

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE PORTUGUESE PRESENCE IN CALIFORNIA¹

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By Eduardo Mayone Dias, Ph.D., for *A presença portuguesa na Califórnia* (2002)

Translated and updated by Katharine F. Baker for *The Portuguese Presence in California* (2009)

1500-1599	
1542	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>San Diego Bay</u>: João Rodrigues Cabrilho reaches the California coastline, in the service of Spain.
1543	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>San Miguel Island</u> (Santa Barbara Channel): João Rodrigues Cabrilho dies.²
1587	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Franciscan brothers Fray Francisco Nogueira and Fray Rufino, part of a Spanish expedition commanded by Pedro de Unamuno, land along California's central coast.
1595	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sebastião Rodrigues Seremenho explores the California coastline, in the service of Spain.
1600-1699	
1602	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Several Portuguese belonging to Sebastião Vizcaíno's Spanish expedition explore and chart the central California coastline
1700-1799	
1792	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Monterey</u>: Two Portuguese crewmen desert a flotilla commanded by George Vancouver.
1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Mission Santa Barbara</u>: Portuguese ship's cannoneer António José de Azevedo dies.
1800-1850	
1814	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Monterey</u>: After deserting an English ship, António José Rocha becomes the first documented Portuguese immigrant in California.
1819	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The presence of American whaling ships is noted along the California coastline, with many Portuguese on board.
1821	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mexico (including modern-day California) gains independence from Spain.
1822	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lisbon native Jordan (Jordão) Pacheco arrives in California, later establishing himself in Los Angeles as a cow-hide trader.
1828	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mexico (including modern-day California) gains independence from Spain..
1829	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Los Angeles</u>: António José Rocha receives the first American expedition to California at his home on Spring Street.• Madeiran Manuel de Oliveira arrives in California, later rising to the position of director of Mission San Gabriel.
1831	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• António José Rocha becomes a naturalized Mexican citizen.
1836	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• José Sousa Neves, later called Joseph Miller, arrives in California, subsequently distinguishing himself in the realms of whaling, agriculture and civic activities in the Sacramento area.
1837	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• António José Rocha dies.
1846	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sonoma</u>: Mexico cedes California to the United States, following the Bear Flag Revolt.
1849	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Azorean immigrants begin streaming to California to participate in the Gold Rush.• – <u>Oporto</u> (mainland Portugal): Pamphlet is published extolling California's quality of life.
1850	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Mendocino</u> and <u>Fort Bragg</u>: Portuguese start settling along the coast north of San Francisco.• California is admitted to the Union as the 30th state.• The Portuguese population in California is estimated at 109.
1851-1899	
1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>San Diego</u>: Manuel Cabral, from Pico, is perhaps the first Portuguese to settle here.

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1852	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probable date of the arrival in California of José Machado, later known as Joseph Clark, who would become the most famous whaling captain of his era.
1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mission San Jose</u> (Fremont): Presence of a Portuguese colony is recorded. • <u>San Francisco</u>: Arrival of António Mendes, who would go on to establish a fleet of boats to navigate the Sacramento River. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: António José Rocha's adobe home is sold, so LA's first City Hall can be established on the site.
1854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Leandro</u>: Start of its Portuguese settlement. • California's first shore whaling company begins operation at Monterey, consisting of one American and twelve Portuguese [<i>Submitted by David E. Bertao</i>]
1855	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Monterey</u>: Probable date when Portuguese whalers form the Old Company. • <u>Monterey</u>: Construction of the Old Whaling House, possibly as a residence for Portuguese whalers.
1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: Approximate date when Captain Joseph Clark settles here. • <u>Monterey</u>: Probable date of the founding of the New Company of Portuguese Whalers.³
1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Census records the presence in California of 1,459 Portuguese immigrants, among whom 844 are involved in the search for gold. • <u>Dead Man's Island</u> (Los Angeles County): Whaling station built.
1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Carmel</u>: The Carmel Company is formed by Portuguese whalers.
1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Pigeon Point</u> (Half Moon Bay) and <u>Point Lobos</u> (Carmel): Whaling stations are established.
1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Portuguese Bend</u> (Los Angeles): Approximate date of establishment of a whaling station.
1865	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Simeon</u>: Captain Joseph Clark founds the San Simeon Company. • Portuguese laborers from Louisiana sugarcane plantations start arriving in California.
1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Associação Portuguesa Protectora e Benevolente [APPB], California's first Portuguese fraternal society, is founded. • <u>Point Loma</u> (San Diego) and <u>Port Harford</u> (San Luis Obispo): Probable year of the establishment of whaling stations. • The railroad connecting the East Coast with California is completed, enabling the arrival of more Portuguese immigrants to the West.
1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hayward and San Leandro</u>: APPB establishes councils. • <u>San Leandro</u>: Probable date of the start of Holy Ghost festivals in California.⁴ • <u>Stockton</u>: Probable date of the founding of a Portuguese farmers' and sheep raisers' organization. • Portuguese participation in the dairying industry has increased considerably. • The Federal Census records the presence in California of 2,508 Portuguese immigrants.
1871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPB [Associação Portuguesa Protectora e Benevolente] and another organization found the Associação Portuguesa Protectora e de Beneficência, also designated as APPB.
1873	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Monterey</u> and <u>Carmel</u>: Whaling companies are founded.
1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probable date of the formal incorporation of the new APPB. • <u>Portuguese Bend</u>: Whaling station is closed due to difficulty in supplying it with fresh water.
1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Leandro</u>: The fraternal society Ordem Independente dos Patriotas Portugueses is founded. • <u>Point Loma</u>: Probable date of settlement by Portuguese.⁵ • <u>Alameda County</u>: Vague reference is made in a book to the celebration of the Holy Ghost festival⁶ • <u>Cojo Viejo</u> (Santa Barbara): Whaling station is established.
1878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ordem Independente dos Patriotas Portugueses becomes the Irmandade Portuguesa do Estado da Califórnia.

