History of Pasta in Brooklyn

Presented at
Brooklyn Public Library
September 28, 2016

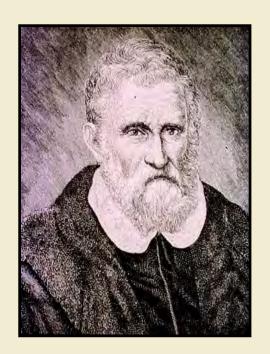
Leonard J. DeFrancisci
DEMACO



- Legend is that Marco Polo brought macaroni to Italy
- More likely, every culture developed form of macaroni
- Thomas Jefferson brought macaroni to US & invented a macaroni machine

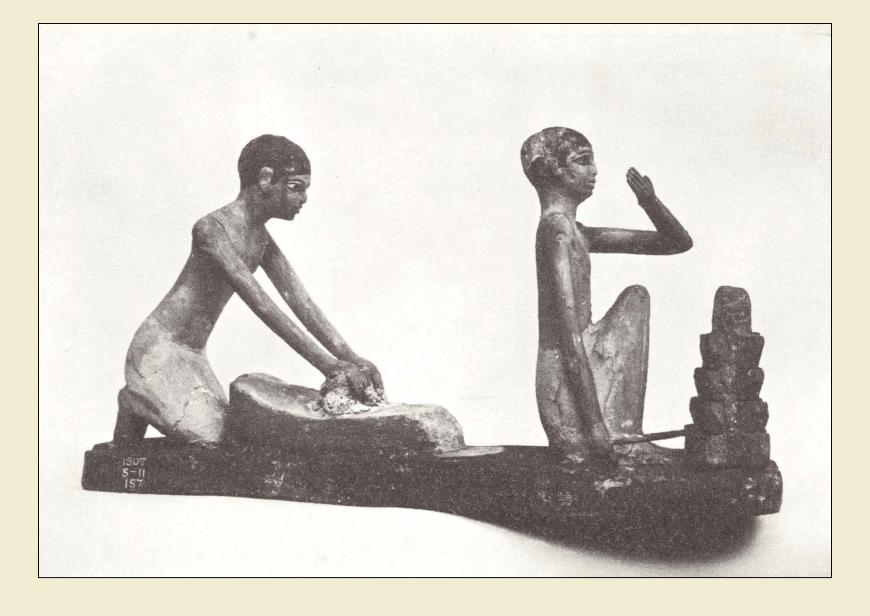


BBC: April Fools

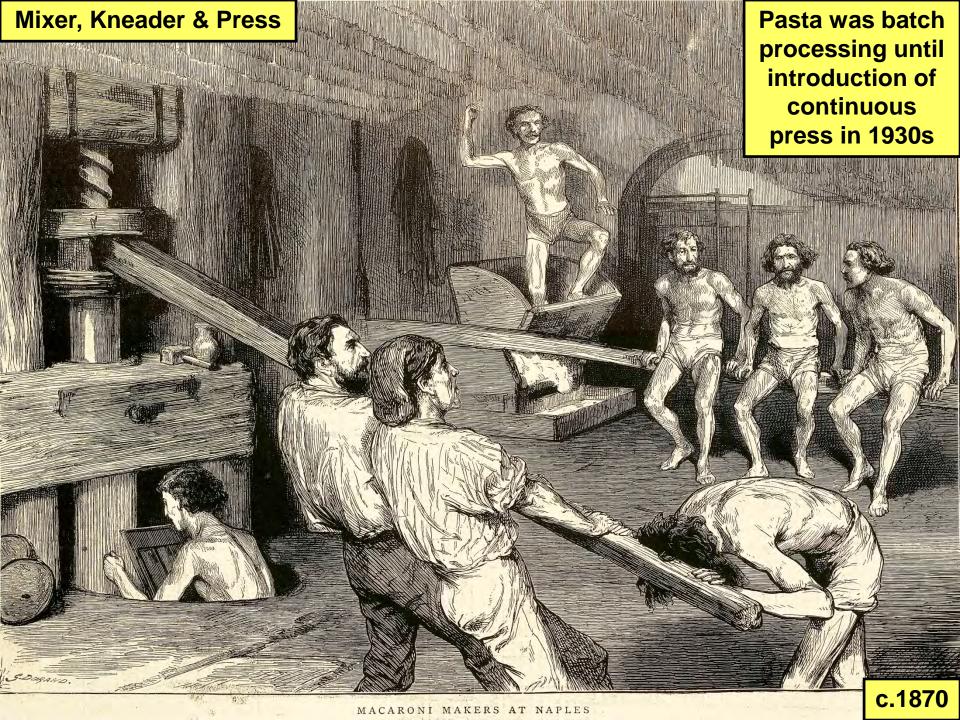


1254-1324

In the book *Travels of Marco* Polo, Marco Polo described a process for making a form of paste made by "flour [that] is put into tubs full of water, and stirred with a stick." He further described that this process forms a sort of bread that when