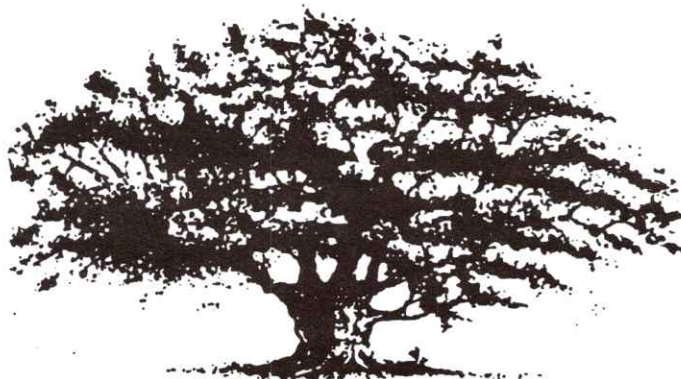


American-Portuguese Genealogical
and Historical Society, Inc.



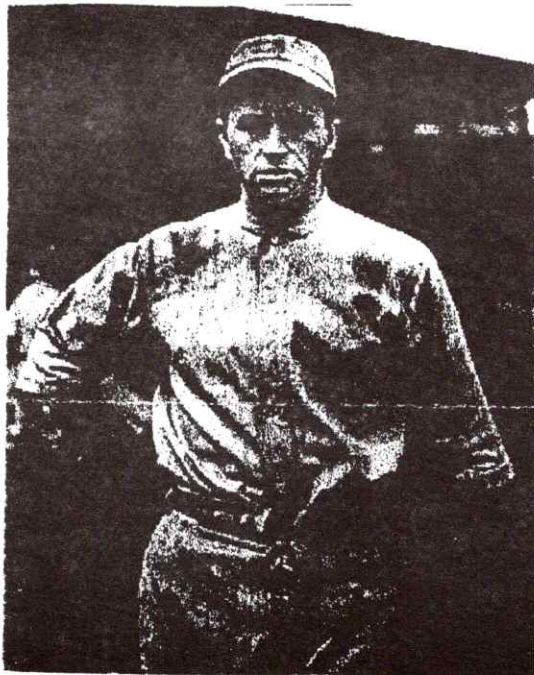
Bulletin Board

Vol. XXII, No. 3

Copyright 2001, Am.-Port. Gen. & Hist. Soc., Inc.

Fall 2001

Harry B. Hooper: 1887-1974



Pictured left is Harry Hooper, right fielder of one of the best defensive outfields ever to play big league baseball. Between 1910 and 1915, he, Tris Speaker and Duffy Lewis were members of the Boston Red Sox. Best of the three was center fielder Tristram E. Speaker. His .344 batting average for twenty-two seasons places him seventh among the all-time leaders. In 1916, with the Cleveland Indians, he won the American League batting championship with a .386 batting average; but for him, Detroit's Ty Cobb would have won thirteen consecutive batting titles between 1907-1919. "Spoke," playing very shallow, easily caught short fly balls and could still race back and catch the long ones. In 1937 he was inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame. George Edward "Duffy" Lewis, the left fielder and a .284 lifetime hitter for eleven seasons, so well mastered the tricky incline that was once in front of Fenway Park's left field wall that it was called "Duffy's Cliff."

The trio played brilliantly as individuals and as a unit, but harmony did not always reign. Seeking to alleviate the effects of a hot spell during a 1915 road trip, the players decided to shave their heads. Cool weather returned, but Duffy Lewis' hair did not (note the 1948 picture on p. 39). Back in Boston in front of a pre-game crowd, Duffy became infuriated when Speaker repeatedly removed the cap off his bald head during team practice and threaten to kill him if he did it again. He did and Lewis hurled a bat at him. The injury to "The Grey Eagle's" shin wasn't permanent, but he had to be helped off the field. For a time, the two spoke to each other only when a batted ball approached their shared defensive area and only with the obligatory "I've got it" or "You take it."

Harry Bartholomew Hooper was the son of Joseph and Catherine (Kellar) Hooper. His paternal grandparents were Joseph Hooper, born in England, and Luiza Maria Esperanca do Rosario, the China-born daughter of a Portuguese sea captain. The grandparents had eleven children. Three were born on Bermuda; eight, including Joseph, were born on Canada's Prince Edward Island. Catherine, Harry's mother, was born in Germany.

After graduating from St. Mary's College, Oakland, California, with a degree in civil engineering, Harry worked for the Western Pacific Railroad and played baseball. His .344 batting average with Sacramento in the California State League in 1908 brought an offer from John I. Taylor of the Boston Red Sox. A \$2,500 season's salary wasn't enough; \$2,850 and promised work on a new ball park was. He joined the team in 1909, a year before Lewis and two after Speaker. On April 21, 1912 (a week after the *Titanic* sank), Fenway Park opened. Harry Hooper never got the promised engineering job.

