

Dipartimento educazione cultura e sport, Divisione scuola,
Centro didattico cantonale Bellinzona

Viaggio verso la Terra promessa
Riflessioni e testimonianze su emigrazione - immigrazione.

Mostra e documentazione didattica di accompagnamento



Presentazione di documenti originali
raccolti dal docente Silvio Canevascini e dal fotografo Gianni Cima

Digitalizzati presso il CDC di Bellinzona

Busta intestata con timbri originali, posta aerea 1938: i parenti scrivono ai nipoti in Svizzera.



Busta con affrancatura originale: 1930



Lettera della nipote allo zio per Natale: 1931

verno passata.
 Ora Caro zio non mi
 resta altro a dirvi dun-
 que vi lascio con tanti
 sinceri saluti; come pure
 dal padre, e vi auguro
 a tutti Buone Feste
 Natalizie, e buon fine e
 miglior principio d'anno,
 che vi porterà salute e
 felicità.
 Un bacio dalla vostra,
 nipote,
 Ida Cenevascini.

Cordelia Cal.
 Dicembre 3-1930

Caro zio Rocco e famiglia,
 Ora siamo vicini ad
 un altro Natale dunque
 con piacere prendo l'occas-
 ione di darvi le mie
 notizie.
 Di salute io sto bene
 come spero, altrettanto di
 voi tutti. Il padre ora
 non si senta molto bene,
 ma è sempre abile di
 girare intorno nel posto.
 L'inverno passata è stato
 a letto circa due mesi
 con il Flu' e quando il
 tempo si è fatto più bello

a cominciato ad alzare
 e poco per volta si è an-
 cora rimesso, abbastanza
 bene. Così un po' bene
 e un po' male andiamo
 avanti. E voi Caro zio
 come la passate? Fatteni
 coraggio, se bene che com-
 iniate, anche voi a far
 su i scalini.

La raccolta della frutta
 e del uva è stata assai
 abbondante, ma i prezzi
 molto bassi, specialmente
 per la frutta fresca che
 hanno spedito al Est, e
 poco migliore il mercato
 per la frutta secca.
 Un po' di vigna l'abbiamo

ancora, ma non rende
 più molto essendo assai
 vecchia. Ora sono io il
 "wine-maker". Ne ho
 fatto circa 250 galloni
 e mi pare che sarà
 buono, anche quando
 avrà qualche mese.
 Avrebbe piacere che arriv-
 ase voi a berne un
 bicchierino, assieme, forse
 diresti che sono un
 "pretty good wine-maker".
 Finora abbiamo ancora
 bel tempo. Ha fatto poco
 freddo e pochissima pioggia.
 Speriamo che verrà presto
 e più abbondante del in-

Richiesta di un certificato di nascita per un ricovero ospedaliero in California.

Petaluma 22 Aprile
38

Caro Eugenio

Direvois tanti ricordi lungo
sempre fa', pero' di dico la verita'
non posso piu' viaggiare. Sono all'
ospedale e per questo che scrivero
ancora un favore da te'

Guarda nel locale Municipale se
puoi trovare il ricordo del giorno
della mia nascita, che io lo so e'
stato il 2 Aprile nel 1929 se il ricor-
do e' perduto fare un nuovo
di mettere il foglio del comune di
Cordoba, perche' questo mi abbisogna
per entrare all'ospedale ancora

Il piu' presto possibile se puoi se vuoi
ricompensato. Quando ricevo la tua ris-
posta fa' mandare il mio ritratto
colle mie Azie

Ei i miei più cordiali ringraziamenti
De salute dal tuo sincero cugino
Sivio Canavarini

Alho non avrei a dirti se io sono
in buona salute seppè fu mie gam
be nera mi piòvano più vado colle gregge
Ho caro cugino ti' gndecigo i miei
cordiali ringraziamenti salute e larga
prosperità dal tuo sincero
cugino S. Canavarini

Metti il nome nel avviso di
mandato e spedisci la lettera
per via di Paci Mail

Ho una stretta di mano
se potessi

Moderno orario del treno: 1889

Pennsylvania
VIA CHICAGO.

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**Novelty,
Comfort,
Enjoyment,**
TAKE THE
Pennsylvania Limited
(Vestibule Train.)

	HOURS
Chicago to New York, - -	25
Chicago to Philadelphia, - -	22 ³ / ₄
Chicago to Washington, - -	23 ³ / ₄
Chicago to Baltimore, - -	22 ¹ / ₂

EXTRA FARE.
To Baltimore and Washington, \$2.50
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FEBRUARY, 1889.

**THE
PENNSYLVANIA
ROUTE**

FROM CHICAGO

TO
PITTSBURGH,
BALTIMORE,
NEW YORK,
WASHINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
BOSTON.

FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION ADDRESS, OR SEE
WILLIAM BeDELL, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT,
20 10 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
J. F. FUGAZI, ITALIAN PASSENGER AGENT.

Rand, McNally & Co., Printers and Engravers, Chicago.

Pennsylvania

VIA CHICAGO.

FORT WAYNE ROUTE.

Condensed Time Table to the East.

From Union Passenger Station Chicago. (Central Time.)	No. 2. Pennsylv. Limited. Daily.	No. 8. Fast Line. Daily.	No. 4. Atlantic Express. Daily.	No. 20. Mail Express. Ex. Sunday
CHICAGO.....Lv.	5.00pm	3.15pm	11.30pm	8.00am
Archer Avenue.....	5.10 "	3.25 "	11.40 "	8.10 "
Englewood.....			12.05am	8.25 "
Valparaiso.....		4.36 "	1.22 "	9.45 "
Plymouth.....		5.38 "	3.00 "	11.05 "
Warsaw.....		6.18 "	3.47 "	11.50am
Fort Wayne.....Ar.	8.55 "	7.40 "	5.15 "	1.15pm
Lima.....Lv.	9.00 "	8.00 "	5.30 "	1.35 "
Upper Sandusky.....		10.25 "	7.50 "	3.52 "
Bucyrus.....		10.50 "	9.20 "	5.11 "
Crestline.....Ar.	11.19 "	10.20 "	10.20 "	5.48 "
Mansfield.....Lv.	12.10am	11.45 "	10.50 "	6.15 "
Wooster.....		12.15 "	11.10 "	6.35 "
Orrville.....		12.14am	11.35 "	7.06 "
Massillon.....		2.00 "	1.02pm	8.33 "
Alliance.....		2.21 "	1.31 "	8.55 "
Youngstown.....		2.50 "	2.08 "	9.25 "
Rochester.....		3.20 "	3.45 "	10.30pm
Allegheny.....		5.50 "	6.25 "	12.50am
Pittsburgh (Central Time) Ar.	6.00 "	6.35 "	7.35 "	1.40 "
Pittsburgh (Eastern Time) Ar.	7.00 "	7.35 "	8.35 "	1.50 "
Pittsburgh (Ea. Time) daily Lv.	7.15 "	7.35 "	8.35 "	2.50 "
Greensburg.....Ar.		8.00 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
Johnstown.....		8.58 "	10.05 "	
Altoona.....		10.13 "	11.28 "	5.12 "
Huntingdon.....		10.35am	12.55am	6.35 "
Lewistown Jc.....		12.48pm	2.00 "	
Harrisburg.....Ar.	1.45 "	1.45 "	4.45 "	10.20 "
Washington.....Lv.	1.55pm	3.20 "	3.40 "	10.30am
BALTIMORE.....Ar.	2.00 "	3.40 "	4.45 "	10.30am
WASHINGTON.....Ar.	4.45pm	6.45pm	8.15am	
PHILADELPHIA.....Ar.	5.55 "	8.10 "	9.30 "	
Newark.....	4.45pm	6.50pm	8.35am	1.25pm
Jersey City.....		9.11 "	11.07 "	
NEW YORK.....Ar.	6.52 "	9.27 "	11.32 "	3.52 "
Brooklyn.....Ar.	7.00 "	9.35 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	7.15pm	9.45pm	11.45am	4.15pm

B Breakfast; D Dinner; S Supper.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, No. 2,

PULLMAN VESTIBULE TRAIN,

Has Pullman Dining, Sleeping, Smoking and Baggage Cars through to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York. Parlor Car Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

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Second-class tickets accepted on all trains except the "LIMITED."

Pennsylvania

VIA CHICAGO.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Condensed Time Table to the East and Southeast.

From Union Passenger Station Chicago.	No. 20. Penn's Special.	No. 10. Eastern Express.	No. 2. Day Express.	No. 10. Night Express.
Lv. Chicago.....	10.30am	8.15pm	8.30am	8.15pm
Ar. Logansport.....	1.55pm	12.25a't	12.30a'm	12.25 n't
Ar. Indianapolis.....			3.50pm	3.50am
Ar. Louisville.....			7.15pm	7.30am
Ar. Richmond.....			4.30pm	4.30am
Ar. Cincinnati.....			7.15pm	7.20am
Ar. Dayton.....			9.00pm	6.30am
Ar. Springfield.....				8.20am
Ar. Bradford.....	5.30pm	4.35am		
" Urbana.....	6.37 "	5.45 "		
" COLUMBUS.....	7.55 "	7.30 "		
" Newark.....	9.05pm	8.50 "		
" N. Comerstown.....		10.35am		
" Steubenville.....	12.21am	1.32pm		
" Wheeling.....	5.50 "	2.45 "		
" Pittsburgh.....	1.50 "	3.05 "		
" Altoona.....	6.35 "	8.55pm		
Ar. Harrisburg.....	10.20am	1.00am		
Ar. Baltimore.....	4.45pm	5.15am		
" Washington.....	5.55 "	6.30am		
Ar. Richmond.....	10.30pm	2.48pm		
Ar. Philadelphia.....	1.25pm	4.25am		
" New York.....	4.00pm	7.10am		
Ar. Boston.....		3.30pm		

No. 20, PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL,

Has Vestibule Buffet Sleeper Chicago to Columbus, Philadelphia and New York. Pennsylvania Dining Car Altoona to Philadelphia. Coaches Chicago to Columbus and Pittsburgh without change.

No. 10, EASTERN EXPRESS,

Has Pullman Sleeper Chicago to Columbus, Philadelphia and New York. Coaches Chicago to Columbus and Pittsburgh.

No. 2, DAY EXPRESS,

Is Solid Train Chicago to Cincinnati. Day Coaches and Parlor Cars to Indianapolis and Louisville.

No. 10, NIGHT EXPRESS,

Is Solid Train Chicago to Cincinnati. Sleeping Cars and Coaches to Indianapolis, Louisville, Dayton and Springfield without change.

Tickets Chicago to Pittsburgh or beyond, by Fort Wayne route are accepted on Pan Handle trains, via Columbus; similar tickets by Pan-Handle route are accepted on Fort Wayne trains, via Crestline.

