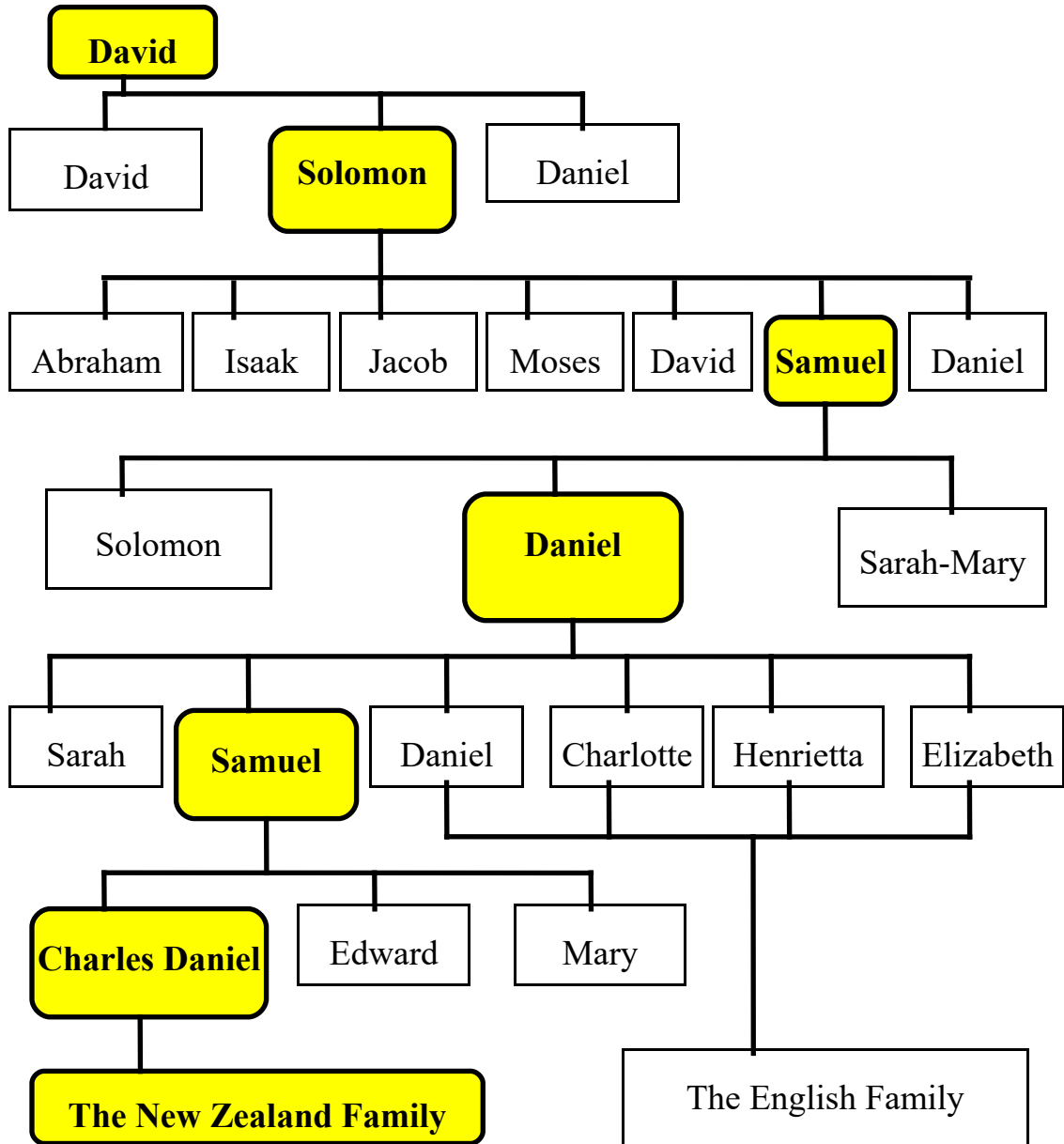


PRINCIPAL FAMILY LINE FOLLOWED



INTRODUCTION

This story is an attempt to record the story of the de Castro family in New Zealand that starts in 1853 with the arrival of Charles Daniel de Castro. The story goes back to England and before and continues through to the current generations of the family. Thus while it is a story of the de Castro's prior to the arrival in New Zealand it becomes a story of the descendants of Charles and Isabella de Castro once the family arrives here.

Some attempt has been made to record what we know of about the de Castro family that still remains in England.

UNTIL THIS SENTENCE IS REMOVED FROM THE DOCUMENT THE STORY YOU HAVE IS A DRAFT COPY AND IS IN THE CONTINUAL PROCESS OF BEING UPDATED. THUS THIS COPY IS ALREADY OUT OF DATE.

The document will never be complete until those members of the family who read the draft are able to say they are not in a position to add anything to the tale. Until that point is reached the story will always be able to be added to. This version as it currently stands is a very large degree the views of one person drawing on documents supplied by some 5 of 6 others. The family in New Zealand numbers over 300 people and I suppose that over half, if interested could add to this story so we have a long way to go.

Any thing you can add would be most welcome and should be sent to

G.N. Carr-Smith
70 Delhi Crescent
Khandallah,
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND.

Email carr-smith@xtra.co.nz

THE START OF IT ALL

Most people, when setting out to find their ancestors, have but a few generations to work with. There are their parents and those grand parents and possibly great grand parents that still live. It is unfortunate that most people, who become interested in a families past, only start that interest later in life and the relations they could have drawn on have, for the most part, departed and those still here are drawing on memories in some cases of 70 - 80 years old.

Often these memories are of tales told to 'you' by Granddad or Grandma when you were 6, 7 or 8 and they always started "When I was your age my Grandfather told me..."and in time that story and the other one and this version and that version all become mixed and you young mind filtered out the boring parts and highlighted the exciting bits adding here and there until what you can tell your children or grand children is a fable based on a story passed down by word over many years. If of course your parents or Grand Parents was not alive to tell you tales of old, well to bad.

At all times you must take what you are told with a grain of salt and check it out as almost without fail, if you do not, you will find some important item wrong. As an example, one of Charles daughters wrote to her son and told him Charles had been married in England and the castle in the crest on paper she used represented the family castle and another part represented the fact that a great had been a minister to one of the Kings' George. All very interesting, this all had hours spent checking it out and in the end there was not a single correct fact in the letter and even the crest on the top of it is suspect as it cannot be traced by any authority (yet).

Thus versions of the history are told and given to you, and what is not available has to researched and this involves a long process of tracking the family through fable to fact by searching back one generation at a time via official Government registers, the Latter Day Saints records and such documents as parish registers and many many books, each step becoming more difficult and as the family leaves New Zealand becoming very expensive as you have to travel or use paid researchers.

In the case of the de Castro family the task was very simple when it came to the names and family line, some one had done the pre-New Zealand family lines before. What had to be found were all the New Zealand descendants and what this meant was tracing one branch, tracing the members of that branch and always asking "Do you have any contact with the other branches.

TREES

In deciding to try and trace some details of Charles Daniel de Castro and his family and ancestors I started with a family tree that had an incomplete list of Charles family and a family line back to 1641.

This tree I shall call the "Leo" tree, was given to Leopold de Castro in the 1920's when he was in the United Kingdom at University. It was reputed to have been given to him by two maiden aunts living in Edinburgh. As he did not have de Castro maiden Aunts living in Edinburgh, one could work out that these people were possibly two daughters of Mary Ransford Willis (nee de Castro) the sister of Charles Daniel or he may have been staying with Knox relations and been given the information when he made contact with the de Castro family. One could speculate for hours on the origin but in simple terms we do not know who gave the document to him.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the original tree was reported to have been destroyed during WW2 because it linked the family to Jewish origins. However Leopold's sisters Raye and June both made their own copies, they both contain differing amounts of information but the basic line is the same.

Leo was also given other items such as some miniatures containing the portraits of some early family members, possibly Charles Daniel's parents, some silver and other items, some of which he passed to his sisters, one of these is an engraving, copied from a portrait possibly of Charles's mother. There were also some snuff boxes and possibly other documents. It is to my regret that the person who could most help in identifying where this material originated from, and indeed stating even if still exists, has, in writing to some members of the family, made it clear he is not interested and will not assist in the quest for information about the family and indeed wants nothing to do with the family and even dislikes the family names he feels he has been saddled with!

The major difference between the Leo tree and the other trees that surfaced later is that it contained a lot of information tracing the LOPES and LARA family lines down to the 1900's. No other tree does this.

The second tree that I located was one Keith de Castro circulated around his branch of the family with a brief history of, in the main, his branch of the family. These notes unfortunately contain some errors such as the incorrect fact that there were only 13 children not 14 and that Charles the eldest died young when in fact he died in Huntly at a good age as we shall see later. Keith's tree is a very large tree and has many references on it referring to other trees covering other connected families that joined into the de Castro tree. This tree contained information about the children of some of the earlier branches and dates that show on no other trees. This tree has a note written in its top left hand corner giving a little narrative about the family and is signed by a P. de Castro and is dated. By a process of elimination I believe this tree was the work of Percival de Castro a 1st cousin of Charles Daniel.

Richard de Castro in England recounts how his father met Keith at the races in England in the late 1950's so it is possible that Keith came into possession of this tree at that time.

The one thing that the Keith tree and the Leo tree have in common is that both have the name of the earliest ancestor as Samuel, all the others that record Solomon's father have this name as David. I have no evidence to back up the statement but I feel that both the Leo and the Keith trees were sourced from the same document. Percival de Castro had a son called Paul who signed himself J Paul and who is on the Leo tree as John Paul. Most of the documentation in the Jewish Museum can be traced to work done by Paul. Paul died in 1944 and some of the trees in existence continue past the 1950's, but there is no doubt that they are based on Paul's work. It is logical to say that Paul carried on his father's interest and his later research accounts for some of the variations in the three trees. The latest information on any of the trees that originated in England is the fact that George Richard son of Bernard son of Percival had a son Robert Stephen born in 1968. Where this version originated and where the information on it came from I have not yet established.

Following a process of listing every de Castro in the English phone books and comparing their initials with those on the last version of the tree contact has been established with George Richard de Castro or as he refers to himself Richard. Richard wrote that he would gather up from the members of his family all the information he and they had regarding the de Castro family in England and copy this to me. Unfortunately I lost contact. As he was a reasonably elderly man it is possible he passed away before he could respond. However the fact remains a collection of papers exist there that one day may be able to be traced and examined and these will add to the story. In a coming trip to England I hope to track down what happened to Richard and see if I can contact his son. The papers include the later work of Paul de Castro and work by Herman de Castro

Robert de Castro of Blenheim gave me a copy of a letter between Paul and Arthur de Castro written in 1924 when Arthur was living in London. This records that Paul had given to Arthur a family tree.

Finally there is yet another tree which, from its content, was based on the Paul tree and this contains information of the Charles Daniel family as well as the English family. This tree seems to have been originated round 1925 and has been added to in places with information current till the 1970's. From the detail it contains of the Eames branch I suspect it originated from within this branch.

So by adding all this information together plus other documented facts about the family a very complete family tree emerges of the de Castro family.

When the details of the family have been settled it is intended to have a family tree drawn up incorporating all this information. This will become part of this document. In the mean time it is all recorded in a computer programme and can be added to and modified as new details emerge

OTHER SOURCES AND CONFLICTS

Where conflict exists, in the main in dates and in one or two cases about names I have tended to follow that recorded by Paul de Castro as his research seems to be more complete. In other cases other sources have given clues that have been used to assist. An example of this is that the order of Solomon de Castro's 7 sons differs from tree to tree. Some had birth dates, but 2 pairs had the same date. In D.J.Steels book on Jewish Genealogy and Family History there is reference to the fact that some old records are filed in Patriarchal order of precedence and that traditional families often named their children in this sequence. The sequence was "Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, David, Solomon, Joseph, Benjamin, Samson, Samuel etc.

Now taking this little gem and working on the fact that Solomon was Jewish, and had named his children with most of these traditional names I concluded that he could have named his children in the traditional order so I re-sequenced the family into this order and the result was that the dates did not clash and some of the later facts made a little more sense. Now I am not 100% certain that this sequence is correct but it will do until some information comes to hand to say otherwise D.J. Steels book gives a lot of general information about the early Jewish families as well as various references to other books that could help.

Because it was possible to start with good family trees going back to the time the family arrived in England it was not necessary to do the research to establish the tree, why do it again if at least two people, possibly more, have already done the work?

So what has been done is to bring the New Zealand family up-to-date and to try and change a dry list of names and dates with a scramble of small bits of information into a story that may help people in their understanding of the family.

To do this will take time and involve the very expensive process of tracking down the various public documents such as wills and the old marriage contracts so as to be able to glean from them the information they contain. In addition it will be necessary to read any books that can be found on some of the family activities, E.g. the Jewish involvement in the early coral trade and the Diamond trade with India. The Jewish involvement in the start of the British East India Coy. The early English settlement and trading activity in Madras, The history of Portugal and England in the 17th and 18th century. The Portuguese and Spanish history of the 1300's etc.

Thus by expanding and extracting information from all these sources a general story can emerge. The story cannot be a biography as the facts to write such a document do not exist.

Where we do have information specific to the family or a member then it is possible to assume information about the person. For instance it is very obvious that if it stated that Samuel de Castro was registered in the Royal college of Heralds registers as being born in Dublin then one can say with a reasonable amount of certainty that at the time his parents were in Ireland! Equally so if Abraham de Castro was secretary of the Bevis Marks synagogue and wrote the minutes in Portuguese then it is possible to deduct that he was of the Jewish faith and that he had a working knowledge of Portuguese. We can research the Bevis Marks Synagogue and comment if it helps. So the story can expand.

I do know one member of the family who finds it offensive to report that prior to the 1800's the family followed the Jewish faith. Indeed I was accused of attacking our defenceless forbears for publishing this information. Just as it would be difficult and stupid to write Charles Daniel de Castro's story without

mentioning he was ordained in the Anglican Church, then equally so it would be hard to omit the fact that Samuel de Castro was born in Dublin in 1725 and his birth was registered in the Royal College of Heralds register set up to register members of dissenting faiths (Catholic and Jewish to mention but two) and he was registered in the volume recording Jewish births. Or that the earliest documented de Castro we have traced is recorded in the Bevis Marks Synagogue in 1710.

So by reporting Charles was an Anglican or that Samuel was registered as a member of the Jewish faith does not suppose that this family history has taken particular care to dig out the religious affiliations of the family members, neither does it expound any religious faith, or put one before the other.

If there is found in the public record information that offends the person compiling a family history and because of that it is decided not to record and report the fact then the researcher is very much open to contempt and criticism. If however some person in reading the finished story finds that what is reported does not sit with their belief or understanding then that person should not expect the record to be changed to suit them. They can act as their own censor and put a black line through their copy of the history and continue to pretend it did not occur.

NEW INFORMATION

There is no doubt that as time progresses new information will come to hand and that with time the version of history that is current will be reviewed in a different light and that some one else will put pen to paper and write a different and expanded version of this narrative. I very much hope this will occur, as the family did not come to a stop in 1992 because this was written then. People will have come and gone since then, marriages would have taken place and been dissolved. Imagine how much we would know if each generation in the past had been charged with recording the family events of that generation to be passed down to the next, we would not have to catch up many hundreds of years of family history.

That the early family was Jewish gives us an edge on those who try and track down their Christian ancestors. This is because there has been considerable research into the various Jewish communities around the world. Cecil Roth in his book "A HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND" published in England in 1941 starts with a Bibliographical note where he states

"A complete Bibliography of Anglo-Jewish history, containing upwards of 2000 entries, has been published under the editor of the present author (Magna Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica, London,1937)."

There is a book I have reference to written in Dutch or Portuguese by a de Castro in the 1700's which I think is a history of the pre-Dutch history of the Dutch Jews. I am trying to find an English version but it examples that the people who left Portugal/Spain in the late 1500's have been trying to document their past and to trace their family lines for hundreds of years. This gives some clue as to the extent of the publications devoted to the subject in England and possibly elsewhere. Thus this, plus the records from the Bevis Marks Synagogue in London (and possibly the equivalent records in the Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam) that were charged with recording the Jewish families makes the research into these families a reasonably simple matter, if indeed genealogy is ever simple.

IN THE BEGINNING.

MORE THAN ONE de CASTRO FAMILY

As far as is known there are two de Castro families in New Zealand, dating back to the last century and there have possibly been other arrivals since.

One is descended from Emanuel de Castro. Born 1830 in Portugal. Died 30 June 1925 in New Plymouth. He arrived on the "ST MICHAEL" which left London but called at Madeira on its way out. The de Castro's joined the ship in Madeira and came out as the servants of a family called Veasey. Emanuel was from a well to do family. He got involved in a plot to overthrow the Government and when found out escaped under an assumed name and joined the army. He was later discovered and fled to Madeira. On arriving in New Zealand the family settled in the New Plymouth area where they purchased land in the Bell Block area.

The other family in New Zealand starts with Charles Daniel de Castro who came out aged 21 and single on the "CORNWALL" in 1853 and settled in Wellington. This family is the one that is the subject of this record.

As far as is known no attempt has ever been made to see if there is any connection between these two families in the dim past. I have been in contact with a member of this other family and have been able to add to their record of the descendants of Emanuel in this country.

AND BEFORE

As already said, Charles Daniel de Castro's ancestry can be traced back in an unbroken and documented line to one Solomon de Castro in London.

The first we know of Solomon is a record in the Bevis Marks Synagogue where it is recorded that Solomon de Castro son of David de Castro married Rachel daughter of Abraham Bravo in 1710.

As said a number of family trees exist. Two give Solomon's father as Daniel and the others where they mention him say he is David. So we are not certain what Solomon's father's name is except we favour David as this is what the marriage register said. This is as far back as any written evidence held goes at this time.

As they moved round the Christian world after being evicted from Spain and Portugal and other countries, it is a well documented fact that the early Jewish families, adopted a Christian given name and possibly a surname but that they also had and used a Jewish given name and or surname so it is not unusual to find a person of Jewish faith in these times with two differing names. This family has always used its Spanish or Portuguese surname and I as far as can be seen once they got to England did not have and use two differing given names.

It is from this point that perhaps our story should start, however there are two stories passed round the family, without any support to back them up, that deserve to be explored. These within genealogy are called fables as the stories are handed down and are unable to be substantiated in fact but are accepted as being true.

ORIGINS

From all the evidence that exists this branch of the de Castro family, was from the earliest times up to the 1800's, of the Jewish Faith. This is stated simply because it has considerable bearing on what went on in the past.

In the family two fables exist. The first that the family came from Portugal is probably partially correct. The second that the family is related to Queen Inez de Castro of Portugal is probably incorrect. Now having raised a howl of protest from the romantics let us examine these two fables. Both require a look at English Spanish and Portuguese history. So to the first.

WHERE DID WE COME FROM

In July 1290 Edward the Confessor decided to have all of the Jews in England expelled from the land. They were shipped in the main to France.

From 1290 through to 1656 there were from time to time very small Jewish communities in England but generally those that clung to their faith were informed on by local merchants, priests or other people with an axe to grind and they were made to leave. In 1609 all Portuguese merchants in England were evicted when a quarrel split the group and one informed on the other.

In an odd way Henry the Eighth's matrimonial difficulties may have set the ground for the re-entry of the Jews. In his desire to annul his long standing marriage to his deceased brothers wife he found Leviticus XViii.16 categorically forbade the alliance between a man and his brothers wife. While this gave him the ammunition he wanted for the annulment of the marriage it was pointed out that Deuteronomy XXV.5, said that such a union is expressly prescribed if a brother had died childless, in order that his name should be perpetuated. As Henry had married his deceased brothers childless wife both applied.

Being a man of the faith the problem of interpretation was highly perplexing. As a consequence the importance of Hebrew tradition for the correct comprehension of the Old Testament was realised. Since Jews were excluded from England Henry had to send overseas to find Jewish scholars that could guide him. As Henry wanted the views personally expressed he asked for the Jewish advisers to be brought to England. This was round 1530.

What ever the advice he was given is not known however by what occurred next it is said Henry followed the advice of the Hebrew scholars and used Leviticus and the Church, possibly because the Jews were involved said Deuteronomy was correct. As Henry was in conflict with the authority of Rome, Henry changed the rules and decided to follow his own advice. Because of this, and the fact that following Act of Uniformity in 1549 that allowed the use of Hebrew in private devotions, there was a great interest generated in England for matters Hebrew. Teachers of Hebrew were required and so a number of Jews were admitted to England.

Cromwell, when he came to power, realised the importance of the Jewish community that had been evicted and had fled from Spain and Portugal to Constantinople, Hamburg, Leghorn (Italy) and Amsterdam. They were, he realised, largely responsible for the growth in trade and the prosperity in those places. So he set out to encourage them to settle in London. There was a parallel to this action as when Sulliman captured Constantinople the bulk of the population had fled and as this city was very under populated he cast his eye round for a people who could re-populate the city and this coincided with the evictions of the Jewish population from the Iberian peninsular, he encouraged these people to come to Constantinople and the dramatic rise in the wealth, fortune, trade and power of the new Ottoman Empire is directly attributed to this act. At the same time the Iberian states fell on hard times without their traditional tax gatherers, doctors and the key elements of their merchant empire. The prosperity of Holland had boomed for the same reasons, thus Cromwell was correct in his thoughts.

Cromwell hoped these fugitives from Spain and Portugal would transfer their capital to London rather than elsewhere and would bring with them their strong trading connections. Thus their readmission was considered to be desirable because of their trading connections and also because at the time there was much Anglo-Dutch and Anglo-Spanish rivalry.

In November 1655, Cromwell brought a motion to a meeting of the Council of State that asked for the Jews to be admitted into the nation to trade and traffic and to dwell amongst them. Initially this was rejected but it was then found that the 1290 expulsion had been by Royal prerogative and applied only to the persons concerned at that time. As a result it was realised there was in fact no law banning Jews from England. The debate continued for months mainly forced by trading and religious interests who were trying to protect their position.

In the end the matter was resolved when England went to war with Spain and a Spanish Catholic was arrested with his ships in London and orders were immediately issued for the seizure and sequestration of all his property. This man Antonio Rodrigues Robles pleaded that he was not a Spanish Catholic but a Portuguese of the Hebrew nation, he told the usual story of the Inquisition and how he had been driven from place to place, how relations had been burnt and maimed and how he had come to England to seek a haven.

The result was that he was considered not to be a Spanish Catholic but as a refugee Jew, and on that account he was allowed to stay. Thus by a test case the law that Cromwell had tried to have passed was not necessary and a way was found by which people of the Jewish faith could come to England without enacting a law to say they could. Certainly there was no current law of the land that said they could not settle.

At the time this was going on, in 1656, records show there were 20 Jewish families living in London and these people in that year obtained permission to open a Synagogue and to acquire land at Mile End to be a burial ground.

One must remember that while in Spain and Portugal many of the Jews were forcibly converted to be Catholic. These "converted" Jews, when they arrived in England found that to be a Catholic was very much against the Law and many acts had been passed to force people who were Christian but not Anglicans into the open. Thus these laws tended to be enforced to include people who were not Christian as well. While on arrival many of the early Jewish families had a very Catholic Christian public face it was soon found in many ways it was better to be Jewish than Catholic. As things improved there was no reason for the sham and they arrived and were accepted as Jews.

From 1656 to 1853 the laws that were enacted against Catholic's and other non Anglican religions were slowly removed. These included the holding of any public office, being in retail trade, being at University, owning land, etc. It was not until the Year that Charles Daniel de Castro came to New Zealand, 1853 that the last bar in place to people of the Jewish faith in England was lifted and this was the oath that said when a Member of Parliament took his seat, thus permitting members of the Jewish faith who had been elected to Parliament to take their seats in the house.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

To continue it is necessary to find out a little about Spain and Portugal so we will cross over to there. Much of the information about the Spanish and Portuguese history contained in this narrative has been extracted from "A HISTORY OF PORTUGAL " by H.V.Livermore published by Cambridge University Press in 1947. This book traces in detail the history of Portugal from the very earliest of times to the 1940's. Another book which gives detailed information on Spain is A HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL SPAIN by Joseph F.O'Callaghan published by Cornell University Press. Obscure books such as THE KINGDOM OF LEON-CASTILLA UNDER QUEEN URRACA 1190 - 1126 by Bernard F Reilly published by Princeton

University Press also give details which assist in obtaining a picture of the times. Most of us were taught history of some kind at school and most of us have not followed up these teachings in later life, other than possibly reading the occasional novel based in passed times. Countries as we know them and Government as we know it did not exist in the early days. The initial settlement of the Iberian peninsular in fact is a story of the invasion of the peninsular by the Roman, Swabian, Alans, Vandals, Visigoths and the Moslem peoples. Once the principal invasions had taken place then came a time when the then Christian peoples of the peninsular strove to drive out those believing in Islam. It was during this time of re-conquest that the country we know as Portugal started to be shaped and the identity of the Portuguese peoples as separate entity became established. The principal Islamic invasion took place round 710 - 712. This was almost by accident and certainly was not planned. A scouting force that landed to plunder suddenly found they had in fact conquered most of the country, indeed they gained all of the Iberian peninsular except for a narrow band of land in the far North West of Spain. The re-conquest started at the same time but gathered momentum round 1060 and finished round 1250. The peninsular consisted of a number of what could today be called Kingdoms The principal one early being Galicia, Leon. Castile, Navarra and Aragon in the North and Muslim Iberia in the South. The King of Galicia immediately after the conquest re-established a royal Court based very much on the Visigothic model and while the Visigothic peoples are noted in history as pagans there were in fact followers of an early form of Germanic Christianity. The Galacian king initially followed this form of Christianity but over a period of time the influence of Rome manifested its self and came to dominate. The kingdom of Galicia started the re-conquest process and by marriage etc. absorbed the Kingdom of Leon. Leon came to dominate and pushed South and so the Kingdom of Castile was formed with its capital based in Burgos. While these were separate Kingdoms and often at war with one another they merged in different groupings and then split apart again mainly due to the then habit of the King of the times splitting his kingdom between his sons, and occasionally daughters. The most powerful son often had little sibling sympathy and after wars the kingdoms re-united. Round the start of the 11th century the dominant kingdoms were Castile/Leon, Navarra, Aragon and the emerging kingdom of Portugal. The Castellians dominated.

While one reads the early histories and about how there was a cycle of conquest and loss, it is not immediately obvious to the readers that the result of these battles resulted in the wholesale movements of populations. The conquered either fled or were taken into slavery. The empty lands were re-populated by the victorious forces using what ever people they could entice or force to move. The refugee problems of the modern world are not new nor is the so called ethnic cleansing. Having advanced south to the Duero the Leonese established a long line of castles in the area hence the name Castile. These castles were given to the stewardship of loyal and powerful friends, (and relations) of the current Royal house. In Castile for some hundreds of years starting from the 800's or earlier and lasting to well after the 1500's the two most powerful families in Castile were the Lara and de Castro families. They intermarried, married into the royal house hold and into every family of influence as was the custom of the times when love had no part to play but power, wealth and lands were more important. They came into conflict many times in their grab for power. Over this period they almost gained the Kingdom to them selves on a number of occasions. As the re-conquest moved South and Toledo was regained Castile was all powerful. Aragon was also asserting its self, by being locked out of conquest of Moorish lands they expanded overseas and took the Baleric Islands then Sicily and finally a large part of the Italian mainland. This was done by conquest and marriage. Finally Ferdanand and Isabella married and the final union of the house of Castile/Leon and Aragon took place, the last Moorish kingdom of Granada was captured and Navarre was absorbed and modern Spain took place. Portugal was a separate Kingdom.

The Jewish people have been recorded in the Iberian Peninsula since the Romans destroyed and cleared Palestine of the Jewish people round 60-70 AD. They probably came to the Iberian Peninsular with the Romans. It is recorded by Livermore that :-

In the reign of Sisebut (612-620), the pious author of a lost chronicle and a Life of St Deesiderius, the first persecutions of the Jews took place, through the impulsive action of the bishops was restrained to some extent by the influence of the civil power: Sisebut's law decreeing the baptism of all Jews was ascribed to unenlightened zeal by St Isidore of Seville. It was said to have led to 90,000 conversions, the majority of which were certainly only temporary.

This indicates that the Jewish population at this time was a large one and that the practice of the Christian Church of trying to deal with what they felt was a problem by (forcibly) converting the Jews to Christianity had very early roots. However it is reported that for the bulk of the time the Jewish peoples were left undisturbed. Again a quote from Livermore dealing with the time of the collapse of the Visigothic rule in face of the Islamic invasion. Here it is explained that many of the serfs of the Visigoths had adopted Mohammedanism and thus gained their liberty and that this wholesale abandonment by these serfs of the Visigothic cause explains its sudden collapse, and their conversion accounts for the rapidity with which the new religion (Moslem) carried across the Peninsula :-

"The class of original inhabitants that gained most from the change was that of the Jews, who came to occupy distinguished positions in commerce, industry, medicine and various professions. Much of the financial machinery of the central government was handled by them, and the Andalusian town of Lucena was practically all Jewish. From the collapse of the Visigoths until the movements of Islamic revival there were no persecutions of Jews."

Certainly in O'Callaghan's book it is explained that due to troubles between the Jewish people and the descendants of the other prior invading tribes with the Visigoth rulers of the time, that when the Arabs invaded these populations gave great support to the Arabs as they were assured of religious and personal freedom and it was probably because of this that the invading Arabs so easily and accidentally conquered the country. I say accidentally as the invasion certainly was not planned and the leader of the raiding party ended up being recalled and in the end by being put to death because of what he had done!!.. While vast numbers of all religions converted to the new Muslim faith many did not and to a reasonable degree were not molested. The remaining Christian population (the bulk converted to Mecca) who remained suffered under the Muslims not because of their faith but because as a group of people they started to defy the Muslim leaders and decry their faith. It is some what interesting to note that the more they defied the Arabs the more they were persecuted till one can draw interesting parallels with their own later treatment of their own minorities once they had driven the Arabs out of Spain. I found it interesting to note that the authors in question reported that the Arabs in fact stopped non Muslims from converting to their religion as to many were and the taxes gathered from the non-believers started to drop to such low levels some thing had to be done.

Immediately after the Invasion from the South by the Muslim Arabs there were a number of battles up and down the river Duero which cuts across Northern Spain. Indeed because this area was so heavenly fortified it became known as Castilla. During this time the region basically became depopulated. Indeed one of the great concerns of Queen Urraca and her father before her, and her son after was the need to re-populate the Castillian region after the Muslims were slowly driven back. In doing this people were settled from other parts of the lands held by the Christians, naturally reliable people were put in charge and granted huge estates. Villages were established and castles were built and those put in charge became very powerful because of the positions they held both as Lords of the land and the locations of their Castles. Queen Urraca was from the area called Asturias in the far North West corner of Spain and whose Family gradually had moved out to take back and settle the area known as Leon. From this base they moved South and had the Duro River area settled which became Castilla Old Castile gradually extended down to Toledo.

In The book on Queen Urraca, Reilly comments on the organisation of the court and the powerful people who held sway over the Queen. In Castile you will find the names and deeds of the Lara, de Castro, Bravo, Cardoso families mentioned. In the early marriages of the de Castro family in England almost 700 years later you will find the same names.

Reilly on commentating on the people who held considerable influence in the Court of Queer Urraca refers in page 212 to one Guter Fernandez who in 1110 held the position equivalent to the Chief of the Royal Household. I quote...

"This powerful Castillian noble was senor of Castrojeriz and had been frequently in the court of AlfonsoVI. Beginning in 1134, he appeared as major-domo of Alfonso VII. Son of Maria Ansurez, the sister of Count Pedro Asurez, he was an ally of the latter, sharing his

fortunes. He was seldom at court in the latter years of Alfonso VI, when the influence of Raymond and Henry had procured his uncle's exile, and dropped out of the court of Urraca shortly before Count Pedro's death in 1117. Initially he probably supported the marriage to the Batallador (by Queen Urraca) but by the fall of 1110 he had rallied to the Queen. His self-interest as a Castilian noble, holding not only Castrojeriz but also allied by his marriage to Toda Diaz to the powerful Riojan family of the Ordonez, would have inclined him to oppose the pretensions of the Aragonese monarch. The same circumstances made him a not inconsiderable influence at court against the Castilian Lara's and on behalf of his own family, the also of Castilla. He and his family probably opposed the truce initiated in 1117 with Aragon because it left much of their lands in the hands of the Batallador. Guter himself, it will be remembered, was implicated in the coup directed against Count Pedro Gonzalez in 1119"

(The Batallador referred to above was the King of Aragon Alfonso I.)

This is the first reference I have managed to find of a (de) Castro family. What this passage shows is that a fellow called Guter Fernandez was the head of the Castro family. Thus he did not necessarily carry the family name. The family came from Castrojeriz in Castile. This town was controlled by the family. The family was at this stage very powerful in Castile as can be seen by the marriage alliances. How the head of the family "de Castro" came to be a fellow with the name Fernandez I do not know. I have noted that there are many references to the Fernandez de Castro family and in genealogical web sites one can find today people called by this name searching for their roots. Lucky them as it seems obvious to me That the fellow Guter Fernandez, head of the Castro family is a very early family source.

The Jewish Encyclopaedia states:-

CASTROJERIZ: Town in southern Castile, 19 miles west of Burgos. Jews lived there as early as the period of Moorish rule. In the charter granted to the town in 974 by Gerci Fernandez, count of Castile, it is ordered that the murder of a Jew be punished in the same way as that of a Christian. When, after the death of King Sancho, forty Jews were killed at Mercatello, Ferdinand I., his son and successor, settled the remaining Jews of that place at Castrojeriz (1035). After the death of Alfonso VI of Castile, in 1106 the inhabitants of the neighbouring Castro fell upon the Jews of Castrojeriz, killing many, making prisoners of others, and plundering their houses. The new King Alfonso VII., and his wife Urraca, forbade any further injury to the Jews of Castrojeriz on pain of heavy penalties. In 1234 Fernando III confirmed the privileges which had been granted to the Jews. In 1474 the Jewish community paid 1100 maravedis in taxes"

Again I indulge in idle speculation, I wonder why Gerci Fernandez, presumably father or grandfather to the earlier mentioned Guter, (and who was also presumably also head of the de Castro family) gave this special protection to the Jews in this town and why this special protection was carried on for some 400 years?? I speculate if one of the Fernandez clan had a special relationship with a Jewish lass in the town even married one and was thus protecting his relatives. Was this possibly where the Jewish branch started?? Who knows ??

O'Callaghan in page 235 when commenting on Urraca's son Alfonso VII and later on his son Sancho III states that Sancho III died in 1158 leaving the throne to an infant of 2 years whose mother had died in child birth he states

"The minority of Alfonso VIII was a period of great disorder in the kingdom of Castile, as the noble families of Lara and Castro struggled for power and control of the child-king. Had he attempted it Fernando !!

(he had inherited Leon from his father Alfonso VII and Sancho III had inherited Castile...some thing the kings did was to split their kingdoms between their sons, which not surprisingly made for some interesting family feuds and killings)

Fernando II did enter Castile in response to a plea from the Castro's, and for several years kept a garrison at Toledo. He was even recognised as his nephews tutor, but was never able to gain custody of his person. Fernando II eventually withdrew from Castilian affairs, leaving the Lara's in ascendancy

In Livermores book we find reference to the Castro family. again I quote.:-

However, the death of Sancho three months later (August 1158) upset the projected conquest and turned the ambitions of Fernando II towards Castile, now ruled by a boy of four, Alfonso VIII. For the moment the pact of Shagun was forgotten, and Fernando sought to take advantage of the bitter conflicts for power between the two powerful Castilian families of Lara and Castro

I make absolutely no claim that the Lara or de Castro families that we follow from are in any way connected to the families noted above. We are dealing with a period where the Christian minority was striving to drive out the Moslem invader. It would totally surprise me if among the highest placed families of Castile were anything other than 100% true blue Christian...Yet how is it that in all the reading the names of the most prominent early Jewish families in Spain who were exiled to Portugal later Constantinople and Amsterdam and England not to mention the new world all had the same surnames as these the most prominent Spanish Catholics How this came about I just do not know but we must assume that as the Jewish people had been in the area for a 1000 years at this time that it would have been inevitable that in time the local and Jewish people would have married as indeed they did and that both branches would have flourished. The fact that the current rulers of a land set in place laws to give their own people privilege over those conquered certainly meant that the conquered peoples found it easier to live under the new rulers by converting and adopting their new masters customs. The fact that in the border lands the lands changed hand from time to time must have caused some flexibility in ones beliefs, thus it is entirely feasible that a family could have a number of branches following different faiths in differing regions. That faith was possibly based on the most convenient one to follow at that time. We must not assume that the Christian church always held sway in the area as already reported it became advisable at times to take the religion of the current invaders. I can but only speculate when the Jewish branches of these families came into being. That they did and that they survived cannot be disputed. It is very well recorded that the most active and vigorous members of the inquisition and the most vigorous denouncers of the minority religions in Spain were in fact people who had converted to the Christian faith. Today the ex alcoholic campaigns against drink and the leaders of the anti smoking lobby are ex smokers.

The whole history of these times in this place is one of the powerful families struggling to gain power. The principal method was one of alliances through marriage where very young children often of 4 or 5 years old were betrothed to be married. The marriages entailed the payment of huge dowries in land and towns and castles and the expectation that others would be inherited. These alliances were not just for wealth but to form power blocks. If the marriage did not take place then the dowry was returned. The actual marriage took place basically as soon as the bride could bear children. It is very obvious from the vast numbers of illegitimate children who were recognised in one way or another that the taking of mistresses was commonly expected. Queen Urraca was to my knowledge married two times. She had children from both marriages - at least 5 but she also had another four or five from her lovers and indeed was said to have died giving birth to yet another illegitimate child. This was not so unusual when one realises that often the marriages being arranged were between males often twenty years or more older than the bride to be, thus it would seem that the males took mistresses to fill the time before the arranged marriage took place. The taking of mistresses did not stop once the marriage took place and there are numerous mentions of the bastard children being born after the legitimate off spring. One must not point the finger at the males as again there are many cases of the wife bearing illegitimate children. As one can imagine when the time came that the current king or prince or noble passed away there was often a huge scramble between not only the sons to inherit the estate and titles but also between the illegitimate children. Parents placed all their children into powerful relationships so not only the legitimate prospered but also the others. The case of Inez de Castro is a case in point. She had children as the Mistress of Pedro of Portugal. Pedro died without legitimate off spring so when it came to the succession the race was between the eldest two

illegitimate offspring. Inez de Castro's son lost to another illegitimate child of Pedro as that child had been organised into a better marriage and did not have powerful Castilian relatives who were eyeing the throne which would have made Portugal a part of Castile?. This whole process of succession was also confused by daughters making claim and the mothers and fathers of the legitimate and illegitimate children as well as the in-laws all making a case for their most favoured connection to assume the rule or title or lands etc. Thus the history of Spain and Portugal (and most of Europe) at this time is of one vast intrigue with murder most foul being done to further one's chances. I quote:-

Fernando the First of Leon was the king of Leon and also of Galicia (which is the top North Western bit of Spain.) Due to marriage alliances etc. he ended up ruling the top part of Spain and was the ruler who started the march South to drive the Arabs out of Spain. As part of his initial inheritance and by conquest and marriage he also ruled what was the top part of Portugal down to approximately Coimbra. When he died he had three legitimate sons, Sancho, Afonso and Garcia. He divided his kingdom between these three with Sancho getting Castile, Garcia getting Galicia and Afonso (VI) getting Leon. Afonso made alliances with the Duke of Burgundy by marriage and by force and other means managed to get his hands back on Castile from his brother.. On his death he split his lands between his two children both daughters but from different marriages. Teresa who married Henry of Burgundy got Portugal and Urraca who first married Raymond of Burgundy and who has entered this story before got Leon-Castile. Teresa's son was Afonso Henriques who managed to split the Portuguese lands away from the influence of Castile-Leon and form the start of what is today Portugal. His son Sancho became the first independent King of Portugal. This was in 1185-1211 There followed Afonso III then Dinis then Afonso IV 1325-1357. He came to power on the death of his father Denis 1279-1325. Denis had for various reasons been at odds with the church, in the main because of its power in the land and the misuse of that power in taking land. The King had tried to limit the power of the various Bishops of the land and ran up against the Pope of the time who excommunicated him on a number of times. At the same time Denis was stirring up trouble with Castile and he also meddled in the affairs of Leon. Denis had two legitimate children by his wife Isabel of Aragon, Constanca who had been betrothed to Fernando IV of Castile and her brother Afonso was to marry Beatriz Fernando's Sister, at the time the Brides were aged three and the bridegrooms were eleven. However he also had out of wedlock several other children, two of these, both older than the heir, held positions of prominence in the state, the first Afonso Sanches, held an important office while the second Don Pedro Afonso was made Count of Barcelos in 1314 the result apparently of a quarrel between the sons. The heir, envious of his father's affection for his half-brothers, circulated the rumour that Denis (his father) had sought to exclude him from the succession by legitimating Afonso Sanches, a story which was easier to believe both because Denis himself had been born a bastard and had been legitimated and because the influence of Afonso Sanches had increased as the King approached his sixtieth year. The Heir after not gaining his father's support, departed to the north of the country and raised an army with which he took south and took his mother's Castile. When the King came with his army the Heir took off and the King believing his wife connived with his son also laid siege to his wife's Castile and captured it. The Prince then captured several important towns and in the end when the Queen stepped in peace of a sort was made between father and son. This peace lasted a year when it was upset because the bastard son Afonso came back from Spain was received in court by his father so the Heir again raised an army and attacked his father's lands. The Queen again stepped in but the civil war only ended when the King died. The now King Afonso IV had as one would guess no time for his step brother who had fled Portugal and raised an army to attack the King. In the end he withdrew. However trouble now brewed up with Castile where the King Alfonso XI of Castile had contracted to marry for political reasons the younger daughter of Juan Manuel Constanca. however he freed himself from what he decided was a dangerous situation by adroit assassination and found himself strong enough to do without Juan Manuel's aid and sent proposals to Portugal for marriage with Afonso IV daughter Maria. The match was made, but the King of Castile openly

maltreated and scandalised the queen. Thus when Afonso IV of Portugal betrothed his heir Pedro, aged 15 in 1336 to the repudiated Constanza, the daughter of Juan Manuel, who had taken refuge in Aragon (he Juan Manuel was the grandson of Fernando !!), he (Alfonso XI) tried to oppose her crossing his territories to Portugal. As a result AfonsoIV joined with his father-in-law and the King of Aragon in an alliance against Castile. The resulting war came to no conclusions and in the end AlfonsoXI agreed to allow Donna Constanza to cross Castile to Portugal and to respect the person of his wife.