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1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Irmandade Portuguesa do Estado da Califórnia changes its name to the União Portuguesa do Estado da Califórnia [UPEC]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Francisco</u>: <i>Voz Português</i>, the first Portuguese newspaper to arise in California, is founded.⁷ <u>San Diego</u>: The Point Loma whaling station is closed⁸ The Federal Census records the presence in California of 8,061 Portuguese immigrants.
1881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Pablo</u> (Richmond): The Sociedade do Espírito Santo de San Pablo is founded.
1882	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Francisco</u>: Portugal's Consulate commences operation. <u>San Leandro</u>: The first documented Holy Ghost festival takes place here. <u>San Leandro</u>: The Irmandade do Divinio Espírito Santo of Alvarado Street is founded.
1884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Point Loma</u>: Probable date of the start of its permanent Portuguese settlement. <u>San Francisco</u>: <i>Progresso Californiense</i> begins publishing. <u>San Leandro</u>: <i>UPEC Life</i> begins publishing.
1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Centerville</u> (Fremont): The Espírito Santo [Holy Ghost] Roman Catholic Church, perhaps the first Portuguese church in California, is founded. <u>North Oakland</u>: A dissident faction of the IDES of Alvarado Street, predominantly from Flores, founds the Irmandade da Santíssima Trindade.
1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Irmandade do Divino Espírito Santo [IDES] is formally organized, having previously been founded in Mission San Jose⁹ The first annual UPEC convention is held, where António Fonte is elected the first President of the Supreme Council. <u>San Francisco</u>: The newspaper <i>A União Portuguesa</i> is founded. <u>Mission San Jose</u>: The Holy Ghost festival starts being celebrated here. <i>Voz Portuguesa</i> and <i>Progresso Californiense</i> both cease publication.
1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Irvington</u> (Fremont): Fathers Manuel Francisco Fernandes and João Francisco Tavares found the newspaper <i>O Amigo Dos Católicos</i>. <u>Atwater</u> (Merced County): São Jorge native John B. Ávila buys 20 acres of land, on which he introduces the cultivation of sweet potatoes to California.
1889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Leandro</u>: The first annual convention of UPEC is held. The migration of Portuguese from Hawaii to California begins.¹⁰
1891	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>A Pátria</i>, founded by Brazilian national Manuel Stone, begins publishing. <u>San Simeon</u>: The last Portuguese whaling station in California ceases operation.¹¹ <u>Berkeley</u>: Against her father's wishes, Jessica Blanche Peixotto of San Francisco enters the University of California, eventually becoming only the second woman to earn a Ph.D. from Cal.
1892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>East Oakland</u>: St. Joseph's Portuguese Roman Catholic Church is consecrated. <u>San Diego</u>: Celebrations of the 350th anniversary of the European discovery of California by João Rodrigues Cabrilho begin.
1893	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first annual convention of IDES takes place. <u>Hayward</u>: The newspaper <i>O Amigo dos Católicos</i> moves here. <u>San Diego</u>: Reports of Portuguese fishing for bonito and albacore tuna. <u>Freeport</u> (Sacramento): St. Joseph's Portuguese Roman Catholic Church is consecrated.
1894	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Santa Clara</u>: Three immigrants join to raise funds to acquire a Holy Ghost crown, leading to creation the next year of the Sociedade do Espírito Santo de Santa Clara.
1895	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The humor journal <i>A Crónica</i> is founded. <u>Santa Clara</u>: The organizing committee for the first Holy Ghost festival in the city is elected. <u>Santa Clara</u>: The Sociedade do Espírito Santo [Holy Ghost Society] is established.

