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Strawberries and Cement

A Story of the Portuguese in Falmouth

By Miguel Moniz

A ruddy young man named Gene Moniz went back to his home town of Lomba da Maia in São Miguel in the 1920s, accompanied by his father, José. Gene was a bit of a man about town in Falmouth on Cape Cod, where his family had settled. His father didn't trust him to be alone so he took him on the trip. Gene got his hands on a white horse and, fancying himself a *cavalheiro*, he pranced about the village and often trotted over to the neighboring village of Lombinha da Maia. With a cock to his head and a cap pulled low over his brow, he attempted to woo whichever young woman caught his winking eye. In Lombinha, no one called a Moniz a Moniz, so Gene was known as "Catunto." On one amorous excursion, young Catunto was awestruck by a young belle in the village, Maria José de Couto. As their families were close friends, he determined to marry her and made arrangements through his father with her family. Maria José, however, was having none of it. "I don't know what he thought he was doing on that white horse," she would later recall. He thought he was some kind of a *cavalheiro*. I had no interest in that Catunto or his white horse." Gene left his horse in Lomba, returning to Falmouth where he used his tilted cap to impress a different young woman, Elvira, from Burguete (another town bordering the Lomba), and the two married.

A few years later, Maria José would fall in love and marry a man from a respectable Lombinha family named José Tavares. José brought her to America and they also settled in the Micaelense and Cape Verdean enclave in Falmouth, where Gene and Elvira lived. The two couples raised their families in Falmouth: Gene and Elvira raised two sons, Gene (known as Mickey) and Tommy. José and Maria José raised five children, Helena, Cecília, Maurice, Gilberto, and Martha. Throughout the decades that followed, the two families were at the heart of the Portuguese-American experience in Falmouth and the destinies of the Catunto on the white horse and the young belle from the Lombinha would yet intertwine again...

Falmouth, one of the most beautiful and vibrant seaside towns on Cape Cod, had been the destination and home for a large number of Portuguese since the late 1900s. From the Falmouth villages of Teaticket, Hatchville and East Falmouth, Portuguese—*Micaelenses* and Cape Verdeans and a newer generation of migrants from Terceira—have been the backbone of the town's labor force and the movers behind many commercial ventures; they have dominated the ranks of public office to serve selectman, police chief, fire chief. The Portuguese have given the blue blood of this old Yankee town, settled by Mayflower descendants and Revolutionary War heroes, a distinctive Latin hue of red and green.

Planting Strawberries and Harvesting Dreams

Agriculture brought the Portuguese to Falmouth. Opting to escape from the dreary life of factory work in New Bedford and Fall River, many came to Falmouth to pick strawberries. Agricultural work was more *simpático* with the kind of work they had done in the Azores and Cape Verde. For the industrious immigrants, picking strawberries was soon abandoned in favor of the more lucrative enterprise of cultivating their own strawberries. Although the industry was first developed in the town by a non-Portuguese, George Davis of East Falmouth, the Portuguese soon came to command the strawberry industry. In the period prior to World War II, the Portuguese were cultivating the berry on roughly 500 acres of land, providing Massachusetts with fifty percent of the state's strawberry production.

Strawberry cultivation was family business and the biggest growers in this period were the Augustas, the Benevides, the Emeralds, the Furtados, the Pachecos, the Rabesas, the Santos and the Vidals. Two of the biggest cultivators were the Tavares and Moniz families. In the earlier part of the century, the two Tavares brothers, Leonardo and Francisco, cultivated strawberries on five acres of land in the villages of Hatchville and East Falmouth. When Moniz, the elder Catunto, came to the United States, he and his family stayed with Francisco and his wife, Maria, until they saved enough to build their own home. Though the elder Catunto primarily worked for the state building roads, he was introduced to strawberries on the Tavares farm.

Eventually he purchased a fifteen-acre tract of land in the Teaticket village of Falmouth where he and his family cultivated strawberries. José had become increasingly frustrated by the non-Portuguese who controlled the prices and inefficiently marketed the crop during the industry's rapid expansion. In 1915 he founded a labor association of Portuguese strawberry-growers. He also introduced a new plant, the Howard-17, which could be harvested earlier and yielded a larger and healthier berry. On three acres of land Moniz could produce more than others cultivating on five acres.

