

American-Portuguese Genealogical
and Historical Society, Inc.



bulletin board

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Spring, 1999

Searching for the Portuguese Roots in Early American History

This was the title of the presentation by Mr. Manuel Mira at our sixth Fundraiser held at the Taunton Public Library on April 25th.

We will bring the program to you following his pamphlet which he had prepared. At the beginning of each paragraph appears a number. This would be the slide number as he projected it from his computer to our screen.

"The Portuguese have been forgotten for a long time for their participation in the making of this great nation, the United States of America.

This presentation will show that the Portuguese also deserve a place in American History.

The following is a description of the electronic slide presentation.

The slides were presented in the same sequence as the legends.

1. Friends of APGHS
2. The American-Portuguese Genealogical Historical Society Presents:
3. North-American Presence and the Portuguese making of America.
4. Searching for Portuguese Roots in early America. History in North America has forgotten the Portuguese for the last five centuries, and still does, mostly because we are an invisible minority according to scholars. Not only we're a minority but also we're invisible. Genealogy and History are intertwined, thanks to genealogists; very often they find new facts and correct history. Genealogy is a jigsaw puzzle that you have to go somewhere else for each piece and request them in the mail from different addresses.

5. Who are the Portuguese? Where is Portugal? Do they have a language of their own? Has their presence on the North-American Continent ever been noticed? The first three questions do not deserve an answer. The last one does because many facts

are known but conveniently ignored by some historians.

6. Who visited North America before Columbus? There are indications that in the year 1000, the Vikings were here, but left no civilization. There are no records of any appearance 'till the 1400's. Who arrived after the Vikings? The first written records point to a possible Portuguese presence. Bartholomew de Las Casas, a 16th historian wrote that the Portuguese made voyages to the West 40 years before Columbus.

7. The Portuguese Explorers-Navigators were here before Columbus: In 1451, Diogo de Teive; In 1471, Joao Vaz Corte Real; In 1473, Alvaro Martins Homen, Joao Fernandes o Labrador and Pedro de Barcelos.

8. Did the Portuguese cross the Atlantic in the 1400's? Is it so difficult to believe that the Portuguese crossed the North Atlantic Ocean in the 1400's?

9. By looking at any North Atlantic map, it is easy to see that the distance is only 1200 miles from the Azores to the American northeast coast. In 1427 or 1430 we were already in the Azores. A small boat can make it with no problem and two Portuguese from the Azores proved it in 1951 using a hand made boat. One of them married, the other was going to be deported, but he told the immigration officials, 'You may deport me, but when I get back to the Azores, I'll build a bigger boat and return.' The English explorer Grenville in 1586 stated that with good weather he could make it from the Azores to Newfoundland in 15 days.

10. Who discovered Newfoundland? Venetian Giovanni Cabotto? Historian Samuel Eliot Morison says 'No, it is hearsay!' The Portuguese? Not before 1500. Morison also translates from Gaspar Frutuoso born in 1522, 'Saudades da Terra' to 'Souvenirs of the Land.' As any Portuguese knows this is a wrong translation. He called Frutuoso a collector of gossip. What else did he translate wrong?

11. Who was Corte Real? A Navigator, an Explorer or a fisherman. Recently, RTP TV reporter Mario Crespo, conducted an interview in front of a statue by asking the local people if they knew who was the man represented in the statue, they answered some Portuguese fisherman. Leo Pap states in his book 'The Portuguese Americans' that the historian Kohl stated that comparing the Cantino Map with that of Newfoundland, 'one must assume that Corte Real entered and explored nearly every bay and gulf on the east coast of Newfoundland.' Indications are that the date 1511 was found engraved on the Dighton Rock and also indications of the name Miguel Corte Real. There are still those who do not believe it. If so, they should state why in an equally convincing argument to that of Dr. Manuel Luciano da Silva.

12. The same strategy used by Henry the Navigator to drop animals in the new discovered islands was also used later in other parts of the world. Breton Marquis de la Roche, the French Explorer in 1568, found goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and cows on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Again in 1613, Samuel deChamplain made a similar declaration.

13. Was he Portuguese? What about his name? Colon or Colombo? The Pope called him Colon in 1493. If you ever travel to Spanish speaking South America, try to ask directions for Plaza Colombo. In my personal experience so one knows.' But if you ask for Plaza Colon, everyone knows.

14. Vasco da Gama and Nasa's space shuttle. Try to imagine sending a crew in the space shuttle without the support of many thousands of people on the ground and with no
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idea when they'll return. Vasco da Gama did exactly that, many have compared Vasco da Gama's trip to a bolder accomplishment than sending man into space.

15. The existence of the Cantino map made in Lisbon in 1502 puzzles many. How did the Portuguese know where Florida was? The Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon claimed its discovery in 1513. The Cantino map clearly shows the southeast coast of Florida as well as the northeast coast. Before that we find a reference in a letter by Mestre Joao, the King Manuel's personal physician of the 1443 Andrea Bianco map showing the northeast coast of Brazil. Pero Vaz da Cunha, known as the Bisagudo had this map in 1480, which proves that the Portuguese knew then of the existence of lands to the west.

16. The Cantino map clearly shows the southeast coast of Florida as well as the North-American East Coast.

17. The Portuguese name Fagundes (Alvaro Fagundes-1519) occurred in 54 maps. Also many of the names in use today originated from Portuguese, such as Cape Race for Cabo Raso, Cape Breton for Cabo Bretonha, then we have the Portuguese navigator Estevao Gomes working for the Spaniards who navigated and mapped the east coast from Newfoundland to Florida.

18. Sometime later the presence of 50 ships from Aveiro and the building of St. Peter's colony with 80 homes confirm the presence of the Portuguese in the northeast. It was general knowledge at the time that Azores' Terceira Island settled the northeast.

19. Now let us go to the southeast in 1540, where we found hundreds of Portuguese, as part of Hernando de Soto's expedition, which covered most of the area where most of the southeast states are today located.

20. The Capitol building has a large painting showing Hernando de Soto at the Mississippi river with Indians and his soldiers, a number of them being Portuguese.

