COLUMBIA STREET WEST,
DETROIT, MICH.

1 August 1926

Caro Campare Tami:
Sabato sera a casa mia alle ore 7.30
avra' luogo una adunanza del
Comitato pro' Monumento per rispon-
dere all'ultima lettera avuta
dal Comitato di Cavasso.
Adesso hanno deciso di fare un
monumento. La banca di
Marrigo si e' dato \$ 5000.⁰⁰ a
pro' del nostro fondo.
Se puoi vieni anche tu a
questa riunione.
Ti saluto, pregoti salutaremi
Davide. Tuo Campare
A. Tramontin

Personal letter from President A. Tramontin to his friend Toni for the assembly of the
"Comitee in Memory of the Fallen Soldiers of the Great War" - (Detroit, 1926).

California

Friuli is represented even in the Golden State. In Los Angeles the most important terrazzo and mosaic firms are: Giovanni Avon from Meduno and Giovanni Colavin from Istrago.

In the building industry we find Della Valentina G. B. and Ugo from Cavasso Nuovo and Corradini Angelo from Barcis.

The Southern States

We find our terrazzo workers even in the South's hot lands.
In West Virginia there's Jos. Pasquali's firm from Sequals.
In Chattanooga, Tennessee, there's P. Marus' "Standard Tile Co." from Fanna.
In Atlanta, Georgia, there's Costante Mion from Fanna.
In Montgomery, Alabama, D' Agostin and Angelini from Sequals.
In Tulsa, Oklahoma, there's B. Cozzi's "Terrazzo and Mosaic Co." from Travesio.
In New Orleans, Louisiana, Tramontin from Cavasso Nuovo.
In Houston, Texas, there's F. Pontello's "Union Art and Tile Co."

After having travelled 15.000 Km and visited about 79 cities in the United States and in Canada, don Ridolfi returned to the Federal Capital. From the Capitol, he takes in the Northern States and mentally reviews the Friulan communities he visited:

I found Friulani in 42 Federal states and in 6 districts in Canada. They have settled in 150 locations.

How many are there on the whole?

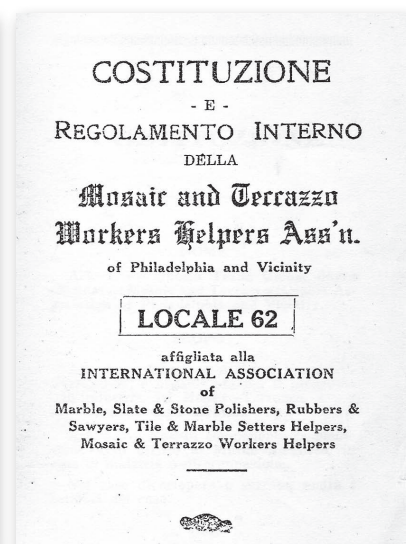
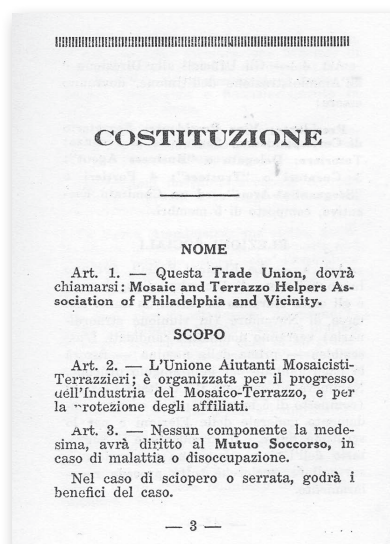
In Canada there are at least 3.200;

In the United States there are at least 9.000;

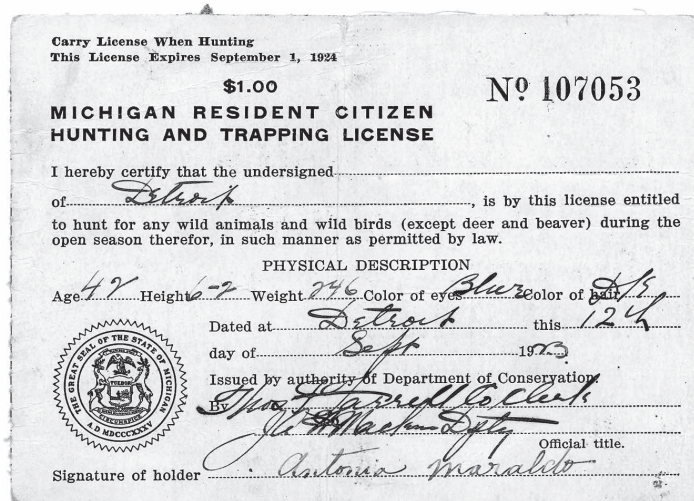
There are about 12.200 Friulani in North America, mainly in the Eastern States. The majority of them are terrazzo and mosaic workers, but we also find bricklayers (including labourers), workmen, miners, kilnmen and farmers.

The entrepreneurs are 200; professionals and businessmen are about 50.

At least a third of the emigrants live with their families; the number is increasing as they obtain American citizenship.



Establishment and Regulations of the "Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Helpers Association" Locale 62 of Philadelphia and Vicinity.



Antonio Maraldo's Hunting and Trapping License (Detroit, 1924).

(1) D. L. Ridolfi - I friulani nell'America del Nord - e - Quadri e cuori.

1500

Form 2202.-L..

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICETRIPPLICATE
(To be given to the person making
the Declaration)No. 493826
67444UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

District of Massachusetts, ss:

In the District Court of the United States.

I, Giovanni Francescon, aged 47 years,
 occupation Marble worker, do declare on oath that my personal
 description is: Color white, complexion fair, height 5 feet 7 inches,
 weight 153 pounds, color of hair lt brown, color of eyes grey,
 other visible distinctive marks none

I was born in Cavasso Udine Italy 1879
 on the 30th day of August, anno Domini 1920; I now reside
 at 89 Shirley St Roxbury, Massachusetts.
 (Give number, street, and city or town.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Trieste Austria
 on the vessel Amerigo; my last
 (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given)
 foreign residence was said Udine; I am married; the name
 of my { wife } is Perosa; { she } was born at Italy
 and now resides at Italy

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign
 prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to

Victor Emmanuel III King of Italy

of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York
 in the State of New York, on or about the — day
 of September, anno Domini 1920; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
 polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
 to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
 SO HELP ME GOD.

Giovanni Francescon
 (Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court
 at Boston, Mass., this 12th day of March
 anno Domini 19 27

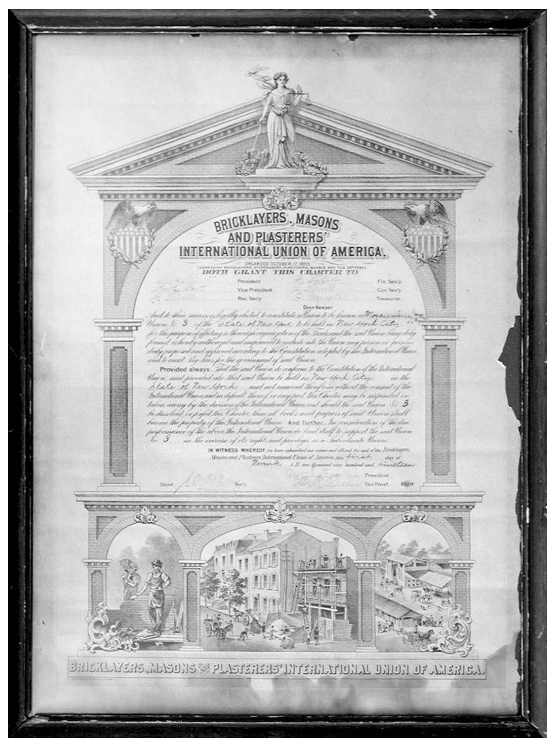
[SEAL]

Arthur S. Sanderson
 Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the United States.

14-12

Giovanni Francescon's request of naturalization. Francescon, a terrazzo worker, was born in Cavasso Nuovo in 1879 and emigrated to the United States in 1920. The form contained a small summary of Giovanni's personal history and a statement that said Francescon wanted to become an American citizen. Boston, 12th March 1927.

NEW YORK'S "LOCAL 3"



Certificate of the
Association between
MTWA and BMPIU
(1919)

We have seen in the previous chapters, that in 1888 mosaic and terrazzo workers had organized themselves in a class association, the *“Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers’ Association”*.

MTWA was a workmen’s association and its aim was that of protecting terrazzo and mosaic workers and their jobs.

At the beginning it wasn’t associated with other classes.

(The original banner is preserved in the Provincial Museum of Emigration in Cavasso Nuovo).

In 1919, New York’s *“Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers’ Association Local 3”* (1) joined the *“Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers’ International Union of America”* (2).

(The original parchment paper that certifies the association, is preserved in the Provincial Museum of Emigration in Cavasso Nuovo).

On that occasion, the articles of the Association were written out; the Association was able to maintain a self-governed management authority. The articles were updated every 5 years (the oldest copy we have found dates back to 1941).

In the 1920’s, the Association reached its peak with more than 300 enrolments. In the 1930’s register, 304 Mosaic Workers and Terrazzo Workers (MW and TW) were registered at the “Terrazzo Workers’ Union in the 3rd section of New York”.

In 1942, at the beginning of World War 2, there were 174 members. In 1952 there were 185 and in 1958 179.

- (1) **Local 3** was the centre of New York’s terrazzo and mosaic workers’ trade-unions. In New York, and in the other American cities, the local’s number was given by the “International” (**BMPIU**).
- (2) **BMPIU**, (founded in 1865) was the bricklayers’, cement workers’, plasterers’, tilers’, marble-cutters’ and terrazzo workers’ Trade-Union National Association. (“Helpers” were part of a specific class).

After World War 2, there were at least 15 terrazzo firms and half of them were Friulan.

We find:

The Foscatto Brothers

(terrazzo and mosaic), the father and three sons from Sequals.

The Toffolo Brothers from Fanna

(the owner and two “mechanical” (3) brothers)

Pontello, from Cavasso Nuovo

Ventimiglio and Piazza (terrazzo and tiles) from Parma and Friuli

The Del Turco Brothers from Sequals (Great New Jersey Company)

Chivilò from Meduno (New Jersey)

Magnan From Meduno

(the founder, Domenico, started his enterprise in that period)

Port Morris from Lazzaro (Cadore)

Fischer (German), specialized in catering services

Doyl Riggs Company (Irish)

Petriella (New Jersey)

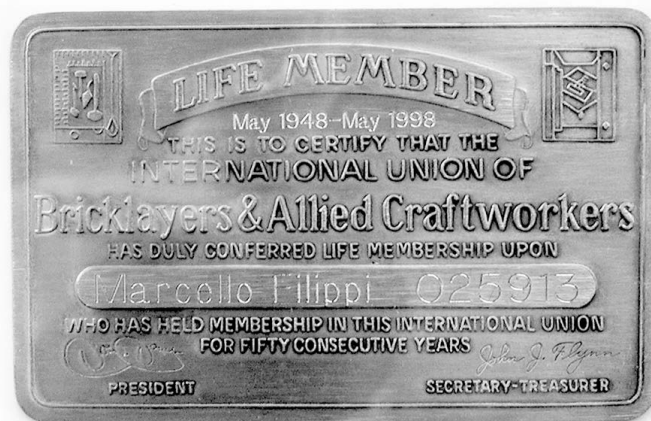
Benny Lacca (he carried out a lot of works for Donald Trump’s Father, one of the most important New York’s builders.

(3) Marcello Filippi (born in Frisanco in 1930) starts his adventure as a terrazzo worker in this firm. He emigrated to the United States in 1947 and was an active member of the **BAC (Bricklayers and Allied Craftman)** from May 1948 to

May 1998 and was registered with the following matriculation number: 025913. In 1998 he was awarded the **Gold Medal** for having held membership in the Union for 50 consecutive years.

In 1969 he was nominated deputy of the Union; from 1981 to 1996(year he retired) he was the Union’s Vice President. He is still a **Live Member** of the organisation. He has always been a member of **New York’s Famee Furlane** and was even a treasurer for some years.

In the 1980’s he was nominated Executive Vice President; from 2002 he took office as President.



Gold Medal awarded to Marcello Filippi, Live Member of the “Bricklayers & Allied Craftworkers”.



Group Photo taken in 1946 on the occasion of the Dinner & Dance in honour of "Gold Card Member Vincenzo Molinari".

In the 1970's there are some changes with regards to terrazzo's trade-unions. If we examine 1970-71's register, we see that there are 205 members, but some things have altered: next to surnames such as Businelli, Di Bernardo, De Marco, Francescon, Lovisa, Stellon, Toffolo, Maraldo, we also find Hughes, Johnson, Yates, Ortis, which obviously aren't Friulan. This clearly indicates that things are changing in the terrazzo's labour.

The reasons are quite different. One of the reasons is that in Italy, in the 1960-70's, economical and social conditions changed and positively affected all the territory and Friuli in particular, due to the great economical growth that began in the 1960's.

