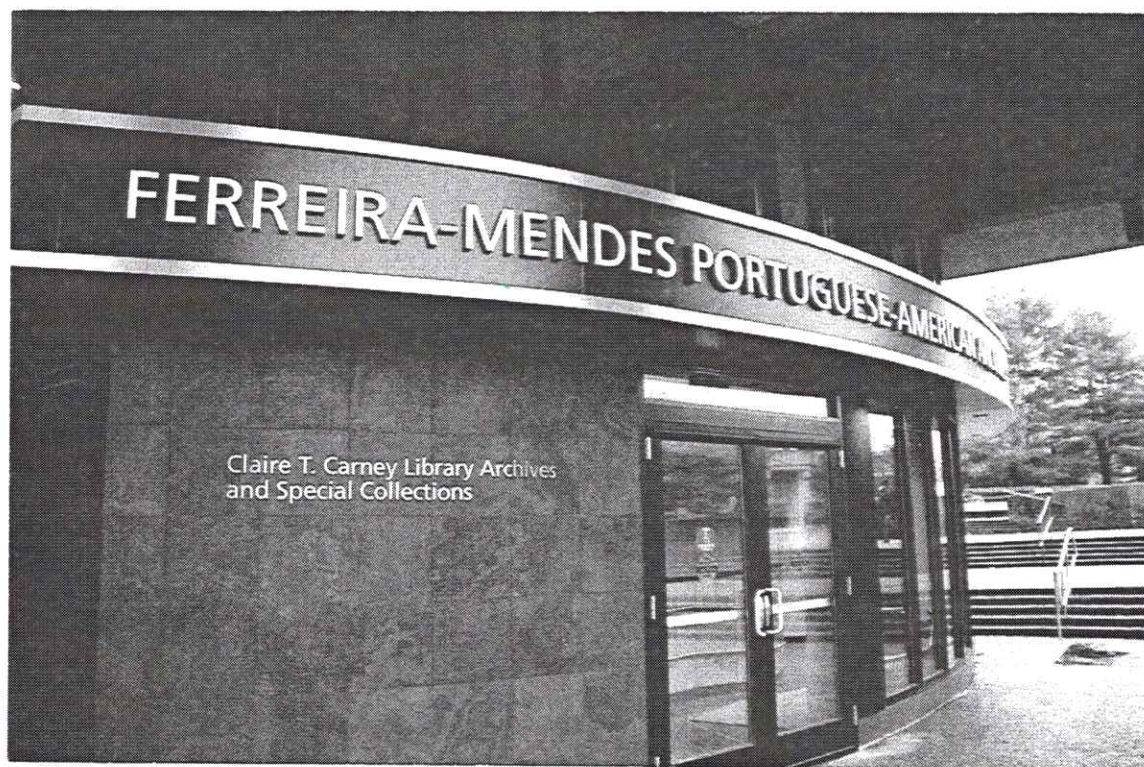


American-Portuguese
Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

Bulletin Board

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Pictured above is the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth (UMass Dartmouth). The Society's collection in the Taunton Public Library was being unused. Its staff, not unexpectedly, was unversed in Portuguese history or genealogy. With the concurrence of the city's head librarian, the library's trustees and the APGHS's board of directors, the collection has been transferred to Dartmouth. Parking Lot #13 affords the easiest access to the Claire T. Carney Library Archives and Special Collections and the Center for Portuguese Studies.

Not transferred were pedigree charts submitted by past and present members on joining; they are in filing cabinets at the president's home for member queries.

Ernest Cardoza, President

Folk Tales From the Village

Hanging Out With the Family

By Paul Pinto

Sesta falls between noon and 5:00 p.m. in the blazing summer in the small agricultural village in Portugal. It is a time for rest and socializing. People leave early in the morning to work in the fields and return home at noon to avoid the burning sun. Although some have chores to do, like taking care of the animals or repairing things at home, most take advantage of the sesta. People eat, take a short nap, then get together in small groups to socialize.

Sometimes the sesta takes place in the street or in somebody's house or on the veranda, but not by invitation; people know they are welcome because everybody likes to spend a few hours talking and laughing. At the same time, people learn the news, which travels by word of mouth. When sesta time ends, they return to the fields until sunset.

The following stories I heard from a group of people gathered on my veranda on a hot summer of 1986 in Jou, Murça, Trás-os-Montes, Portugal. You can see these people are trying to top each other with stories and one follows the other.

