

PORTUGUESE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

PRELIMINARY WORK:

1. Ask parents/grandparents/other relatives for information on those you are trying to find.

Obtain all information possible from relatives such as:

- a. names
 - b. birth place, dates or approx. dates
 - c. marriage place, dates or approx. dates
 - d. death place, dates or approx. dates
 - e. married or not married
 - f. spouse if married
 - g. if traveled by ship to Hawaii or U.S., name of ship and ports.
2. Become acquainted with jurisdictions of area your people are from. Use good maps and gazetteers.
 - a. country
 - b. state (if Brazil or U.S.)
 - c. distrito
 - d. concelho
 - e. town/village
 - f. parish
 3. If your people emigrated from the Azores, Portugal, or Madeira/Porto Santo to Hawaiian Islands, do you know the name of the port from which they left and the name of the ship?

Where did they live in Hawaii? Check Hawaiian vital Records for information on family in Hawaii before proceeding to research in country they came from. Use this reasoning for Portuguese in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Brazil, etc.

4. Once you have found where your ancestors are from, obtain good maps of area showing parishes.
5. Check International Genealogical Index (IGI) and the Ancestral File in the "Family Search" computer program, as well as the Temple Index Bureau (TIB) records to see if what has already been done.
6. Check Parish and vital Records Listing to see if your area has been or is being extracted by the Genealogical Dept.
7. Many books on genealogy, family histories, nobility, history of your area, etc. are available at the Family History Library in SLC, at BYU, and at local libraries in Brazil, Portugal, etc.

8. Check bookstores for printed books such as *Familias de Madeira* by Fernao Vas, etc.
9. Get acquainted with Basic Portuguese Paleography, which is available in the Reference Research area of the FHL at BYU (Microforms, 4th level, HBLL).
10. Manual de Genealogica Portuguesa, Armando de Mattos, 1943, is available at the FHL in SLC: Europe 946.9/D27ma.

II. LOCATING PORTUGUESE PARISH RECORDS AND CIVIL VITAL RECORDS:

1. Check the FHLC (Family History Library Catalog--SLC) on microfiche in the Harold B. Lee Library--4th level.
 - a. Look under country, then state or district, then town or city. Remember that some small villages are included in a town or city.
 - b. Find parish
 - c. Locate film numbers of records you want to check: baptismos, casamentos, obitos, crismos; nascimentos (registro civil).
 - d. If you know the town where you ancestors lived and there is more than one parish in the town, you will need to check all the parishes until you find out which one is the correct one.

2. Order films for use here at BYU (\$2.75 per film for 3 weeks) or go to Family History Library in SLC to research films.

If you go to the library in Salt Lake, be sure to call or write ahead by at least one week and let them know the films you want to look at so they will have them for you at the reference window on the European floor.

3. When you have located your relatives in the parish register, be sure to write down all the information including the padrinhos and madrinhas and their relationship, if given. They are usually relatives.
 - a. The marriage record (casamento) will give the names of the parents and the parish they are all from. It will also state whether the bride and/or bridegroom is a widow or widower.

The marriage was usually held in the parish where the bride lived, but not always.

- b. The batismo record will give the name of the child and the names of the parents, the parish and sometimes the village where they are from, the padrinho and madrinha and their parishes.

Be aware that sometimes a child may have been baptised in another parish than the one the family attended, i.e. grandmother or grandfather's parish, etc.

- c. The obito (burial record) will give the place of burial and usually the place of death (but not always), the name of the deceased, often the relationship to someone (son, daughter, wife, etc.).

The will is often a part of the obito.

- 4. Use same steps above for going back each generation.
 - a. Remember that some priests occasionally used a different format than the preceding priests when writing down the information.
 - b. Handwriting does change from time to time, as different priests record the information, or as the type of handwriting used in a certain time period changes.
 - c. Sometimes records are badly watermarked, the ink has bled, or they may be full of mouse holes.
- 5. Pray for help whenever you need it in reading the records or looking for the right records.
- 6. Use a good notekeeping system such as a file folder, spiral notebook, etc. to take notes as you go through the parish register films.
 - a. write the film number down and what record it is you are searching.
 - b. Record the date each day you do research and the location of the research.
- 7. Transfer the information to a family group sheet.

Portuguese

Genealogical Word List

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General Word List

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Numbers

Dates And Time

This list contains Portuguese words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Portuguese-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section below.)

Portuguese is a Romance language and is very similar to Spanish. It is the national language of Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, and Angola. It is also spoken on the Chinese island of Macau and in the Goa region of India and used in some of the official records of these places. In the United States, Portuguese is spoken in places such as Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts, as well as many areas in California and Hawaii where Portuguese immigrants have settled.

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Portuguese words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are classified as masculine, feminine, or, in some cases, neuter. *O* (the masculine form of *the*) is used with masculine words. *A* (the feminine form of *the*) is used with feminine words. Masculine nouns generally end in *o*, *r*, *l*, and *ma*. Feminine nouns generally end in *a*, *ão*, *dade*, *tude*, and *ume*. Nouns which end in *or* generally are masculine; an *a* is added to indicate the feminine version.

Adjectives which end in *o* or *a* reflect the same gender of the nouns they refer to. For example, *the married son* would be translated as *o filho casado*, while *the married daughter* would be translated as *a filha casada*.

Many adjectives do not end in *o* or *a* and so do not indicate gender. For example, *the large book* would be translated as *o livro grande*, while *the large parish* would be translated as *a paróquia grande*.

Variant Forms of Words

In Portuguese, as in English, the forms of some words will vary according to how they are used in a sentence. *Who—whose—whom* or *marry—marries—married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. This word list gives only the standard form of each

Portuguese word. As you read Portuguese records, be aware that some words vary with usage.

Plural forms of Portuguese words usually add *s* to the singular noun as well as the article and adjective. Thus, *o avô materno* (the maternal grandparent) becomes *os avôs maternos* (the maternal grandparents).

Alphabetical Order

The Portuguese alphabet uses the same 26 letters and alphabetical used in English. The letters *k* and *w* are used only in words that are not of Portuguese origin.

Accent Marks

Some letters in Portuguese can carry accent marks that indicate how to pronounce the letter, or which syllable in a word is stressed. They do not affect alphabetical order. The accent marks include:

agudo	á, é, í, ó, ú
cedilha	ç
circunflexo	ê, ô
grave	à, è
til	ã, ~e, õ, ~u
trema	ü

Spelling

Although Portuguese spelling was standardized by the mid-1700s, scribes usually spelled words the way they sounded. Generally, variations between old and modern spellings should not cause too much trouble for the researcher. The following words are examples of old and modern spelling variations:

Variation	Old	Modern
<i>y</i> became <i>i</i>	Pereyra	Pereira
<i>h</i> became silent	hum	um
	honze	onze
<i>ã</i> became <i>am</i>	tãpa	tampa
<i>~e</i> became <i>em</i>	b~e	bem
<i>~u</i> became <i>um</i>	h~u	um
<i>ph</i> became <i>f</i>	pharol	farol
<i>nn</i> became <i>n</i>	annos	anos
<i>mpç</i> became <i>nç</i>	assumpção	assunção
<i>pt</i> became <i>t</i>	baptismo	batismo (Brazilian usage only)

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Portuguese-English dictionary. Several Portuguese- English dictionaries are available at the Family History Library in the European collection. The call numbers begin with 469.321.

The following dictionary is on microfilm and available to Family History Centers: *Dicionário Inglês-Português*. Porto, Portugal: Editorial Domingos Barreira, 1978. (FHL book 469.321 F413d, film 1,181,702.)

Additional dictionaries are listed in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES. Most bookstores also sell inexpensive Portuguese-English dictionaries.

A helpful guide for reading Portuguese genealogical records is:

Basic Portuguese Paleography. Series H, no. 20. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Genealogical Department, 1978. (FHL book 467.17 B292, fiche 6001480.) This guide includes many examples of Portuguese records, handwriting, abbreviations, given names, and spelling variations.

KEY WORDS

To find and use specific types of Portuguese records, you will need to know some key words. This section gives key genealogical terms in English and the Portuguese words with the same or similar meanings, including varying forms of the same word. For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find Portuguese words with meanings such as *marry*, *marriage*, *wedding*, *wedlock*, *unite*, *joined*, and other words used in Portuguese records to indicate marriage. When a word has both a masculine and a feminine version, the feminine ending is given in parentheses.

English	Portuguese
baptism	batismo, batisei, foi batizado (a)
birth	nascimento, nasceu, nascido (a), deu à luz, crisma
burial	enterro, enterrei, enterrado (a), sepultado (a), sepultura
Catholic Church	Igreja Católica

census	censo, rol
child	filho (a), criança, párvulo (a)
church record	registro paroquial
confirmation	crisma, confirmação
day	dia
death	morte, falecimento, óbito, falecido (a), defunto (a)
father	pai
husband	marido, esposo, homem
index	índice
marriage	casamento, matrimônio, recebimento
month	mês
mother	mãe
name, given	nome, alcunha, graça
name, surname	nome, sobrenome, apelido
parents	país
parish	paróquia
wife	esposa, mulher
year	ano

GENERAL WORD LIST

This general word list includes words commonly found in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list.

In cases where significant spelling variations between old and modern Portuguese affect alphabetical order, words are listed twice (for example, *batismo* and *baptismo*). Optional versions of Portuguese words or variable endings (such as feminine endings) are given in parentheses. Parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

A

a	the (feminine)
a	to, toward
à	to the, toward the (feminine)
abaixo-assinado	undersigned

abcesso	abscess
abril	April
acordo	agreement
acougueiro	butcher
acre	acre
acta	record, document
açúcar	sugar
administração	administration
adotado (a)	adopted
adultério	adultery
adúltero (a)	adulterer
advogado (a)	lawyer
afogamento	drowning
agosto	August
ainda	still
alcunha	name
além	beyond
alemão (a)	German
alfaiate	tailor
algodão	cotton
algum (a)	some
ali	there
alma	soul, person
alto (a)	high
altura	height
aluguél	rent
amanhã	tomorrow
amarelo (a)	yellow
ambos (as)	both
amigo (a)	friend
ancestral	ancestor
aniversário	anniversary, birthday
anjo	angel, deceased child
ano	year
antepassado (a)	ancestor
anterior	former, previous
antes	before
antigo (a)	old, ancient

anual	annual
anuário	yearbook
ao	to the (masculine)
aparecer	to appear
apelido	name, nickname
apenas	only
apêndice	appendix
após	after
aposentado (a)	retired
aposentadoria	retirement
apostólico (a)	apostolic
aprendiz	apprentice
aproximado (a)	approximate
aquele (a)	that
aqui	here
arquibispo	archbishop
arquivo	archive
arroz	rice
artífice	journeyman
árvore	tree
árvore genealógica	genealogical tree
ascendente	ancestor
às horas	at o'clock
asilo	asylum, poorhouse
asma	asthma
assento	record, entry
assinatura	signature
ata	record, document
atrás	behind, in back of
auto de fé	trial of faith, sentence handed down by the Inquisition
avô	grandfather
avó	grandmother
avôs	grandparents
azul	blue

B

baía	bay
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baixo (a)	low
baptismo	baptism
baptizar	to baptize
barão	baron
barco	boat
batismo	baptism
batizar	to baptize
bem	good, well
bênção	blessing
biblioteca	library
bisavô	great-grandfather
bisavó	great-grandmother
bisavôs	great-grandparents
bisneta	great-granddaughter
bisneto	great-grandson
bisnetos	great-grandchildren
bispado	bishopric
bispo	bishop
boca	mouth
boda	wedding, marriage
boieiro	herdsman
bom (oa)	good
bosque	grove, forest, woods
braço	arm
branco (a)	white

C

cabeça	head
caçador	hunter
cadastro	land census
cadeia	jail
café	coffee
cafezal	coffee plantation
campo	field, plain
camponês (a)	peasant, small farmer
cana de açúcar	sugarcane
câncer	cancer

capela	chapel
cara	face
carpinteiro	carpenter
cartório	archive
casa	house
casado (a)	married
casamento	marriage
casar-se	to marry
castelo	castle
catedral	cathedral
católico (a)	Catholic
cavaleiro	gentleman, knight, nobleman
cedo	early
cego (a)	blind
cem	one hundred
cemitério	cemetery
censo	census
centenário	centennial
cento	one hundred
cerca	near, approximate
certidão	certificate
cervejeiro	brewer
cidadão (ã)	citizen
cidade	city
cinco	five
cinquenta	fifty
clérigo	clergyman
clero	clergy
colheita	harvest
colina	hill
colônia	colony
comerciante	merchant
como	as, how
comunhão	communion
concelho	council, counsel
concernente	concerning
conde	count, earl
conhecido (a)	known, acquaintance

conhecido (a) como	known as
cônjuge	spouse
cônjuges	partners, couple
consangüinidade	blood relationship, kinship
consorte	spouse, partner
constipação	constipation
consunção	consumption
conta	account, bill
conteúdo	contents
contra	against
contraente	contracting party in a marriage
conversão	conversion
convulsão	convulsion
coqueluche	whooping cough
cordoeiro	rope maker
corrente	current
corte	court
cortiça	cork
cova	grave
coxo (a)	lame
criada	maid
criança	child
cristão (ã)	Christian
cujo (a)	whose
cunhado (a)	brother-in-law, sister-in-law
cura	clergyman
curato	parish
cúria	religious tribunal
curtidor	tanner

D

da	of the (feminine)
daquele (a)	of that
data	date
de	from, of, belonging to
década	decade
décimo	tenth

décimo nono	nineteenth
décimo oitavo	eighteenth
décimo primeiro	eleventh
décimo quarto	fourteenth
décimo quinto	fifteenth
décimo segundo	twelfth
décimo sétimo	seventeenth
décimo sexto	sixteenth
décimo terceiro	thirteenth
declaração	declaration
declarado (a)	declared, stated
dedo	finger
defunto (a)	deceased
dele (a)	his, hers, its
dente	tooth
dentição	teething
dentro	within
denúncia	accusation, complaint
depois	after
derrame	seizure, stroke
derrame cerebral	stroke
descendente	descendant
desconhecido (a)	unknown
descrição	description
desde	since
desobriga	exemption from
desquitado (a)	legally separated
desquite	legal separation
desse (a)	of that
deste (a)	of this
dez	ten
dezembro	December
dezenove	nineteen
dezesseis	sixteen
dezessete	seventeen
dezoito	eighteen
diário	daily, diary
diarréia	diarrhea

dicionário	dictionary
digno (a)	worthy
digo	that is, I mean to say
diocese	diocese
direito	law
direito	right, privilege
disenteria	dysentery
dispensa	exemption, permission
disputa	disagreement
disso	of this
distrito	district
distrito de paz	peace district
dito (a)	stated, said, mentioned
divorciado (a)	divorced
dízimo	tithing, donation
do	of the (masculine)
doação	donation
documento	document
doença	disease
dois	two
doméstica	domestic, maid
domicílio	dwelling
domingo	Sunday
dono (a)	owner, master
doze	twelve
duque	duke
duquesa	duchess
duzentos	two hundred

E

e	and
é	you are, he/she/it is
eclesiástico (a)	ecclesiastical
ela	she
ele	he
eles (as)	they
em	in

em face da igreja	before the church, full church marriage
emigração	emigration
emigrante	emigrant
empregada	maid
empregado (a)	employee
empresa	business
enfermidade	disease
engenho	sugar plantation, mill
enteado (a)	stepchild
enterrado (a)	buried
enterro	burial
entre	between, among
epidemia	epidemic, plague
epilepsia	epilepsy
era	was, were
eram	(they, you) were
éramos	(we) were
escarlatina	scarlet fever
escola	school
escravidão	slavery
escravo (a)	slave
escrevente	scribe
escudo de armas	coat of arms
esmola	alms, donation
espanhol (a)	Spanish
esposo (a)	husband, wife
esse (a)	that
está	you are, he/she/it is
estação	station, season
estado	state, status
estamos	(we) are
estância	ranch, estate
estão	(they, you) are
estar	to be
este	east
este (a)	this
estômago	stomach
estou	(I) am

estrada	road
estrangeiro (a)	foreigner, stranger
eu	I
evangélico (a)	evangelical
exército	military, army
exposto (a)	foundling
extrato	extract
extrema unção	last rites

F

fábrica	factory
face	presence, front, surface
falecer	to die
falecido (a)	deceased
falecimento	death
família	family
fazenda	estate, farm
fazendeiro	farmer
febre	fever
febre tifóide	typhoid fever
feijão	beans
feito (a)	done, completed
fêmea	female
feminino (a)	feminine
feriado	holiday
férias	holidays
ferreiro	blacksmith
ferrovia	railroad
feudo	fee
fevereiro	February
ficar noivo (a)	to become engaged
ficheiro	card file
fidalgo	nobleman
filha	daughter
filho	child, son
filhos	children
floresta	forest, woods

fogo	fire, hearth
foi	you were, he she it was
folha	page
fomos	(we) were
fonte	fountain, source
fora	out, outside of
foram	(they, you) were
forasteiro (a)	foreigner, stranger
fortaleza	fortress
francês (a)	French
fraqueza	weakness
freguês (a)	parishioner, resident
freguesia	parish
frente	front, in front of
fronteira	border
fui	(I) was
fundos	funds
futuro	future

G

gado	cattle
gazetário	gazetteer
gêmeo (a)	twin
gêmeos (as)	twins
genealogia	genealogy
genro	son-in-law
gente	people
gota	drop, gout
grande	great, large
grávida	pregnant
grêmio	fraternity, guild
gripe	influenza
guarda	guard, warden
guia	directory, guidebook

H

hemorragia	bleeding
heráldica	heraldry
herança	inheritance
herdeiro (a)	heir
hidropisia	dropsy
história	history
hoje	today
holandês (a)	Dutch
homem	man, husband
honesto (a)	honest
hora	hour
hospedaria	hostel, shelter
hospedeiro	innkeeper

I

icterícia	jaundice
idade	age
idioma	idiom
idoso (a)	elderly
igreja	church
Igreja Católica	Catholic Church
ilegítimo (a)	illegitimate
imigração	immigration
imigrante	immigrant
imóveis	real estate
impedimento	impediment
império	empire
imposto	tax
inchação	swelling
incógnito (a)	unknown
índice	index
indígena	indigenous, native, Indian

indigente	indigent
informação matrimonial	marriage papers, such as banns, declarations, consent, baptismal records, and such
inglês (a)	English
inocente	innocent, deceased child
inquilino (a)	renter
intestinos	intestines
inverno	winter
irmã	sister
irmandade	brotherhood, sisterhood
irmão	brother
irmãos	brothers, siblings
isso	that
isto	this
italiano (a)	Italian

J

janeiro	January
jardineiro	gardener
jesuíta	Jesuit
jornal	newspaper
judeu (ia)	Jewish
juiz	judge
julho	July
junho	June
junto	together
jurado	jury man

L

lá	there
lago	lake
lançamento	record, entry

lar	home
lavrador	agricultural worker, peasant
legal	legal
legítimo (a)	legitimate
lei	law
leiteiro	dairyman
leste	east
liberto (a)	freed slave
língua	language, tongue
livro	book
lugar	place
luterano (a)	Lutheran

M

macho	male
madrasta	stepmother
madrinha	godmother
madrugada	early morning
mãe	mother
maio	May
maior	larger, elder
mais	more
mais jovem	youngest
mais novo (a)	youngest
mais velho (a)	eldest
manhã	morning
mão	hand
mapa	map
marceneiro	cabinetmaker
março	March
marido	husband
marinha	navy
marinheiro	sailor
marrano (a)	Jewish convert to Catholicism
mas	but
masculino (a)	masculine
materno (a)	maternal

mato	jungle, wilderness
matrimônio	marriage
matriz	main church, "mother" church
médico	doctor
meia irmã	half sister
meia noite	midnight
meio (a)	half
meio dia	noon, midday
meio irmão	half brother
membro	member
mendigo (a)	beggar
menino (a)	boy, girl
menonita	Mennonite
menor	younger, smaller
menos	less
mercado	market
mercadoria	goods, wares
mês	month
mesmo (a)	same
mestre	master
metade	half
meu	my (masculine)
mil	one thousand
milha	mile
milho	corn
mina	mine
mineiro	miner
minha	my (feminine)
ministro	minister
moça	young woman, youth
moço	young man, youth
moinho	mill
molestia	disease
montanha	mountain
monte	mountain
morada	dwelling
morador (a)	resident
morar	to live (location)

morrer	to die
morte	death
móveis	furniture, household goods
mudo (a)	dumb
muitas vezes	often
muito (a)	many, very
mulato (a)	mulatto
mulher	woman, wife
município	municipality, city

N

na	in the (feminine)
não	no
nariz	nose
nascido (a)	born
nascimento	birth
natimorto (a)	stillborn
natural	natural, illegitimate
navio	ship
negro (a)	black
nenhum (a)	none
nesta	in this (feminine)
neste	in this (masculine)
neta	granddaughter
neto	grandson
netos	grandchildren
no	in the (masculine)
nobre	noble, nobleman
nobreza	nobility
noite	night
noiva	bride, fiancée
noivado	engagement
noivados	betrothed
noivo	bridegroom, fiancé
noivos	betrothed
nome	name
nono (a)	ninth

nora	daughter-in-law
norte	north
nós	we
nosso (a)	our
notário	notary
nove	nine
novecentos	nine hundred
novembro	November
noventa	ninety
novo (a)	new
novo-cristão (ã)	New Christian, Jewish convert to Catholicism
número	number
nunca	never
núpcias	wedding, marriage

O

o	the (masculine)
óbito	death
obreiro	worker, laborer
oeste	west
oferta	donation
ofício	office
oitavo (a)	eighth
oitenta	eighty
oito	eight
oitocentos	eight hundred
oleiro	brick mason
óleo	oil
olho	eye
onde	where
onomástico (a)	onomastic—referring to names
ontem	yesterday
onze	eleven
operário	worker
oração	prayer
orelha	ear
orfanato	orphanage

órfão (ã)	orphan
ou	or
ouro	gold
outono	autumn
outro (a)	other, another
outubro	October