Other families soon adopted the new plant as their own. Later, 1935, José's son, Gene Moniz, introduced the first tractor to Falmouth, fixing up an old Fordson tractor he acquired from a relative in Westport. He rented out his tractor for \$5 an hour for untilled land and \$4 an hour for tilled for tilled land, but many Portuguese did not see the then new mechanized tiller as an improvement over the horse. Not until they saw his father's plentiful fields did the tractor become a sought-after commodity in the town.

Yankee Town to a Portuguese Community

The strawberry industry did much to alter the cultural and demographic makeup of the town. In addition to those who came to start their own farms, vast numbers of Azoreans and Cape Verdeans arrived for the picking season during the summer months. Many of these pickers favored long hours on rural farms over long hours in urban factories and stayed. The sparsely settled areas outside the commercial and maritime centers soon became dense with Portuguese and Cape Verdean families.

Civic, political and religious organizations developed within the community to serve the new populations. The Portuguese-American Civic League, founded in the 1930s, aided the Portuguese in the migration process. In need of a church, the community built St. Anthony's in East Falmouth, and the first mass was said in 1923. Known as "the she church that strawberries built," it was a Portuguese national church until about 1980 and is the home of the renowned Henrique Medina painting of the *Vision of Fatima*. A stained glass window offers a tribute to Portuguese strawberry cultivation. Within this church the Portuguese were baptized, married and interred.

From Harvesting Dreams to Building Them

After World War II, strawberry cultivation began to wane and Cape Cod saw a boom in the housing industry. Two bridges constructed by the WPA in the 1930s made the virtual island of the Cape accessible, and the thriving economy gave everyone with a "car in every garage" the chance to drive it. Improvements in interstate transportation made strawberries coming from warmer climates, like California, more competitive. Many of Falmouth's strawberry families left the fields to start construction companies.

Of the big strawberry growers, the Augusta family became the town's primary providers of lumber; three Medeiros sons (Frankie T., Joe T., and Manny T.), the Rabesa family, the Santos family and the Vidal family became home builders. Francisco Tavares's son, José, became a carpenter, and the sons of the elder Carunto, José Moniz, went into the cement business. The children of strawberry growers, whose parents relied on one another during the harvesting season, came to work together in the construction trades.

But the transition was not always easy. Bank loans were necessary to raise the capital for the start-up costs and expensive heavy machinery. George Sousa recalls his father's attempt to secure a loan from the Falmouth National Bank. When asked for collateral, he replied, "I have my children, and my jewelry is the callouses on my hands." Eventually, the money was secured. The story goes that when John Augusta Sr. was turned down for a loan to start a lumber yard (the bank's board included a businessman who owned a lumber yard, he applied for a loan to go into the "molding business" and it was approved. Though he used the money for its stated purpose, he also sold the lumber used to make the moldings. The business grew into one of the area's largest lumber yards.

As the Moniz family played a primary role in strawberries, they also played a primary role in construction. Gene's brothers, Adelino and Gile, made concrete blocks for foundations, as well as ready-mix concrete for footings and floors. Soon they began making their own cement and developed a gravel crushing plant. In the meantime, the white horse-riding Gene went into the masonry business. After leaving the Navy at the end of the war (all five living Moniz brothers served in the U.S. military), Gene went to work making foundations and learned the trade, leaving after a year to start his own business.

As the strawberry farms employed predominantly Portuguese pickers, the construction business hired mostly Portuguese laborers. And as the farms were passed down from one generation to the next, the construction firms went from father to son.

The Portuguese entry into the construction trade may be related to several factors: Many learned the trade when a nearby army outpost transformed into Otis Air Force Base after the war. Many Portuguese (including José Tavares and his brother, João) worked on the construction. Gile and Adelino Moniz sold over a million concrete blocks to the base during that period. The Portuguese also gained experience on the public works projects of FDR's New Deal; and many returned from the war with building skills. Further, anyone who has ever lived on a farm becomes handy with tools. For their children, the construction business became a way of life, much as strawberries had been to them. There was no going back to the fields.

In 1963 Gene Moniz' sons, Mickey and Tommy, attended a relative's wedding. At this Portuguese wedding the only thing flowing more freely than laughter was wine. Tommy, nineteen, who had inherited his father's penchant for gregariousness with the opposite sex, started to give his brother, twenty-three, a hard time about not being married. Tommy had been married since he was seventeen and already had one daughter and he decided his brother had been single long enough. "Mick, I think it's about time you get married ." Mickey shook his head. "Marriage? I don't even have a girlfriend, never mind a wife." So Tommy, head full of red wine, set out to fix the problem. He staggered up to the stage and wrestled the microphone out of the band leader's hand. As Tommy tapped the microphone he scanned the crowd and spotted the most beautiful woman at the reception.