done, "This bread tastes rather like barleybread." Marco Polo also said that he "brought [back] with him some of the flour, and also some of the bread made with it."



Model found in Egyptian tomb showing breadmaking processes





Pasta Drying in Dirty Streets of Naples c.1890s

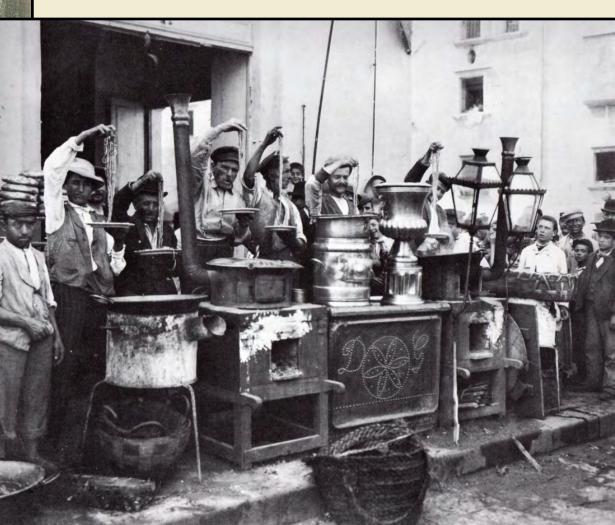
A pastaio was responsible for making pasta

Naples: best climatic conditions in world for making pasta



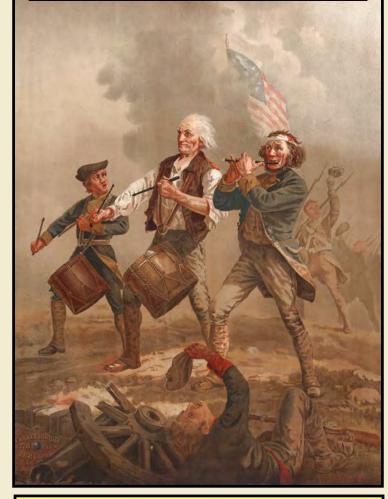
Neapolitan pasta vendors 1915

Eating pasta in Naples

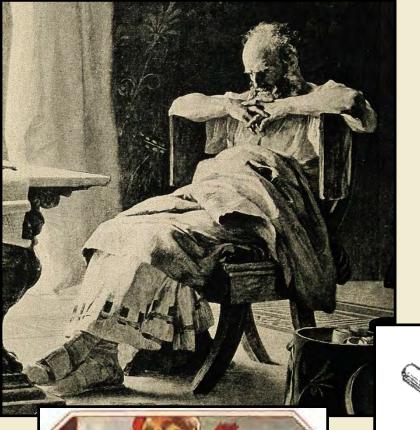




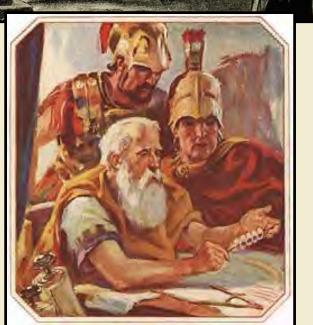
Yankee Doodle went to town
Riding on a pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it macaroni

