

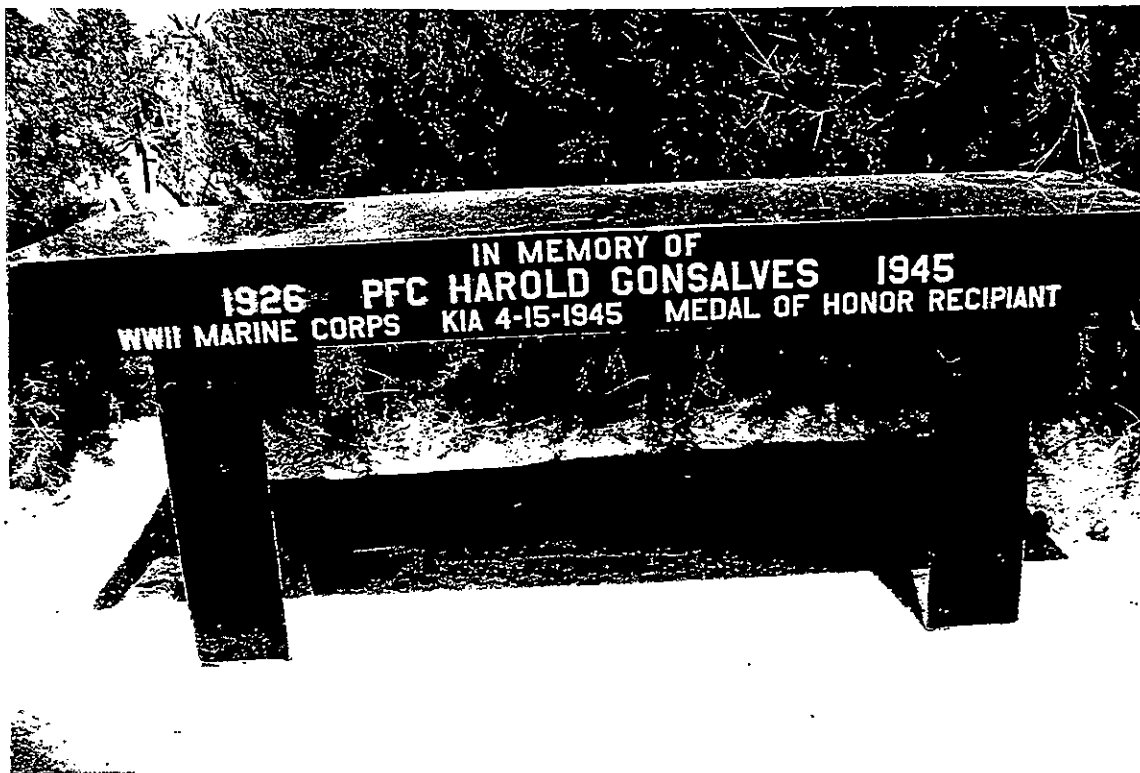


American-Portuguese
Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

Bulletin Board

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The story about Harold Gonsalves's Medal of Honor heroism on Okinawa during World War II, was told in the fall 1992 (Vol. XIII, No. 3) *Bulletin Board*.

On Memorial Day 1958 eight-year-old John Cortesi was visiting the Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, California, with his uncle and his uncle's wife to visit the grave her bother, Marine P.F.C. Charles A. Conci (KIA on Iwo Jima), when he saw Harold Gonsalves's grave stone nearby. His uncle, a veteran, explained the significance of the medal, but knew nothing of Gonsalves's heroism. On later cemetery visits, John would also re-visit Gonsalves's resting place. In 1996, in a Berkeley used-book store, he found Gonsalves's name in a book detailing MOH recipients and their deeds, but was disappointed to find no mention of Gonsalves in the Alameda City Hall.

In 2007, in Alameda's new library, he was shown and read the 1992 APGHS story and the front-page interment story in the *Alameda Times Star*. Gonsalves Court in Alameda was found, but the street sign gave no hint after whom it was named or why.

On Memorial Day 2008, a half-century after John Cortesi (with no Portuguese ancestry) first saw Gonsalves's grave stone, the pictured bench, made by the Bras and Mattos Monument Company of Hayward, was dedicated to Harold Gonsalves in Alameda's Veterans Memorial Park.