21. Several de Soto historical plaques are shown throughout the southeast states.

22. Hernando de Soto had a Portuguese aid that wrote the first book about the southeast and was found in Spain in 1544. It was later published in Evora, Portugal in 1547. The same book was again published in England and was used by English explorers. The Gentleman of Elvas is the title of the book.

23. The Indian Princess Pocahontas made famous by Disney's movie. That story was first written in the book by a Portuguese and copied by the English Captain.

24. In 1542, we have Joao Rodrigues Cabrillo a Portuguese navigator working for Spain discovered California. He was born in Portugal, Lapela, Cabril, and Tras-os-Montes.

25. There are close indications that Joao Caetano discovered Hawaii in 1555, while working for Spain. It is interesting to find that only in the 18th century the English James Cook claimed the discovery. Since the Spaniards and Portuguese navigated the Pacific for more than 200 years, it is possible that they did not know where the islands were located. Or was a secret kept by Spain to protect them from their enemy, the English.

26. The Portuguese presence in Hawaii is well known and documented. Shown is a highway with the name Lusitania.

27. In 1566, we found Portuguese living in the Santa Elena Spanish Fort located in South Carolina. Records were found that 150 farmers from the Azores came to Florida in 1573.

28. Later in 1567, we find more Portuguese soldiers working for Joao Pardo, believed to be a Portuguese Captain working for Spain. An historic plaque is found in North Carolina to mark the place where he passed during the exploration to find a way to the West by land.

29. National Geographic Society has published an extensive article about Juan Pardo; painting was made depicting his encounter with Native American Indians in Tennessee.

30. Since the early 1600's we found an overwhelming presence of Portuguese Jews. They founded a synagogue in Wall Street and the early minutes were written in Portuguese. They were the co-founders of the New York Stock Exchange. As for Portuguese women, there are records of their presence in New Amsterdam and in Quebec, Canada.

31. In 1619 the Portuguese ship Sao Joao Baptista that originated from Luanda, Angola was attacked and seized by Dutch privateers in the West Indies. There are records that 20 blacks were sold to English in Virginia not as slaves but as indentured servants. These people are considered to be the first blacks in Virginia. It was also known that these black people had experience in trading with Europeans and spoke a common language. Also they were much more successful in working their way out of servitude than those that followed. It is unknown if the vessel's Continental Portuguese crew were also part of the group. Let us keep in mind that people with a darker complexion such as the Portuguese were classified as Free People of Color. In 1869, one Portuguese had to take his case to court in order to change his classification of Negro to White. He won the case according to Kentucky State Archives. Just 5 years later in 1624 there were reports of white people in the Georgia-Carolina interior. The Spanish went to look for them and did not find any. They assumed these people were not Spanish.

32. In 1673 there were reports of a white people with a bell and praying in a catholic manner. The men had long beards; wore clothes and were hairy. Also an English explorer reports of a village with blacks, mulattos and whites living together. The reports are believed to be of a people that later became known as Melungeons.

33. In 1693 we find the first paid mailman as Pedro da Silva. He had 2 daughters and 9 sons. More than 50 grandchildren were named Silva.

34. In the 18th century we also find Pedro Francisco the Patriot who fought along with George Washington. Abade Correia da Serra the first Portuguese Diplomat with the new American government and the ancestor of Emma Lazarus who wrote the poem on the Statue of Liberty.

35. Shown is a painting of Pedro Francisco.

36. Shown is a painting of Abade Correia da Serra.

37. In 1773 the Portuguese Jews also built one of the oldest synagogues in the United States in the city of Savannah, Georgia. Interesting to note that the building has a gothic style."

To be Continued.....

We are planning to have the balance of Manuel Mira's lecture in our next newsletter.

He has established the Portuguese-American Historical Research Foundation, Inc. in Franklin, NC. All monies received go toward further research of his favorite subject.

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the Bookshelf

Mr. Manuel Mira has given us the opportunity to have available autographed copies of his book The Forgotten Portuguese. It is hard bound. The price is \$29.95 plus handling and shipping, \$3.00. You can send your request to our P.O. Box 644 and we will be happy to send you your copy.

The Portuguese Spinner: an American Story is an interesting coverage of the early Portuguese folks in this part of the country particularly. There are many interviews of families and pictures. The price is the same, \$29.95 plus handling and shipping, \$3.00.

Both books are listed on the inside back page making them available to all our members.



BALIEIROS

Os Balieiros vieram para a ilha de S. Jorge em principio do seculo XVI, sendo Goncalves Gaspar Balieiro o primeiro deste nome ali conhecido. Eram no reino familia brazonada. Nao sei ao certo se estes tambem o eram mas que vinham de origem fidalga, creio que nenhuma duvida pode haver, pelas suas ligacoes com a nobreza ilhoa.

The crest is attractive with three red roses at the top and on the shield.. There is gold and red on the upper right and lower left scrolls with the other two being aqua and white. The shield has gold under the roses with aqua background and white designs.

This is the third copy of the eighteen crests painted on the ceiling of Nossa Senhora das Angustuas, Horta, Faial.

The Dutras

From Familias Faialenses by Marcelino Lima,
Translated by Robert Mosher, courtesy of
Mr John Dutra Morris and Mr. James Andrade of Rhode Island

Continued from the Winter, 1999 Issue.....

Jorge Dutra, the second proprietor of Faial, asked in his will to be buried by the chapel of Sao Tiago in front of his home. And thus it was. Around 1851 his tomb was found while excavations were being done on the foundation of the old civil government building, which is today a branch of finance offices. This finding not only confirms his will, it also leads us to the exact location of the chapel of Sao Tiago.

The chapel, incidentally, was burned down by the English when the Count of Essex and his armada sacked Faial in 1597. Evidently it was not rebuilt.

The Dutra manor was in precisely the same spot that the Jesuits later constructed their seminary school and church (where today stands the Mother Church, the Civil Offices and the Capital Building) made possible by the donations of Francisco Dutra de Quadros. A document in 1616 calls it "the house of Cortes Riaes, for there resides Dona Barbara Corte Real and Dona Antonia Corte Real." Indeed it was, more succinctly, the manor of the "Cortes Reais" family, that is, the Dutras, as they were more commonly called. As I have already pointed out, Dutra over time became the more popular way to designate this name.

