

CAPUTO DINASTY



ORIGINATED FROM THE HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

It was my obsession to know the origins of our House that pushed me, for more than twenty five years, to search of this noble original family of Conrad Caputo Prince of Antioch of the House of Hohenstaufen, General Vicar of the island of Sicily, and grandson of the Emperor Frederick II. The Hohenstaufen House was a great German dynastic family of the Württemberg, in the Jurisdiction of Swabia, called also, particularly in Italy, "House of Swabia" and, in Germany "House of Staufen".

The Caputo Lineage, ancient original Noble Family of Naples, enjoyed Nobility in the Seat of Porto, and also in the Seats of Nido, Montagna and Portanova. The Caputo family was enrolled also to the Seat of Noble "the First Public square" of Catanzaro, Cosenza and Tropea, to the seat of Port' Ercole, Imola, Narni, Foligno, Venosa, Eboli, Massalumbrese, Altamura and Venice. In XVI century was enrolled to the Seat of Venosa. Between the XVII and XVIII century in Saponara.

The Caputo had the **Lordship** of 15 feudal, (Bagnoli, Belvedere, Calopezzati, Carovigno, Castle of Peter, Cuma, Foccia, Gifuni, Mattafellone, Roccaromana, Sacco, Sanfelice, Sansosti, Santomango and Tito) **Count** of Montefortino and Capizzi, **Marquis** of Cerveto and Petrella, the **Duchy** of Turano and the **Principality** of Calopezzati.

Therefore Corrado (Conrad) was of German origin and has far for his last name, before been Caputo, it was Hohenstaufen, and he was prince of Antioch. From the same Corrado the family took also origin of the family Antiochia (Antioch). One, therefore, called himself from the coat of arms, other from the nobiliary title. Many are the branches of families derived from the sons of Corrado Caputo of Antioch.

We must remember that hundreds of years ago, the last names had orthography's variations since many times the notary publics, recorders, priests, etc., wrote the last names differently as they hear it vocally.. As an example, in the city of Guatemala, Central America, many friends write my last name "Capputto" or "Caputto". So is possible to have direct relatives with the variations of Caputos, Caputi, Caputoe and Caputa.

Caputo last name derives from a nickname that was attributed to the original bearer. In this case, the Caputo last name derives from the Latin "Capo" from the Italian word "capo", that means "head". The people of the community gave this nickname to him, which the head of the family adopted for his last name. The use of the last names started during the Middle Ages for means of distinction between persons who carried the same personal name.

After the dead of the Emperor Frederick II, grandfather of the first Caputo, December 13, 1250, Pope Innocence IV left marks to destroy the "Svevi" (Swabian): "Never leave this man and his poisonous family the scepter with which dominated the people of Christ!" and, other terrible sentence: "Extirpate name, body, seed of the heirs of the Babylonian". Innocence died in 1254. Under his successor Urban IV and Clemente IV, more rigid and obstinate, brought the destruction to them.

Frederick of Antioch (father of Conrad Caputo of Antioch) supported the brother King Manfred and his nephew Corrado (Conrad) in Puglia in the defense of the Reign. But after the dead of the Emperor, his father, incapable to stand as General Captain in Tuscany, he died in 1256, not even thirty years old, fighting in Foggia that was occupied by the papal troops.

Urban IV had already tried to offer the Sicilian crown to one of the sons of King Luis IX of France, Richard of Cornwall, Edmund of Lancaster who refused it. Then Urban IV started negotiations with Carlo (Charles) of Anjou, younger brother of King Luis, with which the successive Pontific, Clement IV, reached effectively to an agreement: Charles of France, count of Anjou to accept the offer to the crown. The grant to Edmund was cancelled and a new grant to Charles made by a bull of Feb. 26, 1265. Charles was crowned in Rome on Jan 6, 1266 and defeated Manfred in 1266 at Benevento and Conrardin in 1268 at Tagliacozzo. With Conrardin's execution in 1268 the Hohenstaufen dynasty ended. Charles moved the capital to Naples. Charles gave homage to the pope "for the kingdom of Sicily and all the lands this side of the Faro up to the boundaries of the Church's states, which lands, except the city of Benevento.

But Conrardin's sister, Constanza, had married Pedro III of Aragon, whose claims were supported by the Sicilians after their revolt against the French (the Sicilian Vespers of 1282). Pedro succeeded in invading Sicily, and this marked the first and longest split between the kingdom of Naples and the kingdom of Sicily (1282-1443). Heraldically speaking, Pedro, by quartering the eagle displayed sable on argent of the Hohenstaufen with the four pallets gules on or of Aragon, created the arms of Sicily. On the other side of the Faro, Charles of Anjou was ceded the rights to Jerusalem by Marie of Antioch in 1277, and his arms (France ancient a label gules) impaling Jerusalem became the arms of the kingdom of Naples.