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1896	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Santa Clara</u>: The Sociedade do Espírito Santo Beneficente de Santa Clara is officially registered. • Padre Manuel Francisco Fernandes, founder of St. Joseph's Portuguese Roman Catholic Church, dies. • <u>Oakland</u>: Sale of <i>O Amigo dos Católicos</i>, later called <i>O Arauto</i> and published here.
1897	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newspaper <i>O Repórter</i> begins publishing. • UPEC begins publishing a bulletin.¹²
1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The women's Sociedade Portuguesa Rainha Santa Isabel [SPRSI] is founded. • The IDES bulletin begins publication.
1899	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPRSI bulletin begins publication.¹³ • Pico-born Father Guilherme Silveira da Glória leaves his religious vocation. • Whaling Captain, and leader in Sacramento's agriculture and civic activities, Joseph Miller dies.
1900-1949	
1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sacramento</u>: The newspaper <i>A Liberdade</i>, under editor Guilherme Silveira da Glória, begins publication. • SPRSI expands throughout California. • The Federal Census records the presence in California of 12,968 Portuguese immigrants. [14]
1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The women's association União Portuguesa Protectora do Estado da Califórnia [UPPEC] is founded. • <u>Sacramento</u>: The Holy Spirit Society is established. • The possibility of founding a Portuguese hospital in California is discussed.
1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Berkeley</u>: The Irmandade da Santíssima Trindade of North Oakland is officially established. • UPPEC is formally established. • UPEC's Uniform Rank is founded. • <u>Sacramento</u>: Santa Isabel [St. Elizabeth] Portuguese Roman Catholic Church is consecrated. [15]. • <u>Santa Clara</u>: The Irmandade de Santo António is founded.
1903	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lemoore</u> (Kings County): Artur V. Ávila founds the newspaper <i>O Lavrador Português</i> [The Portuguese Farmer].
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The Portuguese Methodist Church is founded by Dr. Roberto K. Baptista, of Madeiran ancestry. • <u>Berkeley</u>: Dr. Jessica Peixotto begins her teaching career at the University of California, eventually becoming the first woman promoted to tenured Full Professor at Cal, as well as Cal's first female department chair (in Social Economics). • <u>Monterey</u>: The Old Monterey Whaling Company sell their Decatur Street headquarters building and thus bring to an end the half century of Portuguese whaling on the California coast. <i>[Submitted by David E. Bertao]</i>
1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fresno</u>: The newspaper <i>Portugal-América</i> is founded. • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Portuguese American Bank is founded with \$200,000 initial capital. • The UPEC Uniform Rank band is founded
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • António Fonte, UPEC's first Supreme President, dies. • <u>San Francisco</u>: The facilities of the newspaper <i>A União Portuguesa</i> are destroyed by fire following the great earthquake. • <u>San Francisco</u>: The first Cape Verdean immigrants arrive in California, many of whom find work removing debris resulting from the great quake and fire.
1907	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Portuguese American Bank building is constructed.

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1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>O Voz da Verdade</i> is founded. • <u>San Pablo</u>: Construction of the Holy Ghost hall begins. • <u>Lisbon</u>: King Carlos and his heir-apparent are assassinated by republican activists
1909	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Leandro</u>: An <i>império</i> [lodge] and UPEC's headquarters building are inaugurated. • <u>Sacramento</u>: Father João Vieira Azevedo founds Santa Isabel [St. Elizabeth] Roman Catholic Portuguese parish. • <u>La Playa</u> (San Diego): Probable date of its first Holy Ghost festival, organized by Cape Verdean fisherman Francisco Silva. • <u>Buhach</u> (Merced County): Nossa Senhora da Imaculada Conceição Roman Catholic Church is founded.
1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lisbon</u>: After King Manuel II flees to Britain following a coup, Portugal is proclaimed a republic, under President Teófilo Braga. A wave of immigration by Continental Portuguese to California ensues. • The UPPEC bulletin begins publication^[16]. • <u>San Francisco</u>: Carvalho Travel Agency is founded. • The period of Portuguese migration from Hawaii to California ends.^[17] • The Federal Census records the presence in California of 22,427 Portuguese immigrants.
1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the closing of many Catholic seminaries in Portugal, seminarians begin arriving in California. • <u>Oakland</u>: A Portuguese school is founded. • <u>Tulare</u>: The Dairyman's Cooperative Creamery Association, mainly comprising Portuguese members, is founded. • <u>Oakland</u>: The Associação Protectora União Madeirense do Estado da Califórnia [APUMEC] is founded. • <u>Oakland</u>: The Portuguese American League is founded, to promote the US naturalization of Portuguese citizens.
1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lemoore</u>: Publication of the newspaper <i>O Lavrador Português</i> is moved here. • <u>Tulare</u>: Its first Holy Ghost festival takes place. • <u>San Leandro</u>: António Fonte Portuguese School is founded.
1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sacramento</u>: Santa Isabel [St. Elizabeth] Portuguese Roman Catholic Church is founded. • <u>Point Loma</u>: Point Loma Park is created to commemorate the European discovery of California by João Rodrigues Cabrilho. • <u>Sacramento</u>: The newspaper <i>O Imparcial</i> begins publication. • <u>Oakland</u>: APUMEC [Associação Protectora União Madeirense do Estado da Califórnia] is formally established.
1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>East San Jose</u>: The Irmandade do Espírito Santo begins its formal existence. • <u>San Jose</u>: Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan authorizes construction of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Holy Lord of the Five Wounds. • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>A Califórnia Alegre</i> is founded. • <u>Hayward</u>: The magazine <i>A Revista Portuguesa</i> is founded. • <u>Oakland</u>: San Francisco's Portuguese American Bank opens a branch. • <u>San Jose</u>: M.T. Freitas offers a plot of land for the construction of Five Wounds Roman Catholic Church. • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Sociedade Cabo Verde is founded.
1915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newspaper <i>O Mundo</i> begins publication. • <u>Point Loma</u>: A bronze plaque is unveiled commemorating the European discovery of California by João Rodrigues Cabrilho. • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Portuguese Pavillion is opened at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in Golden Gate Park. • <u>East Oakland</u>: The Portuguese Roman Catholic Church of Maria Auxiliadora (Salesian Sisters) is consecrated.