P

paço	palace, government offices
paço municipal	city hall
padeiro	baker
padrasto	stepfather
padre	priest
padrinho	godfather
padrinhos	godparents
página	page
pai	father
pais	parents
país	country
palácio	palace
pão	bread
para	for, to
pardo (a)	mulatto
parente	relative
parentesco	kinship
paróquia	parish
parteira	midwife
parto	birth
párvulo (a)	child, deceased child
passado	past
passageiro (a)	passenger
passar a ser	to become
pastor	pastor, minister
pastor	shepherd
paterno (a)	paternal
patrão	employer, master
pé	foot

pedreiro	stonemason, brick mason
pelo (a)	by the, by way of
penitenciária	penitentiary
periódico	periodical, journal, magazine
permissão	consent, permission
perna	leg
perto	near
pescador	fisherman
peso	weight
pesquisa	research
peste	plague
pleito	lawsuit, plea
pneumonia	pneumonia
polaco (a)	Polish
ponte	bridge
população	population
por	by, for
porque	why
porto	port
português (a)	Portuguese
possuir	to have, to possess
povo	people
povoação	town, village
povoado	town, village
praça	city square
prata	silver
prazo	term
prece	prayer
prefeito	mayor
prefeitura	city hall
presente	present
pretérito	past
preto (a)	black
prévio (a)	former, previous
primavera	spring
primeiro (a)	first
primo (a)	cousin
princesa	princess

príncipe	prince
prisão	prison
professor (a)	teacher
profissão	profession, occupation
progenitor	progenitor
prole	progeny
propriedade	property, land
proprietário	proprietor, owner
protestante	Protestant
próximo (a)	next
pulmão	lung
pus os santos óleos	I placed the holy oil

Q

quadro genealógico	genealogical chart
qual	which
quando	when
quarenta	forty
quarta-feira	Wednesday
quarto	room
quatorze	fourteen
quatro	four
quarto (a)	fourth
quatrocentos	four hundred
que	that, what
quem	who, whom
quilômetro	kilometer
quinhentos	five hundred
quinta	farm, ranch
quinta-feira	Thursday
quinto (a)	fifth
quinze	fifteen

R

rainha	queen
--------	-------

rapaz	boy
real	royal
realizar	to perform
receber	to receive
recebimento	marriage
recursos	resources
registro civil	civil registry
registros	records, registers
registros civis	civil records
rei	king
reino	kingdom
religião	religion
residência	residence
residente	resident
retrato	portrait, picture
riacho	stream
rio	river
rito	rite
rol	census, list of persons
rosto	face
rua	street
rúbrica	signature
russo (a)	Russian

S

sábado	Saturday
sacerdote	priest
sacristão	sexton
sagrado (a)	holy, sacred
sala	room
Santa Casa da Misericórdia	Catholic charitable hospital
santo (a)	holy, sacred, saint
santos óleos	holy oil
são	(they, you) are
são	holy, sacred, saint, healthy, sound
sapateiro	shoemaker

sarampo	measles
secenta	sixty
século	century
segunda-feira	Monday
segundo (a)	second
seicentos	six hundred
seis	six
semana	week
sempre	always
sendo	because, being
senhor	mister, lord
senhora	madam, lady
separado (a)	separated
sepultado (a)	buried
sepultamento	burial
sepultura	grave, sepulchre
ser	to be
serra	mountain range, ridge
serralheiro	locksmith
servente	servant
sete	seven
setecentos	seven hundred
setembro	September
setenta	seventy
sétimo (a)	seventh
seu	our, his, her, their (masculine)
sexo	sex, gender
sexta-feira	Friday
sexto (a)	sixth
sim	yes
sítio	place, site
sobre	about, above, concerning
sobrenome	surname
sobrevivente	surviving
sobrinho (a)	nephew, niece
sociedade	society
sogro (a)	father-in-law, mother-in-law
solar	manor house

soldado	soldier
solenemente	solemnly
solteiro (a)	single
somente	only
somos	(we) are
sou	(I) am
sua	our, his, her, their (feminine)
subdistrito	subdistrict
sueco (a)	Swedish
suíço (a)	Swiss
sul	south
surdo (a)	deaf

T

talvez	maybe
também	also
tanoeiro	cooper
tanto quanto	as much as
tarde	afternoon, evening, late
taxa	fee
tecedor	cloth maker
tecelão	weaver
tem	(you, he, she, it) has
têm	(they, you) have
temos	(we) have
tempo	time
tenho	(I) have
ter	to have
terça-feira	Tuesday
terceiro (a)	third
termo	record, entry
terreno	tract of land
testamenteiro	executor
testamento	will, testament
testemunha	witness
testemunho	testimony
tia	aunt

tintureiro	dyer
tio	uncle
título	title
todos (as)	all, everyone
tomo	volume
tornar-se	to become
tosse	cough
trabalhador	laborer, farmhand
três	three
treze	thirteen
trezentos	three hundred
trigésimo	thirtieth
trigésimo primeiro	thirty-first
trigo	wheat
trinta	thirty
trinta e um	thirty-one
tuberculose	tuberculosis
tudo	all
tumor	tumor
tutela	guardianship

U

último (a)	latter
um	one
um (a)	a

V

vale	valley
variola	smallpox
velho (a)	old
vender	to sell
verão	summer
verde	green
vereador	town councilman

vermelho (a)	red
vez	turn, time, occasion
vigário	vicar, cleric
vigésimo	twentieth
vigésimo nono	twenty-ninth
vigésimo oitavo	twenty-eighth
vigésimo primeiro	twenty-first
vigésimo quarto	twenty-fourth
vigésimo quinto	twenty-fifth
vigésimo segundo	twenty-second
vigésimo sétimo	twenty-seventh
vigésimo sexto	twenty-sixth
vigésimo terceiro	twenty-third
vila	village, town, community
vinha	vineyard
vinhedo	vineyard
vinte	twenty
vinte e cinco	twenty-five
vinte e dois	twenty-two
vinte e nove	twenty-nine
vinte e oito	twenty-eight
vinte e quatro	twenty-four
vinte e seis	twenty-six
vinte e sete	twenty-seven
vinte e três	twenty-three
vinte e um	twenty-one
visitação	pastoral visit
viúva	widow
viúvo	widower
viver	to live
vivo (a)	alive
vizinhança	neighborhood
vizinho (a)	neighbor
você	you
volume	volume, book
vossa mercê	your grace

NUMBERS

In some genealogical records, numbers are written out. This is especially true with dates. The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd) versions of each number. In Portuguese, days of the month are written in ordinal form.

Cardinal		Ordinal	
0	zero		
1	um	1st	primeiro
2	dois	2nd	segundo
3	três	3rd	terceiro
4	quatro	4th	quarto
5	cinco	5th	quinto
6	seis	6th	sexto
7	sete	7th	sétimo
8	oito	8th	oitavo
9	nove	9th	nono
10	dez	10th	décimo
11	onze	11th	décimo primeiro
12	doze	12th	décimo segundo
13	treze	13th	décimo terceiro
14	catorze	14th	décimo quarto
15	quinze	15th	décimo quinto
16	dezesseis	16th	décimo sexto
17	dezesete	17th	décimo sétimo
18	dezoit	18th	décimo oitavo
19	dezenove	19th	décimo nono
20	vinte	20th	vigésimo
21	vinte e um	21st	vigésimo primeiro
22	vinte e dois	22nd	vigésimo segundo
23	vinte e três	23rd	vigésimo terceiro
24	vinte e quatro	24th	vigésimo quarto
25	vinte e cinco	25th	vigésimo quinto
26	vinte e seis	26th	vigésimo sexto
27	vinte e sete	27th	vigésimo sétimo
28	vinte e oito	28th	vigésimo oitavo
29	vinte e nove	29th	vigésimo nono
30	trinta	30th	trigésimo
31	trinta e um	31st	trigésimo primero
40	quarenta	40th	quadragésimo
50	cinquenta	50th	quinquagésimo

60	sessenta	60th	sexagésimo
70	setenta	70th	setuagésimo
80	oitenta	80th	octogésimo
90	noventa	90th	nonagésimo
-100	cem, cento	100th	centésimo
-200	duzentos	200th	ducentésimo
-300	trezentos	300th	tricentésimo
-400	quatrocentos	400th	quadringentésimo
-500	quinhentos	500th	quingentésimo
-600	seiscentos	600th	sexcentésimo
-700	setecentos	700th	setingentésimo
-800	oitocentos	800th	octingentésimo
-900	novecentos	900th	nongentésimo
1000	mil	1000th	milésimo

DATES AND TIME

In Portuguese records, dates are spelled out, for example:

No vigésimo terceiro dia do mês de março do ano de mil oito centos e trinta e tres [On the twenty-third day of March of the year of one thousand eight hundred and thirty and three]

To understand Portuguese dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

Months

English	Portuguese
January	janeiro
February	fevereiro
March	março
April	abril
May	maio
June	junho
July	julho
August	agosto
September	setembro
October	outubro

November	novembro
December	dezembro

Days of the Week

English	Portuguese
Sunday	domingo
Monday	segunda-feira
Tuesday	terça-feira
Wednesday	quarta-feira
Thursday	quinta-feira
Friday	sexta-feira
Saturday	sábado

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Latin

Genealogical Word List

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Numbers

Dates And Time

This list contains Latin words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word (or some form of it) that you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Latin-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section below.)

Latin is the mother language for many modern European languages. Many words in English, Spanish, French, and other languages resemble Latin words and have the same or similar meanings.

Latin was used in the records of most European countries and in the Roman Catholic records of the United States and Canada. Because Latin was used in so many countries, local usage varied. Certain terms were commonly used in some countries but not in others. In addition, the Latin used in British records has more abbreviations than the Latin used in European records.

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Variant Forms of Words

In Latin, the endings of most words vary according to how the words are used in a sentence. *Who—whose—whom* or *marry—marries—married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. This word list gives the most commonly seen form of each Latin word. As you read Latin records, be aware that almost all words vary with usage.

Gender. Latin words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. For example, *rex* (king) is a masculine word, *aetas* (age) is a feminine word, and *oppidum* (town) is a neuter word.

Words that describe persons, places, or things (adjectives) will have either masculine, feminine, or neuter endings. For example, in Latin you would write *magnus rex* (great king), *magna aetas* (great age), and *magnum oppidum* (large town).

This word list gives only the masculine form of adjectives. For example:

noster, nostra, nostrum (our) is listed as *noster*

magnus, magna, magnum (great, large) is listed as *magnus*

nobilis, nobile (noble, known) is listed as *nobilis*

Some words have both a male (-us) and female (-a) form, such as *patrinus* (godfather) and *patrina* (godmother). This word list usually gives only the male form even though a female form may occur in Latin records. Thus, given the word *famulus* (servant), you can conclude that *famula* is a female servant.

Similarly, this word list gives only *natus est* ("he was born"). You can conclude that *nata est* means "she was born." The plural form *nati sunt* means "they were born."

Plurals. Plural forms of Latin words usually end in -i, -ae, or -es. Thus *patrinus* (godfather) becomes *patrini* (godparents), *filia* (daughter) becomes *filiae* (daughters), and *pater* (father) becomes *patres* (fathers). However, these same endings may also indicate other grammatical changes besides plurality.

Grammatical Use. The endings of Latin words can also vary depending on the grammatical use of the words. Latin grammar requires a specific type of ending for a word used as the subject of the sentence, used in the possessive, used as the object of a verb, or used with a preposition. Latin words fall into several classes, each with its own set of grammatical endings.

If you do not find a Latin word in this list with the same ending as the word in your Latin document, find a similar ending in the examples below to see how the word in your document is used:

<i>filius</i>	son	
(pater)	<i>fili</i>	(father) of the son
(baptizavi)	<i>filium</i>	(I baptized the) son
(ex)	<i>filio</i>	(from) the son
<i>vidua</i>	widow	
(filius)	<i>viduae</i>	(son) of the widow
(sepelivi)	<i>viduam</i>	(I buried the) widow
(ex)	<i>vidua</i>	(from) the widow
<i>pater</i>	father	
(filius)	<i>patris</i>	(son) of the father
(sepelivi)	<i>patrem</i>	(I buried the) father
(ex)	<i>patre</i>	(from) the father

Other noun endings change as follows to show possession:

- as may change to -atis
- ns may change to -ntis
- or may change to -oris
- tio may change to -tionis

Example: *sartor* (tailor) changes to *sartoris* (of the tailor)

Words that show action (verbs) also vary depending on who is doing the action and whether the action is past, present, or future. For example, the Latin word *baptizare* (to baptize) will appear with various endings:

	Present	Past
	baptize	have baptized, baptized
(I)	baptizo	baptizavi, baptizabam
(he)	baptizat	baptizavit, baptizabat

(they) baptizant	baptizaverunt, baptizabant
is baptized	was baptized
(he) baptizatur	baptizatus est

Spelling

Spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries. The following spelling variations are common in Latin documents:

i and *j* used interchangeably
u and *v* used interchangeably
e used for *ae* (æ)
e used for *oe* (œ)
c used for *qu*

Examples:

ejusdem or eiusdem
civis or ciuis
preceptor or praeceptor
celebs or coelebs
quondam or condam

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes only the words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Latin-English dictionary. Latin-English dictionaries are available on each floor of the Family History Library. The call numbers begin with 473.21.

The following Latin-English dictionary is available on microfilm for use in Family History Centers:

Ainsworth, Robert. *Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary*, rev. ed. London: F. Westly and A.H. Davis, 1836. (FHL book British Ref 473Ai65a 1836; film 599,788.)

Additional dictionaries are listed under LATIN LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog. Most bookstores carry useful, inexpensive Latin-English dictionaries.

The following sources can also be helpful for reading Latin records:

Baxter, J. H. and Charles Johnson. *Medieval Latin Word-List From British and Irish Sources*. London: Oxford University Press, n.d. (FHL book 942 A8bm.)

Grun, Paul A. *Schlüssel zur alten und neuen Abkürzungen: Wörterbuch lateinischer und deutscher Abkürzungen des späten Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Limburg/Lahn, Germany: Starke Verlag, 1966. (FHL book 943 B4gg vol. 6.) Key to ancient and modern

abbreviations: Dictionary of Latin and German abbreviations of the late middle age and modern times.

Jensen, C. Russell. *Parish Register Latin: An Introduction*. Salt Lake City: Vita Nova Books, 1988. (FHL book 475 J453p.) A guide to understanding Latin as it appears in continental European church records.

Martin, Charles Trice. *The Record Interpreter: A Collection of Abbreviations, Latin Words and Names Used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records*, 2nd ed. London: Stevens, 1910. (FHL book 422.471 M363re 1910; 1892 edition on FHL film 547,182, item 3.)

McLaughlin, Eve. *Simple Latin for Family Historians*, 2nd ed. Birmingham, England: Federation of Family History Societies, 1987. (FHL book 471.1 M273.) This booklet lists Latin words frequently used in English parish registers.

KEY WORDS

To find and use specific types of Latin records, you will need to know some key words in Latin. This section lists key genealogical terms in English and gives the Latin words that have the same or similar meanings.

For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find Latin words with meanings such as *marry*, *marriage*, *wedding*, *wedlock*, *unite*, *legitimate*, *joined*, and other words used in Latin records to indicate marriage.

English	Latin
birth	nati, natus, genitus, natales, ortus, oriundus
burial	sepulti, sepultus, humatus, humatio
christening	baptismi, baptizatus, renatus, plutus, lautus, purgatus, ablutus, lustratio
child	infans, filius/filia, puer, proles
death	mortuus, defunctus, obitus, denatus, decessus, peritus, mors, mortis, obiit, decessit
father	pater
godparent	patrini, levantes, susceptores, compater, commater, matrina
husband	maritus, sponsus, conjux, vir
marriage	matrimonium, copulatio, copulati, conjuncti, intronizati, nupti, sponsati, ligati, mariti
marriage banns	banni, proclamationes, denuntiationes
mother	mater
name, given name	nomen

name, surname	cognomen
parents	parentes, genitores
wife	uxor, marita, conjux, sponsa, mulier, femina, consors

GENERAL WORDS

This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list.

In this list, some grammatical variations of Latin words are given in parentheses. Some Latin phrases and their translations are listed [in brackets] under the most significant Latin word, not the first word, of the phrase. Words in parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

A

a (ab)	from, by
abavia	great-great-grandmother
abavus	great-great-grandfather, ancestor
abdormitus	died
abdormivit	he/she died
ab hoc mense	from this month on
abiit	he/she died
abinde	since
abitus est	he/she died, went away
abjectarius	cabinetmaker, woodworker
abjuro	to renounce by oath
ablutus est	he was baptized
abs	from, by
abscessus	death
absque	without, except
abstersus	baptized
abuo	I baptize, I wash
ac	and
acatholicus	non-Catholic, Protestant

accipio	to take, receive, take possession of
accola	local resident
acicularius	needle maker
acquiescat	he/she reposes, dies, is content with
acquietus est	he died
acra	acre
actum	record
ad	to, at, in, for, towards
adhuc	as yet, still
adjutor	assistant
adjuvenis	assistant
adolescens	young man, adolescent
adulterium	adultery
advenit	he appeared, came
advocatus	lawyer
aeger	sick
aegyptus	gypsy
aequalis	equal
aetas (aetatis)	age
aetate	(being) in the age of, age
affinitas	relationship by marriage
affirmavit	he/she affirmed, confirmed, asserted
agentis	of the official
agnatus	blood relative in the male line
agonia	cramps
agricola	farmer
ahenarius	coppersmith
albus	white
alemannus	German
alias	also, otherwise, or, at, another, called
alibi	elsewhere, at another time
aliud (alius)	other, another
allemania	Germany
altare	altar
alter	the next, the other
alutarius	tanner
ambo	both, two together
amita	aunt, father's sister

amitinus	cousin, (child of father's sister)
ancilla	female servant
ancillus	male servant
anglia	England
anima	soul, spirit
[animam reddidit domino suo]	[he/she returned the soul to his/her Lord (died)]
anno	in the year (of)
anno domini	in the year of (our) Lord
anno incarnationis	in the year (since/of) the incarnation (of the Lord)
annus	year
andedictus	aforesaid
ante	before, in front of, prior to
antiquus	old, senior
apoplexia	stroke
aprilis	of April
apud	at the house of, at, by, near
aqua	water
archidiaconus	archdeacon
archiepiscopus	archbishop
archivum	archive
arcularius	carpenter
arma	coat of arms
armentarius	herdsman
armiger	gentleman, squire
armorum	of coats of arms
at	but
atque	and
augusti	of August
aurifaber	goldsmith
auriga	driver
aut	or
autem	but, however, moreover
auxentium	Alsace
ava	grandmother
avi	ancestors, grandparents
avia	grandmother
aviaticus	nephew

avunculus	uncle (mother's brother)
avus	grandfather

B

bacallarius	bachelor
baillivus	bailiff
bannorum, liber	register of marriage banns, announcements
bannum	bann, marriage proclamation
baptisatus	baptized
baptisma	baptism
[necessitate baptismo]	[(being) an emergency baptism]
baptismatis	of baptism
baptismus	baptism
baptizatorium, liber	register of baptisms
baptizatus est	he was baptized, has been baptized
baptizavi	I baptized, have baptized
baro	baron
beatus	blessed, deceased
bene	well
bergarius	shepherd
biduum	space of two days, two-day period
biennium	two-year period
bona	possessions
bonus	good
bordarius	cottager, tenant, border
borussia	Prussia
brasiator	brewer
burgensis	citizen, burgess

C

cadaver	dead body, cadaver
caelebs	bachelor, single man
caelum	heaven, sky
caementarius	stonemason

calcearius	shoemaker
calciator	shoemaker
caledonia	Scotland
caligator	shoemaker
cambria	Wales
cameranius	chamberlain, valet, groom
capella	chapel
capellanus	chaplain
capitis	head, chief
capt et jurat	taken and sworn
caput	head, chief
carbonarius	collier, coal miner
carecarius	carter
carnarius	butcher
carpentarius	carpenter
carta	deed, charter, map
casale	estate, village
casatus	cottager
cataster	land, property record
catholicus	Catholic
caupo (cauponis)	innkeeper
causa	cause, sake, because of
[ex causa]	[on account of, for the sake of]
celator	turner
celebraverunt	they celebrated, were married
census	census
centenarius	a person one hundred years of age
centesimus	hundredth
centum	hundred
cerdo (cerdonis)	handworker
chartarius	paper miller
chirotherarus	glover
chirurgus	surgeon
chramarius	merchant
cimeterium	cemetery
cingarus	gypsy
circa	about, around, round about
circiter	about, approximately

civis	citizen
clausit	he/she finished, closed
[diem clausit extremum]	[(died) he/she finished the last day]
claustrarius	locksmith
clausum	closed, finished
clericus	clergyman
clostrarius	locksmith
coelebs	bachelor, single man
coemeterium	cemetery
cognationis	blood relationship
cognomen	name, family name, surname
collis	hill
colonus	colonist, settler, resident, farmer, peasant
colorator	dyer
comes	count
comitas	county
comitatus	county
comitissa	countess
commater	godmother
commorantes	living, residing
comparatio	presence, appearance
comparuit	he/she appeared, was present
compater	godfather
compos	in possession of
concepta est	she was pregnant
concessit	consented
conditione, sub	conditionally
conjugatus	married
conjuges	married couple
conjugum	of/from the married couple
conjuncti sunt	they were joined (in marriage)
conjux	spouse
consanguinitatis	of blood relationship (such as cousins)
consobrina	female cousin (usually on the mother's side)
consobrinus	male cousin (usually on the mother's side)
consors (consortis)	wife
contra	against, opposite

contracti	contracted, drawn together
contraxerunt	they contracted (marriage)
convulsionis	of convulsions
cooperta	married (of a woman)
copulationis	of marriage
copulati sunt	they were married, joined
copulatus	married, joined
copulavit	he married (performed wedding)
coquus	cook
coram	in the presence of
coriarius	tanner, leather worker
corpus (corporis)	body
cotarius	cottager
cras	tomorrow
creatura dei	foundling (creature of God)
cuius	whose
cuiusdam	of a certain
cultellarius	cutler
cum	with
cuprifaber	coppersmith
cur	why
curia	court
currarius	carriage builder
custos (custodis)	custodian, guard

