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Social history of a family archive: the House of Belmonte archival holdings: 15th to 19th centuries

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Social history of a family archive: the House of Belmonte archival holdings, 15th to 19th centuries

História Social de um Arquivo de Família: o acervo arquivístico da Casa de Belmonte, séculos XV-XIX

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RESUMO

Assumindo que os processos arquivísticos podem ser estudados, apresentamos o resultado de uma pesquisa feita no Arquivo da Casa de Belmonte. O nosso trabalho abordou a produção documental da família Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara entre 1460 e 1840. Sob os novos paradigmas da História e da Arquivística, foi feita uma abordagem multidisciplinar, cruzando estes dois saberes. Através da análise das práticas arquivísticas da linhagem – produção, preservação, transmissão e recuperação – explicaremos até que ponto o arquivo assegurou à família a posse das suas terras, *morgados*, rendimentos e estatuto social. Comparando os documentos preservados no Arquivo da Casa de Belmonte com registos de documentos recolhidos noutras fontes, responderemos a algumas questões, tais como: até que ponto a trajetória da família influenciou a construção deste Arquivo e, no sentido contrário, até que ponto o acervo está relacionado com a gestão do património e com a identidade familiar?

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Arquivos de Família, Práticas arquivísticas; História.

ABSTRACT

Assuming that archival processes can be analysed, we will present an overview of our recent survey on the Archive of the House of Belmonte. Our work focused on the production of documents of the Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara family between 1460 and 1840. Under the new paradigms of History and Archival Science, we've conducted a multidisciplinary approach, in which we've crossed History's knowledge and Archival Science. Through the analysis of archival practices of this lineage – production, preservation, transmission and retrieval –, we will explain to what extent the archive reassured the family on its estate, income and *status*. After a comparative study of archival records in inventories from different dates, we will answer questions like: how did the family's path influence the construction of the Archive of the House of Belmonte and to what extent is the archive linked to the estate's management and family identity?

KEYWORDS: Family Archives; History; Archival Practices.

The end of the Old Regime in Portugal brought with it the abolition of entailed properties and this resulted, in many cases, in the dismantling of Family Archives. The same is to say that the changes occurred in the 19th century, brought estate's detachment from the *morgadio* (entail) juridical framework. This is one of the keys to explain the disaggregation of many Family Archives in Portugal. Since the second half of the 19th century, sale and/or property sharing between heirs led to partake, sale or destruction of family archives. But some of these holdings have remained in place, in the possession of the same family, overcoming centuries. Some of them are still cared for, transmitted from parent to son, immersed in their own cultural and physical environments. This is the case of the Archive of the House of Belmonte (hereinafter ACBL) produced and preserved by the Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara family until nowadays.

Under the new paradigms of History and Archival Science, the archive is regarded as a construction, that is, as an object of study. This is to say, that it is fundamental to understand the constitution and possession of a family archive and its practical function, by looking at it as an instrument preserved by a family, an instrument that provides benefits, by assuring its economic power and social predominance itself (MORSEL, 2004: 281; 2013: 3).

In family archives, some themes were central to the document's context of production. We stress the importance of *morgadio's* (entail) juridical institution with its specific duties, but themes connected to "noble values" like social prestige, kinship, a family name, were also central. Noble families based their continuity and prestige on the concept of lineage and kinship, and we must also emphasise the importance of king's mercy and grace to family's *status*. We identified three main ways of increasing the family's status: king's service in administrative or military posts and diplomatic missions; property accumulation and special transmission systems (entail); and matrimonial strategies such as alliances with families of greater social projection, single and late marriage of the eldest son. As we will explain, Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara family is an example of a family in ascending social mobility since the 15th century and its upgrade in economic and social scale allowed, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the constitution of a *House*, a socio-economic model in the Old Regime, based on family, wealth, entailed property, genealogy, prestige, *status*, name, coat of arms (MONTEIRO, 1998).

A multidisciplinary approach, converging the Knowledge of History with Archival Science, allowed us to establish relationships between documents, producers and entities. This also provided an approximate understanding of the contexts of production and document's conservation and therefore, a deeper knowledge of the archive itself and its centrality in the historical process of this lineage. The Classification Scheme was build up after the *systemic model*¹ developed and used by Armando Malheiro da Silva (SILVA, 2004). We've presented all data through a database hosted by Universidade Nova of Lisboa, dedicated to Family Archives². This database uses AtoM, a dynamic and structured software that gives intelligibility to the Family's Archive organization and flow of information. Systemic Model enables the understanding of each family member production of documents, and also the moments in which specific sets of documents were incorporated, accumulated and preserved. Moreover, *Authority Records* displayed in this database includes biographical notes of each document's producer of the lineage and therefore additional information to its production context. In fact, the application of this model implied the in-depth knowledge of family history, and of all producers of documents within the family. This is a key

¹ In this model, each section is a family's generation; each subsection is a document's producer. The model also includes subsystems which encloses all documentation that entered the archive by marriages or inheritances. (See attachment nr. 2)

² Available in WWW, URL:<<http://www.arquivisticahistorica.fcsh.unl.pt/index.php/>>.

element of our study because we know that information flow wasn't chronologically linear. This means that the documents production dates might not be the date of documents' entry in the family archive.

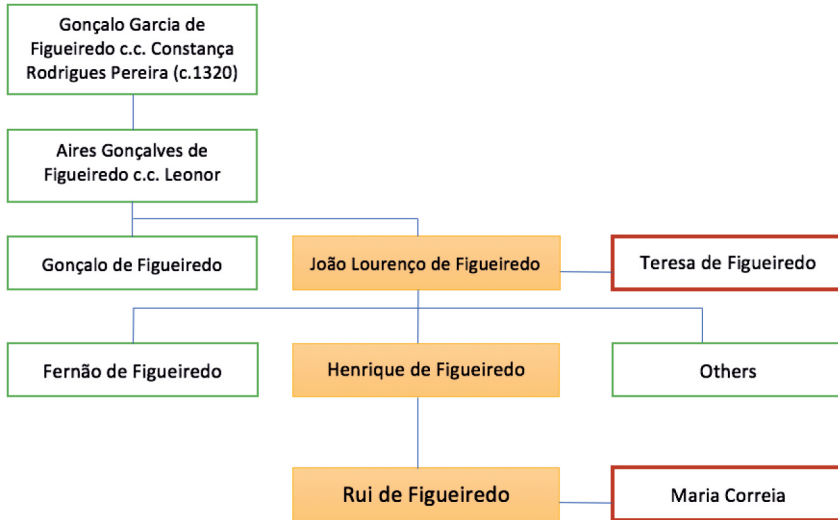
After years studying the family that produced this archive, we began to question its own existence: why, in what way, and in what circumstances has this collection reached our days? Although ACBL's fully custodial history is difficult to establish, memories transmitted through generations allowed us to reconstruct some parts of it. With full access to the Archive – as we are one of its owners – we easily established the link between properties, documents and producers; places, objects, family histories and traditions. We know this archive is, nowadays, the result of a construction carried out by the previous owner, Vasco Maria de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, by his grandson José Maria Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara and by ourselves. We would especially emphasize the action of Vasco Maria along the 20th century, as essential in ACBL's preservation.

Our work focused on the Figueiredo lineage documents' production between 1460 and 1840, because this is the origin of the House of Belmonte's archive. But, who were these Figueiredos? (See attachment nr. 3). This lineage it's mentioned by some early modern authors such as Fr. Bernardo de Brito or P. António Carvalho da Costa³ and, like many others, had its (real or mythical?) origins in Portugal's foundation and in Christian *Reconquista*. We have information of this family at least since the thirteenth century: we can find documents concerning the Figueiredos in King Pedro's royal chancellery (SOUSA, 2007: 36). It is from João Lourenço de Figueiredo and Henrique de Figueiredo that descends the branch that, since 1460, produced and accumulated the eldest documents of the Archive of the House of Belmonte. Henrique de Figueiredo was a nobleman, knight, and clerk of King Afonso V and King João II (SOUSA, 2017: 13).

