

4 (e) The antecedents of *Haham* (Rabbi) Raphael Samuel Mendes de Sola 1699 to 1761

A problem for genealogists seeking to pursue the forbears of escapees from the Iberian Inquisitions is that they are often faced with an unlinked baptismal name taken in public and a secret *shem hakodesh* or Hebrew name used after the escape 'from the lands of idolatory' i.e. Spain and Portugal and their colonies. Occasionally the baptismal name is retained if the escapees continued to live as Roman Catholics. There may be some legal or commercial documents linking the aliases but, in many cases, the genealogist is forced to use circumstantial evidence which may not stand up.

The case of Haham Samuel is interesting because he was well known in both Amsterdam and Curacao. He was born in Portugal in 1699 and his father (the assumptions start) Luis/David de Sola Mendes was arrested by the Coimbra Inquisition on 5th October 1703 with an Auto da Fe in 1706 (Processo 1718). He was sentenced to arbitrary imprisonment (often about five years), spiritual penalties and payment of costs. If I am correct, Samuel's alias was Manoel and his father's name was Luis. His father escaped with his mother and at least five children when Samuel was nine or ten i.e. 1708/9 (Refs. 10 & 11), presumably after his father was released.

Samuel attended the *Talmud Torah* school in Amsterdam and later the *Ets Chaim*⁵⁷ seminary there. His epitaph in Curacao describes him as *Famozo Pregador* or famous preacher and he preached his first sermon in 1718 thanking G'D for bringing his mother and brothers safely from Portugal without mentioning his father or sisters. He married Lea bat Jeoshua Isaac Henriques of Nice, France when he was 23.

Processo 1718 shows that Luis de Sola Mendes (sometimes written as Mendes de Sola), born Trancoso, Portugal in 1669, was a banker or major businessman, married to Brites Mendes, of the town of Granja. Their children were Hyacinta, born 1688, Feliciano, Guiomar, Manoel, Diogo Antonio and others very young in 1703. Taking the three boys, Manoel, Diogo and Antonio, David Mendes de Sola is known to have brought to Amsterdam at least five children, three of whom were Samuel, Jacob and Joseph. There were also two daughters, Rachel and Esther, who married in Amsterdam in 1726 and 1724 respectively (Ref. 26). There is a good 'fit' between the Amsterdam information and the Processo.

The Processo undoubtedly gives these three sons in the order of their births. I believe these, with their aliases to have been Manoel/Samuel, Diogo/Joseph and Antonio/Jacob. These are based in order on a sonnet '*Decima Jocosos*' (Ref 42 & 4c), which reproduces part of an Amsterdam document in which Joseph is described as the younger brother of the author, Jacob, and because the sonnet was in praise of Samuel. This sonnet was presented at the house of Jacob in Amsterdam on the 8th July 1724, together with three other offerings in praise of Samuel in Spanish and Hebrew (Ref 11).

Samuel's brother, Joseph Mendes de Sola, followed him in the seminary and took over as *Chazan* at the Bevis Marks synagogue in London from his distant relative, Abraham de Sola, in 1749 (Ref. 8).

David had a brother, Daniel, who remarried his wife, according to Jewish rites, in Amsterdam on 8th December 1720, when she took the name Deborah. There was also a cousin marriage in Amsterdam on 15th April 1726, between Daniel's son, Moseh, and David's daughter, Rachel.

The Processo states that Luis/David had three brothers and one sister: Manuel Mendes Nobre, Diogo Mendes Sola and Jacinta Mendes, other children having died in infancy. The only brother with the name Mendes de Sola was Diogo. The text of the Processo states that 'he (Diogo) had a further natural (illegitimate) son of Brites. The Processo is unreadable at this point as to the wife's given name but it was probably Brites Rodrigues. It is possible that Manuel was Moseh Mendes de Sola, as mentioned above, who married Rachel. No other children were mentioned in the Processo dated 1703.

It is thought that a strong *prima facie* link has been made out linking the Mendes de Sola families in Portugal, Amsterdam, Curacao and London.

⁵⁷ Ets Chaim = Tree of Life

This link leads to the following 14 generation family line based on Sola 21, Solla 4 & 6 and not linked to Clarence de Sola's published research:-

1. Luis (alias Samuel) de Mercado = Benvenida
Tenant farmer from Seville
2. Fernao de Mercado == Ana Mendes born circa 1510
3. Gaspar de Mercado = Luiza de Sola Lisbon
4. Francisco de Mercado
5. Brites de Mercado widow of Antonio de Sola = Luis de Sola born circa 1610 died 1649
Born 1615 Coimbra Inquisition 1667 merchant
6. Maria de Sola = Manuel Mendes
7. Diogo Mendes Sola Lisbon Auto da Fé 1707
8. Born Portugal 1669 Luis de Sola Mendes = Brites Mendes
9. Born Portugal 1688, died Curacao 1761 Rephael Samuel de Sola Mendes = Ana Leah
Henriquez
10. Aron de Sola Mendes = Curacao 1762 Hanah Gomes
11. Jehudith Gomes = 1) 1795 Curacao Abraham Bueno Vivas
12. Hannah Bueno Vivas = Curacao 1823 Moses de Castro
13. David de Castro = Curacao Ribca Henriquez
14. Born Curacao 1884 Moses de Castro

Another long descendency tree is shown in 4 h) Os Cristaos Novos, which covers 17 generations. Efforts have been made to link the family of David de Sola (born circa 1670) to the Inquisition records and in particular to the Luis de Solla Telles lines in Sola 22 & 23. This was because of the Coimbra trials of the two first cousins and brothers in law of that name. This was because these trials took place in 1749 and David de Sola fled Portugal in that year. Whilst these trials might, in part, have acted as a trigger for David's sudden departure, nothing else connects these events and David's line must be separate. So far, it has not been possible to find any Inquisition Processos covering the three trials stated by Clarence de Sola. In the absence of these, no such extension has proved possible.

4 f) The de Sola and de Solla families in England

Introduction

This section is based, in part, on “The Sephardim of England” by Albert M Hyamson, which was published in England in 1951 (Ref. 8), as well as the various records available in the U.K (Refs. 9, 27, 49, 50 – 57, 66 – 68, 108 & 109). A.M.Hyamson was the son of Shepsel Schabbatai Hyamson and his wife née Ansell, who were the brother and sister in law of my late wife Pamela’s paternal grandmother, Sarah Malin née Hyamson. A.M.Hyamson wrote many books of a historical nature on Jewish topics. His books are characterised by a great deal of historical detail. In this book he makes no link between the de Sola and de Solla families.

The Spanish and Portuguese community in London

The Jews fleeing Portugal for Amsterdam went first to England while they found out if it was safe to go on to Amsterdam. In the History of the Jews of Amsterdam. 2 c) points out that the struggle of the Low Countries against Spanish suzerainty was going on at this time.

It should be remembered that the London community started as a very closed community, living close to the synagogue at Creechurch Lane and later at Bevis Marks. It conducted most of its business in Portuguese and Spanish, with the *Haham* (Sephardi Chief *Rabbi*) and the *Mahamad* (Board of Management) dispensing justice on religious, personal and secular matters. There was a prohibition against taking disputes between members to the civil courts. This was a community with a history of many martyrs to the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions “keeping its head down” in what was, at times, a very difficult situation. A number of religiously discriminatory laws were enacted which, although aimed mainly at Catholics, Puritans and others, could be applied to Jews.

The judgements were mainly in terms of fines and apologies to the community. In one case a man was ordered not to shave for a period but there was also the *Herem* (excommunication) and a prohibition of burial in the Jewish cemetery but, while these were often invoked, they do not normally seem to have lasted long.

The de Solas

The de Sola family is known to go back to Don Bartolome or Baruch ben Isaac ibn Daud i.e. Baruch s.o. Isaac s.o. David, the Arabic “ibn” being used in place of “ben” and Daud being the Arabic form of David. It was common practice amongst the Arabic speaking Jews in Spain and North Africa to use the Arabic forms (see Ref 3). Many *Sephardi* names derived from place names. In this case, the second Don Bartolome was knighted in the 14th century and took the title de Sola. It is reported that the Sola name was adopted in the latter part of the 12th century after an estate in northern Spain. We have been unable to locate a place called Sola.

This family produced many eminent men as well as martyrs of the Inquisition. The descendants of Carlos de Sola settled in Holland and Hyamson (Ref 2) states that the stream of *Marranos* into London, and presumably also into Holland, continued from Portugal until well into the 18th century. In the de Sola case, the latest date from Portugal appears to have been 1760.

From 1690 to 1700, Isaac de Sola was *Chazan* (cantor) in London and, in 1722, Abraham de Sola (his son) was appointed assistant *Chazan* at an annual salary of £40 and full *Chazan* on the death of Chazan Isaac de Chaves in 1740. Abraham de Sola retired and died four years later (1753) being succeeded by a kinsman, Joseph Mendes de Sola (see Mendes de Solla tree de Solla 4), who held office until 1770. David Aaron de Sola was appointed assistant *Chazan* in 1818. He was of Dutch extraction and had been born in Amsterdam in 1796. He was not yet 22 when he was appointed to office in London and, a year after his arrival (1819 ?), he married Rica, the eldest daughter of *Haham* Raphael Meldola. Raphael Meldola, who came from a long line of Rabbis, scholars and physicians, going back to Isiah Meldola (1282-1340) *Haham* of Toledo and later *Rabbi* of Toledo.

Chazan David de Sola and Samuel de Sola set to music Oz Yashir Moshe, Yigdal and Ain Kelohaynu, according to Ref 8. David de Sola and Emanuel Aguilar published ‘*Ancient Melodies of the Spanish*

and Portuguese Jews' and it is interesting that the tune used for *Psalm 117* as part of the *Hallel* is claimed to have been the source of the tune to which the *Hatikvah* was set Ref 95.

The offerings and subscription lists for Bevis Marks synagogue for 1701/2 and 1699/1700 show no de Solas as members. In the list of offerings of Yehidim (Jews) for 5524/1764, Joseph Mendes de Solas is recorded as having paid 5/-.

David Aaron de Sola had a large family and there are many descended from him still living in London. His eldest son, Abraham, was sent from London to the Sephardi community in Montreal in 1847. In the history of the Jews of Canada, Abraham de Sola's name stands out as the most distinguished occupant of a Jewish pulpit. He was born in 1825, the son of the learned *Chazan* David Aaron de Sola and grandson of *Haham* Raphael Meldola. In Montreal the young *Chazan* carried on the traditions of his ancestors. He founded a dynasty of Ministers and lay leaders of the congregation. Some of his descendants later settled in England and became prominent in the community there. He died in 1882. To this day a special *Misheberach* prayer for the welfare of the community is offered in the Bevis Marks synagogue on the eve of the *Day of Atonement (Kol Nidre)* on behalf of the Sephardi community of Montreal as well as that of New York. In 1844 Louis Loewe (born in Prussian Silesia 1809 and Montefiori's "Oriental Secretary") was appointed honorary teacher of Abraham de Sola before Abraham was sent to Canada.

David Aaron de Sola died in 1860, in his 64th year and in the 43rd of his Ministry and his son, Samuel de Sola, was appointed to succeed him as assistant *chazan* (at Bevis Marks), a few days after the long delayed appointment of a *Haham*.

A somewhat delayed consequence of the Report of the "Committee of the Ecclesiastical State" of the (Bevis Marks) congregation was the translation into English of the *Sephardi* liturgy. This officially sponsored work, in five volumes, did not begin to appear until 1836, from the hand of David Aaron de Sola who, at the time of the Report, had not yet been appointed *Chazan*. This was an official publication but there had been several earlier versions, not by Sephardim but mainly by English scholars. David Aaron de Sola stood out in the long line of *Chazanim* of Bevis Marks. He earned the soubriquet "the learned *Chazan*" on account of his scholarship and writings.

Although a stranger to the English language, he soon mastered it and it was not long before he was preaching in it. Many of his sermons were published. His translation of the *Sephardi* ritual was taken as the basis of all its successors. This work included a Hebrew calendar for 50 years (compare this with *Rabbi* Menachum Nachum's calendar for 104 years). He also translated the Ritual of the *Ashkenazi* community which was approved "with modifications by several of the Principal congregations in England" and published in 1891. It was described as "according to the ritual of the German and Polish Jews". My wife's father, Nathaniel Malin, received a copy as a *Bamitzvah* present. In co-operation with Morris J. Raphall, an *Ashkenazi* scholar, he began to translate the *Mishna* into English. In this work he was encouraged by Moses Mocatta and Horatio Joseph Montefiori in order to make available a translation from persons of their own faith. (Obviously the community was becoming Anglicised). Their work was published with an anonymous preface, without the knowledge of the translators, by Benjamin Elkin. He was an over zealous member of the group advocating reforming the Services of the synagogue. This led to a repudiation by de Sola and Raphal in the Times, in whose columns the book had been advertised.

These two scholars projected a Bible in English with notes but only the Book of Genesis appeared. They co-operated with Charlotte, the wife and niece of Horatio Montefiori and her sister in law Louisa, the wife of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, in the production of a popular Jewish library, in effect a series of cheap religious tracts. In 1842 he was involved in the founding of the Association for the Promotion of Jewish Literature which developed into the Jews and General Library and Scientific Instruction.

In December 1830, the Elders of Bevis Marks resolved that sermons should, from time to time, be delivered in English. There was only one response, which came from *Chazan* de Sola and three months later, at the end of March 1831, the first sermon in English to be delivered in the synagogue of the community was given by him. In February 1833, de Sola was formally engaged to preach in English at Bevis Marks once per month at a fee of £2 per sermon.

Chazan Joseph Mendes de Sola, who succeeded Abraham de Sola in 1749, is described by Hyamson as a kinsman or namesake of Abraham. In fact there was a very distant relationship, as shown in the family trees of the Inquisition period. He held the office until 1770.

Samuel de Sola, a son of the Chazan David Aaron de Sola, was the first holder of a £35 scholarship at Jews College. After the death of Barnett Abrahams, as a temporary measure, the three *Chazanim*, David Pizza, Samuel de Sola and Joseph Piperno, were appointed as a provisional *Beth Din*. Samuel de Sola died in 1886, a few days after being appointed *Haham Chazan* Samuel set to music the *Ain Kelahenu* (the psalm which comes towards the end of the *Shabbat* and festival morning services (*Mussaph*). *Chazan* David Aaron set to music the great *Yigdal* hymn “The living GOD” from the evening festival service and “*Az Yashir Moshe*”.

In 1874, Abraham Pereira Mendes, who married Eliza de Sola, was appointed *chazan* of the *Sephardi* synagogue in Manchester. He was later appointed *chazan* of the Shearit Israel congregation in New York. He left England in January 1883, following his two sons, Henry Pereira Mendes and Frederick de Sola Mendes, who had been appointed ministers in New York. Abraham was appointed minister at the Touro synagogue, Newport, Rhode Island, and was killed in a road accident on 4th April 1893

The de Solla family

Jacob de Solla was expelled from Bevis Marks because three of his sons were members of the choir at Burton Street (opened on 27th February 1842). This followed a dispute about a new prayer book, which Bevis Marks would not accept and which later led, in part, to the formation of the West London synagogue. One son, Henri de Solla, (of whom Jeffrey Price has supplied me with a photograph) was appointed choirmaster at Bevis Marks in 1871.

The arrangement with de Solla did not last long and he resigned and the two choirs relapsed into their previous unsatisfactory state. He was reappointed to his old office in 1877. The two choirs were always a source of trouble and, in the Minutes of the Congregation over a long period, there are frequent reports of complaints. Henri de Solla's second appointment was terminated in 1879 when it was decided that the two choirs would have to be thoroughly reorganised. de Solla was appointed choirmaster of the Great Synagogue, London.

The lists of subscriptions for 1699 and of offerings for 1701 show no de Solas. In 1764 Joseph Mendes de Solas contributed 5 shillings.

