

THE ALVARES CORREA FAMILIES
OF CURACAO AND BRAZIL

A GENEALOGICAL STUDY

BY

H. M. ALVARES CORREA

INTRODUCTION

This publication surely needs more an apology than an introduction, because the writing of a genealogy in modern times must appear to many as a strange anachronism, which can hardly be defended.

With heraldry as dead as alchemy, one may well ask why we have tried to contribute to the revival of the related science of genealogy, which though not quite as dead as heraldry, is certainly moribund. If history is "bunk", as Henry Ford once said, the history of a particular family is certainly of no consequence whatever, and to spend time in writing it up must be a worthless undertaking.

With these extreme views we do not agree. The desire to know the past is a sign of civilisation. As mankind, after having learnt to read and write, has set itself to describe its history, so the families of men have understandably had the same desire, as they developed. Only animals do not ask the name of their parents and never will. To know one's own background is satisfying a natural curiosity.

In our particular case, one wonders how a family that always lived in Curacao and thus acquired the Dutch nationality, came to settle on the island. Did its members come directly from Portugal or did they come from Flanders or Holland? Did they emigrate immediately to Curacao or did they first settle in Brazil? Is it possible to trace the family in Portugal, or perhaps in Spain, or Italy, or France, or England? And how are the presently living members of the family connected? All these questions crop up naturally and beg an answer.

At the outset, the task we set ourselves was not difficult to carry out. Since during three centuries the family stayed on the same small island of Curacao, whose archives are well preserved since the beginning of the 18th century, it was comparatively easy to set up a family tree from 1700 until present. Great difficulties were, however, encountered when we tried to work further backward. This meant that we had to peruse the archives of the City of Amsterdam, which are of course considerably larger than those of Curacao, and that we had to find the occasion to visit Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The following pages are the result of the research we pursued in a span of 30 years — with long intervals caused by the war or lack of spare time — and which we wish to publish now, although the work is not finished as it never can be, because it is necessary once in a while to pause, to stop going forward and to take stock of the distance covered.

This introduction cannot be closed without tendering our warmest thanks to our late friend J.M.L. Maduro of Curacao, without whose preparatory work this publication might never have been written. For many years, Mr. Maduro patiently perused in the Hague the archives of the West India Company.

When this enormous task was completed, he handed to us a great amount of data and even a first sketch of the family tree. For this pioneer's work our gratitude is but a small compensation.

We are also much indebted to the work of Mr. I. S. Emanuel, who in his recently published work on the old Cemetery in Curacao gives a considerable amount of information which was of great value to us.

In this connection we would like to appeal to those religious and lay authorities

who are in charge of this venerable cemetery to take measures for the preservation of the tombstones it contains. Some, carved in white marble, are real treasures of religious art, but the stones are continuously attacked by the fumes of the neighbouring oil refinery which have caused in the last 40 years considerable damage. In the interest of history and religious art, they should not be allowed to fall into utter decay.

Paris, June 1965

PART I

THE FAMILY ALVARES CORREA OF CURACAO

The family Alvares Correa, whose members are at present scattered all over the world, have lived for nearly three centuries on the island of Curacao (Netherlands Antilles). It is true that from the first day of their settlement onward certain members have gone to neighbouring countries for economic reasons. However, the majority of the family remained — until recently — in Curacao and prospered or suffered together with the island, which accordingly is considered by them as their native country.

By tradition the Alvares Correas are Marranos (also called "Christãos novos" or "New Christians") i.e. Jews who publicly professed the Catholic religion but secretly followed the Mosaic rites.

They were supposed to have been chased from Portugal by the Inquisition around 1580, and tradition has it that they settled in Curacao in the beginning of the 18th century after having stayed in Brazil for some time.

Investigation has shown that the history of the family has run along somewhat different lines. According to the records up to now at our disposal, the earliest known Alvares Correas lived in Livorno (Italy) and not in Portugal. The family went from Livorno to Amsterdam and from there one member, called **Manuel**, crossed the Ocean in order to settle in Curacao. This Manuel is the founder of the family.

However, notwithstanding the absence of documentary evidence, it is more than probable that tradition is right to a certain point. The name Alvares Correa is undoubtedly Portuguese: "Alferes" means "ensign" or "second lieutenant" in the portuguese language and "Correia" or "Correa" means "leather" or "leather strap". And so it is not unreasonable to believe that the family, before emigrating to Livorno and Amsterdam, had lived in Portugal and like so many of their compatriots outwardly practised the Catholic religion while secretly keeping the Jewish faith.

The reason why, according to tradition, the family arrived in Curacao via Brazil is easy to guess. The first settler of Bahia around 1510, whose name has been immortalized in the epic poem of Padre Santa Maria Durão, O Caramuru, was called Diogo Alvares Correa. From the identity of names the hasty conclusion was drawn that the Curacao Alvares Correas descend from this Diogo. Up to now, however, no hereditary link can be established between Diogo and the members of the Curacao Family.

CHAPTER I MANUEL ALVARES CORREA

Manuel's birth in 1650

According to a deed drawn up by Notary Padthuysen on Febr. 26th 1672 (see reproduction 1) Manuel Alvares Correa was born in Livorno around 1650. About two years after his birth his parents took him to Amsterdam and left him in the care of a certain Guillermo da Silva.

Manuel's parents

About the parents of Manuel we know very little. Notwithstanding an exten-

sive research made in the archives of the City of Amsterdam, we can only make a guess as to his father's name. As the first born son of Manuel was Gabriel, we are entitled to suppose that Manuel's father was called Gabriel too. In the 17th century it was a Sephardic custom to name the first son after his paternal grandfather, the second son after his maternal grandfather and the third son after the eldest paternal uncle. Similarly, the first daughter was named after her paternal grandmother, the second daughter after her maternal grandmother and the third daughter after her eldest maternal aunt ¹⁾).

It is impossible to apply this custom to the case of Manuel's mother since the records do not reveal who was the eldest daughter of Manuel.

We do not know what happened to Manuel's parents after their arrival in Amsterdam. They presumably left because we did not find any trace of their burial in that city ²⁾ nor any mention of them in the notarial deeds of their time ³⁾.

At what date they left Amsterdam we cannot say. But we do know that in 1672 they were no longer in Amsterdam; the deed of Notary Padthuysen proves it.

We have tried to discover, in this connection, if Manuel had a guardian. In the registers ⁴⁾ of the "Weesmeesters" of Amsterdam, which body had the duty to appoint guardians to all fatherless children, we found no mention of an appointment of this kind. Does this mean that Manuel's father, although abroad, was still alive during his minority or does it simply mean that Manuel did not possess financial interests sufficiently important to warrant the appointment of a guardian? This might well be so.

The material circumstances of Manuel's parents must have been bad. Not only does the fact that they left their child behind when leaving Amsterdam, point to this supposition, but we also know from other documents that Manuel's foster father, Guillermo da Silva, lived poorly too. In a deed of the just mentioned Notary Padthuysen ⁵⁾, it is stated that da Silva was bankrupt around 1659. His relation Hector Mendes, who signed, together with him as a witness the deed relative to Manuel's birth in Livorno, was a poor man

¹⁾ I believe this to be in fact a Spanish and Portuguese custom which was carried so far that the second son used as a surname the maidenname of his mother only. So we find f.i. Manuel da Silva, son of Manuel Correa, because the name of his mother was da Silva.

²⁾ On 25 Ijar 5412 (1652) was buried in Ouderkerk Gabriel Als, which abbreviation means probably Gabriel Alvares (See Mr. D. H. de Castro Vol. 2, page 81 no. 94) Was this the father of Manuel? Anyhow this Gabriel should not be mixed up with Gabriel Alvares married to Leonore Duarte, who was a jeweller and still living in 1665, when he made his last will. (Padthuysen no. 2894 - 18.6.1665)

³⁾ We did not peruse all deeds drawn up between 1652 and 1672. The task would have been enormous, all the more as most notaries did not make a yearly alphabetical index. However we went through the deeds of Lock, Lavello and Padthuysen which notaries had a considerable Jewish practice.

⁴⁾ Mun. Arch. Amsterdam Weesmeesters
C 10.9.1648 - 8.2. 1662
D missing
E 11.6.61 - 28.11.1680

⁵⁾ March 17th 1659 Municipal Archives Amsterdam no. 2888.

Bunden den 26^{en} Feb. anno 1672. (cont^{ra}
 voor mij Notaris adteuysen opend^e Camille^{re}
 present de naorigen gelyc^e De incedendo da
 Libra out 57 faren of doctor Maudeel out outrent
 37 faren bynde wouende diiman of de stad
 mij Notaris bekent; Jnders dooren opt spodich
 van 6^e Maudee aewarib Correda tegenwoordig
 midde sijnde aeg ier, by waerwoordigen eere
 Verlichtighe inx laatste ende met presentatie
 van beide Caecenoude woord oprecht waerheit
 watter hout, gelynghe, Noue laort, dat
 by getuigen ^{deuregt} twintig faren geoden, gelyc
 edden, al waerder sij met sijne ondout gine ter
 Stede ende int gelyc van gem den te get. ib
 geconen, op willeke tijt by getuigen gelyc
 dat deuregt seer keem wal ende noes in de trocken
 ginge, ende naer sijn oordeel geen twee faren
 wbecomteijte out ib geweer t, geelyc sijnd
 on dorb op die tijt tegen sijn gelynghe oede gelyc
 gebaen, dat den regt ael doer gen twee faren
 out ~~ib geweer t~~ wal, Sijer dat naer die
 Calculatie deuregt in tegenwoordig met
 meer ael outrent de twee entwintig faren
 out kan sijn, Correda trouwen aedib
 gdaer binne Auer Is sent Jos anno
 Woodaagge of Jacobus de trace ael
 gelyc Ende aelso by get de uderentree
 face met mee en sijn taen soogedde
 Jela Notis gelynghe deuregt de fed
 inde op aelso face te sijn taengdgen

aegmede gauded
 per souen die toe
 gelyc de gelyc
 van deuregt naer an
 gelyc

J. M. J. J.
 J. J. J. J.
 J. J. J. J.

Reprod. 1. Birth certificate of Manuel Alvares Correa, born 1650 at Livorno

TRANSCRIPTION

Op huyden den 26en Feb. anno 1672 compden
voor my Pieter Padthuysen openb. Notaris etcetera
present de naergen getuigen Sr. Guillermo da
Silva out 57 Jaren en Hector Mendes out omtrent
37 jaren beyde wonende binnen dese stadt
my Notaris bekent, ende hebben op 't versoeck
van Sr Manuel Alvares Correa tegenwoordig
mede synde alhier, by ware woorden eere ende
Vromighyt in plaatse ende met presentatie
van Eede Soleneel voord'opregte waarheyth
geattesteert getuygt en verclaert dat
sy getuijgen den reqt in desen tsedert twintig jaren goeden gekent
hebben, des wanneer hy met syne oudders hier ter
stede ende int' huys van hem eerste gete is
gecomen op welcke tyd sy getuygen gesien hebben
dat de reqt seer kleyn was ende nog in de rokken
ginge, ende naer hun oordeel geen twee jaren
volcomentlyck out is geweest, gelyk syne
ouders op die tyt (alsmede verscheyde andere personen die tot Livorno
by de geboorte van den reqt waren geweest) tegen hun getuygen ook
geseyt hebben dat den reqt als doen geen twee jaren
out was, sulx dat naer die
calculatie den reqt nu tegenwoordigh niet
meer als omtrent de twee en twintig jaren
out kan syn. Ter goeder trouwen aldus
gedaen binnen Amsterdam present Johannes
Voordaagh en Jacobus de Moll als
getuygen ende alsoo sy getuygen de Nederlantsche
tale niet wel en verstaen soo hebbe
Ick Notaris hunluyden den inhoud deses
in de Spaense tale te verstaen gegeven.

Guillermo da Silva
Hector Mendes
J. Voordaagh.

TRANSLATION

To-day the 26th of February of the year 1672 appeared before me, Pieter Padthuysen, notary public etc. in the presence of the witnesses hereafter named: Mr. Guillermo da Silva, 57 years old and Hector Mendes about 37 years old, both living in this city and known to me notary, who, at the request of Mr. Manuel Alvares Correa, also present, have faithfully and upon their honour, attested, witnessed and declared, after having taken solemn oath, as being the truth, that they witnesses have well known the applicant hereto for 20 years, since he came here with his parents in the house of the first named witness, that at that time they witnesses have seen that the applicant was still very small and in swaddling clothes and had in their opinion not as yet completely reached the age of two years, as his parents at that time, as well as other persons who were present in Livorno at the birth of the applicant have similarly declared towards them witnesses that the applicant had then not as yet reached the age of 2 years, that accordingly as a result of this calculation the applicant cannot be older at present than 22 years.

Thus drafted in good faith at Amsterdam in the presence of Johannes Voordaagh and Jacobus de Moll as witnesses and as the witnesses do not understand the Dutch language, I, Notaris, have translated the above to them in the Spanish language.

Guillermo da Silva
Hector Mendes
J. Voordaagh.

too; he was hounded by his creditors ⁶). If we add that Manuel married a poor girl — her brother exercised the humble profession diamond cutter — and decided, after his marriage, to emigrate to Curacoa, which island at that time was certainly not a Garden of Eden, we can not be far off the mark when presuming that Manuel and his parents were devoid of means.