The fall of Conrardin of Swabia (grandson of Frederick II and cousins of Corrado of Antioch), in the battle of Tagliacozzo the 23 of August of 1268, marked the end of male legitimate succession: but it does not mean that all the offspring had been exterminated. From the sons of Fredrick of Antioch the offspring' branches have arrived until our days and: from our Grandfather Corrado of Antioch (Born in 1240) develops the "Caputo Branch". Corrado Caputo of Antioch escaped from the massacres ordered by Charles of Anjou because his mother, Margarita Poli and his wife

Beatrice Lancia, had in their castle of Saracinesco, in hostage since 1267, some Nobles of Guelph part, the Lords Napoleone and Matteo Orsini, and had saved the life for interchanging with the powerful Cardinal Giovanni Gaetano Orsini (brother of the prisoners), future Pope Nicoló III 26 December 1277), then made them to swear fidelity to the Church. Conradin of Swabia was host in the Corrado Caputo's Castle of Saracinesco (near Rome) the eve of the battle.

For many years I believed that the Castle of Saracinesco was a castle constructed by the Saracens and not a place, a country or a city, town. Just in the February of 1995, while I was to Rome for business, the last day in the city ready to leave Italy, I learned that the Castle of Saracinesco was in a town just 55 kilometers from Rome. Naturally I rushed to the place and it was a great emotion for me to be able to walk in the center of the Castle streets. The characteristic of the Castle with narrow lanes don't allow the access to vehicles, I had to park my car outside the boundaries.

Once inside the Castle there was a tourist office, without thinking twice, I entered to ask for information of the Castle and its history. Surprise after surprise, the employees informed me that a book about Conrad Caputo of Antioch was written by the Prof. Mark Orsola, President of the Association For Native place of Saracinesco, but unfortunately he was in that moment in Rome.

Re-entered to Rome I put myself in telephone communication with the Prof. Orsola who explained to me that Saracinesco was founded by the Saracens that escaped from Pope Giovanni X in year 916. The Ghibellin Conrad of Antioch was the Lord of Saracinesco of which from XVII century most of the Castle was destroyed.

Returning to the searches of the Caputo Lineage, mine, I found another obstacle in order to find my direct descendant as a result of the exile of 1393, the family divided in different branches. Several of the branches were scattered in the provinces of the Reign of Naples and spread with individuals pertaining to other Neapolitan noble families. These members of the family were announced publicly and banned from the Reign by King Charles of Anjou II because of the continuing disputes with other Noble families that often put hand on their swords. The first Caputo of which we have memory outside of Naples is that Barnaba Caputo that in the 1400 we find in Tropea, Calabria, with his family. We know that the Caputo of Cosenza and the Caputo of Tropea are members of one same family: the one of Naples.

In order to be able to trace the directed descendant, I had to ask the aid of the Heraldic Institute "Heraldic Coccia" in Florence and "Ancestor Ltd." of England, the Heraldic Institute of Milan and finally the Center Heraldic Studies of Varese, where it was cleared that the searches would have to be begun from the town of Teverola in province of Caserta, since it was there were my father Michele and the grandfather Salvatore were born. Grandfather Salvatore had two brothers, Andrea and Michele that divided even more the lineage. Of the two brothers we do not know anything about them.

From the grandfather Salvatore, the family divided in two, the one of our father Michele and the one of his brother Antonio, the only males that survived from the great family that once was. Then

from our father Michele, the family divided in two again: mine and the one of my brother Gino which divided in two branches since we each have a son male: Gianni and Michael (Michele).

Caputo name is very numerous one and is impossible to trace them all, so I dedicated to the searches of my direct descendant. We know that in the province of Ontario, Canada, there are 232 families that carry this last name (Halbert's "The Amazing Book Of The Caputo's In Canada" of Sharon Taylor, 1986). Other Caputo families can be found in all Italy, Brazil, Argentine, North America and other countries of the world.

In order to end, I want to make precision in regard of our coat of arms. Conrad of Antioch carried the coat of arms of the House of Hohenstaufen, a black Eagle and the Coat of arms of the father Federico (Fredrick), Prince of Antioch, natural son of Frederick II Hohenstaufen. The Caputo, then and for distinguishing their family, used the coats of arms: "Arm red the head of lion in majestic crowed Or (gold)" (Naples - although sometimes some added three small heads of black Moors to the lion riposted); "Arm red to the head of leopard (head of lion silver forehead) in majestic and crowed Or (Naples); "Cut Arm: in the first one blue to 3 mounts of gold with two lions of the same one it faces and linguati red, supporting one head crowned to the natural one; in the second of green with four bands silver big waves (Tropea, Calabria).

The heraldic shield was used on the battlefield and tournaments yields necessary to distinguish the head of a family from their sons and relatives; they had also to be distinguished from every other. Generally it was accepted that the members could, without alterations, use the heraldic shield to indicate the head of the family. Therefore the members of every other member were loaded with concessions, mark, and blazon (called in France "brisure"). This became a generally accepted custom in Europe, and these principles were interested to some of the high Nobility. Heraldically must be considered that the leopard is equivalent to the lion, the leopard has the same meaning of the lion, the king of the animals.