173

Name Maraldo Enríquez Branch of Trade _____ Initiated in Union No. 113268

of _____ Date _____ 19__ Age _____ Beneficiary _____ Relation _____

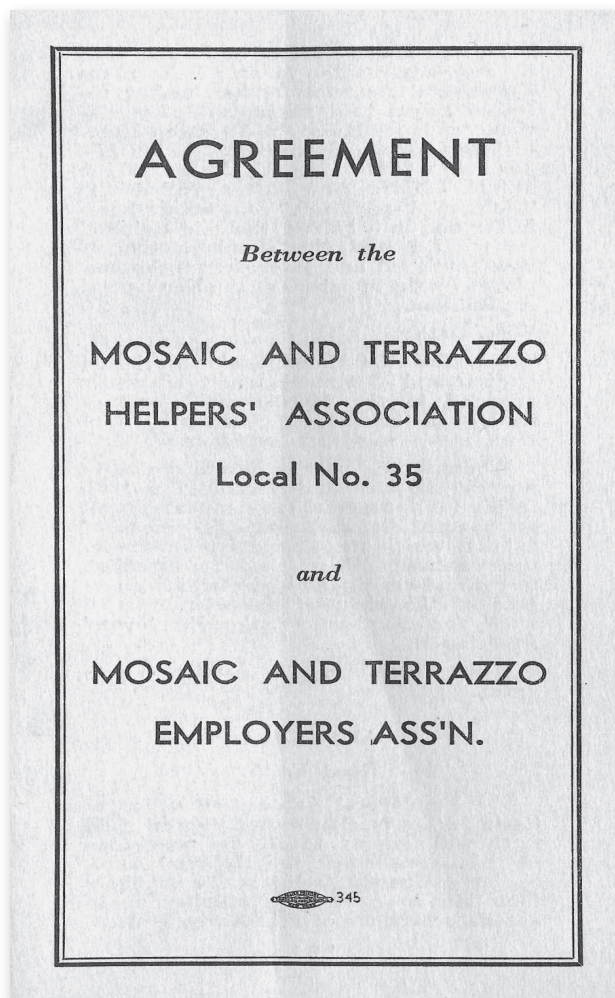
Dr.							Cr.			REMARKS	
On the first of each month charge on this side the monthly dues in advance and all assessments or fines when levied.							On this side enter all dues, assessments, fines, etc., when paid, with exact amount of payment all on one line.				
19	Local Dues	I. U. Dues	Conference Dues	Assessments	Fines	Totals	19	Month and Date of Payment	Amount paid	Totals	
	Balance Due					\$		Balance to Credit		\$	
Jan.	350	150					Jan.				
Feb.	150	150					Feb.				
Mar.	150	150					Mar.				
April	150	150					April				
May	150	150			100		May				
June	150	150					June				
July	150	150					July				
Aug.	150	150					Aug.				
Sept.	150	150					Sept.				
Oct.	150	150		200			Oct.				
Nov.	150	150			100		Nov.				
Dec.	150	150					Dec.				
Total charges for year						\$	Total payments for year			\$	
Debit balance to be carried forward						\$	Credit balance to be carried forward			\$	

Name _____ Branch of Trade _____ Initiated in Union No. _____

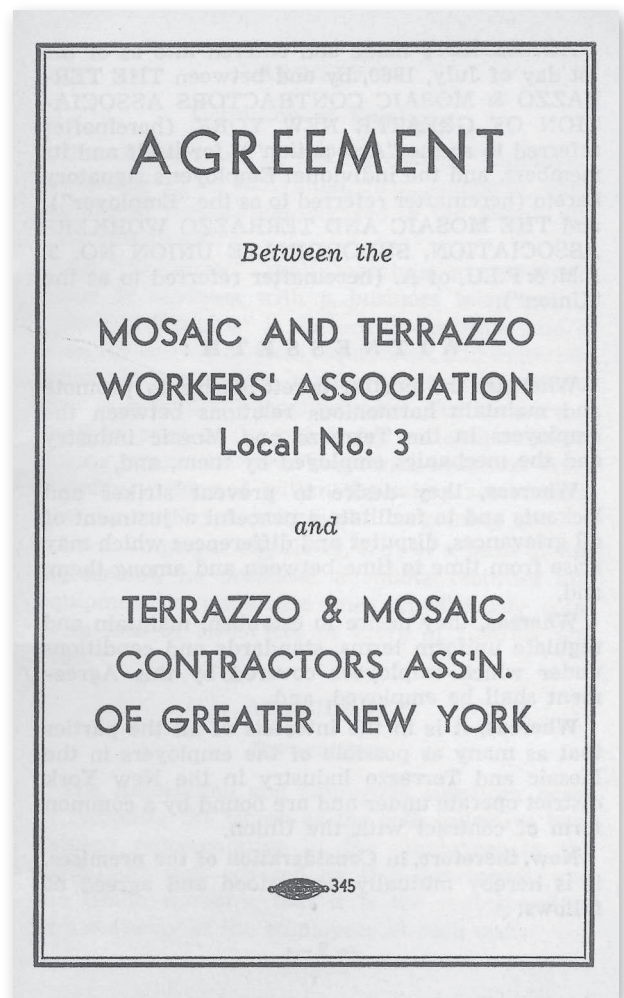
of _____ Date _____ 19__ Age _____ Beneficiary _____ Relation _____

Dr.							Cr.			REMARKS	
On the first of each month charge on this side the monthly dues in advance and all assessments or fines when levied.							On this side enter all dues, assessments, fines, etc., when paid, with exact amount of payment all on one line.				
19	Local Dues	I. U. Dues	Conference Dues	Assessments	Fines	Totals	19	Month and Date of Payment	Amount paid	Totals	
	Balance Due					\$		Balance to Credit		\$	
Jan.	900	150			050		Jan.				
Feb.	100	150					Feb.				
Mar.	900	150					Mar.				
April	900	150					April				
May	200	150					May				
June	300	150				2150	June				
July	200	150					July				
Aug.	200	150	100				Aug.				
Sept.	200	150					Sept.				
Oct.	200	150					Oct.				
Nov.	200	150					Nov.				
Dec.	200	150				2200	Dec.				
Total charges for year						\$	Total payments for year			\$	
Debit balance to be carried forward						\$	Credit balance to be carried forward			\$	

"Monthly report international": it was a receipt of the payment members of the Union had to pay.
(This extract is taken from the register of 1930).



Agreement between the Mosaic and Terrazzo Helpers Association and the Mosaic and Terrazzo Employers Association. It established rules regarding payments, working hours and so on.



Agreement between the Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers' Association and the Terrazzo and Mosaic Contractors Association. It established rules regarding payments, working hours and so on.

Two other major factors were Vajont's disaster in 1962 and the earthquake in 1976. These two tragedies caused grief and sorrow, but legislative measures helped the populations that were involved and basically changed our villages. These incidents that happened in the 1960's and 70's stopped the continuous emigration that had started more than a hundred years earlier and had always afflicted our region.

Since our region was no longer able to provide labour to insert in the American economy, new immigrants started to arrive from other countries to work in the United States.

At present, the majority of labour that works in the terrazzo industry in New York comes from Central and South America.

COSTITUZIONE
E
STATUTO
DELLA
MOSAIC and TERRAZZO WORKERS ASSOCIATION
DI NEW YORK E DINTORNI
LOCALE No. 3 N.Y.
DELLA BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND PLASTERERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION
of AMERICA
ORGANIZATA NEL 1888

1941

Titolo

Articolo I.

Questa Unione, conosciuta col nome di Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Association, Local # 3 New York - della B. M. + P. P. U. d'America, ha il controllo del territorio della città di New York e vicinanze, per un raggio di cinquanta miglia partendo dal Columbus Circle incluso tutta l'Isola del Long Island, per il progresso e la protezione della Industria di Mosaico e Terrazzo.

Oggetto

Sezione 1. Questa Associazione è stata formata per il mantenimento, ed il miglioramento delle condizioni economiche dei suoi soci, e basata sulla reciproca cooperazione, con l'intento di ottenere una giusta ricompensa per il lavoro eseguito da soci per elimi-
nare ingiusti privilegi e regolare af-
finché ogni membro adempia ai propri doveri. La Associazione si atterrà strettamente ai deliberati della B. M. and P. P. U. of A. alla quale è affiliata.

Sez. 2. Questa Associazione non potrà essere sciolta e neppure ritirare l'affiliazione alla B. M. and P. P. U. of A. finché un numero di sette o più soci in regola con i loro pagamenti, voterà di mantenere la Local e affiliazione.

Classificazione di Lavoro

Mosaic in Marmor - Smalto, e Terrazzo.

Sez. 3. La lavorazione su carta di mosaico, la lavorazione di terrazzo nei laboratori o nei fabbricati, dove sono fatti dai nostri soci.

Sez. 4. La coperta su i muri e soffitti dove viene applicato mosaico o terrazzo verrà fatta dai plasteri, per dove lasciarsi uno spessore di non meno di una mezza oncia per appli-

The first article of the Association expressly stated that "the Association controls the territory of New York and its outskirts within a range of fifty miles, from Columbus Circle to Long Island; it also protects the Terrazzo and Mosaic Industry".

In 1985 locals n°3-4-35-52-88 were incorporated into a single local due to the rationalization determined by Washington's International Union. This is why a new local has been established: all the "old" locals joined in local n°7. This has basically put an end to the terrazzo workers' experience in New York that had started more than a century ago.

At the present time, there are about 25 terrazzo firms.

Only a few of them are Friulan; even so, they are well known: the "Port Morris " is perhaps the biggest New York company in the terrazzo, marble and tile section; the "Magnan & Sons inc." firm from Meduno employs 60 workmen.

There are about 100 people enrolled in the Association, but if we look at the registers, we immediately see that there aren't any Friulani amongst the active members.



*April 2004. Magnan's Firm staff in Mt. Vernon in New York.
From left: Dominjk Magnan with his brothers Paul, John and Michael and his cousins Mario and Alberto.*

The current deputy and Vice President of Local 7 is Blase Toneatto, son of a terrazzo worker from Flambro (Udine), who also represents the terrazzo workers.

Even the way terrazzo is made has obviously changed during the years. In houses it has been replaced by tiles, parquet and carpet and is now only used in public buildings.

Some works carried out in New York by the Magnan firm:

J F Kennedy Airport, the World Trade Center, the Rockefeller Center, the Grand Central Station, the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the IBM Head Quarters and the Federal Office Building and others that are currently being built such as the Museum of Modern Art, the new Queens Hospital Center, the Court's centre in Bronx and others.



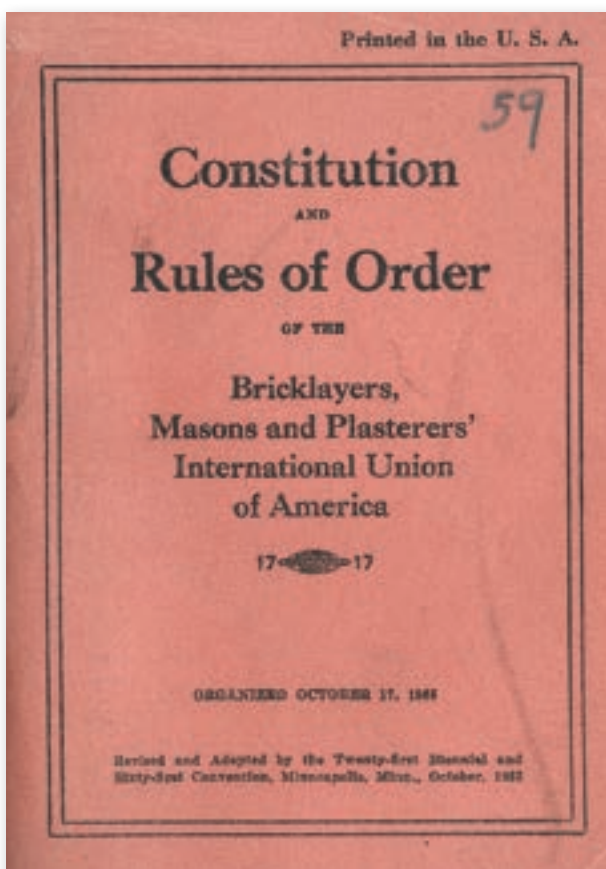
April 2004.

The men from Magnan's firm that carried out the work in the Queens Hospital in New York .