We have tried to trace the parents of Manuel in Livorno, but without success. In an article of Mr. C. Roth ⁷), relative to the Marranos in Livorno, which contains quite a number of names, no Alvares Correa is mentioned and no other literature on the Jews of Livorno exists to our knowledge. Moreover, the Jewish Community in that city wrote us that their registers begin only in 1668. At that date Manuel's parents had already left. (1652)

Mr. Roth tells us, however, in his article that the archives of the Livorno Community have not as yet been systematically examined — a fact which was confirmed to us when we visited Livorno in 1962 —; it is quite possible that a thorough research in these archives will yield important results that may give us the link between Livorno and Portugal.

In this connection, we may mention a quite interesting document which belonged to the private library of the late Prof. J. Leon Cassuto, Porto (Portugal).

The document in question is a copy, made in 1838, of a register of the Portuguese Community in Livorno:

Under letter A it mentions:

Cognome	Nome	Reg.	Pag.	Data	Provenienze
Alveras Caria	Josua di Josef	1	13	22 Oct. 1637	—
Alveras Caria	Jacob di Josef	1	13	22 Oct. 1637	—

Maybe these apparent twins were relatives of Manuel.

Manuel's foster father

We also tried to get some more information regarding the parents of Manuel by making a research into the status and family of his foster father, Guillermo da Silva, also known as Daniel de Sola or Daniel da Silva Solis or Daniel da Silva.

We know that he was born in Sevilla in 1615, that he came to Amsterdam where he appears in several deeds of Notary Padthuysen around 1660 and that he married in 1695 in Amsterdam, at the age of 80 (!), Branca Nuñez also known as Rachel da Silva of Lisbon, aged 64. Excepting for this elderly extravagance, nothing more is known about his family relations.

According to a deed of Notary Padthuysen (28.6.1672 no. 2905) da Silva was the tutor of the five children of Rachel, widow of Raphael Abendana. A year later, one of these children became the wife of Manuel. This deed confirms the narrow relationship existing between Guillermo Da Silva and Manuel, but does not shed any more light on the ancestors of the latter.

⁶) H. I. Bloom. *The Economic Activities of the Jews of Amsterdam in the 17th and 18th centuries* p. 110 note 126; p. 228.

See further Not. Padthuysen 28.6.1661 no. 2890 (Municipal Archives Amsterdam).

⁷) *Revue des Etudes juives* XCI 1931 p. 1-27 C. Roth, *Notes sur les Maranes de Livourne*.

Neither do the numerous deeds which refer to the commercial activities of da Silva ⁸⁾).

Notwithstanding this lack of positive information, we are still inclined to think that Guillermo da Silva was a relative of Manuel. In the "Inventario dos Livros de Matricula dos Moradores da Casa Real" of Brazil, we find mentioned f.i. "Manuel da Silva, filho de Manuel Correia, natural do termo de Barcellos 6th of March 1643 ⁹⁾ and Cecil Roth in his aforementioned article ¹⁰⁾ mentions a lawsuit between Abrm. de Joseph Jesurun Lopes and his cousin Raphael da Silva, also known as Jacob Correa in 1659. In the first case mentioned the 2nd son of Manuel Correa took, probably according to Portuguese costum, the name of his mother, thus becoming Manuel da Silva, which means that the da Silvas and the Correias were related families. In the second case, Jacob Correa took the name of Raphael da Silva in order to hide his Jewish origin. The two cases show that a relationship between the names da Silva and Correa exists, but they do not furnish positive proof that Guillermo da Silva was a Correa from his mothers side.

About Manuel's life in the house of Guillermo we know very little. A deed of Not. Padthuysen ¹¹⁾ tells us that he lived on the Geldersche Kade in Amsterdam, a canal still existing in that city, and that he had given money and clothes to Daniel Abendana Mendes.

Manuel's first marriage in 1673

On June 25th 1673, Manuel married in Amsterdam. His choice fell on Sarah Abendana, a girl who after the death of her father came under the tutorship of Manuel's fosterfather, Guillermo da Silva. She was a daughter of Raphael Abendana and Rachel, also known as Juana, Mendes. Being 22 years of age she was one year younger than Manuel ¹²⁾).

As Manuel was not in the possession of a birth certificate, he went to his notary with his fosterfather and Hector Mendes, probably a relation of his future mother-in-law, Juana Mendes, in order to obtain a sworn declaration establishing his age (Reprod. 1). This document shows that he came from Livorno and that he was born there in 1650.

At his civil marriage figured as a witness Jacob Montesinos, who at the time was a well known practioner among the poorer members of the Jewish Community.

Manuel's foster father, for reasons I cannot gather, was not present at the ceremony, neither were his parents. We do not find any trace of this marriage in the records of the Synagogue but this is not surprising as the records presently existing begin in 1675, the year in which the new Synagogue was inaugurated.

⁸⁾ Municipal Archives Amsterdam Notary Padthuysen no. 2888-1.8.1659; no. 2889-5.5.1660: 2889-22.10.60; 2890-22.12.61 and Bloom, loc. cit p. 66. See also Padthuysen 17.3.1659 no. 2888 mentioning his bankruptey.

⁹⁾ Arch. Nac. Torre de Tombo, Lisbon Vol 1 1641-1681.

¹⁰⁾ Revue des Etudes Juives XCI 1931 p. 1 Ms. Roth 228 p. 74.

¹¹⁾ Municipal Archives Amsterdam. Notary Padthuysen 14.4.1672 no. 2905.

¹²⁾ Municipal Archives Amsterdam. Doop en Trouwboeken 9.6.1673 no. 689 p. 44 and 25.6.1673 no. 948. On the same date married Mozes Alvares of Peyrouade (France). Is this a coincidence?

As a curiosity, I may point out that the marriagedeed was signed by the bride Sara Abendana with the initials "s.a.". As many girls of her time, she could hardly write. Manuel signed both on the deed publishing the marriage banns and on the deed of marriage itself, "Manuel Alveres", which may indicate that the name "Correa", which he added to his name a few years later, was the name of his mother.

Between the publication of the marriage banns and the marriage itself Manuel received by notarial deed ¹³⁾ on account of the dowry that was promised to him by his mother in law thru the intermediary of Jeronimo Nuñes da Costa fl. 1103, to wit by the order of Duarte da Silva fl 600

Jorge Dias Blandon fl 450

Francisco da Silva, all residants of Hamburg fl 53

fl 1103

Manuel's voyage to Curacoa

After their marriage Manuel and his wife stayed a few years in Amsterdam. In 1675 he is mentioned on a list of married members of the Amsterdam Community ¹⁴⁾. Shortly afterwards he went to Curacoa. This must have happened between 1675 and 1677, because his wife gave birth to their first child Gabriel on the island in 1677. Maybe he belonged to the two groups of Jews who requested the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch West India Company the grant of a passport for Curacoa on June 15th and Aug. 23rd 1675 ¹⁵⁾; maybe he belonged to the group who made a similar request to the Zeeland Chamber on Feb. 27th 1676 ¹⁶⁾.

What could have prompted Manuel to undertake this long and hazardous voyage with his young wife? France and Holland were still at war. (1672-1678), the risk of being captured was therefore to be considered. What did he expect to find on the other side of the Ocean?

This leads us to the question of the position of Curacoa in the second half of the 17th century. It will be remembered that Curacoa and the neighbouring islands of Aruba and Bonaire were discovered in 1527 by the Spaniards, who with a singular lack of historical foresight, named them the "Islas inutiles". In 1634 Curacoa was taken by the Dutch Captain van Walbeck, acting under orders of the Dutch West India Company. He found an island practically uninhabited — only 32 Spaniards and 400 Indians lived on it — and devoid of the mineral resources like gold and silver traditionally so eagerly sought after by the first discoverers of the Caribbeans. The island had, however one great asset from a military and commercial point of view: a splendid natural harbour which could be used as a "sedem belli" for operations in the Caribbean and on the Spanish and Portuguese mainland and which, because of its central

¹³⁾ Municipal Archives, Amsterdam. Padthuysen no. 2905 - 15.6.1672.

¹⁴⁾ Mendes dos Remedios. Os judeos Portugueses em Amsterdam which gives a "Memoria de las personas que ay en la Nacion cazados en 19 Sivan 5435". The original of this list lies in the archives of the Portuguese Israelitic Community at Amsterdam.

¹⁵⁾ Archives West India Cy, the Hague no. 330/201. Minutes of Amsterdam Chamber p. 138 and p. 182.

Unhappily these Minutes do not mention the names of the new settlers.

¹⁶⁾ Archives West India Cy, the Hague no. 745 Minutes of Zeeland Chamber.

position, constituted an ideal site for the deposit and distribution of merchandise, which in terms of the 17th century, included slaves. Indeed, already under the Government of Stuyvesant (1643-1664) an "Asiento" (Slavedepot) had been installed on the island and thus when Manuel came to Curacao, he found there a blooming slavetrade, in which he took part as we shall see later.

Manuel and his wife were not the first Marranos to settle in Curacao. They had been preceded in 1649 by Jan de Illan, who had gone there with 12 families and in 1652 by Joseph Nuñez da Fonseca, also known as David Nassi, and his group.

Two years later some Jewish families arrived from Brazil, from which country they had been ousted by the Portuguese. Manuel, when leaving Amsterdam, was therefore certain to find people of his own race and religion on the island. Moreover the Dutch West India Company, which had just been reorganised in 1674, favored colonisation of its overseas possessions by providing cheap transport to prospective settlers. According to a Resolution of the Chamber of Amsterdam, the costs of the voyage to Curacao, including food, amounted to only fl. 18,— (\$ 6,—) per person!

All these considerations made the voyage attractive to a poor but enterprising emigrant.

Manuel's trade

What were Manuel's activities once he arrived on the island? Although we know that he became later the owner of a plantation, called "Savannah" which his heirs donated to his son Gabriel in 1717¹⁷⁾, we are certain that commerce was the basis of his existence.

Agriculture was of small importance in Curacao. Surely, the West India Company possessed some plantations, but rain being scarce, the company, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, after some attempts to cultivate cotton, tobacco and indigo, soon neglected them. Likewise, the forests which formerly existed were gradually cut down, giving Curacao the barren aspect it still has to-day.

Of the commercial activities of Manuel, we find in the archives of the West India Cy an interesting example. According to a letter addressed to the Curacao Director of the W.I.C., Bernagie, of Dec. 23rd 1699, Manuel is named as a representative of the Portuguese W.I.C.¹⁸⁾

The transaction mentioned in this letter refers to the delivery of 200 to 250 "Piezas de India", i.e. slaves, through the intermediary of Manuel from the Curacao slavedepot of the Dutch Company at a price of 100 "stukken van agten" (i.e. \$ 100) each to a Dutch ship "Het Land van Beloften", chartered by the Portuguese W.I.C. The slaves were to be loaded in Curacao and sent to Vera Cruz (Mexico).

That Manuel, who was a religious man, participated in this sort of trade, seems strange by present standards. One should remember, however, that times were not far off when negroes and indians were considered as animals, devoid of a human soul, and thus incapable of conversion to the Christian creed. Let

¹⁷⁾ Archives West India Company the Hague D 811 f^o 321 22/8 Sept. 1741 referring to this donation of April 16 1717.

¹⁸⁾ Archives West India Company the Hague no. 470 (337) p. 127 Dec. 23rd. 1699.

us not forget, moreover, that slavery was only abolished in Curacao as recently as 1863!

Manuel's relation with the slavetrade appears also from a letter ^{18a)} he wrote to the West India Company in Amsterdam, in which he declared that Balthazar Beck, Captain of the Civil Guard in Curacao and agent of the slave depot, was "an honest man". Mr. Beck had had a serious quarrel with the Governor of the Island, Mr. Nikolaas van Liebergen. According to Hamelberg, the direct cause of this quarrel had been the following:

In 1682, on White Thursday, the sailors of a Spanish slaveship which was anchored in port had hung in the yards of their ship a Judas dummy, strikingly resembling the Curacao Rabbi and had played a game with sheep which they had given Jewish names. The Jews had taken offence, and the Governor, who was friendly to them, had immediately ordered the game to stop. On March 24th 1682, an Order in Council was issued, forbidding anti-semitic outrages of this kind at a penalty of Ps. 100, corporal punishment and even banishment. The Spanish sailors did not heed the order. A brawl ensued in which Beck took side with the Spaniards against the Governor. When Beck had to defend his attitude before the Council of Ten of the West India Company in Amsterdam, Manuel intervened in his favour, probably because the two had a common interest in the slave trade.

That Manuel must have made a quite a fortune in Curacao is indicated by the contribution he made when the French Captain Cassard ransomed the island in 1713. Manuel paid the highest contribution of the members of the Jewish Community, to wit Pes. 3600. The West India Co. paid on that occasion Pes. 12000 and its Director van Collen also paid, like Manuel, Pes 3600 ⁴⁴⁾. Emmanuel tells us that Manuel lived at the N.W. side of Kuiperstraat ¹⁹⁾. Since the houses in this narrow street, which still exists in Curacao, are comparatively small, we wonder how he managed as his household comprised his wife, 12 children and servants.

Manuel's other activities

In the small and primitive community, Manuel lived in, all interest on the spiritual plane centered in religion. In fact all art, all science in its many branches, expressed itself through the synagogue. We are therefore not surprised to find Manuel a zealous believer, who was already in 1678, a few years after his arrival on the island, "Hatam Beresit" i.e. Bridegroom of the law ²⁰⁾. He was in 1685/6 Gabay (Treasurer), in 1691/2 Vice President

^{18a)} West India Cy. the Hague Verspreide stukken no. 970 p. 48 § 796 and p. 52 under V.