D

datum	date, given
de	of, from, by, concerning, about
debilitas	illness, weakness
decanatus	deanery, section of a diocese
decanus	deacon
decem	ten
decembris	of December
decessit	he/she died
decessus	died, death

decimus	tenth
decretum	decree
decubuit	he/she died, lay down
dedit	he/she gave
deflorata	deflowered, no longer a virgin
defuit	he/she departed, died
defunctorum	of the dead (people)
defunctorum, liber	register of the deceased
defunctus est	he died
defungitur	he/she dies, is discharged
dei	of God
deinde	then, thereafter, next
denarius	coin, penny, money
denatus	deceased, dead
denatus est	he died, has died
denunciatio	publication of marriage banns
[factis tribus denunciationibus]	[after the publication of three marriage banns (three marriage banns having been published)]
desponsationis	engagement
desponsatus	engaged
deus	God
dexter	right
dictus	said, stated, known as
didymus	twin
die	on the day
dies (diei)	day
dignus	worthy
dimidium	half
diocesis	diocese
discessit	he/she died
disponsationis	permission
divortium	divorce
doageria	dowager
dodum	formerly, recently
domi	at home
domicella	young lady, servant, nun
domicellus	young nobleman, junker, servant, servant in a monastery
domina	lady

dominica	Sunday
dominus	lord, rule, the Lord (Jesus Christ)
domus	home, house, family
donum	gift
dos (dotis)	dowry
duae	two
ducatus	duchy
ducentessimus	two hundredth
ducenti	two hundred
ducis	See dux.
dum	while, when, until, as long as
duo	two
duodecim	twelve
duodecimus	twelfth
duodevicesimus	eighteenth
duodeviginti	eighteen
dux (ducis)	duke, leader
dysenteria	dysentery

E

e	out of, from
eadem	the same
eam	her
ebdomada	week
ecclampsia	convulsions
ecclesia	church
[in facie ecclesiae]	[in front of the church]
ego	I
ejusdem	the same
elapsus	past, elapsed
empicus	lung disease
enim	for, namely, truly
eodem	the same
[eodem die]	[on the same day]
episcopus	bishop
equalis	equal
eques (equitis)	knight, cavalry soldier

erant	they were
ergo	therefore, because of
erratum	error
esse	to be
est	he/she is
et	and, even
etiam	and also, and even
eum	him
ex	from, out of (places of origin)
exhalavit animam	he/she breathed out his/her soul (died)
extra	outside of, beyond
extraneus	stranger, foreign
extremum	last
extremum munitus	last rites provided
exulatus	exile

F

faber	maker, smith
factus	made
falso	falsely, incorrectly
familia	family
familiaris	relative, slave, friend, follower
famulus	servant
feber (febris)	fever
februarii	of February
fecunda	pregnant
femina	female, woman
fere	almost, nearly
feria	day, holiday
festum	feast, festival, wedding
fidelis	faithful
figulus	potter
filia	daughter
filia populae	illegitimate daughter
filiaster	stepson
filiastra	stepdaughter
filiola	little daughter

filiolus	little son
filius	son
filius populi	illegitimate son
finis	border, end
firmarius	farmer
fluxus	dysentery
focus	hearth, fireplace, home
foderator	fuller, cloth worker
fodiator	digger
folium	page
fons (fontis)	baptismal font, spring, fountain
fossor	grave digger, miner
frater	brother
fuerunt	they were
fui	I was
fuit	he/she was
furnarius	baker

G

garcio	boy, servant
gardianus	church warden
gemellae	twins (female)
gemelli	twins (male, or male and female)
geminus	twin
genealogia	genealogy
gener	son-in-law
generis	See genus.
generosus	of noble birth, gentleman
genitor	father
genitores	parents
genitus est	he was born, begotten
gens (gentis)	male line, clan, tribe, lineage
genuit	he/she was begotten
genus (generis)	sex, type, kind, birth, descent, origin, class, race
germana	real sister (by blood), German
germania	Germany
germanus	real brother (by blood), German

glos (gloris)	sister-in-law (wife's sister)
gradus	degree, grade
gratia	grace, sake
gravida	pregnant
guardianus	guardian
gubernium	domain

H

habent	they have
habet	he/she has
habitans	resident, inhabitant
habitatio	residence
habitavit	he/she resided, dwelt
habuit	he/she had, held
haec (hac)	this, the latter
haereticus	heretic
haud	not
hebdomada	week
helvetia	Switzerland
heres (heredis)	heir
heri	yesterday
hibernia	Ireland
hic	here
hinc	from here
his	this, the latter
hispania	Spain
hoc	this, the latter
hodie	today
homo (hominis)	man, human being
honestus	respectable, honorable
hora	hour
hortulanus	gardener
hospes (hospitis)	innkeeper
huius	of this, of the latter
humationis	burial
humatus est	he was buried
humilis	humble, lowly

hungaricus	Hungarian
hydropsis	dropsy
hypodidasculus	schoolmaster, usher

I

iam	already
ibi	there
ibidem (ib, ibid)	in the same place
idem	the same
ignotus	unknown
iit	he/she went
illegitimus	illegitimate
illius	of that, of the former
impedimentum	hindrance, impediment (often to a marriage)
[nulloque detecto impedimento matrimonio]	[and no hindrance to the marriage having been uncovered]
imperium	empire
imponit	he imposes, places upon
impositus	imposed, placed upon, given
[cui impositum est nomen]	[to whom was given the name]
imposui	I placed upon
impraegnavit	he impregnated
impregnata	pregnant
incarnationis	of the incarnation (of the Lord)
incola	inhabitant, resident
index (indicis)	index
inerunt	they entered into (marriage)
infans (infantis)	child, infant
inferior	lower
infirmus	weak
infra	below, under
infrascriptus	written below, undersigned
iniit	he/she entered, began
initatus est	he was baptized
injuria	injury, worry

inter	between
intra	within, during
intronizati sunt	they were married, have been married
intronizaverunt	they married, have married
inupta	unmarried
invenit	he/she found, discovered
ipse	himself, herself, itself
ita	so, thus
item	also, likewise
ivit	he/she went

J

januarii	of January
jovis, dies	Thursday
judaicus	Jewish
judicium	court, judgment
julii	of July
juncti sunt	they were joined (in marriage)
junii	of June
junior	younger, junior
juravit	he/she swore, took an oath
jure	legally, lawfully
juro	I swear, testify
jus (juris)	law
juvenis	young man, young woman, young person
juxta	near to, beside

L

laborius	worker, laborer
lanarius	wool worker
lanatus	clothed in wool
laniarius	butcher
laniator	butcher
lanifex (lanificis)	weaver
laterarius	brick maker
lautus est	he was baptized, has been baptized

lavacrum	font
lavatus est	he was baptized, washed
lavo	I baptize, wash
legio	legion
legitimus	legitimate
levabat	he was holding, raising, lifting up
levans	godparent
levantes	the godparents
levantibus	by the godparents
levare ex fonte	to raise from the baptismal font, to act as a godparent
levir	husband's brother, brother-in-law
liber	book, register, free
liberi	children
libra	pound (weight)
ligati sunt	they were married, have been married
ligatus	married, joined, married person
ligavi	I joined (in marriage)
lignarius	joiner, cabinetmaker
lignicidus	woodcutter
linifex (linificis)	linen weaver
locus	place
ludimagister	schoolmaster, teacher
ludus	school
lunae, dies	Monday
lustrationis	of the baptism

M

macellator	butcher
magis	more
magister	master
magnus	large, great
maii	of May
major	greater, older
maiorennis	of legal age
majoritatis	of legal age, majority
male	badly
malus	bad, evil
mane	in the morning

manu propria	(signed) by one's own hand
manus	hand, band
marasmus	weakness
maris	of a male, man
marita	married, wife
mariti	married couple
maritus	married, husband
martii	of March
martis, dies	Tuesday
mas	male, man
mater (matris)	mother
matertera	aunt, mother's sister
matrica	register, record book
matrimonium	marriage
[per subsequens matrimonium legitimatus]	[legitimized by subsequent marriage]
matrina	godmother
matruelis	cousin on mother's side
me	me
mecum	with me
medicus	doctor
mendicus	beggar
mense	in the month (of)
mensis	month
mercator	merchant
mercenarius	day laborer
mercurii, dies	Wednesday
meretrix (meretricis)	harlot, prostitute
meridies	noon
meus	mine
miles (militis)	soldier, knight
mille	thousand
millesimus	thousandth
minorennis	not of legal age
minoritatis	of less than legal age, minority
minus	less
modo	lately, presently, now
modus	manner, way
mola	mill
molitor	mill
moneta	money
mons (montis)	mountain

morbus	disease
more novo	(according to) the new style (of dating)
more vetere	(according to) the old style (of dating)
moritur	he/she died
mortis	of death
[ex hac mortali ad immortalem vitam]	[from this mortality to immortal life (died)]
[ob imminens mortis periculum]	[on account of imminent danger of death (justification for an emergency baptism)]
mortuus est	he died
mos (moris)	custom, manner
mulier	woman, wife
multus	many
munitus	fortified, provided
mutuus	mutual, common

N

nativitas	birth
naturalis	natural, illegitimate
natus est	he was born
nauta	sailor
nec	neither, nor
necessitatis	of necessity
necnon	and also
negotiator	merchant (commerce)
nemo (neminis)	no one
neosponsa	newlywed (female)

neosponsus	newlywed (male)
nepos (nepotis)	nephew, grandson
neptis	niece, granddaughter
neque	and not
nescit	he doesn't know
niger	black
nihil	nothing
nisi	if not
n.n. = nomen nescio	I do not know the name
nobilis	noble
nobilitatis	of nobility
nocte	at night
nomen	name
nomen nescio	name not known
nominatus est	he was named
nomine	by/with the name (of)
non	not, no
nonagenarius	a person in his nineties
nonagesimus	ninetieth
nonaginta	ninety
nongentesimus	nine hundredth
nongenti	nine hundred
nonus	ninth
nonus decimus	nineteenth
nos	we, us
noster	our
nota bene	note well, notice
notarius	notary
nothus	illegitimate child
novem	nine
novembris	of November
noverca	stepmother
nox	night
nudius	earlier
nudius tertius	three days earlier
nullus	no, none
numerus	number
nunc	now, at this time

nunquam	never
nuntius	messenger
nuper	lately (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
nupserunt	they married
nupta	married woman, bride
nuptias	wedding
nuptus	married
nurus	daughter-in-law
nutritor	foster father
nutrius	foster child
nutrix (nutricis)	foster mother

O

ob	on account of, for, according to
obdormitus est	he fell asleep, died
obierunt	they died, have died
obiit	he/she died, went away, departed
[obiit sine prole]	[died without issue]
obitus	death, died
obstetrix (obstetricis)	midwife
octavus	eighth
octavus decimus	eighteenth
octingentesimus	eight hundredth
octingenti	eight hundred
octo	eight
octobris	of October
octogenarius	a person in his eighties
octogesimus	eightieth
octoginta	eighty
officialis	official
olim	formerly, once (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
omnis	all, every
operarius	day laborer
oppidum	city, town
orbus	orphan
origo (originis)	origin, birth
oriundus, ex	originating (from), born

orphanus	orphan
ortus	origin, birth
ovilius	shepherd

P

pacatio	payment
paene	almost, nearly
pagina	page
pagus	village, district
palatium	palatinate
panifex	baker
papa	pope
parentes	parents
pariochialis	parochial, parish
pariter	equally, also
parochia	parish
parochus	parish priest
pars (partis)	area, region
partus	birth, childbirth
parvulus	very little, small
parvus	little
pastor	pastor, shepherd
pater (patris)	father
patres	forefathers, ancestors
patria	fatherland, native land
patrina	godmother
patrini	godparents
patrinus	godfather
patruelis	cousin on father's side
patruus	uncle (father's brother)
pauper	poor
pax (pace)	peace
pedagogus	schoolteacher
penult	the last but one, next to the last
per	through, by means of
peregrinus	foreign, strange
perendie	day after tomorrow

perfecit	he/she completed, did
periit	he/she perished, died
peritus	deceased, dead
peritus est	he died
pestis	plague
phthisis	consumption, tuberculosis
pictor	painter
pie	piously
pigator	dyer
piscator	fisherman
pistor	baker
pius	pious
plutus	baptized, sprinkled
pomerid	afternoon (p.m.)
pons (pontis)	bridge
popula	people
post	after
posterus	following
posthumus	born after death of father
post partum	after birth
postridie	on the day after, a day later
potuit	could
preceptor	teacher, instructor
predefunctus	previously deceased (such as before the birth of a child)
predictus	aforesaid
prefatus	aforesaid
prefectus	magistrate
pregnata	pregnant
premissus	published previously (such as marriage banns)
prenobilis	respected, honorable, esteemed
presens (presentis)	present, in attendance
preter	besides, also, past, beyond
pretor	village mayor
pridie	the day before
primus	first
princeps	prince
principatus	principality
privigna	stepdaughter

privignus	stepson
pro	for, in behalf of, as far as
proclamationis	bann, decree
procurator	lawyer, monastic official
progenitus	firstborn
proles	issue, child, offspring (gender not given)
promulgationis	decree, bann
prope	near, close to
propter	because of, near
prout	as, accordingly
provisus	provided (with)
proximus	previous, preceding
[anni proximi elapsi]	[of the preceding year]
pudica	chaste, upright
puella	girl
puer	boy, child
puera	girl
puerperium	childbirth
purgatus	baptized, purged, cleansed
puta	reputed, supposed

Q

quadragesimus	fortieth
quadraginta	forty
quadrigentesimus	four hundredth
quadringenti	four hundred
quaestor	treasurer, paymaster
quam	how, as much as
quando	when
quartus	fourth
quartus decimus	fourteenth
quasi	almost, as if
quattuor	four
quattuordecim	fourteen
-que	and (as a suffix)
qui (quae, quod)	who, which, what
quidam (quaedam,	a certain person or thing

quodam)	
quindecim	fifteen
quingentesimus	five hundredth
quingenti	five hundred
quingagesimus	fiftieth
quingaginta	fifty
quinque	five
quintus	fifth
quintus decimus	fifteenth
quod	because
quondam	formerly, former (refers to a deceased person)

R

recognito	examination, inquest by jury
rectus	right, direct
regeneratus est	he was baptized
regimine pedestre	infantry regiment
regina	queen
registrum	index, list
regius	royal
regnum	kingdom
relicta	widow
relictus	widower, surviving
religio (religionis)	religion
relinquit	he/she left behind, abandoned
renanus	of the Rhine
renatus est	he was baptized
repertorium	index, list
requiescat in pace	(may he/she) rest in peace
restio	rope maker
rex (regis)	king
ritus	rite, ceremony
rotulus	roll
rufus	red
rusticus	peasant, farmer

S

sabbatinus, dies	Saturday
sabbatum	Saturday
sacellanus	chaplain
sacer	sacred
sacerdos (sacerdotis)	priest
sacramentum	sacrament, ordinance, rite
[omnibus sacramentis provisis]	[(he/she) was provided with all the last rites]
[sacramentis totiis munitiis]	[(being) fortified by all the last rites]
sacro fonte baptismi	in the sacred font of baptism
saeculum	a generation, century, age, eternity, world
saepe	often
salarium	salary
sanctus	holy, sacred, a saint
sanus	healthy
sartor	tailor
satis	enough
saturni, dies	Saturday
scabinus	judge, lay assessor
scarlatina	scarlet fever
schola	school
scorbutus	scurvy
scorifex (scorificis)	tanner
scorta	unmarried mother, whore
scotia	Scotland
scribo	I write
scripsit	he/she wrote
scriptum	written
secundus	second
sed	but
sedecim	sixteen
sellarius	saddler
semel	once, a single time
semi	half
semper	always
senex (senicis)	old man
senilis	weak with age

senior	older, elder
senium	old age
sepelivi	I buried
septagenarius	a person in his seventies
septem	seven
septembris	of September
septemdecim	seventeen
septigenti	seven hundred
septimana	week
septimus	seventh
septimus decimus	seventeenth
septingentesimus	seven hundredth
septuagesimus	seventieth
septuaginta	seventy
sepulcrum, liber	burial register
sepultus est	he was buried
sequens (sequentis)	following
serdo (serdonis)	tanner
servus	servant
sescentiesimus	six hundredth
sescenti	six hundred
seu	or
sex	six
sexagesimus	sixtieth
sexaginta	sixty
sextus	sixth
sextus decimus	sixteenth
sexus	sex
si	if
sic	thus, so, yes
sigillum	seal
signum	sign, mark
signum fecit	he/she made a mark, signed
silva	woods, forest
sine	without
sinister	left
sinus	bosom, breast
[in sinum maternum]	[given into the maternal breast (buried)]

conditus]	
sive	or
smigator	soap maker
socer (socris)	father-in-law
socius	apprentice, comrade, associate
socrinus	brother-in-law
socrus	mother-in-law
sol (solis)	the sun
solemnizationis	marriage
solis, dies	Sunday
solutus	unmarried, free from debt
soror	sister
sororius	brother-in-law (sister's husband)
spasmus	cramps
spirituales, parentes	godparents
sponsa	bride, spouse, betrothed
sponsalia	marriage banns
sponsalis	betrothed
sponsatus	married
sponsor	godparent
sponsus	groom, spouse, betrothed
spurius	illegitimate
statim	immediately
status	condition, status
stemma	pedigree
stinarius	plowman
stirps	origin, source
stuprata	pregnant (out of wedlock)
stuprator	father of an illegitimate child
sub	under, beneath, below
subscripsit	he/she undersigned
subscriptus	undersigned
subsequentis	following, subsequent
subsignatum	marked or signed below
subsignavit	he/she marked (signed) below
suevia	Sweden
sum	I am
sunt	they are

superior	upper
superstes	surviving, still living
supra	before, above, beyond
supradictum	above written
surdus	deaf
susceptor	godparent (male)
susceptores	godparents
susceptorix	godparent (female)
sutor	cobbler, shoemaker
suus	his/her/its own, their own
synergus	apprentice

T

taberna	inn, tavern
tamen	however
tandem	at first, finally
tegularius	brick maker
teleonarius	tax collector
tempus (temporis)	time
terra	land, earth
tertius	third
tertius decimus	thirteenth
testes	witnesses
testibus	by witnesses
testimentum	will, testament
testis	witness
textor	weaver
thorus	status of legitimacy, bed
[ex illegitimo thoro]	[of illegitimate status]
tignarius	carpenter
tinctor	dyer
tomus	volume
tonsor	barber
tornator	turner (lathe)
totus	entire, all
trans	across
transitus est	he died

trecentessimus	three hundredth
trecenti	three hundred
tredecim	thirteen
tres (tria)	three
tribus	clan, lineage
tricesimus	thirtieth
tricesimus primus	thirty-first
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
trigemini	triplets
triginta	thirty
triginta unus	thirty-one
tum	then
tumulatus	buried
tunc	then, at that time, immediately
tussis	cough
tutela	guardianship
tutor	guardian
tuus	your
typhus	typhoid fever, typhus

U

ubi	where
ultimus	last, final
unctio extrema	extreme unction, the last rites, anointing
unde	wherefore, whereupon, whence
undecim	eleven
undecimus	eleventh
undevicesimus	nineteenth
undeviginti	nineteen
ungaricus	Hungarian
unigenus	only (born) son, unique, only begotten
unus	one, only, together
urbs (urbis)	city
ut	how, as, that, therewith, in order that
uterinus	on mother's side of family, of the same mother
ut infra	as below
ut supra	as above

uxor	wife
uxoratis	married

V

vagabundus	wanderer, vagabond
vagus	tramp
variola	smallpox
vassus	servant, vassal
vel	or
velle	will, testament
venerabilis	venerable, worthy
veneris, dies	Friday
venia	permission, indulgence
vero, die	on this very day
vespere	in the evening
vester	your
vetula	old woman
vetus (veteris)	old
via	road, way
vicarius	vicar
vicecomes	sheriff, reeve
vicesimus	twentieth
vicinus	nearby, neighborhood
vicus	village
vide	see
videlicet	namely
vidua	widow
viduus	widower
vigesimus	twentieth
vigesimus nonus	twenty-ninth
vigesimus octavus	twenty-eighth
vigesimus primus	twenty-first
vigesimus quartus	twenty-fourth
vigesimus quintus	twenty-fifth
vigesimus secundus	twenty-second
vigesimus septimus	twenty-seventh
vigesimus sextus	twenty-sixth

vigesimus tertius	twenty-third
viginti	twenty
viginti duo	twenty-two
viginti noven	twenty-nine
viginti octo	twenty-eight
viginti quattuor	twenty-four
viginti quinque	twenty-five
viginti septem	twenty-seven
viginti sex	twenty-six
viginti tres	twenty-three
viginti unus	twenty-one
villicanus	reeve, steward
vir	man, male
virgo (virginis)	virgin
virtuosus	virtuous, honorable
vita	life
vitam cessit	he/she departed from life (died)
vitriarius	glassmaker
vitricus	stepfather
vivens (vivus)	living
vos	you
vulgo	commonly, generally

Z

zingarius	gypsy
-----------	-------

NUMBERS

In some genealogical records, numbers—especially dates—are written out. The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd) versions of each number. Ordinal numbers are adjectives and may sometimes appear with the feminine ending (-a) or the neuter ending (-um). In written dates the ordinal numbers usually end with the grammatical ending (-o).