Clinking his glass, he said, "Ladies and gentlemen. I am very happy to announce the engagement of my brother Mickey to Martha Tavares." Mickey turned crimson red and tried as hard as he could to disappear. Martha turned her head around from where she was sitting and said to no one in particular, "Who is that idiot?"

Embarrassed by his brother's behavior, Mickey walked over to Martha's table. She was sitting with her parents, José and the belle from Lombinha, Maria José Tavares. He apologized to her and asked, maybe to make up for the situation, if she would like to go out for dinner after the wedding. She agreed and a meal led to a few dates. One evening Martha was getting ready for their date and she overheard her *avó* talking to Mickey. Her grandmother said, "*O Cantunto, quando vai casar a minha neta?*" (When are you going to marry my granddaughter?) Martha nearly dropped the mirror she was holding. Neither of them knew it at the time, but it turned out he could have said, "In two years, Sra. Tavares." And so, the wedding that never happened a generation earlier between the *cavalheiro*, Mickey's father, Gene, and the belle, Martha's mother, Maria José, finally came to pass by the marriage of their children.

The older generation began to hand over their construction businesses to their children in the 1970s, thus marking another transformation in the Portuguese community. These children, having grown up in the United States, but with ties to the Azorean community, would play an integral part in the migration network that brought the next wave of Portuguese to Falmouth from Terceira, Azores. John Augusta Jr. took over one of the town's largest and most successful business from his father and Mickey and his brother, Tommy, took over Moniz Mason Contractors in 1972.

Although these companies were taken over by a new generation, their hiring practices were similar to their elders; the firms were filled with Portuguese labor. In large part, because of these construction firms, the next group of Azorean migrants from Terceira began to settle in Falmouth. João Estrella was a *Micaelense* who came to Falmouth in the 1960s, as he had relatives in the town. But unlike most *Micaelense*, his wife was from Terceira. Fewer people from that island find themselves in places like Massachusetts, due to a long history of migration networks to California. But João Estrella, through his connection to Moniz Mason Contractors, would soon change this pattern in Falmouth.

Estrella had started working for Gene Moniz in the 60s and is widely regarded as the hardest-working and finest artisan—Portuguese or otherwise—to work with stone. Estrella could pick up a large stone and with a quick tap of his hammer form a perfect fit for whatever he was building. He and his wife, from São Mateus, Terceira, settled in the town and were soon joined by her relatives from Terceira.

New Migration, the *Terceirenses*

As with Estrella's in-laws, other *Terceirenses* usually had jobs lined up before they even left the islands, and the companies always seemed to find room on the crew for an employee's out-of-work cousin. Although many of the *Terceirenses* initially found work in non-Portuguese companies—including factory work—many would leave these jobs to work with family and friends who knew their language and their way of life.

Two of the *Terceirenses* working for Tommy and Mickey eventually started their own construction companies. One of these men, José Silva, entered into a partnership with his former boss, Tommy Moniz, and renamed the Moniz Mason Contractors to J&J Concrete (after José and his son, Joe Jr.). At last tally, J&J had a six-man crew, all *Terceirenses* migrants or *Terceirenses*-Americans, and all related to the owner in some fashion.

The *Terceirenses* have been a large part of the revitalization of the town's Portuguese cultural community. They founded an *Irmadadae* [brotherhood] of the Holy Ghost Feast, which now annually hosts about a 1,000 participants in the summer *feira*. They have also played a large role in the founding of a new civic club, The Portuguese-American Association, which holds dances, dinners and has a club house for other community events.

In the early 1970s, Mickey and Martha built their house on Turner Road in East Falmouth. It was built on José and Maria José's land, right next door to Martha's three other married siblings on what used to be family farmland. As each of the Tavares children married, they would receive a plot so the entire family all lived in a row in the same neighborhood. Later, José and Maria José would sell their old house and move down the street with their daughter, Helena, to a house next door to Martha and Mickey. Everyone helped out with yard work and family projects; all of the children played together and were one another's best friends; and every night the whole family would gather at the house. Coffee and *cachaça* [rum] were poured, dessert was served, an accordion and guitars were brought out and cards were played over laughter and stories.

