



CASTLE OF SAN GIORGIO

THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED
SURNAME
DIMAGGIO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SURNAME HISTORY

Origins	3
Ancient History	3
Spelling Variations	3
Early History	4
Early Notables	4
The Great Migration	4
Current Notables	5

SURNAME SYMBOLISM

Introduction	8
Motto	9
Shield	9
Crest	10

FURTHER READINGS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix - Notable List	12
Appendix - Settler List	13
Bibliography	15
Citations	18



ORIGINS

From the historical and fascinating Italian region of Venice emerged a multitude of noble families, including the distinguished Dimaggio family. Although people were originally known only by a single name, it became necessary for people to adapt a second name to identify themselves as populations grew and travel became more frequent. The process of adopting fixed hereditary surnames was not complete until the modern era, but the use of hereditary family names in Italy began in the 10th and 11th centuries. Italian hereditary surnames were developed according to fairly general principles and they are characterized by a profusion of derivatives coined from given names. Although the most common type of family name found in the region of Venice is the patronymic surname, which is derived from the father's given name, the nickname type of surname is also frequently found. Nickname surnames were derived from an eke-name, or added name. They usually reflected the physical characteristics or attributes of the first person that used the name. The surname Dimaggio came from a child who was born in the month of May. The surname Maggio is derived from the Italian word Maggio, which literally means the month of May.

ANCIENT HISTORY

From the historical and fascinating Italian region of Lombardy emerged a multitude of noble families, including the bearers of the Dimaggio surname. The name Dimaggio has been traced to its source in the city of Cremona, where records are found with the Maggi family, from which came 57 priests between 1096 and 1791.

SPELLING VARIATIONS

The people of this region were anciently known by only a single name. It became necessary for people to adopt a second name to identify themselves as populations grew, and travel became more frequent. The process of adopting fixed, hereditary surnames in Italy began in the 10th and 11th centuries. The most common type of family name found in the region of Lombardy is the patronymic surname (derived from the father's given name); the nickname surname (usually derived from physical characteristics or some other attribute of the first bearer of the name) is also frequently found.

In comparison with other European surnames, Italian surnames have a surprising number of spelling variations. They reflect regional variations and the many dialects of the Italian language. Additional spelling changes occurred when the medieval scribes and church officials who wrote names down, spelled them based on sound rather than according to any specific spelling rules. The variations of Dimaggio include Maggio, Maggi, Maggiolini, Maggini, Maggiello, Maggiora, Maganini, Maggiolo, Maggioni, Maggione, Maggiore, Maggiulini, Magguilli, Maghetti, Magis, Magio, Magiocco and Magi., and others.

EARLY HISTORY

Lombardy, a region in northern Italy, took its name after the fall of the Roman Empire, when a Germanic tribe called the Lombards invaded the area in the 6th century. The Lombards, who derived their name from the word "Longobardi" or "long beards," came to control a large portion of present day Italy. Despite their rather notorious reputation as "Barbarians," the Lombards did not completely oppress the Italian people. Instead, the Lombards integrated themselves into the Roman civilization and adopted their language. As a consequence, it is difficult to separate Lombardic and Roman culture. In the 6th century, Pope Gregory the Great helped to free the Italians from Lombard control. In the 8th century, the Franks invaded Italy, usurped the Lombards, and established the Frankish kingdom under the rule of Pepin I. By 774, the legendary emperor Charlemagne had become King of both the Lombards and the Franks. Lombardy remained a powerful region until the 12th century, when, in 1162, Milan was all but destroyed by the German emperor Frederick "Barbarossa," or Frederick "the Barbarian." A coalition, historically known as the Lombard League, was formed by the various cities and towns in the region of Lombardy as protection from Frederick's Germans. However, by the 14th century, the Lombard League had lost most of its strength and power to three separate dynasties: the Visconti, the Scaligers, and the Este family. The Sforzas, the Visconti's successors, later took control of Lombardy and Francesco Sforza II became Duke of Milan. After his death in 1535, the Spanish took control of Lombardy. Spanish rule continued until the early 18th century, when Lombardy came under the rule of the Austrian Hapsburgs. The Hapsburg reign did not last long; Napoleon conquered most of northern Italy, and all of Lombardy, during the late 18th century. Lombardy was finally released from the powerful grip of Austrian and French rule in 1859, and in 1861, it joined the kingdom of Italy. The provinces of Brescia and Cremona, the cities of Milan and Pavia, which date back to the days of the Lombard invasion make up modern day Lombardy. Many of these cities are still important today for their architecture and historical value. The records of the surname Dimaggio in this era show the family in Lombardy, especially in Cremona, Brescia, and Milan. They have also been located in Naples, Sicily, Verona, Genoa, Pisa, and Bologna.

