THE COMING OF THE ITALIANS TO CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
BY SAMUEL C. ALESSI

When I agreed to make a study and report to you the coming of the Italians to this county, I knew that my task would not be an easy one. I consented mainly because Miss Helen McMahon asked me, and of course I couldn't say no to her.

I know that this report isn't as complete and as authentic as I would like to have it. I acknowledge its faults and inadequacies. But the time within which to make a proper study of this subject was very limited. Moreover, there is little or no source material whatever to draw from. As far as I know, no one has attempted to compile any information concerning the Italian immigration to this county.

I hope you will forgive me if during the course of this talk I make reference to some of my own personal experiences. You see, I immigrated to America in 1906, just 54 years ago. On the eve of July 4, our ship gracefully steamed into New York harbor. It was a beautiful warm and bright evening. All the buildings on lower Manhattan were lit up as if they had prepared a welcome to the one thousand or so immigrants about to land on American soil. It was a thrilling sight to a boy of twelve years who ever since he could remember longed to go to America. Next day he would begin his new life in this beloved land and soon become an American. A youthful dream was being realized. I believe that that was not only my feeling. It was the feeling of every immigrant who sought
this promised land.

On a tiny island at the entrance to New York harbor stands the majestic statue of a woman facing the sea. In her right hand, stretched to the skies, she holds a lighted torch to light the way and guide the millions seeking refuge to the land of freedom and opportunity. In her left hand she holds a book of laws. That is the Statue of Liberty - a statue which, once seen, can never be forgotten; a statue which exemplifies liberty under the law - truly the spirit of America.

On a tablet inside the pedestal upon which it stands the world is invited here in these passionate and dramatic words:

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

That the poor, the tired, and those who yearned to breathe free heeded that call is attested by one of the greatest migrations of peoples the world has ever known. The statue was erected in 1886. From 1886 to 1914, a period of 28 years, 17 million immigrants from every corner of the globe sought and found a haven in this wonderful land. Between 1820 and 1958, 41 million - equal to the population of France - came from every nation on earth, from every walk of life, each contributing his bit in his own way to the American life and culture which we now enjoy. Among this vast multitude was the poor, often illiterate, but industrious, hard-working, patient, intelligent and talented Italian immigrant.

In order to understand what is meant by Italian immigrant, it is necessary to be reminded that the political unity of the people of the
Italian peninsula and of Sicily was not realized until 1860, and then only in part. For centuries prior to 1860, the southern part of Italy and Sicily were ruled by foreign governments which oppressed and exploited the people. The medieval feudal system of land tenure under those governments was in force until after 1815. Under such a system, no matter how industrious and ambitious the people were, they were unable to rise above the condition of sharecroppers, comparable to the sharecroppers of our own south. Even after 1860 the feudal estates were kept intact. There was no land which the landless peasants could work and produce food badly needed, except on the oppressive terms of the owner or of the lessee of the feudal estate.

These conditions were not much improved by the newly formed Italian state. On the contrary, in some instances they became even worse. In order to establish itself as a stable government, the new Italy needed resources to create and maintain a military and naval force. The taxes imposed were even more onerous than before. Military conscription was adopted, compelling young men to serve thirty months in the Italian Army, thus diverting manpower from producing the necessaries of life to the creation of a military establishment. For generations, because of the feudalistic system of land tenure, oppressive taxes, compulsory military training, poor soil - exhausted after many years of intensive cultivation without chemical fertilizers - and the almost complete lack of opportunity for education, the people of southern Italy and Sicily lived in abject poverty.
It is easy to understand that the desire to escape from these conditions became compelling. All that the people needed was a place to go and permission to enter. That place and the permission were soon available. America needed men to help build America, and the entrance was wide open.

It must be remembered that the conditions which drove the Italians and Sicilians to immigrate to America were not unique. They prevailed over most of Europe. They were the same or similar to the conditions which drove the Irish, the Germans, the Swedes, and all the other nationalities to these shores.

