

rosa americana 2p ms NGC Universal ID: 2ASZ The NGC Universal ID is a four digit alphanumeric that groups coins based on a unique combination of date, mintmark, denomination and striking process (MS, PF, or SP).

Approximately Italian Americans served in the Civil War , both as soldiers and as officers. While some served in the Confederate Army including general William B. Taliaferro , the majority, for both demographic and ideological reasons, served in the Union Army including generals Edward Ferrero and Francis B. Beginning in , Italian immigrants were one of the principal groups, along with the Irish, that built the Transcontinental Railroad west from Omaha, Nebraska. An immigrant, Antonio Meucci , brought with him a concept for the telephone. He is credited by many researchers with being the first to demonstrate the principle of the telephone in a patent caveat he submitted to the U. Patent Office in ; however, considerable controversy existed relative to the priority of invention, with Alexander Graham Bell also being accorded this distinction. In , the U. Congress passed a resolution H. During this period, Italian Americans established a number of institutions of higher learning. Also during this period, there was a growing presence of Italian Americans in higher education. Vincenzo Botta was a distinguished professor of Italian at New York University from to , [32] and Gaetano Lanza was a professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for over 40 years, beginning in Anthony Ghio became the mayor of Texarkana , Texas in Spinola , the first Italian American to serve a full term in Congress, was elected in from New York. Lower East Side , circa Italian immigrants entering the United States via Ellis Island in Italian unification in caused economic conditions to considerably worsen for many in the former Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Major factors that contributed to the large exodus from southern Italy and Sicily after unification, included: Multitudes chose to emigrate rather than face the prospect of a deepening poverty. A large number of these were attracted to the U. Often, the father and older sons would go first, leaving the mother and the rest of the family behind until the male members could afford their passage. From to , an estimated 13 million Italians migrated out of Italy, making Italy the scene of the largest voluntary emigration in recorded world history. Once in America, the immigrants faced great challenges. Often with no knowledge of the English language and with little formal education, many of the immigrants were compelled to accept low-wage manual-labor jobs, and were frequently exploited by the middlemen who acted as intermediaries between them and the prospective employers. Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases were a constant health threat for the immigrant families that were compelled by economic circumstances to live in these dwellings. Other immigrant families lived in single-family abodes, which was more typical in areas outside of the enclaves of the large Northeastern cities, and other parts of the country as well. An estimated 49 per cent of Italians who migrated to the Americas between when return migration statistics began and did not remain in the United States. The Italian male immigrants in the Little Italies were most often employed in manual labor and were heavily involved in public works, such as the construction of roads, railway tracks, sewers, subways, bridges and the first skyscrapers in the northeastern cities. Many established small businesses in the Little Italies to satisfy the day-to-day needs of fellow immigrants. A New York Times article from provides a glimpse into the status of Italian immigration at the turn of the century. Of the half million Italians that are in the United States, about , live in the city, and including those who live in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the other suburbs the total number in the vicinity is estimated at about , After learning our ways they become good, industrious citizens. They are laborers; toilers in all grades of manual work; they are artisans, they are junkmen, and here, too, dwell the rag pickers There is a monster colony of Italians who might be termed the commercial or shop keeping community of the Latins. Here are all sorts of stores, pensions, groceries, fruit emporiums, tailors, shoemakers, wine merchants, importers, musical instrument makers There are notaries, lawyers, doctors, apothecaries, undertakers There are more bankers among the Italians than among any other foreigners except the Germans in the city. Henry to write a letter in October to the Bishop John J. Clency of Sligo , Ireland ; warning: The Italians are more economic, can live on poor fare and consequently can afford to work for less wages than the ordinary Irishman The Brooklyn Eagle in a article addressed the same reality: But it is the