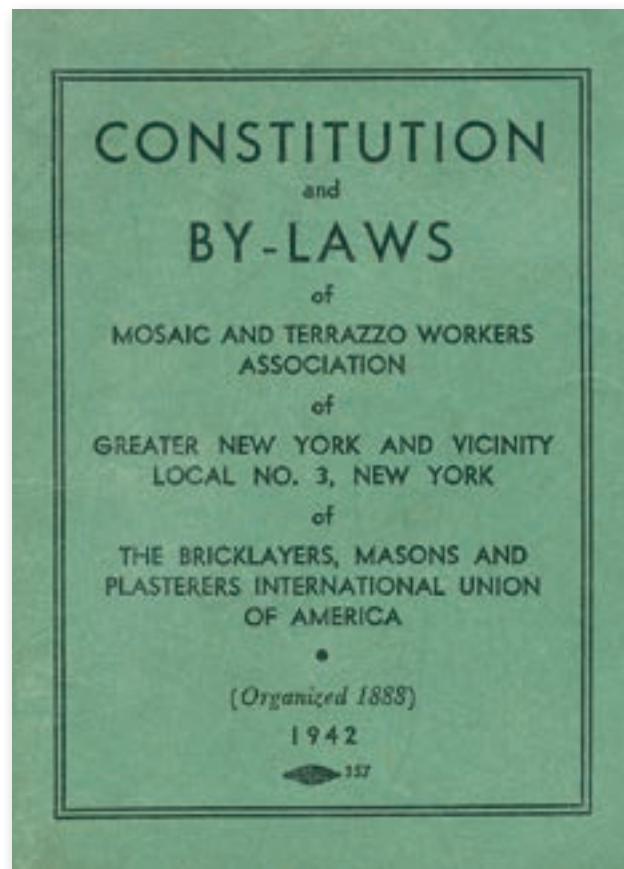
Terrazzo is still used in public buildings for the same reasons it made a name for itself more than a century ago: it's easy to clean, it's hygienic, it stands wear and tear and...it's nice to look at!

Because of its cost price and the lack of specialized labour, it is now mostly realized in "Standard" (using primarily n°1 grain size distribution = 1/4 inch). Some delicate, refined preparation stages, that have made the terrazzo history, have also changed and become more simple; in some cases they have been exceeded by modern technology (see notes regarding the working stages of terrazzo).

"Menà l'ors", "colonà" and "semenà" are methods that have become part of the album of memories of the terrazzo workers.



*Constitution and Rules of Order of the BMPIU.
It dictated behaviour rules in the associated locals.
October 1952's edition.*



*Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.
It defined the members' purposes and roles.
1942's edition.*



Marcello Filippi with his sons Michael and Robert in front of the shop Cameo Interiors Inc. Tile and Marble in Elmhurst. N.Y. 11373.



New York - Terrazzo taken out by the Magnan firm from Meduno.



1986 HONOR AWARD

THE NATIONAL TERRAZZO AND MOSAIC ASSOCIATION

Jacob K. Javits Convention Center

33rd Street to 39th Street Between 11th & 12th Avenues, New York, NY

Architect

I.M. Pei & Partners, Inc. - 600 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

General Contractor—A Joint Venture

H.R.H. Construction Corporation/Westking Construction Co., Inc. - 650 West 34th Street, New York, NY

Owner

New York Convention Center Development Corp. - 1515 Broadway, New York, NY

Terrazzo Contractor

D. Magnan & Co., Inc. - 32 Cortlandt Street, Mt. Vernon, NY

Description

The construction of New York City's Center of the Earth, "The Crystal Palace," included this installation of six acres of sand cushion Terrazzo. Multiple shades of pink Terrazzo were used to simulate the look of granite. Many different aspects of Terrazzo

use can be seen in this project, including counters, precast steps and base, panels outlined with metal divider strips and mitred divider strips. It is an installation of great detail in design and application as well as magnitude.



TERRAZZO, National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association, Inc., 3166 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018
1-800-323-9736, in Illinois: 1-312-635-7744

Honour conferred upon the Magnan firm from Meduno for having taken out the "Jakob K. Javits Convention Center".

WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN LITTLE FRIULI

To try to understand what life was like in Little Friuli, I retraced the memoirs of Nives Rovedo Cappelli and Ida Corvino Miletich.



Nives Rovedo. The picture was taken from her favourite spot: on the roof of the apartment house where she lived. (In the background you can see Manhattan's skyline with the Empire State Building). New York - End of the 1930's.

(Photo from: Manhattan Immigrant Girl di Nives Rovedo Cappelli)



*Pian delle Merie (Poffabro)
September 2004*

In her book “Manhattan Immigrant Girl” (1), Nives Rovedo Cappelli offers us a reconstruction of everyday life in Little Friuli.

Nives, a daughter of a terrazzo worker from “Plan dali Miriis”(Pian delle Merie), arrives in Manhattan in 1937 at 8 years old.

In a few pages she summarizes in simple language some recurrent themes amongst the emigrants: expectations, principles and culture of the New World as well as home-sickness for the traditions and sometimes for the prejudices of their hometowns.

“Manhattan Immigrant Girl” underlines the experience of leaving your country from two different points of view: an adult’s (Nives’ mother) and a child’s (Nives herself).

As a matter of fact, her mother was very close to Friuli, particularly to the little farmers village of Pian delle Merie in Frisanco, a quiet place with its mountains, its pure green fields and its silence.

She unwillingly had to move to New York, an enormous city that was expanding continuously, so she tried to recreate the small world where she came from in her new neighbourhood, Manhattan.

She even involved Nives in remembering her beloved country.

“She longed for Friuli. She used to talk to me about our hamlet of Pian delle Merie, where we were born, near the town of Poffabro, endlessly. (...) Nives, do you remember Pian delle Merie? (...) You haven’t forgotten it already, have you?”.already, have you?”



Clauzetto 1929
Ugo Pellis - CRAF (Lestans)

Instead Nives, because of her young age, was more eager to discover her new home and immediately understood the capacity of the city.

“There were so many things around me, near and far, in an enormous wide open place of white, white lights that worked a magic in me.

This Manhattan, where I had been brought, was a place of wonder. Even as a little immigrant girl it stirred my imagination starting me on a Manhattan dream, an American dream.”

She was willing to start her new life in America, a nation that had so much to offer. At Saint Gabriel’s Public Library, she discovered Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence and immediately adopted it.

She even compared these new ideas with the traditions and prejudices of her country.

With reference to this, a longed for letter arrived from Friuli, but it didn’t bring good news: a 4-year-old cousin of Nives had died.

Nives’ mother understood that she didn’t remember who he was, so she told her his story: *“He was unwanted, poor child. When we baptized him we were told by the priest to bring him through the side door, not through the main entrance like the other children. Church orders! He was born out of wedlock, so he wasn’t equal to the other children.”*

While she was listening to this, Nives thought of Jefferson’s words “all men are created equal” and realized that her old country’s ideas were in contrast with those of the New World.

Nives grew very close to an American girl she had met in the library: Jane, who spurred Nives to learn and study the language.

“Nives, you have to understand this. The Manhattan lights go out in the morning together with the stars when the sun comes up. There are other lights, the lights of learning which never go out”.

Nives remembers Jane in this way *“Jane prepared me for life at her beloved school and what I had to do to become an American”.*

(1) Nives Rovedo Cappelli
Manhattan Immigrant Girl

Ida Corvino Miletich (2) has also tried to carry on the memory of the living conditions in that period.

Ida is the daughter of Friulan emigrants (her grandmother came from San Daniele and her father from Coseano) and belongs to the second generation of emigrants.

She has taught Italian language and culture at New York's St. Joseph College. She has been collecting documents and testimonies for some years, in order to preserve and transmit the experience of the emigrants that lived in Friuli. By her kind concession, here is an extract taken from her work.

PICCOLO FRIULI: remembered, revisited and restructured

(By Ida Corvino Miletich)

My paper proposes to bring into the mainstream of the Italian American experience, the life of a community established by the immigrants from the region of Friuli on the East Side of Manhattan in the early decades of the Twentieth Century.

It is a paper based largely on personal and collective memory and it attempts to recreate the images and landscape of a vibrant immigrant neighbourhood, virtually obliterated by urban renewal in the 1950's and forgotten by all, except by those who once lived there.

The paper also proposes to examine the factors that have enabled many of the descendents of the immigrant generation to retain relatively close cultural ties to the ancestral homeland.



Little Friuli - April 2004 Crossroad between 2nd Avenue and 30th Street. Ex Mizzero Tavern.



Little Friuli, April 2004. On 25th Avenue until the 1950's, a lot of Friulani lived here: at n°228 lived the Magnan Remigio family from Meduno, who also kept a boarding house.

Maraldo Enrico, a terrazzo worker from Meduno, lived at n°224.

Between 2nd and 3rd Streets there was Tony's bar and restaurant; it also had a bowls camp, a classical Friulan meeting-place.

Piccolo Friuli New York City

Statistical data is not available on the precise number of Friulani who settled in the New York metropolitan area at the turn of the Twentieth Century, although the figure of 30:000 was often quoted. In view of the data cited by Zanini and presented at the exhibit held at the New York Historical Society from October

1999-February 2000, "The Italians of New York: Five Centuries of Struggle and Achievement", the probability exists that these approximate figures may indeed be quite accurate. It is known that a large number of skilled mosaic and terrazzo workers had immigrated to America in 1880; that some of these had worked in St. Patrick's Cathedral and the residences of the Vanderbilts. Still others had worked in Washington D.C. in the Capitol Building and in the Library of Congress.



Little Friuli, April 2004 - Crossroad between 2nd Avenue and 31st Street. Todaro's grocery store (Speciality Foods) since 1917.

The men arrived first, looked for work, a place to sleep and a home cooked meal. Eventually, they would call for their wives and children, or return to Friuli to marry. Many of the women, who were equally industrious, readily found employment in the garment industry. The children would go to American schools, often to the local parochial school. Many of the second generation were to seek higher education.

Although immigrants from Friuli had settled in other areas of the city, notably East Harlem, the West Village, nearby New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the East Side of Manhattan was the primary place of settlement. In fact, the area between First and Third Avenues, bounded by 23 Street on the south and 37 Street on the north, known today as Kips Bay and Murray Hill, was called “Piccolo Friuli” from the early 1920’s to the mid 1950’s.

Second Avenue was also named the “Fifth Avenue” of “Piccolo Friuli”; its broad sidewalks encouraged the same kind of spontaneous socialization that once took place in the “piazzas” of small towns in Friuli. At the time, the principal language spoken during the normal coming and going of everyday life was one of the many variants of “friulano” or “furlan” (as native speakers say).

Both men and women invariably met friends or “paesani/paesans” on their way to work or to shop for groceries. “Cemud c’a sta, sciore?” (How are you, signora?) “Cemud vadge?” (How are things going?) These were common salutations that invited further inquiry on the health, occupation and personal affairs of all family members and acquaintances. Invariably, there was a pause for nostalgic reminiscence about life in the Old World.

Scores of ritualized meeting places abounded in the area. Palocchia’s on East 33 Street, Arturo Rosa’s between Second and Third Avenue and 30 Street and Tony’s Bar and Restaurant on 25 Street with the popular “bocce” courts in the garden.

On Sundays, after Mass at one of the local churches, St. Sebastian’s on 24 Street, Our Lady of the Scapular on 29 Street, St. Stephen’s on 28 Street or Sacred Hearts on 33 Street, it was a custom to make the “grand tour” up First Avenue and down Second Avenue with frequent stops at the popular “ritrovi” for a “grappa” or a glass of wine (“un tai div in”) and a chat with a friend.

"Marchi Restaurant" on 31 Street.

It has been a meeting-place for the Friulani living in Little Friuli (Since 1927).

(Photo: Michele Bernardon - April 2004)



Children played on the streets, in the crowded backyards of the tenement buildings,

on the rooftops and in the park on 37 Street. Mothers who were at home looked after the children of those who were at work, as if they were their own. They hung out the washing to air on clotheslines that connected buildings, much as they had done in Friuli.

They never felt the need to lock doors. During hot summer nights, entire families slept with confidence on breezy fire escapes.

The New York skyline was indeed different from that of today. The Empire State Building, completed in 1931, towered majestically over the City's landscape, a symbol of human courage and aspirations. For those who lived in its shadows, it also symbolized the promise of the American dream...

Who can say what attracted the Friulani to the East Side? A number of factors may have drawn them. Rows of tenement buildings along quiet, tree-lined streets provided affordable housing, an abundance of food markets facilitated grocery shopping, a safe and secure neighbourhood with schools and churches was an ideal place for raising children. Undoubtedly, the

most important factor was the easy access to low cost transportation on the Third Avenue “El”.

By making travel to construction sites throughout the City relatively fast and simple, the “El” made it easy to get to work in the morning and gave tangible support to the “Friulan work ethic”.

Indeed, it was rare to find a construction site in the City where Friulani were not employed as masons and bricklayers, or tile, terrazzo and mosaic workers.

Piccolo Friuli as a community was already well established by 1927, where Lorenzo and Francesca Marchi, two immigrants from Friuli, rented a building on East 31st Street, between Second and Third Avenues, to establish a boarding house to serve Friulan immigrants. The Marchi’s provided clean rooms and hardy Friulan food.

From its earliest days, Marchi’s was a haven for the Friulani in New York City. Every morning, Enzo Marchi went to the market for fresh ingredients to be used in preparing the evening meal. After a long, hard workday, the boarders at Marchi’s dined sumptuously for a modest charge of fifty cents. Gradually, the number of regular diners began to grow and Marchi’s Restaurant became a vital link in the life of the Friulan community. Indeed, for many years, it was the preferred place for Friulan families to celebrate special occasions.

