

The Family of Nicolangelo Cascioli (1850-1895)

By Lynn Nelson

In 1895, the Evening Democrat reported:

“BANGOR, Pa., Jan. 7. – While an Italian blaster was preparing a dynamite blast in the Bangor quarry there was a premature explosion, which killed the Italian and injured four assistants, all Italians, two of them so badly that they may not recover. What caused the dynamite cartridge to explode is unknown. The Italians were all known by numbers, not by names.”¹

So ended the life of Nicolangelo Cascioli on 05 January 1895,² recorded in the press as a nameless fatality. Nicolangelo’s life began on 08 June 1850, far from the slate quarries of northeastern Pennsylvania, in the mountainous village of Roseto Valfortore in the Italian province of Foggia in the region of Puglia. He was the eldest son of Francesco Cascioli and Maria Capobianco.³

He married Maria Grazia Giannini on 02 June 1875 in Roseto Valfortore,⁴ She was born 21 March 1852, also in Roseto Valfortore, the daughter of Leonardo Giannini and Maria Rosaria Antonucci.⁵ Nicolangelo and Maria Grazia were land-owning



¹ “One Killed and Four Injured,” *The Evening Democrat (Warren, Pennsylvania)*, 07 Jan 1895, p. 3, col. 2; digital images, *Newspapers.com* (www.newspapers.com : accessed 01 Apr 2014).

² Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Register of Deaths: Volume 1, page 39, Cassacoli Nicholas, recorded 09 May 1895, died 05 January 1895; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/217325> : accessed 01 September 2016). Also, FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 27 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Nicolangelo Cascioli (died 5 Jan 1895), Roseto, Pennsylvania.

³ For his birth, Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1850”: entry 120, Nicolangelo Cascioli; FHL microfilm 1,037,715. For his parent’s marriage, indicating he was their first-born, "Italia, Matrimoni, 1809-1900 [Italy, Marriages]," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://FamilySearch/search/collection/1711678> : accessed 01 April 2014), entry for Francesco Cascioli and Maria Capobianco, 21 Apr 1849; citing FHL microfilm 1037724.

⁴ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Matrimonio [Register of the Acts of Marriage], 1875, Parte I”: entry 27, Nicolangelo Cascioli-Maria Grazia Giannini; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

⁵ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1852”: entry 75, Maria Grazia Giannini; FHL microfilm 1,037,716.

farmers during the early years of their marriage.⁶ Farming in Roseto Valfortore was an arduous and often unproductive endeavor. The farm land was located miles outside of town, and the lack of crop rotation led to increasingly poorer yields. Even those owning their own land, usually just a “handkerchief of land,” suffered the same problems, which likely encouraged farmers like Nicolangelo to leave Italy for America.⁷

During the 1880s, men from Roseto Valfortore began to migrate to the rugged region of northeastern Pennsylvania around Bangor. Known as the Slate Belt, this was an important area for the slate mining industry from the last quarter of the 19th century through the early 20th century, and by 1903 was the largest slate-producing area in the world.⁸ Mining slate was a labor intensive task and the demand for quality slate at that time created work opportunities that encouraged many immigrants to settle in the area, especially the Italians from Roseto Valfortore.



Those earliest slate laborers led a difficult existence, living in shanties and working 10 hour shifts for 8 cents an hour.⁹ Yet it must have been more promising than remaining in Italy because sons, brothers, and cousins followed the immigrant workers, resulting in a chain migration that greatly reduced the population of their Italian village, leaving mainly women, children, and the elderly behind. When the women and children later followed their husbands to America, Roseto Valfortore was left nearly a ghost town, with many deserted streets.¹⁰ The area near Bangor, Pennsylvania, where they settled was first known as New Italy, and later became Roseto, named after the hometown they left behind.¹¹

⁶ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Matrimonio, Parte I”: entry 27, Nicolangelo Cascioli-Maria Grazia Giannini. Also, Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts o/f Birth], 1876, Parte I”: entry 192, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

⁷ Carla Bianco, *The Two Rosetos* (1974, reprint, Ann Arbor, Michigan : University Microfilms International, 1990), p. 15-16.

⁸ Alyssa Miller, “In Pursuit of the Quarry: Pennsylvania’s Slate Belt,” Penn State University, *Pennsylvania Center for the Book* (<http://pabook2.libraries.psu.edu/palitmap/SlateBelt.html> : accessed 08 September 2016), para. 3; reprinted from unidentified magazine, Spring 2010 issue.