The Old Man and the Donkey

A soldier passed through our village on his way home. As he was crossing the valley between the two villages, he passed an old man on top of a tree. The old man was cutting a branch and sitting on the wrong side of the tree.

John, the soldier, saw this and said, "Excuse me, sir, you are are going to fall out of the tree."

The old man said, "*Vá com Deus* (Go with God), I know what I'm doing."

The soldier left, and five minutes later, the old man fell out of the tree. He ran towards the soldier and when he caught up with him, he said, "Mr. Soldier, since you knew I was going to fall out of the tree, could you please tell me when I am going to die."

The soldier said, "Sure. You are going to die when your donkey makes 'boom' three times."

The old man said, "*Meu Deus* (My God). My donkey does that so much." Well, he went back and loaded the donkey. But the road was too uphill, the donkey was weak and the load was very heavy—so the donkey made his first boom.

The old man got behind the donkey to see if he made anymore and a few minutes later he made his second boom. Then the old man got a stick from the load and made a cork with his knife. He stuck it up the donkey's behind and said, "Now I feel safe."

A few minutes, the donkey ade this third and biggest boom and hit the old man on the forehead with the cork. The old man fell backwards on the road and started screaming, "Ai, Ai, I'm dying." And so he did.

My First Shoes

I remember when I bought my first pair of shoes—poor shoes. They were black and white and opened in the back. What a pair of funny-looking shoes! But in those days I liked them. I bought them my self. Poor mãe (mother), she gave me the money and I went on the bus to the *feira* (market) in Carrazedo, Montenegro, all by myself. I wasn't scared. I wanted those shoes for the *feira*. We couldn't afford to pay another bus ticket so somebody could come home with me. We needed the money for other things. I was so happy when I bought them, and couldn't wait until the day of the day of the feast. Then when I got home, I put them in my room, inside their little box.

But, poor shoes, because everytime nobody was around and my mother was busy doing something—there I went, running to my bedroom to try the shoes on again. I always waited until I was alone because if someone saw me with the shoes on, they would make fun of me and I would be screamed at by my mother. My father had died when I was young, so my only worries were that my mother would scream at me. She had given me money we probably needed to buy other things so, of course, she wanted the shoes to last a long time.

But all I cared about was they looked pretty. I walked across the house from room to room. They felt so good. At the end, I took the shoes off and put them in the box again. I did this so many times that when the feast day came, the poor shoes looked old already. But I had a great time, and that's all I cared about. I was lucky too. It seems that my mother had a similar experience with a dress my father had bought for her—so I didn't get in trouble. They laughed and then told me to never do it again. I never did.

The Poet and the Boots

Once there was a man called Bocage who lived in our village, and he was a poet. He could never sell his poems so he was very poor. He always wore an old brown jacket that had holes in it, a brown hat that looked like it had been in a fire, and his toes were showing through the holes in his boots.

One cold morning he was in the village shoe store admiring all those warm boots, but all he could do. He got so upset, went out into the cold air of the winter morning, hoping it would be so cold he would freeze instantly and die. He got outside but it was taking too long for him to freeze. Again, he started thinking of those warm boots and how his toes would feel inside them.

"Well," he said to himself. "I have to get those boots somehow because this cold is painful and I hate pain." A young boy passed by and started making fun of his funny looking shoes. The boy was at the end of the street when the poet had a great idea. He screamed for the boy to come to him. The boy came and the poet told him he would give him his last five centavos, if he would help him get a pair of boots.

The boy, laughing, said, "A pair of boots costs a lot more cents."

The poet replied, "I know but we are not going to pay for them."

"What?" said the young boy.

The poet said, "We are going to go inside the store and I am going to make believe I'm trying on a pair of boots. When I have one on my foot and one in my hand, you come next to me and slap me in the face. I will make believe I am real mad at you and run out of the store after you—with the boots."

It sounded like fun, and the boy agreed. They went inside and the poet had one boot on and one in his hand, the young boy ran towards the old poet and slapped him. The poet got up and started screaming.

"I'll catch you, you little *macaco* (monkey)."

He ran out of the store with one boot in his hand and one on his foot. When he was far away, where nobody could see him, the old poet stopped, looked at his foot and smiled.

"With one boot in my hand/ and one on my foot/ what warm land/ now that I have a warm boot."