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1916	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>East San Jose</u>: A chapter of the Irmandade do Divino Espírito Santo [IDES] is created. • <u>San Jose</u>: Construction of Five Wounds Roman Catholic Church begins. • The União Portuguesa is founded.
1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The União Portuguesa changes its name to União Portuguesa Continental do Estado da Califórnia. • <u>San Francisco</u>: <i>O Arauto</i> moves its publication, and changes names to <i>Jornal de Notícias</i>. • <u>Oakland</u>: A Portuguese insurance company is founded. • Institution of a Literacy Test greatly reduces Portuguese immigration
1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The Luís de Camões Portuguese Library is founded.
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: Five Wounds Roman Catholic Church is consecrated. • <u>San Diego</u>: The first tuna-fishing boat, <i>Oceana</i>, is built for Manuel de Oliveira [M.O.] Medina.
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Stockton</u>: The radio program <i>Vasco da Gama</i>, directed by José Vitorino, the first Portuguese-language show to air in California, debuts on station KGBM. • <u>Tulare</u>: The newspaper <i>O Lavrador Português</i> moves here. • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>A Liberdade</i> moves here.
1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hayward</u>: The Irmandade do Bom Jesus Milagroso da Califórnia is founded by Madeirans. • Establishment of the Quota Law reduces Portuguese immigration. • <u>San Leandro</u>: The Santos Linguíça Factory is founded.
1922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • João C. Valim publishes <i>IDES – Apontamentos Para a sua História</i>. • <u>San Diego</u>: City's first Portuguese hall is constructed.
1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Berkeley</u>: The University of California begins teaching Portuguese. • <u>San Francisco</u>: Portuguese <i>leiteiros</i> [dairy owners] found the Associated Milk Producers, with Pico native Manuel Silva of Stockton as general manager.
1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The humor magazine <i>A Abelha</i> [The Bee] and the newspaper <i>A Colónia Portuguesa</i> are founded. • The Portuguese American Bank merges with the Mercantile Trust Company. • <u>San Francisco</u>: A major reception is organized for Portuguese aviators who conducted the raid on Macau.
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Artesia</u>- Father Manuel Vicente, born in 1866 in Sao Miguel, Azores, founds the Holy Family Church in Artesia where many Portuguese dairymen had settled. [<i>Submitted by Jose Rodrigues</i>]
1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Leandro</u>: The first issue of the newspaper <i>A Crónica Portuguesa</i> is published. • The magazine <i>Revista Portuguesa</i> ceases publishing. • <u>San Diego</u>: The tuna-fishing boats <i>Atlantic</i> and <i>Lusitânia</i> are built.
1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: The Irmandade do Santo Cristo de Socorros Mortuários is founded. • At APPB's annual convention, the merger of all of California's Portuguese fraternal societies is proposed. • <u>Artesia</u>: Its first Holy Ghost festival is held. • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>O Lavrador Português</i> moves its publishing operation.
1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first steel-hulled tuna-fishing boat, the <i>Orient</i> (later rechristened the <i>Santa Cruz</i>, then the <i>Queen Elizabeth</i>), is built.
1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.O. Medina's <i>Atlantic</i> is the first San Diego tuna boat to fish below the Equator.
1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: Broadcast of the radio program <i>Castelos Românticos</i>, directed by Artur V. Ávila, begins. • <u>Oakland</u>: The Irmandade de Santa Maria Madalena is founded. • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspaper <i>O Portugal</i> begins publishing. • <u>Artesia</u>: Holy Family Roman Catholic Church, founded at the behest of the Portuguese community, is consecrated.

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1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Berkeley</u>: Writer Fidelino de Figueiredo teaches at the University of California. • The magazine <i>Portugália</i> begins publishing. • <u>Artesia</u>: Holy Family Roman Catholic Church is dedicated.
1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest Portuguese-Californian newspaper, <i>Jornal Português</i>, is created as a result of the merger among <i>Jornal de Notícias</i>, <i>O Imparcial</i> and <i>A Colônia Portuguesa</i>. • <u>Sacramento</u>: The newspaper <i>O Progresso</i> is founded.¹⁹ • <u>San Francisco</u>: The Dom Nuno Club is created.
1933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newspapers <i>As Novidades</i> and <i>O Herald</i> are founded.²⁰ • <u>Oakland</u>: UPEC organizes commemorations of the 700th anniversary of the death of St. Anthony of Lisbon. • <u>Gustine</u> (Merced County): The Portuguese American Club is founded to promote the US naturalization of Portuguese citizens.
1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Point Loma</u>: Founding of Santa Inês [St. Agnes] Roman Catholic Church, subsequently attended by the local Portuguese community.²¹ • The Dom Nuno Club changes its name to the Cabrillo Civic Club. • <u>Oakland</u>: The newspapers <i>Ecos de Portugal</i> and <i>O Clarim</i> [The Bugle] begin publication
1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Artesia</u>: The D.E.S. Hall is inaugurated. • <u>San Diego</u>: The House of Portugal is inaugurated at the California Pacific Exposition. • Guilherme Silveira da Glória publishes <i>Poesias</i>, which includes the epic poem “Cabrillo.”
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D. Manuel Gonçalves Cerejeira, Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, visits California. • <u>Gustine</u>: The first festival honoring Nossa Senhora dos Milagres [Our Lady of Miracles] is held. • <u>San Diego</u>: The Portuguese American League is founded. • The newspaper <i>A Liberdade</i> ends publication.²² • The newspaper <i>O Clarim</i> is taken over by <i>Ecos de Portugal</i>.
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Miguel Island [CA.]</u>: A plaque is dedicated marking the site of João Rodrigues Cabrilho’s death. • The number of Portuguese immigrants residing in California is estimated at 22,695,²³ of whom 3,847 live in Oakland. • 289 Portuguese licensed commercial fishermen are registered in California. • UPEC starts allowing the use of English at its meetings. • The League of Portuguese Fraternal Societies is founded. • <u>Central San Joaquin Valley</u>: The radio program <i>Portugal</i>, by Enos (Inácio) and Margarida Santos, debuts, the first in the area. • <u>Alameda</u>: Civil engineer George Paul Miller becomes the first Portuguese-American elected to California’s State Assembly.
1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Los Angeles</u>: The University of California campus [UCLA] begins teaching Portuguese. • <u>Sacramento</u>: The presence of 7,150 Portuguese is recorded.
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The radio program <i>Hora Portuguesa</i>, directed by Artur V. and John Ávila, starts broadcasting, raising to 13 the number of Portuguese-language programs on-air. • It is estimated that Portuguese own 75% of all dairy cattle in California. • <u>San Francisco</u>: Celestino Soares writes a monograph, <i>California and the Portuguese; How the Portuguese Helped to Build up California</i> (with drawings by Jorge Barradas), for the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.
1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: The Portuguese American Social and Civic Club is founded. • <u>Point Loma</u>: The João Rodrigues Cabrilho monument is dedicated.²⁴ • <u>San Diego</u>: <i>Endeavour</i>, the first tuna-fishing boat with a freeze-drying system, is built. • <u>San Diego</u>: The Portuguese hall is rebuilt. • Guilherme Silveira da Glória publishes his book of poems <i>Harpejos</i> [Pieces for Harp]. • The newspaper <i>O Progresso</i> stops publishing.