¹⁹⁾ Emmanuel p. 232. He does not quote his sources however. In Ozinga is reproduced (fig. 152, 179, 180) a house actually situated Kuiperstraat 28, which consists of an ancient rear part of very simple aspect covered by the traditional red gabled roof and a more recent and more elaborate frontpart with arcades on small bulging columns. Beneath the front gallery a cartouche can be seen representing a palmtree and carrying the date of 1728. Is it a coincidence that the tomb of Manuel's first wife, who died in 1689, carries the same emblem and should it be supposed that Manuel lived in this house with his family?

²⁰⁾ Member of the Congregation given the honour of commencing the annual reading of the Pentateuchal cycle in the Synagogue.

and from 1704/5 and later from 1714/5 President of the Congregation ²¹⁾. In a letter of Isaac Hoheb of 27.9.1716 ²²⁾ he is even called "Haham", i.e. "Rabbi", but we think this only means that in the absence of the official Rabbi (1683-1695), he led the religious ceremonies and that he was a distinguished scholar with a thorough knowledge of the Talmud. On his tomb he is styled "Hamaskil Venabon, kevod Rabbi", i.e. a "learned scholar".

Manuel's second marriage

In 1691, Manuel at the age of 41, having lost his wife Sarah Abendana two years before, married for the second time. As his new wife he chose Ester Phebos, widow of his brother in law, Mordechay Abendana. Ester being born in 1660 and Manuel in 1650 the match was very suitable and understandable also from the point of view of Jewish custom, which obliges the bachelor to marry his brother's widow. The only trouble was that Ester lived in Amsterdam and that Manuel had last seen her 16 years before, when she was 15 years of age. The marriage had therefore to be arranged by letter. It took place in Amsterdam by proxy given to a certain Mozes Abbas ²³⁾. Ester was a daughter of Isaac Phebos (Phibos) and Sarah Barbanel. She was probably a sister of Rachel Phebos who eight years later married in 1699 Manuel's son Gabriel.

The Phebos family had known prosperity when they lived in Portugal. In the Castle of Cintra in the "Sala dos Brasãos" ²⁴⁾ their coat of arms is painted on the walls. But in Holland they were probably poor people. I deduct this from the fact that the dowry of Ester amounted to fl. 9000 only, to which amount the bridegroom himself contributed with fl. 7000. ²⁵⁾

Manuel's children

Manuel's children give rise to a series of difficult questions. They are genealogical problem children. The three principal questions, that arise, are:

- 1e How many children were there?
- 2e On which dates or in what order were they born?
- 3e Which children were issue of the first marriage and which of the second marriage?

The first problem was brought near a solution by the discovery of two

²¹⁾ Emmanuel p. 232.

²²⁾ Municipal Archives, Amsterdam, which actually keeps the Archives of the Port. Isr. Community. Copiador de Cartas.

²³⁾ Munic. Archives Amsterdam 14.4.1691 D.T.-B no. 697 f 957.

Munic. Archives Amsterdam 30.4.1691 D.T.-B no. 950.

Marriage Register Port. Isr. Com. Amsterdam 11 Nissam 5451.

²⁴⁾ A. Braamcamp., Brasãos da Sala da Cintra p. XLVII gives a description of the coat of arms of the family of Febos Monis: Es quartelado. O 1o e 4o: de azul 5 estrellos de oito, pontas de oiro. O 2o e 3o tambem esquartelado:

a) de vermelho cruz florida d'oiro, razia do campo.

b) de prata tres faxas de azul.

c) de prata leao de vermelho.

d) vermelho leao d'oiro.

Timbre: Leao aleopardado de vermelho, armado de prata.

²⁵⁾ Emmanuel, Precious stones p. 231 who cites Port. Isr. Com. Amsterdam. Ket. Vol. 2 no 198.

deeds in the Hague Archives ²⁶⁾. The documents of similar content were found in a very decayed condition. They had partially rotted away and the remainder nearly crumbled to dust when touched. We reproduce one of them in order to preserve their text for the future. (Reprod. 2)

According to this document the heirs of Manuel:

Abraham de Chaves, widower of Rachel Alvares Correa

Jacob Semah Ferro, husband of Gracia " " :
 Raphael " "

Jacob Pinedo, husband of Sarah " "
 Mordechay ,," "
 Isaac " "
 Abraham " "

empower their co-heir Gabriel Alvares Correa

living in Amsterdam, to straighten out certain accounts with Salomon Abrahamel de Souza.

These heirs were most probably all children of Manuel, as is corroborated by the following facts:

- a) **Raphael** at his marriage in Amsterdam was registered as "Raphael Alvares Correa of Curacoa, 35 years of age. Father Manuel Alvares Correa at Curacoa ²⁷⁾.
- b) **Mordechay** calls Raphael "his brother" in his last will ²⁸⁾.
- c) **Abraham** is also called "his brother" in that will.
- d) **Gabriel** was registered at his religious marriage in Amsterdam as "Gabriel de Immanuel Alvares Correa" ²⁹⁾.

Besides Gabriel is expressly mentioned in a deed of 19.4.1712 ³⁰⁾ as son of Manuel.

No such indications exist regarding Isaac and the daughters of Manuel, but the probability is great that they were also children of Manuel, because their names run in the family. Isaac was probably named after Manuel's second father in law Isaac Phebos; Rachel of Manuel's first marriage was probably named after her maternal grandmother Rachel Juana Mendes and Sarah of Manuel's second marriage probably after her maternal grandmother Sarah Barbanel.

But these were not Manuel's only children. In the abovesited last will of Mordechay we find another son, called **Mozes**, who, according to another document, ³¹⁾ was a minor in 1720, which explains the absence of his signature on both powers of attorney.

Lastly, the recently published work of I. S. Emmanuel, Precious Stones of the Jews of Curacoa, reveals the existence of three more children: Jacob and two Abigaels. Jacob died on June 25th 1714, three years before his father ³²⁾, which explains why he is not mentioned either on the two powers of Attorney.

²⁶⁾ Rijksarchief, the Hague WIC. no. 1543 no. 13 and 16. The deeds are undated but were found in a bundle of documents drawn up in 1719. They carry the numbers 13 and 16.

²⁷⁾ Municipal Archives Amsterdam. D. T. + B no. 710 p. 146.

²⁸⁾ Rijksarchief, the Hague W.I.C. 23.4.1750 no. 824.

²⁹⁾ Marriage register Port., Isr. Com. Amsterdam 11 Tamuz 5459.

³⁰⁾ Mun. Arch. Amsterdam Quyttscheldingen 86 EEEE.

³¹⁾ Municipal Archives Amsterdam no. 6439 Deed Notary van Aghtshoven 10.7.1720 no. 373.

³²⁾ Emanuel 2065 XV A 25.6.1714.

The same applies to the two girls, both called Abigael, of which the first died in 1692 ³³⁾ and the second in 1709 ³⁴⁾. Thus Manuel probably had 12 children: 7 boys (Abraham, Mordechay, Isaac, Raphael, Gabriel, Jacob and Mozes) and 5 girls (Rachel, Sarah, Gracia and two Abigaels).

The next problem is the dates of birth of these twelve children. A few facts we know for certain: Gabriel was born in 1677 ³⁵⁾; Mordechay in 1685 ³⁶⁾; Abraham in 1696 ³⁷⁾; Mozes around 1700 ³⁸⁾.

For the rest we can only guess, and our guess is that the order in which Manuel's heirs signed the decayed documents of 1719 indicates the order of their birth, the eldest signing the first. According to this hypothesis, Rafael was the eldest of the signatories followed by Mordechay, Isaac and Abraham. He was not however the eldest son, whose name was Gabriel, as is proved above, and who did not sign as he was in Amsterdam. This would mean that Isaac was born between Mordechay and Abraham, i.e. between 1685 and 1696. The supposition is probably correct because Isaac was no doubt the first son of the second marriage of Manuel in 1691 and named according to custom after his maternal grandfather Isaac Phebos.

As to the order of birth of the girls, the two powers of attorney cannot help us out as the order of signature probably followed the age of their husbands. The third problem cannot be solved completely either. But starting from the facts we have established, we can affirm with certainty that **Gabriel, Rafael and Mordechay** were the issue of the first marriage (see the dates of their births) Gabriel, the first son being called after his paternal grandfather supposedly called Gabriel Alvares Correa, Rafael, the second son being called after his maternal grandfather Rafael Abendana and Mordechay, the third son, in the absence of the existence of a paternal uncle, after his maternal uncle Mordechay Abendana. This incidentally leads to the conclusion that his father Manuel had no brothers. It is also certain that **Rachel** was a child of Manuel's first marriage. She died in 1705 as wife of Abraham de Chaves ³⁹⁾. At that date she was certainly more than 15 years old i.e. born before 1690. As Manuel's first wife died in 1689 ⁴⁰⁾, she must have been her child, named after her mother Rachel Juana Mendes which confirms our theory.

If Rachel was named after her maternal grandmother, she was the second daughter. Who was the first daughter, named after her paternal grandmother? Abigael (There were two Abigaels, one died in 1692; the other in 1709), Sara, who died in 1779, or Gracia, who died in 1726?

We think we can exclude the second Abigael who was born after her namesake died in 1692 and who therefore issued from the second marriage.

We can also exclude in all probability **Sarah**: she died in 1779, and therefore if she was a daughter of Sarah, Manuel's first wife, who died in 1689, she

³³⁾ Emmanuel 1145 VII C 28.11.1692.

³⁴⁾ Emmanuel 2064 XV A 28.9.1709.

³⁵⁾ Mun. Arch. Amsterdam DT + B no. 701; p. 112.

³⁶⁾ Rijksarchief Hague WIC no. 597 p. 456.

³⁷⁾ Rijksarchief Hague WIC no. 808 12/8 Dec. 1738.

³⁸⁾ Mun. Arch. Amsterdam no. 6439 Prot. Not. van Agtshoven 10.7.1720 no. 373.

³⁹⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2063 XV A 9.9.1705.

⁴⁰⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 1182 VII D 9.6.1689.

In Huysden
 Compromis ende Verdrag
 tusschen den Verdrick van de Heeren
 Van de generale geachte ende West-Indische
 Compagnie de Heeren de geachte
 Abraham de Hassel, de Heeren
 alvar. Correa, de Heeren
 Diego de Almagro, de Heeren
 Francisco de Soto, de Heeren
 Juan de Sotomayor, en Abraham Alvarez
 Van Willem de heer Manuel Alvarez
 de Sotomayor deffo, de heer
 Amantelyk Verdrickende te Constitueren
 Sal de Heeren de Heeren Samuel de Soto
 Citra, ende Gabriel Alvarez Correa, de Heeren
 gedaecten heer Manuel Alvarez Correa en
 Omme gedaemantelyk ofte wel een ieder
 Vast der Heeren ende van Weeg van hun
 Heeren Representeerende, In dat de Heere
 de Souza ofte wel met de Heere
 Justeeren, Saldeeren ende
 Gemen. Sal de Heere
 Opzette ende Moete
 Vorderen ende Ophelpen quante
 den ende Voor de gemeninge te Bevrigen
 alreij ofte van Volvoeringe Van dit
 Noyten daer toe te onstrijngereen te dien
 In alle heeren heeren heeren ende geachte
 In hant Constitueeren voor de Heere
 Vast te heeren So wel Geschende als Verdrick
 Sententie ende Interdictum van Executie

Reprod. 2. Power of attorney of heirs of Manuel Alvares Correa (1719)

... de heerren geconstitueerden (nae
 ... de heerren in questie tennoegent Substitueerden) en
 ... die de Orde van goede Mannen ende de
 ... Collega's zekenen ende presenten Soevereine Accoorden
 ... de Andere wils het by Orde Willige
 ... demnatie of Anderhinto als Van Noorden Sijn (hal en
 ... Keeren) of itreeden ten Best Van de Constituan
 ... den Vinden by 'ten' ende Wijders generalij
 ... doen, Soo in ten als deen Keeren het
 ... edachie ... Noemen te Verkeeren ende (presenten)
 ... nstituanten present Sijnz Seltst Soide Conson) de
 ... en doen, Behovende diantalken Voor goed ende Van
 ... te houden en doen kanden het gunt door de heerren
 ... onstituenden ofte desselff Substitut off Substitutien
 ... t Ragte deeset Sal Werden gedaen ende Verrijt Sal
 ... der Verband als Naer Neffen

Houd Gedaen ende Gerasseent In Willemstad
 ... Curacao Per presentie Van Mess^{rs} Samuel Joaha
 ... sseend, en Gerrit Luls, als Getuygen hier toe Verbo
 ...

Abraham de Chaves
 Jacobus ...

Raphael Alvarez (Curaca)
 ...
 ...

...
 ...

...
 ...

Williem Hildemier
 ...

RECONSTRUCTION OF TEXT
on the basis of both protocols 13 and 16.