Example:

quartus=the fourth

quarto=on the fourth

Cardinal

Ordinal

1	unus	1st	primus
2	duo, duae	2nd	secundus
3	tres, tres, tria	3rd	tertius
4	quattuor	4th	quartus
5	quinque	5th	quintus
6	sex	6th	sextus
7	septem	7th	septimus
8	octo	8th	octavus
9	novem	9th	nonus
10	decem	10th	decimus
11	undecim	11th	undecimus
12	duodecim	12th	duodecimus
13	tredecim	13th	tertius decimus
14	quattuordecim	14th	quartus decimus
15	quindecim	15th	quintus decimus
16	sedecim	16th	sextus decimus
17	septemdecim	17th	septimus decimus
18	odeviginti	18th	duodevicesimus
19	undeviginti	19th	undevicesimus
20	viginti	20st	vicesimus or vigesimus
21	viginti unus	21st	vicesimus primus
22	viginti duo	22nd	vicesimus secundus
23	viginti tres	23rd	vicesimus tertius
24	viginti quattuor	24th	vicesimus quartus
25	viginti quinque	25th	vicesimus quintus
26	viginti sex	26th	vicesimus sextus
27	viginti septem	27th	vicesimus septimus
28	viginti octo	28th	vicesimus octavus
29	viginti novem	29th	vicesimus nonus
30	triginta	30th	tricesimus
40	quadraginta	40th	quadragesimus
50	quingquaginta	50th	quingquagesimus
60	sexaginta	60th	sexagesimus
70	septuaginta	70th	septuagesimus
80	octoginta	80th	octogesimus
90	nonaginta	90th	nonagesimus
100	centum		centesimus
101	centum unus	101th	centesimus primus

150	centum quinquaginta	150th	centesimus quinquagesimus
200	ducenti	200th	ducentesimus
300	trecenti	300th	trecentesimus
400	quadringenti	400th	quadringentesimus
500	quingenti	500th	quingentesimus
600	sescenti	600th	sescentesimus
700	septigenti	700th	septingentesimus
800	octingenti	800th	octingentesimus
900	nongenti	900th	nongentesimus
1000	mille	1000th	millesimus

DATES AND TIME

In Latin records, dates are often written out. Numbers generally end with -o when used in a date. For example:

Anno Domini millesimo sescentesimo nonagesimo quarto et die decimo septimo mensis Maii [In the year of (our) Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-four, and on the seventeenth day of the month of May]

To understand Latin dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

Months

English	Latin
January	Januarius
February	Februarius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, 7ber, VIIber
October	October, 8ber, VIIIber
November	November, 9ber, IXber
December	December, 10ber, Xber

Days of the Week

English

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Latin

dominica, dies dominuca, dominicus, dies Solis, feria prima

feria secunda, dies Lunae

feria tertia, dies Martis

feria quarta, dies Mercurii

feria quinta, dies Jovis

feria sexta, dies Veneris

feria septima, sabbatum, dies sabbatinus, dies Saturni

Phrases Indicating Time**Latin**

anno domini

anno incarnationis

annus bissextus

ante meridiem

altera die

biduum

cras

die sequenti

die vero

ejusdem die

eodem anno

eodem die

eodem mense

eo tempore

hodie

longo tempore

mane

meridie

nocte

nudius tertius

nunc dies tertius

nunc temporis

perendie

pomerid

post meridiem

postridie

English

in the year of the Lord

in the year (since/of) the incarnation of the Lord

leap year

before noon (a.m.)

on the next day

space of two days, two-day period

tomorrow

on the following day

this very day

of the same day

in the same year

on the same day

in the same month

at this time

today

for a long time

in the morning

noon

at night

three days earlier

three days earlier

of the present time

day after tomorrow

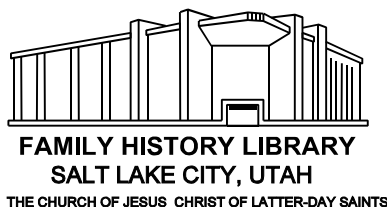
after noon (p.m.)

after noon (p.m.)

on the day after, a day later

pridie	the day before
pro tempore	for (at) the time
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
tunc temporis	of former time
vespere	in the evening

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Portuguese

INTRODUCTION

This guide will help you prepare a letter in Portuguese to request genealogical information from Portugal or Brazil. Please note, however, that many records from these countries have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library. Before you write for information, check the Family History Library Catalog to see if the records you need are available on microfilm. Also, check the records of surrounding towns and parishes to see if there are any other records that may help you.

This guide is especially useful because letters written in Portuguese have a greater chance of receiving a reply than those written in English. Portugal, Brazil, and other Portuguese-speaking countries (such as Angola, Mozambique, and Macau) typically respond to requests, but the number of those who actually receive the answers can be low because of problems with the mail systems.

BEFORE YOU WRITE

Before you write a letter to obtain family history information, you should do two things:

- **Determine exactly where your ancestor was born, was married, died, or resided.** Because most genealogical records were recorded locally, you will need to know the specific locality where your ancestor was born, was married, died, or resided for a given time. See the library's publications *Latin America Research Outline* (34075), *Brazil Research Outline* (36336), and *Tracing Immigrant Origins* (34111) for help in finding hometowns and other helpful research information.
- **Determine where records from your ancestor's home parish are stored today.** When you have a locality, use a gazetteer to determine whether the name is a village, parish, city, district, county, or province and to determine which parish serves your ancestor's locality. In Portugal, parish record books whose last date is older than 90 years are generally sent to district archives. In Brazil, parish records will be found in the parish or diocesan archive.

RESEARCH BY MAIL

Letters requesting genealogical information from Portuguese countries should generally be written to a local Catholic parish, diocese, or archdiocese or to local or central government archives. Civil registration for non-Catholics in Portugal began in 1832 and became mandatory throughout the country in 1911. Civil registration in Brazil started in 1870. For information before these time periods you will need to write for church records.

Addressing Your Letter

Use the following format to address your letter:

Civil Registration Office:

Portugal

Conservatória do Registo Civil
(postal code), (city), (state)
PORTUGAL

Brazil

Cartório de Registro Civil
(postal code), (city), (state)
BRASIL

Catholic Priest:

Reverendo Pároco
Paróquia de (name of parish)
(postal code), (city), (state)
(COUNTRY)

Bishop:

Exmo. Sr. Bispo da
(name of diocese)
(postal code), (city), (state)
(COUNTRY)

Archdiocese:

Exmo. e Revmo. Sr. Arcebispo
Arquibispado de (name of archdiocese)
(postal code), (city), (state)
(COUNTRY)

National, State, or University Archives:

(name of archives)
Depto. de (department)
(postal code), (city), (state)
(COUNTRY)

Put the postal code, which is similar to a United States zip code, before the city.

Sending Return Postage and Money

In your letter indicate that you will pay for research time, copies, and services. To pay for the return postage, include at least two international reply coupons, which are vouchers for stamps. You may purchase them from any United States post office.

When writing to a state archive or a local civil registration office *do not send money* in your first letter. Request information about fees and the best way to send money.

When writing to the local parish send a donation of \$5.00 to \$10.00, and express a desire to make further donations as the parish's services are needed. United States currency is most convenient for the recipient, or you can send a cashier's check from your local bank made payable to: Parroquia de (locality). Attach your check to the inside of the letter.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN PORTUGUESE

Your letter should include:

-
- the date (at the top).
 - the name and address of the addressee.
 - a greeting.
 - a brief introduction.

- biographical information about your relative.
- a short, specific genealogical request.
- referral request(s).
- a comment about payment.
- closing remarks.
- your signature.
- your return address (including your country).

The English-to-Portuguese translations that follow will help you compose your letter. Read the sentences in English, and choose those that best express what you want to say. Be sure to arrange your sentences logically. You may want to write your letter first in English, using the following sentences, and then replace the sentences with their Portuguese translations. However you proceed, make sure you type or neatly print your letter and, when necessary, add any diacritical marks and special characters (such as á, ã, é, í, ó, ú, ü) with a pen. Also, be sure to copy the sentences carefully to ensure the spelling, punctuation, and accent marks are correct.

Make your request specific and simple. Give the full name, the date of birth (at least approximate), and the town of birth or residence for each ancestor you need information about.

Include your return address. Offer to pay for time, copies, and services rendered. (See the "Sending Return Postage and Money" section above.) Do not request too much information at one time.

This guide is meant to help you create a letter that is specific to your needs. Do not use this letter-writing guide as the letter itself.

Writing Dates

Write dates carefully. To write dates in Portuguese:

- Write the day first, then the month, then the year.
- Write the full name of the month.
- Write the year in full (1845, not '45).

The preposition 'de' (of) is used in writing dates in Portuguese. For example, April 7, 1890 should be written *7 de abril de 1890*.

Names of the Months

English	Portuguese
January	janeiro
February	fevereiro
March	março
April	abril
May	maio
June	junho
July	julho
August	agosto
September	setembro
October	outubro
November	novembro
December	dezembro

FOLLOW-UP

When you receive a reply, send a note of thanks or acknowledgment. You may wish to do this in a follow-up letter requesting further information. In subsequent letters refer by date to your earlier letters and to the letters from those who respond. If you received a reference number, include that number as well.

Use Portuguese-English dictionaries to help you understand the reply. You may know someone who speaks Portuguese who can help you translate, or you can hire an accredited genealogist to translate for you.

If you do not receive an answer, write again, sending a copy of your first letter. Do not send more money unless you verify that your first letter did not arrive.

English	Portuguese
Greetings	
1. Dear Sir (civil, government, or university),	1. Estimado Senhor,
2. Dear Father (Catholic priest),	2. Estimado Reverendo Pároco,
3. Dear Bishop, Your Excellency (Catholic bishop),	3. Estimado Bispo, Sua Excelência,
4. Dear Archbishop, Your Excellency (Catholic archbishop),	4. Estimado Arcebispo, Sua Excelência,
Introductions	
5. I am researching the history of my ancestors of (city) and need information from your records.	5. Estou pesquisando a história dos meus antepassados que eram de (city), e necessito de informações dos registros em seu arquivo.
6. My ancestry is from (city), and I would like to know more about them.	6. Meus antepassados eram de (city) e eu gostaria de saber mais sobre eles.
7. The following person is my ancestor who was born in (city). I will give you all the vital data I have for this person.	7. A seguinte pessoa é meu antepassado (minha antepassada, if the ancestor is female) que nasceu em (city). Eu lhe darei todas as informações que tenho sobre esta pessoa.
8. The following persons are my ancestors who were born in (city). I will give all the vital data about them that I have.	8. As seguintes pessoas são meus antepassados que nasceram em (city). Eu lhe darei todas as informações que tenho sobre eles.
Biographical Information	
Give as much pertinent information as possible. Use only those items below for which you can give accurate information that is relevant to your request. Do not give information about events that occurred after the ancestor left his or her native land.	
9. a. Given name and surname:	9. a. Nome e sobrenome:
b. Date of birth (approximate):	b. Data de nascimento (aproximada):
c. Place of birth:	c. Lugar de nascimento:
d. Date of baptism:	d. Data de batismo:
e. Place of baptism:	e. Lugar de batismo:
f. Full name of father:	f. Nome completo do pai:
g. Full maiden name of mother:	g. Nome de solteira da mãe:
h. Full name of husband:	h. Nome completo do esposo:
i. Full maiden name of wife:	i. Nome de solteira da esposa:
j. Date of marriage:	j. Data de casamento:
k. Place of marriage:	k. Lugar de casamento:
l. Date of death:	l. Data de morte:
m. Place of death:	m. Lugar de morte:
n. Date of emigration:	n. Data de emigração:
o. Date of immigration:	o. Data de imigração:

Genealogical Requests

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. Please send me a complete copy of the birth (or christening) record of this (these) person(s). | 10. Por favor, envie-me uma cópia da certidão de nascimento ou batismo desta (destas) pessoa(s). |
| 11. Could you please check your birth registers from (year) to (year) for the birth record of this person. | 11. Tenha a bondade de procurar nos seus registros de nascimento entre (year) e (year) a data de nascimento desta pessoa. |
| 12. Please send me a copy of the marriage record of (1) these persons. (2) this person's parents. | 12. Por favor, envie-me uma cópia da certidão de casamento (1) destas pessoas. (2) dos pais desta pessoa. |
| 13. I believe that (name) died in your town about (date). I would like a copy of the death record. | 13. Creio que (name) faleceu em sua cidade aproximadamente em (date). Eu gostaria de obter uma cópia da certidão de óbito. |
| 14. I would like to know more about the family of this person. If you would provide the name and birth date of the brothers and sisters and an copy of the marriage record of the parents, I would be very grateful. | 14. Eu gostaria de saber mais sobre a família desta pessoa. Se puderem me fornecer nomes e datas de nascimento dos irmãos e irmãs e também uma cópia da certidão de casamento dos pais, eu ficarei muito grato (grata, if you are female). |
| 15. I would like to locate any relative who may live in your town. My ancestor was (name). He (She) resided in (town) before immigrating to the United States in the year (year). If you know of any persons of this name or relative of the family, I would be grateful if you would give this letter to them so that they can contact me. | 15. Eu gostaria de localizar qualquer parente meu que viva em sua cidade. Meu antepassado (Minha antepassada, if the person is female) era (name). Ele (Ela) era residente em (town) antes de imigrar para os Estados Unidos no ano de (year). Se conhecem alguns parentes desta pessoa, por favor entreguem-lhes esta carta para que eles possam se comunicar comigo. |
| 16. Please send me a copy of the family information on (husband's name) and (wife's name). They were married in (city), approximately (date). | 16. Por favor, pode me enviar uma cópia da informação que haja sobre (husband's name) e (wife's name). Eles se casaram em (city), aproximadamente em (date). |
| 17. I have searched the records for your parish covering the time period of (date) to (date). However, I need records for the years (year) to (year) for your area. Could you please inform me as to where these records can be found? | 17. Eu pesquisei os registros de sua paróquia entre os anos (date) e (date). Agora necessito os registros para os anos (year) a (year). Poderia me informar, por favor, aonde poderei encontrá-los? |
| 18. My relative worked in (city) as a (occupation). Do you have any information about this person? | 18. Meu parente trabalhou na cidade de (city) como (occupation). Poderia enviar-me qualquer informação sobre esta pessoa? |

Referral Requests

- | | |
|---|---|
| 19. If you do not have the necessary records, I request that you provide the address of the place where such records can be found. | 19. Caso não tenham esses registros à sua disposição, eu lhes ficaria muito grato (grata, if you are female) se me indicassem aonde poderia encontrá-los, inclusive o endereço. |
| 20. If you are unable to do this research for me, could you please recommend a local researcher that I could hire for this purpose—someone who speaks some English if possible. | 20. Se não for possível fazer esta pesquisa para mim, poderá indicar um pesquisador que eu possa empregar para este propósito—alguém que fale inglês? |
-

Payment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. Would you please inform me if it is possible to obtain photocopies from your records and the cost of such copies? | 21. Poderia me informar se é possível obter fotocópias de seus registros e qual é o preço de cada cópia? |
| 22. Please let me know how I can make an offering to your parish in gratitude for your help. | 22. Favor me informar qual é a melhor maneira de lhe enviar uma doação à sua paróquia em gratidão por seus serviços. |
| 23. I have enclosed \$___ as a donation for your parish. | 23. A doação incluída de \$____, é uma oferta para sua paróquia. |
| 24. Please let me know the cost of your help and how I can pay. | 24. Por favor, deixe-me saber o custo de seus serviços e como poderei pagar-lhe. |
-

Closing Remarks and Return Address

- | | |
|---|--|
| 25. I thank you in advance for your assistance. | 25. Agradeço-lhe muito por sua atenção. |
| 26. Respectfully, | 26. <i>Use one of these words:</i>

Respeitosamente,
Atenciosamente,
Cordialmente, |
| 27. Sincerely, | 27. Sinceramente, |
| 28. My address is: (address) | 28. Meu endereço é: (address) |
-
-

Follow-up

Use these sentences in follow-up letters as needed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 29. Thank you for the information you sent. It has helped me very much. | 29. Obrigado (Obrigada, if you are female) pela informação que me enviou, tem-me ajudado muito. |
|---|---|

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>30. I need further information about one of the individuals you mentioned in your letter. This is (name).</p> <p>31. I have already received from you the following information about this person:</p> <p>32. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent you on (date). Please write and tell me if you can do this research.</p> | <p>30. Eu necessito mais informações sobre uma das pessoas que mencionou em sua carta. Esta pessoa é (name).</p> <p>31. Eu já recebi do senhor (da senhora, if you are female) a seguinte informação sobre esta pessoa:</p> <p>32. Incluo uma cópia da carta que lhe enviei em (date). Por favor, informe-me se pode realizar esta pesquisa.</p> |
|--|--|

Example Letter

Date	20 de julho de 1993
Addressee	Cartório de Registro Civil 42009 Aiuruoca, Minas Gerais BRASIL
Greeting	Estimado Senhor,
Introduction	A seguinte pessoa é minha antepassada que nasceu em Aiuruoca. Eu lhe darei toda a informação que tenho sobre esta pessoa.
Biographical Information	Nome e sobrenome: Agenor Rodrigues Fernandes Data de batismo: 7 de maio de 1907 Lugar de batismo: Aiuruoca, Minas Gerais Nome de solteira da esposa: Francisca Carolina Mascarenhas Data de casamento: 18 de dezembro de 1930 Lugar de casamento: Itaberaba, Bahia
Genealogical Request	Por favor, envie-me uma cópia da certidão de nascimento ou batismo desta pessoa.
Referral Requests	Caso não tenham esses registros à sua disposição, eu lhe ficaria muito grata se me indicassem aonde poderia encontrá-los, inclusive o seu endereço.
Payment	Poderia me informar se é possível obter fotocópias de seus registros e qual é o preço de cada cópia?
Closing	Agradeço-lhe muito por sua atenção. Respeitosamente,
Signature	
Return Address	Jane Doe 674 Q Street Salt Lake City, UT 84103 USA

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this guide. Please send your suggestions to:

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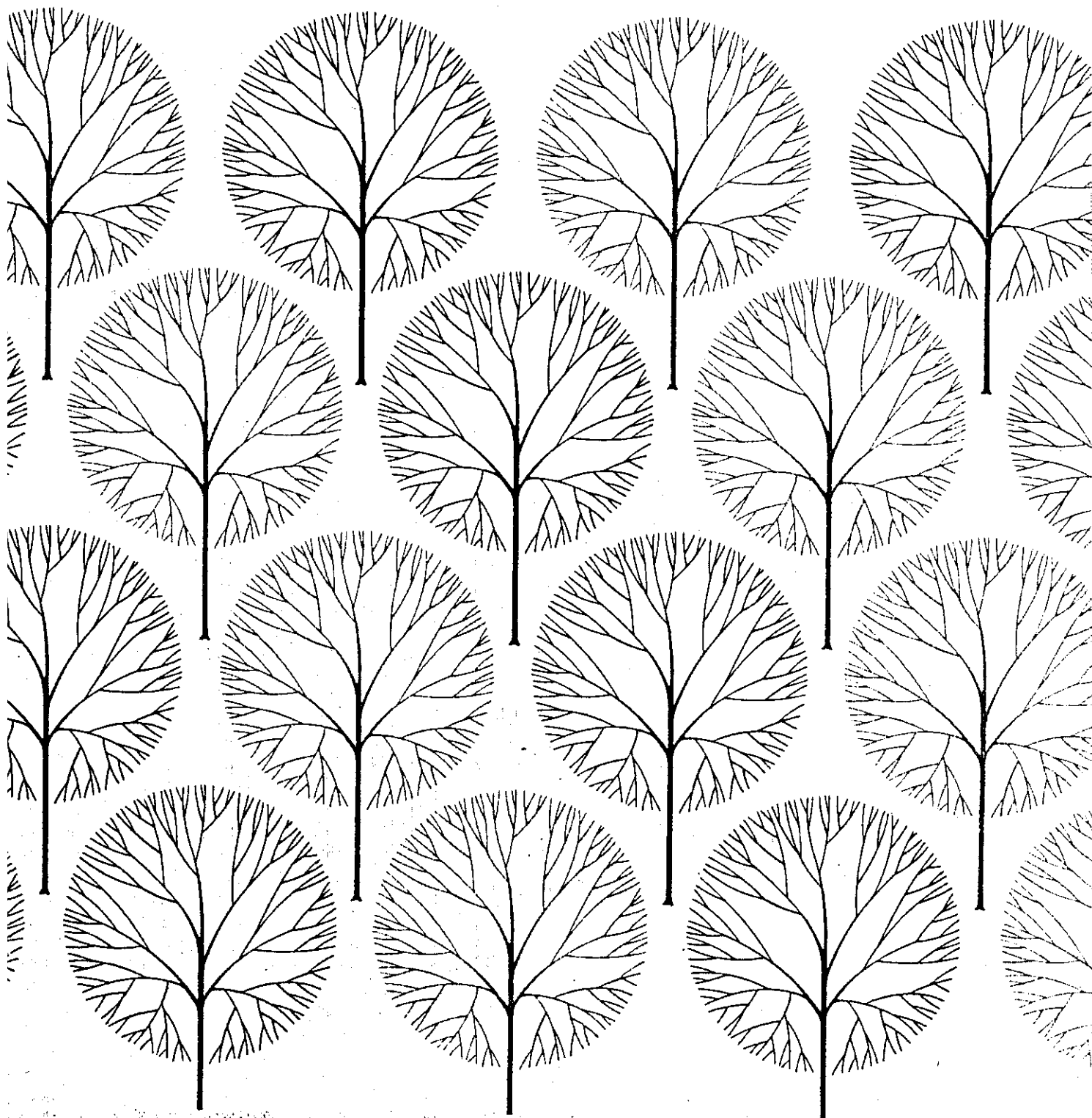
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Basic Portuguese Paleography

English Edition

The Genealogical Department of
The Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints
Series H, No. 20 1978



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Introduction

Every person's writing has unique and recognizable characteristics called style. Writing styles may vary from time period to time period, from country to country, and even from one type of document to another. The styles used in previous centuries may vary so much from those presently used that they are difficult to read. The study of writing styles and the science of interpreting and understanding ancient documents is called paleography.

The two major skills involved in reading and transcribing old handwriting are—

1. Identifying the abbreviations used in the record.
2. Transcribing the letters and numbers of the original document to a more familiar style.

A paleographer must also be able to (1) interpret the punctuation marks used, (2) separate or join words that are not separated or joined in the original

text, (3) read and transcribe numbers, (4) identify archaic spellings, (5) identify errors in the original text, and (6) determine the meaning of unfamiliar or archaic terms.

As an introduction to Portuguese paleography, this paper includes information on each of these skills. Study the material thoroughly, and you will be able to begin genealogical research in otherwise difficult-to-read records. The annotated bibliography at the end of this paper refers you to additional aids in learning to read ancient records. You should use this to continue your studies. However, the best way to become proficient in reading and transcribing old Portuguese documents is to practice. Use the practice texts included in this paper, and when you have mastered them, try other original texts. With practice, you will soon be able to read most ancient Portuguese documents.

Historical Notes

Origins of the Portuguese Language

Many groups have contributed to the formation of the Portuguese language. Originally the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) was inhabited by a group of people known as Celtic-Iberians. The Romans began their conquest of these people in the second century B.C. During and after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the fifth century A.D. came the Germanic tribes and, later, the Moors. All of these peoples left evidence of their rule in both the language and the culture of the Iberians, but it is mainly to the Romans that the Portuguese language owes its origin.

Record Keeping in Portugal

By the twelfth century the Portuguese had declared themselves a kingdom. By the thirteenth century they had ousted the Moors and extended Portugal's borders to its current boundaries.

Records have been kept since the very formation of the kingdom of Portugal. However, little written evidence remains of the early period. It was not until the sixteenth century that the parish priests of the Catholic church were asked to begin recording baptisms, marriages, and deaths. These are by far the most valuable genealogical records in Portugal and Brazil. During the sixteenth century, other types of records of genealogical value began to increase. For this reason, this paper will only deal with writing styles used in records of genealogical value after 1500.

Handwriting Styles

Since the beginning of paleography as a science, individual methods of writing have been grouped into styles. These styles include the Carolinian hand, the Gothic hand, the Court hand, the Secretary hand, the Chained Secretary hand, and the Italic hand. Classifying writing into different style groups is not easy, since some writing possesses characteristics that may qualify it for more than one group. As Eduardo Nunes explains, "The classification of handwriting is a sacred rite, but from which, at the present time, all paleographers would like to be able to escape;... Because, both the terminology (the basis of classification), as well as the methodology itself (the principles behind the terminology) find themselves in the midst of a reformation" (translated from *Album de Paleografia Portuguesa*, Vol. 1. [Lisbon, Portugal: Instituto de Alta Cultura, Universidade de Lisboa, 1969], p. 11).

