

# *The Craco Society*

## A Traveler's Guide to Craco and Basilicata



## *The Craco Society*

Dear Traveler,

This guide is designed to assist you in getting the most out of your visit to Craco and Basilicata. The material includes a brief history of the town and region with suggestions about many of the sites we feel are worth visiting during your stay.

You will also find a detailed map of Craco Vecchio, published in 1939, which contains street names and property numbers. Through additional research, the Society has been able to correlate these property (map) numbers with the past street addresses. With the ability to now accurately locate these former domiciles, anyone who knows where an ancestor was born or lived can now find this location on the map, and perhaps, explore it in person.

We have also included a section containing a map of the new town (Craco Peschiera), along with a list of surnames in the new town. In addition, there is a very small phrase guide to help you communicate in Italian and a guide to speaking Cracotan which contains words and phrases you may have heard as a child growing up with Cracotan parents.

We hope this booklet serves in some small way to enrich the experience of a journey back to our roots and allows you to have both a memorable and enjoyable stay in Craco.

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## Welcome! – “Benvenuti!”

Craco has always been an amazing place but now it seems to be finding a revitalized interest. Perhaps it is the thousand year history that gives the town an appeal far beyond any accomplishment or contribution it ever made to history. Or it may be the haunting beauty and mystery of the abandoned town that draws attention to the casual observer. But for us it is more – it is our home. For no matter how many generations we are removed from the town it is still in our blood.

Many people who seek their history are perplexed with the challenge of finding where they came from. Yet Craco, for some reason, left an imprint on her children who passed it along to their descendants. We know of over 1,500 sons and daughters of the town who left during the bleak times of the late 1800's to find opportunity. In their new lands they maintained contact and provided support for their old village. But as they assimilated into new cultures they preserved Craco for the future by making sure their children and grandchildren knew about their heritage.

So as we prepare to make this journey back into our past we hope the enclosed material will contribute to making your experience memorable. It is our sincere hope that you will be overflowing with lifelong memories of Craco when you return. Please follow the advice of our ancestors as you travel so you can savor and enjoy the trip and our companionship during the upcoming week; “Ci va chianë, va sanë e va lundanë” - he who travels slowly goes safely and goes far.

A presto!

## A Brief History of Basilicata

The very ancient land known as Basilicata was already inhabited in the prehistoric age. The settlements of Venosa and the Bradano Valley date from the **Palaeolithic** period while the organized agricultural villages around Matera and Melfi sprang up during the **Neolithic** period. From that time until the **Bronze Age** the region became an important centre of communication between the Ionian and Tyrrhenian populations, giving rise to important settlements. The inland regions began to be populated during the **Iron Age**. It was during this phase that many Indo-Europeans arrived in Lucania, among whom the Liky from the Illyrian coast. In the **8th century B.C.** Greek colonists landed on the Lucanian shores of the Ionian Sea.

This historic event gave birth to the flowering civilization that will be remembered in history as the Magna Grecia. Metaponto, Siris, and Heraclea were the most important settlements. Between the **6th century** and the **5th century B.C.**, Osco-Sabellic tribes came down from the Irpinia, while the Lucanians settled the more inland regions. Later, in the **5th** and **4th centuries B.C.**, the Lucanians attacked the Greek colonies along the Ionian coast in their quest for new land to cultivate. Meanwhile, between the **4th century** and **3rd century B.C.**, the Romans pushed their way into Lucania as they continued their expansion. At first the Lucanians were allied with the Romans against the Samnites. Later, not wanting to yield to Roman domination, they allied themselves with the Samnites and the Greek colony in Taranto to combat the Romans.

Meanwhile, in **291 B.C.**, Venusia (today Venosa) becomes the first Roman colony in Lucanian territory. The Romans fought against Pyrrhus who was rushing to the aid of the Greek colonies, and lost a battle that took place between the areas of Metaponto and Heraclea (today Policoro), which became famous for the heavy losses incurred on both sides. In the northeast, Roman domination increased: the town of Grumentum (today Grumento) was founded and the road that connects Grumentum to Venusia was constructed (Via Herculia). In 280 B.C. the era known as Magna Graecia ended. In the **2nd century B.C.** Lucania was under Roman domination. The proud and warlike Lucanians rebelled against Rome when they decided to impose landed estates, but were defeated. From **27 B.C.** to **14 B.C.**, under the Augustan Empire, Lucania was divided into two parts and unified with Apulia, the Regio II, and with Brutium, the Regio III.

At the end of the **3rd century** Dioclesian reunited the area, unifying it with Brutium. With the decline of the Western Roman Empire the region sunk into deep isolation, which destroyed the already impoverished economy. By the **Middle Ages**, between the **6th century** and the **9th century**, the Lombards annexed Lucania (with the exception of the Byzantine possessions in the region of Matera) to the Duchy of Benevento. The Byzantines, gathered in Lucania in their effort to escape religious persecution in the Orient, give life to the phenomenon of the Rupestrian (rock) Churches. They proliferate in the area around Matera. Meanwhile, the Saracen invasions forced the Lucanians to retreat to the surrounding mountains and hills. Between the **8th century** and the **9th century**, Matera was annexed to the Duchy of Benevento, while the rest of the region passed to Byzantine domination.

In the **11th century** and **12th century** the Normans conquered Lucania, making it the centre of Italian political life. In **1059**, Melfi is the capital of the Norman realm. When Norman domination ended, the Swabians and Angevins competed for control of Lucania and southern Italy. Frederick II of Swabia was born in **1231**, in Melfi. He enacted the *Constitutiones Utriusque Regni Siciliae* (the Constitutions of the Two Sicilies). At the end of the **13th century** the Angevins took control the Realm of Naples and the Two Sicilies. **Feudalism** began in this period, with many Lucanian lordships springing up but they were opposed by the Aragonese. The Barons, faithful to the Angevins, tried to overthrow the Aragonese Reign and the 'Congiura dei baroni' (baron conspiracy) was planned in the Miglionican Castle in **1441**.

Between the **13th century** and the **16th century** Bourbon power consolidated. Certain Albanian communities arrived in Basilicata, settling along the slopes of Vulture and the Pollino Massif. In **1663**, Matera was the capital of the Lucanian Province of the Kingdom of Naples. This period witnessed the beginning of bloody rebellions by peasants against the barons who exploited the land, forcing the population into famine. In **1707**, the Austro-Sabaudian army occupied Lucania, and after the Treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt it passed into the hands of Charles VI of Austria. The Bourbons returned to power with the Peace Treaty of Aquisgrana. In **1799** a peasant rebellion was repressed with mass executions. Then power passed briefly to the French, who after a short time were forced to return it again to the Bourbons. A part of the Lucanian bourgeoisie however continued to adhere to the 'Moti carbonari' (Carbonari uprisings). Between **1861** and **1868** the entire region was affected by the phenomenon of Brigantaggio (banditry), rebellions against power generated by the extreme isolation of the population and which found an ideal habitat in the thick woods of Mount Vulture.

At the beginning of the **20th century**, in **1902**, the first meeting of Socialists occurred in Potenza. Poverty had reached unacceptable levels and the phenomenon of emigration began, reaching its high point in **1913**. In **1943**, Matera was the first southern Italian province to rebel against Nazi-Fascist occupation. When World War II ended, it became necessary to tackle the problem of the 'Sassi of Matera' (ancient rock dwellings) which, because of overpopulation, had become a health risk. In **1952**, a state law decreed the evacuation of the Sassi district. During the same period 'Riforma Fondiaria' (land reform) began and transformed the face of the region.

Unfortunately, the emigration damages to the communities of Basilicata from prior years left the area demographically impoverished. The **1980** earthquake in Irpinia created serious problems in the entire northern region and in the capital Potenza. The University of Basilicata was established in Potenza in **1984**, and a few years later opened a campus in Matera. In **1986**, the Italian government enacted a law to finance the restoration of the Sassi of Matera, which is still being carried out. At the beginning of **1994**, UNESCO declared the Sassi of Matera a "heritage of humanity to be handed down to future generations" and included it among the territories under its protection. Following that FIAT established an enormous factory in the industrial zone of S. Nicola of Melfi and in the same year the National Park of Pollino was established.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> APT Basilicata website: <http://www.aptbasilicata.it/History.52+M52087573ab0.0.html>

## Observations about the Region

Southern Italy, known as “Mezzogiorno” (land of the midday sun) by Italians, is an area marked by lonely villages and empty untrammeled landscapes. Clichéd images in rural areas still prevail with shepherds driving herds of sheep across stony hills, black-clad peasant women, washing hung across streets, and classic passions of food, family, love, and religion. Poverty, crime and other social ills are amplified here along with Old World ideals of honor and hospitality.<sup>2</sup> These images and ideals were strong influences on the inhabitants who pass them along to their families.

Geography molded the character of the region by placing it far from markets and unable to support industrialization or large scale agriculture. Climatically, during the summer months it bakes under an almost African sun impeding agricultural development and in areas away from the coast the winter is bitter and cold.<sup>3</sup> The poor soils are unsupportive of agricultural development and the mountains are devoid of raw materials.

Historically, the region was endlessly conquered by Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Normans, Swabians<sup>4</sup>, Angevins<sup>5</sup>, and Bourbons.<sup>6</sup> For centuries it remained in a feudal system and finally in the hands of Spanish rule, stagnation developed that continues to this day.<sup>7</sup> This system of land ownership known as “latifondi” where large estates employed landless laborers was exacerbated in the 1860’s by confiscation of church lands during Italian unification.<sup>8</sup> During the next 20 years conditions for peasants declined further as more land went to private owners who deforested it increasing the spread of malaria and landslides. In the 1880’s Europe suffered an agrarian crisis which brought ruin to many of the Southern Italian landowners and also diminished the economic situation of the peasants. In the 1880’s fewer than half the children lived past the age of 15!<sup>9</sup>

Small and mostly mountainous, the region is situated at the “instep of the boot” in Southern Italy. It has large tracts of barren and eroded wasteland resulting from systematic deforestations over the centuries. The enormous emigration of the past left it under populated. The economy is mostly based on subsistence agriculture, with the eastern and central areas are almost desert-like. Industrial development is low, but there are some

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<sup>2</sup> Insight Guide: Southern Italy, Langenscheidt Publishers Inc., Maspeth, NY, 2001

<sup>3</sup> Italy, Fodor’s 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Swabians were a Germanic group from the Danubina Plain of the Hungary-Romania area.

<sup>5</sup> Angevins were the Anglo-French dynasty of the first millennium. King Richard the Lionhearted was one of the more famous rulers of this family.

<sup>6</sup> The Bourbons were the ruling house of French from the 1600’s to the French Revolution.

<sup>7</sup> *Passage to Liberty: The Story of Italian Immigration and the Rebirth of America*, Ciongoli, A. Kenneth and Parini, Jay, 2002.

<sup>8</sup> *Between Salt Water and Holy Water: A history of Southern Italy*, Astarita, Tommaso, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, London, 2005, page 288.

<sup>9</sup> *Between Salt Water and Holy Water: A history of Southern Italy*, Astarita, Tommaso, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, London, 2005, page 289.

flourishing crafts sectors, such as ceramics, woodwork, and textiles. Tourism is mostly along the Tyrrhenian coast.<sup>10</sup>

Archeological findings show areas around the region's rivers were inhabited since Paleolithic times. In the 13th century BC the Lyki, probably the origin of the name Lucani, which is another name for the people of the area, came from the Danube area of northern Europe settling the region. In the following century they were enriched culturally by the Greeks who colonized the area. The Lucani established a strong military state and fought against the other inhabitants of Apulia for centuries. After being allied to the Romans, they sided with Hannibal in the Punic Wars. Under the Roman Empire the region was called Bruttium. In the Napoleonic era it was under the control of Naples which was allied with the French. After 1815 it was part of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies which was under Bourbon control. Then between 1932 and 1945 was renamed Lucania and finally became "Basilicata" under the Republic.<sup>11</sup>

Today Basilicata is divided into two Provinces, Matera and Potenza. Potenza serves as the administrative center for the region and is the major city associated with it. However, the Italian province of Matera has in it the "comune" of Craco, the hometown of over 1,500 families who left there between 1892 and 1922 for opportunities in North America.