⁹ Stewart Wolf and John G. Bruhn, *The Roseto Story: An Anatomy of Health* (Norman, Oklahoma : University of Oklahoma Press, 1979), page 8; digital images, *Google Books* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rM0KPa9OXIMC>: accessed 15 September 2016).

¹⁰ Carla Bianco and Emanuela Angiuli, *Emigration* (Bari, Italy: Dedalo Libri, 1980), pages 13-14; digital images, *Google Books* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=OAnzIihrJxcC> : accessed 15 May 2014). Also, Bianco, *The Two Rosetos*, p.20.

¹¹ *Roseto Borough* (www.boroughroseto.com), “History,” 23 April 2014. Also, Clement L. Valletta, “The Settlement of Roseto : World View and Promise,” in John E Bodnar, editor, *The Ethnic Experience in Pennsylvania*, (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania: Bucknell University Press, 1973), chapter 5, p. 120; digital images, *Google Books* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iiWs1AMfWasC> : accessed 08 September 2016).

Nicolangelo's Migration

The only known document recording the year of Nicolangelo's migration to America is the passport application of his son, Frank, where Frank asserted that his father immigrated in 1883.¹² A passenger manifest for the ship *Britannia* sailing from Italy to New York in April 1883 lists a Nicolangelo Cascioli, age 32, from Roseto [Valfortore], Italy, travelling without his wife and children.¹³ It was quite common for Italian men to migrate without their family in order to earn money to send back to Italy or to gauge their success in America before their families joined them. Although the passenger's name, year of immigration, age, and hometown are consistent with the known information for Nicolangelo, these early manifests do not provide sufficient details to confirm with certainty that this is the Nicolangelo Cascioli in question; however, other evidence strongly suggests that this is his passenger manifest:

- In Italy, Nicolangelo and Maria Grazia consistently had children roughly two years apart since their marriage in 1875, as is typical for nursing mothers during pre-contraceptive time periods.¹⁴ There was a sudden gap in the children born to the couple between 1883 and 1887,¹⁵ suggesting the husband's absence.
- The informant for the birth record of the daughter born in May 1883 was the midwife instead of the father because he was "*lontano da questa commune*" [out of town or literally, "far away from this town"].¹⁶
- Based on that child's calculated date of conception and her father's absence at the time of her birth, Nicolangelo left the area sometime between August 1882 and May 1883, a date range encompassing the April sailing of the *Britannia*.

¹² "U.S. Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925," digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 27 Mar. 2014), application for Francis Cascioli, U.S. Passport Application No. 317000, dated 26 June 1923, passport issued 27 June 1923; citing NARA microfilm publication M1490, roll 2319; General Records, Dept. of State, RG 59, National Archives- Washington, D.C.

¹³ Manifest, *Britannia*, 23 April 1883, page [none], line 14, Nicolangelo Cascioli; "New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1891," digital images, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.com : accessed 27 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication M237, roll 464.

¹⁴ Births of children every 2 years between 1875 and 1883: Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, "Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1876, Parte I": entry 192, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, "Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1881, Parte I": entry 64, Maria Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, "Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1883, Parte I": entry 91, Maria Consiglia Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

¹⁵ Birth registers for Roseto Valfortore contained no births of children for Nicolangelo and Maria Grazia from 1884 to 1886. Italy. Foggia. Lucera. Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Digital images. *FamilySearch* <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-30776-12576-26> : 2014.

¹⁶ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, "Registro degli Atti di Nascita, 1883, Parte I": entry 91, Maria Consiglia Cascioli.

It appears that Nicolangelo did make at least one visit back to Italy in early 1887, based on the birth of a child there later that year,¹⁷ although no other passenger manifests were found for him.¹⁸

The Family's Migration

Multiple sources agree that Nicolangelo's wife, Maria Grazia Giannini, and their three surviving Italian-born children, Maria Rosaria, Maria Consiglia, and Rosa, migrated from Italy to the United States in 1890;¹⁹ however, no passenger manifest directly identifies them.

On 05 March 1890, the ship *California* arrived in New York with the following three children onboard listed together:²⁰

- Rosario Giannini, age 11, male
- Maria Giannini, age 7, female
- Rosa Giannini, age 2, female

The arrival date matches the reported immigration year for the family and the three Cascioli children at that time would have been 11, 6, and 2 years old, respectively, consistent with this manifest. The name of Rosario instead of Rosaria is likely an error, and the designation of male gender (shown as ditto marks from the passengers above) a related error based on the masculine form of the name ending with an "o" instead of the feminine form ending with an "a". Italian women retained their surnames after marriage and are usually recorded on passenger manifests under their own surname. It appears that the children were inadvertently recorded under their mother's surname. On a different page of the manifest, among the adult

¹⁷ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, "Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1887, Parte I": entry 191, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

¹⁸ Searches were conducted for passenger manifests from Italy for the period covering 1882-1890 for Nicolangelo Cascioli (and similar sounding names) on Ancestry and FamilySearch.

