

bulletin board

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Spring, 1998

The Dutras

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

The Dutras trace their origins back to one of the most noble Flemish lineages to reside in the city of Bruges. At the end of the fifteenth century they settled in Faial in three distinct lines: Jorge Dutra (originally Josse van Hurtere) the first donee, his sister, Josina Dutra, (both were the children of Leo van Hurtere, the bailiff of Wynendael, who was lord over the feudal seigniorship of Aghebrone or "Haeghenbrouc"), and Balduino Dutra, their next closest relative (rather than brother, as some historians have erroneously claimed)

Jorge Dutra - b, 1495, married Beatriz de Macedo, d, 1531.

Jorge Dutra, the eldest son

Francisco Dutra

Fernao (or Nuno) de Macedo, who married

Ana Goncalves Botelho

Jorge Dutra

The information which exists concerning the earliest settlement of the island of Faial may be characterized as extremely scarce, confusing and to a certain degree, dubious. Besides that which was passed down to us by Gaspar Frutuoso and then more or less repeated by Friar Diogo das Chagas and Friar Cordeiro, very little information remains to solve this problem.

Each figure from this period appears only faintly in the backdrop of history. Jorge Dutra, who was the most prominent figure to appear in Faial's early years,

emerges through the lens of our investigation without a well defined psychological profile and lacking a cohesive account of his actions. What remains is akin to a skeleton pulled from a pre-historic excavation site. Two areas of his life are certain, however, and they are his origins and his life prior to settling in the Azores.

A native of Bruges, Jorge was a nobleman and lord of Moerkirchen (Moerkerk) and other lands in Flanders. His father, Leo van Hurtere, maintained the lordship and vassalage of Aghebrone (Haeghenbrouc) and held the position of tribunal bailiff in the council of Vuyv(n)endali (Wynandael), granting him the privilege to select the bailiff, governor and seven town councilmen who, on his behalf, administered justice in the dominion of Haeghenbrouc. Jorge's older brother, Bartolomeu Dutra, who was next in line to succeed his father as lord of Aghebrone, had taken up arms in the name of King Philip III, "The Benevolent" i.e. (Philip, The Good, Duke of Burgundy), (who was married to the *Infanta* of Portugal, Princess Isabel, daughter of King John I), as well in the armies of his son Carlos "The Fearless", (Charles The Bold).

Jorge Dutra, like his brother, was a creature of the court. According to Friar Diogo das Chagas, Jorge fulfilled the role of principal attendant to Princess Isabel, (otherwise known as the Duchess of Burgundy). From the point of view of the Princess, Portugal was hardly a faraway land. She undoubtedly heard more than once about the many heroic deeds of her Lusitanian countrymen, and especially those of her illustrious brothers - Don Pedro, Don Duarte and Don Henrique (Prince Henry) - not to mention the numerous maritime undertakings, the navigators who led these voyages, and the subsequent laborious discovery of new lands. Similarly, as told to us by the famous printer and council to Queen Leonor, Valentim Fernandes, Jorge Dutra engaged in many enticing conversations with Friar Pedro, the Portuguese ambassador to Flanders, especially concerning the most recent and exciting news from the Azores.

Like many others, Jorge went to Portugal, drawn by his dream of sea adventures. But when did he leave Flanders? This is the question without a definite answer. We know for certain that in 1467 he was in Flanders. One may suppose that before that date he had already set foot in Portugal.

Jorge's son-in-law, the celebrated cosmographer, Martinho de Boemia (Martin Behaim) states in his *Nuremberg Globe (Globo de Nuremberg)* that the islands of Faial and Pico were given to Jorge and to his offspring by the Duchess of Burgundy, who had received them, after much entreaty, from her father, the king of Portugal. This claim, in spite of its origin and the historical events which surrounded it, should be taken with some reservation until it is proven definitively that the Duchess was the proprietress of the Azores. As of yet no document, nor register, nor official statement has emerged from the historical archives to corroborate this claim. Most likely, the cosmographer was misled by the Duchess' involvement in the colonization of the Azores and leaped to the conclusion that she was its benefactor.

Gaspar Frutuoso presents to us a more picturesque version. The Infant D. Fernando (nephew of Prince Henry) had as chaplain of his house for many years a Flemish clergy, a kindly man who Dona Beatriz (the Infant's wife) wanted greatly to compensate for his services. She thus made her wishes known to her husband. However, before the gift was given it was remembered that the chaplain, being a member of the clergy, was forbidden by law to exercise judicial powers and therefore become proprie-
24. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

tor of this land. Instead he was asked to choose a relative or friend who could act as proprietor and to whom the local church's income would belong. So the Father presented a young lad who was his fellow countryman and who had once stayed with him. He gave high praise to this man who was of noble lineage and to whom he would instill his complete trust. This person was then chosen as the donee in the chaplain's place. Thus, Jorge Dutra was made proprietor of the island of Faial.

But the Princess did even more than this, she had married. However, when she inquired from each of the eligible damsels in her train if one would agree to marry the young Fleming and thus become proprietress of the island, none opted for him. Only Beatriz (or Brites) de Macedo moved by the unanimous and cruel rejection by her companions, agreed to carry out the wish of Princess Isabel.

Beatriz de Macedo was the daughter of Jeronimo Fernandes, servant to the Duke of Braganca and most likely a native of Alentejo (from Borba or Arraiolos).

Gaspar Frutuoso mentions another hypothesis which may be found in Joao de Barros' book, *The Chronicles of Emperor Clarimundo* (Chronica do Emperador Clarimundo). That is, that the Princess by arranging the marriage of Jorge Dutra with the lady from her house gave to them as a dowry ownership over the islands of Faial and Pico.

Friar Diogo das Chagas, however, suggests that Jorge Dutra came to Portugal on the recommendation made by the Duchess of Burgundy to her nephew King John II. Since he was well received within the court, the king gave him proprietorship over the islands for his wedding to Beatriz de Macedo, one of the Queen's ladies.

Even this "mestre" provides us with a somewhat confusing historical account.