The Shoe Fixer and the Fisherman

A long time ago, a man lived in the city and fixed shoes. During the day he walked through the city, and at night he worked. He lived on the second floor, and he made a lot of noise at night fixing shoes. The couple upstairs couldn't sleep. The man who lived on the third floor was a fisherman and needed to sleep because he had to get up early. One night he went to have a talk with the man who lived downstairs.

Mr. F. told Mr. S., "Have some consideration for other people, and instead of working at night, work during the day and sleep at night."

Mr. S., the shoe fixer said, "I am my own boss. This is my apartment and I can do anything I want. If you're not happy, leave."

Mr. F., the fisherman, slammed the door behind him and left. When he got to his apartment, the shoe fixer was already hammering away. After returning from fishing the next day, he thought, "What he needs is a lesson and if he can do his work at night, so can I."

Mr. F. closed all the doors and windows in the kitchen and called to carry water into his apartment because, back then, he didn't have water at home. The women dumped the water in the kitchen until it came to the level of the windows. Then Mr. F. got into his canoe.

Mr. S. was busy fixing shoes when the water started dripping on top of his head. The floor was made of wood that had little openings that leaked. He waited until he could not take it anymore and went upstairs to see what was wrong.

When he saw Mr. F. inside of the the canoe, he said, "You can't do this. It's raining downstairs and I can't work."

Mr. F. said, "I can do anything I want. I'm my own boss. This is my apartment. TRRRR-RRR (making believe he was fishing). This is my job and I am fishing."

Without saying anything, Mr. S. left and thought to himself, "I just received a taste of my own medicine."

From then on, the shoe fixer worked during the day and slept at night.

Mrs. Ana: Too Much Money

When I was a young girl, an old man lived at the end of the *aldeia* (village) and he was very poor. One summer he worked for Mr. Antônio picking potatoes, and he made some money. To him, oh boy, that was a lot of money! He couldn't even sleep thinking about all the money he had under his bed—he never had had so much. He didn't know what to do with it.

One night he was restless, he got the money from under his bed and threw it out the window. He returned back to bed and said, "Hahh—I'm poor again. Now I can sleep."

Grandmother Rosária and the Ultimate Style

About twenty years ago, a daughter of a very rich family called Rio was getting married, and he family planned a big wedding. An older guy in the village, called Joe, was a little off mentally, and the father of the bride invited him to the wedding. The bride's father told him he wanted him to look nice in front of his rich friends and gave him material so a tailor could make a suit in the latest style. The intentions of the bride's father were not good. He just wanted to have some jokes at the poor guy's expense.

Joe always thought the best of everyone and kept the material. He had heard styles from Paris were always changing, so he waited until the last minute to have the suit made. The day of the wedding came, and the suit was not made. He put his shoes and hat on, took the material, wrapped it around himself and went to the wedding.

When he arrived, everyone was dressed in the latest style. The father of the bride started laughing at Joe. But Joe said, "I waited until the last minute so I could go in the very latest style." All the rich friends felt embarrassed by how they were dressed—not in the latest style. They didn't know Joe was a little off.

The friends said to each other, "I guess that's the ultimate style." and Joe had a great time at the wedding.

With permission

Portuguese Spinner: An American Story

pp. 44-47

Marsha L. McCabe & Joseph D. Thomas, Editors

department, who can invoke them to the highest degree. He declares having written in favor of His Majesty and the Constitutional Charter in 1826, having been publicly considered a liberal in 1828, and having suffered through judicial inquests and orders for his arrest, and having been the target of insults and threats from his *Miguelista* colleagues, in addition to the extra work caused by the absence of the said colleagues, who were militating with the *Miguelista* forces.

The information from the Councilor Sub Inspector General on António Ferreira de Simas' exposition, is extremely laudatory, refers to the "regularity of civil performance, the constancy and purity of his patriotic principles", and says he has already named him interim administrator of the daily post, a position of great responsibility at the moment, and alludes to his "aptitude and untiring zeal for the job" and even speaks to his "literary knowledge which make him worthy of a better career".¹⁰

The Counselor sub-Inspector had reason to allude to Ferreira de Simas' literary knowledge, to the extent that he had simultaneously along with his duties in the post office, a teaching career.