The freedoms we enjoy in this country to which our ancestors immigrated do not come free. They were paid for by Charles Conci, Harold Gonsalves—both nineteen-year-olds—and thousands others who lost all their tomorrows so we might have ours in freedom.



Golden Gate National Cemetery

B-61

Alameda Hero Rites Monday

Congressional Medal Winner Died to Save His Companion



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAROLD GONSALVES

Another appeal for lasting peace—far more eloquent than the demands of the living—was made here today in the announcement that Alameda's lone Congressional Medal of Honor war hero will be laid to rest with full military rites in Golden Gate National Cemetery at San Bruno next Monday.

Harold Gonsalves, who left Alameda High School at 17 to join the Marines and died two years later on an Okinawa hillside in a war to end the ills of the world, is one more reason for the peace all mankind seeks—yet lives in fear will not be attained in our time.

Harold Gonsalves was the son of John and Annie Gonsalves of 1818 High St. He was a high school junior when he went to war.

In the words of the citation that named him for the Congressional Medal of Honor—the nation's highest award for bravery—Harold Gonsalves was "stouthearted and indomitable."

NO THOUGHT OF SELF

His courage under fire and complete devotion to duty, without thought of personal safety, abetted a successful attack and led to his death.

He was advancing uphill with an officer and a second Marine when a Jap grenade came hurtling down into their midst. Private First Class Gonsalves acted instantly, dropping on the explosive and taking the full charge into his body. The others were spared.

The citation that recounts his great sacrifice is shorn of pretense. In the clipped language familiar to military commendations, it recites:

"For conspicuous gallantry and

intrepidity at the risk of his life—above and beyond the call of duty." Gonsalves was an acting scout sergeant of a forward observer team when he was killed April 15, 1945. His team was serving with Battery L, Fourth Battalion, Fifth Marines of the Sixth Division.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD

The medal and citation were presented to the hero's sister, Miss Marie Gonsalves, 17, a Notre Dame High School student, in a special ceremony two years ago at Marine headquarters in San Francisco.

Before Gonsalves entered high school he attended both St. Joseph's and Haight Schools.

His father, a truck driver for the Monarch Lumber Corp. in Oakland, says that his son was always fond of sports, that he played on both the high school football and basketball teams.

That and the quiet pride with which he says it, makes one realize that if, as the Duke of Wellington said, the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, then the battles of World War II were won on the high school fields of America.

Alameda, California, *Times Star*, Wednesday, March 16, 1949

Photos and story courtesy of John Cortesi of California

More Yankee Azoreans

Like the previous article on the Hicklings of New England and São Miguel,¹ this article is not about the thousands of Azoreans who immigrated to New England. It concerns the Dabneys, descendants of John Bass Dabney, a Boston Yankee and late contemporary of Thomas Hickling. J.B. Dabney, who settled in Horta, Faial, was the first of three Dabney American consuls who served for almost a century until 1892, when the last Dabney left for America. The historian Ricardo Madruga da Costa called their time in the Azores "the Dabney Century."²

Despite their Yankee-sounding name, the American Dabneys descend from Huguenots (French Calvinist Protestants) who had fled France to escape religious and political persecution after Louis XIV revoked the 1598 Edict of Nantes toleration in 1685. Some fled to Britain, then to America. Cornelius d'Aubigné of LaRoche, settled in Wales and took a native wife, Suzanne Swan. Three sons, John, Cornelius and Robert, left Wales between 1715 and 1717. The first two settled in Virginia; John settled in Massachusetts.³ In America, d'Aubigné (pronounced doe-bee-NAY) became Dabney.

Robert and his wife were the parents of Charles, born in Boston about 1715. Charles married Elizabeth Gardner. Their son, also named Charles, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, on March 26, 1741, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, on March 28, 1784. His wife was Mary Bass, the daughter of the Reverend John Bass and Mary Dennison. Charles and Mary's son, J.B. Dabney, was born in Boston on December 13, 1764.

When young, J.B. Dabney worked in a counting house, but moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where, like Thomas Hickling, he entered the import-export business—mostly from and to France.⁴ On October 30, 1792, in Dedham, Massachusetts, he married Roxanne Lewis, daughter of Joseph and Molly Baker Lewis. The first of their at-least ten children,⁵ Charles William Dabney, was born in Alexandria on March 19, 1794.