What has all this to do with the story? From the little given it can be seen just how interwoven the families were and how the various kingdoms were linked by so called marriage alliances, and how these in the end did not prevent son from attacking father how the mothers became involved and how the alliances quickly changed. Any thing that was done by one player to upset another could quickly result in war.

Again from Livermore:-

Afonso's heir, Don Pedro, was born at Coimbra in 1320 and betrothed at the age of eight to the Infanta Blanca of Castile, but in view of the bride's illness and weakness of mind, the marriage was later dissolved, and at the age of sixteen Pedro married his second wife Donna Constanza. The marriage was by proxy, and Constanza was only able to reach Portugal four years later, after the conclusion of peace with Castile. Some time after the repetition of the marriage ceremony in Lisbon, in August 1340, Constanza took as one of her ladies a Galician girl related to her, by name Inez Opires de Castro, and known for her elegance as Colo de Garcs, or Heron's-neck. With her Pedro fell in love.

It is important to note here that Inez was the illegitimate daughter of Pedro Fernandez de Castro of the powerful Castillian Castro family and he was the grandson of Sancho IV of Castile. Pedro of Portugal was in fact also a grandson of Sancho so he and Inez were in fact cousins. Constanca Pedros actual wife was the daughter of Juan Manuel who was the grandson of Fernando II of Castile so again she was in fact also a cousin of both Pedro and Inez.

Constanza attempted to put an obstacle in the way of the attachment by choosing Inez de Castro as godmother for her son Luis, but Pedro with his violent and stubborn character ignored the relationship and at length scandalised his father the austere AfonsoIV by his behaviour. Inez de Castro was exiled to Alberquerque, however D. Pedro continued to keep in touch with her. Constanza died in 1345, giving birth to the eventual heir D Fernando, and Inez de Castro soon returned to Portugal to take her palace. In the course of the following ten years, four children were born to Pedro and Inez, thus producing another bastard line fertile in further trouble.

Afonso IV urged his son to contract another marriage, but D.Pedro alleged his attachment to his late wife to avoid it, while Inez de Castro was said to have declared that she was, nor could be, his wife. In spite of this he came under the political influence of her two brothers, who intervned in both Portuguese and Castillian politics, and in 1354 claimed the throne of Castile, to which Pedro the Cruel had acceded four years before. According to Lopez de Ayala, the King of Portugal prevented the scheme from going any further, but the threat of an entanglement with Castile combined with the fear of an attempt to install one of the sons of Inez de Castro on the throne, in place of the direct line, caused the royal counsellors to urge Afonso to take action. Thus a background of intrigue developed behind the idyllic interlude of the Quinta das Lagrimas, the estate adjoining Santa Clara at Coimbra to which Pedro and Inez repaired. The three protagonists of this movement against the Castro's were Pedro Coelho, Diogo Lopes Pacheco and the Chief Justice Alvaro Goncalves. These men brought Afonso IV to the point of action on January 7 1355, when, the court being at Montemor, they persuaded him to ride the few miles to Coimbra and put Inez to death. According to Rui de Pina, who reproduces the ensuing scene, the King's heart was softened by the sight of his grand children imploring him to spare their mother, and he left the palace still in doubt. Only on the way back did

the three courtiers return to their arguments, and wrested from him permission to do what they would. Riding back to Coimbra, they burst into the palace and murdered Inez de Castro. The deed drove Pedro into open rebellion. The brothers of Inez de Castro brought down an army from Galicia and overran northern Portugal. Pedro himself besieged Oporto, but raised the siege when his father marched upon Guimaraes. The chronicler Aenheiro declares that the short civil war was productive of great bloodshed and disorder, until Queen Beatriz, following the example of her mother in law intervened to bring about a reconciliation and peace was restored on August 15. In the general pardon Pedro promised to forgive the three counsellors, and in return received vice-regal powers as chief justice.

Afonso IV died soon after the civil war, and Pedro acceded to the throne in May 1357. He at once proceeded to take vengeance on Inez murderers. Two of them had been signatories to the peace of 1355, but later escaped to Castile. Already in 1358 a treaty with Castile was under consideration, and in 1360 it was followed by an agreement to extradite certain refugees in both Kingdoms. As a result Alvaro Gaoncalves and Pedro Coeldo were handed over to Pedro and executed at Santarem, their hearts being drawn, one through the chest, the other through the back. The third murderer made good his escape.

The episode was crowned by Pedro's last step in announcing that he had been secretly married to Inez years before, and in attempting to force recognition of the marriage on his vassals by the observance of pompous funeral celebrations.

What ever the motives of Pedros declaration - probably the legitimisation of Inez de Castro's children, since Don Fernando was his only lawful heir - the alleged marriage was widely rejected in Pedro's own time. The better to emphasise it, he ordered the manufacture of the two beautiful tombs which stand in the Abby of Alcobaca, recording in intricate tracery the life story of Inez de Castro and concluding with a scene of the Day of Judgement, in which Inez and himself are seen approaching Christ in the company of the blessed to witness from the casements of paradise the agony of Pedro Coelho and Alvaro Gancalves, engulfed in the jaws of hell.

Note Pedro is buried with Inez his mistress or his wife if his statement of marriage is correct (but which was found at the time to be false. Mind you the people who repudiated the marriage were trying to put one of Pedros other illegitimate children on to the throne and Inez son was also being considered, the other party produced evidence the marriage did not take place and when they won this evidence was "lost" so no one can say one way or the other.

Note the classic Iberian story of plot and counter plot of legitimate and illegitimate children of mistress and wife etc. etc. Note also Inez being related to the Queen? not as strange as it may seem as it would have been most unlikely that a stranger would have been asked to hold the post. These positions also had political implications.

I again pose the question that if during the rise of the state of Portugal and the consolidation of power of the then Royal house and the re-conquest of the lands held by the invaders from Africa all in the name of the very powerful Church if Pedro would have openly taken up with a lady (related to the Queen!!) who was of Jewish stock (open or converted and hidden?) I think not.

It is known by most people that a child born of a Jewish mother is considered as being of the Jewish faith, there is no Baptism into the Church as followed by the Christian faith. Bearing this in mind then we must assume that if Inez was Jewish then her children were also considered Jewish thus if they had managed to assume the right to inherit the Crown of their father then good Catholic Portugal would have come under the rule of a Jewish King?. I just cannot see that the Portuguese would have permitted this to happen and I do not see how the possibility of Inez being Jewish could have escaped all the historians. I thus cannot see that Inez was any thing other than of good and impeccable Catholic stock. Thus how come our branch which was Jewish can claim to be related?

May I digress here and relate how in the very early days of the 1900's that Paul Lopes de Castro made contact with the de Castro' descendant of Moses de Castro in Holland. Other than in an interest in the documents and deeds he was said to have Paul was rebuffed by the family as they were Jewish and after all the English branch he represented was very Christian by this time. The Dutch branch believed the English had betrayed their religion. So even in our own knowledge we have a branch of a very old Jewish family converted to another faith so why could it not have happened 900 years before particularly when your life was at stake?.

Initially I was of the firm opinion that that such a connection could never be made, but then the family name was common and the fable exists in our history and the goings on in Portugal/Spain in the 1300's to me suggest that any thing is possible....It may point to the real reason that Inez was murdered and why she never married her Prince and first in line to a Kingdom.

The story of Inez resulted in some of the first romantic Portuguese writings and she is a revered person in her country. The Tombs still exist in Alcobaca in Portugal and members of the family have visited them.

The story does not end here as there were Inez's children to take into account.

Fernando took the title from his father on his death aged twenty two years. He was said to be a lusty youth fond of women and an accoster of them he was also said to have been left the largest fortune in Portuguese royal history. Pedro the first of Portugal before his death organised with Pedro the first of Castile a military alliance which was sealed by three betrothals, that of the heir of Portugal Fernando to the King of Castile's daughter Beatriz, whilst the two sons of Inez de Castro Joao and Denis, would also marry Castillian princesses. However at the same time he Pedro of Portugal began secret negotiations with the common enemy, the King of Aragon. On the death of Pedro of Castile Fernando became a claimant to the throne of Castile basing his claim on his descent from Sancho III and his marriage with the daughter of the late King. Prominent among Fernando's Galician adherents were the family of Inez de Castro. After the usual war and re-organisation of alliances Fernando contracted to marry a second Leonor the daughter of Pedro IV of Aragon. However after payment of large sums of money the girls father refused to allow her to marry Fernando until Papal dispensation was obtained. One thing led to another and the marriage did not take place and Fernando lost the moneys he had paid. To make up for the loss of the fortune Fernando debased the local currency and this coupled with his unfortunate wars made him most unpopular. He blotted his copy book once more when he fell in love with and declared his intention of marrying a third Leonor, a Portuguese lady named Leonor Teles, a niece to the Count of Barcelos and already the wife of one Joao Lourenco da Cunha. . The husband fled and Fernando obtained the necessary divorce and married his third Leonor. They had one daughter. The tale soon spread that he had stolen his wife and this on top of every thing else caused great resentment among the nobles and common people. After the marriage it is stated that only Don Denis one of the sons of Inez de Castro refused to acknowledge her stating bluntly that he would not kiss her hand but she might kiss his. While D.Denis was ostracised, others who followed suit were later tortured and executed. Denis took refuge in Castile, and in 1379 the elder of Inez de Castor's sons followed him. Leonor Teles the new wife of Fernando had a sister Maria, a young widow with whom Joao (son of Inez) fell violently in love and made a secret marriage, to the alarm of the queen who knew that Joao was popular and feared a plot to oust her only daughter from the throne, in the event of her husbands death. Leonor , masterful and jealous, could not abide the prospect of Maria's replacing her on the throne. To eliminate any such possibility, she pointed out to Joao that if he had not been so rash as to marry her sister, he might have wedded her daughter and thus come to the throne. Joao's ambitions were aroused. Hastening to Coimbra, he burst into his wife's palace and murdered her in cold blood. The reward of the crime never came. Leonor Teles had not intended to fulfil her promise, all she did was arrange a pardon for the murderer of her sister, who, threatened with persecution by the more

scrupulous members of his wife's family, fled to Castile. Leonor gave birth to a son at Elvas However while Fernando was delighted, it was generally known that the father of the child was one of Leonors lovers the Count Of Ourem. Perhaps fortunately the child died. The princess Beatriz the only child of Fernando had by this time become a bride for the fifth time before her twelfth birthday, her fathers unstable manner and plotting had caused the others never to have taken place. This latest was to the widowed King of Castile Juan I. The major problem facing the Portuguese Royal family was that if the King died then the logical successor to the Portuguese throne would be the kings only child and she would be married to the arch rivals the King of Castile so ipso-facto the Castillians would take over the crown of Portugal. The only other heirs that could claim the throne would be the children of Pedro and Inez de Castro?.

As it turned out the eldest son of Inez made a bid or was put up as a contender for King however the question of his birth came up and from documents given at the hearing it was proved that Pedro had asked for papal dispensation to marry Inez but this had been refused and the papers were said to prove that Inez and Pedro had never married thus the children were illegitimate. There was another contender who was of direct but remote line and the Portuguese in the end elected him King.

It is important at this time to establish one MOST IMPORTANT fact, and that is we at no time have ever been able to make any link to this family other than both families bear the same common surname. Some may say that is enough however please bear in mind the simple fact the earliest record of a de Castro we have in the area was in the early 1000's and then the family was described as being a powerful Castillian family. Later in 1350 we find it is a Galacian family. That is a time lapse of 200 or so years, We have not been able to take the family back from England in 1700 to Amsterdam where we feel it came from after leaving Portugal so that is a 400 year gap. In that 400 year or so gap we can make no connection to the family and so there is absolutely nothing to connect us with Inez other than family fable. I suspect that any sensible person will realise that to make a claim of descent we will need a little more than a name. IF we are descendants of a Portuguese, Castillian or Galacian family that has the name de Castro then we could be a descendant of any one of hundreds of male or female lines that have existed in the area over the last 700 years. Any one persisting in making a claim that some how this de Castro family is connected in the distant past to the family of Inez de Castro needs to bear these facts in mind...they would be better to claim descent from Adam and Eve?.

We must now jump forward to 1492.

It is reasonable to believe that the family was of Spanish (Castile or Galacia) origin and that it was (and there is no doubt on this point) Jewish. In 1492 Isabell and Ferdinand of the united country of Aragon and Castile decided in a very pious moment to expel all Jews from Spain. Again from Livermore I quote:-

On march 31st 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Jewish population of Spain. This anti-climax in the annus mirabilis of Spanish history came only two months after the conquest of Granada, which had capitulated on very favourable terms with regard to religion and the retention of Moslem possessions, law and customs. Already in November 1487 the Inquisition had been set up on the request of Ferdinand and Isabella to cope with cases of Judaism and heresy, but members of Jewish society held influential positions in the Spanish state and whilst their power stimulated the envy of their gentile compatriot's, it also protected them from the effects of this envy. The Middle Ages in the Peninsula had been coloured by the complete tolerance of Moslem society, and, apart from outbreaks of popular feeling against usury, were reasonably free of anti-Semitic violence. In Spain the unification of the three kingdoms of Castile, Aragon and Grenada, brought about in so short a time, was accompanied by a desire for religious unification. At the cortes of Toledo in 1480 residence in Jewries was enforced, together with other annoyances, but it was only with the wide publicity given to an alleged case of human sacrifice that general anti-Jewish feeling was aroused to support the order of expulsion.

Most of the Popes of the time had warned the Christian Church against the forced baptism of the Jewish population as they and their advisers believed if they converted in their own time without force they would stay Christian. If however they were forced to convert then they would assume all the rights of the Christian community and no one would know if they were truly converted or acting. As a case in point it is reported that one community in Northern Spain was "converted" in the 1500's and that same community came into the open 400 years later at the start of the 1900's as having been a public Christian but secret Jewish community all that time. The main point of concern to the Church about the secret Jews was that they would infiltrate all of the community even the Church, and indeed this came to pass with many documented instances of people in very high position in the Church in fact being secret Jews.

The great problem to the good Christians in Spain and later Portugal was not that the Jews were doing very well despite all the restrictions placed against them, but that the forcibly converted "New Christians" with all the privileges of the ordinary citizens were doing even better. Indeed many people do not know that one of the main aims of the Inquisition was to find the hidden Jews who in the eyes of the Church were committing a far greater sin by reverting from being Christian to their original faith, than the people who resisted conversion and publicly always remained Jewish.

What is even more surprising is to find that having got rid of hundreds of thousands of these people the economies of the "Cleaned" countries of the time promptly collapsed and there were almost no money lenders, traders, teachers, and doctors left.

Remember there were no banks about in those days and to lend money at interest was a sin reserved for the Jewish by the Christians, most countries passed laws forbidding Jews to engage in any trade other than money lending so it was to the great benefit to the various rulers to in fact have a Jewish population who could act as the bankers and then every now and then expel all the Jews and take over all the debts that they were owed as well as all their property. To make certain the Jewish people were unpopular one occupation reserved for them was that of "tax gatherer" and when ever the ruler decided to gather fame and glory by going to war, to finance his activity he sent out his tax gatherers to claim a new or special tax. So anti Jewish feeling was not initially based on religion it was based on occupation and as a people they became an easy target for the people when hard times arrived or such events as the plague arrived.

With the Spanish and Portuguese it would seem they recognised they actually contributed to the wealth of the land and they were tolerated. Rather than butcher them the church found it gave them great strength to try and convert them first. Naturally if the Spanish were expelling the Jews then the Portuguese found it very beneficial to their economy to say "come here but at a price"

It is recorded that on 31st March 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain expelled what they considered to be the entire Jewish population of Spain. In the middle ages in the peninsular there had been a basic tolerance of Moslem society, and apart from outbreaks of popular feeling against usury, were reasonably free of anti-Semitic violence.

In Spain the unification of the three kingdoms of Castile, Aragon and Granada, brought about in a very short time, was accompanied by a desire for religious unification. Ferdinand and Isabella thus decided to take this step, however it was felt that if they expelled the Moors the Christian communities in Africa could be endangered so the Moors were left alone. However no such bar was in the way of the Jewish population so it was decided to expel them.

Four months was the time allowed for selling up and leaving Spain. The bulk of them sailed to Africa from the very same port in Spain that Christopher Columbus was at getting his fleet ready to sail off and discover the new world

It was not unnatural that numbers of Spanish Jews should seek the protection of Portuguese Jews who were numerous and powerful at the time, they were ready to offer large sums for permission to enter Portugal.

King John (of Portugal) anxious to profit by the situation, and on explaining to an advisory council that he felt he could extract enough money from the Jews to spare the Portuguese tax-payer his military expenditure in Africa, was advised the entry of the Jews should go ahead. The refugees it was agreed were to be allowed in for eight months and the king would then organise transport for them at their cost out of the country.

Six hundred families made a special contract which included the right to settle in Portugal and were absorbed in the large cities. Some 60,000 families or about one third of those expelled from Spain came to Portugal. For various reasons the King offered only passages to Tangier and Arzila in Africa, where the Moors plundered and abused them, many in time made for Constantinople which had recently been taken by the Turks from the Greeks and there they were made most welcome. Those who had no passage money or could not take ship were sold or given as slaves. Their children, after forcible baptism, were shipped off to the island of Sao Tome with the idea that they would grow up into good Christians and useful citizens of equatorial Africa, provided of course they survived the journey and climate.

The forced conversions did over time cause large numbers of the Jewish peoples to change for ever from their Jewish faith and as a result in both Spain and Portugal there are considerable numbers of people that had Jewish origins who not only became more Iberian than the inhabitants but who in many recorded instances set about persecuting those of their former faith who had always remained true to their Jewish origins.

There are also many documented cases where families who had been "converted" for in some cases many generations suddenly changed back or had individual members who changed back. As can be imagined that to try and work out who was who and what sort of religious history they had become almost impossible to tell. Some families in both Spain and Portuguese rose to very high rank, the da Costa family is one where they were granted rights that enabled them to create Knights of the realm and among other things to mint their own coin, their title protected them from prosecution from almost any crime and they could appoint priests and judges.

They, on the face of it, were Noblemen of sound Iberian stock but in fact most of them were followers of the Jewish faith, thus when we read the entire population was expelled we must realise that those expelled were possibly only those who were in public Jewish. In Time magazine recently there was a lead article about the fact that many of the Spanish American families were finding that certain of the traditions and activities they carried on say at marriage, baptism and funerals etc. were in fact Jewish rights that would have been passed on down the generations within the family without the modern day families realising their origins.

With a change of King from John to Manuel there was a change in attitude. Manuel released the Jews who had been placed into slavery. However later he wanted to marry Isabella and Ferdinand's daughter and to do so he was obliged to bring his policy into line with the intolerance practised in Spain.

So in December 1496 he issued an order expelling all the Jews and Moors who were unwilling to be baptised. They had to be gone or converted by October 1497. He changed his mind half way through and commanded that the Jewish children were to be removed and educated at the King's expense. Every attempt was made to convert the Jews who were assembled in Lisbon by threats, promises and forcible conversion. Those who refused conversion were shipped out and those who stayed were converted. Manuel, who possibly realising the difficulties that would occur if all the Jews left, promised protection to those converted (and now called New Christians) what he promised was that for the next 20 years no enquiry would be made into their beliefs. The majority that who accepted forced conversion had no desire to stay in Portugal so it was necessary to pass laws that prohibited all ex-Jews from leaving Portugal.

Like those expelled from Spain the bulk of the Portuguese Jews made for Constantinople where they had been made welcome. This was because the city had just been taken by Sulliman from the Greeks and it was very depopulated so he encouraged the exiles from Spain and Portugal to come and settle. He also knew of their trade connections and that they were in fact ruthless tax collectors when given the job so they were most welcome and many rose to very high positions in government.

In 1537 the inquisition was enforced with enthusiasm, however the results generally appalled the locals and this petered out. Spain rose and Portugal fell. Philip the third of Spain was Philip the second of Portugal between 1598 and 1621. The Dutch and English who were becoming powerful nations saw the Portuguese and Spanish possessions as fair game and at the same time a succession of unfortunate episodes saw Spain's finances shattered.

At this time the New Christians took the opportunity in Portugal to offer a huge sum for permission to leave and for those that remained the removal of all charges against them and to be treated as equals in the land. Philip agreed in 1601 and he allowed those who wanted to leave to go. Some smart families left immediately, however due to a lot of double talk the Crown ended up with the cash and the New Christians were done out of their funds and were not given their pardon and were not allowed, as offered, to assume office in Portugal. Indeed those who had left were considered criminals and rewards were offered for their capture.

In 1610 the Inquisition was permitted to continue. In the 1640's the Crown again got stuck in by again confiscating the assets of the New Christians, however economics played a hand and the King allowed the property to be retained so long as it was pooled to serve as capital for the Portuguese Brazil Company. In general throughout all this time whenever the New Christians could flee they did and as said much earlier they settled where they could to conduct their trade. The inquisition finally ended in the mid 1800's.

Thus between 1492 and 1497 there occurred the complete expulsion of all Jews in Spain and Portugal who would not become Christians. From that time the Jews who were converted were referred to as New Christians and from a public point of view acted as Christians.

However the Crown realised the stupidity of the conversions and as time progressed the laws that were enacted against the Jews were re-introduced and applied to New Christians. They were denied basic property rights and were never classed as citizens. The first time the New Christians could leave Portugal was in 1601, and it was at this time the Jewish communities in Holland, England, Bordeaux, Bayonne Amsterdam etc. started to grow.

Others went to the community in Leghorn in Italy (now Livorno), which was at that time was basically considered a Spanish province.

I conclude by stating that there is absolutely no doubt that the family origins were in Spain, how or if they were connected to the powerful de Castro family of Castile we do not know. Other than having the same family name, it is very unlikely there is any family connection to Inez de Castro. (although there is the very odd fact that if you view Inez as carved on her tomb in Alcobaca, and look at one or two of the members of the family in New Zealand there is an uncanny similarity in their looks and features???)

SO WHAT ARE WE ??

From ?? to ?? The Romans after the conquest and clearance of the Arab lands in the east also conquered the Iberian peninsula. It is most probable that they came with Jewish slaves and that the dispossessed also made their way to the Iberian peninsula. After the fall of the Roman Empire and the various conquests of the Iberian by the Northern kingdoms the population no doubt continued under new rulers to live in the land. So in the dim dark ages we were part of the Roman Empire and its subsequent successors.

Up to 1492 we were probably Spanish possibly from Castile, we were probably expelled to Portugal as we were Jewish if we had not departed earlier.

For the period 1492 - 1610 or so as the family spoke and communicated in Portuguese when it arrived in London we probably survived the 1497 Portuguese expulsion by becoming for a time "New Christians".

From the time we left Portugal we could have gone any where however fable suggests we settled in Amsterdam although we could have settled any where. One possibility is Bayonne in France as that is where Solomon de Castro's wife came from and it is one of the places where especially noted as being a place of settlement of expelled Jews. Where ever we were we probably reverted to being Jewish that is what the family was when it arrived in England

For the next 150 years or so we were English and were initially Jewish but later became Anglican

Since 1852 we became New Zealanders and became what ever we wanted.

EARLY de CASTRO'S

One of the earliest reference I have found to a de Castro of the Jewish faith is one Abraham de Castro who became the administrator of coinage under Sultan Selim in about 1520. I make no claim to the fact that this person is in any way related to this family, but he was a Portuguese/Spanish Jew who had been expelled from his home country.

It is written in Werner Keller's book DIASPORA

"That in about 1594 one Rodrigues de Castro for example moved from Lisbon to Hamburg and as a Doctor enjoyed great popularity. Indeed when the Plague struck the city, he saved many citizens, for he had much experience in combating the Oriental epidemic. Dr de Castro was schooled in Judaeo-Arabic medicine, which was far in advance of its time. He argued in a book he published called TRACTATUS DE PESTE that plagues were communicated by extremely small organisms. He also won fame as a gynaecologist, practising Caesarean section with success rare indeed in those times. Among his patients were such personages as King Christian 5th of Denmark, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Archbishop of Bremen and many others of the high nobility"

In the book NOBLE FAMILIES AMONG THE SEPHARDIC JEWS by Isaac Da Costa, Bertram Brewster and Cecil Roth we can read that

"two sons of Rodrigues or Rodrigo de Castro rose to eminence in the same profession Dr Bento (Baruch) de Castro was physician to the Court of Queen Christina of Sweden and Dr Andre (Daniel) de Castro was the same to the King of Denmark"

In addition we can read of Dr Orobio de Castro and Dr Semah Aboad de Castro who lived in The Hague. Dr Orodio de Castro was in fact

"Dr Isaac Orobio de Castro who was formally Don Bathason de Castro. he was the son of Jewish parents who lived under the denomination of New Christians at Braganza, in Portugal, afterwards at Malaga. He was born about 1616 and having studied at Alcalá de Henarez, he taught medicine and metaphysics at Seville, not without falling under the suspicions of the Inquisition. Through the tale-bearing of a Moorish slave, who reported that a distinction of meats, and other tokens of Judaism, were to be met with in his house, Orodio fell into the hands of that fearful tribunal. After he had endured three years of imprisonment, and the infliction of unheard-of tortures, the inquisition was still unable to convict him. Obligated, in consequence, to declare him only suspected, but not convicted, of Judaism, it was content with compelling him to leave the country. When released, he

settled at Toulouse, where he was appointed Professor of Medicine and Councillor to Louis XIV. At last, wishing to enjoy the free exercise of his religion, he left France, and at the age of forty settled at Amsterdam. He continued to practise as a physician in that city till the year of his death in 1686. His descendants (at the time of writing 1937) continued in Amsterdam . (We must not forget that Her Hitler reduced the Jewish population of Holland during 1939-1945.)

There is reference to the marriage of Filippa de Castro daughter of the noble Antonio de Castro being married to Francisco da Silva first Marquis of Mountfort in December 5th 1667 in Antwerp. There is reference to Rabbi Jacob (Henriques) de Castro Sacramento born in Braganza in 1691 who settled in London in 1721, who was elected a member of the Royal Society and presented with the degree of Doctor by the University of Aberdeen.

BACK TO ENGLAND

By 1660 some 35 heads of families belonging to the Jewish community could be counted. Within 3 years a further 57 fresh names were added to the Roll. The original Bevis Marks Synagogue accommodated 83 men and 25 women, it was enlarged in 1674 to provide room for 172 men and 84 women. A nominal roll of the community made in 1680-4 counted 414 souls. It is reported that these families arrived from the Peninsular and Canary Islands, or were enterprising merchants from Amsterdam, Hamburg, Leghorn and the South of France. For this detail to have been recorded there must be records about that named these people which would be interesting to find?. On a trip to England in 1999 I tried to locate such a register or record of it in the British Library and at the Jewish Museum. There was no record of this document or register but there are other avenues not yet explored. To find such a record would possibly provide information as to when the first de Castro's arrived.

In 1667 the law was changed so Jews could give evidence in a court of law (by changing the Oath). However there were other laws that made life for the community difficult. For instance you could not inherit property unless you could prove who you were, and as there were no convenient public Birth, Marriage and Death registers in those days the only way to do this was to show your birth or marriage entry in your local parish register.

As births were not recorded but christening were, then it was very difficult for a Jew to follow this line.

The Synagogue was permitted to exist but had no legal standing as had the Anglican churches, this recorded marriages but as there was no equivalent to the Christian baptism in the Jewish Synagogue, births were not generally recorded. There were many tolerant ministers at the time who for a fee would record the birth of Jewish children in the parish registers, and many of these have been documented. One church has on file a large number of records stating that such a person died and was removed to the Jews burial ground at Mile End.

Thus while they were welcome in England there were some interesting problems the community had to get round. It is pointed out that many of the laws were aimed at the Catholic, and other Christian sects often referred to dissenting Christians, or Papists, as the Jews were not Christian they could plea they were excluded?.

Thus from the de Castro family point of view, the family at this time is first recorded in the Bevis Marks Synagogue in 1710 when Solomon married Rachel. From the above we could say with reasonable certainty that the family came into England during the period 1657 - 1710. When we do not know but the reading on the matter has pointed out a number of sources that have to be explored, such as the Bevis Marks roll, and these could step the family back another generation.

As the London Community was at this time the only Jewish community in England we do not have to worry about the family being recorded in other centres. This is not the case later when synagogues were opened in most English cities and the family spread out of London.

The fact that the family was Spanish/Portuguese is not questioned, they were part of this community. If they were originally Spanish then we know that the events of 1492 drove them from Spain to Portugal and if they remained in Portugal after 1497 they had been forcibly converted to become (New) Christians or they had left for Africa. If they stayed in Portugal then they possibly took the opportunity to get out round 1600.

NAME ORIGINS

There are various versions of where the name de Castro came from. The Oxford Dictionary of Surnames (1988) does not mention de Castro among its 70,000 surnames but states

Castro - Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Jewish: A topographic name for someone living by a castle or walled town.

There is a town called Castro in Italy (in the heel of the boot) and there are others, There are also towns of this name in Brazil and Chile. In addition there are at least 20 other towns of various sizes from very small villages to larger towns and cities in Spain and Portugal which start with the name of Castro. In most books on early Spain and Portugal the name Castro is attributed to an early Celtic hill top fort consisting of a circular stone fort with low walls surrounded by a ditch. From this structure came the word Castillo or castle in Spanish.

Lesley Clouston in her research found

" Sephardic Jews often took surnames from the towns they lived in, for example Castro comes from the Spanish town of Castrojeriz in Northern Castile, the home of one of the earliest Jewish communities in Spain."

One member of the NZ family relates how on driving through Italy they came across a town called de Castro on the road between Rome and Florence?.

There are the obvious references in Spanish and Portuguese history to the family Castro or de Castro both seem to be the same depending on the author and source. In Castile there are a cluster of towns called something de Castro or de Castro something.

Another early reference I can find of the de Castro name in Spain is when Dona Juana de Castro became one of the many mistresses of Pedro the First of Castile this was round 1350. (do not confuse her with Inez and Pedro of Portugal).

"In the meantime Pedro wavered in his fidelity to his mistress long enough to be infatuated with Dona Juana de Castro. Not being able to win her to his desires, he proposed marriage; and the bishops of Avila and Salamanca stooped first to substantiate his pretence that he had not really married Blanch of Bourbon and then to marry him to Juana de Castro. When he had tired of her person, the King told her that his marriage with Blanche was a true marriage, and the other was only a ruse to overcome her scruples. A son was born of this outrageous deception.

When news of this base transaction reached the brother of Juana, Ferdinand Perez de Castro, who was one of the most powerful lords of Galicia, he instantly joined the league of the discontented. A civil war was now commenced."

Charming fellow, mind you there were two parties in most of these affairs....!!

In the English family it is often said that because Solomon's will was in Portuguese and because one of his sons was writing the minutes of the Bevis Marks Synagogue in Portuguese then ipso facto the family was Portuguese. As all the Jewish wills and as all the Synagogue records and services were in Portuguese till the mid 1800's this in fact proves nothing, for both the Jewish families of Spanish and Portuguese origin and the Synagogue used Portuguese in London.

I suspected for some time that the English de Castro family is not one but probably two and possibly three families. They may have been all related. This is covered when we look at the first person who can be identified as belonging to the family. They were all Portuguese/ Spanish Jews. We know who our earliest family member was in England and we think we know who his father was. We do not know when they came to England, we suspect they came from Holland or possibly from France.

In Amsterdam, I tried my wife's patience on day by visiting the Portuguese Synagogue in that City and found in the library a book containing the transcribed records of all the marriages that had taken place in the

Synagogue. These were indexed by the given names of the bride and groom as well as the witnesses of the various marriages. With great patience we copied out all the references we could find from the earliest records till the late 1700's (the photo copier was not working). I had high hopes back in our hotel I tried to see if I could find any possible link. I could not, but then there is nothing to say we actually came to England from Amsterdam any way. One day I must go to Bayonne in France and see if anything exists there that could be examined. There we would be looking not only for deCastro's but also Bravo.

I am certain that it would not be impossible to trace the family from London to Holland, or France but to do so we need to know a little more about Samuel's father as this would provide us with the information especially the marriage contract. However once we get back to Europe then we would have to track back to Portugal etc. There are some very well documented de Castro's in Europe at this time. If and it is a big if we can get back to Europe and connect to a family recorded there then some progress could be made.

I spent some 4 hours in the Jewish Museum in Amsterdam and found a register of all the marriages in the synagogue there. At the time of writing none of the records tied up with anything I had recorded but as the record indexes were based on the given names of the parties not surnames we could have missed a record. These have yet to be computed with other records of de Castro's I have found on the Internet and something may emerge.

FAMILY CRESTS

Among the various papers that have surfaced is a letter already commented on. This is crested and the letter reports the crest is the family crest. The letter is very incorrect in some of its comments about Charles Daniel's past which are used to explain the crest. It is interesting in that the crest contains the word "Castro".

Recently, at the National Library a Dutch book on such matters was found and in this were perhaps a dozen family crests for the family "de Castro". The cover of this document is a copy of a page from that book) The majority of these referenced the family to Spain and Portugal and the majority followed a basic pattern although there were exceptions. One covered the de Castro's of Amsterdam. The crest sighted locally was nothing like any of the registered ones. It is felt that the identification and explanation of the local crest may throw some light onto the origins of the family however it has been suggested that the crest in question is that of Charles's grand parents and is a mix of the Castro/Lara/Lopez lines again something to be sorted out.

Of the crests sighted in the Dutch book is one that holds some interest as this is one covering the de Castro family and is for a branch that was from Castile, Portugal and Amsterdam. As this is the supposed path of the family as it moved from Spain to Portugal and thence to Holland then it is just possible that this may be the original Family Crest.

This is a simple shield of silver back ground with 6 roundels on it 3 per side running up and down the shield. The roundels are in Blue. There is an identical shield for the de Castro's in Aragon, Spain and this has a Red back ground and Gold roundels. It will be worth following the silver and blue crest up to see the origins of this.

For those interested a roundel is a heraldic representation of a Byzantine coin. The colours are also important in that generally the silver/blue represents a Jewish origin and red/gold represents a catholic origin.

The Byzantine coin link suggests that there is a link to the Middle East this could be as the result of a Crusading Knight being there or could be that the family originated there.

Possibly the most exciting thing about this crest and the de Castro one that has surfaced in New Zealand is that the 6 roundels in the crest of the de Castro crest makes up part of the New Zealand Crest. Both have the same colours e.g. the background is silver and the detail is blue. This suggests there is a link between

the two so this looks to be genuine crest rather than one invented by some one This is being followed up to see if the crest was ever registered.

A crest can represent a specific family and is handed down to those carrying the family name. Other crests represent the joining of two families or more these crests become in time quite complicated. If the crests found are de Castro crests and one applies to the New Zealand family then quite naturally it could be possible for those still bearing the de Castro name to use this if they desired. It will be necessary to do more research on this subject to confirm this is in fact correct. Now we know that our de Castro branch probably came from Portugal/Spain and that it at some time in the past it converted to the Jewish religion or it already being Jewish it acquired an Iberian surname. We also know that the families usually acquired these Iberian surnames when they were "converted" to Christianity. We also have record of at least one Jewish de Castro family that was living as a Christian family in Portugal and who was forced to escape to France/Holland once his true faith had been found out. Roth in his book " A History of Jews in England" comments on the differences between the original Shephardi Jews (Iberian) who settled in and around the 1650's and the Ashkenazi Jews (Germanic) who came much later. Other than the fact that the two communities did not mix as their form of worship was different, as was their dress and language Roth also points out that they lacked surnames on arrival. On page 200 he states..

" The nomenclature of the new-comers was as characteristic as their appearance. Where as the sephardic Jews had established surnames previous to their arrival in England. (Generally the Gothic patronymics by their baptised ancestors) this was only the case with their Ashkenazi co-religionists in only a minority of cases"

Thus the Iberian Jews had Iberian surnames that they adopted or were given, or that were given to them when they were forcibly baptised into the Christian church during one of the numerous episodes when this occurred. The Eastern Europeans who had always kept their Jewish populations isolated had not gone into mass conversions, they had preferred to keep their Jews, Jews. Another point to support this adoption of surnames by the Iberian Jews is that almost without exception you can take one of the surnames of the English settlers and go to Spanish or Portuguese history and find that same name repeated in the Titled and impotent households of those countries. These were people who most certainly were not Jews, if they were then something very odd had been going on in the regions history that has never been reported in any History book.. I suspect therefore that either the family in question adopted a locality name E.G. "Who are you?" "We are of the Castle" (de Castro) Or as the Jewish population that originally came to the region mostly came as slaves or freed slaves of the Romans then the name could have originated from some former Owner.

In Spanish and Portuguese society it was usual to add the wife's family name after the husbands family name. However if it was felt desirable because of social considerations or in order to continue a family name which was in danger of becoming extinct the order could be reversed. Then again in certain circumstances it was felt desirable to put the godfathers family name either first or last. By such a device the name of a family could change over a period of time. Perhaps because of this it is said the Iberian family records are some of the best in the world. Do not forget the reference to a man called Fernandez who was head of the Castro family.

Finally to really stick my neck out could it have been felt that some time in the last two hundred years or so after the family became Christian it helped to add a little lustre to the family name to claim descent from Queen Inez of Portugal rather than from Solomon the Jew of London!!.

In conclusion all that can be said with certainty is that the earliest ancestor the family can trace its origins to at this time is Solomon de Castro recorded in the Bevis Marks Synagogue in 1710, and that his fathers name is variously reported as being either David or Samuel. Until some person can step back from England and trace where the family came from and get back to Portugal and then complete the 400 year gap back to Inez then all we can say is that there is a family fable that says we came from Portugal sometime before 1710 and that the family may have been connected to the illegitimate Inez de Castro wife/mistress of Pedro first of Portugal. I think one could say that the family came to England between the period 1656 and 1710 possibly from Amsterdam. The family possibly went there after 1600 from Portugal. As the family name de

Castro originates in Galacia or Castile in Spain then it was possibly forcibly evicted from Spain to Portugal in 1492.