Named on 1 October 1830 as professor of History in the Real Colégio dos Nobres¹¹ (where he earned 400\$000...per year), he lectured at the post until the closing of this institution of learning in 1837¹², and appears to have also taught mathematics and geography.¹³

The disappearance of the Colégio dos Nobres did not end the teaching career of António Ferreira de Simas. We know that on 30 November 1838 he had been recently named a teacher of geography, chronology and history at the Liceu Lusitano (where he earned the same 400\$000 that he received in the Colégio).¹⁴

¹⁰ See *O Centenário da Reforma postal de 1852 e a direcção dos serviços de Secretaria e pessoal dos Correios* by Godofredo Ferreira, Lisbon: 1952, pp.17-20.

¹¹ See *O Real Colégio dos Nobres*, Manuel Busqueta de Aguiar, Lisbon 1935, p.66. In this work are listed the students of Ferreira, one or two of whom were from the high nobility.

¹² The work cited in footnote 9 says that these accumulations of functions (post office and Colégio) caused "the famous Fr. Rebação (João Cândido de Carvalho) to attack the high level functionaries of the post office, in his newspaper *O Azzorague*, as retaliation for the demission he had suffered as an official of the Lisbon Post Office for his pranks.

"Fr. Cândido de Carvalho calls Simas a *Miguelista*, *ex monk*, *monopolist of public offices*, etc. The accuser, however, did not have any ethical class and his mockery must not have echoed."

To call a militant liberal like Simas a *Miguelista* might have its explanation, I think, in the cited "kindness" in the inquiry into his arrest, or in his nomination, already in the reign of D. Miguel, to the Colégio dos Nobres.

As for *ex-monk*, I think that the origins for such a designation would be in presumed studies of Ferreira de Simas at some religious house, studies which would explain his curious initiatives for composing, or arranging for the composition, of an epitaph in excellent Latin for his brother Francisco, which speaks of the "best of brothers", a classical formula, in the above transcribed epitaph.

¹³ See *O Centenário da Reforma postal de 1852 e a direcção dos serviços de Secretaria e pessoal dos Correios* by Godofredo Ferreira, Lisbon: 1952, pp.17-20.

On 13 December 1854 the director general of the Ministry of Public Works, Commerce and Industry communicated to the Counselor Sub-Inspector General of the Mails and Posts of the Kingdom that an official letter had been received by the Home Secretary informing him that the secretary to the Sub-Inspector General, António Ferreira de Simas, had been invested with the rank of knight-commander in the Order of Christ.¹⁵

His grandson Frederico says in a fragmentary memoir which he left in manuscript form, that Manuel d'Arriaga was a friend of his grandfather António Ferreira de Simas, "an Azorean like him and a professor in the Colégio dos Nobres."

An Azorean he was not, as was seen, but rather the son of an Azorean, and having died in 1863 and Arriaga born in 1840, there could have existed a friendship between one of the last professors of the Colégio dos Nobres and the first President of the Republic.

(Frederico Ferreira de Simas adds that these relations continued on a very ceremonial level between the professor's oldest son, his father, remembering that in his youth, he once dined with him and the future president at the Hotel Central. He only saw him again, when he was Minister of the Republic, to which I will refer.)

António Ferreira de Simas was married on 11 June 1862 in the parish of Socorro to Maria do Carmo de Oliveira e Costa, who was born on 11 January 1823, in the Almada parish of Santa Maria do Castelo, and died in Lisbon and buried on October 17 1886. She was the daughter of José Rodrigues da Costa and Catarina do Nascimento, natives of Montemor-o-novo, paternal granddaughter of Francisco Rodrigues da Costa and Feveronia Maria and maternal granddaughter of João Afonso and Luisa Bernarda.

They had the following children, all legitimate" by subsequent matrimony":

- 4 - António do Carmo Ferreira de Simas, who follows.
- 4 - Luís do Carmo Ferreira de Simas, born in 1848 and buried in 1892 with no further information available. I think his widow was a D. Guilhermina Adelaide Pinto de Simas, buried in 1916, for whom a place in the family tomb had been added in 1892.¹⁶

¹⁴ Curiously, we know this from the newspaper *O Azzorogue*, nº 32 of the said date, which attacks the government for the accumulation of positions and gives the cited news. (notes of Godofredo Ferreira who did not however, include it in his book.)

¹⁵ Note from *Copiador de correspondências recebidas na antiga Sub-Inspecção Geral dos Correios e Postas do Reino*, Vol. 10:111, archived in the library of the CTT, which I also owe to Godofredo Ferreira. This award, in the socio-institutional context of only a few decades before, would have placed the recipient on the road to entry into the nobility.