The 1912 Red Sox won the American League pennant, finishing fourteen and one-half games ahead of the second-place Washington Senators. Smoky Joe Wood won thirty-four games and lost only five. Buck O'Brien won nineteen and rookie Hugh Bedient won eighteen. Yet, James McAleer, the new owner (Taylor had sold the Sox, but kept the ownership of Fenway Park), spoke for many when said: "I have the best pitching staff in baseball—Speaker, Hooper and Lewis."

In the 1912 World Series the Red Sox played the National League champion New York (later San Francisco) Giants. The second game, played in Boston, had ended a 6-6 tie with darkness at the end of ten innings, so the two teams were tied at three wins each at the end of the seventh game. The eighth game was played at Fenway rather than the Polo Grounds because Boston had won the coin-toss. The overflow crowd was accommodated by erecting temporary fences. In the fifth inning, the Giants ahead 1-0 and a runner (the swift Josh Devore) on, New York's Larry Doyle hit a drive to right-center. As Hooper later described the play: he "took off when the ball was hit, turned, saw it coming over my shoulder, and stuck out my bare hand. I had the ball, but the fence was there. I jumped over it and the crowd opened up. I can still see that instant." The catch kept the Sox one run behind and in the eighth inning they finally scored on Christy Mathewson. A hit by player-manager Jake Stahl and a pinch-hit single by Olaf Henricksen tied the game. The Giants scored a run in the top of the tenth but the Sox came back with two runs to win the Series. Clyde Engle's fly ball was dropped by Fred Snodgrass for an error and Steve Yerkes walked. Speaker, given an extra at-bat after Fred Merkle and Chief Myers failed to catch his foul pop-up, doubled home Engle. A sacrifice fly brought Yerkes home with the winning run. A 1946 pictorial history of Fenway Park by Gene Mack of the *Boston Globe* (pp. 38-39) depicts all three events: Hooper's remarkable catch, Snodgrass' muff and Speaker's uncaught foul pop-up.

On May 30, 1913, Hooper became the first American Leaguer to hit home runs in two consecutive games as its lead-off hitter. In 1915 the Sox were again in the World Series—this time against the Philadelphia Phillies. In five games, Boston won four, but each win was by just one run. In game three, Duffy's single off Grover Cleveland Alexander brought Hooper home with the winning run. In game five, Hooper hit two home runs; Lewis, one. Hooper's second in the top of the ninth inning was the winning run. No one since 1903 had hit two home runs in one Series game. Lewis' .444 Series batting average led all hitters. Hooper's .350 was second highest for the Red Sox. Speaker batted .294. This was the last time the three played together.

In 1914 the Federal League tried to achieve major league status; some established stars in the two older leagues joined the new league. Tris Speaker didn't, but did use his sought-after status, extracted a pay raise from the Red Sox. The new league, in deep financial trouble, ended in 1915; the Sox management retaliated on Speaker by trading him. Boston won another pennant and another five-game World Series in 1916—this time against the Brooklyn (later Los Angeles) Dodgers. In the first game, Hooper made a shoestring catch of a ball hit by George Earnshaw and followed with a throw that nipped the runner trying to score. That catch aside, Hooper was the first outfielder to use the sliding "rump catch," where the fielder slides into a fly ball and comes up better balanced to throw than from a shoestring. The Boston games, like 1915, were played in the more-spacious Braves Field. The leading Series hitter (.364) among all regular players was Brooklyn's Casey Stengel. Duffy Lewis had the best Boston average—.353; Hooper (.333) was again second. His seven hits and six runs scored led all batters.

Duffy Lewis did not play in 1918 because he and other ballplayers were in military service. With a shortage of talent, Harry Hooper made a suggestion to Ed Barrow, Boston's new manager: a young southpaw pitcher who had won twenty-three games in 1916 and twenty-four in 1917 had also demonstrated remarkable power as a hitter and the Sox needed a good-hitting outfielder. In 1918 George Herman Ruth's pitching record dropped to thirteen wins, but playing left field when not pitching, he tied Tilly Walker of the Philadelphia (now Oakland) Athletics for the American League home run championship. Ruth hit eleven of his team's 1918 total—eighteen.

The Red Sox faced the Chicago Cubs in the 1918 World Series. Sometimes called the Fall Classic, this Series was played in the summer (September 5-11) because the season had been shortened. Major General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, following Secretary of War Newton Baker's interpretation that the selective service (draft) law meant "work or fight," ordered major league baseball to end its regular season on Labor Day. For the last time, no home runs were hit in a World Series—not even by Babe Ruth. As a pitcher, he won two games and Boston won the Series in six. Harry Hooper, playing in his fourth World Series in six years, was the only member of the 1918 Red Sox to have played in all twenty-four games.

Big league baseball in 1918 was governed by the National Baseball Commission of three men—Ban Johnson, Joseph Heydler and Garry Herrmann. The Commission ruled that the players' share of the 1918 Series receipts would be divided among the players of first, second, third and fourth-place teams of both leagues. Hitherto, the players' share had always been divided only among the players of the first-place teams in the American and National leagues—those that played in the World Series. Also, the Commission ordered ticket-price reductions for all Series' seats. Facing smaller receipts and smaller slices of the World Series pie, there was grumbling among the Cubs and the Sox. On the train from the Windy City to the Hub after the first three games, both teams met and chose a representative to press their case against the new arrangement. For Chicago, it was Leslie Mann; for Boston, Harry Hooper.

