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Nossa Senhora das Angústias

On the right is a copy of the Porras coat of arms taken from the book with the above title by Rev. Julio da Rosa. It has color reproductions of the coats of arms on the ceiling of Nossa Senhora das Angústias (Our Lady of Anguishes), Horta, Faial. This is the tenth of the book's eighteen. The maces under the fleur-de-lis and on the orange inner portion of the shield are blue. The lower right and upper left leaves are blue and white. The upper right and lower left leaves are red and gold as is the arrangement over the grey helmet. The shield's border is red.



Porras

Masters and Slaves: The Family Secret

One of the most under researched areas of Portuguese culture and civilization is the institution and role of slaves and slavery in mainland Portugal and its island possessions. Many people don't know that Portugal was one of the leading slave-trading nations or even that there were slaves in Portugal.¹ Pinheiro Chagas wrote that in the mid sixteenth century there were 10,000 slaves among Lisbon's 100,000 inhabitants.²

Fewer still know of the existence of slaves in the Azores; it is mentioned only in passing in the island's histories—if at all. Those thumbing through Azorean parish registers, however, have discovered the baptism of many slaves and their children. Gaspar Frutuoso, the archipelago's first historian, documents their existence in the morally neutral tone of a researcher.³ Many early Azorean landowners listed slaves in their wills. Sometimes they were passed on as property; other times they were left legacies and emancipated by grateful masters.⁴ In early times the fathers of children born of slave mothers were not identified, but the mother's master always was. Later, slaves married, but it is not clear if a slave's marriage to a non-slave brought emancipation to the former. Parish registers document children of slaves (but not identified as slaves themselves) also married. Their race is almost never stated. Not all were black. Some were described as Moors; there may have been orientals. Still others were imported from Brazil.

A biography of Prince Henry, the so-called "Navigator," illustrates how, in Henry's lifetime, the importation of slaves became a staple of the economy and slave-owning became a coveted status symbol for the socially prominent.⁵ In his review of that period's literature, Francisco Carreiro da Costa notes that among the hardy and industrious settlers were Moors and black slaves.⁶ Documentation exists of ships loaded with slaves docked in Angra, Terceira, and slaves are mentioned in documents dated 1527 and 1538.

Slaves had their own chapel in Angra.⁶ In Horta, Faial; there was an annual festival for slaves. An 1832 inventory of slaves in Horta's Igreja Santissimo Sacramento (Church of the Most Holy Sacramento) lists forty-five slaves, of which nine were male. Francisco and António were four; Rosa Joaquina was seventy-two.⁷ Reverend Manuel de Azevedo de Cunha, in *Noticias Históricas*, concerning Calhetas, São Jorge, inventoried parish registers and found slaves mentioned from 1567 to 1814. Some had been owned by local vicars. Fr. Cunha found only one instance where a slave was remembered by a master: In 1709, the last will and testament of Capt. Belchoir Nunes Pereira made provisions for a mass to be offered for the repose of the soul of his late slave, Maria Gata.

Slaves belonging to the state were freed in 1584; those belonging to municipalities, churches and "misericórdias" in 1856. That same year an act granting freedom to all children born of slave mothers was passed. Total abolition of slavery throughout Portugal and its empire took place on February 2, 1869—four years after the United States.

In my own lineage I count slaves and master. In 1648, Mathias da Costa, my 8th great grandfather, was born in Ginetes, São Miguel, to Ursula, slave of Maria Ferreira, widow of Gaspar Fernandes. Maria, the Ursula's mistress, is also the daughter of my 11th great grandmother, Margarida Ferreira and her husband, Gaspar Gonsalves. In 1769, Mathias ("slave of the heirs Maria Ferreira") married Isabel Carvalho (apparently a free woman), daughter of António Costa and Maria Carvalho. No reference to enslavement is mentioned in the birth and marriage records of Mathias's children.⁸

Another of my slave ancestors, Archângela de São Jose, was owned by Capitão Pedro Correia Picanço in Santa Cruz, Graciosa, when she gave birth Catarina Maria Rosa in 1756. When Catarina married in 1774 she was a free woman. Capitão Pedro was godfather to all of Catarina's children. Was he also their grandfather?⁹

Endnotes:

1. A.H. de Oliveira Martins, *History of Portugal*, Columbia University Press, New York: 1972.
2. Manuel Azevedo da Cunha, *Notas Históricas: Estudos sobre o Concelho da Calheta*, n.d.
3. Gaspar Frutuoso, *Saudades da Terra*, Insitudo Cultural da Ponta Delgada: 1991.
4. Ernesto do Canto, *Árvores Genealógicas extradas das Saudades da Terra do Doutor Gaspar Frutuoso*, MS, 1874, Biblioteca e Arquivo da Ponta Delgada.
5. Peter Russell, *Prince Henry 'the Navigator': A Life*, Yale University Press, New Haven: 2000.
6. Francisco Carreiro da Costa, *Esboço Histórico dos Açores*, Instituto Universitário dos Açores, Ponta Delgada: 1978.
7. Ernesto do Canto, ed., *Arquivo dos Açores, Vol. VII*, Ponta Delgada, 2001.
8. *Freguesia a de Gintes, Registos Paroquiais, Baptismos, 20-9-1648; Casamentos, 1-7-1679; 29-9-1702.*
9. *Freguesia de Santa Cruz, Registos Paroquiais: Baptismos, 11-9-1756, 12-5-1775. 12-5-1776, 11-9-1777, 9-3-1779, 15-7-1780; Casamento, 28-7-1774.*

Submitted by John Raposo of Massachusetts

Naturalization before September 26, 1906—“Old Law”

Under the “Old Law,” there was no standardized form. Each court was free to use the form(s) it thought necessary. As a result, from a genealogical aspect, there are “good “ and “bad” records. Good records might tell all of the following: Date/Place of Birth, Date/Port of Arrival and (occasionally) the immigrant’s travel history. Bad records might tell the Name, Town of Residence when naturalized and Country of Origin. It might be genealogically disappointing, but it was perfect for its intention at that time—to grant citizenship to the immigrant. When doing research, one must always consider why the records were created and remember two simple, yet immutable, rules of pre-1907 naturalization records:

1. There was no rule!
2. You cannot change Rule One!

Naturalization after September 26, 1906— “New Law”

On this date all courts began using the same forms and procedures. Required information on the Petition were: Name, Occupation, Address, Date/Place of Birth, Port of Departure, Date/Port of Arrival, (if married) Name/Date/Place of Birth of wife and Names/Dates/Places of Birth of children. A copy of every naturalization was filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C. An immigrant married to a spouse already a citizen no longer had to file a Declaration of Intent. Over time, information about the immigrant’s spouse was added, but a wife no longer automatically derived citizenship from her husband’s naturalization.

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Azoreans in American Whaling

by Mary Silvia Vermette

The Bridge of Whaleships

Azorean whalers made up the first phase of Portuguese immigration to the United States. From the 1750s to the 1920s, American whaleships left New Bedford to search for sperm whales in the Western Island Grounds, using the Azores as first port of call. Here, whaling vessels could stop for fresh water and provisions as well as additional crew. Hard working Azorean and boys took lowly jobs aboard the whalers for rock-bottom wages, but many regarded their time at sea as a passport to the United States. Jumping ship in New Bedford, many found shore work and eventually married local women. A section of New Bedford's south end was called Little Faial, and South Front Street was referred to as *Rua do Faial*.

The Portuguese government did not like its citizens leaving aboard foreign ships, especially those who had not yet served in the military. For the Azoreans, however, it was flight from poverty, isolation and military conscription and the government was unable to stop it. Most of the Azorean whalers were from Faial, followed by Flores, Pico, São Jorge and Graciosa.

The Azoreans engaged in low-tech whaling long before they joined the larger, high-tech American ships. Spotting whales from shore, they set out in small boats, seven men in a boat, and used only lances and harpoons. After the kill they dragged the whales in and melted them down in small shoreside factories. In contrast, New Bedford whalers were manned by thirty-five to forty men, and the whales were processed on board.

New Bedford's population went from 3,313 in 1790 to 33,293 in 1885, in part reflecting the presence of these Portuguese newcomers. The whaling industry reached its peak in 1857 with a 329 ships, whaling outfits worth more than \$12 million and 10,000 seamen of many nationalities. Though the Azoreans began as lowly crewmen and "green hands" on these long journeys at sea, in the final era of whaling they became the dominant force as masters, officers and owners of whaleships.