Since this is the case and since most records of genealogical value in Brazil and Portugal exist only after 1500 (when one or two styles had already gained predominance over the others), this paper will not attempt to identify the style being used in each document. Instead, it will review the techniques and methods used in interpreting any style. Using these techniques, you can acquire the skills needed to read and transcribe the majority of records used in Portuguese genealogical research.

The Alphabet

Originally the Roman alphabet consisted of twenty-one letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, and X. The letter *I* was used for both the modern *I* and *J*. The letter *V* was used for both the modern *U* and *V*. In approximately 50 B.C., the letters *Y* and *Z* were added. Since that time there have been many changes in the Latin language; but the alphabet, with few exceptions, has remained unchanged. Once you have learned the unique characteristics of any one handwriting style (providing that you are familiar with the vocabulary and grammar used during the time of the writing), you should be able to read any document written in that style with only slightly more effort than it takes to read today's handwriting. Of course, you still have to deal with poor handwriting, faded ink, and missing information; but the key is being able to recognize the identifying features of the style used by the person who wrote the document.

Nearly all of the following sample letters have been taken directly from the practice texts used in this paper. There were, of course, many other personal styles used over the course of four or five centuries by thousands of scribes, and it would take a lifetime to learn them all. These examples should give you an idea of the many variations. Study them carefully, and refer to this section often as you work through the remainder of the paper. As you continue your study of paleography and as you begin your research in original records, you might add to this list new samples of letters that prove especially difficult for you. Practicing writing the letters that are difficult for you, especially as you encounter a combination of letters that is new or strange to you, will help you to better understand the scribe's style and to remember it longer.

Sample Letters

A *A A A A A*

a *a a a a*

B *B B*

b *b b b*

C *C C C C C*

c *c c c c*

D @ 9 9 9

d 2 2 2 d 2 2 2 2 2

E E e e e

e e e e e

F F F F F F F F

f f f f f f f

G G G G

g g g g

H H H

h h h h h h h

I I I I

i i i i

J J J J J J J

j j I j

K }
k } Generally used only in foreign words

L l l l

I l l l

M M M M M

m m m m

N N N N

n n n n n

O o o

o o o o

P P P P P

p p p p p

Q Q 2 G

q q 2 9 L

R R R R R

r r r r r r

S S S S S S

s s s s s s

T T T T T

t t t t t t

U U

u u u u u

V V V V V

v v v v

W
w

Generally used only in foreign words

X x X

X x X

Y Basically the same as the lowercase y

y y y y

Z Basically the same as the lowercase z

Z z z z z z

Exercise

Using the preceding alphabet, see if you can correctly transcribe each of the following words. When

you have finished, compare your work to the answers given below.

1. *Frra*
2. *Thomazia*
3. *Filha*
4. *Maria*
5. *dias*

WRITE YOUR TRANSCRIPTION HERE:

FOLLOWING ARE THE TRANSCRIPTIONS OF
THE WORDS ABOVE:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Frra. | (See practice text 1, line 5.) | 4. Maria | (See practice text 2, line 10.) |
| 2. Thomazia | (See practice text 1, line 7.) | 5. dias | (See practice text 3, line 1.) |
| 3. filha | (See practice text 2, line 8.) | | |

Variations in Spelling

One of the challenges in reading and understanding old documents is to correctly identify words that are spelled differently than they are today. Sometimes the variations in spelling are slight; other times they can result in an almost unidentifiable word. Fortunately, however, there is usually a pattern to such variations. Once you become familiar with those patterns, the problems caused by spelling become minimal.

The Letter H

The letter *h* is seldom pronounced in current Portuguese and therefore is no longer used in many words that used it historically. For instance, the words *um* and *uma* used to be spelled *hum* and *huma*. The names *Catarina* and *Tomazia* were both formerly spelled with an *h* (see practice text 1, lines 3, 6, and 7).

Catarina

Tomazia

There are, of course, some words, *homem* for instance, in which the *h* is still used today, although it is not pronounced.

U and V

The early Latin alphabet did not include the letter *u*. The letter *v* was used in all words where either a *u* or *v* would be used today. Refer to the words *nove*, *huã* (*uma*), *vinho*, *duas*, and *verdade* in practice text 3, lines 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. Notice in the examples below that all five words are spelled using what appears to be either a *v* or a *u*:

nove *huã* *vinho*

duas *verdade*

This use of the *v* and *u* was very common in early Portuguese records and can be found in some eighteenth and nineteenth century texts.

I and Y

The letters *i* and *y* were used interchangeably in Portuguese records from early times until the nineteenth century. Notice the words *estreito*, *deixou*, *licois*, *peixes*, *asi*, and *asinei* in lines 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of practice text 3. In these examples the letters *i* and *y* are both used where only *i* would be used in modern Portuguese. Note that in this text both the *i* and the *y* are dotted.

estreito *deixou*
licois

peixes, *asi*, *asinei*

I and J; S and Z

In ancient Portuguese, the letters *i* and *j* were often used interchangeably, as were the letters *s* and *z*. Even after their usage was well defined, many scribes did not distinguish between them. From practice text 1, line 2, we have taken the name *Izabel de Jezus*:

Izabel de Jezus

Notice that the *I* in *Izabel* and the *J* in *Jezus* are identical and that the *z* and the *s* in *Jezus* are nearly the same.

K, W, and Y

These letters are not considered part of the modern Portuguese alphabet. The *y*, of course, was used until recently and appears often in ancient records; however, the *k* and *w* have never been a part of the language and are used only in foreign words or names.

Double Letters

Double letters are very common in early Portuguese records. The examples below from lines 3 and 5 of practice text 2 and lines 5 and 7 of practice text 3 indicate four variations of double letters:

annos *nella*
offertado *missas*

The double n, the double l, and the double f in anos, nela, and ofertado are now archaic. However,

the double s in missas is still in use today. You will encounter many other cases of double letters while doing research in early Portuguese records. Most of these are no longer used; nevertheless, a few, such as the double s and the double r, are still in use.

As you study the following practice texts, note the examples that were pointed out in the preceding paragraphs. The correct transcription is given with each text. Study each text, referring to the transcription only when necessary, until you can read each text without the help of the transcription.

Practice Text 1

This text is part of an index to the baptisms performed in the Arco da Calheta parish on the island of Madeira, Portugal, during the years 1737-1747.

The film is available at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 1,103,741, item 1, page 8.

1.	Mel. Glor. Mont.	M. de Jesus
2.	Mel. de And.	Isabel de Jesus
3.	Corre de Souza	Catherina de Jesus
4.	Mel. Glor.	Anna de Santos
5.	Mel. Glor.	M. da Conceição
6.	Mel. de Souza	Catherina de Jesus
7.	João Cabral	Domaria M.
8.	Ant. de Xingre	M. de Honora
9.	João Glor.	Dom. de Jesus
10.	João Glor.	M. Josepha
11.	João Glor. de Jesus	M. da Paço
12.	João Glor.	Quinta Maria

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 1

1. M. ^{el} Gliz. Montr. ^o	M. ^a de Jezus	7. João Cabral	Thomazia M. ^a
2. M. ^{el} de Andr. ^o	Izabel de Jezus	8. An. ^{to} Dias Xingre	M. ^a de Florença
3. Cosme de Souza	Cather. ^{na} de Sena	9. Fran. ^{co} Gliz.	Dom. ^{as} de Jezus
4. M. ^{el} Gliz	Anna dos Santos	10. João Gliz.	M. ^a Jozepha
5. M. ^{el} Frr. ^a	M. ^a da Conceyção	11. João Gliz Teyxr. ^a	M. ^a da Payxão
6. M. ^{el} de Souza	Cather. ^{na} de Jezus	12. Joze Roiz	Quitr. ^a Maria

Practice Text 2

Practice text 2 is from the parish register of baptisms, volume B-4, page 91, Nossa Senhora da Natividade Parish, Faial, Santana, District of Funchal,

Portugal. This book is on film at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 1,104,546, item 1.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.

[illegible]

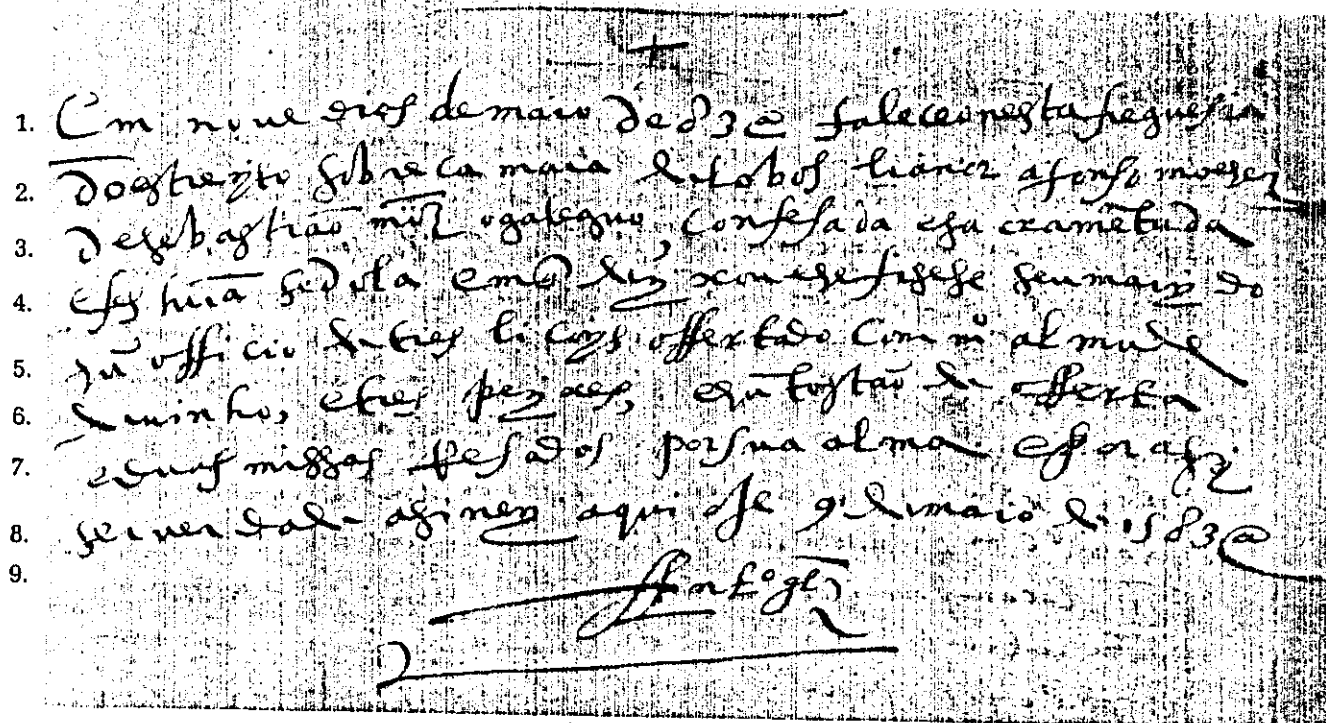
TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 2

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Em os vinte, e outo dias do mes de 2. Fevreyro de mil, e sete centos, e quaren- 3. ta e sinco annos eu Antonio da Sylva 4. Vieyra Vigario nesta Parochial Igr^a 5. de Nossa Senhora do Fayal, nella Bap- 6. tizey, e pus os Santos oleos, a Antonia 7. q nasceo em vinte, e hum do dito 8. mes filha de Sylvestre de Jesus da- 9. freguezia de Santa Luzia, e de sua mu- 10. lher Anna Maria de Souza desta freg.^a 11. e moradores nas Covas, neta paterna de | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Manoel Gonçalves, e de sua mulher Fran- 13. cisca Gomes da dita freg.^a de Santa 14. Luzia, e materna de Manoel de Freytas, 15. e de sua mulher Ignacia de Souza des- 16. ta freg.^a, forão padrinhos Antonio 17. Ferreyra, q comigo assignou, e Luzia 18. de Souza, de q fiz este termo: era ut 19. supra 20. D. Vig^{ro} An.^{to} da Sylva Vr.^a 21. De padr.^o An.^{to} + Frr.^a |
|---|--|

Practice Text 3

Practice text 3 is from the parish register of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, volume M-1, page 103, Nossa Senhora da Graça parish, Estreito de Camara

de Lobos, Camara de Lobos, District of Funchal, Portugal. This book is on film at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 1,102,727, item 1.



TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Em nove dias de maio de 83@ faleceo nesta freguesia 2. do estreyto sobre camara de lobos lionor afonso molher 3. de sebastião miz o galeguo, confesada e sacrametada 4. e fez huã sedula em q deyxou e se fisesse seu marydo | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. hũ officio de tres licoys offertado com m^o almude 6. de vinho, e tres peyxes, e hu tostão de offerta 7. e duas missas resadas por sua alma. e por asy 8. ser verdade asiney aqui ese 9 de maio de 1583@ 9. Ant^o glz |
|--|--|

Unfamiliar and Latin Terms

There is little value to transcribing Portuguese records if you don't know the meaning of the words. The definitions of words you are likely to encounter

in your research are listed below. The list also includes Latin terms. Whenever you come across a word that is unfamiliar to you, add it to this list.

a(s)	the
ambos	both
ano(s)	year(s)
anterior	before
auto de fé	trial of faith (a public process in which those accused by the Inquisition were sentenced)
Avô	grandfather
Avó	grandmother
banhos	banns (the published intent to marry required of all couples)
batismo	baptism
batizar	to baptize
batizei	I baptized
casado(s)	married
casamento	marriage
casar	to marry
casaram	were married
casei	I married
cidade	city
circa	a Latin term meaning "approximately"
cofradia	usually miscellaneous church records of the lay religious brotherhoods
conhecido(s)	known
cônjuge	spouse
consanguinidade	closely related
corrente	present
cova	grave
crisma	confirmation
cristão novo	a new Christian (usually referred to Jews who had accepted baptism into the Catholic church)
cunhada	sister-in-law
cunhado	brother-in-law
cúria	a religious court
defunto(s)	deceased

desobriga	exemption (usually refers to an ecclesiastical census that was taken for the purpose of releasing the members of the parish from the obligations of confession)
dia(s)	day(s)
digo	I mean (often used when an error has been made in recording)
dito	said (above said)
dom	sir
dona	madame
em	in
esposa	wife
esposo	husband
eu	I
ex licentia parochi	a Latin term meaning "by license of the parish priest"
expôsto	abandoned infant
faleceu	died
filha	daughter
filho	son
fogo	home or household
foi, foram	was, were
freguesia	parish
gémias	twin girls
gémios	twin boys
genro	son-in-law
hoje	today
igreja	church
in facie ecclesia	a Latin term meaning "in the church"
inquirição	an inquest or examination
inquisição	inquisition
irmã	sister
irmão	brother
legítima	legitimate (female)
legítimo	legitimate (male)
lugar	place

madrinha	godmother
mãe	mother
marido	husband
marrano	a slang word used in a derogatory sense for Jew
matrimônio	marriage
mes	month
mesmo	same
morador	resident (of)
moradora	resident (of)
mulato	mulatto, someone who is half white and half black
mulher	woman, wife
na	in the
não	no, not
nasceu	was born
nascimento	birth
natural	native of, place of birth
neta	granddaughter
neto	grandson
no	in the
nora	daughter-in-law
notário	notary
o(s)	the
ontem	yesterday
padre	priest
padrinho	godfather
pai	father
pais	parents
pais adultos	adult parents
pais incognitos	unknown parents
pais não conhecidos	unknown parents
paróquia	parish
párvulo	child
passado	past
povoado	small town
prazo	term, appointed time
presente	present
pretérito	past
prima	female cousin
primo	male cousin
próximo	next
que	that, which
re	female defendant or criminal
reo	male defendant or criminal

santa	female saint
santo	male saint
sepultou	buried
sepultura	grave
seu	his, her, their
sítio	place
sobrinha	nicce
sobrinho	nephew
sogra	mother-in-law
sogro	father-in-law
sua	his, her, their
testamento	will
testemunha(s)	witness(es)
tia	aunt
tio	uncle
tutela	guardianship
ut supra	Latin for above
vigário	vicar
visitação	an ecclesiastical record of visits by the parish priest to the homes of the members of the parish
viuva	widow
viuvo	widower
dias da semana ..	days of the week
segunda-feira ..	Monday
terça-feira	Tuesday
quarta-feira ...	Wednesday
quinta-feira ...	Thursday
sexta-feira	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday
meses do ano	months of the year
janeiro	January
fevereiro	February
março	March
abril	April
maio	May
junho	June
julho	July
agosto	August
setembro	September
outubro	October
novembro	November
dezembro	December

números ordinais . ordinal numbers

primeiro	first
segundo	second
terceiro	third
quarto	fourth
quinto	fifth
sexto	sixth
sétimo	seventh
oitavo	eighth
nono	ninth
décimo	tenth
vigésimo	twentieth
trigésimo	thirtieth

números cardinais cardinal numbers

zero	zero
um, uma	one
dois, duas	two
tres	three
quatro	four
cinco	five
seis	six
sete	seven
oito	eight
nove	nine

dez	ten
onze	eleven
doze	twelve
treze	thirteen
catorze	fourteen
quinze	fifteen
dezesseis	sixteen
dezesete	seventeen
dezoito	eighteen
dezenove	nineteen
vinte	twenty
trinta	thirty
quarenta	forty
cinquenta	fifty
sessenta	sixty
setenta	seventy
oitenta	eighty
noventa	ninety
cem (cento)	one hundred
duzentos	two hundred
trezentos	three hundred
quatrocentos	four hundred
quinhentos	five hundred
mil	one thousand

Special Concerns

Spelling

Spelling in early Portuguese records was often erratic. This was due in part to the lack of formalized standards and in part to the lack of education among those who wrote the records. One of the most frequent problems is variant spellings of the same name. It can be very confusing to find the same name spelled a variety of ways, often within the same document. This situation improves with the more recent records.

Misspellings or varied spellings may occur anywhere in a text. Although they are generally not critical with words other than names, you should be alert and able to recognize misspelled words whenever they occur.

Punctuation

Poor or inconsistent punctuation is often a problem that can easily obscure the meaning in early Portuguese records.

Errors in the Original Text

Early Portuguese record keepers were just as capable of making errors as we are today. Errors were sometimes made in recording names, dates, ages, places of residence, and other information. It is important to remember that although the information given is probably correct, it may be in error. Unfortunately, these errors can often cause great problems when doing genealogical research.

Separated or Joined Words

Another problem in deciphering old Portuguese texts is the inaccurate separation or joining of words. Often when a word seems difficult, it is either improperly joined with another word or it should have been joined and was not.

Roman Numerals

Occasionally in old Portuguese texts roman numerals were used as part of a date or wherever else numbers were used. Roman numerals can be difficult unless you understand their Arabic equivalents. You should become familiar with the following roman numerals:

ROMAN NUMERAL	ARABIC EQUIVALENT
I	1
II	2
III	3
IIII, IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
VIIII, IX	9
X	10
XX	20
XXX	30
XXXX, XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX, XXC	80
LXXXX, XC	90
C	100
CC	200
CCC	300
CCCC, CD	400
D	500
DC	600
DCC	700
DCCC	800
DCCCC, CM	900
M	1000
MD	1500
MDC	1600
MDCC	1700
MDCCC	1800
MCM	1900
MM	2000

Read through the following practice text, referring to the transcription when necessary. Following the transcription is an analysis of the text, which points out some of the obvious problems. These problems are typical of what you can expect in most early Portuguese records.

Practice Text 4

Practice text 4 is a copy of a marriage record from the parish of Calheta, Funchal, Portugal. It was taken from volume C6, 1774-1787, page 1, which is on film

at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 1,103,853, item 1.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.

Em nome de Deus Nosso Senhor Jesus
Cristo, eu Manuel José Pereira
vigário natural e legítimo da Igreja
parochial da Calheta, sendo por
meio Cordeiro de Santa Maria, na for-
ma do sagrado Concílio Tridentino
e constituições do Bispo, em não
vendo impedimento a algum a-
lição de matrimônio, que in-
ta a Igreja interde contrair-se
Antonio Gomes Preto, filho legítimo
de Manuel Gomes Preto, e de sua
mulher Antonia da Silva de En-
pirito Santo, com Antonia Ma-
ria de Cruz, viúva de Manuel
Alvares, filho legítimo de Fran-
cisco Gonçalves e Maria, e de
sua mulher Isabel Rodriguez to-
do natural de São Paulo e
moradores em São João do Bra-
zil, e de São João do Alamo, e foram
testemunhas, além de quem que
se encontra, de Antonio de
Manuel de Almeida, que co-
migo assinaria e está ligada.

Manuel José Pereira
João de Almeida

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 4

1. Em—os Sette dias do mes de Maio
2. de mil Sette Centos Setenta e quatro
3. Annos; eu Manoel Jose Pereira
4. vigario nesta Colegiada da Igr^a
5. da villa da Calhetta, Sendo pri
6. meiro corridos os—banhos na for-
7. ma do Sagrado Concilio Tridentino,
8. e Constituição do Bispado, e não ha-
9. vendo impedimento algúm, a
10. sesti ao—matrimonio, que in-
11. facie Ecclesia inter se contrahirão
12. Antonio Gomes Pretto, filho legitimo
13. de Manoel Gomes Pretto, e de sua
14. mulher Antonia da Sylva do Es-
15. piritto Santo, Com—Antonia Ma
16. ria de JEsus, veuva de Manoel
17. Alvarez, filha legitima de Fran-
18. cisco Gonsalves Maotempo, e de
19. sua mulher Izabel Rodriguez to
20. dos naturais desta freguesia e
21. moradores elle no Lombo do Bra
22. zil, e ella no—do Salam; e foram
23. Testemunhas, além de muitos que
24. asestirão, Joam Antonio de Canha,
25. e Manoel Fernandes; que co-
26. migo asinarão era ut supra:
27. O Vig.^{ro} M.^{el} Jose _____
28. joam An.^{lo} de Canhas

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE TEXT 4

One problem with this text is that it is all written as one sentence. Although the entry is often broken with commas, semicolons, and dashes, there are no periods. There were few, if any, formal rules of punctuation when this text was written; however, with the exception of the dashes, the punctuation marks usually do occur where a natural pause exists in the sentence. There seems to be no reason for the record keeper's use of the dashes. He used dashes to break a word at the end of the line, and he has also used them where they serve no apparent function. Fortunately the meaning of the text is fairly clear despite the punctuation.