Extracts from Bevis Marks Synagogue Birth & Circumcision Records (Ref 27)

Ref & Surname	Child	Father	Mother	Birthdate
BMB1 Cohen de Solla'	Benjamin	Aaron	Rachel	8 Dec 1816
BMB2 de Sola	Sara	David	Rebecca	26 Feb 1820
BMB3 de Sola	Bella (Stella)	David	Rebecca	7 Feb 1821
BMB4 de Sola	Rachel	David	Ricca	11 May 1822
BMB5 de Sola	Aron	David	Luna (Ricca)	28 Apr 1823
BMB6 de Sola	Abraham	David	Rebecca	18 Sep 1825
BMB7 de Sola	Isaac	David	Rebecca	23 Feb 1827
BMB8 de Sola Meldola	Raphael	David	Rebecca	18 Nov 1828
BMB9 de Sola	Elizabeth (Eliza)	David	Rebecca	25 Apr 1830
BMB10 de Sola	Jacob	David	Rebecca	6 Dec 1832
BMB11 de Sola	Esther	David	Rebecca	23 Aug 1835
BMB12 de Sola	Samuel	David	Rebecca	10 Dec 1839
BMB13 Cohen de Solla	Isaac	Jacob	Aliza(Aaltje)	9 Nov 1845
BMB14 Cohen de Solla	Esther	Jacob	Sarah	21 Aug 1852
BMB15 Cohen de Sola	Hanah	Jacob	Sarah	8 Jul 1857
BMB16 Cohen de Sola	Moses	Jacob	Sarah	26 Apr 1859

or	Cohen de Solla				3 May 1859
BMB17	Cohen de Sola	Debora	Jacob	Sarah	18 Nov 1864
BMB18	Cohen de Solla	Moses	Benjamin	Elizabeth	23 Feb 1865
BMB 19	Cohen de Sola	Esther L	Joshua	Esther	20 Jul 1865
BMB 20	de Sola	Samuel	Samuel	Jemima	4 Sep 1866
BMB 21	Cohen de Sola	David	Benjamin	Betsy	19 May 1870
BMB.22	Cohen de Sola	Fanny	Joshua	Rosa	6 Jun 1870
BMB 23	Cohen de Solla	son	Henri		18 Jun 1877
BMB 24	Cohen de Solla	son	Henri	Hannah	12 Jan 1879
BMB 25	Cohen de Solla	Benjamin	Henri	Hannah	23 Apr 1880

Extracts from Bevis Marks Synagogue Marriage Records (Ref. 27)

291	13 Elul 26/8/1722 5482	Abraham de Ishac de Solas (signed de Sola) m Abigail de Joseph Cohen de Asevedo
492	14 Nisan 20/4/1731 5491	Moshe de Sola Silveriya so Isaac de Sola m Lea de Joseph Cohen de Azevedo
572	14 Nisan 26/3/1736 5496	Joseph de David Mendes de Sollas m Yehudith de Emanuel Baruch Henriques de Lara
701	13 Ab 21/7/1736 5496	Abraham de Isaac de Sola m Abigail de Abraham Lopes de Oliverya
832	5 Sivan 15/5/1755 5515	Joseph de David Mendes de Solas m Jehudit Nunes de Lara
1549	15 Tebet 3/1/1817 5577	Aron de Benjamin Cohen de Solla m Rachel de Isaac Puar
1573	2 Sivan 26/5/1819 5579	David de Aaron de Sola m Rebecca de Hezekiah Moses de Raphael de Eleazer Meldola
144	27/11/1848	Solomon Belais f <i>Rabbi</i> Abraham Belais m Jael de Sola f David de Sola
145	20/12/1848	Haim Pinto f Abraham Pinto m Sarah de Sola f David de Sola
174	20/12/1850	Solomon Pool age 28 f Eleazer Pool m Sarah de Sola age 27 f David de Sola
269	4/3/1857	Julius David Lagner age 42 f David Lagner m Stella de Sola age 33 f David de Sola
393	11/3/1863	Maurice (Moses) Cohen Rogers age 31 dentist of 18 New Burlington Street London m Annette (Hannah) de Sola aged 24 f Minister David de Sola
430	17/8/1864	Samuel de Sola Minister age 24 f David de Sola m Jemima Lindo Henry age 20 f Edward (Eliahu) Henry of 4 Magdalen Street Whitechapel
440	2/11/1864	Simeon Langner age 25 f Judah Langner m Esther de Sola age 28 f David de Sola
446	12/2/1865	Benjamin Cohen de Sola age 26, 20 New Court Whitechapel cigar maker f Moses Cohen de Sola, 10 Tewkesbury Buildings, hawker, m Elizabeth (Bathsheba) Hatter age 20 f David Hatter
613	6/8/1873	Henri (Aaron) Cohen de Solla age 36 musician 5 Waterloo Road Lambeth f Jacob de Solla clockmaker m Hannah Jacobs f Moses Jacobs
712	29/12/1878	Moses Cohen de Solla age 24 of 6 Butler Street f Aaron Cohen de Solla general dealer deceased m Nancy Philip Baars (or Aarons) age 22 f Philip Baars
1240	17/4/1901	Jacob Cohen de Solla age 26, 21 Church Street, South Street Hackney f Henry Cohen de Solla m Maria Miriam Woolf f Henry Haim Woolf

- The Bevis Marks synagogue records often drop the second 'l' in de Solla and, in the birth records, the birth of Moses Cohen de Solla to Jacob and Sarah in 1859 is given with both spellings of

the name. In this case, two dates are given, 26th April and 3rd May 1859. It is clear that both spellings were widely used from the early times in Portugal and that the double 'l' spelling was almost universal in Amsterdam.

The membership list for March 5561 - 1901 includes the Misses Maria and Julia de Sola, who were recorded in the 1871 as unmarried and living with their brother Aron, also unmarried, at 19 Great Prescott street, Whitechapel, London. Aron was a working jeweller.

Extracts from Great Synagogue Marriage Records, London. (Ref. 55)

G1	13/8/1871	Ezechiel van Bienne aged 22, father Joseph, married Rachel de Solla, aged 22, Father Jacob Cohen de Solla.
G2	10/6/1873	Isaac Rossain, aged 23, father Emanuel, cigar maker, married Rachel Cohen de Solla, aged 20, father Aaron Cohen de Solla deceased.

Extracts from Birth Records at the Central Registry, London. (Ref 49)

RB1	Hannah de Sola, born Jan./March 1838, Ref. II 157.
RB2	Isaac de Solla, born Jan./Mar 1845, registered Strand V 389.
RB3	Hannah (Anna) de Solla, born Jan./Mar 1847, registered St Martins I 123.(11.157)
RB4	Rachel de Solla, born Jan./Mar 1849, registered Strand I 399.
RB5	Sarah de Sola Jan./Mar 1851 London II 189
RB6	Abraham Cohen de Solla Jan/Mar 1851 Strand 1 475 Called himself Braham.
RB8	Raphael Cohen de Solla Jun/Aug 1853 Lambeth 1d 250
RB9	Rachel de Solla Oct/Dec 1854 Strand 1b 357
RB10	Rosa de Sola Jan/Mar 1855 Whitechapel 1c 376
RB11	Fanny de Solla Oct/Dec 1855 St Pancras 1b 161
RB12	Bernard de Solla Oct/Dec 1856 St Pancras 1b 159
RB13	Martha Louisa de Solla Jan/Mar 1858 St Pancras 1b 161 See IGLB2.
RB14	Moses de Solla Whitechapel 26 Apr 1859 1c 369
RB15	Henry de Solla Oct/Dec 1861 Pancras 1B 163
RB16	Debora de Sola 18 Nov 1864 Whitechapel, London. 1C 358
RB17	Moses de Sola 23 Feb 1865 Whitechapel, London. 1C15.
RB18	Haidee Beatrice de Solla Jan/Mar 1873 Rugby, Warwickshire 6D 525
RB19	Beatrice de Solla Jan/Mar 1876 Lambeth 1d 393
RB20	Clarence de Solla Holborn Jan/Mar 1876 1b 817
RB21	Deborah de Solla Hackney Jan/Mar 1876 Hackney 1b 493
RB22	Moss (Moses ?) Charles de Solla July/Sept 1877 Islington 1b 346
RB23	Aaron de Solla Jan/Mar 1879 Whitechapel 1c 329
RB24	Adelaide Rebecca de Solla Jan/Mar 1879 St Giles, London 1b 619
RB25	Raphael de Solla July/Sept 1880 Islington 1b 397
RB26	Philip de Solla July/Sept 1881 Islington 1b 368
RB27	Bertram de Solla Apr/June 1882 Grenwich 1d 970
RB28	Jane de Solla Jan/Mar 1883 Islington 11b 1120
RB29	Emily de Solla Apr/June 1885 Camberwell 1d 815
RB30	Albert Moses de Solla July/Sept 1886 Poplar 1c 703
RB31	Rachel de Solla Jan/Mar 1887 Islington 1b 384
RB32	Godfrey Victor de Solla Poplar Oct/Dec 1887
RB33	Benjamin Barnett de Solla July/Sept 1889 Poplar 1c 620
RB34	Ralph de Solla Apr/June 1890 Staines 3a 18
RB35	Maurice de Solla Jan/Mar/1892 Staines, Middlesex, 8a 344
RB36	Mary Abigail de Sola Pinto Apr/June 1892 Central 1a 59 (F. Jose)
RB37	Fanny Marie de Solla July/Sept 1894 Paddington 1d 375
RB38	Maurice de Solla Jan/Mar 1892 Staines 3a 12
RB39	Arthur Benjamin de Solla Oct/Dec 1897 11a 352
RB40	Henry Alfred de Solla Hackney Apr/June 1902 1b 551
RB41	Marie Louise de Solla July/Sept 1904 Hampstead 1a 610

RB42 Archibald D. de Solla Apr/June 1906 Camberwell 1d 984
 RB43 Hannah Phyllis de Solla Apr/June 1906 Hendon 3a 324 Twins
 RB44 Rachel Vera de Solla Apr/June 1906 Hendon 3a 324 Twins

N.B. The records also contain the following:-

Adelaide H. Sola Apr/June 1898 Kensington 1a 47
 Elvira May Sola Jan/Mar 1894 Chertsey 2a 54
 Joseph Eugene Sola July Sept 1904 Fulham 1a 291
 Victor Albert Sola July/Sept 1904 Grimsby 7a 653

It seems unlikely that any of these latter four records relate to the de Sola family

Extracts from the birth records at the Hambro Synagogue (Ref 56)

HB1 29/9/1854 Rachel de Solla father Benjamin mother Maria
 HB2 29/9/1854 Martha Louisa de Solla father Benjamin mother Maria

Extracts from the Marriage Records at the Central Registry London (Ref 49)

R1	Jan/Mar 1851	Sarah de Solla London II 189
R2	July/Sept 1854	Benjamin de Solla Whitechapel 1c 763
R3	July/Sept 1871	Benjamin de Solla Bath 5c 1011
R4	July/Sept 1871	Rachel de Solla London Central 1c 196
R5	Apr/Jun 1872	Isaac de Solla Pancras 1b 277
R6	Apr/Jun 1873	Rachel Cohen de Solla London Central 1c 195
R7	July/Sept 1873	Henri de Solla London Central 1c 181
R8	July/Sept 1874	Abraham de Solla Holborn 1b 1097
R9	Oct/Dec 1874	Esther Cohen de Solla London Central 1c 207
R10	July/Sept 1875	David de Solla Lambeth 1d 649
R11	Jan/Mar 1877	Maurice de Solla Pancras 1b 327
R12	Jan/Mar 1878	Jemima Lindo de Solla Kensington 1a 274 (second marriage)
R13	July/Sept 1878	Annie de Solla Marylebone 1a 1133
R14	Oct/Dec 1878	Moses Cohen de Solla London C.1a 146

Extracts from the International Genealogical Index (Mormon), London, Births. (Ref. 58)

IGLB1	1820	Sarah de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB2	1821	Stella de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB3	1822	Rosetta de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB4	1823	Aron de Sola s.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Ribca Meldola
IGLB5	18/9/1825	Abraham de Sola s.o.? & Esther Joseph
IGLB6	Abt 1825	Mrs David de Sola spouse David Aaron de Sola
IGLB7	1827	Isaac de Sola s.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB8	1828	Raphael de Sola s.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB9	13/9/1828	Eliza de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB10	1832	Jacob de Sola s.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB11	1833	Maria de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB12	1835	Esther de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB13	1837	Annette de Sola d.o. David de Sola & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB14	1839	Samuel de Sola s.o. David & Rebecca Rica Meldola
IGLB15	29/9/1854	Rachel de Solla d.o. Benjamin de Solla and Maria (Boam), Hambro Synagogue London.
IGLB16	25/1/1858	Martha Louisa de Solla d.o. Benjamin de Solla and Maria (Boam). Hambro Synagogue, London. n.b. The IGI lists this as FB i.e. first birth. In view of Rachel above, this is clearly incorrect.

**Extracts from the International Genealogical Index (Mormon) London
[Marriages] (Ref 58)**

IGIL1 1722 Abraham de Sola m Abigail de Azevedo

**Extracts from the death records at the Central Registry, London.
(Ref. 49)**

RD1 26/4/1894 Benjamin de Solla aged 77 London

RD2 25/7/1935 Henry de Solla aged 73 London

From Military Section, Willesden Cemetery, London (Ref. 51)

6205964 Gunner Warren D. de Solla died 29/12/1943 age 23 in a motor cycle accident.

**Extracts from the Burial Records at the Hambro Synagogue
(Ref. 56)**

HD1 2/12/1860 Fanny de Solla of Brackneck Crescent, London

102 Marriage records from Bevis Marks synagogue, London

4 g) de Sola Nobility (Refs 69-74, 90, 91 & 114 to 117 & see Appendix b)

Sola - General

The name is of unknown origin but is judged as Portuguese, originally as a nickname.⁵⁸

In 1813 lived Luis de Sola Teles, capitalist and property owner of the town of Arreigarda, Married to Donna Leonor Teresa de Castro, native of the town of Covilhã (died 1841). She was the daughter of José Henriques de Castro and his wife D. Brites Teodora. Being the son of a property owner, José Henriques (d. 1865), who had agricultural properties in the town of Almeida, where he exercised his responsibility as treasurer of the district of Guarda. He was married to D. Ana Carolina Mendes Pereira who inherited the arms of this name: Oiro, a blue castle illuminated (picked out) in black. In Spain there is a family called Sola and others called Solaz, who have different arms to those worn by the Portuguese family. It is not known as a coat of arms.⁵⁹

Heraldry of the 2nd Count de Castro e Solla (Amadeu de Castro e Solla)

Shield quartered: No 1 the Arms of the Silvas: a silver field with a purple lion with blue Arms thus opposed: No2 the Arms of the Sollas: a gold field with a blue castle with doorways and slits in black: No3 Arms of the Fonseca: a field of gold with blood red stars, positioned in holy (cross ?) insignia

Francos Nobility⁶⁰

1st Baron & later 1st Viscount of this title, Fernando da Fonseca Mesquita⁶¹ e Sola, Minister & Secretary of State of War, Commander of the Order of Torre e Espada under Carlos III of Spain, Knight of San Bento de Avis, brigadier, commandant of the Municipal Guard, National Deputy (1840-1846). Born 1/12/1795, died 14/12/1857 He began his army service in 1813. He was born on 1/8/1795, the son of

⁵⁸ There are two records of Knights with this name. One is Sola from Navarra; the shield is quartered, quarter No 4 has three stars, No 2 has a lion walking, No 3 has trunks of trees arranged and entered (coloured ?) sable (black), with a border in each quarter with bricks/masonry. The varnish (colours) are not known.

The second is Solá, Catalan, from Pasó in Aragón. Probably nobility of the Order of Santiago in 1697.

The arms: A blue field, a gold sun raised: in a field of gules (red): a gold castle.

I do not know when accents were introduced into the Spanish language. The Inquisition documents from the 16th to 18th centuries are not accented.

There is also a shield in two parts, which originates from CataluTMa, which comes from Cornellá de Llobregat (Barcelona). The 1st (left) part in blue with a radiant sun, in gold, and the 2nd part in silver, a tower of blue, battlements, masonry of sable (black) and coloured in silver in the spaces between the bricks. The border of this is of silver checker work. This shield must result from a marriage.

Don Manuel de Sola who was knighted in the Order of Santiago in 1697 and his brother Don Joseph in 1700. The first page of the knighting of Joseph, by Charles II of Spain, follows.

The genealogy of Captain Don Manuel de Sola of Sanguesa was: parents, Simon de Sola & Magdalena de Lizuayn, paternal grandparents, Simon de Sola & Ynei Diez, maternal grandparents, Martin de Lizuayn & Magdalena de Yesa. They were natives of Sanguesa. Charles II (1665-1700) was king of Spain.

Bathasar Rodrigues Mercado son of Manoel Mercado & Caterina de Sola, wife Anna de Castro, was the financial controller of the Order of Santiago (of Spain) at that date (See Sola 19).

⁵⁹The text quoted above is incorrect because the name was Spanish and did not come from a nickname.

This means that it is not recorded. It is believed that several hundred New Christian families boasted coats of arms which were not officially recognised.

⁶⁰ For a detailed biography of the Baron & 1st Viscount of Francos & of the 2nd & 3rd Viscounts See Appendix I.

⁶¹ Mezquita is Arabic and comes from the Mezquita Aljama built by Ab-der-Rahman (755-88), which is now the cathedral church in Cordoba.

Luis de Solla Teles and Leonor Teresa de Castro⁶² property owner in the town of Arreigada and his wife D. Leonor Teresa de Castro. He remained single and died on 14/12/1857.

In 1848 he was nominated as Minister of War with the title of Baron de Francos, occupying this post until 29/1/1849. In 1851 he was put in charge of War, Marine and Overseas. He was made Commandant of the Municipal Guard by the king in 1853. In 1856 he was asked to leave and retired to his property in Arreigada.

He was succeeded by his nephew José Henriques de Castro e Sola (the second son of the male line of the 1st Viscount and 1st Baron)⁶³ and his wife Ana Carolina Mendes Pereira.

The 2nd Viscount, in succession to his uncle the 1st Viscount, was José Henriques de Castro e Sola, born 16/7/1823, son of José Henriques de Castro e Sola (who in turn was the second son of the father of the first Viscount and 1st Baron) and his wife D. Ana Carolina Mendes Pereira. He was the 2nd Viscount and noble knight of the Royal House (elevated on 2/6/1870). He was a Commander of the Order of Christo, knight of St. Bento de Avis and of T| rre-&-Espada, Captain of Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Major. He was born on 16/7/1823 and married 16/5/1861 to Fortunata Augusta de Castro Pereira (b. 1836), daughter of José Antonio de Castro Pereira, noble knight of the Royal House(hold), Commander of the Order of Our Saviour de Concei÷ao de Vila -Vi÷÷ose: capitalist and large scale businessman and his wife D. Antónia Margarida Mendes Pereira. They had two sons, José and Antonio Castro e Sola⁶⁴

He was succeeded by the 3rd Viscount and first born son, José Henriques de Castro Pereira e Sola, born 29/6/1862 in Porto, who graduated as of right at the University of Coimbra and followed a career in the Magistracy, being nominated on 26/11/1927 as judge councillor of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. Married to D. Isabel Ferreira Baltar, who died in March 1949, daughter of the noted Portuguese journalist Dr Gaspar Baltar, founder of *Primeiro de Janeiro* (First of January) and his wife, D. Margarida Baltar. They had no children.

The title of Baron was created in 20/1/1847 by Maria II, and elevated to Viscount on 30/6/1854 by Pedro V, and renewed for the second Viscount on 30/4/1858. A concession for one lifetime was declared on 22/6/1870 by Luis I, a verification for life of the 3rd Viscount was declared on 7/6/1900 by Carlos I.

There was a further line of descent of the title from Aires Frederico de Castro e Solla, 1st Viscount and 1st Count of Castro e Solla (1827 – 1898). He was the younger brother of José Henriques de Castro e Solla, 2nd Viscount of Francos. He was a knight of the Royal House, Commander of the Order of Vila Vi÷osa, Judicial Councillor of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice (nominated 20/7/1893) taking up this post on 18/8/1893, president of the Disciplinary Council of the Judicial Magistracy by election by the king. He was the son of José Henriques de Castro e Sola, knight of the Order of St. Mauricio and St. Lázaro of Italy, and his (José's) wife was D. Carolina Mendes Pereira. The title of 1st Viscount was conferred for two lifetimes by Carlos I on 13/3/1859 and of Count (also for two lifetimes) on 15/3/1894.