Tracking Down the Azorean Whaler

New Bedford's rich history of whaling is contained in documents in the New Bedford Whaling Museum, the New Bedford Free Public Library, in local histories and town records. Another good source is the book, *They Ploughed the Seas: Profiles of Azorean Master Mariners*, by Pat Amaral. The Whaling Museum houses a collection of over 1,000 whaling logbooks and all extant copies of crew lists belonging to the New Bedford Port Society from 1832 to 1925. The Museum is also home to an enormous collection of *Whalers' Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript*, the whaling newspaper published 1843. It is sometimes difficult to single out all the Azoreans because some adopted English surnames as part of the naturalization process.

The earliest documented presence of Azoreans on American whaleships is found in material at the New Bedford Free Public Library. The crew list of whaleships record over 800 ships and 4,000 departures from the New Bedford Custom House District from 1807 to 1925. They include Emanuel Joseph, mariner, sailing from Pico, arriving in New Bedford, height 5 feet 6 inches, dark complexion, age 17, aboard the ship *Sally* of New Bedford, with Captain Obed Clark, date of the whaling voyage July 29, 1808. Another (from the National Archives microfilm collection at the library) is Joseph Rose, seaman, Flores, Nantucket, 5 feet 11 inches, dark, age 17.

The marriage records of New Bedford also provide insight and information. On Oct. 7, 1834, Joseph (Silvia) of New Bedford, and Miss Sarah Cheedle (int. Chedell) of Providence, RI. On November 30, 1843, Joseph (Silva), New Bedford (int. Fairhaven), and Mary Ann Hammond of New Bedford.

Distinguished Captains and Merchants

Frederic Joseph (1817-85) of Faial, master of the bark *Peri*, appears to have been the earliest captain born in the Azores

Joseph Vera (1816-76) became one of the most prominent Azoreans to establish himself in New Bedford. Originally from Pico, he came to the United States as a youth, probably on a whale-ship, and operated a ship's chandlery at 113 South Walker Street. His first wife, Ann Rose Donahue, was Irish, and they may have met at St. Mary's Church, the only Catholic church in New Bedford before the Civil War.

Manuel Costa (1849-1914), a native of Faial, left home at thirteen to begin a forty-seven-year career in American whaling. At thirty-one, he commanded his first vessel, the *Eleanor B. Conwell*, and sailed on the first of four voyages as master. He was captain on seven more voyages on other vessels. His wife, Philomena Nunes Costa, sometime accompanied her husband and wrote forty-four stanzas of verse on her experiences including this one:

Lá estão os pobres pais. Os pobres pais a esperar.

Para que eles a vão ver. Só para os consolar.

There are their poor parents. Their poor parents waiting

For them to visit and console them

Henry Clay (1836-1901), was born in Flores as Acquilla Rodrigues, shipped out at the age of fourteen. Taking the name of Henry Clay, he worked his way up to the position of master, first of the brig *Star Castle*, then of the barks *Cícero* and *Seine*, and finally of the schooner *Golden City*. At St. Eustacia in the Dutch West Indies, Clay met Alice Avery, his future wife. After they married, her brother James later joined the couple in New Bedford and became associated with Clay in the whaling firm of Henry & Company. Henry Clay (Antone Silvia) became one of largest owners in whaleships during the final days of New Bedford whaling.

Antone L. Silvia (or Sylvia) (1840-1920) arrived in the United States at fifteen and found work in the outfitting shop of Joseph Frazier, one of New Bedford's first Azorean whaling merchants. After Frazier's death Silvia married his widow and became stepfather to the Frazier children, including Edward, who was to become a whaling master. As a merchant Silvia operated large outfitting store and invested in numerous vessels including the *Veronica*, built for packet trade with the Azores. The *Veronica* carried supplies and mail to the whaling fleet and general merchandise to the islanders. One her return she brought immigrants, whale oil and island products. When the *Veronica* was wrecked in a gale, Silvia and others acquired the larger *Moses B. Tower* to maintain the link between New Bedford and the Azores. Silvia also served as a director of the Union Street Railway, the Pairpoint Company and the Monte Pio, the Portuguese Benevolent Society. His success demonstrated the opportunities available to young immigrants with abilities and determination. Mr. Silvia and his wife are memorialized by two huge stained glass windows in St. John's Church in New Bedford. The bark *Veronica's* eagle figurehead is on permanent display at the New Bedford Whaling Museum. The men who climbed the ranks to become captains, outfitters and owners also donated stained glass windows to Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church.

Nicholas R. Vieira (1856-1913) was born in Flores and came to the United States in his 20s. At forty-five, Captain Vieira took his own command and made three highly successful voyages. On his next voyage, as master of the bark *Bertha*, Capt. Vieira left the vessel in Faial with his son, Joseph, the fourth mate, in charge. He recovered from his illness but never returned to the sea. An impressive monument, embellished by a sculptured anchor, marks his grave in St. John's Cemetery, where many Azorean captains are buried.