*Craco Peasant Costume 1795*<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Italy, Gillman, Helen, Lonely Planet Publications, Hawthorn, Australia, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, January, 1998.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.italyworldclub.com/basilicata/index.html>

<sup>12</sup> Costume del Paese di Craco prov.MT (anno 1795), Gouache su carta, mm. 308 x 235. Museo degli Argenti e delle Porcellane presso Palazzo Pitti Firenze (Dir. dott.ssa Marilena Mosco.).



## Craco



*Craco c. 2000 Joseph Di Sipio photo*

Located about 25 miles inland from the Gulf of Taranto at the instep of the “boot” of Italy the medieval village of Craco is typical of the hill towns of the region with mildly undulating shapes and lands surrounding that it sown with wheat. Craco was built on a very steep summit, in medieval times for defensive reasons, giving it a stark and striking appearance and distinguishing it from the surrounding lands which are characterized by soft shapes. The center, built on the highest side of the town, facing a ridge runs steeply to the southwest where newer buildings exist. The town sits atop a 400 meter high cliff that overlooks the Cavone River Valley. Throughout the area are many unique vegetation-less mounds formed by intensive erosion that are called “calanchi.”



Calanchi

Little is known about ancient Craco but tombs dating to the first century were found in the Sant' Angelo area and it is assumed that an indigenous settlement was established by then. Around 540AD the area was called "Montedoro" and inhabited by Greek monks who moved inland from the coastal town of Metaponto. The town's name can be dated to 1060 when the land was the possession of Archbishop Arnaldo, Bishop of Tricarico, who called the area "GRACHIUM" which means from the little plowed field.<sup>13</sup> This long association of the Church with the town has had a great influence on the inhabitants.

From 1154-1168 the control of the village passed to Eberto who established the first feudal control over the town. After that in 1179 Roberto di Pietrapertos became the landlord of Craco. In 1276 a university was established in town. During this period in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century the landmark castle was built under the direction of Attendolo Sforza.<sup>14</sup> In 1293 under Federico II the Castle Tower became a prison. By the Fifteenth Century four large palazzi had developed in the town:

- Palazzo Maronna near the Tower
- Palazzo Grossi near the church of San Nicola Vescovo
- Palazzo Carbone on the Rigrirone's property
- Palazzo Simonetti



*Credit Pierfrancesco Rescio, Storia E Architettura Di Craco:*

<sup>13</sup> *CRACO La Sua Storia*, Amministrazione Comunale, Craco, MT, no date.

<sup>14</sup> *Il Paesaggio di Craco*.

The population of the town went from 450 (1277), to 655 (1477), and 1,718 (1532) until reaching 2,590 in 1561; and averaged 1,500 in succeeding centuries. During 1656 a plague struck with hundreds dieing and reducing the number of families in the town.

By 1799 there was enough impetus to change the feudal system and Innocenzo De Cesare who had been a student in Naples returned and promoted an independent Municipality. This led to the town coming under the control of the Italian King but was followed by a period of French occupation. By 1815 the town was large enough to divide it into two districts:

- Torrevecchia – the highest area adjacent to the castle and tower
- Quartiere della Chiesa Madre – the area adjacent to San Nicola’s Church.

With the unification of Italy there was a growth of “brigands” in the area who plagued the town until mid-1860. With the end of the civil strife the greatest difficulty the town would face were from environmental and geological factors.

By the 1880’s conditions in the region deteriorated as a series of events changed the economic and social conditions. These included almost annual catastrophes that seemed to compound the distress on the population and can be summarized with the list below:

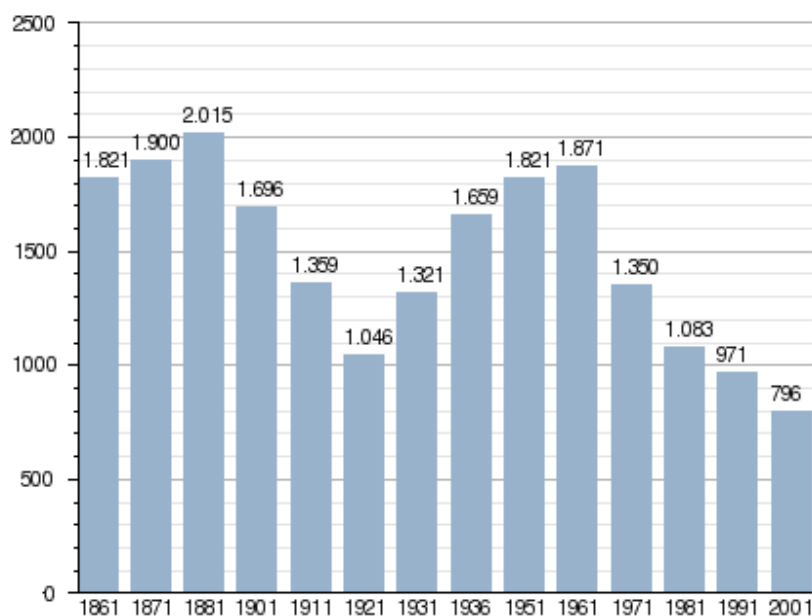
- 1884-1887 Cholera epidemics take over 55,000 lives in the south
- 1887 Trade relations with France are severed
- 1888 Beginning of trade war with France
- 1888 Legislation recognizes the right to emigrate
- 1890 The plant disease Phylloxera destroys the grapevines in the south
- 1890 Drop in agricultural prices causes a trade war
- 1894 Major land reforms proposed to try to quell Sicilian unrest
- 1894 Large earthquake
- 1898 Bread riots throughout Italy lead to suppression of civil rights

Meanwhile, in the New World, economic conditions had created a huge demand for labor and offered social structures that enabled individual accomplishment and rewarded hard work. This combination of events triggered an exodus.

From 1892 - 1922 over 1,300 Crachesi left to settle in North America because the poor agricultural conditions created desperate times as the land was not producing enough for the people. Other important factors were earthquakes, landslides, and war.

During the mid-Twentieth Century recurring earthquakes began to take a toll on the viability of the town until between 1959 and 1972 the village was almost totally destroyed by a series of landslides. The geological threat to the town was known to scientists since 1910. Originally built “on a hill of Pliocene sands overhanging the clays, with ravines causing progressive incisions”<sup>15</sup> Craco was doomed. Now, Craco is uninhabited. Starting in 1963, the 1,800 inhabitants were gradually transferred to a valley in a locality called Craco Peschiera. That population is now below 800 inhabitants.

**Craco Population** (*Census inhabitants*)<sup>16</sup>



fonte ISTAT - elaborazione grafica a cura di Wikipedia

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.hsh.it/cracoricerche/pages/cennistorici/\\_tourist\\_info.htm](http://www.hsh.it/cracoricerche/pages/cennistorici/_tourist_info.htm)

<sup>16</sup> <http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craco>

## Churches of Craco

Churches are central to the town's history with its founding stemming from monks. Noteworthy buildings include the church of the Observant Friars Minor dedicated to St. Peter, which dates back to 17th century and has now been partially restored and used as a Conference and Tourist Information Center. This complex has several components with the oldest structure being the church (c. 1620) and the convent (1630-1631).<sup>17</sup>



The major church in the old town was San Nicola Vescovo (St. Nicholas Bishop) and was also known as “La Chiesa Madre” or Mother Church because of the role it played in the town. Its arched dome stands above the skyline just below the Tower and was the largest church in the village.



S. Nicola Vescovo in Craco Vecchio

With the collapse of the old town the statuary and interior fixtures were moved to a new church building which is now in the center of the new town, Craco Peschiera. Although modern in appearance on the outside the old statues inside from the original church provide a transition to visitors that give them the atmosphere of old Craco.



S. Nicola Vescovo in Craco Peschiera

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<sup>17</sup> *Storia e Architettura de Craco*, Resco, Pierfrancesco, Basilicata Regional News, 1998.

Also located in the heart of the old town were two small chapels that were dedicated to saints and used primarily on the feast days of their namesakes. The Cappella di Santa Barbara was located in the Terravecchia area while the Cappella di San Rocco was at the Palazzo Maronna. Several families also maintained private chapels or alters in their homes to venerate patron saints.



The church of the Madonna della Stella, a small chapel built on the hillside is part of an active association paying homage to the Virgin Mary. The site of the chapel is the location where the statue of the Virgin and Child was miraculously discovered in a body of water by a shepherd. The statue of the Virgin is still housed there although the original infant was stolen and replaced.



There is also a small new church in Sant'Angelo, the only remaining section of the hilltop that is still inhabited, which houses the religious relic of the mummified body of San Vincenzo the martyred patron saint of the town. It is actively attended to with fresh flowers brought into the church daily. San Vincenzo was a soldier in the Legion of Tebea, in service to the army of General Massimiliano in 286CE who was martyred because he refused to renounce Christianity and worship the Emperor Marco Aurelio. A relic was brought to the town in 1769 and his body arrived in 1792 and was housed in the Monestary. It was moved to the new little church after the old town collapsed and the Monestary was damaged. A story is told of another town, Pisticci claiming the relic should be in their town and a group from there tried to take the relic. It became too heavy for them to carry very far and was abandoned on the road where the people of Craco found it and returned it to the town.



**Relic of San Vincenzo**



This strong religious connection in the town generates many regularly scheduled festivals:

- Madonna della Stella Festival – first Sunday of May in Craco Vecchio
- San Nicola Festival – second Sunday in August
- Madonna della Stella Festival – second Sunday of August in Craco Peschiera
- Madonna di Monserrato Festival – third Sunday of September
- San Vincenzo Fair – fourth Saturday of October in Craco Vecchio
- San Vincenzo Martire – fourth Sunday of October

The agricultural traditions of the town also continue with a local market held in Craco Peschiera each month.



**COAT OF ARMS OF CRACO**  
*An arm with three grain ears in hand*

## Craco Today

Today, the old village majestically rises with its Norman Tower, visible in the surrounding valleys retaining a special charm that attracts tourists as well as old inhabitants. Although abandoned, its ancient construction makes it look like a city of 2000 years ago and has served as the set for several movies that are trying to portray a very old village. These include:

- “La Lupa” (1953)
- “Cristo si e fermato a Eboli” (Christ Stopped at Eboli) 1977
- “King David” (1985)
- “Saving Grace” (1986)
- “il sole anche di notte” (Night Sun) 1990
- “The Passion of the Christ” (2004)
- “The Nativity Story” (2006)

