

3 (f) Detailed Inquisition Records (In chronological order)

Beatriz Alvares, Lisbon

Native of Castelo Branco: age 70: parents Francisco ...? and Francisca (?) Lopes: living in Castelo Branco: married to Francisco de Sola: accused of Judaism: condemned to everlasting gaol and penitential garment: Auto da Fe 1579. Lisbon Proceedings 1649.

Violante Gomes, Lisbon

Age about 32: parents Francisco de Sola and Beatriz Alvares: living in Castelo Branco, Southern Portugal: married to Rui Gomes: arrested 21/4/1582: accused of Judaism: condemned: Auto da Fe 1582. Lisbon Proceedings 2771.

n.b. Because of the geographical separation from the family members living in the Coimbra/Alfaiates/Trancoso area, those in Castelo Branco may be considered somewhat separated.

Luis de Sola, Coimbra

Native of Guarda: Age 46: Parents: Nuno da Costa and Isabel de Sola: living in Trancoso: Merchant and businessman: Married to Francisca Mendes: arrested on 17/2/1602 accused of Judaism: condemned.

Extract from a letter relating to another trial which is linked into that of Luis de Sola:-

'To the gentleman of the inquisition into heresy and apostasy in this city and diocese of Coimbra and its district we give to you Manuel Rodriguez the following.

Ines Rodrigues new Christian widow who lived in Guinaraes in Agora and now in Trancoso of which she is native born, Antonio Fernandez new Christian trader son of Pedro Fernandez and he also came from Trancoso, Antonio Fernandes senior surgeon, brother of Diogo Fernandez peddler.

Lianor Enriques new Christian widow of Juan Mendes and Miera Mendes new Christian wife of Jorge Pinheiro and Luis de Sola new Christian merchant and tax farmer and Ana Mendes new Christian and wife of licentiate Jorge Fernandes is a native of the same city and lives in the town of Trancoso on the edge of the church of Santiago for the crimes of .? against our Holy Catholic faith...'

Coimbra Proceedings 910.

Page 22 of the Process, genealogy:-

Luis de Sola was a tax farmer. His father was Nuno da Costa merchant and his mother was Isabel de Sola New Christians living in the city of Guarda of which they both were natives. His father's father was Francisco da Costa and his father's mother was ? Fernandes. The grand parents names on his mother's side are unknown. They were natives of Porto Alegre and there were many (relatives).

There are no uncles on his father's side or his mother's side. He has a brother, Fernao Lopes da Costa who is an inhabitant of Guarda and is married to Isabel Nunes of Trancoso. and he himself (Luis de Sola) is married to Francisca Mendes, daughter of the late Diogo Mendes of the town of Trancoso, with whom he has 8 sons and daughters who are Nuno 14, Francisco 12, Diogo 7, Isabel 15, Brites 11, Ana 9, Guiomar 4 and Feliciano 2 or 3.

Tome de Mercado, Coimbra

Native of Alfaites: age 28: parents Luis de Sola and Brites do Mercado: living in Alfaites: Prioste ?: Judge of Orphans: married to Brites Mendes Chacon: arrested 10/1/1665: accused of Judaism: condemned to everlasting gaol and penitential garment, spiritual penalties: Auto da Fe 1667. Coimbra Proceedings 6968. Tome was a brother of Luisa de Sola, see above.

Brites do Mercado, Coimbra

Native of Alfaites: age 50: parents Gaspar de Mercado and Luisa de Sola: living in Alfaites: widow of Luis de Sola: arrested 7/2/1665: accused of Judaism: condemned: Auto da Fe 1667. Coimbra Proceedings 2317. Brites do Mercado was the mother of Tome and Luisa de Sola, see above.

Luisa de Sola, Coimbra

Native of Alfaites unmarried age 22 or 23: Parents Luis de Sola and Brites Mercado; living in Trancoso: single: arrested 23/2/1665: accused of Judaism: Confessed to Jewish practices at the trial of Luisa Almeida. Condemned to everlasting gaol and penitential garment: spiritual penalties: Auto da Fe Coimbra 26/5/1669. Luisa was not killed but given a major excommunication plus confiscation of property etc. Luisa had no paternal uncles or aunts but had four maternal uncles and two aunts, Manoel de Mercado, Luis de Sola, Fernando de Sola, Maria de Sola, Tome* de Mercado, & Guiomar de Mercado and they lived in the town of Alfayates. All three women, Luisa, Brittes and Brittes sister Maria, stated that they had believed in the Law of Moses because they thought that this was their salvation.

Page 127 Confession:-

"On 19/9/1677 in Coimbra in the old interrogation room of the Holy Inquisition, being there in morning audience the Inquisitor Alexandre da Sylva. Luisa was present in order to say that she wished to confess her sins of Judaism that are against the Holy Catholic Faith. She was given the Oath on the Holy Evangelist on which she put her hand... the office of which she was instructed to tell the truth and keep (it) secret. She consented and then she was administered the oath and said she wanted to confess very much. She said only the truth now and not any falsehoods.

10 years ago, more or less, she does not remember the day or the month, in the town of Trancoso, in the house of Philip Lopes (da Costa - now in London with his wife Maria de Sola. This means that Luisa is only betraying those she knows to be out of the Inquisition's reach or those already in its hands. These were namely her mother Brites de Mercado and her brother Tome/Thome), merchant, married to Maria de Sola, new Christian, her maternal aunt, resident in the said town of Trancoso, who had absented themselves and she does not know where to (London, England). She found herself and all three of them present (including her mother Brittes de Mercado) praying and (carrying out) practices which she does not remember. Her aunt said to her that, if she wished to save her soul she should keep the great law of Moses and in order to keep it she should fast on the great day (*Yom Kippur*) which comes in the month of September, being according to the Law, pass the day without eating or drinking, from one night to the next. To eat no fish and no meat and to pray to our Father offering to the G'd of Heaven, because that is how it is done (according) to the said Law and it seemed to the confessant that she (was) taught for her salvation and she separated herself then and there from the faith of Christ our Lord and she passed to the Law of Moses hoping to save herself in it and declaring to her aunt and to keep it.

She said further that seven years ago, in the town of Trancoso, Brites Mercado, her mother, New Christian, widow of Luis de Sola, New Christian, Judge of Orphans in the town of Alfaites and her brother Tome de Sola, who has the same office, and who married Brites Mendes Chacon, New Christian, and both were inhabitants of the said town of Trancoso and later, in that of Alfaites, where they were taken prisoners of the Holy Inquisition, being all three on the occasion of the confession. Of the account of her said mother had said thus of the Law of Moses and this was done by her aunt Maria de Sola and her aunt approved her (the) declaration of the confessant. Brites Mercado and Tome de Mercado believed in the Law of Moses and they did the same ceremonies in the same form...."

Sentence

Confiscation of all goods to the Inquisition, major excommunication, received into the Holy Church (i.e. lifting of excommunication) and ordered that she will go to Auto da Fe and abjure (renounce on oath) her heresy, wear penitential dress, perpetual prison and will comply with all the penalties proscribed.

On 14/6/1679 Luisa "sought audience with the Inquisition and came before him (the Inquisitor) and had been sufficiently instructed in the Mysteries of the Holy Catholic Faith and complied with her penitences. She was in prison in Alfaites (not an Inquisition prison). She goes to church on Sundays and holy days.

He should comply with her penitences and release her 'on licence' in Alfaites, not to leave the town with out permission. She shall wear penitential garb and with it shall pray on Sundays and holy days and go to Mass and preachings etc. In the first year she shall confess on the four principal festivals of Christmas, Easter, the Assumption of Our Lady and Pentecost. Every Friday she shall say five Paternostas and five Ave Marias in memory of the five wounds of Christ. She will not wear silver or precious stones or silk clothes and she promised to comply placing her hand upon the Evangelist. This is ordered by the Inquisitors as they have laid down and the accused, because she knows how to write (unusual for a woman) ..."

Luisa's paternal grandparents were Thome de Mercado !, Judge of Orphans, and Brittes de Silveria, both native and resident in the town of Alfaites, both of whom are now dead. Luisa says ' and that her said aunt Maria de Sola, who was resident in the town of Trancoso, and is now married to Felipe Lopes da Costa, merchant, and has children and has been absent for three years in the Realm of England'.

Tome de Mercado*, born about 1610 to Gaspar de Mercado and Luisa de Sola, is differentiated in tree Sola 21 from this Tome de Mercado !, the latter being born about 1585 (i.e. and who was the father of Luis de Sola who was born about 1610 and died in 1649). Tome ! was married to Brites Silvera and was also tried by the Inquisition although I do not have the record of the process.

Luis de Sola (died 1649), Luisa's father, lived on his own means and was a Judge of Orphans. n.b. the Judges of Orphans, who were responsible for adjudicating on the resources of widows and orphans, would normally have qualified at the University of Coimbra.

Luisa de Sola's paternal grandparents were Thome de Mercado, Judge of Orphans and Brittes Silveria, both born and lived in the town of Alfaites and both are now dead.

Luisa's maternal grandparents were Gaspar de Mercado, who was of independent means, and Luisa de Sola, both being natives of Alfaites (the spellings vary). Luisa's uncle, Manoel de Mercado, married Caterina de Sola and they had children (unspecified). He was a merchant in Seville. Luisa's aunt, Maria, was resident in Trancoso and married Philipe Lopes da Costa. His brother was Fernando Mendes da Costa. Maria and Philipe migrated to London. The transcript says three years before Louisa's trial but this is an error as it must have been longer. Philipe acted as agent for his wealthy brother and a letter he wrote for his brother, Fernando Mendes, in Portuguese to a relative who lived in Rome and which was much later published in London. This explains Maria's escape from the Inquisition. Jorge Mendes was a brother of Luisa's uncle, Tome de Mercado, Philipe and lived in Rome. (This does not come from the proceedings).

The Lopes da Costa section of the family in London lived as Catholics and tried to use their influence to get the Inquisition cancelled so that they could go back to Portugal. They were not buried as Sephardi Jews in the Bevis Marks synagogue cemetery but the records show that they must have been re-interred there many years later. The burial dates are in strict sequence with the date of death apart from a group of da Costas, whose burials took place many years after their deaths.

Luisa's aunt, Guiomar de Mercado, was unmarried aged 40 i.e. born 1629, and lived with Luisa de Sola in Alfaites. Luisa's uncle Luis was a Jesuit living in the college of the same city of Seville and

being a priest and preacher. (Presumably he was celibate.). Luisa's uncles, Fernando and Tome de Mercado died before Luisa was born i.e. before 1643. Coimbra Proceedings 6046.

n.b It seems highly probable that Tome de Mercado (born c. 1580) and Gaspar de Mercado (born c. 1570) were brothers or cousins.

Brites Mendes

Presented herself, Brites Mendes, single, daughter of Lissenssiado (graduate) Jorge Mendes Nobre, Advocate, of Trancoso, living in Carnicaens, Coimbra, Masso 389, 1667.

Henrique Jorge

Henrique Jorge, single, son of Jorge Mendes Nobre, native of Braga, Coimbra, Masso 391 No 2, 1667.

Brites Mendes Chasam (Chacom or Chacon)

Processo of Brites Mendes Chasam, married to Thome de Mercado, Judge of Orphans, native of Guarda, living in Alfaites, Bishopric of Bispado, Coimbra, Masso 395 No 4, 1667.

Izabel de Solla

Isabel de Solla, single, daughter of Fernam Loppes da Costa, of Trancoso, and living in Quinta da Anobra, Coimbra, Masso 400 No 7, 1669

Julianna de Sola

Julianna de Solla, wife of Fernam Loppes da Costa, of Trancoso, living in Anobra, Coimbra, Masso 400 No 12 1669.

Izabel de Solla

Single, daughter of Fernam Loppes da Costa of Trancoso & resident in Quinta da Anobra, Masso 400 No 7, 1669

Clara Borges

Processo of Clara Borges, daughter of Fernam Loppes Netto, of Torre de Terrenho, Villa de Moeira, Vizeu, Coimbra, Masso 455, No 13, 1684.

Fernam Loppes Netto

Processo of Fernam Loppes Netto, of Trancoso, living in Torre de Terrenho, Coimbra Masso 455, 1684.

Antonio da Fonseca

Presented himself, Antonio da Fonseca son of Fernam Loppes Netto, and Leonor da Fonseca, of Torre de Terrenho, Coimbra, Masso 455, 1684.

Diogo Mendes da Fonseca

Presented himself, Diogo Mendes da Fonseca, single, son of Fernam Loppes Netto, (Folio 531) who lives on his farm, Torre de Terrenho, Coimbra, masso 456 No 27, 1684

Jeronimo Henriques de Castro, Coimbra

Native of Vila Cova near Coelheira (Lamego): living in Pinhel: job 'executor': married to Maria de Sola: Denunciation made by other guilty New Christian prisoners and elaborated by the related legal proceedings: 22/9/1693. Coimbra Proceedings 2088.

Luis de Sola Mendes, Coimbra, 1703 Coimbra Inquisition Proceedings 1718 - (September 1703)

n.b. Sometimes the name is written as Mendes de Sola and sometimes a double 'l' is used, as in de Solla.

Native of Trancoso in the See of Viseu: age 34: Parents Manuel Mendes Nobre, lawyer, and Jacinta Mendes de Sola: living in Granja: Business man: Married to Brites Mendes: arrested 5/10/1703: accused of Judaism: Condemned. Manoel Mendes Nobre and Jacinta Mendes de Sola had four sons, Diogo Mendes Sola who lived with his brother Luis Mendes Sola, a native of Granja, in Trancoso. The other two were Manoel Mendes Nobre and Jorge Mendes Sola (Nobre ?). Jorge Mendes Sola, Miguel Nunes, Manoel Alvarez Nunes and Luis Simao Nunes were called as witnesses.

Luis is stated to have been a *Homen de Negocio*, which may be translated as a banker or major merchant, and his father, Manoel Mendes Nobre, was an advocate (lawyer). The sentence involved was a light one including arbitrary (undefined) imprisonment, instruction in the faith necessary for the salvation of his soul, to do penances and pay the costs. (All Inquisition costs were recovered from the prisoners, just as the Jews sent to the Nazi camps paid their rail fares out of their estates.) His property was not confiscated.

Extract from page 8:-

The session of 26/4/1703 'to continue his confession further, he returned to continue his confession in detail and, being examined he was received into the flock of the Holy Catholic church' i.e. the excommunication was lifted. Luis came before the Inquisitor Paolo Alfonso. The denunciation of Luis apparently came from the Process (trial) of Mendes Henriques.

Extract from page 25 genealogy:-

10/4/1704. Luis de Sola Mendes banker, wife Brittes Mendes, native of the town of Trancoso in the See of Vizeal (Vizeu), 34 years old and his parents were called Manuel Mendes Nobre advocate native of the city of Guarda. His mother was Jacinta Mendes de Sola native and resident in the city of Trancoso. The grandparents on his father's side were Jorge Mendes Nobre, advocate, and Isabel Rodrigues, natives and residents of the city of Guarda, and his maternal grandfather was Diogo Mendes, who lives on his income. He does not know the name of his maternal grandmother who was a native and resident of Trancoso. All his grandparents are dead.

He has one uncle and two aunts on his father's side Enrique Jorge, Brites Mendes and Jozepha Maria. He has more uncles on his mother's side but he does not remember their names. He has a brother, Diogo Mendes, and his aunt Brites Mendes is married to Diego Chaves. They do not have any children and they are residents of Guarda. His aunt Jozepha is single and lives in Guarda and on his mother's side he has no uncle or aunt (n.b. this may not be the truth.)

He has three brothers and one sister, Jorge Mendes Nobre, Diogo Mendes Sola, Manoel Mendes Nobre and Isabel de Sola. He had others who died as infants. Jorge Mendes Nobre, resident in Lisbon, advocate, married to Mariana de Mendonça. They came from ? . Diogo Mendes de Sola (his occupation could be horse breeder or seller) of the town of Sanderval ? in the plain of Alantejo married to ? Rodrigues. And he has a further natural son (bastard) Manuel, son of Brites, and his said brother Manoel Mendes Nobre is a man of affairs in ? married to Catarina Mendes from whom he has Tome, Duarte, Manoel, Diogo, and two more whose names he does not know. All of them are single, and his sister Isabel de Sola is a resident of the same town ? and married to Jorge Lopes merchant and partial New Christian. She has Duarte, Miguel and Ana and another (child) all young.

The said accused Luis de Sola Mendes new Christian is married to Brittes Mendes and they have Hyacinth (Jacinta) aged 15, Feliciana, Guiomar, Manoel, Diogo and Antonio. There are others who

are very young. Luis is a baptised Christian in the church of ? in Trancoso by the vicar of the same church.

Luis de Sola Mendes was given a light sentence consisting of arbitrary imprisonment (a term used where the prisoner was to be released after a period) and instruction in the faith necessary for the salvation of his soul. He had to do penitences and pay costs. His property was not confiscated.

Others mentioned were Miguel Nunes, Manoel Alvarez, Jorge Mendes with their 'family' sons Luis, Luis Enriques, Alexandre, who was a doctor, and Luis Simao Nunes.
Coimbra Proceedings 1718.

Brites do Mercado

Native of Coriscado, neighbourhood of Marialva, aged 28, parents Antonio Mendes Caldas and Luisa de Sola, living in Lisbon, married to Manuel Henriques do Mercado, arrested 1/8/1706, accused of Judaism, condemned to arbitrary gaol, spiritual penalties. Auto da Fe 6/11/1707. Lisbon Proceedings 1703.

Diogo Mendes Sola, Lisbon

Auto da Fe 1707. Lisbon Proceedings 5384.

Leonor Tereza, Coimbra

Native of Trancoso, aged 35 (born 1685), parents Luis de Sola and Ana Mendes, living in Torre de Terrenho, neighbourhood of Moreira (Viseu), married to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, arrested 13/11/1724, accused of Judaism, condemned to confiscation of belongings, everlasting gaol and penitential garment. Auto da Fe 30?/6/1726. Coimbra Proceedings 9584.

Fernando Lopes da Costa, Coimbra

Native of Trancoso: age 38: Parents Luis de Sola Teles and Ana Mendes de Almeida: Living in Trancoso: Lawyer: married to Ana Maria da Costa: arrested 15/12/1724: accused of Judaism: condemned to everlasting gaol and penitential garment, spiritual penalties: Auto da Fe 1725. Coimbra Proceedings 7183

Guiomar Gomes

Native of Vila Cova a Coelheira: age 18: parents Jeronimo Henriques de Castro and Maria de Sola: living in Pinhel: single: presented herself 18/1/1725: accused of Judaism: condemned to spiritual penalties: Auto da Fe ? 1725. Coimbra Proceedings 6589

Tome Mercado Sola, Lisbon

Presented himself 1726. Lisbon Proceedings 10563

D. (Dona) Brites do Mercado, Lisbon

Native of Coriscada neighbourhood of Marialva: age 28: parents Antonio Mendes Caldas and Luisa de Sola: living in Lisbon: married to Manuel Henriques do Mercado: arrested 1/8/1706: accused of Judaism: condemned to arbitrary gaol, spiritual penalties: Auto da Fe 6/11/1707. Lisbon Proceedings 1703.