In another similarity with Hickling, John B. Dabney, left home shortly after his son's birth to establish himself in business overseas—he in France. But times there were not advantageous; France was in the midst of its Reign of Terror. When conflict with Britain became a declared war, Dabney's early prosperity vanished. His ships at sea, flying French colors, were confiscated by the British; as an English-speaking alien in France, his sympathies were questioned.

In 1804 the Dabneys and their four children left for America. Taking a different route, J.B.'s ship from Lisbon stopped in the Azores,⁶ where he saw trade advantages: The islands were a convenient stormy-seas, mid-Atlantic haven and Portugal was a neutral in the Napoleonic Wars. After a winter in Faial, he returned home in 1805 and prepared to move his family and business to the Azores.

Dabney may well have asked his Virginia cousins to intercede on his behalf with another Virginian, President Thomas Jefferson, for the appointment, because in 1806 he became the second United States Consul in the Azores.⁷ After arriving, he made establishing a suitable residence and obtaining five warehouses for the export of Pico wines a top priority. In 1807, Mrs. Dabney and five children joined him in Faial.⁸ Between 1811 and 1814 he built a mansion, whimsically named the *Bagatelle*, with gardens worthy of a *Morgado* filled with American specimens. Here the five youngest Dabney children were born.

The *Bagatelle* contrasts with Thomas Hickling's *Palácio de São Pedro* in Ponta Delgada. The former, built in the Georgian colonial style, cost \$30,000, a fortune then. It was considered the island's grandest private residence well into the second half of the century.⁹ An 1817 visitor described

An enclosure of about three acres...with myrtles, roses, jasmine, grapevines, Pride of India, pomegranates,...passion flowers and geraniums. In the lower garden...a field of wheat, a cluster of sugar cane, olive trees, Trajacanth, tree of Paradise, mimosa,...magnolia, pears, apples, citron trees, the camphor tree, almond and lemon trees,...weeping willows, poplars...Faia trees...sycamore, fig, bananas...coffee trees, English walnut, and orange trees. The stonework [of the house] was done by masons of the country, but [Dabney] sent to America for his carpenters...¹⁰

When a ship carrying freed American slaves en route to colonize Liberia stopped in Horta, its passengers stretched their legs in the *Bagatelle* gardens.

It stands today, a ghost of its former glory, falling into ruin; abandoned except for drug addicts, derelicts and vagabonds, its magnificent gardens having been reclaimed by weeds and brush.¹¹ In its day it attracted intellectually and socially prominent Americans visiting the Azores. It was the site of balls and banquets attended by such luminaries as Brazil's ex-Emperor Pedro I and sixteen-year old French Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Phillipe.¹² Later visitors included Samuel Wadsworth Longfellow, who tutored the Dabney children; financier J.P. Morgan; artist William Morris Hunt and Samuel Langhorne Clemens, whom the Dabney girls found to be snobbish. Twain wrote of his stay in Faial in *The Innocents Abroad*.

The Dabneys were agents for American shipping interests and ran their own passenger-freight service between Boston and Horta. American law preceding the War of 1812 and the war itself provided advantages for Dabney's commercial ventures. Wines and oranges exported and, to quote a granddaughter, "an immense business was done...simply by transferring United States produce from American to British ships, and *vice versa* the products of the Old World to American vessels."¹³ It was the age of the orange trade which became the basis for the colossal fortunes of many socially prominent families and paid for the construction of many *palácios*, those grand manors with their lovely English and French gardens still seen throughout the main islands.¹⁴

The Battle of Horta Bay during the War of 1812 was the backdrop for an important role played by Consul Dabney. On September 24, 1814, an American privateer, the *General Armstrong*, anchored off Horta with permission to resupply—a permission granted by neutral Portugal to both belligerents. That same day, the British sloop *Carnation* (18 guns), the *Plantagenet*, a 74-gun ship-of-the-line and the 38-gun frigate, *Rota*, joined to blockade the *Armstrong*. Its captain, Samuel Chester Reid,* following the advice of Dabney's son, Charles, anchored the shallow-draft *Armstrong* close to shore under Horta's protective fortress guns and far enough away from the British to offset the 130-to-7 gun ratio. Captain Robert Lloyd of the *Plantagenet*, with 2,000 men at his disposal, twice tried to take the *Armstrong* with boarding parties but was repulsed with a loss of 120 dead and 130 wounded. British guns eventually disabled the *Armstrong*, forcing Reid to scuttle it. Reid's survivors took refuge in a Horta convent; the British, unable to raise the *Armstrong*, burned it. Consul Dabney arranged for the transportation of Reid and his crew back to America on board a Portuguese merchantman. The Battle of Horta, the last naval battle between the United States and Great Britain, also affected the last land battle between the two.¹⁵