Valentim Fernandes Alemao tells us that a Friar Pedro, while visiting Flanders as ambassador, met with Jorge Dutra because "he enjoyed his garden more than the others", and spoke to him about the discovery of the Azores. Curiously he described the islands as a place where "one can find much silver and tin". Dazzled by dreams of riches, Jorge rounded up fifteen good workers and headed towards Portugal where he requested a license from D. Afonso V to settle on the island of Faial. He then spent close to a year in Portugal involved in fruitless negotiations. The provisions which he had brought with him were by then exhausted. Disillusioned, and judging the whole trip to be a hoax, his men led an insurrection against their leader, who "with quick efficiency" freed himself of them. Equally disappointed, Jorge returned immediately to Portugal where the king, as a reward for his diligence and the risks he had taken, awarded him by arranging his marriage to "a lovely girl from the house of the Infant Dom Fernando, father of King Manuel".

One would expect there to be some truth to this version, considering that its author, Valentim Fernandes Alemao was a contemporary of Jorge Dutra. And yet how do we know for sure that this scholar, who not only transcribed *The Chronicles of Guinea* but translated numerous other travel accounts, was well informed? His version clearly does not support the previously mentioned story by Frutuoso about the clergy who supposedly was a patron and friend of Jorge Dutra. Somewhere between the two versions probably lies the truth. It would seem likely that there was a clergy somehow involved in the matter, although it is unclear how and why he was involved.

Taking all of this into consideration, we may conclude that Jorge Dutra was prob-

ably drawn to Portugal by the exciting news of its overseas endeavors and that, at some point, Friar Pedro or some other source informed him about the practically virgin territory in the Azores Islands.

To be Continued.....



the Bookshelf

HAWAII State Census

The State Census for 1878, 1890 and 1896 are located at
Hawaii State Archives
Iolani Palace Grounds
Honolulu, HI 96813

The 1878 census covers Oahu, Maui and Hawaii and includes name, sex, age, marital status, nationality and occupation. The 1890 census covers all of the islands and includes name, sex, age, place of birth, marital status, mother of how many children and how many living, registered voter and occupation. The 1896 census is for Honolulu only and includes name, sex, age, marital status, mother of how many children and how many living, nationality, citizenship status, registered voter, occupation and religion.

The Source lists a compiled "census" for 1840-66, "compiled from school censuses, population schedules, tax lists, births and deaths, some in Hawaiian only. Original in State Archives: microfilm at Genealogical Society of Utah." The FHL catalog also lists a microfilm of "census" material from 1847 to 1896. This consists of "school census statistics, population census statistics and summaries of births, marriages and deaths. Includes four pages of the original 1866 census of Hawaii, and loose sheets of corrections to a later (apparently the 1896) census of Hawaii." Fim

From S.T.A.T.E CENSUS RECORDS
by Ann S. Lainhart
With permission

Margarida, wife of Willelm Van der Haegen

More than 500 years have gone by and still very little is known of Willelm Van der Haegen and his wife, Margarida. It is difficult to visualize this man and woman who
26. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

were of great importance in the colonization of the Azores.

Who was Willelm Van der Haegen, who later changed his name to Guilherme da Silveira? According to Dr. Jose Cunha da Silveira, an Azorean genealogist and historian, and direct descendant of Van der Haegen, very little is known of him even today. All agree he was a Flemish nobleman of the family of Van der Haegen. Possibly his father was also Willelm Van der Haegen. It is unknown as to which branch of the Van der Haegens he is descended. Some writers say he was born in Bruges, others in Maestricht. The family home was in Maestricht.

It is believed that Margarida was Flemish and her family name is unknown. The early Azorean writers mentioned the custom in Flanders that on marriage a woman took the husband's name, which was not the custom in Portugal. Her name was usually written as Margarida Zambuyo or Sabuyo (and other ways). It is thought that this spelling was a typographical distortion of Silveira. For spelling distortions even in this century, Van der Haegen is sometimes written as Vandraga or Vanderaga. Mr. Cunha writes that she was not Margarida Van Savoia; who never put her foot in the Azores. Margarida Van Savoia was married three times and is buried in the Church of the Holy Cross in Stuttgart, Germany.

Surely Margarida was born to a family of some means, perhaps of the noble class, and certainly accustomed to the comforts of that time. She must have been a woman of great patience, great fortitude and long-suffering. She was uprooted from all she had ever known to travel for months on a ship with little or no privacy, to settle on the recently discovered island of Faial in the middle of an ocean and once there to move from island to island subject of the whims of her husband.

What were the reasons for Willelm Van der Haegen, a man of wealth, to sell what he had to move his family to the Azores? Was it a wish for adventure? Was it the offer of land? Josse Van Huerter, Capitao-donatorio of Faial and Pico, was a friend and originally from Bruges. On a trip to Flanders, Van Huerter promised Willelm much of the island of Faial. Was it the political situation which was bad at the time and somehow a worry for him and his family? Many Flemish people were suffering. Was it the desire to find valuable minerals in the Azores to acquire more wealth? We will never know.

There was probably little discussion with Margarida about the move to the Azores. As wife's duty was to follow her husband and do as he bid. The thought of moving to an island in the middle of the ocean must have been a tremendous shock to her and the shedding of many tears. Margarida was limited to what household and personal items she would be allowed to take for her family. The two ships were not large, space was precious as other families were sailing with them.

Furniture was not much of a problem. There wasn't much furniture even in the houses of the wealthy. The most important pieces of furniture in those days were beds and chests. Clothes and household items were stored in chests. Planks of wood and trestles would go. The usual seatings of that period was a bench, usually a plank of wood placed across two trestles on either end. Tables were also large boards mounted on trestles that could be moved from room to room. The wealthy had wool coverings for the walls. Margarida probably packed a few of the smaller ones.

Van der Haegen was not a man of the sea and perhaps had never been aboard a ship, and the same could be said for most of the colonists accompanying him. Certainly

he hired a broker to attend to the manner of finding worthy ships with dependable crews with knowledge of navigation and for the provisions for the long sea journey, though there would be ports of call on the voyage. There was farm equipment and other tools to purchase or have made, and men who knew how to use and repair them. These groups of colonists had been carefully selected. There were people of all occupations including common laborers.

Finally the day of departure arrived. Sad, heartbreaking good-byes were said. Margarida knew in her heart she would never see her family again. As she and her small excited children boarded the ship she must have prayed that this ship would get them safely across the ocean.