The "bridge" between the Azores and America was reinforced over the years, especially when the art of photography came into vogue. The brothers Manuel and José Goulart, from Faial, were talented photographers who captured "people and place" from both sides of the ocean. Manuel left the Azores for New Bedford in 1889 and eventually set up his own studio on South Sixth

Street. José set up shop in Horta, Faial. The two brothers, who had similar styles, specialized in portrait photography. For forty years Manuel produced portraits of countless Azoreans and other New Bedford residents. José photographed island life and the American whaleships in port, including the well-known "Horta Harbor," where eleven American whaleships are pictured at anchor.

Captain António C. Corvello (1879-1920) of Flores is one of most well-known captains photographed by José Goulart. At fifteen he set sail for New Bedford and rose through the ranks. He captained the bark *Greyhound* on three voyages, the latter especially dangerous because the U.S. was involved in World War I and German submarines were cruising the Atlantic.

Capt. Corvello was also photographed with his good friend Capt. Manuel F. Santos (1869-1919) and their wives. Capt. Santos, born on Covo, embarked for New Bedford as a fourteen-year-old cabin boy and rose through the ranks to serve as captain on seven voyages. Perhaps finding it hard to retire from the sea, Capt. Santos decided to accompany Captain George L. Dunham as an aide on the schooner *Ellen A. Swift*. The vessel departed New Bedford on January 14, 1919, and was never heard from again.

Notable Families

On land and sea, Portuguese fathers, sons, uncles, nephews and cousins all participated in the whaling industry. Nearly every captain had a relative who was part of the crew. Two Azorean families became locally famous: the Edwards and the Mandlys.

Joseph T. Edwards (1856-1913) left his native Flores at age sixteen to work on the bark *A.R. Tucker* of New Bedford, thus beginning a long, successful career as a mariner, first on merchant vessels, then on whalers. He enjoyed teaching navigation to young men who sailed with him. Some of his friends referred to the *Greyhound*, on which he served, as the school ship. Three nephews of Joseph T. Edwards, Antone, John and Joseph, also became well-known whaling masters. The four Edwards completed twenty-five voyages as masters of New Bedford whaleships from 1887 to 1927. Captain Joseph T. Edwards had a dramatic near-death encounter on St. Kitts when he had a cataleptic seizure following rheumatic fever. For thirty hours he was laid out for dead. Everyone but his wife, who had accompanied him, thought he was dead. She fought the regulations which prohibited the keeping of a dead body overnight in the tropics and persuaded authorities to relent for one day. Captain Edwards, not able to move a muscle, was able to hear what was going on and described his ordeal as an extremely fearful one. The next day, when even his wife had nearly lost hope, a priest called aboard to administer the last rites noticed beads of sweat on the captain's forehead. The physician who previously pronounced him dead soon had him on the road to recovery.

His nephew Antone (1882-1936) became the youngest master in the whaling fleet at that time and first took command when his uncle became ill. He left the *Greyhound* in 1905 and eventually became master of the bark *Wanderer*. Between 1913 and 1922 Captain Edwards made six voyages in the *Wanderer*, taking 12,800 barrels of sperm oil worth \$168,674. This was the return for ten years of work when the average annual earnings for nonfarm laborers in America averaged \$1,500. Captain Antone T. Edwards was a prominent, well-respected man and master of the *Wanderer* on the day it was wrecked on Sow Reef off Cuttyhunk [Massachusetts] in 1924. It is said he wept when he saw his ship crushed on the rocks by the storm as it rode at anchor. This day marked the end of the long history of square-rigged whaleships sailing from American ports.

Captain Antone's two brothers also had significant careers as whaling masters. Capt. John T. Edwards (1884-1957) was captain of the *Cameo* (1912) and *A.V.S. Woodfuff*. He later became a merchant marine graduate and first officer on the *SS Coldbrook*. During World War II, he was a lieutenant in the Navy assigned to the *USS Curtis*, which was anchored in Honolulu during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The youngest of the brothers, Joseph F. Edwards (1886-1933), traveled west as a young man to try his hand at ranching, then returned east to work at the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company in New Bedford. Eventually he became a master at sea and took command of the famous bark *Charles W. Morgan*. After he retired, he worked as a custodian of the half-scale model of the whaler *Lagoda* at the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

Three members of the Mandly family commanded more whaling voyages than any other family group in the history of American whaling. From 1876 to 1925 the Mandlys (originally Mendonça) made fifty-two voyages as captains.