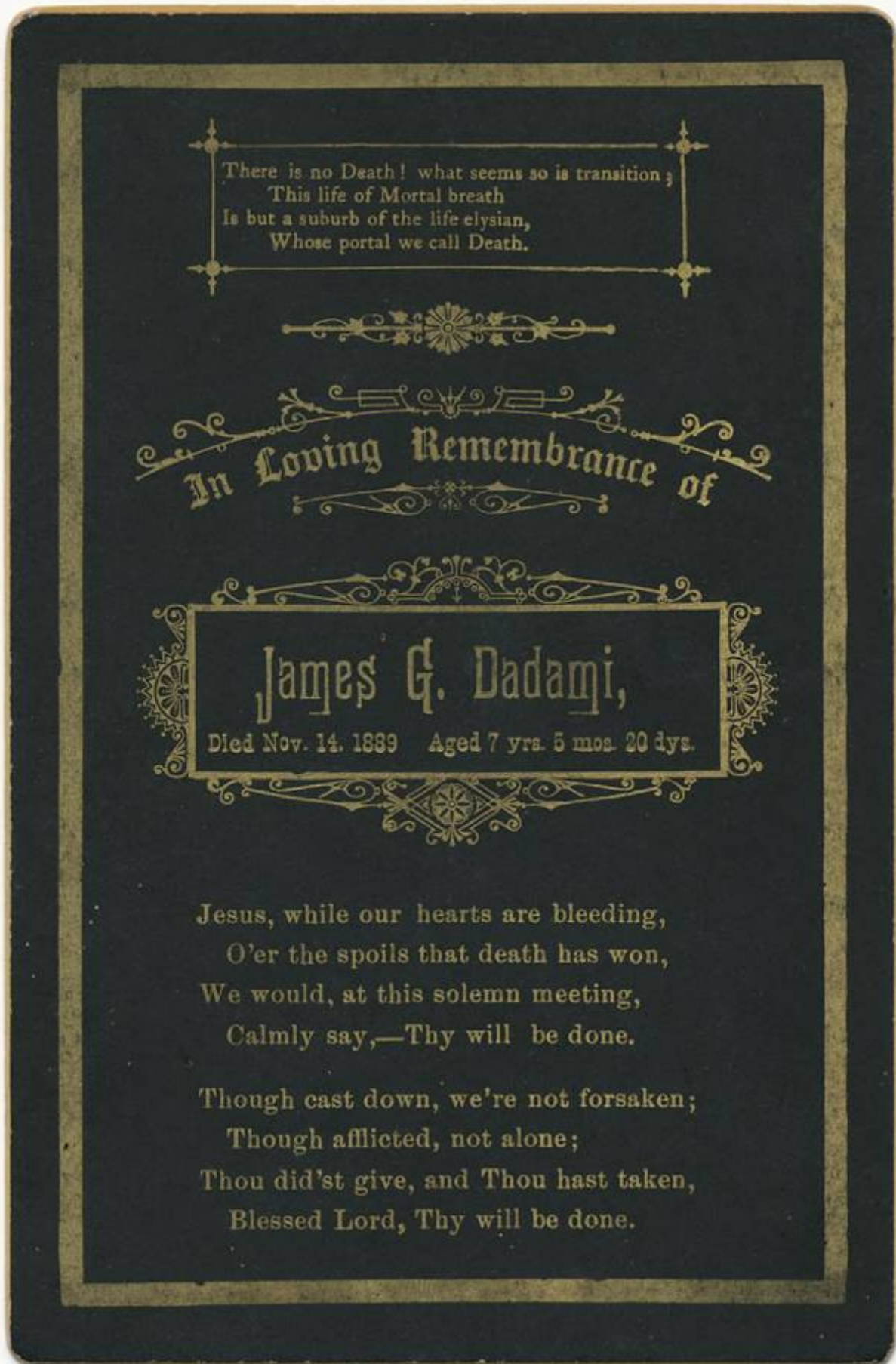
Cheques bancari: gli emigranti spediscono a casa i soldi sottoforma di Cheques: 1898



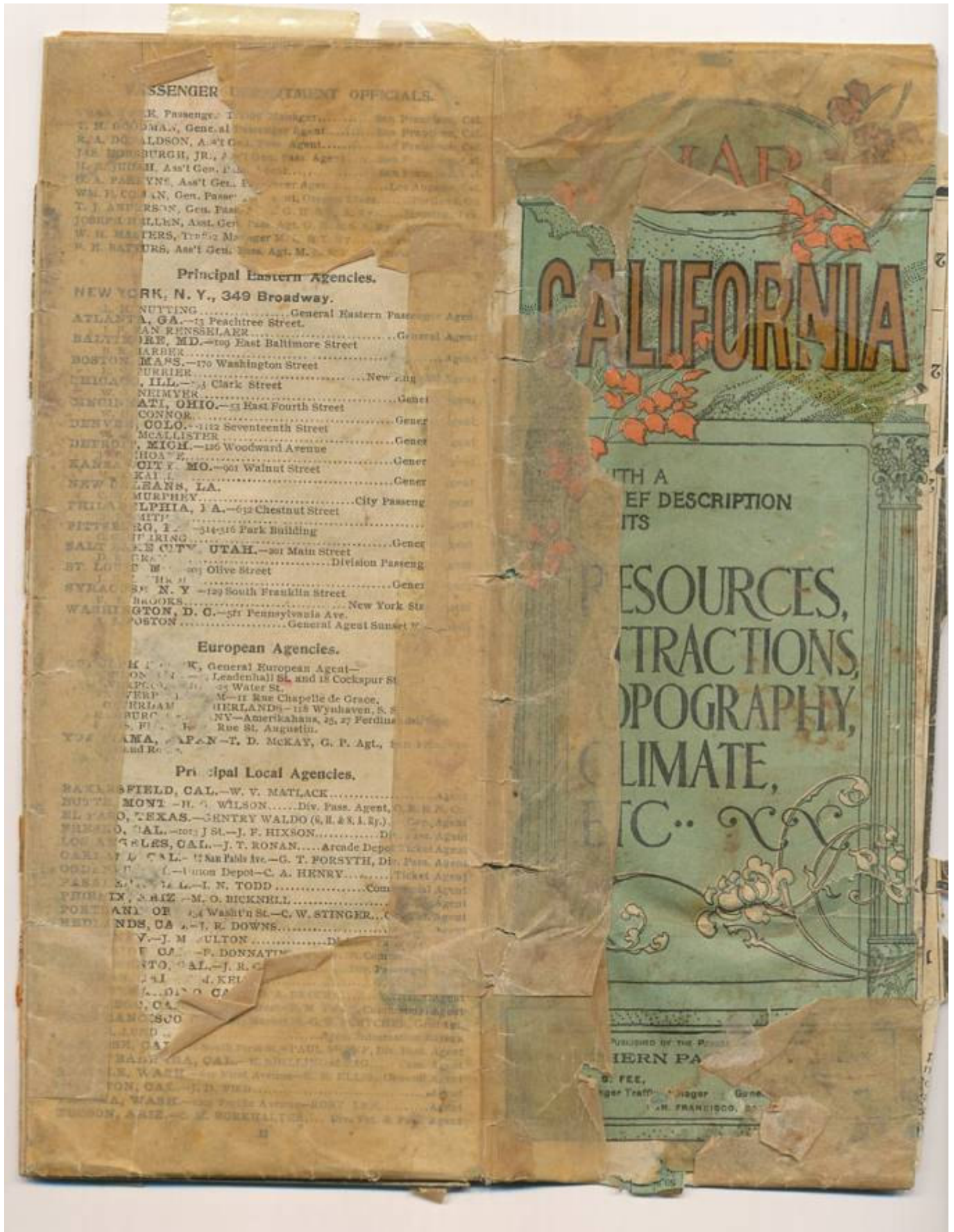
Astuccio portadocumenti, scritto in tedesco e in francese: gli emigranti cercano Hotel gestiti da Svizzeri o da Ticinesi, ecco un esempio



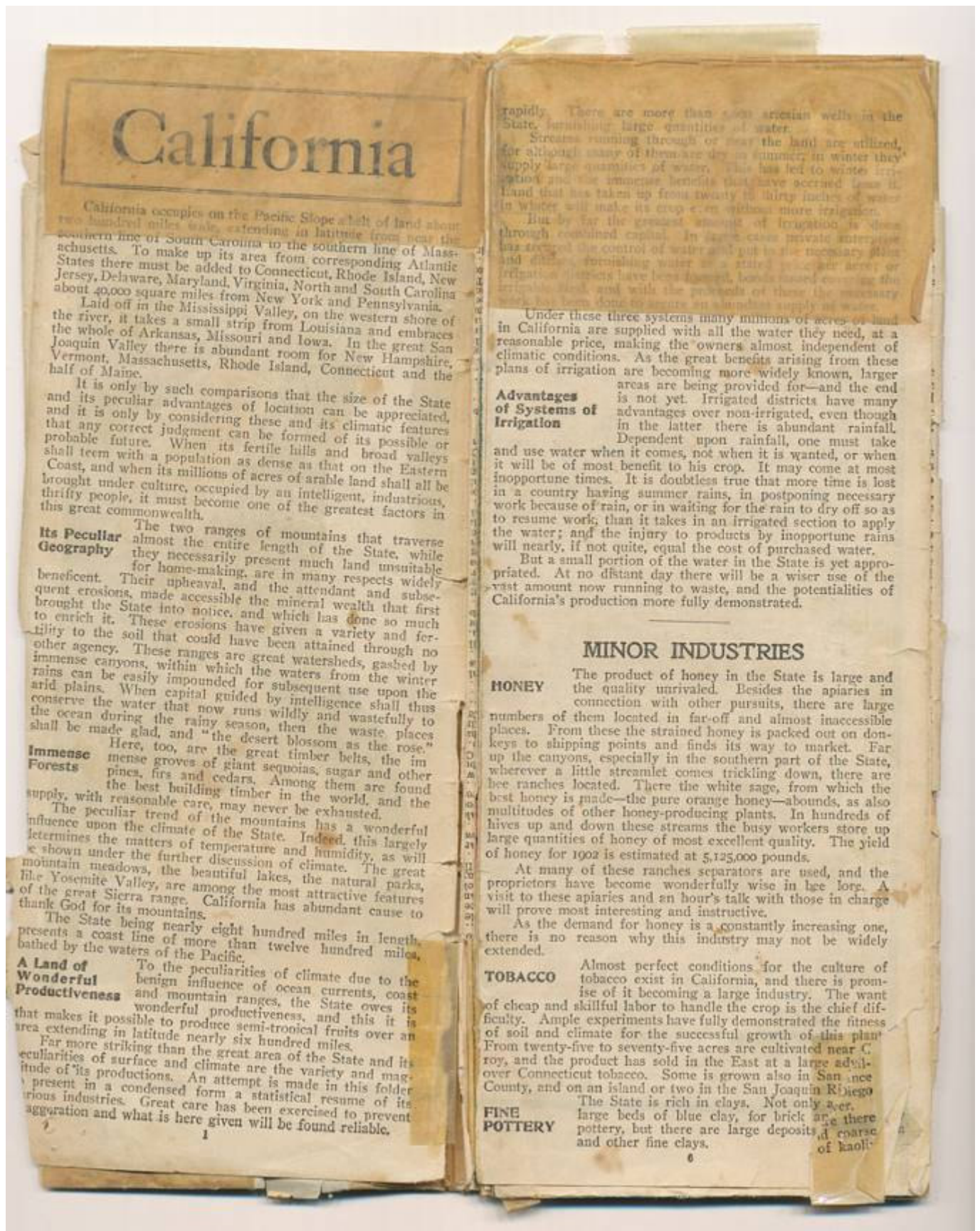
La mortalità infantile era alta anche in California: 1889



La cartina della California che racchiude i ricordi di una permanenza.



La cartina della California, descrizioni.



California

California occupies on the Pacific Slope a belt of land about two hundred miles wide, extending in latitude from near the southern line of South Carolina to the southern line of Massachusetts. To make up its area from corresponding Atlantic States there must be added to Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina about 40,000 square miles from New York and Pennsylvania.

Laid off in the Mississippi Valley, on the western shore of the river, it takes a small strip from Louisiana and embraces the whole of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa. In the great San Joaquin Valley there is abundant room for New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the half of Maine.

It is only by such comparisons that the size of the State and its peculiar advantages of location can be appreciated, and it is only by considering these and its climatic features that any correct judgment can be formed of its possible or probable future. When its fertile hills and broad valleys shall teem with a population as dense as that on the Eastern Coast, and when its millions of acres of arable land shall all be brought under culture, occupied by an intelligent, industrious, thrifty people, it must become one of the greatest factors in this great commonwealth.