Op huyden

1719?

compareerde voor my *Willem Heldewier Secrets*
ten dienste van de Ed Grootachtbaere Heeren Bewintvoerders
van de generale geotrooieerde West Ind Comp te
Curaçao resideerende de getuygen naegenoemt:
Abraham de Chaves, weduenaar van wylen Rachel
Alvares Correa, Jacob Semach Ferro in egt hebbende
Gracia Alvares Correa, Raphael Alvares Correa, Jacob
Pinedo, in egt hebbende Sara Alvares Correa, Mordechay
Isaac en Abraham Alvares Correa alle erfgenamen
van wylen deheer Manuel Alvares Correa ende desselver
huysvrouw Juffw Ester Febos dewelke in die qualiteyt gesae-
mentlyck verclaerde te constitueeren ende machtig te maeken,
sulx doende by deesen, deheren Samuel de Sim
citeur (?) ende Gabriel Alvares Correa meede *Erfgenaem van*
gedagten heer Manuel Alvares Correa ende *Juffw Ester Febos*
omme gesaementlyk oftewel een ieder *afsonderlyk*
uyt de naemen ende van weegen hun *Constituanten, haer per-*
soonen representeerende, met de heer *Salomon Abrabanel*
de Sousa oftewel met deszelfs *gemagtigde te ad-*
justieren, saldeeren en liquideren de rekeninge welcke tusschen
gemte zalr heer Manuel Alvares Correa ende SynEd nog
openstaende mogte syn, het saldo van diens rekening te
vorderen ende ontfangen, quitantie
ren ende voor niemaninge te bevryden
dilaey ofte non voldoeninge van dien haer
regten daertoe te constringeeren tendien Eynde
voor alle heeren kosten reghtens ende *geregtelyk*
van hun constituenten voor deselve E
uyt te voeren soo wel Eyschende als Verwerende
sententie ende interinement van Executie
gevende deheeren geconstitueerden meedens
magt omme de Saecke in questie te moogen submitteeren ende
verblyven aen de arbitragie van goede mannen ende d.....
te mogen te gaen teekenen ende passeeren soodaenige accoorden
compromissen ende andere actens hetsy onder willige
condemnatie ofte andersints als van nooden syn sal en
soals de heeren geconstitueerden ten beste van de Constituan-
ten goet en geraden vinden sullen ende wyders generalyk
nog alles meer te doen soo in regten als daar buyten het
geen der saeke sullen coomen te vereyschen ende inwege sy
Constituanten present synde selffs soude conne ende
mogen doen Beloovende dierhalven voor goed ende van
schade te houden en doen houden hetgeent door deheeren
geconstitueerden ofte desselfs substituyt off substituyten
uyt cragte deeses sal worden gedaen ende verrigt
onder verbant als naar regten

Aldus Gedaen ende Gepasseert in Willemstad
op Curaçao ter presentie van Messrs Samuel *Penha de*
Casseres en Gerrit Luls als getuygen hiertoe versogt

Datum utsupra

Samuel *Penha de Casseres*
Gerrit Luls

Quod Attestor
Willem Heldewier
Secrets

Abraham de Chaves
Jacob Semach Ferro
Raphael Alvares Correa
Jacob Pinedo
Mordechay Alvares Correa
Isaac Alvares Correa
Abraham Alvares Correa

TRANSLATION

To-day 1719?

Appeared before me Willem Heldewier, Secretary
in the service of the honourable gentlemen Directors
of the general authorised W.I.C.
the hereafter named witnesses residing at Curaçao
Abraham de Chaves, widower of the late Rachel
Alvares Correa, Jacob Semah Ferro married to
Gracia Alvares Correa, Raphael Alvares Correa, Jacob
Pinedo, married to Sarah Alvares Correa, Mordechay
Isaac en Abraham Alvares Correa, all heirs
of the late Manuel Alvares Correa Esq. and his
wife Mrs. Ester Febos, who in their said capacity
jointly declare to constitute and to empower
as they are doing hereby, Samuel de Sim
citeur (?), and Gabriel Alvares Correa coheir of
the said Manuel Alvares Correa and his wife Ester Febos
in order, jointly or seperately,
in the name and for account of their principals
representing their persons, to adjust, balance and liquidate
with Mr. Salomon Abrabanel de Sousa or his attorney
the accounts outstanding between the said late Mr.
Manuel Alvares Correa and him
to claim and receive the balance
for his account, to give discharge
..... and to hold him harmless from any further claims, to grant
delays, to oblige him to pay, to assign
him to this end before the courts, to
for account of their principals, to
execute all sentences, as defendants or as
claimants, to issue all writs of execution
it being understood that the attorneys are
also empowered to submit all matters involved
to the arbitration of honest men and to sign
all engagements, to make any compromises or other deeds, to accept
condemnation or otherwise, as might be necessary
as the attorneys in the interest of their principals might think fit
and furthermore, in general, to do anything in or out of
court as might be necessary as the attorneys might
have done themselves if present, it being understood
that they will ratify anything the attorneys or their substitute
or substitutes on the strength of the above have done
..... or in law

Thus done and passed in Willemstad at
Curaçao in the presence of Messrs. Samuel Penha de
Casseres and Gerrit Luls as witnesses hereto requested

Date as above.

Samuel Penha de Casseres
Gerrit Luls

Abraham de Chaves
Jacob Semah Ferro
Raphael Alvares Correa
Jacob Pinedo
Mordechay Alvares Correa
Isaac Alvares Correa
Abraham Alvares Correa

Quod attestor
Willem Heldewier
Secretary

would have passed the age of 90, which is possible but not probable. Moreover her name indicates her connection with Sarah Barbanel, mother of the second wife of Manuel. The choice therefore lies between **Abigael** and **Gracia**. One of these must have been the first daughter of Manuel, named after his mother Abigael or Grace (Correa?).

Summing up, we came to the following schedule:

- I. Marriage with Sarah, daughter of Rafael Abendana and Rachel Juana Mendes.

(1673-1689)

offspring: 1st. son Gabriel (born 1677; died 1733) named presumably after Manuel's father Gabriel Alvares.

2nd. son Rafael (born 1681; died 1733) named after Sarah's father, Rafael Abendana.

3rd. son Mordechay (born 1685; died 1750) named after Sarah's brother Mordechay Abendana.

1st. daughter Abigael or Grace, named after Manuel's mother Abigael or Grace Correa?

2nd. daughter Rachel (born ?; died 1705) wife of Abraham de Chaves, named after Sarah's mother, Rachel Mendes.

- II. Marriage with Esther, daughter of Isaac Phebos and Sarah Barbanel.

(1691-1716)

offspring: 1st. son Isaac (born 1691/6; died 1726) named after Esther's father, Isaac Phebos.

2nd. son Abraham (born 1696; died 1761) named after Esther's brother?

3rd son Mozes (born ± 1700; died 1765) named after?

1st. daughter Sarah, wife of Jacob Pinedo (born ?; died 1779) named after Esther's mother Sarah.

2nd. daughter Abigael (born ?; died 1709) named after her sister of the same name who died in 1692.

- III. Uncertain.

Jacob (born ?; died 1714)

Abigael (born ?; died 1692)

Gracia, wife of Jacob S. Ferro (born?; died 1726).

THE DEATH OF MANUEL

Manuel died on Jan. 12th 1717 at Curacoa ⁴¹⁾ and was buried next to his second wife Esther ⁴²⁾, who died six months before (23.7.1716) while her husband was in Amsterdam (see letter I. Hoheb quoted previously), his first wife Sarah, who had died on 9.6.1689 ⁴³⁾ being buried quite a distance from his tomb.

About his estate we know little except that it must have been the biggest in the Community at the time ⁴⁴⁾. We know he left a last will but we do not

⁴¹⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2075 XV A.

⁴²⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2070 XV A.

⁴³⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 1182 VII D.

⁴⁴⁾ Compare levy Cassard; J. H. Hamelberg, De Nederlanders op de West Indische Eilanden Doc. p. 117.

know its contents. Some trouble arose after his death regarding the distribution of his estate. In 1741 Jacob Pinedo, widower of his daughter Rachel assigned his executors who were his son Mordechay and his son in law Jacob S. Ferro, husband of his daughter Sarah, before the court, asking them to render accounts. The matter found a solution the next year when all books and accounts were brought to a neutral party, Raphael Jessurun ⁴⁵). On Manuel's tomb (See Reprod. 3) the following epithaph has been carved;

Resting place of the honorable and elderly
man, the intellectual and wise scholar
Emmanuel Alvares Correa
His soul may rest in Heaven
He was taken to the Highest Tribunal
on
5 Shevat 5485
May his soul rest in Peace

On the date of his death a prayer in his remembrance (Escava) is still said in the Curacoa Synagogue to-day ⁴⁶).

CHAPTER II THE SECOND GENERATION

Some account should now be given regarding Manuel's children.

His five daughters

The daughters Rachel, Sarah and Gracia all married. Rachel married Abraham de Chaves ⁴⁷), Sarah married Jacob Pinedo ⁴⁸) and Gracia, Jacob Semah Ferro ⁴⁹). The two Abigael's died in their childhood. That is all we will say about them.

For the genealogist, who does not recognise equality of the sexes, women, as a rule, are professionally uninteresting. When they marry, they change their name and thus dissolve into the new family they adopt; when they remain spinsters, their lives — especially in old times — are mostly so uneventful that the date of their death is often the only fact worthy of note after their birth.

His seven sons

Manuel's sons on the other hand deserve extensive consideration.

1. **Gabriel**, the oldest boy, soon after coming of age went back to Amsterdam where he married his aunt Rachel Febos ⁵⁰). The marriage was not so

⁴⁵) Rijksarchief, the Hague, Gerechtsrollen deel 20-16.5.1741; 30.5.1741; 27.6.1741. Sententien en Conclusies Deel 6 - 27.6.1741; and 4.5.1742; Deel 7 - 29.3.1742; 13.7.1742; W.I.C. 9.7.1742 Deel 849 no. 12; 14.3.1743 Deel 850 no. 75.

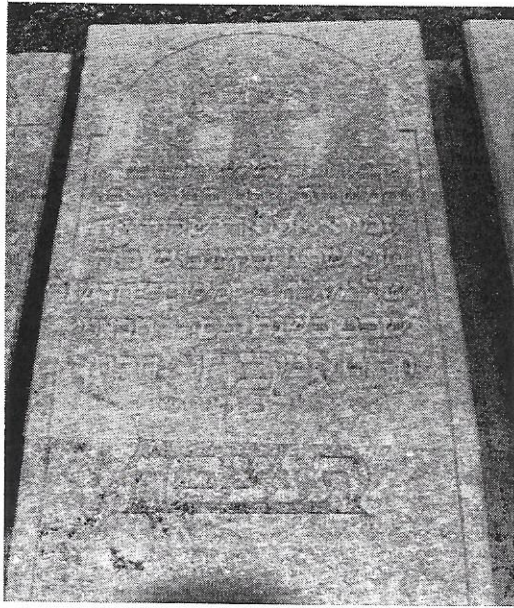
⁴⁶) Libro de Legados Mikveh Israel, Curacoa.

⁴⁷) National Archives, the Hague. West India Co. no. 1543 p. 13 and 16; no. 796-16.5.1721. She died on 9.9.1705. See Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2063 XV A. and illustration of her tomb p. 232. She died on Sept 9th 1705.

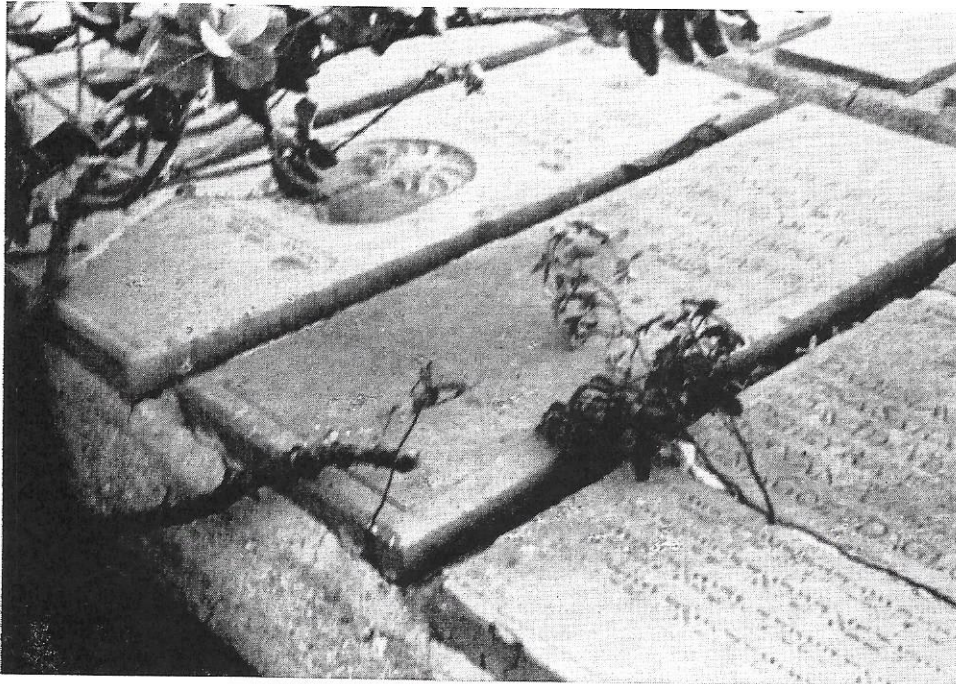
⁴⁸) National Archives, the Hague. West India Company no. 1543 p. 13 and 16. She died on 21.7.1779. See Emmanuel, Precious Stones 677 IV C.

⁴⁹) National Archives, the Hague. West India Co. no. 1543 p. 13 and 16. She died on 18.2.1726. See Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2078 XV A.