Sea voyages often took months. Always, there was the fear of storms and even worse, pirates and privateers. Weeks and weeks of crowded conditions, little privacy, seasickness and the fear of children falling overboard. Margarida had small children to watch and worry over and perhaps she was pregnant. Pregnancy wasn't considered of any importance when planning a sea voyage.

After months land was sighted and soon they landed on Faial. The houses in Porto Pim were simple almost primitive. The first thing Margarida noticed was the carpets on the floor, which in Portugal were a carry-over from the Moors. Carpets were few in Bruges. Here in Porto Pim were ladies of her class, delighting Margarida to converse with them, and perhaps to play cards and other games. Life on the ship had been lonely. The other women on the ship had not been of her class and she had not been at ease with them.

The joy of their arrival on Faial soon turned to bitter disappointment. The promises of land made by Josse Van Huerter were forgotten. An early writer (Frutuoso) cited jealousy as the reason because of the popularity of Van der Haegen. His personality must have been such that people liked and trusted him almost instantly. Seeing there was little to benefit his family on Faial, they sailed to Terceira.

They settled in a place called Quatro Ribeiras, already settled by Fernao Dulmo (or Van de Olm) either a Flemish or a French nobleman. Dulmo had established the first parish church on Terceira, Santa Beatris. Farming on Terceira was a success for Van der Haegen. Life became more comfortable for Margarida and her family with better housing. Wheat and pastel (used in dying) were soon exported to Europe. Here on Terceira the family was learning Portuguese, the children learned to speak it so quickly. The family increased as Margarida gave birth to more children.

Some years later, Van der Haegen returned to Flanders to settle his affairs. In all accounts no mention is made of Margarida or any of their children accompanying him. It's almost certain he was gone for more than a year. On returning to the Azores he stopped in Lisbon. It was here he met Donna Maria Villena, the donatoria of Flores and Corvo. Some kind of an agreement was made between them, possibly the promise of minerals to be found. On his return to Terceira he told his family and other colonists they would be moving to Flores. There must have been lots of complaints from his family, not only from Margarida but also from his children. Perhaps some of the Flemish colonists now comfortable in Terceira refused to pull up stakes to move to Flores.

The Flores episode was not a good move. They settled on the western part of
28. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

Flores near where is now Vila de Santa Cruz. First they lived in caves and later houses were built. Life was hard for all of them. Flores was distant from the rest of the Azores and was far from the route of ships. They were lucky if a ship passed once a year. Farming was not successful because of the rain and winds that constantly attacked the island. For Margarida life had gone from bad to worse. The children were fast approaching the time of marriage and there was no one on Flores suitable for them. Because of their primitive and secluded life, her older children were lacking in many of the social graces and it was a great worry for her. How often Margarida must have told them how life had been for her in Bruges.

It is not known how many years they remained on Flores - anywhere from six to ten years. Surely Van der Haegen did not want to admit defeat and perhaps this is one reason they remained so many years. There came a time when he could no longer deny the suffering of his family and the other colonists. And so came their last move to Sao Jorge. They settled on the extreme end and least inhabitable part of the island where Topo is today. It was here some writers claim that Van der Haegen changed his name to Guilherme da Silveira.

Wheat and pastel were grown and cattle raised. Soon grain and pastel were exported to Europe. Life began to prosper for them and soon a large house was built. People of importance came to visit and they, too, visited the other important families on Faial, Pico and Terceira. Margarida and her husband concentrated on finding suitable marriage partners for their children. Dowries were arranged for their daughters. Their children married into the principal families in the islands. Probably the greatest disappointment in Silveira's life was that he was not granted the status of Capitao-donatorio.

Three sons and five daughters were born to Margarida. Possibly other children had died in infancy. One son went to Portugal and nothing more is known of him. Most of the Silveira descendants today are descended from their five daughters.

Many of us have Silveiras in our ancestry. I have Silveiras from Sao Jorge and Pico. We like to think that we are direct descendants of this man from Flanders. But we must remember this, in the 1400s and early 1500s it was the custom in Portugal and in the islands for servants and workers to take the name of their masters or landlords, or even assuming the name of their godfathers.

Dr. Jose Cunha da Silveira is writing a book on Willelm Van der Haegen, the trunk of the Azorean Silveiras, and his descendants on Sao Jorge. As of last summer, Mr. Cunha had more than four hundred typed pages. He writes that there are hundreds of people on the island of Sao Jorge who use the name "Silveira" but have no connection whatsoever with Guilherme da Silveira. On the other hand there are hundreds of others not using the name "Silveira" who are his proved descendants.

So there is always hope. Could my Azevedos? my Machados? my Teixeiras? Ah, but I have to prove it.

Fim
by Eloise Cadinha of California



Azores Islands

A History

by James H. Guill

Continued from the Winter, 1998 Issue.....

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Name Derivation</u>	<u>Family Origin</u>	<u>Family Amorial (Crest)</u>
Jacome			Yes
Jacques		Flanders	Yes
Janeiro			
Januario			
Jara			
Jardim			Yes
Jarroca			
Jeremias			
Jeronimo			
Jervis	Jarvis	England	Yes
Jesus			
Joaquim			
Jordao			
Jorge	Velho		Yes
Joseph	Joseph	Jewish	
Jourheuil			
Judice			Yes
Junio			
Jusarte		England	Yes
Kopp			
Korth	Corth		
Labandeira	Malheiro		
Labao			
Labath			
Labescat			
Labrincha			
Lacerda		Castille	Yes
Lafeta	Affaytadi		Yes
Lagarto			Yes
Lages			
Lago		Galicia	Yes
Lagrimas			
Lainhas			
Lajoso			
Lamas			
Lalanda			

Lambro			
Lamego			
Lameira			
Landim			
Langhans			
Lapa			
Lapenha			
Lara		Castille	Yes
Laranjeiro			Yes
Laranjo			
Larios			
Larvela			
Larzedo			Yesa
Laureano			
Lavadinho			
Levado			
Lavadro			
Lazaro			
Lassarotto			
Leal			Yes
Leandres	Leandro		
Leao			Yes
Leborao			Yes
Lebrao			Yes
Lebroes			
Ledesma			
Ledo			Yes
Le Grand			
Leira			Yes
Leis			Yes
Leitao			Yes
Leitaria			
Leite		Flanders	Yes
Leiva			
Leme	Lem	Flanders	Yes
Lemerchier	Le Merchier	Flanders	Yes
Lemos			Yes
Lencastre			Yes
Leonordo			Yes
Leonardes	Leonardo		Yes
Leonel			
Leonor			
Lerda	Lacerda	Castille	Yes
Lestinho			
Levada			

Lezaola
Liberato
Liborio
Lima

Galicia Yes
To be Continued.....
Castille and Galicia are in Spain

John Dias Rodgers Investor 1825 - 1913

John Dias Rodgers was born January 3, 1825 on the island of Fayal. Almost a month after Mr. Rodger's death, the Evening Standard newspapers in New Bedford ran a front page article on the will of John D, Rodgers which had been filed for probate.