EARLY NOTABLES

Prominent among bearers of this surname in early times were Carlo Maria Maggi (1630-1699), an Italian scholar, writer and poet in Milan; and Giovanni Paolo Maggini, a violin-maker in Brescia during the 16th century. He was also talented in construction of the viola, cello and double bass, and his instruments are valued almost as highly as those of Stradivarius. Domenico Maggiello was a 16th century composer of madrigals from Verona.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

Prior to the 19th century, few Italians made the long journey to the New World. Until the Italian unification of 1861, emigration was strongly discouraged, and the dangers involved in crossing the Atlantic Ocean also deterred many potential emigrants. However, migration gradually became more attractive to Italian peasants as they began to suffer increasingly from rising population levels, lack of industrialization, and unproductive land in the countryside. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, millions of emigrants left the Italian peninsula and settled mostly in the United States, especially New York and San Francisco. In Canada, Toronto has become one of the largest expatriate centers for Italians in the world.

SETTLERS

- Alfio DiMaggio, aged 50, who arrived in America, in 1893
- Angelo DiMaggio, aged 18, who arrived in America from Balestrate, Palermo, in 1909
- Domenico DiMaggio, aged 23, who arrived in America from Cinise, Sicily, in 1909
- Francesco DiMaggio, aged 51, who arrived in America from S. Maria a Vica, Italy, in 1910
- Francesco DiMaggio, aged 40, who arrived in America from Conversano, Italy, in 1911
- Antonino DiMaggio, aged 41, who arrived in America from Liata, Sicily, in 1912
- Ciro DiMaggio, aged 35, who arrived in America from Balestrate, Sicily, in 1912
- Emannuele DiMaggio, aged 28, who arrived in America from S. Giuseppe L., Sicily, in 1912
- Antonio DiMaggio, aged 55, who arrived in America from Terretta, Sicily, in 1913
- Calagero DiMaggio, aged 22, who arrived in America from Palermo, Sicily, in 1913
- Feo Paolo Dimaggio, aged 37, who arrived in America from Palermo, Sicily, in 1914

As well as 24 more in the Appendix.

CURRENT NOTABLES

Those arriving in later years, as well as subsequent generations of the earlier immigrants, followed opportunities westward, in homesteading, industry and mining. A flood of fortune-seekers journeyed to California upon the discovery of gold; more than 80,000 arrived in 1849 alone, nearly tripling the territory's population. Some of the more prominent bearers of this surname in recent times include Quinto Maganini, born in California, who was a flutist in the New York Symphony and received the Pulitzer Award in 1927.

The Ancient Arms of



Dimaggio

SYMBOLISM

INTRODUCTION

In the feudal states of the Holy Roman Empire, that at one time encompassed most of eastern Europe, it was especially important to be able to identify enemies from allies because of the many conflicts that occurred there. A system of heraldry evolved that achieved this. It regulated what arms were borne, and allowed each of the Italian knights to be distinguishable from others.



An Achievement of Arms such as the Dimaggio arms depicted on the left typically consists of these parts: the Escrolls, displaying the family motto and name, the family crest (if any) seen above the helmet, the actual Coat of arms (also known as 'arms,' or 'the shield'), the Helmet depicted below the crest, the Torse on top of the helmet, and the Mantle draped from the helmet. Each of these elements will be described below. Supporters were a later addition to the Achievement; they are somewhat rare, and are usually personal to the grantee.



The mantle was spread over and draped from the helmet and served as a protection, 'to repel the extremities of wet, cold, and heat, and to preserve the armour from rust.' The numerous cuts and slits suggest that it had been torn and hacked on the field of battle. The style or design of the mantling is up to the individual heraldic artist, and it is usually depicted in the main color and metal from the shield. The helmet (or Helm) varied in shape in different ages and countries, often depicting rank. The Esquire's Helm, as depicted here, is generally shown silver, with a closed visor and facing to the dexter (its right). On top of the helmet is a Torse or wreath which was formed by two pieces of silk twisted together. Its purpose was to hold the crest and mantle on the Helm.