Leonor Teresa, Coimbra

Native of Trancoso: age 35 (born 1685): Parents Luis de Sola and Ana Mendes: living in Torre de Terrenho, neighbourhood of Moreira (Viseu): married to Fernando da Fonesca de Mesquita: arrested 13/11/1724: accused of Judaism: condemned to confiscation of belongings, everlasting gaol and penitential garment: Auto da Fe 30?/6/1726. Coimbra Proceedings 9584

List of those against whom proceedings were considered, from Coimbra Processo 9584 against Leonor Thereza Chacon, wife of Fernando da Fonceca de Mesquita, Captain of artillery.

- 1) Brites do Mercado e Sola, Evora 8330, daughter of Tome de Mercado
- 2) Tome de Mercado, Lisbon 10563
- 3) Brites Mendes Chacon, Coimbra Auto da Fè 10/6/1725
- 4) Brites Mendes mother of the witness (This is the first witness)
- 5) Jeronimo Enriques, no children
- 6) Maria de Sola, sister of the witness
- 7) Luisa de Solla, single
- 8) Izabel Mendes, sister of the witness
- 9) Manoel Enriques de Castro, son of Jeronimo Henriques de Castro & his wife Maria de Sola. Jeronimo was Leonor Thereza Chacon's cousin by her marriage
- 10) Brites Mendes, her niece
- 11) Tome de Mercado, nephew
- 12) Felipa Mendes, niece.
- 13) Guiomar Gomes
- 14) Izabel Mendes, all nieces and nephews of the witness n.b. 9) to 14) appear to be children of Jeronimo Henriques & Maria de Sola, Leonor Thereza Chacon's uncle and aunt by marriage.
- 15) Gomes Chacon
- 16) Fernando da Fonceca de Mesquita
- 17) Leonor da Fonsequa, her niece ?
- 18) & ----- her son. May be Antonio da Fonsequa
- 19) Clara Maria Chacon, wife of Fernando Lopes Netto
- 20 to 25) Gomes Chacon, deceased, her daughter Leonor and son -----Enriques and her step-daughter Izabel Enriques
- 26) Francisco Gomes Chacon
- 27) Branca da Fonceca
- 28) Leonor da Fonsequa, her sister, deceased, daughter of Antonio da Fonsequa and his wife
- 29 & 30) Leonor Gomes, deceased and her sister Luisa da Fonsequa, daughters of Manuel Lopes, deceased
- 31) Anna Maria, daughter of Antonio da Fonsequa
- 32 & 33) and his wife ----- da Costa and his cousin ----- deceased
- 34) ----- deceased
- 35) and his wife
- 36 & 37) Enrique Lourenso and his wife Brites Mendes
- 38) Innes Enriques, single, daughter of Manoel ----- de Castro, Coimbra Auto da Fè
- 39) Jeronimo Enriques, son of Enrique Lourenco
- 40-42) Leonor Gomes, deceased & Izabel & Maria Luiza -----
- 43 & 44) Maria da Costa & Ana Enriques
- 45) Leonor Thereza wife of Fernando da Fonsequa de Mesquita
- 46) Thereza de Sola d.o. Luis de Solla Telles & Anna Mendes de Almeida

Names from the first interrogation

- 1 Leonor Thereza (Chacon) m to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita 29 years old
- 2 Henriques Lourenso de Castro m to Brites Mendes Chacon, s.o. Hjeronimo Henriques de Castro
- 3 Luis de Sola m. to Ana Mendes de Almeida
- 4 Clara Maria (Chacon) m. to Fernando Lopes (Netto) d.o. Antonio da Fonseca
- 5 Luiza da Fonsequa m. to Fernando de Almeida merchant
- 6 Anna Maria da Costa m. to Fernando Lopes d.o. Antonio da Fonsequa Henriques m. to Clara Borges, deceased
- 7 Leonor Thereza's cousin Clara Maria m. to Fernando Lopes Netto
- 8 Leonor Thereza with her sister Maria de Sola single d.o. Luis de Sola Telles
- 9 Leonor Thereza's cousin Leonor Gomes d.o. Hjeronimo Henriques de Castro
- 10 Fernando Fonsequa de Mesquita s.o. Antonio da Fonseca Henriques
- 11 Brites Mendes de Mercado & Sola d.o. Thome de Mercado & Brites Mendes, 42 years old, living in the town of Coua de Colheira house of Luis Gomes Chacon, Fernando Lopes da Costa lawyer,
- 12 Anna Maria (da Costa) s.o. Luis de Solla Telles & Anna Mendes
- 13 Luiza de Sola de Mercado, single d.o. Thome de Mercado 40 years old
- 14 Luiza's nephew Manoel Henriques, s.o. Leonor (Thereza ?) m. to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, d.o. Luis de Solla Telles
- 15 Leonor Fonsequa, d.o. Antonio de Almeida mother Maria da Fonsequa 22 years old
- 16 Rodrigo da Fonseca, s.o. Antonio de Almeida 18 years old
- 17 Leonor Thereza's brother Fernando Lopes da Costa 38 years old m. to Anna Maria da Costa
- 18 Antonio da Fonsequa, Grammar school student s.o. Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita & Leonor Thereza 11 or 12 years old
- 19 Fernando da Fonseca, doctor m to Leonor da Fonseca, s.o. Antonio da Fonseca aged 45
- 20 Fernando Lopes da Costa, wife Leonor Thereza Chacon s.o. Luis de Solla Telles & Anna Mendes
- 21 Thome de Mercado, single student s.o. Hjeronimo Henriques aged 22
- 22 Leonor Gomes Chacon, d.o. Antonio da Fonseca da Costa Merchant & Leonor Gomes aged 36
- 23 Fernando Lopes Netto m. to Clara Maria, s.o. Diogo Mendes da Costa & Felipa Mendes, aged 43

First Interrogation

- p5 From the Processo of Henrique Lourenso de Castro
- p6 Henrique Lourenso de Castro, no profession, was married to Brites Mendes Chacon, son of Hjeronimo Henriques de Castro & Izabel de Souza.
- p7 Luis de Sola married to Anna Mendes de Almeida
- p8 Maria de ? daughter of Henrique Lourenso de Castro
- p9 Leonor Thereza married to Fernando da Fonsequa de Mesquita in Torre de Terrenho, daughter of Luis de Sola Telles & Anna Mendes. Present with Clara Maria, Fernando Lopes. Not present Luiza da Fonsequa married to Fernando de Almeida merchant.
- p10 Anna Maria da Costa married to Fernando Lopes da Costa of Trancoso Lawyer, daughter of Antonio da Fonsequa Henriques and Clara Borges deceased
- p13 Against Leonor Thereza, her cousin Fernando Lopes Netto
- p14 Clara Maria married to Fernando Lopes Netto daughter of Antonio da Fonsequa
- p16 other charges against Leonor Thereza, she with her sister (in-law) Maria de Sola daughter of Luis de Sola Telles --- 12/12/1724 ---Aged 29 born 1695 ---- Thereza de Sola daughter of Luis de Sola Telles widower of Anna Mendes deceased

- p20 Leonor Thereza's cousin was Leonor Gomes, single, daughter of Hjeronimo Henriques de Castro, accountant, born and living in Pinhel, aged 31 (born 1694). Hjeronimo, accountant, was married to Maria de Sola. She (Leonor Thereza) had lived with Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita in her father's house for 6 years. Fernando da Fonseca's father was Antonio da Fonseca de Henriques but she does not know the name of his mother.
- p22 witness was Brites de Mercado Sola. single, daughter of Tome de Mercado & Brites Mendes Chacon & she was 42 years old.
- p23 in the town of Coua de Coelheira in the house of Luis Gomes Chacon with Fernando Lopes da Costa, lawyer, married to Anna Maria who was the daughter of Luis de Sola Telles and Anna Mendes native of and living in Trancoso ---
- p24 Luiza de Sola de Mercado, single, 40 years old, daughter of Tome de Mercado and Brites Mendes (Chacon), deceased, native of the town of Alfaites and living in the Bisopric of Viseu -
- p25 --- living for eight years in the town of Pinhel -- her nephew Manoel Henriques, married to Leonor Thereza de Sola (Chacon) in the house of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, (Leonor Thereza) was the daughter of Luis de Sola Telles & Anna Mendes natives of the town of Trancoso and living in Torre

Other guilt of Leonor Thereza from the Processo of Leonor da Fonseca, single, daughter of Leonor da Fonseca
- p26 Leonor da Fonseca, single, daughter of Antonio de Almeida, renter (tax farmer ?) native of Seguiros and living in Trancoso and Maria da Fonseca ---aged 22 born 1703--
- p28 Luiza da Fonseca married to Fernando da Fonseca (trader) daughter of Manoel Lopes & Maria Lopes, both deceased, native of the town of Torre de Terrenho. Leonor Thereza, married to her first cousin Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, native of Trancoso and living in Torre de Terrinho - 50 years old ---
- p29 Said that for more than 11 years in the place of Torre de Terrinho found herself with one sister of the said Thereza de Sola from whom --- the said Leonor Thereza- --
- p30 Rodrigo da Fonseca, *lavrador* (farmhand) single, son of Antonio de Almeida of Seguiros (and Maria da Fonseca - p32) native of lugar (place) of Seguiros ---18 years old (born 1707) --
- p33 Leonor Thereza sister of Fernando Lopes da Costa lawyer native of Trancoso--- 38 years old born 1684 ---Fernando Lopes da Costa married to Anna da Maria Costa, son of Luis de Solla Telles and Anna Mendes -- natives of the town of Trancoso---
- p37 Antonio da Fonseca, single, Grammar school student, son of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquitta, Captain of Artillery & Leonor Thereza native of and living in Torre de Terrenho, 11 years old ---
- p38 Other evidence against the said Leonor Thereza by her cousin Fernando da Fonseca Chacon doctor of Pinhel married to Leonor da Fonseca, son of Antonio da Fonseca da Costa & Leonor Gomes deceased --- 45 years old living in the house of Luis de Sola Telles & Anna Mendes (his grandparents)
- p42 Leonor Thereza Chacon- wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, son of Antonio da Fonseca ----
- p45 --- Thome de Mercado student of (medical ?) law, single, son of Geronimo Henriques de Castro unemployed & his wife Maria de Sola native of Alfaites and living in Pinhel - 22 years old ----

p48 ---called Jeronimo Henriques de Castro living on his property, widower of Leonor Gomes Chacon son of Antonio da Fonseca da Costa & Leonor Gomes, who was a merchant and Leonor Gomes (a second marriage ?) both deceased natives of the town of Pinhel and living in the place of Torre de Terrenho in the Bishopric of Moreira -36 years old --

----in the town of Trancoso on the property of Luis de Solla Telles --- with his wife Anna Mendes -- the confessant, known as Leonor Thereza Chacon----married to Fernando da Fonsequa de Mesquita daughter of Luis de Solla Telles and Anna Mendes native of Trancoso and living in Torre de Terrenho ----

p49 and called Fernando Lopes da Costa (Leonor Thereza's) brother ----Fernando Lopes Netto, trader, married to Clara Maria, son of Diogo Mendes da Costa and Felipa Mendes deceased, native of and living in Torre de Terrenho --- aged 43 (born 1682)

Second interrogation

Genealogy of Leonor Thereza Chacon 6/12/1724 Processo Coimbra 9584 p59 et sec.

This genealogy was written during the second interrogation:-

Leonor Thereza new Christian married to Fernando da Fonsequa de Mesquita Captain of Artillery native of the town of Trancoso and living in Torre de Terrenho in the Bishopric of Vizeu aged 35 (born 1689).

And that her parents were deceased, her father was called Luis de Sola (Telles), and that he was the widower of Anna Mendes (de Almeida), and they were natives of the town of Trancoso and they died in the town of Trancoso

And that her paternal & maternal grandparents are deceased and her paternal grandparents were called Fernao (Fernando ?) Lopes & Juliana de Sola and they were natives of and lived in the town of Trancoso: and her maternal grandparents were Manuel Henriques Captain ---- & Leonor Gomes natives of and living in the same town ----- de Almeida

And that on her father's side she has one uncle called Diogo Mendes ? and that he is single and has one bastard son also called Diogo and nothing is known of him, he is living and native of (her said uncle the said town of) Trancoso living on his estate of Anobra - the said city - that he lives

And that, on her mother's side, there are two uncles and two aunts known as Francisco Gomes Chacon, Hjeronimo Henriques, Brites Mendes and Iignes Henriques

And that her uncle Francisco Gomes Chacon is a native of and lives in the town of Pinhel and she does not know what his wife is called and he has two children known as Manoel and Leonor both single

And that her uncle Hjeronimo Henriques of this town and he is married to Maria de Sola --- in the town of Pinhel and they have four daughters known as Leonor, Brites, Felipa & Guiomar who are all single and two sons known as Thome & Manoel, all single and who are living in Pinhel

And that her aunt Brites Mendes is married in the town and her husband is Henriques Lourenso from whom they have Hjeronimo, Manoel, Martha (Maria Luiza), & Isabelina (Izabel Clara) all single (there was another child, Leonor Clara, deceased)

And that her aunt Iignes Henriques is single of whom it is said she has one son by her brother in law Henrique Lourenso son but she does not know what he is called, that son

And that she has two brothers and one sister known as Fernando Lopes da Costa advocate (lawyer) Diogo who is absent in Rio de Janeiro and Thereza

And that her brother Fernando Lopes da Costa is married to Anna Maria and they have two sons and three daughters all minors called Luis, Antonio, Guiomar, Clara & Juliana

And that the said Leonor Thereza is married to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita with whom she has children called Antonio, Anna, Clara, Guiomar, Maria and more of a younger age

And that her Godparents were Luis Gomes & Joanna Gomes

List of witnesses to 2nd interrogation

| | | |
|------|-----------|--|
| p245 | | Fernando Lopes Neto |
| p247 | | Hjeronimo Henriques |
| P249 | Jan 1725 | Leonor da Fonseca single daughter of Fernando da Fonseca |
| p251 | 16/2/1725 | Luiza da Fonseca married to Fernando da Fonseca |
| p252 | 30/1/1725 | Rodrigo da Fonseca single son of Antonio de Almeida |
| p253 | 3/1/1725 | Antonio da Fonseca single Grammar school student son of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita |
| p254 | 14/3/1725 | Francisco Gomes Chacon of Pinhel |
| p255 | 14/3/1725 | Antonio de Almeida |
| p256 | 20/3/1725 | Fernando da Fonseca |
| p290 | 1725 | Leonor da Fonseca |
| p298 | 20/6/1725 | Ignes Henriques |
| p312 | 18/1/1725 | Leonor Gomes single daughter of Hjeronimo Henriques da Costa of Pinhel |
| p314 | 12/1/1725 | Luiza de Solla de Mercado single daughter of Tome de Mercado of Pinhel |
| p315 | 13/1/1725 | Brites de Mercado single |
| p317 | 7/2/1725 | Tome de Mercado brother in law of Jeronimo Henriques de Crasto (sic) |
| p319 | 7/6/1725 | Antonio da Fonseca |
| p322 | July 1725 | Luiza de Solla de Mercado of Pinhel legitimate daughter of Tome de Mercado & Brites Mendes |
| p328 | 1725 | Leonor Gomes daughter of Jeronimo Henriques de Castro |
| p332 | | Leonor Thereza wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita |
| p336 | 1725 | Brites do Mercado single daughter of Tome de Mercado & Brites Mendes Chacon |
| 9344 | | Leonor Gomes |
| p344 | | Tome do Mercado & Solla son of Jeronimo Henriques de Castro & Maria de Solla |
| p355 | | Antonio da Fonseca ---? single of Pinhel son of Joam ? da Fonseca da Costa & his mother Ignes de Crasto (sic) |
| p378 | Jan 1725 | Leonor Thereza married to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita |
| p379 | | Diogo Mendes & Solla & Diogo Mendes da Costa |

Evidence of Luiza de Sola do Mercado (p 321)

Luiza de Sola do Mercado native of the town of Alfaites in the Bishopric of Viseu and living in the town of Pinhel legitimate daughter of Tome do Mercado and of Brites Mendes deceased --- aged 30 more or less. ---

Put on second interrogation when questioned by the Holy Office testified against Brites Mendes mother of the witness and against her sister Izabel also deceased ?; and against her sister Maria de Sola and against her brother in law Jeronimo Enriques, and against her sister Brites, single, and against her nephew Manoel Enriques, and against her nieces Leonor and Brites, and against her nephew Tome and her niece Felipa and her niece Guiomar, and her niece Izabel, and against her brother-in-law Francisco Gomes Chacon doctor, and against graduate Fernando da Fonseca Chacon doctor and his wife Leonor da Fonseca and her daughter Joana, and against Jeronimo Enriques and her two doctor nephews as well, and against Clara Maria sister of her doctor nephews and Luiza da Fonseca living in Lugar de Torrenho, and against Enrique Lourenso and his wife Brites Mendes native of and living in the town of Coua da Coelheira, and against his son Jeronimo, and his daughter

Leonor deceased, and against his daughter Izabel, and against his son Manoel Enriques, and against I(g)nes Enriques sister in law of Enrique Lourenso, and against Maria da Costa single native of the town of Coua da Coelheira, and against Ana Enriques of the same town and her husband Faustino Joze of the same town, and against Luiza Mendes of the same, and against graduate Francisco Gomes Chacon deceased of the same town, and against his son Manoel Enriques, and against his sister Leonor, and against Manoel Barboza natural son of Francisco Gomes Chacon, and against Izabel Enriques - sister of her nephew graduate Francisco Gomes Chacon, and against Leonor da Fonseca deceased and her sister Branca da Fonseca single of the same town native of and living there, and against her brother in law Fernando Lopes da Costa native of and living in the town of Trancoso, and against --- Fernando (?) Lopes Neto native of Lugar de Torre de Terrenho, and against Leonor Thereza married to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita captain of artillery native of and living in Lugar de Terrenho -----

Evidence of Leonor Gomes (p 329)

Leonor Gomes single daughter of Jeronimo Enriques de Castro and Maria de Solla native of and living in the town of Pinhel testified that:-