Another problem in this text is caused by the joining of words. For instance, as you read practice text 4, the following two words from lines 4 and 5 may have been difficult for you:

noal *dal*

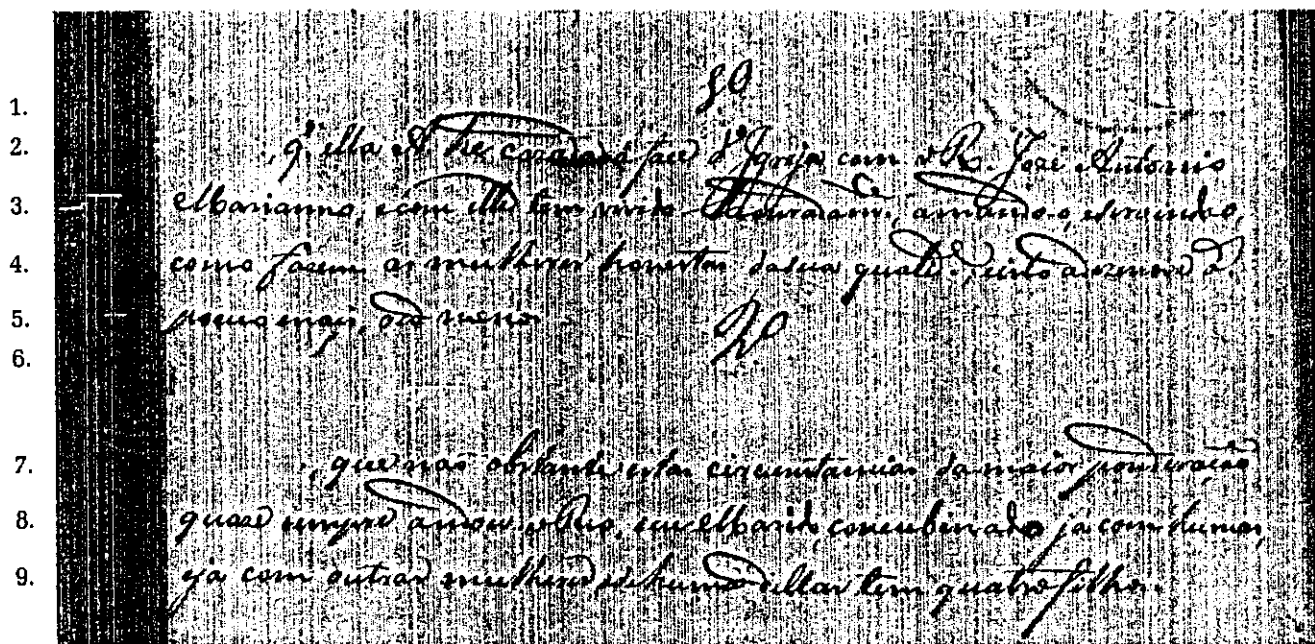
They are difficult until you realize that the final letter in each word is actually a capital C which belongs to the next word:

noal *Legiada*
dal *asestira*

Practice Text 5

The fifth practice text is from a civil suit of divorce and separation brought against José Antonio Marianno by his wife Maria do Nascimento in 1824. It was taken from the collection *Processos de Divorcios e*

Nullidade de Matrimônio, Estante 15, Gaveta 18, Número 258, page 15, of the Cúria Metropolitana de São Paulo.



TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 5

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | 1º | 6. | 2º |
| 2. | q. ella dt. he cazada a face d'Igreja com o R. José Antonio | 7. | que não obstante estas circumstancias da maior ponderação |
| 3. | Marianno, e com elle tem vivido honradam. ^{te} , amando-o, e servindo-o, | 8. | quase sempre andou o Reo, seu Marido, concubinado já com humas, |
| 4. | como fazem as mulheres honestas da sua qualid. ^{de} ; e isto a dezenove a. | 9. | e ja com outras mulheres e de huma dellas tem quatro filhos. |
| 5. | pouco mais, ou menos. | | |

Practice Text 6

Practice text 6 was taken from the inquisition proceedings of Anna Gomes. Anna Gomes was taken captive in Brazil in the early 1700s, was accused of being Jewish, and was sent to Portugal for trial. The practice text is apparently a list of relatives or close

friends of the defendant who had already been brought to trial. The entire proceedings are on microfilm and available at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 784,544, item 4, page 3.

1. 13 17. Branca Roiz? 1^o 10. Abril d^o
2. 12 18. Amaro de Miranda Coutt^o 1^o 9. Abril d^o
3. 14 19. Isabel Gomes da Costa 27. Abril d^o
4. 9 20. Nuno Alz. e Miranda 1^o 31. M^{co} d^o
5. 22 21. Cn^o Gomes 22. Fr^o 712.
6. 17 22. Branca de Moraes May 19. Maio 711.
7. 23 23. M^o Lopes de Moraes Irmão 17. 9br^o 712.
8. 23 24. Isabel da Sylva 17. 8br^o d^o

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 6

1. 13 17. Branca Roiz. 1^o 10. Abril d^o
2. 12 18. Amaro de Miranda Coutt^o 1^o 9. Abril d^o
3. 14 19. Isabel Gomes da Costa 27. Abril d^o
4. 9 20. Nuno Alz. e Miranda 1^o 31. M^{co} d^o
5. 22 21. Cn^o Gomes 22. Fr^o 712.
6. 17 22. Branca de Moraes May 19. Maio. 711.
7. 23 23. M^o Lopes de Moraes Irmão 17. 9br^o 712.
8. 23 24. Isabel da Sylva 17. 8br^o d^o

Commonly Used Abbreviations

Another key in identifying abbreviations is to become familiar with those most commonly used. Although it is impossible to memorize all abbreviations; you can become familiar with those that were used frequently by the record keepers.

Ag^o Agosto
 Ag^{to} Agosto
 @ Ano (de Cristo)
 An^{to} Antonio
 Ant^o Antonio
 A^o Antonio
 Aud^a Audiência
 Az^o Azevedo
 Bisp^{do} Bispado
 C^a Catarina
 Carn^{ro} Carneiro

Cca Carta
 Cid^e Cidade
 Co Com
 Cred^{to} Crédito
 D Dom ou Dona
 D^a Dita
 Dcco Dito
 D^o Dito
 D^{os} Domingos
 D^s Deus

Ecclesi^{ca} Ecclesiástica
 Egl^a Igreja
 Eng^o Engenho
 F^a Filha
 Fcco Feito
 Ferr^a Ferreira
 Fevr^o Fevereiro
 F^o Filho
 Fon^a Fonseca
 Fran^{ca} Francisca
 Fran^{co} Franc

Fr ^{ca}	Francisca	M ^{ra}	Moradora	Regim ^{to}	Regimento
Fr ^{co}	Francisco	M ^{tas}	Muitas	Rib ^{ro}	Ribeiro
Freg ^a	Freguesia	M ^{to}	Muito	Roiz	Rodrigues
Frz	Fernandes	N ^{al}	Natural	Rybr ^a	Ribeira
Glz	Gonçalves	Nascim ^{to}	Nascimento	S	Santa ou Santo
Hu	Um	Neg ^{os}	Negócios	Sacram ^{tos}	Sacramentos
Hua	Uma	Notr ^o	Notário	S ^{bro}	Setembro
Ign ^o	Ignácio	Off ^o	Offício	7 ^{bro}	Setembro
Inq ^{am}	Inquisição	Orde	Ordem	Siq ^{ra}	Siqueira
Inq ^{dor}	Inquisidor	8 ^{bro}	Outubro	Snor	Senhor
Ir	Irmão	pas	Pessoas	Soltr ^a	Solteira
Iz ^{el}	Izabel	Pla	Pela	Som ^{te}	Somente
Jan ^o	Janeiro	Plo	Pelo	Sor	Senhor
Jan ^{ro}	Janeiro	P ^o	Paulo	S ^{or}	Senhor
Jhu	Jesus	p ^o	Pedro	Sores	Senhores
Lix ^a	Lisboa	Porq	Porque	T ^{as}	Testemunhas
Lug	Lugar	Pp ^{co}	Público	Teix ^{ra}	Teixeira
Lx ^a	Lisboa	Pp ^{dor}	Procurador	Temp	Tempo
Ma	Maria	Pr ^a	Pereira	Testameto	Testamento
M ^{des}	Mendes	Pr ^o	Primeiro	Testm ^{to}	Testamento
M ^{el}	Manuel	Prim ^{ro}	Primeiro	V ^a	Vila
Mesq ^{la}	Mesquita	pte	Parte	X ^{bro}	Dezembro
Mon	Monteiro	Q	Que	X ^{er}	Xavier
Montr ^o	Monteiro	Q ^m	Quem	X.N.	Cristão Novo
M ^{or}	Morador	R	Re ou Reo	Xpo	Cristo

Names and Naming Customs

The correct transcription of names is very important in genealogical research; yet transcription errors are common. Errors occur because names vary from one entry to another while most of the information does not. For instance, when doing research in Catholic parish registers, you can usually be sure that the text of each entry will be basically the same as that of every other entry; but dates, places, and names of the participants will vary. Dates can often be checked against previous and later entries to make certain they are in the proper sequence. Places are often repeated from one entry to another and can be cross-checked for accuracy. Names, however, are often unique to the entry in which they appear and require special attention and care to ensure accurate transcription.

Naming Customs

One way to ensure accuracy when transcribing names is to become familiar with the naming customs used. In Portugal and Brazil, these customs are simple and are generally observed; however, there are exceptions. The naming customs are as follows:

1. Often a child will receive more than one given name at birth. Frequently at least one of these names will be that of a saint.

For example: *Maria Carolina de Freitas*

The child may also receive other given names at birth that are not recorded in the parish register. Later in life he may discontinue using one or more of these names.

2. A child may also receive more than one surname at birth.

For example: *João Antonio de Mello Santos*
or
Maria Jesus Abrantes da Silva

In such cases the last surname is generally the father's surname. The other surname is often, but not always, the mother's maiden name.

3. Legitimate children usually take the father's surname. Illegitimate or natural children will generally not take the father's surname.
4. Aristocratic families often use the surnames of grandparents and great-grandparents along with their legal surnames.

For example: *João Pedro de Carvalho Almeida Dias dos Santos*

In this case *dos Santos* would probably be the father's surname; *Dias* may be the mother's maiden name. The other surnames are probably those of grandparents or great-grandparents.

Frequently Used Names

The following two lists of names are by no means complete; however, they will help you with some of the more commonly used names in Portuguese

and Brazilian records. When you find names that are not on these lists, add them for later reference.

GIVEN NAMES

Abrão	Aparecida	Carlos	Cristina	Dorival	Elsira	Ernesto
Adalberto	Apolônia	Carlota	Cristovão	Dorotea	Elvete	Erol
Adalgisa	Araci	Carma	Custódia	Doroteo	Elvira	Eronides
Adelaide	Arlinda	Carmela	Custódio	Dulce	Emérico	Esau
Adélia	Arlindo	Cármem	Dalila	Durval	Emiro	Esequiel
Adelina	Armando	Carmo	Dalva	Edair	Emília	Esmeralda
Adelino	Arnaldo	Carolina	Daniel	Edevin	Emílio	Estanislau
Ademar	Assunção	Casimiro	Darci	Edgar	Emma	Estáquio
Adolfa	Augusta	Catarina	Dário	Edimea	Encarnação	Estefânia
Adolfo	Augusto	Cecília	Dauro	Edith	Enedina	Estela
Afonso	Aurélia	Celeste	David	Edmundo	Enedir	Esteva
Aida	Aurêlio	Celina	Deise	Edna	Engeberto	Estevão
Alberta	Aurora	Celsa	Delfim	Ednir	Engele	Etelvina
Albertina	Avelino	Celso	Delfina	Edson	Enia	Euclides
Alberto	Balbina	Cesar	Délia	Eduarda	Enio	Eufrásia
Alexandra	Baltasar	Cira	Delma	Eduardo	Enno	Eufrêmia
Alexandre	Bartolomeu	Clara	Denise	Elcia	Enos	Eufrozina
Alexandro	Batista	Clarice	Deolinda	Elcio	Enrique	Eugênia
Alfonsa	Beatris	Claudete	Deolindo	Elena	Enriqueta	Eugênio
Alfonso	Belmira	Claudia	Diamantina	Elenice	Enzo	Eulália
Alfreda	Belmiro	Claudio	Diamantino	Elenora	Epifânio	Eunice
Alfredo	Benedita	Cleonice	Diana	Eletra	Eraldo	Eurides
Álvara	Benedito	Cleotilde	Dina	Eleutério	Erasmo	Euripedes
Álvaro	Benjamin	Cleusa	Dinasil	Elga	Ercília	Eusébia
Amadeu	Bernarda	Clodomiro	Dinor	Eli	Ercílio	Eusébio
Amália	Bernardo	Clorinda	Dinora	Elia	Ercy	Eustácio
Amaro	Berta	Clotilde	Dioclésia	Elia	Eri	Eva
Ambrósia	Boaventura	Clovis	Diogo	Elia	Érica	Evanir
Ambrósio	Branca	Colombo	Dionísia	Elias	Érico	Evaristo
Amélia	Brás	Conceição	Dionísio	Elida	Ermantina	Evelina
Ana	Brasília	Concórdia	Dirce	Elidia	Ermelina	Ezequiel
Anastácio	Brasilio	Conrado	Dirceu	Elio	Ermelinda	Ezulina
Ângela	Bruno	Constança	Dolinda	Elisa	Ermínia	Fábio
Ângelo	Cacilda	Corina	Dolores	Elisabete	Ermínio	Fátima
Anita	Caetana	Cornélia	Domiciano	Elma	Erna	Fausta
Anselma	Caetano	Cornélio	Dominga	Elmerinda	Ernando	Fausto
Antônia	Cândida	Creçencia	Domingo	Eloina	Ernani	Felícia
Antônio	Cândido	Cristiana	Dora	Eloisa	Ernesta	Feliciano
Anunciação		Cristiano	Doralice	Elsa	Ernestina	Felipa
				Elsie		

Felipe	Gertrudes	Herminia	Isidoro	Jerson	Laudiscia	Lindolfa
Felisbino	Giacoma	Herminio	Isidro	Jessie	Laura	Lindolfo
Félix	Giacomo	Hernando	Ismael	Jesuina	Laurentina	Lineu
Ferlindo	Gilberto	Hernani	Ismênia	Jesuino	Laurival	Lino
Ferminio	Gilda	Heronita	Israel	Jesus	Lauro	Lisa
Fernando	Gina	Heronito	Itamar	Jiacoma	Lavínia	Lola
Ferrúcio	Gisela	Hilária	Ivan	Jilda	Lázara	Loni
Filomena	Giselda	Hilário	Ivandete	Jina	Lázaro	Louracy
Flávia	Gladys	Hilda	Ivani	Jisela	Lea	Lourdes
Flávio	Glaucia	Hildebrando	Ivete	Jiselda	Leandro	Lourença
Flora	Glória	Hildo	Ivo	Joana	Leda	Lourenço
Florente	Godofredo	Hilmar	Ivola	João	Leila	Lucas
Floriano	Gonçalo	Hilton	Iza	Joaquim	Lelio	Luci
Floriseu	Grácia	Hipólita	Izaltina	Joaquina	Lemir	Lúcia
Florismou	Gracindo	Hipólito	Izidro	Jocelino	Leni	Luciano
Florisvaldo	Gregória	Homero	Jacinta	Joel	Leo	Lucila
Fortuna	Gregório	Horácio	Jacinto	Jonas	Leocádia	Lucinda
Fortunato	Grete	Huberto	Jacir	Jordão	Leodora	Lucino
Francelina	Guido	Hugo	Jacira	Jorge	Leonarda	Lúcio
Francisca	Guilhermo	Humberta	Jaco	José	Leonardo	Lucrécia
Francisco	Guiomar	Humberto	Jaime	Josefa	Leonel	Ludovico
Franco	Gumerindo	Ida	Jair	Josefina	Leonida	Ludovina
Frederica	Gustavo	Idalina	Jairo	Jovelina	Leonidas	Luela
Frederico	Haide	Idelfonso	Jamil	Joversina	Leonilda	Luisa
Freimundo	Hanibal	Ignácia	Jandira	Jovita	Leonildo	Luiz
Frida	Haroldo	Ignácio	Jane	Juanita	Leonor	Luiza
Fúlvia	Hector	Ilmo	Janes	Juçara	Leontina	Luz
Fúlvio	Heitor	Ilsa	Janete	Judith	Leopolda	Luzardina
Gabriel	Helcias	Inês	Janice	Júlia	Leopoldo	Luzia
Gabriela	Helda	Inêsio	Janina	Julieta	Leorigildo	Luzitânia
Galdino	Helena	Inocêncio	Janira	Júlio	Leticia	Lydia
Galileo	Helga	Iracema	Januária	Juraci	Lévi	Lyni
Garcia	Hélia	Iracilda	Jenaro	Jurandir	Lia	Lyra
Garibaldi	Helmi	Iraci	Jenembra	Jurema	Libânio	Lys
Gaspar	Heloisa	Iraide	Jener	Justa	Libéria	Mafalda
Gaspara	Henrique	Irene	Jenerosa	Justino	Licínio	Magdalena
Gastão	Henriqueta	Iria	Jenesco	Juvenal	Licurgo	Magno
Gelta	Herbert	Irineu	Jenésia	Laerce	Lidia	Magnólia
Generosa	Hercília	Iris	Jenésio	Laerte	Lila	Maidi
Genoveva	Hercílio	Isabel	Jenoveva	Laide	Lili	Maira
Gentil	Hercolando	Isac	Jenuino	Laila	Lilian	Manoel
Geraldo	Hércules	Isaias	Jeraldo	Lair	Lily	Manoela
Germana	Herman	Isalina	Jerônima	Laudelina	Lina	Marcela
Germano	Hermenegildo	Isaura	Jerônimo	Laudelino	Lindamir	Marcelino
					Lindo	

Marcelo	Meredith	Neusa	Oliveira	Percy	Regina	Salome
Márcia	Merência	Neva	Olivia	Petra	Reginaldo	Salvador
Márcio	Miquel	Newton	Olívio	Petronilha	Reinaldo	Samuel
Marco	Miquela	Ney	Ondina	Petrúcio	Relmo	Sandra
Marfíria	Mildo	Nezi	Ondinato	Philadelpho	Remo	Sarah
Marga	Milissa	Nicola	Onofre	Philip	Renata	Saturino
Margarida	Milton	Nicolaça	Orabella	Pia	Renato	Saul
Maria	Minerva	Nicolau	Oraide	Piedade	Rene	Saula
Mariana	Mírian	Nilda	Orália	Pilar	Renita	Savina
Marieta	Mirthes	Nilma	Orávia	Pio	Renzo	Seabra
Marília	Mituo	Nilo	Orestes	Piraja	Ricarda	Sebastiana
Marilisa	Moacir	Nilsio	Origenes	Plácida	Ricardo	Sebastião
Marina	Moacyr	Nilva	Orinda	Plínio	Risa	Seferina
Marinez	Modesta	Nina	Oritia	Polônia	Rita	Selina
Mário	Modesto	Nívio	Orivaldo	Porfirio	Roberta	Selma
Mariposa	Mona	Noé	Orlanda	Porquina	Roberto	Serafin
Marlene	Mônica	Noela	Orlando	Potência	Robino	Serafina
Marly	Múcio	Noemi	Orpha	Priscila	Rocio	Serena
Marquesa	Nabor	Norbertina	Orquize	Próspero	Rodolfa	Serfio
Martha	Nadir	Norberto	Oscar	Prudência	Rodolfo	Sérgio
Martin	Nair	Norma	Oscarina	Prudente	Rodovalho	Sétima
Martina	Nancy	Norton	Oseas	Puresa	Rodrigo	Sétimo
Marvin	Naomi	Nuno	Osiris	Quadra	Rofina	Severa
Marvina	Naor	Octávia	Osório	Queixeiro	Rogério	Severo
Matheus	Nara	Octávio	Osteolino	Queixoto	Roldão	Sidônia
Mathias	Narcisa	Odail	Osthálio	Querina	Romeo	Siegfried
Mathilde	Narciso	Odair	Osvaldo	Querino	Romilda	Signe
Matia	Natal	Odemar	Otacílio	Quinta	Romildo	Sillas
Matias	Natália	Odete	Otalina	Quinto	Romilio	Silvano
Maura	Nathanael	Odila	Otilia	Quitélia	Róque	Silvério
Maurício	Nazaré	Odílio	Otto	Quitéria	Rosa	Silvestre
Maurílio	Neida	Odomar	Ottomar	Rafael	Rosaldo	Silvia
Maurilo	Neide	Odomia	Oziel	Rafela	Rosália	Silvino
Mauro	Neiza	Ofélia	Pacífica	Raimunda	Rosamunda	Sílvio
Máxima	Nello	Olaerte	Palmira	Raimundo	Rosaura	Simão
Maximiliana	Nelly	Olavo	Pancrácio	Rainer	Rowena	Simoa
Maximiliano	Nelsine	Olba	Pandora	Ralfa	Roxana	Sinfrônio
Melchior	Nelson	Oldemar	Panfila	Ramon	Rubens	Sizelda
Melida	Nemésio	Olézia	Pantaleado	Ramona	Rudy	Sofia
Melina	Neomia	Olga	Páscoa	Randall	Rufus	Solange
Melita	Nerco	Olímpia	Pascoal	Raquel	Ruth	Soledade
Melson	Neria	Olímpio	Paula	Raul	Ruy	Solon
Mena	Nestor	Olinda	Paulo	Rebeca	Sabia	Sônia
Mercedes	Nettie	Olindo	Pedro	Reducino	Sady	Susana
Mércia						

Tabajara	Tobias	Urbana	Vanda	Vilson	Walter	Zaida
Talita	Tochio	Urbano	Vandir	Vimera	Wanderlei	Zaira
Tâmara	Tomás	Urias	Vânia	Violante	Washington	Zélia
Tânia	Tomasa	Úrsula	Vasco	Violeta	Werner	Zeneide
Tarcila	Tomo	Úrsulo	Venâncio	Virgília	Wesley	Zenith
Tatiana	Tracy	Ursus	Venceslau	Virgílio	Wilbur	Zeno
Telma	Trajano	Valdares	Venina	Virgínia	Willibaldo	Zenol
Telmo	Tranquilo	Valdemar	Ventura	Viriato	Wilson	Zilah
Teodora	Tristão	Valdevino	Vera	Viríssimo	Wilton	Ziloa
Teodoro	Triuncal	Valdir	Verena	Vitálico	Xavier	Zilma
Teofila	Ubaldina	Valdomiro	Veridiana	Vitalina	Yara	Zipora
Teofilo	Ubaldo	Valência	Verissimo	Vitalino	Yeda	Zita
Teotônio	Ubirajara	Valentin	Verônica	Vitor	Yolanda	Zora
Terça	Udo	Valéria	Vesta	Vitória	Yolando	Zoraide
Teresa	Umbelina	Valesca	Vesúvio	Viva	Yolando	Zordastro
Tertuliano	Umbela	Valkíria	Vicenta	Viviane	Yussara	Zozimo
Timotea	Una	Valmira	Vicente	Volta	Yuete	Zuila
Titânia	Urania	Valmor	Vigilio	Vulmaro	Yvone	Zulmira
Tito		Valter	Vilma		Zacharias	Zuzarte