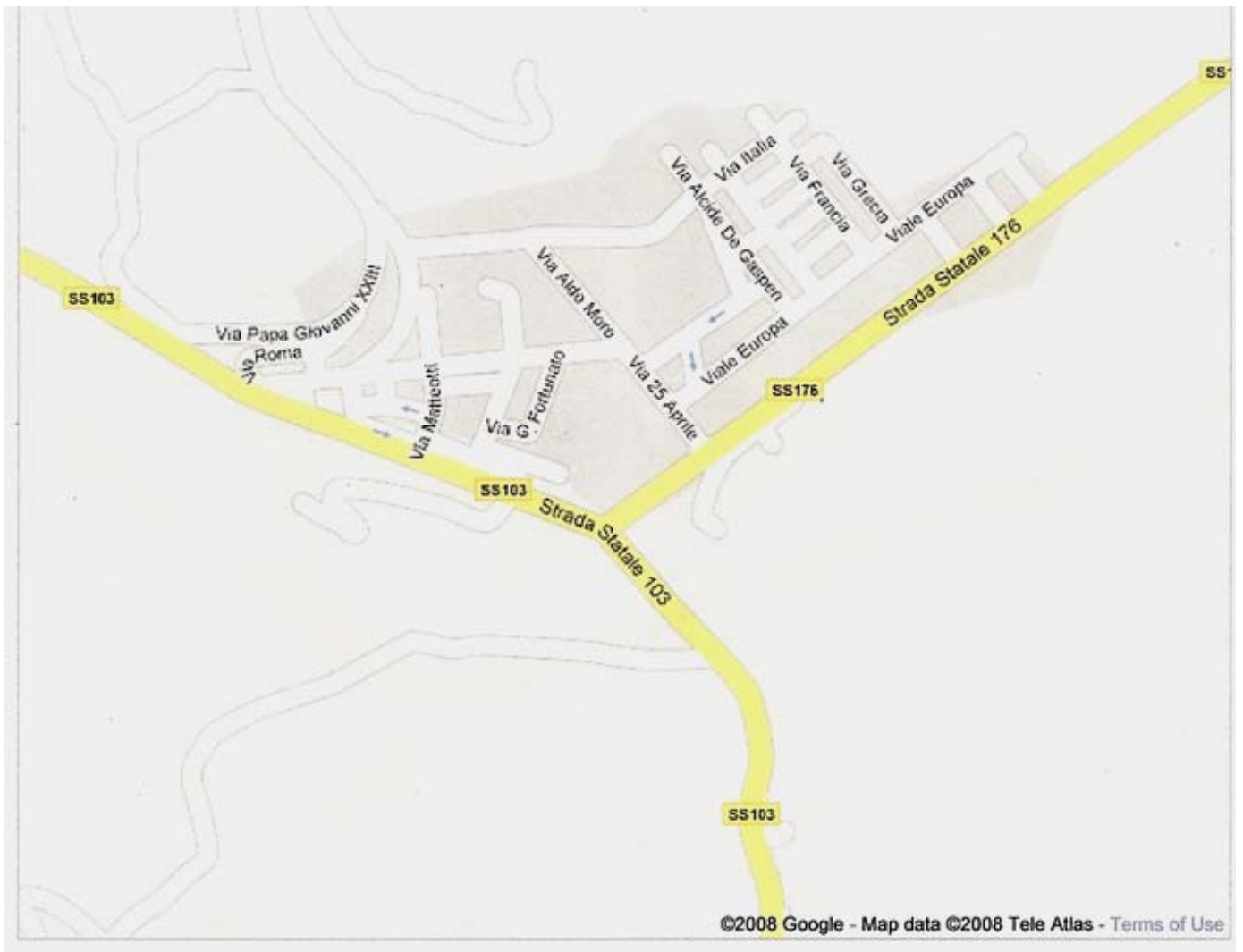
It also served as a vignette in a television documentary called “The Colors of Italy” illustrating how modern perspectives of the town find it a charming backdrop to reflect ancient times.

In 2010 Craco was named to the World Monuments Fund Watch List.



## Craco Peschiera

*Map of Craco Peschiera*



## Craco Peschiera – Surnames

### Province of Matera, Region Basilicata, Italy

**INFO:** -- Population: ca. 850 inhabitants -- Zip/postal code: 75010 -- Phone Area Code: 0835

#### **SURNAMES:** [154 different surnames presently recorded in the phone directory]

(the number after each surname refers to the number of families - no number means one family)

ALIANI 2 \* ALIANI SCARPETTA \* ALIANO \* ALO' \* ANDRISANI \* BAGLIVO VIGNOLA \*  
BAGNULO TRIANNI \* BARBALINARDO 2 \* BARBARO 2 \* BARTOLOMEO \* BITONTO 3 \* BLOISI  
2 \* BOFFILO \* BORNEO \* CACCIAPAGLIA \* CAMMISA \* CAMPERLENGO \* CANDIA \*  
CAPOGROSSO MONTEMURRO \* CASCINI 3 \* CASELLA 2 \* CASTO 2 \* CAVALERA \* CHIRONNA  
\* CIFUNI \* CIPOLLINI 3 \* CIPOLLINO \* CLEMENTE 2 \* COLABELLA \* COLABELLA LAVAIA \*  
COLANGELO 2 \* COLLEVECCHIO \* COLONNA 3 \* COPETA ALIANO 5 \* COPETI 3 \* COPETI  
LISANTI \* COVELLA \* COVELLA PECORARO \* COVELLI COPETI \* COVIELLO \* CRAPULLI \*  
D'ADDIEGO \* D'AMBROSIO \* D'AMELIO \* D'ELIA 4 \* D'ONOFRIO 5 \* D'ONOFRIO L'EPISCOPIA  
\* DADDIEGO \* DAMATO 2 \* DE FELICE 2 \* DE LIA \* DE ROSA \* DI DIO \* DI SANTO \* DI  
SANTO COVELLA \* DI SANTO 3 \* DI STEFANO 3 \* DICHIAIRA \* DUCA 2 \* FANTASIA \*  
FERRANTE 2 \* FITTIPALDI \* FORNABAIO \* FORTE \* FORTUNA \* FUMAROLA \* GALLOTTA 2 \*  
GENTILE \* GERMINO \* GIAMPIETRO LATEGANA \* GIANGRECO \* GIULIANI \* GRIECO \*  
GROSSI 4 \* GUARIGLIA 2 \* IANNUZZIELLO 2 \* L'EPISCOPIA \* LACICERCHIA 3 \* LACOPETA 3  
\* LAPACCIANA PANARELLA \* LAPILLA \* LATEGANA \* LAURIA ALIANI 5 \* LAURIA ALIANI  
POIDOMANI \* LAVAIA 2 \* LAVIERI 6 \* LAVIOLA \* LISANTI 3 \* LO FRANCO 4 \* LOFRANCO 3 \*  
LONGOBUCCO 3 \* LOPATRIELLO \* LOPORCHIO \* LORUBIO 4 \* LOSPINOSO 3 \* LOSPINOSO  
PACIGLIO \* MAFFEO 4 \* MAGISTRO \* MAGNANTE \* MANIGLIA \* MAROTTA \* MARRAUDINO \*  
MASTRONARDI 2 \* MATTOSSOVICH \* MERCORELLA \* MIGGIANO \* MITIDIERI \* MODENA 2 \*  
MONTEMURRO 10 \* MORMANDO 5 \* NICOLETTI 2 \* NUZZO 3 \* PALESE \* PANARELLA 2 \*  
PECORARO 2 \* PETRACCA 4 \* PETRACCA COPETI \* PIRRETTI \* POIDOMANI 2 \* PUCCI \*  
PUCCIARIELLO \* QUARATO \* RAGONE 2 \* RINALDI 7 \* ROMANO \* RUBINO \* SABATO  
BOLLETTIERI 4 \* SACCO 2 \* SANCHIRICO D'ONOFRIO \* SANTANGELO \* SANTORO \*  
SCARCIOLLA \* SCARPETTA 2 \* SCAZZARIELLO \* SECCAFICO 5 \* SECCAFICO LOSPINOSO \*  
SERRA \* SILLARI \* SPENNATO \* SPERA 4 \* SPERA RAGONE \* STIGLIANI \* STIGLIANO \*  
STIGLIANO PACILIO \* STRAMIELLO 2 \* TORNAQUINDICI \* TRIANNI CIMINNELLI \* TRICARICO  
\* TURCO \* TUZIO \* VIGNOLA 2 \* VINCIGUERRA \* VITARELLE \* VITELLI 3 \*

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## Italian Phrase Guide

### SPEECH



Italian pronunciation is consistent with spelling, and vowels are always pronounced. The letter *h* is always silent, but can modify the sound of letters *c* and *g*. As a general rule, accentuate the next-to-last syllable.

c is hard before a, o, u, h	<i>medico; Chianti</i>
c is soft before i or e	<i>ciao</i> [chow]
g is hard before a, o, u, h	<i>Gucci, Lamborghini</i>
g is soft before i or e	<i>gelati</i> [jel-ah-tee]
gl as in Amelia	<i>figlia</i> [fee-lyah]
gn as in union	<i>gnocchi</i> [nyee-ok-kee]
sc before i or e is soft	<i>prosciutto</i>
	[pro-shoot-toh]

Where two consonants appear together, each belongs to a different syllable.

### HOTEL



the hotel	<i>l'albergo</i>
I have a reservation	<i>ho prenotato</i>
a room	<i>camera</i>
for one/	<i>per una/</i>
two nights	<i>due notte/-i</i>
one/	<i>una/</i>
two people	<i>due persone</i>
how much	<i>quanto costa?</i>
does it cost?	
key	<i>una chiave</i>
shower	<i>una doccia</i>
with in-room	<i>con bagno</i>
bathroom	
room service	<i>il servizio in camera</i>
porter	<i>il facchino</i>

### AIRPORT



airport	<i>aeroporto</i>
airplane	<i>aeroplano</i>
arrivals	<i>arrivi</i>
departures	<i>partenze</i>
check-in	<i>accettazione</i>
information	<i>informazione</i>
ticket	<i>biglietto</i>
flight	<i>volo</i>
baggage	<i>bagagli</i>
passport	<i>passaporto</i>
window seat	<i>vicino al finestrino</i>
first class	<i>prima classe</i>
economy	<i>classe turistica</i>
class	
international	<i>internazionale</i>

### EATING OUT



a table for	<i>un tavolo per due</i>
two	
we've	<i>abbiamo</i>
reserved	<i>prenotato</i>
could we see	<i>ci porta</i>
the menu?	<i>il menù</i>
fixed-price	<i>il menù a prezzo</i>
menu	<i>fisso</i>
first course	<i>l'antipasto</i>
main course	<i>il secondo</i>
cheese	<i>formaggio</i>
dessert	<i>i dolci</i>
waiter/	<i>cameriere/</i>
waitress	<i>cameriera</i>
wine	<i>il vino</i>
mineral water	<i>acqua minerale</i>
what's this?	<i>cosa è questo</i>
(on menu)	
I am a	<i>sono</i>
vegetarian	<i>vegetariano/a</i>
bread	<i>il pane</i>
beef	<i>il manzo</i>
chicken	<i>il pollo</i>
ham	<i>prosciutto</i>
lamb	<i>l'agnello</i>
pork	<i>il maiale</i>
seafood	<i>i frutti di mare</i>
mussels	<i>le cozze</i>
fish	<i>il pesce</i>
eggs	<i>uove</i>
salad	<i>insalata</i>
vegetables	<i>verdure</i>
soup	<i>minestra</i>
liqueur	<i>digestivo</i>
coffee	<i>il caffè</i>
hot	<i>caldo</i>
cold	<i>freddo</i>
good	<i>buono</i>
bad	<i>non è buono</i>
restroom	<i>bagno/toiletta</i>
the check	<i>il conto</i>
cover charge	<i>coperto</i>

### MEETING PEOPLE



good morning	<i>buon giorno</i>
excuse me	<i>scusi</i>
do you speak English?	<i>parla inglese?</i>
yes, no	<i>sì/no</i>
sorry	<i>scusami</i>
please	<i>per favore</i>
thank you	<i>grazie</i>
your welcome	<i>prego</i>
I am	<i>sono</i>
American	<i>Americano/-a</i>
what is your name	<i>come si chiama</i>
my name is...	<i>mi chiamo...</i>
I don't	<i>non capisco</i>
understand	
pleased to	<i>piacere di</i>
meet you	<i>conoscerLa</i>
how are you?	<i>com'è va</i>
okay	<i>va bene</i>
goodbye	<i>arrivederci</i>
goodnight	<i>buona notte</i>
see you later	<i>a presto</i>
have a	<i>buon viaggio</i>
good trip	



## DIRECTIONS



where is...?	<i>dov'è</i>
turn left/right	<i>a sinistra/destra</i>
straight ahead	<i>sempre diritto</i>
how far is it?	<i>quanto è distante?</i>
near here	<i>qui vicino</i>
far	<i>lontano</i>
facing	<i>di fronte a</i>
opposite/	
in front of	<i>davanti a</i>
behind	<i>(in) dietro</i>

## POST OFFICE



post office	<i>l'ufficio postale</i>
stamp	<i>francobollo</i>
airmail	<i>posta aerea</i>
letter	<i>lettera</i>
postcard	<i>cartolina</i>
package	<i>pacchetto</i>
registered	<i>lettera raccomandata</i>
letter	
mailbox	<i>bucca delle lettere</i>
address	<i>indirizzo</i>

## TELEPHONE CALLS



phone booth	<i>telefono pubblico</i>
phone card	<i>scheda telefonica</i>
operator	<i>il/la centralinista</i>
international	<i>il prefisso</i>
access code	<i>internazionale</i>
my number is...	<i>il mio numero...</i>

## SHOPPING



baker	<i>panificio</i>
delicatessen	<i>salumeria</i>
fish merchant	<i>pescheria</i>
market	<i>mercato</i>
grocery store	<i>supermercato</i>
bookstore	<i>la libreria</i>
fruit and	<i>frutta e verdura</i>
vegetable	
butcher	<i>macelleria</i>
do you have?	<i>avete?</i>
how much?	<i>quanto costa</i>
store assistant	<i>commessa/o</i>