4 - Augusto do Carmo Ferreira de Simas, born in 1853 and buried in 1876, with no further information available.

4 - *António do Carmo Ferreira de Simas* was born on 2 Jan 1847 in the Lisbon parish of Socorro and died of pulmonary congestion on 8 March 1920 in the parish of Encarnação in a house on the *Travessa da Queimada*.

Immediately after his emancipation¹⁷ he must have entered the administration of the *Diário de Notícias* (founded just a few years before in 1864) where he worked until he died.

Actually, the notice published in this newspaper on the occasion of his death (10 February 1920, illustrated with his photograph) says he was "employed for more than fifty years in the administration of the *Diário de Notícias*, where he had sincere friends."

I believe that his position was obtained for him by his cousin of the same name, António Ferreira de Simas, §2 N°4.

From family information I know that he performed the functions of chief of the advertising section of the said newspaper.

He was married on a date not yet established in the parish of Encarnação to Narcisa Hermínia de Jesus e Abreu, born on 12 March 1844 in the parish of Abrantes on the southern side of the Tejo (Abrantes) and died on 26 September 1897 in Lisbon. She was the daughter of António Pedro de Jesus, of Coimbra, and Leocádia Cacia de Abreu of Abrantes, paternal granddaughter of Pedro José de Jesus and Helena de Jesus and the maternal granddaughter of António de Abreu¹⁸ and Maria da Rosa do Couto.¹⁹

They had:

- 5 - Frederico António, or Frederico António do Carmo, Ferreira de Simas, who follows.
- 5 - Maria Leopoldina Ferreira de Simas, born on 11 May 1872 in the parish of Mercês, twin of the above, died on 4 March 1904 in the same parish in a house on *Rua Nova do Loureiro*. According to family tradition, heartbreak over a failed romance contributed to her premature death.
- 5 - António Ferreira de Simas, Jr. died at two years of age on 26 June 1876 in a house on *Rua da Rosa* where his parents were living when their children Frederico and Leopoldina were born.

¹⁶ Deed to tomb n° 538 in the Alto de São João Cemetery, constructed on a plot acquired in 1855 for 22\$500.

¹⁷ A curious document which I have before me dated 31 January 1868 shows that he spent on this process 4\$917 for documents and attorney's fees!

¹⁸ These Abreus can be traced through parish registers in Abrantes and in Sardoal before that to the end of the 16th century.

¹⁹ Her father, Carlos José do Couto, was from the parish of S. Sebastião, Vimeiro, Coutos de Alcobça.

5 - Frederico²⁰ António Ferreira de Simas was born in the parish of Mercês and died of uremia in the Hospital Militar Principal in Estrela on 7 October 1945.²¹

His biography, extensive, well known and relatively divulged, would occupy too much space.²² I will however transcribe some passages from a summary which I published some years ago²³, along with some new addition, references which I did not at the time find opportune or which were unknown to me.

On 19 August 1916²⁴, Frederico António Ferreira de Simas, already a captain in the Artillery, was assigned the duties of a military aide in London, a position of grave responsibility at a time when Portugal was on the side of England and the allies in the war against the central powers. His earlier performance, to the satisfaction of the government, of important missions of a technical military nature in various countries in Europe, would single out this officer for such a position.²⁵

Besides the artillery course of studies from the *Escola do Exército* (1894, first in his class) he would come to hold a degree in industrial engineering (1924) from the same institution of learning.

Even though still relatively young, Frederico Ferreira de Simas already had a respectable political and teaching *curriculum*. He was Senator of the republic from 1915 until his term of office ended when the Constitution of 1911 was abolished; previously he had been a Deputy in the lower house. Among his parliamentary interventions, of which a bill he introduced against alcoholism is noteworthy, he revealed a constant interest in the areas of education, and worked also for physical education.²⁶

²⁰ A name not used in his family and infrequently in Portugal, he was named for his godfather Frederico Xavier, single, a businessman, living in the *Costa do Castelo*, of whom I know nothing else.

²¹ Not far from the house he had acquired in 1918 and where he had lived since then, on the *Rua do 4 de Infantaria*. Before then he had lived on the *Rua do Salitre* and on the *Avenida Almirante Barroso*.

²² For example the *Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa* or *Quem é Alguem, dicionário biográfico das personalidades em destaque do nosso tempo*, Lisbon 1947, dedicate extensive articles to him with references in numerous other works, some of which are cited.