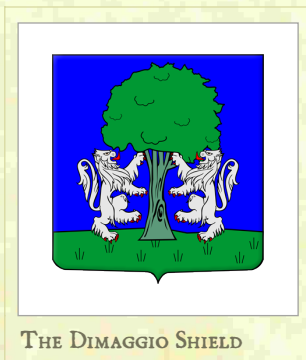
MOTTO

The motto was originally a war cry or slogan. Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries, but were not in general use until the 17th century. Thus the oldest coats of arms generally do not include a motto. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will; many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The coat of arms displayed here for the surname Dimaggio did not include a motto.

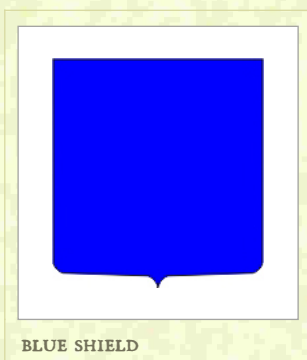
SHIELD

Shields (or Escutcheons) at first were painted simply with one or more bands of color or 'ordinaries'. Later, the ordinaries were used in conjunction with other figures or symbols. The Coat of Arms for the surname Dimaggio can be described as follows:



DIMAGGIO ARMS

A blue shield with two lions supporting a tree.



BLUE SHIELD

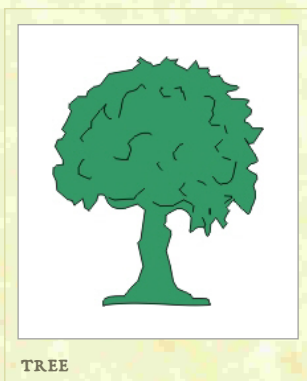
Azure (derived from the French word for "blue") represents the color of an eastern sky on a clear day. It also corresponds to the metal tin. The word, "azure" was introduced from the east during the Crusades. It signifies piety and sincerity, and is equated with autumn. In engravings it is represented by horizontal lines.

Symbolic Virtues: Blue denotes calmness and power of reflection. It infers nobility of the soul and signifies Loyalty, Justice and Courage. The color has also long been associated with purity and love, since the times when brides wore blue ribbons to the chapel.

Precious Stone: Turquoise

Planet: Jupiter

Obligations: Help for the servant



TREE

The tree is a symbol of antiquity and strength. Many types of trees are blazoned on shields and crests, but they are generally not depicted accurately. The type of tree can relate to the characteristics of an early bearer of the family name, or perhaps to the land held by that family. The oak tree was sacred to the ancient Greeks and the Celts; the cedars of Lebanon are referred to in the scriptures as trees of stately beauty; the lime or linden tree was sacred to the Germans; the poplar is a symbol of great strength; the cypress tree is a symbol of death, because once cut, it never springs up again from its roots; evergreens, like the pine and the yew, symbolize of death and the hope of eternal life; the ash tree was venerated by the Scandinavians. Trees allude to home or property, and they are also generally considered a symbol of life and strength. Sometimes a hurst of trees, or a wood is found on a shield. Also, a tree stump or tree trunk may be used as a symbol of re-growth and rebirth, especially when it is borne with branches spouting new leaves.

THE CREST

The Crest was worn on top of the helmet, and was usually made of wood, metal, or boiled leather. It provided the double advantage of easy identification and the addition of height to the wearer. If a family had no crest, and many chose not to, plumes (feathers) were often displayed instead.

CONCLUSION

APPENDIX - NOTABLE LIST

NOTABLES FOR THE SURNAME DIMAGGIO

- Joseph Paul "Joe" DiMaggio (1914-1999) American Major League Baseball center fielder, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955, voted the sport's greatest living player in 1969
- Robin DiMaggio (b.1971) American drummer/percussionist
- Paul Joseph DiMaggio (b.1951) American educator, professor of sociology at Princeton University
- John William DiMaggio (b.1968) American voice actor and a skilled Beatboxer
- Dominic Paul "Dom" DiMaggio (1917-2009) nicknamed "The Little Professor", was an American Major League Baseball center fielder, younger brother of Joe DiMaggio
- Peter DiMaggio, American internationally recognized expert on the design of blast resistant buildings
- Vincent Paul "Vince" DiMaggio (1912-1986) American Major League Baseball center fielder
- Andrew DiMaggio, American politician, Circuit Judge in Michigan 3rd Circuit, 1975-77^[1]