--- against ? Leonor Gomes (her mother-in-law) native of the city of Lisbon and lived in Lugar de Terrenho, deceased, against Maria de Solla mother of the witness, native of the town of Alfaites in the Bishopric of Lamego, wife of Jeronimo Enriques de Castro, native of the town of Coua Coelheira -----; and against his father whose name she does not know; and against her *infeiro/younger?* brother Manoel Enriques ----; and against Brites Mendes and Felipa Mendes and Guiomar Gomes Izabel Mendes and Tome de Mercado, student, younger siblings of the witness, natives of the said town ----, also her sisters Maria Enriques and Felipa Mendes --of that town as her---; and that her brother Tome de Mercado is a native of and living in the town of Alfaites; and against Izabel Mendes deceased aunt of the witness; and against Brites do Mercado single, daughter of Tome de Mercado deceased and his wife Brites Mendes also deceased native of the town of Guarda; and against Luiza de Solla single of the town of Alfaites native of and living in the said town, daughter of Tome de Mercado and Brites Mendes; and against Enrique Lourenso de Castro native of the town of Coua de Coelheira living on his property; and against his wife Brites Mendes, aunt of the witness; and against his son Jeronimo Enriques without children; and against his brother Manoel Enriques; and against Leonor unmarried deceased daughter of Enrique Lourenso de Castro; and against Izabel Clara single daughter of Enrique Lourenso; and against Maria Luiza do Ceo daughter of the first cousin (uncle) of the witness; and against Maria her niece (cousin), natural daughter of the said Enrique Lourenso (daughter with his sister in law I(g)nes Enriques) ; and against I(g)nes Enriques, aunt of the witness native of and living in the town of Coua Coelheira; and against Maria da Costa single --- of the town of Coua Coelheira, she does not know the name of the parents of the above said; and against Faustino Joze farmhand native of and living in the town of Coua Coelheira and his wife Ana Enriques; and against Fernando Lopes Neto native of and living in Torre de Terrenho cousin (in law) of the witness; and against Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita also native of and living in the same Lugar de Terrenho and living on his property; and against his wife ? Leonor Thereza; and against Francisco Gomes Chacon, doctor, native of the said town of Pinhel and living in Torre de Terrenho; and against Jeronimo Enriques de Castro, younger brother of the said nephew Francisco Gomes Chacon, sons of Antonio da Fonseca (this seems wrong as their father was Manoel Enriques de Castro) -- and his wife Leonor Gomes deceased first cousins (grandparents) of the witness lived in Lugar (the place) of Torre de Terrenho; and against Fernando Lopes da Costa (*Letrado*) scholar and first cousin of the witness, native of and living in the town of Trancoso; and against Fernando da Fonseca doctor native of and living in the town of Pinhel also first cousin of the witness; and against his wife Leonor da Fonseca and against Branca da Fonseca single daughter of Antonio da Fonseca - deceased; and against Leonor da Fonseca deceased and younger sister of her niece also of the said town; and against Joana single daughter of the said Fernando da Fonseca Chacon niece of the witness; and against Luiza da Fonseca wife of Fernando da Fonseca of Torre de Terrenho native of and living there -----

Evidence of Brites do Mercado & Solla (p 336)

Brites do Mercado & Solla, single daughter of Tome de Mercado & Brites Mendes Chacon native of the town of Alfaites and living in Pinhel -aged 41 more or less ---

At the first interrogation, she gave evidence---against Brites Mendes mother of the witness; and against her brother-in-law, Jeronimo Enriques, unemployed, for some years executor¹⁷ of the office of the district of Pinhel; and against Maria de Solla; sister of the witness and Izabel Mendes both sisters of the witness, and against her nephew Manoel Enriques de Castro son of Jeronimo Enriques de Castro and his wife Maria de Solla; and against Leonor Gomes niece of the witness; and against Brites Mendes her niece; and against Tome de Mercado her nephew; and against Felipa Mendes her niece; and with Guimar Gomes and Izabel Mendes, all nieces of the witness; and with Francisco Gomes Chacon , doctor, native of the said town of Pinhel and living in Torre de Terrenho; and with Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, doctor, native of the said town ---native of the city of Coimbra; and against Leonor da Fonseca her niece also; and Joana - her daughter; and against Jeronimo Enriques brother of doctor Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, who lives on his property; and against Maria Chacon wife of Fernando Lopes Netto; and having the same relationship as her nephew; and against graduate Francisco Gomes Chacon, deceased; and against his daughter Leonor, and with his *meya* ? son Manoel Enriques, and with Manoel Barbosa his natural son of nephew Francisco Gomes Chacon; and against Branca da Fonseca and her sister Leonor da Fonseca, deceased, daughters of Antonio da Fonseca --and his wife whose name she does not know; and against Leonor Gomes deceased; and against her sister Luiza de Fonseca daughters of Manoel Lopes deceased; and against Ana Maria daughter of Antonio da Fonseca; and the wife of the graduate Fernando Lopes da Costa, native of the town of Trancoso; and against the nephews also; and against Luiz Gomes Chacon, deceased; and against his wife Luiza Mendes ---native of the town of Coua de Coelheira; and against Enrique Lourenso native of the same town and who is living on his property; and against his wife Brites Mendes (Chacon); and against Ignes Enriques, single, daughter of Manoel Henriques de Castro of the same town native and living there; and against Jeronimo Enriques, son of Enrique Lourenso; and against Leonor Gomes deceased, Izabel and Maria Luiza - and Maria who are with the Holy spirit (?) daughters of her nephew Enrique Lourenso; and against Manoel Enriques son of the same, absent; and against Maria da Costa and Ana Enriques, and Faustino Joze her husband, all natives of and living in the same town; and against Leonor Thereza wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita -----

Evidence of Tome de Mercado & Solla (p 344)

Tome de Mercado & Solla, single, son of Jeronimo Enrique de Castro and his wife Maria de Sola, native of the town of Alfaites and living in the town of Pinhel, aged 20 plus or minus, testified:-

When questioned at the first interrogation ----- he testified against Jeronimo Enriques father of the witness also native of the town of Coua de Coelheira and who lived in the same town of Pinhel from where he is absent, he does not know where he is; and against Maria de Solla, mother of the witness who is absent in the realm of Castile with her husband; and against Manoel Enriques brother of the witness native of this town who has been absent from there for four years, plus or minus, and against Leonor Gomes native of this town; and against Brites Mendes native of the same town; and against Felipa Mendes native of the town of Coua Coelheira also absent in the said Realm of Castile¹⁸; and against Guimar Gomes native of the town of Coua Coelheira, and living in that town; and against Izabel Mendes, native of the town of Coua Colheira and living in that town, younger sisters of the witness ?; and against Brites do Mercado (Solla), native of the town of Alfaites and living in that town; and against Luiza de Solla (de Mercado) also native of that town and living in that town, aunts of the witness; and against Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, doctor, native of that town; and against his wife Leonor da Fonseca, native of Torre de Terrenho; and against Diogo Mendes da Costa, deceased, and against Felipa Mendes, also deceased; and against ?, single children of the nephews/nieces

¹⁷ It is not entirely clear what job this was.

¹⁸ Although this evidence states that Jeronimo Henriques de Castro and his wife Maria de Sola and his daughter Felipe Mendes were absent in Castile, Jeronimo was the subject of a Coimbra Inquisition Processo in 1729 four years later. Neither Maria de Sola nor her daughter Felipa Mendes were brought before the Coimbra Inquisition. One of her sons, Thome de Mercado, was brought before the Lisbon Inquisition, and her daughter Brites Mendes, was brought before the Coimbra Inquisition in 1729, and her daughter. Felipa Mendes is said to be dead in his later testimony but this must refer to another Felipa Mendes.

cousins ? of the witness; and against graduate Francisco (Gomes Chacon ?) deceased, uncle of the witness; and against Izabel Enriques, his older ? sister; and against ? Enriques de Castro, and Leonor Mariana and Barboza, children of the said Francisco Gomes Chacon (uncle), who are also absent in the realm of Castile with all their family who lived ? in this town; and against Fernando ?, native of and living in Torre de Terrenho on his property, and against Clara Maria, native of this town and living in the place of the witness; and against Jeronimo Enriques de Castro, native of and living in Torre de Terrenho who lives on his property; and against doctor Francisco Gomes Chacon, direct cousin of the witness; and the said doctor is a native of this town and lives in Lugar (place) de Torre de Terrenho; and against Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, native of Torre de Terrenho, Captain of Artillery, living on his property; and against Leonor Thereza wife of the said and native of the town of Trancoso, and said Leonor Thereza is a cousin of the witness, and that with her husband and some of her relatives and against Luiza da Fonseca wife of Fernando da Fonseca she does not know his birth place and who lives in Torre de Terrenho in which he trades ; and native of the same place and against - Lopes da Costa , graduate, native of the town of Trancoso; and against his wife Ana Maria native of Torre de Terrenho; and against Tereza ? of the above said and native of the town of ? - of the witness; and against Enrique (Lourenso ?) de Castro, native of the town of Coua de Coelheira and living on his property, and a prisoner -- Trancoso; and against Brites Mendes Chacon and that in a - native but that she is paralysed ? , single; and against Jeronimo Enriques de Castro, single, without children; and against Leonor (Gomes ?), deceased; and against Izabel, single, and against Maria, single, daughters of the said Enrique Lourenso; and cousins of the witness; and against Igenes Enriques, single, daughter of Manoel Enriques, and his wife Leonor Gomes absent from this town but he does not know from where they were native of, the said uncle and aunt of the witness; and against Maria da Costa, single, native of the town of Coua Coelheira but he does not know the name of the said country (where she is living ?); and against Faustino Joze Vitoria native of the same town, ?, and against his wife Ana Enriques native of the same town; and against Antonio de Almyda, living in Lugar dos Cosimos in the Bishopric of :Lamego, but he does not know where he is living ?; and against his wife Maria da Fonseca, their daughters Leonor and Clara and their sons ? and Manoel cousins of the witness -----

Evidence of Antonio da Fonseca Febos (p 355)

Antonio da Fonseca Febos ?, single native of and living in the town of Pinhel son of Joam da Fonseca da Costa and his wife Igenes de Crasto (sic) ---aged 35-----
gave evidence at the first interrogation against Belchior Almeyda deceased grandfather of the witness and -----, and against Diogo ? da Costa brother of the witness and living in the town of Pinhel, and against ? Mendes and Igenes de Crasto and Ana da Costa --children of the witness,
native of and living in the same town, and against Fernando da Fonseca and Joam Enriques, and Brites, single ---- Felipe Mendes deceased and --- Felipa Enriques all natives of Pinhel, relatives of the witness and known ----, and that the said Fernando da Fonseca with his brother Joam Enriques, living on his property, and Brites, single, grandparents ? of Felipe Mendes deceased and of - Felipa Enriques all natives of Pinhel relatives of the witness- known ----, and the said Fernando da Fonseca and his brother Joam Enriques living --- and against Rodrigo Alues ? da Fonseca native of and living in the said town of Rendeiro, and against Francisco Vas Pereira brother of the nephew also native of and living in the said town, and against graduate Enrique de Castro and of the ? doctor and Manoel Enriques de Castro -, and Branca de Castro, and Igenes de Auilla all siblings , children, of Fernando de Aluis, and of his wife Igenes de Auilla, deceased, all the above said are relatives of the witness and that -----, and against Rodrigo Aluis (!)----- doctor, and against Fernando Aluis deceased, and against Brites da Costa -- deceased all siblings and relatives of the witness --- natives of the same town and children of ---, and of his wife Brites da Costa, and against Leonor da Fonseca da Costa native of Lugar (place) of Torre de Terrenho and the wife of Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, doctor, relatives of the witness also known as Enriques -, and against Miguel Nunes de Carvalho merchant, native of the town and living in that town on his property-- and against Enrique Lourenso, native of the town of Coua de Colheira-at present imprisoned in the prison of Trancoso, and against his son Jeronimo Enriques de Castro-----, and against Fernando Lopes da Costa, native of the town of Trancoso who has testified to the Inquisition in Coimbra, and against Leonor Thereza, his sister and wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita captain of artillery and native and living in etc

Sentence on Leonor Thereza Chacon

From pages 92 and 108 of the Processo, which are the same:-

'It has been received and proved that the said Leonor Thereza as a heretic apostate of our Holy Catholic faith, negatively and persistently and knowingly declared, and has incurred a sentence of major excommunication and confiscation of all her goods and real estate and has been relaxed (relaxada) to the secular justice with the direct declaration that the course of justice has been finished completely and at full length...

Leao Henriques' '

The word 'relaxada' means that the convicted person is handed over to the State civil authority and this means that the civil authority had to burn the prisoner at the stake. Otherwise the convict would have been subject to punishment by the Inquisition via imprisonment, mainly in Inquisition prisons, confiscation of all property, and a public auto da fe followed by various clerical penances, as in the case of Luiza de Sola, as set out above. Essentially the word 'relaxada' means that the Inquisition was washing its hands of doing the actual killing. This was similar in principle to Jesus being handed over to the Roman civil governor, Pontius Pilate, for crucifixion.

Trial of Thome de Mercado de Sola, Lisbon 10563 ¹⁹

Introduction

This Processo illustrates the greatest attack made on the Marranos of Portugal, which occurred during the reign of John V (1715-50). John was a bigot and a spendthrift who reduced his country to poverty by the great sums of money he gave to the popes to be designated *Fidelissimus* or most faithful. The whole of this section of the family were pursued, mainly in front of the Coimbra Inquisition. They form a very significant proportion of all those then prosecuted in Coimbra, as shown by the Masso or Bundle numbers of the Processos. Three women, at least were tortured and three were burned at the stake. Several family members fled Portugal, mainly to Bayonne, in south west France.

This trial is unusual in that there was a second legal process which took place in Lisbon in 1726, about a year after the first one. The second process was not a trial in that there were neither defendant nor witnesses. It was started in the name of Thome de Mercado but, right at the beginning it referred to the sworn statement of Thome's father, Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, which was made during the Coimbra trial. On the first page it records that the Inquisitors were informed by the Prior (priest) of Pinhel that Geronimo and his wife, Maria de Sola, and sons or daughters had escaped to France, presumably to Bayonne. It seems reasonable to presume that this second process was to take note of the information and to enter their names in the Book of Men and the Book of Women. These books were used to record the names of those who had escape the jurisdiction of the Inquisition.

Personal Details of the witnesses in Coimbra

Page 4 Francisco Gomes Chacon, 14/3/1725, Cousin (in fact his uncle), doctor, widower of Maria M592/9²⁰ Clara da Fonseca, born Pinhel, living Torre de Terrenho, aged 38 (born 1687)

Page 6 Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, 30/6/1726, captain of ordnance, born Torre de Terrenho, aged 50 (born 1676 – In the Processo of his wife, Leonor Thereza Chacon, Fernando's year of birth is given as 1690).

Page 8 Rodrigo da Fonseca, 31/1/1725, farmhand, single, son of Antonio de Almeida²¹, aged 18 (born 1707)

¹⁹ The trial commenced in Coimbra, where most of the family/witnesses lived, and later moved to Lisbon. This is similar to the 1749 case of Luis de Solla Telles, son of Fernando Lopes da Costa. The second trial in Lisbon starting on 7/5/1726 was concerned with the evidence of Thome's father, Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, and the report from a priest in Coimbra that Thome's father, mother, brother or sister had escaped to France. In the earlier testimony in Coimbra, only his brother, Manoel Henriques de Crasto, and his uncle Gabriel Henriques, are reported as having escaped. Thome is described as a student of law at Coimbra university. He seems to have made the same move as his later lawyer relatives, the two Luis de Solla Telles (born 1710 and 1717), who were born in the See of Vizeu but moved to Lisbon where they became partners. Thome was sentenced in Coimbra. Most of the Lisbon trial documents are difficult to read.

²⁰ M=Masso No. = Bundle. This gives an indication of those tried individually as well as giving evidence against others.

²¹ I cannot read the address. Since Rodrigo was a farmhand, it is probably a country address.

- Page 10 M590/5 Hyeronimo²² Henriques de Crasto, 19/12/1724²³, cousin²⁴, living on his property, widower of Leonor Gomes Chacon, son of Antonio da Fonseca, born in Pinhel living in Lugar (the region of) Torre, 35 years old (born 1689).
- Page 12 Anna Maria da Costa, 16/12/1724, married to Fernando Lopes da Costa, advocate, born Torre de Terrenho, living in Trancoso, aged 36 (born 1688).
- Page 14 Clara Maria 19/12/1724, cousin, single, daughter of Antonio de Almeida, merchant, and Maria da Fonseca, aged 15 (born 1709)
- Page 16 Brittes de Mercado (Solla) 3/1/1725 his (Thome's) aunt, single, daughter of Thome de Mercado M594/9 (Solla)²⁵, born in Alfaites, living in Pinhel, aged 42 (born 1683).
- Page 18 M591/9 Fernando Lopes Netto, 10/1/1725, trader, married to Clara Maria, daughter of Antonio ? Mendes da Costa and Felipa Mendes, born Torre de Terrenho, living in Val de Morena, Aged 43 (born 1682)
- Page 20 in 30th June 1726 Fernando da Fonseca, 7/5/1725, single, son of Felipe Mendes, merchant, born and living in Pinhel, aged 28 (born 1697). Fernando was in prison and his Auto da Fé was to be on 30th June 1726
- Page 22 Cova M596/34 Guiomar Gomes, 18/1/1725, his sister single, daughter of Geronimo Henriques, born de Coelheira, living in Pinhel,.18 years old (born 1707).
- Page 24 M571/1 Fernando Lopes da Costa, 10/6/1725, advocate, son of Luis de Solla Telles and Anna Mendes (see Sola 24) born and living in Trancoso, aged 38 (born 1687).
- Page 26 M571/15 Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, 10/1/1725, doctor, married to Leonor da Fonseca, daughter of Antonio da Fonseca da Costa and Leonor Gomes deceased, living in Pinhel, Sentenced to perpetual prison, Auto da Fé on 10/6/1725. Aged 45 (born 1680).
- Page 29 M592/6 Leonor da Fonseca, 10/1/1725, single, daughter of Antonio d'Almeida and Maria da Fonseca, born in Cotimos and living in Trancoso, aged 22 (born 1703).
- Page 31 M584/4 Leonor Gomes, 18/1/1725, his sister single, daughter of Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, *contrador* (contractor ?) and Maria de Solla, born and living in Pinhel, aged 31 (born 1694).
- Page 32 M587/23 Thereza de Solla, 15/9/1724 (might be December), his cousin daughter of Luis de Solla Telles, born and living in Trancoso, aged 29 (born 1695, given elsewhere as 1699)
- Page 34 M591/5 Luiza da Fonseca, 16/12/1724, married to Fernando da Fonseca, trader, born and living in Torre de Terrenho, daughter of ? Lopes and Maria Lopes, aged 50 (born 1674)
- Page 36 M593/6 Fernando da Fonseca, 20/3/1725 trader, married to Luiza da Fonseca, born in Lugar de Sigueiras, living in Torre de Terrenho, son of Antonio de Almeida, trader, and Maria da Fonseca, aged 20 (born 1705)
- Page 38 Clara Maria, 4/1/1725, his cousin daughter of Antonio da Fonseca and Leonor Gomes, married to Fernando Lopes Netto, born and living in Torre de Terrenho, aged 34

²² Hyeronimo is spelled in various ways, as are other names. From here on Geronimo will be used since this is more familiar. The spelling of Crasto also comes out as Castro.

²³ As arranged in the bundle (maco), the witnesses are not in chronological order. Those tortured, and Leonor Thereza, who was burnt at the stake, come last.

²⁴ There are always problems with repetitive names. In this case, Thome's father was also called Geronimo Henriques de Crasto. The Geronimo referred to here was the third son of his father's sister, Leonor Gomes. +There is a further problem because Leonor Gomes, presumably with all her family, fled to Bayonne, France. This must have occurred after the various trials.

²⁵ This Thome de Mercado, Judge of Orphans, was born in 1637 and married Brites Mendes Chacon.