³ Respectively: *Monarchia Lusitana; Corografia Portuguesa e Descrição Topográfica do Famoso Reyno de Portugal*.

Genealogical Tree n.º 1

Figueiredos (from 14th-15th centuries)



The eldest son of Henrique de Figueiredo, born in the last quarter of the Fourteenth century, was Rui de Figueiredo, also a king's clerk and "founder" of an autonomous lineage branch. In 1499, he purchased Quinta de Ota an important estate near Lisbon, and was married to Maria Correia, daughter of Brás Afonso Correia a King's counsellor. In 1517 this couple, Rui de Figueiredo and Maria Correia, wrote a will founding *Morgado da Lobagueira*, the first *morgado* (entail) of the lineage. During the 16th century the family got benefits from Brazil – obtaining a *Capitania* that was sold by the second half of the century - and participated in a major event, the *Alcácer-Quibir* battle, in 1578, where Rui de Figueiredo Correia died (see genealogical tree n.2). So, in the end of the 16th century the family accumulated lands benefits and *morgados* in Lisbon, Encarnação (Mafra), Santarém, and Covilhã.

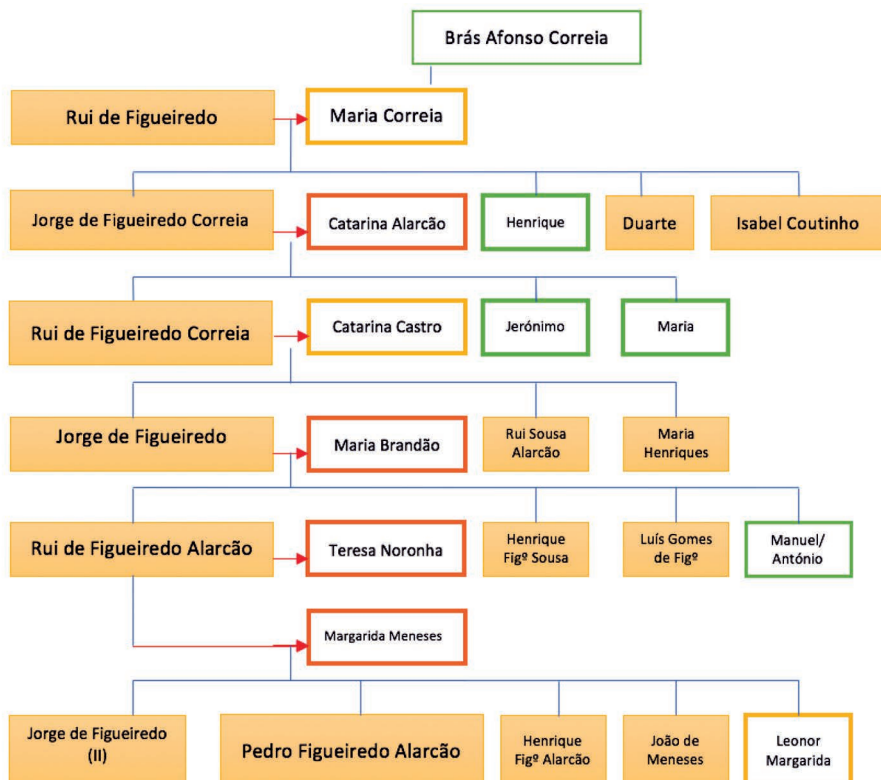
In the second half of the seventeenth century, Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão – one of the plotters of the Portuguese Restoration in 1640 and Governor of Trás-os-Montes – married Margarida de Meneses Cabral, daughter of Pedro Álvares Cabral, Alcaide mor⁴ of Belmonte. This marriage brought the name and the title – Earl of Belmonte – to the family in the beginning

⁴ Captain-general, commander, governor of a city/village with a castle, who had military and judicial functions.

of the 19th century (SOUSA, 2012: 491). It is after this name – Belmonte - that the genealogist Luis de Mello Vaz de Sampayo named the archive (SAMPAYO, 1971). At this point, Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão accumulated properties, and inherited, from several relatives, new *morgados* mainly in Lisbon. He was also *Comendador* and Knight of the Order of Christ. The family had, at this point, an upwards social status resulting from parental investment, family reproductive and patrimonial strategies, adopted by the majority if its members. This meant the adoption of primogeniture and male preference to inheritance and the investment on few (one or two) marriages by generation. The following generations will confirm this trend as we will see.

Genealogical Tree n.º 2

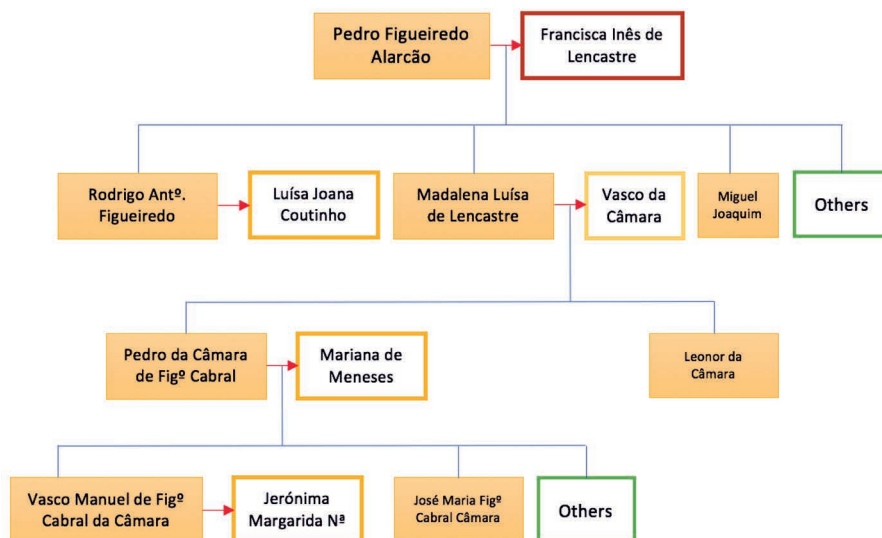
Figueiredo Cabral 16th-17th centuries



The eldest surviving son of Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão, Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão, married to the daughter of the Earl of Valadares, Francisca Inês de Lencastre, was a diplomat and a military man that went to Spain, England, Low Countries, France and Italy. He was *Comendador* and Knight of the Order of Christ and the governor of the city of *Portalegre* at the time of the War of the Spanish Succession. On his death in 1722, Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão willed his estate to his own son, Rodrigo António de Figueiredo (see genealogical tree nr.3). Rodrigo António was the first member of this lineage to feel the need to know, both the origin of the properties and their incomes, as well as the existing documents in the archive, as we will see. In 1762, Rodrigo António died childless and willed his House to his sister, Madalena Luísa de Lencastre, married to Vasco da Câmara, son of the Earl of Ribeira Grande. Madalena Luísa was a maid of honour of the queen and, a few years later, she will see the incorporation in her estate of the so-called “House of Belmonte”, by the lack of legitimate heirs of the Cabral lineage (Sousa, 2007: 119).