SURNAME VARIANTS OF DIMAGGIO

- Christine Joy Maggiore (1956-2008) American HIV-positive activist
- Martin Anthony Maggio (1949-2011) American musician
- Jorge Bernardo Teodoro Maggio, well-known Argentine actor
- Veronica Sandra Karin Maggio (b.1981) Swedish singer of Swedish and Italian origin
- Dante Maggio (1909-1992) Italian film actor
- Pupella Maggio (1910-1999) Italian film actress
- Christian Maggio (b.1982) Italian football defender
- Andrew DeMaggio, American Democrat politician, Candidate in primary for Circuit Judge in Michigan 3rd Circuit, 1935^[2]
- Robert De Maggio, American politician, Representative from New York 22nd District, 1984^[2]

APPENDIX - SETTLER LIST

AMERICAN SETTLERS

- Alfio DiMaggio, aged 50, who arrived in America, in 1893
- Angelo DiMaggio, aged 18, who arrived in America from Balestrate, Palermo, in 1909
- Domenico DiMaggio, aged 23, who arrived in America from Cinise, Sicily, in 1909
- Francesco DiMaggio, aged 51, who arrived in America from S. Maria a Vica, Italy, in 1910
- Francesco DiMaggio, aged 40, who arrived in America from Conversano, Italy, in 1911
- Antonino DiMaggio, aged 41, who arrived in America from Liata, Sicily, in 1912
- Ciro DiMaggio, aged 35, who arrived in America from Balestrate, Sicily, in 1912
- Emannuele DiMaggio, aged 28, who arrived in America from S. Giuseppe L., Sicily, in 1912
- Antonio DiMaggio, aged 55, who arrived in America from Terretta, Sicily, in 1913
- Calagero DiMaggio, aged 22, who arrived in America from Palermo, Sicily, in 1913
- Feo Paolo Dimaggio, aged 37, who arrived in America from Palermo, Sicily, in 1914
- Antonina DiMaggio, aged 42, who arrived in America from Balestrate, Palermo, in 1920
- Gaetano Dimaggio, aged 28, who arrived in America from Torretta, Sicily, in 1920
- Caterina Dimaggio, aged 29, who arrived in America from Licata, Sicily, in 1922
- Antonino Dimaggio, aged 18, who arrived in America from Terretta, Sicily, in 1923
- Calogero DiMaggio, aged 17, who arrived in America from Palerme, Italy, in 1924

SURNAME VARIANTS OF DIMAGGIO

- Joseph Magis, who arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1811^[3]
- Jaime Magi, aged 27, who arrived in New Orleans, La in 1855^[3]
- Joseph Maggini, who landed in Mississippi in 1856^[3]
- Louis Maggiora, who landed in California in 1900^[3]
- Domenico Maggiora, who arrived in California in 1901^[3]
- Angela Maggiore, aged 8, who immigrated to the United States from Lipari, in 1901
- Antonino Maggiore, aged 4, who immigrated to the United States from Bagheria, in 1904
- Alberto Maggiore, aged 10, who landed in America from Bagheria, in 1905
- Antonina Maggiore, aged 2, who settled in America from Palermo, in 1907
- Agrippino Maggiore, aged 17, who immigrated to the United States from Mindo, Catania, in 1908
- Alberto Maggiore, aged 17, who landed in America from Villabate, Sicily, in 1908

- Alberto Maggiore, aged 17, who immigrated to America from Bagheria, Palermo, in 1909
- Angelo Maggiore, aged 38, who landed in America from Ascoli Satriani, Italy, in 1912
- Anna Maggiore, aged 3, who settled in America from Bagheria, Sicily, in 1915
- Anna Adele Maggiore, aged 23, who landed in America from Padova, Italy, in 1918
- Agrippina Maggiore, aged 14, who settled in America from Mineo, Sicily, in 1921
- Antonia Maggiore, aged 47, who immigrated to the United States from Catania, Italy, in 1922

CANADIAN SETTLERS

SURNAME VARIANTS OF DIMAGGIO

- Ivan Magas, who arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1898
- Iwan Magas, who landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1898

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Extra Credit goes to Anna Zacchi at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SanGiorgioMN.jpg> for the picture on the cover.

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