¹⁹ 1900 U.S. census, Jefferson County, Ohio, population schedule, Steubenville Township, ED 76, sheet 30A, dwelling 480, family 511, James Sesten household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 26 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 1290. Also, 1900 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Washington Township, ED 147, sheet 3B, dwelling 54, family 56, Giuseppe Falcone and extended family; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 26 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 1448. Also, 1910 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Washington Township, ED 127, sheet 5B, dwelling 271, family 296, Mike E Falcone household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 09 May 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1382. Also, 1920 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, East Bangor, ED 106, sheet 6A, dwelling 127, family 135, Domonic Falcone household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 26 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 1609.

²⁰ Manifest, *California*, 05 March 1890, page [none], lines 327-329, Rosario, Maria, and Rosa Giannini; "Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897," digital images, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 04 May 2014); citing "NARA microfilm publication M237, roll 675."

passengers, is a Maria Giovanni, age 37. This is probably Maria Grazia Giannini, with the surname incorrectly written as Giovanni instead of Giannini. This is almost certainly the family's passenger manifest.

Life After Nicolangelo's Death

Nicoangelo's sudden death in January of 1895 left his wife with five children ranging in age from 15 months to 16 years old. In January 1897, Maria Grazia's eldest daughter Maria Rosaria married Domenico Falcone,²¹ and in December of that same year Maria Grazia married Vito "James" Cistone, an Italian immigrant of Steubenville, Ohio.²²

Documents show that Maria Grazia and three of her children moved to Ohio after her second marriage. In 1900, Maria Grazia and James Cistone were living in Mingo Junction in Steubenville Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, with two of the Cascioli children, Frank and Rosa.²³ Another daughter, Maria "Mary" Consiglia Cascioli, was also living in Steubenville in 1901 when she married Michele Falcone of Northampton County, Pennsylvania.²⁴ Maria Grazia's youngest daughter Concetta "Katie" remained in Northampton County with her elder married sister, Maria Rosaria.²⁵

By 1910, Maria Grazia, her second husband James Cistone, and her two children had returned to Washington Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and daughter Katie was enumerated in their household that year.²⁶ In that same census year Katie is also enumerated in the household of her sister, Maria Rosaria, with whom she lived while her mother was in Ohio.²⁷ The two census pages were enumerated only a week apart so perhaps Katie had moved from one household to another between the two enumerations, or maybe she continued to spend significant time in her sister's household, or perhaps the informant for her sister's household included her in the family from habit.

²¹ Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Marriage Licenses, 1897, page 94, Domenico Falcone–Rosa Casiola, 30 Jan 1897; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 26 Mar 2014).

²² Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Marriage Licenses, 1897, page 362, Vito Cistone–Maria Grazia Gronino, 22 Dec 1897; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 26 Mar 2014).

²³ 1900 U.S. census, Jefferson Co., Ohio, pop. sch., ED 76, sheet 30A, dwelling 480, family 511, James Sesten household.

²⁴ Jefferson County, Ohio, County Marriages, 1901, page 693, certificate 25386, Michele Falcone–Maria Cascioli, 08 April 1901; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014).

²⁵ 1900 U.S. census, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, pop. sch., ED 147, sheet 3B, dwelling 54, family 56, Giuseppe Falcone and extended family.

²⁶ 1910 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Washington Township, ED 127, sheet 3A, dwelling 43, family 46, James Cistone household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 26 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1382.

²⁷ 1910 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, East Bangor Borough, ED 69, sheet 10A, dwelling 181, family 204, Katie Casiola in the household of Joseph Falcone; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 09 May 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1380.

Maria Grazia died of kidney and heart issues 07 February 1915 in Northampton County.²⁸ She is buried in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Cemetery in Roseto, Pennsylvania.²⁹

Roseto, Pennsylvania and the Roseto Effect

When the Italians from Roseto Valfortore settled in “New Italy,” Pennsylvania, they brought with them their language, religion, values, customs, and foods. Because so many families from Roseto Valfortore migrated to the same place, they essentially recreated their Italian village in America. Neighbors in the old country were neighbors in the new country. Relatives migrated and maintained their familial relationships in the United States. The American town where these immigrants settled was an almost mirror image, culturally, of the one they left behind, and in 1912 was officially incorporated as Roseto, Pennsylvania.³⁰ Roseto was probably one of the most homogeneous ethnic enclaves in the United States.