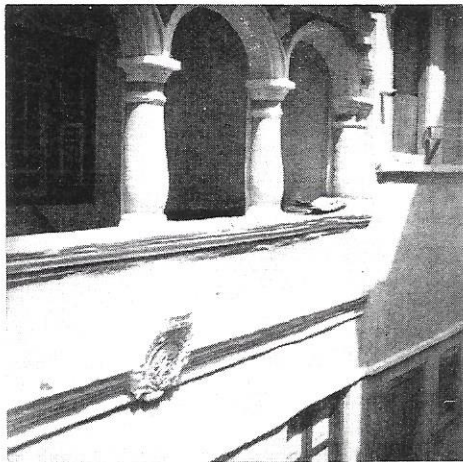
⁵⁰) Municipal Archives, Amsterdam Puibroek no. 701 p. 112 Marriage register Port. Isr. Com. Amsterdam, 11 Tamuz 5459.



Reprod. 3. Tombstone of Manuel Alvares Correa. January 12th 1717



*Reprod. 4. Tombstone of Sara Abendana, first wife of Manuel Alvares Correa died June 9th 1689
(Tombstone on the left side adorned with a palm tree)*



Reprod. 5. *Kuiperstraat 28, Curacao*
Was this the house of Manuel Alvares Correa?



Reprod. 6. *Old Cemetery, Otrabanda, Curacao*



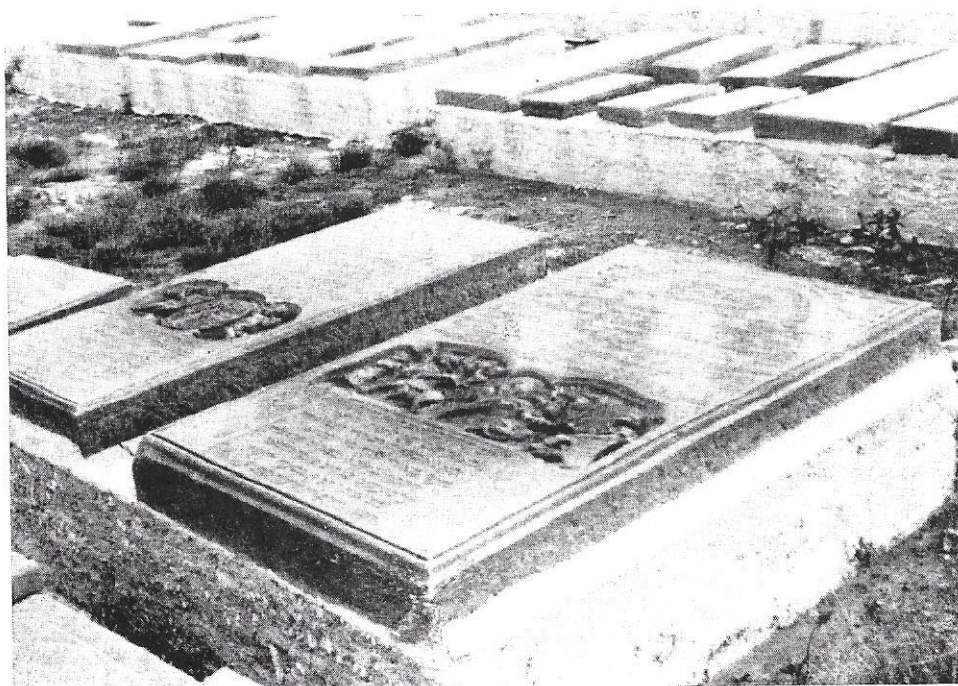
Reprod. 7. *Tombstone of Abigael, daughter of Manuel Alvares Correa (1692)*
Tombstone on the leftside



Reprod. 8. Tombstone of Abraham Alvares Correa, son of Manuel (1761)



Reprod. 9. Tombstone of Ester de Abraham Alvares Correa, wife of Benjamin Vas Farro (1747), granddaughter of Manuel.



Reprod. 10. Tombstones of Mordechay Alvares Correa and his first wife Sara de Crasto (resp. right and left)



Reprod. 11. Tombstone of Mordechai Alvares Correa (1750)



Reprod. 12. Tombstone of Jacob Alvares Correa (1714) son of Manuel Alvares Correa



strange as it might appear at first sight, for the bride had the same age as her groom, they were both 22 years of age, when their marriage took place.

Of Gabriel's activities we do not know much. From a deed of 1725 it appears that he traded in cotton, coral and barnstone ⁵¹); according to deed of 1713 he traded in lemon juice ⁵²). In the list of administrators of the Rabinical Schools Talmud Tora and Ets Haim at Amsterdam, is mentioned in 5475 (1715) a Gabriel Alvares Correa ⁵³). We think this Gabriel was the son of Manuel.

He had three boys and four girls. The boys died unmarried in Amsterdam and of the girls, two died married and two unmarried.

The branch of Gabriel, which one might call the Amsterdam branch of the family, is thereby extinguished.

We have not the impression that Gabriel was a man of means. He was buried second class for fl. 30,— in Ouderkerk near Amsterdam ⁵⁴).

In 1712 his father Manuel gave a house in Amsterdam, worth fl. 6600, to Gabriel's daughters Sarah and Esther ⁵⁵). This liberality, which was not repeated in respect to his other grandchildren, points in the same direction.

We have taken some pains to locate the just mentioned house in Amsterdam. According to the purchase deed, it was situated in the "Nieuwe Anthonie Breestraat on the south west side past the Portuguese Jewish church". This streetname does not exist anymore; the street is now called: "Muiderstraat". A row of 17th century houses can still be seen there, but we do not know if the house Manuel gave, is one of them.

2. The second son **Raphael**, who saved the family from extinction because **all living Alvares Correa of Curacoa, descend from him**, first went to his elder brother Gabriel in Amsterdam, where he married in 1716 at the age of 35, Judith R. Monsanto ⁵⁶). Soon after his marriage, certainly before 1718 (in which year a protocol ⁵⁷) refers to him as Raphael Alvares Correa "from Curacoa"), he went back to the island of his birth. He became there a partner of his younger brother Mordechay ⁵⁸).

The two brothers were the most prosperous members of the family.

Rafael's widow Judith R. Monsanto lived with her family on the plantation called "**Klein Piscaderis**" near "**Groot Piscaderis**", which latter plantation

⁵¹) Mun. Archives, Amsterdam Not. van Aghtshoven no. 6450 fo 97; 16 Feb 1725.

⁵²) Mun. Archives, Amsterdam Not. Joh. Vilekens no. 7536-30.6.1713.

⁵³) Gedenkschrift Talmud Tora en Ets Haim p. 74. His name, as well as the name of his son Manuel still appears, painted on the walls of the Ets Haim Rabinical School at Amsterdam, as contributor.

⁵⁴) Register Ouderkerk, 5 Heswan 5494 - 2nd class Car. 23 Sepultura 24.
Mun. Archives, Haarlem, Contra boek Joodse Dooden 1729—1737: "14 oct. 1733 heeft Isaac Aboab aangegeven het lijk van Gabriel Alvares Correa en betaald fl. 30,—".

⁵⁵) Mun. Archives Amsterdam Kwyttscheldingen 86 EEEE apr. 19th 1712.
Mun. Archives Amsterdam Kwyttscheldingen 70 kkk fo 63, Sept. 11th 1693.

⁵⁶) Mun. Archives Amsterdam D.T. + B no. 710 fo 146.

⁵⁷) Nat. Arch. Hague W.I.C. D3; 103 - 22 dec. 1718. Emmanuel, Precious Sones p. 294 tells us he went back as soon as 1716, accompanied by Haham Raphael Jesurum.

⁵⁸) Nat. Arch. Hague WIC no. 797; 33 - 16 Feb 1722 and 3 July 1722.

" " " " no. 800; 301 - 22 Aug. 1731.

belonged than to the West India Co. When she made her will ⁵⁹), this plantation, including 20 slaves, which was run by her son Manuel, was valued at \$ 13.000. Klein Piscaderis was still property of the family in 1807, when it was sold to H.A. de Lima ⁶⁰). At that time, Groot Piscaderis had also become family property ⁶¹). At present, Groot Piscaderis is the property of a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and has become a health station for its Venezuelan employers. Rafael also owned a small plantation called "Savannah", situated near the Muysenberg. It was bestowed to him by his brothers and sisters after the death of their father for services rendered ⁶²), but was sold soon after his death by his widow ⁶³).

Rafael died on May 11th 1733 ⁶⁴).

3. About the third son **Mordechay** many interesting details are known. He was one of the most prosperous traders of the island. Owner of a fleet of sailing vessels ⁶⁵), owner of real estate ⁶⁶), insurance underwriter ⁶⁷), importer and exporter ⁶⁸), he gathered a considerable fortune which he left to his only child Sara. His dominant position in trade led to all sorts of honorific appointments and thus he is quoted as Treasurer of the "Commission for the fortification of the Island ⁶⁹). In the religious community he also occupied a place of importance. When the Synagogue was rebuilt in 1730, one of the corner stones was laid by him ⁷⁰).

At the end of his life he was involved in a serious quarrel that had arisen between Mozes Penso and the Parnassim of the Synagogue.

To understand this quarrel one should know something of Curacoa topography. The Island is nearly cut in halves by a deep bay, called the Anna bay; on the east bank the city of Willemstad is situated. In the time of Mordechay, the city was surrounded by a wall, inside which the house of

⁵⁹) Nat. Arch. Hague WIC. no. 862; 213 - 15.3.1747.

⁶⁰) Nat. Arch. Hague, W.I.C. no. 1109; 103 - 8.9.1807.

⁶¹) " " " " no. 1109; 31/3 - 6.5.1807.

⁶²) " " " " no. 1109; 103 - 8.9.1807.

⁶³) " " " " no. 811; 317 22.9.1741.

" " " " no. 811; 326 1.10.1741.

⁶⁴) Emmanuel, Precious Stones 937 VI A. His wife is buried next to him 936 VI A.

⁶⁵) Nat. Arch. Hague WIC. no. 847; 61 - 18.9.1741 Bark Suzanna; no. 849; 169 - 31.10.1742 Bark Releve, no. 853; 252 - 6.11.1744 Bark Indevor; no. 854; 71 - 25.1.1745 Bark Vriend-schap; no. 857; 130 - 2.12.1745 Bark Diamant.

⁶⁶) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 797 209 - Aug. 1722 Purchase house Heerenstraat for Pes. 2000,—.

Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 800; 13 June 1731 Purchase house Kuiperstraat for Pes. 3000,—.

Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 813; 323 28 Sept. 1741 Purchase house Wintstraat for Pes. 837,—.

Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 822; 20 June 1749 Sale Plantation de Vrijheid for Pes. 6000,—.

⁶⁷) Nat. Arch. Hague WIC. no. 812 31.7.41.

⁶⁸) " " " " no. 808 20.10.1738 (Sale of 1529 hides to Santa Domingo).

⁶⁹) " " " " no. 176; 109 - 10.11.1744 (Plakkaatboek).

⁷⁰) W.I. Gids XVI p. 222 The other cornerstones were laid by Samuel de Casseres, J. Henriquez Morao and Emmanuel Hiskião Alevy. For this honour they paid resp. 410, 315, 325 and 355 Pesos.

the Director of the WIC, the Protestant church, the Synagogue, the troop barracks, the prison and the stores and houses of the inhabitants were situated.

On the west side of the bay, "Otra banda" (literally: "the other side") gradually a twin city came into being when the citywalls became too small to contain the growing population. Thus quite a number of Jews left in order to establish themselves "on the other side". For those who were active followers of their religion, the change was not all for the better. Separated by the Anna bay, they could only with the greatest difficulties attend to the daily services of the Synagogue. One of the important Jews of Otrabanda, Mozes Penso, decided therefore to open a second Synagogue called "Neweh Sjalom".

At first the relations with the mother synagogue "Mikve Israel" were harmonious, but later on a quarrel arose regarding certain rulings of the Parnassim which acquired a violence hardly understandable when viewed with modern eyes. Mozes Penso and his followers, after discussion had degenerated into insult, refused to recognize the authority of the Parnassim. In turn they were excommunicated. This again provoked a reaction from the Otrabanda faction who one day bodily assaulted their opponents in Heerenstraat.

As a result of this quarrel, Curacoa Jewry, already geographically divided, split up socially and commercially. Old friends refused to visit and to greet each other. Six Parnassim, amongst others Mordechay and Mozes Penso, were revoked ⁷¹). Trade relations were cut off with the result that trade declined perceptibly much to the apprehension of the West India Co.. Spirits ran so high that even to be buried together seemed an intolerable thought. Consequently steps were taken for the purchase of a separate cemetery.

The quarrel reached its height at the death of Mordechay. At that moment the new cemetery was not as yet ready and use of the old cemetery, under the jurisdiction of the Parnassim, had consequently to be made. This meant further trouble and one can not blame Mordechay when on the day of his death, feeling his end near, he cautiously added a codicil to his last will in which he requested the Protestant church to see to it that he should receive a decent burial ⁷²).

The burial indeed provoked a series of grave incidents. Mr. D. S. van Zuiden in an article in "De Vrijdagavond" gives us the following account:

"The situation was especially tense on May 24th 1750. On that day Mordechay Alvares Correa died. Mozes Penso requested the Parnassim to hand him the keys of the cemetery and they, in reply, sent the instruments for the purification-ceremony to the house of the deceased. But these were refused as the "Tehara" had already taken place. During the night, the two gates of the cemetery were demolished and stolen. Besides, in the eastern wall a breach was made of 14 feet wide. When the Parnassim heard about this next morning, they requested the Governor to lend assistance. The latter immediately put a sergeant and 20 soldiers at their disposal, on the special condition, however, that no force should be used and no shot fired. To avoid any misunderstanding, the Parnassim had a writ served, in which they declared themselves still ready to bury Correa with all

⁷¹) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 597: 440.