Captain Lloyd and his force, delayed at Horta, arrived ten days late at Jamaica, delaying the planned British invasion of New Orleans. Given extra time, General Andrew Jackson reinforced the city's defenses and repulsed the British on January 8, 1815. A British victory would not have changed the war's outcome (the Treaty of Ghent, ending hostilities with no territorial changes, had already been signed on December 24, 1814, in Belgium), but victory at New Orleans propelled Jackson to fame and the White House in 1829.

In 1832, the owners of the *General Armstrong*, having failed to get payment from the British for the ship's sinking, got the United States to demand payment from Portugal for its failure to enforce Horta's neutrality and protect the *Armstrong*. Portugal declined to accept responsibility. The matter dragged on until President Zachary Taylor presented an ultimatum. The Portuguese suggested international arbitration. Two American warships were sent to Lisbon harbor for ten days; the American ambassador left on July 19, 1850, breaking off diplomatic relations. Unknown in Europe, Taylor had died unexpectedly on July 9. President Millard Fillmore re-established diplomatic relations and submitted the dispute to international arbitration, which decided in favor of Portugal. Consul Charles Dabney always felt his government's actions had cheapened the heroic Horta episode.¹⁶

John Bass Dabney, like Thomas Hickling, became a much-respected and beloved member of Azorean society. Even today, he is remembered not only for his business acumen, but also for his humanity as well. Corn was a basic staple in the the islands's peasant diet of the nineteenth century. When the harvest failed and famine seemed unavoidable, he brought a shipload from the States, sold it at cost to those able to pay, and at less than cost to those who couldn't. Dabney died after an after-

noon stroke December 23, 1829. Though a Protestant, he was buried in the cemetery in Horta in a lot deeded by Horta's municipal authorities to the Dabneys for their "philanthropy and acts of dedication to the inhabitants of the district."¹⁷ Under seven English-language grave markers, thirteen more Dabneys are buried. J.B. Dabney was succeeded as consul by his first-born, Charles William, who served, with some gaps, until his death in 1871.

The family had a significant role in the development of New England whaling, becoming chandlers to the ships that stopped at Horta each spring and summer. Six vessels were recorded in 1827, peaking to several hundred by the century's end. In this era originated the term "skeleton crew." Thrifty [read cheap] Yankee ship owners, to save wages, had their vessels leave home with barely enough crew to reach the Azores, then fleshed out the ship's complement with harpooners and more crew. From these came the immigrants to New England, California and Hawaii.¹⁸

Frederick Dabney, son of J.B., married Roxana Stackpole of Boston in 1835. The couple decided to call *Bagatelle* their home. Brother Charles purchased and enlarged a mansion that had been built for English Consul Parkinson. *Fredónia* would serve as a consul residence until the last Dabney left in 1892. Like *Bagatelle*, *Fredónia* became a center for society and the arts. In 1858 the future king of Portugal, D. Luis, was a guest.¹⁹ In 1899 it was purchased by the Europe and Azores Telegraph Company; today it is an orphanage. In 1834, taking advantage of the dissolution of the monasteries, Consul Charles bought the vineyards and house of the Carmelites on Pico. Known as the *Priory*, it became a part-time Dabney residence. Frederick and his family came in the early summer; Charles and his family came during the harvest to supervise the wine-making.²⁰ The Dabneys acquired two other summer estates: *Casa de Monte Guia* in Porto Pim and *Toca das Galinholas* in Capelo. Also on Faial the third great Dabney mansion, *Cedar House*, on Horta's Rua Cônsul Dabney,²¹ was begun by John Pomeroy Dabney, who began living there in 1858. The mansion was purchased by the Commercial Cable Company; today it is the official residence of the President of the Azorean Regional Assembly.