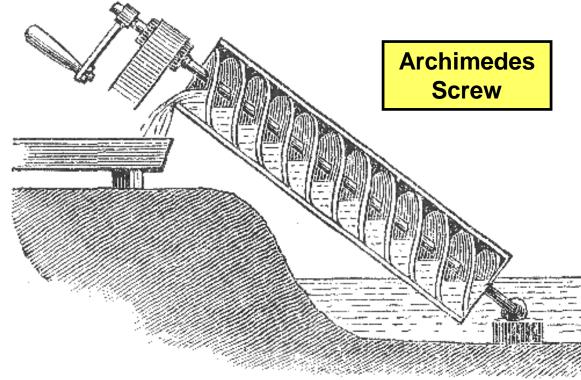


Archibald MacNeal Willard (circa 1875)



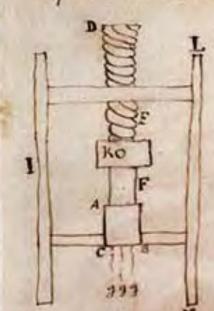
Archimedes of Syracuse c.287-212 BC





Maccaroni.

The best maccuroni in Italy is made with a particular vert of flows called Some a in Mapiles: but in almost every thep a sufferent test of flows is commonly used; for provided the flower be of a good quality of ad ground extremely fine, it and always do very well. a paste is made with flower, water I less yeast than is used for making bread. This paste is then put, by little at a time wie about 5 or 6 to each time into a round iron box ABC.



the under part of which is presporated with holes, through which the paste when preficed by the screw DEF, comes out, and forms the Maccareni gg, g. which when sufficiently long, are cut I spread to dry. The screw is turned by a leaver inserted ento the hole K. of which there we not be it is evident that on turning the screw one way, the cylindrical part E which fits the iron loce or mortar profectly well, must profe upon the paste and must force it out of the holes. LIM. is a strong wooden frame, properly fastened to the wall, floor I ciding of the room.

N.a.c. a figure on a larger scale, of some of the holes in the

even plate, where all the black is sold, and the rest open.

0

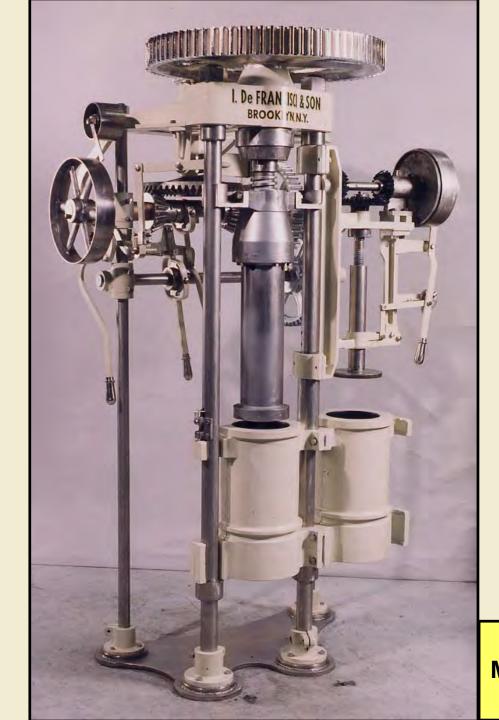
the vox on matter: or rather there is a set of Thomas may be changed at will, with holes of different. Macaro

for the different sorts of Maccasone.

