

Evolution of Corato's civil records and their indexes

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For the Atelier Généalogique

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Introduction

Over the last two decades, Italian genealogical research has been transformed by digitization and indexing of civil records. In Southern Italy, civil recordkeeping – recording births, marriages, and deaths independently of the local parishes and dioceses – began in 1809. This has enabled individuals of Italian descent to accurately reconstruct their family trees at least as far back as the late 1700s using civil records alone. The Atelier Généalogique has compiled a database and collective family tree with tens of thousands of people, in some cases reaching the late 1500s, thanks to other resources such as the *catasto onciario* and indexes of baptismal records which became accessible online in 2025.

A moderately-sized town such as Corato has had hundreds of thousands of inhabitants documented in its civil records: to quickly sift through and compare records, it is necessary to utilize handwritten or digitally searchable indexes, and to thoroughly examine all details that might lead to related records. Fortunately, many of Corato's civil registers, which are hosted on Portale Antenati for the period 1809–1900 and FamilySearch for 1901–1910, contain handwritten indexes. These indexes are usually categorized alphabetically¹ by surname and indicate the act number, with some indexes also providing additional details. However, contrary to what one might expect, civil records – and especially the indexes – become progressively less detailed in more recent years. This challenge is somewhat mitigated by AI-generated indexes and/or full-text transcripts for these records on FamilySearch, though many of these are of limited availability due to contract restrictions. In this article, I review the features and limitations of Corato's civil records from various periods, as well as their implications for our Corato Emigration Project's future efforts to combine genealogical and historical research.

Evolution of civil records

The oldest civil records in Corato were created around 19 January 1809, following the Napoleonic Civil Code that mandated secular recordkeeping on a municipal level, and civil recordkeeping has continued uninterrupted since then.² During the first few years of civil recordkeeping, several different formats were used – both for individual records and ordering of their indexes – until a standard was reached by 1820. The handwritten indexes were very detailed: they included the full name of the subject of the record (i.e., the newborn,

¹ In annual indexes, only the first letters of the names were alphabetized, after which they were ordered by act number rather than fully sorted alphabetically. A perfect (nowadays, algorithmic) alphabetical sort was only implemented in decennial indexes; these were compiled every 10 years following the standardization of civil recordkeeping practices across Italy, though whether any are preserved for Corato has not been established.

² In some parts of present-day Italy, civil records were not recorded between the fall of Napoleon (1815) and the Italian unification (1861–1871), though there are no such discontinuities for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in which Corato was located. Fortunately, none of Corato's records have been damaged or destroyed.

bride/groom, or decedent), the name of their father and full name of their mother, the date of the event, and the number of the act in the register (Figure 1). Marriage and death indexes also indicated the subjects' professions and hometown. The complete records for this period were also very detailed, including additional information such as the names of one or both grandfathers of newborns and the towns in which the subject's parents reside. Of particular note are marriage records for the period 1835–1865. These records reference supplemental documents, *processetti* (or *allegati*) *di matrimonio*, with specific dates and locations. In almost all cases, marriage records for this period state exactly when and where both spouses were born. For births after the inception of civil records, the birth records may be readily located, and for earlier births, the *processetti* list provides the exact dates otherwise found only in baptismal records – which are not available online. Additionally, the *processetti* list could identify up to eight death records, again potentially including some before civil recordkeeping for which no digital record exists, though the names of the deceased were not written in the list.³ If either spouse had deceased parents at the time of the wedding, or was widowed, the respective deaths of the parents and previous spouse would be indicated. If the father was deceased – or believed dead *in absentia* – the death of the paternal grandfather would also be indicated. (However, if both the father and grandfather died before civil recordkeeping began, it is not possible to immediately determine the identity of the grandfather.) Thanks to this meticulous recordkeeping, a single marriage record could provide a wealth of information pertaining to three generations of a single family (Figure 2).