The immigrants maintained their values and customs and passed them down through the generations. The town remained a close-knit community – in 1990, 95% of the residents in Roseto were descendants of immigrants from Roseto Valfortore.³¹ This very special environment was later attributed as the cause of what became known as the Roseto Effect.

In the 1960s, Roseto became the focus of intense studies when a local doctor noticed its very low incidence of coronary heart disease. Not only was it lower among Rosetans than among the general Italian-American population, it was comparable to the incidence found in rural Italy.³²

”In Roseto, virtually no one under 55 died of a heart attack, or showed any signs of heart disease. For men over 65, the death rate from heart disease in Roseto was roughly half that of the United States as a whole”³³

Years of intense surveys and studies were conducted to determine the cause of this good health. Theory after theory was eliminated: it wasn't their diet (which was high in fat and sugar), it wasn't the environment (the neighboring communities did not enjoy this health benefit), it wasn't a healthy lifestyle (Rosetans were heavy smokers and did little exercise), and it wasn't genetics (Rosetan's relatives living in other areas of the U.S. had the typical incidence of heart disease). The conclusion was that the town's sense of community and

²⁸ Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1924, death certificate, no. 11074 (1915), Mary G. Cistone; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 09 May 2014); citing Records of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Record Group 11. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

²⁹ FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 29 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Mary G. Giannini Cistone (1852-1915), Roseto, Pennsylvania.

³⁰ *Roseto Borough*, “History,” 23 April 2014.

³¹ Bianco, *The Two Rosetos*, preface xi.

³² Wolf and Bruhn, *The Roseto Story*, p 21.

³³ Malcolm Gladwell, *Outliers: The Story of Success* (New York: Little Brown and Company; 2008), intro.

family gave them stress-free and supported lives.³⁴ “Rosetans had created a powerful, protective social structure capable of insulating them from the pressures of the modern world.”³⁵

The Roseto Effect was a direct result of the community created and maintained by those first immigrants, like Nicolangelo and Maria Grazia Cascioli.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

FIRST GENERATION

1. NICOLANGELO CASCIOLI was born 08 June 1850 in Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Puglia, Italy, and died 05 January 1895 in Bangor, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.³⁶ His parents were Francesco Cascioli and Maria Capobianco.³⁷ On 02 June 1875 he married Maria Grazia Giannini in Roseto Valfortore.³⁸ She was born 21 March 1852, also in Roseto Valfortore, the daughter of Leonardo Giannini and Maria Rosaria Antonucci.³⁹ Maria Grazia died 07 February 1915 in Washington Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.⁴⁰ Both are buried in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Cemetery in Roseto, Pennsylvania.⁴¹

Nicoangelo and Maria Grazia (Giannini) Cascioli were the parents of seven known children:

³⁴ Wolf and Bruhn, *The Roseto Story*, p 118.

³⁵ Gladwell, *Outliers*, intro.

³⁶ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1850”: entry 120, Nicolangelo Cascioli; FHL microfilm 1,037,715. For his death, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Register of Deaths: Volume 1, page 39, Cassacoli Nicholas, recorded 09 May 1895, died 05 January 1895; digital image, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/217325> : accessed 01 September 2016). Also, FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 27 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Nicolangelo Cascioli (died 5 Jan 1895), Roseto, Pennsylvania.

³⁷ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita, 1850”: entry 120, Nicolangelo Cascioli. Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Matrimonio [Register of the Acts of Marriage], 1875, Parte I”: entry 27, Nicolangelo Cascioli-Maria Grazia Giannini; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

³⁸ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Matrimonio, Parte I”: entry 27, Nicolangelo Cascioli-Maria Grazia Giannini.

³⁹ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1852”: entry 75, Maria Grazia Giannini; FHL microfilm 1,037,716.