He was married to D. C↑ndida Ernestina de Castro Pereira, daughter of José Antonio de Castro, noble knight of the Royal House and Commander of the Order of Christo, and his wife D. Antónia Margarida Antunes Navarro.

The 2nd Count, Amadeu Teles da Silva de Afonseca Mesquita de Castro e Sola, of the Ministry of Justice in the Office of Sebastio Teles (of the last monarchy 1909) Direct graduate of the university of Coimbra, elected to the Association of Portuguese Archiologists and of the Portuguese Institute of genealogists, director and founder of *Revista de Ex-libris Portugueses*, illustrious bibliophile and bibliographer. Being a deputy of various legislative c⇔rtes (parliaments), president of the parliamentary legislative commission etc etc. He was dismissed on the declaration of the Republic

⁶² At this point there follows a lengthy description of his military service, including various promotions and posts until decommissioning in 1843.

⁶³ Both Fernando & José were sons of Luis de Solla Teles (d. 1813) with José being the second son.

⁶⁴ The spellings Sola & Solla seem to be used interchangeably. They also were in the Processos.

(24/10/1910). Married to D. Clara Pinheiro de Cunha Pessoa de Barros e Sá, daughter of councillor Antonio José de Barros e Sá, formerly Minister of justice, chairman of the town council of Pares, and his wife D. Clara Pinheiro Pessoa. Engineer Luiz de Castro e Sola, married, was his male successor.⁶⁵

The title was conceded for a second lifetime, by the king on 26/5/1898. In fact, Luiz was asked by his father, who was a strong monarchist, not to use the style and title after the declaration of the Republic. I understand that this was done. Luis de Castro e Sola was, in reality, the 4th Count de Castro e Sola.

The son of Amadeu, the 2nd Count, who would have succeeded to the title, was Luis de Castro e Solla. His only siblings were Maria Clara de Barros e Sá de Castro e Solla, born 1877, and Maria da Conceição de Barros e Sá de Castro e Solla, born 1909. Luis would have been the 4th Count.

Luis was a professor of mining engineering and an author of many publications. He was born on 7/6/1900 in Lisbon. He concluded a course in mining engineering in 1922 at the Superior Technical Institute in Lisbon and became a member of the teaching staff and was promoted to the chair of metallurgy as professor in 1936. From 1926 to 1927 he was the metallurgical director of the Society of Metals. In 1927 he joined the Corps of Mining Engineers and Geological Services. Two years later he was appointed to the Commission for Patents and Marks (trademarks). He also was appointed to the National Commission for coal. In 1933 he was appointed to the Commission on Intellectual Property. Between 1933 and 1937 he was a voting member of the Superior Council of Railways. He took other senior posts and including membership of the Supreme Council of the Portuguese Red Cross. He became president of the Superior Council of Mines and Geological Services and a voting member of the Superior Council of Industry.

His first wife was Maria Violante da Silveria Leira⇒ da Costa Campos and his second wife was Re⇒ de Conceição Pereira. He had two children, Amadeu Fernando de Castro e Solla (b. 1925) and Nuno Pereira de Castro e Solla (b. 1927).⁶⁶

Other de Sola Coats of Arms

There are two other de Sola Coats of Arms known to the author. The first is the Coat of Arms of Don Bartolomé (Baruch = blessed) de Sola which dates from about 1330 in Aragon. This is dealt with earlier in the text. This was an entirely Jewish Coat of Arms with a Hebrew motto and is clearly before the Spanish Inquisition had any influence in the kingdom of Aragon.

The second is shown in a photograph of a tombstone of the Solla Telles family and dates from 1604. Since this is quartered i.e. it must have been established by two marriages with both families carrying their own Coat of Arms, and, as it records a death, it must date from about 1550 at the latest.

The date of 1604, must be some 60 years before the birth of Luis de Solla Telles (1), as shown in tree de Sola 23. Leonor Theresa Chacon, who was Luis (1)'s daughter and she was born in 1689 and her brother, Fernando Lopes da Costa was born in 1687. Thus the tombstone is two or just possibly three generations before Luis (1).

On the attached sheet of de Sola Coats of Arms, only the top two can definitely be identified with the de Sola family of this history. The other three are of Spanish origin and are included for completeness.

⁶⁵ There was an older child of Amadeu but she was a woman, Júlia, and, apparently, could not succeed to the title.

⁶⁶ As a matter of interest, the normal practice was followed whereby the first born son took his paternal grandfather's name of Amadeu.

4 h) Os Cristaos Novos – The New Christians (Ref 90 & 91)

For genealogists of the Sephardim, the past splits into four phases. The Roman period was a dark age from the point of view of records. With the establishment of the Caliphate of Cordoba (736) the position changed, until the Sephardim experienced their finest period. Rabbi Moses ben Maimon (1135-1204) was the most outstanding Jew but there were many others who excelled in law, medicine, literature, poetry and Judaism. I have been studying the de Sola family and the Canadian, Clarence de Sola (1858-1920), in his family history, produced much information on this second period but the earlier part of his family tree does not bear critical examination. This is not to say that the more sources that are now available might not produce a more coherent picture.

The third period is that of the Inquisition which lasted from the end of the 15th century, essentially until Napoleon called a halt at the beginning of the 19th century. The fourth, overlapping period relates to the escapees 'from the lands of idolatry' who made new lives in many countries. For the de Solas, these places included Bayonne, Amsterdam, London, Curacao, and Caribbean islands like St Thomas and St Eustacius. Later they migrated to Montreal, Venezuela, Central American states such as El Salvador and the southern states of what is now the USA. At least one went to Sao Paulo but that was not an escape. These wanderings are very well documented by existing records photographed by the Mormons and by books written by community rabbis and many others.

The Inquisition period genealogies are extensively documented in the individual Processos, which are held in the Arquivo Nacional de Portugal and the Mormons have photographed a number of the Processos of those returned from Brazil for trial in Lisbon. If a Processo exists and is readable, a four generation genealogy of the prisoner, plus the names of the Godparents, is included in the second interrogation. This is as complete as the individual prisoner could provide. It was not uncommon for close members of the family to collaborate in the genealogy. The occupation of males is given and, in one case, that the witness was a grammar school student. Bastards are described as natural children and the father's name is given. Very young children may not be named and the ages of older children are sometimes given. These Processos provide a snapshot of the family at the time of the trial and, because it was usual for a number of family members to be tried at the same time, it may be possible to fill in some gaps in the information from other Processos. Also the names of witnesses are given and these can be of assistance. Where the accused is sent to 'the House of Torture', this is stated.

The later part of this particular family is very well documented because they entered the nobility. Also, they were involved at senior level in the administration of Justice, the army and in other public work. Bibliographies exist in the encyclopaedias listed.

A word about the Sephardic names might help! Taking the older names first, the practice was for each successive child to take the father's and mother's surname in alternate sequence. The wives retained their maiden names. The first born son would take their paternal grandfather's given and surnames. The second son would normally take their maternal grandfather's names and similarly for the daughters. Thus the two Luis de Solla Telles mentioned below, who were first cousins, took the names of the same grandfather.

The later practice is a more complicated. The daughter of Maria da Conciecáo de Barros e Sá (her [Maria's] maternal grandmother's maiden surname) de Castro e Solla (her maternal grandfather's surname, both of which were combined in her mother's surnames) and Arnaldo da Silva Soares (her father), had a full surname of Castro e Solla Silva Soares. Thus the daughter inherited both the male grandfathers' surnames. Her mother's surname came first.

The early part of the tree, which follows, is based entirely on five Processos, which are listed. It must be remembered that the intensity of the Inquisition varied during the centuries. The main attacks on the de Sola family occurred in 1602, 1662/9, 1703, 1724/7 and 1749. Also, the early documents often suffered deterioration and, in one case, the Arquivo had to determine a woman's name from the Processo of her sister, rather than her own.

After 1759 I had a surplus of Iberian information but could not establish who, if anybody, was descended from the de Sola family that I was following. For example, the Mormon International Genealogical Index records no less than 1,300 de Solas after 1547 in parts of northern Spain. I did also

know of a story that a part of the family, which had remained in Portugal, had entered the Portuguese nobility, but efforts to track this down failed.

However, in the Winter 1997 issue of Avotaynu, Paulo Valadares of Brazil, wrote of a number of Portuguese New Christians who had entered the nobility. These included Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita e Sola, Baron of Francos (1795-1857). He later turned out to be the son of Luis de Solla Teles and grandson of Antonio de Affonseca Mesquita e Sola. Incidentally, the name Mesquita or Mezquita is Arabic and comes from the Mezquita Aljama of Cordoba built by Ab er Rahman (755/82). It is now the cathedral church in Cordoba.

One of the Processos that I had studied was that of Leonor Theresa Chacon (b. 1689) who was the wife of Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquitta, Captain of 'Ordonance', and who was burnt at the stake because she would not renounce Judaism. She was the daughter of Luis de Solla Telles.

Remembering that Sephardic names, given and surnames, repeat every two generations, it was obvious that there was a gap of four generations, of which I had records of one and a half. These were Fernando's first born son, Antonio da Fonseca de Mesquitta, banker in 1749, (born 1713 and a grammar school student in 1726) and, in a 1749 Processo, his (Antonio's) first born son was Fernando (born 1747).

Paulo Valadares very quickly sent me his version of the family tree, which went back two generations before the Baron. This started with Antonio de Affonseca Mesquita e Solla. I found a virtually complete match between the bottom of my tree and the top of that of Valadares. There exists one small discrepancy. I have Antonio da Fonseca de Mesquitta, banker, marrying his cousin Clara Felicianna, who was without a surname in two Processos but who was a da Costa, whereas Valadares had her as a de Castro.

The result was that I was able to complete a family tree and I illustrate one of the lines. I freely agree that generations 3, 4 & 5, are speculative but they follow the normal naming practice and one can be sure of the logic of names and dates, which give four generations in 100 years. This is the norm. Fernao is a form of Fernando. This gives a 17 generation family tree covering almost 500 years.

The Cristao Novo black hole is completely filled.

Descent of Rodrigo E÷a de Queiroz de Lacerda

Generation		Source
1	b.c. 1510 Francisco da Costa = ? Fernandez	Sola 25 ⁶⁷
2	b.c. 1530 Fernao Lopes da Costa = Isabel Nunes	Sola 25
3	?	
4	? Fernao Lopes da Costa ?	
5	?	
6	b.c. 1630 Fernao Lopes da Costa = Juliana de Sola	Sola 25
7	b 1652 Luis de Sola = Anna Mendes de Almeida	Sola 23 & 25
8	b 1689 Leonor Therese Chacon ⁶⁸ = Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquitta	Sola 23
9	b 1713 Antonio da Fonseca de Mesquitta = Clara Feliciano da Costa (or de Castro ?)	Sola 23 & Valadares
10	d 1813 Luis de Solla Teles (elder brother Fernando born 1747) = Leonor Teresa Pereira de Castro died 1841	Valadares
11	José Henriques Castro e Solla = Ana Carolina Mendes Pereira	Valadares
12	1827/98 Aires Frederico de Castro e Solla (1 st Viscount & 1 st Count) = C [↑] ndida Ernestina de Castro Pereira	Valadares
13	Amadeu da Silva de Afonseca Mesquita de Castro e Solla (2 nd Count) = Clara Pinheiro de Cunha Pessoe de Barros e Sá	Valadares
14	b 1909 Maria da Conceicao↔ de Barros e Solla = Arnaldo Henrique da Silva Soares	Valadares

⁶⁷ These numbers are my family tree numbers.

⁶⁸ Leonor da Fonseca Chacon was sentenced to be burnt at the stake in 1726 because she would not recant her Judaism. Her husband, Fernando da Fonseca de Mesquita, was a Captain of 'Ordonance'.

- 15 Maria Clara de Castro e Solla Silva Soares = Nuno Antonio Valadares
Salgado Zenha Soeiro de Lacerda
- 16 b 1950 Luís Afonso Solla Soares de Lacerda = Olga Nicolau de Almeida Valadares
Reid
- 17 Rodrigo Eça de Queiros Soares de Lacerda

References:-

- 1 Coimbra Inquisition Processo against Luis de Sola 1602
- 2 Coimbra Inquisition Processo against Luis de Sola 1669
- 3 Coimbra Inquisition Processo against Leonor Theresa Chacon 1726
- 4 Coimbra Inquisition Processo against Luis de Solla Telles⁶⁹ 1749
- 5 Coimbra Inquisition Processo against Luis de Solla Telles 1749
- 6 Lisbon Inquisition Processo against Luis de Solla Telles 1759
- 7 'Biografia e vida pública do 1st Visconde e 1st Conde de Lagoaça (Antonio José Antunes Navarro' II)
- 8 'Grande Enciclopedia Portuguesa e Brasileira' Vol. XI, pp. 258, 793/4
- 9 'Enciclopedia Luso – Brasileira de Cultura', Vol. XVII, p. 487

⁶⁹ Both Luis de Solla Telles were first cousins, married to each other's sisters and both were lawyers in partnership in Lisbon. One had a second trial in Lisbon 10 years later because the Inquisition had been informed, by a local parish priest, that several members of the family had escaped to Bayonne, France.

The cousins took their complete names from the same grandfather.

5 a) de Sola Records from Cuba (Ref. 48)

The following records were obtained from the Mormon microfilm for all the Caribbean islands. It is not known if they descend from the Jewish de Sola family or not:-

CUBA1 Manuel de Sola born 1770 Puerto Principe, Camugey, Cuba. Parents unknown.

CUBA2 Manuel de Sola Married Candalaria Arango 1793, Puerto Principe, Camugey, Cuba.

CUBA3 Barbara de Sola Arango born 1795 Puerto Principe, Camugey, Cuba

CUBA4 Juan Thomas de Sola married Maria de la Concepcion Encinosa de Abreu 1828, Havana, Cuba *.

CUBA5 Juan Thomas de Sola Encinosa de Abreu married Catalina de Cardenas Zequeira 1862 Havana, Cuba *.

* Juan Thomas's birth date is not given nor are his parents but it is probable that Manuel de Sola was his father. It is possible that his parents were first generation immigrants to Cuba.

Juan Thomas de Sola Encinosa de Abreu is the son of Juan Thomas and Maria because his surname incorporates both his father's and his mother's surnames as was the case with Barbara de Sola Arango.

5 (b) de Sola/de Solla Records from Curacao, Netherlands Antilles (Refs. 10, 11, 13 & 14)

Birth Records 1732 – 1896

Note:- The records show when a death occurred soon after birth or naming. This did not occur in any of the following births:-

				Birth	Death	
CUR1	Isaac de Sola			Lisbon ?	1/11/1732	
CUR2	Jacob de Sola	17 Nisan	5497	18/4/1737	30/9/1812	
CUR3	Meyer Mendes de Sola	7 Elul	5498	25/8/1738	Infant ?	
CUR4	Moses (Meyer) Mendes de Sola	17 Elul	5506	2/9/1746or 5		
CUR5	Samuel Mendes de Sola	25 Tebet	5513	1/1/1753		
CUR6	Gideon Sola	4 Tamuz	5517	22/6/1757		
CUR7	Rachel de Isaac de Sola			5/12/1763		
CUR8	Raphael Mendes de Sola	9 Tebet	5529	19/12/1768		
CUR9	Abigail de Jacob de Sola			17/12/1770	m. Benjamin	Jessurun
CUR10	Elias de Jacob (de) Sola			24/7/1772	d. Lon. 1811	
CUR11	Aron de Isaac de Sola ⁷⁰	29 Tamuz	5534	8/7/1774		
CUR12	Joshua de Sola (ben Jacob)	22 Tisri	5535	27/9/1774	1839	
CUR13	Aaron de Isaac de Sola	22 Iyar	5535	8/5/1775		
CUR14	Samuel de Jacob de Sola	4 Tamuz	5535	2/7/1775	24/2/1824	
CUR15	Eldad (Elias ?) Mendes de Sola	10 Kislev	5542	27/11/1781		
CUR16	Aian (Aaron) ? de Isaac de Sola	29 Tamuz	5535	27/7/1785	24/2/1824	
CUR17	Isaac de Benjamin de Solla	25 Hesvan	5547	16/11/1786/5		
CUR18	Isaac de Benjamin de Sola	25 Nissan	5547	13/4/1787	1 st died ?	
CUR19	Ribca de Jehudah de Sola			25/10/1794		
CUR20	Isaac de Aaron de Sola	15 Iyar	5558	1/5/1798or 02		
CUR21	Isaac de Jehudah de Solla	30 Ab	5559	31/8/1799		
CUR22	Abraham de Jeudah de Solla	30 Ab	5559	31/8/1799		
CUR23	Isaac de Jeosuah de Sola		5559	1799		
CUR24	Jacob de Jeos (Joshua) de Sola	6 Tebet	5560	3/1/1800	1867	
CUR25	Jacob de Leon de Sola ?	13 Tebet	5560	10/1/1800		
CUR26	Lea de Jeosuah m. Mordechai Cohen Henriques			8/3/1801		
CUR27	Gracia Ester w.o. Jeosuah de Sola				30/3/1802	
CUR28	Jacob de Aaron de Sola	24 Kislev	5564	9/12/1803		
CUR29	Isaac Herbert de Aaron de Sola	2 Tebet	5563/4	17/12/1803	11/11/1888	St Thomas
CUR30	Abraham de Jeosuah de Sola	2 Adar II	5570	8/3/1810	1888	
CUR31	Haim de Jeosuah de Sola	2 Adar II	5570	8/3/1810	1828	
CUR32	Gabriel de Isaac de Sola	20 Adar	5572	4/3/1812		
CUR33	Esther de Jeosuah de Sola	10 Hesvan	5573	16/10/1812		
CUR34	Abigail de Jeosuah de Sola	5 Hesvan	5574	29/10/1813	3/1/1901 ?	
CUR35	Sarah de Jeosuah de Sola	25 Nissan	5575	5/3/1815		
CUR36	David de Isaac Haim Sola	2 Hesvan	5578	12/10/1817		
CUR37	Benjamin de Jeosuah de Sola	25 Adar	5578	3/3/1818	10/8/1818	
CUR38	Rachel de Jeosuah de Sola	17 Tamuz	5582	6/7/1822	3/8/1895	
CUR39	Gideon de Isaac Sola	5 Tamuz	5580	17/6/1820		
CUR40	Rachel de Jeosuah de Sola	17 Tamuz	5582	6/7/1822	3/8/1895	
CUR41	Ametis (Amelia ?) de Jeosuah de Sola	5 Hes	5574	6/2/1823	6/7/1889	
CUR42	Gracia de Jeosuah de Sola	30 Hesvan	5593	21/11/1824		

⁷⁰ It is probable that births CUR11 & CUR13 were births of babies who died shortly after birth. Birth CUR16 was a 'replacement' birth.