Italian now that does the work. Then came the Italian carpenter and finally the mason and the bricklayer. In spite of the economic hardship of the immigrants, civil and social life flourished in the Italian American neighborhoods of the large Northeastern cities. Italian theater, band concerts, choral recitals, puppet shows, mutual-aid societies, and social clubs were available to the immigrants. The festa involved an elaborate procession through the streets in honor of a patron saint or the Virgin Mary in which a large statue was carried by a team of men, with musicians marching behind. Followed by food, fireworks and general merriment, the festa became an important occasion that helped give the immigrants a sense of unity and common identity. An American teacher who had studied in Italy, Sarah Wool Moore was so concerned with grifters luring immigrants into rooming houses or employment contracts in which the bosses got kickbacks that she pressed for the founding of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants often called the Society for Italian Immigrants. The Society published lists of approved living quarters and employers. Later, the organization began establishing schools in work camps to help adult immigrants learn English. The schools focused on teaching phrases that workers needed in their everyday tasks. Among these was Sister Francesca Cabrini, who founded schools, hospitals and orphanages. She was canonized as the first American saint in 1946. Hundreds of parishes were founded by the St. Charles missionaries to serve the needs of the Italian communities. By 1900, Italians had founded Italian Catholic churches and 41 parochial schools, served by priests and nuns, 2 Catholic seminaries and 3 orphanages. They were drawn there by opportunities in agriculture, fishing, mining, railroad construction, lumbering and other activities underway at the time. Oftentimes, the immigrants contracted to work in these areas of the country as a condition for payment of their passage. It was not uncommon, especially in the South, for the immigrants to be subjected to economic exploitation, hostility and sometimes even violence. A number of towns, such as Roseto, Pennsylvania, [49] Tontitown, Arkansas, [50] and Valdese, North Carolina [51] were founded by Italian immigrants during this era. A number of major business ventures were founded by Italian Americans. Amadeo Giannini originated the concept of branch banking to serve the Italian American community in San Francisco. He founded the Bank of Italy, which later became the Bank of America. His bank also provided financing to the film industry developing on the West Coast at the time. An Italian immigrant, Italo Marciony Marcioni, is credited with inventing the earliest version of an ice cream cone in 1903. Another Italian immigrant, Giuseppe Bellanca, brought with him in an advanced aircraft design, which he began producing. An Italian immigrant, Attilio Piccirilli, and his five brothers carved the Lincoln Memorial, which they began in 1914 and completed in 1922. Many Italian operatic singers and conductors were invited to perform for American audiences, most notably, tenor Enrico Caruso. The premiere of the opera *La Fanciulla del West* on December 10, 1903, with conductor Toscanini and tenor Caruso, and with the composer Giacomo Puccini in attendance, was a major international success as well as an historic event for the entire Italian American community. Rudolph Valentino was one of the first great film icons. Dixieland jazz music had a number of important Italian American innovators, the most famous being Nick LaRocca of New Orleans, whose quintet made the first jazz recording in 1917. Ralph DePalma won the Indianapolis 500 in 1935. Italian Americans became increasingly involved in politics, government and the labor movement. Andrew Longino was elected Governor of Mississippi in 1901. The Italian American community wholeheartedly supported the war effort and its young men, both American-born and Italian-born, enlisted in large numbers in the American Army. Another Italian American, 83 Italian born were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest decoration. English was now the language most commonly heard on the streets of the Little Italies. Women found jobs as civil servants, secretaries, dressmakers, and clerks. With better paying jobs they moved to more affluent neighborhoods outside of the Italian enclaves. The Great Depression 1929-39 had a major impact on the Italian American community, and temporarily reversed some of the earlier gains made. Many unemployed men and a few women found jobs on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. In the 1930s and 1940s Italian Americans contributed significantly to American life and culture via, politics, music, film, the arts, sports, the labor movement and business. He was the first Catholic to receive a major party presidential nomination, as Democratic candidate for president in 1960. He lost Protestant strongholds in the South, but energized the Democratic vote in immigrant centers across the entire North. Angelo Rossi was mayor of San Francisco in 1934. In 1929 Ferdinand Pecora led a Senate investigation of the Wall Street Crash of 1929, which exposed major

financial abuses, and spurred Congress to rein in the banking industry. The Metropolitan Opera continued to flourish under the leadership of Giulio Gatti-Casazza , whose tenure continued until Rosa Ponselle and Dusolina Giannini , daughters of Italian immigrants, performed regularly at the Metropolitan Opera and became internationally known. Ruggiero Ricci , a child prodigy born of Italian immigrant parents, gave his first public performance in at the age of 10, and had a long international career as a concert violinist. Popular singers of the period included Russ Columbo , who established a new singing style that influenced Frank Sinatra and other singers that followed. Other Italian American musicians and performers, such as Jimmy Durante , who later achieved fame in movies and television, were active in vaudeville. The film industry of this era included Frank Capra , who received three Academy Awards for directing. Italian American cartoonists were responsible for some of the most popular animated characters: The voice of Snow White was provided by Adriana Caselotti , a year-old soprano. Open Tournaments in Pete DePaolo won the Indianapolis in Tony Canzoneri won the lightweight boxing championship in Joe DiMaggio , who was destined to become one of the most famous players in baseball history, began playing for the New York Yankees in Hank Luisetti was a three time All-American basketball player at Stanford University from to Louis Zamperini , the American distance runner , competed in the Olympics , and later became the subject of the bestselling book Unbroken by Laura Hillenbrand , published in , and a movie of the same title. Italian Americans continued their significant involvement in the labor movement during this period. Italian American businessmen specialized in growing and selling fresh fruits and vegetables, which were cultivated on small tracts of land in the suburban parts of many cities. In California, the DiGiorgio Corporation was founded, which grew to become a national supplier of fresh produce in the United States.