Its Peculiar Geography
The two ranges of mountains that traverse almost the entire length of the State, while they necessarily present much land unsuitable for home-making, are in many respects widely beneficial. Their upheaval, and the attendant and subsequent erosions, made accessible the mineral wealth that first brought the State into notice, and which has done so much to enrich it. These erosions have given a variety and fertility to the soil that could have been attained through no other agency. These ranges are great watersheds, gashed by immense canyons, within which the waters from the winter rains can be easily impounded for subsequent use upon the arid plains. When capital guided by intelligence shall thus conserve the water that now runs wildly and wastefully to the ocean during the rainy season, then the waste places shall be made glad, and "the desert blossom as the rose."

Immense Forests
Here, too, are the great timber belts, the immense groves of giant sequoias, sugar and other pines, firs and cedars. Among them are found the best building timber in the world, and the supply, with reasonable care, may never be exhausted.

The peculiar trend of the mountains has a wonderful influence upon the climate of the State. Indeed, this largely determines the matters of temperature and humidity, as will be shown under the further discussion of climate. The great mountain meadows, the beautiful lakes, the natural parks, like Yosemite Valley, are among the most attractive features of the great Sierra range. California has abundant cause to thank God for its mountains.

The State being nearly eight hundred miles in length, presents a coast line of more than twelve hundred miles, bathed by the waters of the Pacific.

A Land of Wonderful Productiveness
To the peculiarities of climate due to the benign influence of ocean currents, coast and mountain ranges, the State owes its wonderful productiveness, and this it is that makes it possible to produce semi-tropical fruits over an area extending in latitude nearly six hundred miles.

Far more striking than the great area of the State and its peculiarities of surface and climate are the variety and magnitude of its productions. An attempt is made in this folder present in a condensed form a statistical resume of its various industries. Great care has been exercised to prevent exaggeration and what is here given will be found reliable.

rapidly. There are more than 2,000 artesian wells in the State, furnishing large quantities of water.

Streams running through or near the land are utilized, for although many of them are dry in summer, in winter they supply large quantities of water. This has led to winter irrigation and the immense benefits that have accrued from it. Land that has taken up from twenty to thirty inches of water in winter will make its crop even without more irrigation.

But by far the greatest amount of irrigation is done through combined capital. In some cases private enterprise has secured the control of water and put in the necessary flumes and ditches, furnishing water to a state for a few acres; or irrigation districts have been formed, bonds issued covering the entire cost, and with the proceeds of these the necessary flumes have been constructed to secure an ample supply of water.

Under these three systems many millions of acres of land in California are supplied with all the water they need, at a reasonable price, making the owners almost independent of climatic conditions. As the great benefits arising from these plans of irrigation are becoming more widely known, larger areas are being provided for—and the end is not yet. Irrigated districts have many advantages over non-irrigated, even though in the latter there is abundant rainfall. Dependent upon rainfall, one must take and use water when it comes, not when it is wanted, or when it will be of most benefit to his crop. It may come at most inopportune times. It is doubtless true that more time is lost in a country having summer rains, in postponing necessary work because of rain, or in waiting for the rain to dry off so as to resume work; than it takes in an irrigated section to apply the water; and the injury to products by inopportune rains will nearly, if not quite, equal the cost of purchased water.

Advantages of Systems of Irrigation
But a small portion of the water in the State is yet appropriated. At no distant day there will be a wiser use of the vast amount now running to waste, and the potentialities of California's production more fully demonstrated.

MINOR INDUSTRIES

HONEY
The product of honey in the State is large and the quality unrivaled. Besides the apiaries in connection with other pursuits, there are large numbers of them located in far-off and almost inaccessible places. From these the strained honey is packed out on donkeys to shipping points and finds its way to market. Far up the canyons, especially in the southern part of the State, wherever a little streamlet comes trickling down, there are bee ranches located. There the white sage, from which the best honey is made—the pure orange honey—abounds, as also multitudes of other honey-producing plants. In hundreds of hives up and down these streams the busy workers store up large quantities of honey of most excellent quality. The yield of honey for 1902 is estimated at 5,125,000 pounds.

At many of these ranches separators are used, and the proprietors have become wonderfully wise in bee lore. A visit to these apiaries and an hour's talk with those in charge will prove most interesting and instructive.

As the demand for honey is a constantly increasing one, there is no reason why this industry may not be widely extended.

TOBACCO
Almost perfect conditions for the culture of tobacco exist in California, and there is promise of it becoming a large industry. The want of cheap and skillful labor to handle the crop is the chief difficulty. Ample experiments have fully demonstrated the fitness of soil and climate for the successful growth of this plant. From twenty-five to seventy-five acres are cultivated near Croy, and the product has sold in the East at a large advance over Connecticut tobacco. Some is grown also in San Diego County, and on an island or two in the San Joaquin River.

FINE POTTERY
The State is rich in clays. Not only are there large beds of blue clay, for brick and fine pottery, but there are large deposits of coarse and other fine clays, and of kaolin.

Giornale californiano che tratta il tema dell'emigrazione: in America molti si interessano ai paesi d'origine.

Summer 1995 50¢

Light on the Old Country

A special issue of the Point Reyes Light Point Reyes Station, California

One emigration shaped two regions

By David Rolland

One day in late 1891, in Monte Carasso, Switzerland, 17-year-old Domenico Grossi planted a grape seedling and told his mother he was going to America.

He promised to return to Monte Carasso with some extra money for the family before the seedling bore fruit.

Today that seedling is part of a 2,000-square-meter vineyard, but Grossi's mother — despite Domenico's promise — never saw her son again.


Grossi was too busy becoming one of the most successful ranchers in West Marin history, in time acquiring six ranches from Point Reyes to Hicks Valley to Marshall, eventually doling them out to his children.

And although he never went home to Switzerland, Grossi made good on part of

attract more Swiss immigrants than West Marin were the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Ticino, Switzerland's only canton (or state) south of the Alps, borders Northern Italy and mirrors its southern neighbor in language and culture. Not surprisingly, most of the Italian-sounding names found among today's West Marin residents — Spalletta, Martinelli, Cheda, Campigli, Corda, Genazzi, Cerini, Dolcini, Respini, Gambonini, Lafranchi, etc. — are actually Swiss.

Although the Ticinese arrived here in West Marin, many of the immigrants worked hard and saved enough money to begin buying ranch land. Today these families own a combined 41,500 acres — a staggering 30 percent — of all the agricultural land in Marin County. Please



Marin earnings home, which improved life for his impoverished family.

"It might have been a small amount for those in America, [but for his family] here it was always a large amount," noted Grossi's cousin Edda Grossi, 81, who still lives in Monte Carasso.

"His parents didn't want him to go," she said. "But he had set his mind on [it], so he went. The others all stayed here."

20,000 émigrés to state

Grossi was typical of 20,000 Italian-speaking Swiss who between 1850 and 1930 fled oppressive poverty in the Canton of Ticino for California — West Marin in particular, noted Giorgio Cheda of Locarno, a professor at the Locarno Teachers College who is an expert on Swiss emigration.

In fact, the only places in California to

Swiss merchants

And the Swiss immigrants did not just prosper at ranching. EB Martinelli of Nicasio, whose father was one of the first to arrive in West Marin, was elected to the state Senate in 1908 and served two terms.

Another Martinelli, Atilio, after whom the centerpiece building in Inverness is named, served as county supervisor in the 1920s and 30s.

Ralph Grossi, grandson of Domenico Grossi, now represents West Marin agriculture in Washington DC, where he is president of the American Farmland Trust.

The late Nicasio rancher Henry Tomasini, another Swiss descendent, started the First National Bank in Tiburon and later Northbay Savings and Loan in Petaluma.

Four immigrant merchants — Louis and Salvatore Grandi, Quino Codoni, and Peter Scilacci — started building Point Reyes Station's business district around 1880 and dominated it for four decades.

Giacominis & Chedas

Another Swiss immigrant, Celeste Domenighini, bore two sons who would also play prominent roles in town commerce: Toby Giacominis, the trucking company and feed barn owner, and his brother Waldo, a rancher who once owned the Palace Market. (Their father was Italian.)

Switzerland's Cheda — pronounced KAY-da in Ticino, CHEE-da here — gave Point Reyes Station the late garage owner Dolph. His son Adolph (better known as Sonny), now owns Cheda's Chevrolet. Cousin Vernon Cheda formerly owned what is now Becker's deli.

Background to emigration

What prompted the migration? During the first half of the 19th century, tiny Ticino (twice the land area of Marin County) was devastated by political and economic upheavals both within Switzerland and in neighboring Italy.

Prior to Italian unification, Northern

A special issue on immigration

The Light sent reporter David Rolland and photographer Janine Collins to Switzerland's Italian-speaking canton of Ticino and war-torn Croatia this past spring to research historic immigrations from those areas to West Marin.

Beginning in the 1850s, there have been five waves of ethnic immigration to this coast. They came from Ireland, Ticino, Portugal's Azore Islands, the Croatian islands of Iz and Hvar, and the area around Jalisco/Tlaxcala in southern Mexico.

Rolland's and Collins' assignment was to find out why so many Swiss and Croatians emigrated to this coast and to learn how the lives of emigrants differed from the lives of their relatives who stayed behind.

This special issue consists of stories and photos that ran in three special sections of The Light during June and July. Some additional photography is also included.



LAVERTEZZO in the Valley Verzasca is a typical of Swiss villages in Ticino. West Marin families from Val Verzasca include Gambonini, Corda, Codoni, Scilacci, Capella, Bianchi, Bianchini, Buzzini, and Togni. (Light photo by Janine Collins)

Italian nationalists often operated out of Switzerland in their war for independence from Austrian rule.

Austria responded by blockading the Italian-Swiss border, which cut off commerce between the two nations and left more than 6,000 Ticinese employed in Italy unable to support their families.

And there were usually many mouths to feed; birth control was rare and the additional children were viewed as potential workers who would help support the family. But the land was mostly rocky and unproductive, and by the mid-1800s was overburdened by a growing population, noted Professor Cheda.

Poverty in Ticino

To raise the animals necessary to sustain a single family with milk and food, villagers each spring perilously trekked

with a couple of cows and goats to meadows in the high Alps, where the animals would graze all summer.