CUR43	Elias de Jeosuah de Sola (died Caracas) 2 Adar II 5586		11/3/1826	12/2/1902	
CUR44	Ester de Jacob de Sola		31/5/1827		
CUR45	Jeosuah de Jacob de Sola	30 Nissan	5588	14/4/1828	
CUR46	Sarah de Jacob de Sola		20/9/1829		
CUR47	Sarah de Jacob de Sola	28 Elul	5590	16/9/1830	1 st died ?
CUR48	Isaac de Jacob de Solla	26 Hesvan	5591	12/11/1830	
CUR49	Hassan S. de Sola	3 Tebet	5593	25/12/1832	18/2/1921
CUR50	Meyer de Sola	26 Sebat	5595	25/12/1835	
CUR51	Benjamin de Sola Jr.	11 Adar II	5597	18/2/1837	
CUR52	Aaron Mendes de Sola				28/2/1838
CUR53	David de Sola	2 Nissan	5598	28/3/1838	
CUR54	Elias de Jacob de Sola	3 Nissan	5600	6/4/1840	16/7/1893
CUR55	Samuel de Jacob de Sola	17 Adar	5604	8/3/1844	
CUR56	Jacob Hm. de Mozes de Sola	3 Tebet	5620	29/12/1859	or 1860 St ?
CUR57	Jacob de Jeosuah de Sola	12 Tebet	5620	7/1/1860	21/6/1895
CUR58	Frano (Frank ?) E. de Sola	14 Tisri	5621	30/9/1860	20/12/1894
CUR59	Daniel de Jeosuah de Sola	22 Hesvan	5622	26/10/1861	
CUR60	Jeosuah M. de Sola	25 Hesvan	5622	29/10/1861	20/5/1896
CUR62	Jacob B. de Sola	16 Adar II	5624	24/3/1864	
CUR62	Jacob of E. de Sola	11 Tebet	5625	9/1/1865	
CUR63	Sarah de Jeosuah	11 Iyar	5625	7/5/1865	
CUR64	Benjamin Ed. De Sola	7 Hesvan	5628	5/11/1867	
CUR65	Edward E. de Sola	7 Hesvan	5628	5/11/1867	
CUR66	Abraham M. de Sola	22 Adar	5628	19/3/1868	
CUR67	Jacob Samuel de Sola	21 Nissan	5629	2/4/1869	
CUR68	Elias Harry de Sola	19 Sivan	5629	29/5/1869	
CUR69	Abraham de Jeosuah de Sola	2 Iyar	5630	3/5/1870	
CUR70	Moses S. de Sola	27 Iyar	5630	28/5/1870	
CUR71	George M. de Sola	7 Sivan	5631	27/5/1871	
CUR72	Esther A. S. de Sola	21 Ab	5631	8/8/1871	
CUR73	Amelia S. de Sola	19 Kislev	5623	19/12/1872	6/7/1889
CUR74	Rebecca de Jeosuah de Sola	5 Adar	5633	28/2/1873	
CUR75	Isaac H. S. de Sola	5 Tisri	5634	26/9/1873	
CUR76	Rebecca E. M. de Sola	10 Elul	5635	10/9/1875	
CUR77	Edgar B. de Sola	21 Tamuz	5636	13/7/1876	
CUR78	Isaac ben Jacob Sola	9 Sivan	5639	31/5/1879	
CUR79	Arthur de Sola	1 Adar	5642	20/2/1882	
CUR80	Leonor B. de Sola	14 Ab	5623	7/8/1873	
CUR81	Lea B. de Sola	1 Hesvan	5639	28/10/1878	
CUR82	Daniel Jacob de Sola	16 Ab	5606	30/1/1896	8/8/1896
CUR83	David de Sola died Baranquilla, Colombia				24/12/1902
CUR84	Joseph ben Mozes de Sola died Caracas Venezuela				12/5/1896

Civil Marriage Records 1807 – 1816 (Ref. 48)

CU1	17 th March 1809	Jeosuah de Sola to Hannah Abinun DeLima
CU2	12 th August 1814	Henriques Julias to Judith van Aron Mendes de Sola

CU1 refers to the same marriage as C7 in Rabbi Emmanuel's list below but he lists only the de Sola and Mendes de Sola bridegrooms and does not list marriage CU2.

Background (Ref 1)

The Dutch Antilles group consists of the main island of Curacao and the islands of Aruba, Buen Ayre, St Eustacius, Saba and St Martin. There was also a Jewish community on St Eustacius. Curacao was taken by the Dutch in 1634 from the Spanish and is an island 40 miles long by 10 miles wide, lying 40 miles to the north of the northern coast of Venezuela. It is a volcanic island, much of the centre of which is dry and barren. Agriculture is possible in the valleys. The island was subject to frequent serious droughts, which made agriculture very difficult. However, many Jewish families persisted in running plantations under the most severe difficulties.

Curacao has a fine natural harbour and its location was very favourable for trade with the whole of the Spanish Main, including northern South America and Central America and what became the southern United States. Also there was considerable trade with the Netherlands via the Dutch West India Company monopoly. Jews participated actively in such trade, in the ownership of the necessary shipping and, in some cases, commanded their own ships. In spite of great danger of being captured by the Spanish and sent to the Inquisition, they gave their ships Jewish names. There were many captures of trading ships by the British and other navies and the seas were pirate infested. In 1712 a society, formed in France to plunder the Dutch, English and Portuguese colonies, commanded by Jaques Cassard, seized Curacao and a ransom of 151,800 pesos was paid, of which the Jews paid 35,460 pesos.

The importance of Jewish ships was shown in a protest to the Government of Curacao, the *parnassim* pointed out: 'It is we who keep the business going with our vessels, as among the Christians there are hardly any who engage in shipping'.

The island was occupied by the Spanish in 1527 and by the Dutch in 1634. Apart from the years 1798 and 1806 to 1814, when the island was in British hands, the Dutch have occupied it ever since. St Thomas is an island now belonging to the USA. About 400 Jews moved from Curacao to Venezuela after it had been declared independent of Spain in 1811. These must have included members of the de Sola and Mendes de Solla families. There were no Mendes de Solla marriages listed after 1808.

The Jews moved between the various islands and set up *sephardic* communities in many of them and in American towns, such as Savannah, Georgia. The community in Amsterdam encouraged settlement of Curacao by Dutch Jews financially.

Notes on the de Sola family in Curacao (Ref. 10 & 11)

Ship owners

Vessel	Year	Owner	Value pesos	Remarks
Reina Esther	1760	Jacobo Solas		* see below
Catharina	1779	Jacob de Sola & widow of Jb P. Brandan	1,200	
Concordia	1779	Jacob de Sola & Elias Penso		
Judith	1780	Jacob de Sola	1,150	

- Jacobo Solas was willing to pay a ransom of 3,000 pesos for his sloop when seized by the English.

Plantations owned

Plantation	Years	Owner	Value	Slaves
Pleasant Valley	1797-99	Jeudah Isaac de Solas	5,500	3
K1 Piscadera	1820	Jeosuah de Sola	45,000	
Rijkenberg	1828	J. de Solas		
Klein Piscadera, Terra Royal	1818-28	Josuah de Sola	20,000	6

Immigrants to Curacao

In order to encourage immigration to Curacao, the Amsterdam community, via its *parnassim*, gave money to immigrants. In 1759, Aron Mendes Solas received 80 florins for this purpose.

Parnassim and Bridegrooms of the Law & other Offices

The *Parnassim* were wardens of the community. At the end of the yearly cycle of reading portions of the Law, the festival of *Simchat Torah* is held and two bridegrooms of the Law are appointed. Chasan *Torah* is the Bridegroom of the completed scroll and *Chasan Bereshit* is the bridegroom of 'the beginning' or repeated reading of the Law starting from the first portion of Genesis or *Bereshit*.

The *Mahamad* or governing body, consisted of two *Parnassim* and the *Gabay* or treasurer. Additions were made to the *Mahamad* at various times. *Rosh Chodesh* is the Jewish new year, when the newly elected Bridegrooms took office. The new *Parnassim* and members of the *Mahamad* took office on *Pesach* or Passover, in the following spring

B1 = Bridegroom of the old Law

B2 = Bridegroom of the new Law

G = Gabay

Rosh Hashanah 1680 Jacob de Solas offered B2 but refused and Benjamin Cohen Henriquez was appointed in lieu.

Rosh Hashanah 1683 Aron Ajlion and Jacob de Solas were joint B1.

Passover 1793 Jacob de Solas was appointed Parnass.

Passover 1795 Jacob de Solas was appointed Parnass

Rosh Hashanah 1809 Jeosuah de Solas was appointed B2

Rosh Hashanah 1814 Jeosuah de Solas was appointed Parnass

Rosh Hashanah 1815 Jeosuah de Solas was appointed Parnass

Rosh Hashanah 1861 Benjamin de Sola was appointed Vice-President

Passover 1862 Benjamin de Sola was appointed President

- 1878 Moses de Sola was appointed joint 1st Assessor
- 1901 Moses de Sola was appointed 1st Assessor
- 1902 Moses de Sola was appointed President
- 1908 Abram de Sola was appointed Gabay
- 1909 Abram de Sola was appointed President
- 1910 Abram de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1911 Abram de Sola was appointed 1st Assessor
- 1923 Arthur de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1924 Arthur de Sola was appointed 1st Assessor
- 1925 Arthur de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1926 Arthur de Sola was appointed President
- 1933 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed 1st Assessor
- 1934 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1935 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed Gabay
- 1936 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed Gabay
- 1937 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1938 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1939 Samuel Madoro de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1940 Samuel Maduro de Sola was appointed President - died in Office.
- 1955 Edmund Marius de Sola was appointed Gabay
- 1957 Edmund Marius de Sola was appointed Vice - President
- 1958 Edmund Marius de Sola was appointed 1st Assessor

The Mendes de Sola family

Hakham (Rephael) Semuel Mendes de Sola was born in Lisbon about 1699, and had four siblings, Jacob, Joseph, Rachel and Esther, all born in Portugal. When Semuel was 9 or 10 years old, his father, David, fled from Portugal with his family. Semuel attended the *Talmud Torah* school (i.e. a school for the study of the *Talmud* and of the Five Books of the Law) in Amsterdam, and later the *Ets Chaim* seminary there. He married Lea, daughter of Jeoshua Ishac Henriquez (A4), when he was 24 and his bride 23. She was a native of Nice and had no dowry. Her groom provided a dowry of 1,000 florins. They had at least five children: David who died soon after arrival in Curacao; Isaac who married Abigail de Aron Lopes da Fonesca; Rachel who married Jahacob Lopes da Fonesca, the future *Hakham*⁷¹ of Curacao; Ester who married Eliau Lopes da Fonesca, and Abraham who was born in 1736.

It is now possible, to make firm links from Semuel back to the Mendes de Sola family in Portugal, as shown in the tree de Solla 4 (See 'The antecedents of *Haham* Semuel Mendes de Sola' below). There is no doubt that this part of the family stems from the marriage of Maria de Sola and Manuel Mendes, which must have taken place about 1660 or 1670, a generation earlier. Semuel Mendes de Sola was of the same generation as Daniel Mendes de Solla, his wife Debora, and Daniel and David Mendes de Solla. Daniel and David came from Trancoso and their contemporary relative, Diogo Mendes Sola was arrested and tried by the Lisbon Inquisition in 1703.

⁷¹ Rabbi

In Amsterdam, (Raphael) Semuel Mendes de Sola was recognised as one of the spell-binding orators of his time and his epitaph calls him '*Famozo Pregador*' or 'Famous Preacher'. He delivered his first sermon in 1718 when he was 19, in Amsterdam, in thanksgiving to G'd for bringing his mother and brothers safely from Portugal. His father and sisters are apparently not mentioned. Jacob dedicated a sonnet to him and Joseph wrote *Decima Jocoza*⁷² (ten-line lyric) [See 'Judeus Portugeeses em Amsterdam Ref 21]. On that occasion three other admirers dedicated poems to (Raphael) Semuel; Abraham Gomes Silveryra wrote a eulogy in Spanish; Jacob Gomez da Silva, a sonnet in Spanish; and Jahacob Aharon Sasportas (grandson of *Hakham* Sasportas) a *mizmor letoda* (song of praise) in Hebrew.

Semuel applied for the vacancy left by the death of *Hazzan* Isaac Cohen de Lara of Amsterdam in 1729 but was not elected. The *Parnassim* (Board of Management) of Amsterdam recommended him as *senif* (assistant) to *Hakham* Jessurun of Curacao. A few weeks after his arrival, his eldest son, David, died. Rabbi Samuel succeeded Hacham Jessurun as Rabbi of the community of Curacao in 1749. During the last few years of his illness, he was given the name Rephael, which means 'G'd heals'. There is a long tradition amongst Jews that, when someone is seriously ill, a beneficial name is added to his original name in the hope that he will recover. Amongst *Ashkenazi* Jews the tradition is to add the name *Chaim*, meaning life. This was also done in my father's case.

When Semuel died in 1761 aged 62 and victim of an epidemic, his widow, Lea Henriques, gave her son Isaac an unfinished Scroll of the Law and the books and manuscripts. Isaac left for Bordeaux where he was a preacher. He went to Amsterdam in 1773 and his mother, Lea, died in 1770, which was after the deaths of her daughters, Rachel and Ester. She left an estate of 700 pesos, comprising two slaves, 100 pesos in currency, jewellery, a portrait of Isaac, a *hanukkia* (the eight branched candlestick used in the observation of the festival of *Hanukka*, when one additional candle is added each night), a Sabbath lamp, an old gun and some papers. Her grandson, Samuel de Isaac Mendes de Sola, later distinguished himself as the *Dayyan* of the Amsterdam community. Presumably this was the Samuel Mendes de Sola born in 1745 (CUB1).

The de Sola Family

It has not been possible to fit all the births recorded above into the family trees published in Refs.10, 11, 31 and 32, particularly the later ones where no patronymic is listed. It has been possible to include a number of daughters who were not listed. It was possible to give greater precision to the dates as well as a few minor date corrections. In passing, I found the Jewish records clear to read whilst the Catholic records from Curaco were almost unreadable due to deterioration in the tropics. The Jewish records, which were in tabular form, had a column for registering the deaths, which presumably often occurred, during childbirth or soon after. In no case was a de Sola child recorded as having died.

Joshua (b 1774 d 1839) married twice, the first time being to Esther Monsanto, in St Thomas. His second marriage was to Hannah Abinun de Lima on 30/3/1802. Joshua's birth was not recorded in Curacao in spite of the statement to this effect in the published trees. It may be that he was born on St Thomas. It will be seen that his first two children, Jacob CUB13 and Lea CUB14, were from the first marriage, and then there was a gap until 1808 when his son Haim was born.

Ribca (CUB11) and Isaac (CUB12), are recorded as being the children of Jehudiah. In fact there father was almost certainly Judah, the eldest son of Benjamin de Sola, who died Amsterdam 1747. Isaac went to Curacao in 1758, presumably with his wife Ribca de Judah Nunes da Costa, whom he married in 1754 in Amsterdam (A15). Jehudiah or Judah, being the second son, was named after his maternal grandfather Judah da Costa. This Isaac became General Juan (Isaac)⁷³, Juan presumably can be linked with Judah.

⁷² Joyful tenth

⁷³ See 5 d) The de Sola Family in Venezuela below

5 c) de Sola Records from Panamá & St Thomas Virgin Islands (Ref. 15 - 18)

Panamá Cemetery – El Chorillo (Jewish section) [old]

Jacob Haim de Sola born 27/1/1860 St Thomas died 12/6/1920 Panamá, married Sarah Maduro born 10/6/1867 died 17/6/1946

Clara de Sola Maduro born 16/2/1900 died 10/5/1965

Panamá cemetery Amador (Jewish section) [new]

Roselfine Hilda de Sola b 6/10/1905, died 10/5/1980 Panamá (grand daughter of Rachel Roselfine & Moses de Sola ?)

Consuelo de Sola Sasso born 2/2/1905 died 21/8/1984 Panamá (daughter of Jacob Haim de Sola & Sarah L Maduro de Sola wife of Jacob Sasso) still living, no issue

Samuel Maduro de Sola

Herbert de Sola died 1/4/1963

St Thomas births

Judith Monsanto de Sola born 16/10/1829 parents Isaac Haim de Sola & Sarah

Jacob de Sola born 8/10/1858 parents Moses de Sola & Roselfine Osorio

Jacob Haim de Sola born 27/1/1860 parents Moses de Sola & Roselfine (Jacob had died before Jacob Haim's birth and hence the second son could be called Jacob after his grandfather)

Joshua de Sola born 29/10/1861 parents Moses & Roselfine de Sola

St Thomas marriages

Moses de Sola and Roselfine Osorio No further details. (1858)

Elias Mendes Monsanto & Judith de Sola 24/9/1817

Aaron de Sola & Esther Levy 6/6/1849 groom's parents Isaac Haim de Sola & Zipporah
Bride's parents Solomon Levy & Perla Hoheb

Jacob (Alex) Mendes Monsanto & Clara Mendes Monsanto 12/5/1850 groom's parents Joseph Mendes Monsanto & Esther Pereira bride's parents Elias Mendes Monsanto & Judith de Sola

Jacob Osorio de Castro & Hannah de Sola 4/8/1852 groom's parents David de Castro & Grace Osorio
Bride's parents Isaac Haim de Sola & Zipporah Hoheb

Moses de Sola & Rachel Roselfine Osorio 24/2/1858 Groom's parents Jacob de Sola & Leah Cohen-Henriquez, bride's parents Jacob Haim Osorio & Rebecca Cardoze

St Thomas Deaths (in French)

Esther de Sola 30/3/1802 wife of Tomme de Sola (apparently died in childbirth)

De Sola child (no name mentioned) 29/3/1802 of Tomme de Sola

St Thomas Jewish cemetery (Ref 16 & 17)

Isaac H. de Sola born Curacao 17/12/1803 died St Thomas 11/11/1888

Rachel Pinto widow of Aaron de Sola died 7/12/1832? (1839 stated on gravestone).