Fenway Park's 22,183 fans for game four were kept waiting while the players struck. Harry Frazee and William Weeaghman (owners, respectively, of the Sox and the Cubs) and Johnson met with Mann, Hooper and a neutral party—John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston and grandfather of a future President—in the umpires' dressing room where an agreement was reached. The Series would continue and there would be no retaliation against the players. After the Series, their fears proved true: each Red Sox received \$890 as the winners' share; each Cub got \$535. A week before Christmas each Red Sox received a letter from the Commission saying that because of the

abortive strike, no winning player would receive the customary diamond stickpin—the equivalent to today's World Series ring. After the 1919 Black Sox Scandal, baseball was ruled by a commissioner and every commissioner from Kenesaw M. Landis to Bowie Kuhn was petitioned by Harry Hooper to redress the wrong. On September 4, 1993, Major League Baseball relented and gave the players' families what should have been awarded in 1918.

Retaliation or not, in 1919 the Cubs traded Les Mann. Many of the Red Sox were also traded, but not as retaliation for the strike. Sox owner Frazee was also a producer of Broadway shows and to finance his costly productions, sold the contracts of his talented players. To the New York Yankees went Lewis in 1919 and Ruth in 1920. Hooper was sent to the Chicago White Sox in 1921. He played for Chicago for five years, but was never in another World Series. In 1924, he, Bib Falk and Johnny Mostil, the three regular White Sox outfielders, all hit over .300, but Chicago finished last, a half-game behind seventh-place Boston.

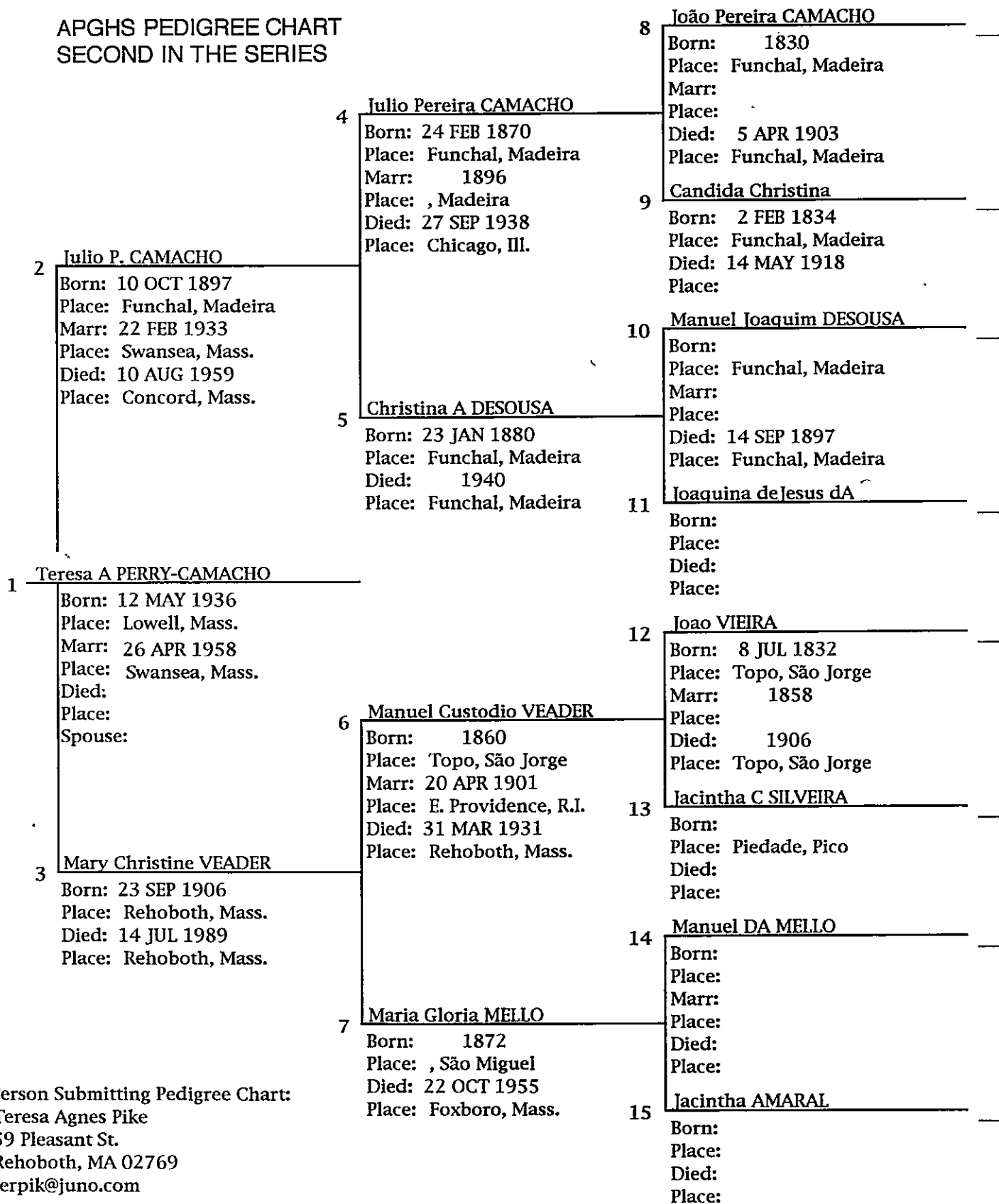
Harry Hooper later coached at Princeton University. From 1933 to 1971 he was the postmaster of Capitola, California. In 1971, three years before his death at age eighty-seven, he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame. John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants from 1902 to 1932, admittedly was no admirer of Babe Ruth. Ruth's style of play—many runs with one swing of the bat—was not McGraw's style—one run at a time with bunts and stolen bases. Also, Ruth's Yankees replaced McGraw's Giants in New York's popularity. When asked to name his all-time American League outfielder, McGraw chose Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker and Harry Hooper. The omitted Ruth perhaps gave the best assessment of McGraw's replacement nominee by calling Harry Hooper "the greatest defensive right fielder."