SOME READING

NOTE the principal sources for the above information has come from the following books:-

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL by H.V.Livermore. Cambridge Press 1947

A HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND by C.Roth Oxford 1941.

THE HISTORIANS HISTORY OF THE WORLD volumes dealing with England, Spain and Portugal. Published by Encyclopaedia Britannica 1907.

SOURCES FOR CATHOLIC AND JEWISH GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY by D.J.Steels published by Phillimore.

NOBLE FAMILIES AMONG THE SEPHARDIC JEWS. By da Costa, Brewster & Roth. Published by Oxford 1936.

DIASPORA the Post-Biblical History of the Jews by Werner Keller, published by Pitman 1966.

THE KINGDOM OF LEON-CASTILLA UNDER QUEEN URRACA 1109-1126 By Bernard F Reilly. Published Princeton University Press 1982

A HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL SPAIN by Joseph F O'Callaghan. Published by Cornell University Press 1975

From the references in these books to other records there is the obvious need to have a full and proper search done of the early records held by the Bevis Marks Synagogue in London. If from what is said when referring to these records, all the early families are recorded and most of the marriage settlements and wills of these people are held in the archives or at the Jewish museum. A search is being organised but first a person who can translate the documents has to be found.

Finally a plea. If you have in your possession some evidence about the early family that can dispute or support the above then let it be known. Do not dismiss this just because your mother or father told you something else. Most of us have been told the family fables and we have believed them. They could have been handed down for generations, they may be true. No one however has any proof to support them....Yet!

A GEM ABOUT DATES

Every now and then there is a conflict in dates. These all come from the various source documents that have been used, and as has been pointed out these have been originated by different people at different times. There is a reason for this confusion and it is perhaps necessary to explain here that we are dealing with two date systems one according to the Jewish calendar and the other our own.

Our calendar is based on the Gregorian Calendar which traces a date back in time near the birth of Christ. While this is used today by the bulk of the World as a standard date measurement there are others notably those of the Islamic nations, Jewish nation and Buddhist nation not to forget the Chinese.

Just to make matters interesting no one is certain as to exactly when Christ was born...For those who have the year 2000 come and go it is perhaps worthy to note that if known errors are taken out of the calendar then 2000 in fact passed in 1997 or there about so we are three years out some place. But that is not all...

The Jewish calendar is supposed to date from the Creation, which according to their reckoning occurred, according Gregorian calendar dates on 7th October 3761 BC Thus in simple terms one deducts 3761 years and 85 days from a Jewish calendar date you will find the equivalent of a Gregorian Date.

Hence any date found in the synagogue records would need converting to the system we use.

Equally so there is another odd occasion that we have to be aware of when we decide to convert dates from one system to another or from past period to current and I quote:-.

It is generally well known that the "standard" calendar year of 365 days differs from the "solar" year by an amount that makes it necessary to insert extra days occasionally (as a 29th day in the month of February) to get back in sync with the sun. The years in which such days are added are called "leap years". The rule for determining leap years that has been used in English speaking countries since 1752 (and from earlier dates in other enlightened areas of the world)...in fact the new calendar is called a "Gregorian" calendar after Pope Gregory XIII who requested that Catholic countries begin using it in 1582) may be stated as follows:

A given year will be a leap year if it is evenly divisible by 4 UNLESS the year ends in "00" in which case it is NOT a leap year UNLESS it is divisible by 400 in which case it IS a leap year.

Prior to the establishment of this leap rule, most of the Western world employed a rule which was just the first line in the above statement, that is every fourth year was a leap year. The effect of using this simplified rule over a long period of time was that the planting season, which was determined by the sun, would creep a calendar day earlier every 133 years or so. By 1752 the people of England and her colonies found they were some 11 days behind the people of the Continent, and what was more important as people planted their crops on days based on the calendar their planting times were starting to have an effect on the end crop.

There for to correct the situation all English subjects were asked to go to bed the evening of 02 SEPT 1752, get up the next morning on 14 SEPT 1752, and from that day forward use the new leap year rule for constructing calendars. So if in any persons family tree there is reference to a person being born on the 3rd to 13th September 1752 they were not!

Today this calendar change is just a curiosity for most of us, but to people of that day and genealogists today who have to deal with dates both before and after this adjustment it can cause some interesting problems.

Before ending this discussion, perhaps it should be noted another distinction between some old and new style dates

Prior to the implementation of the new leap rule, the first day of the new year was considered variously as Jan 1, Mar 1 and Mar 25 (e.g. according to some, 25 MAR 1645 was the day after 24 MAR 1644). This left some ambiguity concerning the year. Thus a person born in 1645 could have been born according to our dates in 1644.

So when looking at dates on trees and other records, if the record is not the original then one must with care look at the dates and try and work out if the author in fact corrected for some of these known calendar errors or left them as they were found.

In this record I have not changed dates given as I have no knowledge what the original researcher did.

While it may in the long run make little difference the oddity about the year could explain some strange dates one finds from time to time e.g. some one giving birth to a child some months after they died???? The first question that should be asked is when did the new year start back then???

Some of these oddities relate to England there are no doubt others in other countries that we do not know about.

This little gem was taken from some instructions on a genealogical computer system. So at times some confusion can exist.

A COMMENT ON CODES

In the following pages dealing with the various family members I have used a simple code to identify the person and generation. This is done as one can become when following the various families.

Generally I have followed the children in a generation. As something is found out about the children of the person being followed then I have continued down that line until it expires or until I reach a current time. I then go back to the next child in the original line. And start again. This may be some what confusing but it to me is the easiest way of tracking the family. It makes sense when dealing with out New Zealand family. That is for instance I start with Charles and Isabella and then go to their first child Charles Knox and run his line out then go back and start with the second child Isabella who married Thomas Morpeth and then follow that family etc.

The code is a string of numeric and or alphabetic characters that is at this stage 8 characters long.

At the end is an index which brings these codes all together.

In my own case my third child's code would be 1162219423 made up as follows

1	= Daniel de Castro	1640	
11	= Solomon de Castro	1681 - 1761	Being the first person we have a record of The second generation Solomon being Daniel's second child hence the 2
116	= Samuel de Castro	1725 - 1779	The third generation Samuel being the sixth child of Solomon
1162	=Daniel de Castro	1755 -	The fourth generation Daniel being the second child of Samuel
11622	= Samuel de Castro	1804 -	The fifth generation Samuel being the second child of Daniel
116221	=Charles Daniel de Castro 1832		The sixth generation with Charles being the first child of Samuel
1162219	=George Percival de Castro	1868 -	The seventh generation with George being the 9th child of Charles. A point here if he had been the 10th child then he would be recorded as 126221A0. If say 12 child then the 'A' would become a "C"
11622194	=Meryl June de Castro	1916 -	The eighth generation with June being the fourth child of George
116221942	=Garry Neil Carr-Smith	1939 -	This is the ninth generation and I am the second child of June.
1162219423	=Sarah de Castro Carr-Smith	1976 -	This is my third child Sarah and the 10th generation so far found

All descendants of Charles Daniel de Castro and Isabella Knox as far as the de Castro family line is concerned will have the common code starting 116221.

The members of the English family I have found out about would have a code starting 11623.

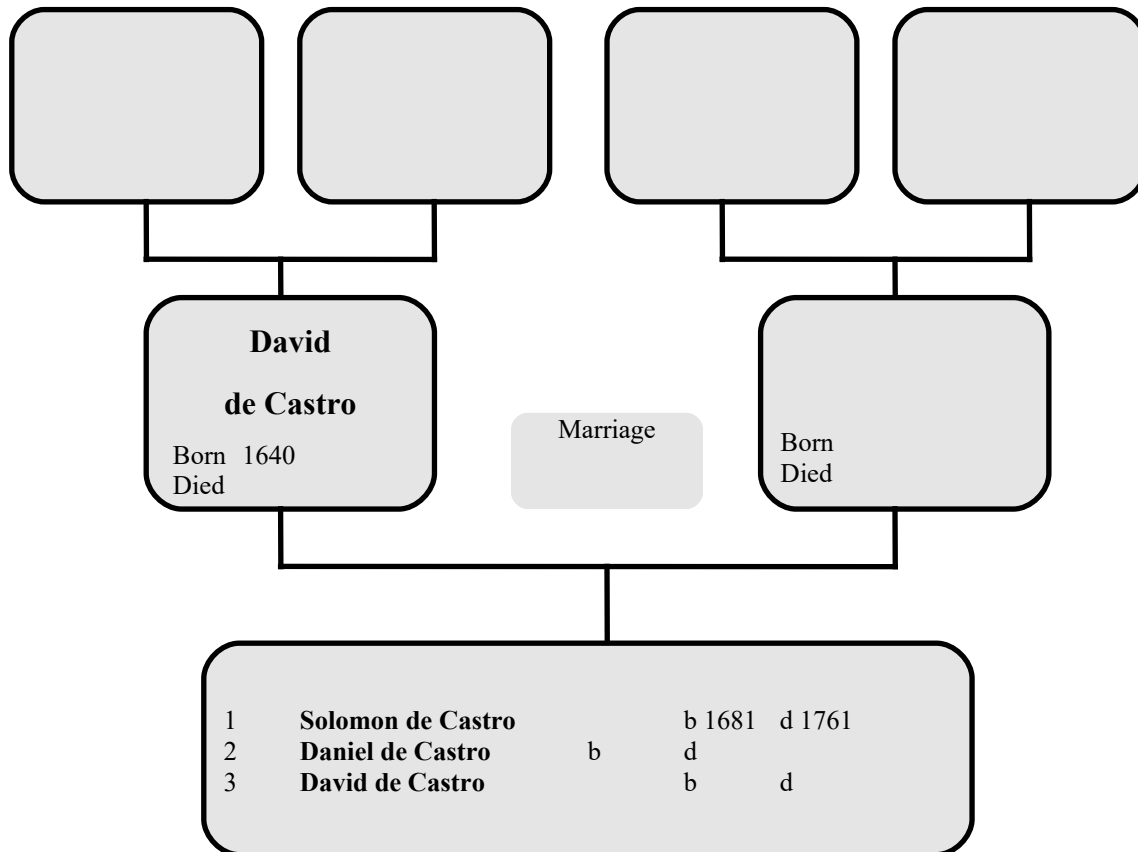
If each family member in the main lines had a different given name possibly this code would not be necessary in this narrative but as there are so many Samuel's, Daniel's, David's etc. things tend to get confusing. Thus this code is there to help you keep on track.

If as I hope we can find David was the say 4th child of Abraham who was the first child of Isaac then all the codes would change and the first characters would become 114622etc and my Sarah's would be 114162219423!!

This code naturally is only correct when applied to your de Castro ancestry. It cannot apply or be merged with any other family line you trace. Children of 2nd or third marriages simply get the number assigned to them that indicates where they fall in the line.

THE PRINCIPAL FAMILY LINES

DAVID SON OF ??



Solomon de Castro was the son of David de Castro according to his marriage entry in the Bevis Marks Synagogue. According to the Leo and Keith trees, his father was Samuel.

Taking the marriage register as being the most accurate we have recorded Solomon's father as being David.

D.J.Steels states

"It was very usual for a Portuguese Jewish merchant living in England or Ireland to use several aliases in order to protect his relatives and correspondents still living in Spain or Portugal."

The reason for this was has already been covered, There was an savage inquisition going on at the time. It was illegal to be a Jew in Spain or Portugal. Rewards were offered to help track down Jews who had left Spain-Portugal in the 1600's

Thus it is very possible that one of the names was an alias and the other the real name. If this was so, then I suspect from the fact that Solomon's wedding record recognised David, that Samuel was the alias. Only by finding some record of the death or birth can the question of the name be settled.

A tree gives David's birth as 1640. Where this fact came from cannot be traced. Assuming it is correct then he would have been 40 around the time Solomon was born so the dates seem to be acceptable.

That the family became very involved with the coral and gem trade to and from India almost immediately could suggest that when the family came to England it was already involved in this trade in Holland.

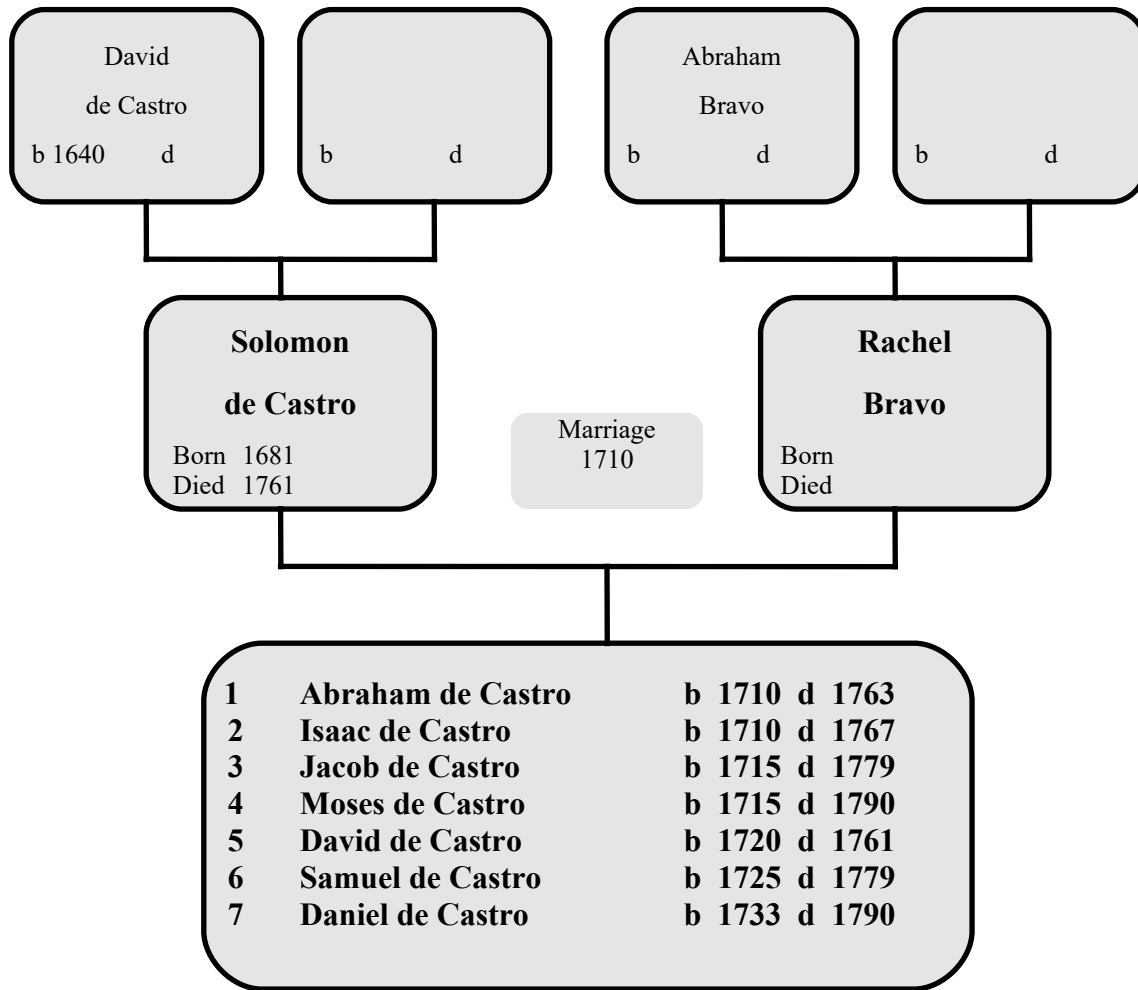
A book "The Jews and the Coral Trade" by Lucien Wolf published round 1900 could throw some additional light on this but to date a copy cannot be located in New Zealand.

The Dutch, Spanish Portuguese and English were all at this time involved in the trade with India. If as happened in the next generation, when Solomon's children dispersed around the world to run a family business, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that David was part of a family that had likewise dispersed and, in this instance, as England was now open to them, one branch David's settled there to become involved in the English trade.

On the Keith tree it is written that there is some doubt about Solomon being an Englishman. This is presumably made because no record of his birth in England can be found. It cannot be to great a step to presume that if Solomon could have been born outside the country then it could be reasonably stated that his father David was probably born out of England.

So this is the first member we can identify as being a de Castro related to our family. He was probably called David, but he may have been called Samuel, he was probably not born in England, he was probably a merchant, he possibly was involved in the coral trade. He had two sons Solomon and Daniel and later we shall see possibly a third called David.

SOLOMON 1681-1761



1681 Born we do not yet know where.

1710 Married Rachel Bravo, daughter of Abraham Bravo of Bayonne France. The marriage is registered in the Bevis Marks Synagogue. from a note on the Keith tree it is reported he settled the sum of 20,000 pounds on his wife when he married. If this is true and we are talking of 1710 then this was a huge sum of money. We must not of course forget that it was David's father who would have provided the dowry.

1723 the book "Tryal of David Cohen Henrigues" mentions Solomon as living in Capel St Dublin. This book was found in Ireland round the 1900's and is apparently in the University in Dublin. A way must be found to have this examined to see what the reference is as it will possibly throw some light on why Solomon was living in Ireland with his family.

1725 On 17th June Samuel son of Solomon was born in the Parish of St Mary's Dublin. This birth was one of two de Castro births recorded in the special register established by the Royal College of Heralds in 1747

to record the births of the Dissenters. (His brother Daniel born in 1733 is likewise recorded. Why the other members of the family were not also registered we do not know.)

1740 Died buried in the Jews Burial Ground at Mile End in St Dunstan's, Stepney. He is also reported to have died in 1761. I tend to believe the latter date is correct.

His "Will" is reported to have been written in Portuguese and on some trees is given the reference P.C.C 161 Browne

It is not known where the birth date was found. It was added to some trees after they were typed. If not an inspired guess by some person then either some birth record was found or his age is given when he died or was married. I suspect the latter as no person has ever been able to say Solomon was English born.

That he was married in 1710 is documented in the Bevis Marks Synagogue. Rachel Bravo came from France, or her father was said to be from France. Bravo is said to be a Spanish and Portuguese name.

When two people married in those days especially if they were titled or were wealthy, then the marriages were organised to the mutual benefit of both families. The wishes of those being married were not taken into account. In most cases a contract was drawn up to set down the conditions that were entered into when the marriage was organised.

In the Jewish church at the time these Aramaic marriage contracts occasionally mention the dowry in sterling though the more usual practice was to specify this in the currency of the fourth century Babylon and to discreetly omit to mention the rate of exchange employed.

Thus when we read of a dowry of 20,000 pounds being given we must take this into account.

D.J.Steels states"

The "London Magazine" and the "Gentleman's Magazine" frequently reported the marriages of members of prosperous Jewish families. There is abundant evidence to indicate that eighteenth century journalists were highly optimistic in estimating the dowries and e states of those whose marriages and deaths they thought worthy of report, but their testimony is useful in determining the date of the marriage even though they frequently made mistakes in the names of the parties and other details."

So we know where and when and to who Solomon was married. The amount of settlement was recorded some place possibly in the press, however it is hoped the marriage contract exists and that a translation can be obtained as apparently they gave a great deal of information even if the values expressed were in ruzim's.

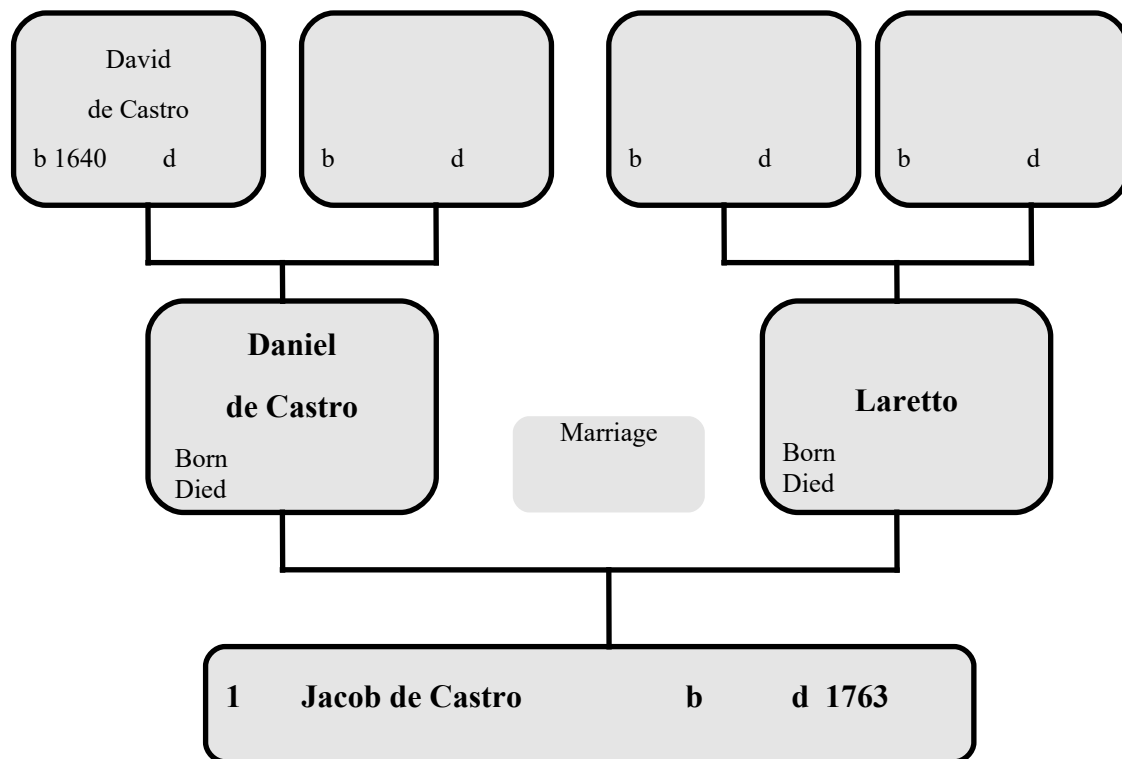
In most writings of the early Jewish settlers in England mention is made of their wealth. If the dowry figure is correct then these comments about the community being wealthy cannot be an over statement. Solomon was described in one text as a diamond merchant but I do not know the source, however as the coral trade usually ended up with the coral being exchanged in India for diamonds that were normally sent to Holland for cutting and London for sale then the description probably fits. We have no record or any idea what Solomon was up to in Ireland in 1725 when his son Samuel was born. It was obviously not a business trip as in those days he would have been unlikely to have taken his very pregnant wife and no doubt young family with him.

There are two dates given for Samuel's death, one as 1740 and the other as 1761. If he died in 1740 then he was not about to make use of the register at the Royal College of Heralds in 1745 to register two of his children's birth. From Steels book there were a number of forms that the registration could take place. If the actual entries could be sighted then the form of entry could be examined and it could be established if Solomon was alive at the time. At this time I am working on the death date as being 1761.

It is recorded he is buried at the Jewish Cemetery at Miles End. Within the genealogy movement there is a lot of time spent by members transcribing the details from head stones in cemeteries. If this cemetery has been transcribed then it is possible we could find what members of the early family are interred there. Often additional information is available in the stones that can add to the picture. Such a record is being looked for. The marker if any will be probably written in Hebrew or the like. It is reported that Solomon's will was originally written in Portuguese and there is the reference to this document. It suggests the document has been sighted and could be found again. Again these documents often throw additional light on proceedings of the times. There is no mention of daughters in the tree. While it is possible there were none, it was the custom when researching families to omit the females as they were not part of the direct line.

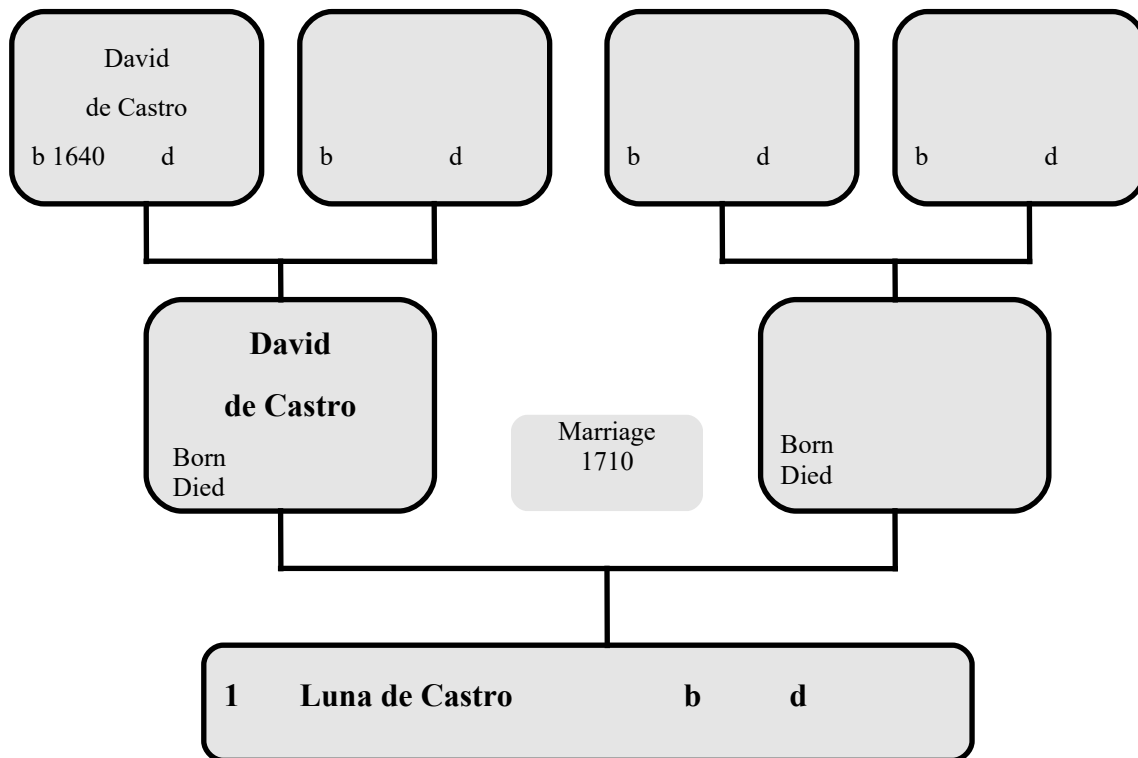
It is only of general interest to know if there were any and certainly no indication of any attempt to track their respective families. A reasonable amount is known about Solomon and it is possible a deal more could be found out. For instance in the times we are dealing with the East India Coy was founded. The charter of this Company gave the Company the sole right to trade between India and England and the town of Madras was founded by the Company.

It is recorded that the Company was given a lot of financial backing by the English Jewish community. If as it would seem that David and probably son Solomon and certainly the children of Solomon were involved in trade with India and were granted the right to trade outside the Company as free traders then it is very probable a close investigation of the founding of the Company would turn up the names of the financial backers and possibly the de Castro family would be involved. In time Solomon's story can be expanded.



The only record that can be found of Daniel, Solomon's brother is that he shows on the Leo tree, and here it is reported he was married to a Laretto. In the marriage records from the Bevis Marks Synagogue there is reference to Jacob son of Daniel de Castro being married to Leah Lamera in 1745. Leslie Clouston found that Daniel de Castro was secretary of the London Sephardic Community in 1735.

DAVID ALSO SON OF DAVID??



There is possibly a third brother as in the Bevis Marks Synagogue Marriage records is the marriage of Luna daughter of David de Castro to Benjamin son of Jacob Levy Barrios. Now at first glance it would seem that Luna was a daughter of David and Sister of Solomon and Daniel. However this marriage took place in 1730.

It was the usual custom for the marriages to be arraigned, romance played no part in these proceedings. It was also the custom for the marriages to take place when the girls were 14 - 18 years old. Rarely did they take place outside these ages and if they did then it was probably a second marriage.

Not many people know that in early English law it was the lawful right of the father to chose his daughters husband and if the father died then this right passed to the eldest son. This was the law and it was carried out to protect the families good name but more importantly to add to it wealth. It is also possibly not realised that the dowry that came with the bride was retained by the bride presumably so the husband did not have to look after her.

If Luna was the sister of Solomon and Daniel and if she was born say within 10 years of Samuel then she would have been between 40 and 60 years old in 1730 when she married. Old maid !! in those days she would have been expected to be great-grandmother. The alternative is that she could have been the daughter of a brother of Solomon called David. We do not know Daniel's birth date however if the children were named in patriarchal precedence then Solomon was older than Daniel, and if there was a third brother David then he would have come before Solomon, which would have meant he was born before 1681. If he married and had Luna then she most certainly would have been old enough to marry in 1730. It is for this reason I suspect that Solomon and Daniel had a brother.

This speculation will possibly never be able to be proved unless the marriage contract still exists and some supporting detail is given.

THE SEVEN ADVENTURES

Solomon and Rachel had seven sons. As stated above there is no record on any tree of any daughters. We know of the birth years of two of those children Samuel born in Dublin on 17th June 1725 and Daniel born in 1733. Both these are recorded in the Royal College of Heralds registers. The Keith tree gives some dates for the others. As said in the opening chapter the sequence of the children changes from tree to tree. I have 5 trees, two I know were copied from the same document, and all give differing sequences for the children's births.

Assuming that Solomon named his children according to custom and that he named them in the order required by custom then the rules of patriarchal precedence have been applied to sequence the children and these seem to agree with the dates given on the Keith tree. Thus we have; ABRAHAM born about 1710. ISAACK born about 1710 JACOB born about 1715. MOSES born about 1715. DAVID born about 1720. SAMUEL born on 17th June 1725 in Dublin. DANIEL born in 1733.

This sequence differs from tree to tree but I feel that the sequence above would be correct and until other evidence comes to hand then this is the order that will be used.

Samuel is our ancestor but a reasonable amount is known of the others. The following account of the seven brothers activities was summarised in a note Paul de Castro lodged with the Jewish Museum.

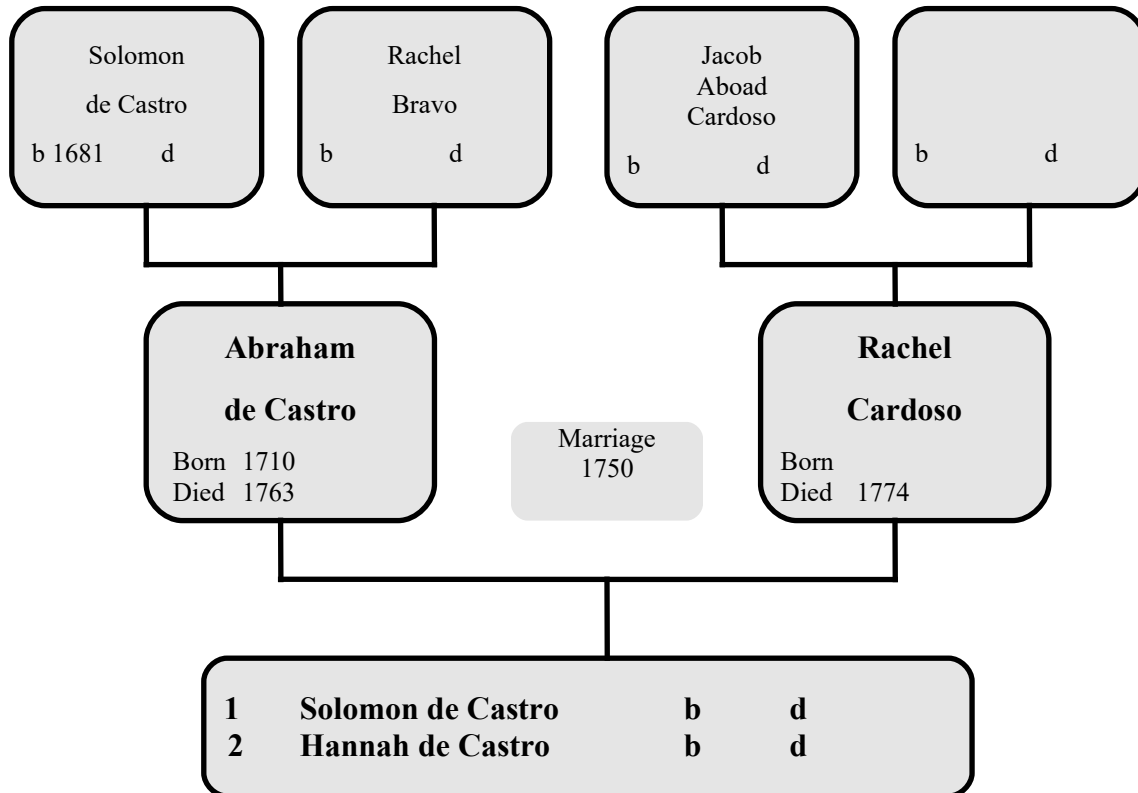
Issac de Castro moves to Leghorn in Italy to arrange for the export of Coral to David and Abraham in St Mary Axe in London. David ships coral to India (in 1744 he consigned 12000 pounds worth). Samuel (1725-79) repairs to Fort St George (Madras) India arriving on July 1749 by the ship BRITANNIA as a Free Merchant (i.e. not one of the merchants employed by the East India Co.) to look after the sale of coral. Taking payment largely in diamonds Samuel sends the gems to brother Jacob in Amsterdam to get them cut and polished. Daniel(1730-1790) also arrives at Fort St George as a Free Merchant on 6th Sept 1757 by the ship Boscawen and acquires the details of the business s from Samuel. Samuel(probably desirous of a suitable wife) returns to England in 1759 and marries Sarah Lara in 1761. In 1766 Moses comes to India from Curacao probably via England) by the ship Lioness and releases brother Daniel, who hurried to England and married his deceased brother David's daughter, Sarah Judith. On 8th August 1768 Moses gets permission to build a house for their business s in Fort St George. By 4th Feb 1780 Moses de Castro is one of the chief consignees of coral in Madras.

From this account it can be seen that generally the unmarried brothers were sent off to the places of business s to look after the family interest returning to England to marry. The family was dispersed around the world and carried out a truly global business s. This story certainly holds all the elements that a great trading saga could be fashioned from. There is no doubt a deal more information still to be uncovered in the records that exist in such places as the East India Coy and the like. I have been tempted to wonder what the late James Mitchener could have made of a story like this..."THE IMMIGRANTS"

So what do we know about these seven people?

111000000

ABRAHAM 1710 - 1763



He is described as a merchant of Bury Street St Mary Axe London. This if you look at your map of London St Mary Axe joins Bevis Marks Street where the Bevis Marks Synagogue is sited. There are other mentions of other Jewish families living in this area at this time so it must have been a Portuguese Jewish enclave. It is also recorded that he was a merchant at 2 Walbrook this is a street near Bury St and runs up to Threadneedle St and is very near Mansion House. The huge bomb the IRA set off in England in 1992 was in St Mary Axe.

It is recorded that the minutes of Bevis Marks Synagogue during Abraham's term of Secretaryship were taken in Portuguese. In 1747 it is recorded that Abraham was corresponding with the Jews of Dublin respecting the purchase of the Dublin Jewish Cemetery.

In the marriage records of Bevis Marks there is recorded the marriage of Abraham de Solomon de Castro and Rachel de Jacob Aboad Cardoso 1750. It is further recorded on one of the trees that these two had two children Solomon and Hannah. Another tree just states Abraham had sons but adds he died in 1763 and his wife Rachel ?? died in 1774.

Of Abraham's children there is no further mention of Solomon. Hannah it is said on one tree married Jacob Levi Bensusan and had a daughter Hannah. In the Bevis Marks marriage record it reports Hanah de Abraham de Castro married Abraham Hain Bendahan in 1777

There again is a notation on one tree that Abraham also married a "Netto" and a "de Costa" but these are not mentioned any where else. If this is true and his wife is said to have died in 1774 and he in 1763 then one must assume these could have been earlier marriages and that Rachel was his last wife.

It is possible, considering the spelling of some of the names in the registers, that one is the phonetic and one is English. For the main record the marriage record spelling has been used.

ISAACK 1710 - 1767

He on the various trees is said to be of Leghorn and London.

In the Bevis Marks marriage records is the record of Issac de Castro being wed to Rachel de Nattos this took place in 1749 On one tree it is recorded he had 4 children, an unnamed daughter, Ester, Solomon and Abraham. On the Leo tree it is recorded that in addition to the above children his unnamed daughter was called Rachel.

In the marriage register from the Bevis Marks synagogue there is the record of the marriage of a Sarah de Issac de Castro to Daniel de Samuel Cardoso, this took place in 1772. This Sarah is not mentioned on any tree so it is not known if she is another daughter of Issac or if the Rachel mentioned was in fact Sarah..

On the Keith tree there is a comment to the effect that Issac died on his way home from India at Leghorn some time after 1767. It states that

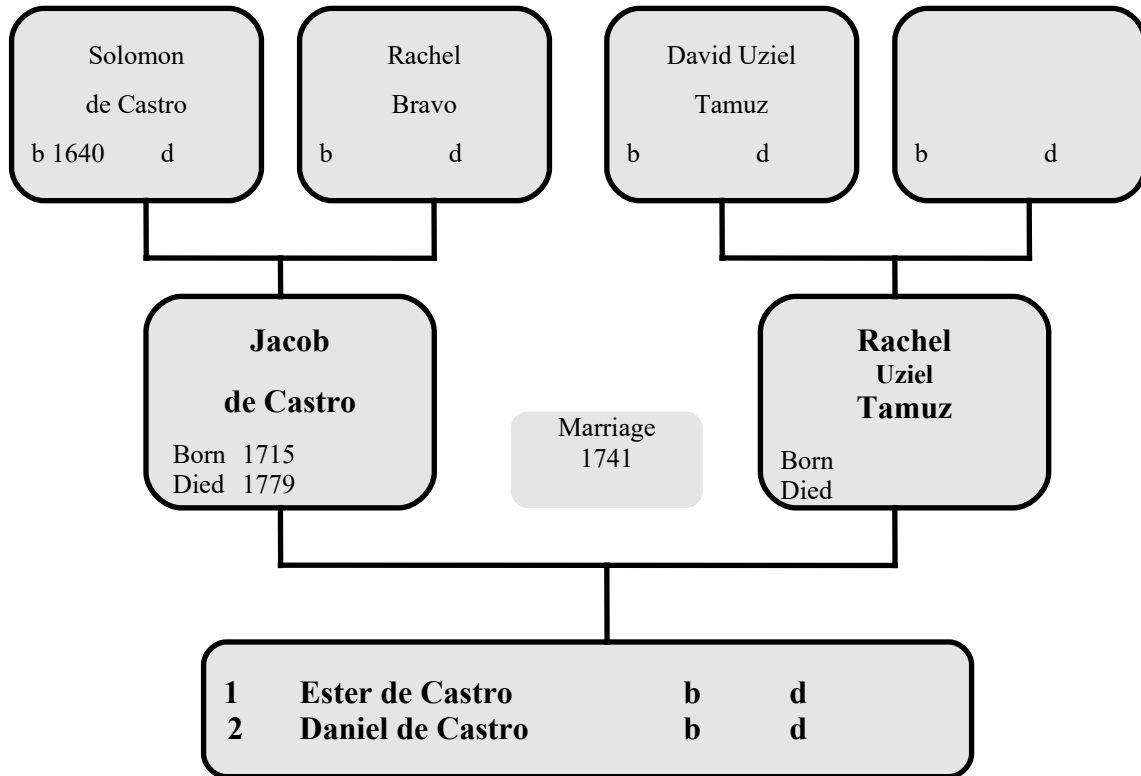
"He left his property to Jacob's and Moses's families who were merchants in Amsterdam, Holland expressly excluding his London brothers from any benefits under his will because they were rich and did not require anything."

This suggests at some time his will has been located. However what is strange from this comment is that he left anything to any brothers as he had children and it seems strange that he did not leave his estate to his children!

Abraham, one son of Issac is mentioned of being of 2 Walbrook and there is reference to the 13th edition of New Complete Guide to London This is the same address as his uncle Abraham.

113000000

Jacob 1715 - 1779



Jacob is described as being of Amsterdam, Holland. This suggests his end of the business was the cutting of the raw diamonds the family got from the coral shipments. This tends to confirm the information in his brothers will about him living in Amsterdam.