Both the first and the second proprietor worked on the manor. We may infer that the second Jorge was especially responsible for its construction because the first, although he started the project, probably died before it could be finished. The fact that Beatriz de Macedo mentioned in her will that she would reside instead "in the area of Porto-Pim" is particularly telling. Why did she choose to not live in the manor? We may ask the question: Was it simply unfinished when her husband died and she chose thereafter to not move in with her son, or was she already living there when she became a widow and decided to leave it for her earlier home? The second scenario strikes me as unlikely. Probably she wished to be closer to the reconstruction that was being done on the Church of Santa Cruz which she so much admired.

Evidently the Dutra manor possessed a vast number of houses and included in its confines, a barn, a well and the nearby chapel of Sao Tiago to the south and to the north another chapel called "Nossa Senhora da Penha de Franca". The land behind the manor rose up some and included an orchard and some plots of farming land. The land in total was approximately 15 "alqueires" which was encircled by a wall on the parameter. The equivalent area today would be bordered on the east by the Duque de Avila square, on the west by the Medico Avelar Street and by the north and south by the Major Avila causeway and Eduardo Bulcao Street.

The lover of Jorge Dutra (the second), Isabel Corte Real, descended from the Cortes Reis nobility, a highly regarded and generous family. She was the daughter of the proprietor of Angra, the valiant knight Joao Vaz Corte Real, who, according to the chroniclers, was a skilled navigator, a fearless warrior and performed amazing feats of 26. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 2. (1999)

strength. He entered every battle courageously and honorably, both on sea and on land, against the Spanish and against the Moors in Africa. D. Isabel's brothers were none other than the celebrated Portuguese navigators, Miguel Corte Real and Gaspar Corte Real who explored North America (the territory was called The Land of Corte Reais for quite a long time). She also had a sister named Iria Corte Real who married Pedro de Goes da Silva, who would eventually kill his wife; a "disgraceful and unjustly act" according to Friar Luiz de Sousa.

When Isabel died, her will (dated July 19, 1534) stated that if she were to die in Faial that her bones were to be transported back to the chapel of the Sao Francisco convent in Angra, where her parents' bodies had also been laid to rest. Evidently, the neighbors did not want the proprietor's infamous concubine around, even after she had been put under the silent ground!

The bastard son of Jorge Dutra and Izeu Pinheiro, Jorge de Macedo, was an auditor in Faial. From his name stem the many Macedo's that now inhabit Faial, Pico and Terceira.

Balduino Dutra

A close relative of the first Jorge Dutra, who most likely came with him to Faial in the beginning. Friar Diogo das Chagas said that he was Jorge's brother, however, we know this is incorrect because Jorge's actual brother (also named Balduino) stayed in Bruges where he was lord, by succession, over the Haeghenbrouc seigniory.

Jorgina Dutra

Even today there is little agreement concerning Jorgina Dutra's natural affiliation. Some suggest that she is the first Jorge's sister, others insist that she was daughter, and perhaps even natural daughter. Unfortunately we do not possess any concrete evidence to support any of these hypotheses. Nevertheless, the first hypothesis is the one that makes the more sense chronologically and, therefore, the one that I will accept, until proven otherwise. Fim

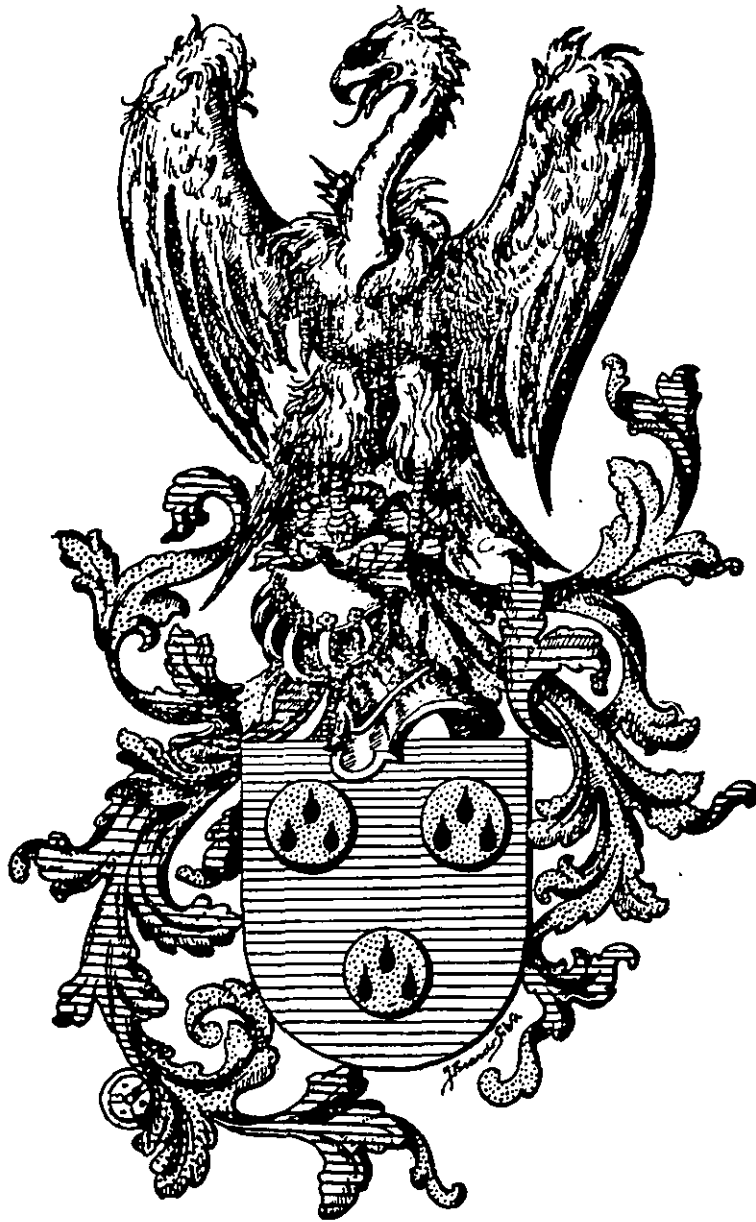
~~Post~~ ! We hear that possibly Steven Silvia of California may have also assisted with this work.