²³ In "Uma ordem de cavalaria britânica e dois portugueses", article number 49, June 1969, *Boletim da Academia Portuguesa de Ex-Libris*.

²⁴ *Notas de Assento from the matriculation registration if the officer named below* issued on 13 April 1948 from the General Archives (1st section) of the Ministry of War, a document in possession of Maria Frederica Ferreira de Simas Alves de Azevedo, along with all of the others cited in this article.

²⁵ Among these missions, the presidency of the Portuguese delegations of the International Revitalization Commission stands out, whose functioning was praised in Parliament by the unfortunate statesman António Granjo. On one of these voyages in 1914 he had visited the Portuguese Minister in Paris, João Chagas, who had been the first head of the constitutional government of the Portuguese Republic.

Chagas wrote about this visit in his *Diary* (p. 80 of Vol. I, Lisbon: 1929.) "I received a visit from the Artillery Captain Simas...he speaks about Portugal with confidence and hope. Men like him are rare."

²⁶ Expressly acknowledged and thanked by the Lisbon Gymnasium Club which on 8 March 1925 conferred upon him a certificate of honorary membership "to the most worthy Senator Frederico António Ferreira de Simas, for his parliamentary action on behalf of the cause of physical education."

He had twice been a part of the government, performing the functions of Minister of Public Education in the cabinets of Vitor Hugo de Azevedo Coutinho and the famous Dr. Afonso Costa.²⁷

A professor in the *Escola do Exército* (presently the Military Academy) from 1901, he would hold the post until 1927²⁸, occupying chairs in Explosives, the Manufacturing of War Materials and Ballistics. In 1904 he was one of the founders of the *Revista de Artilharia*, of which he was an assiduous contributor²⁹, just as in various other military and civilian publications, dealing with widely varying themes, from artillery to social questions. From a very young age he proffered numerous conferences on identical themes.

On 28 August 1917, the King-Emperor George V signed a certificate investing Ferreira de Simas with the degree of Knight in the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, a document which by the expressive and characteristic language, evocative of a past which had rapidly changed, it well deserves the transcription which follows.

George the fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Sovereign and Chief of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, to Captain Frederico Ferreira de Simas, Portuguese Military Attaché in London, Greeting, Whereas, We have thought it fit to nominate and appoint you to be an Honorary Member of the Third class of the Companions of Our said Most Distinguished Order, together with all and singular privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Saint James under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Most Distinguished Order this Twenty-Eight day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventeen, in the Eighth Year of our Reign.

We note that even before Frederico Simas was decorated by the great and worthy king that George V was, that other notable figure of a monarch, D. Carlos, had decorated the future military aide with a knighthood in the Royal Order of St. Benedict of Avis (1899)³⁰. From the Republic Ferreira de Simas received the insignia of Santiago (1919), the Grand-official of Avis (1923), the Great Cross of the Order of Christ (1924)³¹. He also possessed medals for exemplary comportment (gold and silver) and for good service (silver)³².

Subsequently to his stay in London, Federico Simas was named military attaché in

²⁷ *Governantes de Portugal desde 1820 até ao Dr. Salazar* by António Manuel Pereira, Porto:1959, p. 51 and 53.

²⁸ From the previously cited *Notas de Assento...*

²⁹ *In Memorium, Coronel Frederico António Ferreira de Simas*, by Artillery Brigadier E. da Costa Ferreira, published in the *Revista de Artilharia*, nº 275, May 1948, XLIV, 2nd series, p. 469.

³⁰ From the previously cited *Notas...* and from the respective diplomas.

³¹ *Idem.*

³² *Idem.*

Washington, a position he did not come to carry out. Without abandoning technical and military affairs, and chemistry which had always been one of his specialties, he dedicated himself more and more to education, taking an interest in auxiliary sciences such as Biotypology³³.

He again took part in the government, being Minister of Commerce and Communications in 1925 in the cabinet of Vitorino Guimarães³⁴.

Duties in organization, inspection, the regency of degrees in industrial and commercial institutions, the superintendence of army educational establishments³⁵, etc, filled up his public life until 1942 attaining retirement age with the rank of colonel.