Henry Mandly Sr. was born on Graciosa, Azores, and shipped out at fifteen as cabin boy on the bark *Bartholomew Gosnold*, bound for the Arctic. Two years later, at San Francisco, he left ship for the gold fields but had no success. He returned to New Bedford and eventually served as captain of the *Mary F. Simmons* through twelve voyages. A respected whaling master of his time, he was known along the waterfront for hiring a crew of Filipinos. They were a model crew, and, it is said, they eventually became officers aboard whaling vessels. After his retirement he became a director and stockholder of the Luso Corporation of America. White-bearded and mustachioed, the captain was said to have made an impressive sight along the streets of New Bedford, "walking as if he still felt the deck of a ship rolling under his feet and carrying a two-fisted ivory cane carved from the tooth of a sperm whale." He lived well into his nineties and is buried in St. John's Cemetery.

The schooner *John F. Manta* was a significant ship in respect to Azorean captains. The ship made nineteen whaling voyages, eighteen of which were commanded by masters of Azorean birth—Joseph T. Edwards (Flores); António J. Mandly (Faial); Frank J. Garcia (Faial); Henry Mandly Sr. (Graciosa); Joseph Luis (Faial) and Manuel F. Santos (Corvo).

António J. Mandly made ten voyages on the *John F. Manta* to the Atlantic whaling grounds between 1915 and 1925. Born in Faial, Mandly shipped out when he was only eleven. His first command on the *Franklin* out of New Bedford was filled with mishaps until he came upon a large amount of ambergris worth \$14,000. He made twenty-eight voyages in a distinguished career at sea. His final trip on the *Manta* in 1925 was the last successful voyage made by a whaling captain out of New Bedford.

Capt. Henry Mandly Jr. was born in 1879 in Provincetown. As a youngster he accompanied his father on whaling cruises and learned the trade. During a voyage on the *Margarett*, Capt. Mandly had to perform surgical duties, cutting a harpoon out of the foot of his boatsteerer where the whale's flukes had driven it. Mandly himself was suffering from tropical fever, but managed to complete the operation and both fully recovered. Whaling masters had to perform many unusual duties. On this same voyage Capt. Mandly had a pet pig, Betty, which performed tricks for the shore crowd that greeted the ship upon arrival. Capt. Mandly became a hero at sea when he and the crew of the *Valkyria* responded to a distress call and rescued a twelve-man crew from the burning freighter *Roy H. Beattie*. This was his last voyage as captain of a whaleship. When Capt. Mandly retired from the sea, he operated the area's first car rental shop, which flourished until the mid-1930s. However, his absence from the sea was short-lived. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute of Cape Cod was looking for mariners to man its research vessel *Atlantis*, the largest ketch in the world. Mandly signed on as second mate, a position he held from 1934 to 1945. When World War II broke out the *Atlantis* was in the Caribbean. Fearful for her safety, the Institute ordered her to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where she spent her war years. Second Officer Mandly stayed with her until she returned to home port.

Borges de Freitas Henriques, an Azorean whaler and native of Flores, eventually became Consul of Portugal in Boston, a position he held until his death in 1873. In order to make Boston more familiar with the Azores and the large number of Azoreans living there, he authored several articles in the *North End Mission Magazine* as well as a book entitled *A Trip to the Azores, or the Western Islands*.

The Azorean captains whose stories are told here form only a partial list of the many men who became masters and owners of whaling vessels. Scores of others were mates and boatsteerers, and hundreds served as crewmen. The exact number may never be known because of the loss of crew lists. In the last two decades of the whaling era, the Azorean owners, masters, mates and crewmen were a commanding force on the whaleships.

Very little was written by the whalers themselves. In addition to Philomena Nunes Coata's unpublished verses of a whaling voyage, Manuel T. Lopes wrote a long poem entitled, *A Vida Dos Marinheiros (The Life of Whalers)*. The poem recounts the adventures of three men from Flores who fled on a New Bedford whaler to avoid the army. Joining them was a fourth man from Corvo, Manuel Francisco Santos, who later became a master of New Bedford whaleships. The second verse of the poem emphasizes one of the main reasons why Azoreans left on whaleships at an early age:

Tinha dezasseis anos de idade. Um poco bem educado.