Genealogical Tree n.º 3

Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara (18th-19th centuries)



The firstborn son of Madalena Luísa and Vasco da Câmara, Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral, secretary to King Peter III, inherited the House

of his parents. He also bought lands in Salvaterra and he committed himself to a more direct management of the estate. His eldest son, Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, grew up in the royal palace – his mother was maid of honour of Queen Maria I – and he was Prince John, future King John VI's childhood friend. Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara was appointed *Porteiro mor*, belonged to the King's council, he was gentleman of his Chamber, chairman of the *Junta do Tabaco*, and he was deputy of the *Junta dos três Estados*. In 1805, he received the title of count of Belmonte. He accompanied the Prince's evasion to Brazil in 1807, in the context of the Napoleonic Wars. We end our research precisely with the death of Vasco Manuel's wife, Jerónima Margarida de Noronha, in 1840.

As we've said before, Figueiredo's lineage started to accumulate estate and documents at least since the 15th century. The available sources suggest that there was some kind of organization and that information retrieval, from the earliest times was done through small notes in the back of documents.

At the beginning of the eighteenth-century documentary accumulation and lack of control of information provoked the need for the first inventory: *Tombo de 1722* (SOUZA, 2017: 140). An inventory's production is never innocent, on the contrary, there's a clear intention to control documents related to estate management (HEAD, 2007: 329; DE VIVO, 2010: 231; ROSA&HEAD, 2015: 17-18). The production of this document was justified by its increase linked to the property accumulation of the family and the growing difficulty to retrieve information. Unfortunately, we could not identify the author of this *Tombo*.

*Tombo de 1722*⁵ is the result of a coherent organization of documents closely linked to property. It is not just a list of documents, but rather a composite document, that collected the existing documentation and organized it according to each property, its income and obligations. This organization involved efforts to obtain copies of missing documents from the Royal Archives, from public notaries and from ecclesiastical archives, to complete or replace lacking documents. From this standpoint, external archives, archive and palaeography experts appear as key elements in information retrieval processes and in the construction of this Family Archive (GOMÉZ VOZMEDIANO, 2013: 267). In this first inventory, and from the beginning, some spaces were

⁵ For more details on this inventory see WWW: URL <<http://www.inventarq.fcsh.unl.pt/>>

provided to add new records. This means that, in addition to 1722's organization there was an intention to keep all documents organized that could or would be assembled into the archive afterwards. This also indicates that continuity in the documents' process of production / accumulation was expected.

Despite this concern, most of the documents produced throughout the eighteenth century were not recorded in the inventory. This fact led to a "chaos" to be overcome almost 100 years after, by a new *Tombo* that we've called *Tombo de 1807*⁶. This inventory – *Tombo de 1807* – was produced in a special context: the imminent departure of the family to Brazil. Although the author of this inventory is unknown, we can say the Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, its principal, played an active role, possibly through notes or dictation: we can see personal kinship references, like "my grandfather" or "my mother", throughout the document (SOUSA, 2017: 283). This inventory consists of three volumes, only two of them are bounded. The retrieval is done in two ways: by pack number or by typology. Compared to *Tombo de 1722*, *Tombo de 1807* is a much more extensive and complete inventory for several reasons: by document's accumulation; by the growth of the House's estate and importance; by the way it was conceived as a more rational and categorized inventory. This is to say that *Tombo de 1807* is a more complete and extensive inventory because *Enlightenment* categories altered the way of thinking the archive.

Two volumes of this *Tombo* are dedicated to documents and a third one is exclusively devoted to the family's estate. It contains all the information about its origins, history, income and dues. *Tombo de 1807* includes some genealogical trees that together with the rest of the information, would help explain the origin of some entailed assets. In addition, the first pages are, in fact filled with the largest and the most complete family tree corresponding to the Figueiredo's lineage. Although the family had some distinguished ancestries among several main Portuguese (and Austrian) noble houses, the *Tombo de 1807* highlights the old medieval lineage. Additionally, *Tombo de 1807*, contains information about some ancestors' deeds. Revealing a deep concern about the family's identity and memory *Tombo de 1807* prevailed within the family until now.

Therefore, if *Tombo de 1722* had an essentially practical function, we find that in *Tombo de 1807*, in addition to management and organization of documents, emerges genealogy, family memory and lineage's prestige exaltation. This does not mean that there were no genealogical documents

⁶ For more details on this inventory see WWW: URL <<http://www.inventarq.fcsh.unl.pt/>>

prior to 1807. In fact, *Tombo de 1722* contains records of several genealogical texts since one of the elements of family identity was defined by genealogy. In fact, Family Archives in the Iberian Peninsula have plenty of genealogical information either in family trees or in texts: manuscripts devoted to genealogical memories fill Family Archives, remembering ancestors' glories, evoking a brilliant and mythical past (GOMÉZ VOZMEDIANO, 2007: 167). Besides genealogical tables, *Tombo de 1807* includes, in some of its records, praises to some ancestors' merits and deeds. These aimed to justify and legitimize not only the family's past, but mainly its present (LAFUENTE URIÉN, 2012: 46; BERRENDERO, 2015: 174). Let us not forget, that the purpose of providing family members with knowledge about their predecessors could also be crucial in case of disputes over *morgados'* inheritances (CALLEJA PUERTA, 2010: 149). In addition to other documents, conflicts over entails, titles of nobility or lands, demanded the correct genealogical information. In fact, a fierce competition over these assets could occur between siblings, uncles, cousins and all kinds of relatives. A proof of kinship, with the *morgado's* founder or with his last owner, was based on concrete documents, such as baptism, marriage or will certificates, but genealogy was crucial since the kinship's knowledge provided the family's information about the possibilities to inherit an ancestor's *morgado*.

In order to understand the production of documents of the Figueiredo's lineage, the main builder of this archive, we've collected descriptions of documents (SOUSA, 2017:141) available in different sources, as follows:

- 1) *Tombo de 1722* (first ACBLS' inventory known, dated from 1722).
- 2) *Tombo de 1807* (second ACBLS' inventory, dated from 1807).
- 3) Lists with the existing holdings (dated from 1997-2012).
- 4) Data collected from the royal chancelleries.
- 5) Data collected (in other contexts) in public archives.

We've reached a universe of 1975 items, of which 696 descriptions are from *Tombo de 1722*; from *Tombo de 1807* we've collected 1037 descriptions; from public archives, we've collected 196 descriptions and there are 1169

preserved documents in ACBL⁷. This corpus allowed us to reach a more comprehensive information about the documents' production as it entailed more than 600 descriptions of documents that weren't preserved or didn't have representation in the archive nowadays, as shown in the following table:

Descriptions	Results
Total number of document descriptions in the <i>corpus</i>	1975
Number of preserved documents	1169
Number of non-preserved documents	799
Number of descriptions in <i>Tombo de 1722</i>	696
Number of descriptions in <i>Tombo de 1807</i>	1037
Number of non-preserved documents between 1722 and 1840	352
Total documents registered in public archives	196
Documents registered in public archives referred in <i>Tombo de 1722</i>	11
Documents registered in public archives referred in <i>Tombo de 1807</i>	49

The main purpose of this exercise was to understand:

- a) volume of information produced, by the Figueiredo's lineage;
- b) production, reception and preservation of documents;
- c) family's preservation practices;
- d) recovery and (re)use of documents.

This exercise also allowed us to make some comparisons between:

- a) different production moments;
- b) different producers;
- c) main typologies and chronologies;
- d) use of copies and certificates.

With all the data collected, we've analysed the documents produced by 11 generations of Figueiredo's lineage divided by couples or single person in each generation, regardless its preservation in the archive. Our goal was to apprehend the general lines of each generation's production of documents.

⁷ To check the complete table see WWW:URL <<https://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/26855>>

This analysis explored two main ideas: Themes/Subjects and Typologies per theme of issued documents⁸.