I have in my possession a "memorial" in which Frederico Ferreira de Simas meticulously details the difficulties he faced in 1931 when he tried for a promotion to General (at the time the rank of brigadier did not yet exist), which was denied him, due, according to what he heard, principally to his having had political activities, which he in fact had had, when the Constitution of 1911 was in force and, which also partly true, because of the many non military activities in his *curriculum*.

It was fundamentally while on the board of the female Institute of Work and Education (the present day Instituto de Odivelas), exercised from 1919 to 1941³⁶, that Ferreira de Simas achieved his most noble work, for which he was deserving of innumerable official and private commendations, and even today, happily, it is remembered³⁷ that his great pedagogical talents and innovative spirit can still be applied.

A street in the progressive settlement of Odivelas, a small city-satellite of the capital, has the name of Colonel Ferreira de Simas, a just municipal homage. His memory still awaits national homage, which I believe would be well deserved.

In the three years he lived in retirement from public life, Frederico Simas wrote a great number of articles (namely in the newspaper *O Século*) on pedagogical themes, also interesting himself in the social problems of women, of great present interest, on which he kept up a polemic in the daily press.

I will add that Frederico Simas was a member of the Freemasons (*Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido*), just as were also many notable Portuguese of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

³³ He was a member of the *Société de Biotipologie de France*. He was vice-president of the *Sociedade de Estudos Pedagógicos*. With a pedagogical aim, not literary, Ferreira de Simas published various theatrical pieces destined to be staged by the students of the *Instituto de Odivelas*.

³⁴ *Governantes de Portugal*...p. 60.

³⁵ For example he exercised the duties of vice-president of the Tutelary and Pedagogical Council of the Armies of Land and Sea, an organism of the Military College, Institutes of Army Pupils and of Odivelas.

³⁶ *Nota dos Assentos*...

³⁷ *O Instituto de Odivelas, breve notícia histórica*, Lisbon, 1960 by Carlota Abrantes Saraiva.

To be continued...

American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

The Society's year is January 1—December 31

Dues are:

- \$ 10.00 Regular membership
- 2.50 Spouse
- 15.00 Libraries, societies and members not submitting pedigree charts
- 150.00 Life membership (Regular) after age fifty-five
- 200.00 Life membership (Regular) before age fifty-five

Regular members are those who have submitted pedigree charts; their known ancestors are in the summer-issue Surname Roster, but the SR does not name the place of marriage and death. Members wanting their charts (with that additional information) printed in a Bulletin Board may do so. Permission granted confers permission to print the home address—phone number and e-mail address remain optional.

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 of gifts of money and property.

The following are available from the Society:

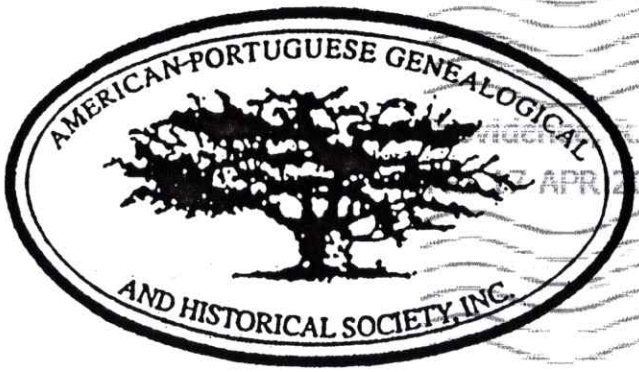
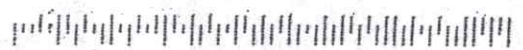
- | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Maps (black-and-white) | | per page: \$1.00 |
| Corvo, Flores, Graciosa, Santa Maria | each 1 page | |
| Faial, Porto Santo, São Miguel | each 2 pages | |
| Madeira, Terceira | each 3 pages | |
| Pico | 5 pages | |
| 2. Family crests (in color) 5"x 7" | | per crest: 10.00 |
| Amão, Ataíde, Baleeiros, Bettencourts, Botelho, Brum, Câmara, Cardoso, Goularte, Leites, Macedo, Martin Behaim, Mendonca, Peixoto, Pereira, Pimentel, Poras, Silveira, Soares, Sousa, Terras, Utra (Dutra) and Vernes | | |
| 3. <i>Portuguese Pride and Pleasure</i> , by Carmelina R. Borroz, 59 pages | | 5.00 |
| 4. <i>The Mary P. Mesquita: Rundown at Sea</i> , [Gloucester, Mass.], by Cecile Pimentel, 85 pp. | | 16.95 |
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