In the Bevis Marks marriage record is the marriage of Jacob de Solomon de Castro and Rachel de David Uziel Tamuz this was in 1741.

In the same register as the marriage of Jacob is the marriage in 1774 of Ester de Jacob de Castro to Moses de Jacob Fernandoux and later Daniel de Jacob de Castro to Rachel de Solomon Cohen Delmonte in 1779. So while there are no children on any tree we can from these records work out there were at least two.

On the Keith tree it is reported he died after 1779. Members of his family have lived in Amsterdam until recent times according to Paul de Castro.(before WW2)

Paul de Castro notes on one tree that the last male descendant Mr Henriques de Castro died in Amsterdam round 1920's In his notes he states

" Of the family of Jacob, there are direct descendants in Amsterdam but the name has died out in that family. I have met the son-in-law of the last male (M Henriques de Castro whose only daughter he married, they are a leading family of the Portuguese and Spanish Synagogue there, but as strict Jews, consider that we died out of the family when we became Christian. however the Gentleman in question hardly knew as much of the family history as I did and was much interested and wanted to see some of our old deeds etc., but that was in 1907.

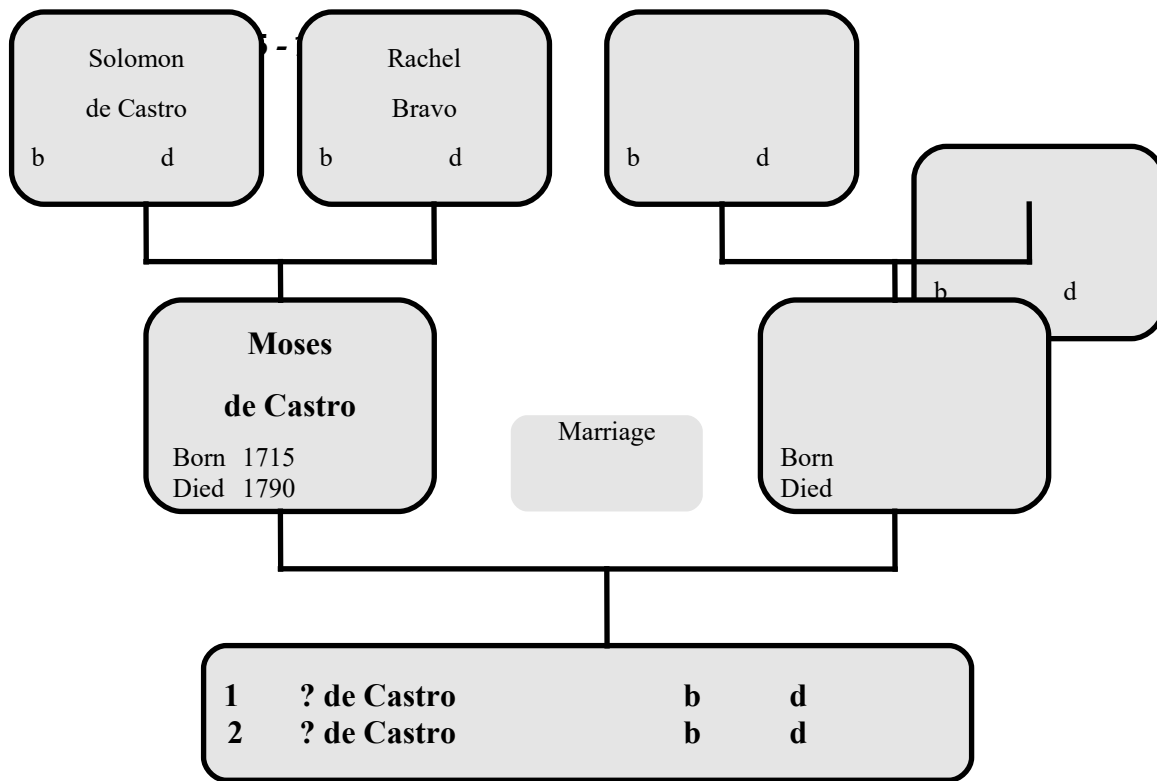
In Roth's book there is reference to a Dr Jacob de Castro (1704-89) He is mentioned twice his full name was given as Dr Jacob de Castro Sacramento.

In Steels book he states

" The Spanish and Portuguese Jews used regular family surnames, though they sometimes followed the Iberian system of adding a metronymic or taking over the surnames as well as the forename of a godfather"

In this case this Dr Jacob de Castro's mother could have been a person with the name of Sacramento? so there is a possibility that there were two de Castro families in the Jewish community in London at the start.?

The more the early record is studied the more this becomes a possibility but I have no proof of this at this time.



Moses is recorded as being born round 1715.

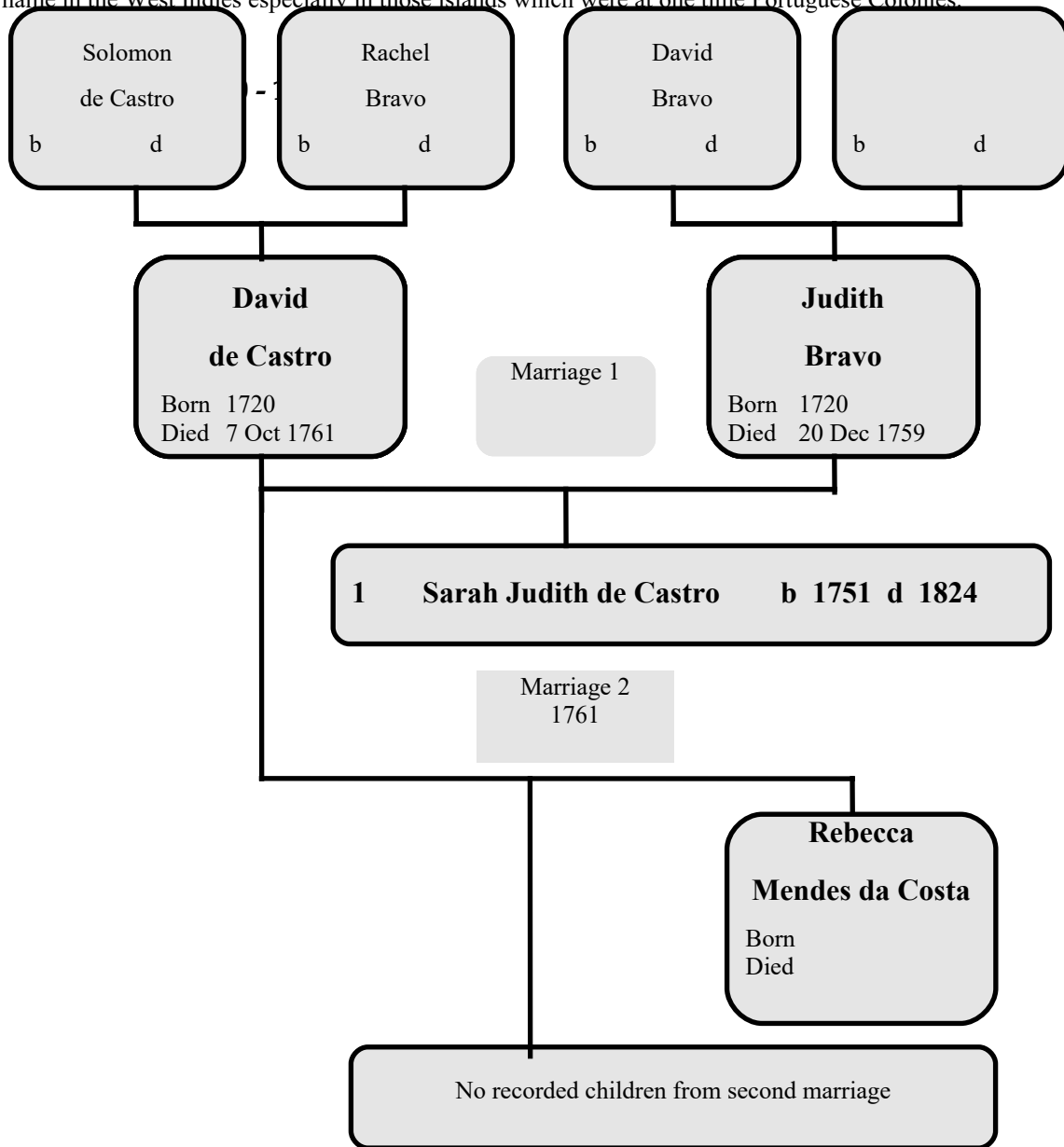
He is said to have been of Curacao in the Dutch West Indies. Moses is also known to have lived in Madras.

There is no record in the Bevis Marks of any marriage of Moses. This is the only brother not to have had his marriage recorded there. As Madras only had a very small population at this time then it is unlikely he married there. I have read some place but cannot find the reference that Moses purchased a house in Curacao and took over the business s of a person there so it is possible he married there. This could be followed up some time. However as Moses is not in the direct line this would only be done to fill out some of the general story.

Moses is reported in one tree to have two unnamed sons.

It is said he died round 1761 in Curacao on one tree, however in a record of the family activity that is to follow there is mention of him living in Madras in 1780. The 1761 date just may be a marriage date?

Paul de Castro in his notes states he had no further record of this branch and there are many of the same name in the West Indies especially in those islands which were at one time Portuguese Colonies.



Said to have been born about 1720.

There is reference in the London Chronicle or Universal Evening Post dated Thursday Dec 20th 1759 vol. VI no 464 which states:-

Tuesday died in Bury Street St Mary Axe Mrs Da Castro wife of W David da Castro an eminent merchant

This extract is interesting on three counts. The first is the spelling of the name as da Castro not de Castro which warns us that in the family research of the period we should keep our eyes open for both spellings. The other point is that David was referred to as W. David. We have no record of a first name so what does the "W" relate to?. The third point which could suggest this record with its two previous questionable entries is that if woman is the wife of David then it is said that she was the widow of David and the evidence we have is that David married a second time in 1761 and it would appear died in the same year. Thus it is possible/probable that the record in fact belongs to the other family we stumble over.

Is said to have been a Merchant of Bury St Mary Axe London. Is referred to in the London Chronicle of 18th December 1760 possibly in relationship to his 2nd marriage or his death.

There is also reference to David and the shipment of Coral to India in the Minutes of the East India Coy Vol. 61 page 120 preserved in the Office of the East India Co. There is another reference on a tree possibly about his death, this reference given as "1761 vol. 31 page 538"

Married twice. First to Judith the daughter of David Bravo in 1746.(One wonders if she was related to his mother Rachel?).

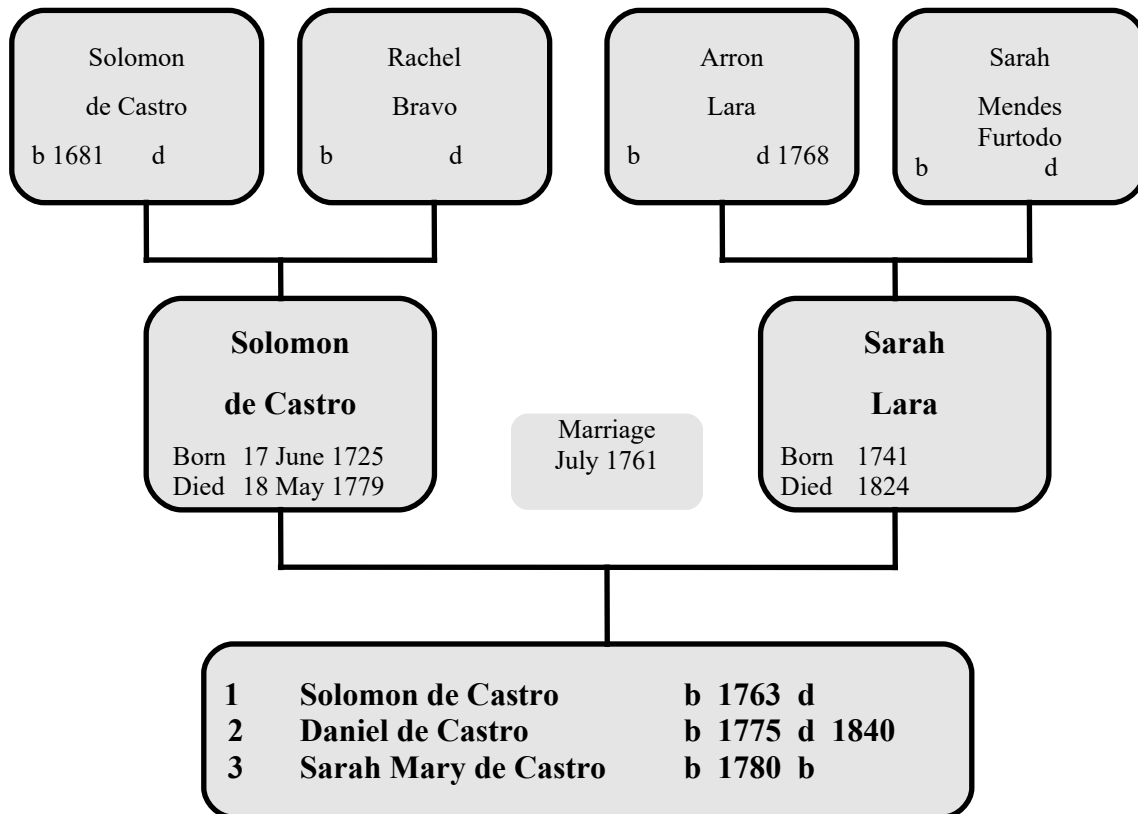
The second marriage was to Rebecca daughter of Daniel Mendes da Costa this in 1761

There was only one child. This from the first marriage. This was Sarah Judith born in 1752. We shall catch up with her again in her Uncle Daniel's story

He is recorded as having died on 7th July 1760, which is interesting if he in fact married his second wife a year later!.

There could be a mixture of two different David's here and this could be looked at some time.

SAMUEL 1725 - 1779



This is our ancestor. From the trees we find as follows.

Born in Dublin in the Parish of St Mary's on 17th June 1725 (If we use the date conversion already mentioned the date would be 21st June!!) This birth was registered in the first register set up by the Royal College of Heralds in 1747. The question that could be asked is why were only Samuel and Daniel were registered. Were the other children registered in some local parish register?

In 1749 aged 24 he is said to have arrived at Fort St George (Madras) India having arrived in July on the BRITANNIA as a Free Merchant to look after the sale of coral. It is reported Daniel returned to England in 1759. Aged 34

If one reads early histories of the East India Coy and of India the fact he survived out there for 10 years is surprising to say the least. There is a need to record here at some time a little about what was going on in Fort St George at this time as all was not peaceful

He married in 1761 to Sarah Judith daughter of Aaron Nunes Lara.

The Lara/Lopes story is to be covered separately in a later chapter. As said much earlier in the potted Spanish history there was great family feuds between the Spanish house of Lara and that of de Castro as each tried to dominate the affairs of Castile and the Royal house. While one can find some mention of the de Castro family that of the Lara family is far more documented and commented on. Again like the de Castro family there is nothing to suggest any direct link between the Jewish and Catholic branches but here again is an example of two sides to the same family. What is interesting about the Lara family is that while in the case of the de Castro family one can possibly point to a town from which the name derived. With the Lara family I can find no such town. The link between these

families suggests that in researching the travels of the de Castro's one should also keep an eye on the Lara's as they probably followed the same journey.

The important thing at this stage is to know that among Sarah's brothers and sisters was Joshua Lara who married a Sarah Ximenes. They later changed their name to Lopez and among their children was a daughter born in 1774 called Rebecca. This is mentioned as Rebecca married her first cousin Daniel the son of Samuel de Castro and Sarah Lara. In one tree there is a suggestion that Samuel married twice but there are no details and this is considered suspect.

In 1772 according to the 13th edition of The Complete Guide to London he was at 36 Prescott St and was described as a "Family of Madras"

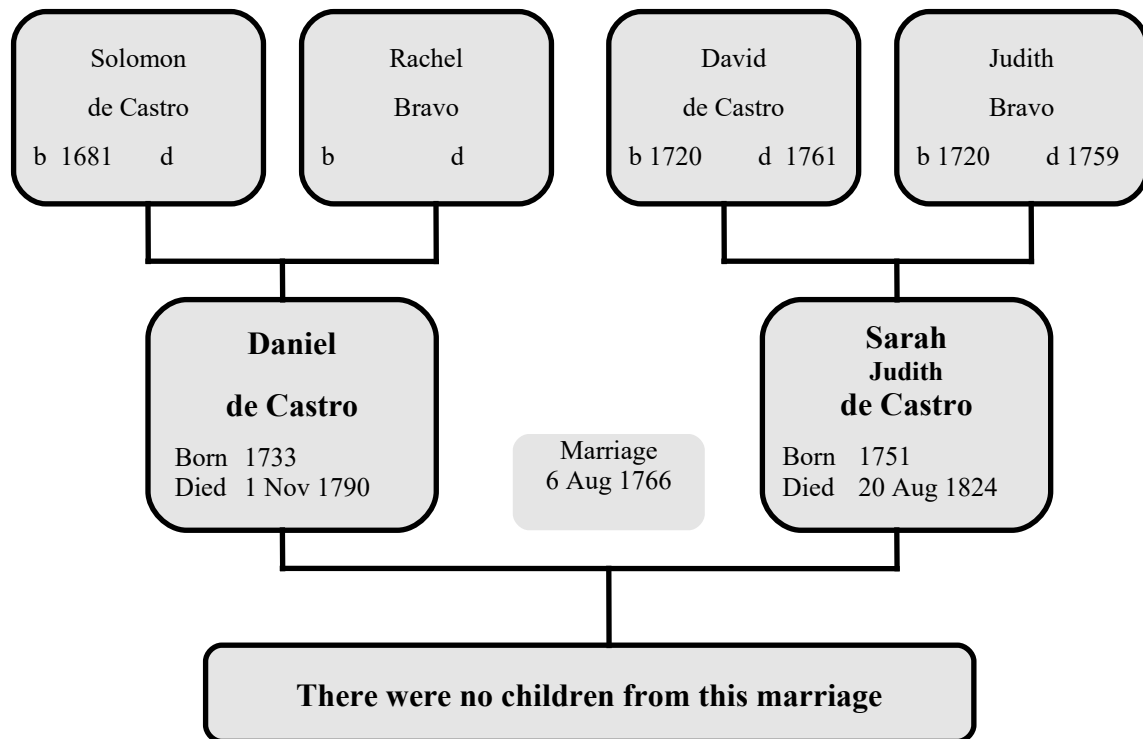
From the details of his voyage to Madras it is apparent that Paul or his father Percival located these references in the papers of the East India Coy. There is mention of the fact that Samuel arrived in India as a free merchant. At this time, I have read, there were only 30 English persons in Madras out of the several hundred employed there so the community was small Madras was at the time called Fort St George.. I suspect there is more to the life of Samuel still to be uncovered in the India Coy records.

He was said to be a London merchant residing at Highbury Place Islington when he died " suddenly in Islington High Street". This is recorded as having occurred on 18th May 1779.

Among his possessions that were held by Herman de Castro was his miniature. Later we find on some versions of the tree the note that many of the relics held by Herman were given to the Jewish Museum in London, so if his descendants do not hold these then they probably are in that museum.
Sarah died in 1824.

Samuel and Sarah had at least 2 children Solomon born 1763 and Daniel born 1775. There is possibly a third Sarah Mary. We shall meet up with them soon.

DANIEL 1733 - 1790



Daniel was the last of Solomon's children. He was born in 1733.

Daniel was reported to have been a merchant of Cornhill London. As he was only 10 when his father Solomon died he had a guardian and he is recorded as being Benjamin Mendes Da Costa described as a philanthropist. It is very probable he was related to Daniel Mendes da Costa the father of brother David's second wife. This gentleman is often mentioned in the various books on the early London Jewish community and there is a complete book written about this family, although it deals more with its Dutch side.

Daniel went to India on the BOSCAWEN and took over from brother Samuel and he in turn returned to England when brother Moses arrived from Curacao on the LIONESS in 1766.

He arrived back in 1766 and on 6th August of that year he married Sarah Judith the daughter of his brother David. She was 14 years old he 33. It is reported that the marriage was probably arranged to keep the money, settled in the marriage contract, from passing from the family. The settlement was 12,000 pounds on David's part and 8,000 pounds on Sarah's part

Samuel our ancestor was one of Sarah's guardians. As said earlier the marriages were for commercial reasons, this is a good example. The marriage contract would contain some very interesting reading. Probably for obvious reasons there were no children so both Daniel's and David's lines finished.

In a copy of a page from a magazine given to me from England is the reproduction of two portraits of Daniel and his wife Sarah. The letter that comments on these portraits states:-

Sir, Mr James D Milner, in an article for the Walpole Society (vol. XV) first drew attention to the rarity of the works by Tilly Kettle. Now two further paintings by this skilful 18th century artist have been discovered and have been acquired by the Jewish Museum in

London. These paintings of which I enclose photographs were executed about 1780 and are portraits of Daniel de Castro (c 1730-1790) East India Merchant and Sarah Judith de Castro (1752-1824) his wife. She was a noted for her flower paintings and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1777 and 1778. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me where examples of her work are to be found.

Sarah died at Stoke Newington on 23rd May 1824 surviving her husband by 34 years. There is the interesting comment

"From her will she was evidently on friendly terms with the Lounsada and the David Mendes da Costa Families. There are portraits of both Daniel and Sarah by Tilly Kettle in the Jewish museum, these having been in the possession of Herman de Castro".

A parting note on this generation of the family

Daniel must be congratulated on producing seven sons like this as said there are no records of daughters, this does not mean there were not any it possibly just means the original researcher considered them unimportant.

SOLOMON AND DANIEL SONS OF SAMUEL

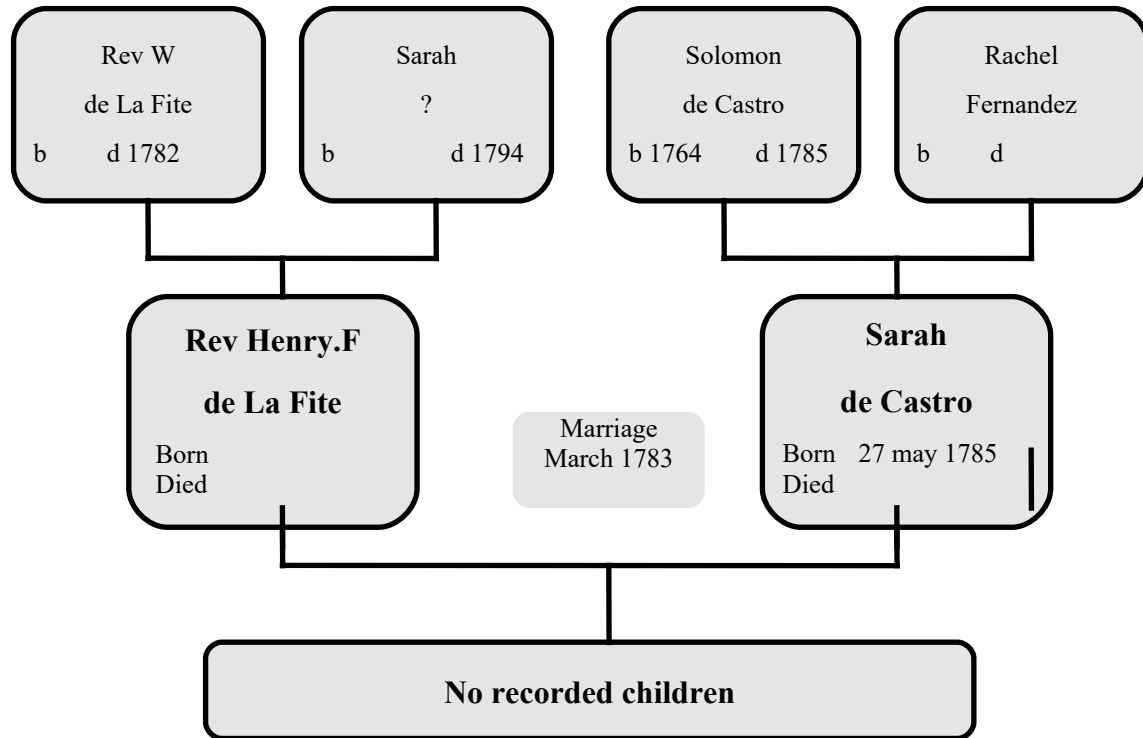
Samuel and Sarah de Castro had a family of three. Solomon, Daniel and possibly Sarah Mary. The first we shall deal with is Solomon

Solomon 1763 - 1785

He was the eldest of the two brothers. It is said on most trees that he was born in 1763 and married Rachel the daughter of Emanuel Fernandez in March 1783. Solomon died in March 1785.

Note in the potted account of the possible Spanish origin it was found that the head of the Castro family was one Fernandez....Interesting as here we have some 4 or 500 years later yet again one of the Leading Castillian family names turning up in London as a member of the Portuguese Jewish families. Even more so that this Fernandez in fact carried the name of the earlier head if the family they were possibly distant cousins?

Sarah de Castro



Solomon and Rachel had one daughter who was born after her father died. She was named Sarah and was born on 27th May 1785. She married aged 40 to the Reverend H.F.A. de La Fite. This was the first marriage in the family according to Christian rites. Very little is known about this couple, there were no children. On one tree there is the cryptic comment

"Sarah de la Fite squandered all her property on a Wesleyan Minister's family named "Turnbull"

The comment is attributed to a Daniel de Castro (1836-1903) This would be an interesting story in its own right if we could find out what went on.

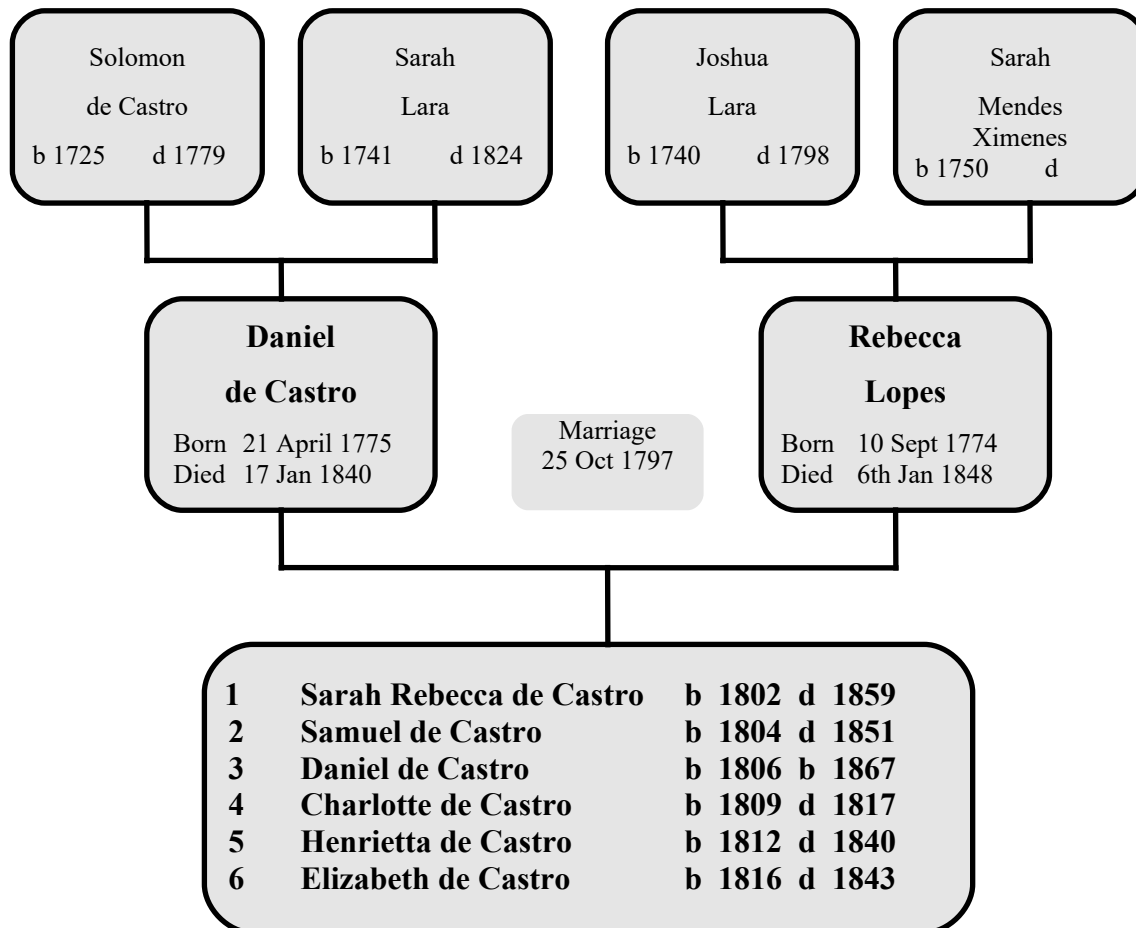
Among information from England is the following notice

31st October 1794, at Pimlico, Mrs De La Fite wife of the Rev de La Fite late Chaplain to the Prince of Orange. At the death of her husband in 1782 she came to England and was engaged in the education of the Princess Elizabeth.

For a long time this item has been taken to refer to Sarah the daughter. However by looking at the dates there is no way this can be so. I suspect that this is Henry's mother as there is no other explanation

The Princess Elizabeth referred to was the daughter of George the Third. This probably came from an obituary notice and illustrates how one can pick up information from such sources.

DANIEL 1775 - 1840



This is our ancestor. He was born on 21st April 1775 and died on 17 January 1840.

It is recorded that he was a member of the London Stock Exchange, but retired early to Warfield Cottage, near Bracknell, Berkshire South of Windsor Castle) where he farmed (his iron sheep brand was still in existence in the 1920's

He was the residuary legatee to Sarah Judith, his cousin who married his Uncle Daniel, and also to his mother Sarah (Lara).

In the last years of his life he lived at Teresa Terrace Hammersmith.

There was a miniature of him held by Herman de Castro now possibly in the Jewish museum in London.

He married on 25th October 1797, Rebecca Lara who was born on 10th Sept 1774 and died on 6th January 1848.

I wonder if he was a Stock Broker in the terms we know today. In Roth's book there is comment about how members of the Jewish community were stock jobbers on the Royal Exchange.

In 1697 parliamentary authority was obtained to reform this institution. The law, when it was rewritten, established the number of Jews who were permitted to be on the Exchange. They were given 12 positions which was far more than all the other alien brokers together and in being recognised in the law this arrangement has been termed the first step in Anglo-Jewish emancipation. The brokers (agents for the sale and purchase of commodities) who practised on the Royal Exchange are confused by other writers with stock brokers according to Roth.

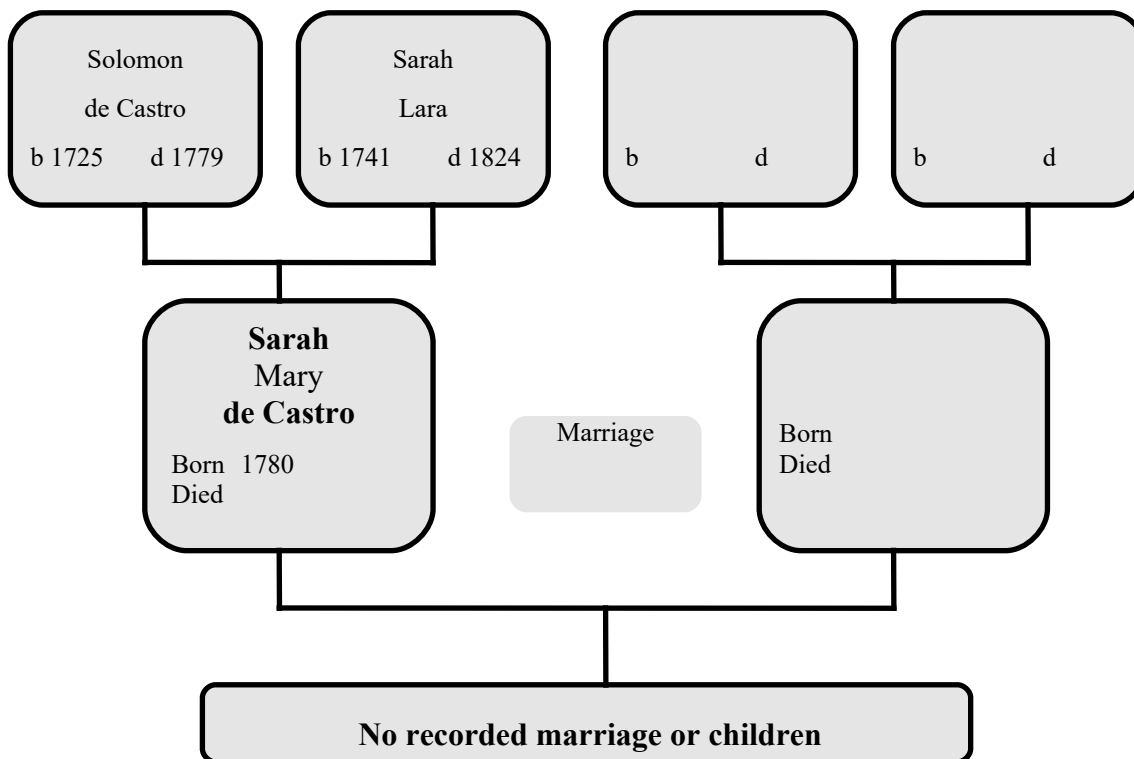
Members of the Stock Exchange had to be Freemen of the City and this was not permitted until after the start of 1800's although in the 1750's there were some baptised Jews permitted to join. If he had been baptised then he would have been permitted to become a member of the stock exchange?. If he was not he would have probably been a Stock Jobber.

I suspect that as he was described as a stock broker and that as his children were all married to Christians that it was Daniel and Rebecca who were baptised into the Christian faith. When and where is to be found out. I feel that his membership of the London Stock exchange could be located which may give us a few clues.

Another point that could be followed up is his farm. Again there are clear dates that can be found which define the first time the Jewish people could own land. They normally leased land at peppercorn rents for long periods. Again, if baptised, Jews could claim citizenship then they could own land so here again a search of the deed of the farm could tell us if he owned or rented the land which will give us a clue.

Rebecca and Daniel had 6 children.

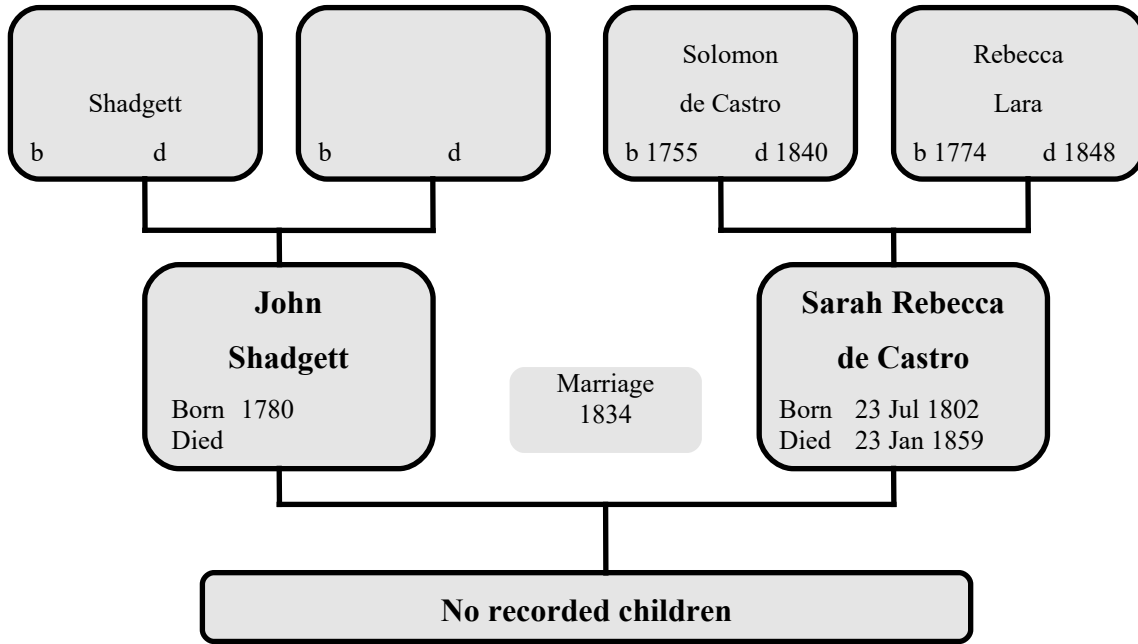
Sarah Mary 1780 ?



Most trees do not show Sarah Mary and those that do, do not continue her line at all. To me the most interesting thing about Sarah is her second name. It is not one that you would expect a good Jewish family to use. As we know absolutely nothing about her we cannot speculate. As there is some doubt about her very existence and we have no details other than a name then she at this time has been put on the tree last.

THE CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND REBECCA

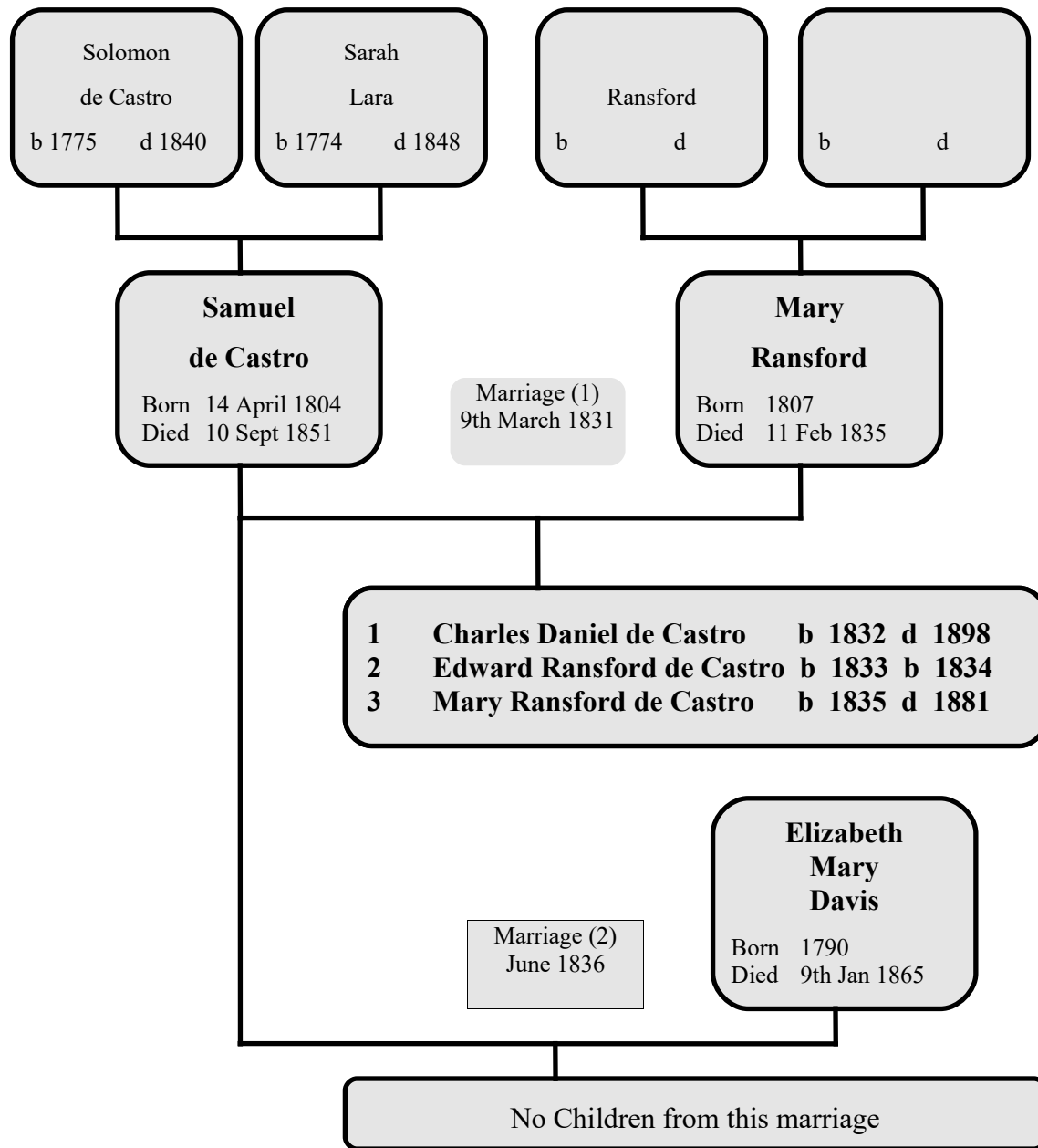
Sarah Rebecca 1802 - 1859



Born 23 July 1802 died 23 January 1859.