Judith de Sola born 16/10/1829 died 11/12/1838 St Thomas

Jacob de Sola (infant) son of Moses & Rachel de Sola born 8/11/1858 & died 9/11/1858 St Thomas

Gracia Esther wife of Joshua de Sola 30th March 1802. Inscription in Portuguese ⁷⁴

Savan cemetery St Thomas by Katrina Coulianos (Ref 16)

de Sola (no given name mentioned) born 1810 Curacao died St Thomas 1830 (Either Abraham de Jeoshua or Chaim de Jeoshuah. See 5 b).

de Sola [no name or date]

Jewish cemetery in Christianstadt, St Croix Virgin Islands

Samuel de Solas died 3rd Ab 5577 = 28/7/1816

[Old tombstone deciphered by Florence Abrahams & Rabbi Bernard Heller]

Confirmation of Hannah de Sola daughter of Isaac Haim de Sola & Sarah Hoheb 14/4/1844 St Thomas

Family of Isaac Haim Herbert de Sola [See 5 e)]

Isaac de Sola born 17/12/1803 Curacao died 11/11/1888. Isaac is known to have married and had at X least one daughter Juena.

Isaac Herbert de Sola, married Panamá 20/9/1903 Panamá to Miriam Levy Maduro. They had five children. Miriam died 20/5/1979.

1) Moses Victor 2) Ernest 3) Lorenzo (Lawrence) 4) Orlando 5) Francis (Francisco)

Moses Victor born 3/7/1904 El Salvador died 28/4/1978 El Salvador Married Doris Pauly Palumbo in ⁷⁵1930 Paris, France. She was born in 1915 Caracas, Venezuela. They had two children

(i) Lawrence (ii) Patricia Elaine

(i) Lawrence born 1935 El Salvador married Marie Amelie Sabatei and they had three children
a) Doris Lorena b) Victor Andrés c) José Mateo

a) Doris Irena born 1959 El Salvador married El Salvador about 1980 divorced after 1983 in Miami Florida, USA She was married to Samuel Quiros and they had one child Karina Sofia born 1983 Washington D.C., USA

⁷⁴ The grave inscription is in Portuguese and the burial record in French. Because of the two deaths of an Esther on the same date there is probably duplication. In which case her husband was Joshua de Sola alias Tomme.

⁷⁵ See 5 e) which gives the children of Moses Victor De Sola.

- b) Victor Andrés born about 1966
 - c) José Mateo born about 1969
- (ii) Patricia Elaine born 1936 Panamá married 1957 El Salvador to Alejantro Esquivell
They had two children a) Fernando b) Felipe Lorenzo
- a) Fernando born 1958 Costa Rica married 1984 Costa Rica to Marie Claire Tracy
They had two children Alexea Esquivel born Costa Rica 1989 & Felipe Lorenzo born 1963 ?
 - b) Felipe Lorenzo
- 2) Ernest de Sola born 3/10/1905 El Salvador married 1937 to Alicia Oppenheimer. They had three children
- (i) Anita Florence (ii) Inés Alicia (iii) Sylvia
 - (i) Anita Florence born 1939 married John Huber
 - (ii) Inés Alicia married Albert Darbouen and they had one child Ernest Arthur
 - (iii) Sylvia married Ricardo Suarez and they had two children Ana Patricia and Alexandra
- 3) Lorenzo (Lawrence) de Sola born 28/11/1906 El Salvador. He was dead by 1944.
- 4) Orlando de Sola born 17/1/1908 El Salvador died 1961 El Salvador or Panamá married Elena Wright They had four children
- (i) Orlando Junior (ii) Mariá Isabel (iii) Herbert Authur (iv) Carlos
 - (i) Orlando Junior married Marian Lieber and they had one child Doris Debborah
 - (ii) Mariá Isabel married Rogelio Muyshondt and they had four children, two of whom were Mariá Isabel & Orlando
 - (iii) Herbert Arthur
 - (iv) Carlos
- 5) Francisco (Francis) de Sola born 7/5/1909 San Salvador died 10/3/1983 Panamá married Eleanora Herbard and they had three children
- (i) Francisco Ricardo Roberto (ii) Leonora Miriam Anita (iii) Francisca Susana
 - (ii) Leonora Miriam Anita married Paul Saurel

5 d) The de Sola family in Venezuela (Refs. 12, 20, 37, 48, 86, 87, 92 –95)

Juan de Sola son of Judah de Sola 1795 - 1862

The most noteworthy de Sola was General Juan (Isaac) de Sola, whose brief biography is given in the chapter 2 d).

Juan de Sola

In 1786, Juan de Sola, son of Jose de Sola and Rosalie Ricardo and born in Curacao, is recorded as having worked in the cause of emancipation from Spain through the periodical 'El Correo del Orinoco', which was incorporated in Grand Columbia in 1819.

This cannot apply to General Juan de Sola, son of Judah de Sola and Sarah de David Ricardo, who was also born in Curacao but between the years 1795 and 1799, i. e. some ten years later. This is obviously a case of two de Sola brothers marrying two Ricardo sisters in Curacao, and both couples having a son called Juan. Juan, son of Jose, also participated in the battle of Carabobo in 1821. These data are reprinted by Carciente from the work of Irma de Sola Ricardo, who was obviously a descendant. Another descendant was Ricardo de Sola Ricardo, who holds the personal archives in Caracas and who wrote 'La Reurbanizacion de El Silencia Cronica 1942 - 1945'.

Other records

In 1837, Muera Abigail de Sola was in Valencia, in the state of Carabobo.

In 1867 in La Guaira, Francisco C. Yepes, professor of medicine and surgery, was present when circumcisions were carried out for Moises Frois Ricardo on a son of David Lobo and another of Elias de Sola to witness the skill with which these operations were carried out.

In 1889 Elias de Sola acted as Chazzan at the wedding of his daughter Anna to Joshua E. Luria-Piza.

In 1899 'Luria and de Sola' was the name of an ironmongers, hardware and glassware shop which was founded outside the Society of San Francisco by Arturo Luria and Jacobo de Sola.

On the 22 nd of February 1907, the Sociedad Beneficia Israelita was founded. At that time there were 230 Jews resident in Venezuela and 178 of them were members of the same Temple. The Board of Management was composed of E. B. Levy president, J. A. Pariente vice president, Jacobo A. Levy secretary, J. A. Bendelae treasurer, Ellias J. Ettegudi, Moises Sabal, R. Bendrihem, Marco Toledano and Isaac de Sola voters.

In March 1936 no de Sola was listed amongst those contributing to the new synagogue in Caracas.

Coro, Venezuela

From 'The Jews of Coro, Venezuela' By Isaac Emmanuel, before 1836 the marriage of Moses Abinun de Lima y De Sola to Sarah de David Cohen Henriques y Penso.
Children; Amethist, Salomé, Rodalfina, Hannah, and Jeudah. All were born in Coro.

René de Sola, Caracas, Minister of Justice and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

5 e) The de Solas in El Salvador & Costa Rica (Ref 19 & 86 & see 5 c)

- 1) Moses Victor de Sola# born 3/7/1904 El Salvador married 1930 Paris, France, Doris Pauly Palombo, born 1915 Caracas, Venezuela
 - Children:- a) Lawrence de Sola born 1935 El Salvador, married El Salvador to Marie Amelie Sabatei
 - Children:- a) Doris Lorena de Sola born 1959 El Salvador married circa 1980 Samuel Quiros divorced after 1983
 - Children- a) Karina Sofia Quiros born 1983 Washington D.C. USA
 - b) Victor André de Sola born 1966
 - c) José Mateo de Sola born circa 1969
 - b) Patricia Elaine de Sola born 1936 Panamá married 1937 El Salvador to Alejo Esquirel
 - Children:-
 - a) Fernando Esquirel born 1958 Costa Rica, married 1984 Costa Rica to Marie Claire Tracy
 - Children:- a) Alex Esquirel born 1989 Costa Rica
 - b) Felipe Lorenzo Esquirel born 1963
- 2) Ernesto De Sola# born 3/10/1905 El Salvador Married 1937 to Alicia Oppenheimer
 - Children:- a) Florence Anita De Sola born 1939 married to John Huber with one child
- 3) Inés Alicia De Sola married to Albert Darbouen
 - Child Ernest Arthur Darbouen
- 4) Sylvia De Sola married to Ricardo Suarez
 - Children:- a) Ana Patricia Suarez b) Alexandra Suarez
- 5) Lorenzo# (Lawrence) De Sola born 28/11/1906 El Salvador
- 6) Orlando #De Sola born 17/1/1908 El Salvador died 1961 El Salvador or Panamá
 - Married to Elena Wright 1944
 - Children:- a) Orlando De Sola Junior married to Marie Lieber child Doris Debborah
 - b) Mariá Isabel De Sola married to Rogelio Muyschondt
 - Children:- a) Maria Isabel Muyschondt
 - b) Orlando
- 7) Herbert Arthur
- 8) Carlos
- 9) Francisco (Francis) De Sola# born 7/5/1909 San Salvador died 10/3/1983 Panamá
 - Married Eleanor Herbard
 - Children:- a) Francisco Ricardo Roberto de Sola
 - b) Leonora Miriam Anita De Sola married to Paul Saurel
 - c) Francesca Susana De Sola

Children of Isaac Haim Herbert de Sola born Curacao 1865. See 5 c)

5 f) The de Sola era in Canada (Ref 21 & 22 & information from McGill University, Montreal)

The Beginning

The first Jews arrived in Montreal on December 30th, 1768. There were 15 of them. The Jewish religion requires that the Jews form a *minyan* or quorum of ten men for communal prayers and that they obey a rigorous code which prescribes all their activities. This is required to keep the Covenant entered into by Abraham and the Almighty on Mount Moriah. The original handful of Sephardim called their synagogue *Shearith Israel* or 'the remnant of Israel'. The name came from the major synagogue in New York City, previously New Amsterdam. The Portuguese Sephardic ritual was followed. Sephardim formed most of the early arrivals in North America. From 1768 to 1846, the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue was the only one in Montreal until there were enough Ashkenazim to form the *Shaar Hashomayim* congregation.

Abraham de Sola

Abraham, the son of Dutch born David Aaron de Sola and Rebecca Meldola, arrived in Montreal in January 1847 to be the *chazzan* and spiritual leader of the synagogue. He began a 35 year term of office, which was to end in 1882, when he was killed in a motor accident in New York. For all of that time he was effectively the religious leader of Canadian Jewry and had a considerable influence in the USA as well. In 1872 he was invited by President Grant to be the first Jew to open a session of the United States congress with prayers. His father David was described as the 'learned *chazzan*' of Bevis Marks synagogue in London. On his mother's side there had been a very long line of *rabbonim*, scholars and physicians going back to Isiah Meldola (1280 – 1340), who was born in Spain and had been the *haham (rabbi)* of Toledo.

Thus, Abraham's background in Jewish learning and religion was impeccable and he had been taught by his father and the orientalist Louis Loewe. On his arrival he immediately showed boundless energy and humanitarian sympathies with the congregation. Within a year he had started the congregational Sunday school and organised the Hebrew Philanthropic Society. He also lectured at McGill college in Hebrew and oriental languages.

He published research into Judaic law and history, and on the history of Jews in France, Persia and England. He maintained close contacts with Isaac Leeser, minister at Philadelphia's Mikveh Israel synagogue. Leeser was the editor of the *Occident*, to which de Sola was a frequent contributor. He also wrote for New York's *Jewish Messenger* and the London *Jewish Chronicle* as well as many other contemporary Jewish journals.

In October 1848 he organised Montreal's Committee for the relief of the persecuted Persian Jews. He lectured on Hebrew at the Presbyterian College. This organisation was to assist the indigent German Jews, who were arriving. By 1863, many more immigrants were arriving, many from the United States. The flood of immigrants from Czarist Russia started in 1880. The Serphardi and Ashkenazi synagogues combined in the benevolent societies.

He opposed the spread of German liberal Judaism in the USA and Canada saying 'the synagogue in America is fast approaching the state of the Protestant church there. Soon there will be no prayer book and no ritual at all.'

Abraham was steeped in the British culture, which he defended strongly. Unfortunately he never made contacts amongst the French Canadian intelligentsia. His work at McGill led to the award in 1858 of an honorary LLD. A street at Baie d'Urfe, Montreal was named after him. Abraham was succeeded at *Shearith Israel* by his son Meldola Aaron David de Sola (1853 – 1918).

Clarence Isaac de Sola (1858 – 1918)

Clarence Isaac de Sola was Abraham's third son and he went into major shipbuilding, bridge, railway and harbour building operations. In 1887 he became the managing director of Comptoir Belgo-Canadien and in 1905, he was appointed Belgian Consul in Montreal and later created a *Chevalier*. He became a wealthy man. He was deeply affected by the problems of the Russian Jewish immigrants in 1882 and then again by the *Black Hundreds* Russian refugees of 1905. In 1881 he set up a branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, which helped to deal with the refugees.

These refugee problems fired Clarence with the Zionist ideals. He was not a great thinker but his organisational genius led him to his long leadership of the Canadian Zionist organisation and to Canada becoming the largest per capita contributor to the Zionist organisation world wide. In 1899 the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada was formed under his leadership. A few months later he was able to cable Theodor Hertzl, the world Zionist leader 'Canada takes 1,000 shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust'. The Federation membership in 1920 rose to 6,600 people out of a total Canadian Jewish community of 125,000.

De Sola's philosophy of Zionism never altered from that of the first Zionist conference in Basle in 1897, namely the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. He saw two tasks for the Canadian organisation: education and fund raising. 'Mere ebullitions of sentiment would prove inadequate unless supported by concrete achievements'.

Thus, a period from the middle of the 19th century to the first world war, was dominated, in Canada, by one family, the de Solas. The Portuguese contribution is today swamped by the later contributions from Eastern Europe but the Canadian Zionist organisations are just as important as they were when Clarence de Sola left them.

6 Holocaust & other Records from Yad Va'Shem, Jerusalem, and elsewhere (Refs. 60 -63, 79, 87- 89,107& 119)

From the Hall of Names, Yad VaShem, Jerusalem & the Nederlandse Oorlogsslachtoffers Book 28, listing Dutch born Jews who perished in the Holocaust and from research carried out by the Netherlands Red Cross. Also correspondence with Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation) -

NH1	Sola de Helen	IGHB1	Born 20/5/1905	Hamburg	Died 15/2/1945	Bergen Belsen
NH2	Sola-Pardode de Alice ⁷⁶		Born 18/4/1878	Hamburg	Died 30/12/1944	Bergen Belsen
NH3	Solla de Anna	IGAB17	Born 3/9/1890		Amsterdam	Died 2/4/1943
			Sobibor			
NH4	Solla de Hanna		Born 1/11/1878	Amsterdam	Died 13/3/1943	Sobibor
NH5	Solla de Isaac	IGAB19	Born 8/11/1921	Amsterdam	Died 4/6/1943	Sobibor
NH6	Solla de Louis		Born 3/11/1891	Amsterdam	Died 9/4/1943	Mechtal ⁷⁷
NH7	Solla de Phillip	IGAB18	Born 22/3/1897	Amsterdam	Died 23/7/1943	Sobibor
NH8	Solla de Rene	IGAB20	Born 1/2/1930	Amsterdam	Died 11/6/1943	Sobibor
NH9	Solla de Salomon		Born 11/5/1883	Amsterdam	Died 22/10/1942	Auschwitz
NH10	Solla-Blaaser de Anna		Born 17/8/1905	Amsterdam	Died 11/6/1943	Sobibor
NH11	Solla-Grootkerk% de Bertha		Born 29/6/1887	Leeuwarden	Died 22/10/1942	Auschwitz
NH12	Solla-Leuw! de Louisa		Born 1/11/1892	Amsterdam		Died 3/12/1942
			Auschwitz#			
NH13	Solla-Smit de Alida		Born 22/2/1880			Amsterdam
			Died 27/11/1942	Auschwitz#		

From the German Records Gott Moge Gedenken, Gedenbuch-Opser de Verfolgung der Juden (For German born citizens within the bounds of the former Germany):-

de Sola Helen	"IGHB1 & GH1	Born 20/5/1905	Hamburg	Died 15/2/1945	Bergen-Belsen
de Sola Hilda	IGHB2 & GH2	Born 20/5/1905	Hamburg	Died 10/2/1945	Bergen-Belsen

These two women were twins.

" **Helen's** name is a repeat of the Dutch list The family fled to Amsterdam to escape the Nazis.

It is not certain that these people died at Auschwitz because the crematoria there were working at full capacity at this time and they may have been transferred elsewhere for their murder.

⁷⁶ The name should be Alice Pardo-de Sola because she was the daughter of Jose Pardo and married Teodoro de Sola, who was born on 12/5/1870 in Caracas, Venezuela, and died on 19/9/1923. Helen and Hilda were their twin daughters.

⁷⁷ Mechtal was a Zivilarbeitslager or work-camp located at Oberschlesien, between Bethuen and Tarnowitz on the former German-Polish frontier.

There is not enough information currently available to link those people born in Amsterdam to their parents marriages in marriages there (marriages A54 to A61) but the references to four births registered in the IGI are listed.

The name Yad Vashem (place & name) comes from Isaiah 1vi, 5:-
'...even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name...
that shall not be cut off.'

The following data came from Mevr. Dr A. van Bockxmeer of the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation and from the Netherlands Red Cross and from the records of the holding camp at Theriesenstadt, Czech Republic (Refs. 62, 63 & 87):-

Helen de Sola and Alice de Sola Pardo⁷⁸ were reported to have been deported from Westerbork to Theresienstadt on February 25, 1944. The Theresienstadt⁸⁰ records show Alice, Helen and Hilda's names on the list for Transport No 24 of 25th February 1944 but they were crossed out with the annotation 'did not arrive'. Hilda de Sola died at 12.20 hours on 10th February, 1945 in the 'Sternlager' at Bergen-Belsen, the cause of death being given as *Herzschwache*⁸¹ or heart weakness. Alice de Sola Pardo died in the 'Sternlager'⁸² at Bergen-Belsen at 11.00 hours on 30th December 25, 1994, the cause of death being given as *Herzschwache*. It seems certain that these three women were transported from Westerbork to Bergen Belsen, where they were killed.