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1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oakland</u>: An estimated 12,000 Portuguese live here, the largest concentration in California. • <u>Berkeley</u>: Dr. Jessica Peixotto, the first female Full Professor and department chair at Cal, dies.
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: The US Navy mobilizes local tuna boats: some 600 fishermen, overwhelmingly Portuguese, enlist in the Naval Reserve. • The first mobilized Portuguese tuna-fishing boats head out to sea. • After striking a mine, patrol boat YP 277 (formerly <i>Triunfo</i>), commanded by Peter Dias, sinks. • Patrol boat YP 346 (the former tuna-fishing boat <i>Prospect</i>), commanded by Joaquin Theodore, is damaged by a Japanese attack. • Patrol boat YP 284 (the formerly <i>Endeavour</i>), commanded by part-Portuguese Lt. Chris Rasmussen, is sunk by the Japanese. • The tuna-fishing boats <i>Navigator</i> and <i>Yankee</i> sink while pressed into service as patrol boats. • The newspaper <i>A União Portuguesa</i> ceases publication.
1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guilherme Silveira da Glória dies.
1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journalist Pedro L.C. Silveira dies. • <u>San Pablo</u>: The Holy Ghost Hall is destroyed by fire. • <u>Berkeley</u>: Writer Fidelino de Figueiredo returns to teach at the University of California.
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPB admits women members for the first time. • Negotiations are begun for the merger of APPB and UPEC. • <u>Alameda</u>: George P. Miller becomes the first Portuguese-American in the US House of Representatives, to which he is elected for 14 consecutive two-year terms.
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Central San Joaquin Valley</u>: Era of prosperity begins for Portuguese cotton farmers. • An accord is signed for the merger of APPB and UPEC, that is subsequently rejected by UPEC. • <u>Berkeley</u>: A new dormitory at the University of California is named after Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto.
1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio program <i>Voz da Colônia Portuguesa</i>, directed by San Rafael's Agnelo Clementino, begins airing.
1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tulare</u>: Festivals of Nossa Senhora de Fátima are begun to raise funds for the establishment of a Roman Catholic school. • APPB changes its name to Benevolent Society of California.
1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: The tuna-fishing boat <i>Espírito Santo</i> is the first to be equipped with a helicopter for spotting schools of fish. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: UCLA's Department of Spanish and Italian changes its name to the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. • The radio program <i>O Portugal de Hoje</i> goes on the air. • <u>Berkeley</u>: Dr. George C. Pimentel (father was half-Portuguese) joins the Chemistry Department faculty at the University of California, where he has a distinguished career as teacher and researcher.
1950-1999	
1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfred Lewis, a native of the island of Flores, where he was born in 1902, has his novel <i>Home is an Island</i> published by Random House. Self-taught in English and Law, Alfredo Lewis went on to publish several short stories, poetry and many articles in the local Portuguese press.
1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital of the Associação Portuguesa Protectora e Benevolente [APPB] reaches \$1 million.
1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: Manuel Madruga, Jr., the most-respected designer and builder of tuna-fishing boats in the city to date, retires from Campbell Machine Corporation.
1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • José Vitorino, Portuguese radio pioneer in California, dies. • <u>San Diego</u>: The system of catching tuna with nets begins,²⁵ leading to the conversion of many tuna-fishing boats to purse-seiners.