⁴⁰ Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1924, death certificate, no. 11074 (1915), Mary G. Cistone; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 09 May 2014); citing Records of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Record Group 11. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

⁴¹ FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 27 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Nicolangelo Cascioli (died 5 Jan 1895), Roseto, Pennsylvania. FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 29 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Mary G. Giannini Cistone (1852-1915), Roseto, Pennsylvania,

- i. ROSA CASCIOLI, born 03 November 1876; died 12 May 1884 at eight years of age, both in Roseto Valfortore, Italy.⁴²
- 2 ii. MARIA ROSARIA CASCIOLI, born 28 September 1878 in Roseto Valfortore, Italy; died 10 February 1961 in Roseto, Pennsylvania.⁴³ On 02 May 1897, in New Italy (now Roseto), Pennsylvania, she married Domenico Falcone.⁴⁴
- iii. MARIA CASCIOLI, born 03 March 1881; died 11 November 1881, both in Roseto Valfortore, Italy.⁴⁵
- 3 iv. MARIA “MARY” CONSIGLIA CASCIOLI, born 12 May 1883 in Roseto Valfortore, Italy; died 28 November 1964 in Roseto, Pennsylvania.⁴⁶ On 08 April 1901, in Steubenville, Jefferson, Ohio, she married Michele Falcone.⁴⁷
- v. ROSA “SISTER AGNES” CASCIOLI, born 18 October 1887 in Roseto Valfortore, Italy; died 08 September 1987 Ulster, New York.⁴⁸

⁴² Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1876, Parte I”: entry 192, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Morte [Register of the Acts of Death], 1884, Parte I”: entry 84, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 31 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

⁴³ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1878, Parte I”: entry 206, Maria Rosaria Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963, death certificate, no. 016990-61 (1961), Rosaria Falcone; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 06 September 2016); citing Records of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Record Group 11. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

⁴⁴ Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Marriage Licenses, 1897, page 94, Domenico Falcone–Rosa Casiola, 30 Jan 1897; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 26 Mar 2014).

⁴⁵ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1881, Parte I”: entry 64, Maria Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Morte [Register of the Acts of Death], 1881, Parte I”: entry 209, Maria Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910.

⁴⁶ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1883, Parte I”: entry 91, Maria Consiglia Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Social Security Administration. “United States Social Security Death Index,” database, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 06 September 2016, entry for Mary Falcone, 1964, SS no. 192-32-7187. FindAGrave.com, *Find A Grave*, digital image (www.findagrave.com : accessed 29 Mar 2014), photograph, gravestone of Mary Cascioli Falcone (1883-1964), Roseto, Pennsylvania.

⁴⁷ Jefferson County, Ohio, County Marriages, 1901, page 693, certificate 25386, Michele Falcone–Maria Cascioli, 08 April 1901; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 27 Mar 2014).

Religious sisters take a new convent name when they join an order, which often makes tracking records for nuns a challenging task. The following evidence confirms that the child born as Rosa Cascioli in Italy is the Catholic nun known as Sister Agnes Cascioli as an adult:

- A descendent identified and named five known children of Nicolangelo Cascioli and Maria Grazia Giannini who survived to adulthood, one of whom was a nun known only as Sister Agnes.⁴⁹ Research confirmed five children who lived to adulthood. The only surviving female child for whom no marriage was identified was the Rosa born in Italy in 1887, establishing this person as the nun through the process of elimination.
- Strengthening the case for Rosa as the nun is a statement from a history book on Northampton County, Pennsylvania indicating, “Miss Rosina Cascioli of Roseto also entered convent life.”⁵⁰ Rosina is a diminutive form of the name Rosa.⁵¹
- The 1940 U.S. census enumerates an Italian-born nun, Agnes Casciolo [*sic*], age 51, living and teaching at the Catholic School of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Burbank City, California.⁵² Confirming this as the subject Rosa Cascioli are several official state and federal records (which require the use of a legal name) for a Rose Cascioli living at the same address as the Agnes Casioli in the 1940 census.⁵³

⁴⁸ Roseto Valfortore, Foggia, Italy, “Registro degli Atti di Nascita [Register of the Acts of Birth], 1887, Parte I”: entry 191, Rosa Cascioli; digital image, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 28 Mar 2014); citing Italia, Foggia, Lucera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1910. Janice Peterson, “The burials (religious) at the St. Cabrini Home, Ulster County, West Park, New York,” abstracts, *Hope Farm Press* (www.hopefarm.com/cabrini.htm : accessed 3 apr 2014), entry for Agnes Cascioli, 08 Sep 1987; citing USGenWeb Archives.

⁴⁹ Frances (Falcone) Baumgartner, great-granddaughter of Nicolangelo Cascioli. [address for private use,] York, Pennsylvania, interview by Lynn Nelson, 26 March 2014; transcript privately held by interviewer, 231 Craigdan Drive, Dallastown, PA, 2014.

