

Anthroponymy of marriers from parishes of Madeira (16th to 20th century), Portuguese to English translation of four photographic catalogues on the history of clothing in the island, support to the organization of a scientific meeting, linguistic revision and editing of DRABM's scientific journal AHM, Nova Série

MASTER'S DEGREE TRAINEESHIP REPORT

Carolina Beatriz Rodrigues Chaves

MASTER'S DEGREE IN LINGUISTICS: SOCIETIES AND CULTURES



UNIVERSIDADE da MADEIRA

A Nossa Universidade

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ORIENTATION
Naidea Nunes Nunes

CO-ORIENTATION
Svetlana Kurtes

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ABSTRACT

The present report aims to detail the activities undertaken during the curricular traineeship in Translation and research project developed at the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV), of the Madeira Archives and Library Department (DRABM). As a starting point, a theoretical and methodological framework was followed within the scope of Lexicology, where Onomastics is included, i.e., the study of proper names, as both the host entity (in the person of Dr Filipe dos Santos, traineeship supervisor) and the University of Madeira (in the person of Professor Doctor Naidea Nunes Nunes, scientific supervisor) were interested in the analysis and description of data from the parish marriage records (starting with those of Santa Cruz) previously compiled by DRABM, and which had benefited from a spelling update and standardisation for online research purposes. The methodology used was a comparative study between masculine and feminine names by centuries, observing their evolution as individual names as well as the composition of family names. The availability of data from other parishes (Ribeira Brava, Sé, and Caniço) also enabled for comparison between them by centuries, discussing possible similarities and differences. The traineeship also included the translation from Portuguese to English of four photographic catalogues — two on Madeira Embroidery and two on Clothing used in Madeira Island. Furthermore, there were occasions when linguistic revision and editing (sometimes even translation) of the Portuguese and English versions of prefaces, abstracts, and excerpts from scientific articles to be published in the annual journal *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série* were required.

Keywords: Lexicology and Onomastics; Anthroponymy; Parish Marriage Records; Madeira Archipelago; Portuguese to English Translation; Linguistic Revision and Editing.

RESUMO

O presente relatório visa detalhar as atividades realizadas durante o estágio curricular em tradução e o projeto de investigação desenvolvidos no Centro de Estudos de História do Atlântico — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV), da Direção Regional do Arquivo e Biblioteca da Madeira (DRABM). Partiu-se de um quadro teórico e metodológico no âmbito da Lexicologia, onde se enquadra a Onomástica, ou seja, o estudo dos nomes próprios, uma vez que a entidade de acolhimento do estágio (na pessoa do Dr. Filipe dos Santos, supervisor do estágio), assim como a Universidade da Madeira (na pessoa da Professora Doutora Naidea Nunes Nunes, orientadora), estava interessada na análise e descrição de dados dos registos paroquiais de nubentes, começando pelos de Santa Cruz, já compilados pela DRABM, com atualização e normalização da escrita por motivos de pesquisa *online*. A metodologia utilizada foi um estudo comparativo entre nomes masculinos e femininos por séculos, observando a sua evolução enquanto nomes individuais, assim como a composição dos nomes de famílias. A disponibilização de dados de outras paróquias (Ribeira Brava, Sé e Caniço) permitiu também a elaboração de uma comparação por séculos entre elas, com discussão de possíveis semelhanças e diferenças. O estágio incluiu também a tradução de português para inglês de quatro catálogos fotográficos — dois sobre a história dos bordados e dois sobre o vestuário, ambos na ilha da Madeira. Além disso, houve ocasiões em que foi necessária a revisão e edição linguística (por vezes até tradução) das versões portuguesa e inglesa de prefácios, resumos e excertos de artigos científicos a serem publicados na revista anual *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série*.

Palavras-chave: Lexicologia e Onomástica; Antroponímia; Registos Paroquiais de Nubentes; Arquipélago da Madeira; Tradução Português-Inglês; Revisão e Edição Linguística.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Within the scope of the master's degree in Linguistics: Societies and Cultures and given the previous interest in the areas of Anthroponymy, Translation, and even Linguistic Revision and Editing, the opportunity arose to establish a traineeship protocol — one of the three options presented, in addition to either a dissertation or project — with the Madeira Archives and Library Department (DRABM), more precisely the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV). This 640-hour minimum formative action which, in terms of institutional collaboration, is opportunely framed within a Cooperation Protocol between the University of Madeira and DRABM, was under the scientific supervision of Professor Doctor Naidea Nunes Nunes and Professor Doctor Svetlana Kurtes, while the traineeship was supervised by Dr Filipe Donato Vasconcelos dos Santos, Director of Services at CEHA-AV.

After the completion of the curricular component of the master's degree, the intention to select the traineeship modality was expressed. Such desire was ever so present since the beginning of the degree and was solidified throughout the courses, namely through the opportunity to attend the curricular units of “Geographical and Sociocultural Variation in the Portuguese Lexicon” and “Translation Studies” — the latter being an optative.

The main objective of the traineeship was to study the historical anthroponyms of the population of the Madeira Archipelago through the masculine, feminine, and family names attested in the parochial marriage records from the 16th to early-20th century. Thus, the specific objectives of this research activity were:

- i) to contextualise and delimit the study of the archival data from the parochial marriage records.
- ii) to study masculine and feminine names by centuries, observing their evolution, namely the emergence of new names and the disuse of older names.
- iii) to compare data by centuries, within and between parishes, analysing possible similarities and differences.
- iv) to know the predominant family names by parishes and by centuries, and to make a comparative study of them, observing possible changes within Madeira.

- v) to propose an adequate terminology for naming the different linguistic elements which compose the anthroponymic chain.
- vi) discuss, if possible, the convergence and/or divergence of the results obtained with other existing studies.
- vii) prepare a scientific paper reporting the study of the data and the anthroponymic results obtained, for publication in *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira (AHM), Nova Série*.

Besides these, the other tasks to be carried out during the traineeship had the following objectives:

- i) translate texts from Portuguese into English regarding DRABM's photographic collection on the history of embroidery and clothing in Madeira for four book publications.
- ii) revise and edit texts and scientific articles in Portuguese and in English, which are to be published in the annual scientific journal *AHM, Nova Série*.
- iii) support the organisation of scientific meetings and/or congresses to be carried out by the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV).

Seeking to direct the subject according to the objectives set out, this study embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the Anthroponomy of marriers in Madeira from the 16th to early-20th century. To effectively contextualize the study, a detailed description of the traineeship institution is provided, namely DRABM, for which activities have been developed at CEHA-AV. The field of anthroponomastics will also be touched upon, serving as a theoretical framework for the analysis that follows it, namely the study of anthroponomic patterns and trends among marriers in Madeira from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The following section will touch upon the translation, revision, and editing activities underwent while at CEHA-AV. Finally, the report concludes by summarizing the findings, discussing their significance in the broader context of anthroponomastic studies, and suggesting potential avenues for future research.

By structuring the report in this manner, a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the Anthroponomy of marriers in Madeira is provided, shedding light on the intricacies of personal naming practices and their historical evolution in this unique geographic and

temporal context. Through this, it is hoped that this study contributes valuable insights to the fields of anthroponomastics, historical linguistics, and cultural studies.

2. THE INSTITUTION, CONTEXTUALISATION AND RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

The master's degree's traineeship was carried out at the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV) of the Madeira Archives and Library Department (DRABM). Established in April 2020, DRABM is an

executive service of the Regional Secretariat for Tourism and Culture, whose mission is to safeguard and disseminate the documentary and bibliographical heritage of the Autonomous Region of Madeira, ensure the continuous memory of its Administration, encourage the dissemination of books and reading, promote knowledge and scientific research on the history of the Region within the Atlantic Area (Regional Regulatory Decree no. 27/2020/M) [free translation].

In turn, the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira (CEHA-AV), located in the city of Funchal constitutes, since June 2020, an organic unit of DRABM and is currently under the management of Dr Filipe dos Santos.

Additionally, the institution represents a scientific research organ whose goal is to promote knowledge. It conducts and coordinates the editorial work required of an annual scientific journal designated *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série* which has five published issues as of February 2023. In the numerous contributions, which focus on subjects such as History, Memory, and Heritage — be it material or immaterial — of the Madeira Archipelago, should be noticeable the utmost scientific quality. Furthermore, the journal counts with the support of an Editorial and Scientific Board in the pursuit of the editorial norms characterized as standardizing through an annual periodicity and publication in digital support.

CEHA-AV is namely responsible for:

a) Producing research on insular history and the role of Madeira in the construction of the Atlantic space; b) Promoting and organising scientific events in the field of island history, memory, and heritage; c) Guaranteeing the annual publication of the scientific journal *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série*, and assuring the respective editorial coordination in a perspective of observance of international editorial requisites regarding scientific publications; d) Publishing historical monographs and other editorial products for historical and archival dissemination; e) Coordinating, conceiving, and promoting exhibitions, documentary shows, and other dissemination initiatives; f) Actively contributing to the renewal and qualification of the field of knowledge of insular history, and promoting a wider, deeper, and more systematic use of historical sources (Administrative Rule no. 369/2020, of 16 July) [free translation].

In addition, it has a broad and diversified catalogue of publications, the result of an editorial activity over several decades since its creation in 1985. It seeks to establish initiatives open to the public and, simultaneously, a commitment based on cooperation

with institutions and researchers from Madeira, the rest of Portugal and abroad. It is also important to refer the availability of an auditorium.

As previously mentioned, CEHA-AV aims to develop research on insular history, namely the role of Madeira (both island and archipelago), besides promoting and organizing scientific events in the areas previously mentioned — island history, memory, and insular heritage. Complementarily, its activities include editing historical monographs and other editorial products for historical and archival dissemination as well as coordinating, designing, and promoting a wide range of exhibitions (Administrative Rule no. 369/2020, of 16 July).

In short, it is an organic unit with attributions and competences in the fields of scientific research and publishing within the scope of History, and of cultural and archival heritage.

The study of the data made available by DRABM from the parish records of baptisms and nuptials is not only of great historical, social, and cultural interest, but above all linguistic, since Anthroponymy, or the study of people's names, is part of the scientific field of Linguistics. In the present report, the records to be analysed are those of the masculine and feminine names of the newlyweds of the parishes of Santa Cruz, Caniço, Sé, and Ribeira Brava, in Madeira Island, from their beginning in 1539 until their end in 1911. Such end was driven by the Implantation of the Portuguese Republic in October of the previous year. The fact that the names of men and women appear in tandem by marriage over the centuries makes the data and its study even more relevant.

In this sense, the research work on the parish data allows for an analysis of linguistic aspects related to the evolution of individual names of the two genders throughout the history of the Portuguese language, as well as the composition of family names in five parishes in Madeira. The results obtained can be compared with existing historical studies for the Madeira Archipelago, complementing them and allowing comparison with anthroponymic data already systematised and published for other parishes and regions in Portugal.

3. ANTHROPONOMASTICS THEORY

The main activity of the traineeship at CEHA-AV was to develop a research project on anthroponomastics, the branch of onomastics which studies anthroponymy. In such field, *Antroponimia Portuguesa* (1928) by Leite de Vasconcelos is a reference work to look out for in Portugal. The terminology described in it was followed in later studies, such as Joseph-Maria Piel's (1989) and José Pedro Machado's (1993), among others, and is also embraced in the present work. Another resource of interest from Leite de Vasconcelos would be *Opusculos* (1931).

Vasconcelos (1928, pp. 8-11) defines and uses the terms:

- *First name* (→ nome próprio), or *individual name* (→ nome individual), or *baptismal font name* (→ nome de pia)
- *Surname* (→ sobrenome) for a person's name that immediately follows the individual name
- *Family name* (→ apelido) for, as the name implies, a family name passed down from generation to generation.

The same author also utilizes the term *full name* (→ nome completo) for the set formed by the *individual name*, or *first name* accompanied by other designations (*surname* and *family name*). He too defines the term *nickname* (→ alcunha) as the "designation added to an individual's normal name" [free translation], explaining that it is attributed to someone by others when they observe a physical or moral uniqueness on an individual (jocular or serious).

Nunes and Kremer (1999), despite not employing Vasconcelos's terminology, thus systematise it as follows:

- *Prenome* (→ prenome) or *first name* (→ primeiro nome) to designate the honorific or ecclesiastical title(s) that precede the given name
- *Proper name* (→ nome próprio) to designate a person's given name
- *Surname* (→ sobrenome) to designate the anthroponymic units that immediately follow the given name (which may be a patronym, another given name or a religious name)

- *Last name* (→ apelido) to designate the family name — an anthroponymic unit that follows the surname and which, according to Vasconcelos (1928), corresponded initially to patronyms, nicknames, and geographical names.

According to Gonçalves (1971), medieval anthroponyms consisted mainly of a proper name that may or may not get a last name added to it, the latter being mostly either a patronym, a name indicative of provenance, or a nickname that might have eventually become the family name. The same author also stated that, with time, the practice of a person's full name only getting two components (excluding honorifics and ecclesiastical titles) became insufficient for proper identification, as there were many cases of homonymy.

Hence the reason the present study found the full names of the 16th century in all the parishes except Sé to be the most straightforward. The thread of both masculine and feminine names in the parishes of Santa Cruz, Caniço and Ribeira Brava consisted mostly of a proper name and one last name. On one hand, except for one instance in Ribeira Brava (“Velha”), the attribution of a nickname is a male-only phenomenon. On the other hand, only women had a prename, which was the honorific title “Dona” (“D.”).

4. WORK METHODOLOGY

As Rowland (2008) states, parish data, in this case of marriages, is an important corpus for linguistic study in terms of anthroponymy, as it brings together dated and localised names of both men and women. It is a historical corpus of Madeira's parish records, with great linguistic and sociocultural interest, both locally and regionally, nationally, and even internationally, as an onomastic heritage shared by several languages.

All data from the parish marriage records to be analysed were previously compiled by DRABM and standardised for online research purposes at *Arquivo Regional da Madeira — Registos de Casamentos* (<https://abm.madeira.gov.pt/pesquisa/casamento/>). The analysis and description of these data was of the interest of both CEHA-AV (in the person of Dr Filipe dos Santos) and DRABM, as such records are of utmost historical and sociocultural importance. The names that were recorded in the parishes of Santa Cruz, Caniço, Sé, and Ribeira Brava will be systematically compared by century (from the 16th to the 20th century).

The numerical disparity between centuries makes it impossible to carry out a proper comparative study (with the 19th century having the highest number of records and the 16th century the lowest). Nevertheless, the comparison of proper names, surnames, and last names attributed throughout the history of the Portuguese language will allow for an observation of the evolution of the local anthroponymic heritage, namely the new names that appear over the centuries and those that fall into disuse, in the case of proper names, but also the surnames and names that appear and disappear.

The *Microsoft Excel* programme was used to help carry out the analysis. After creating one file for each parish, the separation of the records from the original database *Arquivo Regional da Madeira — Registos de Casamentos* (<https://abm.madeira.gov.pt/pesquisa/casamento>) into one sheet for each century was undergone, one table for men and one for women being created, each component of the full name occupying a different column. The *Insert* → *PivotTable* function was then used on separate sheets to visualise the frequency and hierarchy of surnames and last names without having to enter the respective functions manually.

5. ANTHROPOLOGY OF MARRIERS IN MADEIRA (16TH TO 20TH CENTURY)

This chapter presents the systematization of names by centuries, more precisely from the 16th to the 20th century, by listing the most frequent proper names, surnames, and last names of men first and then of women. The names are organised in descending order from the most to the least popular among men and women across and by centuries, except for unique names which are listed alphabetically.

The lists were retrieved from *Arquivo Regional da Madeira — Registos de Casamentos* (<https://abm.madeira.gov.pt/pesquisa/casamento>) by selecting the parish in the drop-down box titled *Local* and sorting by date (descending order). Afterwards, doubts regarding specific individuals were clarified using *Direção Regional do Arquivo e Biblioteca da Madeira — Pesquisa Avançada* (<https://arquivo-abm.madeira.gov.pt/search>).

On the one hand, one could consider the records from the parish of Santa Cruz to have been preserved in relatively better condition, as no name from the 8876 proper names and 10480 surnames and last names recorded was unreadable. On the other hand, 12 out of the 7402 proper names (6 masculine, and 6 feminine), and 12 out of the 8620 surnames and last names (5 belonging to men, and 7 to women) recorded in Caniço, 136 out of the 26546 proper names (136 feminine) and 134 (belonging to women) out of the 34860 surnames and last names recorded in Sé, and 2 out of the 9636 proper names (1 masculine, and 1 feminine) and 6 out of the 11873 surnames and last names recorded in Ribeira Brava (2 belonging to men, and 4 to women) are unreadable or partially unreadable. These negatively influence the data for the feminine names from the parish of Sé the most, considering there were 100 occurrences out of 2766 proper names just in the 17th century, which is 3%.

It is noteworthy how the parish of Sé had five entries proven to be duplicates, while the parish of Caniço had one. The duplicates were disregarded from the analysis. In addition, all names were updated to fit the latest European Portuguese-language spelling reform, and the names “Apólonia”, “da Jesus”, “Luía”, and “Servúlo” were rectified to count as “Apolónia”, “de Jesus”, “Luís”, and “Sérvulo”, respectively.

Throughout the completion of the anthroponomy study, some choices were also made concerning how to go about the formation of men and women’s full names. For instance, names like “Luzia” and “Lúcia”, despite being variants of the same name, were

counted separately, while “Simão” and “Simeão” were analysed as a set. Another example are the last names “Ciebar” and “Ciebra” which were made to count as “Siebra”.

Another situation was the feminine names were sometimes not even being found to be worth mentioning at all in the records, or the name of the father was stated instead, which hinders the analysis.

Coming up next is the data concerning the five most frequent masculine and feminine proper names organized both by parish and per century, as well as a listing of the religious names, which enabled a proper name comparison across centuries immediately afterwards.

The most frequent surnames and last names will also be systematised by parish and gender in the following section. Doing this will then allow these data to be compared in the future between the different parishes studied.

5.1. Study of the Data on Marriers of Santa Cruz

5.1.1. Men

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. António — 28 individuals
2. João — 22 individuals
3. Francisco — 18 individuals
4. Pedro — 10 individuals
5. Gonçalo — 8 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (18):

- Adão
- Amador
- Amaro
- Bento
- Domingos
- Duarte
- Filipe
- Gil
- Gomes
- Inácio
- Jordão
- Mateus
- Mendes
- Miguel
- Rafael
- Rodrigo
- Tristão
- Vicente

Religious Names¹ (35):

- Adão
- Afonso
- Aleixos
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- André
- António
- Baltazar
- Bento
- Brás
- Cristóvão
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Fernão
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Gaspar
- Gil
- Gonçalo
- Henrique
- Inácio
- João
- Jordão
- Jorge
- Manuel
- Mateus
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Tristão
- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 37 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 34 as a last name)
2. Dias, Fernandes and Pires — The three names belong to 12 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent last names. The difference is that “Dias” has 2 occurrences as a surname and 10 as a last name.
3. Álvares — 11 individuals
4. Anes/Eanes — 8 individuals
5. Afonso, Martins and Rodrigues — The three names belong to 6 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names. The difference is that “Rodrigues” has a single occurrence as a surname and 5 as a last name.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (29):

- de Abreu
- Aires
- Arrulho
- Baião
- Caiado
- da Câmara
- Coelho
- da Cruz
- Duarte

¹ Religious names are names that have a strong association with religious figures, saints, or biblical characters. More specifically, according to Chaves (1956), they can be divided into theological names, biblical names (Old Testament), evangelical (New Testament) and Christological names, as well as hagiographic names (p. 183). To check such connection, Silva (2012), A Santa Sé (2023), Atlas Digital da América Lusa (2023), Behind the Name (<https://www.behindthename.com>), Catholic Online (2023), and Difusora Bíblica (2023) were accessed.

- Esteves
- Ferreira
- da Fonte
- Galvão
- Gil
- Gomes
- Homem
- Ligeiro
- Madureira
- de Mendonça
- Moreira
- Moreno
- Rebelo
- Ribeiro
- Roque
- Sanches
- de Salvaterra
- de Sequeira
- Tavares
- Vicente

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 183 individuals
2. António — 122 individuals
3. João — 94 individuals
4. Francisco — 71 individuals
5. Domingos — 38 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (20):

- Afonso
- Amador
- Constantino
- Custódio
- Damião
- Duarte
- Estêvão
- Eusébio
- Félix
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Gil
- Jácomo
- Jordão
- Nuno
- Ricardo
- Rui
- Salvador
- Tomás
- Vicente

Religious Names (65):

- Afonso
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- André
- António
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Brás
- Cipriano
- Constantino

- Cristóvão
- Custódio
- Damião
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estêvão
- Eusébio
- Félix
- Fernão
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Gil
- Gonçalo
- Henrique
- Inácio
- Jacinto
- Jácomo
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcos
- Martim
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Melchior
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Pascoal
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Ricardo
- Roque
- Salvador
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Urbano
- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Fernandes — 89 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 80 as a last name)
2. Vieira — 77 individuals
3. Rodrigues — 75 individuals (30 have it as a surname and 45 as a last name)
4. Gonçalves — 53 individuals (13 have it as a surname and 40 as a last name)
5. de Freitas — 40 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (78):

- de Abreu
- de Afonseca
- de Agrela
- Antunes
- Arvelo
- Barbosa
- de Boim
- Borges
- Botelho
- de Braga
- Brasil
- Cabral
- Calaça
- Castanho
- de Caus
- Conde
- da Corte
- Cuibem

- de Faria
- Favila
- de Figueiroa
- Francisco
- da Gama
- Gramacho
- Guimarães
- Jardim
- Lamego
- Leitão
- Leme
- Lobinho
- Machado
- Maciel
- Madeira
- Manuel
- Marques
- de Melim
- Morim
- de Moraes
- Morgado
- da Mota
- Neto
- de Olim
- de Ornelas
- de Paiva
- de Perada
- Pestana
- Perestrela
- Pinto
- dos Ramos
- Ruivo
- Salvago
- Seabra
- de Souto
- Taborda
- de Utra
- da Veiga
- Velosa

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 291 individuals
2. António — 179 individuals
3. José — 90 individuals
4. Francisco and João — Both names belong to 75 individuals each, tying them as the fourth most frequent proper names.
5. Domingos — 46 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (23):

- Afonso
- Alexandre
- Antão
- Atanásio
- Belchior
- Brás
- Cipriano
- Custódio
- Daniel
- Duarte
- Estanislau
- Félix
- Gregório
- Leandro
- Martinho
- Patrício
- Policarpo
- Rafael
- Simeão
- Teodósio
- Tristão
- Valério
- Vital

Religious Names (66):

- Afonso
- Agostinho
- Alexandre
- Amaro
- André
- Antão
- António
- Atanásio
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Bernardo
- Brás
- Cipriano
- Custódio
- Daniel
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estanislau
- Estêvão
- Feliciano
- Félix
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Henrique
- Hilarião
- Inácio
- Jacinto
- Jerónimo
- João
- Joaquim
- Jorge
- José
- Leandro
- Lourenço
- Luís
- Manuel
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Pascoal
- Patrício
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Policarpo
- Rafael
- Roque
- Salvador
- Sebastião
- Silvestre
- Simão
- Simeão
- Teodoro
- Teodósio
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Valério
- Venceslau
- Vicente
- Vital

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Vieira — 138 individuals (28 have it as a surname and 110 as a last name)
2. de Freitas — 113 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 99 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 86 individuals (17 have it as a surname and 69 as a last name)
4. Fernandes — 67 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 53 as a last name)
5. (de) Gouveia and (de) Sousa — Both names belong to 66 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “(de) Gouveia” has 9 occurrences as a surname and 57 as a last name, “(de) Sousa” has 18 occurrences as a surname and 48 as a last name.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (57):

- Acciaiolly
- Agostinho
- António
- Arrais
- de Azevedo
- Belo
- Bernardes
- Borja
- Branco
- Caetano
- de Caires
- Caldeira
- da Câmara
- Carlos
- do Carmo
- Catanho
- Cidrão
- Cristóvão
- Cunha
- Delgado
- Escudeiro
- Filipe
- de Gamboa
- Gavião
- Gramacho
- Homem
- Inácio
- Jorge
- Leandro
- de Lemos
- Lino
- Marte
- Moreira
- Morgado
- Mota
- Nabais
- de Nóbrega
- de Oliveira
- Pacheco
- Pardal
- Paulo
- Perestrelo
- Pestana
- Pombo
- Pontinha
- Raimundo
- do Rosário
- Santo
- Sardinha
- Siebra
- Silveira
- Tavares
- do Vale
- Valente
- e Valdavesso
- de Viveiros
- Xavier

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 512 individuals
2. António — 376 individuals
3. João — 308 individuals
4. José — 287 individuals
5. Francisco — 113 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (48):

- Adolfo
- Agapito
- Anacleto

- Aniceto
- Balbino
- Belarmino
- Bernardo
- Boaventura
- Bonifácio
- Calisto
- Camilo
- Casimiro
- Eduardo
- Egídio
- Eliseu
- Emídio
- Emílio
- Epifânio
- Eugénio
- Felício
- Feligínio
- Gabriel
- Germano
- Gibôncio
- Inocêncio
- Jaime
- Jorge
- Julião
- Justiniano
- Justino
- Leonardo
- Macário
- Marceliano
- Martiniano
- Maurício
- Patrício
- Plácido
- Rafael
- Raimundo
- Ricardo
- Silvano
- Silvestre
- Simplício
- Telésforo
- Teodolindo
- Tibúrcio
- Ubaldo
- Vital

Religious Names (111):

- Adolfo
- Agapito
- Agostinho
- Alexandre
- Alfredo
- Amâncio
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- Anacleto
- André
- Ângelo
- Aniceto
- António
- Arsénio
- Augusto
- Balbino
- Bernardino
- Bernardo
- Boaventura
- Bonifácio
- Caetano
- Calisto
- Camilo
- Carlos
- Casimiro
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Egídio
- Eliseu
- Emídio
- Emílio
- Epifânio
- Eugénio
- Feliciano
- Felício
- Feligínio
- Fernando
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Frederico
- Gabriel
- Germano

- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Hermínio
- Hilário
- Inácio
- Inocêncio
- Isidoro
- Jacinto
- Jaime
- Januário
- João
- Joaquim
- Jorge
- José
- Julião
- Júlio
- Justiniano
- Justino
- Leandro
- Leonardo
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Lúcio
- Luís
- Macário
- Manuel
- Marceliano
- Martinho
- Martiniano
- Mateus
- Matias
- Maurício
- Maximiano
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Norberto
- Patrício
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Plácido
- Rafael
- Raimundo
- Remígio
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Roque
- Rufino
- Sebastião
- Sérvulo
- Severiano
- Severino
- Silvano
- Silvestre
- Simeão
- Simplício
- Telésforo
- Tibúrcio
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Ubaldo
- Vicente
- Vital
- Vitorino
- Zeferino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Vieira — 262 individuals (81 have it as a surname and 181 as a last name)
2. (d)e Freitas — 253 individuals (29 have it as a surname and 224 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 150 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 136 as a last name)
4. Fernandes — 135 individuals (32 have it as a surname and 103 as a last name)
5. de Gouveia — 128 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 124 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (77):

- de Agrela
- André
- Asa

- de Ascensão
- de Azevedo
- Borges
- Branco
- Brindeiro
- Búzio
- Caiado
- Calçado
- Cândido
- Caramujo
- Casimiro
- César
- da Corte
- Cristóvão
- da Cruz
- Daniel
- Duarte
- Eduardo
- Escudeiro
- Firmino
- Frazão
- Frederico
- Galo
- Galvão
- Gantes
- Gramacho
- Gregório
- Grelo
- Isidoro
- Ladeira
- Leal
- Ligeiro
- Lino
- Lopes
- da Luz
- Machado
- Madruga
- Maio
- Marcolino
- Martiniano
- Mateus
- de Matos
- Maurício
- Medina
- de Melim
- de Meneses
- Moreira
- Nazianzeno
- Nicolau
- da Paixão
- Pardão
- Peres
- dos Ramos
- Reginio
- do Rosário
- Saldanha
- de Sampaio
- de Santa Ana
- Santo
- Sardinha
- Sebastião
- Sedrino
- Tavares
- Tiago
- Tibúrcio
- Trifanio
- da Trindade
- Valentim
- Valério
- Velosa
- Vera Cruz
- Vicente
- Viriato
- Vitor

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 123 individuals
2. João — 93 individuals
3. António — 66 individuals
4. José — 59 individuals

5. Francisco — 22 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (26):

- Agostinho
- Alberico
- Ângelo
- Aniceto
- Arsénio
- Bernardino
- Camilo
- Dionísio
- Eduardo
- Evaristo
- Fernando
- Filipe
- Firmino
- Gonçalo
- Guilhermino
- Henrique
- Jacinto
- Júlio
- Lourenço
- Nicolau
- Norberto
- Paul
- Roberto
- Sancho
- Sérgio
- Vitorino

Religious Names (49):

- Agostinho
- Aires
- Alberico
- Alexandre
- Alfredo
- Ângelo
- Aniceto
- António
- Arsénio
- Augusto
- Bernardino
- Camilo
- Carlos
- Constantino
- Diogo
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Evaristo
- Fernando
- Filipe
- Firmino
- Francisco
- Frederico
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Guilhermino
- Henrique
- Jacinto
- João
- Joaquim
- José
- Júlio
- Lourenço
- Luís
- Manuel
- Martinho
- Maximiano
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Norberto
- Paul
- Pedro
- Remígio
- Roberto
- Sancho
- Sérgio
- Tristão
- Vitorino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (d)e Freitas — 69 individuals
2. Vieira — 43 individuals (22 have it as a surname and 21 as a last name)
3. Alves — 42 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 38 as a last name)
4. Rodrigues — 40 individuals (15 have it as a surname and 25 as a last name)
5. Fernandes — 33 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 22 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (52):

- e Agrela
- de Almada
- Ambrósio
- Anker
- Augusto
- de Aveiro
- Barreto
- Bartolomeu
- Belo
- de Brito
- Cabral
- da Conceição
- Correia
- da Costa
- Dias
- Domingos
- de Faria
- Figueira
- França
- Frederico
- Gaspar
- Inácio
- Jasmins
- João
- Jorge
- da Luz
- Madruga
- Manuel
- Maria
- Marujo
- de Matos
- Maurice
- de Moraes
- Olavo
- Paciência
- Poeira
- Prudêncio
- de Quintal
- dos Ramos
- Rego
- de Sá
- dos Santos
- Sapeta
- Sobrinho
- Teodoro
- Tiago
- Tomás
- do Vale
- e Vasconcelos
- Velosa
- Vicente
- Vital

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 1 — The Ten Most Common Masculine Proper Names Across Centuries in Santa Cruz

Proper Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Manuel	7	183	291	512	123	1116
António	28	122	179	376	66	771

João	22	94	75	308	93	592
José	-	6	90	287	59	442
Francisco	18	71	75	113	22	299
Domingos	1	38	46	50	6	141
Pedro	10	30	24	33	4	101
Sebastião	7	21	16	4	-	48
Simão/Simeão	2	24	15	2	-	43
Miguel	1	8	17	7	3	36

Based on the data from the table, despite not featuring in the top five masculine proper names in the 16th century, “Manuel” is the most popular from the 17th century to early-20th century, being most prevalent in the 18th century, with 291 occurrences out of a total of 985 (29%), closely followed by the 20th century, where it featured 123 times out of 447 (28%). Overall, “Manuel” has 1116 instances out of 4438 (25%) masculine proper names during the five centuries in this parish.

In the 16th century, the most frequent masculine proper name is “António”, with 28 occurrences out of 161 (17%), yet it is in the 19th century it is most prevalent, with 376 instances out of a total of 2004 (19%), closely followed by the 18th century, where it occurs 179 times out of 985 (18%). As a whole, “António” has 771 records out of 4438 (17%).

With varying popularity, “João” and “Francisco” are consistently among the top five most common masculine proper names across the centuries. On the one hand, “João” records more occurrences in the 19th and early-20th centuries (308 in 2004 or 15%, and 93 out of a total of 447 or 21%, respectively), while “Francisco”, on the other hand, is more popular in the 16th century, appearing 18 times out of a total of 161 (11%), followed by the 17th century, with 71 occurrences out of a total of 841 (8%). In general, “João” has 592 instances and “Francisco” 299, both out of 4438 (13% and 7%, respectively).

Although absent or barely present (with a mere 6 occurrences out of a total of 841 or 1%) in the two earliest centuries of the study, “José” quickly gained popularity in the 18th century, reaching third place on the usage scale in that century by appearing 90 times out of 985 (9%). It maintained its relevance in the 19th and early-20th centuries by recording 287 occurrences out of 2004 (14%) and 59 out of 447 (13%), respectively. In total, the masculine proper name “José” has 442 records out of 4438 (10%).

“Domingos” had a single occurrence out of the 161 total (1%) in the 16th century, yet gained (and maintained) popularity over time, making the top five most frequent

masculine proper names in the 17th and 18th centuries, with 38 occurrences out of the 841 total (4%), and 46 occurrences out of the 985 total (5%), respectively. It became less common in the 19th and 20th centuries (with 50 occurrences out of the 2004 total or 2%, and 6 occurrences out of the 447 total or 1%, respectively), but still ranked sixth overall. In total, “Domingos” has 141 occurrences out of the 4438 total (3%).

Despite remaining popular, “Pedro” consistently decreased in ranking by one or two positions across the first four centuries: it was the fourth most common masculine first name in the 16th century (which equates to 6%), remaining a prevalent choice in the 17th (top six) and 18th (top seven) centuries, until it was in the top eighth in the 19th and early-20th centuries. Overall, “Pedro” was recorded 101 times out of a total of 4438 (2%).

Both “Sebastião” and “Simão/Simeão” are missing in the data regarding the 20th century. Even so, they appear in similar quantity across the remaining centuries, overall having 48 and 43 occurrences, respectively, out of the 4438 total (1%).

Alike “Domingos”, “Miguel” too only registers a single occurrence out of the 161 total (1%) in the 16th century. Then, it becomes more prevalent in the 17th and 18th centuries, with 8 occurrences out of 841 total (1%) and 17 occurrences out of 985 total (2%), respectively, only to decrease in frequency in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 7 occurrences out of 2004 total (0.3%) and 3 occurrences out of 447 total (1%), respectively. Nevertheless, “Miguel” has, overall, 36 occurrences out of the 4438 total (1%).

5.1.2. Women

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 32 individuals
2. Catarina — 23 individuals
3. Isabel — 16 individuals
4. Beatriz — 10 individuals
5. Leonor — 9 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (13):

- Bernardina
- Constança
- Domingas
- Grácia
- Hilária
- Jerónima
- Lucrecia
- Madalena
- Mónica
- Patronilha
- Perina
- Sebastiana
- Violante

Religious Names (31):

- Ana
- Andresa
- Antónia
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Bernardina
- Branca
- Catarina
- Constança
- Domingas
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Grácia
- Guiomar
- Hilária
- Inês
- Isabel
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Juliana
- Leonor
- Lucrecia
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mécia
- Mónica
- Patronilha
- Sebastiana
- Violante

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Fernandes — 30 individuals
2. Gonçalves — 16 individuals
3. Álvares and Rodrigues — Both names belong to 14 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent last names.
4. Dias — 10 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 9 as a last name)
5. Luís — 6 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (33):

- de Abreu
- Airosa
- Anes
- Baptista
- Barradas
- Brás
- Caiada
- Carvalho
- Durões

- Escórcio
- Espínola
- de França
- de Gouveia
- Jerónima
- Lomeli
- Lopes
- Lourenço
- de Melo
- de Monsoa
- de Morais
- da Mota
- Nicolas
- da Nóia
- de Olival
- Pacheca
- de Perada
- Pereira
- do Rego
- Simão
- Simoa
- Soares
- de Sousa
- Teixeira

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 297 individuals
2. Isabel — 128 individuals
3. Catarina — 92 individuals
4. Beatriz — 45 individuals
5. Ana — 40 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (13):

- Cecília
- Clara
- Constança
- Esperança
- Faustina
- Fulgência
- Geralda
- Grácia
- Iria
- Jacinta
- Juliana
- Mónica
- Valentina

Religious Names (45):

- Águeda
- Ana
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Bernarda
- Branca
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Constança
- Domingas
- Esperança
- Faustina
- Filipa

- Francisca
- Fulgência
- Geralda
- Grácia
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Hilária
- Inácia
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Juliana
- Leonor
- Lucina
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mécia
- Mónica
- Serafina
- Simoa
- Úrsula
- Valentina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Fernandes — 77 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 72 as a last name)
2. de Freitas — 46 individuals
3. Vieira — 44 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 40 as a last name)
4. Rodrigues — 38 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 33 as a last name)
5. Gonçalves and Teixeira — Both names belong to 35 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (42):

- Alvelo
- Antunes
- da Assunção
- de Barcos
- Bela
- de Bettencourt
- Borges
- da Candelária
- Carrilha
- Carrilho
- Cedro
- da Cruz
- Dória
- Durões
- da Encarnação
- de Faria
- Furtado
- Galvoa
- Godinha
- Gregória
- de Jesus
- de Lemos
- Lomelina
- Lomelino
- Lourenço
- de Madureira
- Manuel
- Mascarenhas
- Neta
- Pinto
- de Ponte
- dos Reis
- Ribeira Preta
- da Rocha
- de Sá
- de Sena
- Teles
- Telo
- de Teves

- de Ungria
- Velosa
- Vitória

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 370 individuals
2. Antónia — 111 individuals
3. Ana — 64 individuals
4. Isabel — 55 individuals
5. Domingas — 48 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (24):

- Andresa
- Bárbara
- Basília
- Brásia
- Cecília
- Coleta
- Dionísia
- Doroteia
- Engrácia
- Feliciana
- Guiomar
- Iria
- Leonarda
- Leocádia
- Luciana
- Lúcia
- Mécia
- Patrícia
- Perpétua
- Roberta
- Silvestra
- Valentina
- Vitória
- Violante

Religious Names (66):

- Águeda
- Ana
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Bárbara
- Basília
- Beatriz
- Bernarda
- Brásia
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Coleta
- Dionísia
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Engrácia
- Felícia
- Feliciana
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Gerarda
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Inácia
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel

- Jacinta
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Josefa
- Juliana
- Leocádia
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Lúcia
- Luciana
- Lucina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Mécia
- Micaela
- Patrícia
- Paula
- Perpétua
- Quitéria
- Rita
- Roberta
- Rosa
- Sebastiana
- Silvestra
- Simoa
- Susana
- Teresa
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Violante
- Vitória

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (d)e Freitas — 242 individuals (12 have it as a surname and 230 as a last name)
2. de Gouveia — 114 individuals (8 have it as a surname and 98 as a last name)
3. de Mendonça — 50 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 45 as a last name)
4. Maria — 48 individuals (26 have it as a surname and 22 as a last name)
5. Jerónima — 42 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 38 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (49):

- de Arvelos
- de Brito
- Calaça
- Caldeira
- da Câmara
- Casimira
- de Castelo Branco
- de Castro
- Catarina
- César
- da Cruz
- Escolástica
- de Faria
- Felícia
- Feliciana
- Florença
- de França
- da Gama
- Garcês
- Gomes
- Jardim
- Laureana
- Lúcia
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Machada
- Maciel
- Margarida
- Marote
- Marques
- Martins
- e Matos
- Mauriz

- da Mota
- Noronha
- da Paixão
- dos Passos
- Perestrela
- dos Reis
- Rita
- Salésia
- do Santo Espírito
- Silvestre
- Tomásia
- Vasques
- da Veiga
- das Virgens
- Vitória
- Vitoriana

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 807 individuals
2. Antónia — 174 individuals
3. Rosa — 143 individuals
4. Joana — 136 individuals
5. Joaquina — 97 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (52):

- Águeda
- Amélia
- Andresa
- Antera
- Ângela
- Beda
- Benedita
- Benvinda
- Brígida
- Caetana
- Cecília
- Claudina
- Clementina
- Delfina
- Dória
- Eufémia
- Elvira
- Emiliana
- Faustina
- Filomena
- Frederica
- Gaudência
- Gaudina
- Guida
- Helena
- Hermínia
- Hermenegilda
- Honorata
- Herculana
- Humiliana
- Iria
- Josefina
- Jovita
- Laureana
- Leocádia
- Libana
- Lourença
- Madalena
- Martiniana
- Micaela
- Miquelina
- Palmira
- Paulina
- Praxedes
- Raimunda
- Romana
- Sabina
- Sara

- Severiana
- Simoa
- Umbelina
- Viridiana

Religious Names (129):

- Adelaide
- Adriana
- Águeda
- Alexandrina
- Amélia
- Ana
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Antera
- Antónia
- Arsénia
- Augusta
- Balbina
- Bárbara
- Basília
- Beda
- Benedita
- Benvinda
- Bernarda
- Bernardina
- Brígida
- Brízida
- Caetana
- Cândida
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Claudina
- Clementina
- Constança
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Delfina
- Deolinda
- Dionísia
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Efigénia
- Elisa
- Elvira
- Emília
- Emiliana
- Eufémia
- Eugénia
- Faustina
- Felícia
- Filipa
- Filomena
- Francisca
- Frederica
- Gaudência
- Genoveva
- Georgina
- Gerarda
- Guida
- Guilhermina
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Herculana
- Hermenegilda
- Hermínia
- Honorata
- Humiliana
- Iria
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Josefina
- Jovita
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Justiniana
- Laureana
- Leocádia
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lourença
- Luciana

- Lucrécia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Marcelina
- Marciana
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Martiniana
- Matilde
- Maximiana
- Micaela
- Miquelina
- Odorica
- Paula
- Paulina
- Praxedes
- Quitéria
- Raimunda
- Rita
- Romana
- Rosa
- Rosalina
- Rufina
- Sabina
- Sara
- Sebastiana
- Severiana
- Silvana
- Simoa
- Sofia
- Teresa
- Tomásia
- Umbelina
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Vicência
- Violante
- Virgínia
- Viridiana
- Vitorina
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Freitas — 376 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 371 as a last name)
2. de Gouveia — 216 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 215 as a last name)
3. de Jesus — 180 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 166 as a last name)
4. Rosa — 134 individuals (16 have it as a surname and 118 as a last name)
5. Maria — 84 individuals (12 have it as a surname and 72 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (70):

- Afonso
- Aldora
- Alexandrina
- das Almas
- Anastácia
- Angélica
- da Ascensão
- de Araújo
- Avelina
- Bárbara
- Bebiana
- Benvinda
- Bernes
- Bibiana
- de Caires
- Carolina
- de Carvalho
- de Castro
- Cecília
- Clementina
- Coelho
- Corcina
- Cristina
- Dâmaso

- Drumond
- Efigénia
- Elisarda
- Emília
- Eugénia
- Eulália
- Evangelina
- Felícia
- Fenguier
- de França
- Garcês
- Gentil
- da Glória
- Honófora
- Inocência
- Leão
- Leocádia
- Leonor
- Libana
- Lobo
- Lomelino
- Lopes
- Ludovina
- Manuel
- Matilde
- Mendes
- Moniz
- de Nars
- Noronha
- de Oliveira
- da Paz
- Prisca
- Quintina
- Reinolds
- Ricarda
- Rita
- Romana
- de Santo Agostinho
- Silvestre
- do Socorro
- Teles
- Telo
- Tomé
- da Trindade
- de Vares
- Vilhena

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 193 individuals
2. Rosa — 30 individuals
3. Augusta and Joana — Both names belong to 18 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Joaquina — 16 individuals
5. Cristina, Guilhermina and Virgínia — All three names belong to 12 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent proper names.

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (26):

- Adília
- Amélia
- Arsénia
- Capitolina
- Catarina
- Clementina
- Elisa
- Filomena
- Frederica
- Gabriela
- Geminiana
- Hermina

- Hermínia
- Juliana
- Júlia
- Leonor
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lucinda
- Margarida
- Marcelina
- Marta
- Mécia
- Narcisa
- Olímpia
- Perpétua

Religious Names (55):

- Adelaide
- Adília
- Alexandrina
- Amélia
- Ana
- Antónia
- Arsénia
- Augusta
- Catarina
- Clara
- Clementina
- Constança
- Cristina
- Domingas
- Efigénia
- Elisa
- Filomena
- Francisca
- Frederica
- Gabriela
- Georgina
- Guilhermina
- Henriqueta
- Hermina
- Hermínia
- Isabel
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justiniana
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lucinda
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Marta
- Mécia
- Miquelina
- Narcisa
- Olímpia
- Perpétua
- Rosa
- Rosalina
- Silvana
- Sofia
- Virgínia
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (d)e Freitas — 62 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 61 as a last name)
2. (de) Jesus — 53 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 44 as a last name)
3. (de) Gouveia — 49 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 47 as a last name)
4. de Sousa — 24 individuals (6 have it as a surname and 18 as a last name)

5. Nunes — 23 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 22 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (31):

- Ana
- de Assunção
- Barreto
- Benvinda
- de Campos
- Clementina
- Cordeiro
- da Costa
- Cunha
- Emília
- do Espírito Santo
- Eugénia
- Evangelina
- Ferreira
- Jardim
- Leça
- Leonilde
- Marinha
- Mendes
- Micaela
- Miquelina
- de Oliveira
- Pestana
- Porfíria
- de Quental
- Ribeiro
- Sabina
- Sara
- Spínola
- Telo
- Vicência

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 2 — The Ten Most Common Feminine Proper Names Across Centuries in Santa Cruz

Proper Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Maria	32	297	370	807	193	1699
Antónia	3	30	111	174	10	328
Isabel	16	128	55	12	7	218
Joana	7	9	47	136	18	217
Ana	3	40	64	71	4	182
Rosa	-	-	6	143	30	179
Catarina	23	92	32	8	1	156
Francisca	7	20	28	25	5	85
Beatriz	10	45	13	-	-	68
Luzia	4	24	21	8	2	59

Observing the data regarding the feminine proper names, it becomes evident “Maria” not only consistently appears as the most favoured proper name from the 16th to the 20th century, but its popularity also steadily increases across the same period. In the 16th century, “Maria” ranked as the most common name, with 32 occurrences out of the total 161 (20%). By the 17th century, “Maria” was already registered 297 times out of the 841 total (35%), continuing to dominate in the 18th century with 370 occurrences out of

the 985 total (38%). However, it was in the 19th century the proper name “Maria” saw a substantial surge in usage, with 807 occurrences out of the 2004 total (40%), which solidified its position as the most prevalent name across the five centuries. The trend continued into the 20th century, with “Maria” possessing 193 occurrences out of the 447 total (43%). Overall, “Maria” has 1699 occurrences out of the 4438 total (38%). Such consistent popularity across centuries makes it the most prevailing and enduring proper name, even between genders.

It is also noteworthy how the pattern followed by the feminine proper name “Maria” in the Santa Cruz records agrees with the Marian Devotion that has been experienced in Portugal since its appearance in Portuguese in the 13th century and in Galician-Portuguese literature, and which reached its apogee in the 19th and 20th centuries (Paolinelli & Bazenga, 2010).

Although being only top nine feminine proper names in the 16th century, with 3 occurrences out of the 161 total (2%), “Antónia” gradually increased in popularity, especially in the 18th century, with 111 occurrences out of the total 985 (11%). It continued to be a common proper name in the 19th century, with 174 occurrences out of the 2004 total (9%), but its popularity declined in the 20th century, with only 10 occurrences out of the 447 total (2%). Overall, “Antónia” has 328 occurrences out of the 4438 total (7%).

In the top three feminine proper names in the 16th century was “Isabel”, with 16 occurrences out of the total 161 (10%). It maintained its popularity in the 17th century, with 128 occurrences out of the 841 total (15%). However, its usage declined significantly in the 18th and 19th centuries, with only 55 occurrences out of the 985 total (6%) and 12 occurrences out of the 2004 total (1%), respectively, continuing to have a limited presence in the 20th century, with 7 occurrences out of the 447 total (2%). Overall, “Isabel” has 218 occurrences out of the 4438 total (5%).

“Joana” had a moderate presence in the 16th century, with 7 occurrences out of the total 161 (4%), its popularity remaining steady in the 17th and 18th centuries, with 9 occurrences out of the 841 total (1%) and 47 occurrences out of the 985 total (5%), respectively. However, it experienced a noteworthy surge in the 19th century, with 136 occurrences out of the 2004 total (7%). In the 20th century, its popularity decreased, with

18 occurrences out of the 447 total (4%). Overall, “Joana” has 217 occurrences out of the 4438 total (5%).

Alike “Antónia”, “Ana” also ranked top nine feminine proper names in the 16th century, with 3 occurrences out of the 161 total (2%) but gained prominence over time, reaching its peak in the 17th century, with 40 occurrences out of the total 841 (5%). However, its popularity gradually declined in the subsequent centuries, reaching only 4 occurrences out of the 447 total (1%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Ana” has 182 occurrences out of the 4438 total (4%).

The proper name “Rosa” did not appear in the 16th and 17th-century data and was barely registered in 18th century, with 6 occurrences out of the total 985 (1%). Nevertheless, its popularity continued to rise and, in the 19th century, became more common with 143 occurrences out of the 2004 total (7%). In the 20th century, “Rosa” remained a significant name, with 30 occurrences out of the 447 total (7%). Overall, “Rosa” has 179 occurrences out of the 4438 total (4%).

“Catarina” was a frequent feminine proper name in the 16th and 17th centuries, with 23 occurrences out of the 161 total (14%) and 92 occurrences out of the 841 total (11%), respectively. However, its popularity declined significantly in the 18th century, with only 32 occurrences out of the 985 total (3%), and even further in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 8 occurrences out of the 2004 total (0.4%) and only 1 occurrence out of the 447 total (0.2%), respectively. Overall, “Catarina” has 156 occurrences out of the 4438 total (4%).

In the 16th century, “Francisca” was a relatively popular proper name, with 7 occurrences out of the total 161 (4%). However, even though its popularity remained somewhat steady in the 17th and 18th centuries, with 20 occurrences out of the 841 total (2%) and 28 occurrences out of the 985 total (3%), respectively, there was a decline in its usage in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 25 occurrences out of the 2004 total (1%), and 5 occurrences out of the 447 total (1%), respectively. Overall, “Francisca” has 85 occurrences out of the 4438 total (2%).

“Beatriz” was a common proper name in the 16th and 17th centuries, with 10 occurrences out of the total 161 (6%) and 45 occurrences out of the 841 total (5%), respectively. However, its popularity decreased significantly in the 18th century, with only 13 occurrences out of the 985 total (1%), and it did not appear in the 19th- and 20th-century data. Overall, “Beatriz” has 68 occurrences out of the 4438 total (2%).

“Luzia” had a moderate presence in the 16th century, with 4 occurrences out of the total 161 (2%). Its popularity increased in the 17th and 18th centuries, with 24 occurrences out of the 841 total (3%) and 21 occurrences out of the 985 total (2%), respectively. However, its usage declined drastically in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 8 occurrences out of the 2004 total (0.004%), and 2 occurrences out of the 447 total (0.004%), respectively. Overall, “Luzia” has 59 occurrences out of the 4438 total (1%).

From this analysis, it can be observed how the popularity of names can fluctuate significantly across centuries. “Antónia”, while not among the top feminine proper names in the 16th century, steadily gained popularity, peaking in the 18th century before waning in the 20th century. “Ana” experienced a rise in usage through the 17th century, reaching its peak before gradually diminishing in later periods. “Joana” showed a consistent presence over time, with a pronounced surge in the 19th century. “Isabel” enjoyed early popularity, notably in the 16th and 17th centuries, but experienced a decline thereafter. “Catarina” was prominent in the 16th and 17th centuries but gradually faded in subsequent eras. “Rosa” and “Luzia” followed divergent trajectories: “Rosa” saw a notable ascendancy in the 18th and 19th centuries, while “Luzia” gained prominence in the 17th and 18th centuries. Conversely, “Francisca” and “Beatriz” had strong showings in earlier centuries but faced declining usage as time progressed.