⁷²) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. no. 824 May 24th 1750.

honours due to him and according to the Jewish rites, notwithstanding the fact that the purification ceremony had not been performed by them. The offer was declined.

And so the burial-procession of Correa arrived at the cemetery with Mozes Penso at its head, followed by 500 or 600 whites and slaves, Christians and Jews, negroes and mulattos. Happily, no force was used, otherwise a revolution might have ensued, as the Governor wrote to Amsterdam... The quarrel had by now reached its culminating point. On April 30th the Prince (of Orange) had meanwhile intervened and ordered the end of the strife" 73).

Mordechay was buried next to his first wife Sarah de Castro 74). (Repr. 4) After Mordechay's death, Mozes Penso carried his devotion further by marrying Mordechay's widow Abigael 75). It may be noted in passing that this Abigael had already met a strange fate, because she was an Alvares Correa herself, daughter of Mordechay's brother Raphael, and thus had married her uncle. We will not close this chapter on Mordechay without examining his last will and its two subsequent codicils.

These important documents which are kept in the National Archives in the Hague 76) give an interesting view on Curacao conditions in the middle of the 18th century and because of the many names appearing therein, allow us to disentangle a number of families which otherwise might have remained uncertain.

Mordechay left the bulk of his fortune to his only daughter Sarah, who became his universal heir. The estate, thus left to Sarah, was subjected to the following legacies:

- 1^o to Mordechay's second wife Abigael:
 - a) Pes. 14.500. (of which sum Pes. 3000 was to be paid in a promissory note of Pes. 2.400 signed by Abigael's mother and Pes. 600 in the form of 2 negroeslaves).
 - b) a house in Heerenstraat
 - c) some jewelry and diamonds
 - d) two slaves called Diana and Sabelhina.
- 2^o to Manuel, son of his brother Raphael Pes. 3000
- 3^o to Raphael de Manuel de Raphael Alvares Correa Pes. 3000
- 4^o to Judica de Manuel de Raphael Alvares Correa Pes. 3000
- 5^o to Esther de Raphael Alvares Correa Pes. 3000
- 6^o to Rachel, widow of his brother Gabriel fls. 3000
- 7^o to the Talmud Tora at Amsterdam fls. 1500
- 8^o to the "Domine en Houderlinghe" of the Protestant church at Curacao. fls. 1500

73) De Vrijdagavond 30 Dec. 1927 p. 628. See also Corcos p. 28/37 Amelunxen p. 85; Gedenkboek p. 76; The letter of Governor J. Faesch to the Council of Ten of June 13th 1750 in Nat. Arch. the Hague WIC. no. 597 fo 765.

74) Emmanuel, Precious Stones 773-VB 25.5.1750 (tomb Mordechay)
Emmanuel, Precious Stones 722-VB 28.2.1745 (tomb Sarah).

75) Nat. Arch. the Hague WIC. D 1552 15.8.1751.

76) Nat. Arch. the Hague WIC. D 824 23.4.1750; 19.5.1750; 24.5.1750.

- 90 to Judica, daughter of his brother Abraham Pes. 1500
100 to Abigael " " " " " Pes. 1500
110 to Gracia, daughter of his brother Mozes Pes. 1000
120 to his brother Mozes full discharge of all overdue rents and the right to live during his lifetime, in the house he is occupying
130 to Jacob Miranda Pes. 200,—
140 to Antonynchi, his negro servant, who will be set free and receive Pes. 1000,—
150 to the poor on the day of his death, on the 8th day, after one month and after 11 months Pes. 50,— each time
160 to Sarah de Mozes Penso a string of diamonds
170 to Raquel de Jacob Pinedo Pes. 800,—
- After payment of these legacies, Sarah was to receive fls. 300,000, to be administered by the "Sres do Mahamed do k.k. de Talmud Torah de Amsterdam", who were to invest half of the sum in shares of the Dutch East India Company and the other half in English Treasury bonds. The remainder was left at Sarah's free disposal.
- With Sarah, who shortly after the death of her father married, Isaac Haim de Moseh Rodrigues da Costa from Amsterdam ⁷⁷), the branch of Mordechay is extinguished.
- Sarah had had two twin brothers, called Mordechay and Manuel, but these both died in 1727, possibly at their birth.
4. Of the fourth son **Isaac**, first son of Manuel's second marriage we do not know anything except his marriage with Rachel Israel ⁷⁸) and his death at Curacoa as early as 1726 ⁷⁹). He did not have any children. That is at least what we gather from his wife's testament, in which the whole estate is bequeathed to distant family and friends ⁸⁰). About Isaac activities we know little except for a judgement by default of the year 1721 which condemns him to pay Pes. 1036:6:3 ⁸¹).
5. The fifth son **Abraham**, born in 1696 ⁸²) was married to Ester Andrade ⁸³). He had four daughters, called Judica ⁸⁴), Abigael ⁸⁴), Ester ⁸⁵) and Sarah

⁷⁷) Publications of Marriage banns 4.5.1750 Nat. Arch. the Hague WIC. no. 824. Marriage 12.7.1750 Nat. Arch. Hague WIC. no. 824.

⁷⁸) See testament of Aug. 1729 Nat. Arch. Hague WIC. no. 799; 182.

⁷⁹) Emmanuel, Precious Stones 2077 XV - A - 15.1.1726. On his tombstone is written Yshac Raphael".

⁸⁰) Nat. Arch. the Hague WIC. no. 885; 181 - 27.5.1726.

⁸¹) idem no. 1518 - 22.4.1721 and 24.6.1721.

⁸²) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC no. 808 - 12/18 Dec. 1738.

⁸³) " " " " no. 872; 153 - 29 Dec. 1754. Testament of Sarah, wife of Benjamin Vas Farro in favour of her parents Abraham Alvares Correa and Esther Andrade.

⁸⁴) See testament Mordechay: Judica received Pes. 1500; Abigael also Pes. 1500.

⁸⁵) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC D 942; 81 - 22.2.1771.

⁸⁶⁾ and one son called Manuel ⁸⁷⁾). He was a sworn broker of the "Sociteit van Commissie en Navigatie" ⁸⁸⁾ and a charterer of ships ⁸⁹⁾).

Abraham belonged with Gabriel of Amsterdam, Isaac and Mozes to the less prosperous brothers. In 1735 his name appears on the list of "Familie-en Zwarte hoofdgelden" ⁹⁰⁾ with 1 slave only (Mordechay 10; Raphael's widow 11; Mozes 4). Abraham was a religious man. In 1723 he was Parnas ⁹¹⁾; between 1728 and 1729 he was administrator of the cemetery ⁹²⁾).

He died on Feb. 23rd 1761 and was buried next to his wife ⁹³⁾). One of his daughters, **Judica** married Manuel Alvares Correa, son of his younger brother Mozes ⁹⁴⁾). **Abigael** married Daniel Lopez de Castro ⁹⁵⁾), **Esther** Benjamin Vas Farro who after her death married her sister **Sarah** ⁹⁶⁾).

His son **Manuel** went in the business of his father and was often at sea for his account. A deed of the year 1749 tells us he was made a prisoner, when sailing along the Venezuelan coast, was brought to la Guaira (Venezuela) and from there taken to Cadiz ⁸⁷⁾ (Spain). In 1750 Manuel was apparently set free again, as he gives in Curacoa a power of attorney ⁹⁷⁾ to his father.

In 1756 we find him in St. Thomas ⁹⁸⁾).

Descendants of Manuel are not known to us; neither do we know where and when he died. He was apparently unmarried.

6. Manuel sixth son **Mozes** was still a minor when his father died ⁹⁹⁾).

He married Esther S. Ferro and died in Curacoa on Jan. 6th 1765 ¹⁰⁰⁾).

Mozes was a poor man, continuously in trouble with his creditors. Two documents record that he was unable to pay his debt to Benjamin Henriquez ¹⁰¹⁾). In 1750 his brother Mordechay gave him in his last will discharge of all unpaid rents and the free use of the house he was living in during his lifetime. At the end of his life, he and his wife were supported by their son Manuel and when he died his estate is said to have been

⁸⁶⁾ Nat. Arch. The Hague, W.I.C. D 819; 30.6.1748.

⁸⁷⁾ " " " " D 820; 14.1.1749.

⁸⁸⁾ " " " " D 1549 3.12.1739.

" " " " D 808; 20.10.1738.

⁸⁹⁾ " " " " D 837; 3 and 24 Aug. 1758; D 877 - 23 May 1760; D 836; 358 - 10.5.1758.

⁹⁰⁾ Nat. Arch. The Hague D 1521 - 18 Oct. 1735. See also Hamelberg Doc. p. 156. D 6 - 28.7.1770 and 31.3.1741. Pays Pes. 2 "familiégeld" 3rd class.

⁹¹⁾ Emmanuel, Am. Jew. Histor, Society XLIV p. 4.

⁹²⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones p. 58

⁹³⁾ Emmanuel, Precious Stones 569 IV A - 23.2.1761 Tomb Abraham; 570 IV A - 26.2.1769 Tomb Esther.

⁹⁴⁾ Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC D 833 20/29 Aug. 1756 Marriage Judica.

⁹⁵⁾ " " " " D 828 14 April/13 May 1753 Marriage Abigael.

⁹⁶⁾ " " " " D 819 2 May/30 June 1748 Marriage Sarah.

⁹⁷⁾ " " " " D 824 17.8.1750.

⁹⁸⁾ " " " " D 833 13.9.1756.

⁹⁹⁾ Mun. Arch. Amsterdam Nots v. Aghthoven D 6439; 373 10.7.1720 refers to the "tutor of Mozes".

¹⁰⁰⁾ Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC D 1558; 9 - 6.1.1765; Tombstone 2112 XV-C 6.1.1765; of his wife 2113 XV C 11.1.1765.

¹⁰¹⁾ Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC D 808; 25.2.1738 and 19.9.1738.

burdened by debts "ende desolaat" ¹⁰²). Financially his life was not a succes. However, in the Synagogue he occupied a certain position. He is quoted by Emmanuel as Parnas in 1742 and 1752 ¹⁰³) and as administrator of the cemetry (Parnas de Hebrah). In 1734 he even built at his expense the wall around it ¹⁰⁴).

Mozes' offspring went to St. Thomas. In 1838 died there in prosperous conditions **Manuel de Mozes Haim de Mozes** Alvares Correa. According to certain information we received he sent his children to Europe in order to be brought up in the Protestant faith. We have found no trace of them.

7. Manuel's 7th and last son was **Jacob**. He died young (1714) and was a rabinical student ¹⁰⁵).

CHAPTER III THE BRANCH OF RAPHAEL

As we observed all Curacoa Alvares Correa's presently living, descend from Raphael, Manuel's second son.

In the following pages we have drawn, as accurately as possible, a family tree which comprises the offspring of Raphael and his brothers up to modern times. It should not be regarded as a definitive piece of work, because many dates, especially in the 19th and 20th century, are missing and we fear also, that some members of the family who lived outside Curacoa have been left out. Also left out — but on purpose — were a number of children who died at birth ¹⁰⁶).

Nevertheless we thought that the genealogical data which are contained therein to be of sufficient interest to render its publication useful and interesting.

¹⁰²) Nat. Arch. The Hague WIC. D 1558; 9 - 6.1.1765.

¹⁰³) Am. Jew. Hist. Soc. XLIV, 4.

¹⁰⁴) Emmanuel, Precious Stones p. 45 en 58.

¹⁰⁵) See Repr. 12 and Emmanuel, Precious Stones p. 221 Tombstone 20 65 XV A - 25.6.1714.

¹⁰⁶) We have not been able to connect the following familymembers:

Mordechay Alvares Correa Hm. Tombstone 74-I-D; date on tombstone undeciferable but after 1822. He may have been a son of Mordechay de Mordechay who married Rachel de Rafael Alvares Correa in 1830.

Rachel de Manuel Alvares Correa. Born 3 Jan. 1820 at Curacoa; died 25 July 1897 at Curacoa; buried in the cemetry of the Temple Emmanuel.

Rebecca Alvares Correa. Tombstone 515 III G-30.1.1767. She may have been a daughter of a daughter of Manuel de Mozes (1727-1809) or Manuel de Rafael (? - 1784).

Rachel Alvares Correa Hm. who married on June 30th 1748 Salomon Motta (WIC, no. 819; 2.5.1748) and died on 18/19 Nov. 1749. (Tombstone 564 IV-A). She was probably a daughter of Mozes Alvares Correa and Esther de Jb. S. Ferro because at her marriage appeared as witness: Sarah S. Ferro.

Sarah de Benjamin Alvares Correa Hm. Died 29.6.65 (M.I. Register B) Is probably the same one as Sarah born 27.6.64 (M.I. Reg. B).