Consul Charles Dabney's term was mostly uneventful. He seems to have been an impudent youth, involving himself in the civil war between Miguel and Pedro, contenders to the Portuguese throne. His consul commission, presented in Lisbon in 1828, wasn't approved until 1837. During the American Civil War, controlling the coal supply through the Chandler operations, he refused to supply Confederate vessels. The *Alabama*, the famous Rebel raider built in neutral Britain, itself sank ten Yankee whalers.

Like his father, C.W. expanded the Dabney whaling business. In 1841 coal was supplied to 180 American whalers arriving the Azores. The company also processed the mammals and exported valuable whale oil. Also like his father, Charles was well known for his philanthropy and care for the poor. On his tombstone (he died in 1871) is "They called him the Father of the Poor."²² In 1877, Viscount Castilho, Governor of Horta, testified:

Is there a fundraiser? The biggest contribution is that of the Dabneys. Has a laborer or household servant died? The Dabneys pay for the funeral and support the family. Are there few books in the library? They donate quantities of great, useful and good works from time to time. Is there a talented youth among us? A Dabney will become his editor and will publish a first edition. Does the Pico lighthouse need a new light? Another Dabney will send for one from America and will donate it. Is there a shortage of corn or wheat? Their ships will take off to America and bring back many loads, which they will sell at cost to the populace. Is there a ship in danger? There go the Dabneys in their life-saving boats and make valiant efforts.²³

Charles W. Dabney was succeeded as consul and head of the family business by Samuel Wyllis Dabney, his third son. But times had changed and the business was not as prosperous. In 1834, 1860 and again at the end of the Dabney Century, blight attacked the orange groves and ruined the orange-export trade.²⁴ Phylloxera and odium attacked the vineyards and ruined Pico's wine-exporting. By the end of the century, petroleum had replaced whale oil for illumination. São Miguel's Ponta Delgada had overtaken Horta in commercial advantages.

Those economic troubles and a family that had grown from nine of J.B.'s children to thirty-two grandchildren and their children made it difficult to support the accustomed Dabney lifestyle. Also, the Bensusan family had become stiff business competitors to the Dabney Empire. By the beginning of the fourth decade of the Dabney Century, many of the family had moved away.

In 1880, perhaps anticipating a *fin desécule*, there was a great family gathering in Horta, commemorated by the family chronicler, Roxanna Lewis Dabney, in her monumental *Annals of the Dabney Family*. It was reprinted in digest form in a private edition by Rose Dabney Forbes as *Fayal Dabneys*. The American government ruled that its consular officers could not engage in commercial businesses associated with consul duties. On January 12, 1892, S.W. Dabney, his wife, their three children and his sister, chronicler Roxanna Lewis, left Horta on the *Olindano*. The family re-established themselves in southern California near San Diego. The new homestead was named *Fayal Ranch*.

The Dabneys were keen observers of the Azorean social scene. Rose Dabney Forbes wrote:

The inhabitants of the Azores may be said to be divided into three classes, viz., first (and not necessarily the best) the aristocrats, who are usually educated in London or Paris, proud of being "real blue-bloods," and usually averse to much work; second, the poorer town people, who have a certain amount of schooling, but early turn to shopkeeping and other trades; and the last, but not least, the peasant, who are to be found in all the villages, and who, with their modest ways, their devotion to friends, and hospitality to strangers, are especially attractive.²⁶

The Hickling Connection

There are many similarities between the Dabneys and the Hicklings in addition to the ones already noted. Thomas H., name a vice consul in Ponta Delgada in 1795, also quickly established himself in business. In addition to his residence there, he had another splendid one in Rosto do Cão. Like the Dabney's *Bagatelle*, it is near ruin. T. Hickling also had other residences: *Palácio de São Pedro* in Ponta Delgada and *Yankee Hall* in Furnas. Like J.B. Dabney, he was succeeded as vice consul by his son, Thomas Jr., who died in 1875. Catherine Greene Hickling, the counterpart of the Dabney's Roxanne Lewis, wrote of the life the Hickling enjoyed in Furnas and Ponta Delgada.²⁷