Following the unification of Italy, Royal Decree No. 2602 standardized the format of the *stato civile italiano* across the nation effective 1 January 1866.⁴ This meant there were no longer regional variations in record format, though various details were also no longer recorded. Marriage records no longer recorded the deaths of parents or grandparents – only those of previous spouses (Figure 3) – though the actual *processetti* for the period 1866–1910 are published on FamilySearch and a handful of pre-1809 baptismal records may still be found among these. *Diversi* records, which included births of foundlings, amendments to birth records, and deaths of *coratini* outside Corato, were also eliminated at this time, and these acts were henceforth recorded as part of a second series in the ordinary birth and death registers. Most significantly, though, the annual indexes of all civil registers were simplified to only include the subject's name, act number, and sometimes the subject's father (Figure 4). In these cases, it is necessary to browse a series of images in turn to distinguish homonyms. Birth records for the period 1878–1898 are searchable on Portale Antenati and on FamilySearch, offsetting information gaps in the handwritten annual indexes, though due diligence is still required. It is possible for two unrelated families to be identically indexed, distinguished by details found only in the complete records (Figures 5–6).

³ Some post-1865 marriage records for widows/widowers identify previous spouses by name, though this practice stopped sometime in the early 1900s.

⁴ <https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/tools/genealogic-research/the-civil-status/?lang=en>

Additionally, all collections with no access restrictions on FamilySearch – the aforementioned processetti as well as all civil records created between 1901 and 1910 inclusive, have searchable AI-generated transcripts. Although these transcripts offer considerable time savings for researchers, they do not always accurately reflect the handwriting on the record; thorough research using these transcripts requires extensive usage of wildcards in search queries. Table 1 provides a summary of how civil birth records and their annual indexes have evolved – what information is readily available to researchers, and what requires further investigation.

Civil birth records sometimes include marginal annotations that indicate when and where the subject married or died. They are occasionally found in the oldest civil records, though only when the wedding occurred after 1865 (i.e., following the standardization of civil recordkeeping), and appear increasingly more frequently in records from the late 1800s and early 1900, both for marriages and deaths (particularly when the subject died after 1940). When annotations are present, they are very helpful to distinguish homonyms and offset some of the difficulty in browsing unindexed records. In some cases, birth records have annotated marriage and death dates more recent than 1910 – another period for which records are not yet available online and thus filling an information gap (Figure 7). However, the practice of annotating records was inconsistent, and no conclusions can be drawn from the lack of annotations alone.

20th-century research and limitations

Beginning in October 2024, the Atelier Généalogique has been working to digitize Corato's civil records for the period 1911–1938, and hopes to make them freely accessible online in the future. This would provide a key missing link for researching families that emigrated more recently – for instance, after the second World War – and also help members of the coratino diaspora potentially connect with living relatives in Italy. The initial digitization efforts of the Atelier Généalogique, however, have revealed that handwritten annual indexes for this period are often absent: there are none, for example, in the Corato birth registers from 1913 to 1920 inclusive (see Table 1 below). Without handwritten annual indexes in the registers or digital databases, the only aid for looking up records from this period are card indexes maintained by municipal offices, which are not necessarily organized or complete and are not published online. In contrast to the records available on Antenati, particularly those from before 1866, much of the data contained in more recent records has been practically inaccessible due to incomplete digitization and indexing. This poses a hurdle for both researchers browsing through the registers (both those already available and those yet to be published online) and officials answering requests for records (e.g., for dual citizenship applications). It will therefore be necessary to digitally index or transcribe these records for ease of research.

As a partial workaround, the AI-generated digital indexes on FamilySearch, corresponding exactly to the records that are hosted on Antenati, may be viewed at Family History Centers or affiliate libraries or by individuals who have LDS Church accounts. These were available without restrictions until March 2026, though were removed without notice or explanation, and it is unclear if and when unrestricted access will be reinstated, presumably contingent on the terms of the contract between FamilySearch and the Archivio di Stato. Additionally, thanks to the efforts of the Atelier Généalogique, handwritten annual indexes of Corato's baptismal and marriage records are available online, and extend as recently as 1930 (uninterrupted) and 1934 (with gaps) respectively. The baptismal indexes are particularly useful because they always state the father of the newborn, allowing homonyms to be more easily distinguished, as well as a rough estimate of when in the year they were born.⁵ However, this is not a perfect workaround. Baptismal records for this period are spread across multiple parishes and this categorization takes precedence over chronological order, while civil records are continuous regardless of parish (or *frazione*), meaning that the order of entries in the parish indexes would not correspond to the order of civil records. Additionally, there were sometimes discrepancies between civil records and parish records, such as civil births being registered days or weeks after they occurred, sometimes even in a different year. The only way to overcome these limitations is through a volunteer-led project to digitize and index civil records and publish this data online, especially for more recent records that are not restricted by privacy laws.⁶