⁵⁰ William J. Heller, *History of Northampton County [Pennsylvania] and the Grand Valley of the Lehigh, Volume 1* (for the American Historical Society, 1920), page 394; digital images, Google Books (<http://books.google.com/books?id=INEwAQAAAJ> : accessed 03 Apr 2014).

⁵¹ *Behind the Name* (www.behindthename.com), “Rosina,” 07 September 2016.

⁵² 1940 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Burbank City, ED 19-175, sheet 1A, household 1, Agnes Casiolo; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 03 April 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 229.

⁵³ “Naturalization Index Cards of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, Central Division (Los Angeles), 1915-1976,” digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 03 Apr 2014), index card for Rose Cascioli, number 6641133, 28 Feb 1947; citing NARA microfilm publication M1525, roll 34, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Also, Los Angeles County, California, “California Voter Registrations, 1900-1968,” digital images, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1249 : accessed 03 Apr 2014), registrations alphabetical by surname, entries for Rose Cascioli ,1952, 1954, 1956,1958,1960,1962; citing State of California, United States. *Great Register of Voters*. Sacramento, California: California State Library.

- A 1987 religious burial in the cemetery of the St. Cabrini Home in Ulster County, New York, for an Agnes Cascioli born in 1887⁵⁴ is most likely Rosa “Sister Agnes” Cascioli. The St. Cabrini Home was part of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the same order to which she belonged.⁵⁵ It is very likely that she would be spending her last years cared for by the organization to which she devoted her life.
- 4 vi. CONCETTA “KATIE” CASCIOLI, born 25 February 1892 in Northampton County, Pennsylvania; died 29 July 1979 in San Jose, Santa Clara, California.⁵⁶ About 1912, in Pennsylvania, she married Vincent Bruno.⁵⁷
 - 5 vii. FRANCIS “FRANK” CASCIOLI, born 09 October 1893 in Bangor, Pennsylvania; died about 1937, probably in Phillipsburg, Warren County, New Jersey.⁵⁸ On 26 November 1914, in Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey, he married Rina [—?—].⁵⁹ About 1926 he married Clair Coyle.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Janice Peterson, “The burials (religious) at the St. Cabrini Home, Ulster County, West Park, New York,” abstracts, *Hope Farm Press* (www.hopefarm.com/cabrini.htm : accessed 3 apr 2014), entry for Agnes Cascioli, 08 Sep 1987; citing USGenWeb Archives.

⁵⁵ *Wikipedia* (www.wikipedia.org), “St. Cabrini Home,” rev. 18:47 12 July 2012. Also, 1940 U.S. census, Los Angeles Co., California, pop. sch., ED 19-175, sheet 1A, household 1, Agnes Casiola.

⁵⁶ Social Security Administration. “United States Social Security Death Index,” database, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 29 Mar 2014, entry for Katie Bruno, 1979, SS no. 266-76-2768. Also, “California, Death Index, 1940-1997,” database, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 30 March 2014), entry for Katie Mary Bruno, 29 July 1979; citing Sacramento, State of California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.

⁵⁷ Marriage date calculated based on Katie’s age at first marriage recorded in the 1930 census: 1930 U.S. census, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Bangor borough, ED 48-4, sheet 12A, dwelling 327, family 327, Vincent P. Bruno household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 06 September 2016); citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 2086.

⁵⁸ U.S. Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925,” digital images, *Ancestry*, application for Francis Cascioli, No. 317000, 26 June 1923. Also, “United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918,” index and images, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1968530 : accessed 06 September 2016), card for Francis Cascioli, Warren County, New Jersey; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509, Washington D.C. For his death, his wife was a widow by 1940: 1940 U.S. census, Warren County, New Jersey, population schedule, Phillipsburg, ED 7, sheet 15A, house number 449, Clair Cascioli; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 27 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 2392.

⁵⁹ “U.S. Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925,” digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 27 Mar. 2014), application for Francis Cascioli, U.S. Passport Application No. 317000, dated 26 June 1923, passport issued 27 June 1923; citing NARA microfilm publication M1490, roll 2319; General Records, Dept. of State, RG 59, National Archives- Washington, D.C.

⁶⁰ Marriage date calculated based on Clair’s age at first marriage recorded in the 1930 census: 1930 U.S. census, Warren County, New Jersey, population schedule, Phillipsburg, ED 31, sheet 1B, dwelling 18, family 18, Francis P. Cascioli household; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 06 September 2016); citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 1391.