Public requests to various societies in New Bedford of \$3,500. were among the bequests made by John Dias Rodgers disclosed in the will filed by attorney Frank L. Rogers. The estate totaled about \$80,000. It represented the life savings of Mr. Rodgers who came to this country from Fayal nearly sixty years ago. By thrift and fortune investments Mr. Rodgers had amassed a considerable fortune. Mr. Rodgers was without any near relatives in this country and for many years made his home at 137 Acushnet Avenue, a boarding house run by the Mills family.

Because of his reputed wealth and the fact he had lived practically alone, there had been tremendous interest in his will which would reveal the disposition of his estate, but Mr. Rogers in whose keeping the instrument had been placed alluded to the fact that one of the executors Samuel Dias de Freitas of Fairhaven was at present in the Azores on a visit.

Of the bulk of Mr. Rodger's estate, his nieces and nephews, numbering in all nineteen and living both in this country and the Azores, were the chief beneficiaries, receiving the biggest part of the fortune, after various public and personal bequests were paid.

Of the public bequests enumerated were the Monte Pio Society of which Mr, Rodgers was an honorary member, received \$1,000; St. Mary's Home and the orphanage received \$500; St. John the Baptist Church received \$1000 and the hospital of Horta, Fayal was given \$1000.

Specific personal bequests in money represented a total of \$3,750. and among the beneficiaries were Manuel B. Sylvia of New Bedford, the gardner who conducted a nursery on Dartmouth Street, New Bedford, \$500; Manuel G. Lobo, the barber located on the west side of Purchase Street in New Bedford, the sum of \$200.

To his brothers he gave such interest as he had in the real and personal estate of his father, mother and aunt who had lived in the Azores.

Mr. Rodger's will was witnessed by Frank L. Rogers, George N. Gardner and Merton C. Fisher. The executors were Frank L. Rogers (son of the late whaling master John Rogers, 1837-1907) and two of the testator's nephews, Antonio Silveira Furtado of New Bedford and Samuel Dias de Freitas of Fairhaven.



One of the provisions of Mr. Rodgers's will provided for the purchase of a lot for his burial in the Portuguese Catholic Cemetery (St. John's) but that "if my burial shall be refused in said Portuguese Catholic Cemetery, I direct my executors to purchase a burial plot in Rural Cemetery" and under his will he left instructions for his burial lot to be placed in perpetual care.

An unusual provision of the will was that all of the cost for carriages at testator's funeral used by relatives or friends should be paid for out of the estate by the executors.

The estate which Mr. Rodgers left consisted of some real estate, a great many thousands of dollars in cash and a large number of mortgages. A fortune in cash in itself was on deposit in the various national banks and his will shows that he had in savings banks, with himself named as trustee, but with no written trust existing, nine or ten different accounts. These had been placed in Banks in New Bedford, Brockton, Providence and Boston. All of the accounts were payable to the estate.

An imposing gavestone rises above Mr. Rodgers's resting place in the Rural Cemetery in New Bedford, Massachusetts. (shown above)

John Dias Rodgers listed as Joao D. Rodgers in the list of the founders and charter members of the Corporation Monte Pio Luso-American helped to organize the group June 1, 1882. It was incorporated May 7, 1885.

Founders were:

Jose Oliveira
Joao P. da Silva
Dr. Pager
Joao Maria Arnaud
Joaquim F. Carvalho
Amaro J. Santos
Carlos A. Serpa
A, M, Rodrigues
Antonio Robinson
Manuel Jose Nunes
Rufino Sancho
Manuel G. Cardozo

Joao T. Pereira
Joao D. Rodgers
Antonio F. Machado
Manuel F. Silva
Francisco J. Norris
Miguel Leal Silva
Antonio J. Silva
A. M. Carvalho
Capt. George M. Chase
Manuel Coelho
Rev. A. G. S. Neves

Jose Bento Smith
Antonio J. Moniz
Julio S. Sturges
Manuel I. Macedo
Joao Nunes Morais
Rev. A. M. Freitas
Manuel Jose
Jose F. Machado
Jose B. Alegre
Jose B. Fagundes
Joao de Castro

Article II Section I reads as follows: This Society shall admit as members people of the white race, of Portuguese nationality or descent in good health and of good character, regardless of sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 50 years of age.

The articles were written in 1885.

Fim

Compiled by Mrs. Pat Amaral of Florida
Edited by C. M. Broussard of California

PORTUGAL

Continued from the Winter, 1998 Issue.....

Economy

Overview: Portugal's economy contracted 0.4% in 1993 but registered a 1.4% growth in 1994, with 3% growth expected in 1995 and 1996. This comeback rests on high levels of public investment, continuing strong export growth and a gradual recovery in consumer spending. The government's long-run economic goal is the modernization of Portuguese markets, industry, infrastructure and work force in order to catch up with productivity and income levels of the more advanced EU countries. Per capita income now equals only 55% of the EU average. Economic policy in 1994 focused on reducing inflationary pressures by lowering the fiscal deficit, maintaining a stable escudo, moderating wage increases and encouraging increased competition. The government's medium-term objective is to be in the first tier of the EU countries eligible to join the economic and monetary union (EMU) as early as 1997. To this end, the 1995 budget posts a cut in total deficit to 5.8% of GDP.

National product GDP - purchasing power parity - \$107.3 billion (1994 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1/4% (1994 est.)