Fugi a minha mae para não ir para soldado.

I was sixteen years old. And a well-mannered lad.

I left my mother so as not to become a soldier.

Mary T. Silvia Vermette received her Ph.D. from Harvard University in Romance Languages and Literature. At U. Mass., Dartmouth, she directed the master's degree bilingual program and, for seventeen years, was staff associate for the Center for the Portuguese Speaking World (now the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture). She has been visiting curator for three exhibits at the Whaling Museum, including the Azorean whaling exhibit.

With permission.

The Portuguese Spinner: An American Story
Marsha L. McCabe and Joseph D. Thomas, Editors
Spinner Publications, Inc. pp. 216-221

Continued from page 3...

Female Naturalization Records

Researchers seeking naturalization records for their female ancestors based on the 1920 U.S. census have a difficult task. That census noted for the first time if a wife was an American citizen. A typical entry would be: "1891 NA 1898," indicating she immigrated in 1891 and became a citizen in 1898. The researcher seeking a 1898 naturalization record is likely to be disappointed because there is almost never any such record. 1898 is either the year she married an American citizen or the year her husband became naturalized.

Between September 27, 1906, and September 22, 1922, a married woman's citizenship status was the same as her husband's—by statute. Before, it had been a judicial interpretation. If he was a citizen, she was a citizen; if he was an alien, she was an alien. **A female American citizen lost her citizenship upon marrying an alien.** Before 09-22-02, if he became a naturalized citizen after the marriage, his wife automatically regained her American citizenship, but after that date she would remain an alien (**even though American-born**) until she filed her own Petition for Naturalization as if she were an immigrant. Not until the Female Repatriation Acts of 1936 and 1940 could she easily regain her American citizenship.

With permission.

NERGC Syllabus, 2003 Falmouth [Massachusetts] Conference. pp. 79-81.

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

Continued from the fall (Vol. XXIV, No. 3 issue....

| DATE | GROOM | AGE | POB | BRIDE | AGE | POB |
|------------|---|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1921-11-01 | Magnero Y. Falck | 38 | Sweden | Ethel M. Sylvia | 17 | Stonington |
| | PARENTS: Frederick Falck & Mary Hultman | | | John Sylvia & Hattie Harvey | | |
| 11-09 | John I. King | 26 | Stonington | Olive M. Miner | 20 | N. Stonington |
| | John King & Delphine Cadoza | | | Chester Miner & Fanny I. Fenner | | |
| 12-10 | Manuel Gomes Camacho | 24 | Madeira | Mary Goulart | 21 | Faial |
| | Joseph Camacho & Rose Gomes | | | Joseph Goulart & Angelica Goulart | | |
| 12-17 | Harold Breed | 28 | N. Stonington | Reita Joseph | 23 | Stonington |
| | Arthur Breed & Ida Bromley | | | Manuel Joseph & Nancy Sylvia | | |