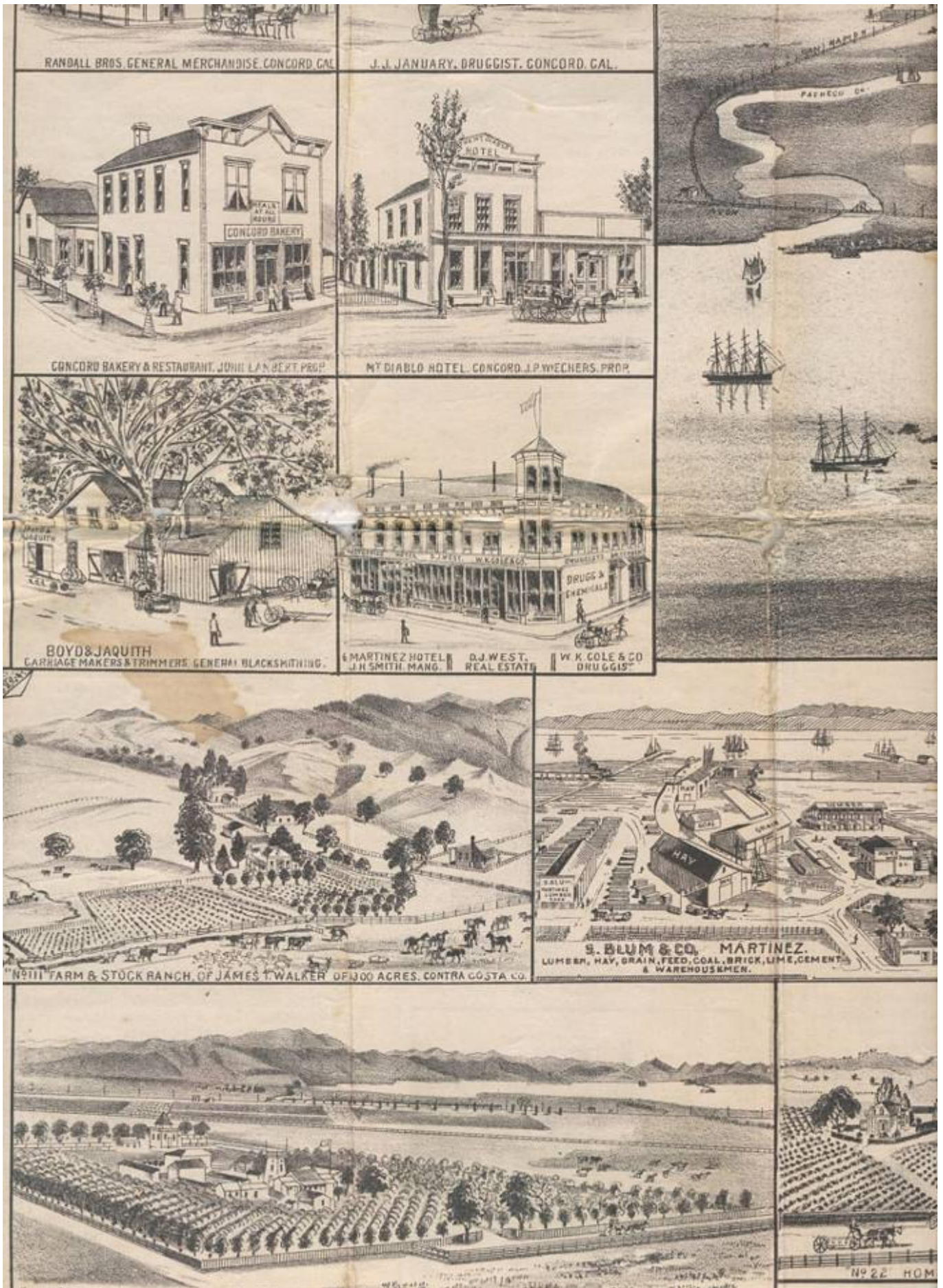
For many villagers, their work was wretched and their prospects bleak. Food was scarce. Infant mortality was high. Villagers lived at a level "just a bit above misery," said Edda Grossi of Monte Carasso.

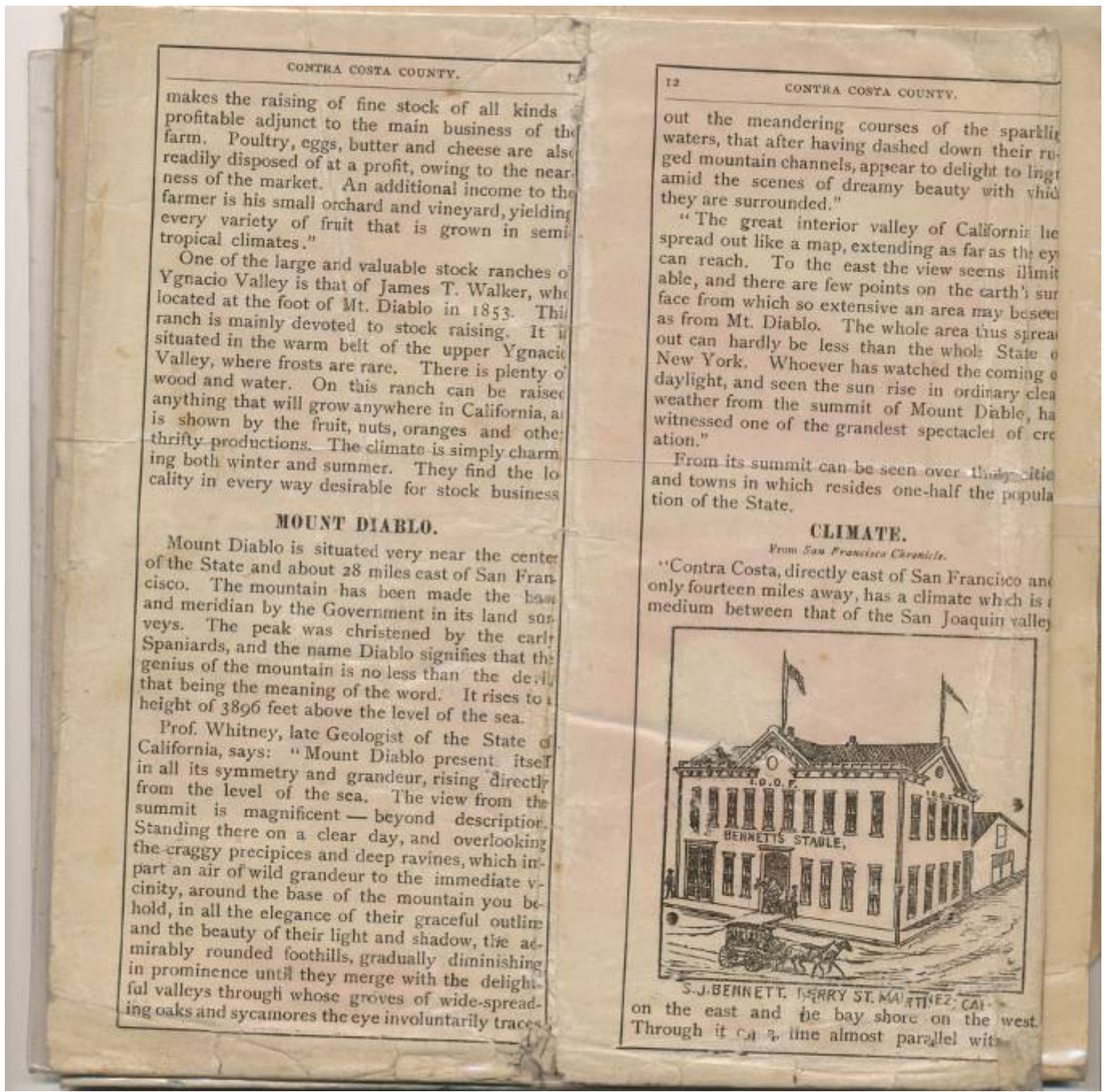
"We never had any meat," said Locarno's Piero Lafranchi, 81, an uncle of Nicasio rancher Willie Lafranchi.

"Mostly what we ate was polenta," he explained through an interpreter. "Our staple diet was polenta: polenta and milk, milk and polenta, polenta and cheese, cheese and polenta."

Added his nephew Luciano, 65: "They had nothing to do here. They had no possi- (Please turn to Page 2)

Un moderno prospetto turistico della città di Martinez, ma siamo nel 1890





Giornale degli emigranti ticinesi stampato in inglese e italiano a San Francisco.



Una delle poche vecchie cantine conservate e poi restaurate appartenuta ai fratelli Canevascini.
Di interesse storico perché costruita sui resti di una antica Missione.



La vecchia cantina restaurata dagli attuali proprietari.



Canevascini Winery building



Menu del banchetto dei Ticinesi di San Francisco in onore della visita del Ministro svizzero per gli Stati Uniti S.E. Giovan Battista Pioda.



Biglietto da visita dell'Hotel Ticino



I giornali di San Francisco riportano la notizia del banchetto.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1895.

BANQUET MINISTER PIODA.

The Distinguished Visitor feted by Leaders of the Swiss Colony. Over one hundred Swiss, all of them natives of the Canton Ticino, gathered in the great banquet hall of the Maison Tortoni last night, at a banquet given in honor of G. B. Pioda, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States. Flowers and the black and red flag of Switzerland were used in decorating the dining rooms and table, and in an adjoining room music was discoursed by a selected orchestra.

The dinner was set for 8 o'clock. It was nearly 9 though when the guests had all arrived and the introductory cocktail was served. Then followed a dinner correct in every detail.

The menu cards were very artistic. Each one bore a typical Californian scene in colors. A portrait of the guest of the evening also adorned the outer cover.

Great geniality characterized the evening's entertainment. Shortly after 11 o'clock when the the serious business of the dinner had been dispatched James F. Martinoni, the president of La Ticinese, introduced his excellency Mr. Pioda. Mr. Pioda addressed his auditors feelingly. They all came from the same canton 'as himself and the dinner seemed more a family reunion than anything else, he said. He expressed his satisfaction at the affluence of his countrymen and their evident importance in the land of their adoption, and told of his delight and surprise at the many beauties of California. A short address by G. Lepori, the toastmaster of the evening, served to introduce the other speakers. Their subjects were: G. A. Antognoni, "Our Guest"; Julio Fanciola, "Our Country, Switzerland"; George F. Cavalli, "The United States"; V. Pupina, "Government of Canton Ticino."

Several others spoke extemporaneously and Miss Sebil Tonini presented Mr. Pioda with a beautiful bouquet of roses, receiving many pretty and deserved compliments in turn.

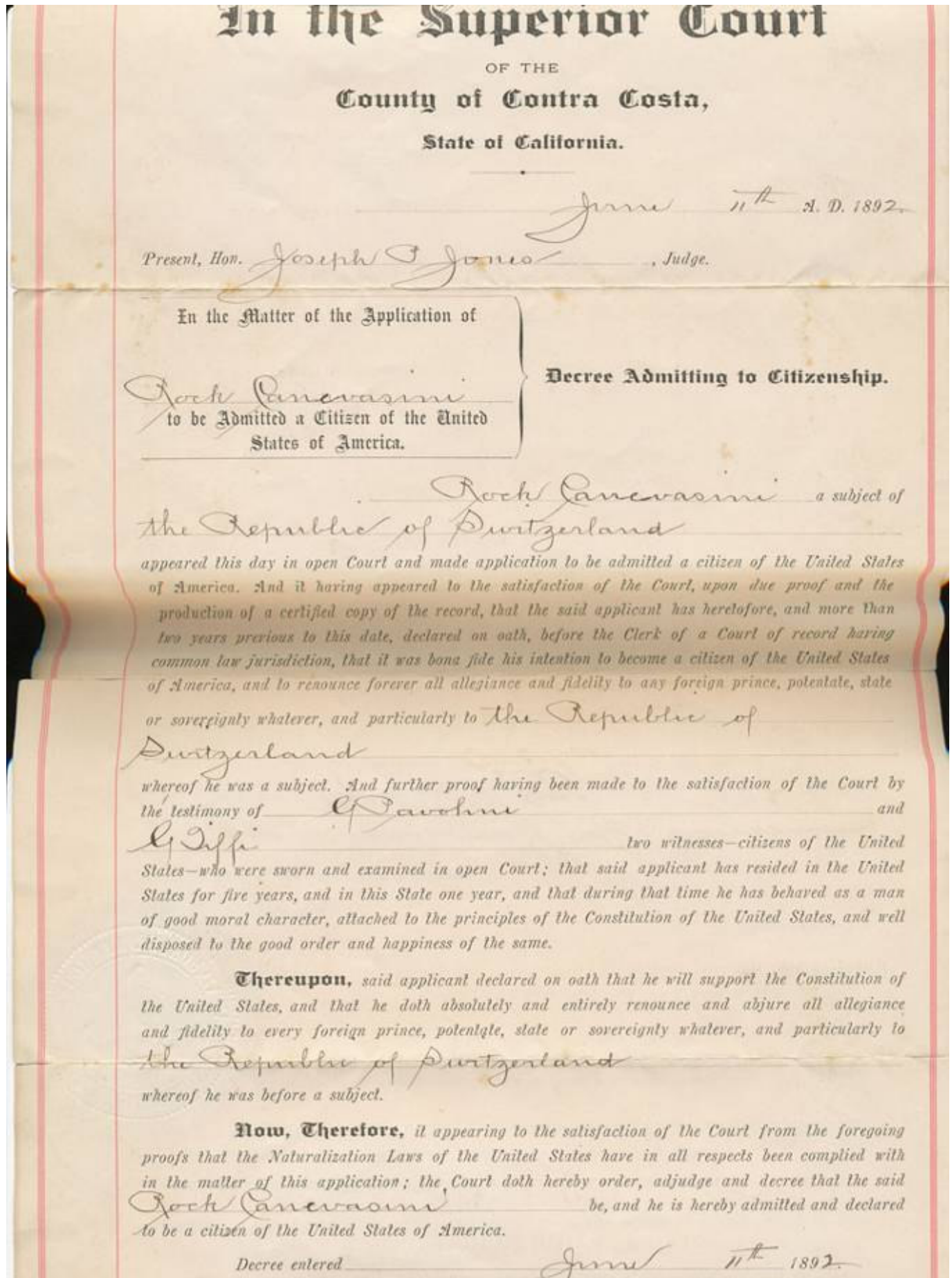
Before separating, Toastmaster Lepori presented Mr. Pioda with a solid gold card