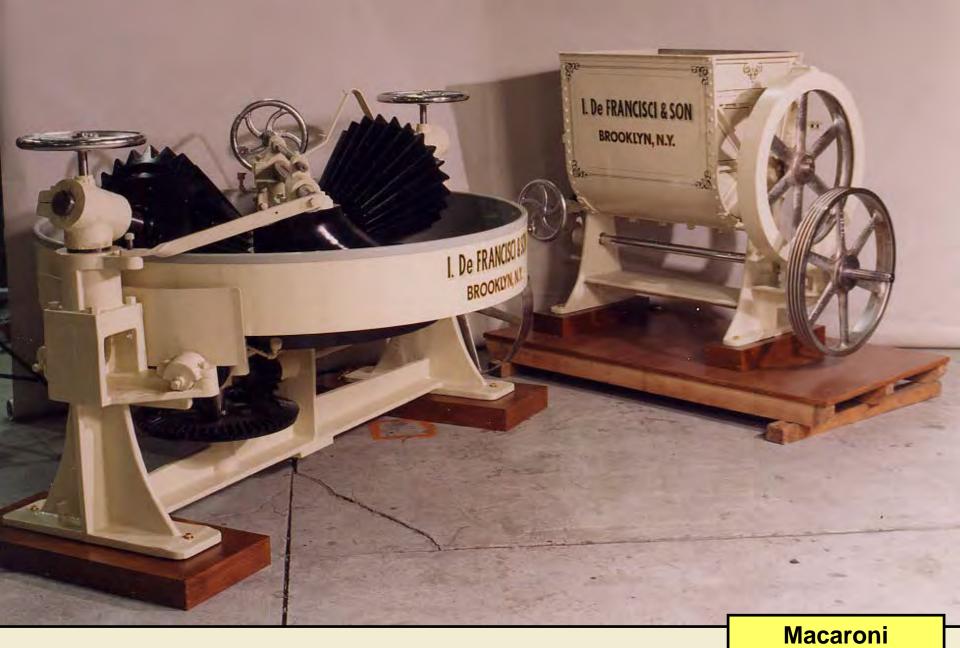
Thomas Jefferson's Macaroni Machine with Description