With one exception, the Dabneys did not intermarry with the Portuguese. J.B.'s Ann (or Nancy), against the family's wishes, married José Maria de Avelar Brotero, but they emigrated to Brazil. One son, João de Avelar Brotero, distinguished himself in politics. A secondary school in Coimbra bears his name. The more egalitarian Hicklings had more intermarriages. An entire book has been written about their descendants in the Azores, Madeira and continental Portugal.²⁸

The Dabneys often visited the Hicklings, but it was seldom the other-way-round.²⁹ They did intermarry. On April 2, 1851, in Middletown, Massachusetts, Samuel Wyllis Dabney (U.S. Consul, 1872-1891) married Harriet Wainwright Webster, daughter of Harvard professor John White Webster and Harriet Frederica Hickling.³⁰ Another Hickling-Webster daughter, Sarah, married John Pomery Dabney,³⁰ grandson of J.B., in Cambridge on October 7, 1845.

Submitted by John Miranda Raposo of Massachusetts

*Editor's note:

During the war, there were eighteen states in the Union. Two more were added—one in 1816, another in 1817—but the American flag had remained at fifteen stars and fifteen stripes (the same design as the flag flying over Ft. McHenry viewed by Francis Scott Key during the bombardment of Baltimore] since 1795. Captain Reid suggested to a friend, who was chairman of a congressional committee investigating flag designs, that the design be a star per state and revert back to thirteen stripes to honor the first thirteen states. The recommendations were part of the law signed by President James Monroe on April 9, 1818. As recognition of her husband's assistance, Mrs. Reid was given the privilege of fashioning the first 20-star, 13-stripe, flag that flew over the Capitol on April 13.

Endnotes

- 1 "Yankee Americans." APGHS *Bulletin Board*, Taunton: Fall 1992, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3. (2007), pp. 30-32.
- 2 Marina Almeida, "Dabney: Uma família americana no Faial," *Diário de Notícias*, Lisbon: September 28, 2009.
- 3 Joseph C. Abdo, "The Dabney Family of Faial," *Actas do Primeiro Congresso do Estutos Anglos-Portugueses*, Lisbon: May 2001.
- 4 *Ibid.*
- 5 Francis Millet Rogers, "Boston Brahmins in the Azores," *Atlantic Islanders of the Azores and Madeiras*, North Quincy: The Christopher Publishing House: 1979
- 6 Abdo.
- 7 President Washington, in 1795, appointed the first consul, John Street. The consulate in Ponta Delgada is this nation's oldest continually running consulate. The one on Faial was the main one, there were branches on São Miguel—Hickling's Vice Consul post in 1795—and (briefly) on Flores. All consulate operations were moved to Ponta Delgada in 1917.
- 8 Abdo and Rogers.
- 9 Rogers
- 10 *Ibid.*
- 11 Almeida.
- 12 Rogers.
- 13 Rogers.
- 14 Sacuntala de Miranda, *O Cielo da Laranja e os gentlemen farmers da Ilha de S. Miguel 1780-1880*. Ponta Delgada: Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada: 1989.
- 15 Abdo and Rogers
- 16 Abdo
- 17 Almeida
- 18 Dias Demelo, *Dark Stones*, translated by Gregory McNab, Gávea-Brown, Providence, R.I.: 1988.
- 19 Rogers
- 20 Rogers and Vitorino Nemésio, *Stormy Isles: An Azorean Tale*, edited, translated and introduced by Francisco Costa Fagundes, Gávea-Brown, Providence, R.I.:1998.
- 21 Originally Rua do Beleago, it was renamed in 1863.
- 22 Abdo and Almeida
- 23 Mário Mesquita: "A vida quotidiana na ilha do Faial ao tempo da família Dabney," 17 Setembro 2008 [Opinião].
- 24 Sacuntala de Miranda
- 25 Rogers
- 26 Catherine Green Hickling, *Diário: 1786-1789* in *Insulana*, Ponta Delgada, Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada: 1993.
- 27 Eduardo Soares de Albergaria, *Thomas Hickling: Descendentes nos arquipelagos dos Açores, Madeira e Portugal Continental*, Dislivro Histórica: Lisboa.
- 28 Rogers
- 29 On 23 November 1849, Webster, deeply in debt to his Harvard colleague, Dr. George Parkman, because of Harriet's extravagant lifestyle, murdered, disembodied and incinerated Parkman. Despite the absence of a corpse, Webster was convicted and hanged by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in August 1850. APGHS *Bulletin Board*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, p. 32.
- 30 Rogers wrote that J.P. Dabney was the only Dabney to live in all three family mansions.