In contrast to the conditions of hopelessness and despair in Europe, America after the Civil War enjoyed a period of great industrial activity. Railroads, highways, subways and canals were being built over the whole country. Streets needed paving in all of our cities, and the skyscrapers were beginning to be constructed. All of these enterprises required a great amount of unskilled and cheap labor. Agents were sent all over Europe to recruit men able and willing to work, and ships were provided to carry them here. Apparently these agents did not get to southern Italy and Sicily until about the 1890's, for immigration from southern Italy and Sicily did not get under way until about 1890. But when it got into full swing, the number of Italian immigrants exceeded the number of every other nation except Germany. 4,700,000 were admitted - 3,600,000 since 1905. In 1906, 127,000 emigrated from Sicily.
From 1901 to 1921 the population of Sicily was stationary because of the great emigration. Not all of them came to the United States. Some of them went to Argentina and Brazil, but by far the greatest number emigrated to America. Every city, town and village was represented in this tremendous exodus.

That it required great courage for families to uproot themselves from their ancestral homes goes without saying. To sever their ties with friends, relatives and neighbors and travel thousands of miles to a strange country with no knowledge whatsoever of its people, its climate, its customs and above all, its language, was a bitter experience. But they had heard and they believed that America was the land of promise and opportunity. That gave them the needed strength and comfort to undertake the voyage into the unknown. Many of them had never seen a body of water larger than a creek, the bed of which was dry in summertime. They feared the ocean, but braved its dangers without hesitation. They did not know that steerage in an immigrant ship meant hundreds of persons packed in the hold of the ship like sardines with the portholes the only means of ventilation. In bad weather when the portholes were closed, the air became so foul that one could hardly breathe. It would have been unbearable except that human beings have a way of adapting themselves to almost any condition of life.

Each immigrant was allotted either a lower or upper bunk, large enough for one to lie down and to store his few possessions. Not accustomed to ocean travel, most of them became frightfully seasick and remained
seasick for days. Their distress was almost beyond endurance. The women would wail and weep and loudly express great doubt in the wisdom of their decision to go to America. One of them, I remember, began to curse Christopher Columbus for having discovered America.

As unpleasant and uncomfortable as the journey was, once they set foot on the soil of America, the unpleasantness and discomfort were at once forgotten. All that mattered was that they were in America, and anyway they were used to hardships and misery. They had had it all their lives. And when you discuss their experiences with them now, they remember with a wave of the hand, "Well, it was a little difficult, but we lived through it all right." You ask about food served on board and the answer is that there was plenty of it and as they remember it was good. You ask them why they came here, and in most cases it was because of the difficult times back home. As one quaintly expressed it to me when I asked him why he came here, "My friend! You've got to take your stomach where the bread is."

Where did the first Italian immigrants go? Did they go to the rural communities of America, like Chautauqua County? Usually not. Most of them went to the cities. New York, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities in the State of New York received large contingents. It must be remembered that immigrants almost always came to join others who had preceded them - a husband, or a father, or an uncle, or a friend. In western New York most of the first immigrants from Sicily went to Buffalo, so that from 1900 on the thousands who followed them to this part of the
state also landed in Buffalo. There they joined their friends and relatives who in many cases had purchased the tickets for their steerage passage to America. After they arrived, guided and assisted by friends and relatives, they ventured out of the city of Buffalo, joined work gangs all over western New York to pick peas, beans and other crops and to work in the numerous canneries located in the small towns and villages. Mostly they were women and children. Some of the men folks found work in the city. The women and children became the migrant workers of their day. They performed the most monotonous and back-breaking chores without a murmur. Twelve to fourteen hours work a day was not unusual. The temporary structures furnished by the employers usually lacked even the minimum conveniences. Whole families were often housed in one room, the children sleeping on the floor. So it was in this manner that the immigrant who landed in Buffalo became acquainted with the surrounding country.

In their westward migration they first went to work on the farms at Brant, Angola, Farnham and elsewhere and also in the canneries at Farnham, Silver Creek, Irving, and other places. Some of the men found work on the railroad. They moved from place to place and lived in freight cars. In this manner some of them reached as far as Westfield and settled there. But the focal point in the northern end of the county seemed to have been the village of Fredonia. The canneries there and the rich farm lands provided work for the whole family. Fredonia became a favorite place to settle in. While the Italians who came to Fredonia were not the first Italians in this county, they were some of the very first. All
of the first families to settle there came from Buffalo.