5.2. Study of the Data on Marriers of Caniço

5.2.1. Men

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. João — 20 individuals
2. Francisco — 19 individuals
3. António and Manuel — Both names belong to 15 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Diogo — 13 individuals
5. Pedro — 9 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (27):

- Amador
- Amaro
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Cristóvão
- Damião
- Duarte
- Fernando
- Gabriel
- Garcia
- Geraldo
- Gil
- Gregório
- Heitor
- Jácome
- José
- Leonel
- Marcos
- Martinho
- Nicolau
- Rafael
- Salvador
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Vitorino

Religious Names (52):

- Afonso
- Aleixos
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- André
- António
- Baltazar
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Brás
- Cristóvão
- Damião
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estêvão
- Fernando
- Fernão
- Francisco
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Geraldo
- Gil
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Henrique
- Jácome
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jorge
- José
- Lopo
- Lourenço
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcos
- Martinho
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Rodrigo
- Roque
- Salvador
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Vicente
- Vitorino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 39 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 36 as a last name)
2. Fernandes — 26 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 23 as a last name)
3. Pires — 19 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 18 as a last name)
4. Martins and Rodrigues — Both names belong to 13 individuals each, tying them as the fourth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “Martins” has 2 occurrences as a surname and 11 as a last name, “Rodrigues” has a single occurrence as a surname and 12 as a last name.
5. Dias — 12 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 10 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (32):

- Afonso
- Álvares
- Alves
- D’amarelo
- Brás
- de Caires
- de Cairos
- Caldeira
- Calvo
- Cardoso
- Carvalho
- Cordovil
- Correia
- Domingues
- Esteves
- Gaspar
- Lourenço
- Moniz
- de Moraes
- de Moura
- das Neves
- de Ornelas
- Peixoto
- Perestrelo
- Pires
- Ramos
- Ribeiro
- Rodrigues
- Sousa
- Tangere
- Vares
- Vaz

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 125 individuals
2. António and Francisco — Both names belong to 55 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent proper names.
3. João and Pedro — Both names belong to 28 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Domingos — 16 individuals
5. Inácio — 14 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (11):

- Amaro
- Antão
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Cristóvão
- Egas
- Melchior
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Paulo
- Tomás

Religious Names (42):

- Agostinho
- Álvaro
- Amaro
- André
- Antão
- António
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Brás
- Cristóvão
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Francisco
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Gonçalo
- Inácio
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jorge
- José
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Manuel
- Marcos
- Mateus
- Matias
- Melchior
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Pascoal
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Roque
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Freitas — 40 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 37 as a last name)
2. Fernandes and Gonçalves — Both names belong to 37 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent last names. The difference is that while “Fernandes” has 7 occurrences as a surname and 30 as a last name, “Gonçalves” has 4 occurrences as a surname and 33 as a last name.
3. de Cairos — 26 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 22 as a last name)
4. Rodrigues — 24 individuals (8 have it as a surname and 16 as a last name)
5. de Nóbrega — 23 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 22 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (45):

- de Abreu
- de Agrela
- de Almada
- Álvares
- Arrais
- Baptista
- Barradas
- de Berenguer
- Cabreiro
- Carvalho
- de Castro
- Catanho
- Coelho
- da Costa
- Drumond
- Escórcio
- Fraga
- de França
- Furtado
- Gil
- de Góis
- de Gouveia
- Homem
- Lobo
- Lopes
- de Madureira
- Manuel
- Martins
- da Mata
- de Matos
- Moniz
- de Nóbrega
- Pires
- Pombo
- Ribeiro
- Saldanha
- Salgado
- dos Santos
- Sardinha
- Silva
- Spínola
- Teles
- do Vale
- Vaz
- Vicente

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 295 individuals
2. António — 173 individuals
3. José — 103 individuals
4. João — 87 individuals
5. Francisco — 63 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (19):

- Ambrósio
- Anastácio
- Antão
- Baltazar
- Belchior
- Bonifácio
- Calisto
- Diogo
- Gonçalo
- Henrique
- Hilarião
- Hilário
- Jacinto
- Marcos
- Patrício

- Raimundo
- Simeão
- Timóteo
- Vital

Religious Names (60):

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| • Aires | • Félix | • Martinho |
| • Alexandre | • Filipe | • Mateus |
| • Amaro | • Francisco | • Matias |
| • Ambrósio | • Gabriel | • Miguel |
| • Anastácio | • Gaspar | • Pascoal |
| • André | • Gonçalo | • Patrício |
| • Antão | • Henrique | • Paulo |
| • António | • Hilarião | • Pedro |
| • Baltazar | • Hilário | • Raimundo |
| • Bartolomeu | • Inácio | • Roque |
| • Belchior | • Jacinto | • Salvador |
| • Bernardo | • Jerónimo | • Sebastião |
| • Bonifácio | • João | • Silvestre |
| • Brás | • Jorge | • Simão |
| • Caetano | • José | • Simeão |
| • Calisto | • Lourenço | • Timóteo |
| • Cristóvão | • Lucas | • Tomás |
| • Diogo | • Luís | • Tomé |
| • Domingos | • Manuel | • Vicente |
| • Estêvão | • Marcos | • Vital |

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Nóbrega — 139 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 125 as a last name)
2. de/e Freitas — 92 individuals (13 have it as a surname and 79 as a last name)
3. Ferreira — 56 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 47 as a last name)
4. Fernandes — 55 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 46 as a last name)
5. (de) Cairos — 47 individuals (15 have it as a surname and 32 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (54):

- de Abreu
- de Agrela
- de Andrade
- Baião
- Baptista
- Barreto
- Berenguer
- Brandão
- de Brito
- Caetano
- Caldeira
- Camacho
- da Câmara
- de Castro
- Catanho
- da Conceição
- Correia
- da Costa
- Dionísio
- Drumond
- Duarte
- Espínola
- Fernandes
- Ferreira
- de Góis
- Henrique
- João
- Joaquim
- Jorge
- de Lemos
- Lourenço
- Luís
- Martins
- de Miranda
- Morais
- do Nascimento
- das Neves
- Nunes
- de Olival
- Pedro
- Pires
- Quitério
- dos Ramos
- Ribeiro
- da Rosa
- do Sacramento
- Salgado
- dos Santos
- Simões
- Soares
- Teixeira
- dos Vales
- de Velosa
- Xavier

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 366 individuals
2. José — 327 individuals
3. António — 301 individuals
4. João — 198 individuals
5. Francisco — 148 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (44):

- Adriano
- Adrião
- Alfredo
- Amâncio
- Anastácio
- Aniceto

- Balbino
- Baltazar
- Bernardo
- Bonifácio
- Caio
- Casimiro
- César
- Constantino
- Dionísio
- Estanislau
- Eusébio
- Eustáquio
- Ezequiel
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Frutuoso
- Gaspar
- Hilário
- Hisoto
- Honorato
- Inácio
- Isidório
- Jorge
- Juliano
- Ludovino
- Marçal
- Marcelino
- Porfírio
- Quirino
- Raimundo
- Remígio
- Romão
- Rufino
- Silvino
- Simeão
- Tomás
- Ventura

Religious Names (98):

- Adriano
- Adrião
- Agostinho
- Albino
- Alexandre
- Alfredo
- Anastácio
- André
- Aniceto
- Anselmo
- António
- Atanásio
- Augusto
- Balbino
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Bernardo
- Bonifácio
- Caio
- Carlos
- Casimiro
- Claudino
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Estanislau
- Estêvão
- Eusébio
- Eustáquio
- Evaristo
- Ezequiel
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Frutuoso
- Gaspar
- Germano
- Gregório
- Henrique
- Hilário
- Honorato
- Inácio
- Isidório
- Isidoro
- Jacinto
- Januário

- Jerónimo
- João
- Joaquim
- Jorge
- José
- Juliano
- Julião
- Júlio
- Leandro
- Libano
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Ludovino
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marçal
- Marcelino
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Maximiano
- Miguel
- Narciso
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Patrício
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Porfírio
- Quirino
- Raimundo
- Remígio
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Romão
- Rufino
- Sabino
- Sebastião
- Silvano
- Silvino
- Simão
- Simeão
- Teodoro
- Tomás
- Ventura
- Vicente
- Vitorino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (de) Nóbrega — 314 individuals (110 have it as a surname and 204 as a last name)
2. de/e Freitas — 113 individuals (27 have it as a surname and 86 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 104 individuals (28 have it as a surname and 76 as a last name)
4. (de) Quintal — 87 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 78 as a last name)
5. de Caires — 85 individuals (29 have it as a surname and 56 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (88):

- de Abreu
- Agostinho
- Alencastre
- Álvares
- Alves
- António
- de Aragão
- de Araújo
- Augusto
- de Azevedo
- Bacalhau
- Bailão
- Barra
- Barreto
- Bisforte
- Borrageiro
- Brasão
- de Brito

- de Caires
- de Cairos
- Caldeira
- Caqueiro
- Carrega
- de Castro
- César
- Cesário
- da Cova
- Crisóstomo
- Drumond
- Esmeraldo
- Farrobeira
- Faustino
- Fénix
- Ferreira
- de Fonte
- Forrobeira
- de França
- Frederico
- Gomes
- de Gouveia
- Henrique
- Henriques
- Inácio
- João
- de Jorge
- Ladeira
- Leandro
- Leça
- Leopoldo
- Lobo
- Lucas
- Manuel
- Marques
- Martinho
- Martins
- Mascarenhas
- da Mata
- Matias
- e Matos
- Mendes
- de Meneses
- Moega
- Moniz
- Moreira
- Neto
- Nicolau
- Nogueira
- Nunes
- de Olim
- de Paula
- de Paulo
- Pinto
- Pio
- Pires
- Policarpo
- de Pontes
- de Quintal
- Rosa
- Rufino
- Sabino
- Serrão
- Soares
- Spínola
- Tomás
- de Velim
- de Viana
- Victuro
- Vinagre

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 81 individuals
2. José — 73 individuals
3. João — 72 individuals
4. António — 31 individuals
5. Francisco — 23 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (20):

- Aires
- Alberto
- Albino
- André
- Arsénio
- Bernardo
- Casimiro
- Cristiano
- Eduardo
- Estêvão
- Felisberto
- Gonçalo
- Henrique
- Marcelino
- Narciso
- Noé
- Nuno
- Patrício
- Quirino
- Simeão

Religious Names (37):

- Agostinho
- Aires
- Albino
- Alexandre
- André
- António
- Arsénio
- Augusto
- Bernardo
- Casimiro
- Constantino
- Cristiano
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Estêvão
- Evaristo
- Faustino
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Gonçalo
- Henrique
- João
- Joaquim
- José
- Libano
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcelino
- Miguel
- Narciso
- Noé
- Nuno
- Patrício
- Pedro
- Quirino
- Simeão
- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (de) Nóbrega — 76 individuals (35 have it as a surname and 41 as a last name)
2. (d)e Freitas — 30 individuals (10 have it as a surname and 20 as a last name)
3. (de) Quintal — 22 individuals (7 have it as a surname and 15 as a last name)
4. (de) Sousa — 20 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 15 as a last name)
5. Correia — 18 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 13 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (43):

- e Abreu
- de Agrela
- Alves
- de Andrade
- António
- Augusto
- Bacalhau
- Baptista
- Barbosa
- Barra
- Calisto
- Cardoso
- de Chaves
- da Conceição
- Dias
- Drumond
- do Espírito Santo
- Ferreira
- Francisco
- Gonçalves
- de Jesus
- Joaquim
- Lé
- de Leandro
- Lobo
- Lopes
- Luís
- de Meneses
- Mesquita
- de Miranda
- Mosquito
- do Nascimento
- Neves
- Nunes
- Paulino
- Policarpo
- Quintal
- Robles
- Rocha
- do Rosário
- de Sá
- Soares
- e Vasconcelos

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 3 — The Ten Most Common Masculine Proper Names Across Centuries in Caniço

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Manuel	15	125	295	366	81	882
António	15	55	173	301	31	575
José	1	5	103	327	73	509
João	20	28	87	198	72	405
Francisco	19	55	63	148	23	308
Domingos	7	16	26	28	2	79
Pedro	9	28	29	7	4	77
Sebastião	7	13	11	4	-	35
Simão	5	7	19	-	1	32
André	3	9	14	3	1	30

Based on the data, “Manuel” emerges as a major favourite, showing consistent popularity from the 17th century to the 20th century. Although it initially held a strong presence in the 16th century with 15 occurrences out of the 217 total (7%), its true

prominence is observed in the 18th century, where it becomes the most prevalent name with 295 occurrences out of the 1013 total (29%). This popularity continues into the 19th century, where “Manuel” maintains a considerable presence with 366 occurrences out of the 1661 total (22%), and even in the 20th century with 81 occurrences out of the 350 total (23%). Overall, “Manuel” accumulates 882 occurrences out of the 3701 total (24%), solidifying its enduring appeal over the centuries.

“António” also showcases sustained popularity, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. It starts with 15 occurrences out of the 217 total (7%) in the 16th century and maintains a steady presence with 173 occurrences out of the 1013 total (17%) in the 18th century and 301 occurrences out of the 1661 total (18%) in the 19th century. Although its popularity declines in the 20th century with 31 occurrences out of the 350 total (9%), “António” still manages 575 occurrences out of the 3701 total (16%), indicating its enduring significance.

Starting with a single occurrence out of the 217 total (1%) in the 16th century, “José” gradually rises to 103 occurrences out of the 1013 total (10%) in the 18th century, and further to 327 occurrences out of the 1661 total (20%) in the 19th century. The trend continues into the 20th century with 73 occurrences out of the 350 total (21%). Overall, “José” accumulates 509 occurrences out of the 3701 total (14%).

“João” maintains consistent popularity across the centuries, with a relatively steady presence. It starts with 20 occurrences out of the 217 total (9%) in the 16th century, 28 occurrences out of the 460 total (6%) in the 17th century, 87 occurrences out of the 1013 total (9%) in the 18th century, and 198 occurrences out of the 1661 total (12%) in the 19th century. Its presence becomes more notable in the 20th century as well, with 72 occurrences out of the 350 total (21%). Overall, “João” accumulates 405 occurrences out of the 3701 total (11%), showcasing its enduring popularity.

“Francisco” starts as a prominent name in the 16th century with 19 occurrences out of the 217 total (9%), and it maintains a relatively consistent presence across subsequent centuries. The 18th century sees its popularity dip with 63 occurrences out of the 1013 total (6%), rising again in the 19th century with 148 occurrences out of the 1661 total (9%). In the 20th century, “Francisco” remains present with 23 occurrences out of the 350 total (7%). Overall, “Francisco” accumulates 308 occurrences out of the 3701 total (8%), indicating a steady but not overwhelming level of popularity.

Showcasing a declining trend over time, “Domingos” peaks in the 16th and 17th centuries with 7 occurrences out of the 217 total (3%) and 16 occurrences out of the 460 total (3%), respectively. Onward, a gradual decline in the subsequent centuries can be observed. In the 19th century, it registers 28 occurrences out of the 1661 total (2%), and its presence further diminishes to just 2 occurrences out of the 350 total (1%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Domingos” accumulates 79 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%).

The proper name “Pedro” demonstrates a relatively steady presence across the centuries, with varying levels of popularity. It starts with 9 occurrences out of the 217 total (4%) in the 16th century, followed by 28 occurrences out of the 460 total (6%) in the 17th century. Then there is an increase in the 18th century, with 29 occurrences out of the 1013 total (3%), and a decline in the 19th century, with 7 occurrences out of the 1661 total (0.4%). The data for the 20th century shows another slight rise, with 4 occurrences out of the 350 total (1%). Overall, “Pedro” accumulates 77 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%), indicating a quite stable but not dominant popularity.

“Sebastião” follows a similar pattern as “Pedro”, with consistent but not overwhelming presence across the centuries. It starts with 7 occurrences out of the 217 total (3%) in the 16th century and maintains a relatively stable presence with 13 occurrences out of the 460 total (3%) in the 17th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries there is a drip, with 11 occurrences out of the 1013 total (1%), and 4 occurrences out of the 1661 total (0.2%), respectively, while there is no data available for the 20th century. Overall, “Sebastião” accumulates 35 occurrences out of the 3701 total (1%).

Over the centuries, “Simão” displays a fluctuating trend in popularity. Starting with 5 occurrences out of the 217 total (2%) in the 16th century, it maintains a presence with 7 occurrences out of the 460 total (2%) in the 17th century, and 19 occurrences out of the 1013 total (2%) in the 18th century. However, there is no data available for the 19th century and only a single occurrence out of the 350 total (0.3%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Simão” accumulates 32 occurrences out of the 3701 total (1%).

“André” demonstrates a relatively consistent presence across the centuries. It starts with 3 occurrences out of the 217 total (1%) in the 16th century then 9 occurrences out of the 460 total (2%) in the 17th century, and 14 occurrences out of the 1013 total (1%) in the 18th century. However, in the 19th and 20th centuries there were 3 occurrences out of

the 1661 total (0.2%) and a single occurrence out of the 350 total (0.3%), respectively. Overall, “André” accumulates 30 occurrences out of the 3701 total (1%).

5.2.2. Women

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 50 individuals
2. Catarina and Isabel — Both names belong to 19 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent proper names.
3. Ana — 15 individuals
4. Beatriz — 12 individuals
5. Francisca and Margarida — Both names belong to 10 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent proper names.

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (14):

- Brásia
- Brízida
- Clara
- Concórdia
- Genebra
- Grácia
- Inácia
- Iria
- Justa
- Madalena
- Marquesa
- Marta
- Policena
- Violante

Religious Names (33):

- Ana
- Antónia
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Branca
- Brásia
- Brízida
- Catarina
- Clara
- Constança
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Grácia
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Inácia
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Joana
- Juliana
- Justa
- Leonor
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Marquesa
- Marta
- Mécia

- Simoa
- Susana
- Violante

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 41 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 40 as a last name)
2. Fernandes — 14 individuals
3. Martins — 13 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 11 as a last name)
4. Lopes and Rodrigues — Both names belong to 11 individuals each, tying them as the fourth most frequent last names.
5. Luís — 10 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (23):

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| • Afonso | • Ferreira | • de Oliveira |
| • de Almeida | • Gavião | • Pereira |
| • Amada | • Gil | • Ribeira |
| • Bárbara | • Gonçalves | • de Sá |
| • Barradas | • Maria | • Tavares |
| • de Bettencourt | • Moniz | • Velosa |
| • Caldeira | • de Moura | • Vieira |
| • Cordeira | • de Nóbrega | |

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 190 individuals
2. Isabel — 43 individuals
3. Ana — 39 individuals
4. Catarina — 28 individuals
5. Francisca — 19 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (15):

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| • Águeda | • Brásia | • Crispina |
| • Aldonça | • Cecília | • Inocência |

- Iria
- Jerónima
- Leonarda
- Luísa
- Margarida
- Mariana
- Mécia
- Paula
- Simoa

Religious Names (37):

- Águeda
- Ana
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Brásia
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Crispina
- Domingas
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Inácia
- Inês
- Inocência
- Iria
- Isabel
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Mécia
- Paula
- Sebastiana
- Simoa
- Úrsula
- Violante

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Freitas — 42 individuals
2. de Nóbrega — 36 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 35 as a last name)
3. Fernandes — 25 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 23 as a last name)
4. Gomes and de Sá — Both names belong to 19 individuals each, tying them as the fourth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “Gomes” has 2 occurrences as a surname and 17 as a last name, “de Sá” has 19 occurrences as a last name.
5. Gonçalves and de Sousa — Both names belong to 18 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “Gonçalves” has 18 occurrences as a last name, “de Sousa” has 3 occurrences as a surname and 15 as a last name.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (36):

- de Amaral
- de Azevedo
- de Barcos

- de Bettencourt
- Calaça
- da Candelária
- de Canha
- Catanho
- da Corte
- Enes
- Escórcio
- Godinho
- de Góis
- Gomes
- Gouveia
- Gramacho
- Mascarenhas
- da Mata
- de Matos
- de Mendonça
- de Meneses
- da Mota
- de Nóbrega
- de Noronha
- do Ó
- de Oliveira
- Perestrela
- Pinto
- de Sampaio
- da Silva
- do Socorro
- de Sousa
- Teixeira
- Telo
- Vaz
- Vieira

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 337 individuals
2. Antónia — 121 individuals
3. Quitéria — 61 individuals
4. Ana — 59 individuals
5. Isabel and Joana — Both names belong to 56 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent proper names.

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (18):

- Aldonça
- Arcângela
- Cecília
- Constantina
- Faustina
- Florença
- Juliana
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Luciana
- Marta
- Maurícia
- Rita
- Timótea
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Violante
- Vitoriana

Religious Names (56):

- Ana
- Andresa
- Ângela

- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Arcângela
- Basília
- Beatriz
- Bernarda
- Caetana
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Constantina
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Eugénia
- Faustina
- Felícia
- Filipa
- Florença
- Francisca
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Inácia
- Inês
- Isabel
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Josefa
- Juliana
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Luciana
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Maurícia
- Micaela
- Paula
- Quitéria
- Rita
- Rosa
- Sebastiana
- Simoa
- Timótea
- Tomásia
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Vicência
- Violante
- Vitoriana

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (d)e Nóbrega — 254 individuals (15 have it as a surname and 239 as a last name)
2. (d)e Sá — 116 individuals (6 have it as a surname and 110 as a last name)
3. de Jesus — 105 individuals (6 have it as a surname and 99 as a last name)
4. (de/e) Freitas — 93 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 84 as a last name)
5. (de/e) Sousa — 42 individuals (8 have it as a surname and 34 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (49):

- de Abreu
- Agostinha
- Ana
- dos Anjos
- Antónia
- da Ascensão
- Barreto
- Bettencourt
- de Caires
- de Cairos
- e Carvalho
- de Castro
- Catanho
- César
- Correia

- da Costa
- Drumond
- Duarte
- da Encarnação
- do Espírito Santo
- da Estrela
- de Faria
- da Gama
- de Góis
- Jacinta
- Jorge
- de Linhares
- Lopes
- Marques
- de Mendonça
- Moniz
- do Monte
- de Morais
- das Neves
- do Ó
- da Paixão
- dos Passos
- da Piedade
- Pires
- de Quental
- da Rosa
- do Rosário
- do Sacramento
- dos Santos
- de São Tiago
- do Socorro
- Tavares
- Teixeira
- Xavier

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 611 individuals
2. Antónia — 150 individuals
3. Ludovina — 62 individuals
4. Francisca — 61 individuals
5. Júlia — 59 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (40):

- Adelaide
- Agostinha
- Amália
- Amância
- Amélia
- Anastácia
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Apolónia
- Catarina
- Clélia
- Conceição
- Constância
- Dina
- Ermelinda
- Estefânia
- Eugénia
- Feliciana
- Felismina
- Filipa
- Hilária
- Laureana
- Leocádia
- Leonarda
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lucrecia
- Martinha
- Miquelina

- Olinda
- Pacífica
- Paulina
- Perpétua
- Quintina
- Sabina
- Sebastiana
- Umbelina
- Valentina
- Veridiana

Religious Names (111):

- Adelaide
- Agostinha
- Alexandrina
- Amália
- Amância
- Amélia
- Ana
- Anastácia
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Angélica
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Arsénia
- Augusta
- Balbina
- Basília
- Cândida
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Claudina
- Clélia
- Conceição
- Constância
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Delfina
- Dina
- Domingas
- Eduarda
- Efigénia
- Elisa
- Emília
- Ermelinda
- Estefânia
- Eugénia
- Eulália
- Faustina
- Felicidade
- Felismina
- Filipa
- Fortunata
- Francisca
- Genoveva
- Gerarda
- Germana
- Gertrudes
- Gregória
- Guilhermina
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Hilária
- Inácia
- Inês
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Laureana
- Leocádia
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lourença
- Lúcia
- Luciana
- Lucrecia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia

- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Martinha
- Matilde
- Maximiana
- Miquelina
- Pacífica
- Paula
- Paulina
- Perpétua
- Pulquéria
- Quintina
- Quitéria
- Raimunda
- Rita
- Rosa
- Rosalina
- Rufina
- Sabina
- Sebastiana
- Severiana
- Teresa
- Umbelina
- Valentina
- Veridiana
- Vicência
- Violante
- Virgínia
- Vitorina
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 1135 individuals (26 have it as a surname and 1109 as a last name)
2. Rosa — 116 individuals (59 have it as a surname and 57 as a last name)
3. (d)e Nóbrega — 78 individuals (10 have it as a surname and 68 as a last name)
4. da Encarnação — 67 individuals
5. de Sá — 54 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (62):

- e Abreu
- Adelaide
- e Aguiar
- Álvares
- Amélia
- Ângela
- Barros
- Benedita
- Bettencourt
- Boaventura
- de Caires
- de Cairos
- Camacho
- da Câmara
- de Campos
- Cândida
- do Carmo
- Carolina
- Carvalhal
- Clara
- Clélia
- do Coração de Jesus
- Correia
- Cristina
- dos Dores
- Elisa
- Espínola
- do Espírito Santo
- Eulália
- Fernandes
- Ferro
- Filipa
- Frederica
- de Freitas
- da Glória

- Gonçalves
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Jacinta
- Leocarda
- Leopoldina
- Lobo
- Lomelino
- Madalena
- Malheiro
- Marques
- Neri
- de Ornelas
- dos Passos
- Pereira
- da Piedade
- Prazeres
- Quitéria
- dos Ramos
- da Ressurreição
- de Sena
- da Silva
- Soares
- Spínola
- Torres
- Virgínia
- Vitória

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 142 individuals
2. Ludovina — 24 individuals
3. Virgínia — 17 individuals
4. Conceição — 16 individuals
5. Júlia — 14 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (28):

- Amália
- Ana
- Albina
- Cândida
- Claudina
- Constantina
- Delfina
- Eduarda
- Eugénia
- Felismina
- Genoveva
- Georgina
- Gertrudes
- Hermínia
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Josefina
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Lúcia
- Luzia
- Perpétua
- Quirina
- Quitéria
- Raquel
- Romana
- Zeferina

Religious Names (55):

- Adelaide
- Alexandrina
- Amália
- Ana
- Angélica
- Antónia
- Arsénia
- Augusta
- Balbina
- Cândida
- Clara
- Claudina
- Conceição
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Delfina
- Domingas
- Eduarda
- Elisa
- Eugénia
- Felismina
- Francisca
- Genoveva
- Georgina
- Gertrudes
- Guilhermina
- Helena
- Hermínia
- Isabel
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Josefina
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Lúcia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Marcelina
- Maria
- Matilde
- Perpétua
- Quirina
- Quitéria
- Raquel
- Romana
- Rosa
- Virgínia
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 153 individuals (33 have it as a surname and 120 as a last name)
2. (d)e Nóbrega — 37 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 33 as a last name)
3. (de) Caires — 16 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 14 as a last name)
4. de Quintal — 13 individuals
5. (d)e Freitas — 12 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (36):

- de Andrade
- de Assunção
- Augusta
- Baptista
- Bela
- Caldeira
- Cândida
- Carlota
- do Carmo

- de Castro
- da Conceição
- da Costa
- Dias
- Encarnação
- Francisca
- Gomes
- Gonçalves
- da Graça
- Isabel
- Jardim
- de Jesus
- Maria
- da Mata
- Matilde
- Moniz
- do Monte
- das Neves
- Quintal
- Rosa
- do Rosário
- dos Santos
- e Sousa
- Tavares
- Teixeira
- Vera Cruz
- Vieira

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 4 — The Ten Most Common Feminine Proper Names Across Centuries in Caniço

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Maria	50	190	337	611	142	1330
Antónia	7	18	121	150	13	309
Ana	15	39	59	25	1	139
Francisca	10	19	43	61	2	135
Isabel	19	43	56	9	2	129
Joana	3	9	56	45	8	121
Ludovina	-	-	-	62	24	86
Rosa	-	-	8	54	12	74
Júlia	-	-	-	59	14	73
Catarina	19	28	22	1	-	70

Unsurprisingly, based on previous data, the proper name “Maria” demonstrates a remarkable consistency in popularity throughout the centuries. Despite being the most frequent name in the 16th century, with 50 occurrences out of the 217 total (23%), it is not until the 17th century when it starts being a prominent choice, with 190 occurrences out of the 460 total (41%). This popularity persists in the 18th century, where it remains the leading name with 337 occurrences out of the 1013 total (33%). Even in the 19th century, as naming preferences evolved, “Maria” maintains a strong presence with 611 occurrences out of the 1661 total (37%). The name experiences a slight rise in the 20th century, with 142 occurrences out of the 350 total (41%). Overall, “Maria” accumulates 1330 occurrences out of the 3701 total (34%), demonstrating its enduring popularity over the centuries.