We'd like to outline the following key points:

- a) There is a shortage of documentary representation in the early generations although we know that the Figueiredos produced documents far beyond documents preserved in the archive.
- b) Some of this older documentation (mainly parchments) was preserved until 1722; in 1807, it was no longer in the archive.
- c) These first documents were related to estate that wasn't kept in the family and this may explain its absence/ non-preservation. On the other hand, the lack of stability of the house(s) family dwelling until the first twentieth of the sixteenth century can also explain the absence of older documents.
- d) Conversely, the fact that the Figueiredo family lived more steadily in one place after 1521 may have contributed to enhancing the documents' preservation.
- e) The volume of documents produced (and their preservation) increases year after year and is more diverse as we see typologies multiplying in each generation.
- f) In each generation, we can establish a clear parallelism between the type of documents produced and the political/social positions held, the royal favours or important inheritances.
- g) There is a clear perception of the moments in which sets of documents became part of the archive, not necessarily of their production date (although some were produced by family members).
- h) Last but not least, we verify, in general, the relevance of property and its management in documents produced by this lineage.

The "deconstruction" of each of the registers presented in the inventories, the analysis of its discourse and the comparison established between the different records and moments of inventory led us to question the production of documents. By comparing the records collected in the ACBL's inventories and at different moments, we understand the rich diversity and historical process of this archive and we confirm that preserved documentation is the remaining part of a much larger set. This comparison allowed us to identify losses and absences of documents and made it possible for us to draw an

⁸ See attachment nr. 1.

approximate portrait of Figueiredo's production of documents. In addition, this enabled us to trace the evolution and to understand the constitution of the archive in different phases. In some cases, what seemed at first sight to be a continuous production of documentation was, in fact, the fruit of later insertions of documents by inheritance of estate or dowry (SOUZA, 2017: 293).

The analysis of the documents produced by generations and producers allowed us to apprehend their trends, mainly explained by the individual paths and socio-economic status purposes. Looking at the producer's charts (see attachment nr.1), the central, but more or less intense relationship of each producer with the Crown, defence and administration of the properties is visible mirroring successes and failures. On the other side, the management of the estate, relationship with the Crown, peers, institutions, is reflected in each generation's production of documents.

The Archive of the House of Belmonte underwent several physical changes. We can ask which practices of preservation were used by this lineage? There were losses and incorporations of documents; transfer of documents within the collection and dispersion of documents around the house itself (This was not an unusual situation, cf. PEÑA BARROSO; GUELFÍ CAMPOS, 2014: 24). But documents could be kept in a specific space like a room (library, bookstore), an ark or a cabinet. Some documents were stored in bedrooms, bundled in different occasions and some (re)packing occurred. We also know that, in 1807, when designing a new inventory, the documents were unfolded, flattened, put into paper covers, packed in bundles and placed in a room or in a file cabinet called *Cartório*.

As for the contents of the documents, they accumulated meanings that may explain their conservation. Produced and (re)used for practical issues, part of these documents, were destroyed or degraded and, eventually eliminated. In case of preservation, this may be related to random factors such as "forgetfulness" in a certain place of an old house; lack of interest by the owners who ended up keeping the Archive intact; interest in the information contained in the documentation, such as old names of properties or specific lands (ESCH, 2003: 15-29). These documents usually came to fulfil new designs, gaining more and more historical value, becoming a *monument*, a stronghold of memory (KETELAAR, 2007). In the case of the ACBL, there was destruction or loss of documentation concerning, for example, accounting documents or some correspondence between the family and its distant representatives.

Not all the families had an Archive: only those who had something to protect and its defence relied on the keeping of documents. The Documents' authority attested possession of estate and entailed properties (MORSEL 2008: 8). We clearly link Figueiredo's production of documents to estate management and to *morgadio* (entail), reflecting the complexification of ownership systems. The need to prove before royal institutions and courts the property of land and assets, as well as the increasing use and importance of written documents led to it being necessary to keep documents (CALLEJA PUERTA, 2010; BERRENDERO, 2017). The preservation of documents emerges as a primordial element: supporting and proving the rights of the family over their property and income; demonstrating before the King the appropriateness of mercies and its renewal; supporting the household head's virtue to undertake new posts or renewed appointments; guaranteeing the payment of Figueiredo's services to the Crown; defending the ownership of (quite frequent) misappropriations.

The estate was determinant in the origin of documents' production and preservation in the Figueiredo's lineage: it is no coincidence that the oldest document preserved is linked to one of the most important properties of the family called *Quinta de Ota*. This link between the archive and the property means that the family settled its power and socio-economic domain in its properties and defended itself relying on the documents' authority (CAMMAROSANO, 1991: 267-268). Additionally, the adoption of the *Morgadio's* institution (entail) allowed income's accumulation to the male firstborn and, to a large extent, this enabled the family's upward social mobility.

On the other hand, asset accumulation - occurred since the sixteenth century in the Figueiredo's family - implied the production, preservation of documents. This was amplified not only by the extension and diversity of the estate but also due to an increasing difficulty in its administration. The gradual complexification of property systems, especially the *morgadio* system⁹ required new documents that should be able to control payment charges and fulfilment of spiritual duties established in the foundational document. In fact, we must not forget the importance of the spiritual dimension of *morgados*. Generally, the heirs, had to fulfil its purposes: pray for the soul

⁹ For example when acquiring or inheriting properties with former obligations dependent on different institutions, or upon the inheritance of multiple *morgados* and chapels.

of the founder pay some obligations such as providing habits to a monastery or give olive oil to the lamp of the Blessed Sacrament of a certain church. Under severe spiritual punishments, the founder of each *morgado* subjected the following generations to a “mystical chain” that bound the heirs to their ancestors, to their assets and documents. These pious obligations, functioned as “law” that should be observed (ROSA, 2012: 573). The possession of documents should prove dues’ compliance guarantying ownership or loss of the assets. The custody of these documents was more relevant as we know that possession of significant entailed estate has repeatedly provoked conflicts between the heirs.

Externally, families used documents from their archive to prove ownership of land before the Crown, to defend themselves from misappropriation or from lack of lease payment. In the ACBL there are several documents, especially *Tombos*¹⁰ and multiple Court Sentences due to misappropriation. Appeal to courts also became increasingly common for matters such as: payment of tax, non-payment of rent, property ownership, problems with creditors, misuse of property, land takeover, or *morgado* inheritance disputes. That is why we find in ACBL dozens of sentences, lawsuits, claims, complaints, charges and all kinds of proceedings related to property. All these questions gave increased importance to the possession of an archive.

Internally the increasing adoption of the primogeniture and male inheritance (that is, the favouring of the first male heir to the detriment of all the others), meant great difficulties of acceptance, indicating that this model nor was always assumed or peacefully accepted by the other heirs, provoking frequent conflicts. These conflicts could end in court, like it happened several times in the Figueiredo family. On the other hand, the dispute over the possession of new *morgados* led to the use of documentation to prove one’s right over its inheritance: this was the case of the house of Belmonte’s inheritance (SOUZA, 2017: 279). The King’s service and the family’s relationship with the royal chambers were also important engines for producing documents. Maintaining the relevance of the family within the circles of power implied physical closeness to the royal family and participation in specific moments of sociability. These occasions that guaranteed *status* and personal royal service were registered in specific documents like invitations, messages and notices.

¹⁰ Document’s typology. Document that, by mapping, measuring and defining external borders of an estate, guarantees the integrity of the heritage. This word was also used to designate the “map of an archive” (Inventory).

Transmission of Family Archives from parents to children was linked to the transmission of the estate to which it reported. This transmission was indispensable since, without it, the ownership of the assets was greatly impeded. The responsibility of the heir to maintain and increase the House and the family's economic and social status implied the deep knowledge of assets, control of the information over property and its yields, and this led to the necessity of inventories. In the case of ACBL, inventories were not only a retrieval instrument for practical use of documents but also an information tool (SOUSA, 2017: 282).