as a souvenir of the occasion. On the front of the card was engraved, "Societa Liberata la Ticinese a G. B. Pioda, San Francisco, 17 Novbre, 1895." The reverse side bore the words, "Affette c Riconoscenza Illustre Famalglia Pioda Delia Patria Benemerita." The evening was successful in every respect. The only drawback was the absence of Swiss Consul A. Borel, who was sick in bed. The success of the affair rested largely with the excellent committee of arrangements, consisting of: V. Papina, chairman; G. Scalanani, secretary; James F. Martinoni, J. Franciola, George F. Cavalli, M.G. Tononi and G. Lepori.

Among those present were:

His Excellency G. B. Pioda, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martinoni, Mr. and Mrs. V. Papino. .1. Fanorola, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cavalli, Mr. and Mrs. M.G. Tonini and Miss Sebil Tonini, Mrs. Rocca, G. Scalmaniui, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bottini, Mr. and Mrs. Trengini, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. M.A.L. Capucetti, Mr. and Miss Gia-nettini, Mr. and Mrs. K. Bolla, Paola and Mrs. Beda, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berzini, A.P. Hcalmanini and the Misses Guinasso, G. E. Antoguini, J. Rottanzi, L. Juri and Miss Juri, Alfred Monotti, William Franzoni, O. Scalmanini, F. Frapolli, A. Paltenghi, Dr. T. A. Rottanzi, A. L. Reft. L. Fllippini, T. Tneuarzir. iand Miss Ghi.sla, G. Caccia, J. Capella, J. Marchi, E. Cereso, A. Papani, W. String*, L. Bottini, C. .Catti, T. Giubbini, T. Pertelacci, Mr. Beilotti, C. Sganzini, J. Giannini, .1. De! amonica, V. Fontana, F. Ghisla, Abelardo Re, Miss L. Lepori, Miss Giugni, R. Mnestretti, Miss Maestretti, P. Pagani, Mrs. G. Lepori, G. A. Pedrotta, Miss Lena Smith, G. Lepori. L. Giol. A. Fautina, L. Mini, George Blum, Miss Blum, Mr. and Mrs. G. Orsi, Fred Ghisla, Miss Ghisla, S. Bettoli, S. Mariani, A. Cuccia, S. Sartori, Mrs. Sartori and R. Canevascini.

Documento di naturalizzazione per diventare Americano: molti Ticinesi dopo alcuni anni acquisivano la cittadinanza americana.



Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court
Of Contra Costa County, State of California. } ss.

I, J. I. Glass Clerk of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County, State of California, said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and Seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original Decree of Naturalization of Rock Canavassini as the same appears upon the Records of said Court now in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the

Seal of said Court, this Eleventh day of

June 1892

J. I. Glass Clerk.

By _____ Deputy Clerk.



THE COUNTY CLERK,
Of the County of Contra Costa, State of California. }

Presented for registration and applicant Rock Canavassini

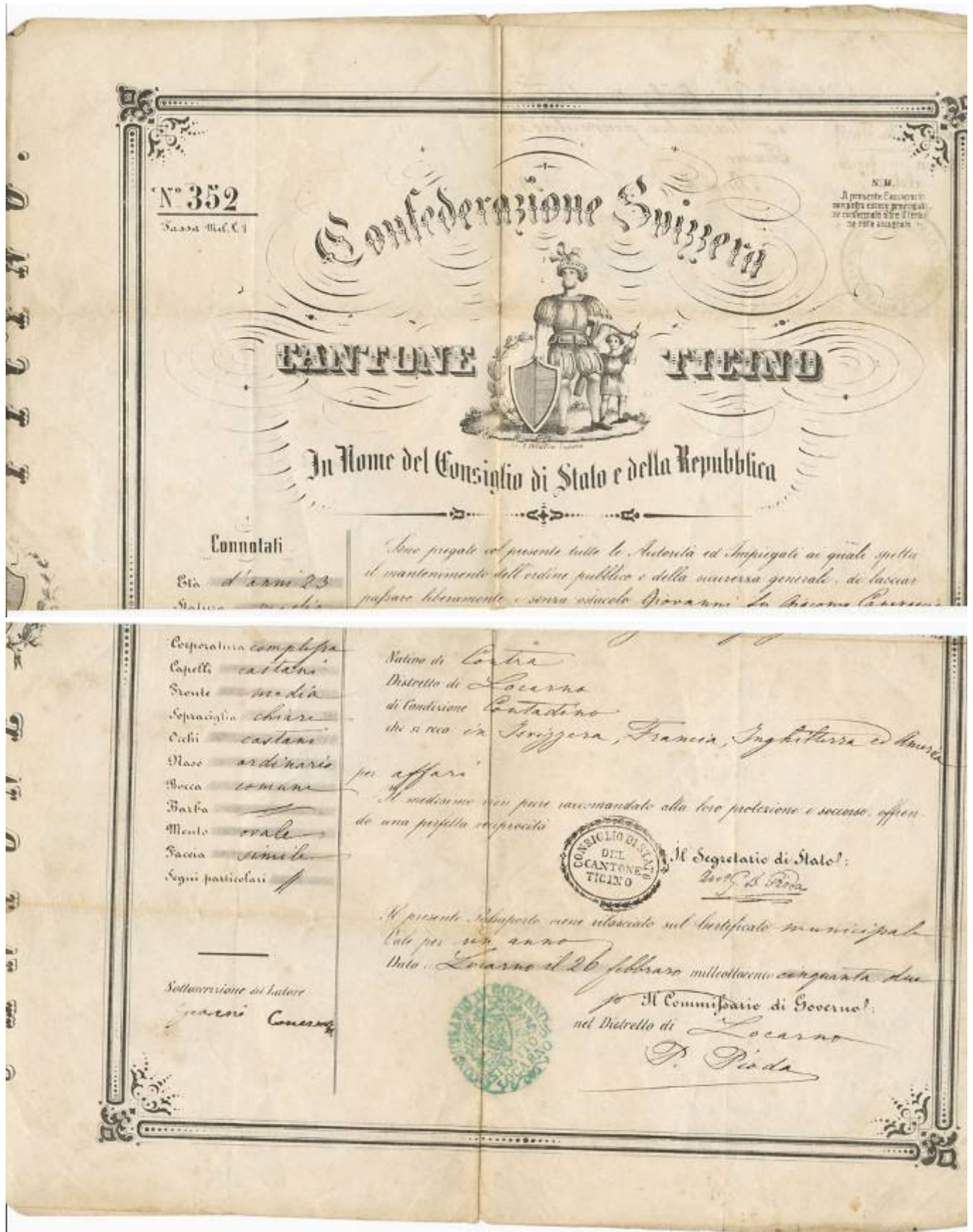
Registered this 19 day of Aug 1892

J. I. Glass Clerk.

By Chas. H. Hae Deputy Clerk.

Registered on the Great Register of Contra Costa County, California, this 6 day of August 1892.
Chas. H. Hae Assessor
Deputy.