Following a consistent pattern of popularity at first, “Antónia” starts with 7 occurrences out of the 217 total (3%) in the 16th century, and 18 occurrences out of the 460 total (4%) in the 17th century. Afterwards, there is an increase in its level of presence in the 18th century with 121 occurrences out of the 1013 total (12%). Such popularity slightly declines in the 19th century with 150 occurrences out of the 1661 total (9%), and further diminishes in the 20th century with 13 occurrences out of the 350 total (4%). Overall, “Antónia” accumulates 309 occurrences out of the 3701 total (8%).

The feminine proper name “Ana” displays fluctuating presence over the centuries. It starts with 15 occurrences out of the 217 total (7%) in the 16th century, followed by its peak in popularity with 39 occurrences out of the 460 total (9%) in the 17th century. However, its frequency declines in the 18th century to 59 occurrences out of the 1013 total (6%). This trend continues in the 19th century with a drop to 25 occurrences out of the 1661 total (2%), indicating a notable decrease in preference over the centuries. In the 20th century, the name “Ana” experiences a further decline, registering but a single occurrence out of the 350 total (0.3%). Overall, “Ana” accumulates 139 occurrences out of the 3701 total (4%).

“Francisca” follows a relatively consistent pattern in popularity across the centuries. Beginning with 10 occurrences out of the 217 total (5%) in the 16th century, it sees a drip in preference to 19 occurrences out of the 460 total (4%) in the 17th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it maintains a similar level of presence with 43 occurrences out of the 1013 total (4%) and 61 occurrences out of the 1661 total (4%), respectively. Then, its popularity decreases in the 20th century with 2 occurrences out of the 350 total (1%). Overall, “Francisca” accumulates 135 occurrences out of the 3701 total (4%).

Like “Ana”, the feminine proper name “Isabel” demonstrates a varying pattern of popularity across the centuries. It starts with 19 occurrences out of the 217 total (9%) in the 16th century, continuing into the 17th century with 43 occurrences out of the 460 total names (9%). However, its presence declines in the 18th century, with 56 occurrences out of the 1013 total (6%). In the 19th century, “Isabel” experiences another substantial drop in popularity to 9 occurrences out of the 1661 total (1%), the name’s presence remaining low in the 20th century, with 2 occurrences out of the 350 total (1%). Overall, “Isabel” accumulates 129 occurrences out of the 3701 total (3%).

The feminine proper name “Joana” experiences fluctuations in popularity across the centuries. It starts small with 3 occurrences out of the 217 total (1%) in the 16th century, then with 9 occurrences out of the 460 total (2%) in the 17th century. The 18th century sees a surge with 56 occurrences out of the 1013 total (6%). However, in the 19th and 20th centuries, its popularity decreases with 45 occurrences out of the 1661 total (3%) and 8 occurrences out of the 350 total (2%), respectively. Overall, “Joana” accumulates 121 occurrences out of the 3701 total (3%).

The proper names “Ludovina” and “Júlia” share a similar pattern of popularity. They have no recorded occurrences in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, but experience a rise in the 19th century with 62 occurrences out of the 1661 total (4%) for “Ludovina”, and 59 occurrences out of the 1661 total (4%) for “Júlia”. In the 20th century, however, while “Ludovina” sees an increase to 24 occurrences out of the 350 total (7%), “Júlia” remains relatively stable in frequency with 14 occurrences out of the 350 total (4%). Overall, “Ludovina” has 86 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%) and “Júlia” 73 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%).

“Rosa” has no occurrences in the 16th and 17th centuries, a low presence in the 18th century with 8 occurrences out of the 1013 total (1%), and gains popularity in the 19th century with 54 occurrences out of 1661 total (3%). The name’s frequency then remains stable in the 20th century, with 12 occurrences out of the 350 total (3%). Overall, “Rosa” accumulates 74 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%).

Beginning with 19 occurrences out of the 217 total (9%) in the 16th century, “Catarina” experiences a decline in the following centuries. In the 17th century, there are 28 occurrences out of the 460 total (6%). Then, in the 18th century, it has 22 occurrences out of the 1013 total (2%) and a single occurrence is registered out of the 1661 total (0.06%) in the 19th century. There is no recorded data for the 20th century. Overall, “Catarina” accumulates 70 occurrences out of the 3701 total (2%).

5.3. Study of the Data on Marriers of Sé

5.3.1. Men

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. João — 339 individuals
2. António — 321 individuals
3. Francisco — 289 individuals
4. Pedro — 269 individuals
5. Manuel — 224 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (26):

- Adrião
- Aparício
- Apolinário
- Ascenso
- Baptista
- Calisto
- Clemente
- Constantim
- Fabião
- Galas
- Horácio
- Inácio
- José
- Julião
- Júlio
- Lançarote
- Leão
- Lucano
- Marçal
- Onofre
- Pascoal
- Richarte
- Salvado
- Urbano
- Valentim
- Zenóbio

Religious Names (95):

- Adão
- Adrião
- Afonso
- Agostinho
- Aires
- Aleixos
- Alexandre
- Alonso
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- André
- Antão
- António
- Aparício
- Apolinário
- Artur
- Baltazar
- Baptista
- Barnabé
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Brás
- Calisto

- Clemente
- Constantim
- Cosmo
- Cristóvão
- Custódio
- Damião
- Dinis
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estêvão
- Fabião
- Fernando
- Fernão
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Galas
- Gaspar
- Geraldo
- Gil
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Inácio
- Jácome
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Julião
- Júlio
- Leão
- Lopo
- Lourenço
- Lucano
- Lucas
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marçal
- Marcos
- Martim
- Mateus
- Matias
- Melchior
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Onofre
- Pantaleão
- Pascoal
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Roque
- Salvador
- Sebastião
- Silvestre
- Simão
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Toríbio
- Tristão
- Urbano
- Valentim
- Zenóbio

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 544 individuals (24 have it as a surname and 520 as a last name)
2. Fernandes — 387 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 378 have it as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 181 individuals (19 have it as a surname and 162 it as a last name)
4. Afonso and Peres/Pires — Both names belong to 135 individuals each (2 as a surname and 133 as a last name), tying them as the fourth most frequent last names.
5. Dias — 122 individuals (5 have it as a last name and 117 have it as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (197):

- de Aguillar
- Aires
- de Aldrama
- Alemão
- Alfradique
- Ângelo
- Antão
- António
- Aparício
- de Aranda
- Aranha
- das Arcas
- de Arja
- Arraz
- de Atouguia
- de Avintes
- Azeitado
- Bala
- Baldaia
- de Bargomça
- Barreiros
- de Benevides
- Benites
- Berenguer
- Bernardes
- Boto
- de Brites
- Cação
- Cairo
- Camacho
- de Caminha
- Candela
- Capelão
- Carneiro
- Carreiro
- Carrilho
- de Carvalhal
- de Carvalhosa
- Casco
- Castelhana
- Cerveira
- Chião
- Codesco
- de Coimbra
- de Corona
- Cortez
- das Covas
- Damião
- Dória
- Doucim
- Drumond
- Durões
- Dutra
- de Eça
- de Elvas
- Esmeraldo
- Estácio
- Estaço
- de Évora
- de Faria
- Farinha
- Feijó
- Felgueira
- Ferro
- Filipe
- Fiuza
- de Flores
- Fogaça
- Folgado
- Fortes
- Franco
- de Frias
- de Froes
- da Gama
- Garcês
- de Garnica
- Godinho
- de Góis
- Gondim
- da Grã
- Gramacho
- Gualaz
- da Guarda
- Guedes
- Guterres
- Harea
- Heinarte
- de Herada
- Hernandez
- de Hernozza
- Itaqueri
- Jacques
- Jordão

- de La Cadena
- Landeiro
- Ledo
- de Leon
- de Lisboa
- Lobão
- Lobo
- de Lordelo
- Losido
- de Lucis
- de Macedo
- Madeira
- de Madrid
- de Madureira
- Magalhães
- Maior
- Maldonado
- Marcino
- Marques
- da Mata
- Mateo
- de Medina
- de Melgar
- Mergulhão
- Miguel
- da Moia
- Montanhês
- do Monte
- Morgado
- de Moura
- Mouzinho
- de Nabais
- de Niebla
- Nogueira
- Ochoa
- de Oeiras
- de Oliva
- do Olival
- Paris
- Pedreira
- Peixoto
- de Penafiel
- Pequeno
- do Pezo
- Picon
- de Pina
- de Pinho
- Pordomo
- Portela
- Portes
- Preto
- Primeiro
- da Pupa
- de Quesada
- de Quintal
- Quintero
- Rabelo
- Ramirez
- Ramos
- Rangel
- Reixas
- Rodrigo
- Rogeiro
- Rolim
- Roxo
- Ruiz
- de Saavedra
- Sacoto
- de Salamanca
- de Salazar
- Salgueiro
- Salvago
- de Sande
- Sapata
- Sargo
- de Segura
- de Seia
- de Serate
- Serradas
- Serrão
- Silveira
- Simão
- Souto Maior
- Stakery
- de Tapi
- Taveira
- Tavira
- de Teves
- de Tezaril
- Toim
- de Torres
- Valente
- Varela
- Vasques
- Veloso
- Verdelho

- de Veza
- Vila Real
- de Vivaldo
- Vianês
- das Vistas
- Ximenes
- Viegas
- Vitória

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 556 individuals
2. António — 344 individuals
3. João — 252 individuals
4. Francisco — 228 individuals
5. Pedro — 167 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (42):

- Adão
- Albano
- Ambrósio
- Benito
- Bonifácio
- Cipriano
- Cláudio
- Conrado
- Constantino
- Cosme
- Dionísio
- Estácio
- Eugénio
- Fabrício
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Gil
- Gomes
- Hilário
- Inocêncio
- Jordão
- Julião
- Lançarote
- Ludovico
- Marçal
- Maurício
- Nicoméδιο
- Rafael
- Richart
- Roberto
- Romualdo
- Rui
- Sancho
- Severino
- Teotónio
- Timóteo
- Urbano
- Valentim
- Valério
- Veríssimo
- Vitoriano
- Zósimos

Religious Names (117):

- Adão
- Afonso
- Aires
- Adrião
- Agostinho
- Albano

- Aleixo
- Alexandre
- Alonso
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- André
- Antão
- António
- Avelino
- Baltazar
- Barnabé
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Benito
- Bento
- Bernardim
- Bernardo
- Bonifácio
- Brás
- Cipriano
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Conrado
- Constantino
- Cosme
- Cosmo
- Cristóvão
- Damião
- Daniel
- Diogo
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Estácio
- Estêvão
- Eugénio
- Fabrício
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Fernão
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Gil
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Hilário
- Inácio
- Inocêncio
- Jacinto
- Jácome
- Jacques
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Julião
- Lázaro
- Leonardo
- Lopo
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Ludovico
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marçal
- Marcos
- Martim
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Maurício
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Pascoal
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Roberto
- Romão
- Romualdo
- Roque
- Salvador
- Sancho
- Santiago
- Sebastião
- Severino
- Silvestre

- Simão
- Teodósio
- Teotónio
- Timóteo
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Urbano
- Valentim
- Valério
- Ventura
- Veríssimo
- Vicente
- Vitoriano
- Zósimos

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Fernandes — 285 individuals (36 have it as a surname and 249 as a last name)
2. Gonçalves — 227 individuals (30 have it as a surname and 197 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 224 individuals (39 have it as a surname and 185 as a last name)
4. (de) Ferreira — 110 individuals (18 have it as a surname and 92 as a last name)
5. Gomes — 96 individuals (24 have it as a surname and 72 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (217):

- d'Aça
- Agostinho
- de Agrela
- Aires
- Alcobça
- Alfadrique
- Alfardique
- Alonso
- Amigo
- de Amorim
- André
- de Aragão
- de Arelhano
- Arrais
- Ascenso
- de Aveiro
- Avenes
- de Baesa
- de Bairros
- Barbeito
- de Barcos
- de Barena
- de Barreda
- Barret
- Bernardes
- Biar
- Bier
- Binisis
- Boltam
- Bom
- Borio
- Borrvalho
- Bravo
- Broche
- Brum
- de Bulhões
- Burchete
- de Burgos
- Caire
- de Camora
- Campelo
- Candelero
- Canhete
- Canteiro
- Capelo
- Cardona
- de Carlos
- Carneiro
- de Carnide
- de Casas
- Casco
- Castanheiro
- Castelão
- de Castilho

- Catelão
- Cavaco
- Cerveira
- César
- Chriche
- Cidrão
- Coimbra
- Constantino
- de Conte
- Cornejo
- de Couros
- de Cuebas
- Domingues
- Doucim
- Durão
- de Elvas
- da Encarnação
- de Ermida
- de Escaleira
- de Escuideiro
- de Espinosa
- de Estrada
- de Évora
- Fagundes
- Falcão
- Farinha
- Feneques
- Ferro
- Filgueira
- Filipe
- Flor
- de Fontes
- Francês
- Frazão
- Freire
- de Frias
- Furna
- Gabriel
- Gago
- de Galdo
- Galim
- Galindo
- Galvão
- de Gamboa
- Gato
- Gondim
- Gramacho
- de Granica
- da Guarda
- Guerreiro
- Guilherme
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- de Holivas
- Jans
- Jardiné
- Jervis
- José
- de Lacerda
- Leandro
- Leitão
- de Leotarde
- Lobão
- Lomelino
- Loureno
- Lousado
- Lucas
- Lumaz
- de Lumilhana
- de Madrid
- de Madureira
- Maduro
- Maior del Rincon
- de Médicis
- Meiga
- de Mendrita
- de Menresa
- de Mesa
- de Meurrezza
- Mialheiro
- Milanês
- do Monte
- de Morales
- Morgan
- Morsman
- de Moura
- Mourato
- Munhos
- de Navarete
- de Novais
- de Olias
- de Ordonhes
- de Orta
- de Ossuna
- Otim
- Panaquim

- Paris
- de Pas
- Patrício
- de Paula
- de Paz
- Pedreira
- Pedro
- Pelais
- de Penafiel
- de Peralta
- Perdigão
- Pina
- Pita
- Portalegre
- Portes
- de Prado
- Quaresma
- Queirós
- Recared
- Rei
- de Resoulo
- de Revoredo
- Rey
- de Rojas
- Romano
- Romeiro
- de Saavedra
- Sais
- de Saldanha
- de Salet
- Salgado
- Salvago
- de Sampaio
- de São Tiago
- Sarmenho
- Seremenho
- Sereno
- de Serpa
- da Silveira
- de Socea
- Sotelo
- Souto Maior
- Spranger
- de Taujilho
- de Távora
- Taveira
- de Teive
- Telo
- de Tenajas
- Teotónico
- de Thereio
- Thery
- Tinoco
- Tomé
- de Torme
- de Torres
- Toscano
- Tristão
- de Valarino
- de Valdarama
- Valero
- Varadas
- de Vera
- de Vessa
- Viana
- de Viveiros
- Vulaite

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 758 individuals
2. António — 724 individuals
3. José — 375 individuals
4. João — 365 individuals
5. Francisco — 297 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (44):

- Alberto
- Aleixos
- Amable
- António
- Apolinário
- Baltazar
- Bernardino
- Bertoldo
- Cláudio
- Cosmo
- Damásio
- Dâmaso
- Daniel
- Edmundo
- Eleutério
- Elói
- Estácio
- Estanislau
- Eugénio
- Felício
- Florêncio
- Geraldo
- Gervásio
- Isidoro
- Jácome
- Jacques
- Leonardo
- Lino
- Noitel
- Policarpo
- Remígio
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Sabino
- Samuel
- Sancho
- Simeão
- Silvério
- Simplício
- Valério
- Venâncio
- Venceslau
- Vital
- Vitória

Religious Names (133):

- Agostinho
- Aires
- Aleixo
- Aleixos
- Alexandre
- Álvaro
- Amable
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- André
- Anselmo
- Antão
- António
- Apolinário
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Basílio
- Belchior
- Benedito
- Bento
- Bernardino
- Bernardo
- Bertoldo
- Bonifácio
- Brás
- Caetano
- Calisto
- Carlos
- Cláudio
- Cosmo
- Cristóvão
- Custódio
- Damásio
- Dâmaso
- Daniel
- David
- Diogo
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Edmundo
- Eleutério
- Elói

- Estácio
- Estanislau
- Estêvão
- Eugénio
- Eusébio
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Felício
- Félix
- Filipe
- Florêncio
- Francisco
- Gaspar
- Geraldo
- Gervásio
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Hilarião
- Hilário
- Inácio
- Isidoro
- Jacinto
- Jácome
- Jacques
- Jerónimo
- João
- Joaquim
- Jorge
- José
- Julião
- Leandro
- Leão
- Leonardo
- Lino
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Lúcio
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcelino
- Marcos
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Noitel
- Pantaleão
- Pascoal
- Patrício
- Paulino
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Policarpo
- Rafael
- Raimundo
- Remígio
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Roque
- Sabino
- Salvador
- Samuel
- Sancho
- Sebastião
- Silvério
- Silvestre
- Simão
- Simeão
- Simplício
- Teodoro
- Teodósio
- Teotónio
- Thomas
- Timóteo
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Tristão
- Valente
- Valentim
- Valério
- Venâncio
- Venceslau
- Ventura
- Vicente
- Vital
- Vitoriano
- Vitorino
- Vitória

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (da/e) Silva — 273 individuals (29 have it as a surname and 244 as a last name)
2. Rodrigues — 235 individuals (102 have it as a surname and 133 as a last name)
3. Gomes — 223 individuals (79 have it as a surname and 144 as a last name)
4. Fernandes — 203 individuals (61 have it as a surname and 142 as a last name)
5. (de/e) Freitas — 196 individuals (34 have it as a surname and 162 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (226):

- Adão
- Aires
- Albertiery
- Alberto
- Albuquerque
- Alem
- de Alvarenga
- de Alvedo
- de Amaral
- Amaro
- de Amil
- de Amorim
- Ângelo
- Aniceto
- Antunes
- Artur
- Aurélio
- de Avelar
- de Ávila
- de Baena
- Bailhão
- de Bairos
- de Bairros
- de Baltazar
- Barreira
- Bartolomeu
- Basílio
- Bell
- Belli
- Belo
- Bernardes
- Bertolo
- do Bonfim
- Borlhich
- Brad Bury
- Branco
- Burnside
- Cachucho
- de Caires
- Calheiro
- Calheiros
- Canoel
- Carling
- Carreiro
- do Casal
- Cidrão
- Ciebra
- Cipião
- Cipriano
- Cisneiros
- de Coito
- Coleta
- Connick
- Cotrim
- Cravo
- Cristóvão
- Crook
- Crouder
- Cuibem
- Cule
- Curado
- Delgado
- Di
- Dinis
- Dó
- Dolão
- Domingues
- Dun
- Eduardo
- Efrem
- Elói
- de Elvas

- Escolim
- Escudeiro
- Estela
- Estreles
- Eustáquio
- Eybreight
- Faial
- Farinha
- Favila
- Feio
- Felício
- Ferrão
- Fidélio
- de Figueiró
- Finagão
- Fiúza
- Flor
- Fraguado
- Francês
- Franche
- da Furna
- Galvão
- de Gamarra
- Garcia
- Gaspar
- Gerardo
- Gibson
- Gregório
- de Gusmão
- Henrique
- Higino
- Ilídio
- Ivo
- Jácome
- Jasmim
- Jasmins
- Job
- Joye
- Julião
- Justiniano
- Justino
- Karlin
- de La Tuellière
- Lamedo
- Laroux
- de Lassena
- Leão
- Leonel
- de Leotarde
- Lincher
- de Linhares
- Lisboa
- Lobato
- de Lordelo
- Loreto
- Loris
- Lucas
- Lúcio
- Lume
- Magra
- Magrath
- Maguier
- Malheiro
- Manso
- Marcelino
- Marinho
- Martiniano
- Maurício
- Maximiano
- de Medinilha
- Meneres
- Menino
- Miguel
- Misson
- Montalvo
- do Monte
- Moor
- de Morais
- Morim
- Moura
- Nepomuceno
- Néri
- Nery
- Netos
- Nogueira
- de Oliva
- de Oropeza
- de Orta
- de Palhares
- Passaláqua
- de Paula
- Peixoto
- de Pina
- Policarpo
- Possidónio
- de Queirós

- Quitério
- Rabelo
- Raimundo
- Raposo
- Reboredo
- Regis
- Rei
- Reilly
- Reinolds
- Rente
- Resende
- da Ressurreição
- Richarte
- Roberto
- Roda
- Rouçado
- Saibois
- Salazar
- Salésio
- Sanches
- Sanford
- Schepers
- Sebastião
- de Seia
- Selby
- Serrada
- Simites
- Simões
- Smyth
- Soeiro
- Sordeval
- Spranger
- Tajeira
- do Tanque
- Taveira
- Teives
- Tele
- Tenório
- Teodoro
- Teodósio
- Timóteo
- Tinoco
- Tomé
- de Torres
- Utra
- Vara
- de Vares
- Vaz
- Veloso
- Venceslau
- Vertentes
- Viana
- de Villó
- Vitoriano
- Vitro
- Vivo
- Watson
- Watts

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 585 individuals
2. João — 525 individuals
3. António — 445 individuals
4. José — 392 individuals
5. Francisco — 285 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (97):

- Albano
- Amândio
- Avelino
- Amâncio
- Arnaldo
- Bartolomeu

- Belchior
- Benjamim
- Benjamin
- Bertoldo
- Brocardo
- Calisto
- Camilo
- Casimiro
- Celestino
- Cláudio
- Clementino
- Constâncio
- Cosmo
- Crispiniano
- Damião
- David
- Demétrio
- Dinis
- Egas
- Emídio
- Ernesto
- Epifânio
- Eufrásio
- Ezequiel
- Felício
- Felisberto
- Félix
- Fernandino
- Fernão
- Ferdinando
- Fidélio
- Firmo
- Frutuoso
- Gaspar
- George
- Gervásio
- Giacomo
- Guilhermino
- Hermenegildo
- Hipólito
- Honorato
- Houghton
- Indalécio
- Inocêncio
- Isidro
- Jacob
- James
- Jeremias
- Jesuíno
- Josué
- Julião
- Juvenal
- Ladislau
- Lázaro
- Leão
- Leonardo
- Leonídio
- Leopoldino
- Lisandro
- Macário
- Macedónio
- Marceliano
- Máximo
- Nélio
- Onofre
- Osmond
- Pascoal
- Patrício
- Paul
- Plácido
- Quintino
- Quirino
- Rafael
- Reinaldo
- Rodolfo
- Romão
- Rómulo
- Salvador
- Sérgio
- Sérvulo
- Severiano
- Silvério
- Silvino
- Tarquínio
- Telésforo
- Tertuliano
- Tude
- Vital
- Vitúrio
- Vituro
- Zeferino

Religious Names (217):

- Abel
- Afonso
- Agostinho
- Aires
- Albano
- Albino
- Alexandre
- Alfredo
- Álvaro
- Amâncio
- Amândio
- Amaro
- Ambrósio
- Anacleto
- Anastácio
- André
- Ângelo
- Anselmo
- António
- Arsénio
- Artur
- Atanásio
- Augusto
- Avelino
- Bartolomeu
- Basílio
- Belchior
- Benjamim
- Benjamin
- Bento
- Bernardino
- Bernardo
- Bertoldo
- Brás
- Brocardo
- Caetano
- Calisto
- Camilo
- Cândido
- Carlos
- Casimiro
- Celestino
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Clementino
- Constâncio
- Constantino
- Cosmo
- Crispim
- Crispiniano
- Cristóvão
- Custódio
- Damião
- Daniel
- David
- Demétrio
- Dinis
- Diogo
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Egídio
- Eleutério
- Elias
- Emídio
- Emílio
- Epifânio
- Ernesto
- Estêvão
- Eufrásio
- Eugénio
- Eusébio
- Evaristo
- Ezequiel
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Felício
- Félix
- Ferdinando
- Fernandino
- Fernando
- Fernão
- Fidélio
- Filipe
- Firmino
- Firmo
- Florêncio
- Francisco
- Frederico
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- George