On the next page is a black and white photograph of the Dutra (de Huerter) coat of arms. We checked Familias Faialenses to see if we could find a description of the colors for this crest, but were unable to locate the information.

This one of the coats of arms for the early settlers of Faial was not painted on the ceiling of the church of Nossa Senhora das Angustias. Those that have been painted in color are listed on Page 39 of this issue.

HOW MUCH DID IT WEIGH? A Scottish fisherman got such a reputation for stretching the truth that he bought a pair of scales and insisted on weighing every fish he caught in the presence of a witness.

One day, a doctor borrowed the man's scale to weigh a newborn baby. The scales reported the tiny, new baby weighed 47 pounds.



Brasão de armas dos de Huerter

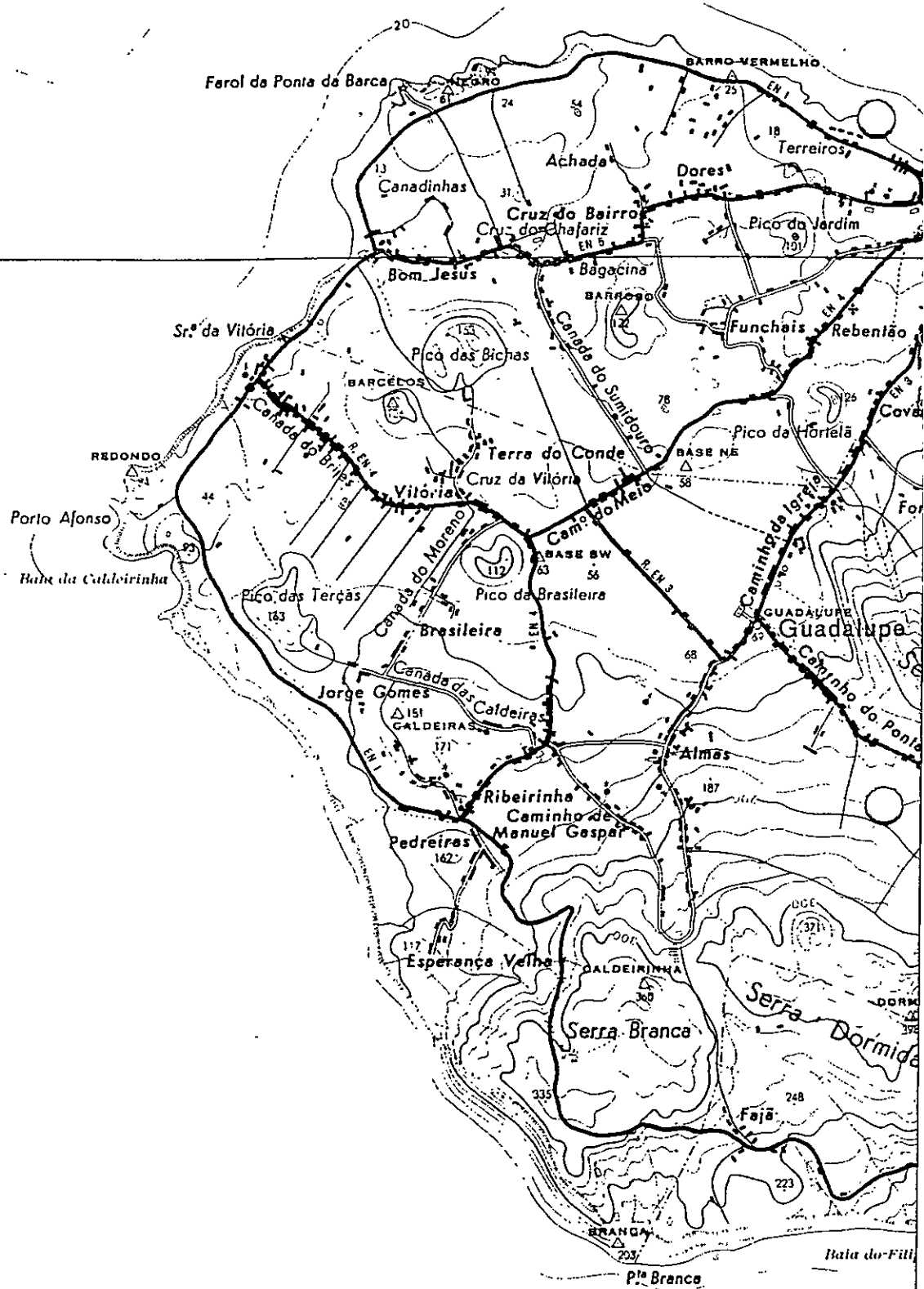
**Azores Islands
A History
Azorean Family Names
by James H. Guill**