(born 1691)

- Page 40 Brittes Mendes, 19/12/1724, his sister single, daughter of Geronimo Henriques and Maria M594/3 de Solla, born and living in Pinhel, aged 24 (born 1700)
- Page 42 Luiza de Solla de Mercado, 12/1/1725, his aunt single, daughter of Thome de Mercado, unemployed, and Brites Mendes, born and living in Pinhel, aged 40 (born 1685)
- Page 43 Izabel Mendes, 3/1/1725, his sister single, daughter of Geronimo Henriques and Maria de M589/19 Solla, born in Cova de Coelheira and living in Pinhel, aged 13 (born 1712)
- Page 45 Manoel d'Almeida, 22/1/1725, son of Antonio d'Almeida and Maria da Fonseca, born and living in Lugar dos Cotines, aged 13 (born 1712)
- Page 47 Maria da Fonseca, 30/1/1725, married to Antonio d'Almeida, born Lugar de Prova, aged 40, (born 1685)
- Page 49 Antonio d'Almeida, 14/3/1725, married to Maria da Fonseca, born Lugar de Cotines, aged M592/3 44, (born 1681), son of Manoel d'Almeida and Maria de Crasto, deceased.
- Page 51 Joanna Gomes, 20/12/1724 in the afternoon, his niece single, daughter of Fernando da Fonseca, doctor, and Leonor Gomes da Fonseca, single, born and living in Pinhel, aged 19, (born 1705)
- Page 54 Henriques Lourenco de Crasto, 21/8/1724, married to Brittes Mendes Chacon, son of M571/6 Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, born Villa Cova at Coelheira, unemployed, aged 53 (born 1671). The witness stated that the children of Geronimo Henriques and Maria de Sola were absent in parts of France, presumably Bayonne. They were Leonor, Brittes, Felipa and Thome.
- Page 56 Martha Luiza de Castro, 27/1/1725, his cousin single, daughter of Henriques Lourenco, M572/16 unemployed, born Villa Cova, living Val de Cabra, She was sentenced to arbitrary imprisonment and penitential dress, Auto da Fé 10/6/1725.
- Page 57 Leonor da Fonseca, 13/11/1724, his cousin, married to Fernando da Fonseca, doctor, born M571/15 In Torre de Terrenho, and living in Pinhel, aged 40 (born 1684)
- Page 59 Francisco Gabriel de Ferreira 19/4/1725, merchant, married to Clara da Fonseca, born Lugar de Vilheyrites ? of Madrid in the realm of Castile living in ? de Porto. The witness talks of Manoel Henriques, Thome's brother as having been in Bayonne for one or two months.
- Page 61 Faustino Joze Historia, 9/3/1725, born and living in Cova de Coelheira, convicted of M571/3 Judaising, sentenced to perpetual prison and penitential dress, Auto da Fé in the church of Santa Cruz (the Holy Cross) in Coimbra on 10/6/1725. He was tortured.
- Page 63 Izabel Clara, 17/7/1724, single, daughter of Henriques Lourenco de Crasto and Brittes M570/3 Mendes Chacon born in Cova de Coelheira, living in Val de Cabra. The Processo talks of the 'House of Torture'. She was reconciled.
- Page 67 Maria do Espirito Santo Mera 18/7/1724, (presumably a nun), born in Val de Ferreira, M572/17 Living at Castro Daire. Convicted and sentenced to perpetual prison and penitential dress, Auto da Fé on 10/6/1725. She was tortured.
- Page 69 Leonor Thereza 15/11/1724, married to Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, Captain of M574/29 Ordnance, born in Trancoso and living in Torre de Terrenho, aged 35 (born 1689).

Tortured 1/4/1726²⁶.

²⁶ Leonor Thereza attended an Auto da Fé on 30/6/1726 and was burned at the stake. This date is confirmed in the Court's statement here. The text here says that she did not confess, dated 21/8/1725, and was sentenced to permanent prison and penitential dress. The fact that she did not confess led directly to her death, as is stated in her own Processo..

Genealogy of Thome de Mercado Sola

New Christian, son of Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, single, born Alfaites and living in Pinhel, aged 22 (born 1703/5)

Father Geronimo Henriques de Crasto, unemployed and married to Maria de Sola, he was a native of Cova de Coelheira and she of Alfaites, living in Pinhel.

His paternal and maternal grandparents are dead. His paternal grandparents were Manoel Henriques and Leonor Gomes, natives of Cova de Coelheira and lived in Lisbon. His maternal grandparents were Thome de Mercado and Brites Mendes, natives of Alfaites and living in La Guarda.

On his father's side there are 13 uncles and aunts called Francisco Gomes Chacon, Luis Gomes, Leonor Gomes, Felipa Mendes, Anna Mendes, Brites Mendes Chacon, Ines Henriques and others whose names he does not know.

His uncle, Francisco Gomes Chacon, lives in Pinhel and is married to Branca da Fonseca, with whom he has 2 children called Manoel Henriques and Leonor Mariana, both single and with a bastard son Manoel Barbosa.

His uncle Luis Gomes is dead and was married to Luisa Mendes ... with whom he had three children.

His aunt Leonor Gomes is dead and was married to Antonio da Fonseca, with whom she had seven children called Bernardo da Fonseca, doctor, Francisco Gomes, doctor, Geronimo Henriques de Castro, Manuel Henriques, deceased, Joana Gomes and Clara Maria.

His aunt Felipa Mendes' home is in Lugar de Torre and she is married to Diogo Mendes da Costa and they have two children called Fernando Lopes Netto and Leonor da Fonseca.

His aunt Ana Mendes is dead and lived in the town of Trancoso and was married to Luis de Solla Telles (see de Sola 23 – the oldest Luis de Solla Telles) and they have four children called Fernando Lopes da Costa, Diogo (Mendes Sola), Leonor Thereza (Chacon), and Thereza de Sola. (Diogo Mendes Sola went to Bayonne and possibly from there to Rio de Janeiro).

His aunt Brites Mendes lives in Cova de Coelheira and is married to Lourenso de Castro and they have six children, ? deceased, Manoel Henriques, Geronimo Henriques, Leonor, deceased, Isabel and Marta (Maria ?), all single

His aunt Ines (Ignes) Henriques, single, lives in Cova de Coelheira.

His aunt Violante Gomes is dead and he does not know to whom she was married or if there are any children.

His uncle Gabriel Henriques (I cannot read all of this but he went to Bayonne, France).

On his father's side there is a bastard child, Izabel Henriques, single. (In another Processo the bastard child was conceived by his aunt Ignês Henriques, single, and fathered by his uncle by marriage, Henriques Lourenso. The name given elsewhere was Maria).

On his mother's side there are three aunts, all single, called Brites de Mercado de Sola, Luiza de Sola and Izabel Mendes, the latter being dead.

He has six siblings called Manoel Henriques de Crasto, Brites Mendes, Felipa Mendes, Guiomar Gomes and Izabel Mendes, all single, and the said Manoel Henriques is living in the Realm of France but he does not know where (presumably this may be Bayonne). And the said Thome de Mercado is a student of law. He is single and has no children. He was baptised in the church at Alfaites and his Godfather was Manuel de Crasto and he does not know who was his Godmother.

Sentence

Major excommunication, confiscation of all his goods to the Revenue and real estate more penalties to be directed against him which are yet to be established.

Sentenced to abjure his heretical errors, arbitrary imprisonment and penitential dress (the san benito), to be instructed in the mysteries of the Faith, necessary to save his soul, to comply with spiritual penitences to be imposed, and ordered to be subjected to major excommunication, to be in absolute clerical form.

Public Auto da Fé on 13th October 1726.

List of Witnesses

At the front of the 1st Processo is a list of witnesses and presumably the dates when they were to be called. The first three witnesses were apparently not called.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Geronimo Henriques father | 5/1/1725 | not called |
| 2. Joao Thomaso de Crasto | 27/3/1725 | not called |
| 3. Thereza Gomes Chacon | 14/3/1725 | not called |
| 4. Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita | 19/12/1724 | |
| 5. Rodrigo da Fonseca | 31/1/1725 | |
| 6. Geronimo Henriques de Crasto | 19/12/1724 | |
| 7. Anna Maria de Crasto | 15/12/1724 | |
| 8. Clara Fonseca | 19/12/1724 | |
| 9. Brites de Mercado aunt | 13/1/1725 | |
| 10. Fernando Lopes Netto | 31/1/1725 | |
| 11. Fernando da Fonseca | 31/1/1725 | |
| 12. Guiomar Gomes sister | 18/10/1725 | |
| 13. Fernando Lopes da Costa | 2/1/1725 | |
| 14. Fernando da Fonseca Chacon | 8/1/1725 | |
| 15. Leonor da Fonseca | 19/1/1725 | |
| 16. Leonor Gomes sister | 19/1/1725 | |
| 17. Theresa de Sola | 15/12/1724 | |
| 18. Luiza da Fonseca | 16/12/1724 | |
| 19. Fernando da Fonseca | 20/3/1725 | |
| 20. Clara Maria | 4/1/1725 | |
| 21. Brites Mendes sister | 19/12/1724 | |
| 22. Luiza de Solla de Mercado aunt | 12/1/1725 | |
| 23. Izabel Mendes sister | 3/1/1725 | |
| 24. Manoel d'Almeida | 22/1/1725 | |
| 25. Thereza da Fonseca | 30/1/1725 | |
| 26. Antonio d'Almeida | 14/3/1725 | |
| 27. Joanna Gomes niece | 20/12/1724 | |
| 28. Henriques Lourenso de Crasto | 21/8/? | |
| 29. Martha Luiza de Crasto cousin | 27/2/1725 | |
| 30. Leonor da Fonseca cousin | 18/4/1725 | |
| 31. Francisco Gabriel Fonseca | 2/5/1725 | |
| 32. Faustino Jozepha Victoria | 2/3/1725 | |
| 33. Izabel Clara | 11/5/1725 | |
| 34. Maria de Espirita Santa | 21/1/1725 | |
| 35. Leonor Thereza Gomes | 21/8/1725 | |

3 (g) Inquisitions of Valladolid & Toledo

Gabriel de Sola and wife, Balthasar Rodrigues Mercado and wife Ana de Castro Toledo, Spain

Gabriel de Sola, his wife Anna Maria Villena alias Condé, her sister Maria Sanchez alias Condé, his brother, Balthasar Rodrigues Mercado, and his brother's wife Anna de Castro, were tried by the Toledo Inquisition in 1676. Gabriel, born 1647 at Guarda, Portugal, and Balthasar were children of Manuel de Mercado, a merchant in Seville, and his wife Caterina de Sola. Anna Maria was born in Zamora, Spain, in 1645 and her sister, Maria Sanchez was born there in 1653. Both families had children and it is possible that some were born in Madrid.

I do not have a copy of the 1667 Processo.

This is a set of civil proceedings [Diligenciar] (Book No 177 No 695) which was taken in Colmenar de Oreja in 1678. This arose because of a complaint that these 'noisy Portuguese' were causing a scandal by refusing to recognise G'd and the Virgin. Both families were living in the same house in Colmenar de Oreja. Gabriel de Sola was a seller of tobacco (a Royal monopoly farmed out often to Jews and a trade pursued in Holland later) in Zamora, Avila and Ciudad Real. This was a very large area to the south and west of Madrid. He must have been a wealthy man.) Balthasar Rodrigues Mercado was 'book-keeper to the military Order of Santiago. The title may mean Purser/Paymaster/Accountant or Auditor.' This was a property owning order of chivalry which had been a monastic order at the time of the crusades (1100-1200), when it became a military order. Balthasar was probably a relatively wealthy man and Gabriel and his wife and family, who shared the same house, were almost certainly very close relatives, quite probably brothers.

I have a copy of the book record, prepared in 1701, of the summary of the trials in Valladolid, when Gabriel, Anna Maria Villena and Maria Sanchez were sentenced to death. Their executions took place on 19th March, 1701. This book record summarises the result of both sets of trials and comes from the Registros de Penitenciados of the Tribunal de Corte [Court] (record books of people sentenced at the main Court of the Consejo [Council] de la Inquisición). These records constitute the precursors from which the Listas, giving all the penitents at specific Autos da Fé, were prepared. The records are very brief, with many abbreviations, which are not easy to understand. In all three cases of the 1701 trials, conviction meant that the convicts had relapsed from their earlier confessions and reconciliation with the church. This invariably led to a death sentence. It is interesting that Maria Sanchez was impenitent. The other such case was that of Leonor Theresa Chacon in 1689 (Sola 24). It is well known that it was the women who were largely responsible for keeping Judaism going, albeit in a skeleton fashion. A translation now follows.

'Gabriel de Sola nX (new Christian) of the city of Guarda in the realm of Portugal resident of Salamanca general landlord in the bishopric of Abila Zamora in the neighbourhood of Salamanca who was reconciled with the Inquisition of Valladolid in the year 1667 accused of the sin of Judaizing aged 59 years sentenced on its merit to be relaxed (i.e. handed over to the civil authority to be killed) by the Inquisition on the fifteenth day of the month of September being guilty of heresy apostasy and Judaizing as a relapsed convicted confessed penitent. (Another document states that Gabriel served two years in an Inquisition prison after the trial in 1667)

Anna Maria de Villena alias Condé born in the city of Zamora wife of the foregoing aged 48 years who was reconciled with the Inquisition of Valladolid in the year 1667 guilty of Judaizing and on its merits found guilty of heresy apostasy Judaizing as a relapsed confessed penitent.

Maria Sanchez alias Condé sister of the foregoing (i.e. Anna Maria Villena) born in the neighbourhood of the city of Zamora single56 years old who was reconciled by the Inquisition of Valladolid in 1667 sentenced for Judaizing on its merits relaxed judged guilty of heresy apostasy Judaizing a relapsed convict...impenitent confessed notified of the sentence'.

13/3/1701 Auto da Fé for Gabriel de Sola and his wife Ana Maria Conde and his sister in law, Maria Sanchez, alias Conde, who were all killed as relapsed heretics, apostates and Judaizers, together with Fernando da Fonseca, 48, born Seville, living in Salamanca , and Blanca Nunez, 40, Born Trancoso, Fernando's sister who was accompanied by four children, 16, 19 and 20 years old. All the children were condemned to prison. Fernando and Blanca were killed on 21/12/1702. There was an earlier Inquisition trial in Toledo in 1669.

3 (h) Linking Clarence de Sola's research & the Inquisition records

My basic assumption is that the list of named de Sola relatives produced by the Arquivos Nacionais, Lisbon, which is reproduced below, with additions from Toledo & Valladolid, Spain, is complete in so far as the recorded cases in the de Sola name go and their relations. This is what the Arquivos stated, from their search of the records from the Inquisitions at Lisbon, Coimbra and Evora. There may have been some cases omitted both in Spain and Portugal, but these are not likely to add much to the overall history. There are a number of other de Sola relations who were listed in the genealogies of Inquisition trials, who have been included. In particular, the Mercado / de Solla descent (Sola 21) includes many such.

Clarence de Sola's research states that David de Sola, born Amsterdam about 1670, was the grandson of Carlos de Sola, born 1595. David undertook extensive mercantile operations with some of the Marranos living in Portugal through his cousins, the unidentified descendants of Baruch de Sola, who lived in Amsterdam. Baruch went to Portugal with his older brother Isaac in 1492. Isaac's descendants went to Holland whilst the family of Baruch remained in Portugal as Maranos, eventually moving to Holland. The accuracy of these statements is in some doubt but less so than Clarence de Sola's research from the much earlier periods.

The birth place of Aaron, David's son, is not stated although the Mormon IGI (Ref 107) records that he was married in Lisbon and that several members of this family were born in Lisbon. Investigations via Salt Lake

City have revealed that the Mormon records are derived from books, which are, in turn, derived from Clarence's Research. Clarence states that Aaron, who spent his youth chiefly in Holland, was in Portugal when his father, who was living there temporarily, was arrested and tortured by the Inquisition. David is said to have given nothing away to his torturers and was released. He died soon afterwards. Two of Aaron's brothers²⁷ are reported to have died by Auto da Fe. David lived temporarily in Portugal as a Marrano under the name of Bartolomeu.. Aaron's escape took place in 1749 on board a British warship, which was anchored in the Tagus. No record of a Bartolomeu was found in the Inquisition records. Aaron went first to London and then to Amsterdam.

No Inquisition record has been found of the two of Aaron's brothers. The possibility is that the first cousins who were imprisoned and not killed ²⁸ by Auto da Fe, were Luis de Solla Telles (Coimbra 1749), and Luis de Solla Telles (arrested Lisbon 1749, Auto da Fe 1761). It is speculated that these are the two family members referred to as Aaron's sons by Clarence de Sola, since these events fit exactly with the dates of Aaron's dramatic escape on a British Man of War anchored in the Tagus. Aaron took his family and his brother Benjamin's children²⁹, in 1749. Aaron's father, David (b. Holland 1670), was tortured by the Inquisition in Portugal and may have died later as a result. When Clarence writes of 'brothers' it may be meant to include 'brothers in law'. On the other hand, it is possible that the two attacks on the families were coincident.

There are a number of errors in Clarence's research. He does not mention Aaron's brother Benjamin, whose widow, Anita Alvarez, apparently escaped to Amsterdam with Aaron, and who 'adopted' Benjamin's children after his brother's death. Also, he lists Raphael Samuel Mendes and Joseph Mendes (Hazan Bevis Marks 1749-1770) as sons of Samuel (Zerahiah) de Sola. This is incorrect. Joseph's name was Mendes de Sola and his descent is quite different and separates much earlier (See Mercado /de Solla, Sola 21). I have not found Anita Alvarez in the Inquisition records, which have been examined. The early part of the published family tree clearly misses several generations.

²⁷This relationship is stated by Clarence de Sola but the two men involved are thought to be first cousins.

²⁸ The sentences are not yet known on these two Luis de Solla Telles.

²⁹The children born in Lisbon were Isaac 1722, David 1727, Jacob 1730, Rachel 1732, Benjamin 1735 & Abraham 1739. Aaron married in 1725/6 and the first four children were from his older brother Benjamin.

It is probable that those who married in the Amsterdam synagogue without the names of their fathers being recorded were recent immigrants whose fathers did not have a Hebrew name. As far as the de Solas are concerned, the following all fall into this category:-

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 17/6/1705 Isaac de Solla to Rachel de Solla | remarriage |
| 8/12/1720 Daniel Mendes de Solla to Debora Mendes de Solla | remarriage |
| 22/9/1734 Abraham Gonzales to Sara de Solla | both new immigrants |
| 11/4/1808 Jacob Haim Mendes de Solla to Reina bat Matitia de la Bella | Jacob Haim was a new immigrant |

The above data fit with the search of the Amsterdam synagogue records (Ref 41), which showed no de Solas present for the period 1638 to 1679 at least. It is probable that none of the fathers of those listed had parents with Hebrew names.

It seems that Beatriz Alvares, the wife of Francisco de Sola, was the first of this part of the family group to suffer the Inquisition's attentions in Lisbon in 1579. This was early in the history of the Inquisition in Portugal, the first Auto da Fe having taken place there in 1540. It was normal for the Inquisitors to extract as much as possible of the three generation family tree of their first victim so that they could widen their activities. In the record, the genealogy of the victim was normally included in the second part of the trial. The start of the proceedings was normally by way of an essential denunciation by two witnesses, together with a note of the witnesses, followed by extracts from other Processes in which a relevant name might be included and by the genealogy, confession, sentence and, finally, by a bill of costs to be deducted from the estate when this was not confiscated.