I have examined the village and city directories of practically all of the villages and the two cities in the county, going back to 1887, and have talked with many people in an attempt to determine, if possible, who were the first Italians to come here and who were the first-born of Italian parentage. I found that many of the names in the directories were misspelled, almost beyond recognition. I found that directories are not very reliable. I am quite sure they do not give the names of some of the people who lived in the town or village in which the census was taken. Many of the early immigrants were men without their families, living in rooming or boarding houses or in freight cars, if they worked on the railroad, and they were likely to be overlooked by the census taker. Also, it was possible for an immigrant to settle in a village or a city in the year after the census was taken, and his name would not appear in the directory until the next year. It may be, also, that the census taker considered these early Italians to be transients and did not include them in the directory. But people's memories are not reliable either. People forget what happened sixty or seventy years ago, especially if they were young when they came here, as those with whom I talked had to be. For these reasons I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information which I am about to report.

"The History of Chautauqua County and its People" published in 1921 by the American Historical Society states that in 1892 some Italians were imported from the city of Buffalo to work on the Dunkirk and Fredonia
Street Railway then under construction. Among these was Peter Lanza. It goes on to state that in 1893 relatives and friends - about ten families - came from Buffalo and settled in Fredonia. The Fredonia directory of 1889-90 contains the name of only one Italian - Francisco Geoginto, - I believe the last name is misspelled - who ran a confectionary store at 93 Main Street. He may not have been an Italian, but the name looks to be an Italian name. The directory of 1894 contains only four Italian names: Anthony Lanza, Peter Lanza, Anthony Lograsso and Michael Traverso. Four years after that little group came to Fredonia, according to the directory of 1898-99, the number of Italian names increased to 31. With very few exceptions all of the names are familiar to me, because they came from the same village in Sicily in which I was born.

This immigration to Fredonia, both from Buffalo and direct from Sicily was much more rapid than the immigration to any other village or city in Chautauqua County. Those who came to Fredonia did not all remain. Many of them went to Falconer, Jamestown, Westfield, and other villages in the county.

"The History of Chautauqua County and its People" also states that Joseph Serrone was the first Italian to establish a permanent residence in Dunkirk and that he went to Dunkirk in 1888. The city directory may not be for 1887-1888 contains only four names which may or/Italian. It does not contain the name of Joseph Serrone. The directory of 1898-1899 is the first directory which contains the name of Joseph Serrone, who was then in the fruit business in Dunkirk. The other Italian names appear-
ing in that year were: Sam Catanzaro, shoemaker; the family of Benjamin Martingnoni; Joseph and Julia Nalozetti; George and Josephine Naperala (apparently misspelled); Joseph and Celia Narducci, shoemaker. Yet the information contained in "The History of Chautauqua County and Its People" may be the correct one with respect to Joseph Serrone being the first Italian immigrant in Dunkirk.

Again we find in "The History of Chautauqua County" that Tony Dolce and Alexander Gentile came to Westfield in 1891. Yet the directories of 1898 - 1899 and 1900 - 1901 do not contain the names of Tony Dolce and Alexander Gentile. The 1898-99 directory contains three Italian names: Pietro Culotta, who was in the fruit business at 12 Portage Road; Gaetano Dolce; and Frank Pataljo (intending perhaps Bataglia). The directory of 1900 - 1901 contains only three names, but they were different: Vincenzo Cervasi; Cosimo Ippolito; John La Duca.

I am citing these discrepancies between the report in "The History of Chautauqua County" and the report made in the directories merely to show how difficult it is in this day to obtain the exact information.

However, the fact is that all of the names that appear in the directories and all of those concerning whom the information is acquired by interviews were among the first Italian immigrants in this county, if not the very first.

In contrast with the rapid settlement in Fredonia in the early 1900's the immigration to the rest of the county was slow. The Silver Creek directory of 1898-1899 contained only four Italian names: Angelo
Luongo; Michael Mancuso; Michael Mangano; and Fred Settezzo (apparently misspelled). In Sheridan, Brocton and Portland none were reported in that year, although "The History of Chautauqua County" states that Peter Runfola was the first Italian to settle near the village of Brocton with his family and brothers. The year is either 1892 or 1893. A census of the county taken in 1900 showed a population of 88,314, 716 of whom were Italian immigrants.