- Gerardo
- Germano
- Gervásio
- Giacomo
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Guilhermino
- Henrique
- Herculano
- Hermenegildo
- Hilarião
- Hilário
- Hipólito
- Honorato
- Ildefonso
- Inácio
- Indalécio
- Inocêncio
- Isidoro
- Isidro
- Jacinto
- Jacob
- Jaime
- James
- Januário
- Jeremias
- Jerónimo
- Jesuíno
- João
- Joaquim
- John
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Josué
- Julião
- Júlio
- Justiniano
- Justino
- Ladislau
- Laureano
- Lázaro
- Leandro
- Leão
- Leonardo
- Leonídio
- Leopoldino
- Lino
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Lúcio
- Luís
- Macário
- Manuel
- Marceliano
- Marcelino
- Marcos
- Mariano
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Maurício
- Maximiano
- Máximo
- Miguel
- Narciso
- Nélio
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Onofre
- Osmond
- Pascoal
- Patrício
- Paul
- Paulino
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Plácido
- Quintino
- Quirino
- Rafael
- Raimundo
- Reinaldo
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Rodolfo
- Romano
- Romão
- Rómulo
- Roque
- Rufino
- Sabino
- Salvador
- Samuel
- Sebastião
- Sérgio

- Sérvulo
- Severiano
- Silvério
- Silvestre
- Silvino
- Simão
- Tadeu
- Tarquínio
- Telésforo
- Teodoro
- Tertuliano
- Thomas
- Tibúrcio
- Timóteo
- Tito
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Urbano
- Valentim
- Valério
- Venâncio
- Venceslau
- Vicente
- Vital
- Vitorino
- Vitúrio
- Vituro
- Zeferino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (da/e) Silva — 225 individuals (31 have it as a surname and 194 as a last name)
2. Rodrigues — 206 individuals (72 have it as a surname and 134 as a last name)
3. Gomes — 193 individuals (78 have it as a surname and 115 as a last name)
4. (d)e Freitas — 182 individuals (35 have it as a surname and 147 as a last name)
5. José — 177 individuals (174 have it as a surname and 3 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (264):

- Adolphe
- Adria
- Agapito
- Alencastre
- Alho
- Amaro
- y Amigo
- de Amoreira
- Aniceto
- Antero
- Apolinário
- Aprígio
- Areas
- de Areias
- Arraiol
- Arsénio
- Ataíde
- Atanásio
- de Azeredo
- Barata
- Barcelos
- Barranca
- Barreiro
- Barroso
- Bartolomeu
- Basílio
- Belisário
- Belringer
- van Beneden
- Bento
- Bermudes
- Bernardino
- Bessa
- Biscoito
- e Bivar
- Bixanga
- du Bocage
- de Bolonha
- Bom

- Broga
- de Brulon
- de Bulhões
- Buyvim
- Cacete
- Campanela
- Canada
- Caneca
- do Canto
- Capistrano
- Cardino
- Caromba
- de Carvalhal
- Catanho
- Cavaleiro
- Cazegas
- Chada
- Charles
- de Chaves
- Chil
- Christobal
- Cifre
- Cinza
- Ciríaco
- Clementino
- Cornélio
- Cota
- Crawford
- Crisóstomo
- Cristiano
- de Cristo
- Cuibem
- Curry
- y Dalman
- Dantas
- David
- Day
- Dee
- Delgado
- Della-Nave
- Dionísio
- Duro
- Egídio
- do Egípto
- de Elpino
- Elvino
- Emílio
- Ernesto
- da Esperança
- Estanislau
- Ferdinando
- Fernando
- de Figueiró
- Firmo
- Frade
- Fradesso
- Frasão
- Fróis
- Frosthemgham
- Frutuoso
- Gaías
- Galvão
- de Gamboa
- Ganância
- Garrido
- Gemenes
- Germano
- Godinho
- Gordilho
- Guilherme
- Harrisson
- Hemetério
- Herculano
- Herédia
- Herédio
- Hermínio
- Higino
- Homem
- Homem d’El Rei
- Honorato
- Honório
- da Horta
- Inocência
- Jácome
- Jacques
- Jerónimo
- Jervis
- Julião
- Junqueira
- de Lagos
- da Lança
- Lambaz
- de Lambert
- Larroy
- Lasaro
- Libório

- Lício
- Linhares
- Lobato
- Lusitano
- Malho
- Marcelino
- Marciano
- Marote
- Martiens
- Mascarenhas
- Matias
- Maximiliano
- Máximo
- Mayer
- Medina
- Mexia
- Miguel
- Militão
- de la Moata
- Moita
- Mondim
- do Monte
- Montez
- de Moraes
- Munhós
- Murzelo
- Nadal
- Naranjo
- da Natividade
- Nazianzeno
- Negrão
- Nepomuceno
- Néri
- Nobre
- Nogueiras
- Novais
- de Olival
- Órfão
- Ortigueira
- Osório
- Otaviano
- Otávio
- Palhares
- Pamplona
- Pardos
- Passaláqua
- Passano
- Pátrio
- Patrocínio
- Paulino
- da Pedra
- Pequeneza
- Perren
- Perrigil
- Petrelli
- Philippe
- Pimentel
- Pinaud
- Pombo
- Porfírio
- Portela
- Prado
- Quinta
- Quintino
- Quirino
- Raggio
- Randon
- Raposo
- Raul
- Rei
- Renshaw
- Reynaud
- Rito
- Rivera
- Romano
- Rosado
- Rufino
- Rulhas
- Russo
- Ruth
- Salazar
- Salgado
- Samper
- Santa Cruz
- de Santa Maria
- Santana
- Saraiva
- Sarmento
- Seguins
- Sérgio
- y Serra
- Serrado
- Serralha
- Sérvulo
- Severiano
- Severim

- Shaw
- Simplício
- Solano
- Sumares
- Taumaturgo
- Teodorico
- Teodoro
- Terra
- Thomas
- Tomé
- Tranquada
- Ulaldino
- Urbano
- Uzel
- Valadares
- Valério
- Vanério
- Varedas
- de Vares
- Vela
- Veloso
- Venâncio
- Venceslau
- da Vera Cruz
- Vérola
- Vila
- Vilaça
- Vilar
- da Vilaria
- Vilovi
- Vito
- Zacarias
- Zamorano

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 117 individuals
2. João — 74 individuals
3. José — 68 individuals
4. António — 67 individuals
5. Francisco — 48 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (57):

- Adelino
- Adolfo
- Alberto
- Aloísio
- Anastácio
- Aníbal
- Anselmo
- Archibald
- César
- Charles
- Claudino
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Dionísio
- Ernesto
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Filomeno
- Firmo
- Guilherme
- Herbert
- Hermano
- Hugo
- Inocência
- Jacinto
- Jacob
- Jaime
- Jayme
- Jorge

- Josué
- Justino
- Juvenal
- Karl
- Ladislau
- Leonídio
- Lourenço
- Lúcio
- Marcelino
- Mário
- Maurício
- Maximiano
- Moisés
- Nicolau
- Pantaleão
- Patrício
- Paulo
- Percy
- Quirino
- Roberto
- Rufus
- Serafim
- Teodoro
- Tomás
- Venâncio
- Vitor
- Vitorino

Religious Names (81):

- Abel
- Adelino
- Adolfo
- Agostinho
- Alfredo
- Aloísio
- Álvaro
- Amadeu
- Anastácio
- Anselmo
- António
- Augusto
- Bento
- Cândido
- Carlos
- Charles
- Claudino
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Daniel
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Eduardo
- Ernesto
- Feliciano
- Fernando
- Filomeno
- Firmo
- Francisco
- Frederico
- Germano
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Herbert
- Hermano
- Hugo
- Inocência
- Jacinto
- Jacob
- Jaime
- Jayme
- João
- Joaquim
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Josué
- Júlio
- Justino
- Karl
- Ladislau
- Leonídio
- Lourenço
- Lúcio
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcelino
- Mário
- Martinho
- Maurício
- Maximiano

- Moisés
- Narciso
- Nicolau
- Pantaleão
- Patrício
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Quirino
- Remígio
- Roberto
- Rufus
- Serafim
- Teodoro
- Tomás
- Venâncio
- Vicente
- Vitor
- Vitorino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. da/e Silva — 43 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 38 as a last name)
2. de Freitas and (y) Rodrigues — Both names belong to 36 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent last names. The difference is that while “de Freitas” has 9 occurrences as a surname and 27 as a last name, “(y) Rodrigues” has 20 occurrences as a surname and 16 as a last name.
3. de Sousa — 29 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 28 as a last name)
4. Gomes — 28 individuals (18 have it as a surname and 10 as a last name)
5. Gonçalves — 26 individuals (14 have it as a surname and 12 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (149):

- Abel
- Adria
- Aires
- Albino
- Alexandre
- de Almada
- Aloísio
- Álvares
- Ângelo
- Anjos
- Anselmo
- Antunes
- de Assis
- de Azevedo
- Baganho
- Balanco
- Balelo
- Barcelos
- Barreto
- Basílio
- Berimbau
- Bessa
- Blandy
- Braga
- Brandão
- Brás
- Caires
- Calaça
- Cândido
- Capitolino
- Cardoso
- do Carmo
- Caroto
- Carvão
- Casaca
- Casimiro
- de Castro
- Catanho
- de Chaves
- Cirilo
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Cosme
- Cossart
- da Cruz

- Cunha
- Dantas
- David
- Domingos
- Douglas
- Drumond
- Edmundo
- Eduardo
- Edward
- Eugénio
- Eusébio
- Farinha
- Feliciano
- Florêncio
- Forbes
- Fortunato
- Funcia
- Furtado
- Gabriel
- Gama
- Ganança
- Gil
- Gilbert
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Hermenegildo
- Inácio
- Jacinto
- Jasmins
- Jerónimo
- Jorge
- Júlio
- Justino
- Ladeira
- Leça
- Leite
- Lino
- Lobo
- Lopes
- Lourenço
- Lume
- de Macedo
- Manuel
- Marote
- Mascarinho
- Matias
- de Matos
- Maurício
- de Melim
- Mettscher
- Michael
- Miguéis
- Moniz
- Monteiro
- Nepomuceno
- Neto
- Nicolau
- Nogueira
- de Oliveira
- Over
- de Paiva
- Parau
- Passos
- Pequenezza
- Perestrelo
- Perry
- Pimenta
- Pimpão
- Pires
- Pitão
- Procópio
- Quental
- Quintino
- Raimundo
- Ralph
- Roberto
- Robinson
- da Rosa
- do Rosário
- Rufino
- de Sá
- Sebastião
- y Serra
- Serrão
- Severiano
- Sieys
- Silvino
- Talasca
- do Tanque
- Telmo
- Teodorico
- Teodoro
- Tolentino
- Tomás
- Tranquada
- Trindade

- Velosa
- Viana
- Viveiros
- Veloso
- Vicente
- Xavier
- Ventura
- Vital

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 5 — The Ten Most Common Masculine Proper Names Across Centuries in Sé

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Manuel	224	556	758	585	117	2240
António	321	344	724	445	67	1901
João	339	252	365	525	74	1555
Francisco	289	228	297	285	48	1147
José	1	36	375	392	68	872
Pedro	269	167	121	35	4	596
Domingos	110	155	84	36	3	388
Luís	42	37	41	78	9	207
Gaspar	106	64	21	1	-	192
Diogo	98	59	24	9	-	190

The winner of the title of most favoured masculine proper name is “Manuel”, which maintains a consistent presence across centuries. In the 16th century, it had 224 occurrences out of a total of 2983 (7%). However, it is in the 17th century that “Manuel” gains significant traction, with 556 occurrences out of the 2766 total (20%). This popularity persists into the 18th century, reaching 758 occurrences out of the 3702 total (20%). Although there is a decline in the 19th century, with 585 occurrences out of the 3292 total (18%), “Manuel” remains a widespread choice, even retaining its appeal in the 20th century, with 117 occurrences out of the 530 total (22%). Overall, “Manuel” garners a total of 2240 occurrences out of a total of 13273, making up 17%.

“António”, another significant name, demonstrates a consistent presence, particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries. In the 16th century, it appeared 321 times out of the 2983 total (11%). This popularity continues into the 17th century, with 344 occurrences out of the 2766 total (12%). The 18th century witnesses a slight increase, with 724 occurrences out of the 3702 total (20%). In the 19th and 20th centuries, although there is a decline, it remains popular, registering 445 occurrences out of the 3292 total (13%) in the first and 67 occurrences out of the 530 total (13%) in the latter. Overall, “António” accumulates 1900 occurrences, contributing to 14% of the total 13273.

“João” maintains a remarkable consistency in popularity across the centuries. Starting with 339 occurrences out of the 2983 total (11%) in the 16th century, it continues with 252 occurrences out of the 2766 total (9%) in the 17th century. The 18th century witnesses a similar pattern, with 365 occurrences out of the 3702 total (10%). In the 19th century, there is another increase, with 525 occurrences out of the 3292 total (16%), followed by a slight drop to 74 occurrences out of the 530 total (14%) in the 20th century. Overall, “João” accumulates 1555 occurrences, constituting 12% of the total 13273.

An example of fluctuating popularity over the centuries is “Francisco”. In the 16th century, it has 289 occurrences out of the 2983 total (10%), then 228 occurrences out of the 2766 total (8%) in the 17th century. In the 18th century, it registers 297 occurrences out of the 3702 total (8%). The 19th century sees a slight resurgence, with 285 occurrences out of the 3292 total (9%), continued in the 20th century, with 48 occurrences out of the 530 total (9%). Overall, “Francisco” contributes to 9% of the total 13273, with 1147 occurrences.

“José” starts with minimal presence: a single occurrence out of the 2983 total (0.03%) in the 16th century. However, it gains traction in the subsequent centuries. In the 17th century, it has 36 occurrences out of the 2766 total (1%), the popularity further increasing in the 18th century, with 375 occurrences out of the 3702 total (10%). In the 19th century, it remains prominent, with 392 occurrences out of the 3292 total (12%). The 20th century sees another minor rise, with 68 occurrences out of the 530 total (13%). Overall, “José” accumulates 872 occurrences, contributing to 6% of the total 13273.

A relatively steady presence but with diminishing popularity over the centuries is maintained by “Pedro”. In the 16th century, it registers 269 occurrences out of the 2983 total (9%). This declines to 167 occurrences out of the 2766 total (6%) in the 17th century. In the 18th century, it further decreases to 121 occurrences out of the 3702 total (3%). By the 19th century, it has 35 occurrences out of the 3292 total (1%) and follows a similar pattern in the 20th century, with only 4 occurrences out of the 530 total (1%). Overall, “Pedro” constitutes 4% of the total 13273, with 596 occurrences.

Despite registering 110 occurrences out of the 2983 total (4%) in the 16th century, “Domingos” reaches its peak popularity in the 17th century, with 155 occurrences out of the 2766 total (6%). However, its presence significantly declines over the following centuries: in the 18th century, it has 110 occurrences out of the 3702 total (3%), this trend

continuing into the 19th and 20th centuries, with 36 occurrences out of the 3292 total (1%) and 3 occurrences out of the 530 total (1%), respectively. Overall, “Domingos” accumulates 388 occurrences, contributing to 3% of the total 13273.

“Luís”, while maintaining a consistent presence, demonstrates relatively lower popularity. In the 16th century, it registers 42 occurrences out of the 2983 total (1%). This continues with 37 occurrences out of the 2766 total (1%) in the 17th century, and 41 occurrences out of the 3702 total (1%) in the 18th century. The 19th century shows an increase to 78 occurrences out of the 3292 total (2%), which persists in the 20th century with 9 occurrences out of the 530 total (2%). Overall, “Luís” contributes 1% of the total 13273, with 207 occurrences.

“Gaspar” follows a declining pattern in popularity. In the 16th century, it has 106 occurrences out of the 2983 total (4%), decreasing to 64 occurrences out of the 2766 total (2%) in the 17th century. By the 18th century, it has 21 occurrences out of the 3702 total (1%), until there is only a single occurrence in the 19th century out of the 3292 total (0.03%), and no data available for the 20th century. Overall, “Gaspar” constitutes 1% of the total 13273, with 192 occurrences.

Displaying a similar declining pattern is “Diogo”. In the 16th century, it registers 98 occurrences out of the 2983 total (3%), followed by 59 occurrences out of the 2766 total (2%) in the 17th century. By the 18th century, it has 24 occurrences out of the 3702 total (1%), and in the 19th century, there are 9 occurrences out of the 3292 total (0.3%). There is no data available for the 20th century. Overall, “Diogo” contributes to 1% of the total 13273, with 190 occurrences.

5.3.2. Women

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 675 individuals
2. Isabel — 348 individuals
3. Catarina — 330 individuals
4. Beatriz — 173 individuals
5. Ana — 161 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (32):

- Augusta
- Augustinha
- Brízida
- Cosma
- Cristina
- Esperança
- Eufémia
- Eufremina
- Genoefa
- Gregória
- Iseu
- Judica
- Juzanda
- Leonarda
- Lourença
- Maior
- Marcelina
- Mariana
- Miquelina
- Mónica
- Oriana
- Patronilha
- Perina
- Perpétua
- Policena
- Ricarda
- Roquesa
- Rufina
- Senhorinha
- Valerides
- Verónica
- Vicência

Religious Names (79):

- Agostinha
- Águeda
- Ana
- Andresa
- Andreza
- Ângela
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Augusta
- Augustinha
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Belchiora
- Benta
- Bernarda
- Bertolesa
- Branca
- Brásia
- Brízida
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Constança
- Cosma
- Cristina
- Custódia
- Domingas
- Elvira
- Esperança
- Estácia
- Eufémia
- Eufremina
- Eva
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Genoefa
- Grácia
- Gregória
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Hilária
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Iseu
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Juliana
- Justa
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Lucrecia
- Luísa

- Luzia
- Madalena
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Mécia
- Miquelina
- Mónica
- Patronilha
- Paula
- Paulina
- Perpétua
- Ricarda
- Roquesa
- Rufina
- Senhorinha
- Simoa
- Susana
- Teodósia
- Verónica
- Vicência
- Violante
- Vitória

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 438 individuals
2. Fernandes — 427 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 423 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 218 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 216 as a last name)
4. Dias — 139 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 135 as a last name)
5. Lopes — 106 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 105 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (117):

- Adão
- de Amaral
- de Ambrois
- de Arja
- de Ataíde
- de Atouguia
- de Barcos
- de Barredos
- de Benevides
- Bigel
- de Bobadilha
- de Bontalante
- de Burgos
- Cadima
- Camela
- de Camões
- Carreira
- Carrilhos
- Casca
- Castanho
- de Castelo Branco
- de Castilho
- Chamorra
- Chamorro
- Colaça
- da Corte
- Coutinho
- Cré
- Despino
- de Escovar
- Esmeraldo
- de Évora
- Falcão
- de Figueiredo
- de Florença
- Franca
- Frazão
- Freire
- Fróis
- Gago
- de Galdo
- Gamboa

- Garcês
- Garcia
- da Garda
- Garra
- da Guarda
- Guterres
- Jerónima
- José
- Leal
- Leão
- de Leça
- Leitoa
- Leme
- Loba
- Lobo
- de Lodenha
- Lomelino
- de Londres
- da Luz
- Madalena
- Marçal
- de Medeiros
- de Medina
- Meireles
- Meirinha
- de Melo
- Mergulhoa
- Mexia
- Montoia
- de Morim
- de Mós
- Nabais
- Neidrofe
- das Neves
- de Noronha
- Novais
- do Paraíso
- Parda
- de Perada
- Pinto
- Pola
- de Preco
- Preto
- de Puga
- do Quintal
- Rabouça
- Rebouça
- de Resende
- de Rojes
- da Rosa
- Saco
- Sacota
- de Salamanca
- Salvado
- de Sampaio
- Segurada
- de Seia
- Serveira
- Soeiro
- Souto Maior
- de Teves
- Tomás
- Tomé
- de Torres
- Tuim
- de Valadares
- Valente
- Varela
- Vasques
- Veladina
- Velha
- Viegas
- Viles
- de Vilha
- de Viveiros

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 988 individuals
2. Isabel — 245 individuals
3. Ana — 165 individuals

4. Catarina — 160 individuals
5. Antónia — 118 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (33):

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| • Aldonça | • Eduarda | • Laureana |
| • Anastácia | • Estácia | • Leonarda |
| • Bebiana | • Eva | • Luciana |
| • Behtura | • Fé | • Lucina |
| • Briolanja | • Felicidade | • Lusiana |
| • Brites | • Florença | • Marcelina |
| • Brízida | • Genebra | • Martinha |
| • Cosma | • Gerarda | • Oliana |
| • Crispina | • Isidora | • Sancha |
| • Cristina | • Jacinta | • Tomásia |
| • Damiana | • Júlia | • Toríbia |

Religious Names (82)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| • Águeda | • Branca | • Estácia |
| • Ana | • Brízida | • Eva |
| • Anastácia | • Catarina | • Faustina |
| • Andresa | • Cecília | • Fé |
| • Ângela | • Clara | • Felícia |
| • Antónia | • Constança | • Felicidade |
| • Apolónia | • Cosma | • Filipa |
| • Arcângela | • Crispina | • Francisca |
| • Bárbara | • Cristina | • Gerarda |
| • Beatriz | • Damiana | • Grácia |
| • Bebiana | • Dionísia | • Guiomar |
| • Benta | • Domingas | • Helena |
| • Bernarda | • Eduarda | • Inácia |
| • Bernardina | • Esperança | • Inês |

- Iria
- Isabel
- Isidora
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Josefa
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justa
- Laureana
- Leonarda
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Luciana
- Lucina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Martinha
- Mécia
- Micaela
- Mónica
- Paula
- Sancha
- Sebastiana
- Serafina
- Simoa
- Susana
- Teodora
- Teresa
- Tomásia
- Toríbia
- Úrsula
- Vicência
- Violante
- Vitória

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 178 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 173 as a last name)
2. Rodrigues — 176 individuals (10 have it as a surname and 166 as a last name)
3. Fernandes — 172 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 167 as a last name)
4. da Silva — 115 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 104 as a last name)
5. Ferreira — 107 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 105 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (134):

- de Aguiar
- Álvares
- Amada
- de Amaral
- de Ambroins
- Antónia
- da Apresentação
- de Ataíde
- de Barcos
- Barradas
- Basília
- Berenguer
- Bório
- Botelho
- Branca
- Brasão
- de Burgos
- Cabreira
- Caetana
- do Campo
- de Campos
- Cara
- do Carmo
- Carneiro
- Carvalhal
- Casilda
- Castanho

- de Castilho
- Cerveira
- de Chaves
- de Cidrão
- de Cortes
- Coutinho
- Cré
- Dantas
- Domingues
- Dores
- Doucim
- Duro
- d’El Rei
- Escalera
- Esmeraldo
- da Esperança
- Estácia
- Esteves
- de Estremós
- de Évora
- Farinha
- Favila
- da Fé
- Feia
- Felgueira
- Filipe
- Fraguado
- Franca
- Frazão
- de Frias
- de Gamboa
- Gil
- Grácia
- da Guarda
- Hill
- Homem d’El Rei
- Jacinta
- Jacques
- Jerónima
- Joana
- João
- Josefa
- Landeira
- Leal
- Leite
- de Lemos
- Lisboa
- Lobo
- Lomelino
- do Loreto
- de Los Reis
- de Lugo
- Luísa
- Luscana
- da Luz
- Machana
- Maciel
- Madeira
- Manuel
- de Mauriz
- Mergulhoa
- de Messa
- Mialheiro
- de Milão
- Montalvo
- do Monte Verde
- Mourata
- do Nascimento
- de Oliva
- Paris
- Paulina
- de Penha
- Peres
- Perestrelo
- Pita
- Polanco
- de Pontes
- de Praga
- Pupa
- do Quintal
- Rangel
- do Rego
- Rei
- Relega
- de Resende
- Rija
- de Roches
- Romana
- de Roxas
- do Sacramento
- de Salamanca
- Salvago
- de Sampaio
- de São Paio
- Serradas
- de Soito

- de Sous
- Toscana
- de Vilhena
- Tavira
- Tuim
- de Viveiros
- de Távora
- da Veiga
- Ximenes
- Telo
- Vicência

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 913 individuals
2. Antónia — 414 individuals
3. Ana — 380 individuals
4. Francisca — 220 individuals
5. Isabel — 179 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (42):

- Albina
- Emerenciana
- Licarda
- Atanásia
- Engrácia
- Lúcia
- Aurélia
- Escolástica
- Ludovina
- Basília
- Eusébia
- Marcela
- Bonifácia
- Felisberta
- Maurícia
- Brígida
- Fulgência
- Patrícia
- Cipriana
- Gaudiosa
- Roberta
- Constança
- Geralda
- Rufina
- Constantina
- Gerarda
- Severina
- Cordova
- Gregória
- Silvéria
- Cosma
- Júlia
- Suplícia
- Crispina
- Justuliana
- Violante
- Duarta
- Laura
- Vitoriana
- Eduarda
- Leocádia
- Zeferina

Religious Names (124):

- Agostinha
- Águeda
- Albina

- Ana
- Anastácia
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Angélica
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Atanásia
- Aurélia
- Bárbara
- Basília
- Beatriz
- Bebiana
- Bernarda
- Bonifácia
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Brízida
- Caetana
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Cipriana
- Clara
- Coleta
- Constança
- Constantina
- Cordova
- Cosma
- Crispina
- Delfina
- Dionísia
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Duarte
- Eduarda
- Emerenciana
- Engrácia
- Escolástica
- Esperança
- Eugénia
- Eusébia
- Faustina
- Felícia
- Feliciana
- Filipa
- Francisca
- Fulgência
- Gaudiosa
- Geralda
- Gerarda
- Gertrudes
- Grácia
- Gregória
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Hilária
- Hipólita
- Inácia
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Isidória
- Jacinta
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Justuliana
- Laura
- Laureana
- Leocádia
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Lúcia
- Luciana
- Lucrecia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Marcela
- Marcelina
- Marciana
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Martinha
- Maurícia
- Mécia
- Micaela
- Mónica
- Patrícia

- Patronilha
- Paula
- Perpétua
- Quitéria
- Rita
- Roberta
- Rosa
- Rufina
- Sebastiana
- Serafina
- Severina
- Silvéria
- Simoa
- Susana
- Teodora
- Teresa
- Tomásia
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Vicência
- Violante
- Vitória
- Vitoriana
- Vitorina
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Maria — 845 individuals (436 have it as a surname and 409 as a last name)
2. (da) Rosa — 387 individuals (77 have it as a surname and 310 as a last name)
3. de Jesus — 242 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 231 as a last name)
4. (da/e) Silva — 163 individuals (12 have it as a surname and 151 as a last name)
5. Joaquina — 140 individuals (66 have it as a surname and 74 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (174):