She married a John Shadgett. She is buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, London on in January 1859. No other details are known.

SAMUEL 1804 - 1851



Born 14th April 1804 died 10 Sept 1851.

This is the ancestor of the New Zealand branch of the family as his son Charles came to New Zealand.

Little is currently known about him except he is said to have been a pharmacist and a founder of the English Pharmaceutical Society.

One expects that there would be some record of his activity held in the early records of this society.

On one tree there is an odd note to the effect that when he died he did so on the door step of a Doctor in London. Why this should be recorded is not known.

He married Mary RANSFORD (who was born in 1870) on 9th March 1831 at Saint James church Bristol and they had 3 children. For the Carr-Smith family this is an interesting connection as the Smiths part of their family are to a large extent all recorded as being christened, married and buried from Saint James. As it is intended to visit this Church the records held will be examined to see what can be found of the Ransfords.

As Mary's brother and wife died in that town then this is possibly where the Ransford family originated from. One interesting thing about the surname Ransford is that at this time no origins of that surname can be found in any reference book which is odd. The nearest in the Oxford Dictionary is Rainford which was also spelt as Rainsford. At some time some details of this family should be looked for. From her brother Oliver who married Samuel's sister Henrietta there are reports there were two children named for their parents, their may be some surviving descendants who could be traced who could throw some light on this family.

The family of this couple will be covered later.

As Samuel's wife Mary died on 11th February 1835 and the daughter Mary was born on 2nd February 1835 then it can be supposed that she died of complications following the birth of her daughter. The daughter was named for her mother.

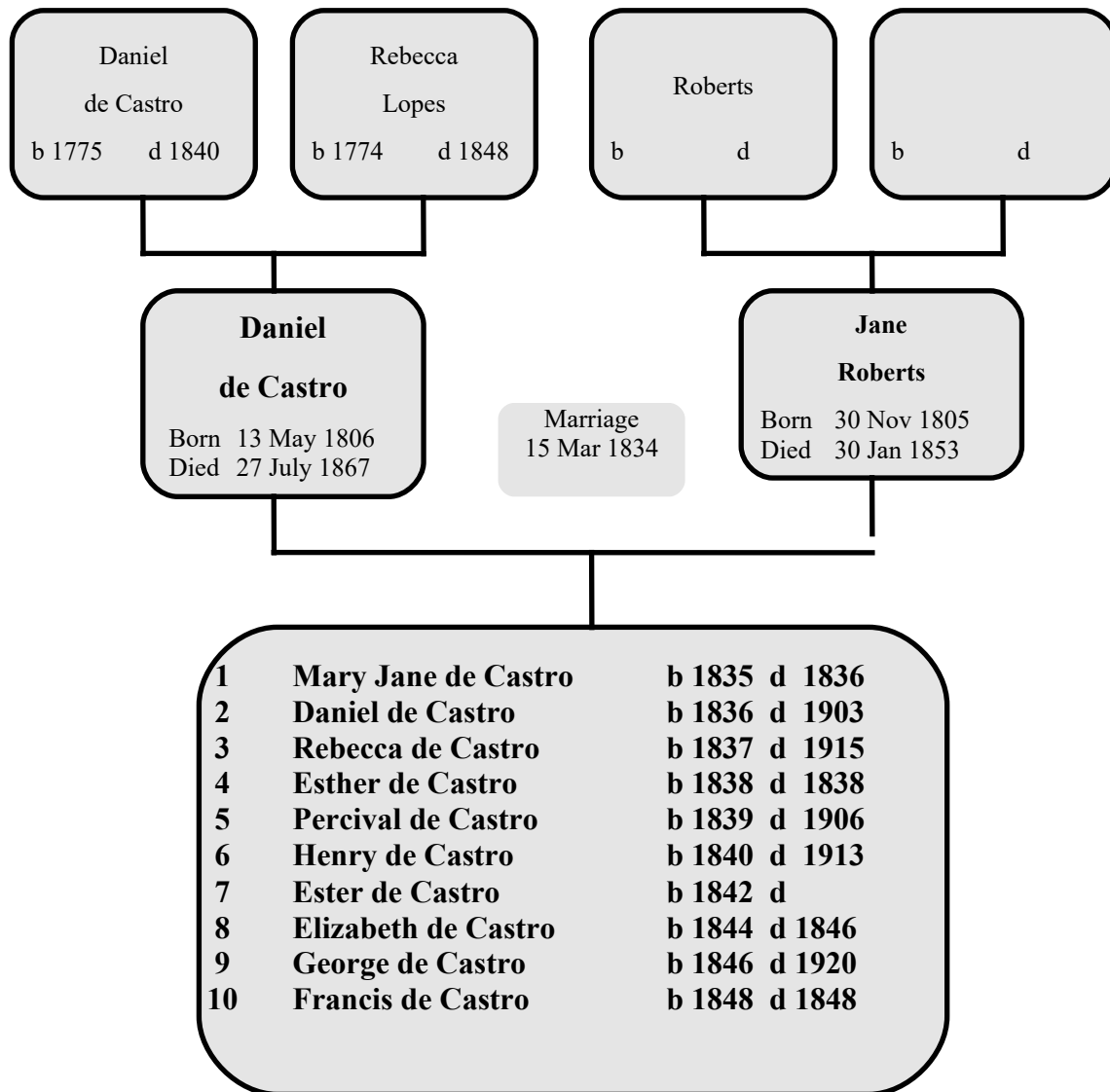
Mary (the daughter) married the reverend John Thomas Willis and it is reported they had 4 daughters , Mary, Elizabeth, Gertrude and Rebecca. We have at this date no knowledge of these girls marrying. If as suggested earlier that Leo de Castro obtained his family tree and other objects from two of these girls and they were spinsters then we assume two at least did not marry. When time permits this family could be followed up.

After Samuel's wife Mary died Samuel re-married one Elizabeth Mary. DAVIS. This was in June 1836. other than this fact and that she died on the 9th January 1865 aged 75 we know nothing about this person who mothered Charles and Mary. Some sources state she was born in 1810 but if she died aged 75 in 1865 this would not have been possible. The fact that Charles Daniel and his sister Mary were 3 years and 9 days old when their mother died leaves no doubt why Samuel married a year later. The fact that she could have been almost 14 years older than her husband would possibly explain why there were no children from the second marriage. Again it should in time be reasonably easy to trace some record of the marriage and death of this person

I have been told there is a suggestion that Elizabeth was in fact originally the family house keeper, but there is no supporting evidence

There is little chance of finding any other details unless there was an obituary

DANIEL 1806 - 1867



Daniel was born on 13th may 1806 died 27th July 1867.

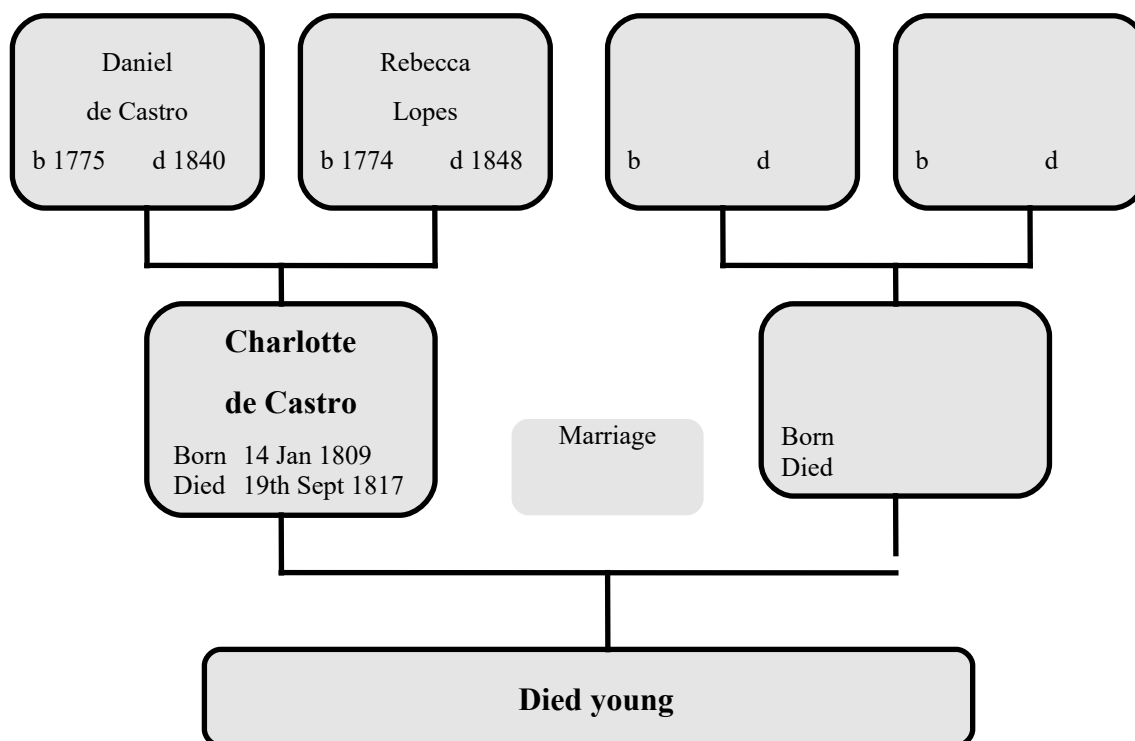
He married twice first to Jane Roberts and second to a Mrs Minchener. We shall come to his family later as these two were the parents of the remaining English families.

It is interesting that on the main family trees that have come from England that were originated by Paul Lopes de Castro that there is no mention of the second marriage to Mary F. Minchener or the child Charlotte de Castro who married a Mr Dunn.

On the Leo de Castro tree Jane Roberts the first wife was recorded as Jane Roberts Mortlake. The reference to Mortlake could be the place she came from, or part of her family name. In one tree it is suggested that Mortlake was the name of a 3rd wife, however this is probably incorrect given the fact that his second wife died in 1886 and he died in 1867.

There would seem to be some confusion in this area that needs sorting out.

Charlotte Ithamar 1809 - 1817

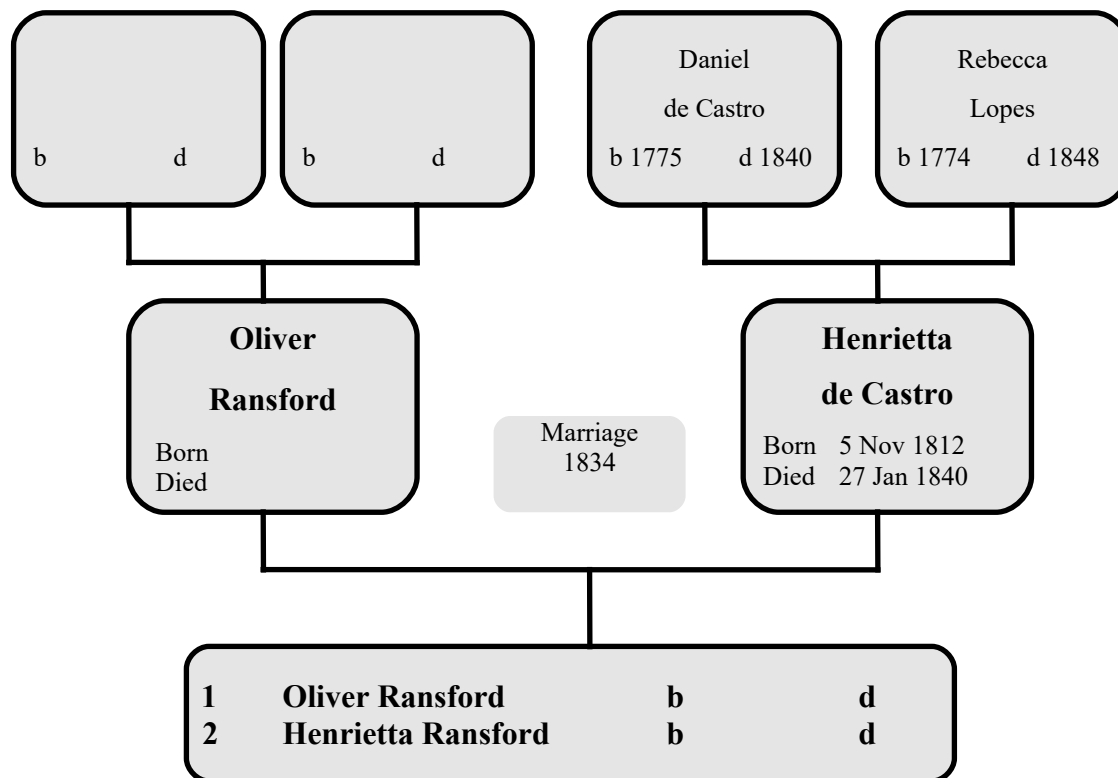


The fourth of Daniel and Rebecca's children.

Born 14th January 1809 died 19th Sept 1817
She is buried at Warfield on 28th Sept 1817
She was only 8 when she died.

When I visited Warfield in 1999 there were very few grave stones still in place in the church yard. The parish secretary advised the registers were at the Parish head office in Redding and could be viewed there. We did not have the time.

Henrietta 1812 - 1840

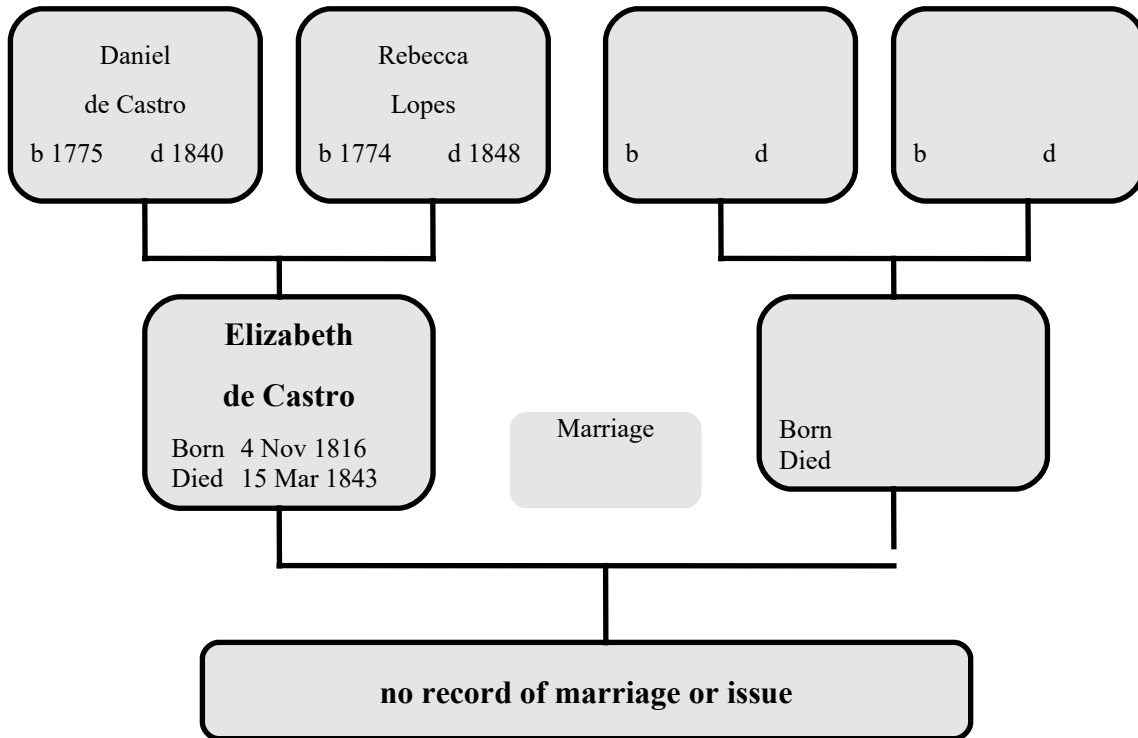


Born 5th November 1812 died 27th January 1840

She died at Bristol

She married Oliver Ransford, brother of Mary Ransford who married our ancestor Samuel. They are said to have had two children Oliver and Henrietta. No other details are known.

Elizabeth 1816 - 1843



Elizabeth was the last child of Daniel and Rebecca.

She was Born 4th November 1816 and died 15th March 1843.

She died at Hammersmith aged 27. It is not known if she married or had any children. It should be noted her father was also living at Hammersmith when he died. A search of the local cemetery could turn up the necessary records.

THE CHILDREN OF SAMUEL & MARY

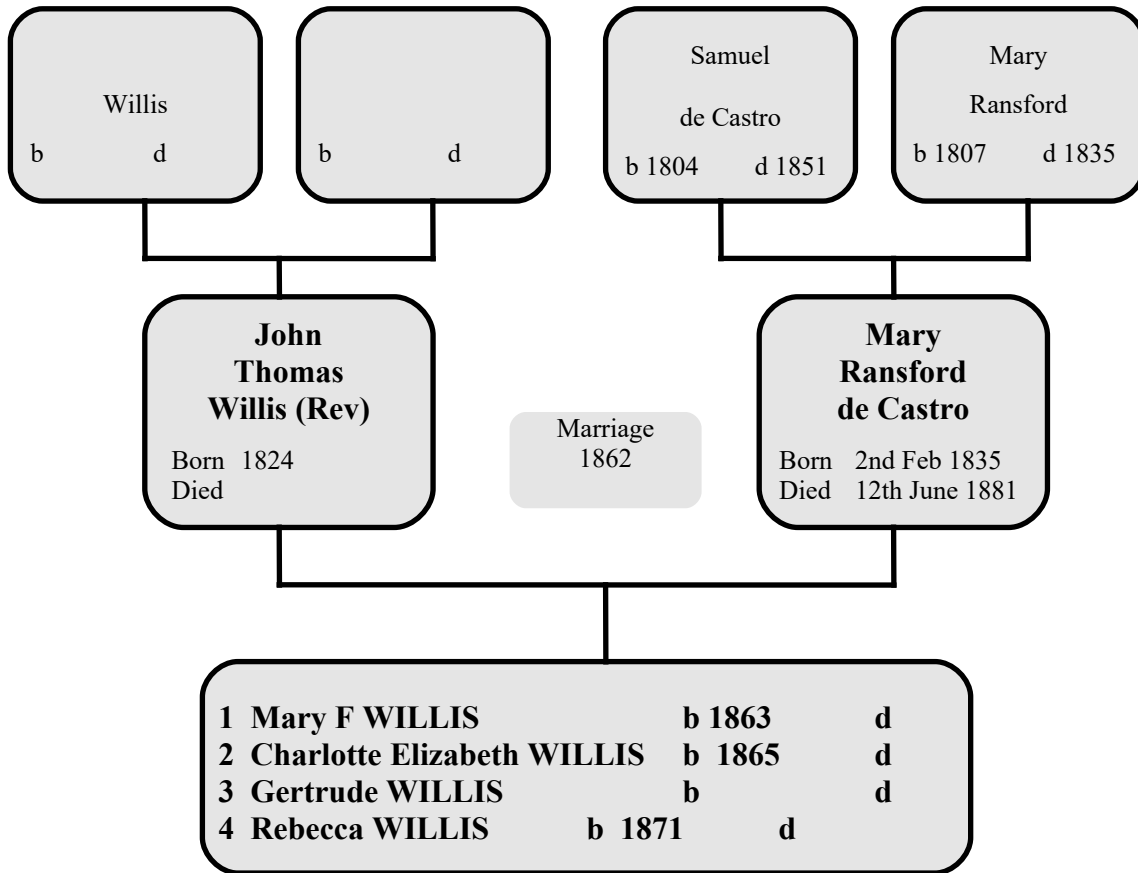
CHARLES DANIEL de CASTRO

Charles Daniel de Castro is the ancestor of the New Zealand branch of the family. His details will follow later when the New Zealand portion starts. This narrative continues with Charles Daniel's Brother and Sister

EDWARD RANSFORD 1833

Edward Ransford de Castro who was born in 2nd Sept 1833 died four months later on 16th January 1834.

MARY RANSFORD de CASTRO 1835 - 1887



Mary was born on 2nd February 1835. Her mother died on the 11th February in the same year, the two events must be connected

In 1862 at the age of 27 she married the Reverend John Thomas Wills.

The 1881 census had Mary and her husband living in Laneston in Berkshire where he was the rector. The census lists three children living at home in 1881 these are:-
 Mary F Willis who was born in 1863 in British Honduras.
 Charlotte who is recorded as Charlotte E Willis. I have taken this to be the daughter recorded on some trees as Elizabeth. She was born in 1865 in Bepton Sussex England.
 There is no record in the census of Gertrude either living at home or as Gertrude Willis in the 1881 census. As she would have been between 11 and 15 years of age it is unlikely she had married. She could have been living overseas. I suspect if she had existed she may have died.
 Rebecca G Willis could have been Rebecca Gertrude which may explain the missing Gertrude. Rebecca was living at home at census night and she was born in Sydenham Kent.

These daughters would be the nearest living descendants to the NZ de Castro family or their off spring would.

Mary Willis is reported to have died in 1887.
No other details are yet known.

THE ENGLISH FAMILIES

The following are the details held covering the English descendants of Charles's uncle Daniel De Castro

Others members of this generation and family have been covered earlier.

his detail has all been obtained at this date from the various family trees and other information to hand from other sources. With the help of George Richard de Castro (or Richard with whom contact has been made) we hope to verify some of this information and expand on it where possible. While we can possibly source the origin of the tree that Keith de Castro had as one he obtained from Bernard's family in the 1950 this would not explain the detail that goes through to 1969 on the tree which has been confirmed by Richard. This suggests that some member of the [New Zealand family has been in contact with some member of the English family as recently as 1970.

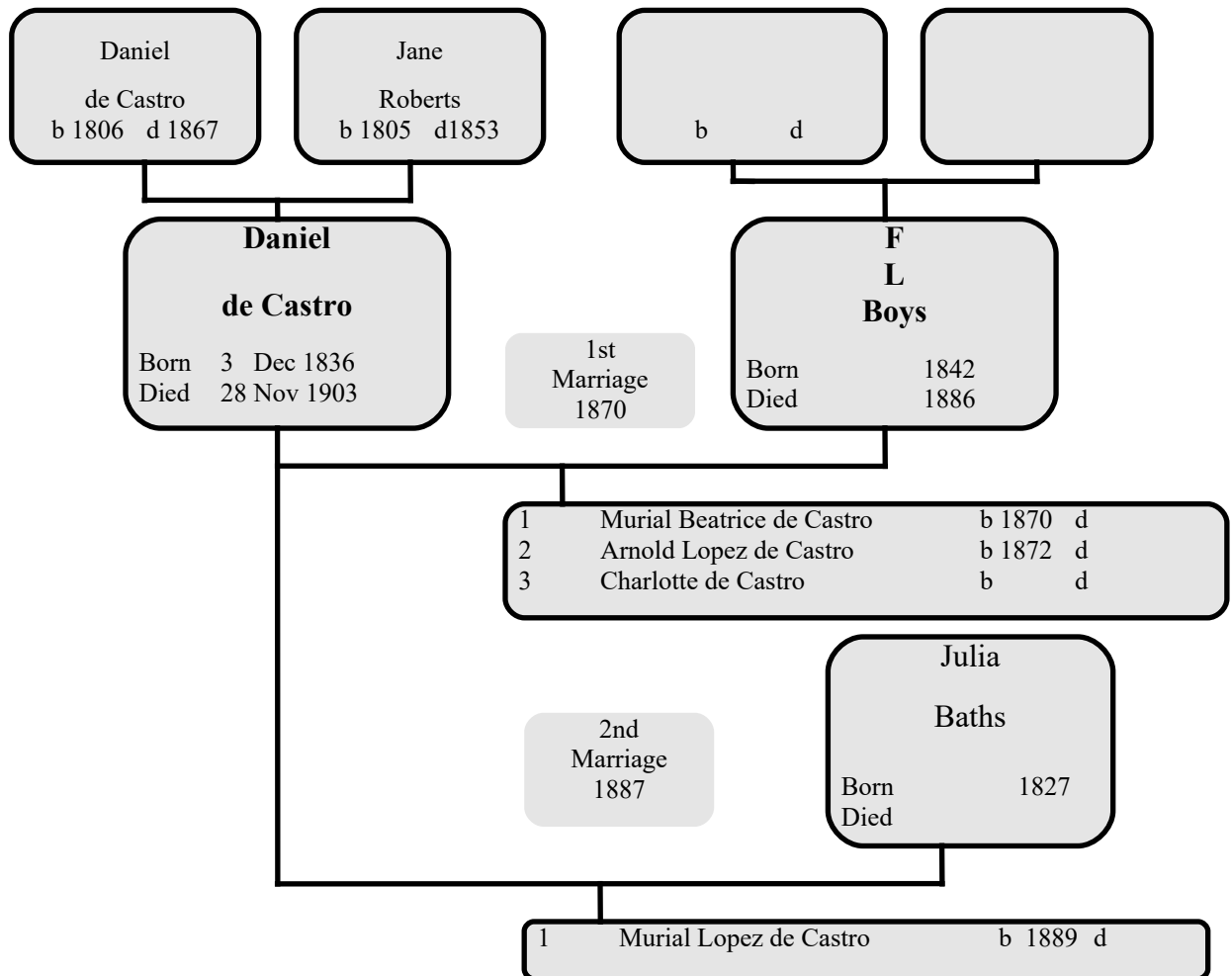
The following are some notes regarding the various family members. Little is held at present

Mary Jane de Castro

The first child of Daniel de Castro and Jane Roberts.

It would seem from the tree supplied by Robert de Castro that there is a note that Mary died in Feb 1836 at Hammersmith which would make the Leo de Castro tree wrong. However at this stage as to much detail was supplied regarding this marriage of Mary Jane to Boyes and the following family detail the note on the Robert tree will be ignored at this time.

Daniel de Castro



A newspaper cutting in the Isabella de Castro book reports:-

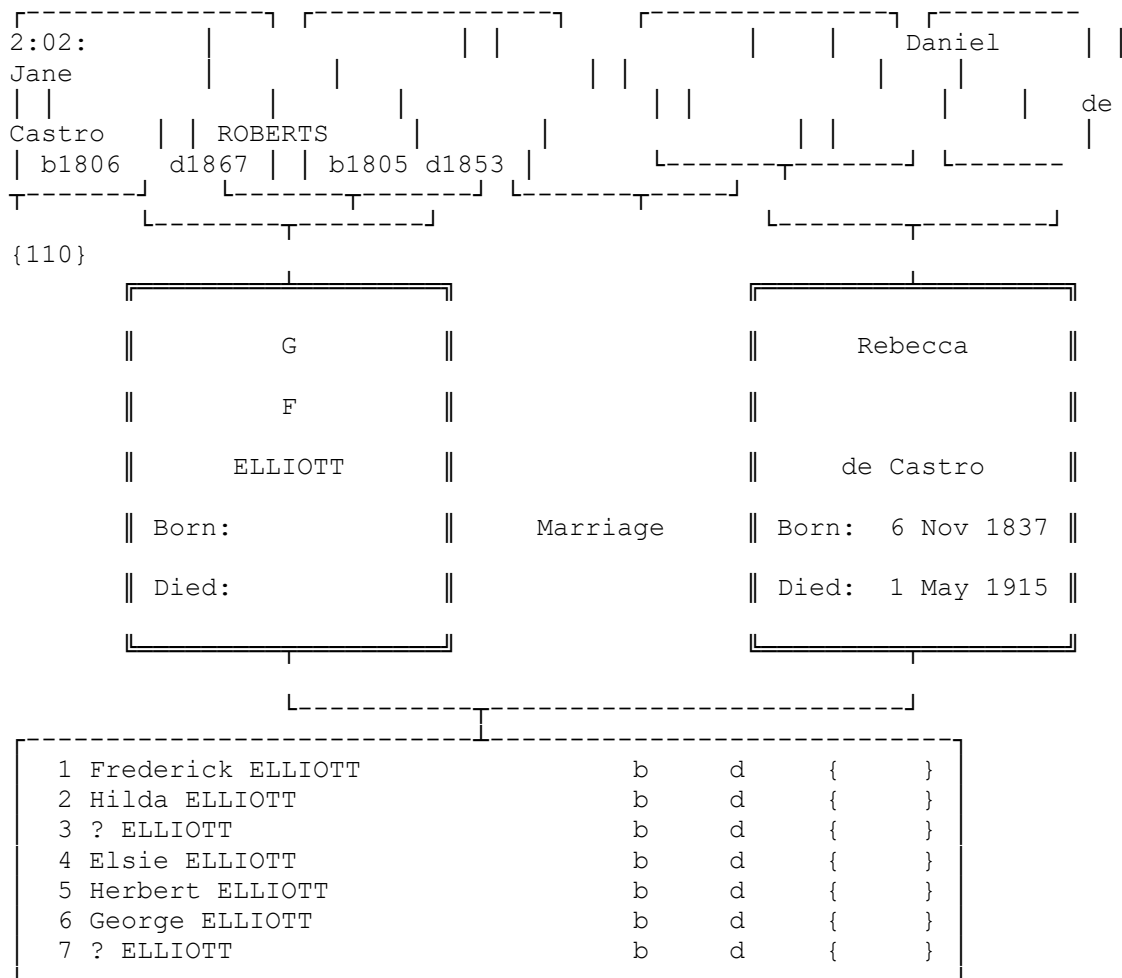
"Mr Daniel de Castro, chairman of the (B)ulcher Electric Light Company, was a passenger by the Arawa, which arrived from England yesterday morning. Mr de Castro will endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the City Council and the Company as to the amount of water being used to drive the turbines; and he will also pay a visit to the other towns of the Colony on business s connected with the Company. Mr de Castro is a cousin of the Rev C.D. de Castro.

The name of the Company in question cannot be read from the cutting. The source paper is not known so we do not at this stage know where the ship arrived however the reference to Charles suggests this was Wellington. As Daniel was Chairman and a Lawyer then it suggests something serious was in the wind.

A search will be undertaken to see if any other details can be found.

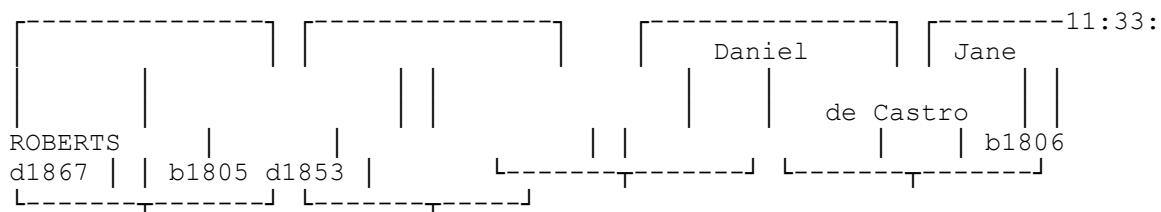
Daniel died on 28th November 1903 at Salisbury and was said to have been late of Mortlake Surrey and of Lincoln's Inn London. He is said to have been a Barrister at Law.

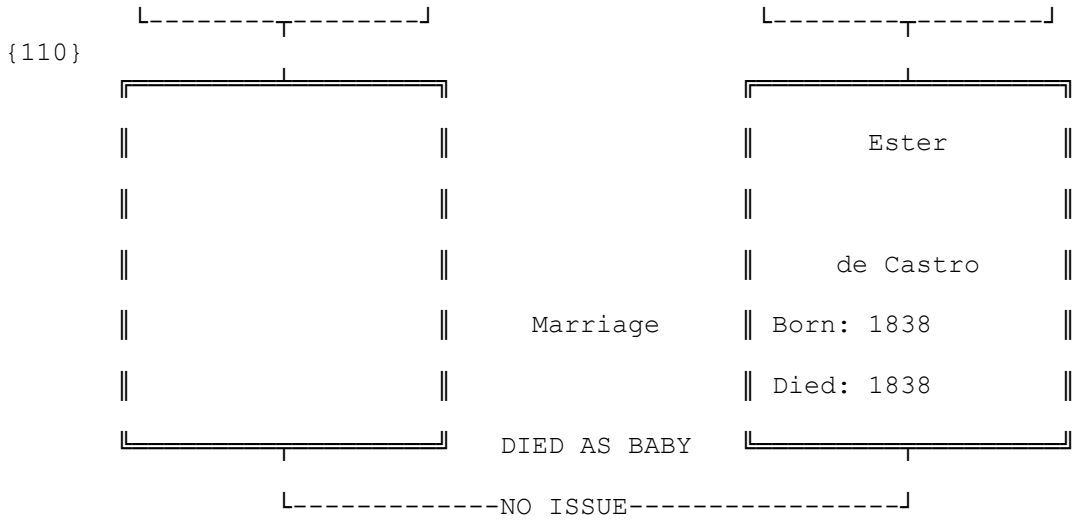
Rebecca de Castro



The third child. The only detail recorded is that she married a G.F.Elliott and had 7 children

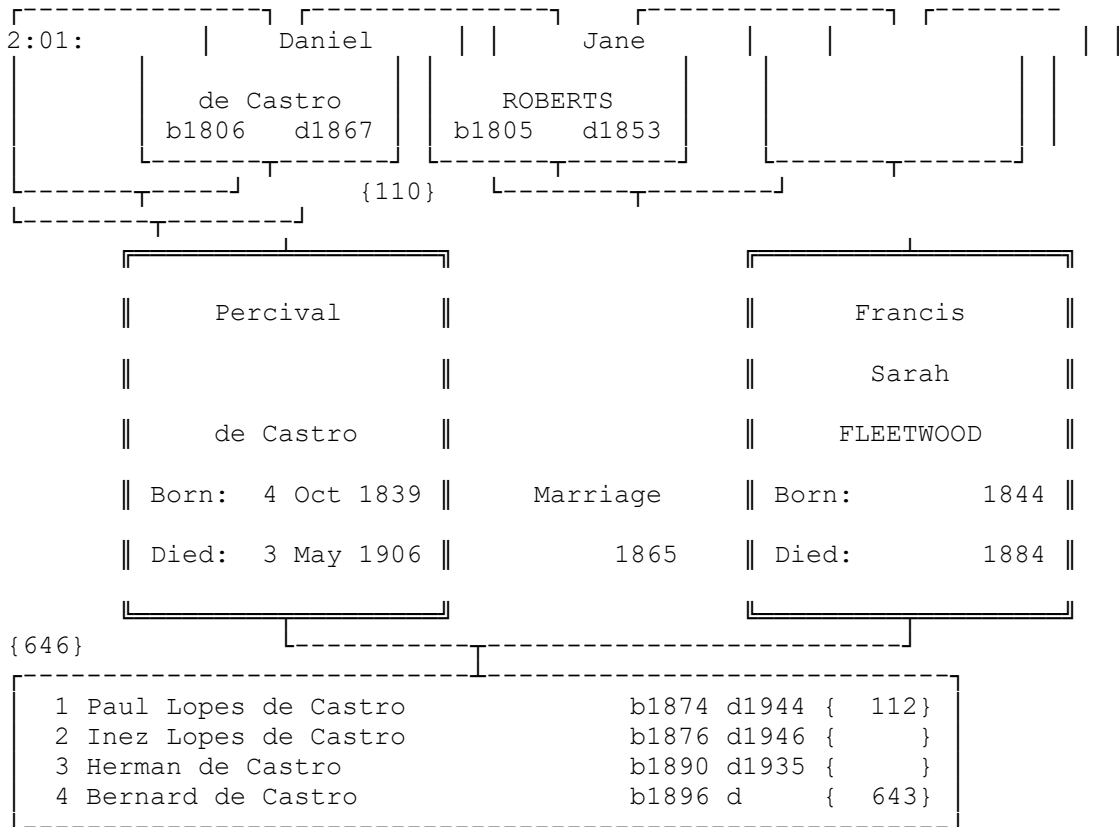
Esther de Castro





The fourth child
 Died aged 1 month, not to be confused with a later daughter given the same name

Percival de Castro



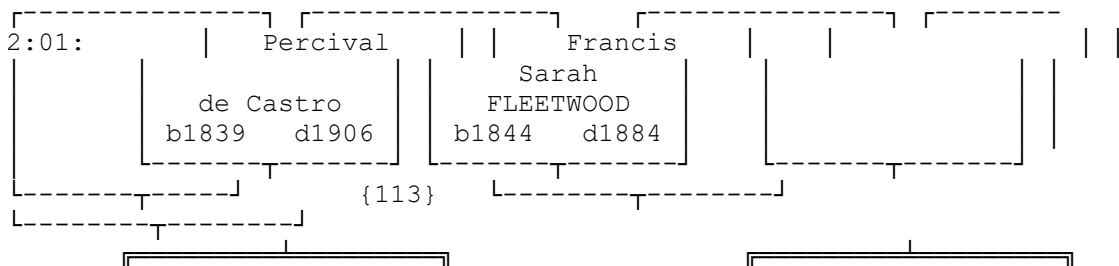
The fifth child There is the suggestion that Percival was possibly also known as or called George. At this stage we do not know which is correct but will stick with the various trees and refer to him as Percival. Percival we are reasonably certain came to New Zealand on the WESTMINSTER to Lyttelton in 1858, the purpose of this trip is not known but one would assume he visited his cousin Charles Daniel when here.

It is possible that George Percival son of Charles Daniel was named after Percival.

The tree shows that Percival had 4 children Paul Lopes. who in turn had 3 daughters. Inez Lopes who is not shown on the tree as having married. Herman again we have no other records. Bernard who we now know was properly Bernard Pierre Ximmies Lopes de Castro. He had June, George Richard, Bridgett, Anne and Mary.