| 1922-01-12 | John Marks | 36 | Coja, Portugal | Laura King | 20 | Portugal |
| | Frank Marks & Vincent Heischer | | | Joseph King & Aalide Delminido | | |
| 02-04 | Antone Medos | 36 | São Miguel | Malfada A. Lawrence | 25 | Lisbon, Portugal |
| | Antone Medos & Maria Carreira | | | John Lawrence & Maria Lawrence | | |
| 07-15 | August Sylvia | 21 | Azores | Mary Costa | 18 | Azores |
| | Jesse Sylvia & Theresa Jesus | | | Francis Costa & Caroline Costa | | |
| 08-05 | Lawrence A. Sylvia | 26 | Stonington | Margaret M. Day | 24 | Stonington |
| | Arthur Sylvia & Mary Holland | | | Gonzi Day & Margaret Donohue | | |
| 08-16 | John M. Robinson | 24 | Stonington | Pauline Joseph | 19 | New London, Conn. |
| | William C. Robinson & Julia McGowan | | | Peter Joseph & Mary Smith | | |
| 09-04 | Rosario Munroe | 23 | New Bedford, Mass. | Annie Sylvia | 20 | Taunton, Mass. |
| | Philip Munroe & Graziella Gosselin | | | Joseph Sylvia & Mary Ann Fratus | | |
| 09-23 | Manuel Cabral | 25 | Azores | Mary D. Sylvia | 20 | Azores |
| | Joseph Cabral & Mary Pacheco | | | Antonio Sylvia & Philomenia Souza | | |
| 10-14 | Mortimer Middleton | 26 | E. Orange, N.J. | Thelma Hinkley | 27 | Stonington |
| | Thomas Middleton & Virginia Franks | | | Elias B. Hinkley & Grace M. Levy | | |
| 1923-01-15 | J. Everest King | 21 | Stonington | Marguerite Hagadon | 21 | Deferit, N.Y. |
| | John I. King & Delphine Sylvia | | | Herbert F. Hagadon & Abby Leeber | | |
| 02-10 | Sylvano Lopes | 24 | Azores | Rozaria Bent Moniz | 21 | Azores |
| | Manuel Lopes & Mary Luz Correira | | | Manuel Bent Moniz & Mary August Moniz | | |
| 04-30 | Germano Fragoso | 24 | Lisbon, Portugal | Mary Perry | 21 | Azores |
| | Joseph Fragoso & Amalie Simons | | | Joseph Perry & Laura Raposa | | |
| 05-03 | Seth E. Mayne | 26 | Stonington | Della Williams | 28 | Perryville, R.I. |
| | Joseph Mayne & Mary Williams | | | Cyrus E. Williams & Martha E. Church | | |
| 05-04 | Louis deMoura | 24 | Taunton, Mass. | Marion A. Langworthy | 20 | Pawcatuck, Conn. |
| | Antone deMoura & Emma Santos | | | Charles H. Langworthy & Grace Cahoon | | |
| 08-04 | Fred G. Graham | 25 | Stonington | Rose A. Gill | 22 | Providence, R.I. |
| | Carlisle Graham & Ellen Ferguson | | | Frank Gill & Mary Silva | | |
| 08-28 | Henry M. Pont | 22 | Stonington | Mary deBraga | 19 | Stonington |
| | Geal M. Pont & Amelia Medos | | | Frank deBraga & Antonia Souza | | |
| 1924-04-04 | Manuel S. Mattos | 22 | Millville, R.I. | Sizaltina Cabral | 24 | Azores |
| | Manuel Mattos & Maria Vittorio | | | Manuel Tencheira & Rosa Moniz | | |
| 06-03 | Edward J. Smith | 24 | Stonington | Lenora deBraga | 18 | Stonington |
| | Philip Smith & Nellie Dennehey | | | Charles Cadeda & Mary deBraga | | |
| 06-28 | Raymond W. Sheldon | 30 | S. Woodstock, Conn. | Prudence M. Hinckley | 25 | Stonington |
| | Wayland M. Sheldon & Emma Caldman | | | Elias B. Hinckley & Grace M. Levy | | |