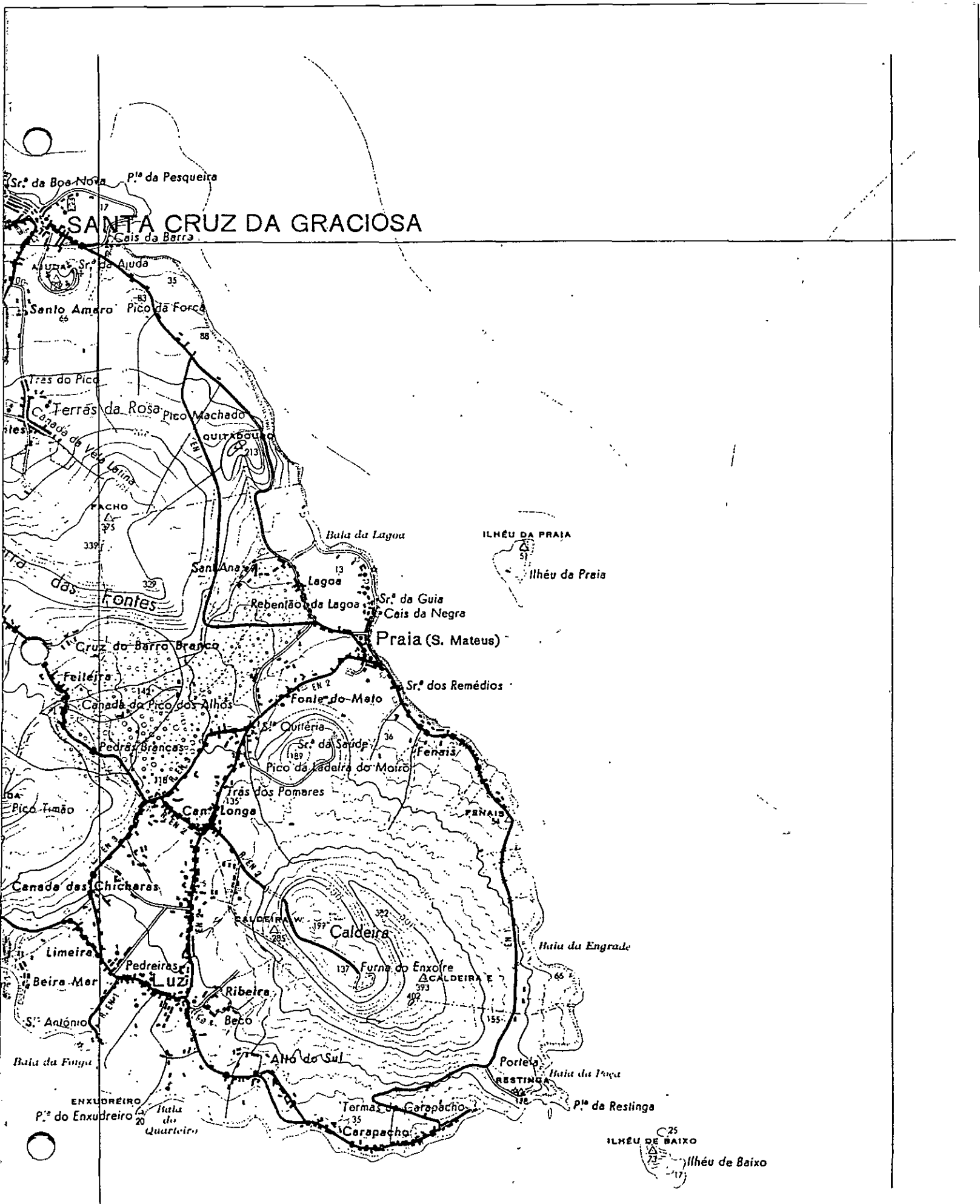
Continued from the Winter, 1999 Issue.....

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<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Name Derivation</u>	<u>Family Origin</u>	<u>Family Crest</u>
Nahory			
Naia	Noia		
Nandin			
Naper			Yes
Napoles			Yes
Narciso			
Narvais			Yes
Nascimento			
Natal			
Nava			
Navarrete		Navarre	Yes
Navarro		Navarre	Yes
Navas		Castille	Yes
Nave			
Nazare			
Negalha			
Negrao	Negrone	Genoa	Yes
Negreiros	Negro		Yes
Negro	Negreiros		Yes
Neiva			Yes
Neto			Yes
Neves			
Nevil	Neville	England	Yes
Nocholes			
Nicolau			
Ninho			Yes
Nobel			Yes
Nobre			Yes
Nobrega			Yes
Nogueira			Yes
Noia	Naia		
Nolasco			
Nordeste			
Noronha		Castille	Yes
Norte			
Novais		Galicia	Yes
Novo			
Novoas	Novos		Yes
Nunes			Yes
Nuno			
Ochos		Navarre	Yes
O'Kelley		Ireland	Yes

To be Continued.....





Captain John Rogers 1837-1907

Captain John Rogers, master mariner in the whaling service, in which he was a pioneer and met with many exciting experiences in shipwreck and later widely known citizen and business man of New Bedford, MA, was born February 2, 1837, son of John and Anna B. (Bernarda) Rogers, in Fayal. He died July 25, 1907, at St. Luke's Hospital and was buried in St. Mary's Catholic cemetery in New Bedford, MA.

On August 10, 1851, when fifteen years of age, Captain Rogers ran away from home to join an American whaling vessel, the bark "United States," which was commanded by Capt. Thomas Wilcox, of Stonington, CT. He shipped at Fayal as a sailor before the mast and his first voyage was to South Shetland. The bark returned to Stonington in May, 1853 with 1,500 barrels of oil and young Rogers soon reshipped in the same vessel, making another good voyage. In 1855 he shipped in the "Tiger," from Stonington as boat steerer, the voyage was to the Okhotsk sea, but in 1856 he left her in Honolulu to join the schooner "Restless," on which he remained six months, sailing between Honolulu and San Francisco. His next berth was in the schooner "File," for Manila and later he went in the same vessel to the Arctic on a trading voyage. In 1857 he sailed on the bark "Metropolis" as third mate with Captain Comstock for the coast of California. At Honolulu he joined the brig "Victoria," Captain Fish, for a trading trip to the Arctic, again as third mate. His next two voyages were on the bark "Neptune," Captain Comstock and the bark "Vernon," Captain Fisher. He then shipped on the bark "Benjamin Bush," Captain Fisher, and in November, 1861, arrived again at Honolulu; then followed a two years' voyage to the Okhotsk with Captain Whiteside in the ship "Emily Morgan." On December 20, 1862, he left in the same ship for the port of New Bedford, arriving there March 25, 1864. Following a trip to Fayal as passenger on the brigantine "Lugern" he shipped to the Arctic on the "Cornelius Howland." In November, 1865, he shipped on the same vessel as second mate with Captain Holmes. In the fall of 1867 he made the trip overland from San Francisco to New Bedford. In September, 1869, he shipped as second mate in the bark "Onward," Captain Bulver, for a voyage of two years to the Arctic. In the course of this voyage he visited Japan, and December, 1870, shipped as first mate with Captain L. Conlin. In September 10, 1871, the Reindeer--company with thirty-two other ships, were wrecked in the Arctic off Point Belcher.--days later he boarded the bark "Arctic," in which 350 of the stranded men were taken to Honolulu, the bark "Europa" carrying many more. Arriving home, he shipped on the "Europa" as second mate for another two years' voyage to the Arctic.