- Adopel
- Alberta
- Alberto
- Alen
- Alexandrina
- Allen
- e Almada
- Alves
- Ammia
- do Amor Divino
- Andresa
- Apolónia
- de Aragão
- Augustinha
- Aurélia
- Aureliana
- Ayres
- de Barbeito
- Barbosa
- Beleu
- de Belmonte
- Berenguer
- Bradich
- Brandão
- Brasão
- Brites
- Cabreira
- Cândida
- do Canto
- Cardoso
- Carfe
- Carvalhal
- Casimira
- Cervantes
- Cherlin
- Cirila
- Clariceau
- Clarisse
- Cláudia
- Coelho
- Corcina
- da Coroa

- Cortes
- Cotrim
- Coutinho
- Crispina
- de Cristo
- Delfina
- Dionísia
- Dizica
- Dizick
- Domiciana
- Dória
- Dutil
- Eleutéria
- Emília
- Escolástica
- da Esperança
- Eugénia
- Fameana
- Faustina
- Fé
- Fea
- Félix
- Fénix
- Ferraz
- de Figueiró
- de Figueiroa
- Flora
- Fortunata
- Foster
- Fraguado
- Franche
- French
- Fróis
- Gaja
- Galdina
- Gertrudes
- Godefrois
- de Góis
- Guiomar
- Guterres
- Hale
- Hamilton
- Hanohia
- Henriqueta
- Hilária
- Iria
- Jerónima
- de Job
- Jones
- Justa
- Keli
- Kelly
- King
- de La Tuellièri
- Leme
- e Lemos
- Leonarda
- Letícia
- Linhares
- de Lira
- Lobato
- Lobo
- Lomelino
- do Loreto
- de Luan
- Lúcia
- Luciana
- Ludelina
- Ludovica
- Ludovina
- Machado
- Maglauglen
- Magna
- Marcial
- Mariana
- Marinha
- Mascarenhas
- Maurícia
- Mauriz
- Meneres
- e Mesquita
- Mialheiro
- Mondragão
- Monirez
- Moon
- Moor
- Morais
- da Mota
- de Nabais
- Narcisa
- da Natividade
- de Neire
- Norberta
- de Olim
- Olímpia
- de Oliva

- de Olivença
- Patrícia
- Pedregal
- Pimenta
- Pimentel
- Preston
- Quirina
- Rafaela
- Ribeiro
- Romana
- Romão
- Sabina
- Salvago
- de São João
- de Seixas
- Selécia
- de Sequeira
- Seria
- Serrão
- Severim
- Shea
- Silvante
- Silvantes
- Simoa
- Smyth
- Soveral
- Tavares
- Tomásia
- Tomé
- da Veiga
- Veríssima
- de Viana
- Violante
- da Visitação
- de Viterbo
- Vitorina

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 1066 individuals
2. Ana — 156 individuals
3. Antónia — 150 individuals
4. Francisca — 111 individuals
5. Joaquina — 94 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (85):

- Adriana
- Albertina
- Alexandra
- Amália
- Ambrosina
- Angelina
- Apolónia
- Armanda
- Artémia
- Ascendina
- Áurea
- Aurélia
- Bebiana
- Belisa
- Benedita
- Benvinda
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Carmen
- Casimira
- Catherine
- Celestina
- Cipriana
- Cláudia
- Claudiana
- Clélia
- Clemência

- Clotilde
- Cloutilde
- Coleta
- Colomba
- Cornélia
- Deolinda
- Dionísia
- Domiciana
- Doroteia
- Eleutéria
- Elisiária
- Emiliana
- Ermelinda
- Ernestina
- Eudocia
- Eudóxia
- Evangelina
- Felisarda
- Felismina
- Filipa
- Firmiana
- Firmina
- Flora
- Geralda
- Gorgónia
- Gregónia
- Harriet
- Hebe
- Iria
- Justiniana
- Ludgera
- Manuela
- Marcela
- Marciana
- Mariam
- Marie
- Marion
- Martha
- Martinha
- Martiniana
- Micaela
- Natália
- Norberta
- Olinda
- Petra
- Policena
- Rafaela
- Raimunda
- Sabina
- Serafina
- Simoa
- Senhorinha
- Simone
- Sindina
- Susana
- Torquata
- Zelinda
- Zósima

Religious Names (210):

- Adelaide
- Adelina
- Adriana
- Águeda
- Albertina
- Albina
- Alexandra
- Alexandrina
- Amália
- Ambrosina
- Amélia
- Ana
- Anastácia
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Angélica
- Angelina
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Arsénia
- Ascendina
- Augusta
- Áurea
- Aurélia
- Balbina
- Basília
- Beatriz
- Bebiana
- Benedita
- Benvinda

- Bernarda
- Bernardina
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Caetana
- Cândida
- Carmen
- Casimira
- Catarina
- Catherine
- Cecília
- Celestina
- Cipriana
- Clara
- Cláudia
- Claudiana
- Claudina
- Clélia
- Clemência
- Clementina
- Clotilde
- Cloutilde
- Coleta
- Colomba
- Columba
- Constança
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Damiana
- Delfina
- Deolinda
- Dionísia
- Domiciana
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Eduarda
- Efigénia
- Eleutéria
- Elisa
- Elvira
- Ema
- Emerenciana
- Emília
- Emiliana
- Engrácia
- Ermelinda
- Ernestina
- Estefânia
- Eudocia
- Eudóxia
- Eugénia
- Eulália
- Eusébia
- Evangelina
- Faustina
- Felícia
- Feliciana
- Filipa
- Filomena
- Firmiana
- Firmina
- Flora
- Fortunata
- Francisca
- Frederica
- Genoveva
- Georgina
- Geralda
- Gerarda
- Gertrudes
- Gorgónia
- Gregónia
- Gregória
- Guilhermina
- Guiomar
- Harriet
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Hermínia
- Inácia
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Januária
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Josefina
- Jovita
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Justiniana
- Laura

- Laurentina
- Leocádia
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Libânia
- Lourença
- Lúcia
- Luciana
- Lucinda
- Lucrecia
- Ludgera
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Manuela
- Marcela
- Marcelina
- Marciana
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariam
- Mariana
- Marie
- Marina
- Marion
- Marta
- Martha
- Martinha
- Martiniana
- Matilde
- Mécia
- Micaela
- Miquelina
- Mónica
- Narcisa
- Natália
- Norberta
- Olímpia
- Olívia
- Paula
- Paulina
- Perpétua
- Petra
- Quitéria
- Rafaela
- Raimunda
- Ricarda
- Rita
- Romana
- Rosa
- Rosália
- Rosalina
- Rosenda
- Rufina
- Sabina
- Sara
- Sebastiana
- Senhorinha
- Serafina
- Severina
- Silvana
- Silvéria
- Silvina
- Simoa
- Simone
- Sindina
- Sofia
- Susana
- Teodora
- Teresa
- Tomásia
- Torquata
- Umbelina
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Vicência
- Violante
- Virgínia
- Vitória
- Vitorina
- Zeferina
- Zósima

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 547 individuals (63 have it as a surname and 484 as a last name)
2. (da) Rosa — 347 individuals (108 have it as a surname and 239 as a last name)

3. Augusta — 244 individuals (198 have it as a surname and 46 as a last name)
4. Joaquina — 191 individuals (56 have it as a surname and 135 as a last name)
5. Maria — 174 individuals (91 have it as a surname and 83 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (256):

- Acosta
- Afonso
- de Aguiar
- Aimèe
- Albana
- Albertina
- Albina
- Alda
- da Alegria
- e Alencastre
- Allen
- de Almada
- Álvares
- do Amor Divino
- Ana
- Andresa
- Aniceta
- Annam
- da Anunciação
- de Aquino
- Arroyo
- de Atouguia
- Aurélia
- Auta
- Avelina
- Azua
- Balls
- Banhos
- Bañon
- Barradas
- Barreto
- Barroso
- Basílio
- Beatriz
- Belo
- Benícia
- Bermudes
- Berta
- Blaise
- Botelho
- Brandão
- Braulia
- Bremudez
- Brèves
- Bruschy
- de Caires
- de Cairos
- Campos
- das Candeias
- Carneiro
- Carvalhaes
- Carvão
- Casimira
- de Cássia
- Celestina
- das Chagas
- Ciríaca
- Clarinda
- Coitinho
- Coleta
- da Consolação
- Corina
- da Corte
- de Cortona
- Couceiro
- Coutinho
- Crispina
- Crook
- da Cruz
- Dionísia
- Duro
- Edeltrudes
- Egídia
- Egipcíaca
- Elisabet
- de Elpino
- Ema
- Emerenciana
- Epifânia
- Esmeralda
- da Estrela

- Etelvina
- Eudóxia
- Eufémia
- Eufrosina
- Evangelina
- Evangelista
- Fagundes
- Fajarda
- Farinha
- Faustina
- Félix
- Firme
- Fleogénia
- Flora
- Francelina
- Francisco
- Gaioso
- Gavado
- Germana
- Gimenes
- Gordon
- Gourié
- da Graça
- Grácia
- Gremme
- Guedes
- Guillarddy
- Haughton
- Heliadora
- Hickling
- Hipólita
- Honorata
- Horta
- Inês
- Inizia
- Iria
- Isidora
- Isilda
- Isiquia
- Jacques
- Jerónima
- Josefina
- Júnior
- de Lagos
- de Lancosme
- Larica
- Leocádia
- Leonarda
- Libânia
- Lídia
- Linhares
- Lobo
- Louise
- Lourença
- Luís
- Luzia
- Macieira
- Maciel
- da Madre
- Magloria
- Magrath
- Manuel
- Marcial
- Marguerite
- Marinha
- Martinha
- da Mata
- Matias
- Maurícia
- Máxima
- Maximiana
- Mc. Enery
- Mécia
- de Meireles
- Melânia
- de Melo
- Miranda
- Mónica
- de Montfort
- de Moraes
- Moreira
- de Mourão
- Napoldina
- Napper
- Natal
- Natércia
- Neiva
- Neri
- Nicéfora
- Norberta
- Nortés
- Noy
- O'Breen
- Odorica
- O'Ké
- Olavo

- Olinda
- de Oréa
- Ortega
- d'Osternbourg
- Otávio
- Ourique
- de Pádua
- Palermo
- Palmeiro
- Pamplona
- Paniza
- Passana
- Patronilha
- da Paz
- Pelágia
- Perdigão
- Pia
- Pimenta
- de Pinho
- Plácia
- de Ponte
- Porcícia
- de Portugal
- Praxedes
- dos Prazeres
- da Providência
- Pulquéria
- da Purificação
- Quinta
- Quitéria
- Raimunda
- Real
- Reid
- Remedios
- Ribeira
- Ricarda
- Rinck
- Rodrigo
- Rosado
- Rosimunda
- Saldina
- Sambrano
- de Sampaio
- Sardinha
- Sarsfield
- Sauvaire
- de Savary
- Secundina
- Sérgia
- Seromenha
- Servantes
- Setaro
- Shilder
- Silvéria
- Simão
- Simões
- Simpliciana
- Smith
- da Soledade
- Spranger
- Suarez
- y Tascano
- Teives
- Telling
- Teófila
- Terência
- Vares
- de Veiga
- Vela
- Ventura
- Veríssima
- Vicente
- Violante
- Vitor
- Vivas
- Vogado
- Wailis
- Wilbraham
- Wilkinson

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 209 individuals
2. Virgínia — 18 individuals

3. Augusta and Carolina — Both names belong to 16 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Antónia — 15 individuals
5. Francisca and Luísa — Both names belong to 12 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent proper names.

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (52):

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| • Aida | • Ester | • Lucrecia |
| • Albina | • Feliciano | • Margarida |
| • Alcestina | • Firmina | • Marta |
| • Alice | • Gabriela | • Mary |
| • Amarina | • Genoveva | • Mercês |
| • Ângela | • Hermenegilda | • Miquelina |
| • Angelina | • Hermínia | • Natália |
| • Belmira | • Ida | • Paula |
| • Cândida | • Isaura | • Perpétua |
| • Carmen | • Josefina | • Quitéria |
| • Castorina | • Jovita | • Rosália |
| • Cidália | • Juliana | • Silvana |
| • Constantina | • Justina | • Silvina |
| • Crispina | • Leocádia | • Umbelina |
| • Doroteia | • Leolinda | • Virgínia |
| • Dulce | • Leonor | • Vitorina |
| • Efigénia | • Letícia | |
| • Elmira | • Lúcia | |

Religious Names (91):

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| • Adelaide | • Amélia | • Augusta |
| • Aida | • Ana | • Balbina |
| • Albina | • Ângela | • Beatriz |
| • Alexandrina | • Angelina | • Cândida |
| • Alice | • Antónia | • Carmen |
| • Amarina | • Arsénia | • Constantina |

- Crispina
- Cristina
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Efigénia
- Elisa
- Ema
- Emília
- Ermelinda
- Ester
- Evangelina
- Feliciano
- Filomena
- Firmina
- Florinda
- Francisca
- Gabriela
- Genoveva
- Georgina
- Gertrudes
- Gracinda
- Guilhermina
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Hermenegilda
- Hermínia
- Ida
- Inês
- Isabel
- Isilda
- Jacinta
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefina
- Jovita
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Laura
- Leocádia
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Letícia
- Lúcia
- Lucrecia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Marta
- Mary
- Matilde
- Mercês
- Miquelina
- Natália
- Paula
- Perpétua
- Quitéria
- Rosa
- Rosália
- Sebastiana
- Silvana
- Silvina
- Sofia
- Teresa
- Umbelina
- Virgínia
- Virgínia
- Vitorina
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 128 individuals (32 have it as a surname and 96 as a last name)
2. Augusta — 38 individuals (33 have it as a surname and 5 as a last name)
3. da Silva — 30 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 27 as a last name)
4. da Conceição — 29 individuals (16 have it as a surname and 13 as a last name)
5. Rosa and (de/e) Sousa — Both names belong to 24 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “Rosa” has 17

occurrences as a surname and 7 as a last name, “(de/e) Sousa” has 3 occurrences as a surname and 21 as a last name.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (119):

- Acciaiolly
- Afonso
- Alencastre
- Alexandra
- e Almeida
- Alves
- Amara
- Ana
- Ângela
- Angélica
- Antonieta
- Antunes
- Apolónia
- Apostolário
- Araújo
- de Aveiro
- de Azevedo
- Barradas
- Barreiro
- Beatriz
- Belim
- Benvinda
- Bernardo
- Bianchi
- Boaventura
- Calaça
- Caldeira
- Camacho
- Cardeal
- do Carmo
- Carvalho
- Celeste
- Celestina
- de Chaves
- Clarinda
- Clementina
- Coelho
- Constantina
- do Coração de
Jesus
- da Corte
- Coutinho
- Crawford
- Crispina
- Diamantina
- Dinis
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Duarte
- Elisa
- Esteves
- Eulália
- Feliz
- Fernandina
- Filipe
- Florentina
- Francisca
- Freire
- Gil
- Giulietti
- de Graça
- Grace
- Guerreiro
- Henriqueta
- Hígina
- Isidra
- Jasmins
- Leocádia
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Letícia
- Lomelino
- Lourenço
- de Macedo
- Machado
- Marta
- Mártir
- da Mata
- de Matos
- Maurícia
- Melim
- Miranda
- Moreira
- da Natividade
- Nazaré
- das Neves
- Nortes

- Nunes
- de Olim
- Olímpia
- de Oliveira
- Paquete
- da Paz
- Perry
- Peterken
- da Piedade
- Pimenta
- Pina
- de Quintal
- Rebelo
- Regina
- Relva
- Ricardina
- Romana
- Sabina
- Samba
- Sapeta
- Sardinha
- Serrão
- Soares
- Spínola
- Tavares
- Teles
- Torres
- Velosa
- Ventura
- Viana
- Vicência
- Virgínia
- Vitorina

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 6 — The Ten Most Common Feminine Proper Names Across Centuries in Sé

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Maria	675	988	913	1066	209	3851
Ana	161	165	380	156	11	873
Isabel	348	245	179	66	11	849
Antónia	103	118	414	150	15	800
Catarina	330	160	73	17	-	580
Francisca	119	91	220	111	12	553
Joana	94	72	169	59	3	397
Beatriz	173	69	7	4	3	256
Luzia	30	60	67	25	4	186
Leonor	111	51	11	5	1	179

Throughout the centuries, “Maria” emerges as a remarkably consistent choice with a significant presence in each period. Starting as a prominent name in the 16th century, with 675 occurrences out of the 2983 total (23%), its popularity remained substantial in the following centuries, notably peaking in the 17th century with 988 occurrences out of the 2766 total (36%). Nevertheless, the enduring appeal of the proper name “Maria” is evident, as it continues to maintain a notable presence into the 19th and 20th centuries with 1066 occurrences out of the 3292 total (32%), and 209 occurrences out of the 530 total

(40%), respectively. Overall, “Maria” stands as one of the most consistent and favoured names over the centuries, accumulating 3851 occurrences out of the 13273 total (29%).

While exhibiting a relatively steady presence, “Ana” experiences a gradual decline in popularity as the centuries progress. It started as a moderately popular name in the 16th century, with 161 occurrences out of the 2983 total (5%). However, its peak seems to have been in the 17th century, with 165 occurrences out of the 2766 total (6%). From there, its prevalence gradually diminishes, culminating in the 20th century with only 11 occurrences out of the 530 total (2%). Overall, “Ana” has 873 occurrences out of the 13273 total (6%), marking a consistent but decreasing trend.

“Isabel”, like “Ana”, showcases a decline in popularity over the centuries. It gained significant attention in the 16th century, with 348 occurrences out of the 2983 total (12%). However, its presence gradually wanes, particularly in the 19th and 20th centuries, with only 66 occurrences out of the 3292 total (2%) and 11 occurrences out of the 530 total (2%), respectively. Overall, “Isabel” accumulates 849 occurrences out of the 13273 total (6%), indicating a declining trend.

The popularity of “Antónia” seems to have fluctuated over the centuries, with varying degrees of prominence. It had a relatively strong showing in the 18th century, with 414 occurrences out of the 3702 total (11%) and maintained a moderate presence in the subsequent centuries. However, in the 20th century, its popularity notably declined, with only 15 occurrences out of the 530 total (3%). Overall, “Antónia” gathers 800 occurrences out of the 13273 total (6%), showcasing a mixed pattern of popularity.

“Catarina”, unlike some of the other proper names, experiences a consistent decline in popularity over time. While it had a notable presence in the 16th and 17th centuries, with 330 occurrences out of the 2983 total (11%) and 160 occurrences out of the 2766 total (6%), respectively, its prevalence diminishes in the 18th and 19th centuries, with 73 occurrences out of the 3702 total (2%) and 17 occurrences out of the 3292 total (1%), respectively. Notably, there is no data from the 20th century. Overall, “Catarina” accumulates 580 occurrences out of the 13273 total (4%), indicating a decreasing trend.

“Francisca”, like “Catarina”, witnesses a consistent decline in popularity across the centuries. It started as a relatively popular name in the 16th century, with 120 occurrences out of the 2983 total (4%). However, its presence gradually diminishes in the subsequent centuries, particularly in the 20th century with only 12 occurrences out of the 530 total

(2%). Overall, “Francisca” accumulates 555 occurrences out of the 13273 total (4%), marking a declining trend.

Another demonstration of a pattern of fluctuating popularity across the centuries is the proper name “Joana”. It gained significant prevalence in the 16th century, with 94 occurrences out of the 2983 total (3%), which was continued into the 17th century, with 72 occurrences out of the 2766 total (3%). Its popularity then experienced a resurgence in the 18th century, with 169 occurrences out of the 3702 total (5%), before declining again in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 59 occurrences out of the 3292 total (2%) and 3 occurrences out of the 530 total (1%), respectively. Overall, “Joana” accumulates 397 occurrences out of the 13273 total (3%), showcasing a mixed pattern of popularity.

While relatively consistent in terms of overall occurrences, “Beatriz” experiences a significant decline in prevalence as the centuries progress. It started as a relatively popular name in the 16th century, with 173 occurrences out of the 2983 total (6%). However, its presence diminishes considerably in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, with 69 occurrences out of the 2766 total (2%), 7 occurrences out of the 3702 total (0.2%), and 4 occurrences out of the 3292 total (0.1%), respectively. Overall, “Beatriz” has 256 occurrences out of the 13273 total (2%), marking a declining trend.

“Luzia” demonstrates a relatively consistent pattern of prevalence across the centuries. It started as a modestly popular name in the 16th century, with 30 occurrences out of the 2983 total (1%). Its presence remained relatively stable in the subsequent centuries, with a slight increase in the 18th century (registering 60 occurrences out of the 3702 total, or 2%) before declining again in the 19th and 20th centuries, with 25 occurrences out of the 3292 total (1%) and 4 occurrences out of the 530 total (1%), respectively. Overall, “Luzia” accumulates 186 occurrences out of the 13273 total (1%), making it a constant but not considerable feminine proper name choice.

Even if minimal, “Leonor”, like “Luzia”, maintains a relatively consistent level of popularity across the centuries. It started as a moderately popular name in the 16th century, with 111 occurrences out of the 2983 total (4%). However, its prevalence declined in the subsequent centuries, with 51 occurrences out of the 2766 total (2%) in the 17th century, 11 occurrences out of the 3702 total (0.3%) in the 18th century, 5 occurrences out of the 3292 total (0.1%) in the 19th century, and a single occurrence out of the 530 total (0.2%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Leonor” has 179 occurrences out of the 13273 total (1%).

5.4. Study of the Data on Marriers of Ribeira Brava

5.4.1. Men

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Pedro — 28 individuals
2. João and Manuel — Both names belong to 27 individuals each, tying them as the second most frequent proper names.
3. António — 23 individuals
4. Francisco — 22 individuals
5. Sebastião — 15 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (18):

- Aleixos
- Álvaro
- André
- Antão
- Filipe
- Frutuoso
- Jerónimo
- Jordão
- Lourenço
- Martim
- Mateus
- Matias
- Nicolau
- Pantaleão
- Rafael
- Rodrigo
- Vasco
- Vitório

Religious Names (44):

- Afonso
- Aleixo
- Aleixos
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Ambrósio
- André
- Antão
- António
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardo
- Cristóvão
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estêvão
- Fernão
- Filipe
- Francisco
- Gaspar
- Gonçalo
- Gregório
- Henrique
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jordão
- Jorge
- Lourenço
- Luís
- Manuel
- Martim

- Mateus
- Matias
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Pantaleão
- Pedro
- Rafael
- Salvador
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Tomé

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 60 individuals (6 have it as a surname and 54 as a last name)
2. Fernandes — 52 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 49 as a last name)
3. Afonso — 15 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 14 as a last name)
4. Pires — 14 individuals
5. Rodrigues — 13 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 12 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (33):

- de Abreu
- Alves
- de Andrade
- Aparício
- de Bettencourt
- Botelho
- Brás
- Camacho
- Cardoso
- de Castro
- Colaço
- Correia
- do Couto
- da Cunha
- Furtado
- Gabriel
- da Gama
- de Gouveia
- Henriques
- Maiato
- Manuel
- Marques
- Moreno
- Neto
- de Oliveira
- Perucho
- Pestana
- Preto
- Salvago
- Sardinha
- Soares
- de Teive
- Torcato

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 177 individuals
2. António — 80 individuals
3. Domingos and João — Both names belong to 63 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Francisco — 60 individuals

5. Pedro — 47 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (18):

- Afonso
- Amador
- Bernardim
- Custódio
- Damião
- Fernando
- Frutuoso
- Gabriel
- Leonardo
- Lino
- Lourenço
- Martinho
- Melchior
- Paulo
- Roque
- Simão
- Teodósio
- Tomé

Religious Names (52):

- Afonso
- Aleixos
- Álvaro
- Amador
- Amaro
- André
- Antão
- António
- Baltazar
- Bartolomeu
- Belchior
- Bento
- Bernardim
- Brás
- Cristóvão
- Custódio
- Damião
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Estêvão
- Fernando
- Fernão
- Francisco
- Gabriel
- Gaspar
- Gonçalo
- Inácio
- Jerónimo
- João
- Jorge
- José
- Leandro
- Leonardo
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Luís
- Manuel
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Melchior
- Miguel
- Nicolau
- Pascoal
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Roque
- Sebastião
- Simão
- Teodósio
- Tomé
- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Fernandes — 152 individuals (38 have it as a surname and 114 as a last name)
2. de Abreu — 81 individuals (15 have it as a surname and 66 as a last name)
3. Gonçalves — 74 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 63 as a last name)
4. Rodrigues — 69 individuals (10 have it as a surname and 59 as a last name)
5. Gomes — 44 individuals (19 have it as a surname and 25 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (56):

- Afonso
- de Aguiar
- de Aguilar
- Álvares
- de Amim
- da Ascensão
- de Aveiro
- de Bairos
- Barbosa
- de Brito
- Burel
- Cabral
- de Cairos
- de Canha
- Caroto
- Catanho
- Chicharo
- Columbreiro
- Cravo
- da Cruz
- de Deus
- Dinis
- d’El-Rei
- de Esmeraldo
- Farinha
- Figueira
- Ferraz
- Fortes
- Francês
- Gabriel
- Galheiro
- Garcia
- Gato
- Gil
- Guedes
- Henriques
- Lomelino
- Madeira
- Matias
- de Mesquita
- de Miranda
- Moreira
- Moreno
- Pinto
- de Ponte
- Ramos
- do Rego
- da Rocha
- Serrão
- da Silveira
- Sintas
- Sodré
- Teles
- de Teves
- do Vale
- Vieira

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 346 individuals
2. António — 169 individuals

3. Francisco — 140 individuals
4. José — 132 individuals
5. João — 122 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (16):

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| • Alexandre | • Filipe | • Nicolau |
| • Ângelo | • Gabriel | • Salvador |
| • Aniceto | • Hilário | • Simeão |
| • Antão | • Inocêncio | • Ventura |
| • Evaristo | • Isidoro | |
| • Félix | • Jerónimo | |

Religious Names (58):