The first children of Italian parentage to be born in the village of Fredonia, according to the birth register, were Olimpia Familet (name misspelled) - born January 1894 - and Orazia Barone, born June, 1895. From then on the register shows births of children of Italian parentage practically every year.

Almost immediately on settling in and about Fredonia and through the grape belt these early Italians began to manufacture and sell grape wine. Several wineries were established, especially in Fredonia. The first was established in about 1894 by Peter Lanza. In the beginning the wineries were of modest size, but gradually thousands of gallons of wine were produced by a single winery. The wine was sold usually in 50-gallon barrels to the Italian immigrant who lived and worked in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

The first macaroni factory was established by Cosimo and Filippo Drago in the year 1902 in a building located at the corner of Cleveland and Orchard Streets in the Village of Fredonia. The property in which the factory was started, as far as I have been able to determine, is the first piece of real property acquired by an Italian immigrant in the village of Fredonia. It was purchased by one Antonio Rizzo in 1900 and
Italian immigration to the southern end of the county was almost all confined to the city of Jamestown and the village of Falconer. Many of the immigrants came to both Jamestown and Falconer from Fredonia and are the townspeople of the original settlers in the village of Fredonia.

A number of Italian immigrants who live in Falconer originally migrated to Louisiana in the 1890's and worked in the sugar plantations and the cotton fields. Life was harsh because the competition with the very cheap negro labor was hard to meet. After they had been in Louisiana a number of years the boll weevil attacked the cotton fields and made cotton growing unprofitable, so that they lost their jobs and their only source of livelihood. They had friends in Buffalo and, after having lived in Louisiana more than ten years, moved to the city of Buffalo. A short time thereafter they found their way to the village of Fredonia. From there they went to Falconer because there was considerable need for both skilled and unskilled labor in the factories of Falconer and Jamestown. Many of them found work in the Adsonia and the Goodwill worsted mills, and some in Maddox Table Co.

The first Italian immigrants to come to the city of Jamestown were the Bottini brothers - Louis and Antonio. They came to Jamestown in 1887. Louis Bottini went back to Italy, got married and returned in 1892. The first child of Italian parentage born in Jamestown is A.B. Bottini, who was born Dec. 8, 1892. The names of Joseph Meli, a barber;
Saverio Roselli, musician; Frank Marcello, owner of a fruit stand; Antonio Mancino, a musician; Paul J. Gentilini, commercial traveler; Paul D. Gentilini, a student; Frank Bellizio, musician; and James Bellizio, a weaver, were all listed in the 1900 directory for the city of Jamestown.

It will be noted that there are several musicians listed. My information is that these musicians were imported to Jamestown and played together as a four-piece band on the boats plying Lake Chautauqua.

In 1900 there were only about nine Italian families in the city of Jamestown. The Italian immigration was slow in the beginning, but in the early 1900's they started coming in large numbers - not only from Sicily but from western New York, particularly Fredonia - and from the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Many of the Sicilians first went to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. But the condition of the miners was little better than what they had left back home. As many have told me, the opportunity of a coal miner of that era for self-improvement was practically nil. The company owned the mines, the shacks in which the miners lived, and the stores in which they purchased their food and clothing at exorbitant prices. At the end of the year they usually found that their earnings were not sufficient to pay what they owed to the company. There was a permanent relationship of debtor and creditor instead of employer and employee.

So, as soon as it was learned that in the city of Jamestown there was plenty of work to be had in the furniture plants, in the
textile plants, on the streets, and that there was plenty of construction work going on, they came here as fast as they possibly could.

The Broadheads, with their extensive enterprises throughout the county, needed large numbers of laborers, not only to work in the Broadhead mills, but to build the street railways and the traction lines which were then in the process of construction. That they came very rapidly and in a short period of time is shown by the fact that in 1950 there were still 1500 foreign-born Italians in the city of Jamestown. A large number came directly from one village in Sicily - Tortorici. The rest of them migrated from almost every village in Sicily, usually first to the coal fields and then to Jamestown.