We can say that the preservation of documents depended on the Archive's delivery from one heir to the other, this usually occurred by the death of the former holder. However, in the case of the Figueiredo family, assigning the House's administration sometimes occurred during the previous owner's life. This was made through the appointment of the eldest son in two occasions: in the late 17th century and in the late 18th century. The first one in the case of Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão to his son Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão; the second one was the case of Vasco da Câmara to his son, Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral. Both transfers involved the production of a legal document that resulted in the delivery to the next heir of the administration, estate and archive. Knowing the assets of the House, their income management was a challenge for some of the heirs of the Figueiredo family. Overcoming distance from properties, the Figueiredos used written documents and designated attorneys to represent them. The heir's responsibility in succession also required sometimes non-existent competences: the family archive's importance can also be measured by the search of specific skills and knowledge to organize the archive and to transcribe old documents. That's precisely what Rodrigo António de Figueiredo did, by producing the *Tombo de 1722*, using all the means available, like transcription of old parchments or producing certified copies of disappeared documents (SOUSA, 2017: 248).

Archives are not static entities, but variable, constructed and (re)organized depending on the interests of their holders. The individual paths of each member of the lineage and the attitude of the heirs were fundamental to the building, preservation, loss or inventorying the documents of the ACBL. It is essential to understand that, keeping up with the needs of the family, the maintenance of the House, and preservation of documents in this archive

were a result of different intentions and archival procedures and, therefore, far from unique models.

The Archive of the House of Belmonte can be seen as a structure that allowed this family to exercise its power. How? By guaranteeing stability and economic income. The preservation of documents could be crucial to the fate of a family: the ownership of a property, the inheritance of a *morgado* or the right to inherit a House could, in fact, be contained in a piece of parchment or paper. And this was the main reason why nobility constructed and maintained (not always) carefully, their documents for centuries. Not all families had an archive. Not all of them needed documents to prove the possession of *morgados*, to claim rights, to affirm or confirm their privileges. But, under the old regime the families' relationship with their documents is revealing: in the act of keeping, inventorying and archiving documents, we can find a concern with the household and its next owners. This perspective led many families to maintain their archives for centuries, because by keeping them, they assured their extension in the future.

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Attachment N.º 1

Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara Document's production Charts

Thematic-geographical set was made after the following typologies:

Aggregation of Documents

Themes/Subjects	
Designation	Specifications/ Typologies per Theme
Crown	Documents emanating from (or related to) the Crown: mercy, permits, apostilles, service certificates, service orders, court orders and decrees, petitions, ordinances, applications and provisions.
Military Orders	Documents related to <i>comendas</i> and Military Orders of Christ and Saint James. Includes court orders, leases, mercies and certificates.
Marriages	Dowry, Marriages and royal permissions.
Inheritance/ wills	Wills and shares, requirements, certificates, payment receipts; delivery of Money or inherited goods, inheritance certificates.
Henrique de Figueiredo de Alarcão's Inheritance	Documents, related to Alarcão's business.
Business/ Commercial activities	Business between a member of the family and others. Commercial correspondence.
Debts	Debt documents; Loans.
Family conflicts	Sues and verdicts; proof documents, agreements.
Account control	Memories indicating expenses, prices, purchases.
Chapels	Documents of financial and spiritual obligations; certificates, mass receipts.
Porteiro mor' office	Office's documents.
Brasil/ Peninsular war	Documents produced in Peninsular War context.
Properties/ Lands	Documents produced in estate administration/management's context, namely from: Ota; Salvaterra; Torres Vedras; Carregueira; Palácio da Boa-Hora; Quinta de Monte Coche (Benfica); Herança de Jerónima Lobo ¹
Crown properties	Documents produced in the estate administration/management's context, namely: Lezíria da Praia; Santarém; Alpiarça; Maninhos da Covilhã; Alcaldaria mor da Sertã e Pedrógão; Ilhéus, Mouchão do Esfolo Vacas; Capela da Barreteira,
Morgados (Entail)	Documents produced in entail administration/management's context, namely: Castelo; Lobagueira; Lavre; Terças; Campo Grande; Belmonte; Seixal.
Others	Multiple documents connected to a family producer, such as: petitions, drafts, "papers".

Charts by Typological / Themes by generation's producers

The following documentation tables refer to the set of documents' descriptions related to each producer of the Figueiredo lineage. We analyzed sets of documents descriptions and not sets of documents. By this reason, we must emphasize that the results obtained are indicative and should be analyzed as general trends and not as absolute results. The basis for these tables are *Tombo de 1722*, *Tombo de 1807*'s descriptions and the list of the existent archive. These tables concern each producer couple by generation.

The introduction of data in each table included documents produced within the chronology indicated for each couple. In the left column, the results were added by typologies. In the column of the right we introduced descriptions by subjects/themes.

Total descriptions were recorded for the first five producers (Henrique de Figueiredo, Rui de Figueiredo, Jorge de Figueiredo Correia, Rui de Figueiredo Correia and Jorge de Figueiredo).

From the producer Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão (1612-1679) onwards, due to the multiplication of typologies, we inserted only the data above 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 1

Documents produced by Henrique de Figueiredo					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Bounties	7	44%	Lisboa	5	33%
Life tenancies	5	32%	Santarém	5	33%
Donation	1	6%	King's administration	3	20%
Notification	1	6%	Alpiarça	1	7%
Confirmation	1	6%	Lezíria da Praia	1	7%
Provisão	1	6%			

* Base: TAD. Typologies: considered all items; Thematic groups: considered all items.

Table nr. 2

Documents produced by Rui de Figueiredo; Maria Correia					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Permits	7	46%	King's administration	12	80%
Bounties	4	27%	Ota	2	13%
Charters	1	7%	Lobagueira	1	7%
Certificate	1	7%			
Buying/ selling	1	7%			
Morgado's Institution	1	6%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: considered all items; Thematic groups: considered all items.

Table nr. 3

Documents produced by Jorge de Figueiredo Correia; Catarina of Alarcão					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Buiyng/ selling	4	37%	Ota	6	46%
Bounties	3	27%	King's administration	2	15%
Court Sentences	1	9%	Ilhéus	2	15%
Charter	1	9%	Maninhos da Covilhã	1	8%
Life tenancy	1	9%	Morgado do Castelo	1	8%
Donation/ Possession	1	9%	Inheritance	1	8%
Will	1	9%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: considered all items; Thematic groups: considered all items.

Table nr. 4

Documents produced by Rui de Figueiredo Correia; Catarina of Castro					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Buying/selling	4	17%	Ota	11	48%
Life tenancies	2	9%	King's administration	8	35%
Apostilha	2	9%	Lobagueira	2	9%
Certificate	2	9%	Castelo	1	4%
Padrão	2	9%	Other	1	4%
Charters	1	4%			
Correspondence	1	4%			
Inquiry	1	4%			
Nomination	1	4%			
Padrão de tença	1	4%			
Exchange	1	4%			
Provisão	1	4%			
Complaint	1	4%			
Tenancy Renewal	1	4%			
Certificate copy	1	4%			
Description	1	4%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: considered all items; Thematic groups: considered all items.

Table nr. 5

Documents produced by Jorge de Figueiredo; Maria Brandão; Madalena Oliveira					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Court Sentences	8	19%	King's administration	10	24%
Charters	5	12%	Ota	10	22%
Document's parts	3	7%	Lobagueira	7	16%
Buying/selling	2	5%	Maninhos da Covilhã	6	13%
Justifications	2	5%	Military Orders	5	11%
Bounties	2	5%	Morgado do Castelo	3	7%
Tombos	2	5%	Inheritance	2	5%
Petitions	1	2%	Debt	1	2%
Court lawsuit	1	2%			
Life tenancies	1	2%			
Apostilhas	1	2%			
Certificates	1	2%			
Correspondence	1	2%			
Enquiries	1	2%			
Receipt books	1	2%			
Orders	1	2%			
Property Measurement	1	2%			
Judicial Orders	1	2%			
Possessions	1	2%			
Permits	1	2%			
Quittances	1	2%			
Tenancy confirmation	1	2%			
Requirements	1	2%			
Wills	1	2%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: considered all items; Thematic groups: considered all items.