Chapter 2 : ARCHIVE -Tokens and Political Items

() Penny Rosa Americana Pattern Pre-Patent, Branches SP 1

Fort Walton culture â€” a Mississippian culture â€” Historic Pensacola culture â€” a Mississippian culture â€” Historic Historic period[edit] Europeans encountered many groups of indigenous peoples in Florida. Recorded information on various groups ranges from numerous detailed reports to the mere mention of a name. Some of the indigenous peoples were taken into the system of Spanish missions in Florida , others had sporadic contact with the Spanish without being brought into the mission system, but many of the peoples are known only from mention of their names in historical accounts. All of these peoples were essentially extinct in Florida by the end of the 18th century. Most died from exposure to Eurasian infectious diseases , such as smallpox and measles , to which they had no immunity, and others died from warfare: Others were carried away to slavery by the Spanish in the 16th century and by the English and their Indian allies in the late 17th century and early 18th century. Indigenous peoples encountered by Europeans[edit] This section includes the names of tribes, chiefdoms and towns encountered by Europeans in what is now the state of Florida in the 16th and 17th centuries. Ais people â€” They lived along the Indian River Lagoon in the 17th century and maintained contact with the Spanish in St. Amacano â€” Believed to be located on the western Florida panhandle coast in the 17th century, and to be allies of and speak the same language as the Chine and Pacara. They may have been a band of Yamasee. A remnant migrated to Louisiana , where their descendants live. Apalachicola â€” Lived to the west of the Apalachee, may have spoken a Muskogean language. The Spanish maintained contact with them, but did not succeed in missionary attempts. Caparaz â€” Hann speculates that Caparaz was the Surruque village of Caparaca. Related in some way to the Pensacola. The Spanish established three missions to this tribe near the upper part of the Apalachicola River. Chine â€” Believed to be located on the western Florida panhandle coast in the 17th century, and to be allies of and speak the same language as the Amacano and Pacara. This was the farthest south that the Spanish found maize being cultivated. Jaega â€” Living along the Florida Atlantic coast south of the Ais, this group was subject to, and possibly a junior branch of, the Ais. Jobe Hobe â€” A Jaega town. Jororo â€” A small tribe in the upper St. Johns River watershed, related to the Mayacas, and taken into the Spanish mission system late in the 17th century. Keys Indians â€” Name given by the Spanish to Indians living in the Florida Keys in the middle of the 18th century, probably consisted of Calusa and refugees from other tribes to the north. Augustine in the midth century, in the company of Jororo and Pojoy peoples. Johns River watershed, related to the Jororos, and taken into the Spanish mission system in the 17th century. Mayaimi â€” Lived around what is now called Lake Okeechobee , very limited contact with Europeans. Mayajuaca â€” Mentioned by Fontaneda in association with the Mayaca. Mocoso â€” Chiefdom on the east side of Tampa Bay at the time of the de Soto expedition, had disappeared by the s. Osochi â€” May have been a Timucua town, [45] Pacara â€” Believed to be located on the western Florida panhandle coast in the 17th century, and to be allies of and speak the same language as the Amacano and Chine. May have spoken the same language as the Chatot. Santa Luces â€” Tribe briefly mentioned in Spanish records from the middle of the 18th century. Tequesta â€” Lived in southeastern Florida. Spanish made two short-lived attempts to establish a mission with them. Timucua â€” Major group of peoples in northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia speaking a common language. Many of the Timucua-speaker were brought into the mission system. Other peoples speaking Timucua are only poorly known. Known to be part of this large, loosely associated group are the following: Acuera â€” Lived around the Oklawaha River , part of the mission system. Agua Fresca â€” Lived along the middle St. Johns River, part of the mission system. Arapaha â€” May have lived in southern Georgia. Ibi â€” Lived in southern Georgia, part of the mission system. Itafi or Icafui â€” Lived in southeastern Georgia, part of the mission system. Survivors of the raids by the English and their Indian allies may have relocated to Florida. Mocama â€” Lived along the coast in northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia, part of the mission system. Saturiwa â€” Chiefdom on the lower St. Northern Utina Timucua proper â€” Lived in north-central Florida, part of the mission system, Ocale â€” Lived in north-central Florida, part of the mission system. Oconi â€” Lived in southeastern Georgia.