National product per capita: \$10,190 (1994 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.1% (May 1994)

Unemployment rate: 6.7% (May 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.1 billion

expenditures: \$41 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1994)

Exports: \$15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

34. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

commodities: clothing and footwear, machinery, cork and paper products, hides and skins

partners: EU 75.5%, other developed countries 12.4%, US 4.3% (1994)

imports: \$24.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, petroleum, textiles

partners: EC 72%, other developed countries 10.9%, less developed countries 12.9%, US 3.4%

External debt: \$20 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.5% (1994 est.); accounts for 30.6% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 8,220,000 KW

production: 29.5 billion KWh

consumption per capita: 2,642 KWh (1993)

Industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper and cork; metalworking, oil refining chemicals; fish canning; wine; tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP, small, inefficient farms; imports more than half of food needs; major crops - grain, potatoes, olives, grapes; livestock sector - sheep, cattle, goats, poultry, meat, dairy products

Illicit drugs: increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market; transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.8 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.2 billion

Currency: Portuguese escudo (Esc) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: Portuguese escudos (Esc) per US\$1 - 158.02 (January 1995), 165.99 (1994), 160.80 (1993), 135.00 (1992), 144.48 (1991), 142.55 (1990)

Fiscal year: calendar year

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To be Continued.....

Submitted by Anthony M. Jose of California

Do You Know of anyone coming to this country from the

Azores about the year 1912, and still with their faculties?

This would put them with an age into the nineties.

We know of a young lady who writes for nearby newspapers. She found a woman still living in the area who had been on the *Titanic* in 1912 and could remember the ordeal.

What this young writer, and she is Portuguese, would like to do is to record a Portuguese person's experience during the same time in history in order to compare the differences in conditions and travel.

If you know of anyone fitting this description, please let us know and we will put you two in touch.

APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998) 35.

Our Fifth Annual Fundraiser by the Friends of the American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society

was a tremendous success!

Our main speaker, Fr. Claude Jarmak, OFM Conv., gave us such an insight into St. Anthony and his family. He spoke eloquently and the audience was most appreciative.

The program began with the President of the American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc., Ernest Cardoza, speaking a few words and welcoming the folks in attendance. He then turned over the program to Dr. Robert C. Arruda, President of the Friends and M.C. for the afternoon.

A tribute was paid to the late Anthony S. Catojo, Jr. and George J. Viegas, first and second Presidents of the Society and to Joseph E. Fernandes for his direction in establishing the Fundraisers.

Among the notables attending, Mrs. Susanne Costa-Duquette, Director of the Library; Mrs. Joyce Graham, our Vice-President/Special Collection and part-time employe of the Library; Mrs. Altima Victoria Bulhoes Pacheco whose family legend has it that they are descended of the same family as St. Anthony as well as Ernest Cardoza; and Aristides Mendes were introduced. Mr. Mendes is the grandson of the famous Aristides Mendes de Sousa Abranches e Amaral, the consul of Portugal, who during World War II, assisted in liberating over 50,000 refugees through Bourdeaux, France into Portugal. Mr. Mendes traveled the greatest distance from upper New York state to come to our Fundraiser.

Mr. A. M. Paulo Nuno and his display of scenes and crests on porcelain was introduced; as was, Mrs. Margaret Nugent. Mrs. Nugent brought with her a number of books with which Fr. Claude had assisted in the translations. She also had a display of flyers and medals.

Following the program, everyone enjoyed the exhibits, the Society's Collections in their room and the buffet.

"A Few Tips in Trying to Locate Your Azorean Ancestor"

was the topic of the talk given by Cecilia M. Rose at our Annual Meeting, June 7th.

Again we were disappointed in that Rev. Joseph Viveiros, Chaplain for the deaf in our diocese, could not be with us. We look forward, however, to having him come to us at our next Annual Meeting.

1. One of the most important sources of research for the Azoreans or other island folks, is, if the ancestor was living in 1936 when Social Security began, to search those records. Many times we have heard that all descendants had was that they were from Portugal. Pages 11 and 12 of our Winter, 1996 Vol. XVII, No. 1. Bulletin Board 36. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

gives full instructions. This method should at least give the name of the island.

On page 12 of the last newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 1. is a listing of which first three numbers were assigned to which states. This might give a clue where they may have been living when they applied.

2. Naturalization is the next best way to try to find from where the ancestor came. On Page 8 of the Winter, 1998 newsletter, is information on a new book, 406 pages, which should help you locate naturalization certificates. Another book will be listed at the end of this article. I still have not located these papers for my great-grandfather. Ernest Cardoza found his father's at the Massachusetts State Archives, Columbia Point, Boston, MA. It may require much searching but will be worth the effort.

3. Usually most of us begin with Census searching to find where an ancestor was at a given time. These can be seen at your local library by their ordering microfilm from the National Archives in Washington. The fees are minimal. And then there are the State Censuses. We have listed a few in our newsletters. They are in depth in the book by Ann S. Lainhart.

4. Cemetery office records and funeral directors records might help.

5. Once you have established the area where they might have lived, then there are church records, city or town directories and telephone books to search and Vital Statistics to find.

6. If they purchased property, the deeds are kept in Registries of Deeds; wills in Registeries of Probate.

7. There are more records to search if you wish to really know about your folks; such as, Military records and newspapers. You might try Ellis Island. We recommend that you leave Passenger Lists for last after everything else is scanned because of the tremendous amount of missing Lists.

8. Lastly, never underestimate the value of oral tradition.

9. Here are three books which may be of assistance: Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor, Gateway to America and They came in Ships. These can be had from Ancestry, Inc. P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110. These books have all been described in past issues of our Bulletin Board.

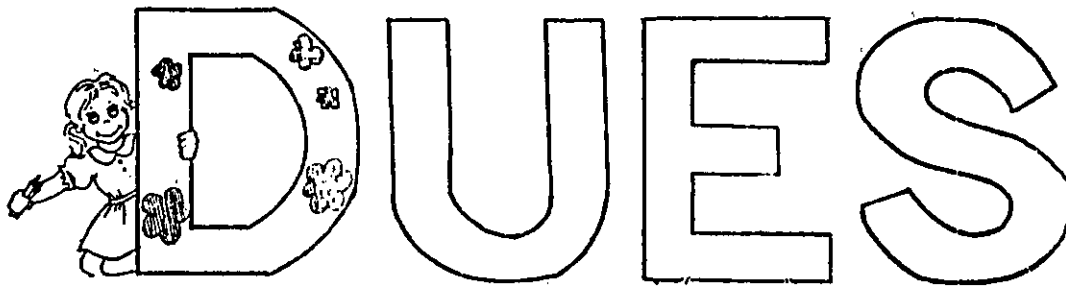
Fim

How to use the Anthony S. Catojo, Jr. Collection

There is so much information all about our presumably Portuguese service men from all the wars up to Somalia and from all across the country, that most of you folks do not seem to know about or realize. Then there is so much of people of note, obituaries, club news on and on particularly from Southeastern New England.