The youngest Catunto, Mickey and Martha's son, born in 1969, was always the happiest to be there. His family named him for the family's island of São Miguel, and his work would eventually take him there. He still laughs when he thinks about his grandfather, Gene, the *cavalheiro* with the hat, and his grandmother, the young belle, Maria José, who so many years ago never married in Lombinha da Maia, and he wonders what would have happened if they had.

The young Catunto may have been born a generation earlier, and may have grown up in the strawberry fields and it would have been he who took over his father's construction business. Instead, the young Catunto was born a generation later, the product of the Portuguese migration story.. Yes, it would have been funny had Gene and Maria José married. But then I would probably be in bed sleeping right now, getting ready to wake up and plant strawberry runners or pour concrete (though I did my fair share of that when I was younger) rather than writing this story about the Portuguese of my home town of Falmouth.

I would like to thank the members of my family for their contributions to this story. Every fact that is missing makes me think of o meu avô, José Leite Tavares, who would have known them all were he still here to tell me.—Miguel Moniz

The italicized portions in the above were italicized in the original.

With permission
The Portuguese Spinner: An American Story
Marsha L. McCabe and Joseph D. Thomas, Editors
Spinner Publications, Inc. pp. 256-260

José Manuel Bela Morais, one source of the next story and co-author of *Ivens Ferraz...*, is researching the life of Thomas Hickling and his descendants for a future book. Anyone with information may contact him at

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Yankee Azoreans: Making the Connection (Part 8)

This is not a story about the thousands of immigrants who have come to New England from the Azores. It is an other-way-round story about the descendants of Thomas Hickling, a Boston Yankee who settled on São Miguel and became the patriarch of a large clan on both sides of the Atlantic.

Thomas Hickling was born in Boston on 21-02-1744 into a prosperous merchant family from Nottingham, England, of William Hickling and Sarah Townshend Sale. At nineteen, his father arranged an apprenticeship for him with the prosperous Green brothers. In 1764 he married a Green sister, Sarah Emily, fifteen years his senior, in Trinity Church.¹ There is some speculation that it was a marriage of convenience, arranged either for social or economic reasons—or both. In any event, Thomas fulfilled his marital duties, becoming the father of two children by Sarah: William Green Hickling, born in 1765, and Catherine Green Hickling, born in Salem in 1768. Thomas soon left his family and located to the Caribbean, where he traded in molasses, which he shipped to his father's Boston distillery.² He must have been an enterprising sort, perceiving the commercial possibilities of the Azores, because in 1769 he was living in Ponta Delgada, where he spent the rest of his life, never returning to America.

Thomas became one of the principal developers of the orange trade, the export of oranges to England, which became the basis for the colossal fortunes of many of São Miguel's socially prominent families and paid for the construction of many a *palácio*, those grand manor houses with their lovely English and French gardens still seen throughout the island. In 1820 Hickling exported nearly 5,700 crates of oranges and 2,00 crates of lemons from Ponta Delgada, but the firm of his sons-in-law, Ivens & Burnett, exported over 11,000 crates.³ At the height of the Orange Age, ninety-three percent of the oranges grown on São Miguel were exported. But the Hicklings and other "gentlemen farmers" were brought to financial ruin when the orange trade came to an end, victim of a blight that attacked the groves, first in 1834 and again in 1860. By the end of the century the groves were no more. On their reduced standard of living, the "gentlemen farmers" no longer could afford the upkeep of their homes and gardens. Many can still be seen in the suburbs of Ponta Delgada and Lagoa, their dilapidated state a silent witness to both the greatness and the misery of an age.

At a time when news traveled slowly, it must have taken months for Thomas to learn that he was a widower; Sarah, the wife he had not seen in twelve years, died in Boston in May 1774. He could not have long mourned her, because in February 1788 he married Suzanne Sarah Falder of Philadelphia. In this union the age difference was reversed: the wife was junior by fifteen years. It must have been love at first sight, because Suzanne, in the company of her father, Thomas Falder, was just passing through Ponta Delgada. Between 1788 and 1808 sixteen children, including two sets of twins, were born to them.⁴ Whenever a Protestant minister was unavailable at the frequent arrivals of new Hicklings, their ecumenical father had them baptized in the Catholic Church.⁵ All were born in Ponta Delgada; all were first generation Yankee-Azoreans.