Submitted by John Hooper of Texas

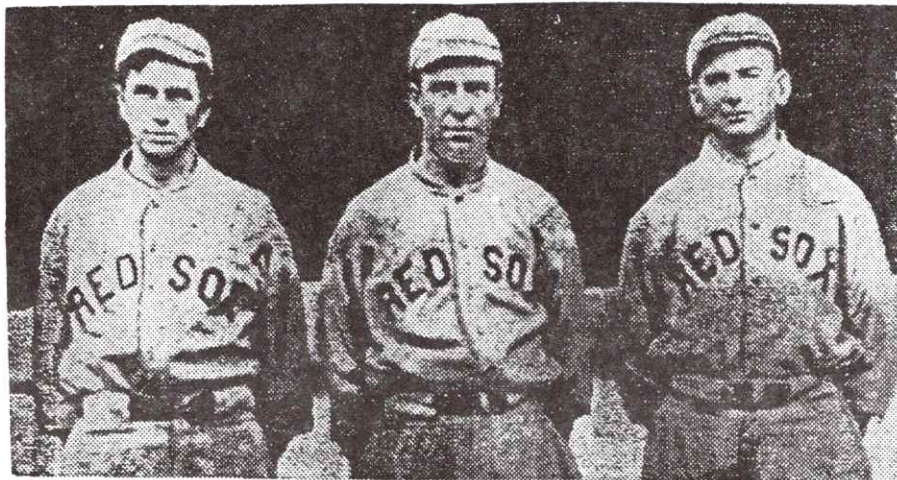
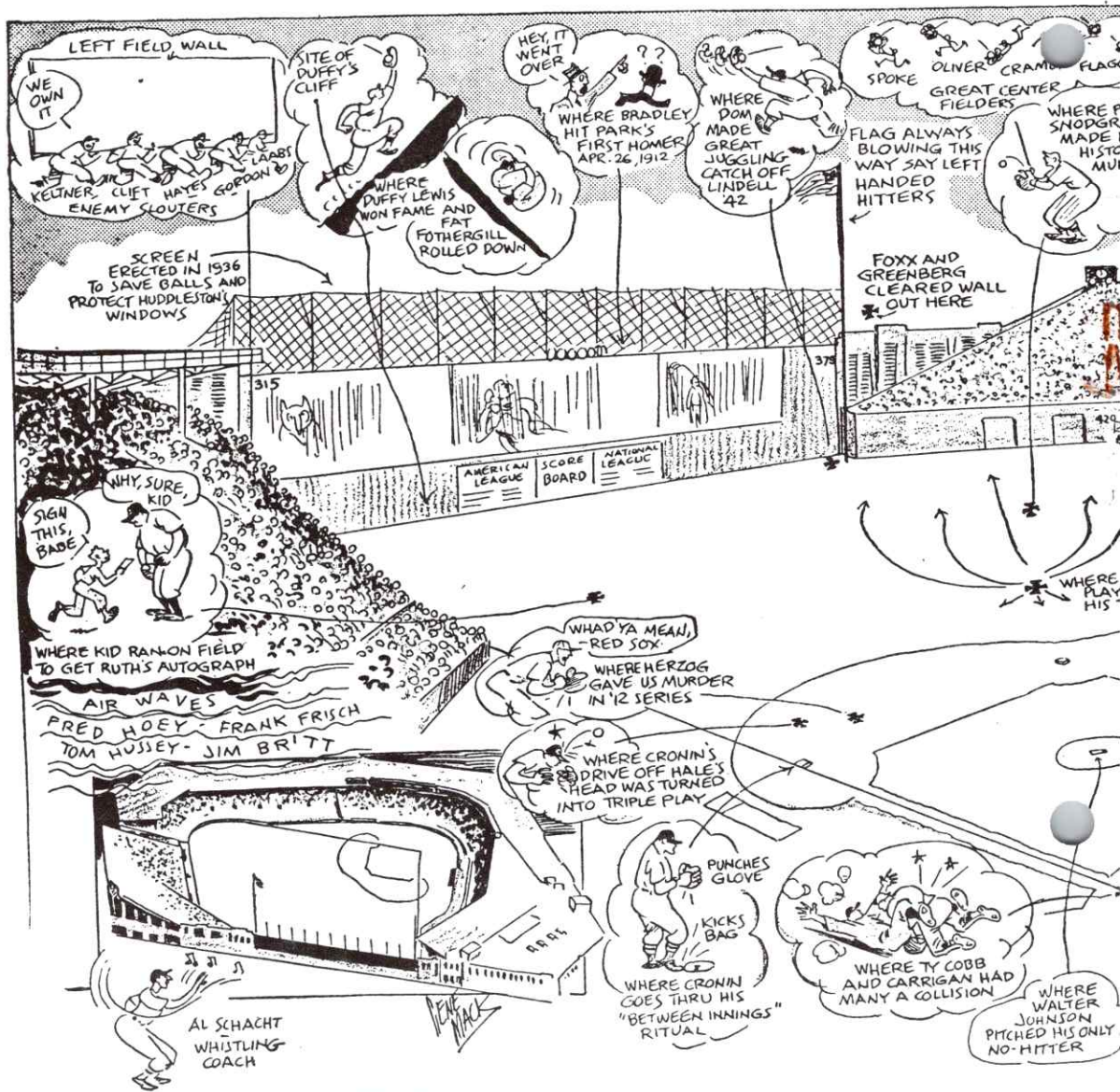
	G	AB	H	2B	3B	HR	HR %	R	RBI	BB	SO	SB	BA	SA	Pinch Hit	AB	H	G by POS
Harry Hooper																		
HOOPER, HARRY BARTHOLOMEW																		
B. Aug. 24, 1887, Bell Station, Calif. D. Dec. 18, 1974, Santa Cruz, Calif.																		
Hall of Fame 1971.																		
BL TR 5'10" 168 lbs.																		
1909 BOS A	81	255	72	3	4	0	0.0	29	12	16		15	.282	.325	4	2		OF-74
1910	155	584	156	9	10	2	0.3	81	27	62		40	.267	.327	0	0		OF-155
1911	130	524	163	20	6	4	0.8	93	45	73		38	.311	.395	0	0		OF-130
1912	147	590	143	20	12	2	0.3	98	53	66		29	.242	.327	0	0		OF-147
1913	148	586	169	29	12	4	0.7	100	40	60	51	26	.288	.399	1	0		OF-147, P-1
1914	141	530	137	23	15	1	0.2	85	41	58	47	19	.258	.364	1	0		OF-140
1915	149	566	133	20	13	2	0.4	90	51	89	36	22	.235	.327	0	0		OF-147
1916	151	575	156	20	11	1	0.2	75	37	80	35	27	.271	.350	0	0		OF-151