The examination of the Caputo House is concluded. Examination that concurred to throw an ideal bridge between us and our most ancient predecessors, now rest on ours grandchildren to follow the genealogical order to which I have dedicated many years of hopes, joys, anxiety, studied dozen of historical books and, spend many, many hours in the National library of Naples. I am leaving these collections to my family as a testament of our glorious Dynasty.

Salvatore Ferdinand Antonio, Count v. CAPUTO, Count of the Duchy of Bohemia.

Baron of Caserta.

EMPEROR FREDERICK II, HOHENSTAUFEN



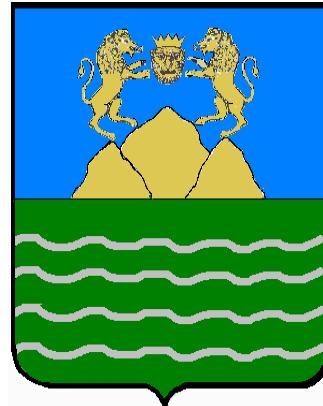
New coat of arms of Frederick II, received with the marriage to Isabella di Brienne; it was added the symbols of the Reign of Jerusalem".

FREDERICK OF ANTIOCH

KING OF TUSCANY

Son of Frederick II,

Imperial Eagle of the House of Hohenstaufen



ARM OF THE HOUSE OF CAPUTO OF ANTIOCH DINASTY SWABIAN PRINCES

NAPLES, TROIA, TROPEA

1 - Di rosso alla testa di leopardo d'argento, coronato d'oro

2 - Di rosso in testa di leone posta in maestà coronata d'oro

CONRAD OF ANTIOCH HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN

Son of Frederick of Antioch, nephew to Emperor Frederick II Hohenstaufen.

Stemma: arma di rosso gigliato d'oro. Seconda arma del sacro Romano Impero Germanico: arma d'argento all'aquila con le ali spiegate di nero, coronata dello stesso.

CAPUTO – CALABRIA

Di azzurro con tre monti d'oro sormontati da due leoni affrontanti dello stesso armati e linguati di rosso sostenenti una testa di re al naturale posta in maestà e diviso alla punta di verde con quattro fasce ondate d'argento.

Coat of arms adopted by the actual representative of the House

The choice of our symbol is the one that resemble the emblems of the families that made our House Illustrious. Coat of arms adopted from Salvatore Ferdinando Antonio Caputo, born in 1942.

Up to **left** we find the House of Swabia (Hohenstaufen) carried one gold shield, to three lions passing of black, one placed on the other, *alias* of silver, to three lions passing of red, placed one on the other.

(The monarchs of the House of Swabia, subsequently, added to the ancient arms, the figure of the black Eagle)

Up to **right** we find therefore the one of **Altavilla (Hauteville)**. (Arm: Of blue to the scaccata red silver band and of two rows). Enrico VI Hohenstaufen, son of the great Barbarossa, and Costanza d' Altavila, daughter of king Ruggero II of Sicily. They were fathers of the Emperor Frederick II who became father of our Frederick of Antioch father Corrado Caputo of Antiochia .(Antioch)



Of the same dynasty of **Altavilla**, of the house of Trancheti, Roberto Trancheti, Roberto Guisgardo had for son Boemond I where he guided the Norman crusade to the first crusade. In Syria he conquered Antioch founding the principality in 1099. From the daughter, Maria Matilde and Frederick II, was born Frederick **of Antioch** father of our grandfather, **Conrad (Caputo) of Antioch**. So we can notice that Conrad (Caputo) of Antioch descents from kings and princes two times from the dynasty of Altavilla.

In Third quarter represents the coat of arms of Frederick d' Antioch, father of Conrad (Caputo) of Antioch. The mother of Federico, Maria Matilde of Boemondo the king of Antioch and of **Constanza daughter of King Fillips of France** Of the Capeti Dynasty and **Berta of Holland**

Of red and gulls of gold, (the gules represents the descendant and the Coat of arms of the king Fillips of France - deep azure).

In the Fourth quarter represents the Eagle of the Empire, black and crowned gold. Coat of arms of Federico II Hohenstaufen

In Center represents the adopted Arm: Field of red with a lion rampant crowed gold: Royal crown.

Of the red one, the color that it attests, perhaps even more of every other, the nobility of our ancestry, while it remembers the spilling of blood in battle and also audacity, value and dominion. Lion of gold in the arm gentilizia if "it had not expressed permission" from the Fons Honoris and not even "allowed the red with the gold in the arm if not for Princes and Knights, and that they were of illustrious blood". We have in our coat of arms the gold and the red!

This would be my coat of arms of my family (Salvatore Ferdinand Antonio Caputo, born in 1942) it represents strong character and decisive, he never retreats and obtains always what he tries.

Casa di Hohenstaufen



Federico di Büren (Beuro) +1094, sposò Lidegarda, figlia del duca Ottone II di Svevia

Federico I di Staufen (+1105), duca di Svevia (1079-1105), sposò Agnese, figlia dell'imperatore Enrico IV. Eresse sul Rahue Alp un castello da cui la famiglia prese il nome di **Hohenstaufen** (Alti Staufen).