In 1776, Thomas Hickling was appointed American Vice Consul in Ponta Delgada, a post he held until his death fifty years later. Hickling became socially prominent and popular for his sincerity and friendliness. His diplomatic and social positions on the island made him a natural good-will ambassador who often received and entertained visiting foreigners. Over the years his business ventures made him a fabulously wealthy man and he built three magnificent estates on São Miguel. In 1792 he was living on Rua da Misericórdia. His first manor house with a curved northern side and curved outer steps leading to what must have been magnificent lawn, was built on Rosto do Cão in the parish of São Roque on the outskirts of Ponta Delgada.⁶ In 1812 he began building the Georgian colonial style Palácio de São Pedro. It cost him \$30,000, a huge fortune for that time; well into the second half of the century it was considered the island's grandest private residence.⁷ It still stands today at the water's edge at the eastern end of Ponta Delgada as the Hotel São Pedro, the grand dame of hotels, lovingly preserved and filled with period furniture by its late proprietor, Vasco Bensaúde.

But it is Hickling's Terra Nostra Park and Botanical Gardens in Furnas that stands as perpetual monument to his memory. In 1782 he chose Furnas Valley to build his summer home, Yankee Hall. Furnas is blessed with thermal springs, so he had his home built on high land facing O Tanque, a natural pool fed by these warm springs. All around the house Hickling began developing what eventually became a magnificent botanical garden, planting specimens from America and other lands where he had commercial interests. For the rest of his life Thomas Hickling divided his time among his three estates.

He died in Ponta Delgada on 31 August 1836 and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery. Suzanne died in 1849 and was buried along side. Their son, Thomas Jr. (1781-1875) became the next vice-consul.

In 1848, during the financial crisis caused by the first orange-blight attack, Yankee Hall and its gardens were sold to the Marquês da Praia, who restored and enlarged Hickling's masterpiece.⁸ So grand an estate did it become that his descendant placed the house and estate at the disposal of King Carlos and Queen Amélia during their 1901 visit to São Miguel.

In 1970, the island's local government formally recognized Thomas Hickling's place in Azorean history and horticulture by erecting a monument to his memory near the entrance of his beloved Yankee Hall.

The Azorean Hicklings: the Descendants of Thomas Hickling

Catherine Green Hickling (1768-1852), his oldest daughter, lived with him from 1786 to 1788. It is from her diaries, portions of which were published in *Insulana*, that we know about her father's activities and projects as well as what São Miguel's gardens looked like.⁹ She married William Prescott; of their three children who survived infancy, William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859) became a celebrated author and historian.¹⁰ In 1815 he visited his grandfather.

Mary Hickling (ca. 1778-1805) married John Anglin of County Cork. After her death, he married

Ana Joaquina Hickling (1785-1824). Their descendants live in the States and the Azores. A grandson, Dr. João Hickling Anglin was the rector of a local lyceum and a respected researcher who published many scholarly works.

Elizabeth Flora Hickling (1783-1832) married William Breakspeare Ivens, an English gentleman who was in the Azores in 1805 with his friend, William Shelton Burnett, on a business venture. In 1816 George III granted him a coat of arms. By the time of his death in 1851, the orange blight and a financial scandal left him and his family in economic ruin.¹¹ Roberto Ivens (1850-18895), their grandson, became a famous geographer and explorer. The African explorations by Ivens and Brito Capelo ranks with explorations of the Louisiana Purchase by Lewis and Clark. A monument to Ivens stands near Ponta Delgada's Esperança Convent.

Mary Anne Hickling (1800-1888) married her brother-in-law, William Ivens, in 1833 in Ponta Delgada's Protestant Chapel. A daughter, Catherine (1836-1933), and Ricardo Júlio Ferraz are the ancestors of the numerous Ivens-Ferraz family, which includes generals, admirals, finance ministers and a prime minister of Portugal.¹²

Sarah Clarissa Hickling (1783-1849) married William Shelton Burnett, the friend of William B. Ivens.

Charlotte Sophia Hickling (1787-1877) married Jacinto Soares de Albergaria

Frances Hickling (1789-1867) married Joaquim António de Paula Medeiros, a local physician. Many of their descendants married in São Miguel's nobility.