1917	151	559	143	21	11	3	0.5	89	45	80	40	21	.256	.349	0	0		OF-151
1918	126	474	137	26	13	1	0.2	81	44	75	25	24	.289	.405	0	0		OF-126
1919	128	491	131	25	6	3	0.6	76	49	79	28	23	.267	.360	0	0		OF-128
1920	139	536	167	30	17	7	1.3	91	53	88	27	16	.312	.470	0	0		OF-139
1921 CHI A	108	419	137	26	5	8	1.9	74	58	55	21	13	.327	.470	0	0		OF-108
1922	152	602	183	35	8	11	1.8	111	80	68	33	16	.304	.444	3	0		OF-149
1923	145	576	166	32	4	10	1.7	87	65	68	22	18	.288	.410	2	1		OF-143
1924	130	476	156	27	8	10	2.1	107	62	65	26	16	.328	.481	5	2		OF-123
1925	127	442	117	23	5	6	1.4	62	55	54	21	12	.265	.380	2	0		OF-124
17 yrs.	2308	8785	2466	389	160	75	0.9	1429	817	1136	412	375	.281	.387	18	5		OF-2282, P-1
WORLD SERIES																		
4 yrs.	24	92	27	3	2	2	2.2	13	6	11	11	3	.293	.435	0	0		OF-24

continued on pp. 38-39

APGHS PEDIGREE CHART
SECOND IN THE SERIES



Person Submitting Pedigree Chart:
Teresa Agnes Pike
59 Pleasant St.
Rehoboth, MA 02769
terpik@juno.com