Conclusion

As digitization of Corato's civil records for the period 1911–1938 is underway as a voluntary exercise, we now face the question of how to effectively extract essential information from these records to trace the families of *coratino* immigrants and expand our collective family tree to include more recent generations. At present, only limited indexed data is readily accessible, due to contractual restrictions and the necessary effort required to index or transcribe tens of thousands of images. Some of these gaps can be filled thanks to detailed handwritten indexes for older records (1809–1865) and AI-generated transcripts on FamilySearch (1901–1910), though other gaps persist, especially for post-1910 records which remain largely undigitized or lack handwritten or otherwise searchable indexes. To compensate for inadequate manual indexing, large-scale digitization by FamilySearch of all 2434 civil registers kept in Trani (from 11 towns),⁷ and AI-assisted indexing of their content, would provide the answer. Helping to bring about improved access to records from this more recent period is thus an essential aspect of our Corato Emigration Project.

⁵ Smith, James (2020). How the Corato Church archives compensate for the limitations of the Stato Civile records.

⁶ In Italy, birth records are restricted for 100 years and marriage and death records are restricted for 70 years.

⁷ Andria, Barletta, Bisceglie, Canosa, Corato, Minervino, Molfetta, Ruvo, Spinazzola, Terlizzi, and Trani

Appendix

N. d'Ordine	Cognomi, e Nomi de' defunti	Patri	Professione	Cognomi, e Nomi de' Genitori	Giorno della morte	osserv.
116	Lutero, Antonia	Costa	-	Luigi e Maria Vangi	22 Agosto	
155	Prignano, Ruggiero	Andria	2 ^a	Niccolò e Maria Zotti	28 Agosto	
164	Rossa, Maria	Costa	-	D. Leonardo e M. Casavella	18 Agosto	
175	Pecora, Angela	-	-	Michela, e Maria Spillo	14 Agosto	
187	Ruggi, Andrea	-	3 ^a	Salaffa, e Ant. Spillo	13 Agosto	
195	Ricciardi, Franz.	-	-	Luigi e Maria Mammì	19 Agosto	
207	Ricciardi, Ruggi	-	-	Franz. e Maria Piccola	27 Agosto	
217	Ricciardi, Ruggi	-	-	Cost. e Lucia Brancina	2 Agosto	
231	Lutero, Ruggi	-	-	Vincent. e Maria La Fajola	11 Agosto	
236	Lutero, Ruggi	-	-	Vito e Maria Sanna	21 Agosto	
276	Ricciardi, Franz.	Costa	-	Vito, e Lucia Sanna	10 Agosto	
277	Ricciardi, M. Ruggi	-	-	Nicola, e Maria Sanna	13 Agosto	
279	Ricciardi, Ruggi	-	-	Vito, e Maria Sanna	17 Agosto	
296	Ricciardi, Franz.	-	-	4 ^a Ruggi	24 Agosto	
307	Ricciardi, M. Ruggi	-	-	Ruggi, e Maria Sanna	23 Agosto	
60	Quercia, Franz.	-	-	Michela, e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	
131	Quercia, Ruggi	-	-	Michela, e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	
144	Quercia, M. Ruggi	-	-	Cost. e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	
145	Quercia, Ruggi	-	-	Cost. e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	
146	Quercia, Franz.	-	-	Nicola, e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	
160	Quercia, Michele	-	-	Vito, e Maria Sanna	25 Agosto	

Figure 1. Example page of a death index from 1824.⁸ From left to right, the table indicates the act number, full name of the decedent, their hometown, occupation, parents' full names, and date of death (1). Thanks to this level of detail, it is possible to quickly identify individuals born elsewhere (2); those of different social classes (3) as well as those who may have died in infancy (no occupation); foundlings, with unknown birth parents (4); and occasionally link individuals belonging to the same nuclear family such as twins (5). The index is not always complete, and (especially for death records) information provided by the informants may be erroneous, but this illustrates what can already be accomplished prior to consulting individual records.