## PHARMACY



pharmacy	<i>la farmacia</i>
diarrhea	<i>astringente</i>
tablets	
bandage	<i>fascia</i>
tampons	<i>i tamponi</i>
razor blades	<i>le lamette</i>
suntan lotion	<i>olio solare</i>
aspirin	<i>aspirina</i>

## EMERGENCIES



police	<i>la polizia</i>
ambulance	<i>un'ambulanza</i>
fire	<i>i pompieri</i>
department	
doctor	<i>un medico</i>
accident	<i>incidente (m)</i>
first aid	<i>pronto soccorso</i>
where is the	<i>dov'è l'ospedale</i>
nearest	<i>più vicino?</i>
hospital?	
emergency	<i>numero</i>
number	<i>d'emergenza</i>
stop thief!	<i>al ladro!</i>
help!	<i>aiuto!</i>

## TRANSPORTATION



railroad	<i>stazione</i>
station	
subway	<i>metropolitana</i>
train	<i>treno</i>
platform	<i>binario</i>
ticket	<i>biglietto</i>
single or	<i>andata o andata e</i>
two-way	<i>ritorno</i>
bus station	<i>la stazione degli</i>
	<i>autobus</i>
bus	<i>autobus(m)</i>
bus stop	<i>fermata dell'</i>
	<i>autobus</i>
timetable	<i>orario</i>
non-smoking	<i>vietato fumare</i>
taxi	<i>il taxi</i>

## MONEY



credit card	<i>carta di credito</i>
traveler's	<i>un traveller cheque</i>
checks	
exchange	<i>il cambio</i>
rate	
bank	<i>banca</i>

## NUMBERS



1, 2, 3	<i>uno, due, tre</i>
4, 5, 6	<i>quattro, cinque, sei</i>
7, 8, 9	<i>sette, otto, nove</i>
10, 11, 12	<i>dieci, undici, dodici</i>
13, 14	<i>tredici, quattordici</i>
15, 16	<i>quindici, sedici</i>
17, 18	<i>diciassette, diciotto</i>
19, 20	<i>diciannove, venti</i>
30, 40	<i>trenta, quaranta</i>
50, 60	<i>cinquanta, sessanta</i>
70, 80	<i>settanta, ottanta</i>
90, 100	<i>novanta, cento</i>
500	<i>cinquecento</i>
1000	<i>mille</i>
2000	<i>duemila</i>
10,000	<i>diecimila</i>

## Staying in Basilicata

Traveling to Southern Italy can be intimidating for those not familiar with the Italian language, as English is not commonly spoken in these regions. Travel options to visit Craco are limited to renting a car and driving, or taking a train from any major airport to Ferrandina (about 5 hours from Rome, or 2 ½ hours from Bari) and then securing the services of a taxi for the short trip to Craco.

Hotel options are also somewhat limited in the area. There are a few “agriturismo” to consider, but they typically will not be able to help you with travel arrangements or be fluent in English. Magna Grecia and Club Med have resorts nearby on the Ionian Sea, but they tend to cater to local residents looking for a seaside holiday.

Another option, which we highly recommend, is staying at the Torre Fiore Hotel, located on the outskirts of Pisticci. The staff speaks English, they offer airport transfers, can arrange local tours, and provide five star authentic Lucanian dishes.

This luxurious facility was originally built as a military outpost to guard against Turkish invasions, but now offers 13 private suites along with a wine cellar, a restaurant with valley and sea views, a pool with a bar and lounge, wireless internet access, formal and informal gardens and courtyards, complementary shuttle to and from Torre Fiore beach facility, cultural classes and tours (history, arts, cooking, music) and even an outdoor pizza oven!

For further information about staying at the Torre Fiore Hotel you can reach them via telephone: 39 0835 580 239, write them at Torre Fiore Hotel, Contrada Terranova, 75015, Pisticci, Italy, or by contacting Frank Giannone at [fgiannone@framgroup.com](mailto:fgiannone@framgroup.com).

Visit their website at [www.hoteltorrefiore.com](http://www.hoteltorrefiore.com).



## Suggested Day Trip Excursions

### 3 Cities Tour: Pisticci, Bernalda, and Ferrandina

#### PISTICCI

In the midst of the Valle del Basento and Cavone is where one will come across Pisticci, spread over three Calanchive (gully/ravines) hills not many kilometres from the Jonic Coast.

##### *History*

Pisticci's foundation came about at the hands of the Enotri during the Iron Age (IX century BC) as testified by Necropolises (VII century BC) found on the territory. It was a centre in contact with the Greek culture of Metaponto, providing enduring and vast cultural influences.

During the V century BC it excelled in pottery production in Attic style which had its major exponent in the so called "Pittore di Pisticci" (a Pisticci artisan); probably an artist who had emigrated from Greece.

During the III century BC, following the defeat of Taranto, Pisticci came under the orbit of Rome and over the years became an important agricultural centre; mainly for olives.

Its name derives from the Latin, Pesticus that is pasture land. Another etymology suggests it derives from the Greek pistoikos, signifying "loyal place", seemingly a named earned in the field of war against the Romans (III century BC).

During the High Medieval period it was a Byzantine centre which saw the arrival of Basilian monks escaping from persecution in the East. These monks formed new communities and also erected monasteries in Pisticci. The district of Terravecchia was created and then made a fief of the Normans during the XI century.

Under the Swabians, Pisticci was assigned to the Sanseverino family (1212) who were succeeded by the Spinelli family during 1553. It then passed to the Acquara and Càrdenas families.

Over the centuries the terrain where the village lay gave way to landslides. The one during 1688 was terrible and caused partial demolition of the ancient district of Terravecchia.

##### *A visit to the City*

The Mother Church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is situated in a panoramic position facing the ruins of the ancient Norman Castle. It houses canvases from the Neapolitan School and precious wooden altars. Its bell tower dates back to the era of the previous church (XII century).



In the City, which is characteristic for its white houses, one will come across the Sant'Antonio Church which preserves canvases of Domenico Guarino. In the ancient district of Terravecchia, at 1km from the Village, one can visit the Santa Maria del Casale Abbey (XI-XII century).

In the San Basilio locality, one can visit the Masseria Berlingieri, derived from the Castle which was erected during 1050 by Robert Guiscard, then handed over to the Basilian monks (1133) and later the Benedictines.

### *Places of interest*

The ruins of the Norman Castle; The Mother Church of Saints Peter and Paul (1542); Sant'Antonio Church or Convent; Madonna of Loreto Church; Franchi Tower; Dirupo District; Palazzo Giannantonio; Palazzo De Franchi; Palazzo Rogges; Palazzocchio; Immaculate Conception Church (XVI century); Santa Maria del Casale Abbey (XII century); Masseria in the San Basilio locality; Excursions to San Teodoro Nuovo (VII century BC).

### *Events*

Feast of Sant'Antuono on 17th January; Feast of the Assunta on 15th August; Feast of San Rocco on 16th August; Feast of the Madonna delle Grazie on the 2nd Sunday of September in Marconia.

## **BERNALDA**

At the very end of the Valle del Basento, in a panoramic position is where Bernalda is positioned between two rivers, the Bradano and Basento. It is not too far from the Jonic coast where Metaponto is located.

### *History*

This centre has medieval origins, but the territory where Bernalda was founded hosts Lucani and Greek settlements. Archaeological finds have identified an ancient centre not too distant from the modern habitation.

The City's coat of arms strongly re-establishes ties with rural symbolism depicting an ox surrounded by ears of wheat.

The centre's origins date back to around the X or XII century, when it assumed the name Camarda. It wasn't until 1470, that it became known by its current name, being a contracted form of the feudatory Bernardino de Barnauda, secretary to the Aragonese King. This feudatory saw the construction of the Castle in the village, which immediately became his family's residence.

The fief was then sold to the Navarreta Family in 1609 and remained theirs until the end of feudal rights sanctioned by law by Giuseppe Bonaparte during 1806.

After a brief period characterised by the Republican motions and major figures during the Renaissance period under the Bourbon Reign of the Two Sicilies, Bernalda passed into the Reign of Italy in 1861.

The 20th century strengthened the City's economy through tourism, both seaside and archaeological. Every year, the splendid Ionic beaches and Archaeological Park in Metapontino attract more and more visitors.

### ***A visit to the City***

The nucleus of a visit to Bernalda is Piazza Cavour where one can admire the majestic Aragonese Castle dating back to the XV century, which is positioned in front of the Chiesa Madre (Mother Church) dedicated to San Bernardino (XVI century). From here one can enjoy a beautiful panorama over the Valle del Basento.

The Sant'Antonio Convent, seat of the town hall, and the ancient San Donato Church (XI-XII century) complete the picture of architectural works in Bernalda.

Tourists also visit Bernalda for its close proximity to the splendid Ionic Coast, where they can enjoy clean waters and beaches that have been recognised by the Bandiera Blue over the last few years.

The grandfather of the Italo-American film director Francis Ford Coppola was born in Bernalda.

### ***Places of interest***

The Aragonese Castle (XV century); Chiesa Madre of San Bernardino (XVI century); Sant'Antonio Convent (XVII century); Chiesa San Donato (XI-XII century).

## **FERRANDINA**

In a territory that is characterised by the presence of numerous olive trees, which produce excellent Majatica oil, is where one will find Ferrandina, a locality of the Basento Valley.

### ***History***

It was founded by Greeks or Trojan refugees around the X century BC, by the name of Troilia, meaning small Troia. It had an acropolis known as Obelanon by the Romans, which subsequently became Uggiano.

During the Imperial era, it lost importance because the Romans concentrated more on the development of the road network leading from Calabria to Puglia.

During the Byzantine era, the first Castle (VI century) was built. In the subsequent century, under the Longobards (VII century) it became part of the Gastaldo of



Latiniano. During the X century it once again became Eastern Imperial property, but already during 1058, it was conquered by the Norman Robert Guiscard.

The City was destroyed by an earthquake in 1456 and its inhabitants moved and populated the new centre of Ferrandina.

Tombs containing funerary objects from an ancient period, dating back to between the VIII and IV centuries BC, have been found.

The present day habitation instead sprung up during 1490, under the wishes of King Frederick of Aragona, who in 1494, named it Ferrandina to commemorate his father Ferrante. The town's coat of arms shows six F's which stand for: Fridericus Ferranti Filius Ferrandinam Fabbricare Fecit.

It was a fief of Bernardo Castriota Scanderberg, Fabrizio Pignatelli, and Garcia de Toledo.

After the end of feudal rights (1806), Ferrandina lined up with the Republican faction, adhering to the Carbonari motions of 1820 and 1821, as well as those which led it to the Unification of Italy (1860).

During the Second World War, the population rebelled against the hierarchal fascists (September 1943).

### ***A visit to the City***

The centre of the City is Piazza del Plebiscito, where one can visit the beautiful Santa Maria della Croce Church (1492), with its oriental dome and 16th century wooden statue in its interior.

There are many religious buildings worthy of being visited: the S. Chiara Monastery (XIV century); the S. Francesco (XVII century) and the Cappuccini convents (XVII century), and in the higher part of the City, the beautiful S. Domenico Church.

It's impossible not to visit the evocative Uggiano Castle, sadly in ruins and abandoned after the terrible seismic tremours of 1453.

### ***Places of interest***

The Uggiano Castle (VI-X century); San Francesco Convent (1614); Sant'Antonio Church (1615); Chiesa Madre of Santa Maria della Croce (1492); Santa Chiara Monastic Complex (XIV century); Palazzo Cantorio; San Domenico Monastic Complex (1517); Palazzo Centola; Palazzo Lisanti; Purgatorio Church; Santa Maria dell Consolazione Chapel; Madonna dei Mali Chapel.

## City Tour of Catelmezzano

### CASTELMEZZANO

At the foot of the spectacular rocky area of the Dolomiti Lucane is where one will find Castelmezzano, a City of the Valle del Basento (Basento Valleys), a few kilometres from Pietrapertosa.

#### *History*

The territory was inhabited since ancient times by a Magno-Greek population who landed on the coastal area (V century BC) and founded the nearby centre of Maudoro.