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1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The merger of the Benevolent Society of California with the União Portuguesa Continental do Estado da Califórnia takes place, thus creating the Luso-American Fraternal Federation (with its Education Committee and United National Life Insurance Society.) <u>Faial</u> (Azores): The eruption of Capelinhos volcano on the west side of the island begins, eventually leading to heavy Faialense and other Azorean immigration to California.
1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Washington, DC</u>: The first Azorean Refugee Act is proposed in the US Congress, leading to the arrival in California of many refugees from Capelinhos' volcanic eruptions. The number of Portuguese-language radio programs on-air in California increases to 17. The Luso-American Fraternal Federation begins awarding scholarships for students to attend summer courses at Portuguese universities.
1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The União Macaense Americana, Inc., is founded.²⁶ <u>Chino</u> (San Bernardino County): Chino DES is founded.
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrival in California of the first Franciscan (Hospitalier) Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, who eventually settle primarily in the San Jose area where they found Five Wounds School. Maria Nunes Silveira, former director of <i>Jornal Português</i>, dies. <u>Hayward</u>: Gilberto Aguiar founds the newspaper <i>A Voz de Portugal</i>. Joaquim and Amélia Morisson's radio program <i>Ecos do Vale</i> debuts.
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>O Companheiro da Alegria</i>, a supplement to <i>A Voz de Portugal</i>, begins publication. Radio program <i>Saudades da Nossa Terra</i> debuts, directed by Miguel de Canto e Castro. Artur V. Ávila publishes <i>Desafio Radiofónico</i> and <i>Rimas de um Imigrante</i>.
1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Jose</u>: The Portuguese Athletic Club is founded. Artur V. Ávila, Portuguese radio pioneer in California, dies. <u>San Diego</u>: Conversion of tuna-fishing boats to purse-seiners is complete. <u>Artesia</u>: Holy Family Roman Catholic Church is inaugurated.
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Francisco</u>: The Luso-American Education Foundation, a subsidiary of the Luso-American Fraternal Foundation, is founded. <u>Salinas</u>: Three of the Franciscan (Hospitalier) Sisters who came to California start running Madonna Manor House. <u>San Jose</u>: The Juventude Católica Portuguesa, associated with Five Wounds Roman Catholic Church, is founded. <u>Santa Barbara</u>: University of California campus begins teaching Portuguese.
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Leandro</u>: A statue honoring the Portuguese Immigrant is dedicated. <u>San Leandro</u>: UPEC's Cultural Center opens. <u>Tulare</u>: The Tulare Divino Espírito Santo [TDES] hall is inaugurated. <u>Tulare</u>: The Tulare Angrense Soccer Club is founded.
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Angra do Heroísmo</u> (Terceira): In the newspaper <i>Diário Insular</i>, journalist João Afonso proposes that Tulare and Angra do Heroísmo become Sister Cities. August Mark Vaz publishes <i>The Portuguese in California</i>. <u>Oakland</u>: St. Joseph's Portuguese Roman Catholic Church is demolished. Casey Santos' TV program <i>Hora de Recreio</i> debuts, with a weekly half-hour broadcast.
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>San Leandro</u>: UPEC's Uniform Rank Band becomes the San Leandro Municipal Band. Lúcia Nóia's radio program <i>Portugal Novo</i> debuts. The Luso-American Education Foundation inaugurates the commemoration of Camões Day, Portugal Day and Portuguese Community Day. <u>Lansing, Illinois</u>: Championship PGA golfer Tony Lema, an Oakland native of Portuguese ancestry, dies in a plane crash at the peak of his career, at age 32.
1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Panama</u>: The tuna-fishing boat <i>Belle of Portugal</i> catches fire and sinks off the coast. <u>Davis</u>: University of California campus begins teaching Portuguese.

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1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frank Dias debuts his radio program <i>Ecos Portugueses</i>. • <u>Tulare</u>: The Tulare-Angra do Heroísmo Sister City Foundation is created. • <u>San Leandro</u>: Portuguese Immigrant Week starts being celebrated.
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tulare</u>: St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, attended mainly by Portuguese, is consecrated. • <u>Artesia</u>: The Portuguese Bilingual Bicultural Project is established. • Governor Ronald Reagan proclaims May 2-9 Portuguese Immigrant Week.
1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world's largest purse-seine tuna-fishing boat, the <i>Ocean Queen</i>, is built. • A Luso-American Education Foundation begins publishing its bulletin, <i>Friends of the Foundation</i>. • The US Federal Census records the presence of 17,805 Portuguese immigrants (of whom 16,250 registered at Portugal's San Francisco Consulate), and 62,857 second-generation Luso-Americans. • <u>Los Banos</u>: The Franciscan Sisters (Hospitaller) start working at Our Lady of Fátima School.
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hayward</u>: The Portuguese Bilingual Bicultural Project is established. • <u>San Jose</u>: The San Jose Portuguese Band is founded. • The television program <i>Hora de Recreio</i> expands its broadcast to one hour a week.
1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawrence Oliver publishes his autobiography, <i>Never Backward</i>. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: The Cabrilho Cultural Center is founded at UCLA. • <u>Turlock</u>: Roman Catholic religious services begin at the Centro Cultural Português.
1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Turlock</u>: The Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora dos Portugueses is consecrated. • <u>San Jose</u>: The Sociedade Filarmónica Nova Aliança is founded. • <u>San Jose</u>: Symposium on the Portuguese presence in California is held at the Portuguese Athletic Club. • <u>Hayward</u>: The magazine <i>A Descoberta</i> begins publication. • The number of California residents of Portuguese nationality is 19,180. • Eduardo Paim's radio program <i>Amor da Pátria</i> debuts.
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portugal's decades-long fascist dictatorship is overthrown by the April 25 Carnation Revolution. • <u>San Pablo</u>: The <i>rancho folclórico</i> [folk music and dance group] Portugal na Califórnia is founded. • Portuguese Americans for Political Action [PAPA] is founded. • 1,486 herds of dairy cattle under Portuguese and Luso-American ownership are counted, representing a total of 333,236 head and an investment of some \$833 million (34% of the dairying sector). • <u>San Leandro</u>: UPEC and the Cabrilho Cultural Center organize a symposium on the Portuguese presence in California. • <u>Los Gatos</u>: Radio station KRVE is founded. • UPEC's capital rises to \$4,287,913. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: UCLA's library reaches 54,000 volumes on Portuguese topics. • The Luso-American Literary Competition, organized by Prof. Fausto Avendaño of Sacramento State University [now Cal State Sacramento], is established.
1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: The Portuguese Organization for Social Services and Opportunities [POSSO] is founded. • <u>Tracy</u>: The Filarmónica Nova Artística Açoriana is founded. • <u>San Diego</u>: Aliança Açoriana is founded, originally to support Azorean autonomy. • Gilberto Aguiar dies, after which <i>A Voz de Portugal</i> starts the decline leading to its eventual end. • <u>Visalia</u>: First Terceira-style bullfights to be held here.
1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: POSSO inaugurates its Centro da Comunidade Portuguesa. • Portuguese Americans for Political Action [PAPA] is officially incorporated.