29th Street, between Second and Third Avenue, was virtually the heart of “Piccolo Friuli”. A bustling market street. One could readily find a variety of specialty foods there at Trinacria’s on the corner of Third Avenue, Pizzurro’s near the corner of Second Avenue, Andricos’ in the middle of the block, or at Todero’s on Second Avenue (a gourmet shop that continues to flourish to this day).

Sidewalk stands, brimming with fresh fruits and vegetables also lined the busy street. An occasional push cart rolled by, laden with daily specials. There were several meat markets, Dippolito and Riccobono, Licata, the fish store and Joe’s “latticini freschi” that boasted home made mozzarella and farm fresh dairy products.

The scent of freshly baked bread permeated the air, already dense with a blend of savory aromas. Corvino’s, Cusumano’s and Genovese, three bakeries on the same block, thrived in friendly competition. A neighborhood café and a Fire

House added to the local color. A weekly, if not daily visit to 29th Street, was part of an elaborate shopping ritual, even for those who lived at a considerable distance.

My own memory of “Piccolo Friuli” was kindled in the days of my early childhood at my first home, an apartment on the third floor of 222 East 29 Street. My father, an immigrant from Friuli, had established Corvino’s bakery in the basement of the same building in 1935.

The bakery occupied the energies of both of my parents from the very beginning of their married life. It endured until 1969, more than a decade after the demise of “Piccolo Friuli”. Corvino’s bakery was also a popular meeting place for the Friulani, especially during inclement weather when many of the men were not able to work in the open air. My father’s bread was indeed special, as was the welcome and hospitality my parents extended. In the warmth of the bakery, they invited both friends and acquaintances to literally “break bread” and spontaneously share the concerns of everyday life.



Ermenegildo Menegon, from Vito d'Asio, second from left with boxer Primo Carnera (shown with the arrow), friends and town-fellows.

(Photo: Vito Menegon)

- (2) Ida Corvino Miletich
Piccolo Friuli: Remembered, Revisited and Restructured



Map of New York where Little Friuli is pointed out.

NEW YORK'S FAMEE FURLANE

The Famee Furlane has been a social and cultural landmark for all the Friulani living in New York. It has had a very important role, together with trade-union associations, in helping this community grow.

We find the announcement of its birth in a 1929's document found in Maniago on the occasion of the "X Sagra Furlane" organized by the Filologighe Furlane.



New York, per merito principalmente del signor Pietro Colussi, di Cavasso Nuovo, si è costituita una Società Friulana denominata: « Famee Furlane del Nord America ». La Società si propone di affratellare gli emigrati friulani residenti nell'America del Nord allo scopo di migliorare gl'interessi morali e materiali. Pubblica inoltre un bollettino mensile che viene distribuito gratis a tutti i soci delle varie città del Nord America, dove è riservata un'apposita pagina per la piccola posta ed a mezzo di questa tutti potranno comunicare con parenti, amici o conoscenti. Nel bollettino hanno pure posto fatti importanti riguardanti la vita quotidiana dei Friulani residenti tanto nel Friuli che nell'America del Nord. *Si licet....* diremo ch'è, un'imitazione della Filologica Friulana la quale a mezzo del suo giornaleto « *Ce fastu* », tiene al corrente tutti i suoi soci dei movimenti della Società stessa, dei suoi programmi e di tutto ciò che crede sia utile e necessario al buon andamento della Società. Inoltre nel bollettino ufficiale della *Famee Furlane di New York* hanno posto tutte quelle pubblicazioni artistiche che interessano i mestieri e le arti esercite da Friulani, tanto all'estero che hanno contribuito non poco alla diffusione di arte nata con la *gens* stessa e sviluppate tramandandole di padre in figlio, come in patria dove si erano preparate le generazioni per le lotte future.

Ai fratelli sparsi per il mondo che serbano vivo nell'animo il culto della Piccola Patria e ne custodiscono gelosamente le sante memorie, vada il nostro pensiero, il nostro plauso e l'augurio più fervido.

(document: Ernesto Businelli)

Ida Corvino, who has patiently researched material regarding the Famee Furlane, offers us an historical and chronological reconstruction of the Association.

The Famee Furlane

(Ida Corvino Miletich)

The vital centre of community life, the Famee Furlane of N.A. Inc., was established in 1929. Its first President was Giuseppe De Paoli. Indeed, the "Fogolar" (focolare) or Famee (famiglia/family), as the case may be, is the most distinguishing feature of Friulan immigration throughout the world. Since its foundation, the "Fogolar" has served as a symbol of the family heart that had been abandoned in Friuli, replicated in new surroundings to embrace an entire community. Marchi's Restaurant served as the first meeting place for the "founding fathers".

The organizational goals of the Famee Furlane were clearly stated in the By Laws registered with the State of New York at the time of the Act of Corporation, August 3, 1929. The purpose as stated in Article 2 was “to bring together the immigrants from the region of Friuli, Italy, and American citizens of Friulan extraction in order to better their moral and material conditions”.

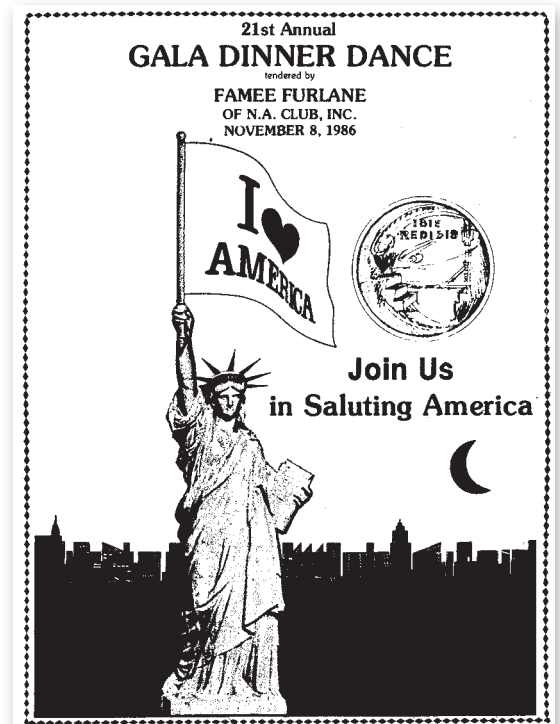
Article 4 reads: “With said purpose in mind, the Famee Furlane of North America Club, Inc comprises three special divisions:

- a) Cultural Division - the aims of which are to raise the educational and cultural background of the Members through the establishment of its own library, classes for the teaching of certain trades or professions, and the Italian and English languages, and Music: to organise lectures, and to prepare publications of a uniquely Friulan character.
- b) Welfare Division - the purposes of which are to render financial and moral assistance to needy members and to advise and help the Members in their trade or professional interests by means of information, recommendations, and references. It tries to enhance their status by fostering loyalty and solidarity through publicity and other useful means.
- c) Recreational Division - the aim of which is to bring about brotherly attachment among Members by means of parties, games, sports, and excursions organized by the Club.

The first years were difficult ones as they coincided with the outbreak of the Depression. Nevertheless, there is evidence that there was still sufficient reason to celebrate because an elegant ball was organized at Webster Hall in 1931. A bulletin, entitled “Vos di Famee”, published for the membership, circulated for a brief period. It was not until 1935 however, the year that Clemente Rosa assumed the Presidency, that the Famee Furlane began to stabilize its membership roles.



*Famee Furlane - New York.
Announcement of the great annual ball 26/10/1946*



Frontispiece for the annual publication and anniversary of the Institution of New York's Famee Furlane (November 1986).



*Kitchen of a restaurant in Tramonti di Sotto (1922)
Paul Scheuermeier - CRAF (Lestans)*

*Panniers for carrying hay
Tramonti di Sotto (1922)
Paul Scheuermeier - CRAF (Lestans)*



With a permanent meeting place located at the Civic Club on East 34th Street, near the corner of Second Avenue, the Famee Furlane soon became a “home away from home”. People who formerly had been mere acquaintances were now members of an extended family, capable of celebrating a community life that undoubtedly would never have existed in Friuli itself, as it included many families from different towns and different sides of “the water”.

The Civic Club was (and is to this day) an elegant “palazzo”, built in the early Twentieth Century that served as the home of Famee Furlane for nearly a decade. It became the scene of an intensive cultural life that nurtured the American born children of the immigrants during the critical formative years.

Nedda Marus, a life long member, remembers “the beautiful grey stone building that resembled a little castle” in a brief memoir published in the Journal commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Famee Furlane in 1999. She writes: “I remember... that the building had a balcony on the second floor, turrets on the roof, and a handsome entrance ...the beautiful carved wood of the alcove with the fireplace and the setters, flanking it that caught one’s attention as soon as you entered the premises ... the hallway to the left of this alcove leading first to the room with the sliding doors where members sat to play cards, morra, checkers and other games... the last room with the long mahogany bar and the beautiful terrazzo floor with a centre medallion of the swallow and the words “Ibis Redibis” (Go and Return) surrounding it... this room where the members and their families socialized over a glass of wine, a cup of coffee, sodas for the children and exchanged pleasantries, news of family and friends... the carved staircase leading to the second floor and two rooms, the larger on the right used for meetings, parties, and dances, the smaller on the left used as a cloakroom or a smaller meeting room... the third floor where the room on the right was the business office for the Club and the left room was a classroom where the members’ children were taught Italian... the top floor was the apartment where the caretaker and his family lived that was off limits to use... watching our parents, relatives and friends dance, listening intently to the music and trying to imitate the steps and rhythms... finally dancing with the adults and when the girls became adept dancers, teaching the boys how to dance... the barn dances, the parties, the wedding receptions, the Italian classes, moving up exercises and the awarding of medals in that room... the happy times we had in our little grey stone castle - the sharing, the sense of family - memories that cannot be forgotten.”

A description of that period was written in 1989 by the late Justice of the Domestic Court of the City of New York, Luis A. Pagnucco, a native of Friuli and also a life-long member of the Famee Furlane.

“There was an Italian School for children, a school of English for adults, a School of Music with Maestro Vendramin, a Friulan choir, two orchestras, one from Meduno and the other from San Vito, a theatre group and a soccer team. The Famee also offered assistance to its members in the naturalization process and wherever necessary, in the delicate matter of legalization. In addition, the Famee organized two great annual festivities: the yearly picnic in Park Ridge, New Jersey and the annual Gala Dance held at the Manhattan Centre to which the public authorities of the City of New York were always invited”.



Minin Emilio from Tramonti di Sopra, born in 1903. He emigrated to the United States in 1926 and lives in New York. (In this photograph he's on holiday in his home in Tramonti di Sotto - Sept. 2004).

Each year the Famee Furlane rented buses to take the members to the picnic. On one occasion, eighteen buses left the clubhouse on 34th Street filled to capacity with all the Friulani, their families and the food they had each prepared for the day's outing. Highlights of the event were always traditional dance music played on the accordion and spontaneous choral singing that embraced the entire repertoire of Furlan and Italian popular folk songs.

The balls were also important occasions, especially for the young people, because they afforded opportunities for wholesome socialization. Entire families purchased tables, brought their own jug of wine and homemade sandwiches, filled with prosciutto, salami and cheese. During the course of the evening, every table welcomed guests who were offered refreshments by the host family. Dancing was the focal point of the evening. Eating and drinking were only incidental factors. Indeed, the social functions of the Famee Furlane in those early years encouraged romance between young adults. It was not surprising that many of the second generation eventually married; others remained life-long friends. In families in which both sets of grandparents were of Friulan origin, an awareness of family history, language and culture was easier to retain and pass down to the third generation.

The second World War disrupted this social life. Many of the young men entered military service. Italian classes at the Famee Furlane, as all Italian classes throughout the City, were disbanded and the School eventually



Badge that the members of the committee used to wear for the Association's ball in 1940.

closed. The Famee did not renew its lease at the Civic club and the members were obliged to seek another home.

In 1948, the Friulani purchased two buildings at the corner of 28th Street and Second Avenue. Within a short time, these were completely transformed into a beautiful clubhouse, decorated with mosaic and frescoes of Friulan landscapes. Once again, the Friulani resumed their receptions, balls and elegant banquets. "On these occasions, the Consul General of Italy and other dignitaries, both from the United States and Italy, were often in attendance. During one memorable evening, in the presence of Governor and Mrs. Averill Harriman, a telegram was sent to the President of the United States, expressing the hope that the city of Trieste

(at the time an occupied zone) would be returned to Italy." (In 1964, Trieste became the Capitol of the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia.)

Sadly, the life of the Famee Furlane on 28th Street was also short-lived. In the Fifties, urban renewal targeted the property and the entire area for condemnation, due to the projected expansion of Bellevue Hospital, the development of Kips Bay residential apartments and the City's plan to build "middle income housing" in the neighbourhood. Although the community was devastated by forced relocation, the Friulani accepted the City's offer with the stoicism that was already deeply engrained into their character.

Piccolo Friuli Restructured

The Friulani scattered throughout Queens, Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey. They adapted well to the conditions of American suburban life and eventually became part of its mainstream. The Famee Furlane remained in the City of New York, with a temporary office located in Jackson Heights, Queens. In 1976, Peter Vissat assumed the Presidency. In May of the same year, an earthquake rocked Gemonia del Friuli, sending shock throughout the world. It united the Friulani in an intensive relief effort. As the Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia, recovered and rebuilt, largely due to the monies received from abroad, (and the United States in particular), the Famee Furlane of New York was also reenergized. In 1980, the Club purchased a property in College Point and once again began the process of building another clubhouse.