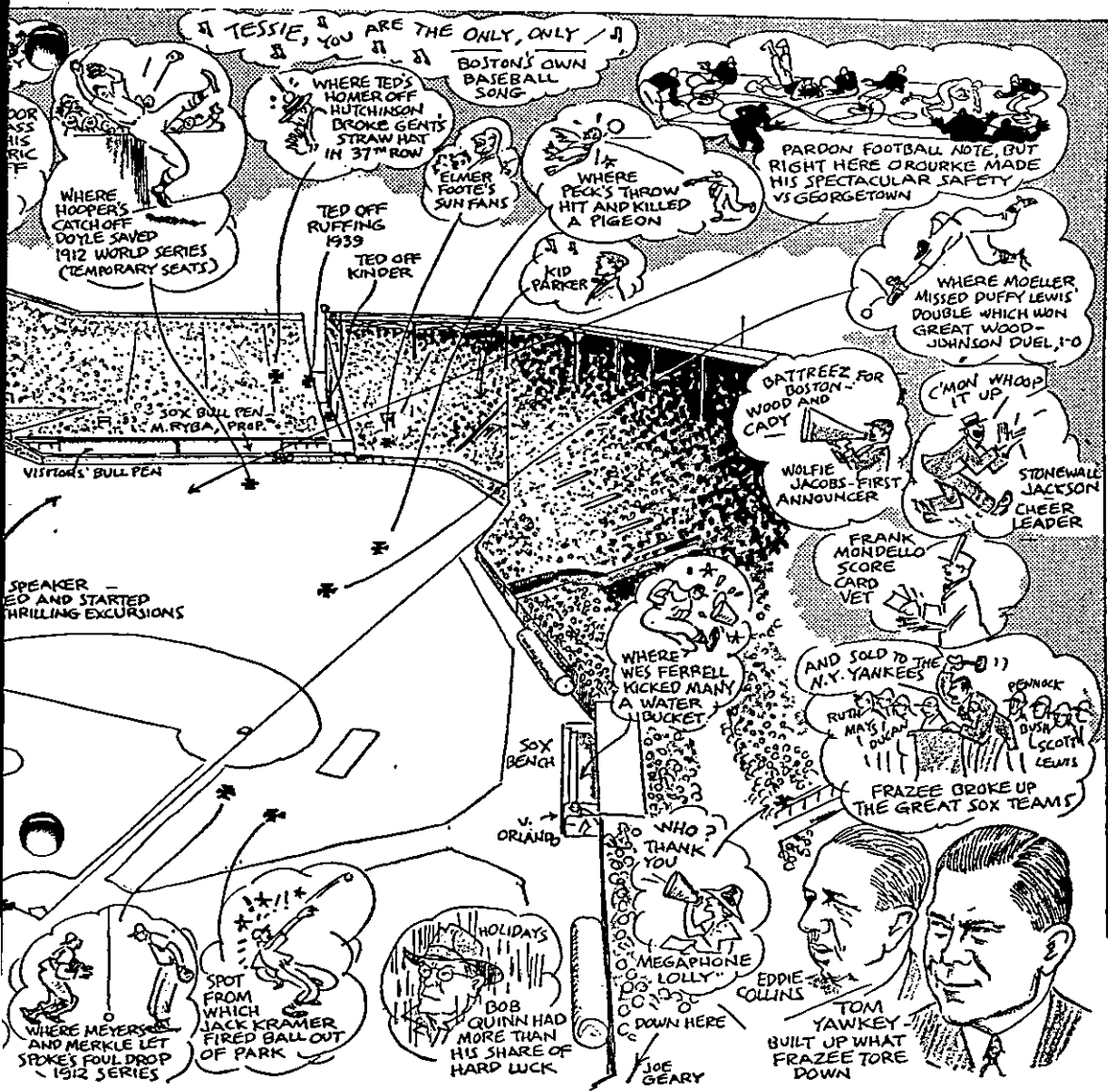


L. to R. Hooper, Speaker and Lewis with Champion 1915 Red Sox

A Brief History

By Gen

The Boston Globe



of Fenway Park

e Mack
With permission



L. to R. Lewis, Speaker and Hooper Together in 1948

The Pimentels of Flores and the House of Benavente

Michael de Figuerido Corte Real, in his seminal work on the descendants of the Counts of Benavente living in the Azores, overlooked those Pimentels equally descended from the counts, but not from João Afonso Pimentel, *das Grotas Fundas*.¹ Frutuoso records the prominent role that João Afonso and his sons played in the development of Faial da Terra.² A son's claim that his father was a descendant of the Count of Benavente has provided historians and genealogists with challenging research. This work is about another branch, more solidly documented as descending from the Counts of Benavente: the descendants of Diogo de Mesquita Pimentel of Flores. The story, however, starts on São Miguel.

The available records of Santo António alem Capelas, São Miguel, begin in 1665, but the historian-genealogist Ernesto do Canto must have had access to earlier records because in his *Extractos*, he notes the following 10 June 1612 marriage: Maria Paiva, daughter of Marcos Lopes and Catarina Paiva to Pedro Pimentel of the island of Flores.³ Assigning an arbitrary twenty-five years to the groom (although he might have been older), Pedro would have been born around 1587.

Flores (143 km²) and Corvo were the last-discovered (1474) Azorean islands. By 1587 Flores had an estimated population of 1,300 living in 300 households in three freueisas.³ Its harsh landscape and difficult tillability of the soil caused the failure of the 1480-1490 settlement attempt. According to Diogo de Chagas, born on Flores in 1584 and the most important chronicler of its early history, a second attempt was made in 1503.⁴ Among the early leaders was Diogo de Mesquita Pimentel of the House of Benavente, son of Ruy Mendes de Mesquita and Margarida da Silva. Diogo married Catarina Antunes Vieira, daughter of João Vaz Homen of the Vazes da Praia.⁵ They are the ancestors of the Pimentels of Flores.