⁸ https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ua256985/0ZG8NQ6

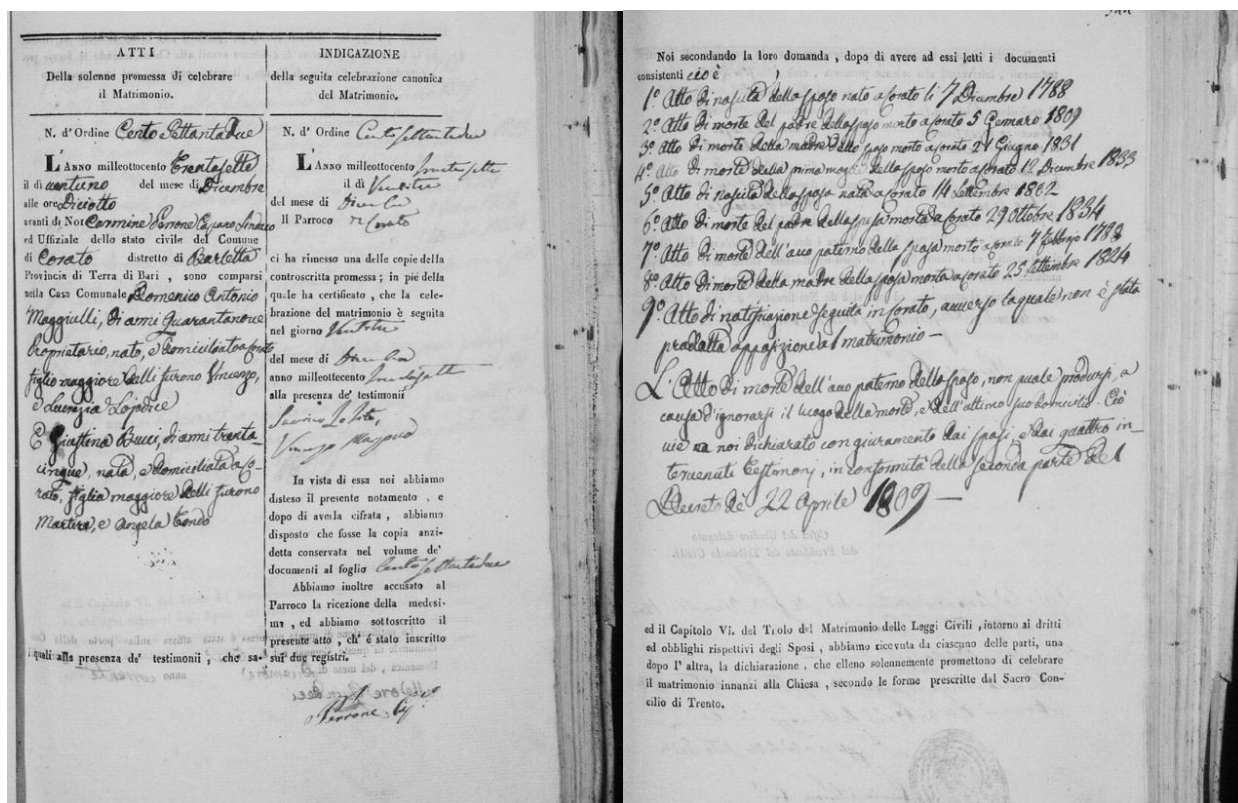


Figure 2. 1837 marriage record between Domenico Antonio Maggiulli, a 49-year-old widower, and Giustina Bucci, a 35-year-old spinster.⁹ The list of supplemental documents on the right includes death records for Domenico's first wife and parents and for Giustina's parents and paternal grandfather. Of note, the births of both spouses and the death of Domenico's father Vincenzo occurred prior to civil recordkeeping, and this list provides us with exact dates. The death record of Domenico's paternal grandfather is noted to be missing, though,¹⁰ and the absence of a civil death record for Vincenzo prevents immediate identification of the paternal grandfather.