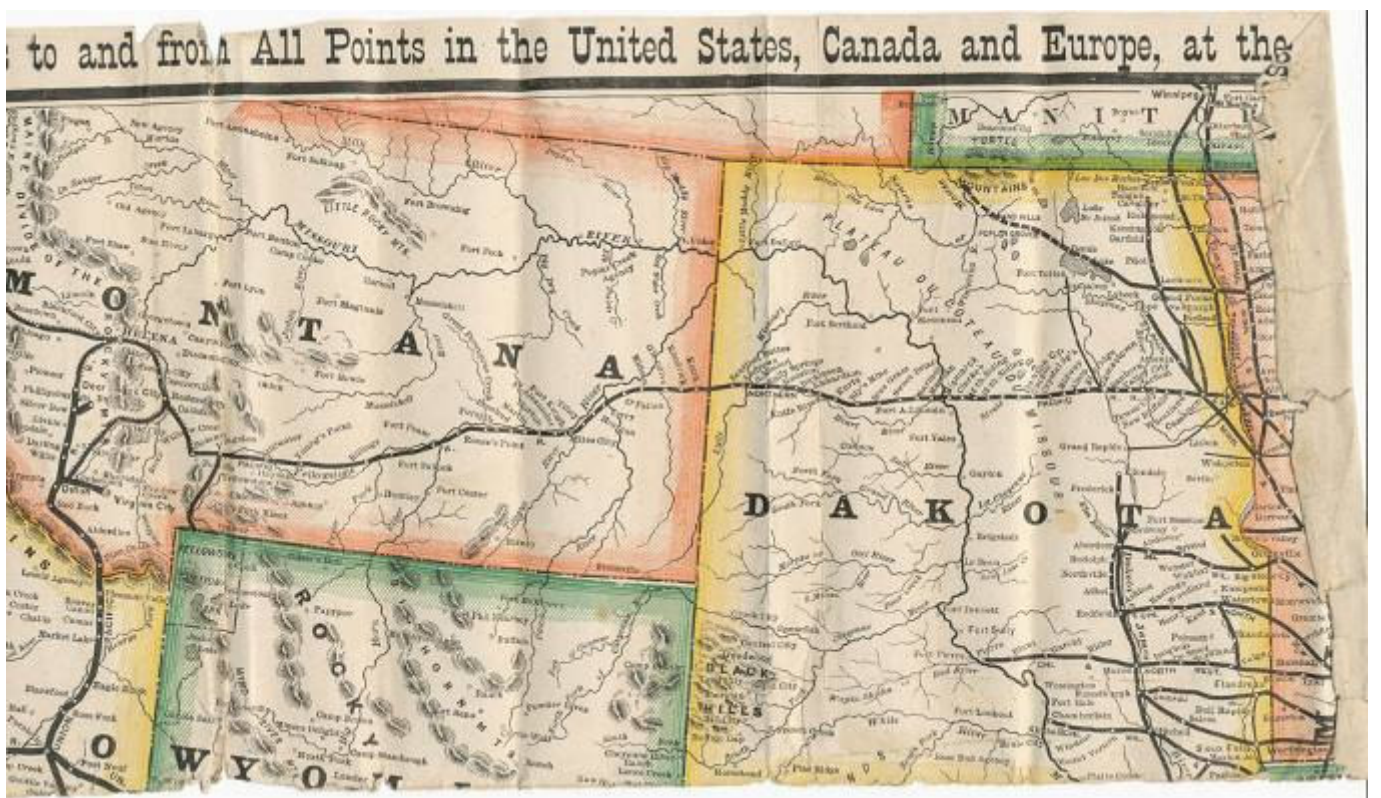
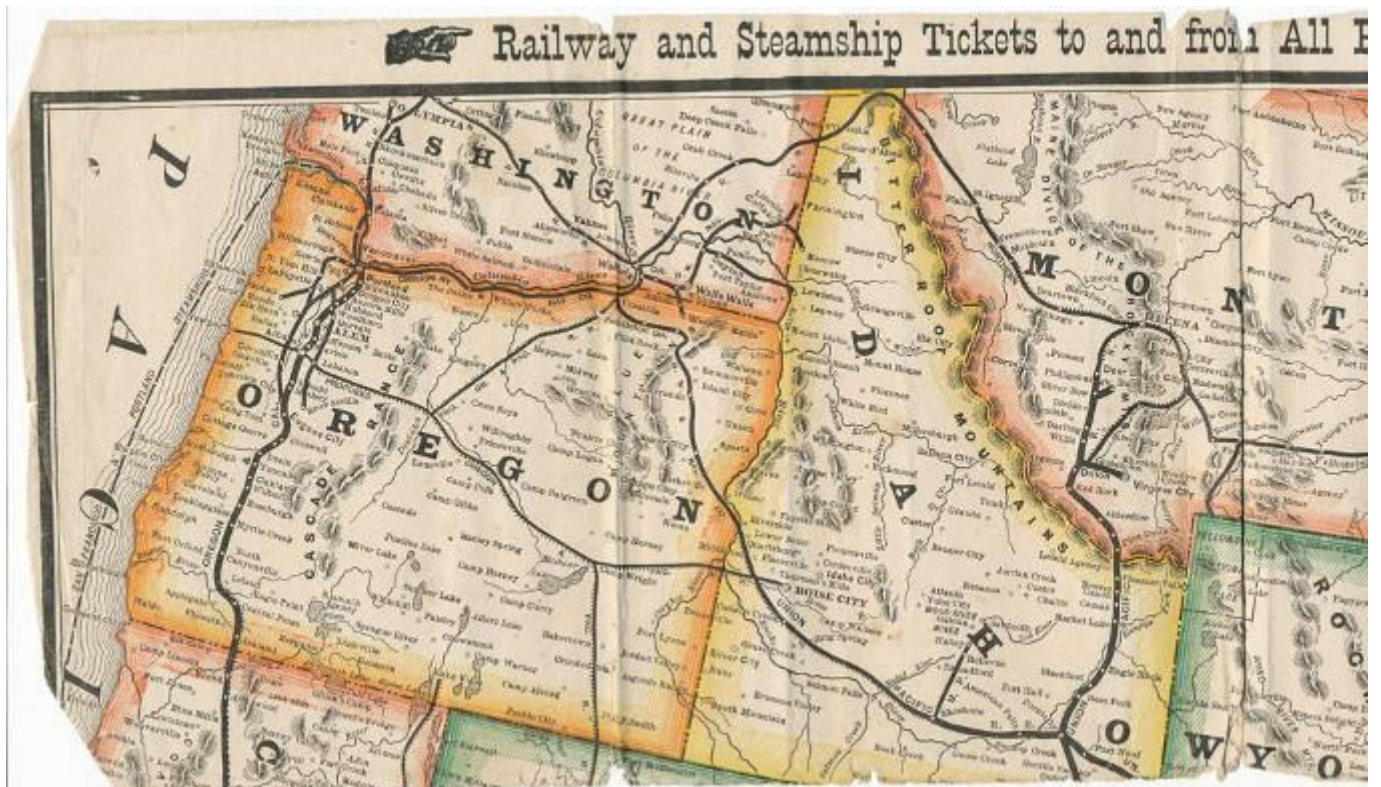
Passaporti. per l'Australia e per l'America



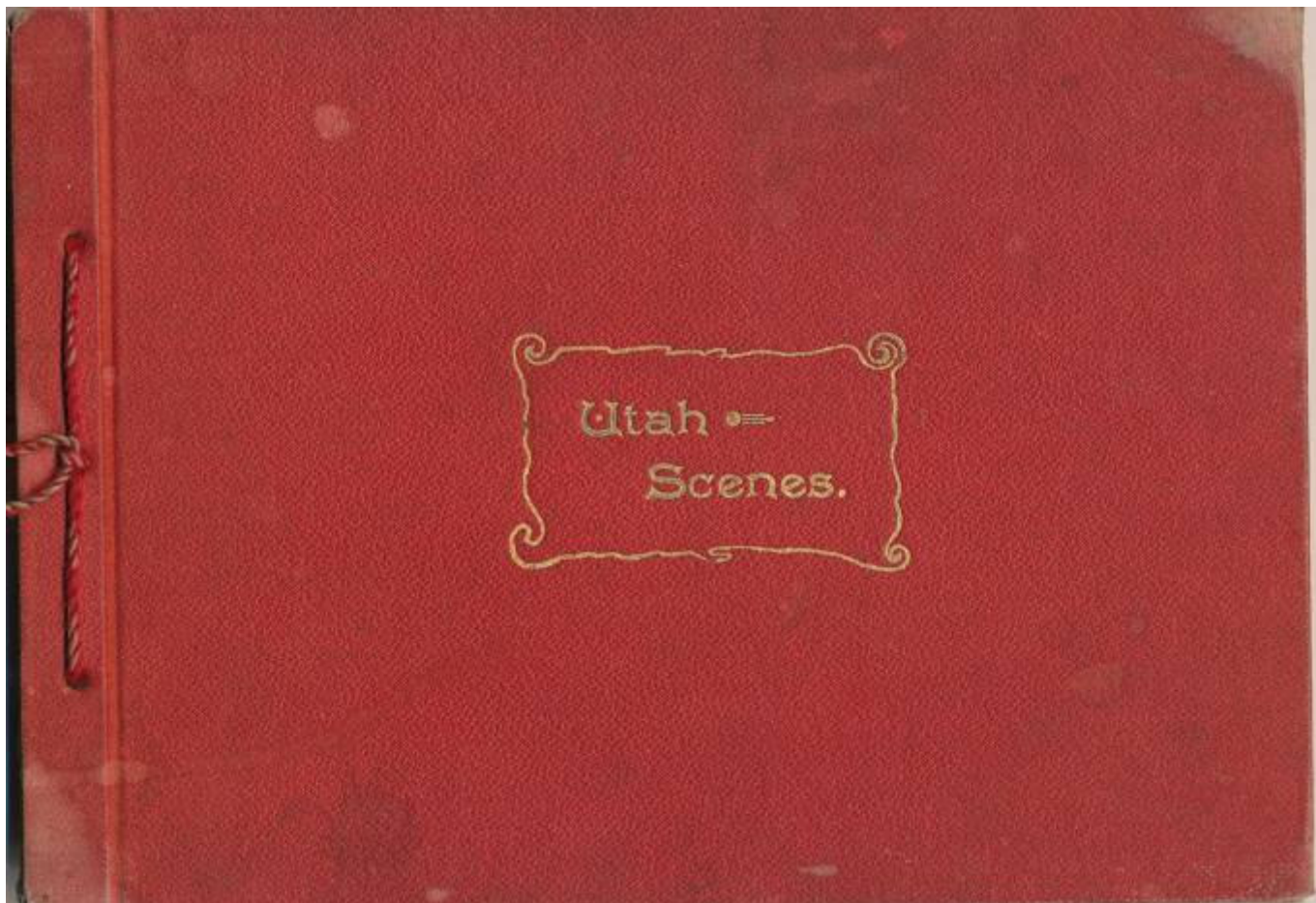


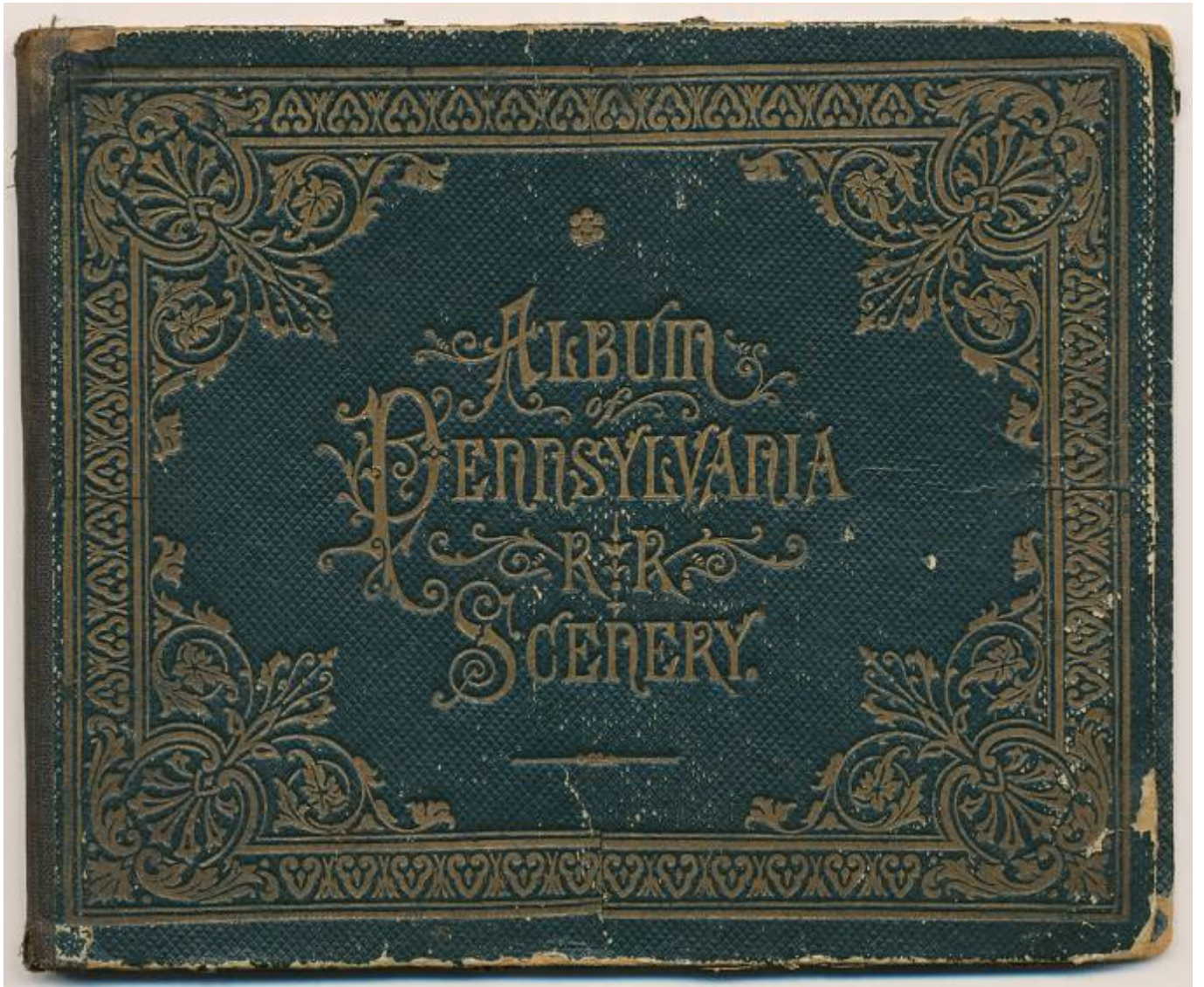


Cartina degli Stati Uniti del 1890 già stampata a colori e con dettagli di strade e ferrovie.



Prospetti turistici con rilegatura in brossura in ricordo di altre regioni degli Stati Uniti.