Mr. Rogers's first voyage as mate was on the bark "Illinois" in 1873 and in 1876 while in the "Meringo," his vessel ran into the "Illinois," sinking her fifty miles north of Cape Paties; one man was lost and the "Meringo" took thirty-six of the survivors on board. In August the fleet was caught in the pack ice, and the latter part of the month eighteen ships were abandoned to their fate. This was at Harrison Bay, twenty-five miles from land, and after camping three days on the ice Rogers and his companions reached Point Barrow, where they found three ships, the bark "Rainbow" the bark "Florence" and the bark "Two Brothers." The next voyage--was as first mate with Captain Lapham and after a successful trip he joined the bark "Coral" in 1879.

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He went out again in the "Progress" in 1880, and in 1882 shipped in the "Mary and Susan" as first mate with Captain Barker. In 1883 he took passage from San Francisco on the "Bounding Billow," to join the bark "Rainbow" in the Arctic. Returning to New Bedford in the winter of that year, he took passage in May, 1884, for Fayal, on the bark "Veronica."

Captain Rogers's first voyage as master was on the bark "Mary and Susan" in July, 1884. Later he sailed as first mate with Captain Barnes in the "Young Phenix" and in August, 1886, while in the "Mary and Susan", he was wrecked off Point Barrow. In February, 1887, he shipped as master of the bark "Tameri--" from the New Bedford port. Captain Rogers's last voyage was in the "Sea Ranger," 18-- when he sailed from San Francisco with Captain Foley for the Arctic. In the summer of that year the ship was lost near Sitka; one of the crew had died, and in trying to run to shore the captain went too close and struck a rock; the crew reached shore in their boats but they lost their belongings. They experienced considerable difficulty in getting --. Captain Rogers arrived home in the fall of that year and from that time on to the close of his life passed the time on land.

In 1897 Captain Rogers became associated with his son John F. in the undertaking business at No. 100 Potomska Street, New Bedford, and in this they continued successfully until the death of both. Since then Frank L. Rogers has conducted the business, associating himself with Mr. Sylvia, under the firm name of Rogers & Sylvia.

Captain Rogers was twice married. On March 5, 1868, he wedded Elizabeth Quinlan of Taunton, who died leaving three children; John F., who was engaged in the undertaking business with his father and died January 28, 1907; Thomas J., who died in young manhood; and Mary L., who died in young womanhood. In 1880 Captain Rogers married (second) Annie Conlin, daughter of Bernard and Margaret Conlin. Two children were born of this union: Frank L.; and Anna C., who was educated in St. Mary's School, New Bedford high school and Harrington normal school, New Bedford. In 1906 Captain and Mrs. Rogers spent three months abroad, visiting Spain, Portugal and the Western Islands. The Captain was a member of the Monte Pio Society. In politics, he was a stanch Republican and in religion a member of St. James R. C. Church. He was an upright man and good citizen, who enjoyed the esteem of all.

Frank L. Rogers

Frank L. Rogers, only surviving son of Captain Rogers, was born in New Bedford, MA. He was educated in St. Mary's Parochial School, New Bedford high school and Georgetown College at Washington, DC, graduating from the latter in 1903. He then entered Harvard law school, later Boston University, graduating in 1906 and was admitted to the bar of the State. He was engaged in the practice of law in New Bedford with offices in the Masonic building. He was a justice of the peace and notary public, having been appointed by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., in 1906. He was a member of the school board of that city.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Rogers carried on the undertaking business which was established by his father and brother John F. In order to qualify for this business he took a course in anatomy and embalming in the Boston School of Anatomy and

Embalming, at Boston, and graduated therefrom in 1909. The undertaking business continued at No. 100 Potomska Street. Fim

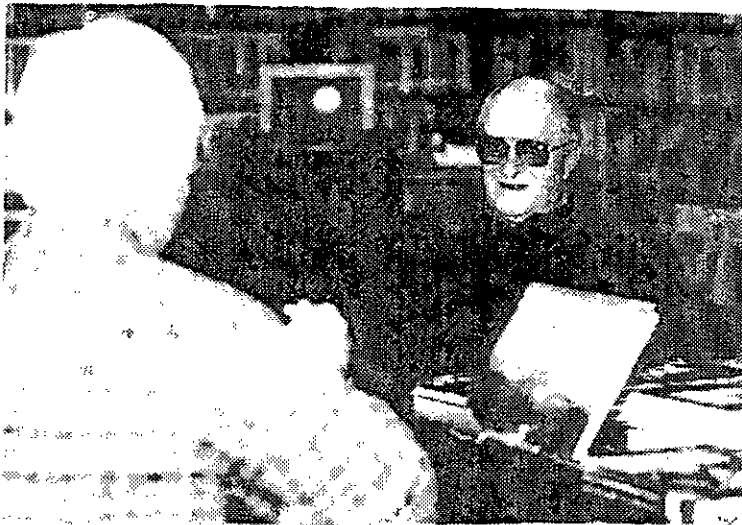
From REPRESENTATIVE MEN and OLD FAMILIES of SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS Volume 111, 1912 Submitted by Mrs. Pat Amaral of Florida

For the lead story of the Winter, 1991 Issue, Vol. XII, No. 1., we had the article on Francis Millet Rogers, PhD, 1914-1989, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, Boston, MA. He was the author of many papers and books. He also was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in New Bedford.

His father was Frank Leo Rogers, 1888-1927, as mentioned in the above; his mother was Laura Sylvia, 1888-1937.

His paternal grandfather was the Captain John Rogers, 1837-1907 who was married to Annie Conlin.

J. A. Freitas Library
UPEC Cultural Center Building
1120 East 14th Street
San Leandro, California



“When in San Leandro, visit this unique place and learn about the Portuguese.”