⁹ https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ua256933/5gpanNy

¹⁰ Further research of this family in the parish indexes and *catasto onciario* reveals the identity of Domenico's paternal grandfather, Leonardo Maggiullo, and that he was deceased before the parish began recording burials in 1753; no death record for him is cited because no such record exists.

Numero 31

Pastore Vincenzo
Maldera Lucrezia
vedovi

L'anno milloctocentonovantquattro, addì sedicesimo di Giugno
a ore 10 meridiane sera e minuti quattro, nella Casa Comunale
di Forlì, aperta al pubblico.

Avanti di me, Donato Vincenzo Procuratore delegato del
Comune di Forlì, Ufficiale dello Stato Civile, vestito in forma ufficiale, sono personalmente comparsi:

1.° Pastore Vincenzo, vedovo, di anni 67, residente in Forlì, figlio
di Luigi Giuseppe, residente in Forlì, e
di Francesca Donna, residente in Forlì;

2.° Maldera Lucrezia, vedova, di anni 61, residente in Forlì, figlia
nata in Forlì, residente in Forlì, e
di Paolo Antonio, residente in Forlì, e
di Francesca Donna, residente in Forlì,

i quali mi hanno richiesto di unirli in matrimonio: a questo effetto mi hanno presentato
☒ documenti sotto descritti; e dall'esame di questi, non che di quelli già prodotti
all'atto della richiesta delle pubblicazioni, i quali tutti, muniti del mio visto, inserisco nel
volume degli alligati a questo registro, risultandomi nulla essere alla celebrazione del loro
matrimonio, ho letto agli sposi gli articoli centotrenta, centotrentuno e centotrentadue del
Codice Civile, e quindi ho domandato allo sposo se intende di prendere in moglie la qui
presente Maldera Lucrezia, e a questa se intende di prendere in
marito il qui presente Pastore Vincenzo, ed avendomi ciascuno risposto
affermativamente a piena intelligenza anche dei testimoni sotto indicati, ho pronunciato in
nome della legge che i medesimi sono uniti in matrimonio. A quest'atto sono stati presenti,
Dono Ubaldo, di anni 25, residente in Forlì, e
Agostino Giuseppe, di anni 25, residente in Forlì,
entrambi residenti in questo Comune. ☒ documenti presentati e depositati
delle pubblicazioni da me registrati e registrati Comune
Forlì Comune

Tra i documenti letti dal registro delle pubblicazioni, in peso:
1.° Atto di nascita della sposa qui nata a ventisei d'ottobre 1829
2.° Atto di nascita della sposa qui nata a ventisei d'ottobre 1829
3.° Atto di morte di Dono Ubaldo, presidente moglie della sposa
qui morta a disinghi d'ottobre 1886
4.° Atto di morte di Agostino Ubaldo, presidente marito della sposa
qui morta a disinghi d'ottobre 1889
Atto di nascita della figlia in comune, don't leone, nato a Forlì
il 14 giugno 1894

Ufficiali dello Stato Civile
G. Forlì

Figure 3. 1897 marriage record between Vincenzo Pastore, a 67-year-old widower, and Lucrezia Maldera, a 61-year-old widow.¹¹ The list of processetti names the birth records of both spouses and the death records of their previous spouses, which may be readily found on Antenati (browsing to find the records from the indicated dates) or on FamilySearch (where the processetti packets are in numerical order). The death records of the spouses' parents and grandparents are omitted, in contrast to the example from sixty years earlier in Figure 2.