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1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Los Banos</u>: Writer Alfred Lewis dies. • <u>Escalon</u>: A <i>grupo de forcados</i> [Terceira-style bull-fighting team] is founded. • <u>Turlock</u>: The <i>Casa dos Açores</i> officially opens.
1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Santa Barbara</u>: Writer and educator Jorge de Sena dies. • <u>San Diego</u>: Picoense immigrant fisherman Lawrence Oliver dies. • For the first time a Portuguese male fraternal society, UPEC, selects a woman, Mary Costa Mathias, for the office of Supreme President. • Carlos Almeida publishes <i>Portuguse Immigrants</i>. • Hélder Pinho publishes <i>Portugueses na Califórnia</i>.
1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: The Portuguese History Center is inaugurated. • <u>Merced</u>: Tony Coelho becomes the second Portuguese-Californian in the US House of Representatives. • <u>San Jose</u>: The newspaper <i>Portuguese Tribune</i> begins publishing. • Radio program <i>Nova Dimensão</i> debuts, directed by Pedro Valadão da Costa, Vamberto Freitas and Osvaldo Palhinha
1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Escalon</u>: The Campo Bravo bullring is inaugurated. • <u>Santa Barbara</u>: The Jorge de Sena Center for Portuguese Studies is founded at the University of California [UCSB]. • <u>Hayward</u>: The Old Roman Catholic Rite Portuguese church is founded, with married priest Rev. Manuel V. Pereira. • <u>Hanford</u>: Joaquim Morisson, Portuguese radio pioneer in California, dies.
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Turlock</u>: The Pico dos Padres (Campo Grande) bullring is inaugurated. • <u>Turlock</u>: Nossa Senhora da Assunção Portuguese National Roman Catholic Church is founded, with Father Ivo Rocha as pastor. • <u>Santa Clara</u>: The Escola Corte-Real is opened. • Maria da Ascensão Carvalho Rogers, writer and promoter of cultural activities, dies.
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Visalia</u>: The Rádio Clube Comunidade begins operation via closed-circuit. • <u>Hayward</u>: The IDES Museum opens. • Eduardo Mayone Dias publishes <i>Açorianos na Califórnia</i>. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: The office of <i>Fundo de Fomento</i> is closed. • <u>Turlock</u>: The Nossa Senhora da Assunção Portuguese National Roman Catholic Church Parish Hall is built. • <u>Alameda</u>: Former longtime US Representative (and former state Assemblyman) George P. Miller dies, 17 days short of his 92nd birthday.
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: Cabrillo Savings and Loan Association is founded. • <u>Buhl, ID.</u>: Emigrants from California celebrate a Holy Ghost festival in Idaho for the first time. • <u>Turlock</u>: The newspaper <i>Novidade</i> begins publishing.
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: The newspaper <i>Notícia</i> is founded.
1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: POSSO acquires its headquarters building. • Carlos Goulart debuts a television program in Portuguese. • Urbino de San-Payo publishes <i>Os Portugueses na Califórnia</i>.
1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: Pioneering tuna fisherman M.O. Medina dies. • The newspaper <i>Notícia</i> is renamed <i>Portugal/USA</i>. • Donald Warrin and Eduardo Mayone Dias publish <i>Cem Anos de Poesia Portuguesa na Califórnia</i>.
1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tulare</u>: Enos [Inácio] Santos, a Portuguese radio pioneer in California, dies. • <u>Tulare</u>: The Centro Português de Evangelização e Cultura is founded. • <u>Tulare</u>: KTPB, the first radio station to broadcast 24 hours a day in Portuguese, is founded. • <u>Fresno</u>: The Roman Catholic diocese debuts a television program in Portuguese. • The newspaper <i>Portugal/USA</i> ceases publication.