TABLE I

MANUEL XXX

b. 1650 at Livorno
 d. 1717 at Curaçao
 m. 1°. 1673 at Amsterdam
 Sarah de Raphael Abendana y Rachel Juana Mendes (b. 1651) (d. 1689)
 2°. 1691 at Amsterdam/Curaçao
 Esther de Isaac Phebos y Sarah Barbanel, widow of Mordechay de Raphael Abendana (b. 1660) (d. 1716)

2nd generation

Abigael	Rachel	Gabriel	Rafael XXX	Mordechay	Isaac	Abraham	Jacob	Mozez	Gracia	Sarah	Abigael
b. ... at ... d. 1692 at C. m.	b. ... at ... d. 1705 at C. m. ... at ... Abraham de Chaves	b. 1677 at C. d. 1733 at A. m. 1699 at A. Rachel de Isaac Febos y Sarah Barbanel	b. 1681 at C. d. 1733 at C. m. 1716 at A. Judith R. Monsanto	b. 1685 at C. d. 1750 at C. m. 1° 1721 at C. Sarah de Crastic 2° 1745 at C. Abigael de Rafael AC.	b. 1691/6 at C. d. 1726 at C. m. ... at ... Rachel Israel	b. 1696 at C. d. 1761 at C. m. ... at ... Esther Andrade	b. ... at ... d. 1714 at C. m. ...	b. ± 1700 at C. d. 1765 at C. m. ... at ... Esther de Jb. Semah Ferro	b. ... at ... d. 1726 at C. m. ... at ... Jb. Semah Ferro	b. d. 1779 at C. m. ... at ... Jb. Pinedo	b. d. 1709 at C. m.

See further: Table II

Table III

Table IV

Table V

Table VI

TABLE II
3rd. generation

From table I
GABRIEL

Jacob	Sarah	Gracia	Jael	Esther	Manuel	Raphael
b. ... at ... d. 1764 at A. m.	b. ... at ... d. 1729 at A. m. <input type="checkbox"/>	b. 1711 at A. d. ± 1775 at A. m. 1735 at A. Jb. de Eliao Naar	b. 1720 at A. d. 1785 at A. m. 1743 at A. Abm de Jb. Moreno	b. ... at ... d. ... at A. m. ... <input type="checkbox"/>	b. ... at ... d. 1729 at A. m. ... <input type="checkbox"/>	b. ... at ... d. 1751 at A. m.

Branch extinguished

ABBREVIATIONS:

- b = born
- d = died
- m = married
- = unmarried
- C = Curaçao
- A = Amsterdam

From table I
RAPHAEL XXX

TABLE III
3rd. generation

Sarah b. ... at ... d. 1743 at C. m. ... at ... Isaac Jesurum	Esther b. ... at C. d. ... at ... m. 1751 at C. Elias Namiias de Crasto	Abigael b. ... at ... d. ± 1796 at C. m. 1° 1745 at C. Mordy A.C. 2° 1751 at C. Mozes Penso	Jael b. ... at ... d. ... at ... m. ... at ... Daniel Belmonte	Manuel XXX b. 1744 C. d. 1764 at C. m. 1742 at C. Hahah S. Ferro	Rachel b. ... at C. d. 1792 at C. m. 1742 at C. Isaac Belmonte	Gracia b. ... at ... d. 1752 at C. m. ... at ... Samuel de Jb Juda Leon
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4th generation

From table I
MORDECHAY

TABLE IV
3rd. generation

Mordechay ??? b. 1757 at C. d. 1807 at C. m. 1783 at C. Hahah de Rafael de Manuel de Rafael A. C.	Sarah b. ... at C. d. 1810 at C. m. 1774 at C. Mozes Penso	Raphael XXX b. ... at C. d. 1802 at C. m. 1° 1761 at C. Lea de Benj. Lopes Henriquez 2° 1766 A. C. Rachel de Joseph Jesurun Henriquez	Judith b. ... at C. d. 1788 at C. m. 1761 at C. Mordy de Benj. Lopes Henriquez	Jacob b. d. 1753 at C. m. <input type="checkbox"/> (child)	Gracia b. d. 1745 m. <input type="checkbox"/> (child)	Gracia b. d. 1751 at C m. <input type="checkbox"/> (child)
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See further

Table VIII

Table VII

From table I
MORDECHAY

TABLE IV
3rd. generation

Sarah b. ... at C. d. 1803 at C. m. 1750 at C. Isaac Haim de Mozes Rodrigues da Costa	Mordechay b. ... at ... d. 1727 at C. m. <input type="checkbox"/> (child)	Manuel b. ... at ... d. 1727 at C. m. <input type="checkbox"/> (child)
--	--	---

Branch extinguished

From table I
ABRAHAM

TABLE V 3rd. generation	Gracia Sarah	Judica	Abigael	Esther	Manuel	Sarah
	b. ... at ... d. 1755 at C. m. ... at ... Jb. Ulloa	b. ... at C. d. 1769 at C. m. 1756 at C. Manuel de Mozes A. C.	b. at ... d. at ... m. 1753 at C. Daniel Lopez de Castro	b. at ... d. 1747 at C. m. at C. Benjamin Vas Farro	b. 1718 at C. d. m.	b. ... at C. d. m. 1748 at C. Benjamin Vas Farro

Branch extinguished

From table I
MOZES

TABLE VI 3rd. generation	Rebecca	Gracia	Manuel	Abraham
	b. ... at ... d. 1787 at C. m. 1770 at C. Jb. de Isaac Belmonte	b. ... at C. d. 1803 at C. m. 1° at C. Isaac S. Ferro 2°, 1767 at C. Jb. de David Aboab Osorio	b. 1727 at C. d. 1809 at C. m. 1°, 1756 at C. Judith de Abm. AC 2°, 1769 at C. Judith de Isaac de Jb. Belmonte	b. 1735 at C. d. 1811 at C. m. ... at ...

4th. generation	Mozes Haim	Esther
	b. ... at C. d. ± 1800 at ... m. 1795 at C. Rachel Fereyra	b. 1759 at d. m.

5th. generation	Manuel
	b. 1796 at C. d. 1838 at St. Thomas m. ... at ...

6th. generation	Rachel
Protestant offspring existing?	b. 1821 at d. 1852 at St. Thomas m.?

From table III
MORDECHAY ???

TABLE VII
5th. generation

Manuel ???
b. 1795 at C.
d. 1861 at C.
m. 1814 at C.
Esther de Jb.
Pinedo

Mordechay
b. 1807 at C.
d. 1848 at C.
m. 1830 at C.
Rachel de My.
de Raphael AC. (Table VIII)

6th. generation

Gabriel
b. 1837 at C.
d. 1862 at C.
m.

Jacob
b. 1825 at C.
d.
m.

Rebecca
b. 1817 at C.
d.
m.

Mordechay Jr. ???
b. 1816 at C.
d. 1886 at Rio
Hacha
m. 1838 at C.
Esther de
Samuel da
Costa Gomes

Lea
b. 1830 at C.
d. 1899 at C.
m. 1874 at
Rio Hacha
Abm. de Marchena

Hannah
b. 1813 at C.
d.
m.

Abigail
b. 1831 at C.
d.
m. 1865 at C.
Manuel de
Mordy A.C.

Hannah
b. 1832 at C.
d. 1926 at C.
m. 1856 at C.
Abm de David
Delvalle
Henriques

Clara
b. 1835 at C.
d. 1917 at C.
m.

Esther
b. 1838 at C.
d. 1921 at C.
m.

7th. generation

Samuel ???
b. 1845 at Baranquilla
d. 1907 at C.
m. 1°. 1875 at C. Rachel
de Gomes Casseres
2°. 1880 at C. Judith
de Jose Gomes Casseres

Rachel
b. 1841 at C.
d. ... at Caracas
m. 1°. at C. Eli
de Gabriel Pinedo
2°. 1876 at C.
David de David Leon

Manuel ????
b. 1839 at C.
d. 1898 at C.
m. 1865 at C.
Abigail de Manuel de
Mordy AC.

Julia
b. 1846 at Mompos
d. 1934 at C.
m. 1898 at C.
Elias de Marchena

Hannah
b. 1843 at Baranquilla
d. ... at ...
m. ... at ...
Morris Pinedo Jr.

Jacob ???
b. 1847 at Mompos
d. ... at Rio Hacha
m. ... at ...



See further Table IX

TABLE VIII
5th. generation

From table III
RAFAEL XXX

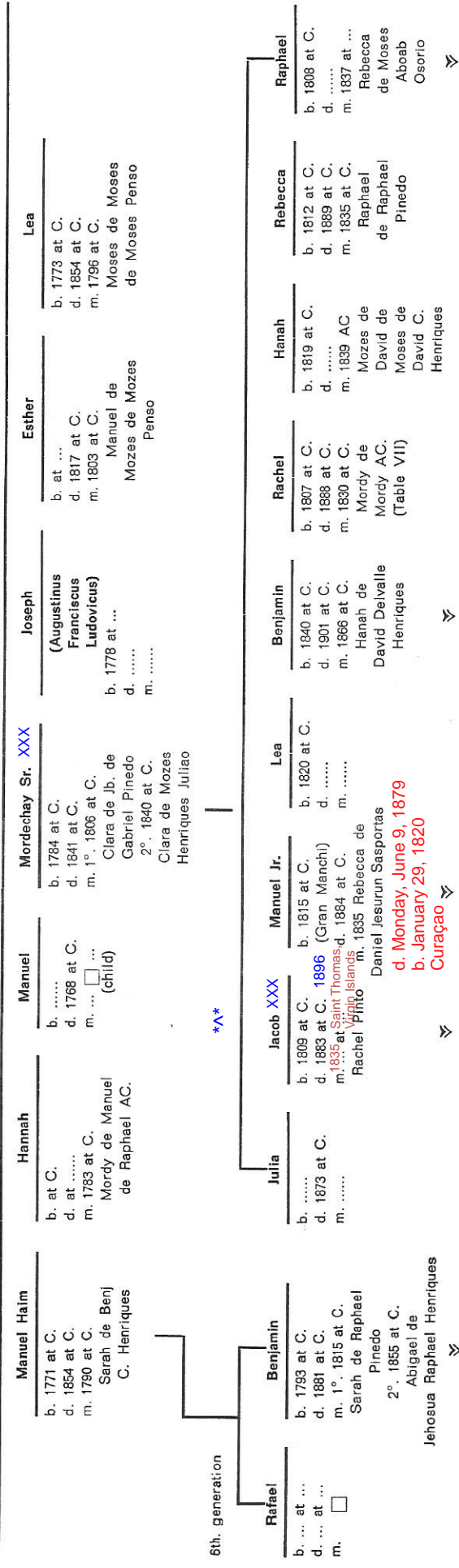
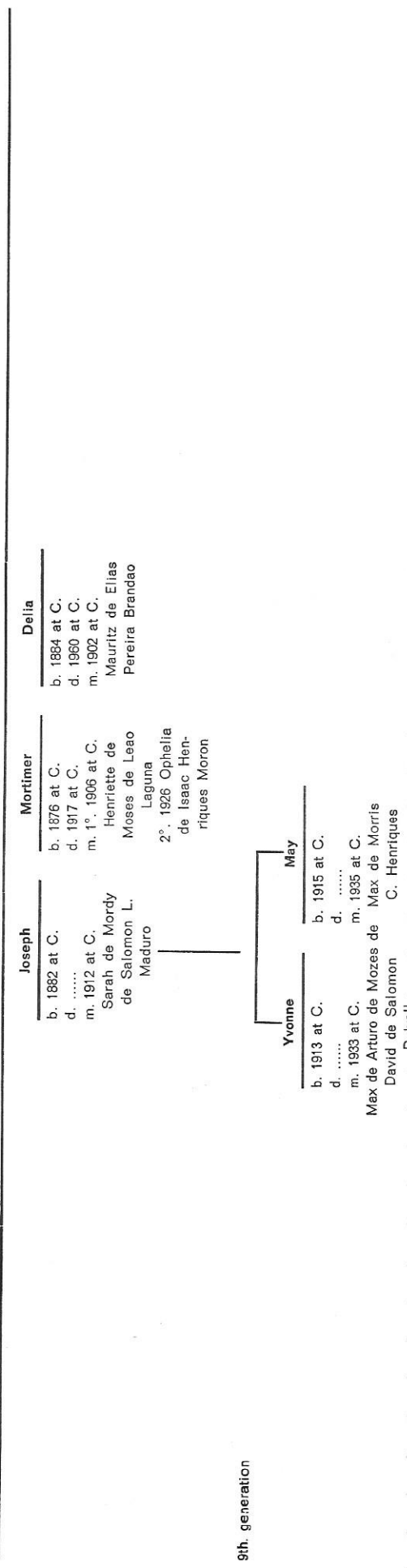


TABLE IX
8th. generation

from Table VII
SAMUEL



See further: Table X

Table XI

Table XII

Table XIII

Table XIII

TABLE X
7th. generation

Benjamin		Isaac		Edward		Michel		David		Abigail		Mozes		Rose		Sarah		Rebecca	
b. 1881 at C.	d. 1881 at C.	b. 1882 at C.	d.	b. 1883 at C.	d. 1951 at NY	b. 1884 at C.	d. 1943 at C.	b. 1887 at C.	d. 1960 at C.	b. 1889 at C.	d. 1889 at C.	b. 1891 at C.	d. 1959? at C.	b. 1893 at C.	d. 1893 at C.	b. 1894 at C.	d.	b. 1897 at C.	d.
m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Raphael		Clara		Jeosuah		Manuel Haim		Mordechay											
b. 1860 at C.		b. 1886 at C.		b. 1857 at C.		b. 1856 at C.		b. 1863 at C.											
d. ... at ...		d. 1918 at C.		d. 1920 at C.		d. 1872 at C.		d. ... at C.											
m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. 1884 at C.		m. 1880 at C.		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m.											
		Mozes de		Ricot de Isaac		Pinedo													
		David de Castro																	

8th. generation

Benjamin		Isaac		Edward		Michel		David		Abigail		Mozes		Rose		Sarah		Rebecca	
b. 1881 at C.	d. 1881 at C.	b. 1882 at C.	d.	b. 1883 at C.	d. 1951 at NY	b. 1884 at C.	d. 1943 at C.	b. 1887 at C.	d. 1960 at C.	b. 1889 at C.	d. 1889 at C.	b. 1891 at C.	d. 1959? at C.	b. 1893 at C.	d. 1893 at C.	b. 1894 at C.	d.	b. 1897 at C.	d.
m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Raphael		Clara		Jeosuah		Manuel Haim		Mordechay											
b. 1860 at C.		b. 1886 at C.		b. 1857 at C.		b. 1856 at C.		b. 1863 at C.											
d. ... at ...		d. 1918 at C.		d. 1920 at C.		d. 1872 at C.		d. ... at C.											
m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. 1884 at C.		m. 1880 at C.		m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m.											
		Mozes de		Ricot de Isaac		Pinedo													
		David de Castro																	

9th. generation

John Henry
1943 at New York

Jacob Alvarez Correa casado con Esther Jesurum Pinto. Alvarez Correa gozaba de prestante posición en la sociedad. Establecido en Barranquilla desde 1841, era uno de los líderes más importantes de la comunidad sefardí y hombre acaudalado.