V. FRANCONIA

Federico II di Hoenstaufen detto il Guercio (1090+1147), duca di Svevia (1105) sposò:

1. Giuditta (+1126), figlia di Enrico IX il Nero
2. Agnese di Sarbricken

Federico IX il Nero, duca di Baviera (+1126)

V. GUELFI

Corrado II (1093+1152), duca di Franconia (1115-1152), re d'Italia (1128-1152), re di Germania (1138-1152), Imperatore (1134-1152), sposò nel 1134 Gertrude di Sulzbach (+1146)

Enrico (1137-1150), re (asociato) dei Romani

Gertrude (1101+1191), sposò nel 1125 a 1130, Ermanno di Staheek conte palatino di Lorena.

Federico IV (1145-1167), duca di Rothenburg, duca di Svevia (1152), sposò Gertrude (+1196), figlia del duca Enrico di Brunswick, senza discendenza.

Federico Barbarossa (III) I (1122-1190), duca di Svevia (1147), re di Germania (1152-1190), Imperatore (1152-1190), re d'Italia (1155-1190), sposò:

1. Nel 1147 Adelaide di Vohburg, divorziato nel 1153.

2. Nel 1156 Beatrice di Borgogna

Berta (1123-1195), sposò Matteo I, duca di Lorena.

Corrado (1135-1195), conte palatino del Regno (1156), sposò nel 1159, Irmgarda (+1197), figlia del conte Bertolo I di Henneberg discedenza estinta alla prima generazione.

Julta (1135-1191), sposò, nel 1150 Luigi II Langravio di Turingia (+1172)

Federico V(1164-1191), duca di Svevia

Enrico VI il Severo (1165-1197), re dei Romani (1169), re d'Italia (1186), re di Gerusalemme (1190-1197), Imperatore (1190-1197), re di Sicilia (Enrico I, 1194-197), sposò, nel 1180, Costanza d'Altavilla (+1198).

Ottone (1167-1200), conte palatino di Borgogna, sposò, nel 1192, Margherita (+1231), figlia del conte Tibaldo V di Blois.

Corrado (1172-1196), duca di Rotherburg (1188), duca di Svevia (1191-1196)

Filippo (1178-1208), vescovo di Wurzburg (1190), marchese di Toscana (1194), duca di Svevia (1196-1208), re di Germania (1198-1208), sposò, nel 1197, Irene Angelio (+120*)

Beatrice (1198-1212), sposò, nel 1208, Ottone I, duca di Merano (+1231)

Beatrice (1174-1181)

Federico II (1194-1250), re di Sicilia (Federico I, 1198), re dei Romani (1196), Imperatore (1220-1250), re di Gesuralemme (1229), sposò:

1. Nel 1210 Costanza d'Aragona (+1220)
2. Nel 1225 Iolanda o Isabella di Brienne (+1228)
3. Nel 1235 Isabella o Elisabetta d'Inghilterra (+1241), numerosi figli.

Beatrice (1198-1212), sposò, nel 1212, Ottone IV, duca di Brunswick, re di Germania e Imperatore (+1218)