Microfilm No. 14 contains one complete alphabetical listing, with the source and film number for each person on that listing.

All you need to do is to go to your nearest public library, request No. 14 and when you have viewed that, request not more than two at a time, the other film you would like to view. And the cost is minimal Enjoy !!!



DUES

Once again, it is time to mention that dues are due. The 1997-1998 dues should be in and it is almost time for the 1998-1999

If you wish a membership card, please enclose an addressed stamped envelope.

Dear Treasurer:

Enclosed is my Check No. _____ dated _____ in the amount of \$ _____
to cover my (our) Dues from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998
or July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999.

The Fall, 1997 and Winter, 1998 Issues of our newsletter have already been mailed to you. This is the Spring, 1998 Issue.

----- + -----

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

APGHS, INC., P. O. BOX 644, TAUNTON, MA 02780-0644
(Thank you, Marya Myers of CA)

38. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)



The following is a list of our new members. We trust you will receive many benefits from our Society.

From California: Ms. Anita M. Brazil, Mrs. Placido G. Campos, Mr. Jose G. daRosa, Mrs. Wilson Gordon, Mrs. Philip Hoxie, Mr. James R. Lairmore, Mr. Lupe W. Lujan, Mr. Robert J. Morey, Mrs. Susan Murphy, Mr. David J. Perry, Mrs. Vincent R. Potts, Mrs. Rosemarie Viera Quinn, Ms. Linda Sanchez, Mrs. Frank L. Shelley, Mr. William J.

Silver;

From Connecticut: Ms. Laurie A. Field, Mrs. Raymond M. Pacific;

From Florida: Mr. Nelson M. Alicea-Avila, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Botelho, Mrs. Ruby V. Braun, Mr. Anthony Costa, Mr. Warren G. Peck;

From Idaho: Mrs. Steve Lustig, Ms. Gayle Valentine;

From Louisiana: Mrs. Stephen F. Leech;

From Massachusetts: Mrs. John B. Christiansen, Mrs. Margaret DiSciullo, Mrs. James K. Graham, Ms. Jennifer Horton, Mr. David P. Lopes, Mr. Antonio D. Matias, Mrs. Bonnie G. McGhee, Ms. Linda A. Pava, Mrs. Blanche Perry, Mr. Bruce C. Peters, Mrs. Charles Pike, Mrs. Nancy C. Quintin, Mr. Gilbert P. Rapoza, Mrs. Timothy L. Riley, Mrs. Charles Rodrigues, Ms. Anne V. Sousa, Mr. John J. Tavares;

From Maine: Mr. Joseph F. Dutra;

From Nebraska: Mrs. Raymond E. Keith;

From Nevada: Mrs. Thomas A. Piper;

From New Jersey: Mr. Arthur S. Hull, Mr. David G. Moitozo, Ms. Elaine A.

Susinno;

From New York: Mr. Amaro F. Magalhaes, Mrs. Joyce Orrigo, Mr. Frank Rose, Mrs. Lucinda D. Sarnoff;

From Oregon: Mr. Johnnie W. Hughes;

From Rhode Island: Mr. Edmund De Jesus, Mr. Jose R. Souza, Jr., Mr. M. Peter

Viveiros;

From Texas: Mr. Lawrence Dan O'Donohoe;

From Virginia: Ms. Janice F. Horgan;

From Washington: Ms. Bernadette A. Aguiar.

New Life Members

From California: Mr. Duarte M. Batista of Supreme Council of U.P.E.C., Mrs. Louise E. Cornell, Mrs. Jack J. Kellar, Mr. Frank M. Williams, Jr.;

From Louisiana: Mrs. Carl M. Brans;

From Massachusetts: Mr. Albert R. King.

As you may know, the Life Memberships go into a separate account. When the balance reaches \$1,000, a Certificate of Deposit is bought. The interest from these go automatically into our Library Fund for work with our Collections at the Taunton Public Library. Over the years we have accumulated six CD's, with interest presently of over \$300. annually.

We thank everyone for all of their considerations.

Coming Events

Portuguese Genealogy Workshop

We believe Cheri Mello will be conducting another Workshop in California on August 2nd. If you are interested, please contact her at 310-970-0232.

New England Regional Genealogical Conference

The Fifth New England Regional Genealogical Conference will be held Octobr 22-25, 1998 at the Holiday Inn by the Bay in Portland, Maine .

On the Saturday following lunch, Ernest Cardoza will present a program on *Basic Portuguese Genealogy*.

On the Thursday from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., they will be having an **Exhibitor Grand Opening Showcase and Reception**. We remember the one they held in April of 1997. It was grand !

There is so much to learn at these Conferences that we urge our members to come and also enjoy the camaraderie.

And if anyone has any time to assist us at our booth, we certainly would appreciate your help.

There should be a flyer enclosed with further details.

Bettencourts

Continued from the Winter, 1998 Issue.....

13. D. Genoveva de Bdttcourt de Vasconcellos e Lemos, que n. a 5 de set. de 1860, e é actual 2. condessa de Sieuve de Menezes pelo seu casamento com Raymundo Sieuve Menezes,--Vid. Tit dos Sieuves, § 2.º, n.º 6.
13. Jose de Lemos Bettencourt, actual 2. aspirante da alfandega de Angra do Heroísmo, e vogal da commissao administrativa do cofre dos emolumentos da mesma alfandega, para que foi nomeado em 1907. N. a 20 de maio da 1863, e casou com D. Maria Emilia Pires Toste.--Vid. Tit. dos Pires Tosies, § un., n.º 4.