COGNOME E NOME	NUMERO di Registro
Maria Giuseppe	886
Maria Gabriella	887
Maria Giuseppe	888
Maria Giuseppe	889
Maria Giuseppe	890
Maria Giuseppe	891
Maria Giuseppe	892
Maria Giuseppe	893
Maria Giuseppe	894
Maria Giuseppe	895
Maria Giuseppe	896
Maria Giuseppe	897
Maria Giuseppe	898
Maria Giuseppe	899
Maria Giuseppe	900
Maria Giuseppe	901
Maria Giuseppe	902
Maria Giuseppe	903
Maria Giuseppe	904
Maria Giuseppe	905
Maria Giuseppe	906
Maria Giuseppe	907
Maria Giuseppe	908
Maria Giuseppe	909
Maria Giuseppe	910
Maria Giuseppe	911
Maria Giuseppe	912
Maria Giuseppe	913
Maria Giuseppe	914
Maria Giuseppe	915
Maria Giuseppe	916
Maria Giuseppe	917
Maria Giuseppe	918
Maria Giuseppe	919
Maria Giuseppe	920
Maria Giuseppe	921
Maria Giuseppe	922
Maria Giuseppe	923
Maria Giuseppe	924
Maria Giuseppe	925
Maria Giuseppe	926
Maria Giuseppe	927
Maria Giuseppe	928
Maria Giuseppe	929
Maria Giuseppe	930
Maria Giuseppe	931
Maria Giuseppe	932
Maria Giuseppe	933
Maria Giuseppe	934
Maria Giuseppe	935
Maria Giuseppe	936
Maria Giuseppe	937
Maria Giuseppe	938
Maria Giuseppe	939
Maria Giuseppe	940
Maria Giuseppe	941
Maria Giuseppe	942
Maria Giuseppe	943
Maria Giuseppe	944
Maria Giuseppe	945
Maria Giuseppe	946
Maria Giuseppe	947
Maria Giuseppe	948
Maria Giuseppe	949
Maria Giuseppe	950
Maria Giuseppe	951
Maria Giuseppe	952
Maria Giuseppe	953
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Maria Giuseppe	957
Maria Giuseppe	958
Maria Giuseppe	959
Maria Giuseppe	960
Maria Giuseppe	961
Maria Giuseppe	962
Maria Giuseppe	963
Maria Giuseppe	964
Maria Giuseppe	965
Maria Giuseppe	966
Maria Giuseppe	967
Maria Giuseppe	968
Maria Giuseppe	969
Maria Giuseppe	970
Maria Giuseppe	971
Maria Giuseppe	972
Maria Giuseppe	973
Maria Giuseppe	974
Maria Giuseppe	975
Maria Giuseppe	976
Maria Giuseppe	977
Maria Giuseppe	978
Maria Giuseppe	979
Maria Giuseppe	980
Maria Giuseppe	981
Maria Giuseppe	982
Maria Giuseppe	983
Maria Giuseppe	984
Maria Giuseppe	985
Maria Giuseppe	986
Maria Giuseppe	987
Maria Giuseppe	988
Maria Giuseppe	989
Maria Giuseppe	990
Maria Giuseppe	991
Maria Giuseppe	992
Maria Giuseppe	993
Maria Giuseppe	994
Maria Giuseppe	995
Maria Giuseppe	996
Maria Giuseppe	997
Maria Giuseppe	998
Maria Giuseppe	999
Maria Giuseppe	1000

Figure 4. Excerpt from the 1873 birth index,¹² which includes only the newborn's full name and the act number. In this example, there were at least two people named Michele Mazzilli (#805 and #830), two named Domenico Maldera (#870 and #954), and two named Maria Mazzilli (#928 and #932) born in the same year, yet at this stage we cannot tell them apart.

¹¹ https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ua4101836/LzAB3kE

¹² https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ua4101989/5V4Y3xV

Years	Access	Index			Complete records	
		Present?	Date stated?	Parents named?	Grandfathers named?	Other info
1809–1812	Antenati	Yes (except 1809 and 1899)	Yes	Variable ¹³	Paternal only	—
1813–1819				Yes	No	Baptismal information included
1820–1822					Paternal only	
1823–1827			No	No	Yes	—
1828–1865					Yes (except 1892, 1896, and 1899)	Indexed on Antenati
1866–1878					Yes	—
1879–1898						FS full-text transcripts
1899–1900			—			
1901–1910	FamilySearch	No annual indexes ¹⁴	Yes	—		
1911–1912	Not online					
1913–1920						

Table 1. Summary of information found in Corato's civil birth records and birth indexes for different time periods.