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

Continued from the spring 2009 (Vol. XXX, No. 2) issue....

DATE	GROOM	AGE	POB	BRIDE	AGE	POB
1942-04-27	Louis Joseph Souza	20	Fall River, Mass.	Evelyn Marie Nichols	18	Charlestown, W. Va.
	PARENTS Manuel Souza & Isabel Rocha			William Arthur Nichols & Lillian Priscilla White		
05-02	Theophilis Anthony Silva	23	New London, Conn.	Annie Helena Whittle	20	Mystic, Conn.
	Anthony J. Silva & Lucy C. Maria			Thomas Whittle & Lucy Whitford		
06-08	Leroy Arnold Moran	26	Westerly, R.I.	Grace Viola Cronin	25	Stonington
	Samuel Moran & Grace D. Arnold			Daniel Cronin & Grace Ennis		
06-13	Harrison Balfour Larrabee	28	E. Hartford, Conn.	Laura Anne Freitas	26	Azores
	Lester Larabee & Lillian Balfour			Abel Freitas & Mary Borges		
07-04	Albert Sylvia Jr.	25	Westerly, R.I.	Dorothy Dewey Berry	26	Westerly, R.I.
	Albert Sylvia & Mary M. Marshall			Carroll O. Berry & Jessie Marion Stendish		
07-07	Joseph Espinol dosSantos	34	Taunton, Mass.	Elizabeth Ann Drew	30	Westerly, R.I.
	Manuel Espinol dosSantos & Rose Candida			Joseph Drew & Dorothy Babcock		
07-25	Walter Joseph Roderick	20	Stonington	Mary Emma Perrone	20	Westerly, R.I.
	Manuel Roderick Jr. & Anna Borgues			Angelo Perrone & Nancy Marchese		
08-08	Alfred Joseph Sylvia	22	S. Bellingham, Mass.	Mary Patricia Victoria	20	Stonington
	Manuel Sylvia & Blanch Viera			Joseph Victoria & Elmorinda Courte		
08-08	George William Francis	30	Stonington	Mary Elizabeth Champlin	23	Stonington
	George Gomes Francis & Katherine Smith			William M. Champlin & Lena Wheeler		
09-07	William Valentine Sylvia	24	Stonington	Prudence Raphael Devine	24	Brooklyn, N.Y.
	John Sylvia & Leah Finger			William J. Devine & Prudence Camp		
09-19	George Rose Gracia	38	Newport, R.I.	Mary Constance Souza	41	Fall River, Mass.
	Joseph Rosz Gracia & Mary Sylvia Goulart			Manuel Souza & Mary Isabelle Rocha		
09-25	William Howard Pont	34	Boston, Mass.	Mildred Evelyn Briggs	35	Ashaway, R.I.
	Manuel Pont & Amelia Main			Walter Briggs & Ethel Jeffrey		
10-10	Martin Brown	21	Providence, R.I.	Amelia Carreira	21	W. Warwick, R.I.
	John Brown & Jennie Harrington			Joseph Carreira & Mary Silva		
10-17	William Thomas Andre	28	W. Warwick, R.I.	Irene Gertrude Madera	22	Stonington
	Joseph Costa Andre & Mary Pacheco			Joseph Madera & Mary Costa		
10-28	Raymond Harwood Holland	25	Westerly, R.I.	Dorothy Riley	20	Westerly, R.I.
	John Holland & Dora Sylvia			Cornelius Riley & Florence O'Brien		
11-21	Robert Wayne Card	23	Westerly, R.I.	Virginia May Goulart	22	New London, Conn.
	Horace Card & Harriett Yost			Joseph Goulart & Rose Fidalgo		
11-27	Leroy Pershoke	27	Fall River, Mass.	Katherine Ann Landy	22	Pennsgrove, N.J.
	Joseph Pershoke & Jessie Sylvia			Thomas Landy & Anne Higgins		
11-28	Walter Devine	24	Pawcatuck, Conn.	Mary Theresa Freitas	22	Stonington
	Martin T. Devine & Catherine Uniac			Joseph J. Freitas & Theresa Souza		
11-28	Robert Seidell	18	Pawcatuck, Conn.	Ann Robinson	19	Stonington
	George Seidell & Jennie Arnott			John M. Robinson & Pauline Joseph		
12-12	William Ireland	25	Terre Haute, Ind.	Laurantina Barbara Victoria	22	Stonington
	Father not listed & Virginia Ireland			Joseph Victoria & Almorinda Courte		
12-26	James Edwin Norman	34	Stonington	Louise Sylvia Faillace	30	Stonington
	Orris Norman & Ida May Whiting			John F. Sylvia & Anna Averlla		
1943-01-16	Armand Souza Calouro	24	Stonington	Christina Elizabeth Santos	28	Stonington
	Anibal Calouro & Gloria Mello			Antone Santos & Mary Perry		