SURNAMES

Abate	Alvim	Assumpção	Barros	Braz	Cândida	Cirino
Abranches	Amado	Assunção	Barroso	Bretas	Cândido	Clemente
Abrantes	Amâncio	Athayde	Bastos	Brites	Canha	Coelho
Abrão	Amaral	Augusta	Batista	Brito	Capanema	Cordeiro
Abras	Amarante	Augusto	Beltrão	Brochado	Cardoso	Coronho
Abreu	Ambrósio	Avelar	Benjamin	Bueno	Carmo	Correa
Abrigo	Amorim	Avelino	Bentes	Cabral	Carneiro	Cortes
Acosta	Andrada	Ávila	Bento	Cadar	Carvalhães	Costa
Afonso	Andrade	Azeredo	Bernardes	Caetano	Carvalho	Cotta
Aguiar	André	Azevedo	Bessa	Caixeta	Cassimiro	Coutinho
Albergaria	Andrés	Badaró	Bezerra	Calabria	Castanheira	Couto
Albernaz	Angelo	Baeta	Bicalho	Caldas	Castanho	Crespo
Albino	Antônio	Bahia	Bittencourt	Caldeira	Castello	Cruz
Albuquerque	Antunes	Balbino	Boaventura	Camacho	Branco	Cunha
Aleixo	Aquilar	Baltazar	Bomfim	Câmara	Castilho	
Alencar	Aquino	Bandeira	Bonifácio	Camargo	Castro	Damasceno
Alessandro	Aragão	Baptista	Borba	Camargos	Catão	Damásio
Alexandre	Aranha	Barata	Borges	Cambras	Cavalcante	Damião
Alfonso	Arantes	Barbosa	Botelho	Camelo	Cerqueira	Dantas
Almeida	Araújo	Barcellos	Braga	Camões	César	Dellim
Alvarenga	Aroeira	Barcelos	Branco	Campolina	Chagas	Delgado
Álvares	Arruda	Barra	Brandão	Campos	Chaves	Demétrio
Alves	Assis	Barreto	Brasil	Cançado	Christo	Dias
					Cintra	Diniz

Dionísio	Calvão	Lamas	Mata	Nunes	Portugal	Saliba
Dolabella	Gama	Lamego	Matos	Oliveira	Prado	Salles
Domingos	Garcia	Lana	Matta	Ornelas	Prata	Salomão
Dôres	Generoso	Lara	Mattos	Osório	Prates	Salvador
Dornas	Geraldo	Leal	Medeiros	Ozório	Procópio	Sampaio
Dornellas	Godinho	Leão	Meira		Quadros	Sander
Duarte	Godoy	Leitão	Meireles	Pacheco	Queiroga	Santa Ana
Dutra	Gomes	Leite	Melgaço	Padilha	Queiroz	Santiago
Duval	Gomide	Leme	Mello	Padrão	Quintão	Santoro
Espirito Santo	Gonçalves	Lemos	Melo	Pádua	Quintino	Santos
Estanislau	Gontijo	Lessa	Mendes	Paes	Quiroga	Saraiva
Esteves	Gonzaga	Leste	Mendonça	Paiva		Sardinha
Evangelista	Gosende	Lima	Menezes	Paixão	Rabello	Sarmento
	Goulart	Linhares	Mesquita	Palhares	Rabelo	Senna
Fagundes	Gouvêa	Lins	Milagre	Paraíso	Rajão	Serpa
Falcão	Gouveia	Lisbôa	Miquel	Paschoal	Ramalho	Serra
Faleiro	Greco	Lobato	Miranda	Passos	Ramos	Severiano
Faria	Grego	Lôbo	Monteiro	Paula	Rangel	Severino
Felício	Guerra	Longo	Morães	Pedrosa	Raso	Severo
Fernandes	Guedes	Lopes	Morais	Pedroso	Regino	Silva
Ferraz	Guiherme	Loureiro	Morato	Peixoto	Rego	Silveira
Ferreira	Guimarães	Lourenco	Moreira	Pellegrino	Reis	Silvestre
Figueira	Gusmão	Lucás	Moreno	Pena	Rennó	Simão
Figueiredo		Lucena	Mota	Penido	Resende	Simões
Figueirôa	Hélio	Luz	Motta	Penna	Rezende	Siqueira
Filgueiras	Henriques		Moura	Perdigão	Ribas	Soares
Flora	Hermeto	Macedo	Mourão	Pereira	Ribeiro	Sodré
Florêncio	Homem	Machado	Muniz	Peres	Rios	Soeiro
Flôres	Horta	Maciel	Murta	Perpétuo	Rocha	Sousa
Fonseca	Hurtado	Madeira		Pessanha	Rodrigues	Souza
Fontes	Jacinto	Madeiras	Nascimento	Pessoa	Romano	Tavares
Frade	Jardim	Mafra	Natal	Pimenta	Romeiro	Teixeira
Fraga	Jesus	Magalhães	Navarro	Pimentel	Rosa	Teles
França	Jorge	Maia	Naves	Pinheiro	Rubião	Terra
Francisco	José	Maldonado	Neto	Pinho	Rubim	Toledo
Franco	Junqueira	Malta	Neves	Pinto		Torres
Freire		Mariano	Nobre	Pires	Sá	Trindade
Freitas	Lacerda	Marinho	Nóbrega	Pontes	Sabino	Tunes
Fulgêncio	Ladeira	Marques	Noqueira	Portella	Saldanha	
Furtado	Lage	Marra	Noronha	Portes	Sales	Val
	Lages	Martins	Novaes	Portilho	Salgado	Valadão
	Lago	Mascarenhas	Novais	Porto	Salqueiro	Valadares
			Nôvo			

Vale	Varela	Velasco	Viana	Vilaça	Vinho	Xavier
Valente	Varella	Velho	Vianna	Vilas Boas	Vitoriano	Ximenes
Valério	Vargas	Velloso	Vicente	Vilela	Vitorino	Zanandréa
Valgas	Vasconcellos	Veloso	Vidal	Villar	Viúva	Zeferino
Valladão	Vasconcelos	Venâncio	Vidigal	Villela	Wanderley	
Valladares	Vasques	Veneroso	Viegas	Vinagre	Wilson	
Valle	Vaz	Ventura	Vieira	Vinhas		

Occupations, Titles, and Surnames

Many times a name will be followed by the person's status or occupation or by a place-name.

For example: Francisco dos Santos *barqueiro*
or
Ana Maria Lemes de Lagoa

In the first example, *barqueiro* is an occupation, not a surname. In the second example, *Lagoa* is a place-name, not a surname.

Sometimes it is difficult to tell whether a name is part of the surname. There are several clues, however, that may help. For instance, occupations and titles may be separated from the name by a comma or dash, or, as in the example above, they may be lowercased while the surname is capitalized. Place-names are often repeated from one entry to another. Comparing such entries may help you decide whether the name in question is actually a place-name or part of the surname. Sometimes you may have to find the same individual in another record to compare how the name appears in both records.

Names and Portuguese Grammar

An understanding of the following rules of Portuguese grammar can help in transcribing names from the old handwriting:

1. First names that end in *o* are masculine and are generally only given to boys.

For example: Alfonso, Celso, Francisco, Roberto

2. First names that end in *a* are feminine and are generally only given to girls.

For example: Alexandra, Cacilda, Francisca, Josefa

3. The first two rules also apply with adjectives which modify or describe the individual named.

For example:

filho legítimo—Both words end in *o* and both indicate masculinity.

filha legítima—Both words end in *a* and both indicate femininity.

4. Surnames will often be preceded by the masculine article *o* or the feminine article *a*, combined with the preposition *de* (of):

de + o = do

de + a = da

For example: dos Santos or da Silva

When these articles are used with surnames, they do not reflect the sex of the individual.

For example:

João da Silva is still a man even though the feminine article is used with the surname.

Maria dos Santos is still a woman even though the masculine article is used with the surname.

5. Children may be given names of the opposite sex as a second given name.

For example:

Antonio Maria de Souza

or

Regina José dos Campos

In both cases, only the first name indicates the sex of the individual.

Transcription of Characters

Another major challenge involved in reading old Portuguese writing is correctly transcribing the letters and numbers in the original text to a more familiar style.

Since every scribe developed his own style of handwriting, you will have to acquaint yourself with the style of the scribe each time you study a new document. This becomes easier with experience.

The following three practice texts will give you some experience with this skill. After each text and before the transcription is a blank section that you should use for your transcription of the text. As you work through this section, follow these steps:

1. Read through the entire document.

2. Transcribe those letters and words that are easy for you, leaving blanks where you have difficulty.

3. Compare the letters or words that are easy for you with the rest of the text to find other letters or words that are the same.

4. Read the analysis included after the transcription.

5. After reading the analysis, try one more time to complete the transcription on your own.

6. Finally, compare your transcription to the transcription that is provided and make certain that you understand any differences between the two.

Practice Text 7

Practice text 7 was taken from the last page (un-numbered) of the first book of the parish register of baptisms of the Se Parish, Macao (the Portuguese

possession on the coast of China). This book is on microfilm at the Genealogical Department Library, film number 1,110,191, item 1.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

As de agora deo de mag de Regem
do de mil oitocentos e noventa e seis annos
em Macao, em cumprimento do V. Orden
do Excmo. Sr. D. Vigario Geral. Encarregado
do governo do Bispado, muniu e subroguu ao
Sr. Livro-forn de se lancarem o termo de
baptismo de freguesia de St. paul e contin
quarenta e duas folhas, todas subroguas com o mes
mo nome = P. Guithierres em fe de que faz
esta termo e me freguesia
P. Guithierres
D. Guithierres

WRITE YOUR TRANSCRIPTION HERE:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 7

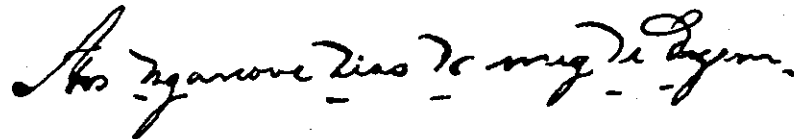
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Aos dezanove dias do mez de dezem- | 7. baptismo da freguezia da Se, o qual contem |
| 2. bro de mil oito centos noventa e seis annos | 8. quarenta folhas, todas rubricadas com o meu |
| 3. em Macau, em cumprimento da V. Ordem | 9. nome = P ^e Guilherme: em fé do que fiz |
| 4. do Exmo. e Rmo: Sr. Vigario Geral,
Encarregado | 10. este termo e me assignei |
| 5. do governo da Diocese, numerei e rubrique es- | 11. P ^e Guilherme F. da Silva |
| 6. te livro para nelle se lançarem os termos de | 12. Secr: |

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE TEXT 7

The Letters

The biggest problem in transcribing text 7, as with most older documents, is becoming familiar with the scribe's style of writing. The letters are generally well formed, but there are several that could cause

problems, especially for the beginner. For instance, the letter *d* appears often in the text and could cause difficulty if not properly identified. Line 1 from text 7 contains five *d*'s:



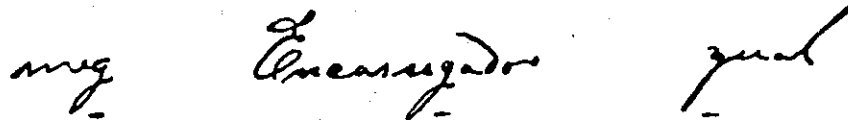
All but the last *d* are made in the same manner. The last is similar to the capital *D* as it appears in line 5:



Months of the year are not capitalized in Portuguese, so *dezembro* should be spelled with a small *d*. However, capital letters were used randomly in most old Portuguese documents, and you will encounter this problem often.

difference in the scribe's style of writing to tell them apart if you study them closely. Study the following words: (1) *mez* from line 1, (2) *Encarregado* from line 4, and (3) *qual* from line 7. Note the difference between the letters *z*, *g*, and *q*:

The letters *z*, *g*, and *q* are all similar enough to cause problems; nevertheless, there is enough



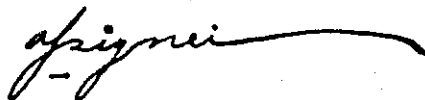
The scribe's manner of making the letter *c*, as seen in the word *cumprimento*, line 3, is interesting and

might cause you difficulty. But once you become familiar with it, it offers no problems.



The double *s* as seen in the word *assignei*, line 10, is very common to older records. Study the method used in writing this combination:

The scribe's *f* as in the word *fé*, line 9, might also cause problems, but is very simple once you become familiar with it.



One of the most difficult aspects of this scribe's style is that his a's, o's, e's, and i's are so close and small that it is often difficult to tell them apart. This

is also true of the m's, n's, u's and v's. Familiarity with the words is often the only way to solve this type of problem.

Terms

There are two terms in this text that might be difficult. The word termo in lines 6 and 10 means "text" or "entry." The verb rubricar, which is used in lines

5 and 8, means "to mark with one's initials, signature, or seal."

Spelling

Several words found in the sample text are spelled differently today. In line 1, the word dezanove is spelled with an a after the z instead of an e, and mez is spelled with a z (this is common). The word annos, line 2, is spelled with a double nn. The word nelle,

line 6, is spelled with a double ll. In line 7, freguezia is spelled with a z instead of an s; and baptismo is spelled with a p, which would be correct even today in Portugal, but not in Brazil. The word assignei, line 10, is spelled with a g after the first i.

dezanove *mez* *annos* *nelle*

freguezia *baptismo* *assignei*

Joining Words

The scribe generally separated and joined words in the proper places. In the following instances, however, the words are close enough to cause problems:

1. governo da, line 5

governo da *baptismo da* *qual*

2. baptismo da, line 7

3. o qual, line 7

Abbreviations

The few abbreviations in this text are simple ones. They are as follows:

1. V. in line 3 could be an abbreviation for either Vossa or Veneravel. In this case Veneravel seems to fit better.

V.

2. Exmo. in line 4 is an abbreviation for Excelentissimo.

Exmo.

3. Rmo. in line 4 is an abbreviation for Reverendissimo.

Rmo.

4. Sr., also in line 4, is an abbreviation for senhor.

Sr.

5. P^a, used in the scribe's signature in line 11, is an abbreviation for padre.

P^a

6. F., also in the scribe's signature in line 11, might be an abbreviation for almost any personal name beginning with F.

F.

7. Secr., line 12, is an abbreviation for secretario.

Secr.

Practice Text 8

Practice text 8 was taken from page 39, item 3, film number 574,891. This film contains the parish records from the Immaculada Conceição parish, New

Bedford, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The film is available at the Genealogical Department Library.

1. A 27 de Novembro de 1897 baptizei Alberta
2. que nasceu a 15 de Novembro de 1897, filha de
3. Manuel Jacintho Leal e Silva, natural de S. Vicente
4. S. Miguel, e de Maria Mathias, de Santo Christino,
5. Patate Quebec, Canada. Foi padrinho Manuel C. An-
6. nua Vasaretha e madrinha Maria Lucia dos Reis
7. A. C. Vieira

8. A 27 de Novembro de 1897 baptizei Helena, que
9. nasceu a 2 de Novembro de 1897, filha de
10. Jose Miguel, natural de S. Miguel, e de Fran-
11. cisca Miguel Jackson natural de esta cidade
12. de New Bedford, Mass. Foi padrinho Antonio Sim-
13. on e madrinha Helena Parker.
14. A. C. Vieira

WRITE YOUR TRANSCRIPTION HERE:

1. _____	8. _____
2. _____	9. _____
3. _____	10. _____
4. _____	11. _____
5. _____	12. _____
6. _____	13. _____
7. _____	14. _____

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 8

1. A 27 de Novembro de 1897 baptizei Albertina
2. que nasceu a 15 de Novembro de 1897, filha de
3. Manuel Jacintho Carvalho, natural de S. Vicente
4. S. Miguel, e de Maria Williams, de Santa Christine,
5. Petite Quebec, Canada. Foi padrinho Manuel Mu-
6. niz Nazareth e madrinha Maria Muniz dos Anjos

8. A 27 de Novembro de 1897 baptizei Helena que
9. nasceu a 2 de Novembro de 1897, filha de.
10. Jose Miguel, natural de S. Miguel, e de Fran-
11. cisca Miguel Jackson, natural d'esta cidade
12. de New Bedford, Mass. Foi padrinho Antonio Tim-
13. on e madrinha Helena Parker.
14. A.C. Vieira

7. A.C. Vieira

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE TEXT 8

The Letters

As with text 7, the biggest difficulty in understanding text 8 is becoming familiar with the scribe's style of writing.

The letter z offers some difficulty, as can be seen in the following examples from lines 1, 6, and 8:

baptizei Nazareth Muniz baptizei

In each of these examples the letter z is formed basically the same way, but it could be confused with an r or even an s.

The capital A could also cause some problems, as seen in the following examples from lines 1, 6, 7, and 12:

A Albertina Ajos A Antonio

The small a is also difficult where it is used alone in lines 2 and 9:

a a

The capital T in line 12 can be difficult until you compare it with the capital F in the words Foi, lines 5 and 12, and Francisca, lines 10 and 11. Study these

examples and note the similarity of the two letters. They are identical except that the F is crossed and the T is not.

Tim on Foi Fran- cisca

Terms

All of the terms used in this entry are very basic and should offer no problems. The place-names are

also quite simple even though they identify cities in two different countries.

Spelling

Baptizei, lines 1 and 8, is spelled with a p, and the letter z is used instead of s. Neither of these changes makes the word difficult to identify. The h in Jacintho, line 3, does not occur in the word today.

The names Williams, line 4, and Jackson, line 11, are foreign and use the letters W and k, which are not part of the Portuguese alphabet.

baptizei *Jacyntho* *Williams* *Jackson*

Separating Words

The scribe generally separated and joined his words properly.

Abbreviations

The only abbreviations in text 8 are: S., line 10, an abbreviation for São; Mass., line 12, an abbreviation

for Massachusetts; and A.C., line 14, an abbreviation of the scribe's name.

S. *Mass.* *A.C.*

Practice Text 9

Practice text 9 was taken from the inquisition proceedings of Izabel de Mesquita. The entire proceedings are on microfilm and are available at the

Genealogical Department Library, film number 784,513, item 1.

1. *Acordas Inquisidory, Ordinaris, e Deputados das*
2. *Santa Inquisidory, que vistes e vistes auzes, Catechismos,*
3. *e Confessidory, de Izabel de Mesquita, com-*
4. *tan nova, Casada com Joseph Ramires, que*
5. *tem parte em cum e engenho, nascido em*
6. *Matra no dia de Janeiro, de proa, que*
7. *presente ehta. Perqui de mostra, que e*
8. *do cristan baptizada, obrigada a ter, e*
9. *crer tudo que tem, cre, e enovica don-*
10. *ta Alade Igreja de Roma, e la e*
11. *pois Contrario, e de Cito e tempo a esta.*
12. *parte pericadida com de nino, e fute de*
13. *Letima de Certapenri de sua naca, Sexparte*
14. *de vinda Santa Fe Catholica, e pante a frence da*
15. *Lei de Alque, tendo ainda agra por brax,*
16. *e de certadina, e pporando Salvarde nolla.*
17. *Enad Cria no Alisterio da San-*
18. *tissima Trindade, nem em Cristo Senor nro,*

WRITE YOUR TRANSCRIPTION HERE:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRACTICE TEXT 9

1. Acordão os Inquisidores, Ordinario, e Deputados da
2. Santa Inquisição, que vistos estes autos, Culpas,
3. e Confissoens de Izabel de Mesquita, chris-
4. tan nova, Cazada Com Joseph Ramires, que
5. tem parte em hum engenho, natural, e mo-
6. radora no Rio de Janeiro, Re preza que
7. prezente está. Porque se mostra, que Sen-
8. do christan baptizada, obrigada a ter, e
9. Crer tudo o que tem, Cre, e ensina a San-

10. ta Madre Igreja de Roma, ella o fez
11. pello Contrario, e de Certo tempo a esta
12. parte persuadida Com o ensino, e falsa dou-
13. trina de Certa pessoa de sua nascão Se apartou
14. de nossa Santa Fe Catholica, e passou á Crenca da
15. Lei de Moyzes, tendo a ainda agora por boa,
16. e verdadeira, esperando Salvarce nella.
17. E não Cria no Misterio da San-
18. tissima Trindade, nem em Christo Senhor nosso,

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE TEXT 9

The Letters

Many of the letters in practice text 9 would be difficult for even an experienced researcher. Following is a list of some of those letters or combinations of letters, an example of a word they appear in, and

the line that the example is taken from. Check your transcription to see if you were able to correctly decipher these letters.

d	<i>persuadida</i>	persuadida	line 12
f	<i>falsa</i>	falsa	line 12
h	<i>hum</i>	hum	line 5
h	<i>engenh</i>	engenho	line 5
i	<i>Igreja</i>	Igreja	line 10
o	<i>obrigada</i>	obrigada	line 8
p	<i>preza</i>	preza	line 6

q	<i>que</i>	que	line 4
R	<i>Rio</i>	Rio	line 6
s	<i>sua</i>	sua	line 13
s	<i>Inquisidores</i>	Inquisidores	line 1
ss	<i>Confissoens</i>	confissoens	line 3
st	<i>estes</i>	estes	line 2
t	<i>parte</i>	parte	line 5

Terms

Since this text is a court record and an inquisition record, it contains some words that are unique to

these two types of records. These terms and their definitions follow:

<i>Acórdão</i>	Acórdão, line 1	sentence or judgment
<i>Christan nova</i>	christan nova, lines 3 and 4	a name given to all non-Catholics, particularly Jews, who were baptized into the Catholic church
<i>engenho</i>	engenho, line 5	mill, as in sawmill or sugarmill

<i>Inquisidores</i>	Inquisidores, line 1	inquisitor—the judge
<i>Lei de Moyzes</i>	Lei de Moyzes, line 15	Law of Moses—a reference to the religion of the Jews
<i>Ordinario</i>	ordinario, line 1	a high church official
<i>Re</i>	Re, line 6	female defendant or criminal

Spelling

Many of the words in text 9 that are spelled differently than they are today are similar to words that have already been discussed. The following are samples of differences not yet discussed: (1) Confissoens in line 3 is spelled with an n after the e. This is common in the plural forms of words ending with

sao. Today such words are spelled without the n. (2) Christan nova in lines 3 and 4 is also spelled with a final n, which is dropped in current Portuguese. (3) Salvarce in line 16 is spelled with a final ce. In current Portuguese it would be spelled with an se following a hyphen: salvar-se.