In the picture to the left is Carlos Almeida and a visitor in the Freitas Library.

After 37 years as Supreme Secretary-Treasurer of UPEC, Mr. Almeida retired. He now works at the library, Thursdays from 1 to 5 p.m.

(Oh, how we wish we had such a Volunteer!)

The library is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. during which time an employee accompanies the visitor, unlocks the door and stays while they are researching.

The library contains over 5,000 titles of books on Portugal, the Azores, Madeira and Portuguese everywhere else in the world and is an under-utilized treasure.

It is well worth the visit. Unfortunately not many people do. They don't know what they are missing. From “O Progresso” March, 1999 issue by PHCS, of Sacramento 34. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 2. (1999)



The following is a partial listing of our new members.

We welcome you and hope we can be of service to you all.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions referring to your researching.

- From California Mr. Ron Arruda, Mrs. Miguel Guerrero, Mrs. Richard M. Jacob, Mrs. Mary-Anne Ward, Mrs. William B. Weinrich and Mrs. Richard L. Zunino;
 From Connecticut Mrs. Frank Dobieski and Mr. Frederick E. LaPlante, Jr;
 From Florida Mrs. Warren B. Crossman and Mrs. Bobette H. Pestana;
 From Kansas Mrs. Janice Furtado Koch;
 From Massachusetts Mrs. Daniel Botelho, Mrs. Joseph R. Buteau, Mr. David Collibee, Mr. Frank Demattos, Professor James W. Gould, Mr. David Medeiros, Ms. Tracy Morin and Mr. George Rodrigues;
 From New Jersey Mr. Miguel Rocha Labrego;
 From New York Mrs. Wayne L. Clark;
 From Oregon Mrs. Donald C. Schlag;
 From Rhode Island Mrs. Rosalie Markarian and Mr. John Dutra Morris;
 From Texas Mrs. Roger G. Caudle and Mr. James E. Taylor;
 From Virginia Dr. Milton A. Silveira;
 From Washington Mrs. William E. McDonald;
 From Bermuda Mrs. Pierre Rouja;
 From Canada Mr. John Agapito;
 From Sweden Mr. Robert Alan Lucas.

Our new Life Members are

- From California Ms. Cheryl L. Mello, Mrs. Rose Marie Silva and Mr. William J. Silver;
 From Florida Mrs. Mariano Faria, Jr.;
 From Massachusetts Mr. Leonard H. Harmon and Mrs. Charles Rodrigues;
 From New York Mrs. Peter J. Thomas;
 From Virginia Dr. Milton A. Silveira and
 From Washington Mr. Neil L. Zimmerman.
 Thank you for showing your confidence in our Society and its work.

HOW MUCH IS THAT ?

1 pottle	=2 quarts	1 pipe	=108 gallons	1 last	=80 bushels
1 wey	=4 bushels	1 hand	=4 inches	1 tierce	=42 gallons
1 firken	=9 gallons	1 perch	=8 feet	1 gill	=4 ounces
1 punchion	=84 gallons	1 comb	=4 bushes	1 stone	=14 pounds
1 rod	=16 1/2 pounds	1 chain	=66 feet		

From NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST, Vol. XIX, May-June, 1999
APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 2. (1999) 35.

DUES

Ah, yes, it is that time again !

The 1998-1999 dues should be in and it is almost time for the 1999-2000.

If you have any doubt about the amounts, please refer to the list on Page 39 of this Issue.

Should you wish a membership card, kindly enclose an addressed stamped envelope.

Dear Treasurer:

Enclosed is my Check No. _____ dated _____ in the amount of \$ _____
to cover my (our) Dues from July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999
or July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000.

The Fall, 1998 and Winter, 1999 Issues of our newsletter have already been mailed to you. This is the Spring, 1999 Issue.

We would certainly appreciate receiving everyone's nine digit Zip Code.

APGHS, INC. P. O. BOX 644, TAUNTON, MA 02780-0644
36. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 2. (1999)

Bettencourts

From the Winter, 1999 Issue.....

§ 3.^o

- 9 Antao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos, (refer to Spring, 1997 Issue)(§1.^o, n. 9),--fid. cav. da Casa Real, por alv. de 29 de maio de 1778 (L. IV das Mercês de D. Maria I, fls. 218). Casou com D. Maria Joanna Correia de Frias, filha de Manoel Vicente Correia de Freitas, tenente coronel commandante de Prisioneiros da ilha de S. Thiago de Cabo Verde, e de sua milher D. Paula Josepha de Frias e Sampaio, nat-
uraes de Almeida.

Tiveram:

- 10 Jose Maria de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos, cav. da ordem de S. Bento de Aviz, condecorado com a medalha n. 9 das companhias da Liberdade e com as medalhas de ouro e prata de comportamento exemplar. Sendo tenente do exercito, fez as campanhas de 1826-1828, emigrando apoz a revolucao de 18 de maio.

Esteve em Plymouth no deposito dos emigrados, tomou depois parte no movimento liberal dos Acores, e em 1846 tomou parte na revolta do Porto. Reformou-se no posto de coronel. N. a 3 de abril de 1803, e fal. a 31 de out. de 1881, tendo casado com D. Maria Izen Leal Corte Real,--Vid. Tit. dos Leoes, § 2.^o, n.^o 7.

Deste consorcio preveio a filha unica:

11. D. Angela Corte Real de Bettencourt, que vive em Angra no estado de solteira.

10 D. Maria Clara de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos, que segue.

10 D. Paula de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos.

- 10 D. Maria Clara de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos, --casou com Manoel Freire Pego, general de brigada, de quem teve o filho que segue.

- 11 Damiao Freire de Bettencourt Pego,--que foi coronel de infantaria, e casado com D. Emilia Barbosa, filha de Francisco Alves Barbosa e de sua mulher D. Maria Margarida Henriques.