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1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese Heritage Scholarship Foundation is founded. • <u>Berkeley</u>: Renowned Chemistry Professor George C. Pimentel dies.
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Morgan Hill</u> (San Jose): Radio station KSQQ goes on the air.
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newspaper <i>Novidade</i> ceases publication.
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: Fire destroys the Portuguese Athletic Club and Irmandade do Espírito Santo facilities. • The New Jersey-based newspaper <i>Luso-Americano</i> begins publishing a California edition. • <u>San Diego</u>: City Council approves a petition to change the name of Addison Street to Avenida de Portugal. • <u>Artesia</u>: RTA [<i>Rádio-Televisão de Artesia</i>] goes on the air.
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Diego</u>: Addison Street is officially renamed Avenida de Portugal. • <u>Oakland</u>: United National Life Insurance Society changes its name to Luso-American Life Insurance Society. • <u>San Diego</u>: The <i>Evelyn da Rosa</i>, one of the last Portuguese tuna-fishing boats, sinks.
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Artesia</u>: Izidro Meneses, an immigrant from Terceira, is elected City Council President. • <u>Berkeley</u>: The University of California's Physical Sciences Lecture Hall, with its innovative rotating stage, is renamed George C. Pimentel Hall after Cal's late Chemistry Professor.
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sacramento</u>: Monsignor Valdemiro Fagundes, retired longtime pastor of St. Elizabeth Portuguese Roman Catholic Church, dies.
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jornal Português</i> ceases publication. • <u>Tracy</u>: The <i>Portuguese-American Chronicle</i> begins publication. • <u>Chino</u>: Cândido Costa begins breeding bulls for Terceira-style bullfights.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journalist and speaker Mário Vargas dies.
2000 - Present	
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portuguese Heritage Publications of California publishes <i>The Holy Ghost Festa: A Historic Perspective of the Portuguese in California</i>. • Eduardo Mayone Dias publishes <i>A Presença Portuguesa na Califórnia</i>. • The Portuguese Heritage Foundation is founded.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>San Jose</u>: José Ávila assumes direction of the newspaper <i>The Portuguese Tribune</i>, which is relaunched as the <i>Tribuna Portuguesa</i>. • Alvin Ray Graves publishes <i>The Portuguese Californians: Migrants in Agriculture</i>.
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David E. Bertão publishes <i>The Portuguese Shore Whalers of California, 1854-1904</i>.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTP-Açores produces Teresa Tomé's film <i>Miss Nóia</i>, on the life and social work of Azorean immigrant Lúcia Nóia. • <u>Los Angeles</u>: The 30th annual symposium on Portuguese Traditions, chaired by Professor Claude Hulet, is held at UCLA.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archives of Portugal's Consul-General in San Francisco and Honorary Consul in Los Angeles record 49,100 and 5,723 California residents, respectively, registered to vote in Portugal. • Educator, radio personality, journalist and poet Maria Josefina Amarante Freitas do Canto e Castro dies, just 18 days shy of her 101st birthday. • Book and DVD of <i>Capelinhos, A Volcano of Synergies: Azorean Emigration to America</i>, coordinated by Tony Goulart, commemorating the 1957-58 eruptions on Faial, is published in English and Portuguese language editions.
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPEC, UPPEC, IDES and SES merge to form the Portuguese Fraternal Society of America. • <u>San Jose</u>: Book with photos by Miguel Ávila documenting the <i>IV International Conference on the Holy Spirit Festas</i> is published.

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2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• July - Frank R. Dias died in Sacramento at the age of 85. Well known for his leadership in the Portuguese community in Northern California, Frank Dias led the effort for the availability of the California driver's license in Portuguese, and himself translated the entire manual from English to Portuguese. For over 30 years he was the director of a Portuguese language radio program <i>Ecos Portugueses</i>. In 1986, Frank Dias was awarded the Medalha of Benemerencia by Mario Soares, President of Portugal. <i>[Submitted by Jose Rodrigues]</i>• Alberto S. Lemos, the owner and editor of the <i>Portuguese Journal</i> from 1958 until 1994, died in El Sobrante, California. While editor of that prestigious newspaper, the oldest publication in the Portuguese language outside Portugal, Alberto provided the community with his leadership and influence to bring forth many new important organizations and events that enriched the Portuguese community of California. <i>[Submitted by Jose Rodrigues]</i>
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1. Given the sparse and imprecise character of much of the documentation pertaining to the early Portuguese in California, it is extremely difficult to establish a rigorous chronology of their presence.

2. Other sources indicate Santa Catalina Island.

3. Other sources indicate 1860.

4. Great controversy exists over the date of the celebration of the first Holy Ghost festival in California. Other sources point to 1874, in Half Moon Bay.

5. Probably refers to a landing by whalers, an extremely transitory group. Other sources indicate 1884, with the arrival of Manuel Madruga.

6. Other sources indicate 1879.

7. Other sources indicate 1884.

8. Other sources indicate 1887.

9. Absent solid documentation, it is impossible to fix the exact founding date for the IDES.

10. Other sources indicate 1890.

11. Other sources indicate 1892.

12. Other sources indicate 1898.

13. Other sources indicate 1901.

14. Other sources indicate 1902.

15. Other sources indicate 1913.

16. Other sources indicate 1912.

17. Other sources indicate 1913.

18. Other sources indicate 1933 or 1934.

19. Other sources indicate 1933.

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20. Other sources indicate 1936 for the founding of this newspaper.

21. Other sources indicate the year of 1936.

22. Other sources indicate the year of 1937.

23. Excepting Cape Verdeans.

24. Other sources indicate 1942.

25. Other sources indicate 1957 or 1958.

26. Other sources indicate 1964.