Confissoens *Chris. tan nova* *Salvarce*

Separating and Joining Words

Several words in text 9 are incorrectly separated or joined. Each of these is shown below with the

number of the line it appears in and the correct transcription.

Com moradora

lines 5 and 6 e moradora

ater

line 8 a ter

oque

line 9 o que

ensinaa san- ta

lines 9 and 10 ensina a
Santa

a esta

line 11 a esta

O ensino

line 12 o ensino

Certa pessoa

line 13 Certa
pessoa

de sua

line 13 de sua

Se apartou

line 13 Se apartou

e passou a crenc

line 14 e passou
á Crenca

tendo ainda agora por boa

line 15 tendo a
ainda agora
por boa

Abbreviations

There are no abbreviations in text 9.

Annotated Bibliography

There are few publications on Portuguese paleography. The following bibliography includes Spanish and English works that may be helpful in broadening your understanding of Portuguese paleography.

Day, Lewis Foreman. *Penmanship of the XVI, XVII and XVIIIth Centuries*. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1911.

This collection of writing examples is taken from old texts on the art of writing and includes examples from various countries. Plates 64, 86, and 87 are of Portuguese texts.

Macedo, Deoclécio Leite de. "Noções Gerais de Paleografia (Súmulas de Aulas) [General elements of paleography (class outlines)]." Mimeographed. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Arquivo Nacional, n.d.
This is an excellent work but unfortunately is not published. It is available only in mimeographed form from the National Archive of Brazil.

Millares Carlo, Agustin, and Mantecon, José Ignacio. *Album de Paleografia Hispanoamericana de los Siglos XVI y XVII* [Album of Hispanic-American paleography of the 16th and 17th centuries]. Mexico: Editorial Fournier, 1955.

This is a collection of examples from Spanish America with transcriptions and analyses.

Nunes, Eduardo. *Album de Paleografia Portuguesa, Vol. 1* [Album of Portuguese paleography]. Lisbon, Portugal: Instituto de Alta Cultura, Universidade de Lisboa, 1969.

This contains a collection of Portuguese texts and their transcriptions. The introductory section of this volume is especially good.

Tanodi, Aurelio. *Interpretación Paleográfica de Nombres Indígenas* [Paleographic interpretation of indigenous names]. Cordoba, Argentina: Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Dirección General de Publicaciones, 1965.

Much of this book deals with the general topic of paleography in Argentina and provides valuable insights into the study of paleography throughout Spanish-speaking countries. The remainder of the book deals specifically with Indian names.

LOCALITY ANALYSIS FOR PORTUGAL

By George R. Ryskamp, JD, AG
BYU Department of History

Locality analysis plays an essential part in determining the objectives for family history research. It should be done as soon as a specific new place of origin or residence is identified, and, of course, must be completed before step two of the records analysis can be completed.

Locality Analysis involves two processes. The first is to locate the exact place or places from which one's ancestors came and determine the various jurisdictions to which that place belonged. (This is, in effect, an answer to one of the initial questions asked in the People Analysis: Where did the ancestor live?) The second goal of Locality Analysis is to learn as much about that particular place as one can. This includes not only the physical location and the geographical features of the place, but, to better understand the life of the ancestor, also requires a knowledge of its history and physical appearance.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCALITY REFERENCE WORKS

Modern Atlases and Maps

Carta de Portugal. Lisboa : Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral, 1935. (FHL)

Gazetteers

Arquivo Histórico de Portugal. Lisboa : Typographia Lealdade, 1890. (FHL Film 0973147 item 2-3)

Táboas topográficas e estatísticas, 1801. [Lisboa? : s.n., 1948?] (FHL)

Geographical Dictionaries

Portugal : dicionário histórico, chorográfico, heráldico, biográfico, bibliográfico, numismático e artístico. 7 vols. Lisboa : Joao Romano Torres, 1904-1915. (7 vols. FHL films 0496796, 0496797, 0496799, 0496800, 0496803, 0496804, 0496805 item 1)

Dicionário chorográfico de Portugal, continental e insular. 12 vols. [Porto, Portugal : s.n.], 1929-1949. (FHL fiche 6053542 through 6053553)

Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials

Os Portuguezes em Africa, Asia, América e Occeania : obra clássica. Lisboa : Borges, 1849-1850. (FHL film 0924833)

Ecclesiastical Directories

Anuario católico de Portugal. [Lisboa?] : O Secretariado, 1931. (FHL)

Encyclopedias

Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira. Lisboa, Rio de Janeiro, Editorial Enciclopedia, limitada, <1936-60>. (BYU AE 37 .G7)

These are examples available from six major categories of books that can be valuable in completing a locality analysis for this country.

1. Atlases and Maps. Individual atlases that exist for most Hispanic countries can help locate ancestral towns and establish the proximity of ancestral towns to other towns found during the research. Typical of these is one for Mexico, Nuevo Atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana (Editorial Porrúa: Mexico, D.F., 1980), available in many local libraries. This small volume contains maps of each state, historical maps, and a general country-wide index, as well as various geographical entity lists. Maps in these should be in a scale of at least 1:250,000.

Another useful geographical tool for the Latin American genealogist will be the Index to the Map of Hispanic America, published by the American Geographical Society. (Washington: 1945). As this is an index to a collection of maps, scale 1:1,000,000, it will generally only be found in a large public or university library. It covers all Latin American countries in good detail.

Also of value for locating especially small hamlets and for recreating geographical details of local life are the United States Army Map Service Select Series and Topographical Maps produced for all of these countries. Any place, no matter how small, will appear on these detailed maps (scale 1:50,000). Unfortunately, these maps have no direct index, and locating places can only be accomplished by using latitude and longitude references in the gazetteers such as those published by the U.S. Office of Geography. (See the following section on gazetteers).

Maps and atlases are being digitalized for computer storage at an incredible rate. As that process continues these will become increasingly available on CDROM and on the Internet and World Wide Web. Currently, for example, the University of Texas at Austin Perry Castaneda Library Map Collection has placed many atlases and maps from the CIA on the Computer Internet. Check with the library for the current address and the countries available.

2. Gazetteers. Gazetteers are long lists of place names with a minimal amount of information to identify and locate each particular place. Since many of these gazetteers list geographical subdivisions smaller than the parish or municipality, and other features such as rivers and mountains, they can be of great help when the particular place to be located does not appear in the atlases or geographical dictionaries available to the researcher. Many countries also publish postal guides and political divisions guides.

Gazetteers, such as the United States Board on Geographical Names Gazetteer, prepared

by the Office of Geography of the Department of the Interior, are frequently more readily obtained in the United States than local geographical dictionaries and detailed atlases of Hispanic countries. The Hispanic countries covered by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names series and their numbers in that series are:

Argentina, 103	Honduras, 27
Bolivia, 4	Mexico, 15
Brazil, 71	Nicaragua, 10
Chile, 6	Panama, 110
Costa Rica, 7	Paraguay, 35
Cuba, 30	Puerto Rico, 38
Dominican Republic, 33	Spain and Andorra, 51
Ecuador, 36	Spanish Sahara, 108
El Salvador, 26	Uruguay, 21
Guatemala	Venezuela, 56

For a number of Hispanic countries there are updated versions of these gazeteers published by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). These are included under each country in the last section of this chapter. These gazeteers have now been placed by the DMA (in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names on the computer Internet under the title GEOnet Names Server.

3. Geographical dictionaries. These vary in size, from one and two volume dictionaries to large series containing sixteen to twenty volumes. In the United States, those covering Hispanic countries are generally found in the Family History Library Catalog or in large public or university libraries which have map collections. Nearly every country has at least one such dictionary, although these can vary dramatically in the amount of detail they contain. Some of the large countries such as Mexico even have state or regional geographic dictionaries. Whether national or regional these are most helpful in locating a particular town, and usually provide a written description of the town, or other geographical unit. These descriptions, as well as individual place name entries, can be used to identify the larger geographical unit (where records would usually be found) to which a smaller unit, whose name is the only one the family remembers, belongs. Figure 7- , a page from Volume I of the Diccionario geografico de Guatemala, illustrates this principle, showing the caserios of Guatemala. These dictionaries also often provide information in developing the history of the ancestral locality as a background to the family history.

4. Ecclesiastical guides and directories. Many Catholic dioceses, publish directories listing the various parishes, seminaries, and convents which make up the diocese. These directories always include the names of local parishes and the priests who serve there. They also may contain maps and other aids, and interesting and pertinent information about local history, including even local jurisdictional changes. Many of these are available through the LDS Family History Centers and in libraries having the CIDOC Collection of Latin American Church documents on microfilm. For at least four countries, Spain, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Argentina, such guides exist which also indicate at least the beginning date for parish registers in nearly every parish in the country.

5. Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials. In the chart in the last section of this chapter a special category has been created for geographic reference tools that were printed before 1900 but are still widely available or were written to deal with geography during an historical period, most often the collonial period. The use and format of these materials parallels that of their contemporary counterparts described in other sections above.

6. Local histories. As the name implies, these are histories that deal entirely with a particular town or region, found bothe as books and as articles in periodicals. Scholarly historical journals such as The Americas and Hispanic American Historical Review are particularly valuable. These do not help in locating exact places, but can be extremely valuable in helping to understand the history of that locality, and especially to trace its jurisdictional changes.

Portuguese

IN NORTH AMERICA BY DR. FRANCIS M. ROGERS

The Portuguese in the United States and Americans of Portuguese origin constitute a relatively small ethnic group. Nationally almost invisible, they are increasingly significant in areas of Southern New England, Newark-Elizabeth section of New Jersey, and several parts of California, where they have settled and where they continue to receive close relatives from the fatherland. Indeed, in Massachusetts, principal destination of the Portuguese over the past several years, they represent the largest current immigrant group. The Portuguese actually reflect four quite distinct proveniences: Continental Portugal, the Azores, the Madeiras, and the Cape Verde Islands.

The main line of the Portuguese immigrants, Catholics in their traditional faith, came directly from the native archipelagoes to ports in New England and California and also to Hawaii. However, in the unique case of the Cape Verdeans, a few Protestants also immigrated. The Portuguese began coming in appreciable numbers after the War of 1812. According to figures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a total of 389,845 entered the United States from 1820 through June 30, 1974. Of these, 2,614 entered prior to the Civil War.

Many Portuguese in the early days came as sailors aboard Yankee whaleships which had put into their islands for supplies and additional hands. Eastbound around the world, these ships often left off Portuguese crew members in Pacific ports before returning home to New Bedford (Massachusetts), Stonington (Connecticut), and elsewhere in New England. In later days Portuguese came to the same port cities and, in the east, became fishermen like Manuel of **Captains Courageous** or textile workers in the great mills. In California, they became successful farmers and ranchers. Once the cotton industry moved out of New England, the Portuguese spread at an accelerated rate into many other occupations and, as in the case also of Californians, into all of the professions.

The 1970 census of the U.S. population estimated a grand total of 318,458 individuals as making up the Portuguese foreign-stock population, including Azoreans listed separately from Portuguese. The Bureau of the Census' count of the U.S. population by ethnic origin as of March 1972 omits consideration of the Portuguese, totaling well below the 25,543,000 of German origin and 8,764,000 of Italian origin, to cite only two groups. Guesses concerning the total number of Americans of Portuguese birth and descent cluster around one million.

The Portuguese in the United States and the descendants of Portuguese have customarily retained close ties with their lands of origin. In fact, immigrants originally from the Portuguese Atlantic archipelagoes and mainland Portugal send remittances of money back "home", journey there on holiday, and in many instances go back to settle after retirement. To understand the Portuguese in the United States is therefore not only to read the relatively few published studies of them here but also to absorb the many available books and articles about their native lands and culture.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Adler, James P. **The Portuguese**. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Department of Planning and Development, City of Cambridge, March 1972. Ethnic Minorities in Cambridge, Volume One (Summary).

Comprehensive report of a survey conducted in the summer of 1971.

Andrade, Laurinda C. **The Open Door**. New Bedford, Massachusetts: Reynolds-DeWalt, 1968.

A highly personal autobiography of an immigrant from Terceira in the Azores who struggled against adversity and became an outstanding high school teacher of Portuguese. The book is particularly valuable for its (inadvertent?) revelations of intimate details of Portuguese society.

Birmingham, Stephen. **The Grandees: America's Sephardic Elite**. New York: Harper & Row, 1971.

A readable illustrated account. The author, however, is not a specialist in the subject.

Bryans, Robert (Robin) Bryans. **The Azores**. London: Faber and Faber, 1963.

A readable and illustrated general narrative of a visit to the archipelago.

Madeira: Pearl of the Atlantic. London: Robert Hale, 1959.

A readable and illustrated general narrative of a visit to both Madeira and Porto Santo.

Lewis, Alfred. **Home is an Island**. New York: Random House, 1951.

A novel about the Azores and dream of the United States by a Californian born on Flores.

Lyall, Archibald. **Black and White Make Brown: An Account of a Journey to the Cape Verde Islands and Portuguese Guinea**. London: W. Heineman, 1938.

A dated book, but the only one of its type in English.

Oliver, Lawrence. **Never Backward: The Autobiography of Lawrence Oliver, a Portuguese-American**, edited by Rita Larkin Wolin. San Diego: Neyenesch Printers, 1972.

The narrative of an immigrant boy from Pico in the Azores who became a highly successful resident of San Diego. Contains personal details of participation in the community life of the California Portuguese.

Rogers, Francis M. **Americans of Portuguese Descent: A Lesson in Differentiation**. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1974. Sage Papers: 90-013.

A short but comprehensive overview with several statistical tables and stressing four sources of differentiation: regional origin, time of immigration, politics, and race. Contains "References" with 26 items and "Suggested Additional Reading" listing 72 items.

Vaz, August Mark. **The Portuguese in California**. Oakland: I.D.E.S. Supreme Council, 1965.

A chronological presentation with considerable information on Catholic churches and organizations. Published by the Holy Ghost Brotherhood (Irmandade do Divino Espírito Santo).

UNDERGRADUATE

Adler, James P. **The Portuguese**. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Department of Planning and Development, City of Cambridge, July 1, 1972. Ethnic Minorities in Cambridge, Volume One (Unabridged).

Expanded version of the report listed under Secondary Schools.

Berger, Josef. **In Great Waters: The Story of the Portuguese Fishermen**, by Jeremiah Digges (pseud.). New York: Macmillan, 1941.

Well-told tales primarily out of Provincetown and Gloucester in Massachusetts. Considerable information about Azoreans and Cape Verdeans in the United States is indirectly included.

Cutileiro, José. **A Portuguese Rural Society**. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971.

A detailed study of a community in the Alentejo province of Continental Portugal by a medical doctor trained in anthropology at Oxford University. Indispensable for an understanding of the culture of Portuguese immigrants in the United States.

Duncan, T. Bentley. **Atlantic Islands: Madeira, the Azores, and the Cape Verdes in Seventeenth-Century Commerce and Navigation.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.

An excellent scholarly treatise replete with reliable statistics and two excellent maps of shipping routes in the endpapers.

Dos Passos, John. **The Portugal Story: Three Centuries of Exploration and Discovery.** Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1969.

A late-in-life reflection of interest in one's heritage by the grandson of a Madeiran.

Garside, Edward B. **Cranberry Red.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1938.

A novel about Portuguese on Cape Cod's cranberry bogs, where Cape Verdeans for many years worked as seasonal pickers.

Jensen, John B. "The Portuguese Immigrant Community of New England: A Current Look," **Studia: Revista Semestral**, Lisbon, No. 34, (June, 1972), 109-151.

Focuses on recent immigrant children in Fall River, Massachusetts, concerning whom the author wrote his Harvard Ph.D. thesis. Contains important statistical tables.

Lincoln, Joseph Crosby. **The Portugee.** New York: D. Appleton, 1920.

A novel about Cape Cod, by a distinguished local writer, of the racist age which ushered in the quota system of immigration. Although not directly about the Portuguese, the book reflects New England attitudes toward them.

Pap, Leo. **Portuguese-American Speech: An Outline of Speech Conditions Among Portuguese Immigrants in New England and Elsewhere in the United States.** New York: King's Crown Press, 1949.

A comprehensive survey written by a competent scholar in the linguistic field.

"Portuguese Pioneers and Early Immigrants in North America," **International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies**, 5th, Coimbra, 1963, Actas, Vol. 1 (1965), 401-411.

An important article filled with suggestive material. Among others the author mentions Aaron Lopez and suggests that his whaling ships "may well have paved the way for drawing the first Azorean would-be immigrants to New England Shores." The author also discusses Peter Francisco and "Portuguese John" (John Phillips).

Parsons, Elsie Worthington (Clews). **Folk-Lore from the Cape Verde Islands.** 2 Vols. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New York: American Folk-Lore Society, 1923. Portuguese translation, Lisbon: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, 1968.

English translations of tales and riddles collected during the summers of 1916 and 1917 from Cape Verdeans resident in Southeastern Massachusetts. "In the stories in both Portuguese dialect and translation the translation made on the spot served as notes for Mr. Silva [Gregorio Teixeira da Silva, her interpreter and teacher] to write the story in dialect at a later date."

Poage, George Rawlings. "The Coming of the Portuguese," **Illinois State Historical Society Journal**, 18, 1 (April 1925), 101-135.

The basic study of the Madeiran Protestants in Illinois.

Rogers, Francis M. and David T. Haberly. **Brazil, Portugal, and Other Portuguese-Speaking Lands: A List of Books Primarily in English.** Cambridge, Massachusetts: Distributed by the Harvard University Press, 1961.

Divided into subject categories, it includes a short section on the Portuguese in North America.

Silva, Manuel Luciano da. **Portuguese Pilgrims and Dighton Rock: The First Chapter in American History.** Bristol, Rhode Island; Nelson D. Martins, 1971. Portuguese translation, Oporto: Brasília Editora, 1974.

Although beautifully illustrated, the text should be read with extreme caution and then only in conjunction with Samuel Eliot Morison's and George F.W. Young's writings on the Dighton Rock.

Strona, Proserfina A. (compiler). **Portuguese in Hawaii: A Bibliography.** Honolulu: Hawaii and Pacific Unit, State Library Branch, 1974.

The fourth in a series of bibliographies on the major ethnic groups that constitute the people of Hawaii.

Young, George F.W. **Miguel Corte-Real and the Dighton Writing-Rock.** Taunton, Massachusetts: Old Colony Historical Society, 1970.

A comprehensive survey by a trained anthropologist and historian who is not of Portuguese descent and who is objective.

Young, Nancy F. (editor). **The Portuguese in Hawaii: A Resource Guide**. Ethnic Research and Resource Center Publication No. 11. Honolulu: Ethnic Research and Resource Center, 1973.

A useful listing which includes the studies by Professor Edgar C. Knowlton, Jr., of the University of Hawaii.

GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE

Boletim Internacional de Bibliografia Luso-Brasileira. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1960-73.

Published in 14 volumes, this most useful bibliography lists books and articles according to a subject-matter classification.

Diário de Notícias, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The only Portuguese-language daily newspaper in the United States, published for over half a century ending in October 1973. The master bound file of the publisher, Mr. João R. Rocha, is deposited in the library of Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Invaluable as a source.

International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, 1st, Washington, D.C., 1950. **Proceedings**. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1953.

Contains an article by Henry Hare Carter on "The Development of Luso-Brazilian Studies in the United States, 1920-1950," and long summary of a paper by Anna H. Gayton on "Luso-Californian Culture and Its Research Needs."

International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, 6th, Cambridge and New York, 1966. **Portugal and Brazil in Transition**, edited by Raymond S. Sayers. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1968.

Contains papers by Fred P. Ellison on "The Teaching of Portuguese in the United States," Samuel Eliot Morison on "The United States Africa Squadron at the Cape Verde Islands," and John Horace Parry on "New England and the Portuguese World: Source Materials."

Jensen, John B. "A Sócio-lingüística e a Língua Portuguesa na América do Norte," edited by Eduardo Po and Monica Rector Toledo Silva, in **Interrelacionamento das Ciências da Linguagem** (Rio de Janeiro: Edições Gernasa, 1974), pp. 131-143, 201.

On the opportunities for sociolinguistic research among the Portuguese-speaking in the United States.

Keith, Henry H. "Emigração Portuguesa para os Estado Unidos," **Comunidades Portuguesas**, No. 23 (July 1971), 4-12.

A general but incomplete look based in part on Portuguese sources.

Nunes, Mary Louise. "The Phonologies of Cape Verdean Dialects of Portuguese," **Boletim de Filologia**, Lisbon, 21 (1962-63), 1-56.

A survey conducted in Southeastern Massachusetts by the Radcliffe A.B. descendant of Cape Verdean immigrants.

Rogers, Francis M. "Os Açores: Plataforma no Atlântico," **Academia Internacional da Cultura Portuguesa**, Lisbon, **Boletim**, No. 2 (1966), 193-209.

A general look at the Portuguese emigration to the United States viewed as of two steps: European mainland to islands (fifteenth century), islands to America (nineteenth and twentieth centuries).

"The Portuguese of Southeastern New England: Suggestions for Research," **Luso-Brazilian Review**, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Summer 1974), 3-18.

Presents a series of topics classified in accordance with the scheme used in the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation's **Boletim Internacional de Bibliografia Luso-Brasileira**.

The Balch Institute's subject specialties - American folklore, American Political History, and North American immigration, ethnic, racial and minority group history - are interpreted by various library, museum, research and educational programs. For further information on programming and reading lists contact: The Balch Institute, 178 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

Other Resources Portugal

Portuguese Genealogy Homepage

<http://www.dholmes.com/rocha1.html>

Cyndi's List Portugal Links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/portugal.htm>

Island Routes-Portuguese Heritage

<http://www.islandroutes.com/portindex.shtml>

Libraries, Archives, Portugal

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/hispanic/portugal/resources/portugal-libraries.html>

Genealogy About.com-Portugal

<http://genealogy.about.com/od/portugal/>

FamilySearchWiki

<https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Portugal>