Harriet Frederica Hickling (1787-1853) married Harvard professor John White Webster. The two met while he was doing geological research on São Miguel.¹³ A Harvard professor's salary, then, was more of an honorarium than a decent salary, but Harriet aspired to social prominence and entertained lavishly at their Cambridge, Massachusetts, home. Deeply in debt because of Harriet's lifestyle, Webster was pressed for

repayment by another Harvard professor, George Parkman, who threatened legal action that would have ruined Webster. Webster murdered Parkman, dismembered and incinerated the body. Nevertheless, the crime was discovered and Webster was tried, convicted and hanged in August 1850. *Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. John White Webster* became one of the most famous cases in American jurisprudence because of a murder conviction with a missing corpus delicti.¹⁴ Two Webster daughters each married Dabneys (another Yankee-Azorean clan) from Faial. Harriet Wainwright Webster married Samuel Wyllys Dabney, the American Consul in Horta.¹⁵ That consulship was passed on to succeeding Dabney generations like the Hickling vice consulship in Ponta Delgada. In 1891, following a State Department rule that prohibited consular officials from engaging in economic enterprises in their post, Wyllys Dabney resigned and returned with his family to America to establish Fayal ranch in California.¹⁶

Amelia Clementina Hickling (1796-1872) married Hugh Chambers in 1832 and settled in New Bedford with him until he died in 1823. Pregnant, she returned to the Azores where daughter Emmeline was born in 1823. Amelia married Thomas Nye in New Bedford in 1827 and had several more children. Emmeline married Edward Coffin Jones of Nantucket in 1844. The magnificent Rotch-Jones-Duff Mansion they lived in is now a New Bedford house-and-garden museum open to the public.

Senator John F. Kerry: the Hickling Connection

Edward Coffin Jones and Emmeline Hickling Chambers were the parents of Sarah Coffin Jones (1852-1891), who married John Malcolm Forbes (1874-1904), a railroad company executive and grandson of the Reverend John Forbes (1740-1783) and Dorothy Murray. After Sarah's death, John M. Forbes married Emmeline's cousin, Rose Dabney (1864-1947), granddaughter of Harriet F. Hickling and the Harvard professor-murderer, John W. Webster. John M. Forbes and Rose Dabney had three children.

John Forbes Kerry (1943-), the son of Richard Kerry and Rosemary Forbes, is the maternam grandson of James Grant Forbes (1879-1955), and the great grandson of Francis Blackwell Forbes (1839-1908) and the latter is the great grandson of the Rev. John Forbes and Dorothy Murray.

Thus, Thomas Hickling's descendants by great granddaughters Rose Dabney and Sarah Coffin Jones and the descendants of Francis B. Forbes and his wife, Emily Clark, are cousins. In whatever after-life he has, there must be an enormous grin on Thomas Hickling's patrician face.

Endnotes

- ¹ José Manuel Bela Morais, "Descendants of Thomas Hickling," MS. London, n.d.
- ² Isabel Soares de Albergaria, *Quintas, Jardins, e Parques da Ilha de São Miguel*, Lisboa, Queluz Editores: 2000.
- ³ Sacuntala de Miranda, *O Ciclo da Laranja e os Gentlemen Farmers da Ilha de S. Miguel: 1780-1880*, Ponta Delgada: Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada: 1989.
- ⁴ Francis Millet Rogers, "Bostin Brahmins in the Azores," *Atlantic Islanders of the Azores and Madeiras*, North Quincy [Mass.]: The Christopher Publishing House: 1979.
- ⁵ Morais, *Ibid*.
- ⁶ Rogers, *Ibid*.
- ⁷ Morais, *Ibid*.
- ⁸ De Albergaria, *Ibid*.
- ⁹ Catherine Green Hickling, *Diário: 1786-1789 in Insulana*, Ponta Delgada: Instituto...:1993.
- ¹⁰ *The Conquest of Mexico, The World of the Aztecs, The World of the Incas, History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic, The Conquest of Peru, The Rise and Decline of the Spanish Empire*
- ¹¹ José Manuel Morais, et.al., *Ivens Ferraz: Origens esua Descendêcia*, Lisbon:1999.
- ¹² Morais, et. al., *Ibid*.
- ¹³ John White Webster, *A Description of the Island of St. Michael, Comprising an Account of its Geological Structure*. Boston: 1821.

¹⁴Helen Thomson, *Murder at Harvard*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin:1971.

Robert Sullivan, *The Disappearance of Dr. Parkman*, Little, Brown, Boston: 1971

¹⁵Son of the second consul, Charles William Dabney, and grandson of the first, John Bass Dabney.

¹⁶Morais, "Descendants..."

Submitted by John Miranda Raposo of Massachusetts

1846 to 1948 Marriages of Portuguese People in Stonington, Ct.

Continued from the fall 2005 (Vol. XXVI, No. 3) issue....