Castelmezzano sprung up during the Longobard era as a stronghold to defend Longobard territories during their reign (VII century).

Castelmezzano was occupied by the Saracens (IX century) together with Pietrapertosa and Abriola, then re-conquered by the Longobards from the Principality of Salerno, who then destroyed it.

The Normans rebuilt Castelmezzano (XI century), constructed the Castle then assigned it to a certain Tommaso.

Under the Swabians (XIII century) it continued to prosper, so much so that Castelmezzano participated in the Ghibelline revolts against the Angioiniansans, who then became the new nobles of the South (1268).

The Angioiniansans made it a fief under Guglielmo de Tournespèe and later Roberto de Ponciano. During 1310 it passed under the diocese of Potenza and in 1324 under Acerenza.

With the Aragonese ascension to the throne of Naples (1442), Castelmezzano was assigned to various families: Garlon d'Alife, Suardo, De Leonardis (1580) and the de Lerma Family (1686) who kept it until the abolition of Feudal rights (1806).

Following unification of the Reign of Italy (1861) and the fall of the Reign of the Two Sicilies, the phenomenon of brigandage fed from the pillages of Bourbonic troops was asserted. Due to its geographic position, Castelmezzano and its forests were the main places of refuge for the brigands.

#### *A visit to the City*

Castelmezzano enjoys a panoramic position which offers striking settings and the possibility of nature excursions to its visitors.

In this noteworthy village one can visit the Chiesa Madre (Mother Church) dating back to the XIII century, which hosts a precious wooden statue depicting the Madonna with

Child (XIV century). The Madonna delle Grazie Chapel is also interesting as well as the ruins of the town-walls and the Castle.

One can enjoy a visit to the Capperino torrent and admire the ruins of the ancient mills.

Not too far away, there is also the habitation of Campomaggiore, which has striking parts of the abandoned village.

### *Places of interest*

S. Maria dell'Olmo Mother Church (XIII century); Remains of the Castle walls; Madonna delle Grazie Chapel (XV century); Ruins of the Castrum Medianum Castle; Regional Park of Gallipoli Cognato and Piccole Dolomiti; Dolomiti Lucane.

## **2 Cities Tour: Metaponto and Matera**

### **METAPONTO**

Situated in front of the Jonic Coast, on the part of the Gulf of Taranto, Metaponto today is both a cultural and seaside destination.

### *History*

Its foundation has various hypotheses, including some legendary: one links it to the arrival of Mètabo, son of Sisifo who was King of Epiro; another links the arrival of Focesi by sea; and yet another links to the arrival of Pilesi veterans or legionaries from besieged Troy.

History is content to nominate the Achei and Leucippo peoples, who arrived by sea during the VIII century BC and founded the centres of Metaponto, Siris, and Pandosia.

It was allied to Croton and Sibari during the war against Siris which led to the destruction of the latter (530 BC).

The end of the VI century saw the arrival of Pythagoras (520 BC), who founded a school here that made Metaponto famous for more than two centuries. On his death, his house was transformed into a temple.

During 413 BC, it became an ally of Athens during the expedition against Siracusa by being host to an Athenian fleet.

The City allied to Taranto during the Battle of Heraclea (280 BC) and after the war between Rome and Pirro (280-272 BC), it became a Roman colony.

On Hannibal's arrival, during the Second Punic War, the City gave itself up to the Carthaginians (207 BC) and for this reason it was destroyed by the Romans.

It was annexed to the Roman Republic as a federate city and regained importance by becoming a Municipium at the beginning of the First century BC.

A few years later, Metaponto was plundered by Spartaco (72-71 BC) during the Servile War, losing all its importance when it was abandoned, submerged under alluvial sediments and forgotten until modern times.

The modern history of Metaponto is linked to that of Tor di Mare, which experienced some development beginning during the XI century. This centre was also abandoned due to a malaria epidemic during the XVII century. Today, only the ruins of the Castle which was built with material from ancient Metaponto remain.

### ***A visit to the City***

Metaponto Archaeological Park preserves monuments which narrate the history of the site, from its foundation until the Roman era. This includes: the remains of the urban sanctuary dedicated to Apollo Licio (Lycian Apollo), the adjacent Agora (market/assembly square), the ceramic or Kerameikos district and a regular town plan consisting of long and narrow blocks, with a plateia (the main street).

In the sacred area, the main Doric temples have their own place: Heranion, Apollonion, Hera, Apollo Lykaios and Atena (Athena).

The Agora hosts the semicircle theatre built on a previous circular one.

Only 2kms from the Archaeological Park, one can stay in the seaside area of the Metaponto Lido, which offers the necessary equipment for modern tourism and a beautiful fine sandy beach.

### ***Places of interest***

The Metaponto Archaeological Park; Athena Temple (VI century BC); Apollo Temple (VI century BC); Hera Temple (VI century BC); Aphrodite Temple; Tavole Palatine; Agorà; Theatre; Antiquarium; Sacred Area; Necropolis; Metaponto Lido; Visit to Bernalda; Visit to Torre di Mare; Visit to Pisticci.

### ***Museums***

National Archaeological Museum

## MATERA

The city was established on the Gravina di Matera (tributary on the left of Bradano), 200m above sea level.

### History

The Town Planning of Matera City is of particular interest, if not unique in its genre. It is built on a calcareous ram of the western Murge and faces towards the deep gorge of the Gravina with its sheer cliff walls interrupted by two hollows (formed from two small rivers to the right of the Gravina): the Sasso Barisano to the north and the Sasso Caveoso to the South. The “Sassi” (Stones) are the old, picturesque, rocky landscape quarters of Matera, with habitation for the most, excavated from volcanic tuff, disorderly placed one on top of another, and often having only one façade in brickwork. Following the transfer of inhabitants of the “Sassi” and the development of the industrial district, numerous new quarters were established in the higher areas of the City and close surrounding elevations.

The origins of the City are to this day uncertain: after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West (476), it was devastated by the Ostrogoths of King Teodorico and following that, was put under the Byzantine domination of General Belisario. When the Longobards conquered it, it was united with the Duchy of Benevento. The City was destroyed for the first time by the Franchi under the Emporer Carlo Magno, and was rebuilt during the course of the 9th Century, and once again destroyed (994) by the Saracens, who expelled its inhabitants. In 1061 it was conquered by the Normans, and then passed hands to domination by the Svevi, the Angioini and the Aragonese. At the beginning of the 15th Century, it was given great privileges by the King of Aragona and Sicily, Ferdinando I il Giusto (the Just), and then it fell under the tyranny of Count Giancarlo Tramontano, who was killed by its inhabitants in 1514. During the 18th Century, the city was given the title of the main town of Basilicata, which it then lost in 1806 in favour of Potenza.

From the districts of the Sassi we can see the churches of: Santa Maria de Idriss, probably the oldest, completely dug out in the rocks, apart from its front, with frescoes from the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries; San Pietro Barisano, from the 12th and 13th Centuries, partly rocky with a 17th Century curvilinear façade; San Pietro Caveoso, erected in 1656 on the edge of a precipice. The Tramontano Castle, which remains unfinished, but is notable for the donjon or keep and its two towers, dating back to the 15th Century.

The Cathedral is in the Roman-Pugliese style (1268-1270) with internal decoration in the Baroque style of 1627 and 1776. The following Baroque buildings are also noteworthy: the churches of Carmelo, San Francesco (erected in honor of Saints Peter and Paul, dating back to 1000) with a façade from 1670 and a beautiful polyptych by B. Vivarini, of Santa Lucia, of Purgatory (1747), Sant’Agostino on the scenographical façade (reconstructed in 1750), the convent of Santa Chiara (National Museum), the seminary (secondary school specializing in the Classics), ex Dominican convent (Law

building), the Palazzo Bronzini Padula of 1779, but in Baroque style, dominating the Sassi.

Many archaeological and historical finds are preserved in the Domenico Ridola National Museum.

For the last few years ago, some of the most beautiful “Sassi,” have been revalued and assigned to evocative exhibitions; and with particular frequency, those of the sculptural exhibitions.

### City Tour of Tursi

#### **TURSI**

Tursi is positioned between the Sinni and dell'Agri Valley, a few kilometres from the Jonic Coast and the Pollino National Park.

#### *History*

The centre came about under the Visigoths of Alarico (410 BC) who erected the first fortress on the hill after having almost completely destroyed neighbouring Anglona. Anglona subsequently had to also suffer Saracen raids (IX century) and many of its inhabitants therefore took refuge in Tursi and allowed its expansion.

It entered into the Ostrogoth Reign (475-553) which ended with the Greek-Gothic War (535-553). Tursi then firstly passed under the Byzantines and later the Longobards (VII century).

The descent of the Franks (754) of Pipino and of Carlo Magno took away the power from the Longobards in the territory, opening a gap which was soon filled by the Saracens. The latter left a strong architectonic imprint which today is still recognisable in the Rabátana, namely the Arabic district.

In 890, the Byzantines arrived once more after defeating the Saracens and re-occupying the village. They then made Tursi an Episcopal Seat of Greek Rites (960).

During the XV century the troops of Queen Giovanna completely destroyed Anglona, leaving only its Sanctuary standing and determining the escape of the population, who once more took refuge in Tursi.

Under Norman (XI century) and Swabian (1196) domination, the village developed strongly, so much so that it became one of the most highly populated centres of Lucania.

It was a fief of the following families over the centuries: Sanseverino, Doria, Visconti (1758) and the Colonna of Paliano (1781).

The dialectal poet, Albino Pierro, was born in Tursi.

### ***A visit to the City***

In the lower part of the village, one can visit the Annunziata Cathedral ('700s) with frescoes and sculptures in its interior and the San Filippo Neri Church (1661) with frescoes and canvases from the Neapolitan School.

In the higher part of Tursi, which is dominated by the Castle remains, one will come across the Rabátana Church, being an Arabic construction with a portal from the XIV century and a triptych attributed to the school of the great master Giotto in its interior. Close to Tursi one will come across the ancient Madonna of Anglona Sanctuary where thousands visit on annual pilgrimage.

### ***Places of interest***

The Castle Remains; Rabátana Church; SS Annunziata Cathedral ('700s); Santa Maria Maggiore Church; San Filippo Neri Church (1661); San Nicola Church; Santa Maria delle Grazie Church; Madonna of Anglona Sanctuary.

### ***Events***

Feast of San Filippo Neri on 26th May; Feast of the Madonna della Icona on 2nd July; Festival of the Madonna of Anglona Sanctuary on 2nd September; Madonna of Anglona Festivities on 8th September.

## **City Tour of Aliano**

### **ALIANO**

Aliano is situated in a territory characterised by calanchi (ravines) or erosive forms on the landscape, on a clay spur 500 metres above sea level overlooking the Valle d'Agri; a town of forced confine for the writer Carlo Levi during the Fascist period.

### ***History***

A Necropolis was found in the area behind the village, in the Cazzaiolo district. It is rich with furnishings dating back to the VII and VI centuries BC. Aliano was definitely already a known Greek and Etruscan centre which was developed during the III century BC, during the period when it was conquered by Rome.

Its name derives from Praedium Allianum, meaning Allius property. The village received some impulse for development by Basilian monks, who arrived in Basilicata during the VIII century to escape from persecution from the East.

Later, Aliano appeared in two bulls in 1060 and 1123, where the Bishop of Tricarico was acknowledged as administrator of the village.

During the Middle Ages it was a fief of Givano of Montescaglioso, Giovanni Bricaldo, who was advisor to Carlo I of Angiò and the Sanseverino Family. In 1492, it passed over to the following families: Eligio della Marra, Carafam Gusman and eventually to the Colonna of Stigliano.

Between 1935 and 1936, the writer Carlo Levi was an internee in Aliano, where he wrote his book "Cristo si è fermato a Eboli" (Christ Stopped at Eboli.) At the entrance to the village, one can visit the Carlo Levi Casa Museo (House Museum). His book was made into a movie using the town of Craco as the set.

### ***A visit to the City***

Here, one can enjoy splendid panoramic views overlooking the Valle d'Agri. The village preserves tracks of intact ancient walls and is rich with houses constructed with raw bricks, and the beautiful San Luigi Gonzaga Church (XVI century) which preserves precious '500 and '700 canvases.