The tree also shows that Percival married twice the second time to one Jessie Morton

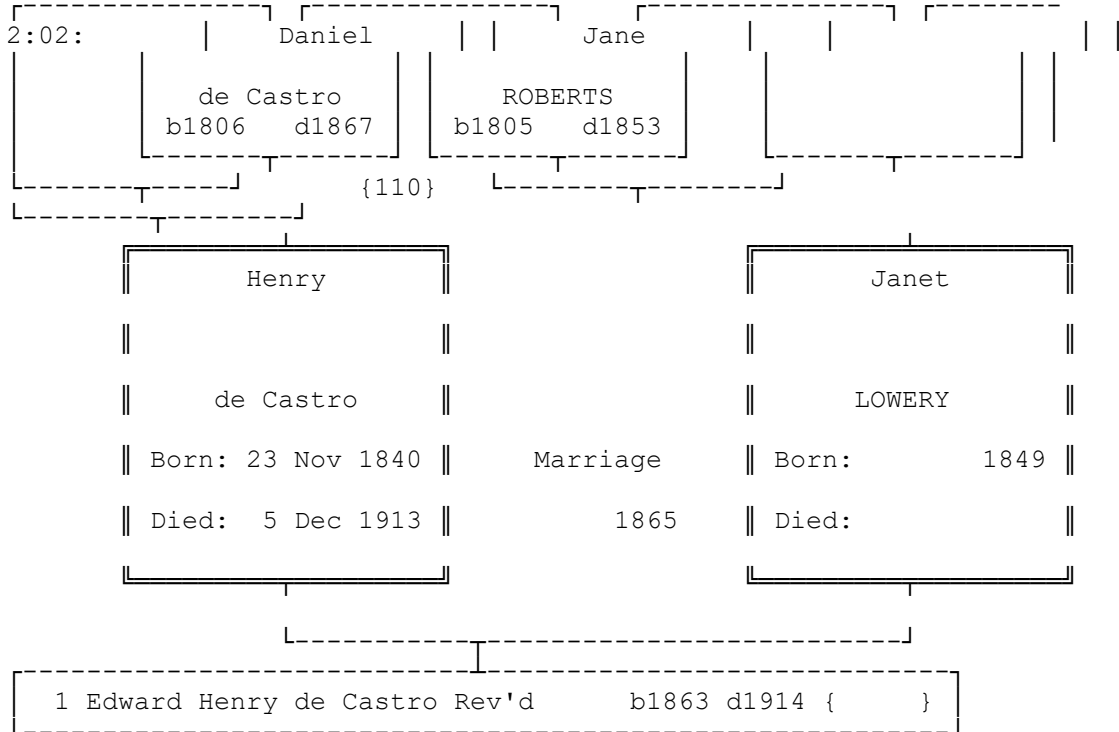
PAUL LOPES de Castro



	Paul				?	
	Lopes					
	de Castro				(DECastro)	
	Born:	1874		Marriage		Born:
	Died:	1944				Died:

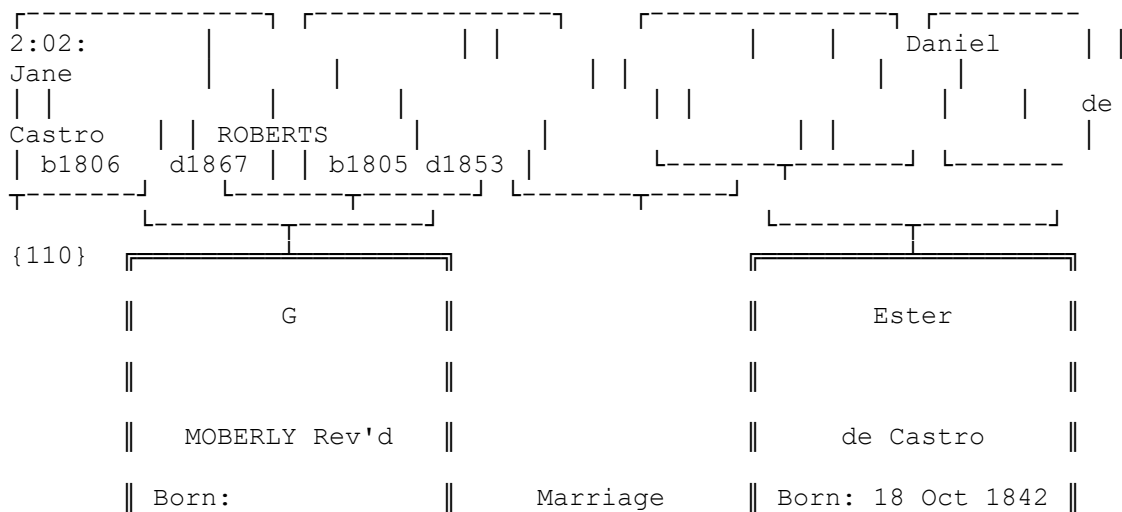
1	Miriam de Castro	b1900	d	{	}
2	Rosalind de Castro	b1906	d	{	}
3	Frances de Castro	b1909	d	{	}

Henry de Castro



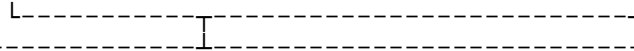
The sixth child. All we know is that he married one Janet Lowery and had one child. There is no other record of this child other than he was called Edward Henry we do not know if he married or had a family.

Ester de Castro



|| Died: ||
┌──────────┐

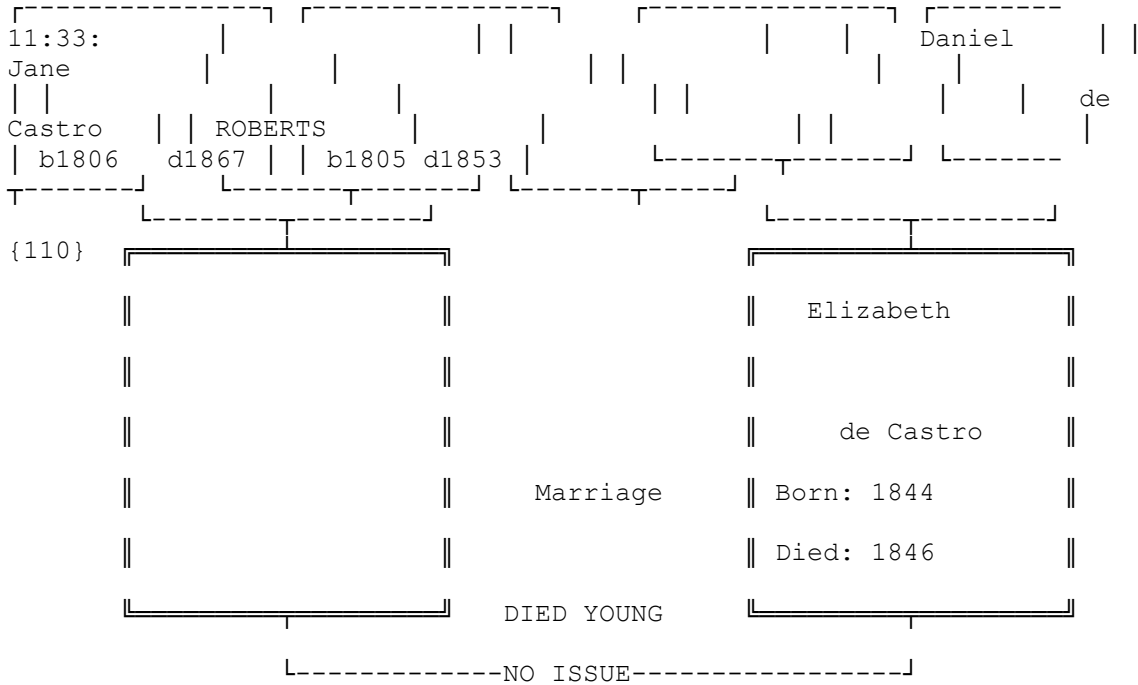
|| Died: ||
┌──────────┐



1	George	Kebble	MOBERLY	b	d	{	504	}
2	Charlotte	(Jina)	MOBERLY	b	d	{		}
3	Isabel		MOBERLY	b	d	{		}

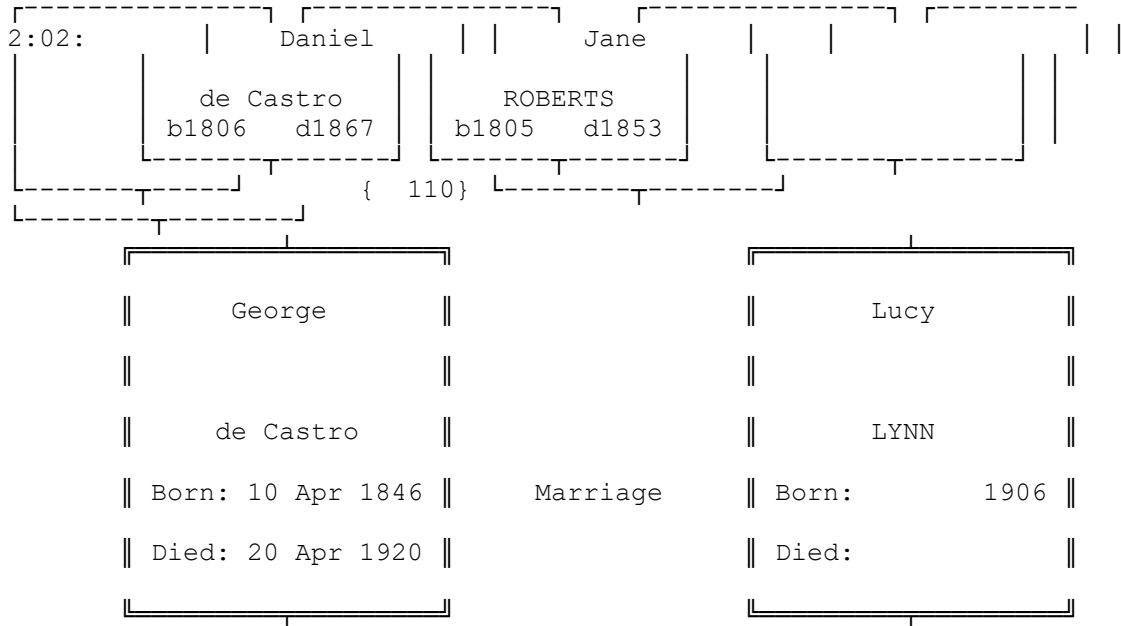
The seventh child. She it is recorded married one Reverend G. Moberly and that they had 4 children Selwyn, Molly, Robert and Mary. There are no other details of these children or any following marriage.

Elizabeth de Castro



The eighth child, it is said that she died aged 2 years.

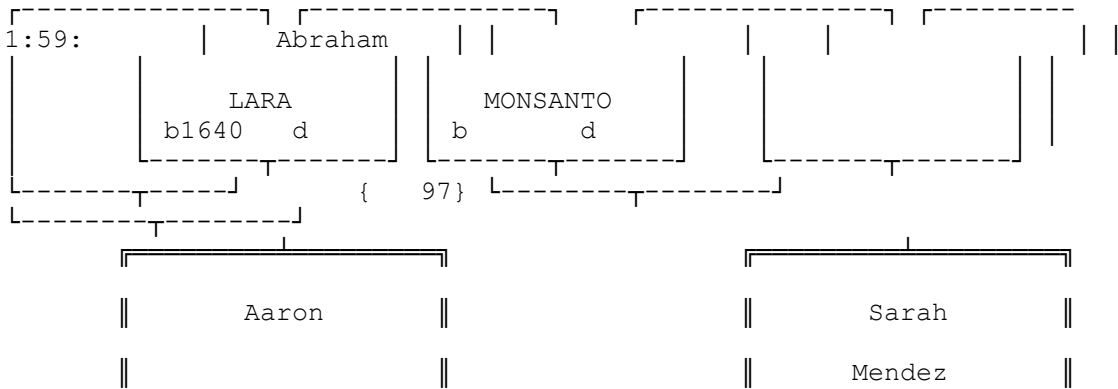
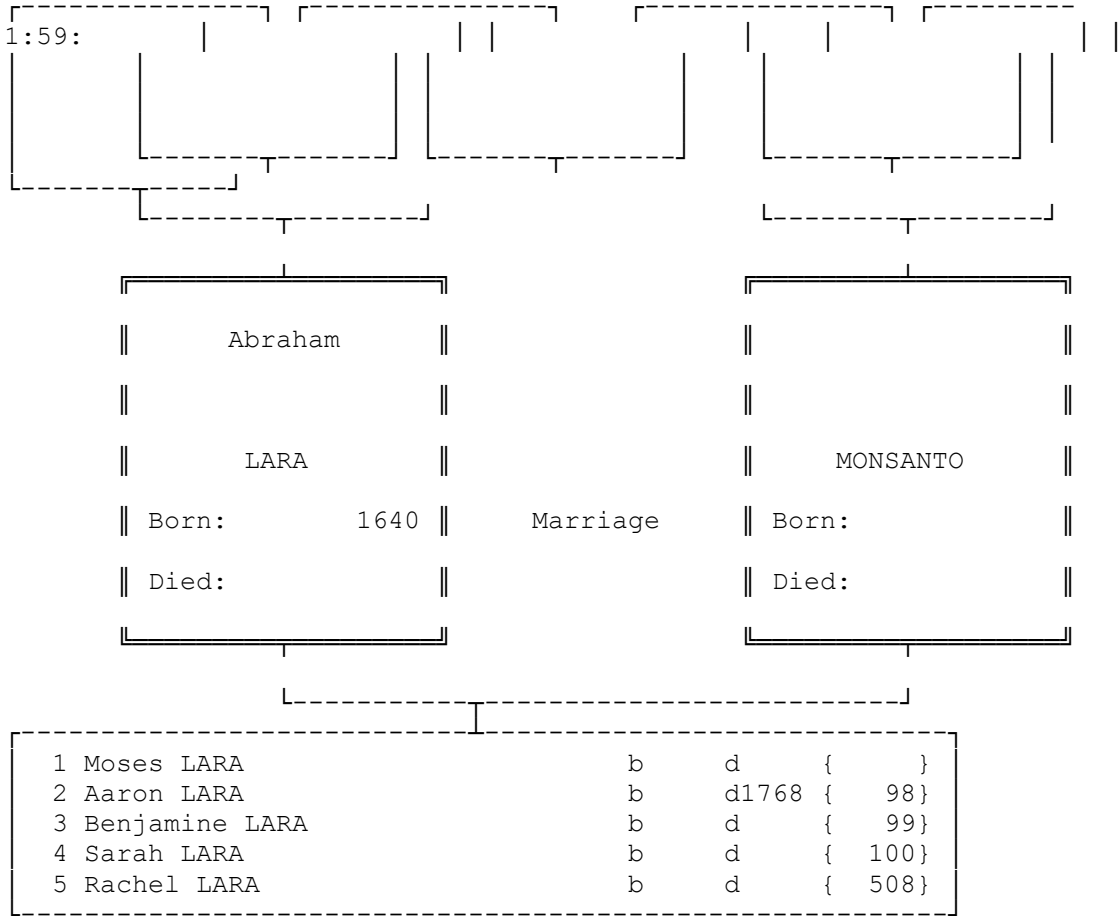
George de Castro

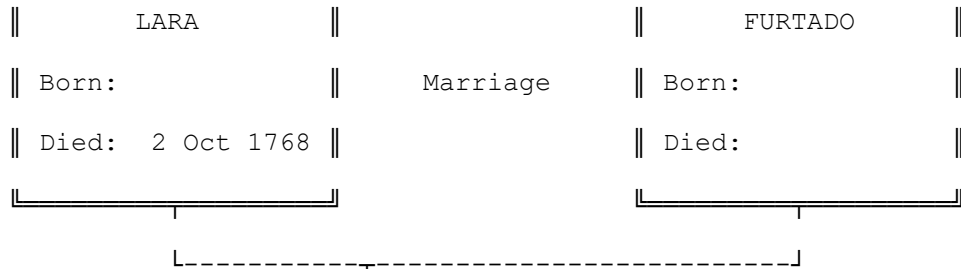


THE CONNECTING FAMILIES

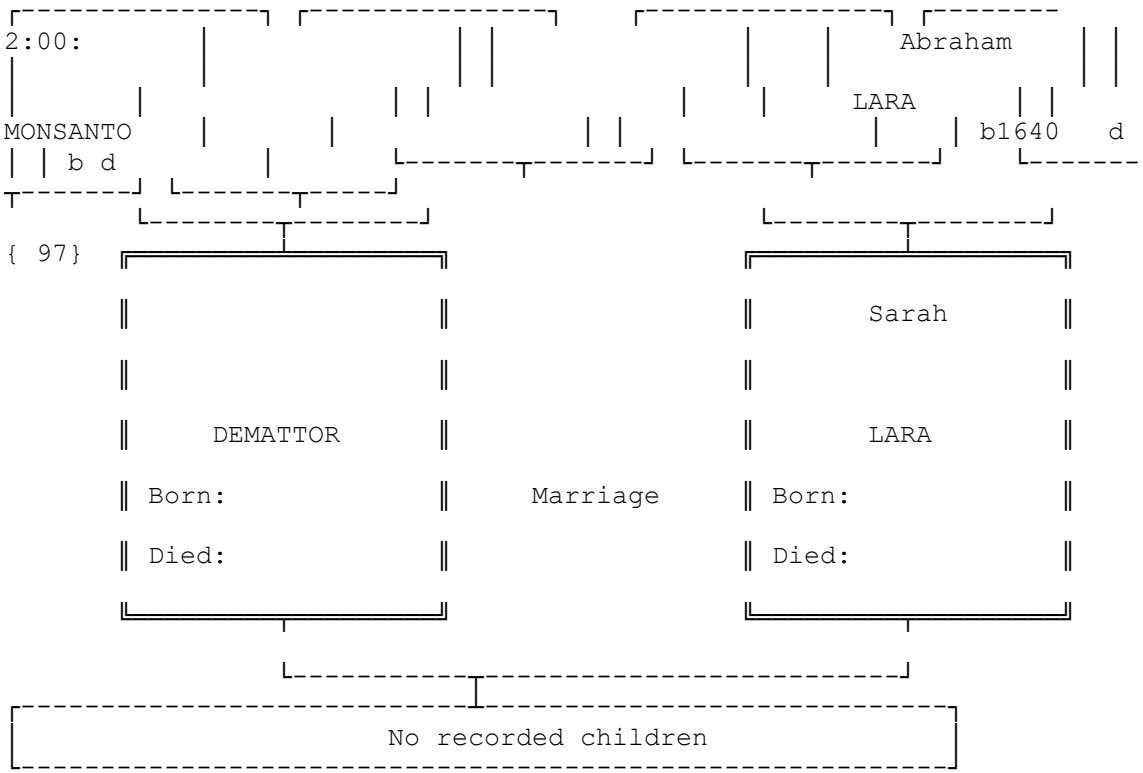
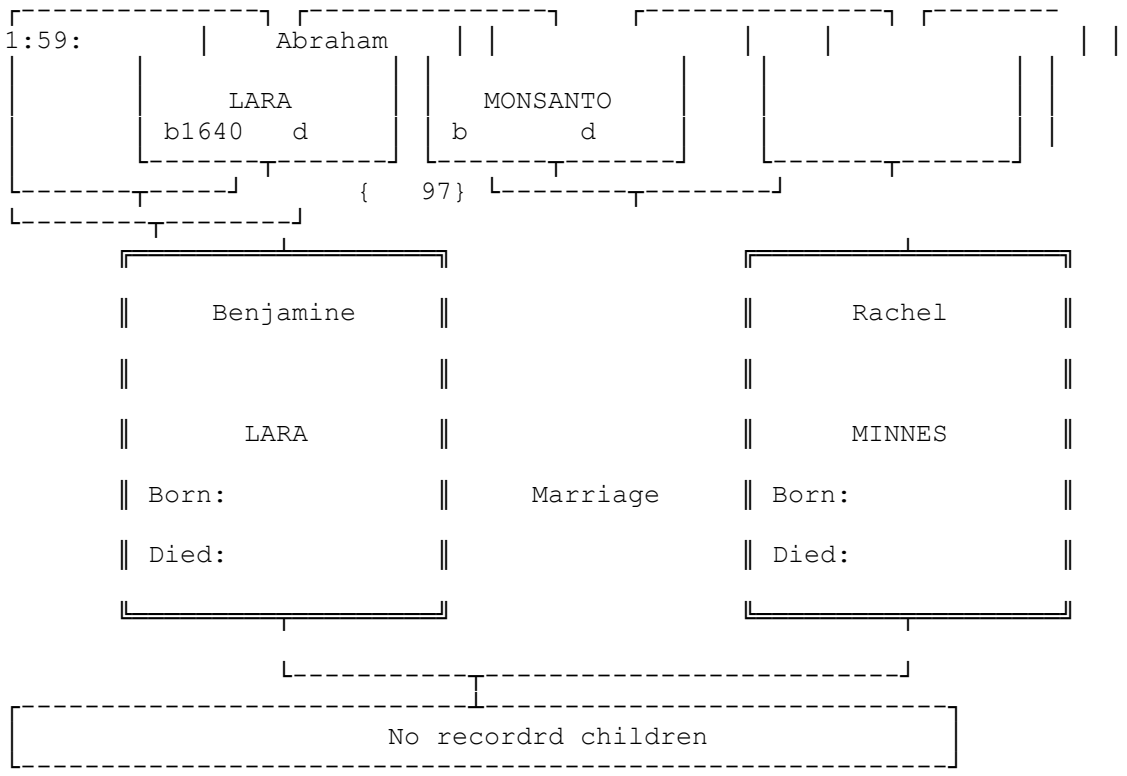
To be written here will be some notes on the origins of and details of the various early families that the de Castro families married into. These include the Lara's, Lopes, etc.

THE LARA FAMILY CONNECTION-

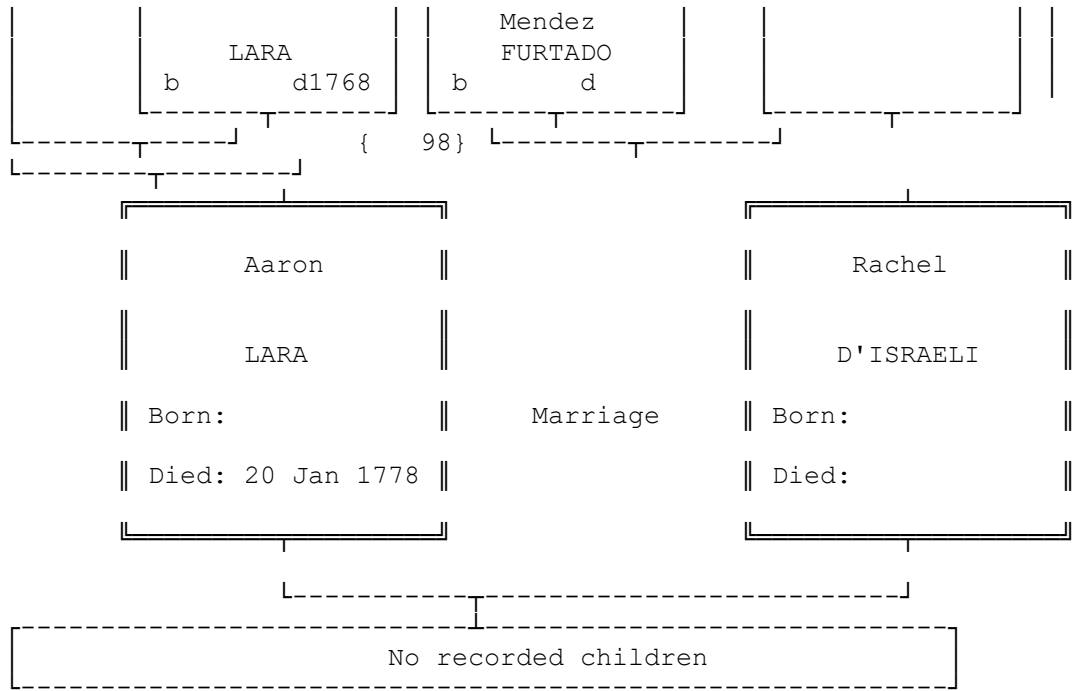




1 Abraham LARA	b	d	{ }
2 Aaron LARA	b	d1778	{ 102}
3 Phineas LARA	b	d	{ }
4 Sarah LARA	b1741	d	{ 96}
5 Hananel LARA	b	d1800	{ }
6 Joshua LARA	b1740	d1798	{ 101}
7 Clara LARA	b	d	{ 648}
8 Rachel LARA	b	d	{ 649}



2:01: Aaron Sarah



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2:00:  |         Aaron      | |         Sarah      | |         Abraham   | |
Rachel |         |         |         Mendez   |         |         |
| |         |         |         |         |         |         |
XIMENES | |         LOPES   |         |         LARA     |         FURTADO    |         |
| b     | d     |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----|-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----|-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |
{ 509}  |-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |

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Joshua	Marriage	Sarah
LARA		
(Later LOPES)		XIMENES
Born: 1740		Born: 1750
Died: 1798	1772	Died:

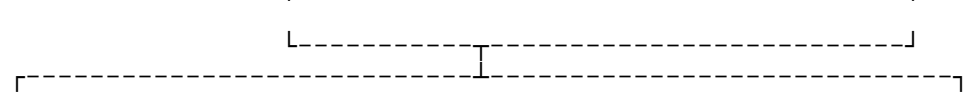
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Rebecca LOPES | b1774 d1848 { 103} |
| 2 Abraham LOPES | b1770 d { } |
| 3 Sarah LOPES | b1770 d { 106} |
| 4 Joshua LOPES | b1770 d { 104} |
| 5 Charlotte LOPES | b1770 d { 105} |

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2:01:  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
Sarah  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
LARA   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| b1740 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----|-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----|-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
{101}  |-----|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |

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Moses	Marriage	Sarah
NINEZ		LOPES
Born:		Born: 1770
Died:		Died:



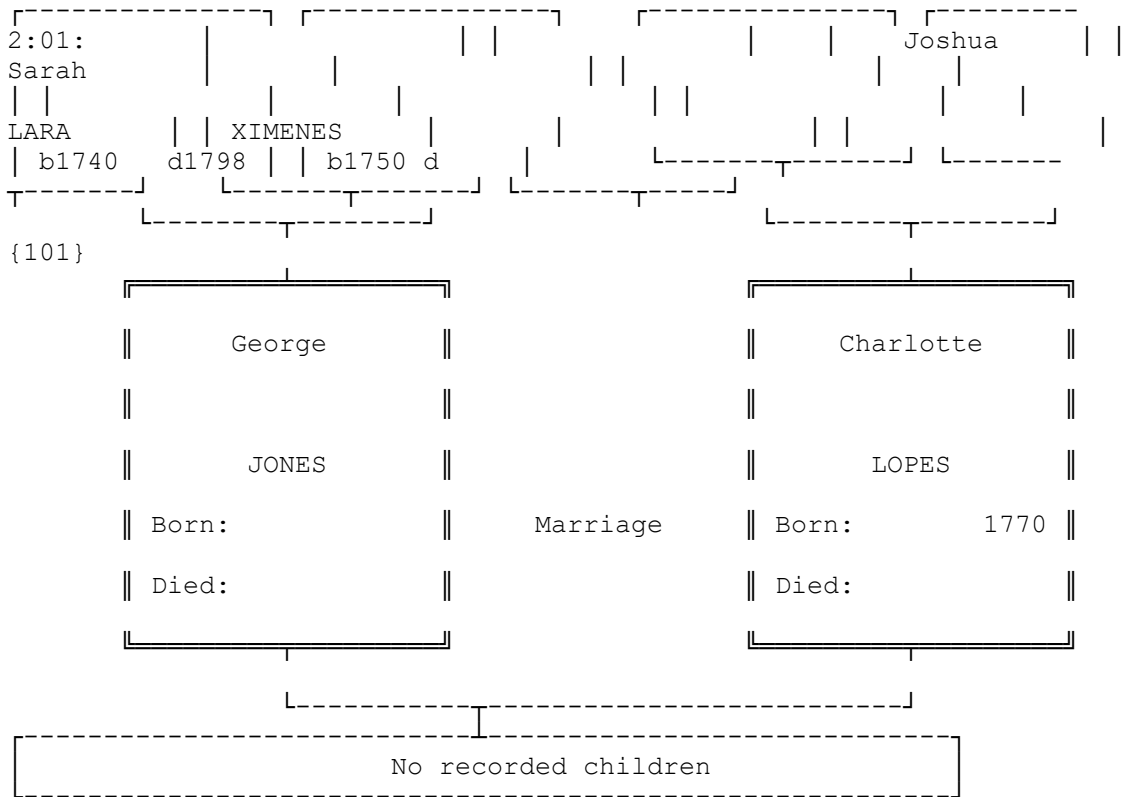
No children

2:01: Joshua Sarah
(LARA) XIMENES
LOPES b1750 d
b1740 d1798

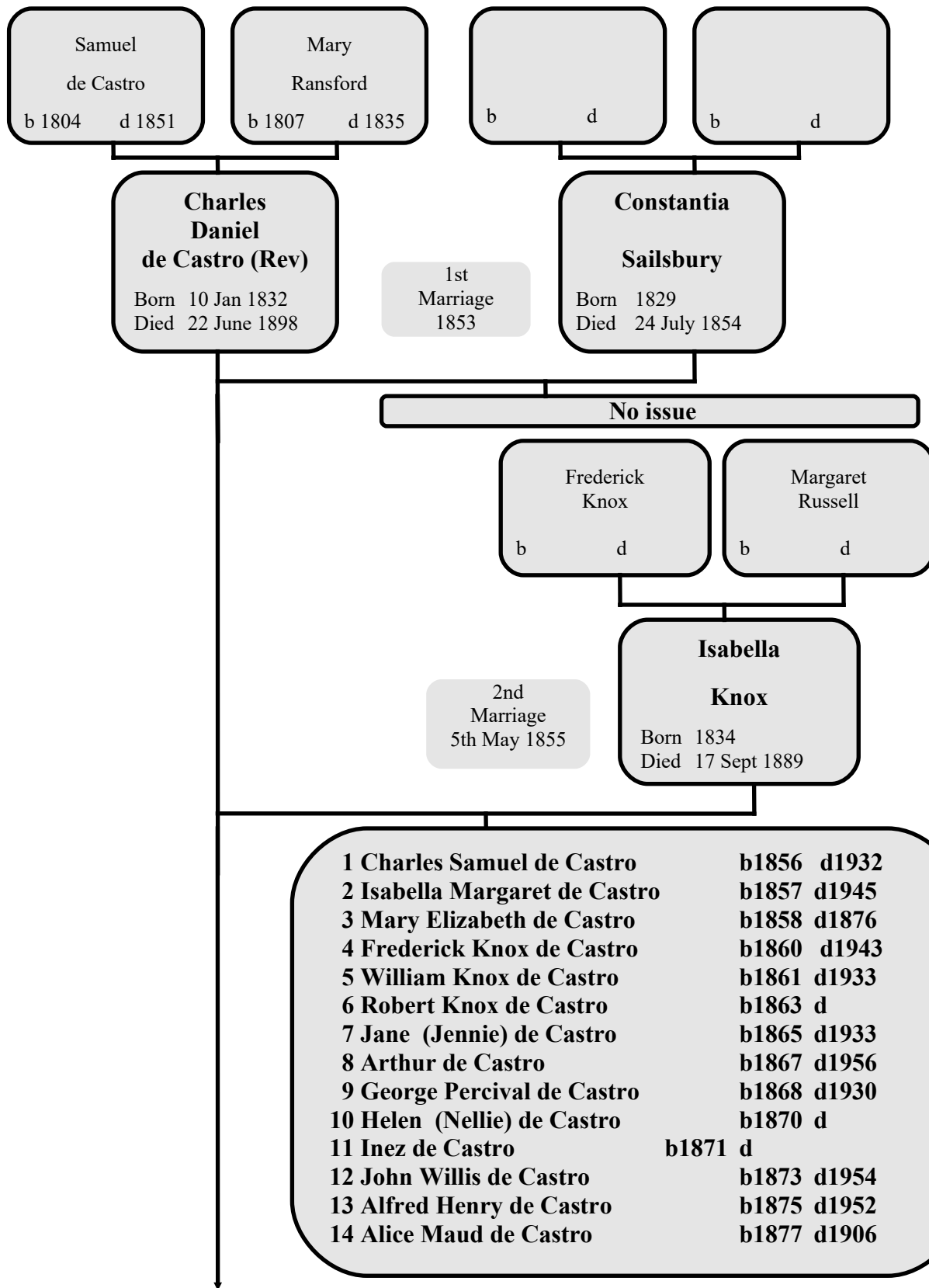
{ 101 }

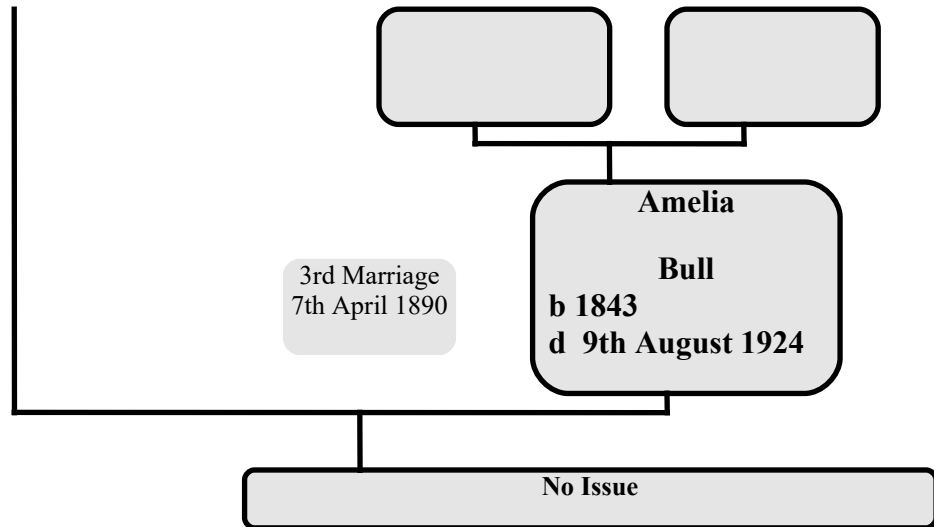
Joshua	
LOPES	NUNEZ
Born: 1770	Marriage
Died:	Died:

No recorded children



CHARLES DANIEL DE CASTRO 1832-1898





REFERENCE: From NZ Cyclopedia, a reference book on the people of the time at the time of publishing he was alive.

*"REV CHARLES DANIEL DE CASTRO, who for about 16 years was acting Chaplain of the Wellington Goal, was born at Knightsbridge, near London, in 1832. Educated at private schools in England and France, and subsequently at the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester. Mr de Castro came to New Zealand in 1853 per ship "CORNWALL" landing in Wellington. After teaching at school for a short time, he settled in Porirua, where he engaged in farming pursuits, meeting with the usual experience of many of the early settlers, who went forth to subdue the land and fearlessly braved the hardships and dangers which fell to their lot. Entering the Civil Service in 1868, he was an officer of the Government till February, 1892, when he retired on a pension. Mr de Castro occupied a responsible position in Treasury, having charge of the Trust and Loan Account till 1872. Parliament having constituted the Public Trust Office in that year the subject of this notice was transferred to the new department, in which he became Chief Clerk. He held this important office for many years and took a prominent part in the rapid development of this splendid New Zealand Institution, which has proved of such general utility. In 1875 he took holy orders under Bishop Hadfield, and since this time he has ever lent his assistance to the church of his choice without fee or reward. The reverend gentleman has been married three times; in 1853, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. E.D.Sailsbury, of Middleton, Lancashire, who died the following year; in 1855, to the third daughter of the late Doctor Knox, of Wellington. This lady died in September, 1889, leaving eight sons and six daughters. Three of Mr de Castro's sons are in the Government service, two respectively in the Education and Government insurance Departments, and the third as Deputy Commissioner of Stamps and Deputy Register of the Supreme Court in Nelson. His eldest daughter is Mrs T.S. Morpeth of Auckland. The other daughters, with one exception are married and settled. The present Mrs de Castro is a daughter of the late Mr Edward Bull, of Dublin, proprietor and publisher of the *Warder* newspaper.*

REFERENCE from the Cyclopedia of NZ and NZ Times 24 Jun 1898.

DE CASTRO CHARLES DANIEL (1832-98) was born in London and educated in England and France and at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In 1853 he came to NZ in the "CORNWALL" and after teaching a school took up a farm at Porirua. He represented Wellington Country in the Provincial Council(1863-65). In 1867 he was secretary to the colonial commissioner of Imperial claims and in 1868 he joined the civil service, serving in the Treasury and Public Trust office to 1892. In 1875 de Castro took holy orders as a Deacon and he officiated in Wellington and Nelson as required. He died on 23 Jun 1898.

SOME BASIC DATES DETAIL THAT WILL EVOLVE INTO A STORY!!

1832

Charles Daniel born in Knightsbridge London on 10th Jan

1834

Charles Daniel's brother Edward was born and died in the same year.

1835

Charles Daniel's sister Mary Ransford de Castro born in London.

Charles Daniel's mother Mary de Castro (nee Ransford) died in London. It is not known if there was any relationship between the birth of Mary Ransford de Castro and the death of her mother? At this time Charles was 3 years old and his sister was less than a year so the fact that Samuel chose to remarry in the next year is not surprising..

1836

Charles Daniel's father remarried to Mrs E.M.Davey

1839

A Hanniel de Castro buys land entitlements in NZ Co. in Wellington. This is possibly a person who was a relation to Charles Daniel it could also be an incorrect spelling of DANIEL which could make it Charles Charles's grand father.

If there is any connection between Charles coming out to New Zealand and these purchases it is not established however if Hanniel was in fact Daniel it could explain why Charles was sent to the Royal Agricultural College

1840

Charles Daniel father Samuel dies in London.

Hanniel de Castro allocated 281 Cambridge Tee and Russell St in the land ballots in Wellington. There is no record of what country acres were allocated. For those who are not aware of the process when the New Zealand Company needed funds to finance its settlements in New Zealand it first decided on how much land it was going to buy (steal??) from the natives and then sell this for 110 pounds to speculators that were meant to become settlers. The actual land was to be allocated in New Zealand following its purchase and sub division. The allocation was on the basis that each entitlement gave the speculator a town acre and 100 acres of country land. The allocation was done by ballot where each speculator was drawn out of a hat and given a number then once the land was available the land lots were drawn out of a hat and allocated in order of the first draw. There is a some what over dramatic but very good book on the New Zealand Coy called " FATAL SUCCESS." This recent book explains the history of the Company and explains why the native peoples of this land have to this day claims over land supposedly sold and why the British Government of the day sent Hobson out to get the Treaty of Waitangi worked out and signed. Certainly my history lessons did not tell me that The New Zealand Coy shot off the first ships against the wishes of the British Government so they could secure land from the natives at very cheap prices. The British Government fearing that Wakefield and his speculators were up to no good had not given The NZ coy a necessary charter and were determined to stop speculation in land by sending out Hobson to draw up a

treaty that would secure any lands the natives wanted to sell for the Crown and then only sell that land at fair prices. No doubt a lot of the problems we are trying to sort out today would not have occurred if Wakefield had not jumped the gun and got here before Hobson and If the early Colonial Governments of this land had honoured the treaty. No matter that is our problem and that of our children, but one result was that when Wakefield got round to surveying the land he thought he had purchased there was form of Government formed and his claims were not upheld. In general what occurred was that the Town acres were allocated but the country acres were only generally allocated to those who had come out or who had agents. Those who held land grants for speculation and with no intent to immigrate and who had no agents got no land, and indeed in time unoccupied land was taken by the Crown and re sold. Thus while Haniel was allocated land a search of the original deeds will tell if he actually got it and who in fact took it up. If at any time this was Charles Daniel then we shall have an answer or two to some questions we have.

1848

Grandmother Rebecca de Castro (nee Lopes) dies in England.

1852

CHARLES DANIEL turns 21 on 10th January .

1853

Charles Daniel arrives Wellington NZ on "CORNWALL".

He marries Constantia Sailsbury in St Pauls Wellington. They had met on the "CORNWALL" coming out. She was with a brother and they were coming out to meet up with another brother who had come to NZ earlier. Their parents had died in England.

Fable has it that when he came out Charles came with his pre-fabricated house, servant(s) and horse and carriage?

MARRIAGE: FOLIO 183 1853 to Sailsbury

NOTE Claire de Castro the second wife of Robert de Castro, Charles Baron de Castro's son was Claire Sailsbury before she married and is a descendant of the same family as Charles Daniel's first wife.

Charles Daniel establishes Apsley House Academy a school in Wellington. This is advertised and is documented however to-date the location of this school or anything about it cannot be traced. Why Charles should name his school after the town residence of the Duke of Wellington is not known. I suspect the school was located in his residence, as later his first wife dies there.

1854

Constantia de Castro dies in child birth, at Apsley House. She is buried in Bolton St Wellington and escaped the motorway. However her grave is unmarked and while the general area is known the grave cannot be found..

Charles advertises on 27th September 1854 as follows.

***PUPILS can be received into the above Academy, on Friday, the 29th inst.,
being the commencement of the ensuing quarter
The Night School will be re-opened on Monday, October 2nd.
The time and terms of Instruction will continue the same as before adopted
CHAS D. DE CASTRO
Principal***

In "COLONIAL CAPITAL" by Terence Hodgson there is reference on pp 28.

For the greater part, the schools were elementary or infant status, yet some of their names suggest grander hopes: Charles Grace's "Wellington Academical Institution", Rev Wheeler's "TeAro Grammar School",

J.G.Grants "Wellington Academy", and C.D. de Castro's "Kingsdown House Academy".

To date this is the only reference found of this enterprise of Charles Daniel's. It is not known if this is the same school as Apsley House or not. Yet again something to be found out.

The following notice that also showed in a local paper on the same day gives an indication that Charles had a close connection with the church at this time, although it was some years before he formalised this by first becoming a Deacon and later a fully ordained minister of the church.

THORNDON CHAPEL
TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above Chapel by Chas D. DE CASTRO minister, on the subjects following:
Oct. Oct 8th The Nature of man, especially of his Soul and Spirit
Oct 15th The destination of man.
Divine Service to commence each Sunday at 3 O'clock, PM

1855

Charles Daniel marries Isabella Knox in Wellington. They married in the residence of William Waring Taylor who had married Isabella Knox's sister. This home later became the original Wellington Club.