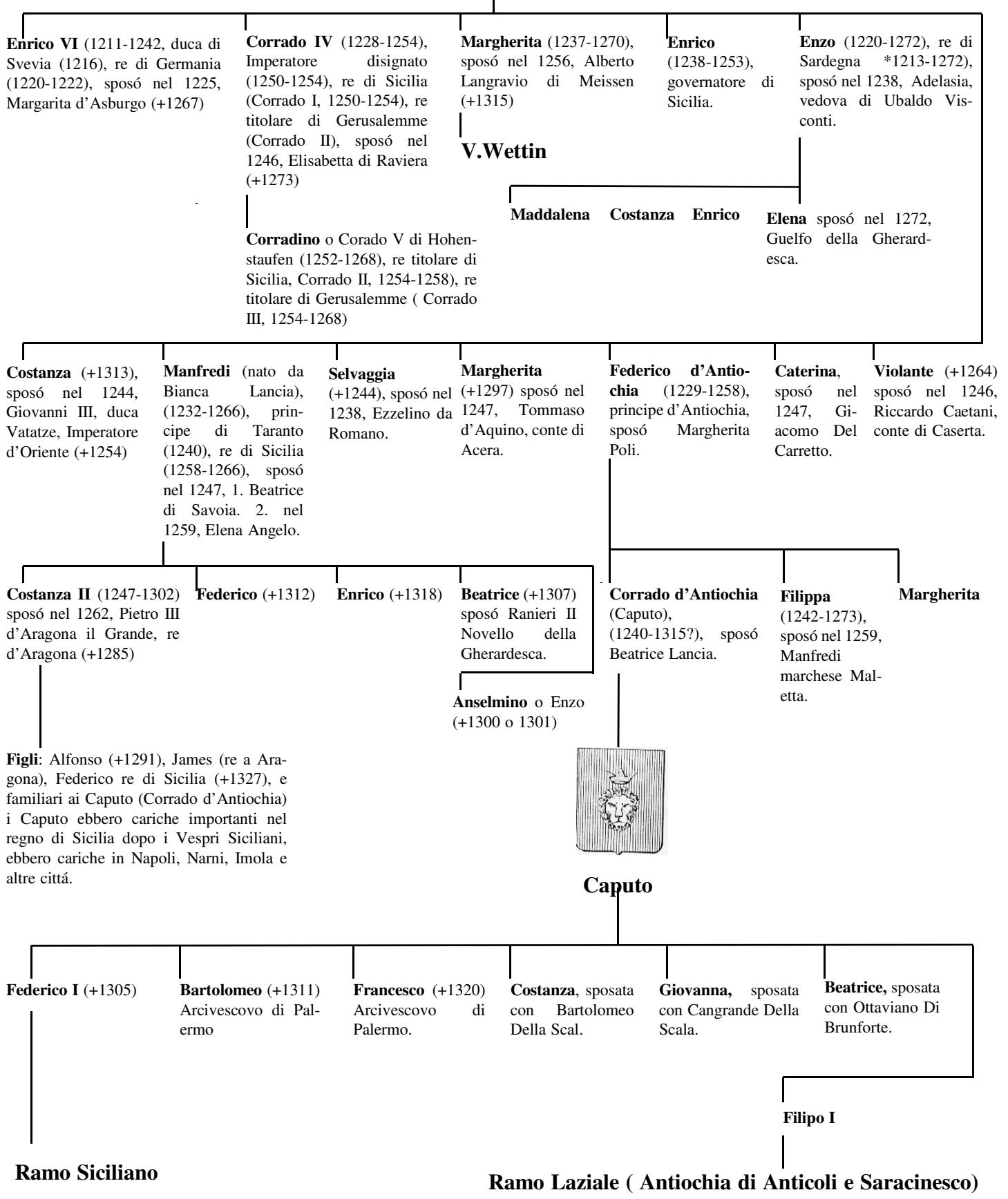
Cunegonda (1200-1228), sposò, nel 1221, Venceslao I, re di Boemia (+1253).

Maria (1201-1235), sposò nel 1215, Enrico II, duca di Bramante (+1248)

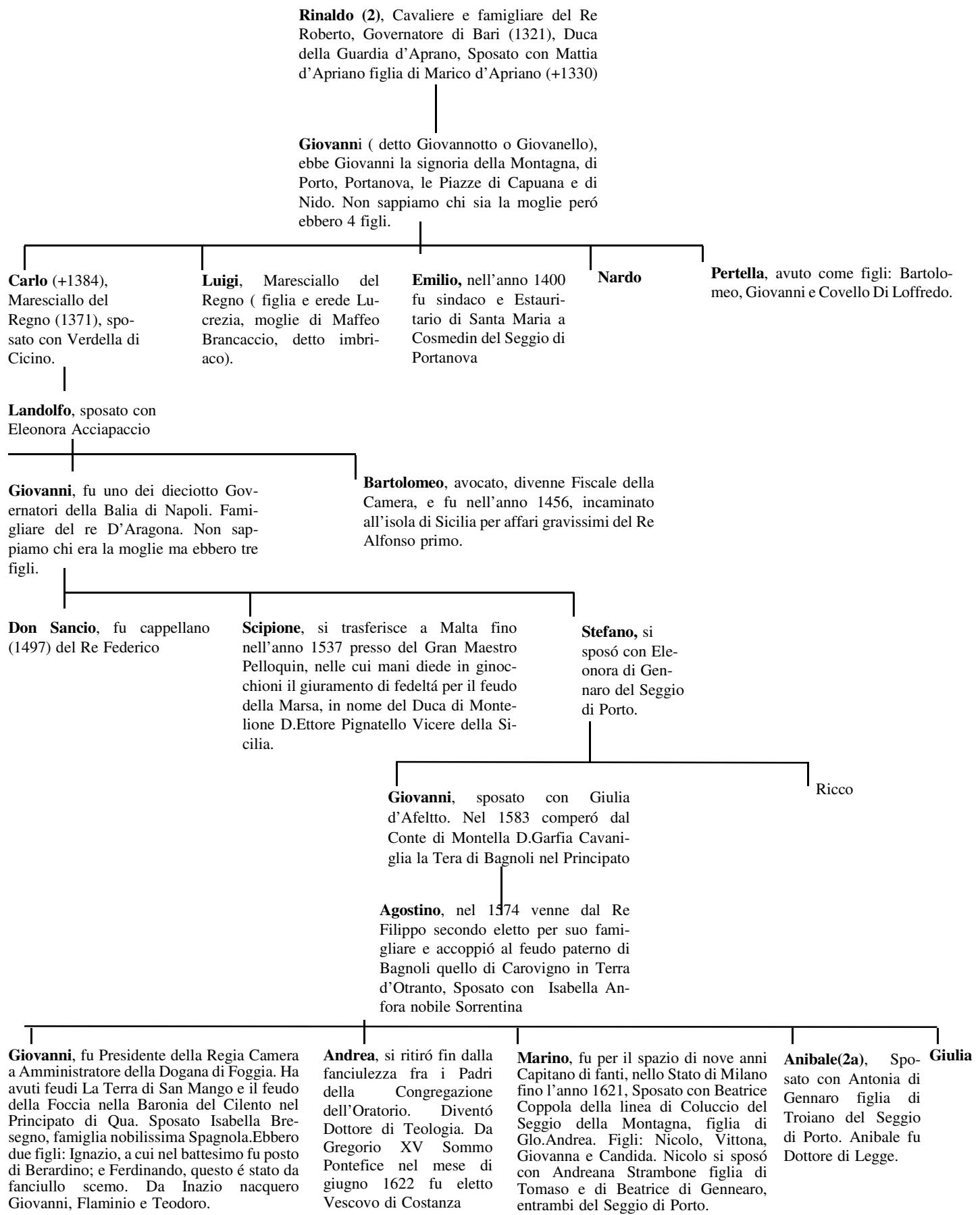
Elisabetta (1201-1235), sposò nel 1219, Ferdinando III, re di Castilla e di León (+1252)