One can also visit the 'Museo della Civiltà Contadina' (Museum of the Peasant Civilization) and the Carlo Levi Casa Museo (House Museum).

One can extend a visit on the outskirts of Aliano and admire the Madonna della Stella Sanctuary.

### ***Places of interest***

The San Luigi Gonzaga Church; Casa Museo Carlo Levi; Parco Letterario (Literary Park) Carlo Levi.



[illegible]

## Craco Vecchio: Street Names and Civic Numbers

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
3	6	Borgo Risorgimento
3	4	Borgo Risorgimento
4	8	Borgo Risorgimento
4	8	Borgo Risorgimento
6	10	Borgo Risorgimento
13	12	Borgo Risorgimento
13	14	Borgo Risorgimento
54	43	Borgo Risorgimento
55	41	Borgo Risorgimento
57	39	Borgo Risorgimento
58	37	Borgo Risorgimento
59	35	Borgo Risorgimento
60	33	Borgo Risorgimento
63	1	Borgo Risorgimento
63	27	Borgo Risorgimento
64	25	Borgo Risorgimento
64	29	Borgo Risorgimento
65	23	Borgo Risorgimento
66	21	Borgo Risorgimento
68	17	Borgo Risorgimento
69	15	Borgo Risorgimento
69	13	Borgo Risorgimento
70	11	Borgo Risorgimento
70	13	Borgo Risorgimento
71	---	Borgo Risorgimento
71	---	Borgo Risorgimento
72	9	Borgo Risorgimento
73	9	Borgo Risorgimento
74	7	Borgo Risorgimento
75	5	Borgo Risorgimento
76	13	Borgo Risorgimento

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
77	---	Borgo Risorgimento
628	1	Borgo Risorgimento
628	2	Borgo Risorgimento
3 / 573	2	Borgo Risorgimento
95	---	Cavalcavia Sa. Cantoniera
370	18	Largo Amighieri
352	5	Largo Garibaldi
500	2	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
500	5	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
500	10	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
500	7	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
500	6	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
503	4	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
503	5	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
500 / 623 / 662	9	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
505 / 625	3	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
506 / 625	2	Largo Guglielmo Marconi
215	3	Largo Macchievelli
262	16	Largo Macchievelli
262	12	Largo Macchievelli
262	14	Largo Macchievelli
264	5	Largo Macchievelli
265	4	Largo Macchievelli
266	6	Largo Macchievelli
267	8	Largo Macchievelli
271	36	Largo Macchievelli
272	30	Largo Macchievelli
272	32	Largo Macchievelli
272	34	Largo Macchievelli
272	20	Largo Macchievelli
272	24	Largo Macchievelli
272	28	Largo Macchievelli
272	---	Largo Macchievelli

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
272	18	Largo Macchievelli
272	26	Largo Macchievelli
264 / 599	7	Largo Macchievelli
370	2	Largo Vittorio Emanuele
628	---	S. S. 103
628	2	S. S. 103
182	---	Via Agesilao Milano
183	2	Via Agesilao Milano
186	11	Via Agesilao Milano
210	7	Via Agesilao Milano
210	---	Via Agesilao Milano
83	---	Via Alfieri Vittorio
274	2	Via Alfieri Vittorio
274	4	Via Alfieri Vittorio
277	1	Via Alfieri Vittorio
277	5	Via Alfieri Vittorio
277	7	Via Alfieri Vittorio
279	8	Via Alfieri Vittorio
279	6	Via Alfieri Vittorio
279	10	Via Alfieri Vittorio
279	12	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	13	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	15	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	17	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	23	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	---	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	9	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	21	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	11	Via Alfieri Vittorio
281	19	Via Alfieri Vittorio
285	27	Via Alfieri Vittorio
285	25	Via Alfieri Vittorio
295	24	Via Alfieri Vittorio

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
295	22	Via Alfieri Vittorio
297	29	Via Alfieri Vittorio
299	31 / 33	Via Alfieri Vittorio
300	41	Via Alfieri Vittorio
300	37	Via Alfieri Vittorio
301	26	Via Alfieri Vittorio
301	30	Via Alfieri Vittorio
301	28	Via Alfieri Vittorio
309	32	Via Alfieri Vittorio
309	36	Via Alfieri Vittorio
310	47	Via Alfieri Vittorio
310	39 A	Via Alfieri Vittorio
311	49	Via Alfieri Vittorio
311	39	Via Alfieri Vittorio
312	51	Via Alfieri Vittorio
313	38	Via Alfieri Vittorio
314	45	Via Alfieri Vittorio
314	55	Via Alfieri Vittorio
318	59	Via Alfieri Vittorio
318	61	Via Alfieri Vittorio
321	69	Via Alfieri Vittorio
321	67	Via Alfieri Vittorio
322	63	Via Alfieri Vittorio
324	11	Via Alfieri Vittorio
328	---	Via Alfieri Vittorio
371	16	Via Alfieri Vittorio
299 / 300	35	Via Alfieri Vittorio
510	24	Via Cavour
515	20	Via Cavour
518	18	Via Cavour
519	15	Via Cavour
519	16	Via Cavour
522	14	Via Cavour

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
510 / 511 / 512	23	Via Cavour
513 / 514 / 515 / 516 / 564	22	Via Cavour
475	1	Via Cirilo
475	9	Via Cirilo
441	1	Via DeCesare
524	1	Via DeCesare
155	10	Via DeDeo
169	2	Via DeDeo
169	1	Via DeDeo
220	14	Via DeDeo
221	15	Via DeDeo
222	11	Via DeDeo
221 / 222	16	Via DeDeo
223 / 603 / 604	17	Via DeDeo
371	4	Via Di Vittorio
178	1 BIS	Via Donizetti
182	2	Via Donizetti
483	5	Via Fanfulla
486	4	Via Fanfulla
490	1	Via Fanfulla
491	2	Via Fanfulla
279	3	Via Ferruccio
279	5	Via Ferruccio
287	14	Via Ferruccio
583	8	Via Ferruccio
583	4	Via Ferruccio
287 / 288	2	Via Ferruccio
43	10	Via Filangieri
45	12	Via Filangieri
48	16	Via Filangieri
50	20	Via Filangieri
53	28	Via Filangieri



MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
54	30	Via Filangieri
55	32	Via Filangieri
58	36	Via Filangieri
59	38	Via Filangieri
99	45	Via Filangieri
101	39	Via Filangieri
111	35	Via Filangieri
112	33	Via Filangieri
123	19	Via Filangieri
123	23	Via Filangieri
130	17	Via Filangieri
122 / 125	25	Via Filangieri
123 / 124	21	Via Filangieri
129 / 130	13	Via Filangieri
37 / 42	6	Via Filangieri
42 / 37	6	Via Filangieri
117	31	Via Filiani
125	4	Via La San Felice
125	6	Via La San Felice
126	2	Via La San Felice
181	3	Via La San Felice
185	5	Via La San Felice
186	9	Via La San Felice
188	7	Via La San Felice
210	21	Via La San Felice
210	---	Via La San Felice
213	25	Via La San Felice
215	31	Via La San Felice
215	27	Via La San Felice
215	29	Via La San Felice
288	32	Via La San Felice
288	26	Via La San Felice
288	30	Via La San Felice

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
306	12	Via La San Felice
181 / 591	1	Via La San Felice
186 / 187 / 188	11	Via La San Felice
189 / 190 / 580	8	Via La San Felice
206 / 207	15	Via La San Felice
208 / 209	---	Via La San Felice
215 / 279	38	Via La San Felice
274	1	Via Leopardi
533	9	Via Manin
155	30	Via Mario Pagano
238	16	Via Mario Pagano
240	12	Via Mario Pagano
241 / 242	10	Via Mario Pagano
469	11	Via Maroncelli
472	13	Via Maroncelli
474	15	Via Maroncelli
126	18	Via Martiri Della Liberta
129	14	Via Martiri Della Liberta
130	16	Via Martiri Della Liberta
170	9	Via Martiri Della Liberta
170	11	Via Martiri Della Liberta
181	17	Via Martiri Della Liberta
181	75	Via Martiri Della Liberta
178 / 592	13	Via Martiri Della Liberta
510	16	Via Melchiorre del Fico
511	15	Via Melchiorre del Fico
512	14	Via Melchiorre del Fico
513	13	Via Melchiorre del Fico
514	12	Via Melchiorre del Fico
515	10	Via Melchiorre del Fico
518	7	Via Melchiorre del Fico
519	6	Via Melchiorre del Fico
523	4	Via Melchiorre del Fico

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
524	1	Via Melchiorre del Fico
524	2	Via Melchiorre del Fico
524	4	Via Melchiorre del Fico
231	58	Via Onorati
233	50	Via Onorati
243	---	Via Onorati
244	40	Via Onorati
245	42	Via Onorati
245	44	Via Onorati
246	38	Via Onorati
250	6	Via Onorati
250	8	Via Onorati
250	32	Via Onorati
250	2	Via Onorati
250	4	Via Onorati
252	19	Via Onorati
252	14	Via Onorati
253	21	Via Onorati
254	18	Via Onorati
254	20	Via Onorati
254	22	Via Onorati
254	24	Via Onorati
254	26	Via Onorati
255	23	Via Onorati
255	29	Via Onorati
256	27	Via Onorati
258	39	Via Onorati
258	41	Via Onorati
260	35	Via Onorati
339	17	Via Onorati
339	13	Via Onorati
346	15	Via Onorati
348	9	Via Onorati

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
349	5	Via Onorati
350	7	Via Onorati
611	36	Via Onorati
229 / 230	56	Via Onorati
232 / 233	54	Via Onorati
244 / 246	46	Via Onorati
255 / 256	25	Via Onorati
257 / 264	47	Via Onorati
260 / 600	37	Via Onorati
411	9	Via Parzanese
533	18	Via Parzanese
535 / 536	19	Via Parzanese
466	2	Via Pisacane Carlo
468	3	Via Pisacane Carlo
469	6	Via Pisacane Carlo
474	9	Via Pisacane Carlo
483	16	Via Pisacane Carlo
489	20	Via Pisacane Carlo
490	19	Via Pisacane Carlo
491	---	Via Pisacane Carlo
500	10	Via Pisacane Carlo
500	11	Via Pisacane Carlo
503	7	Via Pisacane Carlo
465 / 466	1	Via Pisacane Carlo
570	7	Via San Giovanni
172	9	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
176	11	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
213	17	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
215	19	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
168 / 169 / 594	4	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
169 / 153	1	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
175 / 176	13	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
213 / 214	15	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
215 / 216	21	Via San Tommaso D'Aquino
570	8	Via Santa Lucia
564	14	Via Santa Maria Gianpaolo
3	40	Via Umberto
3	39	Via Umberto
3	41	Via Umberto
3	42	Via Umberto
3	39	Via Umberto
6	31	Via Umberto
6	32	Via Umberto
6	33	Via Umberto
8	32	Via Umberto
8	30	Via Umberto
9	29	Via Umberto
10	28	Via Umberto
11	26	Via Umberto
11	27	Via Umberto
13	25	Via Umberto
13	24	Via Umberto
21	7	Via Umberto
28	4	Via Umberto
35	17	Via Umberto
40	20	Via Umberto
40	19	Via Umberto
569	20	Via Umberto
569	21	Via Umberto
572	18 BIS	Via Umberto
47 / 49	23	Via Umberto
47 / 49	22	Via Umberto
222	31	Vico Fumel
222	29	Vico Fumel
223	27	Vico Fumel
229	25	Vico Fumel

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
234	23	Vico Fumel
234	17	Vico Fumel
235	13	Vico Fumel
242	6	Vico Fumel
243	11	Vico Fumel
244	9	Vico Fumel
246	7	Vico Fumel
247	4	Vico Fumel
250	334	Vico Fumel
250	3	Vico Fumel
605	10	Vico Fumel
611	5	Vico Fumel
223 / 603	21	Vico Fumel
228 / 229	19	Vico Fumel
235 / 243	15	Vico Fumel
238 / 240	8	Vico Fumel
243 / 245	15	Vico Fumel
339	10	Vico Lamberti
341	16	Vico Lamberti
341	18	Vico Lamberti
343	1	Vico Lamberti
608	16	Vico Lamberti
344, 345, 348	46	Vico Lamberti
279	2	Vico Leopardi
279	4	Vico Leopardi
342	10	Vico Nicolo Dei Lapi
343	4	Vico Nicolo Dei Lapi
343	6	Vico Nicolo Dei Lapi
486	3	Vico Nicolo Dei Lapi
204	7	Vico Parini
91	3	Vico Pinelli
106	5	Vico Pinelli
106	1	Vico Pinelli



MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
195	21	Vico Pinelli
196	23	Vico Pinelli
198	10	Vico Pinelli
201	12	Vico Pinelli
306	31	Vico Pinelli
200 / 610	10	Vico Pinelli
201 / 610	1	Vico Pinelli
202 / 203 / 204	14	Vico Pinelli
92 / 96 / 97 / 98	57	Vico Pinelli
288	11	Vico Pipistrelli
581	3	Vico Pipistrelli
113	2	Vico Regolo
118	6	Vico Regolo
121	12	Vico Regolo
125	10	Vico Regolo
111 / 112 / 115	11	Vico Regolo
116 / 117	16	Vico Regolo
114	9	Vico Tito
118	3	Vico Tito
189	4	Vico Tito
189	2	Vico Tito
191 / 192	10	Vico Tito
35	3	Vico Tramonto
35	1	Vico Tramonto
37	4	Vico Tramonto
44	7	Vico Tramonto
45	8	Vico Tramonto
46	10	Vico Tramonto
50	14	Vico Tramonto
41 / 44	911	Vico Tramonto
42 / 43	6	Vico Tramonto
45 / 46	10	Vico Tramonto
350	10	Vico Vitaliano

MAP NUMBER	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME
350	8	Vico Vitaliano
108	7	Vicolo Regolo

## Parlë Crac'tan? Guide to Speaking Cracotan

### Greetings

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Good morning	Buongiorno	Buongiornë
Good afternoon	Buon pomeriggio	Buon pomeriggë
Good evening	Buona sera	Buona serë
Good night	Buona notte	Buona nöttë
Good bye (informal)	Ciao	Në vedimë
See you soon	A presto	A prestë
See you later	A più tardi	A chiu tardë
See you tomorrow	A domani	A crà
Sir	Signore	Signò
Madame	Signora	Signò
Miss	Signorina	Signorì

### Courtesy

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Thank you	Grazie	Grazië
Thanks a lot	Mille grazie	Tandë ierazië
No thank you	No grazie	No, grazië
You are welcome	Da niente, prego	Nientë, preghë
Please	Per piacere / per favore	Pë piacerë / pë favorë
Excuse me	Scusi	Scusë
I am sorry	Mi dispiace	Më dëspiacë
Excuse me (to pass)	Permesso	Permessë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
It doesn't matter	Non importa	No 'mbortë
May I ask a question?	Posso fare una domanda?	Pozzë addumannà na cosë?

## Conversation – Meeting People

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
I	Io	I
You (sing) / You (plur)	Tu / Voi	Tu / Vu
He / She	Lui / Lei	Iddë / Ieddë
Us	Noi	Nu
They	Loro	Lorë
I am	Io sono	I sò
A, an	Un / una (masc/fem)	Nu / Na
The	Il / La (masc/fem)	U / A
This	Questo / Questa	Chustë
That	Quello / Quella	Cheddë
Those	Quei / Quelle	Chiddë
These	Questi	Chistë
What is your name?	Come ti chiami?	Comë të chiamë?
My name is . . .	Mi chiamo . . .	Më chiamë . . .
Do you speak English?	Parla inglese?	Parlë nglesë?
I do not speak Italian	(Io) non parlo italiano	I no parlë talianë
I do not speak Crachese	(Io) non parlo crachese	I no parlë Crac'tan
I speak a little Italian	Parlo un poco l'italiano	Parlë nu pochë dë talianë
Where do you come from?	Da dove viene?	Dà dò vienë?
I come from America	Vengo dall'America	Venghë d'Amerëchë
Who is your mother /	Chi è tua madre / tuo padre?	Ci ië a mamma tu / attanë tu?

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
father?		
Who is your grandmother / grandfather?	Chi è tua nonna / tuo nonno?	Ci iè a nonna tu / u nonnë tu?
Who is your sister / brother?	Chi è tua sorella / tuo fratello?	Ci iè a sora tu / u frattë tu?
Who is your daughter / son?	Chi è tua figlia / tuo figlio?	Ci iè a fidjia tu / u fidjië tu?
My grandfather was from Craco	Mio nonno era di Craco	U nonnë mi ierë dë Craco
Do you understand?	Lei capisce?	A capitë?
I understand	Capisco	Capischë
I don't understand	Non capisco	Non gë capischë
What did you say?	Che? Che cosa ha detto?	Ce mò?
Please speak slowly!	Per piacere parli lentamente	Pë piacerë parlë chiu chianë
Please repeat that	Lo ripeta per favore	Dicelë nata votë
I want	Io voglio	I vodjië
I do not want	Io non voglio	Io non në vodjië
Where is it?	Dov'è?	A dò iè
What does it mean?	Che cosa significa quello?	Ce volë dice chistë
Maybe	Forse	Forsë
Just a second	Un momento	Nu mumendë
Yes	Si	Sinë
No	No	Nonë
I would like	(Io)vorrei	Vodjië
I like	Mi piace	Më piacë
I like	Non mi piace	Non më piacë

## Asking/Answering Questions

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Who?	Chi	Ci?
What?	Che?	Ce?
Where?	Dove?	A dò?
When?	Quando?	Quannë?
Why?	Perche?	Pëche?
Which one?	Quale?	Qualë?
How much?	Quanto?	Quandë?
How many?	Quanti?	Quandë?
What time is it?	Che ora sono?	Ce iora è?
Could you please help me?	Può aiutarmi, per favore?	Më puotë aiutà pë favorë?
Yes	Si	Sinë
No	No	Nonë
Please repeat	Ripeti per favor	Rëpitë
I understand	Capisco	Capischë
Sorry, I don't have any money	Mi dispiace non ho soldi	Më dispiacë, non tenghë soldë
I don't understand	Non capisco	Non capischë
I don't know	No lo so	Non u saccë

## Directions

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Where is the bathroom?	Dov'è il bagno?	A dò iè u gabinettë?
Stop	Stop	Fiermë
Go straight	Dritto	Drittë
Turn left	Sinistra	Sinistrë



ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Turn right	Destra	Destrë
Where is ... ?	Dov'è ...?	A dò iè?
Where is the exit?	Dov'è l'uscita?	Da dò se iessë?
Where is the entrance?	Dov'è l'entrata?	A dò iè l'entratë?
Where is/ I am lost	Dov'è / Non so dove mi trovo	A dò iè? M'adjia spersë
Do you know where it is?	Sa dove si trova?	Sappisë a dò së trovë?
Continue straight then turn to the right	Continui diritto poi giri a destra	Và drittë e pò girë a destrë
The first street on the right	La prima strada a destra	A primë stradë a destrë
Let's go to the end of the street	Andiamo alla fine della strada	Sciamë a fine da stradë
Let's go to the bank over there	Andiamo alla banca laggiù	Sciamë a banchë dà
The main square is straight ahead	La piazza principale è avanti dritto	A chiazze è drittë dà
The cathedral is around the corner	La cattedrale è dietro l'angolo	A chiese è n'dretë a l'anghëlä
This address is it far from here?	Questo indirizzo è lontano da qui?	Stu ndirizzë, iè lundanë da qua?
I need...	Ho bisogno...	Më servë, më bisognë . . .
Where can I find a...	Dove potrei trovare un/una...	A dò pozzë truà nu/na
In which direction do I have to go?	In quale direzione devo andare?	Inda qualë direzionë adjia sci
Turn to the left.	Gira a sinistra.	Girë a sinistrë
Please show me..	Per favore mi mostri...	Pë favorë, famë vedë

## Time

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
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ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Wait a moment!	Aspetti un momento!	Aspiettë nu mumendë!
Day / Week/ Year	Un Giorno / Una Settimana / Un Anno	Nu jiurnë / Na sèttëmanë / N'annë
A week has 7 days	Una settimana ha sette giorni	Ngë so settë iurnë indra na sèttëmanë
A year has 12 months	Un anno ha 12 mesi	Ngë so dudëcë misë indra n'annë
Today / Yesterday / In Two Days	Oggi / Ieri / Fra Due Giorni	Ioscë / Aierë / Pescrà
The Afternoon / The Evening	Il Pomeriggio / La sera	U Pomeriggë / A serë
Midnight / Noon	Mezzanotte / Mezzogiorno	Menzzanottë / Mienzzëiurnë
Now / Not Yet / Later	Adesso / Non Adesso / Più Tarde	Mò / Non Ancorë / Chiù Tardë
Then	Allora	Tannë
Time / Hour / Minute	Il Tempo/ Un'Ora / Un Minuto	U Tiempë/ N'Orë / Nu Mënutë
What time is it?	Che ora è?	Ce iorë iè?
This Month / Next Month / Last Month	Questo Mese / Il Mese Prossimo/ Il Mese Scorso	Stu Mesë / U Mesë ca venë / U Mesë passatë
One Hour / One Minute / One Second	Un 'Ora / Un Minuto / Un Secondo	N'Orë / Nu Mënutë / Nu Secondë
It is one o'clock	È l'una	Iè l'unë
Eight fifteen (8:15)	Le otto e quindici (8:15)	Le iottë e n'quartë (8:15)
8 o'clock in the morning (8:00am)	Le otto del mattino (8:00)	Le iotto du matinë (8:00)
Four twenty (4:20)	Sono le quattro e venti (4:20)	Sò le quattrë e vindë (4:20)
Seven Forty (7:40)	Sono le otto meno venti (7:40)	Sò le iottë menë vindë (7:40)
Ten after five (5:10)	Sono le cinque e dieci (5:10)	Sò le cinquë e decë (5:10)
Twice	Due volte	Dò votë
How long?	Quanto tempo?	Quandë tiempë?
This year / Next year	Quest'anno / L'anno prossimo	Cust'annë / L'annë ca venë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
At what time?	A che ora?	A ce iorè?
When does the film start?	Quando comincia il film?	Quannè accumenzè u film?
When does the restaurant open?	Quando apre il ristorante?	Quannè iaprè u ristorandè?
When does the restaurant close? At 9 o'clock at night	Quando chiude il ristorante? Alle 9 di sera	Quannè chiudè u ristorandè? Allè novè de serè
When does the bank close? At 8 o'clock at night	Quando chiude la banca? Alle 8 di sera	Quannè chiudè a banchè? Allè iottè de serè
3:10 in the morning	Sono le tre e dieci del mattino	Sò le tre e decè du matinè
2:00 in the afternoon	Sono le due del pomeriggio	Sò le dò du pomeriggè
It is early / It is late	È presto / È tardi	È prestè / È tardè
Half past seven (7:30)	Sono le sette e mezzo	Sò le settè e menzè
At eight o'clock in the evening	Alle otto di sera	Allè iottè dè serè
Again	Ancora	Ancorè
Tonight / Last Night	Questa notte / La notte passata	Stanottè / A ierè de nottè

## Days and Weather

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Today is...	Oggi è...	Ioscè iè...
What day is it?	Che giorno è oggi?	Ce iurnè iè?
What is the weather today?	Che tempo fa oggi?	Ce facè u tiembè?
Monday, it is bad weather.	Lunedì fa cattivo tempo	Lunedì, facè bruttè tiembè
Tuesday it is good weather	Martedì fa bel tempo	Martedì facè buon tiembè
Wednesday it is hot	Mercoledì fa caldo	Mercoledì facè caudè
Thursday, it is cold	Giovedì fa freddo	Giovedì facè friddè
Friday it is cool	Venerdì fa fresco	Venerdì facè frischè

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Saturday it is raining	Sabato piove	Sabatë chiovë
Sunday it is snowing	Domenica nevica	Dëmenichë nevichë
This month it is windy	Questo mese tira vento	Stu mesë tirë u viendë
What is today's date?	Qual è la data di oggi?	Quandë n'avimë ioscë?