There was an application in Amsterdam for a marriage between Moses de Sola, aged 56, of Amsterdam and Rachel Vaz Dias, aged 55, of Lisbon. This record was undated but appears, from the order of the photocopying, to have been before 1726. If this is so, Moses would have been born before 1670. Such a marriage is not reported as having taken place.

Clarence de Sola emphasises the Jewish and cultural points of note about de Sola family members. The Inquisition data reveals other sides to these people in the 16th, 17, and 18th centuries. There was a considerable preponderance of lawyers and Judges, the Judge of Orphans being virtually a bought, hereditary occupation, and businessmen, doctors and bankers. There were many who appear to have been wholly Catholic including a Jesuit priest. There was even, surprisingly, a farm labourer. Whilst we write about our *rabbonim* and scholars, our persecutors invariably list everyone and this gives us a more balanced picture of past generations.

3 i) Letter to Mr Edgar Samuel

Dear Edgar,

I have been summarising the information I have on the various de Solas at about the time that escapes were made, mainly to Amsterdam. I enclose a list of de Sola and related marriages from Amsterdam, which includes in the notes information from Rabbi Isaac Enamel's books 'Precious Stones of the Jews of Curacao' and 'Jews of the Netherlands Indies' (Refs 10 & 11), which are mines of information related to Amsterdam sources. From my summary of the Processos, also enclosed, it can be seen that there were five periods involving people with the de Sola name who fled, 1664/9, 1684/93, 1707, 1725/9 and 1749. I take these in order below.

1 & 2) The first de Sola marriage was recorded in Amsterdam in 1688. There were no de Solas on the Amsterdam membership list between 1638 and 1679. Benjamin de Sola and family went to Amsterdam in 1688 and Isaac de Sola went from Amsterdam to London in 1690 as chazan at Bevis Marks (1690/1700). Benjamin might have come to Amsterdam as a result of the Inquisition's activities in 1665/9 since none of the 1684/9 group were particularly close. Benjamin married twice in Amsterdam in 1688 and 1702 (marriages A1 & A2). Both wives were marrying for the second time. Presumably, if Benjamin arrived with his family, the marriage in Amsterdam would be a remarriage under Jewish rites, although this does not agree with the way the marriage is recorded.

Looking at the 1665/9 victims, either Luis de Sola or Thome de Mercado are possibilities for Benjamin. All the others are women, apart from Henrique Jorge, who is more distant. These two would fit for Benjamin and Isaac. Thome de Mercado, was the husband of Brites Mendes Chacon and son of Luis de Sola. Because of the two Amsterdam marriages of Benjamin, it seems reasonable to conclude that Thome was Isaac and Luis was Benjamin. Luis was also 13 years the younger.

3) We agreed that Luis de Sola Mendes was the David who escaped to Amsterdam, with his wife and children after his father in law's Auto da Fè in Lisbon in 1707. His brother Daniel (probably Diogo Mendes de Sola) fled at about the same time and remarried his wife in 1720 (marriage A 6). Daniel's father's name is not listed. Two of their children married in Amsterdam in 1726 (A8) and their was another marriage of Rephael Samuel s. o. David (A4) in 1723.

Clarence got this line wrong since he started it from Samuel (Zerahia ?), a brother of David de Sola, who was born in 1670. In fact the line started at least one generation earlier.

4) The 1725/9 period led to Diogo Mendes Sola fleeing to Bayonne in 1724 and thence to Rio de Janeiro and Fernando da Fonseca Chacon also to Bayonne. Others who did not get out are mentioned in Fernando's Will.

5) Clarence recorded that Aaron de Sola (born end 17th century) had five sons and one daughter i.e. David b 1727, Isaac b 1728, Jacob b 1730, Rachel b 1732, Benjamin b 1735, and Abraham b 1739. I found this to be wrong because Rachel was bat Benjamin (marriage A16) on her ketubah and in the Amsterdam marriage record. In Rabbi Stern's first book he altered Clarence's work to make Isaac ben Benjamin. His second book, which included material from Curacao and St Thomas (this may have come from Rabbi Emanuel's books), separated Benjamin (Aaron's brother) out, recorded his marriage to Abigail Henriques Moreno as before 1733 and his death on 23/11/1747 in Amsterdam. Isaac, Rachel, Jacob and Benjamin are recorded as their children. Indeed, Dr Benjamin, who practised in Utrecht and died soon after migrating to Curacao at the behest of close relatives, was born on 27/2/1748 i.e. three months after his father had died and hence could be named after him. I do not know whether Aaron married his brother's widow or adopted the children he brought from Lisbon to Amsterdam. The dates of birth are not in question but Isaac was born in the Barbary States.

Aaron had one brother, Benjamin, as in the last paragraph, who is recorded as having died in Amsterdam, probably as a result of the attentions of the Lisbon Inquisition, at the end of 1747. This makes it very likely that Aaron would have married his sister in law if he could, although no such marriage took place in Amsterdam. It leaves 12 years between the births of Aaron's two natural children. Possibly David was also Benjamin's son. It also means that, according to the very meticulous Rabbi Emanuel who had very full access to all the Curacao records, Benjamin was in the hands of the Lisbon Inquisition well before the arrest of the two Luis de Solla Telles in 1749 in

Coimbra. All these children, except for Isaac, were born in Lisbon as far as is known and hence the attentions of the Inquisition in Lisbon is more likely than that of Curacao.

Looking at this, there is nothing substantial to link the Sola 22 and 24 family trees, covering the de Solla Telles, to Aaron and David de Sola and the place to look would be Lisbon under the name Benjamin de Sola or, of course his alias. Another point is that Leonor Thereza Chacon, who was the wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita and mother of one of the Luis de Solla Telles, was killed by the Inquisition. This is not mentioned in the Aaron records. Also, Clarence says that the two brothers of Aaron were killed as relapsed Catholics. Obviously Clarence's account is somewhat garbled, particularly about Portugal, but also about some of the Amsterdam records.

I do not know if I am going to be able to get much further but I think that this account is reasonable.

Julian Kemper

4 (a) 65

Extracts from 'Rele de répartition (share) des Israelites de St-Esprit (1827) (Ref. 65)

The following is a list of possible descendants from Ref. 54. Unfortunately it is not possible to trace direct lines of descent since this list is a century later than the escapes from Portugal and 60 years later than the Will of David da Fonseca Chacon. Also the dates given for the family data in Ref. 5 do not help to make the necessary links. Further, there remains the problem of relating the baptismal Catholic saints given names to the biblical names used after the escapes.

However, it seems certain that the descendants of Hjeronimo Henriques de Crasto and Maria de Sola, and of Hjeronimo's siblings, were prominent in the St-Esprit community. Moses Mendes Sola and presumably his sons Mardochee and Abraham Mendes Sola, may have descended from Diogo Mendes Sola (Auto da Fé 1707 [see de Solla 4]). It is known that a Diogo Mendes Solla went to Brazil in 1734. There were also two other communities in this area.

Jacob Gomes the elder
 The widow of Isaac Gomes
 Aaron de Jacob Gomes
 Abraham d'Aaron Fonsèque
 Isaac d'Aaron Fonsèque
 Abraham Castro Chacon
 Mardochee Mendes Sola
 Abraham Mendes Sola
 Jacob d'Aaron Fonsèque
 Aaron Fonsèque
 Cesar Mendes
 Jacob de Gabriel Gomes
 Isaac Castro
 Abraham de Jacob Gomes

4 (b) de Sola/de Solla data from Amsterdam since 1638

Portuguese Ketubot from Amsterdam 1650 to 1911 (Ref. 26, 45, 47 & 58)

Extracted from "Handleiding bij de index op de KETUBOTH van de Portugees - Israelitische te Amsterdam van 1650 - 1911" & Ketubot, civil and synagogue records.

| No | Groom | Father | Grand father | Surname | 2nd part of surname | Bride | Father | Grand father | Surname | Second name | Hebrew date | Gregorian date |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|
| A1 | Benjamin | Abraham | | de Solas | | Rachel | Daniel | | ! Gabay | | 1 Nissan 5448 | 1688 |
| A2 | Benjamin | Abraham | | de Solas | | Ester | Abraham | | ! Henriquez | Silveria | 4 Tebet 5462 | 4/1/1702 |
| A3 | Isaac # | | | de Solla | | Rachel | | | de Solla # | | 25 Sivan 5465 | 17/6/1705 |
| A5 | Samuel = | Isaac | | Lopes | Mendes | ! Ester | Isaac | | de Solla = | | 8 Elul 5476 | 26/8/1716 |
| A6 | Daniel | | | Mendes | de Solla | ! Debora | | | Mendes | de Solla | 8 Kislev 5481 | 8/12/1720 |
| A4 | Samuel | David | | Mendes | de Solla | Lea | Jeosua Is | | Henriquez | | 5 Sivan 5483 | 8/6/1723 |
| A7 | David | Isaac | | Gomes | Silva | ! Sara | Isaac | <i>David</i> | de Solla | | 4 Tebet 5485 | 20/12/1724 |
| K1 | <i>Eliau</i> | <i>Isaac</i> | | <i>Salas</i> | | <i>Sara</i> | | <i>Robeles</i> | | | <i>30 Sivan</i> | <i>21/6/1724</i> |
| A8 | Mozes | Daniel | | Mendes | de Solla | Rachel | David | | Mendes | de Solla | 14 Nissan 5486 | 15/4/1726 |
| A9 | <i>Abraham</i> | <i>David</i> | | <i>de Solas</i> | | <i>Rachel</i> | <i>Isay</i> | | <i>a Cohen</i> | | <i>11 Sivan 5488</i> | <i>19/5/1728</i> |
| A10 | <i>Abraham</i> | <i>David</i> | | <i>de Solas</i> | | <i>Jeudith</i> | | | <i>Frois</i> | | <i>5 Sivan 5490</i> | <i>21/5/1730</i> |
| K2 | Benjamin | Isaac | | Nunes | da Costa | Ester | Isaac | | de Solla | | ! 14 Nissan 5492 | 9/4/1732 |
| K3 | Abraham | | | Gonzales | | Sara | | | de Solla | | 24 Elul 5494 | 22/9/1734 |
| A11 | Aron | Isaac | | de Solla | | Lea | David | | Pretto | | 5 Adar 5497 | 6/2/1737 |
| A12 | Joseph | | | Henriquez | | Ester | David | Haim | Mendes | de Solla | *4 Sivan 5504 | 15/5/1744 |
| A13 | Joseph | Isaac | | Henriquez | Pimentel | ! Ribca | Jacob | | de Solla | | 11 Tamuz 5510 | 15/7/1750 |
| A15 | Isaac | Benjamin | | de Solla | | Ribca | Jeudah | | Nunes | da Costa | 5 Sivan 5514 | 26/5/1754 |
| K4 | David | | | de Soria | | Jeudith | Isaac | | de Solla | | 10 Heswan 5516 | 15/10/1755 |
| A16 | Aron | Isay | | a Cohen | | Rachel | Benjamin | | de Solla | | 3 Tebet 5519 | 3/1/1759 |
| A17 | Daniel | Mozes | | Mendes | de Solla | Sara | Jacob | Isaac | da Costa | | 20 Tebet5520 | 9/11/1760 |
| K5 | Mozes | Isaac | | de Solla | Silveria | Rachel | | | Vaz | de Silva | 4 Kislev 5521 | 12/11/1760 |
| A18 | David | Aron | | de Solla | | Sara | Mozes | | Jessurun | de Oliveria | 15 Tamuz 5528 | 30/6/1768 |
| A19 | David | Isaac | | Leon | | Reina | Aron | | de Solla | | 14 Tisri 5531 | 3/10/1770 |
| A20 | Aron | Aaron | | d'Aguilar | | Ribca | Aaron | | de Solla | | 20 Adar 5538 | 19/3/1778 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| K6 | Samuel | Isaac | | Mendes | de Solla | Gracia | Abraham | Joseph | Mendes | Coutinho | 21 Kislev 5540 | 30/11/1779 |
| A21 | Jacob | Isaac | | Mendes | de Solla | Hana | Abraham | | a Cohen | | 29 Sivan 5541 | 22/6/1781 |
| A22 | Abraham | Aron | | | de Solla | Abigael | Joseph | | da Fonesca | Chaves | * 8 Tamuz 5550 | 20/6/1790 |
| A23 | Aron | David | | | de Sol(l)a | Sara | Isaac | Namias | Torres | | * 2 Tamuz 5553 | 12/1/1793 |
| A25 | Isaac | David | | | de Solla | Sara | Samuel | | Semach | Serano | 14 Nissan 5559 | 19/4/1799 |
| A24 | Samuel | David | | | de Sol/a | Ribca | Isaac | Michael | Cohen | de Lara | * 25 Tebet 5560 | 22/1/1800 |
| A26 | Eliau | Jacob | | | de Solla | Rachel | David | | Ribeiro | Furtardo | 18 Sivan 5560 | 11/6/1800 |
| A27 | Eliau | Jacob | | | de Sol(l)a | ! Ester | Abraham | Mozes | Mendes | da Costa | 6 Veadar 5562 | 10/3/1802 |
| A29 | Abraham | Aron | | | de Solla | ! Sara | Jacob | | Lopes | Silva | * 14 Ab 5563 | 2/8/1803 |
| A30 | Jacob | | | Mendes | de Solla | ! Reina | Matitia | | de la Bella | | ! 14 Nissan5568 | 11/4/1808 |
| A31 | Isaac | Jacob | | Mendes | de Solla | Ester | | Jacob | Pinheiro | | 14 Nissan 5570 | 18/4/1810 |
| A34 | Aron | Abraham | | | de Meza | Abigael | Samuel | | Mendes | de Solla | 18 Ijar 5576 | 16/5/1816 |
| K7 | Mozes | David | | | de Solla | ! Rachel | Samuel | | Semach | Serano | 15 Ab 5576 | 9/8/1816 |
| A35 | Mozes | Salomon | | | Cohen | Rachel | Jacob | | Mendes | Monteiro | 23 Heswan 5578 | 2/11/1817 |
| A36 | Aron | David | | | de Solla | ! Simha | Abraham | | Barzilay | | ! 5 Sivan 5578 | 9/6/1818 |
| £Reg | Joseph | Jacob | | | Bassan | Sara | Abraham | Aron | de Solla | | | 16/6/1822 |
| £ A37 | Isaac | Samuel | | | de Solla | Hana | Salomon | | Cohen | Farro | 1 Tebet 5584 | 9/12/1823 |
| A38 | Jacob | Joseph | | | Bassan | Sara | Aron | | de Solla | | *14 Sebat 5584 | 14/1/1824 |
| A44 | David | Mozes | David | | Mendes | Abigael | Benjamin | | Cohen | de Solla | 5 Kislev 5585 | 26/11/1824 |
| A45 | David | Isaac | | | de Solla | Sara | Jacob | | Buzaglo | | 1 Iyar 5585 | 19/4/1825 |
| A39 | Mozes | Abraham | | | Gomes | Sara | Samuel | David | de Solla | | 7 Nissan 5590 | 31/3/1830 |
| A40 | Michael | David | | | Henriques | Sara | Moses | | de Solla | | 14 Sivan | 26/5/1831 |
| A41 | Jacob | Benjamin | | | Cohen | Aaltje | | | Kramp | | 8 Adar 5592 | 9/2/1832 |
| £ " | Isaac Hsq | Jacob | | | Mendes | ! Abigael | Isaac | | de | | 14Kislev 5594 | 26/11/1833 |
| A42 | | | | | | | | | Rocamora | | | |
| A46 | Abraham | Haim Benj | | | a Cohen | Hana | Haim | Isaac | Mendes | de Solla | 22 Elul 5595 | 16/9/1835 |
| A47 | David | Jeudah | | | Treves | Rachel | Samuel | | de Solla | | 18 Siwan5597 | 21/6/1837 |
| K8 | Samuel | Daniel | | | deca | Mirijam | Samuel | | de Solla | | 18 Elul 5600 | 16/9/1840 |
| | | | | | Caranca | | | | | | | |
| A48 | Jacob | Haim Isaac | | | Mendes | Ester Esp. | Aron | | Cohen | Carilhon | 10 Sebat5604 | 31/1/1844 |
| A50 | Salomon | Mozes | | | Cohen | Reina | Hartog | | Straus | | 17 Ab 5605 | 20/8/1845 |
| K9 | Simon | Mordechai | David | | Viyera | Lea | Samuel | | de Solla | | * 27 Ab 5608 | 26/8/1848 |
| A51 | Jacob | Mozes | | | Cohen | Sara | Israel | Joseph | Vieyra | | 3 Kislev 5610 | 18/11/1849 |
| A52 | Aron | Mozes | | | Cohen | Hana | Salomon | | Mossel | | 25 Nissan 5612 | 14/4/1852 |
| A53 | Salomon | Isaac | Samuel | | de Solla | Henriette | Abraham | | Judels | | 21 Heswan 5615 | 12/11/1854 |
| K10 | David | Isaac | | | de Solla | Rachel | Jacob | Abraham | Jessurun | | 10 Tamuz 5616 | 13/7/1856 |
| £ A57 | Abraham | Samuel | | | Lopes | Cardozo | Mozes | | Cohen | de Solla | 30 Heswan 5619 | 7/11/1858 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| A54 K11 | David Benjamin | Ishac Moses | | de Solla Senior Coronel | Jess Lobo Grand- father | Reina Debora | David Isaac | de Solla | Brandon Belmonte | 19 Tebet 5637 15 Kislev 5638 | 4/1/1877 21/11/1877 |
| £A55 A56 | Mozes Isaac | Isaac Salomon Isaac | | de Solla de Solla | | Ribca Anna | David Jonathan | | Brandon Fleischman | 30 Nissan 5639 23 Ab 5639 | 23/4/1879 12/8/1879 |
| A60 A58 K12 | Mozes Abraham Isaac | Aron Salomon Salomon | | Cohen de Solla de Solla | de Solla | Jehudith Sophia ! Rozina | Jacob Jeudah Jeudah | | Vieyra Sturkop Sturkop | 19 Adar 5643* 27 Adar 5643 16 Tebet 5647 | 26/2/1883 6/3/1883 12/11/1887 |
| A59 K13 K14 | Mozes Raphael Mozes | Salomon David Isaac | | Cohen de Solla de Solla | de Solla | Mietje Bertha Jet ! Hanna | Joseph Jozua Salom | | Spier Weijl Lopes | 11 Tisri 5651 8 Tamuz 5654 30 Kislev 5654 | 25/9/1890 12/7/1894 17/12/1895 |
| | | | | | | | | | de Leao Laguna (at Zandam) | | |
| A19 AD1 AD2 | David Abraham Joseph | Isaac David David | Isaac | Leon Leon Leon | | Reina Rachel Abigael | Aron Mozes Joseph | | de Solla Carvalho Bassan | 14 Tisri 5538 20 Sivan 5569 17 Ab 5570 | 3/10/1770 4/6/1809 17/8/1810 |
| A38 AD3 AD4 AD5 | Jacob Joseph Abraham Isaac | Joseph Jacob Isaac Mozes | | Bassan Bassan de Casseres Mendes da Costa | | Sara Ribca Ribca Jahel Sara | Aaron David Jacob Jacob | | de Solla Levy Bassan Bassan | 14 Sebat 5584 6 Veadar 5613 7 Elul 5615 9 Adar 5625 | 14/1/1824 16/3/1853 21/8/1855 7/3/1863 |
| AD6 | Aron | Abraham | | de Casseres | | Rachel | Salomon | | Lopes Cardozo | 24 Ab 5646 | 5/8/1885 |
| AD7 AD8 AD9 AD10 | Joseph Daniel David Abraham | Abraham Abraham Abraham Jacob | | de Casseres de Casseres de Casseres Mendes da Costa | | Elizabeth Veronica Helena Suzanne | Elijah Leib Natalie ! Meir Willie | | Cohen Katz Levie Cracau Binger | 4 Tamuz 5658 27 Quislev 5658 5 Tebet 5654 12 Tamuz 5668 | 22/1/1887 7/3/1864 14/12/1893 1/7/1909 |
| AD11 | David | Daniel | | da Silva | | Anna Judit | Isaac | | Mendes da Costa | 10 Av 5670 | 15/8/1910 |
| A46 AD13 AD14 AD15 A57 | Abraham Haim Benj Haim Benj Haim Benj Abraham | Haim Benj Abraham Abraham Abraham Abraham | | aCohen aCohen aCohen aCohen Lopes | | Hana Sara ! Eva !!Clementia Ester | Haim Matitia Immanuel Oriie Moses | Isaac Abraham | Mendes de la Bella Baruch aLevie Cohen de | 22 Elul 5595 11 Tamuz 5622 3 Quislev 5632 2 Sebet 5640 30 Heswan 5619 | 16/9/1835 9/7/1862 16/11/1871 15/1/1880 7/11/1858 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| AD16 | Samuel | Abraham | Cardozo Lopes Cardozo | Saartje | Isaac | Solla Polak | 15 Sivan 5640 | 25/5/1880 |
| AD17 | David | Immanuel | Samuel Vaz Nunes | Rachel | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | 28 Tebet 5643 | 7/1/1883 |
| AD18 | Moses | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Sophia | Aron | Van Amerongen | 6 Tebet 5651 | 17/12/1890 |
| AD19 | Salomon | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Naatje | Baruch | Bosboom | 19 Ab 5651 | 23/8/1891 |
| AD 20 | Jacob | Joseph | Teixeira de Mattos | Abigael | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | 13 Elul 5651 | 16/9/1891 |
| ++ | Raphael | David | | Bertha Jetje | Jozua Philip Mordechai | Weijl | 8 Tamuz 5654 | 12/7/1894 |
| AD21 | Samuel | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Clara | | Vieyra | 25 Elul 5651 | 31/8/1899 |
| AD22 | Abraham | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Rozette | Moses | Barend | 22 Sivan 5663 | 17/6/1903 |
| AD23 | Ishac | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Gaja | Eliquim | de Leeuw | 22 Ab 5665 | 23/8/1905 |
| AD24 | Daniel | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Ester | Isaac | Lopes Cardozo | 30 Quislev 5666 | 28/12/1905 |
| AD25 | Naphtali | Abraham | Lopes Cardozo | Sara | Michel | Gobets | 24 Tebet 5668 | 29/12/1907 |