Su alcuni prospetti, le ultime immagini degli Indiani d'America.



Prospetto di un luogo turistico raggiungibile con un trenino a vapore.



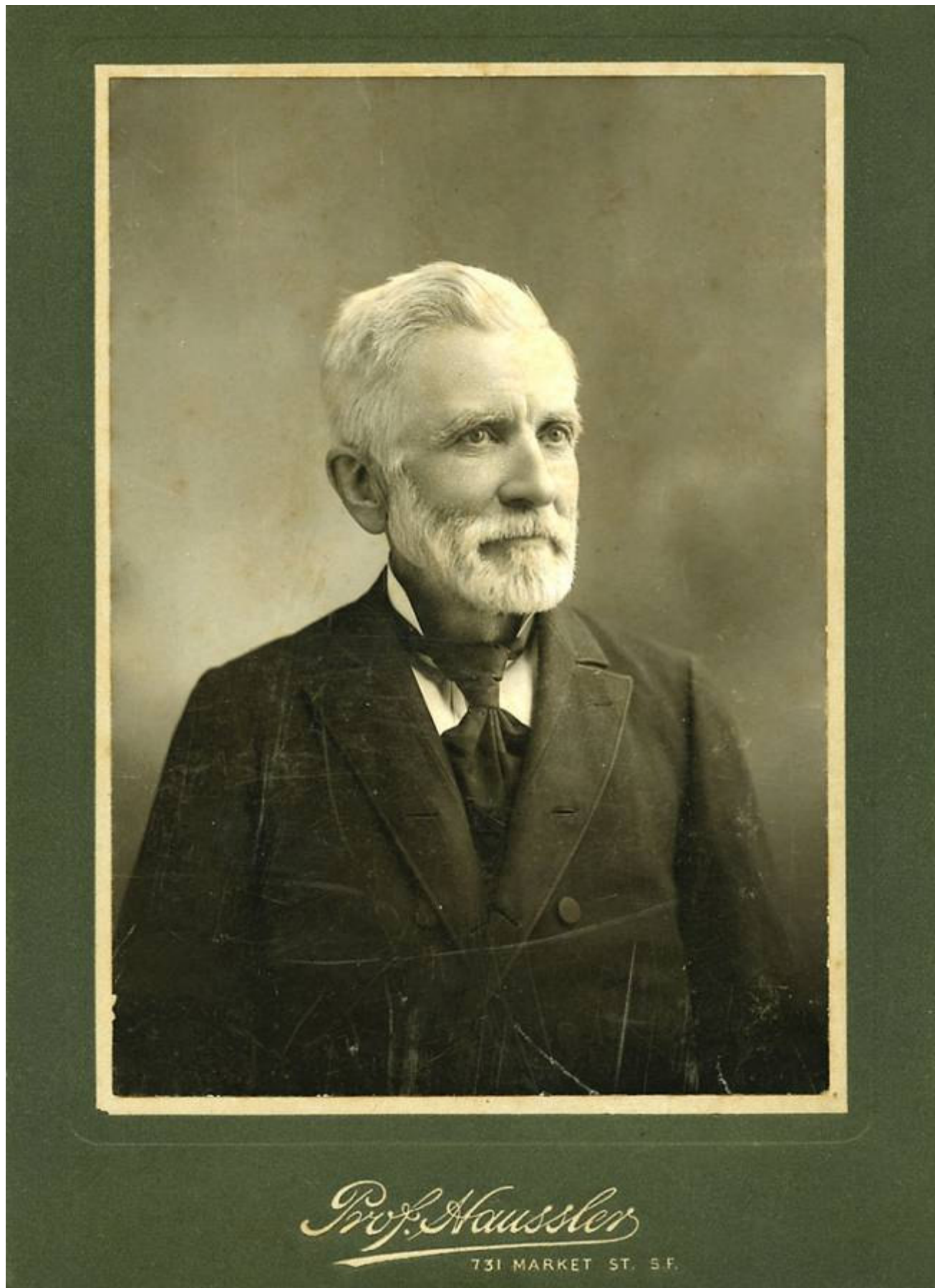
Il taglio dei boschi di sequoie



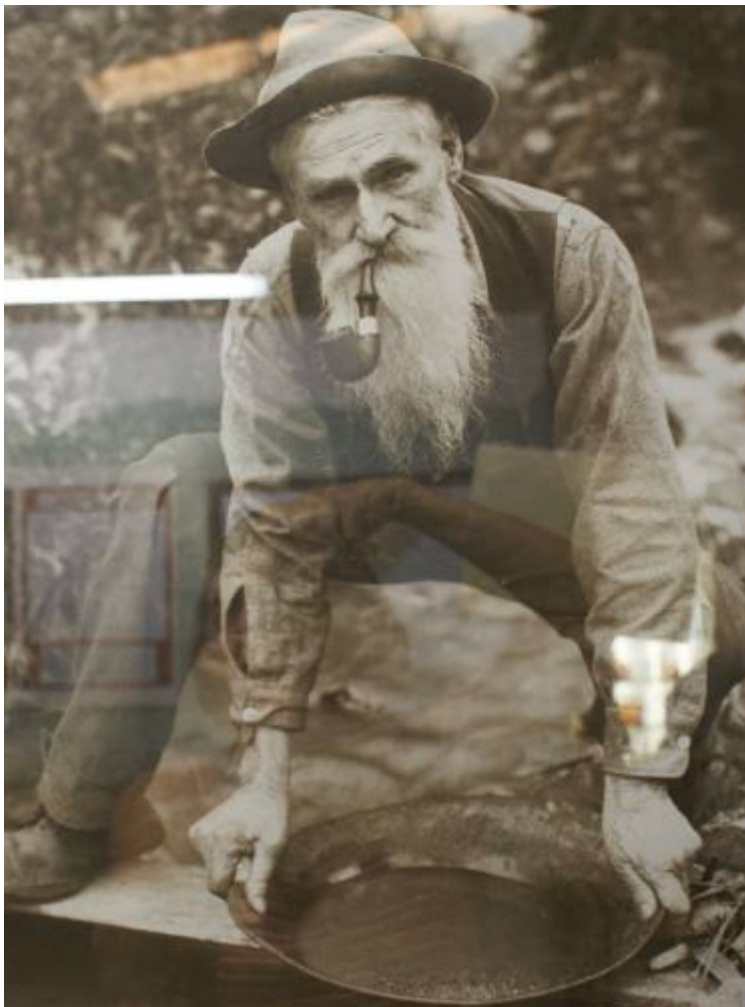
Carro che trasporta la frutta al porto: 1890



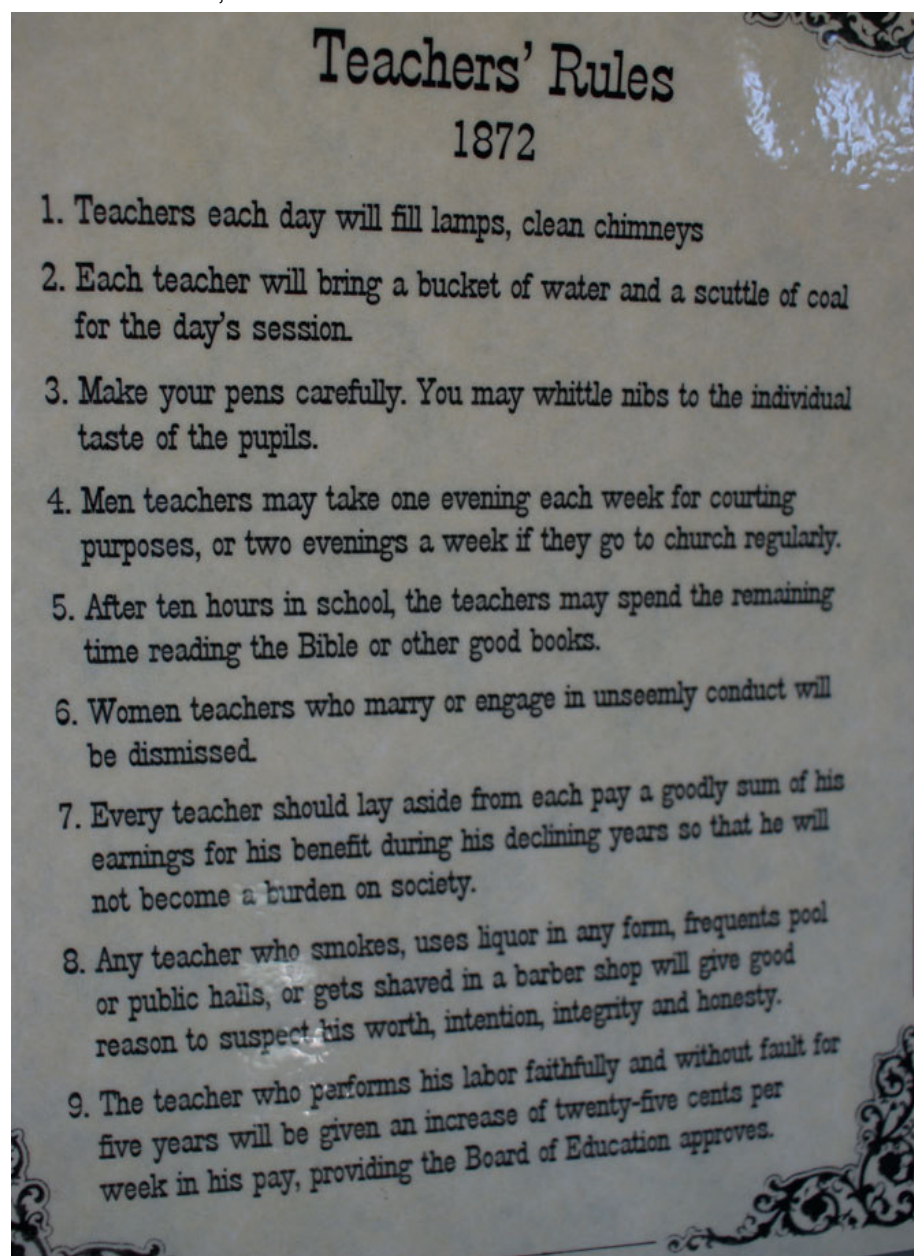
John Swett, padre dell'educazione della California: ha dato lavoro a parecchi ticinesi nella sua azienda a Martinez.



Immagini provenienti dal Museo storico di Paso Robles.



Teachers Rules, 1872



Traduzione delle Regole del Maestro del 1872

1. I maestri ogni giorno devono riempire le lampade e pulire i comignoli
2. Ogni maestro deve portare un secchio di acqua e una scatola di carbone per la sessione giornaliera.
3. Preparate le vostre penne attentamente. Potete inserire il pennino adatto alle necessità dei vostri allievi.
4. I maestri maschi possono prendere una sera alla settimana per affari personali o due sere se si recano in chiesa regolarmente.
5. Dopo 10 ore trascorse a scuola il maestro può passare il resto del tempo a leggere la Bibbia o altri libri sacri.
6. Le maestre donne sposate o che convivono con qualcuno vengono licenziate.
7. Ogni maestro deve mettere da parte una porzione del suo stipendio per quando sarà vecchio in modo da non diventare un mantenuto della società.
8. Tutti i maestri che fumano, che bevono liquori, che frequentano luoghi pubblici, che vanno dal barbiere devono dar prova di integrità morale, di onestà e di comportamento corretto.
9. I maestri che lavorano per 5 anni di seguito in modo leale e accurato ricevono un aumento di stipendio di 25 centesimi alla settimana.

Contratto di viaggio

la rappresentazione, contro qualsiasi diritto di viaggio...
1) In caso di malattia o di impedimento...

ISTRUZIONE PEL VIAGGIO
L'agenzia deve attendere l'arrivo degli individui...
Basilea: Grosse & Brivio, al piano centrale...