Table nr. 6

Documents produced by Rui de Figueiredo of Alarcão; M ^a Teresa Noronha; Margarida of Meneses					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Charters	18	14%	King's administration	44	26%
Court Sentences	12	9%	Military Orders	35	21%
Certificates	11	8%	Lobagueira	14	8%
Life tenancies	9	7%	Legacy of Jerónima Lobo	13	8%
Buiyng/selling	9	7%	Lezíria da Praia	12	7%
Accounts	7	5%	Ota	11	6%
Quittances	7	5%	Maninhos da Covilhã	6	4%
Apostilhas	6	5%	Account quittance	6	4%
Correspond.	6	5%	Papers	5	3%
Papers	6	5%	Debts	5	3%
Bounties	5	4%	Lavre	4	2%
Decrees	5	4%	Marriage	4	2%
Permits	5	4%	Inheritances/Wills	4	2%
Petitions	5	4%	Business/ Commercial activities	4	2%
Wills	5	4%	Family disputes	4	2%
Comendas' chart	4	3%			
Memories	4	3%			
Petitions	4	3%			
<i>Tombos</i>	4	3%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 7

Documents produced by Pedro de Figueiredo of Alarcão; Francisca Inês of Lencastre					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descr.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descr.	%
Certificates	47	15%	Military Orders/ comendas	108	28%
Correspondence	45	14%	Morgado da Lobagueira	38	10%
Petitions	31	10%	King's administation	37	10%
Accounting documents	26	8%	Ota	29	8%
Court Sentences	22	7%	Morgado do Castelo	21	6%
Leasholds	14	4%	Legacy of Jerónima Lobo	17	5%
Buiyng/selling	12	4%	Morgado do Campo Grande	16	4%
Memory	12	4%	Maninhos da Covilhã	16	4%
Minutes	11	3%	Debts/Loans/Quittances	12	3%
Receipts	11	3%	Morgado do Lavre/ S. Julião	12	3%
Lists	9	3%	Henrique de Figueiredo	12	3%
Court reports	8	3%	Lezíria da Praia	11	3%
Quittances	7	2%	Family disputes	10	2%
Receipt books	6	2%	Mouchão do Esfolá Vacas	9	2%
Citações	6	2%	Account control	7	2%
Permits	6	2%	Morgado das Terças	6	2%
Propostas/acordos	6	2%	Chappels	4	1%
Petitions	6	2%	Family disputes	4	1%
Charters	5	2%	Others	8	2%
Other Petitions	5	2%			
Informations	5	2%			
Apostilhas	4	1%			
Debts/Loans	4	1%			
Life tenancies	4	1%			
Papers	4	1%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 8

Documents produced by Henrique de Figueiredo of Alarcão					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Petitions	9	41%	King's administation	31	63%
Correspondence	7	32%	Comercial trade	13	27%
Certificates	6	26%	Morgado das Terças	5	10%

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 9

Documents produced by Rodrigo António de Figueiredo; Joana Luísa Coutinho					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descr.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descr.	%
Certificates	37	17%	Ota	79	29%
Court Sentences	34	15%	Military Orders	33	12%
Buying/selling	18	8%	Legacy of Henrique F.º	22	8%
Leaseholds	14	6%	Morgado do Castelo	19	7%
Receipt books	14	6%	Morgado da Lobagueira	14	5%
Accounts	13	6%	King's administation	14	5%
Life Tenancies	13	6%	Loans/Debts	13	5%
Possession	13	6%	Legacy of Jerónima Lobo	12	4%
Court reports	10	4%	Conflits	12	4%
Life tenancies	8	4%	Inheritances	10	4%
Bounties	8	4%	Maninhos da Covilhã	9	3%
Evaluations	6	3%	Account control	9	3%
Correspondence	6	3%	Morgado do Lavre	6	2%
Certificate copies	6	2%	Morgado das Terças	5	2%
Padrões	5	2%	Campo Grande	5	2%
Permits	5	2%	Carregueira	4	2%
Quittances	5	2%	Others	7	3%
Document's parts	5	2%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 10

Documents produced by Madalena Luísa of Lencastre e Vasco da Câmara					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Certificates	21	29%	King's administration	23	24%
Accounts	11	15%	Ota	17	18%
Charters	9	12%	Morgado of Belmonte	16	17%
Court Sentences	6	8%	Alcaidaria mor da Sertã e Pedrógão	10	11%
Leaseholds	5	7%	Debts/Loans	6	7%
Military Patents	5	7%	Legacy of Jerónima Lobo	6	6%
Buying/selling	4	6%	Inheritances	5	5%
Life Tenancies	4	6%	Morgado do Seixal	4	4%
Tenancy confirmation	4	5%	Others	8	9%
Certificate copies	4	5%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 11

Documents produced by Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral; Mariana of Meneses					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Life tenancy	33	19%	Military Orders	41	19%
Accounts	29	16%	Morgado of Belmonte	38	17%
Certificate	23	13%	King's administration	31	14%
Charters	16	9%	Morgado da Lobagueira	27	12%
Buying/selling	12	7%	Ota	13	6%
Notices	10	6%	Morgado do Seixal	13	6%
Subenfiteuse	10	6%	Terras of Salvaterra	12	5%
Life tenancies	8	4%	Controle Account control	11	5%
Permits	7	4%	Inheritances	10	5%
Court Sentences	7	4%	Maninhos da Covilhã	8	4%
Leaseholds	5	3%	Alcaldaria mor da Sertã	6	3%
Possessions	5	3%	Morgado do Castelo	4	2%
Bounties	4	2%	Lezíria	4	2%
Comendas' chart	4	2%			
Padrões of tença	4	2%			

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Table nr. 12

Documents produced by Vasco Manuel Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara; Jerónima Margarida Noronha					
According to typologies*			According to Themes/subjects*		
Thypology	Nr. descript.	%	Place/Institution/ Theme	Nr. descript.	%
Accounting documents	116	27%	Ota	129	25%
Receipts	46	11%	King's administration	61	12%
Leaseholds	37	9%	Morgado of Belmonte	47	9%
Certificates	34	8%	Morgado da Lobagueira	46	9%
Notices	20	5%	Military Orders	32	6%
Buying/selling	20	5%	Account control	31	6%
Bounties	18	4%	Brasil/ Peninsular War	19	4%
Apostilhas	17	4%	Inheritances	18	3%
Tenancy recognition	17	4%	Morgado do Seixal	16	3%
Court Sentences	16	4%	Morgado do Campo grande	12	2%
Assets' Inventories	13	3%	Alcaidaria mor da Sertã e Pedrógão	12	2%
Procurações	10	2%	Chappels	11	2%
Life tenancies	9	2%	Morgado do Castelo	11	2%
Charters	7	2%	Legacy of Jerónima Lobo	10	2%
Correspondence	7	2%	Lezíria da Praia	8	2%
Certificate copies	7	2%	Palácio da Boa Hora	6	1%
Court reports	6	1%	Debts	6	1%
Life Tenancies	6	1%	Oficio Porteiro Mor	6	1%
Tenancy renewal	5	1%	Torres Vedras	5	1%
Inventory	4	1%	Capela da Barreteira	4	1%
Lists To Brasil	4	1%	Quinta de Benfica	4	1%
Receipt books	4	1%	Marriage	4	1%
Military Patents	4	1%	Salvaterra	4	1%
			Others	15	3%

*Base: TAD. Typologies: Considered only the groups of documents with a sum superior or equal to 4 items; Thematic groups: considered only the groups with more than 4 descriptions.