Today, the clubhouse in College Point features a spacious dining room, a kitchen, an office, a library and a bar. There is a beautiful terrazzo floor. Memorabilia and mosaics adorn the walls. Photographs of important occasions celebrated throughout the Club's history are on display, serving as a visual connection to the past and as a valuable historical and sociological reference. In the year 2001, the Famee Furlane continues to prosper and shows signs of remarkable vitality. Marcello Filippi, a former Executive Vice-President, is now the President. At least six members of the Board of Directors are representatives of the "younger generations". Every Friday evening, from September to June, dinner is served for members and their friends.

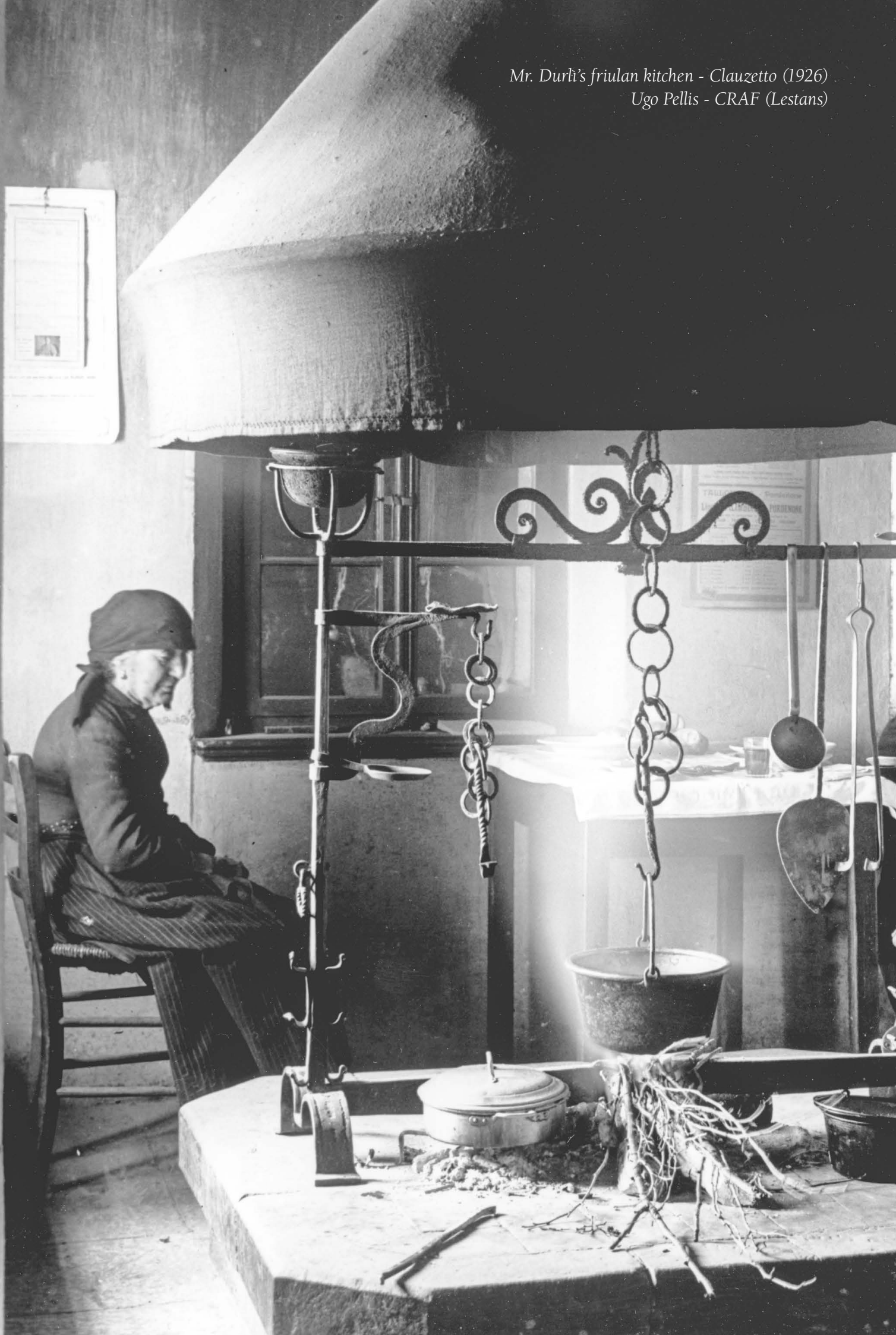


The clubhouse is also the scene for private parties, family reunions and special holiday celebrations that bring together three to four generations. Since 1994, the Famee Furlane has organized annual trips to Friuli. These are always booked to capacity well in advance of the deadline.

Group photograph taken in 1958 at the annual ball organised by the terrazzo workers' Association in New York's Manhattan Center.
(Photo: CRAF Lestans)



Mr. Durli's friulan kitchen - Clauzetto (1926)
Ugo Pellis - CRAF (Lestans)



GLOSSARY

Small glossary of words and neologisms that originated in different periods and regions and have become part of the terrazzo workers' "world".



Ors or Galera: tool used to smooth terrazzo. It was used until the 1920's and then replaced by mechanical lapping machines.

This tool is considered a symbol of the terrazzo worker's toil. The following saying is linked to this tool:
"l'om al cùmincia il lavòr e l'ors a lù finis"

It was called "**Ors**" in Germany (its noise was similar to the bear's growl) and "**Galera**" in North America (referred to the rowers' exhausting hard work in the galleys).

Concrete: it's the floor where the terrazzo or the cuierta are laid.

Cuierta: Mixture of cement/lime/sand about a few centimetres thick. It was the base where terrazzo was laid in the "terrazzo battuti o alla veneziana".

Divider strip: divider strip in brass plate, stainless steel plate or plastic plate. It defined the terrazzo's height and dividing zones whether it was placed on the cuierta or directly on the concrete.



Semina: grit added by hand on top of the terrazzo when it is still doughy.

This was the phase that characterized the real artist. (Even today, if we look at a terrazzo with an old terrazzo worker, he will say "*a lè stat semenàt bèn*" if the work has been done properly).

Colòna: heavy granite or concrete tension roller about 30-40 centimetres in diameter; it was used to conform, harden and solidify terrazzo.

Colonatura: when terrazzo is rolled with the colòna.

The roller was rolled backwards and forward on top of the terrazzo.

Between the rolling phases, water was added.

The following saying comes from this habit: “àga al teràc e vin al teracèr”.

Power-trowel: mechanical device used to spread, harden and solidify terrazzo. It is also called “helicopter”, because it resembles a mini helicopter turned upside down.

Terrazzo worker’s trowel: it differs from the other trowels because it is more squatty and is about 3-4 millimetres thick.

It is therefore ideal to beat terrazzo and to solidify the dough.

As its shape vaguely resembled an iron, in Germany it was also called “**Bügeleisen**” (iron).



Fratteggio: it is similar to the terrazzo worker’s trowel, but differs in size and handle.

A useful tool for distributing the mixture and smoothing the terrazzo after the colonatura.

The old terrazzo workers from Valtramontina still call it “**Clet**”, a neologism imported from Germany that comes from the words “**Glätten**” (to smooth) and “**Glättkelle**” (trowel to smooth).

Frattoni a volta or Guscini: special fratteggi with a bent side.

The curving can be either concave or convex. They are used to round the terrazzo’s angles and edges.

Cooper’s mallet or rammer: iron or wooden pestle used as a mortar to solidify terrazzo.

It was frequently used for the so called “*terrazzi battuti*”.



Dama: iron tool used to beat the mixture of grit and cement and remove as much white lead as possible.

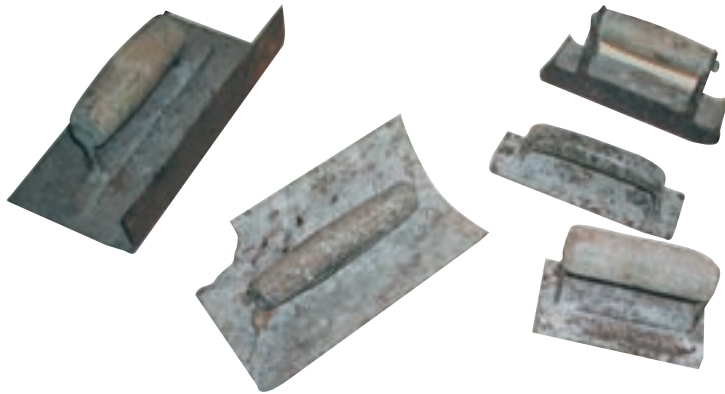
In this way, the inert’s grains were set closer and created a better chromatic effect.

Ferro da battere: similar to the dama, but longer and narrower, it was used when spaces were narrower and near side walls.

In Germany, these tools were usually called “**Patscher**”

(Onomatopoeical German word.

It literally means” to wallow in the mud”).

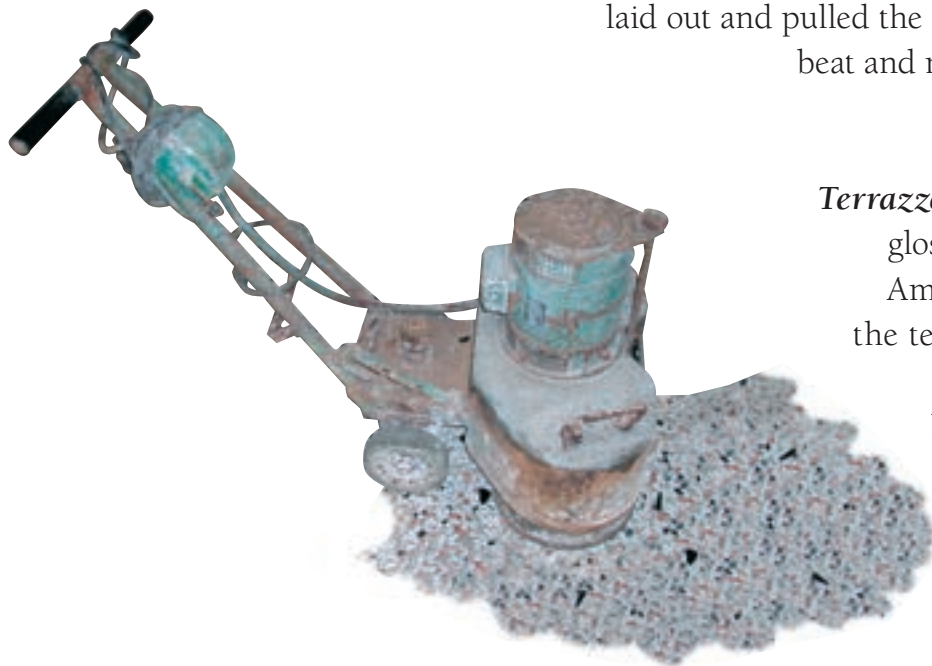


Masticatura: to seal, with a liquid mixture made up of cement and appropriate colour, all the imperfections that emerge from terrazzo after the first smoothing operations.

Shop: Warehouse that normally corresponds to the firm’s centre. The manufactured articles are prepared here, together with other things that need to be taken to the construction yard.

Job: it is the external working place (yard, building, etc...) where the works are taken out; in our case, terrazzo.

Mechanical: it is the specialist. The person that carried out (and still carries out) the most difficult phases of the terrazzo’s work: he pulled the cuierta, put the divider stripes, laid out and pulled the terrazzo, he added the semina, beat and made the terrazzo’s colonatura.



Terrazzo: it is rightful to conclude this glossary with the word “terrazzo”.

Amongst the many foreign words the terrazzo workers have adopted, this term has remained “pure”.

It has reached all latitudes, but has never changed and is still used in those states where Friulan terrazzo workers have worked.



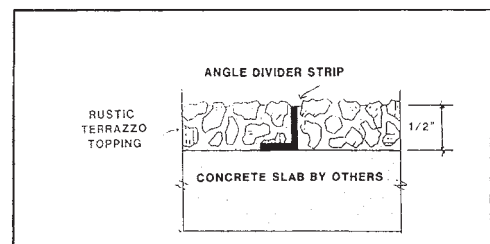
*Terrazzo workers from Andreis
Germany, beginning of 1900.
(Comune di Andreis)*

TERRAZZO'S WORKING STAGES

A description of the main terrazzo's working stages, with a comparison between the traditional and the current technique.

Traditional technique

- 1 The cuierta is spread on top of the concrete.
- 2 The dividing stripes are fixed on top of the cuierta, while the latter is still doughy.
- 3 Preparation of the mixture for the terrazzo in a special container; the mixture is either made of grit and lime or grit and cement.
- 4 The mixture was then poured with a bucket on top of the cuierta, slightly above the dividing stripes' level, laid and conformed with the terrazzo workers' trowel and the frattazzo.
- 5 The semina is taken out. The grit that was normally used was generally slightly bigger and of a different colour than the terrazzo.
- 6 Colonatura: when the terrazzo's mantle was sufficiently hardened, the colonatura could be taken out.
- 7 The final retouches were made with the ferro da battere, the terrazzo worker's trowel and the frattazzo.
- 8 Smoothing. The first smoothing was made with silicon stones, the following were made with 34 and 80 grain stones (all the smoothing was made with "l'ors" until the 1920s).