| DATE | GROOM | AGE | POB | BRIDE | AGE | POB |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|--|-----|--------------------|
| 1924-07-31 | Robert O. Metcalf | 18 | Morily, Colorado | Cecelia Rose | 17 | Stonington |
| PARENTS | Lorin Metcalf & Rose E. Merritt | | | Joseph M. Rose & Catherine Sylvia | | |
| 08-07 | Frank Kessler | 25 | College Point, N.Y. | Mary Starr | 24 | Azores |
| | Frank Kessler & Mary Mitda | | | Manuel Starr & Maria Gloria | | |
| 10-04 | Joseph Rose Mello | 44 | Azores | Mary Pont | 18 | Stonington |
| | Manuel Mello & Margaret J. Moniz | | | Joseph Pont & Emily Moniz | | |
| 10-18 | Manuel Victoria Jr. | 23 | Azores | Jennie E. Dotolo | 23 | Port Chester, N.Y. |
| | Manuel Victoria Sr. & Sylvia Souza | | | Angelo Dotolo & Margaret LaVita | | |
| 11-08 | Manuel Santos | 24 | São Miguel | Rose Victoria | | |
| | Marion Santos & Mary Jesse | | | Manuel Victoria & Sylvia Lewis | | |
| 11-15 | Antone Clay | 26 | Stonington | Angelina B. Sylvia | 18 | Providence, R.I. |
| | Manuel Clay & Phebe Perry | | | Francisco B. Sylvia & Perpetua Emilia | | |
| 12-06 | Ferdinand J. Sylvia | 21 | Stonington | Margaret M. Cunniff | 23 | New York, N.Y. |
| | Joseph F. Sylvia & Annie deBragga | | | James B. Cunniff & Margaret Carr | | |
| 12-31 | Charles B. Holland | 24 | Stonington | Alice Elizabeth Sullivan | 22 | Pawcatuck, Conn. |
| | John Holland & Dora Sylvia | | | Bartholomer Sullivan & Ellen McCarthy | | |
| 1925-01-21 | Jesse Pont | 20 | Stonington | Alberta Swazey | 21 | São Miguel |
| | Manuel J. Pont & Amelia Davis | | | Manuel Swazey & Mary Corey | | |
| 02-13 | Frederick E. Neugent | 33 | Stonington | Mary E. King | 38 | Stonington |
| | Frederick Nuegent & Mary Green | | | John I. King & Delphine Sylvia | | |
| 02-21 | Manuel J. Sylvia | 23 | Stonington | Dorothea K. Rose | 24 | Pawcatuck, Conn. |
| | Turo Sylvia & Mary Lord | | | Peter Rose & Nellie T. Egger | | |
| 03-21 | Charles J. Ramage | 20 | Montville, Conn. | Eleanor A. Bliven | 19 | Stonington |
| | Charles E. Remarge & Sarah Johnson | | | Ernest A. Bliven & Jennie deCosta | | |
| 04-18 | William Morrison | 21 | New London, Conn. | Emma deMoura | 21 | Taunton, Mass. |
| | William L. Morrison & Hilda Nelson | | | Antone deMoura & Emilia Santos | | |
| 06-25 | John deFrais | 29 | Santa Maria | Mary Rezendes | 22 | Providence, R.I. |
| | Joseph deFrais & Mary G. Braga | | | Manuel Rezendes & Mary Goulart | | |
| 07-01 | Raymond M. Joseph | 24 | Stonington | Vera M. Bailey | 24 | Almon, Mass. |
| | Manuel E. Joseph & Nancy Sylvia | | | Joseph S. Bailey & Annie J. Sparrow | | |
| 07-11 | Augustine C. Lawrence | 25 | Brazil | Avis S. Hempstead | 21 | Mystic, Conn. |
| | John Lawrence & mary A. Carrie | | | James Hempstead & Fannie Ecclestone | | |
| 07-19 | William Marshall | 24 | Stonington | Ella Flood | 28 | New York, N.Y. |
| | Joseph F. Marshall & Ellen Comstock | | | James C. Flood & Euphenia Shaughnessey | | |
| 09-03 | Joseph A. Costa Jr. | 32 | Azores | Rose Souza | 19 | Stonington |
| | Joseph A. Costa & Albina Costa | | | Joaquim A. Souza & Mary Pacheco | | |
| 09-08 | Charles B. Garity | 30 | Stonington | Annie Henry | 29 | Stonington |
| | Thomas W. Garity & Katherine Carney | | | John S.henry & Bridget Twoney | | |
| 09-27 | Manuel J. Pont Jr. | 22 | Stonington | Idella F. Gauthier | 19 | Glasgo, Conn. |
| | Manuel J. Pont Sr. & Amelia Maine | | | Peter S. Gauthier & Elizabeth Gauthier | | |
| 10-14 | Manuel Mateus | 24 | Azores | Evangeline Travers | 16 | Santa Maria |
| | Antone Mateus & Mary Costa | | | Arsenio Travers & Mary Santos | | |
| 1926-01-04 | Evaristo M. Aguior | 30 | São Miguel | Irene Mello | 24 | São Miguel |
| | Franciso M. Aguior & Isabella Maria | | | Manuel Mello & Marie Pacheco | | |
| 05-21 | William H. O'Neil | 34 | Stonington | Delinda C. Santos | 23 | Stonington |
| | Thomas O'Neil & Mary Fagan | | | Antone Santos & Julia Cunha | | |

To be continued...

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

American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

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

DUES SCHEDULE:

| | |
|----------|--|
| \$ 10.00 | Regular membership |
| 2.50 | Spouse, no Surname Roster reception |
| 10.00 | Professional Membership, no Surname Roster reception |
| 15.00 | Libraries, Societies, etc., no Surname Roster reception |
| 150.00 | Life Membership for a regular member up to the age of fifty-five |
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Regular members are those who have submitted a pedigree chart; their known ancestor's life dates and place of birth are printed in the summer Surname Roster. Because the Roster omits the ancestor's place of death and the date and place of marriage, members who wish to impart that information in a *Bulletin Board* should re-submit a new chart, which confers permission to print.

Life Member dues are kept in a separate account. When it reaches \$1000, certificates of deposit are purchased. The interest from the CDs is withdrawn each June 30 and put into the Library Fund to continue our goals with the Special Collection.

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