6120

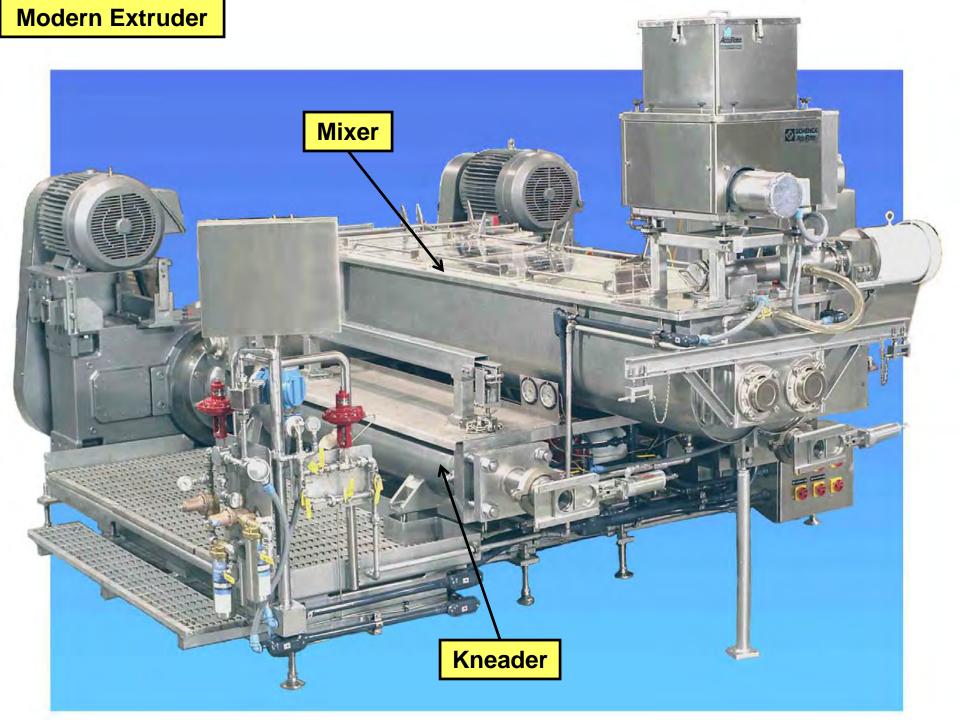
Batch Processing



Macaroni Mechanical Press 1914

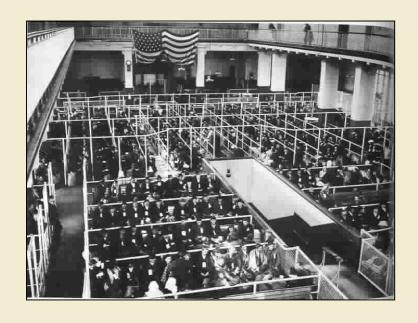


Gramola & Mixer c.1920



 4M Italians immigrated to US 1880-1924 and many took up home in Brooklyn









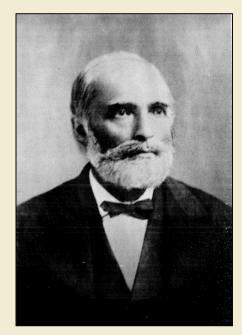
Pasta sold in dry good where you would find bins of loose pasta