Alice de Sola Pardo, Helen and Hilda lived at Van Tuyl van Serooskerkenweg 62 Amsterdam.

Anna de Solla lived in the Uiterwaardenstraat 92 in Amsterdam and was deported from Westerbork on March 10, 1943 to Sobibor.

Hanna de Solla lived at Weesperplein 1 in Amsterdam and was deported from Westerbork on March 10, 1943 to Sobibor.

Louis and Louisa de Solla-Leuw lived in Kinderdijkstraat 82 in Amsterdam and were deported from Westerbork on 30 November 1942 to Auschwitz.

Phillip de Solla was married to **Ana de Solla-Blaaser**, they lived with their son **Rene de Solla** in Dintelstraat 55, and were deported from Westerbork on July 20, 1943 (Phillip) and June 8, 1943 (Ana and Rene) to Sobibor.

Salomon de Solla was married to **Bertha de Solla-Grootkerk**, they lived with their son **Isaac de Solla** at the Plantage Muidergracht 89 in Amsterdam and they were deported from Westerbork on October 19, 1942 to Auschwitz (Salomon and Bertha) and on June 1, 1943 to Sobibor (Isaac).

Alida de Solla-Smit lived in Transvaalstraat 16 in Amsterdam and she was deported from Westerbork on November 24, 1942 to Auschwitz. We could not find out if she was married or had any children.

These Dutch records agree in detail with those from Book 28. The time taken from Amsterdam to Sobibor in most cases was three days: a most efficient murder process! **Rene de Solla**, is a name that was not mentioned in Book 28.

% The two following names were noted from the Auschwitz Death Books by K. G. Saur et al⁸³:-

Grootkerk, Eleazir born 20/10/1891 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 25/9/1942 Transport number 3384/1942

⁷⁸ Mr Ramon F. Sarraga of Warren, Michigan has photographs of memorial plaques from the Pardo family plot in the non-Jewish part of the Ohlsdorf cemetery Hamburg. These read 'Zum Gedächtnis, Alice de Sola geb. Pardo 18.4.1878 in Hamburg, umgekommen in Bergen Belsen 1944-45' and similar for her twin daughters Helen and Hilda. Their father, Teodoro de Sola is buried there.

⁷⁹ See research by R.A. Brunings of the Netherlands Red Cross Ref 55.

⁸⁰ Theriesenstadt is Terezin in Czech.

⁸¹ The euphemism *Herzschwache*, or heart weakness, was normally used as the cause of death due to starvation, exhaustion etc.

⁸² *Sternlager* = star camp

⁸³ 'Death Books from Auschwitz-Birkenau - Remnants' By K. G. Saur et al, State Museum of

Grootkirk, Leenerd born 1/10/1902 Rotterdam, Auschwitz 10/8/1942 Transport number 19509/1942

! The following names were also recorded in the Auschwitz death books. It should be pointed out that there was a longer list of those whose names were spelled Leeuw but Leuw was the spelling given in both sets of Dutch death records quoted above, in this case. The Auschwitz records are far from complete because a large part of the original records were destroyed.

Leuw, Abraham born Amsterdam 9/32/1898, Auschwitz 12/1/1943 Transport number 1480/1943

Leuw, Levie born Amsterdam 9/8/1914, Auschwitz 9/9/1942 Transport number 29928/1942

Leuw, Mirijam born Amsterdam 15/6/1913, Auschwitz 14/10/1942 Transport number 36237/1942

Leuw, Samuel born Amsterdam 12/12/1900, Auschwitz 8/1/1943 Transport number 961/1943

Leuw, Simon born Amsterdam 30/10/1923, Auschwitz 24/8/1942 Transport number 24586/1942

Leuw, Abraham born Amsterdam 26/10/1942 Auschwitz 26/10/1942 Transport number 37571/1942

Mendes da Costa, Abraham 7/5/1885 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 19/8/1942 Transport number

Nunes Vas, Alida 17/4/1925 Antwerp, Auschwitz 29/9/1942 Transport number 33591/1942

Nunes Vas, Benjamin 7/10/1924 Den Haag, Auschwitz 7/10/1942 Transport number 35873/1942

Nunes Vas, Nathan 23/3/1908 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 21/8/1942 Transport number 38097/1942

Nunes Vaz, Anna 4/1/1923 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 31/8/1942 Transport number 25752/1942

Nunes Vaz, Benjamin 16/8/1903 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 30/10/1942 Transport number 38097/1942

Nunes Vaz, Jacob 31/12/1925 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 2/9/1942 Transport number 26789/1942

Nunes Vaz, Mozes 9/5/1908 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 29/8/1942 Transport number 25885/1942

Nunes Vaz, Rozette 22/3/1902 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 1/12/1942 Transport number 42842/1942

Nunes-Vaz, Esther 28/9/1921 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 28/9/1921 Transport number 37972/1942

Nunes-Vaz, Samuel 27/1/1923 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 18/8/1942 Transport number 21854/1942

Penha de la, Philip 14/6/1920 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 12/9/1942 Transport number 30199/1942

Ricardo, Mozes Israel 7/10/1904 den Haag, Auschwitz 12/9/1942 Transport number 42884/1942

Silva-Ros(z)a de, Eliazer 22/3/1901 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 30/11/1942 Transport number 42256/1942

Smit, Louis 1/12/1912 Amsterdam, Auschwitz 17/9/1942 Transport number 31308/1942

Eva Oppenheimer, Buchenwald 1944, Hendix Belinfante, Buchenwald 1944 & Violet Belinfante, Buchenwald 1944

Belinfante, Daniel born Amsterdam 1/7/1904, Auschwitz 31/8/1942 Transport number 26126/1942

Belinfante, Fred Erik born Den Haag 30/5/1915 Auschwitz 2/9/1942 Transport number 27975/1942

Sarah Orkin in 'Root & Recollections' (Ref. 78) gives **Eva Oppenheimer's** husband as **Hendix Belinfante** and their children as **Alex, Eric, Violet and Mary**. The first three family members listed above appear to be of Eva's Husband and daughter whilst **Daniel and David Eric** were probably brothers of **Hendix Belinfante**. There are no other Belinfante's listed as being murdered at Auschwitz and hence these are all members of the same family. The dates given and the naming of Buchenwald suggest that this part of the family avoided deportation to Sobibor or Auschwitz in some way. It is undoubtedly the case that most of the deportations of Jews from Holland occurred in late 1942 or early 1943. The 1943 deportees from Holland were taken to Sobibor because the gas chambers at Auschwitz were then working to full capacity. The deportees from Hamburg listed above were much later and went to Bergen-Belsen.

Auschwitz was decided on as a death camp in August 1942. The Polish name was Oswiecim. Of 140,000 Dutch Jews, 110,000 were deported to Auschwitz and Sobibor during 1941 and 1942. Ann Frank's diary note of 9th October 1942 talks of the deported Jews being gassed. Of the 34,000 Dutch Jews deported to Sobibor extermination camp, only nineteen survived. (Ref 46).

The names Grootkirk %, Leuw and Smit do not appear in the Amsterdam Sephardi synagogue marriage records. It is probable that they were Ashkenazim.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated 15/11/1997, from Eugen Stein covering the views expressed by the Jewish community in Prague, Czech Republic, on the fate of Alida de Sola Pardo and her twin daughters Helen and Hilda de Sola. It should be pointed out that the card index referred to gave the details of every person detained at Terezin:-

'In order to search the card index you need mainly the name of the person and the assurance that they entered the ghetto Terezin. The second puzzle was therefore even more difficult because there were no cards for these three women. Because of the complication, it was necessary to explore the fate of Dutch Jews and find a list where the three women may have been mentioned. As you see the search succeeded! But on the list (Transport XXIV) the names are struck out in pencil. Nobody knew what this meant. Further searching of the same list on a previous page there is a name similarly struck out with a readable hand-written note in German: 'Nicht eingelangen' (not included and arrived). Thus the conclusion of the keeper of these files who knows most about these lists of transports is that these persons were taken out before the departure of transport XXIV from Westerbork to Terezin. At that time, end of February 1944 there should have been several (perhaps 4) smaller transports from Westerbork direct to Bergen Belsen. Apparently people should have been assembled there who were intended for an exchange of prisoners action (Sweden ?). I was assured that these three women did not arrive in Terezin, they are not registered as arrived.'

It is well known that the Allies refused to engage in such exchanges.

The following is part of the evidence of an eye-witness, Rajzman, to the interrogators of the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal in relation to the death camp at Treblinka:-

'Transports arrived there every day, sometimes three, four or five trains filled exclusively with Jews. Immediately after their arrival, the people had to line up on the platform – men, women and children separately. They were forced to strip immediately... under the lashes of German whips. Then they were obliged to walk naked through the street to the gas chambers.

What did the Germans call the street?

Himmelfahrtstrasse (the way of heaven)

Please tell us, how long did a person live after arrival?

The whole process of undressing and walk to the gas chambers lasted for the men eight or ten minutes, and for the women some fifteen minutes because the women had to have their hair shaved off.

Please tell us, what was the subsequent aspect of the station at Treblinka?

The Commander of the camp, Kurt Franz, built a first class railroad station with signboards. The barracks where the clothing was stored had signs reading 'Restaurant', 'Ticket Office', 'Telegraph' and so forth.

A make believe real station? Please tell us, how did the Germans behave when they were killing their victims?

They brought an aged woman with her (pregnant) daughter to this building. Several Germans came to watch the delivery...the grandmother begged to be killed. But of course the new born baby was killed first, then the child's mother, and finally the grandmother.'

The following comes from 'Europe a History' (Ref. 120:-

On 31st May 1944, a British Mosquito reconnaissance plane of 60 photo Squadron took off from an airbase at Brindisi in southern Italy. Its mission was to fly some 900 miles to German occupied Poland and to photograph a synthetic fuel factory in the town of Oswiecim (Auschwitz). By chance, since the South African crew left the camera running, the final frames of their film shot at 27,000 feet caught the first ever bird's eye view of the two SS concentration camps at Auschwitz 1 and Auschwitz II-Birkenau.

Many such pictures were subsequently obtained by Allied reconnaissance flights. One photograph taken over Auschwitz-Birkenau from a lower altitude on 25th August 1944 was sharp enough to show a line of new arrivals being marched under guard from the railway ramp towards the open gate of Crematorium No 2. The trains in the siding, the roof vents of the gas chamber, the chimneys of the furnaces and groups of prisoners are all visible. Later pictures in December, showed that the dismantling had already begun.

Partial knowledge of the Nazi death camps had been available in the West since late 1942, when the Polish government in London published information supplied by its underground couriers. Despite this, the Allied Powers did not see fit to take action. The identification of Auschwitz II as the 'unknown destination' to which Jews from all over Europe were being deported, was only confirmed from the accounts of five escapees in July 1944.

From then on, repeated appeals were made by Zionist groups who hoped that the murders might be disrupted by bombing the camp installations and railway tracks. These appeals fell on deaf ears. Air Force officers insisted on the priority of their military and industrial targets. One official of the British Foreign Office minuted 'a disproportionate amount of time of the British foreign Office ..is wasted... on these wailing Jews'.

The fate of the aerial intelligence pictures is no less instructive than their contents. The films were flown back for processing and interpretation at RAF Medmenham in Buckinghamshire. There, since the directors of the operation were only interested in the synthetic fuel factory, the last frames were not checked out. The historic photographs of 31st May and 25th August 1944 were found thirty years later in the archives of the US Defence Intelligence Agency - unprinted'

Arrangement de les arbres familiales de la famille de Sola

Page 1	de Sola 1	Le commencement, suivante la naissance de Isaac ibn Daud (9eme siècle) jusqu'à la naissance de Carlos de Sola 1595, après les recherches de Clarence Isaac de Sola de Montreal, 1858-1920, l'Espagne et le Portugal
Page 2	de Sola 2 de Sola 3	Les descendants de Carlos en Amsterdam dans les 17eme & 18eme siècles Descendants de Baruch de Sola dans les 17eme & 18eme siècles en le Portugal et le Pays-Bas
Page 3	de Sola 4 de Sola 5	Descendants de Manuel de Sola dans les 18eme & 19eme siècles en le Cuba Descendants de David de Sola & Anita Alvarez 1670-1889, Portugal et Curacao
Page	de Sola 6	Descendants de David de Sola & Sarah d'Oliveria 1727-1910, Amsterdam & Londres
Page 5	de Sola 7	Descendants de Rev. A. Pereira Mendes & Eliza de Sola 1825-1974, Jamaica & USA
Page 6	de Sola 8	Descendants de Leonard Pereira Mendes & Rica (Rachel) de Sola 1862-1974, USA
Page 7	de Sola 9	Descendants d'Isaac de Sola & Ribca Nunes da Costa 1754-1960, Barbary States (le Maroc/Morocco ?), Bayonne, Curacao & USA
Page 7a	de Sola 9a	Descendants de Isaac Herbert de Sola & Miriam Levy Maduro
Page 7a	de Sola 9b	Descendants de Moses de Sola & Rachel Rosalfina Osorio
Page 8	de Sola 10	Descendants de Joshua Bartolomé de Sola & Esther Monsanto & Hannah Abimun de Lima 1773-1945, Curacao, Venezuela, Hamburg. <i>L'arbre inclus trois martyrs à Bergen Belsen et Auschwitz.</i>
Page 8a	de Sola 10a	Descendants de Benjamin de Sola & Leah Senior 1863-date, Caracas, Hamburg, Germany & USA
Page 8b	de Sola 10d	Descendants de Moses de Sola & Rachel Rosalfina Osorio, 1835-1984 Curacao
Page 8b	de Sola 10e	Descendants de Isaac de Sola, circa 1680-1849, Lisbon, Curacao & St Thomas
Page 8b	de Sola 10f	Descendants de Jacob de Sola, circa 1700-1811, Curacao & Londres
Page 8b	de Sola 10g	Descendants de Jeudah de Sola circa 1750-1799, Curacao
Page 8b	de Sola 10h	Descendants de Elias Mendes Monsanto & Judith de Sola, circa 1790-1850
Page 9	de Sola 11	Descendants de Jacob Bassan & Sara de Sola 1824-1910, Amsterdam, Pays - Bas
Page 9	de Sola 12	Descendants de Esther de Sola & Abraham de Marchena 1795-1918, Curacao
Page 10	de Sola 13	Descendants de Rabbi David de Sola & Rebecca (Rica) Meldola 1824-1910 Pays Bas et Royaume-Uni
Page 11	de Sola 14	Descendants de Rosetta de Sola & Henry Pinto 1822-1929, Londres et Canada
Page 12	de Sola 15	Antécédents de Sarah Jessurun de Oliveria depuis 1625, Amsterdam
Page 12	de Sola 16	Antécédents de David de Leon depuis 1683, Amsterdam
Page 12	de Sola 17	Antécédents de Moseh d'Aguilar depuis 1660, Amsterdam
Page 12	de Sola 18	Antécédents de David Gomes Silva depuis 1709, Amsterdam
Page 13	de Solla 1	Descendants & les parents de Rachel de Sola & Aaron de Isay aCohen, depuis 1650: le commencement de la ligne Cohen de Solla, Amsterdam, Londres & USA
Page 13a	de Solla 1a	Antécédents de Aaltje Marcus Kramp, circa 1690 – 1832, Amsterdam
Page 14	de Solla 2	Descendants de Salomon Cohen de Solla 1790-1943, Amsterdam. <i>L'arbre inclus huit martyrs de Sobibor, Auschwitz & Mechtal (Zivlarbeitslager = camp de travail sur la frontière ancienne entre l'Allemagne et la Pologne) et, peut être il y avait des autres - maris et enfants</i>
Page 15	de Solla 3	Descendants de Aaron Cohen de Solla & Rachel Puar 1817-1988, Royaume Uni, Afrique du Sud
Page 16	de Solla 4	Descendants de Maria de Sola & Manuel Mendes circa 1630-1769, Coimbra, Amsterdam & Curacao
Page 17	de Solla 5	Descendants de Hana Mendes de Solla & Abraham aCohen 1835-1880, Amsterdam
Page 17	de Solla 6	Descendants de Aron Mendes de Solla & Hanah Gomes 1762-1858, Curacao
Page 18	de Solla 7	La ligne de Rocamoro / Mendes de Solla 1600-1833, Amsterdam

Page 19	de Solla 8	Benjamin Cohen de Solla relations 1650-1871, Amsterdam et Royaume Uni
Page 20	de Solla 9	Dèscendants de Isaac Baruch Bueno circa 1625-1773 et dèscendants de Joseph Baruch Bueno et David Lopes Crespo circa 1675-1810, Pays Bas
Page 21	de Sola 19	Dèscendants de Gaspar de Mercado & Luisa de Sola 1575-1699, Portugal & l'Espagne
Page 22	de Sola 20	de Sola famille au cours de le Inquisition 1508-1727, Portugal & l'Espagne
Page 23	de Sola 21	Mercado / de Solla dèscendants 1510-1703, Portugal
Page 24	de Sola 22	Luis de Solla Telles arbre gènèalogique 1 1684-1749, Portugal #
Page 25	de Sola 23	Luis de Solla Telles arbre gènèalogique 2 1684-1749, Portugal #
Page 26	de Sola 24	Arbre gènèalogique de Leonor Thereza Chacon, <i>martyr de l'Inquisition à Coimbra</i> . Circa 1665 à 1725
Page 27	de Sola 25	Dèscendants de Francisco da Costa 1510-1725, le Portugal
Page 28	de Sola 26	Relatives mentionner dans le Testament de David (Fernando/in) da Fonseca Chacon, Bayonne, France, 7/1/1760 (s'échapper de Portugal), mèdcin.
Page 29	de Sola 27	Dèscendants de Henry Hirsch Kisch (partiel) 1729 à 1865
Page 30	de Sola 28	Arbre de famille de Jaques Emile Blamont
Page 31	de Sola 29	Arbre de famille de Thomé de Mercado de Sola, circa 1624-1760 le Portugal et Bayonne, la France
Page 32	de Sola 30	La famille de Sola et la noblesse portugaise
Page 33	de Sola 31	La famille de Sola et la noblesse portugaise
Page 34	de Sola 32	Dèscendants de José Henriques de Castro e Solla et Anna Carolina Mendes Pereira le Portugal

Cousins premier, avec le même grand-père, Luis de Solla Telles, marié aux soeurs mutuelles, advocats en association en Lisbon et né en Coimbra, Portugal.