It may be of some interest to relate briefly the experiences of one immigrant family, which was typical of most of the families which left Sicily in the early 1900's. The family I have chosen is the family of John Valone, who died recently in the city of Jamestown at the age of 82 years. He was fifteen years old when his widowed mother, 39 years of age, decided to bring her family to America. In 1893, she and her five children, all boys - the oldest eighteen and the youngest about five years old, left the village of Valle Dolmo and took steerage passage on the usual immigrant ship for New York. Their destination was Buffalo, where some of their relatives lived. They arrived in Buffalo during the Cleveland depression. Conditions were terrible. They couldn't buy a job, but somehow they eked out a living by selling newspapers, shining shoes and setting pins in bowling alleys. Most newly arrived immigrants,
however, were unable to find work and were kept alive by relief agencies of the city. Then one day an Italian who was recruiting people to work on farms took the family to Farnham to pick beans, peas and other crops and to work in the cannery. Women were paid 40¢ a day, and men 75¢ a day. They also had relatives in Fredonia who urged them to go to Fredonia, which they did in 1896. In 1900 John, who had become a barber, moved to Falconer and set up his own barber shop. At that time there were only about six or eight Italians in Falconer, all of whom worked on the railroad. Gradually he helped them get jobs with the worsted mills in Falconer and the American Manufacturing Company. In 1910 he went to Jamestown. At about that time Italian immigrants had started to come in large numbers. He became acquainted with one Tom Smith, who was the owner of a worsted mill in Jamestown. Mr. Smith needed workers in his mill and offered John Valone $1.00 for each person that he brought to Jamestown and who went to work in his mill. In this manner he was instrumental in bringing about one hundred families to Jamestown between 1910 and 1912.

What happened to the rest of the Valone brothers? Well, two of them got into the drycleaning business in Jamestown, which is still in existence; one went into the drycleaning business in Dunkirk; all of them joined forces to help James Valone to study medicine. He has been a prominent doctor in Jamestown for upwards of forty years.

To see the relationship which now exists between Italian immigrants and their descendants and other national groups one would think that the country to which the Italian immigrant of 1900 came was an
entirely different country. When one looks around and sees the tremendous progress made by these poor and illiterate Sicilian immigrants in the short span of sixty years, the conclusion is inescapable that they have talents which were never fully realized by other national groups who preceded them here.

The Sicilians appeared to others as being strange creatures. To begin with, they spoke an incomprehensible language; their customs were different; they ate different food and wore different clothing; and their religion was different. They were also of short stature. They looked inferior to those who considered themselves Americans, because their ancestors immigrated fifty years before. I have been told by the first boy born of Italian immigrants in the city of Jamestown that when he attended school he was looked upon by other children as a novelty, almost a freak - like a two-headed calf. Of course, for Sicilians to have made such progress generally speaking, they must have been treated with understanding and consideration. But that there was considerable misunderstanding of the true character of the new immigrant cannot be overlooked or denied. The discrimination against him was at times mean and low and inexcusable. By word and conduct he was treated as an inferior. This was particularly true of the treatment he received from the Irish. Usually the new immigrant, whether employed on city streets, in the factories, or on the railroad tracks, worked under Irish bosses. In the city of Jamestown his bosses were Irish and Swedish. Of course, some of these bosses were kind, decent and considerate, but in many
instances they were cruel and oppressive. A Swedish friend told me that in the early days in Jamestown when Italians were employed in paving the streets, he saw a Swedish boss strike a violent blow to some poor fellow who displeased him, and there was no retaliation by the worker. He submitted to the cowardly treatment because he needed a job. The odds were against him.

In some instances the same treatment was administered by the Irish bosses. In some places where the Irish lived in considerable numbers it wasn't safe for an Italian to walk the streets alone, for that would be an invitation for an attack by toughs prowling the streets at all hours. It became the custom for Italians who were not pugilistically inclined, or qualified, to carry knives which at times they were forced to use in self-defense. The conflict between the Italians and the Irish was perhaps brought about by the fact that Italians, being poor, usually settled in the poorer sections of the cities or towns. That was where the Irish usually lived, because they were also poor. The Irish resented the invasion and retaliated in an unbecoming manner. They had forgotten that fifty years before they had been badly treated, and discriminated against by those who preceded them.

A friend of mine who traces his ancestry to the Mayflower told me he remembers that advertisements for "Help Wanted" both "Male and Female" always ended with the words "No Irish Need Apply."