Attachment N. 2

Archive of the House of Belmonte – Classification Chart

SC 01 – FIGUEIREDO (16th century)

SSC 01-01 – Rui de Figueiredo

SC 02 – FIGUEIREDO CORREIA (I) (16th century)

SSC 02-01 – Jorge de Figueiredo Correia; Catarina de Alarcão

SSC 02-02 – Jorge de Figueiredo Correia

Subsystem 01 – Correia

SC 03 – FIGUEIREDO CORREIA (II) (16th-17th centuries)

SSC 03-01 – Rui de Figueiredo Correia; Catarina de Castro

SSC 03-02 – Rui de Figueiredo Correia

SC 04 – CASTRO de FIGUEIREDO (17th century)

SSC 04-01 – Jorge de Figueiredo; Maria Brandão de Sousa

SSC 04-02 – Jorge de Figueiredo; Madalena de Oliveira

SSC 04-03 – Jorge de Figueiredo

SSC 04-04 – Rui de Sousa de Alarcão

SSC 04-05 – Maria Henriques

SC 05 – FIGUEIREDO de ALARCÃO (17th century)

SSC 05-01 – Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão; Teresa de Noronha

Subsystem 01 – Soares Lasso

SSC 05-02 – Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão; Margarida de Meneses

Subsystem 02 – Vilhena Coelho de Carvalho

Subsystem 03 – Lobo de Brito

Subsystem 04 – Coutinho Vaz de S. Paio

SSC 05-03 – Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão

SSC 05-04 – Luís Gomes de Figueiredo

SSC 05-05 – Henrique de Figueiredo (de Sousa)

SSC 05-06 – Not identified

SC 06 – MENESES FIGUEIREDO de ALARCÃO (17th-18th centuries)

SSC 06-01 – Jorge de Figueiredo (II)

Subsystem 01 – Lima Fernandes d’Elvas

SSC 06-02 – Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão; Francisca Inês de Lencastre

SSC 06-03 – Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão

SSC 06-04 – Henrique de Figueiredo de Alarcão

Subsystem 02 – Lima Figueiredo Coutinho

SSC 06-05 – João de Meneses

SC 07 – LENCASTRE de FIGUEIREDO (18th century)

SSC 07-01 – Rodrigo António de Figueiredo; Luísa Joana Coutinho

SSC 07-02 – Rodrigo António de Figueiredo

SSC 07-03 – Madalena Luísa de Lencastre; Vasco da Câmara

Subsystem 01 – Meneses (I)

Subsystem 02 – Álvares Cabral

SSC 07-04 – Madalena Luísa de Lencastre

SSC 07-05 – Vasco da Câmara

SC 08 – CÂMARA de FIGUEIREDO CABRAL (18th century)

SSC 08-01 – Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral; Mariana de Meneses

Subsystem 01 – Meneses (II)

SSC 08-02 – Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral

SSC 08-03 – Mariana de Meneses

SSC 08-04 – Leonor da Câmara

SC 09 - FIGUEIREDO CABRAL DA CÂMARA (18th-19th centuries)

SSC 09-01 – Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara; Jerónima Margarida de Noronha.

Subsystem 01 – S. Miguel

SSC 09-02 – Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara

SSC 09-03 – José Maria Francisco de Paula de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara

Attachment nr. 3

Figueiredos' Genealogy¹¹

1. Soeiro Martins de Figueiredo descends from Guesto Anzur, the first Figueiredo, was the grandson of Martim Gomes de Anzur, lived c. 1260 a.C. and was vassal of D. Afonso II and D. Afonso III. Married to Urraca Cardoso

And had:

2. Vasco Esteves de Figueiredo, lived at the time of D. Dinis was lord of the Tower de Figueiredo das Donas. Married to Urraca Peres de Matos

And had:

3. § Rui Vasques de Figueiredo which follows

4. Gil Vasques de Figueiredo

5. Lourenço Vasques de Figueiredo

6. Afonso Vasques de Figueiredo

7. Gracia Vasques de Figueiredo

3. § Rui Vasques de Figueiredo succeeded in landlord of the Tower and land of Figueiredo, was vassal of Afonso IV married to Toda Fernandes

And had:

8. § Fernão Rodrigues de Figueiredo, Lord of the Tower and Judge of Figueiredo married to Leonor Roiz de Figueiredo

And had:

9. § Gonçalo Garcia de Figueiredo . Lord of the castle of Feira by mercy of D. Pedro I. He was lord of Vouga, Celorico, Maceira, and of the Castle of Gaia, by mercy of D. Fernando I, in 1377. Married to Constança Roiz Pereira

¹¹ The purpose of This genealogy is to give information about the the Figueiredo's lineage and the Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara family. Chronologically it goes from its origins (Portuguese *Reconquista*) until the generation of Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara (1767-1830). Data was collected in the Arquivo da Casa de Belmonte and in the following Portuguese genealogical authors: Manso de Lima - *Famílias de Portugal*, Edição dactilografada, Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa, 1925; Manuel José Felgueiras Gayo - *Nobiliário das Famílias de Portugal*, Braga, Edições Carvalhos de Basto, 1992; Cristóvão Alão de Morais - *Pedatura Lusitana*, Porto, Livraria Fernando Machado, 1943.

And had:

10. §Aires Gonçalves that follows
11. Gonçalo de Figueiredo
12. Diogo Afonso de Figueiredo
13. Isabel, married to Lopo Mendes de Vasconcelos
14. Martim Lourenço de Figueiredo
15. Senhorinha Roiz de Figueiredo

From the second marriage (?):

16. Gonçalo Garcia de Figueiredo
17. Henrique de Figueiredo
18. Isabel de Figueiredo

10. Aires Gonçalves de Figueiredo: vassal of D. João I received the lands of Maia, Gaia Castle and Ponte de Almiara, Figueiró Pedrógão do Prado and Maceira. He was in the conquest of Ceuta. Married to Leonor Pereira, daughter of João Roiz Pereira

And had:

19. Gonçalo de Figueiredo
20. §João Lourenço de Figueiredo who follows
21. Gil or Esteves Vasques de Figueiredo
21. Geneva

23. Uruana

20. §João Lourenço de Figueiredo son of Aires Gonçalves de Figueiredo, Alcaide of Covilhã. Married to her cousin Teresa de Figueiredo, daughter of Gonçalo de Figueiredo

And had:

24. Fernando de Figueiredo
25. § Henrique de Figueiredo who follows
26. Gomes de Figueiredo

25. § Henrique de Figueiredo, Secretary of the Treasury and knight of King D. Afonso V and D. João II. Married to Catarina Alves, daughter of João Alvares, whom they called “the rich man from Santarém”

And had:

27. § Rui de Figueiredo, who follows

28. Ayres Gonçalves de Figueiredo Knight and commander of Malta Order.

29. João Lourenço de Figueiredo, *sine generation* (hereinafter s.g.)

30. Diogo de Figueiredo s.g.

31. Afonso de Figueiredo married to Paula de Sousa daughter of Dr. Álvaro Fernandes, Chancellor, s.g.

32. Margarida de Figueiredo, married to Simão da Cunha, son of Nuno da Cunha, chief chamberlain of the Infante D. Fernando, dies fighting the Moors and has a daughter Guiomar da Cunha who married to Henrique de Meneses, a bastard son of Fernando de Meneses.