- 9 Masticatura: made with a liquid mixture of cement and/or lime and appropriate colour.
- 10 After at least two days, smoothing could be done with a 120 grain silicon stone.
- 11 At the end, the floor was washed in order to remove all the smoothing's residues.
- 12 At the end the floor was polished with a sparkling liquid.



*Queens Hospital Center - April 2004
Terrazzo is spread out.*



*Queens Hospital Center - April 2004
Terrazzo is hardened with the "helicopter".*



*Queens Hospital Center - April 2004
Masticatura of the terrazzo.*



*Queens Hospital Center - April 2004
The smoothing's residues are removed.*

Current technique:

- 1 Preparation of the base.

Nowadays, as the cuierta is no longer used, some preliminary devices are necessary before the terrazzo is put on top of the concrete.

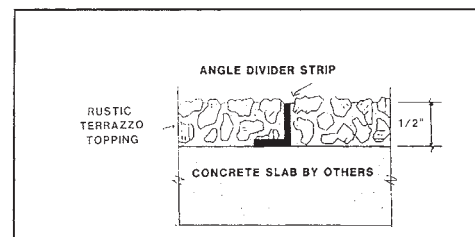
Pallinatura of the base: is made with a pallinatrice that launches at high pressure steel grit on the floor.

This operation makes the surface rough, so terrazzo is put on more easily.

Posa della rete: if the floor has joints, a metallic or plastic net should be spread out. This device helps avoid future holes in the terrazzo.

- 2 The dividing stripes are laid out. The dividing stripes are fixed directly on the concrete with a fast setting glue.

The levelling / positioning is done with laser instruments.



- 3 The premixed dough arrives in bags straight from the warehouse.

Grit and cement have been substituted with Epoxy resins. These new products are advantageous because they make terrazzo more “soft”.

- 4 Terrazzo is laid down with the trowel and the frattazzo.
- 5 Semina: nowadays it isn't taken out anymore.
- 6 Terrazzo is conformed and solidified with the “power trowel”
- 7 Terrazzo is left to dry for one or two days, in order to gain a sufficient firmness.
- 8 Levigatura: a first and coarse smoothing is made with a lapping machine with a 24 diamond grain. The second and third smoothing phases are made with a 34 and 80 silicon grain.

- 9 Masticatura: it is made of a liquid mixture with diamond powder, cement and appropriate colour.
- 10 After at least one day, the final smoothing can be taken out using a mechanical lapping machine with a 120 grain silicon stone.
- 11 At the end, the floor is washed, in order to remove all the smoothing's residues.
- 12 At the end the floor is polished with a brilliant liquid.

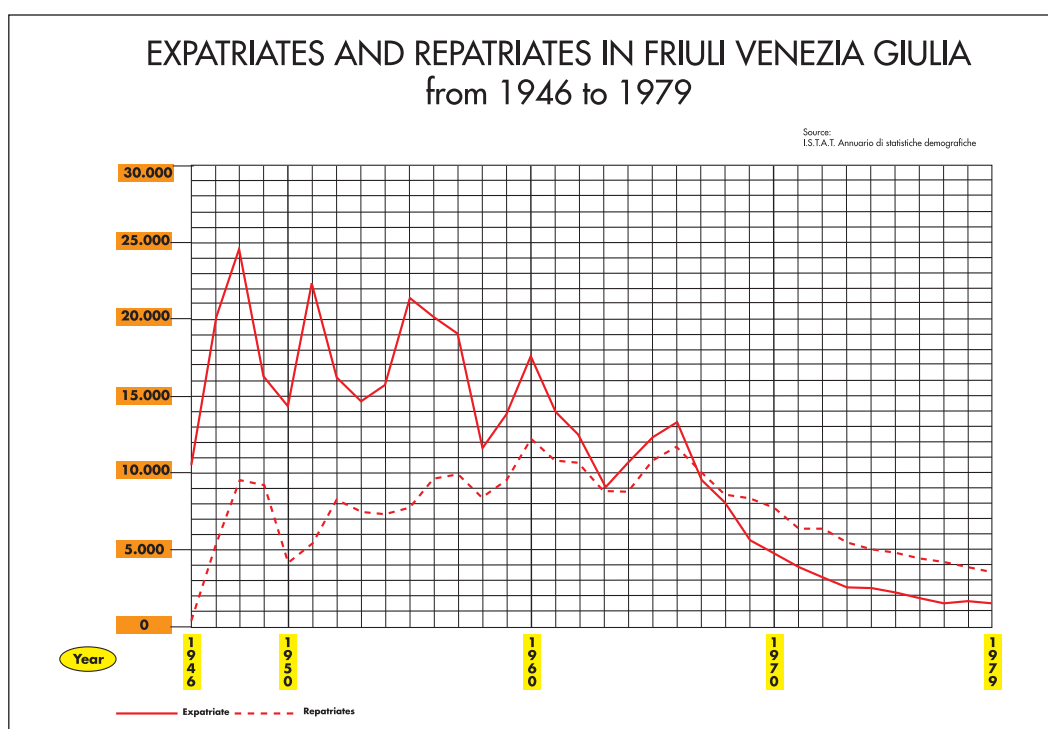
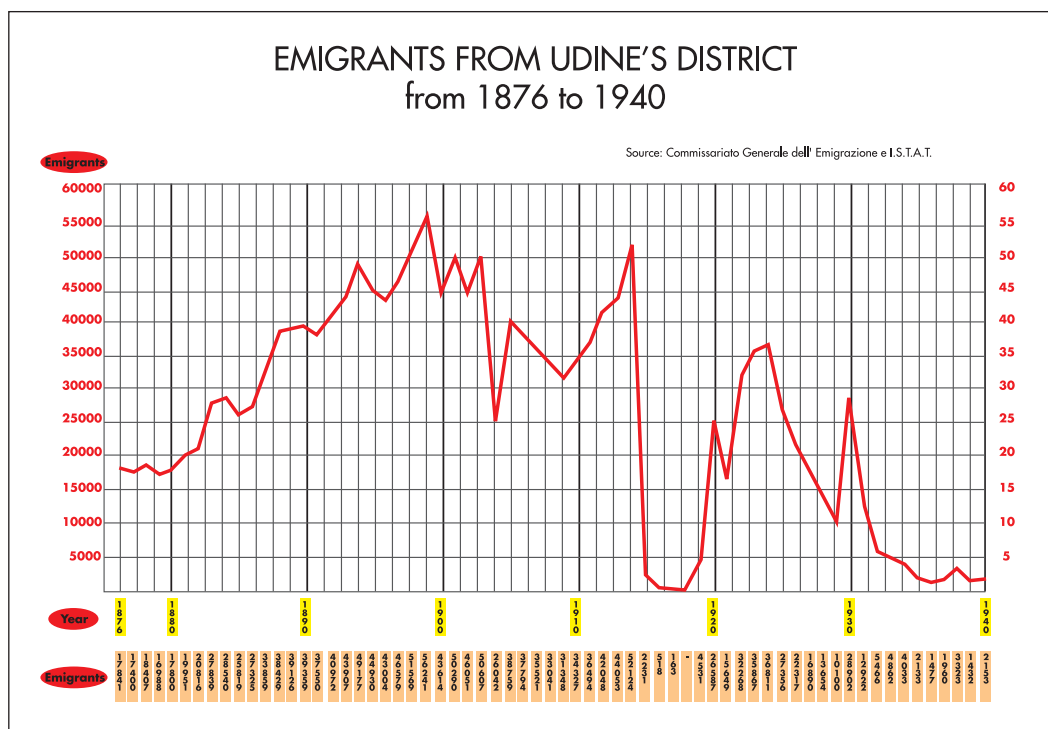


Entrance of the "New Queens Hospital Center" - New York (April 2004)

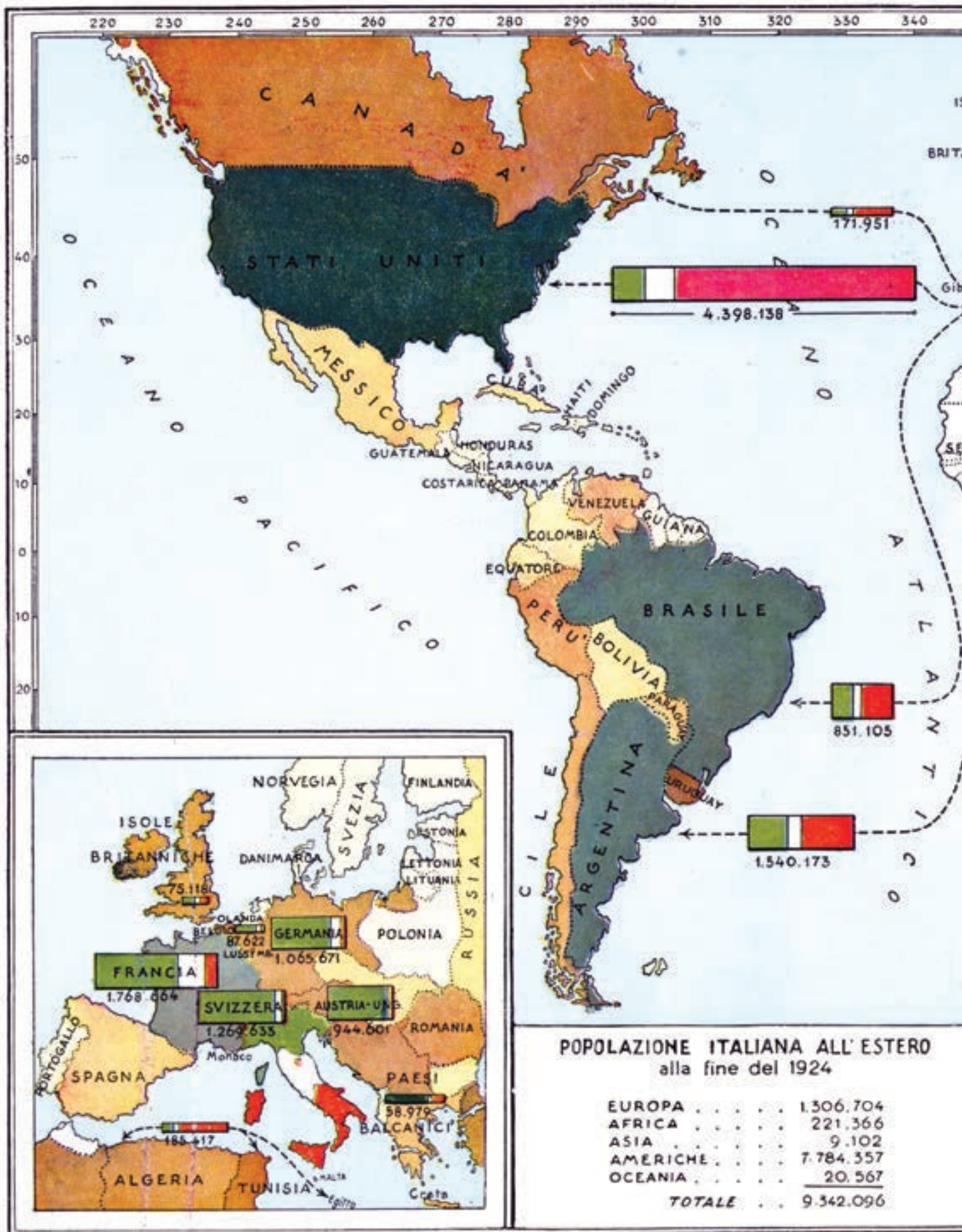
A CENTURY OF EMIGRATION

Graphics and tables

Source: Museo Provinciale della Vita Contadina “Diogene Penzi”
Sezione lavoro ed emigrazione - Cavasso Nuovo