Atto di nascita: 01 Febbraio 1890

Maria Paganelli – 01/02/1890 (Data di nascita)

Registro: 1890 Nati Stato civile italiano > Corato Conservato da: Archivio di Stato di Bari	👤 Persone collegate Padre Giuseppe Paganelli Madre Maria Diaferia	🔖 Copia link del bookmark
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Atto di nascita: 25 Gennaio 1891

Angela Paganelli – 25/01/1891 (Data di nascita)

Registro: 1891 Nati Stato civile italiano > Corato Conservato da: Archivio di Stato di Bari	👤 Persone collegate Padre Giuseppe Paganelli Madre Angela Maria Diaferia	🔖 Copia link del bookmark
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Figure 5. Antenati indexing for two birth records, including the birth date and names of both parents.¹⁵ At first glance, Maria Paganelli and Angela Paganelli appear to be sisters, but this is not in fact the case (Figure 6).

¹³ The father is named in every index for this period except 1810; the mother is only named in the 1811–12 and 1817–19 indexes.

¹⁴ As previously noted, it is unknown whether any decennial indexes for Corato's *stato civile italiano* have been compiled or preserved.

¹⁵ Maria Paganelli b. 1890: https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ud4121632; Angela Paganelli b. 1891: https://antenati.cultura.gov.it/ark:/12657/an_ud4123712

L'anno mille ottocento ottanta novanta, addì quattro di febbraio
 a ore otto meridiane cinque e minuti cinquanta, nella Casa Comunale.
 Avanti di me Assessore Giuseppe Antonio Pagano, assessore Delegato Salvatore
non alle del nome di Giuseppe Pagano, alle funzioni di
 Uffiziale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Corato,
 è comparso Paganelli Giuseppe, di anni ventotto, contadino
 domiciliat in Corato, il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore
 meridiane otto e minuti cinquanta, del dì quattro del febbraio
 mese, nella casa posta in Via Buonarroti al numero cinquanta, da
Professa Maria Giuseppa sua moglie contadina, madre con-
veniente
 è nato un bambino di sesso femminile che egli mi presenta, e a cui da il nom e di
Maria
 A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni latina Ste-
fano, di anni quaranta, contadino, e Giuseppe
di anni quarantacinque, contadino, entrambi residenti in questo Comune.
Sette il presente atto agli intervenuti, non l'anno mio sottoscritto
per Giuseppe Paganelli
L'Uffiziale dello Stato Civile

Numero 183
Paganelli Maria
Il 10.1.909 Maria
Michele e Giuseppe - Corato
 Deceduto il 29.12.62
Corato
 Il Cancelliere del Tribunale

Numero 341
Paganelli Angela
 L'anno milleottocentonovant uno, addì ventotto di Genio,
 a ore otto meridiane quattro e minuti cinquanta, nella Casa comunale.
 Avanti di me Commisario Vito Antonio Commisario Mario
Maria di
 Uffiziale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Corato,
 è comparso Paganelli Giuseppe, di anni quaranta, contadino
 domiciliat in Corato, il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore
 meridiane otto e minuti cinquanta, del dì ventotto del febbraio
 mese, nella casa posta in Via Trieste al numero cinquanta, da
Giuseppa Angela Maria di Michele, sua moglie,
giuseppa, madre con-
 è nato un bambino di sesso femminile che egli mi presenta, e a cui da il nom e di
Angela
 A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni Giuseppe

* S'indichi la professione o la condizione.

Figure 6. Birth records for Maria Paganelli (top) and Angela Paganelli (bottom) – the two records corresponding to the indexed data in Figure 5. It turns out that they are not sisters: Maria's mother was Maria (Giuseppa) di Giuseppe Diaferia and Angela's maternal grandfather was (Angela) Maria di Michele Diaferia, and both these women married a man named Giuseppe Paganelli. In cases like this, if the complete record set is not readily available, unrelated individuals may mistakenly be grouped in the same family. This case simultaneously demonstrates the utility of Antenati's indexing and its limitations (notably, the absence of the grandfathers' names).