Horse drawn carriage delivery

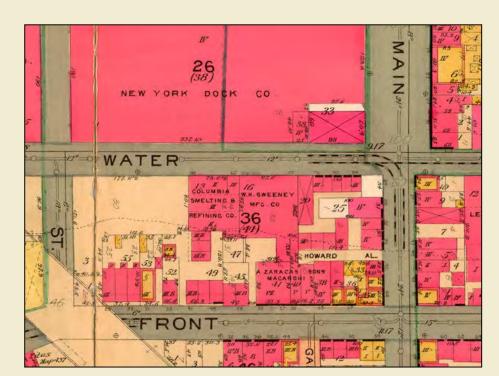


A. Zerega's Sons, Inc. 28 Front Street Founded 1848 Antoine Zerega

Zerega Ave & the elevated train station on the Pelham Line were named after Antonine















Zerega trade show booth circa 1920s (top left)

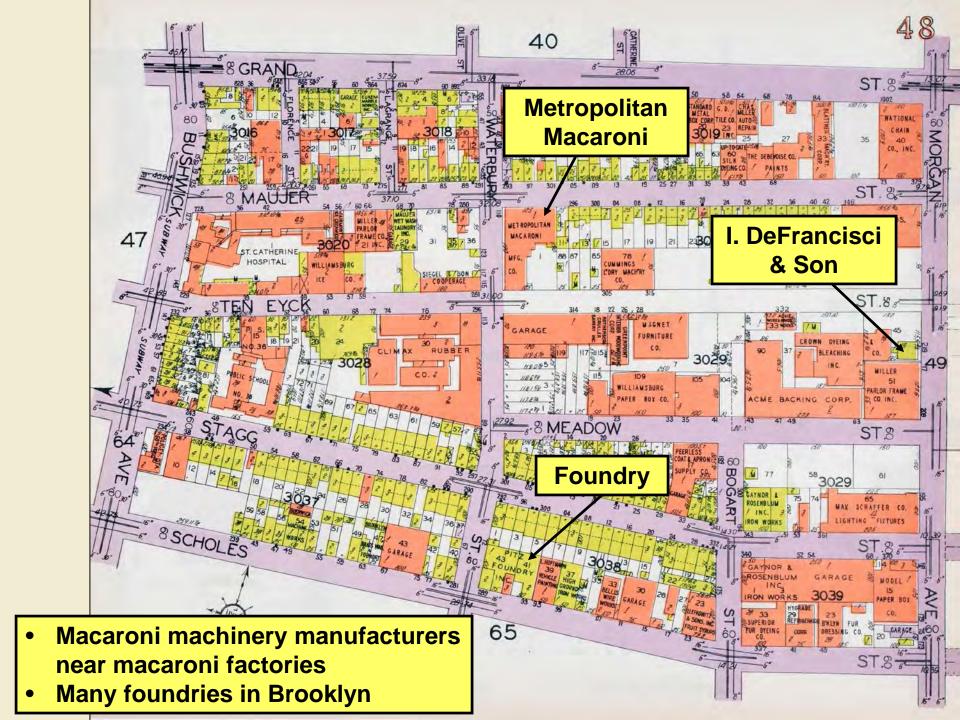
Zerega sales team (top right)