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| • Agostinho | • Eusébio | • Lourenço |
| • Alexandre | • Evaristo | • Luís |
| • Amaro | • Félix | • Manuel |
| • Ambrósio | • Filipe | • Martinho |
| • André | • Francisco | • Mateus |
| • Ângelo | • Gabriel | • Matias |
| • Aniceto | • Gaspar | • Miguel |
| • Antão | • Gregório | • Nicolau |
| • António | • Henrique | • Pascoal |
| • Baltazar | • Hilário | • Paulo |
| • Bartolomeu | • Inácio | • Pedro |
| • Bento | • Inocêncio | • Roque |
| • Bernardo | • Isidoro | • Salvador |
| • Brás | • Jacinto | • Sebastião |
| • Caetano | • Jerónimo | • Silvestre |
| • Diogo | • João | • Simeão |
| • Dionísio | • Joaquim | • Tomás |
| • Domingos | • Jorge | • Tomé |
| • Estêvão | • José | • Ventura |

- Vicente

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (de) Abreu — 325 individuals (63 have it as a surname and 262 as a last name)
2. da/e Silva — 104 individuals (9 have it as a surname and 95 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 101 individuals (31 have it as a surname and 70 as a last name)
4. José — 64 individuals (47 have it as a surname and 17 as a last name)
5. de Sousa — 55 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 52 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (51):

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| • Acciaiolly | • Dinis | • Nunes |
| • de Agrela | • Faustino | • Pedro |
| • de Aragão | • Filipe | • Pires |
| • de Bairos | • Francês | • Pita |
| • Barreto | • Garrido | • de Pontes |
| • Branco | • de Góis | • Rebelo |
| • Brandão | • Grilo | • da Ressurreição |
| • Caldeira | • Guedes | • e Sá |
| • Carvalhal | • Inocêncio | • de São Bento |
| • Catanho | • Jorge | • Sardinha |
| • Chilrra | • Lourenço | • Siebra |
| • Coelho | • Maranhoto | • Silvestre |
| • de Couto | • Marques | • Soares |
| • Cravo | • Melro | • Távora |
| • d'El Rei | • de Mendonça | • Timóteo |
| • Esmeraldo | • Moiro | • Valente |
| • do Espírito Santo | • Morgado | • de Vasconcelos |

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 519 individuals

2. João — 387 individuals
3. José — 346 individuals
4. António — 276 individuals
5. Francisco — 157 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (52):

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| • Anastácio | • Ezequiel | • Procópio |
| • Andrónico | • Felisberto | • Raimundo |
| • Antoninho | • Fortunato | • Ricardo |
| • Apolinário | • Gerardo | • Romualdo |
| • Ave-Maria | • Henrique | • Sabino |
| • Benedito | • Hilarião | • Saturnino |
| • Bertoldo | • Hugo | • Silvano |
| • Camilo | • Isidro | • Teodósio |
| • Casimiro | • Jordão | • Tibúrcio |
| • César | • Lindoro | • Timóteo |
| • Cláudio | • Lino | • Valentim |
| • Cristóvão | • Lourenço | • Valério |
| • Dâmaso | • Marcial | • Viriato |
| • Damião | • Nuno | • Vital |
| • Egídio | • Patrício | • Vitorino |
| • Eleutério | • Paulino | • Zeferino |
| • Epifânio | • Pio | |
| • Eulálio | • Plácido | |

Religious Names (134):

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| • Abel | • André | • Augusto |
| • Agostinho | • Andrónico | • Ave-Maria |
| • Alexandre | • Anselmo | • Bartolomeu |
| • Amaro | • Antoninho | • Basílio |
| • Ambrósio | • António | • Benedito |
| • Anastácio | • Apolinário | • Bento |

- Bernardo
- Bertoldo
- Brás
- Caetano
- Camilo
- Casimiro
- Cláudio
- Clemente
- Constantino
- Cristóvão
- Damásio
- Dâmaso
- Damião
- Daniel
- Diogo
- Dionísio
- Domingos
- Egídio
- Eleutério
- Emílio
- Epifânio
- Eulálio
- Eusébio
- Evaristo
- Ezequiel
- Faustino
- Feliciano
- Félix
- Fernando
- Filipe
- Firmino
- Fortunato
- Francisco
- Fulgêncio
- Gaspar
- Gerardo
- Germano
- Gregório
- Guilherme
- Henrique
- Higino
- Hilarião
- Hilário
- Hugo
- Ildefonso
- Inácio
- Isaiás
- Isidro
- Jacinto
- Januário
- Jerónimo
- Jesuíno
- João
- Joaquim
- Jordão
- Jorge
- José
- Julião
- Júlio
- Justino
- Leandro
- Lino
- Lourenço
- Lucas
- Lúcio
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcelino
- Marcial
- Martinho
- Mateus
- Matias
- Miguel
- Narciso
- Nicolau
- Nuno
- Patrício
- Paulino
- Paulo
- Pedro
- Pio
- Plácido
- Policarpo
- Porfírio
- Procópio
- Quirino
- Rafael
- Raimundo
- Ricardo
- Roberto
- Romualdo
- Roque
- Rufino
- Sabino
- Saturnino
- Sebastião

- Sérgio
- Silvano
- Silvério
- Silvestre
- Simão
- Teodoro
- Teodósio
- Tibúrcio
- Timóteo
- Tomás
- Tomé
- Valentim
- Valério
- Venâncio
- Ventura
- Vicente
- Viriato
- Vital
- Vitorino
- Zeferino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. (de) Abreu — 388 individuals (107 have it as a surname and 281 as a last name)
2. José — 140 individuals (99 have it as a surname and 41 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 136 individuals (63 have it as a surname and 73 as a last name)
4. Pestana — 126 individuals (28 have it as a surname and 98 as a last name)
5. (de) Faria — 118 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 113 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (67):

- de Abeu
- de Alexandre
- Alho
- de Almada
- Apolinário
- de Assis
- Ave Maria
- Azevedo
- Barbeito
- Bento
- Berenguer
- Boginga
- Brasão
- Caldeira
- Calheta
- Cânciao
- Candelária
- Cândido
- Canhota
- Casquilho
- Chilra
- Cipriano
- Coimbra
- Colombo
- Conde
- Cunha
- Dias
- Diogo
- d'El Rei
- da Encarnação
- do Espírito Santo
- Feliciano
- Ferraz
- Fineza
- Jardim
- Jorge
- Leitão
- Lourenço
- Lopes
- Lucas
- Ludgero
- Madeira
- de Medeiros
- Mesquita
- Montes
- Mouzinho
- Namora
- Nepomuceno

- Neto
- da Paixão
- Paulo
- Perdigão
- Pinéo
- Pinheiro
- do Rei
- de Resende
- Rufino
- Sardinha
- Saturnino
- Sénior
- Severiano
- Severino
- Subtil
- Teodoro
- de Valentim
- Vinagre
- Vivo

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Manuel — 128 individuals
2. João — 86 individuals
3. José — 79 individuals
4. António — 46 individuals
5. Francisco — 37 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (21):

- Antonino
- Benedito
- Caetano
- Constantino
- Domingos
- Evaristo
- Fernando
- Firmo
- Frederico
- Gabriel
- Herculano
- Lucas
- Marcelino
- Martinho
- Moisés
- Raimundo
- Sérgio
- Simão
- Teodoro
- Vasco
- Zeferino

Religious Names (35):

- Abel
- Agostinho
- Antonino
- António
- Benedito
- Bento
- Caetano
- Constantino
- Damião
- Daniel
- Domingos
- Eusébio
- Evaristo
- Fernando
- Firmo

- Francisco
- Frederico
- Gabriel
- Herculano
- Jacinto
- João
- Joaquim
- José
- Lucas
- Luís
- Manuel
- Marcelino
- Martinho
- Moisés
- Raimundo
- Sérgio
- Simão
- Teodoro
- Vicente
- Zeferino

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Abreu — 77 individuals (37 have it as a surname and 40 as a last name)
2. de Faria — 38 individuals (5 have it as a surname and 33 as a last name)
3. da Silva — 29 individuals (12 have it as a surname and 17 as a last name)
4. António — 26 individuals (24 have it as a surname and 2 as a last name)
5. (d)e Andrade and Fernandes — Both names belong to 25 individuals each, tying them as the fifth most frequent last names. The difference is that while “(d)e Andrade” has 2 occurrences as a surname and 23 as a last name, “Fernandes” has 10 occurrences as a surname and 15 as a last name.

Unique Surnames and Last Names (41):

- de Aguiar
- Alves
- Antero
- Ave Maria
- de Balbina
- Barradas
- de Barros
- Benedito
- Bilhim
- Caetano
- Camarata
- Carlos
- Carvalhal
- Cipriano
- Coelho
- Damião
- Dias
- Diogo
- Domingos
- Evaristo
- do Foro
- de França
- Gil
- Gordinho
- Ildefonso
- de Jesus
- João
- Lindoro
- Lira
- Lopes
- Luciano
- Luís
- Meneses
- Milho
- Montes
- Nunes
- Quinta
- Silvério
- Tiago
- da Trindade
- de Valentim

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 7 — The Ten Most Common Masculine Proper Names Across Centuries in Ribeira Brava

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Manuel	27	177	346	519	128	1197
João	27	63	122	387	86	685
António	23	80	169	276	46	594
José	-	6	132	346	79	563
Francisco	22	60	140	157	37	416
Bento	8	30	26	71	9	144
Domingos	9	63	49	13	1	135
Pedro	28	47	27	13	-	115
Sebastião	15	11	13	7	-	46
Gaspar	10	20	4	2	-	36

Based on the data, while initially among the top two masculine proper names in the 16th century, “Manuel” emerges as the favourite from the 17th century to the 20th century. Notably, it becomes most prevalent in the 18th century, with 346 occurrences out of the 1207 total (29%). Such prominence continues into the 19th century, where “Manuel” maintains a substantial presence, with 519 occurrences out of the 2166 total (24%). In the 20th century, “Manuel” remains a relatively popular name, with 128 occurrences out of the 435 total (29%), further solidifying its enduring appeal. Overall, “Manuel” accumulates 1197 occurrences out of the 4818 total (25%).

It is intriguing to observe how “João” was consistently popular across the centuries. Starting with 27 occurrences out of the 285 total (9%) and 63 occurrences out of the 724 total (9%) in the 16th and 17th centuries, respectively, followed by 122 occurrences out of the 1207 total (10%) in the 18th century, “João” reached its peak in ranking in the 20th and 19th centuries, with 86 occurrences out of the 435 total (20%) and 276 occurrences out of the 2166 total (18%), respectively. Overall, “João” has 685 occurrences out of the 4818 total (14%).

Similarly, “António” remained a prevalent choice for masculine proper names in Ribeira Brava, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, overall showcasing a sustained popularity with 594 occurrences out of the 4818 total (13%), even if the numbers showed a decreasing pattern in later centuries.

The name “José” witnesses a gradual rise in prominence, gaining ground from the 18th century onward and becoming an increasingly favoured choice with 132 occurrences

out of the 1207 total (11%) in the 18th century, followed by 346 occurrences out of the 2166 total (16%) in the 19th century, and 79 occurrences out of the 435 total (18%) in the 20th century. Such trend highlights evolving naming preferences over time like seen in the Santa Cruz parish. Overall, “José” has 557 occurrences out of the 4818 total (12%).

“Francisco”, a prominent name in the 16th century with 22 occurrences out of the 285 total (8%), experiences a relatively consistent presence across the subsequent centuries, the 18th century being when it is more popular, with 140 occurrences out of the 1207 total (11%). Accumulating 416 occurrences out of the 4818 total (9%), “Francisco” manages to maintain a notable but steady level of popularity overall.

Across different centuries, the masculine proper name “Bento” has exhibited varying levels of popularity. In the 16th century, it appeared 8 times out of a total of 285 occurrences (3%). Similarly, in the 17th century, there are 30 occurrences out of the 725 total (4%). Moving into the 18th and 19th centuries, “Bento” had 26 occurrences out of the 1207 total (3%) and 71 occurrences out of the 2166 total (3%), respectively. In the 20th century, the proper name managed 9 occurrences out of the 435 total (2%). Overall, “Bento” has 144 occurrences out of the 4818 total (3%), which makes it consistently present in the naming process but not overpoweringly prevalent.

“Domingos”, while peaking in the 17th century with 63 occurrences out of the 725 total (9%), experiences a significant decline in usage over the subsequent centuries, registering 13 occurrences out of the 2166 total (1%) in the 19th century, and a single occurrence out of the 435 total (0.2%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Domingos” has 135 occurrences out of the 4818 total (3%).

Alike “Bento”, other proper names, such as “Pedro”, “Sebastião”, and “Gaspar”, showcase varying degrees of popularity across different centuries. However, it is important to note that while “Bento” has data available in the 20th century, the other three proper names do not. Their overall prevalence ranges from 1% (“Sebastião” and “Gaspar”) to 2% (“Pedro”) of the 4818 total occurrences, indicating a consistent but not overwhelmingly dominant presence.

5.4.2. Women

16th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 58 individuals
2. Isabel — 44 individuals
3. Beatriz — 24 individuals
4. Catarina — 20 individuals
5. Ana — 19 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (13):

- Apolónia
- Benta
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Briolanja
- Grácia
- Hilária
- Iria
- Lourença
- Lucrecia
- Marquesa
- Marta
- Teresa

Religious Names (36):

- Ana
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Bárbara
- Beatriz
- Benta
- Bernarda
- Branca
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Clara
- Domingas
- Filipa
- Florença
- Francisca
- Grácia
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Hilária
- Inês
- Iria
- Isabel
- Joana
- Leonor
- Lourença
- Lucrecia
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Marta
- Mécia
- Teresa
- Violante

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Gonçalves — 50 individuals
2. Fernandes — 41 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 40 as a last name)
3. Rodrigues — 20 individuals (1 has it as a surname and 19 as a last name)
4. Martins — 19 individuals
5. Ferreira — 15 individuals

Unique Surnames and Last Names (33):

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| • Abreu | • Calaça | • da Horta |
| • de Andrade | • Caldeira | • Jorge |
| • André | • da Câmara | • Marques |
| • Barreto | • de Castelo Branco | • de Oliveira |
| • de Barros | • Colaça | • de Paiva |
| • Bernardes | • da Costa | • Pimenta |
| • de Bettencourt | • da Cunha | • Rebela |
| • Bezerra | • Delgada | • Riscada |
| • Borges | • Domingues | • de Sequeira |
| • Brás | • Esteves | • Serradas |
| • de Brito | • Francesa | • Usademar |

17th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 270 individuals
2. Isabel — 87 individuals
3. Ana — 58 individuals
4. Inês — 48 individuals
5. Catarina — 44 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (11):

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| • Ângela | • Lourença | • Paula |
| • Bernarda | • Marta | • Sabina |
| • Bernardina | • Micaela | • Simoa |

- Susana
- Úrsula

Religious Names (42):

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| • Ana | • Clara | • Luzia |
| • Andresa | • Domingas | • Madalena |
| • Ângela | • Filipa | • Margarida |
| • Antónia | • Francisca | • Maria |
| • Apolónia | • Grácia | • Mariana |
| • Bárbara | • Guiomar | • Marta |
| • Beatriz | • Helena | • Mécia |
| • Benta | • Inácia | • Micaela |
| • Bernarda | • Inês | • Paula |
| • Bernardina | • Isabel | • Sabina |
| • Branca | • Joana | • Sebastiana |
| • Brásia | • Leonor | • Simoa |
| • Catarina | • Lourença | • Susana |
| • Cecília | • Luísa | • Úrsula |

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Abreu — 140 individuals (13 have it as a surname and 127 as a last name)
2. Fernandes — 69 individuals
3. Gonçalves — 50 individuals (3 have it as a surname and 47 as a last name)
4. Rodrigues — 44 individuals
5. Martins — 34 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 30 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (53):

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| • Afonso | • de Bairos | • Camacho |
| • de Amil | • Bettencourt | • das Candeias |
| • de Amim | • de Brito | • da Candelária |
| • d'Armas | • Cabral | • Castelhana |
| • de Atougua | • Cabreira | • de Castelo Branco |

- César
- Coelho
- da Conceição
- da Costa
- Domingues
- Drumond
- d'El Rei
- Esteves
- Farinhas
- Favila
- da Fonseca
- Gabriel
- Guedes
- Lopes
- de Luna
- Machado
- Maria
- de Matos
- Moreira
- Mouzinha
- de Oliveira
- da Paixão
- Pires
- de Pontes
- de Quintal
- dos Ramos
- do Rego
- Ribeira
- Riscada
- de Santiago
- Sereia
- Soeira
- de Távora
- Teixeira
- Uzel
- Vedra
- Viana
- Vieira

18th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 407 individuals
2. Ana — 150 individuals
3. Antónia — 132 individuals
4. Francisca — 78 individuals
5. Josefa — 61 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (14):

- Adriana
- Brásia
- Candelária
- Cipriana
- Dionísia
- Esperança
- Eugénia
- Genoveva
- Gerarda
- Isidora
- Jerónima
- Marcelina
- Martinha
- Paulina

Religious Names (61):

- Adriana
- Ana
- Andresa

- Ângela
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Benta
- Bernarda
- Bonifácia
- Brásia
- Caetana
- Candelária
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Cipriana
- Clara
- Dionísia
- Domingas
- Esperança
- Eugénia
- Felícia
- Filipa
- Florença
- Francisca
- Genoveva
- Gerarda
- Gertrudes
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Inácia
- Inês
- Isabel
- Isidora
- Jerónima
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Juliana
- Justina
- Lourença
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Martinha
- Micaela
- Patronilha
- Paula
- Paulina
- Quitéria
- Rita
- Rosa
- Sebastiana
- Simoa
- Teodora
- Teresa
- Úrsula
- Vicência

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. Maria — 388 individuals (149 have it as a surname and 239 as a last name)
2. (da) Rosa — 131 individuals (34 have it as a surname and 97 as a last name)
3. de Abreu — 130 individuals (15 have it as a surname and 115 as a last name)
4. de Jesus — 96 individuals (4 have it as a surname and 92 as a last name)
5. da Corte — 46 individuals (2 have it as a surname and 44 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (40):

- Agostinha
- do Amor Divino
- Antónia
- de Bairos
- Barreto
- Caetana
- de Castro
- Coleta
- da Cruz

- Duarte
- Esmeraldo
- Espínola
- Fanada
- Fernandes
- Filipa
- Gabriel
- Garcesa
- Gertrudes
- da Graça
- Juliana
- da Luz
- Luzia
- Madeira
- das Mercês
- de Mesquita
- Micaela
- Moniz
- da Natividade
- de Ornelas
- da Paixão
- Perpétua
- da Piedade
- Pita
- Seixas
- Soares
- Valentina
- Venância
- Vicência
- Vieira
- de Viveiros

19th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 829 individuals
2. Ana — 176 individuals
3. Luísa — 134 individuals
4. Antónia — 130 individuals
5. Francisca — 100 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (50):

- Alvina
- Amália
- Ambrósia
- Ângela
- Apolónia
- Bárbara
- Bebiana
- Bernardina
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Brízida
- Cecília
- Cirila
- Constança
- Constância
- Damásia
- Damiana
- Doroteia
- Ema
- Érica
- Eusébia
- Eva
- Felicidade
- Firmina
- Florentina
- Fortunata
- Genoveva
- Geralda
- Gregória
- Henriqueta
- Licarda
- Lira
- Lourença

- Mafalda
- Marcelina
- Mariana
- Maximiana
- Mécia
- Miquelina
- Prisca
- Pulquéria
- Raquel
- Ricarda
- Romana
- Rufina
- Sancha
- Severiana
- Servina
- Sofrina
- Torquata

Religious Names (134):

- Adelaide
- Adelina
- Agostinha
- Albina
- Amália
- Ambrósia
- Amélia
- Ana
- Andresa
- Ângela
- Angélica
- Antónia
- Apolónia
- Augusta
- Balbina
- Bárbara
- Bebiana
- Benta
- Bernardina
- Brásia
- Brígida
- Brízida
- Caetana
- Cândida
- Casimira
- Catarina
- Cecília
- Cirila
- Clara
- Claudina
- Coleta
- Constança
- Constância
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Damásia
- Damiana
- Delfina
- Dionísia
- Domingas
- Doroteia
- Efigénia
- Ema
- Emília
- Eulália
- Eusébia
- Eva
- Felícia
- Feliciano
- Felicidade
- Firmina
- Florentina
- Fortunata
- Francisca
- Galdina
- Genoveva
- Geralda
- Gerarda
- Germana
- Gertrudes
- Gregória
- Guilhermina
- Guiomar
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Inácia
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Januária
- Jerónima
- Jesuína
- Joana

- Joaquina
- Josefa
- Josefina
- Júlia
- Juliana
- Justina
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Libana
- Lourença
- Lúcia
- Lucrecia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Luzia
- Madalena
- Mafalda
- Marceliana
- Marcelina
- Margarida
- Maria
- Mariana
- Marta
- Martinha
- Matilde
- Máxima
- Maximiana
- Mécia
- Miquelina
- Olímpia
- Paulina
- Perpétua
- Prisca
- Pulquéria
- Quitéria
- Raimunda
- Raquel
- Ricarda
- Rita
- Romana
- Rosa
- Rosalina
- Rufina
- Sabina
- Sancha
- Sara
- Sebastiana
- Servina
- Severiana
- Simoa
- Sofia
- Teodora
- Teresa
- Tomásia
- Torquata
- Umbelina
- Úrsula
- Valentina
- Venância
- Vicência
- Virgínia
- Zeferina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 932 individuals (32 have it as a surname and 900 as a last name)
2. Maria — 433 individuals (103 have it as a surname and 330 as a last name)
3. (da) Rosa — 218 individuals (60 have it as a surname and 158 as a last name)
4. da Conceição — 163 individuals
5. Augusta — 94 individuals (58 have it as a surname and 36 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (37):

- Alexandrina
- Ana
- Ângela
- Balbina
- Barreto
- Benvinda

- Brígida
- das Candeias
- de Cássia
- Catarina
- Clara
- Claudina
- Cristina
- Dinis
- Elói
- Engrácia
- Estefânia
- Gerarda
- Gomes
- Gonçalves
- da Graça
- Helena
- Justina
- Lourença
- Marceliana
- Marta
- Moniz
- Montes
- de Nóbrega
- Pia
- dos Prazeres
- Quintina
- do Sacramento
- de São Tiago
- de Sena
- de Vasconcelos
- Virgínia

20th Century

Most Frequent Proper Names:

1. Maria — 190 individuals
2. Luísa — 44 individuals
3. Antónia and Augusta — Both names belong to 17 individuals each, tying them as the third most frequent proper names.
4. Virgínia — 16 individuals
5. Carolina — 15 individuals

Unique (Forms of) Proper Names (24):

- Albina
- Ambrósia
- Arsénia
- Beatriz
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Elisa
- Emília
- Felisberta
- Firmina
- Guilhermina
- Henriqueta
- Joaquina
- Leopoldina
- Lucrecia
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Martinha
- Perpétua
- Rita
- Silvina
- Umbelina
- Vera
- Vitorina

Religious Names (50):

- Agostinha
- Albina
- Alexandrina
- Ambrósia
- Ana
- Antónia
- Arsénia
- Augusta
- Beatriz
- Constantina
- Cristina
- Domingas
- Elisa
- Elvira
- Emília
- Eulália
- Firmina
- Francisca
- Georgina
- Guilhermina
- Helena
- Henriqueta
- Hermínia
- Isabel
- Jacinta
- Jesuína
- Joana
- Joaquina
- Júlia
- Justina
- Leonor
- Leopoldina
- Lucrécia
- Ludovina
- Luísa
- Madalena
- Margarida
- Maria
- Martinha
- Matilde
- Olímpia
- Perpétua
- Rita
- Rosa
- Silvina
- Teresa
- Umbelina
- Vera
- Virgínia
- Vitorina

Most Frequent Surnames and Last Names:

1. de Jesus — 242 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 231 as a last name)
2. da Conceição — 65 individuals (11 have it as a surname and 54 as a last name)
3. Augusta — 35 individuals (21 have it as a surname and 14 as a last name)
4. da Encarnação and (de) Macedo — Both names belong to 16 individuals each, tying them as the fourth most frequent last names.
5. (d)e Sousa — 9 individuals (1 have it as a surname and 8 as a last name)

Unique Surnames and Last Names (47):

- de Aguiar
- do Amaral
- Angelina
- Antónia
- da Apresentação
- de Ascensão
- de Assunção
- Baptista
- Bela
- Cabral
- Camacho
- das Candeias

- Capelinha
- Carolina
- Clara
- Constança
- Deolinda
- Domingos
- Emília
- do Espírito Santo
- Estefânia
- Eugénia
- Eulália
- Feliciana
- Filomena
- Helena
- Jacinta
- Joana
- Joaquina
- de Lima
- Lopes
- Maciel
- Madalena
- Moniz
- Natália
- da Natividade
- da Nazaré
- das Neves
- Nunes
- Olímpia
- Palmira
- Pestana
- do Rosário
- Sancha
- Saturnino
- Tomé
- Vieira

Proper Name Comparison Across Centuries

Table 8 — The Ten Most Common Feminine Proper Names Across Centuries in Ribeira Brava

Name	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	Total
Maria	58	270	407	829	190	1754
Ana	19	58	150	176	7	410
Antónia	9	9	132	130	17	297
Francisca	15	13	78	100	13	219
Isabel	44	87	53	24	4	212
Joana	5	9	27	51	5	97
Catarina	20	44	23	7	-	94
Beatriz	24	23	-	-	1	48
Luzia	3	9	13	10	8	43
Leonor	9	6	4	4	2	25

Based on the data, the proper name “Maria” consistently maintains its status as the most popular feminine proper name across the centuries, with a strong presence in each period. It starts with 58 occurrences out of the 285 total (20%) in the 16th century and steadily grows to 270 occurrences out of the 725 total (37%) in the 17th century. Despite slightly decreasing in popularity in the 18th century, with 407 occurrences out of the 1207 total (34%), “Maria” recovers in the following centuries, registering 829 occurrences out of the 2166 total (38%) in the 19th century, and 190 occurrences out of the 435 total (44%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Maria” accumulates 1754 occurrences out of the 4818 total

(36%). Such sustained popularity across the centuries demonstrates the enduring appeal of the name, and the persistence of the Marian Devotion in the Madeiran context.