Figli di Federico II

Federico II



Caputo - Ramo Laziale (segue)



Caputo - Ramo Laziale (segue)

Rinaldo (2), Cavaliere e famigliare del Re Roberto, Governatore di Bari (1321), Duca della Guardia d'Aprano, Sposato con Mattia d'Apriano figlia di Marico d'Apriano (+1330)

Giovanni (detto Giovannotto o Giovanello), ebbe Giovanni la signoria della Montagna, di Porto, Portanova, le Piazze di Capuana e di Nido. Non sappiamo chi sia la moglie però ebbero 4 figli.

Carlo (+1384), Maresciallo del Regno (1371), sposato con Verdella di Cicino.

Luigi, Maresciallo del Regno (figlia e erede Lucrezia, moglie di Maffeo Brancaccio, detto imbriaco).

Emilio, nell'anno 1400 fu sindaco e Estauritario di Santa Maria a Cosmedin del Seggio di Portanova

Nardo

Pertella, avuto come figli: Bartolomeo, Giovanni e Covello Di Loffredo.

Landolfo, sposato con Eleonora Acciapaccio

Giovanni, fu uno dei dieciotto Governatori della Balia di Napoli. Famigliare del re D'Aragona. Non sappiamo chi era la moglie ma ebbero tre figli.

Don Sancio, fu cappellano (1497) del Re Federico

Scipione, si trasferisce a Malta fino nell'anno 1537 presso del Gran Maestro Pelloquin, nelle cui mani diede in ginocchioni il giuramento di fedeltà per il feudo della Marsa, in nome del Duca di Montelione D.Ettore Pignatello Vicere della Sicilia.

Stefano, si sposò con Eleonora di Genaro del Seggio di Porto.

Giovanni, sposato con Giulia d'Afelto. Nel 1583 comperò dal Conte di Montella D.Garfia Cavani-glia la Tera di Bagnoli nel Principato

Ricco

Agostino, nel 1574 venne dal Re Filippo secondo eletto per suo famigliare e accoppiò al feudo paterno di Bagnoli quello di Carovigno in Terra d'Otranto, Sposato con Isabella Anfora nobile Sorrentina

Giovanni, fu Presidente della Regia Camera a Amministratore della Dogana di Foggia. Ha avuti feudi La Terra di San Mango e il feudo della Foccia nella Baronia del Cilento nel Principato di Qua. Sposato Isabella Bresciano, famiglia nobilissima Spagnola. Ebbero due figli: Ignazio, a cui nel battesimo fu posto di Berardino; e Ferdinando, questo è stato da fanciullo scemo. Da Inazio nacquero Giovanni, Flaminio e Teodoro.

Andrea, si ritirò fin dalla fanciullezza fra i Padri della Congregazione dell'Oratorio. Diventò Dottore di Teologia. Da Gregorio XV Sommo Pontefice nel mese di giugno 1622 fu eletto Vescovo di Costanza

Marino, fu per il spazio di nove anni Capitano di fanti, nello Stato di Milano fino l'anno 1621, Sposato con Beatrice Coppola della linea di Coluccio del Seggio della Montagna, figlia di Giosuè Andrea. Figli: Nicolo, Vittona, Giovanna e Candida. Nicolo si sposò con Andreana Strambone figlia di Tommaso e di Beatrice di Genearo, entrambi del Seggio di Porto.

Anibale(2a), Sposato con Antonia di Gennaro figlia di Troiano del Seggio di Porto. Anibale fu Dottore di Legge.