! before columns 6 and 11 indicates that this was the second marriage of the groom or bride respectively, !! = third marriage.

* before column 11 indicates that there is a problem with the date i.e. it may be a Saturday or otherwise in doubt, for example, A60 according to my reading of the Ketubah, was in the month of V'Adar or Adar Shani, i.e. the second or leap month of Adar in the year 5643. The published record gives only Adar as the month.

This was a Jewish marriage before Haham Oliverya following an earlier *Marrano* marriage.

= This was a Jewish marriage following an earlier *Marrano* marriage.

Reg The marriage of Jacob Bassan ben Joseph de Jacob Bassan to Sara de Solla bat David de Solla, witness Abraham van Aron de Solla in Amsterdam in 1822 comes from the Amsterdam Municipal Registrar's records (Vol. 1 Folio 97) and was not included in either of the microfilms of ketubot or in the recorded ketubot from the Beth Haim synagogue.

£ Civil marriage certificates held.

+ Henriques Isaac de Jacob van Mendes de Solla was a Portuguese Jew.

Italics used for marriages not included in Reference 16. Also Benjamin de Aron de Isay aCohen married Mirijam de Jacob de Daniel Baruch Bueno on 14 Nissan 5554 = Monday 14th April 1794. Ester de Isay de Salomon aCohen m Isaac Lopes Henriquez 14 Nissan 5525 26/3/1755 & Sara de Aron aCohen m Abraham Cohen de Lara 14 Adar 5554 14/2/1794

The distaff side marriages follow at the end of the de Sola named, marriages with the latter marriages repeated for identification. The de Sola named marriages are in date order.

++ Bertha Jetje, born Groningen 19/8/1865, died Amsterdam 9/1/1927, daughter of Philip Jozua Weijl born Groningen and Jetje de Lange born Steenwijk, married Raphael ben David de Solla, born Amsterdam 3/10/1854 died 10/3/1939, son of David de Solla and Rachel Jessurun, in Amsterdam on 8th Tamuz 5654 or Tuesday 12/7/1894.

Bris or Circumcision Records

The circumcision records from Ref. 35 were much more difficult to interpret. They varied greatly in quality, as regard to the Hebrew, Dutch and Portuguese, from the unreadable to excellent. In some cases the child's name was not given and, in many cases, only the Hebrew patronymic was used. It would be possible, with great labour and expertise, to extend the data given below. The word "*Bastaard*" was always included, where appropriate, and the mother's name given. The word "*Tudesco*" (the *Sephardim* use this term for an *Ashkenazi* Jew) appeared fairly frequently. It was less frequent in the marriage records and the use of *Sephardi Mohelim* (those qualified to carry out circumcision), by *Ashkenazim* who were not members of the *Sephardi* synagogue, was common. One brief set of records included the birth of girls, which is unusual.

I have included a few cases where the names were spelt de Solas and Mendes de Sollas because the Bevis Marks record for *ketubah* No 291 suggests that this relates to the same family. There was a separate family in Portugal and Amsterdam called de Solis. There is also the name Cohen de Solas, which is probably a misspelling of de Sola. I have also included the record of Jacob *zoon* de Aron de Isay aCohen because he must have been a nephew of Aron de Isay aCohen, who married Rachel de Binyamin de Solla. AB7 gives four generations of the Cohen de Solla line which constitutes a sound "fix" of this descent. In the synagogue records, the surname is sometimes described as an alias, presumably compared with the *Shem haKodesh* as set out in AB7. This was done to avoid the Inquisition. It is less easy to determine later members of this line because there would be a number of families of *Cohanim*, i.e. male descendants who would use the title and name Cohen.

I have also included one case with the name Salo. I think that this may be a misspelling because this was the only time that I found this name. Note that Bris dates occur after the birth date and can be delayed by the baby's health, if this is not considered suitable. Normally the Bris takes place eight days after birth.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| AB1 | 5th May 1780 | Jacob <i>zoon</i> van Aron d'Isay aCohen |
| AB2 | 1st December 1780 | "Een <i>Zoon</i> van David de Aron de Sola". |
| AB3 | 25th November 1785 | Henriques Isaac <i>zoon</i> van Jacob Haim Mendes de Solla |
| AB4 | 4/12/1785 (3rd Tebet) | de Ishac filho de Jacob Haim Mendes de Sollas |
| (AB4 and AB5 are the same birth) | | |
| AB5 | | Ishac filho de Jacob Haim Mendes de Sollas |
| AB6 | 13/1/793 (29 Tebet) | Henriques de Samuel ? de Solas |
| AB7 | 11th February 1793 | een <i>zoon</i> van Samuel de Solas (David see IGAB3) |
| AB8 | 16th July 1798 | Benjamin <i>zoon</i> van Selomoh de Aron de Isay Cohen (IGAB5) |
| AB9 | 17th February 1802 | David van Isak de Sola (David see IGAB3) |
| AB10 | 28th February 1802 | Isak <i>zoon</i> van Samuel van Isak de Sola (IGAB6) |
| AB11 | 21st December 1802 | David van Moses van David de Sola |
| AB12 | 9th November 1806 | Aron <i>zoon</i> van David Aron Salo ? |
| AB13 | 30 Iyar 5568 | het kind van Binyamin Aaron de Isay |
| | 26th May 1808 | a'Cohen |
| AB14 | 12th February 1809 | David Chaim van Moses de David de Sola. n.b. this must mean that David AB9 had died before this. |
| AB15 | 5th January 1811 | Solomon van Binyamin de Aaron de Isay |
| | 9th Tebet 5571 | a'Cohen (Solla). |

| | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| AB16 | 29th April 1818 (23 Nissan 5578) | het kind van Moses van Cohen de Solas |
| AB17 | 19th January 1820 (22 Tebet 5580) | het kind van Moses van Solomon aCohen de Solas |
| AB18 | 8th July 1820 (8 Tamus 5581) | het kind de van Moses Solomon aCohen de Solas |
| AB19 | 8th July 1821 (5581) | Ishac s.o. Moses van de A'Cohen de Solas. |
| AB20 | 20 Sivan 7/1/1805 | Jacob de Haim Barugh Benno |
| AB21 | 5571 26 Tebet 1811 | Daniel s.o. Haim Barug Benno |
| AB22 | 5575 Adar Shani 6 28/3/1815 | David Haim s.o. Haim Barugh Beuno |

It is probable that the name of Jacob Bring Benno, from the marriage certificate for his daughter Miriam, should have been read as Barugh (Baruch) Bueno. The script is difficult.

Gemeentearchief (Municipal Archivist), Amsterdam (Ref. 45)

Marriages

GA1 1822 Jacob Baglan (Bassan ?) aged 23 son of Joseph de Jacob Baglan and Ribca de Jacob Barsilan to Sara de Solla aged 20 d.o. David de Sola and Sara de Isaac Namias Torres. The name is given as Bassan by Rabbi Stern.

GA2 February 1823 Isaac van Samuel de Solla aged 20, son of Samuel de David de Solla and Ribca van Isaac Cohen de Lara to Hana van Salomon Cohen Farro aged 17 d.o. Salomon Cohen Farro and Debora de Nathan Sarfaty.

GA3 22/2/1832 Jacob aged 23, son of Benjamin van Aron de Solla and Mirijam de Jacob Bring Benno, married Aaltje Marcus Kramp, aged 20, daughter of Marcus Abraham Kramp deceased and ? Bring Benno. Marriage certificate held. Looking at later records I believe this name was Barugh (Baruch) Bueno.

GA4 November 1833 Henriques Isaac Mendes de Solla s.o. Jacob van Mendes de Solla and Hana de Abraham Haim aCohen to Abigail de Rocamoro d.o. Isaac de Daniel de Rocamoro and Augusta de Isaac Henriques

GA5 18/9/1858 Abraham Lopes Cardozo aged 19 Younger son of Samuel van Jacob Lopes Cardozo and Ribca Miljads to Esther Cohen de Solla aged 20 d.o. Moses Cohen de Solla and Rachel Mendes Monteiro

GA6 Aug 1879 Isaac de Solla aged 24 s.o. Saloman Isaac de Solla and Henriette de Abraham Judels to Anna Fleischmann d.o Jonas Fleischmann

Births (Certificates held)

GA1 7/12/1832 Benjamin Cohen son of Jacob de Solla, aged 24, and Aaltje Marcus Kramp, aged 22.

GA2 6/6/1837 Aaron de Solla son of Jacob de Solla and Aaltje Marcus P. Kramp of Amsterdam.

GA3 3/1/1885 Henriette d.o. Isaac de Solla and Anna Fleischmann.

International Genealogical Index (Mormons) Amsterdam. (Ref 58)

Births

| | | |
|--------|------------|--|
| IGAB1 | 23/10/1736 | Abraham de Sola s.o. Samuel Mendes de Sola |
| IGAB2 | 20/6/1744 | Benjamin de Sola |
| IGAB3 | 27/2/1748 | Benjamin de Sola s.o. Benjamin de Sola & Abigail Henriques Moreno |
| IGAB4 | 1769 | Jacob Haim de Sola s.o. Isaac de Sola & Ribca de Judia Nunes da Costa |
| IGAB5 | 1770 | Aaron de Sola. s.o. David de Sola & Sarah Jessurun de Oliveira |
| IGAB6 | 9/5/1780 | David Aron de Sola s.o. Aron de David de Sola and Sara de Israel |
| | | (Isaac ?) Namias Torres. (Date does not agree with Ketubah A23). |
| IGAB7 | 25/11/1785 | Hesquni de Sola s.o. Jacob Haim Mendes de Sola. See AB3. |
| IGAB8 | 26/12/1796 | David de Sola s.o. Aron de David de Sola & Sarah de Namias Torres |
| IGAB9 | 17/2/1802 | David de Sola s.o. Isak de Sola. See AB7. |
| IGAB10 | 21/12/1802 | David de Sola s.o. Moses van David de Sola. See AB10. |
| IGAB11 | 28/6/1802 | Isak de Sola s.o. Samuel van Isak de Sola. See AB9. |
| IGAB12 | 1806 | Lea van Moses de Solla d.o. Moses van David de Solla & Abigail Lion. See AB11. |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---|
| IGAB13 | 5/1/1834 | Sara de Solla d.o. Isaac van Samuel de Solla and Hana van Salomon Cohen Farro. |
| IGAB14 | 5/5/1834 | Mordechai Cohen de Solla s.o. Jacob de Solla & Aaltje Marcus Kramp. |
| IGAB15 | 20/2/1836 | Mirijam de Solla d.o. Jacob de Solla and Aaltje Marcus Kramp. |
| IGAB16 | 22/6/1836 | David de Solla s.o. Isaac van Samuel de Solla and Hana van Salomon Cohen Farro. |
| IGAB17 | 22/6/1836 | David de Solla s.o. Isaac van Samuel de Solla & Hannah van Salomon Cohen Farro |
| IGAB18 | 7/6/1837 | Aaron de Solla s.o. Jacob de Solla & Aaltje Marcus Kramp. |
| IGAB19 | 1/11/1878 | (?) Hanna de Solla. Died Sobibor 13/3/1943 |
| IGAB20 | 11/5/1883 | Salomon de Solla. Died Auschwitz 22/10/1942 ³⁰ |
| IGAB21 ³¹ | 2/1/1885 | Henrietta de Solla. May have died before 1940, d.o. Isaac de Solla & Anna Fleishman |
| IGAB22 | 5/8/1888 | Bernadina de Solla. May have died before 1940 |
| IGAB23 | 3/9/1890 | Anna de Solla. Died Sobibor 2/4/1943 |
| IGAB24 | 3/11/1891 | Louis de Solla Died Mechtal Zivilarbeitslager 9/4/1943 |
| IGAB24 | 22/3/1897 | Philip de Solla. Died Sobibor 23/7/1943 |
| IGAB25 | 18/9/1921 | Isaac de Solla. Died Sobibor 4/6/1943 |
| IGAB26 ³² | 1/2/1930 | Rene de Solla. Died Sobibor 11/6/1943 |

Marriages

| | | |
|-------|-----------|--|
| IGAM1 | 1705 | Isaac de Sola m Rachel de Sola |
| IGAM2 | 26/5/1754 | Isaac de Sola m Ribca de Judiah Nunes da Costa |
| IGAM3 | 3/11/1758 | Rachel de Sollah (Solla) m Aaron de Isaij Cohen. |
| IGAM4 | 1821 | Sarah de Sola m Jacob Bassan |
| IGAM5 | 6/4/1831 | Lea van Moses de Solla to Michael Pimentiel. |
| IGAM6 | 8/9/1858 | Sola Esther Cohen de Solla m Abraham Lopes Cardozo |

Baruch Bueno marriages Amsterdam (Ref 26)

Aron ben Isaac = Rachel bat Jacob Nunes 3rd Cheshvan 5449 1678
 David ben Isaac = Clara bat Salomon Marquez 15th Ab 5455 1684
 Daniel ben Joseph = Ribca bat David Lopes Crespo 2nd Tamuz 5485 13/6/1725
 Jacob ben Daniel = Ester bat Isaac Rodrigues Pereira 9th Tamuz 5531 21/6/1771
 Joseph ben Daniel = Ester bat Mozes Crespo 18th Iyar 5510 2/5/1771
 David ben Daniel = Sara bat Israel ³³ 13th Elul 5542 23/8/1782
 Ester bat Josua = Isaac Haim ben Abraham Ferro 8th Adar 5468 29/2/1708
 Ribca bat David = Abraham ben Salomon Dias 7th Tamuz 5491 11/7/1731
 Hana bat David = Samuel ben Aron Gomes da Costa 9th Nissan 5483 14/4/1723
 Rachel bat David = Isaac ben Samuel Mendes Balborda 14th Nissan 5512 29/3/1752
 Mirijam bat Jacob ben Daniel = Benjamin b Aron b Isay aCohen 14 Nissan 5554 14/4/1794
 Rachel bat Jacob = Samuel ben Mozes Henriques Coelho 11 Tamuz 5566 27/6/1806
 Ribca bat Jacob = Zecharia ben Jacob Baruch 3rd Elul 5570 2/9/1810

³⁰ IGAB20 Salomon ben Abraham ben Salomon & Sophia bat Jehudah Sturkop marriage A58 6/3/1883

³¹ IGAB21 Henriette de Solla was the d.o. Isaac ben Salomon Isaac de Solla & Anna bat Johnathan Fleichman A56 married 12/8/1879

³² The Holocaust records include three Amsterdam born de Sollas who were not included in the Mormon IGI:- Anna de Solla-Blaaser born 17/8/1905, Louisa de Solla-Leuw born 1/11/1892 & Alida de Solla Smit born 22/2/1880

³³ Sara's father has no surname and probably no given name. This means that Sara was a recent immigrant from Iberia.