The proper name “Ana” also shows considerable popularity, placing among the top five most common feminine proper names throughout the centuries (excluding the 20th where it ranked ninth). Starting with 19 occurrences out of the 285 total (7%) in the 16th century, it maintains a presence in the 17th century with 58 occurrences out of the 725 total (8%). It reaches its peak in the 18th century with 150 occurrences out of the 1207 total (12%), then starts losing presence in the following centuries, registering 176 occurrences out of the 2166 total (8%) in the 19th century, and 7 occurrences out of the 435 total (2%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Ana” has 410 occurrences out of the 4818 total (8%).

“Antónia”, while not as prevalent as “Maria” or “Ana”, shows a pattern of increasing popularity over the centuries. Starting with 9 occurrences out of the 285 total (3%) in the 16th century, it experiences a decrease in the 17th century with 9 occurrences out of the 725 total (1%). Then, it sees an increase to 132 occurrences out of the 1207 total (11%) in the 18th century and remains relatively stable in the 19th and 20th centuries with 130 occurrences out of the 2166 total (6%) and 17 occurrences out of the 435 total (4%), respectively. Overall, “Antónia” accounts for 297 occurrences out of the 4818 total (6%).

Starting with 15 occurrences out of the 285 total (5%) in the 16th century, “Francisca” dips to 13 occurrences out of the 725 total (2%) in the 17th century, rises to 78 occurrences out of the 1207 total (6%) in the 18th century, and remains relatively consistent with 100 occurrences out of the 2166 total (5%) in the 19th century, followed by 13 occurrences out of the 435 total (3%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Francisca” has 219 occurrences out of the 4818 total (4%).

“Isabel” demonstrates a mixed pattern in frequency. It starts strong with 44 occurrences out of the 285 total (15%) in the 16th century, drops considerably to 23 occurrences out of the 725 total (3%) in the 17th century, remains somewhat the same in the 18th century with 53 occurrences out of the 1207 total (4%), only to finally stabilize in the 19th and 20th centuries with 24 occurrences out of the 2166 total (1%) and 4 occurrences out of the 435 total (1%), respectively. Overall, “Isabel” makes up 212 occurrences out of the 4818 total (4%).

An example of fluctuating popularity is the case of the feminine proper name “Joana”: it begins with 5 occurrences out of the 285 total (2%) in the 16th century, sees a decrease to 9 occurrences out of the 725 total (1%) in the 17th century, jumps to 27 occurrences out of the 1207 total (2%) in the 18th century, maintains popularity with 51 occurrences out of the 2166 total (2%) in the 19th century, only to decline to 5 occurrences out of the 435 total (1%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Joana” accounts for 97 occurrences out of the 4818 total (2%).

“Catarina” shows a mostly decreasing trend. It starts with 20 occurrences out of the 285 total (7%) in the 16th century, drops to 44 occurrences out of the 725 total (6%) in the 17th century, decreases further to 23 occurrences out of the 1207 total (2%) in the 18th century, and becomes even less common with 7 occurrences out of the 2166 total (0.3%) in the 19th century, disappearing from the records in the 20th century. Overall, “Catarina” contributes 94 occurrences out of the 4818 total (2%).

Out of the total occurrences in various centuries, the name “Beatriz” appeared 24 times out of 285 (8%) in the 16th century, 23 times out of 725 (3%) in the 17th century, none in the 18th and 19th centuries, and only once out of 435 (0.2%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Beatriz” has 48 occurrences out of the 4818 total (1%).

In the first three centuries of the study, “Luzia” has a steady (even if small) presence: it starts with 3 occurrences out of the 285 total (1%) in the 16th century, then 9 occurrences out of the 725 total (1%) in the 17th century, until reaching 13 occurrences out of the 1207 total (1%) in the 18th century. In the 19th century, there is a slight decrease to 10 occurrences out of the 2166 total (1%), followed by an increase to 8 occurrences out of the 435 total (2%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Luzia” makes up 43 occurrences out of the 4818 total (1%).

“Leonor” starts with 9 occurrences out of the 285 total (3%) in the 16th century, drops to 6 occurrences out of the 725 total (1%) in the 17th century, further decreases to 4 occurrences out of the 1207 total (0.3%) in the 18th century, maintains a similar count with 4 occurrences out of the 2166 total (0.2%) in the 19th century, and very slightly increases to 2 occurrences out of the 435 total (0.4%) in the 20th century. Overall, “Leonor” contributes 25 occurrences out of the 4818 total (1%).

5.5. Comparison Between Parishes

Table 9 — Comparison Between Parishes of the Most Common Masculine Proper Names

Name	Santa Cruz	Ribeira Brava	Sé	Canico	Total
Manuel	1116	1197	2240	882	5435
António	771	595	1901	576	3843
João	592	685	1555	405	3237
José	442	557	872	509	2380
Francisco	299	416	1147	308	2170
Pedro	101	115	596	56	868
Domingos	141	135	388	79	743
Luís	28	44	207	31	310
Sebastião	48	46	169	35	298
Gaspar	24	36	192	17	269
Diogo	23	14	190	14	241
Bento	3	144	54	1	202
Miguel	36	26	101	32	195
André	29	23	117	21	190
Simão/Simeão	43	7	97	32	179

“Manuel” emerges as the most prevalent proper name across all parishes, with a substantial lead in each. In Santa Cruz, it appears 1116 times, in Ribeira Brava 1197 times, in Sé 2240 times, and in Canico 882 times. This brings the overall total for “Manuel” to 5435 occurrences.

“António” holds a strong presence in all parishes, consistently securing a spot in the top three. In Santa Cruz, it is the second most common proper name with 771 occurrences, while in Ribeira Brava, it takes the third spot with 595 occurrences. Sé sees the highest prevalence of “António” with 1901 instances, and in Canico, it appears 576 times. This results in a combined total of 3843 occurrences.

“João” also maintains a notable presence, with varying frequencies in the different parishes. It is recorded 592 times in Santa Cruz, 685 times in Ribeira Brava, 1555 times in Sé, and 405 times in Canico. In total, “João” accumulates 3237 instances.

“José” is another common proper name, with consistent representation in all parishes. It is recorded 442 times in Santa Cruz, 557 times in Ribeira Brava, 872 times in Sé, and 509 times in Canico, resulting in an aggregate of 2380 occurrences.

“Francisco”, while less prevalent than the aforementioned proper names, is still widely used. In Santa Cruz, it appears 299 times, in Ribeira Brava 416 times, in Sé 1147 times, and in Caniço 308 times, adding up to a total of 2170 instances.

“Pedro”, like “Francisco”, is a commonly used name. It is recorded 101 times in Santa Cruz, 115 times in Ribeira Brava, 596 times in Sé, and 56 times in Caniço, culminating in a combined total of 868 occurrences.

“Domingos” maintains a presence across the parishes, though with lower frequencies. It is found 141 times in Santa Cruz, 135 times in Ribeira Brava, 388 times in Sé, and 79 times in Caniço. In total, Domingos is recorded 743 times.

While less prevalent compared to the preceding proper names, “Luís”, “Sebastião”, “Gaspar”, “Diogo”, “Bento”, “Miguel”, “André”, and “Simão/Simeão” still make appearances across the parishes, contributing to the diversity of names within the communities.

Table 10 — Comparison Between Parishes of the Most Common Feminine Proper Names

Name	Santa Cruz	Ribeira Brava	Sé	Caniço	Total
Maria	1699	1753	3851	1330	8633
Antónia	328	297	800	309	1734
Ana	182	410	873	140	1605
Isabel	218	212	849	129	1408
Francisca	85	219	556	135	995
Catarina	156	109	580	71	916
Joana	217	97	397	121	832
Rosa	179	87	117	74	457
Beatriz	68	55	256	15	394
Luzia	59	43	186	22	310
Leonor	27	25	179	14	245
Ludovina	24	35	28	86	173
Júlia	8	10	73	73	164

“Maria” stands out as the overwhelmingly dominant proper name, with a substantial lead in every parish. In Santa Cruz, it appears 1699 times, in Ribeira Brava 1753 times, in Sé 3851 times, and in Caniço 1330 times. This brings the overall total for “Maria” to 8633 occurrences.

Alike its masculine counterpart, “Antónia” maintains a strong presence in all parishes, consistently securing a spot in the top three. In Santa Cruz, it is the second most

common proper name with 328 occurrences, while in Ribeira Brava, it follows closely with 297 occurrences. Sé sees 800 instances of “Antónia”, and in Caniço, it appears 309 times. This results in a combined total of 1734 occurrences.

“Ana” also holds a notable presence, with varying frequencies in the different parishes. It is recorded 182 times in Santa Cruz, 410 times in Ribeira Brava, and 873 times in Sé. In Caniço, it is slightly less frequent, appearing 140 times. In total, “Ana” accumulates 1605 instances.

“Isabel” is another common proper name, with consistent representation in all parishes. It is recorded 218 times in Santa Cruz, 212 times in Ribeira Brava, 849 times in Sé, and 129 times in Caniço, resulting in an aggregate of 1408 occurrences.

“Francisca”, while less prevalent than the aforementioned proper names similarly to its masculine counterpart, is still widely used. In Santa Cruz, it appears 85 times, in Ribeira Brava 219 times, and in Sé 556 times. In Caniço, it is recorded 135 times, adding up to a total of 995 instances.

The proper names “Catarina”, “Joana”, “Rosa”, and “Beatriz” maintain a presence across the parishes, though with varying frequencies. They contribute to the diversity of names within the communities.

While not among the top names in all parishes, “Luzia” and “Leonor” still hold a place in the top 10 of some. In addition, “Ludovina” and “Júlia”, while less common compared to the preceding proper names, make appearances across the parishes, further enriching the diversity of names within the communities.

Overall, the overwhelming prevalence of “Maria” compared to the other proper names is evident, showcasing its enduring popularity in the studied parishes. This is in accordance with the study elaborated by Paolinelli and Bazenga (2010), which talks about the Marian Devotion in Portugal over the centuries. Furthermore, as Chaves (1956, p. 183) put it, “the «Marias» are the ones who oppose the «Manuéis»” [free translation].

Regarding Surnames and Last Names, both the more common and unique ones by century for men and women per parishes were referenced, but unfortunately there is neither room nor time to perform the analysis of the collected data in this study due to the number of materials to work with. However, it is important to highlight the diversity and richness of the information on families’ names of those anthroponyms: they are old patronyms that were based on the father’s proper name and to which the suffix -ez was

added (*Henrique* > *Henriquez*; *Fernando* > *Fernandez*, etc.). Nowadays, the suffix is spelt with -s.

Patronyms were also formed by simply appending the father's proper name to the son's proper name. Thus, as an example, Pedro Afonso was Afonso's son, which explains the occurrence of proper names as surnames and last names even today. Along with these, there are many geographical names (from micro and macro toponyms, indicating either origin or land property), foreign names (providing information about people's possible nationalities, such as Italian, French, English, and Irish, to name a few), and nicknames (with diverse social motivations). The systematization of the materials undergone in the present research can contribute to future studies of the data.

6. PORTUGUESE TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF TEXTS, LINGUISTIC REVISION AND EDITING

Contrary to early conceptualizations of translation and its practice in Western scholarship, such procedure is not “an objective endeavour to bridge the gap between noncognate languages and cultures” (Bielsa & Kapsaskis, 2021, p. 55) with little to no regard to marginally different linguistic, cultural, and historical circumstances, seeing as, to provide an example, there are terms and expressions that have proven difficult to translate across languages, such as the Portuguese term *saudade*.

Thus, translators (and revisors) should act as both “gatekeepers who ensure that the text conforms to society’s linguistic and textual norms and achieves the publisher’s goals” and as “language therapists to ensure ease of mental processing and suitability of the text for its future users” (Mossop, 2020, p. 1). As such, it is presumed these professionals have, at least, a basic knowledge of grammar and, for translators specifically, it is thoroughly recommended to have taken “an introductory course in linguistics” to have been given “concepts and terms with which to think about and talk about language” (Mossop, 2020, p. xvi).

However, no one is without error; the impossibility of perfection makes it so that no matter how carefully or how often one checks a text, one can be sure not to find every single problem. For this very reason, the translated works were exchanged at least twice between the student and her traineeship supervisor before being sent out for the author to read and give feedback a few more times. Sometimes, other researchers from CEHA-AV also joined the proofreading process.

CEHA-AV is responsible for the organization, publication, and dissemination of vast documentation, both written and iconographic, preserved by DRABM. For that reason, informative books are published in both Portuguese and English separately, as their contents hold significance for both residents and visitors.

Before the process of translating the books from Portuguese to English began, it was consulted with the traineeship supervisor whether the English to be used should be American or British, ultimately agreeing to use British English. So, the translation and revision procedures going forward made sure to follow the spelling conventions of British English with the help of *Microsoft Word*’s proofing tool (i.e., setting the proofing language to “English (United Kingdom)”).

6.1. The “Madeira — Photographic Memories” Book Collection

As of November 2023, the “Madeira — Photographic Memories” collection has 14 numbers published, and the annual journal *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série* has five. As these publications address specialised topics, very particular and technical terms also emerged. Some of them were not present in dictionaries nor previous publications, so for this very reason, adjacent intense research had to be undergone. Only after could possible translations be proposed. For example, “viúvas” (widows) and “cavacas” are terms used to designate two kinds of stitches traditionally present in Madeiran embroidery, which did not seem to possess neither a direct translation nor an alternative word that made sense to the average reader, so the solution found was to describe how each is executed when embroidering and what it looks like when finished. This way, a possible future reader of the book would recognise the stitches when observing the pictures.

In addition, it is crucial to highlight the *Bordal — Bordados da Madeira* website in the context of this traineeship, as it served as a valuable resource for gathering information about Madeira Island’s embroidery (refer to **Figure 1**), as well as Walker and Holman (1987), Vieira (2006), and Vieira (2007).

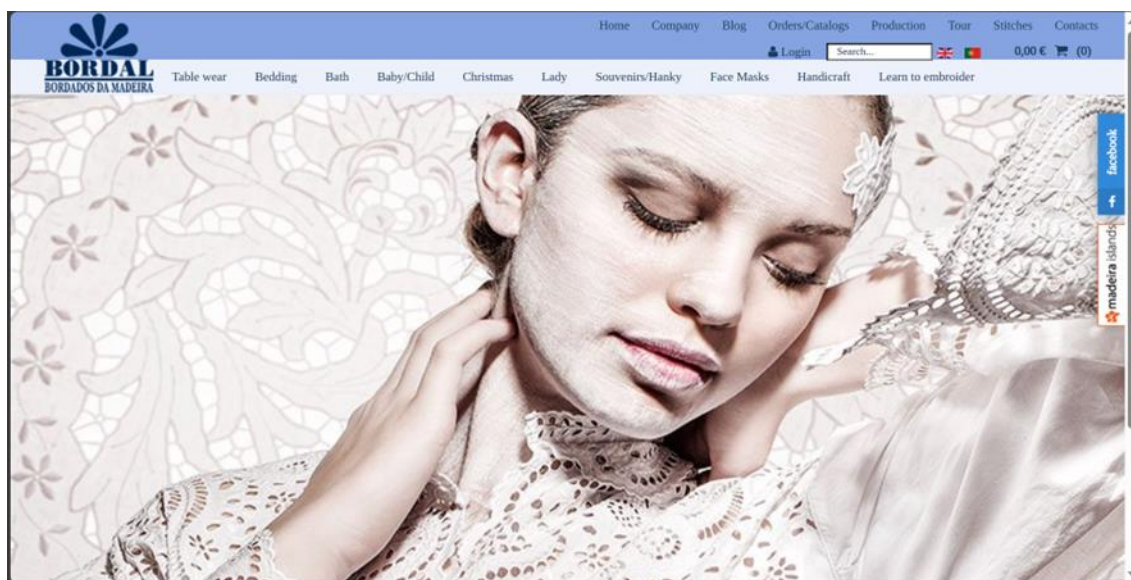


Figure 1 — Homepage of *Bordal — Bordados da Madeira*

Concerning clothing, Racinet (1988), Chrisp (2005), Hibbert and Hibbert (2005), P. Steele (2005), V. Steele (2005), and Rooney (2005) were very useful sources of information.

Furthermore, two books which were effective in providing help when translating for both subjects were Villalva et al. (2002) and Carter and McCarthy (2006). In a similar vein, websites such as *Ciberdúvidas da Língua Portuguesa* (<https://ciberduvidas.iscte-iul.pt/>), *Dicionário Infopédia* (<https://www.infopedia.pt/>), *Dicionário Priberam* (<https://dicionario.priberam.org/>), *Cambridge Dictionary* (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>), *Collins Dictionary* (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>), and *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries* (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>) assist in clarifying vocabulary, spelling, and grammatical questions one might have when revising or translating work written in Portuguese or English.

Despite Fidalgo's (2014) recommendation for potential revisers to utilize the user-friendly *Track Changes* and *New Comment* features (refer to **Figure 2**) found in the *Review* panel of *Microsoft Word* for highlighting modifications or specific inconsistencies necessitating further examination, these methods were not usually employed during the traineeship by choice of the editorial board. Instead, the revision and editing of the texts were done in the *Microsoft Word* file documents themselves by following a colour code: red for what to remove, yellow for added content, and green for other situations, such as words which raised doubts that needed to be brought up to the co-advisor's attention, for example. Merely for synonym and sentence construction suggestions, as well as remarks regarding biased language, for example, was the *New Comment* tool utilised.

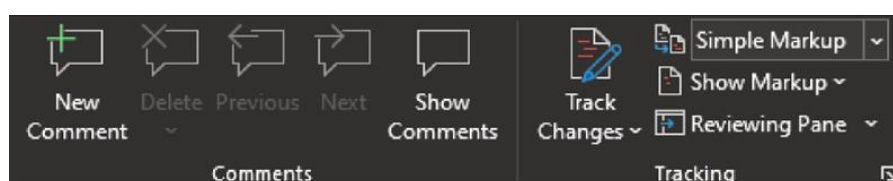


Figure 2 — Screenshot of the *Track Changes* and *New Comment* Functionalities

There were also many instances of cross-referencing the text with previous publications and/or the pictures it was mentioning, as some captions were too ambiguous for what the English language required. For example, the marital status of the women represented, the precise position of people by a door, and what the exact length of a dress was, among others.

It is also worth mentioning that despite the intention of having the books (and their respective translations) be published in 2023, such was not possible. Instead, the books are to be published in 2024.

Embroidery

Volume I

The translation of the book by Maria Cristina Martins (main author) titled *O Bordado: Manufatura e Mercado (primeira metade do século XX)*² began on 5 September and was concluded on 30 September. An average of 10 subtitles was translated per day, as this task was alternated with the anthroponymic analysis in *Microsoft Excel* and other translation works, the most up-to-date version being sent to the traineeship supervisor once finished.

Volume II

The translation of the book by Maria Cristina Martins (main author) titled *O Bordado na Sociedade (de finais do século XIX até meados do século XX)*³ began on October 24 and was concluded on 17 November. An average of 10 subtitles was translated per day, as this task was alternated with the anthroponymic analysis in *Microsoft Excel* and other translation works, the most up-to-date version being sent to the traineeship supervisor once finished.

Clothing

Volume I

The translation of the book by Odete Mendonça Henriques Souto (main author) titled *Vestuário (segunda metade do século XIX e início do século XX)*⁴ began on 21 November and was concluded on 20 February. An average of 10 subtitles was translated per day, as this task was alternated with the anthroponymic analysis in *Microsoft Excel* and other translation works. However, this time, the most up-to-date version was not sent out immediately after conclusion. Rather, it was decided, based on previous experience with the other two volumes on embroidery, that it would be beneficial to wait to send it to the traineeship supervisor at the same time as the second volume.

² Martins, M. C. et al. (2024). *Embroidery: Manufacture and Trade (first half of the 20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department

³ Martins, M. C. et al. (2024). *Embroidery in Society (from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department

⁴ Souto, O. M. H. et al. (2024). *Clothing (second half of the 19th century and early 20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department

Volume II

The translation of the book by Odete Mendonça Henriques Souto (main author) titled *Vestuário (entre 1920 e a década de 1940)*⁵ began on 15 February and was concluded on 27 February. An average of 10 subtitles was translated per day, as this task was alternated with the anthroponymic analysis in *Microsoft Excel* and other translation works, the most up-to-date version being sent to the traineeship supervisor once finished, along with the previous volume.

6.2. Other Works

On 7, 20, and 27 September, 7 October, and 13 January, the tasks of revision, editing, and sometimes translation from Portuguese into English of the Portuguese and English versions of three book prefaces and of scientific article's titles, abstracts, and excerpts were undergone. The latter were published in the fifth number of the annual journal *Arquivo Histórico da Madeira, Nova Série*, available for consultation at <https://ahm-abm.madeira.gov.pt/index.php/ahm>.

Such activities contributed to developing problem-solving skills and demonstrated how demanding the processes of translation and revision are and how important it is that they must be undergone carefully. Choosing the best possible translation and sticking by it throughout the text as well as the ability to detect typos and phrasal incoherences becomes more natural as the workflow progresses, and a continuous state of alert is installed for situations previously experienced. However, it is true that new issues do arise with every rereading, as new alternatives are brought to the forefront of the mind.

⁵ Souto, O. M. H. et al. (2024). *Clothing (between 1920 and the 1940s)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department

7. FINAL REMARKS

The anthroponomic research benefitted from a corpus-driven approach, since no assumptions were made, allowing for an objective interpretation of the data. Not to mention, a corpus-driven approach matched the aims of the study and favoured a thorough look into the names of marriers in the parishes of Santa Cruz, Caniço, Sé, and Ribeira Brava, enabling a better understanding of the naming practices and trends in Madeira Island from the 16th to the 20th century.

Furthermore, thanks to computational tools such as *Microsoft Excel*, it was feasible to filter through all the data and extract all relevant parts of the corpora.

The anthroponomastic terminology by Leite de Vasconcelos (1928) was used in this study to name the different linguistic elements which compose the anthroponymic chain.

Throughout the completion of the anthroponomy study, some choices were made concerning how to go about the formation of the full names of both men and women. For instance, names like “Luzia” and “Lúcia”, despite being variants of the same name, were counted separately, while “Simão” and “Simeão” were analysed as a set. Another example are the last names “Ciebar” and “Ciebra” which were made to count as “Siebra”.

Another situation was the feminine names were sometimes not even being found to be worth mentioning at all in the records, or the name of the father was stated instead, which hinders the analysis.

It is also worth noting how surnames and last names can have multiple origins or unclear etymologies, and the undergone analysis is based on the limited data provided. For a more comprehensive analysis, additional historical and linguistic context would be needed.

Another situation that kept arising were cases of homonymy in one or the two members of the couple with other entries which could not be proven to be the same people, so such occurrences were kept in. A way to obtain a more precise identification of these individuals to rectify any doubts would be to check for further context in the form of the original document and, if possible, search for family members.

According to Nunes (2019, p. 281), following Portugal’s current legislation, “it is not even mandatory nowadays that the last names of both the mother and father be

attributed as family names to an individual registered in Portugal, there being freedom in this choice” [free translation]. So, it is not surprising the diversity in anthroponymy that was and will be found.

Through centuries, it was feasible to track the prevailing masculine and feminine proper names within the parishes. Likewise, local surnames and last names were also traceable. A comparative analysis of the most frequent men and women’s proper names was conducted between the five parishes, allowing for the observation of potential shifts over time in Madeira. However, replicating this process for surnames and last names proved to be unattainable due to time constraints.

In the future, it would be of added value to compare the results obtained with marriage records of even more parishes in the Madeira Archipelago to obtain a full perspective into the historical Madeiran anthroponomic reality. It will be also interesting to compare these anthroponomic data with the one collected and analysed by Nunes and Kremer (1999), from the 15th and 16th centuries. The authors call it “primitive anthroponomy of Madeira” as it is from the beginning of the settlement of the island. So, the comparison of their results with this study would allow an understanding of the evolution of the proper names of men and women, as well as the surnames and last names that existed before and the new ones documented in the different centuries.

It could also allow for a discussion involving the convergence and/or divergence of the results obtained with other existing studies — which was one of the objectives set out for this work that could not be achieved due to the large amount of data. Other studies that too could serve for a good comparison are Nunes (2019), Teixeira (2007), and Vieira (1999), just to name a few.

About translation tasks, it is a complex procedure involving, at least, two languages, which can get even more challenging when it occurs between two modern languages since they are constantly in the process of evolving. It is important to follow linguistic and semantic procedures to be sure to come up with a translation that is as close to the original as possible so as not to fall into the well-known consonance *traduttore, traditore* (translator, traitor), while still resonating with the readers of the target language.

The translated books are to be published in 2024 with the following bibliographic references: Martins, M. C. et al. (2024). *Embroidery: Manufacture and Trade (first half of the 20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department; Martins, M. C. et al.

(2024). *Embroidery in Society (from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department; Souto, O. M. H. et al. (2024). *Clothing (second half of the 19th century and early 20th century)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department; and Souto, O. M. H. et al. (2024). *Clothing (between 1920 and the 1940s)*. Madeira Archives and Library Department.

All the activities undergone during the traineeship too contributed to understanding the relevance of revision and how demanding it is. The ability to detect errors throughout the various processes becomes more spontaneous and a state of alertness is created for situations already experienced, although new issues always arise with each revision. The scientific article's titles, abstracts, and excerpts which were reviewed and edited are published in the fifth number of the annual journal *AHM, Nova Série*, available for consultation at <https://ahm-abm.madeira.gov.pt/index.php/ahm>.

Moreover, despite the intention of providing support to the organization of a scientific meeting that was to take place in November 2022, such ended up not happening. Even so, the student was to stand by in case of need for assistance in other situations.

The student is also currently preparing a scientific article reporting the present study of the anthroponymic data and respective results obtained titled “Antroponímia de Nubentes a partir de Registos Paroquiais de Casamentos da Ilha da Madeira: Paróquias de Santa Cruz, Caniço, Sé e Ribeira Brava (Séculos XVI a XX)”. It was presented, though with a different title, in the international scientific congress “Modernidade e Globalização no Mundo Atlântico: Relações, Diálogos e Trocas (Séculos XV–XX)”, carried out by the Centre for Atlantic History Studies — Alberto Vieira from 22 to 24 November 2023. The work is to be published in the seventh number of *AHM, Nova Série*.

Overall, the traineeship was a great opportunity to deepen linguistic concepts and practices through the systematization, research, and analysis of Madeiran anthroponomastic data of different parishes and their respective comparison across centuries.

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