Giulia

Anibale (2a), figlio di Agostino.
Fu Dottore di Legge e con Antonia di Gennaro, figlia di Troiano del Seggio di Porto procreò due figli

Agostino, morto
in abito clericale

Ricco, sposò Girolama Crisconia, dei Signori di S.Pietro a Scafati

Pasquale, sposò a Eleonora Isclana, famosa dell'Accademia d'Italia per le sue poesie. Pasquale fu Signore della Terra del Sacco nel Principato di Qua, Conte del Sacco di Fabrizio Lenario, Signore della Terra della Petrella in Contado di Molise, comperata nel 1599 da Paolo di Sangro di San Severo, e Duca di Torre Maggiore.

Lucrezia, ebbe due mariti; il primo fu Antonio Romano, al quale partorì due figlie: Giovanna maritata ad Alessandro Guindazzo; Vincenza sposata al detto Troiano di Gennaro. Il secondo marito di Lucrezia fu Gio.Luise Mormile (senza figli).

Francesco, ottene dal Re Filippo III di Spagna il titolo di Marchese di Petrella (1613) per sé e per i suoi eredi e successori. Francesco accoppiò i feudi paterni quello del Castello di Belvedere in Terra di Lavoro (1630). Si sposò con Isabella Carrasa della casa dei Conti di Montecalvo, ebbe molti figli dei quali la maggior parte morirono nella culla.

Pietro Paolo (+1629), Governatore di Foligno (1626), Imola (1628) , Narni (1627) e Sabina (1625). Fu Marchese della Petrella, Abbadia di S. Giovanni Maggiore di Napoli. Fu da Papa Urbano Ottavo nominato Vescovo di Laringa nella provincia di Capitanata.

Consalvo, (+ 19 novembre 1645) abbracciò la vita religiosa e meritò il titolo di Vescovo di San Marco. Quando nel 1633 la Calabria fu devastata da un tremendo terremoto, egli spese tutte le sue sostanze a coloro che avevano sofferto durante l'immane cataclisma

Giroloma, moglie di Antonio di Duca Marchese di Dura Marchese di Mignano, e madre del Marchese di Mignano Marco di Dura, e di Donna Caterina monica in Santo Polito.

Bernardino, Marchese della Petrella, sposò Lucrezia Caracciola, che era stata la prima moglie di Ferrante Carrasa figlio del Conte di Montecalvo.

Pietro, era frate Cappuccino facendosi chiamare F.Gabriele e morì di peste.

Anna, Vittoria, Teresa e Giroloma, queste figlie furono chiuse nel Monastero di S. Girolamo.

Giuseppe, Marchese della Petrella, ottene nel 1724 il titolo di Marchese sul feudo di Cervetto.