Onatheagua – Lived in north-central Florida, perhaps identifiable as Northern Utina Potano – Chiefdom in north-central Florida, part of the mission system. Tucururu – A subdivision of or associated with the Acuera. Yufera – Lived in southeastern Georgia, part of the mission system. Yustaga – Lived in north-central Florida, part of the mission system. Spanish made one unsuccessful attempt to establish a mission. Uzita – Chiefdom on the south side of Tampa Bay at the time the de Soto expedition, disappeared by the s. The Creek migrants included Hitchiti and Mikasuki speakers. There were also some non-Creek Yamasee and Yuchi migrants. They merged to form the new Seminole ethnicity. A series of wars with the United States resulted in the removal of most of the Indians to what is now Oklahoma and the merging of the remainder by ethnogenesis into the current Seminole and Miccosukee tribes of Florida. Miccosukee – One of the two tribes to emerge by ethnogenesis from the migrations into Florida and wars with the United States. They were part of the Seminole nation until the mid-19th century, when they organized as an independent tribe, receiving federal recognition in 1924. Seminole – One of the two tribes to emerge by ethnogenesis from the migrations into Florida and wars with the United States. The Seminole nation emerged in a process of ethnogenesis out of groups of Native Americans, most significantly Creek from what are now northern Muscogee. From being lean and muscular in the late 19th century, their adoption of the western lifestyle has led to a substantial increase in diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and other health issues in the 20th century and beyond.

Chapter 3 : Indigenous peoples of Florida - Wikipedia

() Penny Rosa Americana Pattern Pre-Patent, Branches SP (1) 2Pence Rosa Americana Pattern Pre-Patent SP (2) () 1/2 P Rosa Americana Pattern Pre-Patent SP (2).

Introduction William Wood, owner of several copper and tin mines, hoped to make a profit producing coins for use in Ireland and America. The Bath metal planchets had to be hot when they were impressed between the dies to keep the dies from cracking. The heating of the planchets caused gas bubbles to form in the metal, as the planchets were struck while they were hot, these small bubbles did not have a chance to escape and therefore they produced a porous surface on the coins, often with some discoloration. Wood produced twopence, penny and halfpenny coins dated Wood began his coinage for Ireland on Monday last near the Seven Dials. Nelson also uncovered a Treasury document from August of issuing Wood a license to coin "copper money for Ireland at the city of Bristol. Bristol may have been a secondary mint and was also probably used as a distribution center from where at least the Irish coins were shipped by sea to their various destinations. These lightweight coins were not accepted by the colonists. Nevertheless, some colonies did accept them, although only reluctantly and only in limited quantities. Among fifty-nine coins found during the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, two were Rosa Americana pennies dated Because his coins were not accepted, and therefore no profits could be realized, Wood stopped minting coins in The Latin phrase is from the Ars poetica of Horace, line This line also appears on the higher denominations of the Massachusetts currency emission of October 18, , know as the codfish bills because of the portrayal of the cod on the front of the bills. The quote was also used from on the masthead of the newspaper The Essex Gazette published in Salem, Massachusetts. The earliest Rosa Americana coins are the very rare undated prototypes with a large Tudor rose on the reverse, there are two basic varieties of the twopence and one variety of the penny. All three dated denominations depict a large Tudor rose on the obverse while the issues have a crowned rose although a few halfpence were produced with the large uncrowned rose. Among the dated denominations Nelson lists one variety of twopence, 5 penny varieties and 3 different halfpence; while for dated series he lists 1 twopence variety, 1 penny and 2 halfpence varieties. There are also two penny patterns in bath medal but with variants found in copper and silver. Breen refined the Rosa listing to 60 different types, Breen Under each type Breen mentions the number of varieties included in that type sometimes as many as but he does not explain the specific difference of these varieties. In the above discussion I have limited my comments to the twenty basic Nelson varieties. In the section under the comments on a specific coin I have followed the more detailed distinctions of Breen. Durst Numismatic Publication, reprint of the edition.

Chapter 4 : NJDEP New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

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Chapter 6 : Rosa Americana Coppers: Introduction

Estacao Porcel Santarosa, Americana: See 16 unbiased reviews of Estacao Porcel Santarosa, rated 4 of 5 on TripAdvisor and ranked # of restaurants in Americana.

Chapter 7 : Italian Americans - Wikipedia

The Rosa Americana coins depict King George I on the obverse with the Tudor rose on the reverse. The obverse legend was one of several forms of the King's name and title while the reverse legend had various forms of ROSA AMERICANA and UTILE DULCI (the useful with the agreeable).

Chapter 8 : Callicarpa americana - Species Page - ISB: Atlas of Florida Plants

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