ITALIANS ABROAD IN 1924



AND MAIN ITALIAN EMIGRATION STREAMS BETWEEN 1894 AND 1923

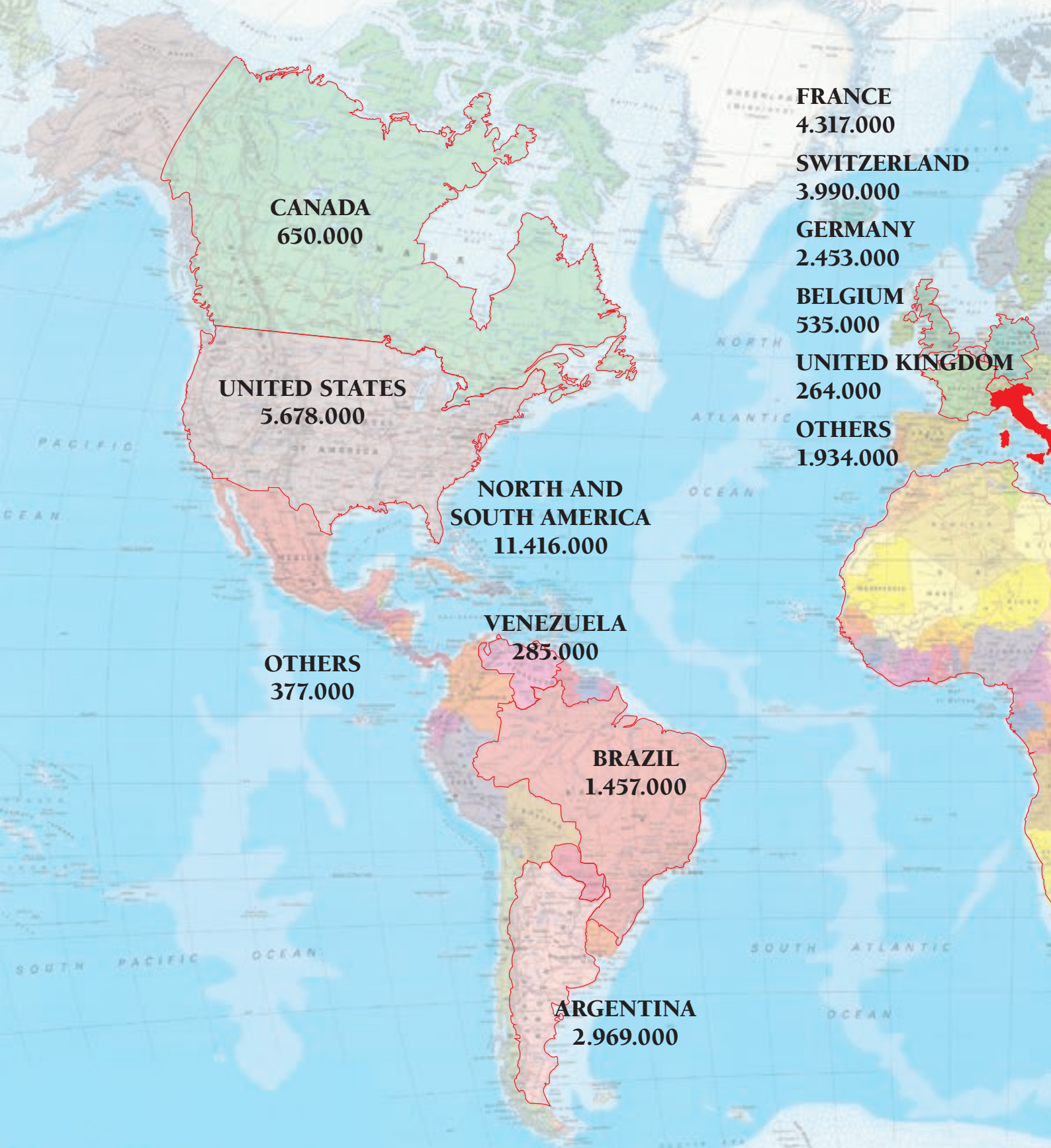


ITALIANI RESIDENTI NEI VARI PAESI STRANIERI



ITALIANI PARTITI PER I PRINCIPALI PAESI STRANIERI COMPLESSIVAMENTE DAL 1894 AL 1923 DISTINTI SECONDO LE REGIONI DI PROVENIENZA

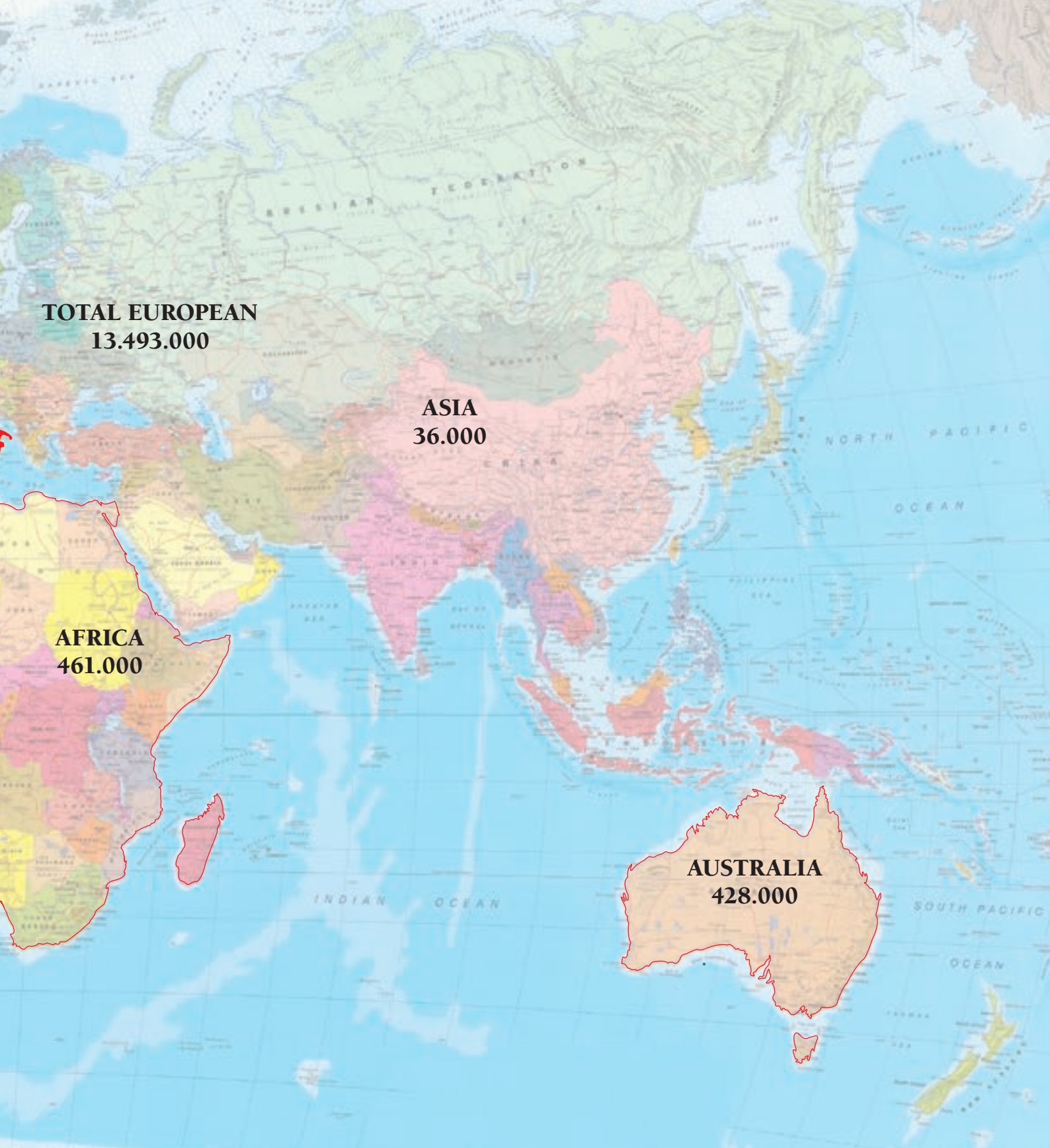




A CENTURY OF ITALIAN EMIGRATION 1876-1976

MAIN STATES WHERE ITALIANS EMIGRATED TO

Sources: Istat data's rielaboration to Gianfranco Rosoli "Un secolo di emigrazione italiana 1876-1976"

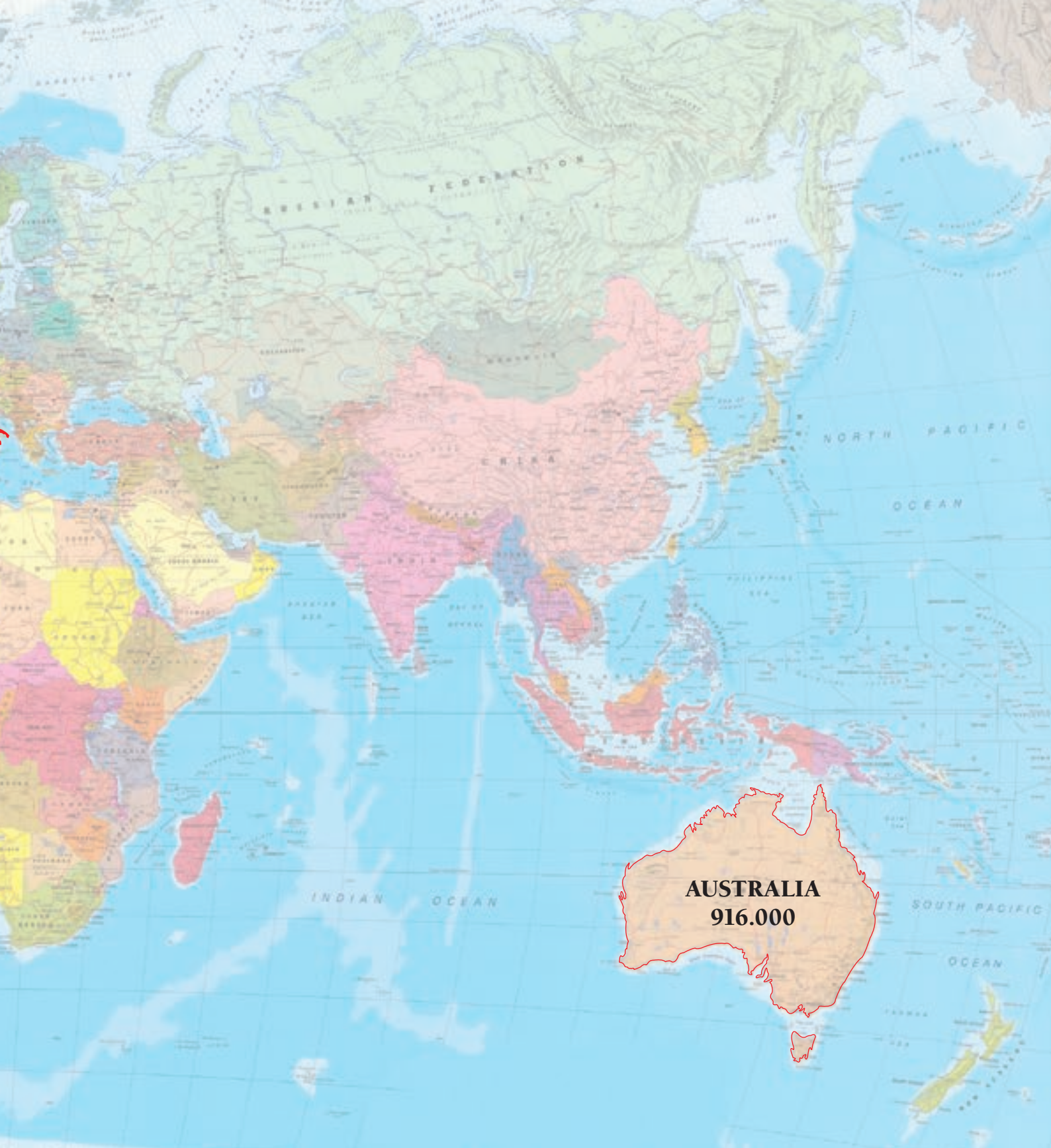


Europe		America		Others		Total emigrate	
France	4.317.000	United States	5.678.000	Africa	461.000		
Switzerland	3.990.000	Argentina	2.969.000	Australia	428.000		
Germany	2.453.000	Brazil	1.457.000	Asia	36.000		
Belgium	535.000	Canada	650.000				
United Kingdom	264.000	Venezuela	285.000				
Others	1.934.000	Others	377.000				
Total	13.493.000	Total	11.416.000	Total	925.000	Total	25.834.000



ITALIANS ORIUNDI IN THE WORLD
77.228.000

Sources: https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emigrazione_italiana