Tiveram:

14. Joao, que n. a 28 de junho de 1891, e fal. crianca.
 14. Vital, que n. a 15 de nov. de 1895.
 14. D. Maria Adelaide, que n. a 12 d'abril de 1899.
 14. Jorge, que n. a 6 de nov. de 1904.
 13. D. Maria Serafina de Bettencourt de Vasconcelps e Lemos, que n. a 14 d'agosto de 1873, e casou com Joao d'Ornellas Bruges
40. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 2. (1998)

Paim da Camara--Vid. Tit. dos Paims, § 3º, n.º 13.

13. Vital de Lemos Bettencourt,--actual director da agencia do Banco de Portugal em Angra do Herismo. N. a 15 de maio de 1855, e casou com D. Clara Pereira Forjaz Sarmento de Lacerda,--Vid. Tit. dos Pereiras, § 3º, n.º 13.

Tiveram:

14. D. Maria Serafina Pereira Forjaz de Lacerda Bettencourt, que a. a 10 de oct de 1879, na casa das Bicas;--solteira.
14. D. Maria Clara Pereira Forjaz de Lacerda Bettencourt, que n. a 4 de fev. de 1881, na dita casa;--solteira.
14. D. Joaquina Amelia Pereira Forjaz de Lacerda Bettencourt, que n. a 28 d'abril de 1882, tambme na casa das Bicas, e casou com D. Pedro de Brito do Rio,--Vid. Tit. dos Broto do Rio, § 2º, n.º 7.

§ 2.

4. Vital de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, (§ 1º, n.º 4),--fid. cav. da Casa Real, cav. da ordem de Christo (27 de marco de 1643), e agraciado tambem, por alv. de 8 d'agosto de 1647, com uma commenda de lote ate 80\$000 reis. Foi provedor dos residuos dos prphaos e capellias da olha Terceira, e teve o posto de capitao-mor de Angra, para que foi eleito em 16 de maio de 1671. Foi casado duas vezes, a primeira com D. Violante de Bettencourt correia e Avila (Vid. Tit. dos Correias, § 3º, n.º 8), e a segunda com D. Maria do Cantoo da Silveira (Vid. Tit. dos Cantos, § 3º, n.º 5).

Do primeiro matrimonio teve:

5. Francisco de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila, que segue.
5. Vital de Vettencourt (
5. Manuel de Bettencourt(que falleceram na infancia.
5. D. Maria de Bettencourt, que casou com Diogo Pereira de Lacerda,-- Vid. Tit. dos Pereiras, § 1º, n.º 6.
5. D. Branca de Bettencourt, que casou com Agostinho Borges de Sousa, fid. cav. da Casa Real, por alv. de 5 de agosto de 1555 (L. IV da Matr., fls. 338), cav. prof. na ordem de Christo, familiar de Santo Officio, familiar do Santo Christo, provedar da fazenda real de todas as ilhas 3.2.5, e pertenmente a familiar dos Borges de Sousa, que foram do reino para a ilha de S. Miguel;--c. g.

Do segundo matrimonio teve:

5. Jose de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos da Silveira, que segue no § 4.º
5. D. Clara Maria da Silveira, que casou com seu primo Feliciano de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos,--Vid. Tit. § 1º, n.º 5.
5. D Catherina de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que casou com Antonio de Brum da Silveira,--Vid. Tit. dis Bruns, § 6º, n.º 7.
5. D. Maria Clara de Bettencourt, mulher de Francisco Pacheco de Lacerda Vid. Tit. dos Pachecos, § 2º, n.º 7.
5. D. Ursula Izabel de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, casada com Jeronymo de Castro do Canto,--Vid. Tit. dis Cantos, § 6º, n.º 6.
5. D. Bernada Luiza de Bettencourt da Silveira, que casou com Luiz de

Brito do Rio,--Vid. Tit. dos Britos do Rio, § 1.º, n.º 1.

5. Francisco de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila,--fid. cav. da Casa Real, provedor dos res. orphaos e capeloas da ilha Terceira, sr. e herd. da casa de seus paes. Casou duas vezes, a primeira com D. Maria Victoria Paim da Camara (Vid. Tit. das Paims, § 3.º, n.º 6), e a segunda com D. Luiza do Canto de Vasconcellos (V9d. Tit. das Pachecos, § 2.º, n.º 7).

Do primeiro matrimonio teve:

- 6. Vital de Bettencourt, que fal. novel--s. g.
- 6. D. Maria Josepha Bernarda da Camara, que casou com Pedro nome da Costa Noronha,--Vid. Tit. dos Noronhas, § 1.º, n.º 5.
- 6. D. F.....de Bettencourt(
- 6. D. F.....de Bettencourt(freiras na Conceicao de Angra.

Do segundo matrimonio teve:

- 6. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila, que segue.
 - 6. Pedro de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que casou com D. Francisca Leite.
 - 6. Fr. Antonio da Gloria, que foi clerigo e religioso franciscano. Teve o foro de fid. cav. da Casa Real, por alv. de 8 de jan. de 1700, (L. XIII das Mercês de D. Pedro ii, fls, 160 v,)
 - 6. D. Maria Francisca de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que casou com Jose Antonio de Brum de Lacerda Marramaque,--Vid. Tit. dos Pereiras Marramaques, § un., n.º 7.
6. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila,--fid. cav. da Casa Real, por alv. de 8 de jan. de 1700, provedor dos res. dos orphaos e capellas da ilha Terceira. Herdou a casa de seus paes, e casou na Se de Angra, em 18 de maio 1710, com D. Elisa Francisca do Canto e Castro,--Vid. Tit. dos Cantos, § un., n.º 7.

Tiveram:

- 7. Matheus Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila, que segue.
 - 7. Francisco de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos.
 - 7. Luiz do Canto de Bettencourt
Joaquim de Bettencourt.
 - 7. D. Antonia Luiza de Bettencourt, que casou com Joao Pereira Saemento de Lacerda,--Vid. Tit. dos Pereiras, § 1.º, n.º 9.
 - 7. D. Luiza Rosa de Bettencourt, que casou com Antonio de Sousa Menezes, --Vid. Tit. dos Comellos, § 4.º, n.º 14.
 - 7. D Anna Paula de Bettencourt.
7. Matheus Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila,--fid. cav, da Casa Real, provedor das ewa. dos orpjaos e capellas da ilha Terceira, por carta regia de 27 de jan. de 1774, sr. e herd. da casa de seus paes. Casou com D. Luiza Clara Pereira de Lacerda,--Vid. Tit. dos Pereiras, § 1.º, n.º 9.