 Due to ban on imports from Europe during WWI, pasta manufacturing companies emerged in US



Sunset Park 47th & 4th Ave

 Still considered at the time an ethnic food consumed mostly by Italians



I. DeFrancisci & Son 219 Morgan Ave

- Starting building pasta machines in 1914
- 1926, merged with Cevasco, Cavagnaro & Ambrette, Inc. to become Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation located 156-161 6th Street
- 1952, became DEMACO



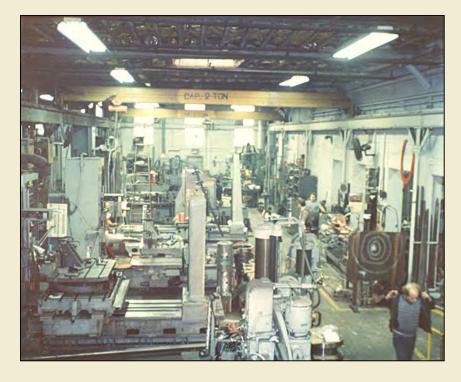




DEMACO 46-45 Metropolitan Ave

- Cardinale introduced Joseph DeFrancisci to the building
- Prince Macaroni took over building at Cardinale

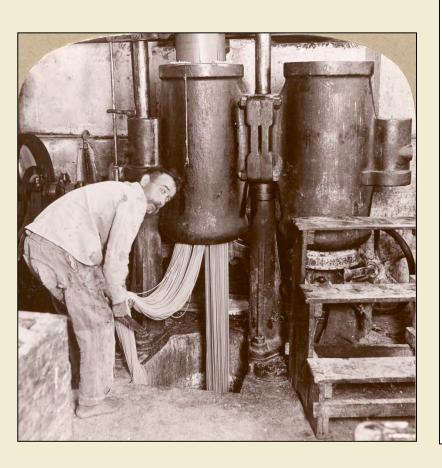


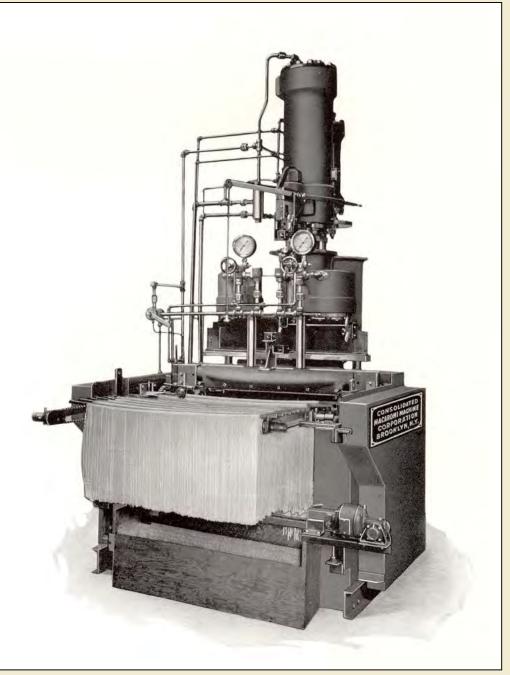




Spaghetti Spreader

Brooklyn becomes spaghetti capital of the world





V. La Rosa & Sons Macaroni Company 473 Kent Avenue Founded 1914





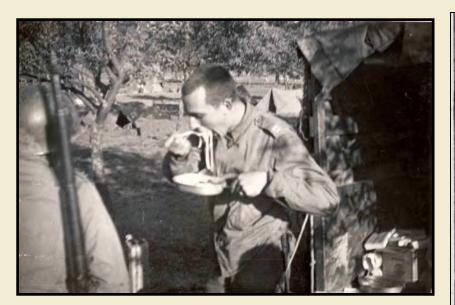


Packaging Pasta 1939





La Rosa developed individual packages of pasta



Uncle Ray's Corner For Boys and Girls

Italians Have Excuse for Drying Macaroni in Public

Many soldiers of the United Nations are getting to see more macaroni and spaghetti than they ever saw before. I am thinking of the men who have gone into Italy to drive out the Germans.

Italy is the original home of macaroni, and the yellowish-white food product is a national dish among Italians. So far as the wheat supply has held out, it has been made all through the present war. The Italians have been on short rations, but macaroni has kept an important place on their tables, also spaghetti and vermicelli.

A special kind of wheat is used in making macaroni. This wheat has more gluten in it than most other wheat, and it is widely grown in southern Europe and Algeria. Now that sea routes are open between southern Italy and northern in shops or even out on the edge of Africa, the supply of macaroni the sidewalk. wheat should become better.

a dough is prepared.

tom in Naples and some other sanitary factory. Italian cities has been to hang the One excuse may be given for paper.



Scene in a Naples macaroni shop.

macaroni up to dry on wooden rods,

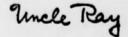
To handle macaroni in that way The wheat is ground, and the is to invite germs which are spread bran is taken out. Then water is by flies or dust. The macaroni added to the powdered wheat, and must be cooked before eating and that shoul kill the germs, but people Macaroni-making machines press | in our land would rather have their the dough into tubes. An old cus- macaroni come in boxes from a envelope bearing a three-cent stamp

hanging macaroni in public view. If it is dried by hanging over a rod, Italians say it is a proof that it was made with the right kind of flour. When made of flour taken from the wrong kind of wheat, it will break when hung up.

Spaghetti is more popular with many Italians than macaroni. It is made in much the same way but is pressed from the machines so it comes out as a string or cord, instead of a tube. The word "spaghetti" means "little cord."

Vermicelli is the thinnest member of the macaroni family. It comes from the machines in thread-like

(For Travel or General Interest section of your scrapbook.)



Tomorrow: Armistice Day. Ten illustrations by Frank C. Pape appear in the picture leaflet, Africa's People and Customs. If you want a copy, send a self-addressed to Uncle Ray in care of this news-