The notice in the NEW ZEALAND SPECTATOR AND COOKS STRAIT GUARDIAN paper of May 9th 1855 states

On Saturday, May 5 at the residence of W.W.Taylor, Esq. Wellington,
Mr Chas D. de Castro, Apsley House Academy, to Isabella, third daughter of
Dr F.J. Knox

MARRIAGE: folio 55/399 1855 to Knox.

Charles Daniel was still teaching as he advertises Apsley House asking for students.

1856

Charles advertises he is now living in Porirua and will take students, where is not said but presumably at his home again. The location of this home is not yet known, there is evidence to suggest he was living in Mc Farlane St Porirua at this time and as this was the main exit point from Wellington those days it makes sense to have students there rather than some miles away where his farm was.

Land he occupied is in Tetahi Bay Porirua, it is not 100% certain but the best records found suggest the farm he had is now the golf course and area covered by the radio masts that can be seen when driving down the motorway in Porirua.

In Elsdon Bests book he comments:-

" Mr Cooper claimed, and was occupying four sections on the Whitireia Peninsular at this time (1847); residing et the place afterwards occupied by Mr de Castro. Cooper appears to have received land elsewhere in lieu of these sections."

The interesting thing about this land is that it was set aside in 1847 as a Maori reserve and this fact and that it was squatted on by Europeans was a source of trouble that was only settled when Governor Grey arrived and used the Army to evict the settlers in favour of the Maori owners . How it came to be occupied by Charles as a farm is yet to be found out. I can only assume he either purchased it or leased it. This is something that is being looked at. As a side point there is a road in Tetahi bay named after Charles Daniel.

Charles Samuel de Castro the first child was born this year. At present the exact date is not known.

1857

Isabella Margaret de Castro is born. The exact date is not yet known.

Charles Daniel is reported as having attended a meeting in Tawa to establish The Wellington Farmers Club.

1858

Mary Elizabeth de Castro born. The exact date is not yet known.

1860

Frederick Knox de Castro born.

1861

William Knox de Castro on 3rd December at Tawa.

Note. William was all his life referred to as William Waring however his birth was registered as William Knox. It is suspected that he was christened William Waring, he is referred to by this name in this record.

Charles Daniel gave a lecture in the chapel at Tawa.

A return shows Charles owned 500 sheep.

A meeting report states he is Chairman of Loyal Kinopoura (Masonic) Lodge

1862

Charles's sister Mary Ransford de Castro married John Thomas Willis in UK.

A return this year now shows that Charles owned 600 sheep.

1863

Robert Knox de Castro born (no other records found) He (Robert) is understood to have never married. There is a report that late in life he stayed with his sister Helen Goldstone where he passed away.

Charles was elected to be the representative for Wellington Country in the Provincial Government.

1865

Jane (Jannie) de Castro born on 19th June

Charles Daniel stood but was not re-elected to Provincial Government.

1867

Arthur de Castro born in March in Porirua.

The family at this stage was reported as living in McFarlane St Porirua.

Some time this year the family moved back into Wellington city. This move is possibly linked to the fact that Charles Daniel was Secretary to the Colonial Secretary of Imperial Claims. Nothing is yet known what this entailed and how he came to get this position.

1868

The family is now reported living in Kent Terrace Wellington. Various returns showed the family lived there till 1880.

There is a clipping in the Isabella Morpeth's cutting book with a photo of a church in Kent Terrace saying that Helen married William Goldstone there and there is the comment that "This was fathers land".

George Percival de Castro born in Wellington.

Charles Daniel entered Government service in Treasury.

1870

Helen de Castro born in Wellington

1871

Inez de Castro born in Wellington.

1872

Charles left the Treasury and joined Public Trust Office as the first secretary in that office. An attempt is being made to find if there is any record of his times there.

1873

John Willis de Castro born in Wellington.

1875

Alfred Henry de Castro born in Wellington.

Charles Daniel became ordained as a Deacon in Anglican church.

1876

Mary Elizabeth died aged 18. She was buried in Bolton St Wellington. The same plot was later used to for her mother.

Charles Daniel assisted in the consecration of St Marks church Wellington.

He was assigned to assist at St Peter's in TeAro Flat Wellington.

1877

Alice Maud Mary de Castro born. She was last child of Charles & Isabella. It could be noted that she was 3 when her eldest sister married and 12 when her mother died.

1880

Isabella Margaret de Castro de Castro married Thomas Sloan Morpeth on 1st September 1880 in Wellington.

1881

Charles was now assigned to St Marks Church.

PHOTO: A photo exists in Isabella Morpeth's scrapbook of Charles Daniel and his son Arthur. The photo taken in 1882 is of officers of the Department (probably the Public Trust Office)

1884

Frederick Knox de Castro was married to Louisa Hyde in St Marks Church Wellington on 10th January

1886

William Waring de Castro married Helen Ratcliffe Dixon on 8th February in Hokitika.

1887

Charles's sister Mary Ransford Willis died in England.

1889

Charles Daniel's second wife ISABELLA de Castro (nee Knox) died at Nairn St Wellington on 17th Sept 1889. She was interred with her daughter Mary Elizabeth in the Bowen St cemetery. As far as can be found out this grave was one of the hundreds in the way of the Wellington Motorway and it was moved at this time.

To date it has not been found if there was any marker on the grave and if there was what became of it.. It is not currently known if they are recorded in the memorial garden established to record these people.

DEATH NOTICE:

DE CASTRO.-On the 17th September, Isabella, the beloved wife of Charles D. de Castro, aged 56 years.

BURIAL: BDM ref. 1889 ref. 1257

GRAVE: Was buried in Bolton St Cemetery in plot 0400 with daughter Mary Elizabeth. Grave was removed by motorway. There was no marker on grave.

OBITUARY:

We regret to record the death of Mrs de Castro, wife of the Rev. C. D. de Castro, which took place last night after a somewhat protracted illness. Mrs de Castro was third daughter of the late Dr Knox, who with his family arrived in Wellington by the Martha Ridgway in 1840. She was married in 1855, leaves eight sons and five daughters. An exemplary Christian, a true friend, a faithful wife and devoted mother, her memory will ever remain fresh in the minds and hearts, not only of her own family, but also of many to whom she became endeared by her many acts of kindly love and sympathy. The funeral takes place at 9 O'clock to-morrow morning.

1890

Charles Daniel married for the third time to AMELIA BULL.

MARRIAGE: folio 1270 1890 to Bull

WEDDING as reported in the paper

DE CASTRO-BULL.- On the 7th April 1890 by the Rev. W.A. Waters, the Rev. C.D. de Castro, to Amelia, 5th daughter of the late Edward Bull Esq., of Dublin.

1891

Jane de Castro married John Joseph Booth on 4th March in Wellington.

1892

Charles Daniel retired from public service.

Inez marries Herbert John Eames.

Arthur de Castro marries Edith Fletcher.

1895

Helen de Castro marries William Goldstone on 7th March at Frazertown Napier.

Charles Daniel said to have been ordained as a minister.

1896

George Percival married Gertrude Margaret Hyde on 1st December in Nelson.

Charles Daniel conducted last service before he died at Newtown Wellington.

1898

CHARLES DANIEL died at Austin St Wellington. This was on 23rd June 1898. The official register entry is DEATH: BDM 1898 ref. 1521. According to official records there is a copy of his Will REF. 6/472

There is a 2 page will held at the lands and deeds office in Stout Street Wellington. He is buried in the Karori Cemetery in Wellington, with his third wife Amelia (Bull).

This can be found by driving in the main entrance past the Sextons office and Crematorium to where the road splits. You take the right hand turn until the first path on the right. This is a little hard to find but right opposite the path entry is a very large monument to the Bradley family. Walk to the end of the path and right at the end facing you is the grave.

John Willis de Castro married in Masterton

1902/3

Alfred Henry de Castro married Emma Norman

1903

Alice Maud Mary married Charles Wortley on 31st August 1903 in Paeroa.

1906

Alice Wortley died in Sydney Australia on 7th October possibly of complications on the birth of her second child..

1909

Charles Samuel Knox de Castro married Cis Pike in Huntly.

1924

Amelia de Castro died and is buried in Karori..

1930

George Percival de Castro died in Paeroa on 8th June 1930. He was taken from Paeroa to Auckland and cremated at Waikumete.

1932

Charles Samuel Knox de Castro died in Huntly on 5th May 1932. He was interred at Waikumete Cemetery in Auckland according to the newspaper, I suggest he was cremated.

1933

William Waring de Castro died on 26th October at Monro St Blenheim. He was buried on the 28th at Omaka Cemetery in Blenheim.

Jane Booth died in California USA. on 17th April and was buried on 19th April.

1943

Frederick Knox de Castro died in Napier.

1945

Isabella Margaret Morpeth died in Napier on 25th July.

1952

Alfred Henry died in Blenheim.

1954

John Willis died in Masterton on 29th March.

1956

Arthur died in Napier on 18th August 1956.

Arthur was the last of Charles and Isabella de Castro's children to pass away thus concluding this phase of the family History. There is additional detail regarding each of the 14 branches in the following chapters.

DESCENDANCY LISTING

The following is the descendency listing starting at the earliest recorded de Castro. This listing was current at the date of this publication. It will be no longer current.

WE ASK THAT YOU EXAMINE THIS LIST AND WHERE POSSIBLE ADVISE US OF ANY ALTERATIONS OR CORRECTIONS. IF THE ADDITION IS A NEW FAMILY CAN YOU ADVISE A CONTACT ADDRESS. BRANCH.

1	David de Castro	Abt. 1640 -
....	+Unknown	
.....	+Laretto	
.....	3	Jacob de Castro
.....		+Leah Lamera
.....	2	David de Castro
.....	3	Luna de Castro
.....		+Benjamin Levy Barrios
.....	2	Solomon de Castro Abt. 1681 -
.....		+Rachel Bravo Abt. 1685 -
.....	3	Isaack de Castro Abt. 1710 - 1767
.....		+Rachel de Nattos
.....	4	Rachel de Castro
.....	4	Esther de Castro
.....	4	Solomon de Castro
.....	4	Abraham de Castro 1725 -
.....	3	David de Castro Abt. 1714 - 1761
.....		+Judith Bravo Abt. 1720 - 1759
.....	4	[2] Sarah Judith de Castro 1751 - 1824
.....		+ [1] Daniel de Castro Abt. 1733 - 1790
.....		*2nd Wife of David de Castro:
.....		+Rebecca Mendes da Costa
.....	3	Jacob de Castro Abt. 1715 - Aft. 1779
.....		+Racheal Uziel
.....	4	Ester de Castro
.....		+Moses Fernandez
.....	4	Daniel de Castro
.....		+Rachel Delmonte
.....	5	Hannah de Castro 1826 -
.....	3	Moses de Castro Abt. 1715 - Abt. 1790
.....		+Unknown
.....	4	? de Castro
.....	4	? de Castro
.....	3	Abraham de Castro Abt. 1720 - 1763
.....		+Netto
.....		*2nd Wife of Abraham de Castro:
.....		+de Costa
.....		*3rd Wife of Abraham de Castro:
.....		+Rachel de Jacob Aboab Cardoso - 1774
.....	4	Solomon de Castro
.....	4	Hannah de Castro
.....		+Abraham Hain Bendahan
.....	5	Hannah Levi Bensusan
.....	3	Samuel de Castro 1725 - 1779
.....		+Sarah Lara Abt. 1741 -
.....	4	Sarah Mary de Castro
.....	4	Solomon de Castro 1763 -
.....		+Rachel Fernandez
.....	5	Sarah de Castro 1785 -

.....		+Henry F de la Fite		
..... 4	Daniel de Castro	1775 - 1840		
.....		+Rebecca Lopes	1774 - 1848	
..... 5	Sarah Rebecca de Castro	1802 - 1859		
.....		+John Shadgett	Abt. 1800 -	
..... 5	Samuel de Castro	1804 - 1851		
.....		+Mary Ransford	1807 - 1835	
..... 6	Charles Daniel de Castro	1832 - 1898		
.....		+Constantia Sailsbury	1829 - 1854	
.....		*2nd Wife of Charles Daniel de Castro:		
.....		+Isabella Knox	1834 - 1889	
..... 7	Charles Samuel Knox de Castro	1856 - 1932		
.....		+Cis		
..... 7	Isabella Margaret de Castro	1857 - 1945		
.....		+Thomas Sloan Morpeth	1856 - 1897	
..... 8	Douglas Charles Morpeth	1882 - 1944		
.....		+Rose		
..... 9	Rex Thomas Morpeth	1909 -		
.....		+Daphne I Hayson		
..... 10	Rex Kenneth Morpeth	1931 -		
.....		+Y Rata		
.....		11 Susan Anne Morpeth	1959 -	
.....		11 Gillian Rose Morpeth	1961 -	
.....		11 Rex Brett Morpeth	1962 -	
..... 10	Colin Douglas Morpeth	1934 -		
.....		+Christine Eleanor		
.....		11 Barry Gavin Morpeth	1957 -	
.....		11 Julie Kerin Morpeth	1959 -	
.....		11 Grant Rex Morpeth	1959 -	
..... 10	Brian Keith Morpeth	1939 -		
.....		+Maureen Lylace		
.....		11 Ian Douglas Morpeth	1962 -	
.....		11 Gregory Lance Morpeth	1964 -	
.....		11 Steven Brian Morpeth	1967 -	
..... 9	Leo Douglas Morpeth	1910 - 1966		
..... 9	Keith Sloan Morpeth	1912 - 1941		
..... 9	Rona Isabel Morpeth	1914 -		
.....		+Bryan Butler		
..... 9	Alan Hugh Morpeth	1916 -		
.....		+Pat W Cummings		
..... 10	Alan Keith John Morpeth	1943 -		
.....		+Elizabeth A York		
.....		11 Alan Craig Morpeth	1970 -	
.....		11 David John Morpeth	1972 -	
..... 10	John Michael Morpeth	1944 -		
.....		+Josephine L Burndred		
.....		11 Kim Linda Morpeth	1969 -	
.....		11 Tony Michael Morpeth	1971 -	
..... 10	Graeme Patrick Morpeth	1945 -		
.....		+Elizabeth F Pearse		
.....		11 Leanne Rose Morpeth	1964 -	
.....		11 Shane Douglas Morpeth	1966 -	
.....		11 Donna Louise Morpeth	1970 -	
..... 9	Douglas Charles Morpeth	1919 -		
.....		+Veda M Wooliams		
..... 8	William Harold Morpeth	1883 - 1893		
..... 8	Hector Morpeth	1885 - 1963		
.....		+Minnie Lovett		
..... 9	Arthur Lovett Morpeth	1911 -		
.....		+Valerie M Grierson		
..... 10	Gavin Hector Morpeth	1944 -		
.....		+Nichola Dumas		
.....		11 Susan Claire Morpeth	1975 -	
..... 10	Brett Grierson Morpeth	1947 -		
..... 10	Virginia Grierson Morpeth	1949 -		

.....		+Murry Spicer	
.....	10	David Grierson Morpeth	1950 -
.....		+Mari-Carman deMiguel	
..... 9		Graham Bruce Morpeth	1916 -
.....		+Dorothy C. Wright	
.....	10	Bruce Jackson Morpeth	1947 -
.....	10	John Graham Morpeth	1950 -
.....	10	Christine Margaret Morpeth	1951 -
..... 9		Eric Knox Morpeth	1920 -
.....		+Elaine A Stormont	
.....	10	Suzanne Catherine Morpeth	
..... 8		Robert Bruce Morpeth	1887 - 1922
.....		+Nina Helen MacDonald	
..... 9		Grace Helen Morpeth	1914 -
.....		+Cyril Dempster	
..... 9		Nancy Isabell Morpeth	1918 -
.....		+Leonard Cowan	
..... 9		Warren Bruce Morpeth	1921 -
.....		+Peggy H Horn	
.....	10	Luvaine Helen Morpeth	1946 -
.....		+Thomas K McDonald	
.....	10	Robert Bruce Morpeth	1947 -
.....		+Ann Kenny	
.....	11	Tina Morpeth	1971 -
.....	10	Ross Morpeth	1952 -
.....	10	Sloan Grant Morpeth	1954 -
..... 8		Isabell Mary Morpeth	1889 - 1973
.....		+V H Dickey	
..... 9		Esmond Harcourt Dickey	
..... 8		Matilda Morpeth	1891 - 1975
.....		+Charles Goldstone	1887 - 1969
..... 9		Enid Margaret Goldstone	1920 -
.....		+Murray Harper	1917 - 1978
.....	10	Murray Grant Harper	1953 -
.....		+Victoria Jane Hobbs	
.....	11	Alice Victoria Harper	
.....	11	James Frederick Murray Harper	
.....	11	Hannah Isabel Harper	
..... 8		Amelia Morpeth	1893 - 1971
.....		+W. P. Hughes	
..... 8		Logan Sloan Morpeth	1896 -
.....		+Ruby G Wilkinson	
..... 9		June Morpeth	1926 -
.....		+Lionel Smith	
..... 9		Bruce Sloan Morpeth	1928 -
.....		+Evelyn M Davis	
.....	10	Cheryl Faye Morpeth	1953 -
.....	10	Annette Kaye Morpeth	1958 -
.....	10	Louise Sharon Morpeth	1968 -
..... 9		Mary Isabel Morpeth	1929 -
.....		+Norrie Napier	
..... 9		Graeme Morpeth	1932 -
.....		+Carol L Smith	
.....	10	David Morpeth	
.....	10	Jeanette Lee Morpeth	1957 -
.....	10	Scott Logan Morpeth	1960 -
.....		*2nd Wife of Logan Sloan Morpeth:	
.....		+Leslie Beswick	
..... 7		Mary Elizabeth de Castro	1858 - 1876
..... 7		Frederick Knox de Castro	1860 - 1943
.....		+Louisa Mary Hyde	1864 - 1944
..... 8		Esther de Castro	1884 - 1957
.....		+Jack	- 1922
..... 9		Louise Thomson	
.....		+J Stanley	

.....	9	Bruce de Castro Thomson	1906 -	
.....		+Nim		
.....	10	Phillipa Thomson	1941 -	
.....		+John Wishart		
.....		11	Geraldine Wishart	1972 -
.....		11	Alexander Wishart	1974 -
.....	9	Alan Thomson	1909 -	
.....		+Doris Swensen		
.....	10	Christine Thomson		
.....	10	Adrienne Tompson		
.....	10	Joanne Tompson		
.....	10	Graeme Thomson		
.....	10	Louise Thomson	1940 -	
.....	8	Gladys Rowena de Castro	1888 - 1974	
.....		+Samuel Twigg		
.....	9	Enid de Castro Twigg	1914 -	
.....		+Ian Macarthur	1906 - 1975	
.....	10	Mary Macarthur	1939 -	
.....		+David Matthew Dixon	1939 -	
.....		11	Matthew Macarthur Dixon	1967 -
.....		11	Samuel John Dixon	1968 -
.....		11	Annabelle Mary Dixon	1970 -
.....	10	Ann Macarthur	1946 -	
.....		+Simon Rowley		
.....		11	Joseph Rowley	
.....		11	Patrick Rowley	
.....		11	Thomas Rowley	
.....		11	Francesca de Castro Rowley	1990 -
.....	10	Kirsty Macarthur	1952 -	
.....		+Christopher Brodrick		
.....		11	Katherine Brodrick	
.....		11	Peter Brodrick	1978 -
.....	9	Conolly Twigg	1920 - 1943	
.....	8	Cara Louise de Castro	1896 -	
.....		+Claude Everard		
.....	9	Judith Everard		
.....	9	Barbara Everard		
.....	7	William Knox de Castro	1861 - 1933	
.....		+Helen Ratcliffe Dixon	1865 - 1949	
.....	8	Murial Knox de Castro	1887 - 1975	
.....		+Albert Edward Jackson		
.....	9	Barrie Edward Jackson	1912 -	
.....		+Valda Rose Hordern		
.....	10	Glenys Rose Jackson	1941 -	
.....		+Alan Hitchens		
.....		11	Krisna Hitchens	
.....		11	Paul Hitchens	
.....		11	Amanda Hitchens	
.....	10	Marie Sheryl Jackson	1943 -	
.....		+Ian Hamilton	1947 -	
.....		11	Marelle Hamilton	
.....		11	Yvette Hamilton	
.....	10	Brendon Arthur Jackson	1945 -	
.....		+Patricia Ward		
.....		11	Aaron Jackson	
.....		11	Mark Jackson	
.....		11	Sarah Jackson	
.....	10	Kathylene Joyce Jackson	1949 -	
.....		+Stephen Hutchinson		
.....		11	Joanne Hutchinson	
.....		11	Craig Hutchinson	
.....		11	Brian Hutchinson	
.....	10	Barbara Margaret Jackson	1950 -	
.....		+Klaus Mikschi		
.....	10	Anthony Edward Jackson	1953 -	

.....	9	Jill	1915 -	
.....			+Ronald Ashling Clouston	1918 -
.....		10	Lesley Irene Clouston	1947 -
.....	8	Alan Hirst de Castro	1889 - 1915	
.....	8	Margaret Helen de Castro	1893 -	
.....			+Revell	
.....	9	Elizabeth Revell		
.....	9	John Geoffrey Revell		
.....			+Pauline Walsh	
.....		10	Philippa Margaret Revell	1961 -
.....			+Jonathan Fletcher	
.....		11	Alice Elizabeth Fletcher	1988 -
.....		11	Justin Geoffrey Fletcher	1990 -
.....		10	Edwina Mary Revell	1964 -
.....	9	Alan Adrian Revell		
.....			+Margaret Hamilton LaQuhae	
.....		10	Alison Margaret Revell	1963 -
.....		10	Brian Geoffrey Revell	1965 -
.....		10	Christopher Alan Revell	1969 -
.....	8	Keith Yeo de Castro	1898 - Abt. 1985	
.....			+Janet Ethyl Gray Cossins	1907 -
.....	9	Timothy Keith de Castro	1933 -	
.....			+Vanessa Carr	1943 -
.....		10	Tiffany Jane Carr	1968 -
.....		10	David Keith Carr de Castro	1970 -
.....	9	Dinah Janet de Castro	1935 -	
.....			+Robert William Godsall	
.....		10	Jane Alexander Godsall	1963 -
.....		10	Charlotte Catherine Godsall	1965 -
.....	9	Juliet Helen de Castro	1937 -	
.....			+Peter Riston Holden	
.....		10	Dedora Elizabeth Holden	1959 -
.....		10	Caroline Jane Holden	1961 -
.....		10	Duncan Dudley Holden	1963 -
.....		10	Matthew Keith Holden	1967 -
.....	9	Catherine Yeo de Castro	1941 -	
.....			+Simon Dennistoun Martin	
.....		10	Samuel George Dennistoun Martin	1969 -
.....		10	Henry Simon Keith Martin	1971 -
.....		10	William Robin Martin	1972 -
.....	7	Robert Knox de Castro	1863 -	
.....	7	Jennie	1865 - 1933	
.....			+John Joseph Booth	
.....	7	Arthur de Castro	1867 - 1956	
.....			+Edith Fletcher	1875 - 1956
.....	8	Charles Baron Knox de Castro	1893 - 1972	
.....			+Dorothy May Holland	
.....	9	Robert de Castro		
.....			+Unknown	
.....	9	Helen de Castro		
.....			+Williams	
.....	7	George Percival de Castro	1868 - 1930	
.....			+Gertrude Margaret Hyde	
.....	8	Leopold Ransford de Castro	1898 -	
.....			+Edith Mary Kerr	- 1989
.....	9	Ransford George Kerr de Castro		1926 -
.....			+Brya Duigan	1931 -
.....		10	Denis Ransford de Castro	1954 -
.....			+Janet Martin	1953 -
.....		11	Claire de Castro	1977 -
.....		11	Sarah Whina de Castro	1980 -
.....		11	Colette Moe de Castro	1987 -
.....	10	Eve Kaye de Castro	1956 -	
.....			+Kenneth Rodger Robinson	1940 -

.....	11	Cyprian Darcy de Castro-Robinson	
1992 -			
.....	10	Lucy Stella Mary de Castro 1963 -	
.....		*2nd Wife of Ransford George Kerr de Castro:	
.....		+Anne Katherine Heinz	
.....	10	Caroline Edith de Castro 1978 -	
.....	10	Nancy Katherine de Castro 1979 -	
.....	8	Inez de Castro 1903 - 1966	
.....		+Raymond Dalrymple Hunter	
.....	9	Robyn de Castro Hunter 1924 - 1974	
.....		+William Moreland Bell	
.....	10	Adrienne Bell 1955 -	
.....		+Alan Mamo	
.....	11	Alex Mamo 1985 -	
.....	11	Nichola Robyn Mamo	1989 -
.....	10	Catherine Juliet Bell 1956 -	
.....		+John Price	
.....	11	Thomas William Price	1986 -
.....	10	Derick Bell 1958 -	
.....	9	George Raymond Knox Hunter 1932 -	
.....		+Kay	
.....	10	David Hunter	
.....	10	Ann Hunter	
.....	10	Judy Hunter	
.....	8	Raye de Castro 1906 -	
.....		+Charles Stanley Renshaw	
.....	9	Suzanne Elodie Renshaw	
.....		+Robert Julius Vaassen	
.....	10	David Renshaw Vaassen	
.....		+Janet Preston	
.....	10	John Robert Vaassen	
.....	10	Roger de Castro Vaassen	
.....	9	Judith Helen Renshaw	
.....		+Jerrd Vanrees	
.....	10	Shirley Vanrees	
.....		+Glen Bricknell	
.....	10	Holly Vanrees	
.....		+Ian Bakes	
.....	10	Andrea Vanrees	
.....	8	Meryl June de Castro 1916 -	
.....		+Sam	
.....		*2nd Husband of Meryl June de Castro:	
.....		+Neil Carr Carr-Smith 1912 -	
.....	9	Peter Ewart Carr-Smith 1938 -	
.....		+Susan Holden 1938 -	
.....	10	Michael 1968 -	
.....	10	Emma Susan Carr-Smith 1972 -	
.....	9	Garry Neil Carr-Smith 1939 -	
.....		+Carolyn Yvonne Gibbons 1946 -	
.....	10	Andrew Greville Carr-Smith 1972 -	
.....	10	Louise Yvonne Carr-Smith 1974 -	
.....	10	Sarah de Castro Carr-Smith 1977 -	
.....	10	David Ewart Carr-Smith 1979 -	
.....	9	Gillian Margaret Carr-Smith 1941 -	
.....		+Peter John Osborne 1931 -	
.....	10	Anna Louise Osborne 1962 -	
.....		+Glen Border	
.....	11	Matthew Peter Thomas Border	
1990 -			
.....	10	Katherine de Castro Osborne 1964 -	
.....		+Simon Main	
.....	11	Reuben Samuel Osborne	1990 -
.....	11	Phoebe Main	1996 -
.....	10	Rachael Mary Osborne	1966 -
.....	10	Sally Shaw Osborne 1970 -	

.....		+Warren Brown	
.....		11 Rosie Osborne Brown	1997 -
..... 9	Christopher Carr-Smith	1945 -	
.....		+Elizabeth Helen Margaret Hope	1958 -
.....	10 Daniel Marsden Carr-Smith	1994 -	
.....		*2nd Wife of Christopher Carr-Smith:	
.....		+Janne Poutney	1948 -
..... 10	Tina Carr-Smith	1967 -	
.....		+Martin Thomas Robinson	1956 -
.....	11 Andrew William Robinson		1992 -
..... 10	Paul Carr-Smith	1971 -	
..... 9	Simon John Carr-Smith	1951 -	
.....		+Elizabeth Mary Dennes	1955 - 1979
..... 7	Nellie	1870 -	
.....	+William Goldstone		
.....	8 Ray Goldstone		
.....	8 ? Goldstone		
.....	8 Jim Goldstone		
.....	8 Lou Goldstone		
.....		+Aussi Birrell	
..... 9	Helen Birrell		
.....		+McKinnon	
..... 9	Ann Birrell		
.....		+Aitchison	
..... 9	Robert Birrell		
..... 9	Stuart Birrell		
.....		+Valerie Martin	
..... 9	Don Birrell		
..... 7	Inez de Castro	1871 - 1958	
.....	+Hubert John Eames	1870 -	
.....	8 Isabella Mary Eames	1893 - 1994	
.....		+William Boyle	1890 -
..... 9	Nyra Marjory Boyle	1918 -	
.....		+Liang Allan Gordon	1913 -
.....	10 Margaret Gordon		
.....	10 Colleen Patricia Gordon		1948 -
.....		+Bevin David Watt	1944 -
.....		11 Robert John Watt	1975 -
.....		11 Clair Maree Watt	1978 -
.....		*2nd Husband of Nyra Marjory Boyle:	
.....		+John McPhail-Mitchell	1918 - 1975
..... 9	Bruce Gavin Boyle	1920 -	
.....		+Brenda Pearl Hatt	1925 - 1990
.....	10 Gary Gavin Boyle		1946 -
.....	10 Murray Bruce Boyle		1949 -
.....		+Judith Brehaut	
.....		11 Murray Bruce Boyle	1974 -
.....		11 Keryn Boyle	1975 -
.....		11 Blair Boyle	1975 -
..... 10	Sheryl Denise Boyle	1951 -	
.....		+Ian John Blunt	1950 -
.....		11 Andrew Ian Blunt	1984 -
.....		*2nd Husband of Sheryl Denise Boyle:	
.....		+Gary Roy Lorigan	1949 -
.....		*3rd Husband of Sheryl Denise Boyle:	
.....		+Edward Newton Hunt	1949 -
.....		11 Steven Hunt	1978 -
..... 10	Denis Leslie Boyle	1952 -	
.....		+Carolyn	
.....		*2nd Wife of Denis Leslie Boyle:	
.....		+Caroline	
.....		11 Matthew Boyle	
.....		11 Meg Boyle	
.....		*3rd Wife of Denis Leslie Boyle:	
.....		+Jean Eleanor Abbott	

.....	11	Sheree Boyle	1975 -
..... 9	Larry Maxwell Boyle	1925 -	
.....		+Dorothy Frances Treasure Hennah	1928 -
..... 10	Carol Lynne Boyle	1949 -	
.....		+Philip Vernon Overall	1950 -
.....	11	Andrea Diane Overall	1979 -
.....		+Gavin John Leatherland	
..... 12	Jade Celest Leatherland	1955 -	
.....	11	Bernadette Laree Overall	1973 -
.....		+Leon Perana	
.....	11	Nickola Christine Overall	1974 -
.....	11	Anita Cheryl Overall	1977 -
.....	11	Rebecca Alice Overall	1978 -
..... 10	Stuart William Boyle	1951 - 1991	
..... 10	Scott McGregor Boyle	1956 -	
.....		+Marie Anne Dempsey	1956 -
.....	11	Kathryn Alice Boyle	1984 -
.....	11	Gemma Dempsey Boyle	1984 -
..... 10	Diane Gay Boyle	1958 -	
..... 10	Wayne John Boyle	1961 -	
.....		+Gillian Sarah Brockbank	1963 -
.....	11	Emily Jane Boyle	1985 -
.....	11	Peter Robert Boyle	1986 -
.....	11	Simon James Boyle	1989 -
..... 9	Ola Inez Boyle	1927 - 1995	
.....		+Donald Gavin Stevenson	1924 - 1972
..... 10	Sandra Dorne Stevenson	1948 -	
.....		+Paul Dallimore	1947 -
.....	11	Brendon Paul Dallimore	1970 -
.....		*2nd Husband of Sandra Dorne Stevenson:	
.....		+Rick	1948 -
.....	11	Katrina Marie Rowarth	1976 -
.....	11	Lisa Laurene Rowarth	1979 -
..... 10	Caryn Marleene Stevenson	1949 -	
.....		+Colin Dallimore	1946 -
.....	11	Scott Aaron Dallimore	1971 -
.....		+Michelle Louise de Landes	1971 -
..... 12	Torilea Dallimore	1995 -	
.....	11	Sharlene Dallimore	1973 -
..... 10	Bryce Roy Stevenson	1950 -	
.....		+Pasqualina Siriann	1952 -
.....	11	Serena Stevenson	1970 -
.....	11	Irene Silvana Stevenson	1971 -
.....		+Bindi Ground	1968 -
.....	11	Aron Bryce Stevenson	1974 -
..... 10	Erin Ruth Stevenson	1951 -	
.....		+James Stewart Walker	1941 -
.....	11	Sean Walker	1971 -
.....	11	Brad Walker	1979 -
.....	11	Steven Walker	1983 -
..... 10	Wendy Fay Stevenson	1953 -	
.....		+George Leo Stachnick	1950 -
.....	11	Amy Jane Stachnick	1977 -
.....	11	Kim Louise Stachnick	1980 -
.....		*2nd Husband of Ola Inez Boyle:	
.....		+Ted	1927 - 1987
..... 10	Keri Shane Stevenson	1962 -	
..... 10	Brent Darrin Stevenson	1965 -	
.....		+Lauren Turner	1966 -
.....	11	Dylan Stevenson	1985 -
.....	11	Ashley Stevenson	1987 -
..... 10	Mark Rodney Edwin Stevenson	1967 -	
.....		+Bronwyn O'Neil	
.....	11	Joshua Glen Stevenson	1987 -
.....		*2nd Wife of Mark Rodney Edwin Stevenson:	

.....		+Robyn Margaret Poupard	1969 -	
.....		11 Jemma Ola Stevenson		1996 -
..... 9		Beulah Gwyn Boyle	1935 -	
.....		+Peter Michael Chenery	1937 -	
..... 10		Craig Peter Chenery	1959 -	
.....		+Sharon Cowan	1965 -	
.....		11 Kelly Rose Chenery	1985 -	
..... 10		Kirk Michael Chenery	1961 -	
..... 10		Kim Jason Chenery	1971 -	
.....		+Shirree Anne Sawyers	1970 -	
.....		11 Phoebe Ola Chenery		1995 -
..... 8		Winifrede Eames	1896 - 1986	
..... 8		Barney	1900 - 1976	
.....		+Mary Wellock	1908 -	
..... 9		Hubert Hardisty Eames		
.....		+Penelope		
.....	10	Philip Eames		
.....	10	Steven Eames		
.....	10	Alaister Eames		
..... 9		Judith Marjory Eames		
.....		+Gregory Bede Conlon		
.....	10	Lester Conlon		
.....	10	Monica Conlon		
.....	10	Helen Conlon		
.....	10	Tracey Conlon		
.....	10	Tony Conlon		
..... 9		Ruth Elizabeth Eames		
.....		+Martyn Sanderson		
.....	10	Pippa Sanderson		
.....	10	Nicola Sanderson		
.....	10	Lucy Sanderson		
.....	10	Emma Sanderson		
.....	10	Jamie Sanderson		
.....		*2nd Husband of Ruth Elizabeth Eames:		
.....		+Grant Simmiss		
.....	10	Gedun Simmiss		
..... 9		Elaine Mary Eames		
.....		+Kevin Douglas		
.....	10	Todd Douglas		
.....	10	Penny Douglas		
.....	10	Wanda Douglas		
.....	10	Nathan Douglas		
..... 8		Inez Marjorie Eames	1904 - 1990	
.....		+Edward Luttaral Cullen		
..... 9		Dennis Cullen		
..... 9		Michael Cullen		
..... 7		John Willis de Castro	1873 - 1954	
.....		+Alice Annie Mary Jessop	1888 -	
..... 8		Douglas Gordon Knox de Castro		1898 - 1967
.....		+Jessie Isabel Reid		
..... 9		Ian Douglas de Castro		
.....		*2nd Wife of Douglas Gordon Knox de Castro:		
.....		+Phyllis Maisie Anderson	1911 - 1991	
..... 8		Harold Willis de Castro	1899 - 1970	
..... 7		Alfred Henry de Castro	1875 - 1952	
.....		+Emma Adams	1878 - 1964	
..... 8		John Alfred Knox de Castro	1904 - 1989	
.....		+Grace Anne Charters	1902 - 1971	
..... 9		Robert Knox de Castro	1931 -	
.....		+Marie Olive Joll	1931 -	
..... 10		Geoffrey Knox de Castro	1958 -	
.....		+Margaret Joan McCracken	1958 -	
.....	11	Adam Knox de Castro		1985 -
.....	11	Hannah Frances de Castro		1987 -
..... 10		Annmarie de Castro	1959 -	

.....		+Neville Maddren	1940 -	
.....	10	Stephen Joll de Castro	1963 -	
.....		+Sharon Lee Brown	1964 -	
.....		11	Rebecca Marie de Castro	1985 -
.....		11	Ashley Joll de Castro	1988 -
.....	9	Barbara Anne de Castro	1933 -	
.....	7	Alice Maud Mary de Castro	1877 - 1906	
.....		+Charles Wortley		
.....		8	Ngawini Wortley	Abt. 1904 -
.....		8	Sydney Wortley	Abt. 1906 -
.....			*3rd Wife of Charles Daniel de Castro:	
.....		+Amelia Bull	Abt. 1843 - 1924	
.....	6	Edward Ransford de Castro	1833 - 1834	
.....	6	Mary Ransford de Castro	1835 - 1881	
.....		+John Thomas Willis	1819 -	
.....	7	Mary F Willis	1863 -	
.....	7	Charlotte N Willis	1865 -	
.....	7	Gertrude Willis		
.....	7	Rebecca G Willis	1871 -	
.....			*2nd Wife of Samuel de Castro:	
.....		+Elizabeth Mary Davis	Abt. 1790 - 1865	
.....	5	Daniel de Castro	1806 - 1867	
.....		+Jane Roberts	1805 - 1853	
.....	6	Mary Jane de Castro	1835 - 1836	
.....		+E Boyes	1842 - 1885	
.....	7	Mary Boyes		
.....	7	Charlotte Boyes		
.....	7	Claude Boyes		
.....	6	Daniel de Castro	1836 - 1903	
.....		+Fanny L Boys	1842 - 1886	
.....	7	Murial Beatrice de Castro	1870 -	
.....	7	Arnold Lopez de Castro	1872 -	
.....	7	Charlotte de Castro	1873 -	
.....		+Claude LeQuesene		
.....			*2nd Wife of Daniel de Castro:	
.....		+Julia Baths	1827 -	
.....	7	Muriel Lopes de Castro	1889 -	
.....	6	Rebecca de Castro	1837 - 1915	
.....		+G F Elliott		
.....	7	Frederick Elliott		
.....	7	Hilda Elliott		
.....	7	? Elliott		
.....	7	Elsie Elliott		
.....	7	Herbert Elliott		
.....	7	George Elliott		
.....	7	? Elliott		
.....	6	Esther de Castro	1838 - 1838	
.....	6	Percival M de Castro	1839 - 1906	
.....		+Jessie Morton		
.....	7	Herman de Castro	1890 - 1935	
.....	7	Bernard de Castro	1896 -	
.....		+Kathleen Brighton		
.....	8	June de Castro	1929 -	
.....	8	Richard	1931 -	
.....		+Judith Pratt		
.....			*2nd Wife of George Richard de Castro:	
.....		+Doreen Howley		
.....	9	Stephen George de Castro	1969 -	
.....	8	Bridgett de Castro	1934 -	
.....	8	Anne de Castro	1936 -	
.....	8	Mary de Castro	Abt. 1938 -	
.....			*2nd Wife of Percival M de Castro:	
.....		+Francis Sarah Fleetwood	1844 - 1884	
.....	7	Paul Lopes de Castro	1874 - 1944	
.....		+Unknown		