Tiveram:

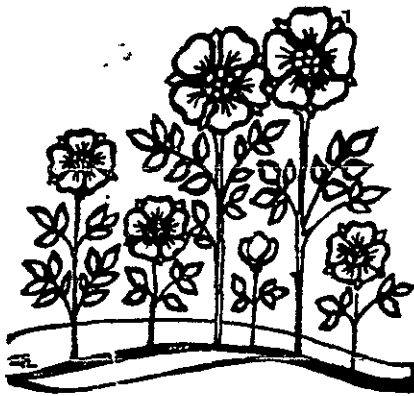
- 8. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos Correia e Avila, que segue.
- 8. Pedro de Bettencourt (
- 8. Manoel de Bettencourt (

To be Continued.....

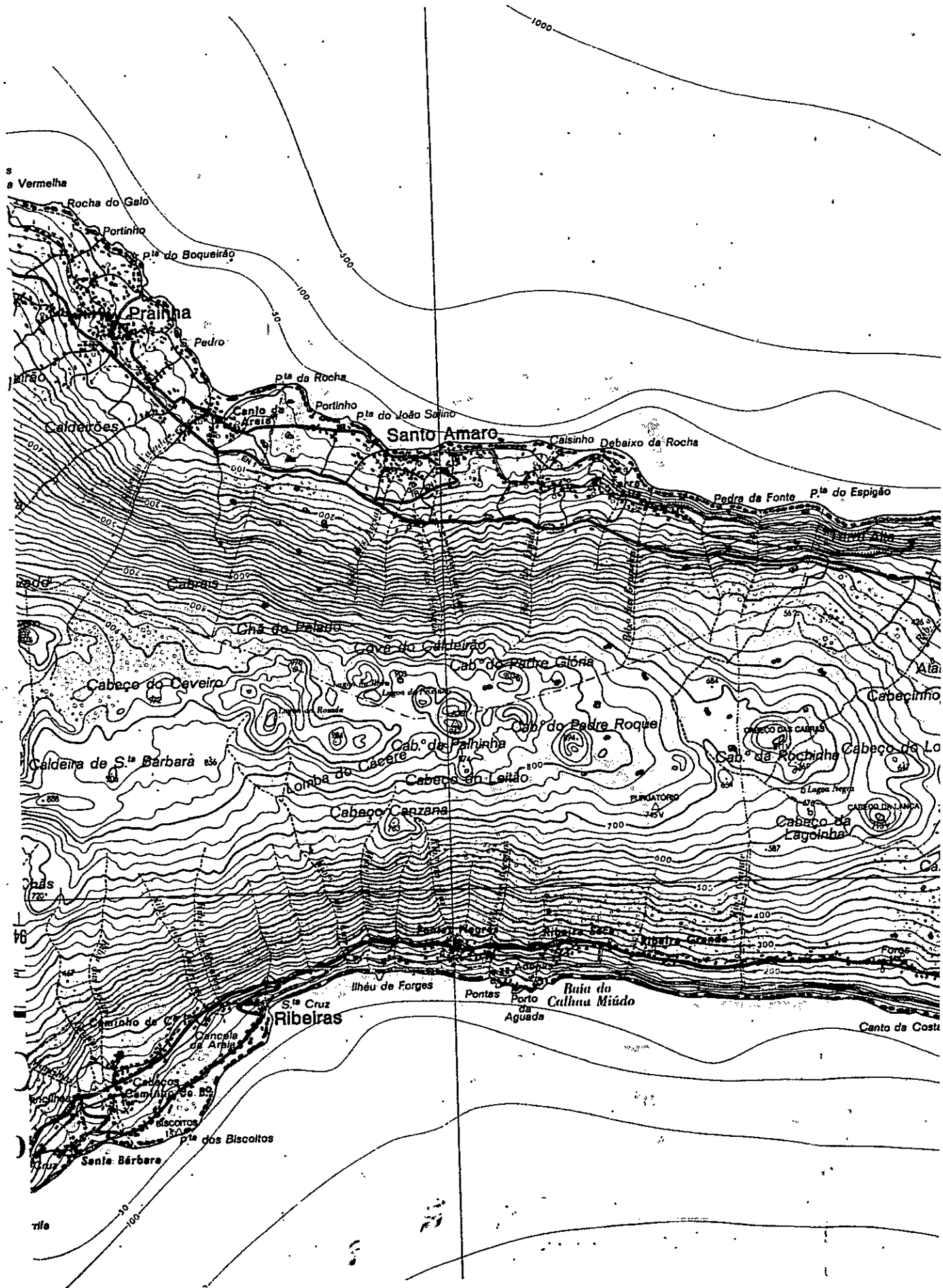
A Special Face

I saw, just today, a special face
Etched with lines born of humor and trial,
Framed with silver hair like a veil of lace,
With eyes that mirrored intellect and grace,
That shone brighter still with her friendly smile,
And I thought I saw, in passing by,
An aura about her of youthful joy
Illumined by a shining soul within
That sorrow could not weaken or destroy.
I sensed: Here was a life well lived
Of one who gladly given much
And made a difference to other lives
By her loving and caring touch,
And with her time on earth spent freely
The twin coins of charity and cheer,
And then I knew just who she was--
- -A VOLUNTEER !

—From Federation *Topics*
April - May 1998 Issue



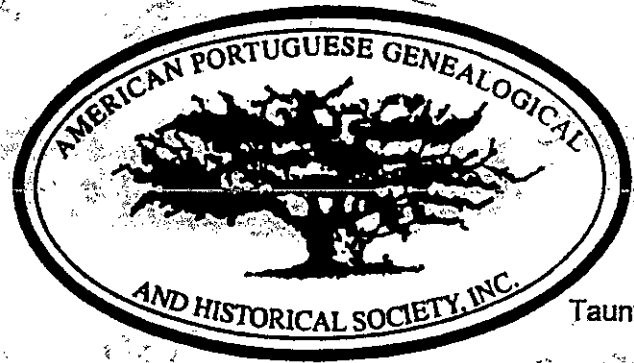
SUMMERTIME - VACATIONTIME!!



[REDACTED]

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