BROOKLYN EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1943 25

Pasta crosses cultural boundaries & becomes staple in US

- **Great Depression**
- Many GIs exposed to pasta during WWII

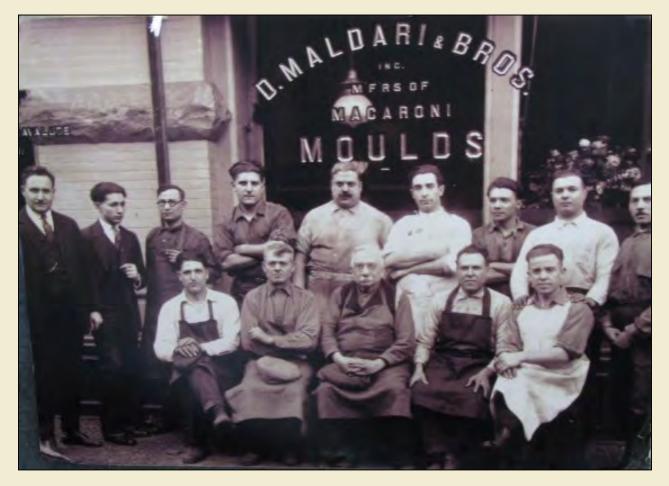
D. Maldari & Sons

557 Third Ave

Founded 1901

Donato Maldari





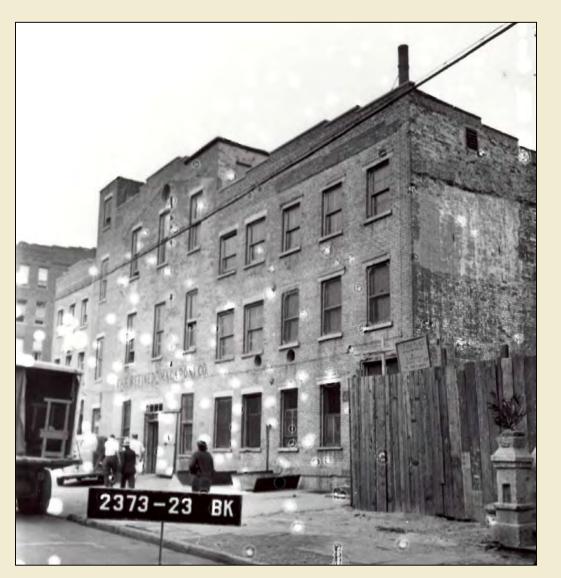
Clermont

- Sirico founded Clermont in the 1920s & passed the company on to his two sons and son-in-law.
- In the mid 50s, Clermont moved its offices and manufacturing facility to 280 Wallabout Street.
- As large conglomerates became popular in the 1970s, Carlisle Corporation bought Clermont.
- Clermont was acquired by two other companies & went out of business by the mid 80's
- John Amato, Sirico's son-in-law continued as president of the company for many years.

DEMACO shared building with Clermont in the 1980s



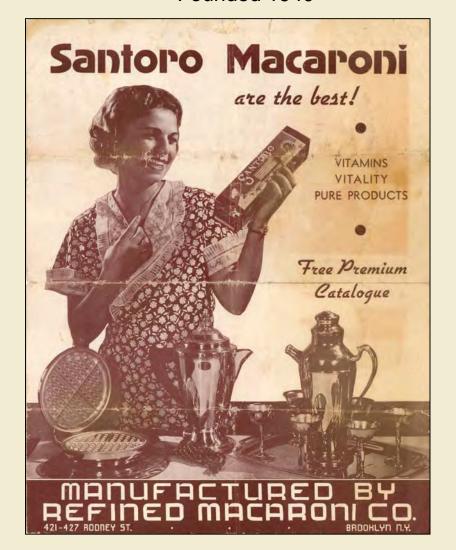
Refined Macaroni Company 421-427 Rodney Street



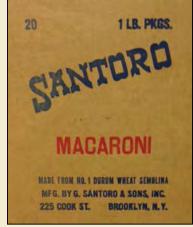




Santoro Macaroni 225 Cook Street Gaspare & Joe Santoro Benny Pepitone Founded 1940







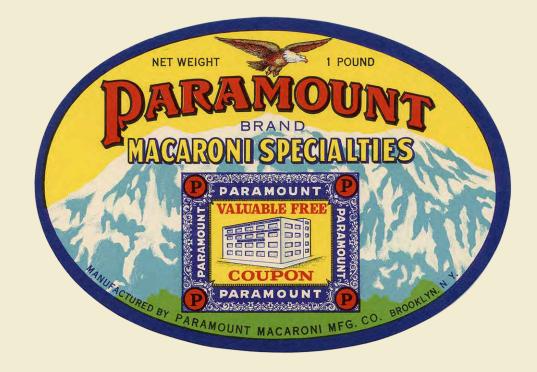


Brooklyn Macaroni Company





Regional brands from Brooklyn





Long Island City Founded 1916

- Because of space, became difficult to expand in Brooklyn
 - Pasta making highly logistical
 - Manufacturing closer to raw materials
- 1980s, consolidation of industry from family owned to corporate ownership
- 1990s, old factories close with mega factories making pasta for multiple brands
- Today, artisan pasta companies focusing on quality & regional flavors with chefs as the pastaio