DATE	GROOM	AGE	POB	BRIDE	AGE	POB
1943-01-23	Harry Andrew Robert Peterson	23	Chicago, Ill.	Geraldine Francis Sylvia	20	Stonington
PARENTS	Harry Peterson & Louise Irene Osborne			Frank Sylvia & Rose Rose Pine		
03-06	Richard Anthony Vargas	22	Stonington	Dorris Emma Geyer	18	Mystic, Conn.
	Joseph A. Vargas & May Young			Henry Geyer & Nellie Dorris		
03-11	William Adolph Freymuth	21	Portsmouth, Ohio	Annie Loretta Costa	21	Stonington
	Ernest Alva Freymuth & Clarabelle Gordon			Manuel Costa & Constance Arruda		
04-19	Alfred Henry	23	Stonington	Frances Evelyn Bychowsky	22	New London,
	Antone Henry & Mary Costa			Paul Bychowsky & Julia Sokorlowiz		Conn.
04-29	Ayotte Dona	25	Putnam, Conn.	Rose Stella Moniz	26	Stonington
	Samuel Ayotte & Helen Bernard			John Moniz & Mary Angell		
06-05	William Martin Bender	23	Groton, Conn.	Annie Victoria	23	Stonington
	John Bender & Laura Hazler			Joseph Victoria & Almorinda Courte		
06-19	Henry Merritt Barber	22	Westerly, R.I.	Evelyn Carolyn Souza	28	Fall River, Mass.
	Horace Barber & Bernice White			Manuel Souza & Mary Rocha		
06-19	Edward Alfred Vevarous	30	Stonington	Elizabeth Gaynor	21	Stonington
	Mariano Vevarous & Mary C. Oliveira			Martin Gaynor & Mary Brown		
07-03	Joseph Sciro	23	Westerly, R.I.	Charlotte Souza	18	Providence, R.I.
	Frank Sciro & Margaret Sammataro			John Souza & Harriet Timberlake		
07-08	Antone Daniel Santos	28	Stonington	Blanche Coranelia Smith	23	North Carolina
	Antone Santos & Julia Cunha			Ernest Smith & Florence Allen		
07-24	Ernest Manuel Mello	18	Stonington	Shirley Roberta Cook	16	Waterbury, Conn.
	Joseph Mello & Mort Pont			Everett Cook & Dorothy Leonard		
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	Antone Prtevity, Sr. & Rose Russo			Joseph Maderia & Mary Costa		
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09-25	Antone Seimis Clay	46	Stonington	Louise Barbara Messner	19	Stonington
	Manuel Clay & Phebe Perry			Joseph Dewart & Mary Borba		
10-04	Leonard Malagrino	21	Calabria, Italy	Gloria Santos	23	Stonington
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11-03	Manuel August Davis	45	Stonington	Augistine Marie Cravinho	35	São Miguel
	August Davis & Albina Curt			Antone Cravinho & Virginia Perry		
11-11	Manuel Goncalo, Jr.	30	Fall River, Mass.	Alica Ann Barboza	22	Fall River, Mass.
	Manuel Goncalo & Mary Goncalo			Antonio Barboza & Caroline Pacheco		
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04-23	Manuel James Moniz	23	Stonington	Mary Elizabeth Trant	21	Mystic, Conn.
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05-01	William Edward Stakeley	23	Lakewood, Ohio	Kathleen Cronin	20	Stonington
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To be continued...

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

American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc.

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