Key to abbreviations

A, Ams	Amsterdam
Ad	Amsterdam distaff line marriages. Marriages des femmes.
b	Born, né(e)
Barbary States	Berber States of North Africa, Magreb, (le Maroc ?)
Bayonne	In Navarre, South Western France, Navarre Français, Sud-ouest de la France
Bevis Marks	Spanish & Portuguese synagogue, London
Bos or Bost	Boston, Mass., USA
c or ca	Circa
Ca	Canada
Carceres	Southern French Atlantic coast, Côte Atlantique Française du sud
C de C	Coua de Coelheira, Portugal
Ch	Chambly, Canada
Clev	Cleveland, Ohio, USA
Cub	Cuba
C, Cur	Curacao, Dutch Antilles (du Pays-Bas), isle au nord de Venezuela
d	Died, mort
Da, Dau	Daughter, fille
Div	Divorced
d of wounds	Died of wounds, mort des blessures
D rider	Despatch rider
E	England
Fu	Fulford, Canada
KIA	Killed in Action, tues de combat
Lis or Li	Lisbon, Portugal
L, Lon, Lo	London, England
Mon, Mq, M	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Mo	Monkton, New Brunswick, Canada

N Orleans	New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
NY	New York, New York, USA
P or Port	Portugal
Q	Quebec, Canada
RAF	Royal Air Force
S. Africa	South Africa
Sa	Salehurst, Sussex, England
Sav	Savanah, Georgia, USA
Si	Singapore
StC	St Croix, West Indies, USA
St T, St Th	St Thomas, West Indies, now USA
T de T	Torre de Terrenho, Portugal
Tr	Trancoso, Portugal
Unmarr	Unmarried
V, Ven	Venezuela
W	Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Appendix a) Explanations of terms used in the text

Aliya (Hb), Aliyot (pl)

Phases of the return to Zion in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Aryan

A philological term defining solely those who speak an Indo-European language. Max Muller "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas" 1888, wrote "Aryas are those who speak Aryan languages whatever their colour, whatever their blood I have declared again and again that if I say Aryan I mean neither blood nor bones, nor hair nor skull; I mean simply those who speak an Aryan language. The same applies to Hindus, Greeks, Romans, Celts and Slaves".

The Nazis misused Aryan solely in racial or pseudo racial terms.

Aramaic

Aramaic was a language in the Semitic group spoken in Assyria, Babylon and other countries. Eastern Aramaic was the language spoken by the Jewish exiles in Babylon. Some prayers are in Aramaic especially where it was important that everyone understood them e.g. the Kaddish and the Kol Nidre prayer. The Passover song 'Chad Gadyo' or 'An only kid' is an example of a festival song in Aramaic.

Ashkenaz (Hb)

Means Germany, *Ashkenazi* = German, *Ashkenazim* = plural. This refers primarily to those Jews living north and east of the Alps.

Avotaynu and Imotaynu (Hb)

Our forefathers (Av = Father) and our foremothers (Im = Mother).

Auto da Fé (Sp)

Meaning Act of Faith. The Auto da Fe first operated in Spain and the Spanish colonies. After the union of Spain and Portugal, it operated in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies as well. As far as the de Sola family was concerned, it was the Inquisition Tribunals in Coimbra, Portugal, and Toledo, Spain, which were used to try its members. (See Chapters II & VII).

Bimah (Hb)

Platform before the Ark with the Reading Desk.

Black Hundreds

In the Section on Jewish migration, 1905/6 is referred to as a peak year. This exodus relates to the struggle between Czar Nicholas II and the Duma or Russian parliament. On 17th October 1905, the Czar was forced to issue a manifesto guaranteeing the basic freedoms of his citizens. This led to mass processions by the Union of the Russian People and the Black Hundreds (armed gangs of rowdies or "patriotic organisations" loyal to "the Czar and the Fatherland") which soon deteriorated into mass riots against the Jews. The riots swept over dozens of towns and more than 300 Jews lost their lives. The Russian Orthodox Church took an active part in the anti-Semitic propaganda. This is all too familiar because extreme right wing gangs always wrap themselves in the national flag and we see a resurgence of it in many European countries.

Brismilah (Hb)

Ritual circumcision.

Bund

The Jewish Bund was a socialist workers party formed in 1897 in Vilna by Arkardy Kremer. The Bund struggled with the Zionist movement for the minds and souls of Russian Jewish students at Western universities. If you want to understand it, I suggest that you read "The Brothers Ashkenazi" by I.J.Singer.

Chamisha Asar Bishavat or Fifteenth of Chodesh (month) of Shevat or Tu-Bishevat (name used in Israel)

Spring festival celebrating the blooming of the trees. These agricultural festivals have a particular importance in Israel and the dates of the seasons are different in the Diaspora.

It is inadmissible to use the Hebrew letters Yod He which are the letters for ten and five or 15 because these letters are those used for the name of GOD and we are prohibited to take the Name of the Lord in vain by the third Commandment: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain" (Deuteronomy V 11). So the letters representing 9 and 6 are used to give 15. This also applies to Tet Zayin or eight and seven for the same reason.

Chumash (Hb)

Five, meaning the Five Books of the Law i.e. the Pentateuch.

Diaspora (Gk)

The dispersion of the Jews. First applied to the Diasporas of Babylonia, Egypt and Asia Minor after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonian military machine. See II Kings 25:8ff "And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar (586 BCE) king of Babylon, came captain Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem: and he burnt the house of the Lord, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem"

Einsatzgruppen (Gm)

German paramilitary units formed in preparation for the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1940 to deal with "dangerous elements" in the conquered territories, such as Communists and Jews. They were organised into 4 main groups of about 800 members each, each main group being subdivided into smaller units that were assisted by Ukrainian and Lithuanian militiamen. The Ukrainian population deeply hated the Russian Stalinists who caused such famine and havoc in the Ukraine after WW1.

Einsatzgruppen A, B, C and D operated in Estonia/Latvia, Central Russia, Kiev/Kharkov and Reichcommisariat Ukraine from north to south.

Eretz (Hb)

Means land, *Eretz Israel* = the land of Israel, *Eretz Chayyim* = the land of Life.

Gaon (Hb)

This note is included because the Freeman/Freedman family claim two genealogical links to the descendants of the famous Elijah Gaon of Vilna of the 18th century (see Chapter VI). The Gaon of Vilna is also linked to the authorisations of NIVAT NACHUM.

The head of a *Yeshiva* (Rabbinical College) "its mighty ruler" was designated the Gaon (pride) as an abbreviation of "Head of the Yeshiva of the Pride of Jacob". In the Gaonic age, from the fifth to the

eleventh centuries, which was followed by the Rabbinic age, scholars worked together to produce rulings bearing full religious and judicial authority. As examples, later ordinances by Gaonim north of the Pyrenees included the rulings that a man could not take a second wife and that a divorce could not be obtained summarily without the consent of the wife. This system may be compared with Papal infallibility. No single religious authority claimed divine justification for its rulings. The ruling that Jewish descent followed the mother rather than the father, came later and was a reversal of the previous ruling. It was arrived at because of the large number of rapes that had to be dealt with and not because of the myth that this was the only way of being sure that at least one of the child's parents was Jewish. Some may feel that there may be a need for a further amendment.

The *Gaonic* age followed on from the compilation of the Western Talmud in *Eretz Israel* and the Babylonian Talmud. There were six *Gaonic* families in Babylon, one of which traced its descent from the House of David, and three in *Eretz Israel*. One of the latter traced its descent from Hillel the Elder and another from Ezra the Scribe. These were family prerogatives with the next person in line occupying the second most important office in the *Yeshiva*, that of *Av bet Din* or "father or head of the Rabbinical Court". The Gaonim were the authority for the appointment of judges or *Dayanim*. They had very considerable power and it was suggested that they regarded the *Torah* almost as a family heirloom.

Ghetto (It)

Jewish Quarter of a town, often separated by barriers and armed guards. The official ghetto was a product of the XVIth century. The first official ghetto was created in Rome in 1555 by Pope Paul IV who ordered that it be created on the malarial left bank of the Tiber, near the *giotto* or gun factory, from which the name ghetto probably is derived. The ghettos were usually located in the worst areas of towns and became so overcrowded that the Jews had to build up to ten floors, the first skyscrapers, using spiral staircases or even ropes and pulleys to get up. Wherever Napoleon I's Grand Armee marched, at the beginning of the XIV century, they tore down the gates of the ghettos or *Judengasse*, which had previously been locked every evening and on Sundays.

Haganah (Hb)

The Jewish defence organisation. This was formed by activists in Palestine in 1920, in response to Arab attacks at Tel Hai and in Jerusalem, by labour circles at a conference at Kinneret. These events coincided with the discussions at San Remo which gave the Palestine Mandate to Great Britain. When the British Army did nothing to stem the Arab attacks on Jews in Jerusalem, Vladimir Jabotinsky recruited young Jews for armed defence. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment but was subsequently released together with the Arab rioters.

Hallahah (Hb)

The *Hallahah* - 'the path where Israel walks' - forms the main part of the oral law or tradition developed by the rabbis over the centuries following the time of the Second Temple. It is essentially based on the study of the Bible which, eventually, produced a quasi-logical system of rules deriving conclusions from the scriptural text. The roots of the *Hallahah* go back to the earliest times. The Jews of the Iberian peninsula during the Inquisition centuries had only the Old Testament, which no Christian could deny them. When they escaped, some could not accept the *Hallahah*, which they regarded as the views of men rather than Divine words.

Haskalah or Jewish Enlightenment

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the *Haskalah* movement sought the modernisation of Jewish society, education (secular and female education) and culture and the "productivisation" of Jewish society. Western centres were in Berlin, Breslau, Koningsberg and Vienna. In the east, there were centres in Vilna, St Petersburg and Galicia. Moses Mendelssohn, born in the Dessau ghetto in 1729 and humpbacked from rickets and who followed his mentor, Rabbi David Herschel Frankel to Berlin, is properly associated with the first flowering of Jewish Enlightenment. Particularly his translation of the Torah into the German of the day, as opposed to Yiddish, found its place on the bookshelves of nearly every literate Jewish home in Central Europe and touched off a quiet revolution in Jewish cultural life.

There was also a different kind of Haskalah in Palestine which was brought by 19th century immigrants.

Shoah,(Hb), Holocaust (Gk)

Term reserved for the killing of more than 6 million European Jews by the Nazis and their allies throughout Europe until the fall of the German Reich in 1945. Meaning - wholesale sacrifice.

Jerusalem (Hb)

= city (as similarly in the case of Ur of the Chaldees), oo = of, Shalom = peace i.e. City of peace.

Jewish month

The names of the Jewish months in current use, e.g. *Nisan, Iyyar, Sivan* etc, as given in Rabbi Menachem Nachum's calendar, originated in the Babylonian calendar. The original Jewish practice was to number the months, as is still done with the days of the week and of the month. See Chapter III section on Menachem Nachum's *Luach* for notes on the Jewish, Old Russian, Moslem, Qumran, Julian and Gregorian calendars.

Judenrein (Gm) "Free of Jews"

The description the Nazis used for any town or area in which they had completed their "Final Solution", i.e. killed all the Jews.

Kabbalah (Hb)

Kabbalah (meaning mysticism, Talmudic meaning received doctrine, tradition) refers to the latter part of the Bible after the Pentateuch and the oral teaching. In the 1280's, a leading Spanish kabbalist, Moses ben Shem Tov of Guadaljara, produced a summa of kabbalistic lore, the *Sefer ha Zohar (book of the Zohar)*.

Rabbi Isaac ben Solomon Luria (1522-70), known as ha-Ari, the Lion, was the first real genius of the *Kabbalistic* movement. Born in eastern Europe, he radiated holiness, power and authority and believed, like most *Kabbalists*, that the numerical values of the letters of the Torah offered a means of direct access to G'd. From Safed he had a cosmic theory, as set out below.

The Lurianic *kabbalah* originated from the Galilee, which was a major Jewish centre in Eretz Israel, in the 16th century. It spread by preaching, through yeshivot and pious societies across Europe. It formed part of the religious ferment of the time, which included a great increase in the belief in Messianism, which in turn led to Shabbati Zvi's impact. This Practical *Kabbalah*, originated by Rabbi Isaac Luria, differed from the original *Kabbalah* of the *Zohar* by being a fusion of mysticism and ritualism.

According to *Zohar kabbalistic* belief, at the very commencement of cosmic history, the vessels into which the divine light had entered in such abundance, proved incapable of containing it and shattered, sparks of that light remaining within the sherds. The good deeds of Israel would, in due course, release the sparks and bring about the "correction" of the cosmic catastrophe, and, at the restoration of cosmic order, the state of Jewish exile would be rectified.

The first part of this belief comes close to a theophoric "Big Bang" theory with which most astro - physicists today would not be too unhappy.

According to the mystics, there is a symbolic significance even in the musical rhythm of the vowels, the letters, the punctuation and the cantillation (singing notes or marks added to the text) marks of the biblical text. The *Zohar* (Radiance), the basic work of kabbalistic literature, explains:-

'And the wise shall be radiant', like the vowels that are melodious and whose melody attracts the written letters and vowel-signs to follow them and proceed in motion behind them like soldiers behind their king 'As the radiance', the melody of the cantillation signs: 'the firmament', the spreading of the melody 'And they that justify the many', these are the punctuation marks on account of which the statement is made 'This shall be radiant', letters and vowel points which give light together' (*Zohar on Genesis*).

The Keneset (Hb)

The Parliament in Jerusalem since its reconquest.

Ketubah (Hb) Ketubot (pl)

Religious marriage document naming the groom and bride, together with the date and place of the marriage.

Kibbutz (Hb)

The most successful of several different types of agricultural and industrial settlements in Palestine/Israel. Without going into structural and organisational differences, other types were *Moshavei Ovedeim*, *Moshavei Poalim*, *Moshavot*, *Kfarim Shitufim* (co-operative villages) and *Kvutza*.

Maskilim (Hb)

The enlightened. Properly applied to a very limited group of German Jews prominent in the spread of the Enlightenment through Europe in the eighteenth century.

Midrashim (Hb)

The *Aggadic Midrashim* (homiletic commentaries), which date from the earliest times, are commentaries on the Pentateuch and the other parts of the Bible which are read in the synagogue. They seek to interpret the bible verse by verse. For example, the prophecy of consolation in Isaiah 40, which is read on the Sabbath following the Ninth of Ab, is expanded into a discourse on the people's hope for future redemption.

Marrano (Spanish)

Term used for the "New Christians" in Spain i.e. forcibly converted Jews. Another term was *Conversos*.

New Christians (Converso)

Supposedly Christian descendants of medieval Iberian Jews whether his or her real allegiance was Catholic, Jewish or ambivalent. Marrano designates an ostensible Christian who is a crypto-Jew. In 1552 Spanish vernacular renderings of Jewish prayers percolated into the Peninsular and had a considerable impact on the foundation of the crypto-Jews prayers in Portugal in subsequent decades. These Jews knew little Hebrew.

The Pale of Settlement

The origin of the Pale of Settlement was a *ukase* issued in 1794 by Czarina Catharine II as a reaction to the dangerous ideas of the French Revolution. The Russian Empire's Pale of Settlement in its final form in 1835 consisted of Lithuania, Belorussia, the Ukraine and New Russia in the south plus the ten provinces of Poland which were incorporated in 1815, after the final defeat of Napoleon. Some 5 million Jews, or 50% of the World's Jewish population lived there.

In my view, we as a people, should thank GOD for the policies of the Russian Czars (derived from the word Caesar), as explained below. The four Czars after Catharine the Great were very important :

Alexander I	1801 - 1825
Nicholas I	1825 - 1855 (The policeman of Europe)
Alexander II	1855 - 1881 (Assassinated 1st March)
Alexander III	1881 - 1894

Alexander I issued the 1804 edict which sought to Russify the Jews and integrate them into the Russian people by granting rights. This was not successful and Nicholas I sought to achieve this by applying

pressure to the Jews. He was particularly harsh in the enforcement of military duties (the Cantonal system) in 1827 and the abolition of the Jewish communal structure (the Kahal) in 1844. However, the Jews were a stubborn people and this too was unsuccessful.

Alexander II tried granting rights and applying pressure i.e. the stick and the carrot, but there was a dramatic change when he was killed by a bomb. Under his successor Alexander III there followed a time of severe discrimination and waves of pogroms under the influence of growing pan-Slavism and anti-Western attitudes. The authorities changed the policy to discourage integration of the Jews and encouraged emigration.

Until 1880, the main flow of Jewish migration was from western to eastern Europe as German Jews fled from persecution. In the Russian Empire in 1880, there were 4 million Jews as compared to Germany (550,000), the Ottoman Empire (300,000) and the USA (250,000). Between 1881 and 1914, nearly 2 1/2 million Jews left Europe, mainly from the Russian Empire and Rumania. The Jewish migration was somewhat unusual in that they left as families, or even complete villages, determined to settle and to bring up their families.

Without this mass migration, the large Jewish populations in the USA and Israel, and also in the UK, France, South Africa and elsewhere, would never have been built up and Hitler would have made the world Judenrein apart mainly from Sephardi communities under Moslem yoke. The steps taken by the Czars were probably an essential prerequisite to make a large migration take place.

Poalei Zion (Workers of Zion)

The Zionist organization was formed from the amalgamation of *Mizrachi* and *Poalei Zion* after Herzl's death.

Pogrom (Rs)

Attacks on the Jewish population of a region, officially or unofficially inspired, just because they were Jews. The main excuse offered by Christians was that the Jews killed Christ. This was the moving influence in medieval Europe. In the 1870's, "modern" anti-Semitism based on Social Darwinism and race anthropology arose and led to anti-Semitic congresses and political parties, which were the precursors of Nazism. The present day anti-Semitism is increasing and often occurs in countries with little or no Jewish population.

Rosh Hashonah (Hb)

Rosh = Head or beginning, *Shonah* = year, *Rosh Hashonah* = New Year.

Rosh Chodesh (Hb)

First day of the new month.