Index

| | |
|---------|--|
| A | Amsterdam Sephardi Ketubot (Marriage contracts) |
| AB | Amsterdam Sephardi Bris milah.(circumcisions 7 days after birth) |
| IGA | International Genealogical Index (Mormon) Amsterdam, marriages. |
| IGAB | International Genealogical Index, Amsterdam, births. |
| IGL | International Genealogical Index London, marriages. |
| IGLB | International Genealogical Index, London, births. |
| G | Great Synagogue, London, marriages. |
| GA | Gemeentearchief, Amsterdam, marriages. |
| GAB | Gemeentearchief, Amsterdam, births. |
| HB | Hambro Synagogue births |
| HD | Hambro Synagogue deaths |
| R | Registrar England & Wales - marriages. |
| RB | Registrar England & Wales - births. |
| Numbers | Bevis Marks Synagogue, London, Ketubot numbers. |
| CA | Collectivie Vaz Dias, Holland. |

Chronology of de Sola and Mendes de Sola migrations ³⁴

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Baruch Bartolomeu de Sola born Granada, Spain 1461 fled to Portugal. His descendants later went to Holland | After 1492 |
| Carlos de Sola born 1595 to Holland | first half 17th century |
| No de Sola names in Amsterdam synagogue records | 1638 to 1679 |
| Maria de Sola and her husband Philip Lopes da Costa from Portugal to London | before 1664 |
| Benjamin de Sola and family, Portugal to Amsterdam | 1688 |
| Geronimo de Sola, Portuguese merchant, travelling with Ange Fonseca Doctor, with a family of six people and 2 small children, renting horses & Carriage in Toulouse en route to Marseilles. | 6 th June, 1668 |
| Isaac de Sola Amsterdam to London | 1690 |
| David Mendes de Sola, his wife and children, including Semuel (Rephael) Mendes de Sola b Lisbon c 1699 to Amsterdam | c 1710- before 1718 |
| Ester de Isaac de Solla from Bayonne, France, to Amsterdam | Before 1716 |
| Jahacob de Sola from 'the lands of idolatry' to Amsterdam | 1719 |
| Daniel Mendes de Solla and family, Portugal to Amsterdam | Before 1720 |
| Lea de Jeoshuah Isaac Henriques, Nice, France, to Amsterdam | Before 1723 |
| Luis de Solla Mendes wife Brites Mendes & children | 1724 or before |
| A number of members of the family of Thomé de Mercado de Sola escaped to Bayonne, France. See his Processo above & Sola 29 | 1724/5 |
| Aron Mendes de Solla, Amsterdam to Curacao. His descendants remained in Curacao until the beginning of the 19th century | 1745 |
| Semuel Mendes de Solla and family Amsterdam to Curacao | 1749 |
| Aron de Sola plus wife, children and step or adopted children, from Lisbon via London to Amsterdam | 1749 |
| Jahacob de Sola to Curacao | 1759 |
| Aron Mendes de Sola to Curacao | circa 1759 |
| David/Fernando da Fonseca Chacon to Peyrehorade and Bayonne | Before 1759 |
| Father of Manuel de Sola to Cuba | Before 1770 |
| David Aaron de Sola to Bevis Marks synagogue London | 1770 |
| Isaac de Semuel Mendes de Solla Curacao to Bordeaux and then to Amsterdam arriving there | 1773 |
| Aaron de Isaac de Sola Amsterdam to St Croix, West Indies 1802 | Between 1774 & 1802 |
| Isaac Juan de Benjamin de Sola born 1786 Curacao to Puerto Rico | After 1786 |
| David Pereira Mendes left Bayonne for Jamaica* | 1786 |
| Elias de Jacob de Sola Curacao to London before 1811 | |
| General Isaac Juan de Judah de Sola Curacao to Venezuela | Before 1811 |
| He moved to Ciudad Bolivar (Angostura) 1817 | |
| Jacob Cohen de Solla Amsterdam to London | 1842 |
| Abraham de Sola London to Montreal, Canada | 1847 |
| Elias de Joshua de Jacob de Sola Curacao to La Guardia, Venezuela | 1856 |
| Benjamin de Joshua de Jacob de Sola Curacao to New York, USA | Before 1883 |
| * David Pereira Mendes grandson Abraham married Eliza de Sola. | |

Observations

(1) The Synagogue lists, in Portuguese, are mostly in the form of subscription payment lists, which also indicate when a member paid for more than one individual. The sequence is in order of the Hebrew names and then all the Arons, say, are put in the sequence of their surnames or Cohen or Levy. In a number of cases the surnames start with a lower case letter. I am not sure whether this should be interpreted as showing the surnames to be of lesser importance, bearing in mind that there are no capital letters in Hebrew. Other records were also examined, where available.

³⁴ Other migrations took place from Portugal, in the period after 1725, as recorded in various Processos, as recorded in Section 7 above.

(2) It is recorded above that the community in Amsterdam dates from 1602 and it had its own Rabbi from 1608. These records start a good deal later than that.

Fortunately this does not interfere with much of this family history. The Mormons have a policy of only photographing records which are more than 100 years old, which explains why the latest relevant record in their microfilm is dated 1891. Later records are available in Amsterdam.

(3) One third of the names from the Amsterdam synagogue appear amongst those mentioned by Hyamson (Ref. 66) as belonging to Bevis Marks, showing the close links between the two communities. Ref. 39 gives a list of aliases and it is clear that very many Marranos had to adopt a secular second name as a precaution against the Inquisition. Vaz Dias was clearly a descendant of Amsterdam members and there is one case of a projected marriage with a de Sola.

None of the trees given in "The Jewish Encyclopaedia", "Americans of Jewish Descent" or "First American Families" (Refs. 3, 10 & 11) deal with the Cohen de Sollas, the Mendes de Sollas or any of the other sub-groups. It can clearly be seen, for example from the list of de Sola spouses, that linking two surnames was quite common on marriage. This probably stems from the Spanish and Portuguese custom of giving the groom's surname first, followed by 'y' (= and) and then the bride's maiden name. The *Sephardi* Jewish practice was to link the bride's maiden name first and then the groom's name.

My family trees do involve a certain amount of hopefully intelligent guesswork based on the patronymics, the available dates, some ideas of Jewish marriage and naming practices and various pieces of historical information. I believe that this is inevitable and that it also occurs in the Jewish Encyclopaedia. However, I also believe that the main lines are correct but I have not tried to join up those trees for which I have inadequate information. Any event after 1813 can be correctly found in the Registrar's Office of the Stad Haus, Amsterdam.

Notes on Family Relationships

(1) It is clear from the Synagogue subscription lists that there were no de Solas as members between 1638 and 1679 at least. This must mean that the descendants of Carlos de Sola, who settled in Holland (b c 1595), probably did not join the Synagogue before 1679, if then. Apart from those who remained or returned to Portugal, they may have stayed in Holland as New Christians or emigrated, as many others did. It is inconceivable that they could have lived in Holland as Jews without being members of the *Sephardi* synagogue.

(2) Since Aaron de Sola, b c 1700, did not flee from Lisbon to Amsterdam via London until 1749, most of the fifteen marriages recorded between 1688 and 1744 must have involved earlier branches of the family.

(3) Isaac de Sola, born 1675 (?), was Chazan (Cantor) at Bevis Marks in London between 1690 and 1700, followed by his son Abraham, who was Assistant Chazan 1722, then Chazan in 1740, and who died in 1753, and so Isaac had no direct descendants in Holland and need not be considered further in relation to Amsterdam.

(4) Raphael Semuel, Ioseph (Joseph) and Jacob Mendes de Solla were in Amsterdam in 1724 and their father, David, remarried there in 1712, which suggests that his generation dated from about 1660. Some of the descendants of Semuel's sister, Rachel, remained in Amsterdam for at least five generations. They must have moved away because no marriages were recorded in Amsterdam after 1844. Raphael himself remained in Curacao, as did his descendants up to the beginning of the 19th century.

The bride and groom of the Moseh/Rachel marriage came from a Trancoso in Portugal (Ref. 42), just over the Spanish border and west of Salamanca. This is confirmed in the section on the Inquisition, which was found later and lists Luiz de Sola of Trancoso as living there in 1602. The family left Portugal between 1710 and 1718. The records from Curacao show Mendes de Sollas from 1745 but there was an Aron Mendes de Solas living on the island from 1729. Part of the de Sola family also moved to Curacao prior to 1763.

(5) The published family trees are in error in showing Raphael Samuel Mendes de Sola, and his brother, Joseph, as being the sons of Samuel (Zerahiah ?) and grandsons of an un-named son of Carlos de Sola.

This is unlikely as the Inquisition register shows that they descend from Maria de Sola, who married Manuel Mendes about the middle of the 17th century (see Sola 19)

(6) There is a record (Ref. 42) of an intended marriage between Moses de Sola, aged 56, and Rachel Vaz Dias, aged 55, of Lisbon. The Dias record does not give a date for this marriage, which might have not taken place, but it may have been before 1726. No positive identification is possible but Moses might have been a brother of David (b. 1670), Isaac, Samuel and Esther. Moses came from Amsterdam and Rachel from Portugal.

From Ref 39, Antonio de Sola (15/1/1660) Jewish trade with Indian goods attested that Doria, as Antonio de Solla's broker, sold to Abraham Engels of Haarlem a case of indigo, each pound of which was to be traded for 3 els of Haarlem cloth of designated width.

4 © Extracts from "Judeus Portugeeses em Amsterdam"

with reference to the de Sola and de Solla families (Ref 25).

A number of books have been written about the Spanish and Portuguese Sephardi Jewish community in Amsterdam, in Dutch, Portuguese and English, probably because of the excellence of the records dating back to the beginning of the community in the early part of the 17th century. Indeed, I understand from Professor Loewe that records of the birth, marriage and burial registers are available back to the 17th century at the Archief der Gemeente Amsterdam, together with records of Wills and of the Dower Society. Some use has been made of the former. Earlier, pre-Amsterdam records also exist but not on such a complete basis. Many of the records are available on microfilm from the Mormons. The records are available in considerable detail, as will be seen from the extracts given here, including as they do, lists of the members of the Nacion, or congregation; the names of the Chusan Torah and Bereshis i.e. the bridegrooms of the old Law scroll and the new, who serve for Simchat Torah, the Rejoicing of the Law, which occurs at the end of the annual cycle of reading the Parshot or Portions of the Law during the Shabbat cycle.

The following information has been extracted from "Judeus Portugeeses em Amsterdam" by J. Mendes: Dos Remedios, Coimbra, Editor Franco Amado 1911 (Ref. 25) Because of variations in the spelling of the names, some individuals have been included who may not be relevant. Accents have been omitted and the comments, words and dates in square brackets have been added by me. The text includes a number of pictures of the inside and outside of the synagogue on Rosh Hashonah, Pesach in the home and a Bris Milah. Reference is also made to a number of well known figures of the community not concerned with this genealogical study :-

Nacion [Congregation] 28 Ab 5399 [1638/9] & 29 Hesban³⁵ [Chesvan] 5399. Talmud Torah de Amsterdam, Yahacob Oliveria, Abraham Oliveria, Immanuel Namias Torres & Imanuel Vas de Oliveria. [The list of names is in alphabetical under the Hebrew spelling of the given or Holy Hebrew name, however spelt in Portuguese, and then in alphabetical order of surnames. Many names are Hebrew patronymics with de in place of ben. Secular names, which are most frequent amongst Sephardim at this time, are given in brackets. In the original records most secular names do not start with a capital letter. There are many spelling differences i.e. Jessurum, Yessurum, Iessurum for what is probably the same Hebrew name. The nearest I can come to this name is Jeshua, the son of Jozadok, the Priest, who with Zerabbabel, the son of Shealtiel, led the returnees from Babylon and built the Second Temple in Jerusalem in 538 BCE (see Ezra III). Another version of the name is Jessel, as in the case of Sir George Jessel, son of Zadok Aaron Jessel, Solicitor General, England, 1824-1883.]

[It will be noted later that the name Mendes before de Sola and de Solla appears quite often, suggesting our equivalent of a hyphenated name linked marriage. There were also de Sola Mendes surnames. Tree de Solla 4 indicates that this family line descends from the marriage of Maria de Sola and Manuel Mendes. No women or children are listed, presumably because the list is of synagogue seat holders. In the actual membership subscription lists, one man often paid for multiple memberships.]

Senhor Haham Rabbi Selomoh [Solomon or Schlomo] de Oliveria 4 de Sivan 5468 [1708].

Torres, David Nunes, Serman funeral e pregarico de muy illustre Senhora Sara de Pinto pregado em 2 de Tebeth 5446 [1685]. Dedicado aos magnificos Senhores Iahacob [Jacob or Yacov] e Moseh Pinto, vinheta, en Amsterdam em Casa de Moseh Diaz Anno 5456, 16 pgs [Funeral sermon in honour of the very illustrious Senhora Sarah de Pinto preached on 2nd Tebeth. Dedicated to the magnificent Senhores Jacob and Moses Pinto, in Amsterdam at the home of Moses Diaz.]

Anno 5435 [1674/5] 2nd Sermao Selomoh de Oliveria.

Memorial de Viagens [travels] de Francisco de Oliveria.

Ao 5502 [1742/3 there were] 419 Ichidim [Yehudim or Jews of whom] 190 [were] congregants.

³⁵ This is the name of the second month in the Hebrew calendar.

[Reference is made to] O Cavleiro d'Oliveria [the modern spelling is Cavaleiro] Sec XVII [17th century].

Serman por R. pregado em etc KK de TT [Kehila Kodesh or Holy congregation of the Talmud Torah] em sabat Balak [Numbers XXII.2 - XXV.9] a 17 de Tamus Ao 5484 [8th July 1724], gravura [printed] em Amsterdam em Casa de Ishak [Isaac] de Cordova a 2 de Tishri Ao 5485 [Sunday 13th September 1722], 20 pgs. Precede o de [coming from] Jacob Mendes de Sola, irmao [brother] Author Segineto Soneto [the following sonnet] :

Translation:-

Sermon made by R..... KK de TT on Sabbath Balak on 17th Tebet of the year 5458 (1698) , printed in Amsterdam at the house of Ishack of Cordova on 2nd Tisri Year 5485 (1725), 20 pages. Proceeded at the house of Jacob Mendes de Sola, brother (of the) author, as follows. The sonnet was found to be too difficult to translate and Edgar Samuel comments that it is full of errors.

Se he, disgrace de tiempo que applandida
as virtudes, ainda que logrades,
Cauze amor que nam sejam estimades
porque a suspeite as por descon hecides.

Que ventura nao tem-quem repetides,
as acha ja de fama celebradas
e afrenquenta dos echos de Couvades,
as encontra na praca de admittidas.

E de "Ieoseph Mendes de Sola menor irmao [younger brother of] do author" a seguinte [as follows]. Decima Jocosa

DECIMA JOCOSA
(JOYFUL TENTH)

Translation by Edgar Samuel

Longe va de nos que eu
te louvasse, sem primeiro
considera que o farrameiro
me poriam como'o teu
Mas reparando que o meu
nao merce taes apodos,
te peço que de taes modos
me desculpes sem trapaca,
porque o louvar-te graca
ha por fazer como todos.

Go far away from us so that I
may praise you without first
considering the mess ? it has landed
me in as it has you
but noticing that will
does not merit such description
I ask that in such manner
you forgive the dubiety
for praising you of wit
is to do as all others do.

In the search for the significance of the title, since the text is far from joyful and another sonnet by brother Jacob Mendes de Sola speaks of :-

"you in not being subject to death and I at this time seeing myself already subjected", leads to the speculation that there may be a connection between the ten joyful years up to the writing of this sonnet in 1726 and following the trial of Luiz de Sola Mendes before the Coimbra Inquisition in 1706 and, possibly, his subsequent release.

Oliveria, Selemoh de, Sermao ... que pregou e Docto Senhor Haham Rabbi [Chief Rabbi]... Ros [Rosh, Head ?] de Meritoria de Gremilat Hasidim instituda KK de TT e Justamente Ros de devota Yesiba [Yeshiva] de Honen Dolin ... vid... Sermaoes que pregado.

Solla, Samuel Mendes de, Sermao Co, posto em Sabat Emor [Leviticus XXI - XXIV] a 20 de Hyar [Iyar] Anno 5484 [Saturday 13th May 1724] gravura em Amsterdam. Em Casa de Ishak de Cordova a 28 Elul Anno 5484 [Saturday 16th September 1724].

Comments

From the membership lists of 1638 and 1675 it may be concluded that there were no de Solas or de Sollas in Amsterdam then. Subsequently the membership lists for the years 5425, 5431, 5434, 5435, 5438 and 5440 (up to 1680 CE) have been searched and reveal no de Sola membership. (Refs 42 & 47) "Americans of Jewish descent" and "First American Families" publish family trees for the de Sola family (not for the Cohen de Sollas or the Mendes de Sollas) which are almost certainly based on the information used by the Jewish Encyclopaedia and undoubtedly comes from the researches of Clarence de Sola. This does not accord with the detailed information I have obtained from the various original records.

Joseph Mendes de Solla became Chazan at Bevis Marks, London, in 1749 and Joseph de David Mendes de Solla was married there twice on 14th Nisan 5496/1736 and 5th Sivan 5515/1754. I believe that these records relate to one and the same person but fitting them into the family tree is not absolutely proven. The de Sola family tree published in the Refs. 3, 30 & 31, and also the second edition of Ref 31, probably all are largely based on the same original source, which was presumably from Gabriel de Sola, who apparently wrote a family chronicle in manuscript, which was located by Clarence de Sola. There is also the "de Sola Odyssey" by A. de Sola Lazon. Unfortunately I have, so far, been unable to find a copy of this book at any of the libraries in the UK.

Jessurun and Jessurum are sometimes used as a Hebrew name and sometimes as a surname. The spelling of the names varies because there is no exact transliteration from Hebrew to Portuguese. The text includes some words and phrases in Ladino, the Iberian equivalent of Yiddish, using Hebrew letters to write an old Spanish dialect with Arabic and Hebrew words included, as well as notes on prayer arrangements, responses etc.

Shirley de Solla was told by her father in law, Bernard de Solla, that part of the de Sola family in Amsterdam added the extra "l" to their name to make it sound more Dutch because of a Dutch decree about surnames. She also says that King William III (of Orange 1650-1702) was ill when he was King of England and sent to Amsterdam for his doctor, a Doctor de Sola, and when he subsequently recovered, instead of a fee, William made a promise of money to be left in his Will. This may be an apocryphal story but the dates make it plausible. William became King of England in 1688. Because of the dates involved, there seems to be a probability that this would have been Samuel Zerachiah de Sola, although the family tree does not give his dates of birth and death. The Encyclopaedia Judaica says that Benjamin de Sola (1735/1816) was physician to William V of Holland, who was declared of age in 1766 and became the Stadholder until he fled to England in 1795. This Benjamin was the fourth son of Aaron de Sola. Clearly both the medical and clerical traditions ran together in this family

Derek Price made extensive searches for any mention of Dr de Sola in various royal wills without success.

4 (d) Collectivie Vaz Dias [Amsterdam 1600 – 1810] (Ref. 42).

Both the names Vaz and Dias (Diaz in Spanish form) occur frequently in both the Beit Jacov synagogue records from Amsterdam and at Bevis Marks in London and the collector was clearly a descendant of Yehidim (Jews) who were members of the Sephardi communities. The records in the collection are extensive for the 17th century and less so for the 18th and 19th centuries and so they were of little help apart from confirming that no de Solas or Mendes de Sollas were early members of Beit Jacov, Amsterdam. The records cover marriage intentions, with some information additional to the marriage records, Synagogue records and early records of individual accounts, lists of aliases, which were common amongst the Spanish and Portuguese Jews for obvious reasons, lists of Jewish doctors throughout the Netherlands and elsewhere and other miscellaneous documents. The survey of Jewish doctors covering the period 1722/45 confirms that Dr Benjamin de Sola was practising in Utrecht, as was known from other sources. He could not be Dr Benjamin de Sola (RIN730 in my list in Mormon form) because the latter was born in Amsterdam on 27/2/1748, went to Curaco in 1815 and died there in 1816.

Marriages A8, A11, A16, A19 and A26 are confirmed although there are some contradictions over dates. These records, unlike those of the Chief Rabbi in London, do not specify the anticipated date of the marriage. The main contradiction relates to marriage A18 as between 15th Tamuz = 30/6/1768, as given in the marriage records, and the ages of the bride and groom being 28 and 27, as given by Dias. For this to be correct, the groom would have to have been born in 1741 rather than 1727, according to the Jewish Encyclopaedia. The 1768 marriage date appears to be correct because the oldest child, Aaron, was born in 1770.