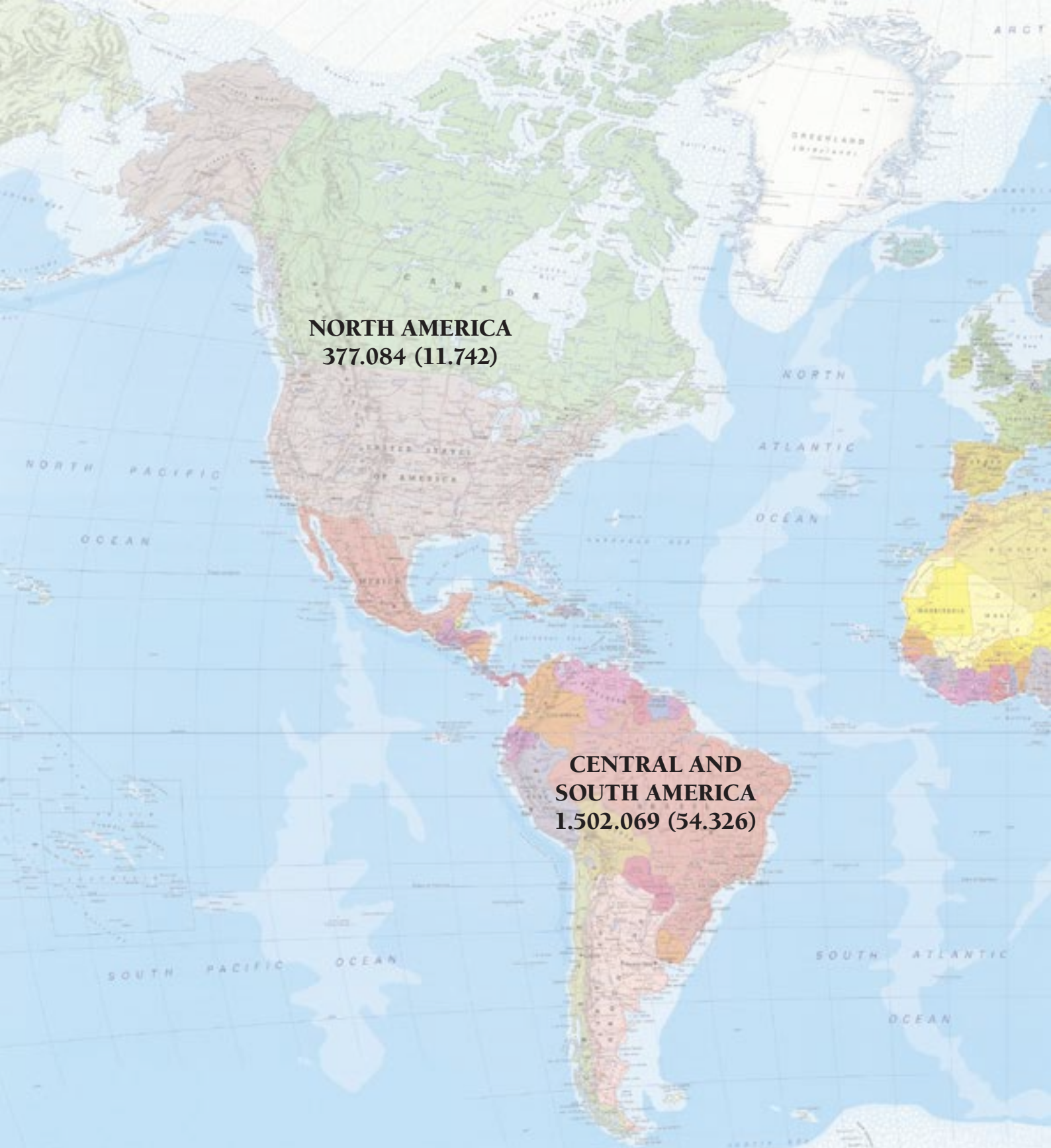


Europe: 6.017.000

North America: 19.545.000

South America: 50.750.000

Australia: 916.000

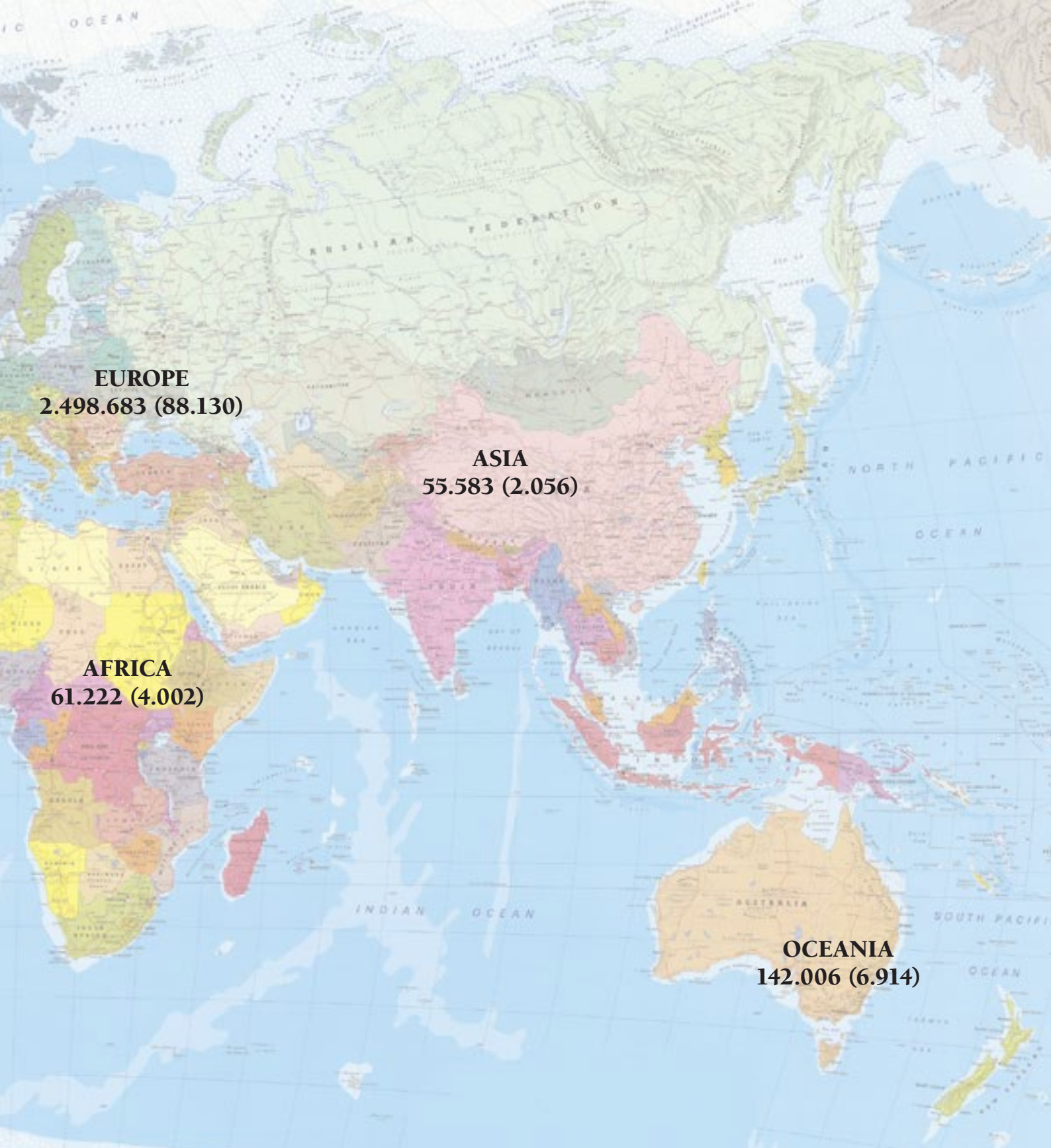


ITALIAN CITIZENS ABROAD

4.636.647

(FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA CITIZENS ABROAD AT 01.01.2015: 167.170)

Source: Rapporto Italiani nel Mondo/Fondazione Migrantes - Dati AIRE al 01.01.2015



Europe	2.498.683
France	386.403
Switzerland	580.995
Germania	682.181
Belgium	259.407
United Kingdom	237.547
Netherlands	37.109
Spain	136.733
Others	178.308

North America	377.084
Canada	137.980
United States	239.098
Others	6

Central and South America	1.502.069
Argentina	754.371
Brazil	353.211
Chile	54.518
Uruguay	90.878
Venezuela	123.581
Others	125.510

Asia	55.583
Africa	61.222
South Africa	33.008
Others	28.214
Oceania	142.006
Australia	138.081
Others	3.925

LIST OF PEOPLE REGISTERED AT THE AIRE IN PORDENONE'S DISTRICT
Brought up to date 12/31/2010 - EFASCE data / Ministero degli Interni

MUNICIPALITY	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	U.S.A	VENEZUELA
ANDREIS	-	3	3	7	-	-
ARBA	43	20	-	57	21	1
ARZENE	140	25	24	50	12	-
AVIANO	238	13	25	16	171	9
AZZANO DECIMO	616	109	112	315	33	27
BARCIS	7	4	-	2	5	-
BRUGNERA	274	35	149	17	20	24
BUDOIA	20	2	23	3	34	2
CANEVA	148	35	768	24	9	3
CASARSA DELLA DELIZIA	415	59	9	97	12	37
CASTELNOVO DEL FRIULI	181	7	15	30	5	35
CAVASSO NUOVO	52	29	27	74	60	-
CHIONS	228	37	24	80	8	4
CIMOLAIS	17	-	7	-	-	1
CLAUT	4	-	34	1	3	-
CLAUZZETTO	78	-	36	26	3	11
CORDENONS	1208	89	20	226	117	36
CORDOVADO	34	27	15	21	8	1
ERTO CASSO	63	2	-	-	-	-
FANNA	12	26	7	58	56	10
FIUME VENETO	307	19	49	256	44	55
FONTANAFREDDA	388	46	203	55	37	14
FRISANCO	65	-	222	25	53	1
MANIAGO	75	28	47	82	63	6
MEDUNO	70	6	4	104	48	11
MONTEREALE VALCELLINA	78	6	3	46	18	11
MORSANO AL TAGLIAMENTO	177	93	16	141	5	13
PASIANO	293	167	193	143	44	37
PINZANO AL TAGLIAMENTO	20	4	9	12	4	48
POLCENIGO	36	5	305	19	23	1
PORCIA	368	86	35	31	38	45
PORDENONE	670	117	83	156	201	88
PRATA DI PORDENONE	364	32	157	34	18	19
PRAVISDOMINI	192	25	22	38	9	5
ROVEREDO IN PIANO	82	7	45	7	50	1
S.GIORGIO D. RICHINVELDA	566	-	15	-	11	121
S.MARTINO AL TAGLIAMENTO	127	21	-	61	16	-
SACILE	260	73	338	49	68	17
SAN QUIRINO	107	33	3	106	31	-
SAN VITO AL TAGLIAMENTO	570	104	43	299	37	89
SEQUALS	70	6	-	19	13	4
SESTO AL REGHENA	211	111	36	119	10	35
SPIILIMBERGO	198	29	11	103	17	127
TRAMONTI DI SOPRA	157	1	4	9	7	-
TRAMONTI DI SOTTO	21	1	-	5	1	12
TRAVESIO	22	72	-	48	20	85
VAJONT	-	1	1	-	2	-
VALVASONE	113	23	4	78	3	46
VITO D'ASIO	122	7	3	16	14	110
VIVARO	51	16	-	23	10	3
ZOPPOLA	625	81	52	176	40	6
PROVINCE OF PORDENONE	10.183	1.742	3.201	3.364	1.532	1.211
FVG REGION	30.567	5.994	5.600	6.480	4.200	3.144

BELGIUM	FRANCE	GERMANY	UNITED KINGDOM	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND	OTHERS	TOTAL
42	34	8	2	-	3	39	141
153	218	55	15	118	7	105	813
25	30	3	36	1	58	12	416
246	377	95	62	-	184	98	1.534
166	218	82	21	-	241	170	2.110
55	22	17	1	-	21	27	161
87	50	40	24	-	112	66	898
-	81	-	53	4	31	29	282
471	87	89	32	12	241	228	2.147
40	57	53	49	1	92	106	1.027
9	207	16	3	11	49	41	609
31	55	88	30	11	35	31	523
42	117	31	11	-	95	50	727
59	15	26	-	-	20	-	145
13	199	96	5	-	-	43	398
5	150	30	3	-	54	60	456
31	81	94	35	19	120	265	2.341
41	68	24	9	1	48	22	319
6	3	30	-	-	37	13	154
39	29	71	92	154	44	58	656
176	125	72	7	6	117	136	1.369
74	231	57	24	2	199	96	1.426
34	56	30	2	32	21	11	552
76	64	174	68	365	123	153	1.324
4	178	44	3	17	32	87	608
304	81	88	55	15	103	79	887
43	47	16	11	-	35	71	668
183	108	29	16	4	79	108	1.404
7	201	21	2	4	51	32	415
109	292	91	47	4	133	36	1.101
61	64	57	34	5	90	107	1.021
169	254	338	183	18	357	479	3.113
98	42	23	47	6	121	49	1.010
14	49	5	1	-	30	366	756
79	32	21	-	2	18	48	392
48	112	50	13	25	116	68	1.145
12	37	6	3	-	-	76	359
167	157	141	68	-	240	187	1.765
47	37	37	15	5	54	50	525
120	173	72	29	13	191	344	2.084
117	258	51	92	26	75	81	812
71	232	48	27	4	105	135	1.144
173	402	186	50	278	242	223	2.039
1	116	18	5	4	27	14	363
3	113	20	2	4	42	64	288
87	153	34	4	14	26	103	668
1	1	22	-	1	4	11	44
19	26	21	5	1	127	86	552
6	404	40	8	3	71	102	906
27	80	37	16	19	72	27	381
86	70	59	38	6	110	94	1.443
3.977	6.293	2.856	1.358	1.215	4.503	4.986	46.421
8.687	19.263	9.198	4.028	1.687	16.536	28.839	144.223

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di Maddalena Tirabassi

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TERRAZZO INFORMATION GUIDE

National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association, Inc. - Des Plaines, Illinois

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“Speak softly and carry a big stick: you will go far”

Theodore Roosevelt
President of the United States of America
(1901-1909)