Tiveram:

12 D. Maria do Livramento de Bettencourt Pego, que segue.

12 D. Maria Margarida de Bettencourt Pego, que casou com Jorge Oom, de quem teve:

13 Gustavo Oom.

13 Gastao Oom.

13 D. Idá Oom.

13 D. Gabriella Oom.

12 D. Maria Candida de Bettencourt Pego, que casou com Annibal Mourao;--s.g.

12 Jose Freire de Bettencourt Pego, que fal. novo;--s.g.

12 D. Maria do Livramento de Bettencourt Pego,--n. a 7 de setembro de 1887, em Angra, e casou com Francisco Sieuve de Menezes e Lemos,--Vid. Tit. dos Sieuves, § 2.^o, n.^o 6.

To be Continued.....

From Nobiliario da ilha Terceira

These are "FRANCISCO-CISCO".

I am looking for information on any of the following persons.

Henry M. Francisco who married Martha Boggs Rucker in 1858 in Kentucky. They had seven children, some of them born in Ironton, Ohio after they moved there. The children were:

George M., born in 1858 and married Alvaretta (Birdie) Rucker. They moved to Cincinnati where he was a road builder.

Elihu, born in 1860 and married to Mary C Argo.

Ellen, born in 1863 and married to Frank Jeffers.

John Henry, born in 1865 and married to Sarah E. Shannon.

Susan, born in 1868 and married to Sherman Baker.

Mary C. (Mame), born in 1875 and married to Jesse N. Anderson. (my grandmother)

Nettie, born 1879.

The father, George M., had two brothers, Newton and Hiram. It is believed that Hiram had two sons named Marion and Noah. Newton was supposewdly a circuit judge who shortened his name to Cisco or Sisco.

Richard J. Anderson, 35 Briarwood South, Oak Brook, IL 60523-8703

Coming Events

WORKSHOP

We are planning our annual workshop for Saturday, October 30, 1999, in the Conference Room, lower level, at the Taunton Public Library, 12 Pleasant Street, Taunton, MA 02780 at 1:00 p.m. The Library is behind the beautiful building facing Taunton Green. When approaching the Green, take Route 138 North, then the next left. The Library will be on your left. There is plenty of parking space on Saturdays.

As usual, we will have forms to hand out with the explanations of each by Ernest Cardoza, our President, Joseph Cambra, President of our Volunteers and Cecilia M. Rose. We will gladly answer any questions referring to the forms and your researching.

All of the forms can be used by any ethnic group and the public is invited. Refreshments will be served.

THE AMERICAN-PORTUGUESE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Our fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

SCHEDULE OF DUES

\$ 10.00	Regular, full membership
2.50	Spouse, not partaking in voting or Surname Roster
10.00	Professional Membership, not partaking in voting or Surname Roster
15.00	Organizations, Libraries, etc. not partaking in Surname Roster
150.00	Life Membership for a regular member up to the age of fifty-five
100.00	Life Membership for a regular member over the age of fifty-five

In order to have a full membership, one must submit a Pedigree Chart so their family history can become a part of the Surname Roster.

Lifetime membership dues are kept in a separate account. When it reaches \$1,000 certificates of deposit are purchased. The interest from the CD's is withdrawn on each June 30 and put into our Library Fund to continue our goals with our Special Collection.

The newsletter, the "BULLETIN BOARD", is issued each Fall, Winter and Spring with the Surname Roster coming out late the following Summer.

We feature a WORKSHOP each Fall at the Taunton Public Library, 12 Pleasant Street, Taunton, Massachusetts.

We can make space available in any of our regular issues for advertisements at the price of \$2.50 for one-eighth (1/8) of a page; \$5.00 for one-quarter (1/4) page and \$10.00 per one-half (1/2) page.

Our Society has been ruled a qualified federal income tax-exempt organization under section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and qualifies for the maximum charitable contribution deduction for bequests, legacies, devices, transfers or gifts of money or property to the Society.

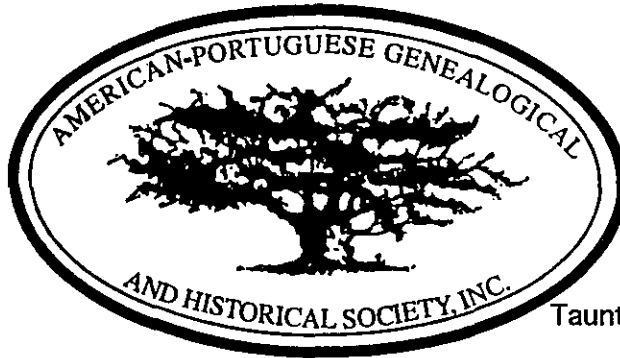
The following are available from the A.P.G.&H.S., Inc.

Back Issues of the "Bulletin Board", each	\$ 2.00
Maps: Santa Maria, Sao Miguel & Fayal, each	3.00
<u>Portuguese Pride and Pleasure</u> by Mrs. Carmelina Rio Borroz	5.00
Crests, in color, 5"x7": Armao, Ataide, Baleeiros, Bettencourt, Brum, Goularte, Leites, Macedo, Martin Behaim, Mendonca, Peixoto, Pereira, Pimentel, Porras, Silveira, Soares, Terra and Vernes.	10.00
Tote, Navy Blue with White Society logo	10.00
<u>St. John's Cemetery Gravestone Inscriptions</u> , by Gil and Pat Amaral, 230 pages	39.95
<u>Portuguese Bermudians: An Early History and Reference Guide, 1849-1949</u> , by Mrs. Patricia Marirea Mudd, 702 pages	49.50
Available from the Friends of the A.P.G.&H.S., Inc.	
<u>The Forgotten Portuguese</u> autographed by the author, Mr. Manuel Mira	29.95
<u>The Portuguese Spinner: An American Story</u>	29.95
Available from the Volunteers of the A.P.G.&H.S., Inc.	
<u>Bridge to the Past</u> , an introduction to Genealogy for students	5.00
<u>Teacher's Guide</u> , for the subject of Genealogy, 31 pages	10.00
Massachusetts residents, please add 5% Sales Tax	
Postage and handling for each of the above	3.00
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Co-editors

[REDACTED]

Cecilia M. Rose

Teresa Bonenfant

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