## Colors

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Black: My dog is black	Nero(a): Il mio cane è nero	Nerë, u canë mi iè nerë
White: My cat is white	Bianco(a): Il mio gatto è bianco	Vianchë, a iatta mi iè vianchë
Grey: The elephant is grey	Grigio(a): l'elefante è grigio	Grigë, l'elefantë iè grigë
Brown: The roof is brown	Marrone: Il tetto è marrone	Marrò, u tettë iè marrò
Yellow: The flower is yellow	Giallo(a): Il fiore è giallo	Giallë, u fiorë iè giallë
Red: The rose is red	Rosso(a): La rosa è rossa	Rossë, a rosë iè rossë
Red : The rooster is red	Rosso(a): Il gallo è rosso	U iadë iè russë
Green: A green garden	Verde: Un giardino verde	Verdë, u giardinë verdë
Blue: The sea is blue	Azzurro: Il mare è azzurro	Azzurrë, u marë iè azzurrë
Orange: The hat is orange	Arancione: Il cappello è arancione	Arancë, u cappieddë iè arancë

## Health

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
I don't feel well	Non mi sento bene	Non më sendë buonë
I feel dizzy	Mi gira la testa	Më girë a capë
I feel weak	Mi sento debole	Më sendë deblë
I need a doctor	Ho bisogno del medico	Më servë u dottorë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Do you know a doctor who speaks English?	Conosce un dottore che parla inglese?	Canuscë nu dottorë ca parlë inglesë?
I think I have...	Credo che ho...	Pensë ca tenghë . . .
It hurts me here	Mi fa male qui	Më facë malë qua
I have pain in . . .	Ho un dolore a...	Tenghë nu dëlorë a/o
I have pain in my chest	Ho un dolore al petto	Tenghë nu dëlorë o piettë
I am taking this medicine	Sto prendendo questa medicina	Stachë pidjianë chesta mëdëcinë
Open your mouth	Apra la boca	Iapré a vochè
I feel worse	Mi sento peggio	Më sendë pescë
I cut myself	Mi sono tagliato	M'adjie tadiatë
My leg is swollen	La gamba è gonfia	A iammë è gunfiatë
I feel better	Mi sento meglio	Më sendë medjië
I have a stomach ache	Ho un mal di stomaco	Tenghë nu dëlorë o stomachë
I have pain in the nose	Ho un mal di naso	Tenghë nu dëlorë o nasë
I have pain in the ear	Ho un mal di orrechio	Tenghë nu dëlorë a recchië
I have a pain in the tooth	Ho un mal di dente	Tenghë nu dëlorë o dentë
I have a pain in the throat	Ho un mal di gola	Tenghë nu dëlorë a golë
I have a pain in the neck	Ho un mal di collo	Tenghë nu dëlorë o cuoddë
I have a pain in the chest	Ho un mal di petto	Tenghë nu dëlorë o piettë
I have a pain in the shoulder	Ho un mal di spalla	Tenghë nu dëlorë a spaddë
I have a pain in the hand	Ho un mal di mano	Tenghë nu dëlorë a manë
I have a pain in the arm	Ho un mal di braccio	Tenghë nu dëlorë o vrazzë
I have a pain in the leg	Ho un mal di gamba	Tenghë nu dëlorë a iammë
I have a pain in the knee	Ho un mal di ginocchio	Tenghë nu dëlorë o scinucchië
I have a pain in the foot	Ho un mal di piede	Tenghë nu dëlorë o pedë
I have a pain in the ankle	Ho un mal di caviglia	Tenghë nu dëlorë o calchanjië

## Shopping

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
How much does this cost?	Quanto costa?	Quandë costë?
Can I pay with a credit card?	Posso pagare con carta de credito?	Pozzë paia pa cartë de creditë?
I don't want it anymore	No lo voglio pui	No ne vodjië chiu
Can you lower the price?	Potete abbassare il prezzo?	Putitë vascià u priezzë?
I don't want this	Non voglio questo	No ne vodjië custë
The bill, please.	La fattura per favore	U cundë pë favorë

## Numbers and Quantity

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Zero	Zero	Zerë
One	Uno	Iunë
Two	Due	Dù
Three	Tre	Trë
Four	Quattro	Quattë
Five	Cinque	Cinchë
Six	Sei	Së
Seven	Sette	Settë
Eight	Otto	Iottë
Nine	Nove	Novë
Ten	Dieci	Decë
Eleven	Undici	Iunnecë
Twelve	Dodici	Dudecë
Thirteen	Tredici	Tridëcë



ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Fourteen	Quattordici	Quatturdëcë
Fifteen	Quindici	Quinnëcë
Sixteen	Sedici	Sidëcë
Seventeen	Diciassette	Diciasettë
Eighteen	Diciotto	Diciottë
Nineteen	Diciannove	Diciannovë
Twenty	Venti	Vindë
Twenty one	Ventuno	Vëndunë
Twenty two	Ventidue	Vëndëdù
Thirty	Trenta	Trendë
Forty	Quaranta	Quarandë
Fifty	Cinquanta	Cënquandë
Sixty	Sessanta	Sëssandë
Seventy	Settanta	Sëttandë
Eighty	Ottanta	Uttandë
Ninety	Novanta	Nuvandë
One hundred	Cento	Ciendë
Two hundred	Duecento	Dù ciendë
One hundred and one	Centuno	Ciendë e iunë
One thousand	Mille	Milë
Two thousand	Due mila	Dù milë
One million	Un milione	Nù milionë
Two million	Due milioni	Dù milionë
Half	Mezzo	Mienzë
Third	Terzo	Terzë
Quarter	Quarto	Quartë
Once	Una volta	Na votë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Twice	Due volte	Dò votë
One dozen	Una dozzina di	Na duzzinë
First	Primo	Primë
Second	Secondo	Secondë
Third	Terzo	Terzë
Fourth	Quarto	Quartë
Fifth	Quinto	Quindë
A lot of	Molto	Assai
A little of	Un pò di	Picchë
A few	Alcuni	Na cotjië
Too much	Troppo	Troppë
Too little	Troppo poco	Troppë picchè
Enough	Abbastanza	Abbastanzë

### Other Miscellaneous Words

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Abundant	Abbondante	Assaië
After four days	Fra quattro giorni	Pëscrofolë
After three days	Fra tre giorni	Pëscriddë
After two days	Dopodomani	Pëscrà
Anchovy	Acciuga	Alicë
Aunt	Zia	Zì
Baking-pan	Teglia	Turtierë
Barn	Granaio	Ranarë
Basil	Basilico	Vasënicolë
Beans	Fagioli	Fasulë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Beret	Berretto	Coppolë
Better	Meglio	Megghijë
Big	Grosso	Ierossë
To Boil	Bollire	Bollë
Breakfast	Colazione	Colazionë
Broth	Brodo	Brodë
Brother	Fratello	Fratë
Brown	Rosolare	Arrusulà
Butcher	Macellaio	Vëccierë
To Buy	Comprare	Accattà
Canes	Bastoncini	Bastoncieddë
Cat	Gatto	Iattë
Celery	Sedano	Accë
Cheese	Formaggio	Casë
Child	Bimbo	Criaturë
Chocolate	Cioccolata	Ciucculatë
To Cook	Cuocere	Cuoscë
To Cool	Raffreddare	Reffrëddà
Countryside	Campagna	Forë
Crime	Errore	Dannë
To Crush	Schiacciare	Scazzë
Cry	Piangere	Chiangë
Dad	Babbo	Tattë
Day	Giorno	Iurnë
Day	Giornata	Sciurnatë
Devil	Diavolo	Diaulë
Dinner	Cena	Cenë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Dishes	Piatti	Ru'agnë
Dog	Cane	Canë
Donkey	Asino	Ciuccë
Down	Abbasso	Abbasçë
To Drink	Bere	Vevë
Dry	Asciugare	Assucà
To Eat	Mangiare	Mangià
To Evaporate	Evaporare	Svapurà
To Extend	Allungare	Addungë
Fear	Paura	Paijurë
Fever	Febbre	Frevë
Fill	Riempire	Ienghië
Fire	Fuoco	Fuochë
Foolish	Sciocco	Ciuotë
Fork	Forchetta	Fërcinë
Fried scarps of pork fat	Ciccioli	Frittëlä
Frozen	Gelato	Chiatratë
Frying pan	Padella	Sciartascënë
Full	Pieno	Chienë
Garlic	Aglio	Aglië
Gather	Cogliere	Accodjë
Glass	Bicchiere	Bëcchierë
To Grate	Grattugiare	Ierattà
Hair	Capelli	Capiddë
Handkerchief	Fazzoletto	Maccaturë
Hen	Gallina	Iaddinë
Iron	Ferro	Fierrë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
To Jump	Saltare	Zzumbà
Knife	Coltello	Curtieddë
Lard	Strutto	Nzognë
Leaf	Foglia	Fronnë
Lentils	Lenticchie	Lëndechië
Lid	Coperchio	Cupierchië
Liver	Fegato	Feghëtë
Long	Lungo	Luonghë
Lunch	Pranzo	Pranzë
Make	Faccio	Fazzë
Mix	Mescolare	Ammësca
More	Più	Chiù
Mouth	Bocca	Vocchë
Muscat	Moscato	Muscatë
Mushrooms	Funghi	Fungë
Rag	Vecchio strofinaccio	Strazzë
Olive	Oliva	Aulië
Onion	Cipolla	Cëpoddë
Oregano	Origano	Arienë
Ox	Bue	Vuoië
Parsley	Prezzemolo	Pëtrësinë
Pasta (Cavatelli)	Cavatelli	Raschatieddë
Pasta (Orrechiette)	Orrechiette	Rëchieteddë
Pasta (Rotini)	Maccheroni al ferro	Fërrëtatë
To Peel	Sbucciare	Ammunnà
Peppers	Peperoni	Puparulë
Peppers – hot	Peperoncino	Diavulicchë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Pieces	Pezzi	Piezzë
Pig	Maiale	Puorcë
Pigskins	Cotiche	Corië
Pizza	Focaccia	Fëcazzë
Plant	Pianta	Chiantë
Plaza	Piazza	Chiazzë
Quiet	Calma	Quietë
Raining	Piove	Chiovë
Rice	Riso	Ranëlisë
Ring	Anello	Anieddë
Rolling pin	Matterello	Laneaturë
Salami	Salame	Sauzizzë
Saucepan	Tegame	Pignatë
To Season	Condire	Cunzà
Seeds	Semi	Semenzë
Sheep	Pecora	Pecurë
Sister	Sorella	Sorë
Slice	Fetta	Feddë
Slowly	Piano	Chianë
Small	Piccolo	Pëccënnë
Snails	Lumache	Varvaliscë
To Soak	Ammollare	Spunzà
To Soften	Impregnare	Ammuddà
Soup	Minestra	Mënestrë
Spoon	Cucchiaio	Cuchiarë
Squash – large	Zucchini	Cocozzë
Squash – small	Zucca	Cucuzzieddë

ENGLISH	ITALIAN	CRACHESE
Straighten	Raddrizzare	Assuzzà
String bean	Fagiolini	Fasulieddë
Sugar	Zucchero	Zucchërë
Tea towel	Tovagliolo	Stiavuchëlë
Tomato	Pomodoro	Pummëdorë
Tomato paste	Concentrato di pomodoro	Cunservë
Tomorrow	Domani	Crà
Troubles	Guai	Uaië
Up	Sopra	Aiautë
Warm	Calda	Caudë
Wheat	Grano	Ieranë
To Wind	Ravvolgere	Arravudjià
Wine	Vino	Mièrë
With	Con	Cu
Young Girl	Ragazza	Uagnareddë
Young Man	Ragazzo	Uaglio'

## About The Craco Society

The Craco Society (Inc.) was formed in May 2007 as a non-profit corporation to preserve the culture, traditions, and history of Craco, the southern Italian hill town located in the Province of Matera and the region of Basilicata. Founded in 540AD by monks the town prospered until after the unification of Italy when societal changes, economic problems and a series of catastrophes made conditions there so difficult that from 1892-1922 over 1,250 individuals left to settle in North America.

After sitting on its hilltop perch for over 1,400 years a succession of landslides in the late 1960's and the resulting structural instability forced the populace to relocate to a new site below the old town. Although virtually abandoned over the intervening years "Craco Vecchio" with its fantastic vistas and unchanged structures serves as a time capsule. It has become a haven for tourists and also the set for seven movies trying to capture the essence of the area or even more ancient times.



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