Needless to say this sort of treatment retarded the assimilation of the new Italian immigrant into American life. He was prevented...
from joining the social, political and economic relationships with other national groups. An enforced segregation was imposed upon him for a long time. Of course I don't want to imply that the prejudices such as I have spoken of were universally applied. I look back on my boyhood when I first attended the American grade schools. With the exception of the first grade, all of my teachers were women of Irish ancestry. I still remember their names well: Miss Scoltie; Miss McNamara - a wonderful old lady; Miss Lynch; and Miss Kennedy. They were the ones who guided, helped and encouraged me in pursuing my education. I had a similar experience in all the schools and colleges I attended. With few exceptions Americans have treated us Sicilian immigrants quite well.

How else can one explain the progress made by the Italian immigrants in the last sixty years? Some writers have claimed that facilities for higher education have been denied young men and women of Italian Ancestry; that a quota system was set up in some colleges and universities for such students. It may be, but I have never seen any indication of it whatsoever. I am quite convinced that qualified students have always found the door of our colleges and universities wide open to them. I think the proof of this is in what we actually have. No study has ever been made to my knowledge of the number of Italian immigrants to this county and their descendants who have attended American universities. But without a college education there couldn't be in this county seventeen practicing lawyers, more than ten practicing physicians, about as many practicing dentists, many others in the teaching and other professions.
All one has to do is to read the roster of the students of the University of Buffalo and any other university in western New York, such as Rochester, Syracuse, Cornell, and others, and one will find that the number of Italian students is large and impressive.

That opportunities for progress in every phase of American life were afforded the immigrants and their children can be seen at a glance when we look about us. From modest beginnings in the ownership of a fruit stand we now find in this county the Italian immigrants who are owners of wholesale fruit and vegetable businesses, commission merchants, wholesalers and retailers in the beer business, in the growing of grapes, and the ownership and operation of truck and fruit farms. The children of immigrants became interested in and took an active part in the political life of the county. Four of them have served on the Board of Supervisors. Several have been attorneys for villages and towns; corporation counsel and assistant corporation counsel for the City of Jamestown, Mayors of villages, chiefs of police, trustees of villages, justices of the peace, and members of Health, and School Boards. Others have served faithfully and well in almost every branch of the public service. The roll of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the two world wars and in the Korean war is long and notable. We, the modest Italian immigrants, and our children have taken our place in the ranks of American society with the knowledge that we have not failed America and with the determination that we have earned and shall continue to hold the respect and the good will of our Fellow Americans.
Mrs. Laura H. Van Sickle, Secretary
Chautauqua County Historical Society
Findley Lake, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Van Sickle:

My paper on the coming of the Italians to Chautauqua County delivered at the August meeting of the Chautauqua County Historical Society at Westfield expressed some uncertainty as to whether Joseph Serrone was the first Italian immigrant who settled in Dunkirk. Through the kindness of Larry Serrone, the son of Joseph Serrone, who for many years has been a court stenographer and has lived in Dunkirk, I have been provided with very positive proof that his father, Joseph Serrone, was the first Italian immigrant in Dunkirk and that his sister Lucy Serrone Taddio was the first child of Italian parentage born in Dunkirk. Larry Serrone also supplied me with a very informative study of the Italians in Dunkirk made by Gerald E. Frey entitled "2000 Italians in Dunkirk Since 1890," published in the Dunkirk Observer of July 25, 1936. From that article and from other sources I have learned that Joseph Serrone was born in Rome, Italy and went to Dunkirk from Buffalo in 1882. He spent the rest of his life there, having died in 1933 at the age of 84. His daughter Lucy Serrone Taddio was born on February 10, 1891. She was the first child of Italian parentage born in Dunkirk. Her brother Lawrence Serrone, who died in infancy, was the first Italian boy born in Dunkirk. In addition to Lucy and Lawrence, Joseph Serrone had three other children born in Dunkirk: Cecilia Letteri, born in 1894; J. Edward Serrone, born in 1896; and Larry Serrone, born in 1899.

The article by Gerald E. Frey contains the names of many of the early Italian immigrants who settled in Dunkirk. Some of the first settlers were Anthony Ware, who came to Dunkirk in 1890; George Gervasi; Anthony De Falco; Joseph Fusco, who came in 1891; and Frank Constantino, who came in 1892.

Please attach this little supplement to the paper which is already on file in the archives of the society.

Very truly yours,

SCA:RS