Sanhedrin (Hb) or *Synhedrion* (Gk)

Took the place of the earlier Gerousia or Great Council after the Hasmonean Revolt, which followed the murder of Julius Caesar 44 BCE. Many of the Hellenistic elements were removed. During Roman rule, the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem, the Great Court, which had its seat at Temple Mount, was the highest legal and religious authority of the Jewish Nation.

In 1807 Napoleon convened a "Grand Sanhedrin" in Paris, attended by 45 rabbis and 25 lay Jews. He, through his commissioners, set a series of religious and state questions to be answered. The Twelve Answers, which caused "the Jews to cease to be a people and remain only a religion" provided the rationale for "salon Jews" and *Kaiserjuden*, for Germans, Frenchmen and Americans of the "Israelitish" or "Mosaic" persuasion. This was followed by the infamous "Organic Regulation on the Mosaic Religion" on French Jews. Napoleon's motives were to assert his control over Jewry in all matter, and particularly commercial activities at the demand of Alsatians, who were deeply in debt to Jews, to

persuade the Jews of Poland to supply his troops in Warsaw , where the Russians had burnt or carried away all staples and burnt all the boats on the Vistula, and to provide recruits for his armies.

Sepher (Hb)

Sepher = book, Sepher Torah is the Scroll of the Torah.

Sepharad (Hb)

Means Spain, *Sephardi* = Spanish, *Sephardim* = plural. Used to refer to the Jews of Spanish and Portuguese origin. After the expulsion from Spain in 1492, this community, which came to Spain with the Romans, dispersed to all the Mediterranean countries i.e. Portugal, Southern France, Italy, Greece, the Moslem *Caliphate* of Turkey, and the *Magreb* or North African counties including Egypt. *Sephardi* communities also built up in parts of the Turkish empire such as the Balkans The *Sephardi* religious rite, pronunciation etc dates back to the Babylonian diaspora and the Jews of India, Iran, China, the Yemen etc are *Sephardim*.

Shabbat/Sabat/Shabos (Hb) = Sabbath

Shabbat Names

Names, such as *Shabbat Balak* (See Judeus Portugeeses Chapter VII), are named for the Parsha or Portion of the Law (Pentateuch) to be read during that Sabbath morning service. The names come from the first important word of the text i.e. "And Balak the son of Zippor saw all that Israel had done to the Amorites"

Shema (Hb)

Prayer said after the Scrolls of the Law are removed from the Ark and in other services with a congregation i.e. a Minyan of ten men, with two paragraphs from Deuteronomy VI 4-9 and XI 13-21. It is a solemn declaration of faith.

"Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is One"

Shema is the first word.

Shoah (Hb) Holocaust

Sondercommando (Gm)

Means special commando. These were units set up to carry out severe measures against non-German populations.

Talis (Hb)

Prayer shawl worn on the Sabbath and the Day of Atonement and by the Reader at all services.

Talmud (Hb)

The *Mishna*, or the history of the oral tradition, together with the Gemara, or the later Rabbinical discussions, form the *Talmud*. There were both a Jerusalem *Talmud* and a Babylonian *Talmud*. The latter was written after the conquest of Israel in Eastern Aramaic.

Tishi B'Av (Hb)

The ninth day of the month of Av being the day on which the destruction of the Temple is mourned.

Yeshiva (Hb)

Rabbinical college. See Gaon.

Yiddish

A 12th century Germanic dialect. Several versions developed, and incorporated Hebrew, Polish, and Russian words.

An 1897 census showed that 98% of the Jews of the Pale of Settlement declared *Yiddish* as their mother tongue. At the beginning of the modernisation of Jewish society in this century, *Yiddish* became the language of newspapers, belles-lettres, theatre and Jewish political groups.

The other major Jewish language was *Ladino*, a late medieval Spanish (Castilian), language, which, with the expulsion from Spain in 1492, was taken to Amsterdam and thence to the Americas, to Salonika, Constantinople (Istanbul) and to Serbia. Both *Yiddish* and *Ladino* were written in the Hebrew alphabet.

There are four *Yiddish* dialects:- Western (German), Central (Polish), North-eastern (Lithuanian) and South-eastern (Ukraine/Bielorussia). There are also a number of other Judeo- dialects based on local languages i.e. Judeo - Greek,- Arabic, - Kurdish, - Persian, - Tat (near the Caspian sea) and - middle Arabic (Yemen). *Yiddish* and *Ladino* were largely isolated geographically from their source languages and hence preserved an older language form, in the same way as with Africaans Low Dutch and Quebec French. This did not occur with other transplanted languages, such as South American Spanish and Portuguese and with English as spoken in North America and Australasia although these are used with different pronunciations, which are instantly recognisable.

Appendix b)

Biography of the Baron & 1st Viscount of Francos & the 2nd & 3rd Viscounts (Ref. 33, 69-74, 89 – 91, 114-117 & Sola 30, 31 & 32)

Baron of Francos and first Viscount of Francos – Fernando da Fonseca Mesquita e Sola

He was born on 1st July 1975 and died single and without children on 14th December 1857. He was the son of Luis de Sola Teles, proprietor in the village of Arriegada, and his wife D. Leonor Teresa de Castro.

On 23rd August 1813 he enlisted in the army as a cadet. He was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on 26th April 1814 and to Lieutenant on 18th December 1820. Being a partisan of the ‘constitutional cause’ he emigrated to England and went from there to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He returned from there to Europe to take part in the expedition to Belle Isle.⁸⁴

As a member of the so called ‘Sacred Battalion’, composed of officers only, he disembarked in Mindelo, in the Azores. He was promoted to Captain on 13th December 1832, after he was nominated as Assistant to the Quartermaster General.

During the siege of Oporto,⁸⁵ the main town at the mouth of the river Duoro, Portugal, he fought with great bravery, especially in the battles of 4th and 24th March 1833 and later in the battle of 25th July 1833. He was placed at the most vulnerable defensive position of the city and his actions were decisive. He was told by General Saldanha that his actions led to his promotion to Major on 27th November 1833

He continued in the constitutional army during all the phases of the civil war, fighting with great bravery in Lisbon, Pernes and in the battle of Almoester, where his conduct was recognised. He was appointed as Commander of the Order of Torre-e-Espada

In 1835 he was appointed Secretary of the Government of the Province of Angola, where he remained until 1838.

In 1840 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the 3rd Military Division, a commission he held until 1843. That same year, having been promoted to Colonel, he took command of the Queen’s Regiment of Grenadiers. He commanded this division during the various actions leading up to the revolution called ‘Maria da Fonte’, in which, in 1846, the Quadruple Alliance, which included Britain and Spain, intervened. He took part on the side of the ‘cabralista government’, named after Costa Cabral. He fought at the battle of Torres Vedras on 22nd December 1846.

On the 8th January 1848 he was appointed Minister of War, a portfolio he held until 29th January 1849, having already been honoured as Baron of Francos. In 1851 he held the portfolios of War and of the Navy and Overseas. He left these portfolios when Marshal Salddanha carried out the ‘Regeneration’ coup d’état. A little later he was appointed to the command of the Municipal Guard.

In 1853 he was nominated as a peer of the realm. In 1856 he asked to be relieved of his position and retired to his house in Arriegada, where he later died.

He was the author of ‘Memory of the Province of Angola’, which was published in the Daily of the Government No 163, 12th July 1838.

⁸⁴ Belle Isle is of the coasts of Labrador & Newfoundland at the mouth of the strait of Belle Isle.

⁸⁵ D. Pedro, who had abdicated in Brazil, was determined to return to Europe to restore Maria II as queen of Portugal. He occupied Oporto, where he was opposed by D. Miguel. The siege of Oporto lasted from July 1832 to July 1833, when the duke of Terceira and Captain Charles Napier succeeded in capturing Lisbon. Maria II was reinstated largely due to the brilliance of General Saldanha.

He was a Commander of the Portuguese Orders of Torre e Espada and Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa, and of the Spanish Order of Carlos III. He was also a Knight of the Portuguese Order of Avis.

The title of Baron was conferred on him by a Decree on 20th January 1847 by Queen D. Maria II and he was raised to the status of Viscount by a Decree of 30th June 1854. The latter Decree was ordered by D. Fernando II, widower of D. Maria II, as Regent during the minority of his son, King D. Pedro V.

2nd Viscount – José Henriques de Castro e Sola

José Henriques de Castro e Sola was the nephew of the first Viscount and was born on 16th July 1832. He was the son of José Henriques de Castro e Sola (third child of the parents of the first Viscount and their second son) and his wife D. Ana Carolina Mendes Pereira. He enlisted in the army on 13th April 1841 and, after attending the Polytechnical School, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Guard Regiment. He was involved in the campaigns of 1846 to 1847 and took part in the battle of Torres Vedras. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 6th December and to Captain on 6th April 1851. He was retired in this rank because of physical incapacity on 4th July 1867.

He was appointed as Noble Knight of the Royal Household by letters patent on 2nd July 1870. He was honoured as Commander of the Order of Christ, Knight of the Orders of Avis, of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa and of Torre-e-Espada.

On 16th April 1861, he married D. Fortunata Augusta de Castro Pereira, who was born on 25th February 1836 and died on 18th December 1928. She was the daughter of José António de Castro Pereira, Noble Knight of the Royal Household, Commander of the Order of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa, capitalist and important trader in Oporto, and his wife, D. Antónia Margarida Mendes Pereira.

His title was renewed by the Decree of 30th April 1858, by king D. Pedro V, being granted to him for an additional lifetime by a Decree of King D. Luis I on 22nd June 1870.

3rd Viscount – José Henriques de Castro Pereira e Sola

José Henriques de Castro Pereira e Sola, the first son of the 2nd Viscount, was born in Oporto on 29th June 1862 and died on 19th January 1945.

He was a Bachelor of Law and he followed a career in the magistracy, where he was appointed Judge-Council of the Supreme Court of Justice on 26th September 1927.

He married D. Isabel Ferreira Baltar, who died in March 1949, and who was the daughter of Dr Gaspar Baltar, a well known journalist from Oporto and director of the *O Primeiro de Janeiro* newspaper, and his wife D. Margarida Baltar. José and Isabel had no children.

José Henriques de Castro Pereira e Sola had the title conferred on him in verification of the second life, by a Decree of 7th June 1900 by King D. Carlos.

Appendix c) Books by de Solas in the British Library, London

- de Sola, Alis, 'Fiesta in November', translated by Alis de Sola 1970
- Nicholson, Kenyon & Alis de Sola, 'Shame the devil, a one act play 1928'.
- de Sola, David Aaron, 'The consulation of Jerusalem 1834', 'The Secret Scripture 1844', various
'Sermons to Bevis Marks synagogue, his prayer books and other items including:-
Festival Prayers according to the custom of the German & Polish Jews
Service books Feast Day prayers German Rite 1976
The Ancient Melodies of the Liturgy of the Spanish & Portuguese Jews 1857
- Sola, Isaac 'Sermones hechos sobre diferentes asuntos', Amsterdam 5464 (1704)
- de Sola Lazaron, Alis, 'The de Sola Odyssey' 1966
- de Sola, Ralph & Dorothy 'A Dictionary of cooking'. Originally published Des Moines USA 1969
- de Sola, Ralph & Frederica, 'Strange animals & their ways'
- de Sola Ralph (1908-1993), Dean Stokl, Karen Kerchelich, 'Dictionary of Abbreviations' in several editions the current one being 1995. Reference is made to Dr Irma Isabel de Sola of Carracas, Venezuela.
- de Sola, Ralph, 'International conversion tables 1961'
- de Sola, Ralph, 'Cassells concise conversion tables'
- de Sola Pinto, Vivian (1895-1969) & Irene, Poems published 1946.
- de Sola Pool, David & Tamar, '*Haggadah*'.
- de Sola Pool, Ithiel (1917), A range of books on technology and communication published in the USA
- Sola, Ricardo, '*El General Guíemes see actuación en la Guerra de la Independencia y su justificación ante la posteridad, 1806-1621*'.
- De Sola Ricardo, '*La Reurbanización de El Silencia Cronica 1942-1945*' Caracas INAVI 1988
- De Sola Ricardo & Irma, '*Juan de Sola, Procer de la Independencia y Actor de Carabobo*'
- de Sola Rogers, David John (1946-), 'Toy Coins', published 1990.
- de Sola de Lovera, Irma, '*El Americanismo y la Colaboración de la Mujer y de las Juventudes (the women and young people) en el Acercamiento (rapprochement) de los Púeblos del Nuevo Continente (1938 Carracas)*'. Also Poems, Santiago, Chile.
- de Sola Morales, Ignasi (1942-), various books on the architecture of Spain.
- de Solla Price, Derek (1922-1983), various books on clockwork and science. Also 'Gears from the Greeks: the Antikythera Mechanism - a calendar computer from ca. 80 BC'.
Trans Am Phil Soc Vol 64 Part 7 1974.
- De Sola David Luna, a book in Portuguese on the anthropology of central America
- Nathan Moses Nathan, 'A polemical essay in defence of the ancient rabbinical interpretation of Deuteronomy XXI11-3, in opposition to Rev. J. M. de Solla', published in Montego Bay, Jamaica, 16/7/1861.
- Mendes de Solla, Samuel, Sermons in Amsterdam, 1719, 1724, 1744, 1784.

Appendix d) Translations of Documents

Aaltje Marcus Kramp and Jacob Cohen de Solla (Ref. 80)

Translation of the marriage certificate of Jacob Cohen de Solla and Aaltje Marcus Kramp, Amsterdam 22nd February 1832

22nd. February 1832, the undersigned being Councillor Mayor, in order to get married. Jacob de Solla, peddler, born and living at home, 23 years old, adult son of Benjamin van Aron Cohen de Solla, salesman, and de Miriam Jacob Baruch Buno, living at Home end.

Aaltje Marcus Kramp, no profession, born and living at home and 20 years old, minor (younger) daughter of Marcus Abraham Kramp deceased, and Sara Barend Corper (probably Coxper), no profession living at home in this city

And the parents of the groom and the mother of the bride did consent to this marriage.

The marriage was proclaimed on the 12th and 19th of this month.

The following documents were presented;- The birth certificate of the groom

Act of family name adoption of the groom

The birth certificate of the bride

The death certificate of the bride's father

The above documents, which, as well as Chapter 8 of the Marriage Contract of 25 Ventose of the year eleven, were read, consisting in the first part of a register of documents of the father of * , aged and seventy Jacobus Keding, paper hanger and David Mendes cabinetmaker, aged 28, Tobias Keding paperhanger aged 22 all the men were Hebrew.

Signed:-

Jacob de Solla

BC. de Solla (Benjamin Cohen de Solla)

Ellie? Bariegh (Baruch ?) Coxper.

Israel Tobias Kesing

David Mendes

Jacobus Kesing

Magistrate

The witnesses were:- father of the groom 71 years old

Jacobus Kesing paperhanger 49 years old

David Mendes cabinetmaker 28 years old

Israel Tobias Kesing paperhanger 33 years olds

In the Marriage Settlement Articles it states that the groom was born on 19th May 1908 and he lived at Amstelstraat 45.

Jacob Baruch Bueno was a musician

Jacob de Soll had been in military service. His description was oval face, forehead flat, eyes blue, nose and mouth wide, chin round, hair and eyebrows brown.

Part Translation of Benjamin Cohen de Solla's birth certificate (Ref. 45)

The seventh of December of the year 1832, at the twelfth hour, at the midday, is recorded the birth of Benjamin Cohen born sixth... of the morning at 11 o'clock, son of Jacob de Solla, 24 years old, trade none, and Aaltje Marcus Kramp, 22 years old living at Rasmgeauht ? No 25 Kanton. This child, born at this place, recognised by this (as being of) the male sex. First witness Jacob Mechder aged 37 ? living at No 32 Aoomfloohet ? trade miller. Second witness Christiaan Brinkman aged 48 years living at Trade none. Invited to attend at by the mother. This Act is after reading out, through law, by me,for Article 95 of the State Law by the Burgomaster named[n.b. The mother's maiden name is given and the father is stated to have no trade. Possibly he studied MJK]

Appendix e) List of Certificates Held

Birth Certificates

1/7/1821 Aron Cohen de Solla, Gemeentearchief, Amsterdam
 7/12/1832 Benjamin Cohen de Solla, Gemeentearchief, Amsterdam.
 6/6/1837 Jacob Cohen de Solla, Amsterdam
 3/1/1885 Henriette de Solla, Amsterdam

Marriage Certificates

1822 Jacob Baglan ? (Bassan) and Sarah de Solla, Amsterdam
 15/12/1823 Isaac van Samuel de Solla and Ribca van Isaac Cohen de Lara, Amsterdam
 Nov. 1833 Henriques Isaac Mendes de Solla and Abigail de Rocamoro, Amsterdam
 22/3/1832 Benjamin ben Jacob de Solla and Aaltje Marcus Kramp, Gemeentearchief, Amsterdam.
 14/4/1852 Aron ben Moses Cohen de Solla and Hanna daughter of Salomon Wolf Mossel
 13/9/1854 Benjamin de Solla and Maria Boam (Bohm), London.
 18/9/1858 Abraham Lopes Cardozo and Esther Cohen de Solla, Amsterdam
 Aug. 1879 Isaac de Solla and Anna Fleischmann, Amsterdam

Ketubot

7/5/1793 Aron de David de Sola and Sarah bat Itzhak Namias Torres, Beit Yacov, Amsterdam.
 25/5/1800 Elias ben Yacov de Sola and Ester de Abraham de Moses, Beit Yacov, Amsterdam.
 26/10/1800 Elias ben Yacov de Sola and Rachel de David Ribeiro Furtado, Beit Yacov, Amsterdam

Death Certificates

22/4/1894 Benjamin de Solla, London.
 25/7/1935 Henry de Solla, London.

Applications to marry, Curacao⁸⁶

19/3/1809 Jeoshuah de Sola widower of Ester Monsanto to marry Hannah Abinun De Lima of Curacao
 12/8/1814 Moses Henriques Juliao widower of Rachel van Aron Mendes de Sola to marry Jeudith van Aron Mendes de Sola widow of Abraham Bueno Vivas

⁸⁶ These marriages occurred during the British occupancy of Curacao

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⁸⁸ These documents relate to the Military Order of Santiago (Spanish) and are noted here because of a possible link to Gabriel de Sola (see Sola 19) who was the financial controller, paymaster, accountant or auditor of this Order circa 1660.