DATE	GROOM	AGE	POB	BRIDE	AGE	POB
1935-12-11	Edwin Barber	28	Stonington	Cecelia Moniz	21	Stonington
PARENTS	Warren Barber & Maude Batty			Manuel Moniz & Mary Moniz		
12-14	Chester Grant Whitford	29	Stonington	Lena Frances Clay	21	Stonington
	Updike C. Whitford & Ruth Lillian Ballou			Manuel Clay & Phoebe Sylvia		
12-31	Frank B. Andrews	22	Stonington	Elizabeth M. Vincent	19	Stonington
	Frank J. Andrews & Catherine Alexander			Clarence Vincent & Edna Hall		
1936-02-03	John Leo Maderia	24	Stonington	Mary Lucy Costa	22	Fall River, Mass.
	Manuel Maderia & Mary Codoza			Marino Costa & Mary Souza		
04-22	Oliver William Burroughs	21	Stonington	Margaret Rezendezs	20	Stonington
	Frank Burroughs & Anna Steam			Manuel Rezendes & Mary Goulart		
06-19	Frances Edward Rose	26	Stonington	Marion Hall Vincent	21	Stonington
	Joseph M. Rose & Mary Catherine Sylvia			Clarence E. Vincent & Edna Hall		
06-20	William Joseph Wood	25	Stonington	Helen Elizabeth Sylvia	22	Jamestown, R.I.
	Thomas Wood & Emma Alexander			Antone Sylvia & Mary Viera		
06-27	Anthony F. Fredella	27	Groton, Conn.	Geneveve Roderick	21	Stonington
	Lorenzo Fredella & Katherine Markatella			Manuel Roderick & Rose Gill		
07-25	Victor Richard Haddad	21	South Coventry, R.I.	Irene Catherine Pont	18	Stonington
	Richard George Haddad & Edna Haddad			Geal Pont & Mary Travers		
08-11	Edwin Cartier	22	Putnam, Conn.	Rita Sylvia	18	Stonington
	Fred Cartier & Clara Cartier			Joseph Sylvia & Mary Costa		
10-10	Louis Faillace	25	Lawrence, Mass.	Louise Fretard Sylvia	24	Stonington
	Vincent Faillace & Santa Dragato			John Sylvia & Anna Avellar		
1937-02-20	Charles Mathais Monsam	23	Stonington	Alcinda S. Piver	21	Ribeira Grande,
	Mathais Monsam & Liddy Weber			Leon Piver & Francelina Rocha São Miguel		
03-27	Sezva Pereira daSilva	48	Portugal	Mary Semas	40	Portugal
	John Pereira da Silva & Mary Mendonsa			Manuel Semas & Mary Cabral		
04-17	Antone Travers	19	Stonington	Sadie Castagna	18	Stonington
	Aresino Travers & Mary Santos			Peter Castagna & Mary Balato		
06-12	John Moniz Pont	25	Stonington	Mary Marcarchuk	20	New London, Conn.
	Geal M. Pont & Mary Moniz			Max Marcarchuk & Olga Shubecker		
06-19	William Norton Joseph	28	Stonington	Marie Rose Pelletier	24	South Berwick, Mass.
	Frank C. Joseph & Clara Santos			Adolph Pelletier & Cesarie LeBlanc		
06-21	William Frederick Schmitter	26	Mystic, Conn.	Lillian Evangeline Victoria	25	Stonington
	William J. Schmitter Sr. Aliua Figger			Antone Victoria & Annie DeBragga		
06-30	Antone J. Cravinho Jr.	36	Azores	Dorothy E. Bergel	28	Stonington
	Antone J. Cravinho Sr. & Virginia Pereira			Paul Bergel & Evelyn Pereira		
07-05	Alfred R. Von Beuhren	36	New York, N.Y.	Margaret M. Santos	25	no entry
	George Von Beuhren & Louise Harberthier			Antone Santos & Julia Cunha		