Corato. Birth Records 1903-1907

NAMES TRANSCRIPT INFORMATION SAVE RECORD

View Names

Image 151 of 3,317

L'anno millenovecento *tre*, addì *quattro* di *Febbraio*, a ore *una* meridiane *undici* e minuti *quindici* nella Casa Comunale. Avanti di me *Michele Petrone, Santola Gallo*

Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di *Corato* è comparso *Pe. Antonio Petrone* di anni *ventisei*, nato *addì 8-12-37* in *Ruvo di Puglia* sposato *Miniera Domusica*

È nato un bambino di sesso *maschile*, che egli mi presenta, e a cui d'ora in poi si darà il nome di *Antonio*

A quanto sopra e a quest'atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni *Lameria Cataldo* di anni *quarantacinque* e *Ableri Andrea* di anni *ventisei* entrambi residenti in questo Comune.

Il sottoscritto *Ufficiale dello Stato Civile* ha letto e ha dichiarato che alle ore *una* e minuti *undici* del primo del mese di *Febbraio* dell'anno *1937* in *Corato* è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che egli mi presenta, e a cui d'ora in poi si darà il nome di *Antonio*

Numero *351*

Addì *8-12-37* n. *209-1-A* in *Ruvo di Puglia* sposato *Miniera Domusica*

Deceduto il *23-1-67* in *Corato*

Materi Andica di cinquantare impiget entrambi residenti in questo Comune. Letto il presente atto agli intervenuti, l'anno questi meco sottoscritti Nusta Casa di Maria Leiterno Pietro Andrea Montera Ufficiale dello Stato Civile Buccidi L'anno millenovecento tre, quattro Ottobre, a ore al meridiano undici mini Anto, nella Casa Comunale. Avanti di me Beni Averato Rumescio Sindaco Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Carte e compar Mar villi Rameno di Felice, di anni Santacincque contadino domiciliato in Costato quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore al meridiano cinque e minuti del di Montuno, del pas se, nella casa posta in via Niccolia al numero quattro da Vitale Masa di Michele sua me 1 glia, contadina, seculi coscente e nato un bambino esso magghile che egli mi presenta, e a cui di i nomi ed Michele A quanto sopra e a quest'atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni Nosta Lui = ATTO DI NASCITA di anni quaranta contadino Patrippeli Michele di cinquanta a contadino entrambi residenti in questo Comune. Letto il presente atto agli intervenuti ne l'anno meco sottoscritto per essere illetterati L' Ufficiale dello Stato Civile Buccidi L'anno millenovecento tre, addi quattro di Viebbinia, a ore ente meridiane undici e minuti quaranta vene nella Casa Comunale. Avanti di me Beni Arrenato Francesco Sindaco Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di Conte e comparso Pe Bene Michele Cataldo di anni trentasei, commiscente domiciliato in Conte il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore le meridiane Se e minuti del di primo del uer rente mese, nella casa posta in via S. Odofrie al numero quattro a Sallo Santolo di Antonia, sua moglie Denna di casa, seculi convente Letto e nato un bambino di sesso Maschio che egli mi presenta, e a cui da 1 i nome di Antonio A quanto sopra e a quest'atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni Lameria Cataldo, di anni quarantacinque contadino e Ableri Andrea, di un ventiser () contiere entrambi residenti in questo Comune, etto il presente atto agli intervenuti, con l'anno meco sottorille per more illetterati Ufficiale dello Stato Civile Fucci 118 Numero 351 Perone Antonio Addi 8. 12. 37 No de 209.1. A. in Ruvo di Puglia epi Frana Minafra Domenica Deceduto il 23. 1. 67 M Corato (1) 5' indichi la professione o la condizione

Figure 7. 1903 birth record of Antonio Petrone, son of Michele Petrone and Santola Gallo, hosted on FamilySearch together with its AI-generated full-text transcript (blue highlight on the right). The annotations on this record reveal that Antonio married in Ruvo di Puglia in 1937 and died in Corato in 1967, two pieces of otherwise undiscoverable information: the former record has not yet been digitized (though falls within the purview of the Atelier Généalogique's broader project involving towns near Corato) and the latter record is inaccessible due to privacy laws. One researching the family of Michele Petrone using FamilySearch's full-text search might find this record with extensive use of wildcards, though typing "Petrone Michele" will not suffice as this is not what OCR has recorded.