According to a grant for a coat of arms made by a descendent, Diogo retained the privilege of a nobleman of the Royal House. He traced his lineage back to D. João Afonso de Pimentel, first Count of Benavente, Lord of Bragança, deceased in 1430, and married to D. Joana Teles de Menezes,⁶ a descendant of a bastard daughter of King Sancho I and his mistress, Maria Pais da Ribeira.⁷

The Pimentels were prominent in Flores' society and politics; Diogo was its second *Capitão Mor*, a position equivalent to a royal governor with dictatorial powers. A son and a grandson each served two terms as Captain of the island and as late as 1708 a Diogo Pimentel Mesquita was *Capitão Mor*. The Pimentels were also significantly represented among the island's clergy.

Pedro Pimentel's marriage record does not identify his parents and, although it is impossible to prove absolutely without that information and a corresponding birth record, it can be concluded that if Pedro Pimentel was from Flores, he was a descendant of Diogo de Mesquita Pimentel. Writing less than a century later, de Chagas does not identify any other Pimentel family on the island. Any Pimentel on Flores in 1587 not descended from Diogo de Mesquita Pimentel is a near statistical impossibility.

The genealogies done by de Chagas and António Cordeiro record many of the first four Pimentel generations. The above Pedro is probably the first Captain's grandson, Pedro Pimentel Homen, son of Balthazar and Agueda Fernandes.⁸ The records of Santo António parish make no further mention of Pedro which suggests he probably died before 1625. His widow's death was recorded on 28-1-1656 and the marriage of one child, Maria, was recorded on 12-2-1640 to Francisco Gonsalves Homen.⁹ Their descendants (when traced through the Oliveira Soares family of Santa Bárbara, São Miguel) include John Oliveria Soares, the late chief of the Somerset, Massachusetts, Police Department and his brother Arthur, chief of that town's Fire Department. Another descendant is Rev. Joseph Viveiros.

Among the Flores' descendants of Diogo Pimentel, the most prominent was probably the poet, Roberto de Mesquita, born in 1871. After an undistinguished public service career, he died in 1923 with much of his poetry unpublished. Much of it evokes a haunting sadness and fatalism reminiscent of a part of the Azorean psyche. In 1931 his poems were published in *Almas Cativas* (*Captive Souls*). Three hundred copies were printed; two hundred were put on sale; the rest were given as gifts by his family. Long overdue is a full translation of de Mesquita's insular poetry. Here is one attempt:

Universality

Do you think that desolate places lie at rest
like deserted cemeteries?
And that they, like the dead,
live on in a gloomy sleep?

No! When the mad winds rush over
their dense forests,
A mixed chorus of laments is loosened
And hopeless souls are tormemnted.

In the autum, when the countryside is dying,
At the smooth vibration of the of the Angelus bell
Akk thing are awash in
Waves of anononymous longings

When the voices of life grow weak.
And peace is as sad and as vast as the sea,
The moon aperas, full ogf grace,
To speak to the chosen hearts that know her.

Footnotes:

¹ Miguel de Figueirdo, *Descendentes dos Condes da Benavente Radicados nos Açores desde o Século XV*. Instituto da Ilha Terceira, Vol. V, XLIV:1968.

² Gaspar Frutuoso, *Saudades da Terra*, Book IV, Vol. I, Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada: 1977.

³ Ernesto do Canto, *Extractos de Registos Paraquinas*, MS, Biblioteca e Arquivo de Ponta Delgada: n.d.

⁴ Diogo de Chegas, *Espelho Crystalino em Campo de Várias Flores*, Universidade dos Açores, Braga: 1989.

⁵ Eduardo de Campos, *Nobiliário da Terceira: Título Vaz*, Instituto Histórico da Terceira, Agra: 1938.

⁶ Francisco António Nunes Pimentel, *A Ilha das Flores: Da redescoberta à actualidade: Subsídios para sua História*, Câmara Municipal das Flores: 1997.

⁷ Manuel José da Costa Felgueiro Gaio, *Nobiliário de Famílias de Portugal; Telles de Menezes*, Carvalho de Bastos, Braga: 1989.

⁸ António Cordeiro, *História Insulana das Ihas de Portugal Sugeytas no Oceano Ocidental*, Lisbon: 1917.

⁹ Freguesia de Santo António, *Registos Paroquiais: Casamentos*.

¹⁰ Robert de Mesquita, *Almas Cativas e Poemas Disperos*, (preface, commentary and notes by Jacinto do Pedro Coelho, Marcelino Lima and Pedro da Silveira), Edições Ática, Lisboa: 1973.

Submitted by John M. Raposo of Massachusetts

Azorean Family Names

Continued from the spring 2001 issue.....