DATE	GROOM	AGE	POB	BRIDE	AGE	POB
1937-08-21	Robert Burmie Stenhouse	21	Westerly, R.I.	Irene Elizabeth Pont	21	Stonington
PARENTS	Robert Stenhouse & Mary Lovie			Manuel Pont & Mary Mayne		
09-04	John Joseph Lawrence	22	Stonington	Margaret Christinia	19	Stonington
	Joseph Lawrence & Mary Duarte			Rosario Christinia & Mary Dippolina		
09-04	Joseph S. Travers	27	Stonington	Bridget Mary Christinia	19	Stonington
	Aresino Travers & Mary Santos			Anthony Macaione & Antoinette Lupica		
11--02	Manuel Henry Lema Jr.	27	Stonington	Mary Juliana Lundell	32	Finland
	Manuel Henry Lema & Anna Henry			John Lundell & Christinia Hornalainer		
11-15	Joseph Cravinho	24	Stonington	Antonette Wisniewski	25	Norwich, Conn.
	Antone Cravinho & Virginia Pereira			Felix Wisniewski & Eleanor Szulewski		
11-17	Franciso Valente Serrano	37	Oporto, Portugal	Mary Moniz	32	Azores
	Antonio Serrano & Anna Soares			John Moniz & Mary Angles		
11-27	Manuel Joseph Santos	26	Stonington	Evangeline Agnes Sylvia	20	Stonington
	Antone J. Santos & Mary Pereira			Jesse Sylvia & Mary Cunha		
1938-02-01	Jaoquim Santos	40	Portugal	Anna Arruda Fayal	38	Azores
	John Santos & Mary Nazare			Frank Arruda & Mequelina Arruda		
03-19	Manuel Joseph Pont	23	Stonington	Lillian Dotolo	25	New London, Conn.
	Marion Pont & Mary S. Madeira			Angelo Dotolo & Margaret Lavita		
04-30	Joseph Jessie Pont Jr.	21	Stonington	Evelyn Irene Roseman	19	Westerly, R.I.
	Joseph Pont & Emily Moniz			William Roseman & Annie Searles		
06-15	Jeal Jessie Pont Jr.	27	Stonington	Elizabeth Florence Lieberman	22	Norwich, Conn.
	Jeal J. Pont Sr. & Mary Travers			Harol J. Lieberman & Florence Trembley		
06-30	Gordon Dudley Wallace	21	Mystic, Conn.	Mary Elizabeth deBraga	21	Stonington
	George Wallace & Maud G. Brown			Joseph deBraga & Margaret Syme		
07-04	Antone Souza Jr.	24	Stonington	Rita Agnes Bilodeau	19	Stafford Springs
	Antone Souza & Wilhelmina Arruda			Louise Bilodeau		
09-03	David Joseph Souza	25	Stonington	Angelina Anna Marino	22	Westerly, R.I.
	Joseph Souza & Mary Pacheco			Joseph Marino & Serafine deSantis		
09-17	Loinel Fretard Medeiros	22	Stonington	Mabel Ananda Willet	18	Stonington
	Antone Medeiros & Mary F. Santos			Anthony Willet & Doris Scott		
09-24	Donald Robert Lewis	21	Cambridge, Mass.	Louise Margaret Algieri	18	Westerly, R.I.
	John Lewis & Mary Olivirs			Angelo Algieri & Jeogette Gabriel		
10-08	Antone Lewis Mello	26	Providence, R.I.	Palma Marie Sammataro	22	Stonington
	Manuel V. Mello & Wilhelmina C. Enos			Rosario Sammataro & Annie Turessi		
10-22	Joseph Alfred deBraga	26	Stonington	Virginia Esther Clarke	25	Salem, Mass.
	Joseph deBraga & Margaret Syme			Robert F. Clarke & Estelle Burnham		
10-29	Joseph James Verarous	27	Stonington	Theresa Lucy Sylvia	23	Stonington
	Mariana Veraous & Mary Olivirs			Jesse Sylvia & Mary Cunha		
11-19	Zigamund Suminski	25	Norwich, Conn.	Anna Roderick	21	Stonington
	Frank Suminski & Mary Kozlowska			Manuel Roderick & Rose Geles		
11-24	Manuel Rose	32	New London, Conn.	Alice Martin	27	Providence, R.I.
	Louis Rose & Mary Victoria			Gregorio Martin & FrancesSilveira		
12-26	Thomas Joseph Callan	25	New York, N.Y.	Arlene Rose Perry	25	Stonington
	Thomas J. Callan & Margaret Monaban			Frank J. Perry & Rose Bergel		
12-31	DennisLeo Cidale	26	Stonington	Stella Barber Pavelski	25	Stonington
	Dennis Cidale & Gloria Santos			Anthony Pavelski & Catherine Stomske		

To be continued...

Research by Henrietta M. Mayer, computer work by Gabriella P. Gaultney of Connecticut

American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

The Society's year is January 1—December 31

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