.....	8	Miriam de Castro	1900 -
.....	8	Rosalind de Castro	1906 -
.....	8	Frances de Castro	1909 -
.....	7	Inez P M Lopes de Castro	1876 - 1946
.....	6	Henry de Castro	1840 - 1913
.....		+Janet A P Lowry	1849 -
.....	7	Edith Lowry	1860 -
.....	7	Henry Edward de Castro	1863 - 1914
.....	6	Ester de Castro	1842 -
.....		+George H Moberly	1837 -
.....	7	George Kebble Moberly	1871 -
.....		+Unknown	
.....	8	Selwyn Moberly	
.....	8	Molly Moberly	
.....	8	Robert Moberly	
.....	8	Mary Moberly	
.....	7	Jina	1874 -
.....	7	Isabel Moberly	1875 -
.....	7	David H Moberly	1878 -
.....	6	Elizabeth de Castro	1844 - 1846
.....	6	George de Castro	1846 - 1920
.....		+Lucy Lynn	1906 -
.....	7	David Hugh de Castro	
.....	7	Elsbeth de Castro	
.....		+George Provest	
.....	6	Francis de Castro	1848 - 1848
.....		*2nd Wife of Daniel de Castro:	
.....		+Mary F Minchener	1814 - 1886
.....	6	Charlotte de Castro	
.....		+? Dunn	
.....	5	Charlotte Ithamar de Castro	1809 - 1817
.....	5	Henrietta de Castro	1812 - 1840
.....		+Oliver Ransford	
.....	6	Oliver Ransford	
.....	6	Henrietta Ransford	
.....	5	Elizabeth de Castro	1816 - 1843
.....	3	[1] Daniel de Castro	Abt. 1733 - 1790
.....		+ [2] Sarah Judith de Castro	1751 - 1824

NAMES LISTING

The following is a listing of all family members who list on the descendency tree in alphabetical order

Report Name	Birth date	Spouse
ABBOTT, Jean Eleanor		BOYLE, Denis Leslie
ADAMS, Emma	1878	DE CASTRO, Alfred Henry
AITCHISON		BIRRELL, Ann
ANDERSON, Phyllis Maisie	1911	DE CASTRO, Douglas Gordon Knox
BAKES, Ian		VANREES, Holly
BATHS, Julia	1827	DE CASTRO, Daniel
BELL, Adrienne	13 February 1955	MAMO, Alan
BELL, Catherine Juliet	07 December 1956	PRICE, John
BELL, Derick	30 November 1958	
BELL, William Moreland		HUNTER, Robyn de Castro
BENDAHAN, Abraham Hain		DE CASTRO, Hannah
BESWICK, Leslie		MORPETH, Logan Sloan
BIRRELL, Ann		AITCHISON
BIRRELL, Aussi		GOLDSTONE, Lou
BIRRELL, Don		
BIRRELL, Helen		MCKINNON
BIRRELL, Robert		
BIRRELL, Stuart		MARTIN, Valerie
BLUNT, Andrew Ian	21 December 1984	
BLUNT, Ian John	28 October 1950	BOYLE, Sheryl Denise
BOOTH, John Joseph		DE CASTRO, Jane
BORDER, Glen		OSBORNE, Anna Louise
BORDER, Matthew Peter Thomas	03 May 1990	
BOYES, Charlotte		
BOYES, Claude		
BOYES, E	1842	DE CASTRO, Mary Jane
BOYES, Mary		
BOYLE, Beulah Gwyn	15 August 1935	CHENERY, Peter Michael
BOYLE, Blair	19 July 1975	
BOYLE, Bruce Gavin	20 July 1920	HATT, Brenda Pearl
BOYLE, Carol Lynne	18 August 1949	OVERALL, Phillip Vernon
BOYLE, Denis Leslie	05 November 1952	ABBOTT, Jean Eleanor
BOYLE, Diane Gay	30 December 1958	
BOYLE, Emily Jane	08 October 1985	
BOYLE, Gary Gavin	22 March 1946	
BOYLE, Gemma Dempsey	20 September 1984	
BOYLE, Kathryn Alice	22 May 1984	
BOYLE, Keryn	11 May 1975	
BOYLE, Larry Maxwell	11 April 1925	HENNAH, Dorothy Frances Treasure
BOYLE, Matthew		
BOYLE, Meg		
BOYLE, Murray Bruce	07 May 1949	BREHAUT, Judith
BOYLE, Murray Bruce	07 May 1974	
BOYLE, Nyra Marjory	25 December 1918	GORDON, Liang Allan
BOYLE, Ola Inez	13 September 1927	STEVENSON, Donald Gavin

BOYLE, Peter Robert	21 October 1986	
BOYLE, Scott McGregor	31 August 1956	DEMPSEY, Marie Anne
BOYLE, Sheree	10 May 1975	
BOYLE, Sheryl Denise	20 October 1951	LORIGAN, Gary Roy
BOYLE, Simon James	06 January 1989	
BOYLE, Stuart William	20 July 1951	
BOYLE, Wayne John	26 September 1961	BROCKBANK, Gillian Sarah
BOYLE, William	01 March 1890	EAMES, Isabella Mary
BOYS, Fanny L	1842	DE CASTRO, Daniel
BRAVO, Judith	Abt. 1720	DE CASTRO, David
BRAVO, Rachel	Abt. 1685	DE CASTRO, Solomon
BREHAUT, Judith		BOYLE, Murray Bruce
BREWSTER, Dorothy		THOMSON, Bruce de Castro
BRICKNELL, Glen		VANREES, Shirley
BRIGHTON, Kathleen		DE CASTRO, Bernard
BROCKBANK, Gillian Sarah	27 June 1963	BOYLE, Wayne John
BRODRICK, Christopher		MACARTHUR, Kirsty
BRODRICK, Katherine		
BRODRICK, Peter	1978	
BROWN, Rosie Osborne	1997	
BROWN, Sharon Lee	19 October 1964	DE CASTRO, Stephen Joll
BROWN, Warren		OSBORNE, Sally Shaw
BULL, Amelia	Abt. 1843	DE CASTRO, Charles Daniel
BURNDRED, Josephine L		MORPETH, John Michael
BUTLER, Bryan		MORPETH, Rona Isabel
CARDOSO, Rachel de Jacob Aboab		DE CASTRO, Abraham
CAROLINE		BOYLE, Denis Leslie
CAROLYN		BOYLE, Denis Leslie
CARR, Tiffany Jane	27 May 1968	
CARR, Vanessa	01 June 1943	DE CASTRO, Timothy Keith
CARR-SMITH, Andrew Greville	17 October 1972	
CARR-SMITH, Christopher	02 April 1945	HOPE, Elizabeth Helen Margaret
CARR-SMITH, Daniel Marsden	05 January 1994	
CARR-SMITH, David Ewart	27 June 1979	
CARR-SMITH, Emma Susan	13 May 1972	
CARR-SMITH, Garry Neil	16 November 1939	GIBBONS, Carolyn Yvonne
CARR-SMITH, Gillian Margaret	22 October 1941	OSBORNE, Peter John
CARR-SMITH, Louise Yvonne	03 September 1974	
CARR-SMITH, Neil Carr	27 August 1912	DE CASTRO, Meryl June
CARR-SMITH, Paul	09 January 1971	
CARR-SMITH, Peter Ewart	24 March 1938	HOLDEN, Susan
CARR-SMITH, Peter Michael Holden	05 June 1968	
CARR-SMITH, Sarah de Castro	15 February 1977	
CARR-SMITH, Simon John	29 August 1951	DENNES, Elizabeth Mary
CARR-SMITH, Tina	18 July 1967	ROBINSON, Martin Thomas
CHARTERS, Grace Anne	14 February 1902	DE CASTRO, John Alfred Knox
CHENERY, Craig Peter	22 September 1959	COWAN, Sharon
CHENERY, Kelly Rose	03 March 1985	
CHENERY, Kim Jason	04 October 1971	SAWYERS, Shirree Anne
CHENERY, Kirk Michael	27 January 1961	
CHENERY, Peter Michael	10 April 1937	BOYLE, Beulah Gwyn
CHENERY, Phoebe Ola	02 December 1995	
CLOUSTON, Lesley Irene	1947	
CLOUSTON, Ronald Ashling	04 September 1918	JACKSON, Margaret
CONLON, Gregory Bede		EAMES, Judith Marjory
CONLON, Helen		

CONLON, Lester		
CONLON, Monica		
CONLON, Tony		
CONLON, Tracey		
COSSINS, Janet Ethyl Gray	12 July 1907	DE CASTRO, Keith Yeo
COWAN, Leonard		MORPETH, Nancy Isabell
COWAN, Sharon	29 April 1965	CHENERY, Craig Peter
CULLEN, Dennis		
CULLEN, Edward Luttaral		EAMES, Inez Marjorie
CULLEN, Michael		
CUMMINGS, Pat W		MORPETH, Alan Hugh
DA COSTA, Rebecca Mendes		DE CASTRO, David
DALLIMORE, Brendon Paul	01 October 1970	
DALLIMORE, Colin	06 June 1946	STEVENSON, Caryn Marleene
DALLIMORE, Paul	24 November 1947	STEVENSON, Sandra Dorne
DALLIMORE, Scott Aaron	21 July 1971	DE LANDES, Michelle Louise
DALLIMORE, Sharlene	09 July 1973	
DALLIMORE, Torilea	14 July 1995	
DAVIS, Elizabeth Mary	Abt. 1790	DE CASTRO, Samuel
DAVIS, Evelyn M		MORPETH, Bruce Sloan
DE CASTRO, ?		
DE CASTRO, ?		
DE CASTRO, Abraham	Abt. 1720	CARDOSO, Rachel de Jacob Aboab
DE CASTRO, Abraham	October 1725	
DE CASTRO, Adam Knox	04 July 1985	
DE CASTRO, Alan Hirst	14 June 1889	
DE CASTRO, Alfred Henry	1875	ADAMS, Emma
DE CASTRO, Alice Maud Mary	1877	WORTLEY, Charles
DE CASTRO, Anne	1936	
DE CASTRO, Annmarie	17 May 1959	MADDREN, Neville
DE CASTRO, Arnold Lopez	1872	
DE CASTRO, Arthur	March 1867	FLETCHER, Edith
DE CASTRO, Ashley Joll	11 August 1988	
DE CASTRO, Barbara Anne	03 January 1933	
DE CASTRO, Bernard	1896	BRIGHTON, Kathleen
DE CASTRO, Bridgett	1934	
DE CASTRO, Cara Louise	1896	EVERARD, Claude
DE CASTRO, Caroline Edith	1978	
DE CASTRO, Catherine Yeo	03 December 1941	MARTIN, Simon Dennistoun
DE CASTRO, Charles Baron Knox	1893	HOLLAND, Dorothy May
DE CASTRO, Charles Daniel	10 January 1832	SAILSBURY, Constantia
DE CASTRO, Charles Samuel Knox	1856	PIKE, M C
DE CASTRO, Charlotte		DUNN, ?
DE CASTRO, Charlotte	1873	LEQUESENE, Claude
DE CASTRO, Charlotte Ithamar	14 January 1809	
DE CASTRO, Claire	1977	
DE CASTRO, Colette Moe	1987	
DE CASTRO, Daniel		LARETTO
DE CASTRO, Daniel		DELMONTE, Rachel
DE CASTRO, Daniel	Abt. 1733	DE CASTRO, Sarah Judith
DE CASTRO, Daniel	21 April 1775	LOPES, Rebecca
DE CASTRO, Daniel	13 May 1806	ROBERTS, Jane
DE CASTRO, Daniel	03 December 1836	BOYS, Fanny L
DE CASTRO, David		
DE CASTRO, David	Abt. 1640	UNKNOWN
DE CASTRO, David	Abt. 1714	BRAVO, Judith

DE CASTRO, David Hugh		
DE CASTRO, David Keith Carr	08 April 1970	
DE CASTRO, Denis Ransford	1954	MARTIN, Janet
DE CASTRO, Dinah Janet	30 July 1935	GODSAL, Robert William
DE CASTRO, Douglas Gordon Knox	30 September 1898	REID, Jessie Isabel
DE CASTRO, Edward Ransford	02 September 1833	
DE CASTRO, Elizabeth	04 November 1816	
DE CASTRO, Elizabeth	08 December 1844	
DE CASTRO, Elspeth		PROVEST, George
DE CASTRO, Ester		FERNANDEZ, Moses
DE CASTRO, Ester	18 October 1842	MOBERLY, George H
DE CASTRO, Esther		
DE CASTRO, Esther	01 November 1838	
DE CASTRO, Esther	1884	THOMSON, A J S
DE CASTRO, Eve Kaye	1956	ROBINSON, Kenneth Rodger
DE CASTRO, Frances	1909	
DE CASTRO, Francis	30 November 1848	
DE CASTRO, Frederick Knox	1860	HYDE, Louisa Mary
DE CASTRO, Geoffrey Knox	12 June 1958	MCCRACKEN, Margaret Joan
DE CASTRO, George	10 April 1846	LYNN, Lucy
DE CASTRO, George Percival	1868	HYDE, Gertrude Margaret
DE CASTRO, George Richard	1931	PRATT, Judith
DE CASTRO, Gladys Rowena	1888	TWIGG, Samuel
DE CASTRO, Hannah		BENDAHAN, Abraham Hain
DE CASTRO, Hannah	23 March 1826	
DE CASTRO, Hannah Frances	14 April 1987	
DE CASTRO, Harold Willis	1899	
DE CASTRO, Helen		WILLIAMS
DE CASTRO, Helen	1870	GOLDSTONE, William
DE CASTRO, Henrietta	05 November 1812	RANSFORD, Oliver
DE CASTRO, Henry	23 November 1840	LOWRY, Janet A P
DE CASTRO, Henry Edward	1863	
DE CASTRO, Herman	1890	
DE CASTRO, Ian Douglas		
DE CASTRO, Inez	06 September 1871	EAMES, Hubert John
DE CASTRO, Inez	24 February 1903	HUNTER, Raymond Dalrymple
DE CASTRO, Inez P M Lopes	1876	
DE CASTRO, Isaack	Abt. 1710	DE NATTOS, Rachel
DE CASTRO, Isabella Margaret	1857	MORPETH, Thomas Sloan
DE CASTRO, Jacob		LAMERA, Leah
DE CASTRO, Jacob	Abt. 1715	UZIEL, Racheal
DE CASTRO, Jane	19 June 1865	BOOTH, John Joseph
DE CASTRO, John Alfred Knox	06 August 1904	CHARTERS, Grace Anne
DE CASTRO, John Willis	1873	JESSOP, Alice Annie Mary
DE CASTRO, Juliet Helen	10 December 1937	HOLDEN, Peter Riston
DE CASTRO, June	1929	
DE CASTRO, Keith Yeo	15 August 1898	COSSINS, Janet Ethyl Gray
DE CASTRO, Leopold Ransford	1898	KERR, Edith Mary
DE CASTRO, Lucy Stella Mary	1963	
DE CASTRO, Luna		LEVY BARRIOS, Benjamin
DE CASTRO, Margaret Helen	20 December 1893	REVELL
DE CASTRO, Mary	Abt. 1938	
DE CASTRO, Mary Elizabeth	1858	
DE CASTRO, Mary Jane	14 November 1835	BOYES, E
DE CASTRO, Mary Ransford	02 February 1835	WILLIS, John Thomas
DE CASTRO, Meryl June	01 June 1916	CARR-SMITH, Neil Carr

DE CASTRO, Miriam	1900	
DE CASTRO, Moses	Abt. 1715	UNKNOWN
DE CASTRO, Murial Beatrice	1870	
DE CASTRO, Murial Knox	27 March 1887	JACKSON, Albert Edward
DE CASTRO, Muriel Lopes	1889	
DE CASTRO, Nancy Katherine	1979	
DE CASTRO, Paul Lopes	1874	UNKNOWN
DE CASTRO, Percival M	04 October 1839	FLEETWOOD, Francis Sarah
DE CASTRO, Rachel		
DE CASTRO, Ransford George Kerr	01 September 1926	DUIGAN, Brya
DE CASTRO, Raye	06 October 1906	RENSHAW, Charles Stanley
DE CASTRO, Rebecca	06 November 1837	ELLIOTT, G F
DE CASTRO, Rebecca Marie	07 March 1985	
DE CASTRO, Robert		UNKNOWN
DE CASTRO, Robert Knox	1863	
DE CASTRO, Robert Knox	17 October 1931	JOLL, Marie Olive
DE CASTRO, Rosalind	1906	
DE CASTRO, Samuel	17 June 1725	LARA, Sarah
DE CASTRO, Samuel	14 April 1804	RANSFORD, Mary
DE CASTRO, Sarah	1785	DE LA FITE, Henry F
DE CASTRO, Sarah Judith	1751	DE CASTRO, Daniel
DE CASTRO, Sarah Mary		
DE CASTRO, Sarah Rebecca	23 July 1802	SHADGETT, John
DE CASTRO, Sarah Whina	1980	
DE CASTRO, Solomon		
DE CASTRO, Solomon		
DE CASTRO, Solomon	Abt. 1681	BRAVO, Rachel
DE CASTRO, Solomon	1763	FERNANDEZ, Rachel
DE CASTRO, Stephen George	1969	
DE CASTRO, Stephen Joll	24 January 1963	BROWN, Sharon Lee
DE CASTRO, Timothy Keith	22 March 1933	CARR, Vanessa
DE CASTRO, William Knox	03 December 1861	DIXON, Helen Ratcliffe
DE CASTRO-ROBINSON, Cyprian Darcy		1992
DE COSTA		DE CASTRO, Abraham
DE LA FITE, Henry F		DE CASTRO, Sarah
DE LANDES, Michelle Louise	18 March 1971	DALLIMORE, Scott Aaron
DE NATTOS, Rachel		DE CASTRO, Isaack
DELMONTE, Rachel		DE CASTRO, Daniel
DEMIGUEL, Mari-Carman		MORPETH, David Grierson
DEMPSEY, Marie Anne	02 December 1956	BOYLE, Scott McGregor
DEMPSTER, Cyril		MORPETH, Grace Helen
DENNES, Elizabeth Mary	09 September 1955	CARR-SMITH, Simon John
DICKEY, Esmond Harcourt		
DICKEY, V H		MORPETH, Isabell Mary
DIXON, Annabelle Mary	08 October 1970	
DIXON, David Matthew	10 December 1939	MACARTHUR, Mary
DIXON, Helen Ratcliffe	25 August 1865	DE CASTRO, William Knox
DIXON, Matthew Macarthur	28 July 1967	
DIXON, Samuel John	15 October 1968	
DOUGLAS, Kevin		EAMES, Elaine Mary
DOUGLAS, Nathan		
DOUGLAS, Penny		
DOUGLAS, Todd		
DOUGLAS, Wanda		
DUIGAN, Brya	1931	DE CASTRO, Ransford George Kerr
DUMAS, Nichola		MORPETH, Gavin Hector

DUNN, ?		DE CASTRO, Charlotte
EAMES, Alaister		
EAMES, Alfred Barnaby	28 January 1900	WELLOCK, Mary
EAMES, Elaine Mary		DOUGLAS, Kevin
EAMES, Hubert Hardisty		PENELOPE
EAMES, Hubert John	1870	DE CASTRO, Inez
EAMES, Inez Marjorie	09 March 1904	CULLEN, Edward Luttaral
EAMES, Isabella Mary	22 June 1893	BOYLE, William
EAMES, Judith Marjory		CONLON, Gregory Bede
EAMES, Philip		
EAMES, Ruth Elizabeth		SANDERSON, Martyn
EAMES, Steven		
EAMES, Winifrede	29 August 1896	
ELEANOR, Christine		MORPETH, Colin Douglas
ELLIOTT, ?		
ELLIOTT, ?		
ELLIOTT, Elsie		
ELLIOTT, Frederick		
ELLIOTT, G F		DE CASTRO, Rebecca
ELLIOTT, George		
ELLIOTT, Herbert		
ELLIOTT, Hilda		
EVERARD, Barbara		
EVERARD, Claude		DE CASTRO, Cara Louise
EVERARD, Judith		
FERNANDEZ, Moses		DE CASTRO, Ester
FERNANDEZ, Rachel		DE CASTRO, Solomon
FLEETWOOD, Francis Sarah	1844	DE CASTRO, Percival M
FLETCHER, Alice Elizabeth	03 December 1988	
FLETCHER, Edith	1875	DE CASTRO, Arthur
FLETCHER, Jonathan		REVELL, Philippa Margaret
FLETCHER, Justin Geoffrey	25 July 1990	
GIBBONS, Carolyn Yvonne	13 September 1946	CARR-SMITH, Garry Neil
GODSAL, Charlotte Catherine	07 September 1965	
GODSAL, Jane Alexander	16 July 1963	
GODSAL, Robert William		DE CASTRO, Dinah Janet
GOLDSTONE, ?		
GOLDSTONE, Charles	26 February 1887	MORPETH, Matilda
GOLDSTONE, Enid Margaret	08 May 1920	HARPER, Murray
GOLDSTONE, Jim		
GOLDSTONE, Lou		BIRRELL, Aussi
GOLDSTONE, Ray		
GOLDSTONE, William		DE CASTRO, Helen
GORDON, Colleen Patricia	30 June 1948	WATT, Bevin David
GORDON, Liang Allan	01 September 1913	BOYLE, Nyra Marjory
GORDON, Margaret		
GRIERSON, Valerie M		MORPETH, Arthur Lovett
GROUND, Bindi	06 October 1968	STEVENSON, Irene Silvana
HAMILTON, Ian	1947	JACKSON, Marie Sheryl
HAMILTON, Marelle		
HAMILTON, Yvette		
HARPER, Alice Victoria		
HARPER, Hannah Isabel		
HARPER, James Frederick Murray		
HARPER, Murray	16 August 1917	GOLDSTONE, Enid Margaret
HARPER, Murray Grant	03 August 1953	HOBBS, Victoria Jane

HATT, Brenda Pearl	10 May 1925	BOYLE, Bruce Gavin
HAYSON, Daphne I		MORPETH, Rex Thomas
HEINZ, Anne Katherine		DE CASTRO, Ransford George Kerr
HENNAH, Dorothy Frances Treasure	24 May 1928	BOYLE, Larry Maxwell
HITCHENS, Amanda		
HITCHENS, Krisna		
HITCHENS, Paul		
HITCHINS, Alan		JACKSON, Glenys Rose
HOBBS, Victoria Jane		HARPER, Murray Grant
HOLDEN, Caroline Jane	17 June 1961	
HOLDEN, Dedorah Elizabeth	01 September 1959	
HOLDEN, Duncan Dudley	07 September 1963	
HOLDEN, Matthew Keith	05 September 1967	
HOLDEN, Peter Riston		DE CASTRO, Juliet Helen
HOLDEN, Susan	30 July 1938	CARR-SMITH, Peter Ewart
HOLLAND, Dorothy May		DE CASTRO, Charles Baron Knox
HOPE, Elizabeth Helen Margaret	26 December 1958	CARR-SMITH, Christopher
HORDERN, Valda Rose		JACKSON, Barrie Edward
HORN, Peggy H		MORPETH, Warren Bruce
HOWLEY, Doreen		DE CASTRO, George Richard
HUGHES, W. P.		MORPETH, Amelia
HUNT, Edward Newton	May 1949	BOYLE, Sheryl Denise
HUNT, Steven	05 January 1978	
HUNTER, Ann		
HUNTER, David		
HUNTER, George Raymond Knox	09 April 1932	Kay
HUNTER, Judy		
HUNTER, Raymond Dalrymple		DE CASTRO, Inez
HUNTER, Robyn de Castro	1924	BELL, William Moreland
HUTCHINSON, Stephen		JACKSON, Kathylene Joice
HUTCHISON, Brian		
HUTCHISON, Craig		
HUTCHISON, Joanne		
HYDE, Gertrude Margaret		DE CASTRO, George Percival
HYDE, Louisa Mary	1864	DE CASTRO, Frederick Knox
JACKSON, Aaron		
JACKSON, Albert Edward		DE CASTRO, Murial Knox
JACKSON, Anthony Edward	1953	
JACKSON, Barbara Margaret	1950	MIKSCHI, Klaus
JACKSON, Barrie Edward	27 June 1912	HORDERN, Valda Rose
JACKSON, Brendon Arthur	1945	WARD, Patricia
JACKSON, Glenys Rose	20 June 1941	HITCHINS, Alan
JACKSON, Kathylene Joice	1949	HUTCHINSON, Stephen
JACKSON, Margaret	17 March 1915	CLOUSTON, Ronald Ashling
JACKSON, Marie Sheryl	1943	HAMILTON, Ian
JACKSON, Mark		
JACKSON, Sarah		
JESSOP, Alice Annie Mary	1888	DE CASTRO, John Willis
JOLL, Marie Olive	04 August 1931	DE CASTRO, Robert Knox
Kay		HUNTER, George Raymond Knox
KENNY, Ann		MORPETH, Robert Bruce
KERR, Edith Mary		DE CASTRO, Leopold Ransford
KNOX, Isabella	1834	DE CASTRO, Charles Daniel
LAMERA, Leah		DE CASTRO, Jacob
LAQUHAE, Margaret Hamilton		REVELL, Alan Adrian
LARA, Sarah	Abt. 1741	DE CASTRO, Samuel

LARETTO			DE CASTRO, Daniel
LEATHERLAND, Gavin John			OVERALL, Andrea Diane
LEATHERLAND, Jade Celest	24 July 1955		
LEQUESENE, Claude			DE CASTRO, Charlotte
LEVI BENSUSAN, Hannah			
LEVY BARRIOS, Benjamin			DE CASTRO, Luna
LOPES, Rebecca	10 September 1774		DE CASTRO, Daniel
LORIGAN, Gary Roy	05 November 1949		BOYLE, Sheryl Denise
LOVETT, Minnie			MORPETH, Hector
LOWRY, Edith	1860		
LOWRY, Janet A P	1849		DE CASTRO, Henry
LYLACE, Maureen			MORPETH, Brian Keith
LYNN, Lucy	1906		DE CASTRO, George
MACARTHUR, Ann	29 September 1946		ROWLEY, Simon
MACARTHUR, Ian	1906		TWIGG, Enid de Castro
MACARTHUR, Kirsty	16 June 1952		BRODRICK, Christopher
MACARTHUR, Mary	12 October 1939		DIXON, David Matthew
MACDONALD, Nina Helen			MORPETH, Robert Bruce
MADDREN, Neville	13 August 1940		DE CASTRO, Annmarie
MAIN, Phoebe	1996		
MAIN, Simon			OSBORNE, Katherine de Castro
MAMO, Alan			BELL, Adrienne
MAMO, Alex	20 April 1985		
MAMO, Nichola Robyn	26 January 1989		
MARTIN, Henry Simon Keith	03 June 1971		
MARTIN, Janet	1953		DE CASTRO, Denis Ransford
MARTIN, Samuel George Dennistoun	24 February 1969		
MARTIN, Simon Dennistoun			DE CASTRO, Catherine Yeo
MARTIN, Valerie			BIRRELL, Stuart
MARTIN, William Robin Martin	29 December 1972		
MCCRACKEN, Margaret Joan	05 July 1958		DE CASTRO, Geoffrey Knox
MCDONALD, Thomas K			MORPETH, Luvaine Helen
MCHARDY, Edrick Hartgill			DE CASTRO, Meryl June
MCKINNON			BIRRELL, Helen
MCPHAIL-MITCHELL, John	12 December 1918		BOYLE, Nyra Marjory
MIKSCHI, Klaus			JACKSON, Barbara Margaret
MINCHENER, Mary F	1814		DE CASTRO, Daniel
MOBERLY, Charlotte	1874		
MOBERLY, David H	1878		
MOBERLY, George H	1837		DE CASTRO, Ester
MOBERLY, George Kebble	1871		UNKNOWN
MOBERLY, Isabel	1875		
MOBERLY, Mary			
MOBERLY, Molly			
MOBERLY, Robert			
MOBERLY, Selwyn			
MORPETH, Alan Craig	05 August 1970		
MORPETH, Alan Hugh	19 December 1916		CUMMINGS, Pat W
MORPETH, Alan Keith John	03 March 1943		YORK, Elizabeth A
MORPETH, Amelia	21 November 1893		HUGHES, W. P.
MORPETH, Annette Kaye	19 October 1958		
MORPETH, Arthur Lovett	06 April 1911		GRIERSON, Valerie M
MORPETH, Barry Gavin	16 October 1957		
MORPETH, Brett Grierson	12 November 1947		
MORPETH, Brian Keith	19 March 1939		LYLACE, Maureen
MORPETH, Bruce Jackson	08 August 1947		

MORPETH, Bruce Sloan	06 August 1928	DAVIS, Evelyn M
MORPETH, Cheryl Faye	14 November 1953	
MORPETH, Christine Margaret	23 July 1951	
MORPETH, Colin Douglas	07 April 1934	ELEANOR, Christine
MORPETH, David		
MORPETH, David Grierson	06 February 1950	DEMIGUEL, Mari-Carman
MORPETH, David John	23 July 1972	
MORPETH, Donna Louise	30 March 1970	
MORPETH, Douglas Charles	18 March 1919	WOOLIAMS, Veda M
MORPETH, Douglas Charles	18 March 1882	O'BRIAN, Rosella
MORPETH, Eric Knox	19 January 1920	STORMONT, Elaine A
MORPETH, Gavin Hector	20 August 1944	DUMAS, Nichola
MORPETH, Gillian Rose	27 September 1961	
MORPETH, Grace Helen	28 October 1914	DEMPSTER, Cyril
MORPETH, Graeme	10 August 1932	SMITH, Carol L
MORPETH, Graeme Patrick	04 March 1945	PEARSE, Elizabeth F
MORPETH, Graham Bruce	13 August 1916	WRIGHT, Dorothy C.
MORPETH, Grant Rex	13 September 1959	
MORPETH, Gregory Lance	09 November 1964	
MORPETH, Hector	11 February 1885	LOVETT, Minnie
MORPETH, Ian Douglas	23 April 1962	
MORPETH, Isabell Mary	31 July 1889	DICKEY, V H
MORPETH, Jeanette Lee	20 January 1957	
MORPETH, John Graham	04 February 1950	
MORPETH, John Michael	17 January 1944	BURNDRED, Josephine L
MORPETH, Julie Kerin	13 September 1959	
MORPETH, June	17 September 1926	SMITH, Lional
MORPETH, Keith Sloan	13 March 1912	
MORPETH, Kim Linda	22 December 1969	
MORPETH, Leanne Rose	16 August 1964	
MORPETH, Leo Douglas	01 December 1910	
MORPETH, Logan Sloan	19 May 1896	WILKINSON, Ruby G
MORPETH, Louise Sharon	15 May 1968	
MORPETH, Luvaine Helen	20 June 1946	MCDONALD, Thomas K
MORPETH, Matilda	25 December 1891	GOLDSTONE, Charles
MORPETH, Mary Isabel	24 September 1929	NAPIER, Norrie
MORPETH, Nancy Isabell	09 February 1918	COWAN, Leonard
MORPETH, Rex Brett	10 September 1962	
MORPETH, Rex Kenneth	18 February 1931	RATA, Y
MORPETH, Rex Thomas	23 March 1909	HAYSON, Daphine I
MORPETH, Robert Bruce	09 May 1887	MACDONALD, Nina Helen
MORPETH, Robert Bruce	22 October 1947	KENNY, Ann
MORPETH, Rona Isabel	19 May 1914	BUTLER, Bryan
MORPETH, Ross	30 November 1952	
MORPETH, Scott Logan	26 May 1960	
MORPETH, Shane Douglas	04 August 1966	
MORPETH, Sloan Grant	23 July 1954	
MORPETH, Steven Brian	01 December 1967	
MORPETH, Susan Anne	02 January 1959	
MORPETH, Susan Claire	22 March 1975	
MORPETH, Suzanne Catherine		
MORPETH, Thomas Sloan	01 September 1856	DE CASTRO, Isabella Margaret
MORPETH, Tina	1971	
MORPETH, Tony Michael	07 May 1971	
MORPETH, Verginia Grierson	25 January 1949	SPICER, Murry
MORPETH, Warren Bruce	20 November 1921	HORN, Peggy H

MORPETH, William Harold	10 February 1883	
MORTON, Jessie		DE CASTRO, Percival M
NAPIER, Norrie		MORPETH, Mary Isabel
NETTO		DE CASTRO, Abraham
O'BRIAN, Rosella		MORPETH, Douglas Charles
O'NEIL, Bronwyn		STEVENSON, Mark Rodney Edwin
OSBORNE, Anna Louise	12 July 1962	BORDER, Glen
OSBORNE, Katherine de Castro	21 January 1964	MAIN, Simon
OSBORNE, Peter John	08 April 1931	CARR-SMITH, Gillian Margaret
OSBORNE, Rachael Mary	01 August 1966	
OSBORNE, Reuben Samuel	18 May 1990	
OSBORNE, Sally Shaw	18 February 1970	BROWN, Warren
OVERALL, Andrea Diane	29 December 1979	LEATHERLAND, Gavin John
OVERALL, Anita Cheryl	15 January 1977	
OVERALL, Bernadette Laree	08 May 1973	PERANA, Leon
OVERALL, Nivkola Christine	11 December 1974	
OVERALL, Phillip Vernon	04 April 1950	BOYLE, Carol Lynne
OVERALL, Rebecca Alice	29 January 1978	
PEARSE, Elizabeth F		MORPETH, Graeme Patrick
PENELOPE		EAMES, Hubert Hardisty
PERANA, Leon		OVERALL, Bernadette Laree
PIKE, M C		DE CASTRO, Charles Samuel Knox
POUPARD, Robyn Margaret	12 March 1969	STEVENSON, Mark Rodney Edwin
POUTNEY, Janne	29 August 1948	CARR-SMITH, Christopher
PRATT, Judith		DE CASTRO, George Richard
PRESTON, Janet		VAASSEN, David Renshaw
PRICE, John		BELL, Catherine Juliet
PRICE, Thomas William	30 September 1986	
PROVEST, George		DE CASTRO, Elspeth
RANSFORD, Henrietta		
RANSFORD, Mary	1807	DE CASTRO, Samuel
RANSFORD, Oliver		
RANSFORD, Oliver		DE CASTRO, Henrietta
RATA, Y		MORPETH, Rex Kenneth
REID, Jessie Isabel		DE CASTRO, Douglas Gordon Knox
RENSHAW, Charles Stanley		DE CASTRO, Raye
RENSHAW, Judith Helen		VANREES, Jerrd
RENSHAW, Suzanne Elodie		VAASSEN, Robert Julius
REVELL		DE CASTRO, Margaret Helen
REVELL, Alan Adrian		LAQUHAE, Margaret Hamilton
REVELL, Alison Margaret	02 September 1963	
REVELL, Brian Geoffrey	10 October 1965	
REVELL, Christopher Alan	19 January 1969	
REVELL, Edwina Mary	08 October 1964	
REVELL, Elizabeth		
REVELL, John Geoffrey		WALSH, Pauline
REVELL, Philippa Margaret	10 May 1961	FLETCHER, Jonathan
ROBERTS, Jane	30 November 1805	DE CASTRO, Daniel
ROBINSON, Andrew William	20 November 1992	
ROBINSON, Kenneth Rodger	1940	DE CASTRO, Eve Kaye
ROBINSON, Martin Thomas	05 November 1956	CARR-SMITH, Tina
ROWARTH, Katrina Marie	15 March 1976	
ROWARTH, Lisa Laurene	29 May 1979	
ROWARTH, Richard David	24 December 1948	STEVENSON, Sandra Dorne
ROWLEY, Francesca de Castro	29 August 1990	
ROWLEY, Joseph		

ROWLEY, Patrick		
ROWLEY, Simon		MACARTHUR, Ann
ROWLEY, Thomas		
SAILSBURY, Constantia	1829	DE CASTRO, Charles Daniel
SANDERSON, Emma		
SANDERSON, Jamie		
SANDERSON, Lucy		
SANDERSON, Martyn		EAMES, Ruth Elizabeth
SANDERSON, Nicola		
SANDERSON, Pippa		
SAWYERS, Shirree Anne	23 March 1970	CHENERY, Kim Jason
SHADGETT, John	Abt. 1800	DE CASTRO, Sarah Rebecca
SIMMISS, Gedun		
SIMMISS, Grant		EAMES, Ruth Elizabeth
SIRIANNT, Pasqualina	20 April 1952	STEVENSON, Bryce Roy
SMITH, Carol L		MORPETH, Graeme
SMITH, Lionel		MORPETH, June
SPICER, Murry		MORPETH, Verginia Grierson
STACHNICK, Amy Jane	17 July 1977	
STACHNICK, Kim Louise	06 December 1980	
STACHNIK, George Leo	09 June 1950	STEVENSON, Wendy Fay
STANLEY, J		THOMSON, Louise
STEVENSON, Aron Bryce	24 April 1974	
STEVENSON, Ashley	02 May 1987	
STEVENSON, Brent Darrin	25 May 1965	TURNER, Lauren
STEVENSON, Bryce Roy	25 September 1950	SIRIANNT, Pasqualina
STEVENSON, Caryn Marleene	05 August 1949	DALLIMORE, Colin
STEVENSON, Donald Gavin	14 February 1924	BOYLE, Ola Inez
STEVENSON, Dylan	18 June 1985	
STEVENSON, Edwin Roderick	29 May 1927	BOYLE, Ola Inez
STEVENSON, Erin Ruth	07 November 1951	WALKER, James Stewart
STEVENSON, Irene Silvana	02 July 1971	GROUND, Bindi
STEVENSON, Jemma Ola	08 November 1996	
STEVENSON, Joshua Glen	28 April 1987	
STEVENSON, Keri Shane	09 April 1962	
STEVENSON, Mark Rodney Edwin	06 November 1967	O'NEIL, Bronwyn
STEVENSON, Sandra Dorne	01 February 1948	DALLIMORE, Paul
STEVENSON, Serena	14 May 1970	
STEVENSON, Wendy Fay	07 November 1953	STACHNIK, George Leo
STORMONT, Elaine A		MORPETH, Eric Knox
SWENSEN, Doris		THOMSON, Alan
THOMSON, A J S		DE CASTRO, Esther
THOMSON, Alan	1909	SWENSEN, Doris
THOMSON, Bruce de Castro	1906	BREWSTER, Dorothy
THOMSON, Christine		
THOMSON, Graeme		
THOMSON, Louise		STANLEY, J
THOMSON, Louise	1940	
THOMSON, Phillipa	1941	WISHART, John
TOMPSON, Adrienne		
TOMPSON, Joanne		
TURNER, Lauren	29 October 1966	STEVENSON, Brent Darrin
TWIGG, Conolly	1920	
TWIGG, Enid de Castro	1914	MACARTHUR, Ian
TWIGG, Samuel		DE CASTRO, Gladys Rowena
UNKNOWN		MOBERLY, George Keble

UNKNOWN		DE CASTRO, Moses
UNKNOWN		DE CASTRO, Robert
UNKNOWN		DE CASTRO, David
UNKNOWN		DE CASTRO, Paul Lopes
UZIEL, Racheal		DE CASTRO, Jacob
VAASSEN, David Renshaw		PRESTON, Janet
VAASSEN, John Robert		
VAASSEN, Robert Julius		RENSHAW, Suzanne Elodie
VAASSEN, Roger de Castro		
VANREES, Andrea		
VANREES, Holly		BAKES, Ian
VANREES, Jerrd		RENSHAW, Judith Helen
VANREES, Shirley		BRICKNELL, Glen
WALKER, Brad	28 September 1979	
WALKER, James Stewart	27 February 1941	STEVENSON, Erin Ruth
WALKER, Sean	21 February 1971	
WALKER, Steven	28 May 1983	
WALSH, Pauline		REVELL, John Geoffrey
WARD, Patricia		JACKSON, Brendon Arthur
WATT, Bevin David	19 July 1944	GORDON, Colleen Patricia
WATT, Clair Maree	03 October 1978	
WATT, Robert John	30 December 1975	
WELLOCK, Mary	22 September 1908	EAMES, Alfred Barnaby
WILKINSON, Ruby G		MORPETH, Logan Sloan
WILLIAMS		DE CASTRO, Helen
WILLIS, Charlotte N	1865	
WILLIS, Gertrude		
WILLIS, John Thomas	1819	DE CASTRO, Mary Ransford
WILLIS, Mary F	1863	
WILLIS, Rebecca G	1871	
WISHART, Alexander	1974	
WISHART, Geraldine	1972	
WISHART, John		THOMSON, Phillipa
WOOLIAMS, Veda M		MORPETH, Douglas Charles
WORTLEY, Charles		DE CASTRO, Alice Maud Mary
WORTLEY, Ngawini	Abt. 1904	
WORTLEY, Sydney	Abt. 1906	
WRIGHT, Dorothy C.		MORPETH, Graham Bruce
YORK, Elizabeth A		MORPETH, Alan Keith John