<u>Name</u>	<u>Derivation</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Crest</u>
Vicência			
Venceslau			
Venegas			Yes
Ventura			
Vera	De Vere	England	Yes
Veredes			
Vereíssimo			
Vernes			
Verentes			
Viana			Yes
Vicente			
Vidal			Yes
Vide			Yes
Videira			
Viegas			Yes
Vieira			Yes

To be continued.....

Source: *Azores Islands: A History*, James H. Guill, p. 241. With permission.

Membership: Your mailing label is the Society's only reminder.

After your name is your membership number and a dash followed by two digits—if you aren't an L (life member). Your membership will expire in June of that year. Please use the form below (or a facsimile if you wish to save the information on the reverse of this page) to renew.

Dear Treasurer:

Enclosed is check # _____ dated _____ in the amount of \$ _____ for APGHS dues from July _____ to June _____ .

Name(s) _____

Membership number: _____
(with present expiration year and any applicable letter)

Address: _____

Address: _____

City/State: _____

ZIP Code + 4: _____

Mail to: APGHS, Inc. P. O. Box 644, Taunton, MA 02780-0644

American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

The Society's year is July 1 to June 30.

DUES SCHEDULE:

\$ 10.00	Regular membership
2.50	Spouse, no Surname Roster reception
10.00	Professional Membership, no Surname Roster reception
15.00	Libraries, Societies, etc., no Surname Roster reception
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

Regular members are those who have submitted a pedigree chart; their known ancestors are in the Surname Roster. Life dues are kept in a separate account. When it reaches \$1,000 certificates of deposit are purchased. The interest from the CDs is withdrawn each June 30 and put into the Library Fund to continue our goals with the Special Collection.

The Society has been ruled a 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.

The following are available:

1. Back issues of the Bulletin Board , each:	\$ 2.00
2. Maps: Santa Maria, São Miguel, Graciosa, Terceira & Faial, each:	3.00
3. Crests, in color, 5"x7": Armao, Ataíde, Baleeiros, Bettencourt, Brum, Goularte, Leites, Macedo, Martin Behaim, Mendonca, Peixoto, Pereira, Pimentel, Porras, Silveira, Soares, Terra, Vernes; Utra [Dutra], Sousa, each:	10.00
4. <i>St. John's Cemetery Gravestone Inscriptions</i> , by Gil and Pat Amaral, 230 pages	39.95
5. <i>The Mary P. Mesquita: Rundown at Sea</i> , by Cecile Pimental, soft bound, 85 pages	16.95
6. <i>They Ploughed the Seas: Profiles of Azorean Master Mariners</i> , by Pat Amaral hard bound, 171 pages	150.00
7. <i>Portuguese Bermudians: An Early History and Reference Guide, 1849-1949</i> , by Patricia Marirea Mudd, hard bound, 702 pages	49.50
8. <i>Portuguese Pride and Pleasure</i> , by Carmelina Rio Borroz, soft bound, 59 pages	5.00
9. Tote bags, navy blue with white Society logo	10.00
10. <i>The Forgotten Portuguese</i> , autographed by the author, Manuel Mira, 383 pages	29.95
11. "Bridge to the Past," a student's introduction to genealogy, 8 pages	5.00
12. "Teacher's Guide" [for "Bridge to the Past"], 31 pages	10.00
Massachusetts residents add 5% sales tax	
Postage and handling (for 4-10 only)	3.00

Mea culpa:

In printing Surname Roster #22, five (5) ancestors of Dolores T. Morgan (650) were omitted:
REPOSA, Antonia Isabella; AZO; -1920
SILVA, Loucil Harriet DeCOSTA, Southmpton, BERMUDA; 1914-
Manuel DeCOSTA; SMI; -1960
SIMON, Frank MADEIROS; AZO; 1855-1933
Maria REIS, SMI; 1878-1964

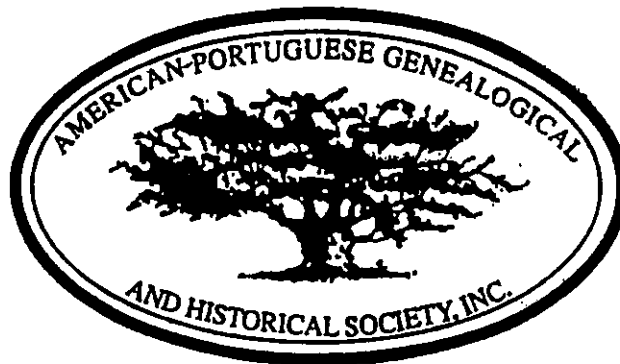
Printed by Copymasters, 50 Constitution Dr., Myles Standish Industrial Park, Taunton, Mass.

406-02



NON-PROFIT ORG.
BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT No. 266
Taunton, MA 02780

A.P.G.H. & S., Inc.
P.O. Box 644
Taunton, MA
02780-0644



P. O. Box 644

Taunton, MA 02780-0644

All rights reserved. Permission is hereby granted for copying pages or portion of pages of this newsletter by photocopy or other similar process or by manual transcription for the use in the preparation of historical, genealogical or scholarly works. No other use is permitted without the express written consent of the American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.