- AV8 12/4/1726 Moses Mendes de Solas aged 22, father Daniel Mendes de Solas married Rachel Mendes de Solas aged 26, father David Mendes de Solas, both of Trancoso.
- AV11 29/1/1737 Aron de Sola aged 30 of Amsterdam, sister or mother Ester married Lea Pretto aged 18 of Amsterdam, Father David Pretto.
- AV16 3/11/1759 Aron de Isay Cohen of Amsterdam, father Isay Cohen married Rachel de Sola of Amsterdam, mother Abigail.
- AV18 David de Sola aged 27 of Amsterdam, father Aron de Sola married Sara Olivera aged 28, mother Abigail de Pas.
- AV19 27/4/1773 David de Isak Leon aged 27 of Amsterdam, father Isak Leon married Reyna de Sola aged 28 of Amsterdam, father Aron de Sola.
- AV? Moses de Sola aged 56 of Amsterdam married Rachel Vaz Dias of Lisbon, brother Aron Vaz Dias. No date is given for this marriage and it is so far unidentified.

Later study of the Inquisition indices showed that Luiz de Sola lived in Trancoso, which confirmed the suggestion that both the bride and groom of marriage AV8 came from Trancoso and they must have been closely related to Luiz de Sola. The chapter on the Inquisition shows that most of the de Sola family came from Trancoso, Alfaites or Guarda.

The de Sola family in Bayonne, France (Ref. 65)

There were three Jewish communities near to one another in South Western France. The number of Jewish 'souls' are given (no date) by Henry Leon as follows:-

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| St | Esprit |
| 1,012 | |
| Bayonne | |
| 205 | |
| Peyrehorade | |
| 83 | |

Thus St Esprit was easily the largest.

The only de Solas mentioned by Leon were Mardochée Mendes Sola in 1823 and Abraham Mendes Sola, together with Jacob Mendes Sola, who was listed with others in memorial form in August 1809 as having died on the Field of Honour. This presumably relates to fighting in Napoleon I's Grande Armée.

A list was given in a manuscript of 1709 entitled 'Les Dispersées a St Esprit' as follows:-

Eliau Lopez de Fonseca

Ishac Henriques de Castro

Yahacob Mendez

Yahacob Mendez fils

Daniel Raphael da Costa

Presumably Ishac Henriques de Castro might have been Geronimo Henriques de Castro or his son. Manoel Henriques de Castro, who was born about 1700 and was the son of Geronimo Henriques and Maria de Sola, would have been a young child. The Mendez and da Costa names were also involved in the de Sola family but there is not sufficient information to establish whether links existed. This applied also to Moise Mesquite, master chocolate maker. All these names are mainly in Portuguese format and hence indicate that they are close to the escape period.

There appears to have been a house which might be linked to the family members. The house was called Hayet and was on top of an escarpment dominating the river Ardour. It was sold to Abigail da Fonsequa in 1731, who lived in it until it was purchased on 28/04/1767 by Isaac de Castro Chacon. Abigail could not speak French and had to employ an interpreter for the sale. This indicates that she was born and brought up in Portugal. The house passed to Elie Lopes in 1792 in legal succession of Rachel Castro Chacon. Rachel was presumably Isaac's widow. All of these names appear in the family records even if individuals cannot be identified.

This also applies to 16 names in the subscription lists for 1827 for the synagogues at St Esprit and Bayonne, where only two bear the name de Sola i.e/ Mardochée (Mordechai) and Abraham Mendes Sola of St Esprit.

Will of David da Fonseca Chacon (Ref 6)

7/1/1760 Testament³⁶, translated from the Portuguese (by Alvarez Pinero into French & by Julian Kemper into English) of David da Fonseca Chacon

Text after the original

In the name of G'd the seventh of January 1760, I, David da Fonseca-Chacon, doctor of medicine, now living in the town of Bayonne, France, living thanks to G'd, in perfect health, in my senses, memory and hearing, considering the certainty of death and ignorant of it, and wishing to prevent all inconvenience and trouble which does (might) not permit me to make my testament with the equity necessary (presumably he is thinking of relatives left behind in Portugal, MJK), I am doing it (writing his Will) now, in my own hand writing, and with my signature, in the Portuguese language, not knowing the French language well, and with this effect I want to declare my last will and disposition, revoking the Will codicil which I made at Peyrehorade (France) with my hand and which I signed, below which the subscription (witness signature) had been added by Maitre Tayet, royal notary, and I wish the present (Will) to be mine alone.

In the first place, I commend my soul to G'd, who created me and I wish my body to be interred in the cemetery in this town and in the monument that I have bought. I wish that it (there) will be distributed to the poor of my nation, the day of my death, the seventh day, the thirty first month after my death, sixty livres each time at the will of my executors. (I wish that to be distributed to the poor of my nation, secondary to my parents preferences, all my clothes, stockings, shoes and twelve shirts. I leave to the confederation of the *Hebra* (the Jewish organisation) of the present town two hundred livres. I leave to the community of this town as *Cedaka* (charity Hebrew, sometimes Anglicised as Tsedukah) the sum of thirty livres. I leave to the synagogue of Peyrehorade, thirty livres, and to that of Bidache a parallel sum of thirty livres.³⁷ I leave to Jerusalem twelve livres.³⁸ I leave to David, natural (illegitimate) son of my brother Gerome (Geronimo) Henriques de Castro³⁹ the sum of one hundred and fifty livres. I leave to Abigail⁴⁰, daughter of Samuel de Solla and her widowed mother, to each thirty livres. I leave to one other daughter of the said Sola, married to Leon and to one other married to Jacob Baiz of Peyrehorade, to each the sum of thirty livres and to another (daughter) married to Sallager the sum of thirty livres. I leave to my cousin (feminine) the daughter of Henriques Lourenso ninety livres. I leave to my cousin Ester de Castro, sister of Joseph de Castro, forty livres, to the sons and daughters of Fernandin Demesquitte (Fernando da Mesquita) who will find themselves

³⁶ The sums of money listed are quite small in most cases.

³⁷ There were three Jewish communities in the vicinity of Bayonne, Saint-Esprit, La Bastille and Peyrehorade

³⁸ It was very common amongst Sephardi Jews to leave money to towns in Palestine, particularly Jerusalem.

³⁹ Notice the different surnames of the brothers. It was the practice for the odd numbered children to take their father's surname and the even numbered ones to take their mother's, irrespective of sex.

⁴⁰ This is her Hebrew name. This Will contains a mixture of Catholic and Hebrew names. It sometimes gives the aliases. The testator's Catholic name was Fernando. His brother Gerome (Geronimo) might not have had a Hebrew name. It has not been possible to identify Abigail. Clearly in 1760 she was alive, as was her widowed mother. From the language used, Abigail is unlikely to have been a niece of the Testator and his sister Anna Mendes children cannot be referred to because she was dead by 1725. Also Anna is recorded as having only two daughters in 1725. The other possibility of Luis de Solla Telles (Samuel) is ruled out because he was a son of Fernando de Mesquitta.

alive (those alive at my death), to each thirty livres. I leave to the sons of Ribca Soares who was my governess fifteen livres. I leave to Angelique Portugaize and to her widowed sister, to each fifteen livres, and on their deaths to their children. I leave to Jacob, son of my widowed niece Rachel, two hundred livres. I leave to the maid who finds herself with me at the time of my death twenty four livres. And I declare that the particular legatees named below, who are not alive at the time of my death, that the said legacies will only be put into effect if there are legitimate children or fathers; they will be able to inherit the particular said legacies. I leave to Antoine (feminine) and Julianne, daughter of Anne Marie and Francois Lopes, to each thirty livres. I wish that there should be a light⁴¹ following practice⁴², and that they are given soups (soupes) as far as practical. I charge the synagogues mentioned below to say the *Escaba* (memorial prayer for the dead) on the day of *Kippur* (the Day of Atonement) for a period of six years, without fail, I wish that they would hold to the donation of arms mentioned; under which condition, I wish them to give the sums mentioned. I leave to the widow of Henrique Vaez fifteen livres. I leave to Therese, daughter of Louis de Solla, the sum of thirty livres. I declare that I have made remittances to Portugal to (and from) London⁴³ and they have arisen from a collection (colloque) of old annuities which gave me three percent, which is produced as interest. I wish that my sister, Clare Marie Chacon, married to my cousin Fernandin Lopes-Netto, to take and receive (them) on condition that they give one sixth part of the said return to Leonor, daughter of my brother Francisco Gomes-Chacon, during the life of and after the death of the said Clare Marie my sister, that Felipe⁴⁴, Violante and Jerome, her three daughters who are with her (i.e. in Portugal), receiving the revenues of these annuities which will be held to give one sixth portion to the said daughter Leonor, daughter of my said brother Francisco Gomes-Chacon, and I wish that the capital of the said annuities remains without power to close or distraint, only in the case of them coming to France or another country of liberty. In that case, they can sell or distraint one third part for which they are competent, and if they have legitimate daughters,⁴⁵ they will be able to inherit, for want of (none) surviving (if there are no surviving sisters).⁴⁶ I declare that so much as they with the other legatees mentioned below, are particular inheritants, each for the sums that I bequeath to them. Plus I leave, for the souls of my father and mother, ten livres, and for Ester de Fonseca-Chacon, my wife, ten livres, for the souls of my children and brothers, ten livres, which will be distributed to the poor, at the will (choice) of my executors. And I repeat that all the said legatees mentioned below, being my particular legatees,⁴⁷ each as far as they are concerned, and I wish that the said legatees be paid in six months after my death by my general inheritor⁴⁸ named below. And that the foundation of a good Will consists of instituting a good 'general inheritor', and for this reason, of my free will, I declare that (I wish to) institute by the present testament for my universal inheritor Abigail da Fonseca Chacon, my niece, who stays with me, being the daughter of my sister Clare Marie Chacon and Fernandin Lopes Netto, for her, to enjoy, use and dispose according to her pleasure and wishes, after having paid the legacies below. I further revoke and annul

⁴¹ This may refer to the *Yeurtzeit* or memorial candle lit on each anniversary of a death.

⁴² One of the most important duties of a child to follow the Commandment 'Honour thy father and

thy mother' was to light the memorial candle. Another was to mourn at their graves.

⁴³ This was the safe way because of the good relations between England and Portugal.

⁴⁴ In Portuguese Felipe would be masculine but here the French version is used which is feminine.

⁴⁵ He is making it possible for the daughters to have dowries.

⁴⁶ This is the first generation to leave Portugal after the peak activity of the Inquisition in 1724/9, when at least 50 family members were tried and imprisoned and at least one, Leonor Thereza Chacon, the testator David's first cousin by marriage once removed, was burnt at the stake. This is why he writes about a country of freedom after the escape 'from the lands of idolatry.

⁴⁷ I believe that, apart from his governess and the maid, David is here separating out the 'particular legatees' as those who escaped from Portugal to south west France.

⁴⁸ The term used is 'universal inheritor'. This was his niece, his wife having died, and he is giving her overall control of the administration of the bequests. She was his residuary legatee & executor.

all Wills, codicils, settlements and other dispositions and particulars, I wish that this will go (stand) as a testament or settlement caused by death or otherwise (incapacity ?), so that my wishes are carried out. I declare that I never have , nor has there ever been any bad sentiment against my brother nor against his family and, unfortunately (for) all the harm and grief that they have done (to) me, I pardon them and because I am the oldest brother, I ask pardon for some indecent (bad) words that I was induced (sic !) to say to his disadvantage and that of his family, at last G'd will pardon me and I much desire their good (well being), spiritual and temporal at least with equity and may they gain the sky (heaven), that is what we must envisage. I leave to all the children of my said brother Jacob Henriques de Castro, three livres each, as particular legatees. I leave for my executors, Isaac Henriques de Castro, my nephew and Rabin (Rabbi), who will act with the approbation of my universal (residual plus executor) legatee, they being obliged to keep to the execution of the present Will, and in the case of the contrary, the leaders (sieurs sindicqs) of the nation,⁴⁹ who will have great merit before G'd.

In consequence I finish my testament and I wish that it will be executed and accomplished, following all its contents, to be my wish. Which I have done with my (own) hand, and I have signed being of good (sound) mind and understanding and I wish it to be approved by the royal notary with all the necessary formalities, for it not to have any defect, nor the right, which (because it) is written in the Portuguese language, for not understanding French. At Saint Esprit of Bayonne the seventh day of January 1760. Signed Fernando da Fonseca Chacon alias David da Fonseca Chacon.

I declare that I leave to the children of Jacob (Hjeronimo) Henriques de Castro my brother three livres, to each as my particular legatees and to Abigail⁵⁰ my niece who is with me as my universal legatee. It is certain that I have done my duty with regard to the inheritance position which can provide competence and wishing to save me from making a fault (mistake) and the half of what I possess in chief⁵¹ of my (deceased) wife of (for) to return to the daughters of Fernandin Lopes-Netto⁵² following what she has charged me in default of her daughter (presumably deceased) without posterity. For the rest of the sons of Jacob Henriques and of Francisco Gomes Chacon my brothers (in-law ?) who should have had a portion if Abraham and the other brothers (in-law) had acted with me as honest men principally the said Abraham, (the) oldest son who if empowered with all the good of his father, with the obligation to furnish for his mother and his children the necessities and to pay all their debts. And without conscience or fear of G'd, he has done the opposite, wishing to elevate myself in the struggle to sustain a country which has the right to require the best (of us), without considering the Law of G'd who defends to the envy of others the good of others and to go through the projects of his fellow men, and me having paid for his father three thousand and seventy livres being (the) dues of Diego Mendes da Costa my father-in-law and he promised me to pay for his father to have in his provision all his capital and being obliged to sell his shirt, did not expose himself, in repudiating the inheritance to avoid paying the debts of his said father, that no son-in-law had ever done. And he made a pledge to the contrary, of the same David Chacon, his father-in-law without fear of G'd. In addition (surplus) the said Abraham deceived me in saying that he

⁴⁹ It was customary to use the term 'nation' which means more than just the local community.

⁵⁰ Abigail might be Felipa Mendes, the daughter of Hjeronimo/Jacob Henriques de Castro who was in Castile in 1726.

⁵¹ He is referring to his wife's estate 'held in chief' which he cannot include in his Will. This is why he signs his Will above.

⁵² What is happening here is that David regards half of the combined property of his deceased wife and himself, to be hers by right and that he had no right to include it in his Will. However, he wants to ensure that it goes to the daughters of a particular brother of his wife, to provide their dowries. The reason for this becomes clear later and it is evidently an arrangement that he came to with his wife before her death.

wished to pay the debts of his said father Diogo Mendes da Costa, and that one decided this question by referees (arbiters) and that afterwards one regularised everything. And however, without fear of G'd, he had not wanted to finish (matters), or discharge his conscience nor that of his said father, having a great affection without comparison as he knew and having his capital and his provision, and Fernandin Lopes Netto having made a request to pay him what he was concerned with of the portion of his said father, Diogo Mendes da Costa, to establish the provision for one of his daughters, and he was so insolent that he used a house he had built that he had possessed without heirs with credit (gloire) and had occupied another with punishment (retribution - puniton). These infamies that I present as background, with others that I leave unwritten, in the greatest degree of ingratitude, the same as his father-in-law Chacon Since without interest nor justice, he has been helped to persecute me with seven (legal) trials from which I have lost a lot, (due to) errors resulting from not knowing the French language and practice for want of good attorneys, having more than justice from everyone and them knowing and to unscrupulously play with the truth without it being necessary as (far as) I could understand. And it made me spend a great part of my capital, in addition he had acted against himself and his brothers. Also, because of all that is said below and the other injustices and bad treatment which (was) made to me verbally and that I leave without writing (them down) for the satisfaction of my case, they do not merit liberality on my part, nor have they have the potential to inherit my goods, because of this the said below eight thousand livres that his father received from Pignerol without any order obliged me to return four per cent per annum which in more than thirty years doubled the capital and eighteen hundred and fifty florins which produced at four per cent that Diogo Mendes my father-in-law had gone to Holland for his ministry ⁵³ being put in charge of the worth of the said eighteen hundred and fifty florins, that in the space of thirty years, it doubled itself as well as the capital and (together) with many letters and merchandises that I did for him in Portugal, that everything would mount up to more than thirty thousand livres, which is made at the expense of my son, he was more than paid out with the merchandise and silver that I sent. Also he had in his hands more than that which would have come back from my inheritance. This is why I exclude him from my Will, and at the present I confirm that I will not have him included with me as an honest man of conscience and truth, because I do not wish him harm nor desire (him) evil, on the contrary I wish them great fortune, provided that they acquire good ways, all knowing the goodness of my heart, before they do not intend (further legal) process and particularly Abraham with my good wishes, they can do what they want, if they have consented to my wishes, I will commit my brothers to abandon for his father the debt of Pignerol and I will concur with zeal, on the said Abraham having the inheritance of his father as he has proposed, and I will have regard for them and I will leave much more that they have taken away from me and dispense with evil because I cannot carry my goods to the other world. I have augmented by my economy the inheritance of my daughter ⁵⁴ and I have not twisted anyone, as G'd has ordained and that He opens their ways or the road for good behaviour and that it is to me that He accords the beatitude. It is the one thing that I desire. At Saint Esprit the seventh of January one thousand seven hundred and sixty, signed : Fernando da Fonseca Chacon, alias David da Fonseca Chacon.

We (the) undersigned, sworn translator of the present town in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, certify that we have made a translation of the testament and additionally ⁵⁵ the other parts of the Portuguese language and in the vulgar French not having augmented or diminished the true sense, in the truth of which I have signed at the present at Saint Esprit the tenth of February one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Alvarez Pinto

⁵³ This refers to the Sephardi Jewish community in Amsterdam.

⁵⁴ David makes no mention of a daughter before. On the contrary he makes provision for the souls of his children who, I believe were dead in 1760.

⁵⁵ The text uses 'adition' rather than 'addition' as in modern French. I believe that my translation is correct. Throughout the document there are differences from modern French spelling and possibly also differences of meaning or locution.

The civil divorce of Abraham Peigne (Peña) and Racquel Solla (Ref 6)

On 6th September 1744, in the house at Lagarde, the civil divorce of Abraham Peña, merchant and the lady Rachel Solla, was finalised in front of the public notary. The marriage had lasted 18 years and there were five children of the marriage. The *rabbinic* divorce had already been pronounced at Saint-Esprit of Bayonne. The said Peña would have under his charge and administration, the five children.

The divorce was granted in the presence of Master Henry Laplante, advocate and Roger Dabadie.

List of Fiscal Taxes paid to Versailles on 18/5/1700 (Ref 6)

100 livres from Abraham de Sola, originally from Trancoso in Portugal, living at Bayonne.

Synagogue fees - Saint Esprit

1703

Paid by Abraham de Sola 2.2 livres

Roll of charity donations

1783

Daughter of Moses Mendez Sola

15 livres

1783

Esther Solla

15 livres

Will of Moise Gudez, Saint-Esprit, 10/9/1756

He left 10 *livras* to Abraham de Sola as *Jazanes (chazzan)* of Amsterdam.. He also mentions doctor David de Castro Chacon. He says that he leaves money to his inheritor, Ester Ferreira Julian provided that no action is taken against doctor David de Castro Chacon. This echos the legal problems referred to in the Will of David da Fonseca Chacon.