33. Leonor de Figueiredo, married to Afonso de Bobadilha, commander of Orta Lagoa.

34. Isabel de Figueiredo, married to Ruy Gil Magro

35. Filipa de Figueiredo married to Francisco de Távora s.g. And then she was Simão de Faria's 2nd wife

36. D Nun

37. D Nun

27. § Rui de Figueiredo, first son of Henrique de Figueiredo and Secretary of the Treasury . He bought Quinta da Ota in 1499. He founded the morgado da Lobagueira and Ribeira de Palhais on April 23, 1517. Married to Maria Jácome daughter of Pedro Jácome

And had:

38. Francisco de Figueiredo

And had from Maria Correia, the illegitimate daughter of Brás Afonso Correia:

39. § Jorge de Figueiredo Correia who follows

40. Henrique de Figueiredo s.g.

41. Duarte de Figueiredo married to Maria Loba

And had:

42. Filipa Coutinho married to Justino de Santa Maria

And had:

43. Mariana Coutinho, married to Francisco Vaz de S. Paio.

45. Isabel Coutinho, married to Simão de Faria. She instituted the Morgado do Seixal with a chapel of N. S. da Assunção in the Convent of Xabregas on April 21, 1587, leaving it to his niece Filipa de Figueiredo (n. 43), daughter of her brother Duarte de Figueiredo (n. 41).

38. Francisco de Figueiredo, son of Ruy de Figueiredo Correia Married to Leonor Teixeira daughter of João Fernandes, Accountant of the House of India.

And had:

46. Pedro Jácome de Figueiredo

47. Maria Jácome, married to João de Ulhoa Castelhana

48. ?

39. § Jorge de Figueiredo Correia legitimized by D. Manuel I (1521), who granted him the office of Secretary of the Treasury on May 24, 1524. He married to Catherine de Alarcão, daughter of André de Alarcão.

And had

49. § Ruy de Figueiredo Correia who follows

50. Manuel de Figueiredo s.g.

51. Jeronimo de Figueiredo e Alarcão, lord of the captaincy of Ilhéus da Baía (Brasil) which he sold to Lucas Giraldes in the year 1571. s.g.

52. Maria de Alarcão, lady of Infanta D. Isabel, married to Pedro Jusarte s. g..

49. § Ruy de Figueiredo Correia son of Jorge de Figueiredo secretary of Treasury of D. João III and D. Sebastião. Married to Catarina de Castro, lady of the Infanta D. Isabel, daughter of Manuel de Sousa Ribeiro and Filipa de Castro. He died in the battle of Alcácer Quibir.

And had

54. § Jorge de Figueiredo, who follows

55. Rui de Sousa de Alarcão went to India where he served in 1595, governor of the Island of St. Thomas where he passed away s.g.

57. Maria Henriques married to Gaspar de Sousa Lobo

58. Isabel de Castro nun in Santa Clara de Coimbra.

54. § Jorge de Figueiredo son of Rui de Figueiredo Correia, lived in Ota, Knight of Santiago. Married to Maria Brandão de Sousa daughter Rui Brandão and Antónia de Sousa.

And had

59. § Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão who follows

60. Henrique de Figueiredo who died in Arronches, s.g.

61. António de Figueiredo, s.g.

62. Luís Gomes de Figueiredo was one of the nobles in the Acclamation of D. João IV who made him governor of Bragança. He was killed by the Castilians in Alentejo.

He had illegitimate sons from with Antónia de S. Payo daughter of Vasco de Araújo de Carvalho

63. Francisco de Figueiredo s.g.

64. Mariana de Sousa.

65. Manuel de Figueiredo, who went to India in the year 1612 with Jerome de Almeida s.g.

54. § Jorge de Figueiredo married. 2nd time with Madalena de Oliveira

And had:

66. António de Figueiredo e Vasconcelos commander of Santarém where he lived and married to Maria de Sousa de Melo. He married to a second time with Joana Francisca de Távora.

And had (?)

67.?

68.?

69. Teresa de Castro, a nun in Santa Monica.

70. Paula de Castro, a nun in Santa Monica.

59. § Rui de Figueiredo de Alarcão, son of Jorge de Figueiredo, succeeded his father's house. Governor of arms of Trás os Montes, chambermaid of Prince D. Pedro. He married to Teresa de Noronha, daughter of Cristóvão Soares Lasso de Catarina de Noronha. s.g. He was married a second time to Margarida de Meneses, daughter of Pedro Álvares Cabral, Alcaide mor of Belmonte and Leonor de Meneses.

And had:

71. Jorge de Figueiredo d.i.

72. § Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão who follows

73. Henrique de Figueiredo who after graduating went to India where he was General of the Galleons. In the year 1713 he came to the kingdom and in the same year he was governor and captain general of Angola.

74. João de Menezes, lived in Ota. Died in 1702.

And had (illegitimate)

75. Paula Margarida de Menezes, nun in Convento de Santos.

76. Joana de Menezes, nun

77. Leonor Margarida de Meneses,

78. Maria de Meneses nun in Madre de Deus Convent, called Maria da Purificação.

72. § Pedro de Figueiredo de Alarcão, son of Rui de Figueiredo diplomat. In 1704 he was governor of Portalegre. He died in March 1722. Married to Francisca Inês de Lencastre, daughter of Miguel Luís de Meneses, Count of Valadares, and Madalena de Lencastre.

And had:

79. § Madalena Luísa de Lencastre, who follows,

80. § Rodrigo António de Figueiredo, who follows,

81. Margarida de Meneses,

82 Ana Teresa Antónia de Meneses who died on December 7, 1735.

83. Miguel Joaquim de Figueiredo Deão da Sé de Leiria

84. Francisca Inês twin of the previous d. i.

And had (bastard):

85 Maria de Meneses married to Francisco da Costa Freire, son of Christopher de Costa Freire, Lord of Pancas.

80. § Rodrigo António de Figueiredo, the first son of Pedro de Figueiredo succeeded in his father's house, chamberlain of Infante D. Manuel. Married to Luísa Joana Coutinho (chamber lady of Queen), daughter of Filipe de Sousa, captain of the German Guard and Catherine de Menezes, s.g.

79. § Madalena Luisa de Lencastre, chamber lady of the Queen, married to Vasco da Câmara, chamberlain of Infante D. Francisco son of D. José

Rodrigo da Câmara, 2nd Count of Ribeira Grande, and Constança Emilia de Rohan. She inherit the House of his brother Rodrigo António and the House of Belmonte.

And had:

86. Francisca da Câmara 1726-1729

87. José da Câmara 1729-1737

88. Constança da Câmara 1730-1732

89. § Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral, who follows.

90. Henrique da Câmara 1734-1735

91. Leonor da Câmara 1736 -?

92. Maria da Câmara 1737 + 1737

89. § Pedro da Câmara de Figueiredo Cabral, married to Mariana de Meneses, daughter of José de Meneses da Silveira de Castro e Távora, lord of Patameira and Luísa Gonzaga, Countess of Rappach

And had:

93. § Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara (1st Count of Belmonte), who follows

94. José Maria de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara

95. Maria Madalena de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, married to Tomás de Noronha Ribeiro Soares Castilho

96. Constança Leonor de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, married to Álvaro Jorge Botelho de Sousa Meneses Correia de Lacerda 6th Count of S. Miguel

97. Maria Bárbara de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, married to João António Jacques de Magalhães 4th Viscount of Fonte Arcada

98. Maria das Necessidades de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, married to Ascenso Siqueira Freire, 1st Count of S. Martinho

100. Francisca de Paula de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, married to Manuel de Almeida e Vasconcelos, 1st Count and 2nd Viscount of Lapa, and 3rd Baron de Moçâmedes.

93. § Vasco Manuel de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara (1st Count of Belmonte) married to Jerónima Margarida de Noronha

And had:

101. § José Maria de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, 2nd Count of Belmonte

102. Maria de Figueiredo Cabral da Câmara, s.g.