AGENZIA D'EMIGRAZIONE
CORECCO & BRIVIO - BODIO (SVIZZERA)
PATENTATA DAL CONSIGLIO FEDERALE SVIZZERO
Ufficio a Chisone Ufficio a Lugano Ufficio a Locarno Ufficio a Basilea

Contratto di Viaggio
Fra la suddetta agenzia e gli sottoscritti persone fu concluso il seguente contratto:

Table with columns: ANNO DI NASCITA, COGNOME, NOME, ETA, VIZIO, LUGO D'ORIGINE, D'INDICAZIONE (in) (professione)
1863 Galluochi Pietro 29 Canton S. Giuseppe Contad.
1856 Sparoni Antonio 36 " " " "
1873 Sparoni Gedeone 19 " " " "
1873 Sparoni Romjano 19 " " " "
1879 Sparoni Antonio 24 " " " "
Da New York a San Francisco
U.P. & C.P.R.Y. via Kansas City

1) L'agenzia si assume il trasporto...
2) L'agenzia si assume il trasporto...
3) L'agenzia si assume il trasporto...

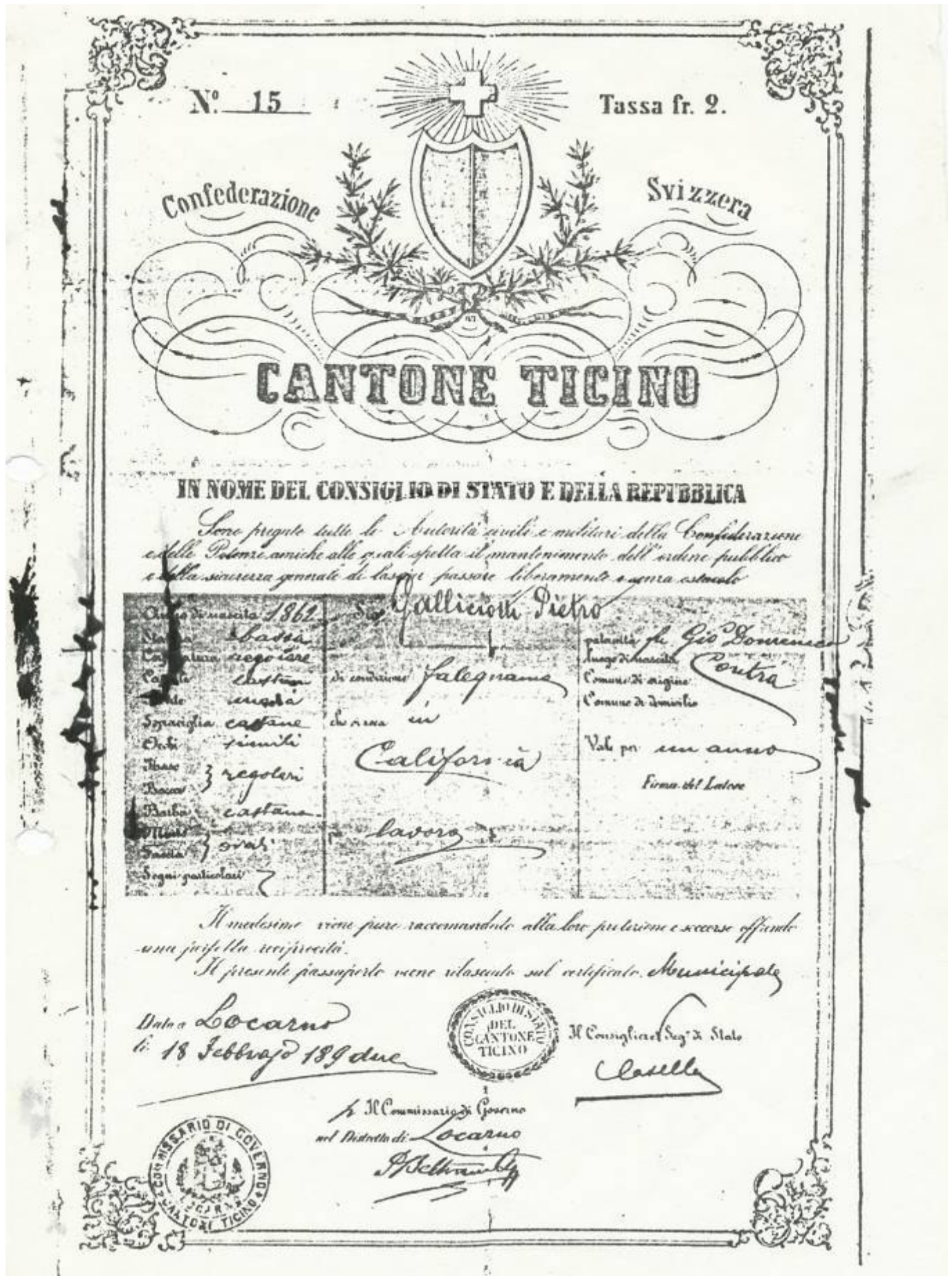
1) Il viaggiatore deve essere a posto dell'aperta...
2) Il viaggiatore deve essere a posto dell'aperta...
3) Il viaggiatore deve essere a posto dell'aperta...
4) Il viaggiatore deve essere a posto dell'aperta...

5) Il personale porta di carte di legittimazione della loro origine e cittadinanza...
6) Il personale porta di carte di legittimazione della loro origine e cittadinanza...
7) Il personale porta di carte di legittimazione della loro origine e cittadinanza...

1) Contrattati
Antonio Mayr
Galluochi Pietro
2) Contrattati
Antonio Mayr
Galluochi Pietro
3) Contrattati
Antonio Mayr
Galluochi Pietro

ESTRATTO DELLA LEGGE FEDERALE SULLE OPERAZIONI DELLE AGENZIE D'EMIGRAZIONE
Art. 22. L'agenzia degli agenti come l'emigrazione...
Art. 23. L'agenzia degli agenti come l'emigrazione...

Passaporto



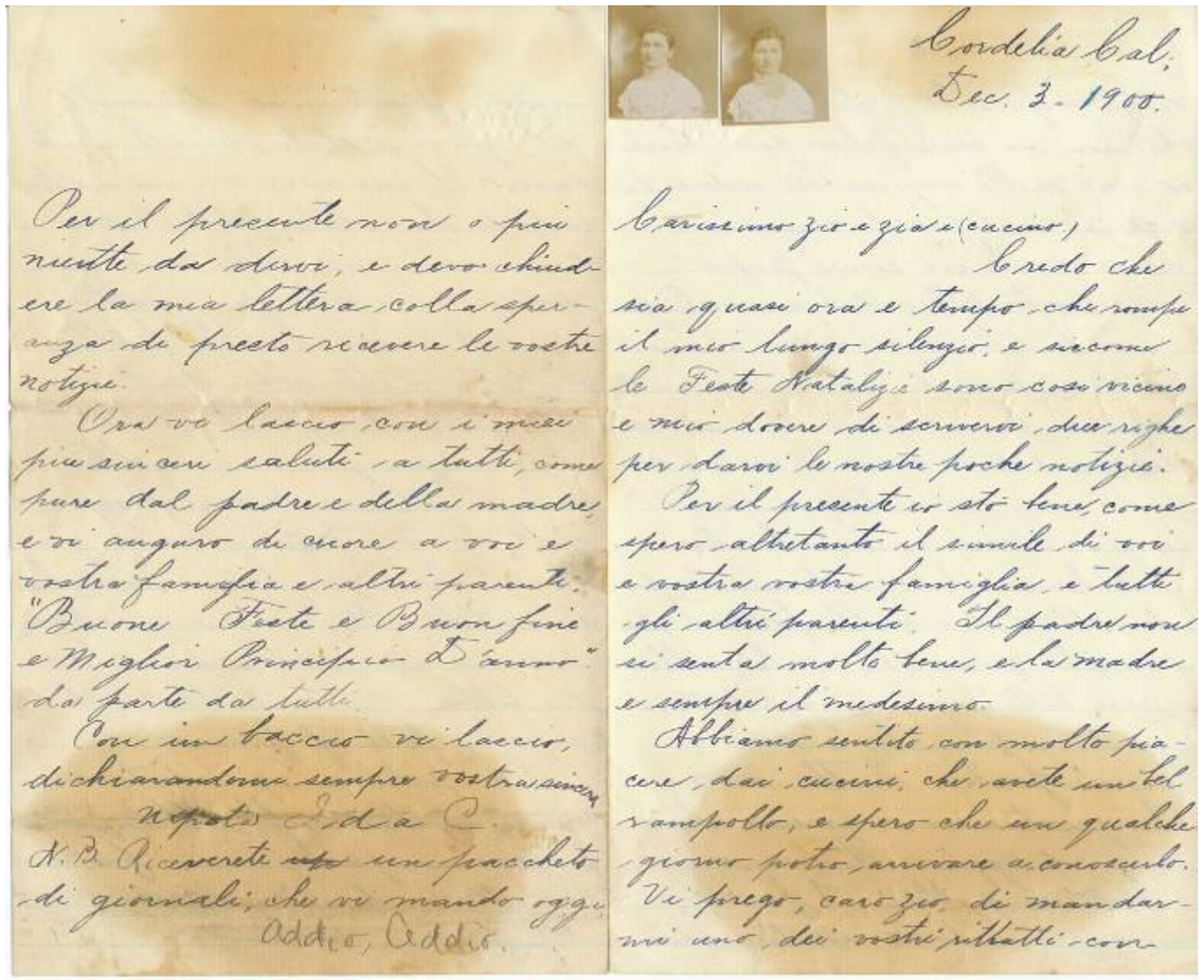
Gruppo di emigranti ticinesi alla domenica



La cantina del padrone John Swett



Lettera di un emigrante: la nipote Ida, nata in California, inizia a scrivere in italiano allo zio in Ticino.



vostra moglie e il figlio, tutti assieme. Se non ne avete fatene fare, perché io sono molto ansiosa di vedere la mia zia e il piccolo cucino, e di vederli anche voi come "papa".

Ho ricevuto lettera dal cucino Eugenio due o tre settimane fa e al momento lui come pure il cucino Tranquillo erano in buona salute. Mi rammenta che è andato a casa il cucino Alfredo, ma credo che per lui è meglio, e sarà contento lo stesso.

Abbiamo al presente un tempo di nebbia, ed è molto freddo. È già parecchi giorni che ce la nebbia quasi tutto il giorno, oggi tutto il giorno, e pare che andrà a piovere presto. Tutti dicono che questo inverno avremo abbastanza pioggia. Fin ora sono cadute sei pollici. I farmers sono quasi tutti adietro a seminare.

Questo anno il raccolto del grano è stato discretamente buono. L'ora non ce n'era molta, essendo che è stata gelata nella primavera, e un'altra cosa qui dintorno non ce ne sia più molta di quella ingamba. La frutta è stata molto abbondante. Specialmente i "French prunes" e in conseguenza sono molto piccoli in generale e il prezzo molto basso. I nostri vicini qui (Nutzel Bros) ne hanno parecchie tonnellate alla mano e non possono prendere di più che un soldo la libbra. Non costerebbe molto a farci "full of prunes".

La politica qui dintorno non è stata molto attiva questa volta, come quattro anni fa, ma la vittoria di Mc Kinley è stata più numerosa

Il famoso banchetto dei reduci nordamericano a Bignasco: 1907



Fratelli Canevascini emigrati in California: 2 sono rientrati in Ticino e 2 sono rimasti.



Le case dei 2 fratelli Canevascini rimasti in California.



Lapidi che ricordano gli emigranti ticinesi nei cimiteri della California (qui quello di Cayucos).