Geronimo, Marchese della Petrella

Isabella

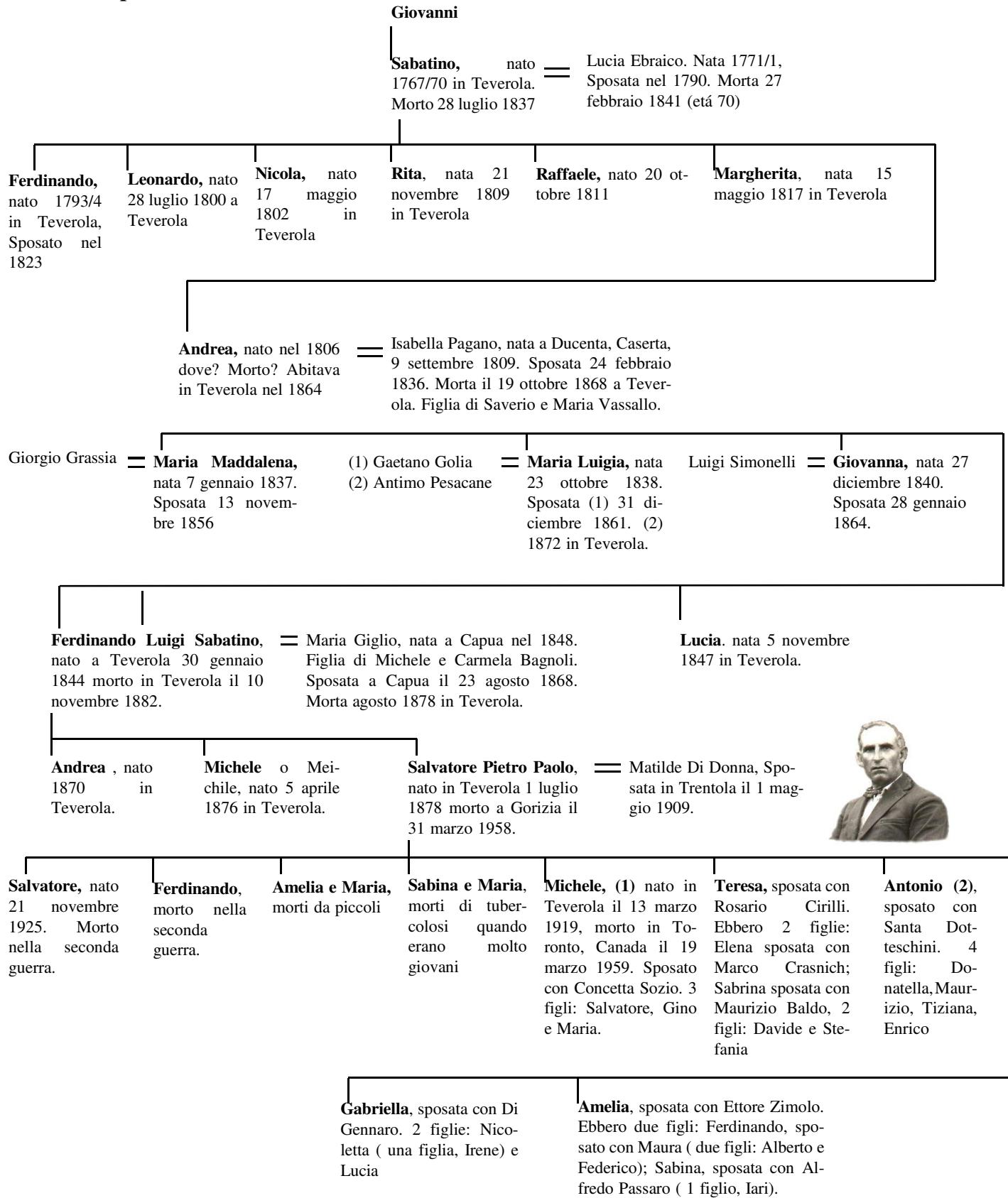
Anna

Salvatore, Marchese della Petrella

Anna, sposò Biagio Palomola, Marchese di Poppano.

Vincenza, che fu maritata nella famiglia Rorlac.

Caputo di Teverola



continua → numeri 1 e 2 (Michele e Antonio)

Caputo di Teverola

Anno 1942



Concetta, Salvatore, Michele

Salvatore Ferdinando Antonio, nato in Pratola Serra, provincia di Avellino il 31 marzo 19942. Sposato la prima volta con Olga Aldina Arenas in Toronto, Canada nel 1963



Diana, nata a Toronto, Canada il 28 dicembre 1964 figlia di Olga aldina Arenas. Sposata in Toronto con Paul Guzzo nel febbraio 1992

Gianni, nato in Guatema-
la il 5 maggio 1971

Christina Teresa, nata a To-
ronto, Canada il 30 giugno
1995 alle 23.30 nel "Etobicoke
General Hospital". Toronto,
Canada

Michele (1), nato in Teverola il 13 marzo 1919. Morto in Toronto, Canada, il 19 marzo 1959. Riposa nel cimitero "Holy Cross Cemetery", 8361 Yonge Street, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 2C7 Canada. Tel (416) 889-7467

Concetta Sozio, nata a Pratola Serra, provincia di Avellino il 29 marzo 1924. Sposata in Pratola Serra il 15 maggio 1941. Figlia di Fiore e Marietta Amalia. Morta il 1 di gennaio 2000 in Roma. La sua salma fu portata al suo paese natale, Pratola Serra, provincia di Avellino.

Gino, nato a Gradisca d'Isonzo il 10 di maggio 1943. Sposato con Rosalba Vitale. Abitano in Miami, Florida (2000)

Connie (Concetta),
nata a Toronto, Can-
ada il 14 maggio
1971.

Michael, (Michele),
nato a Toronto,
Canada nel giugno
1973.

Maria, nata a Gradisca d'Isonzo. Sposata con Gerardo Ciriello. Abitan-
to in Rapallo, Italia (2000).

Daniella, nata a
Rapallo, Ge-
nova.

Sabrina, nata in Guatema-
la il 15 dicembre 19972. Laureata
in Direttore di Alberghi in
Toronto, Canada in gennaio
1994. Abita con i genitori in
Guatemala (anno 2000).

Antonio (2), nato a Sagrado d'Isonzo, Gorizia, il 19 aprile 1924. Abita in Trivignano, Udine (anno 1997)

Santa Assunta Dotteschini, nata a
Valli del Pasubio (I) il 19 agosto
1934. Sposata il 6 gennaio 1954
in Sagrado d'Isonzo (Gorizia).

Donatella, nata a Gorizia il 2
ottobre 1959. Sposata in
Campolongo (Udine) il 6
giugno 1984 con Luigino
Turra nato a S.Pier d'Isonzo,
Gorizia, il 30 ottobre 1949.

Francesca, nata
a Gorizia il 30
ottobre 1981

Maurizio, nato a Gorizia
il 21 gennaio 1961.
Sposato a gorizia il 21
settembre 1991 con
Monica Vidali nata a
Gorizia il 18 giugno 1965.

Tiziana, nata a Gorizia il 4
febbraio 1960. Sposata in
Trivegnano, Udine, in no-
vembre 1984 con Adriano
Mian nato a Villavicentina,
Udine, il 2 luglio 1961.

Enrico, nato a Gorizia il 14
ottobre 1972. Abita con i
genitori (Anno 1997).

Michael Miam, nato
a Gorizia il 5 aprile
1985.

(Abbiamo nell'anno 2000, due rami: quello di Michele (1) e quello di Antonio (2).)