He was married to Rachel the Abraham Jessurun Pinto Y Gomes Fonseca around 1835 in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, Usa

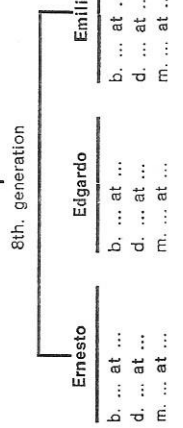
TABLE XI
7th. generation

Clara		Serafina		Rodolfo		Alejandro		Manuel		Enrique		Sylvia		Julia		Rebecca			
b.	d.	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	b. 1864 at ...	d. ... at ...	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	b. 1885 at Barranquilla	d. ... at ...	b. ... at ...	d. ... at ...		
m. <input type="checkbox"/>		m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	m. 1864 at ...	d. ... at ...	m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...	m. 1885 at NYC	d. ... at ...	m. ... at ...	d. ... at ...		
		Margarita Rodriguez	Helm	Ribca Cortissoz		Enriqueta Bengochoa	Maria Helm							Jb. Cortissos					
		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto		Jacob Cortissoz Pinto	

En 1913 constituyó la "Cervecería Barranquilla", junto con Alberto Osorio, Ricardo Alvarez Correa otro cuñado de Jacob Cortissoz, y Lascano & Cía., b

Jacob Cortissoz estableció otra sociedad bancaria con su cuñado Enrique Alvarez-Correa, dueño de cuantiosa fortuna, la cual se denominó, "Cortissoz, Correa, Crédito Mercantil"

Jacob Cortissoz Pinto contrajo matrimonio con Julia Álvarez Correa (hija de Jacob Álvarez Correa, patriarca de la comunidad hebrea en Barranquilla), hermana de Enrique y Ricardo, socios de varias industrias; este último contrajo nupcias con Delia Osorio (hija de Alberto R. Osorio) y hermana de Carlos Alberto Osorio



MANUEL Jr. (Table VIII)
(Gran Manchi)
had 15 children

TABLE XII
7th. generation

Clara b. ... at ... d. ... at ... m. 1859 at C. My de Rafael Pinedo	Mirjam b. 1843 at C. d. 1911 at C. m. 1869 at C. Moses de Rafael Pinedo	Sarah b. 1849 at C. d. 1901 at C. m. 1869 at C. Manuel de Elias de Mozes Penso	Rachel b. 1851 at C. d. ... at ... m. 1870 at C. Benjamin de Joseph Peretra Brandao	Grace b. 1854 at C. d. 1937 at Paris m. 1871 at C. Jb. de Elias Penso	Henny b. 1856 at C. d. m. 1874 at C. David de Isaac Valencia	Delia b. 1863 at C. d. 1863 at C. m. ... □ ...
--	--	---	--	--	--	---

7th. generation

Mordechay b. 1835 at C. d. ... at Coro m. 1869 at C. Deborah de Moises de Abm. Jesurum	Daniel b. 1837 at C. m. ... □ ...	Rafael (Raymond) b. 1839 at C. d. 1889 at C. m. 1863 at C. Julia de Moises Rois Mendes	Jacob b. 1844 at C. d. ... at N.Y.? m.	Mozes (Marius) b. 1846 at C. d. 1889 at C. m. 1872 at C. Rosalinda de Semah Valencia	Abraham b. 1852 at C. d. ± 1892 at Panama m. ... □ ...	Abraham b. 1897 at C. d. 1905 at C. m. 1873 at C. Esther de Josuah Elias Jesurum Henriquez	Isaac b. 1857 at C. d. 1915 at C. m. 1883 at C. Rosa de Elias Curriel
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Table XIV

Table XV

Table XVI

Table XVII

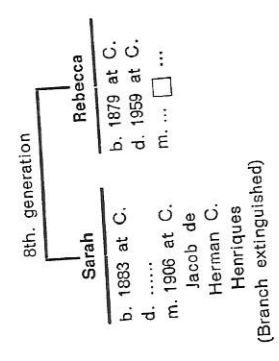


TABLE XIII
7th. generation

BENJAMIN (Table VIII)
(de Mordechay)

David	Clara	Abigael	Rose	Chay
b. 1873 at C. d. 1949 at New York m. 1898 at Nanette van Lier	b. 1887 at C. d. 1925 at C. m. 1890 at C. David de Abm D. Henriques	b. 1869 at C. d. 1946 at C. m.	b. 1870 at C. d. 1924 at C. m.	b. 1872 at C. d. 1873 at C. m. (child)

TABLE XIV
8th. generation

Benno

b. 1899 at C.
d.
m. 1^o ... at ...
2^o at New York
Gladys Muscot

TABLE XV
8th. generation

BENJAMIN (Table VIII)
(de Mordechay)

Clara	Mordechay
b. 1840 at C. d. 1925 at C. m. 1862 at C. Elias de Mozes Curriel	b. 1838 at C. d. 1893 at ... m. ± 1863 at San Thomas Esther Ellen Osorio

TABLE XVI
8th. generation

Rose

b. 1863 at San
Thomas
d. 1944 at C.
m.

Eleanor

b. 1865 at San
Thomas
b. 1866 at San
Thomas
m.

TABLE XVII
8th. generation

Vivian

b.
d.
m.

David (Dexter)

b.
d.
m.

TABLE XVIII
8th. generation

MORDECHAY (Table XII)
(Murray)

Rebecca	Esther	Lea	Jesurun	Evelina	Henny	Emma	Eliza
b. 1861 at C. d. m. 1884 at C. Rodolfo de My. Pinedo	b. 1861 at C. d. m.	b. 1864 at C. d. m. 1887 at C. Josias David Pardo	b. 1865 at C. d. m.	b. 1867 at C. d. m. 1892 at C. David de Isaac Osorio	b. 1868 at C. d. m.	b. 1869 at C. d. m. 1890 Henry de Isaac Baiz	b. 1871 at C. d. m.

Branch extinguished

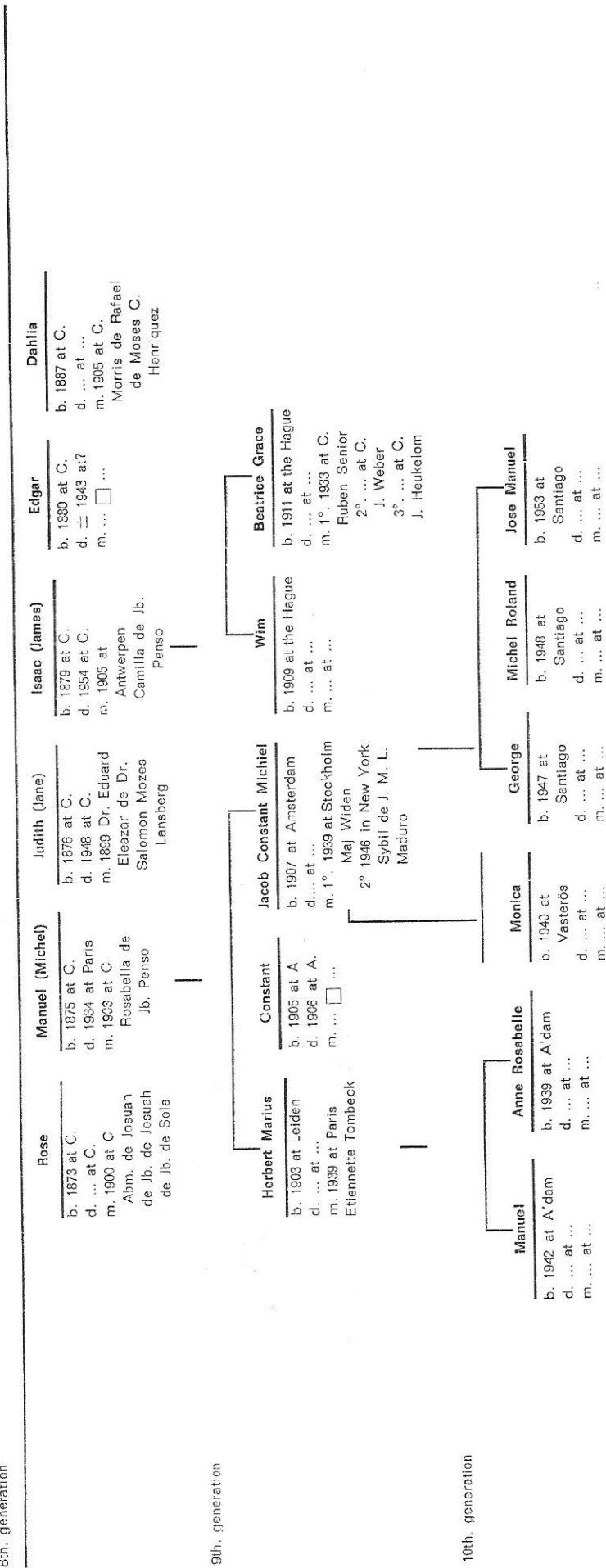
RAFAEL (Table XII)
(Raymundo)

TABLE XV
8th. generation

Abigael	Emma	Carmen	Rosalinda	Engracia	Estela
b. 1882 at ... d. ... at ... m. 1904 at Coro Enrique de Rafael Pinedo	b. ... at ... d. ± 1905 m. 1897 at Coro Morris de Isaac A. Senior	b. ... at ... d. 1888 at ... m. 1887 at Coro Josias Lopes Senior	b. ... at ... d. 1936 at ... m. 1884 at Coro Elias de Ephraim Curitel	b. ... at ... d. 1923 at C. m. 1884 at ... Salomon Fonseca	b. ... at ... d. 1932 at ... m. ... □ ...
Mauricio	Ernesto	Jacobo	Alfredo	Horacio	Sarita
b. ... at ... d. 1894 at ... m. ... □ ...	b. ... at ... d. 1912 at ... m. ... □ ...	b. 1873 at C. d. 1902 at ... m. ... □ ...	b. ... at ... d. 1931 at ... Managua m. ... □ ...	b. ... at ... d. 1936 at ... m. ... □ ...	b. ... at ... d. 1930 at ... m. 1882 at ... Josias Lopes Senior

Branch extinguished

MOZES (MARIUS) (Table XII)



ISAAC (Table XII)

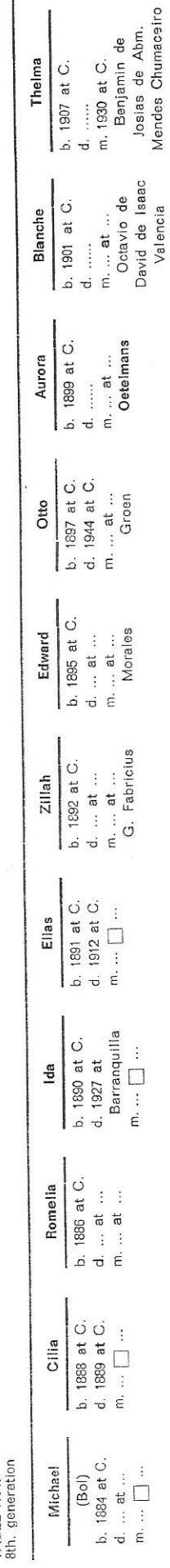


TABLE XVII
8th. generation

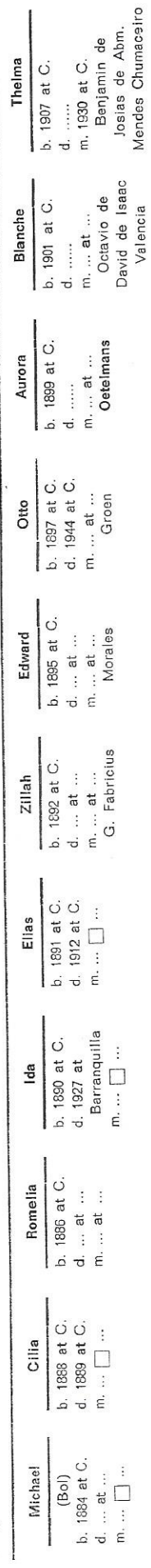
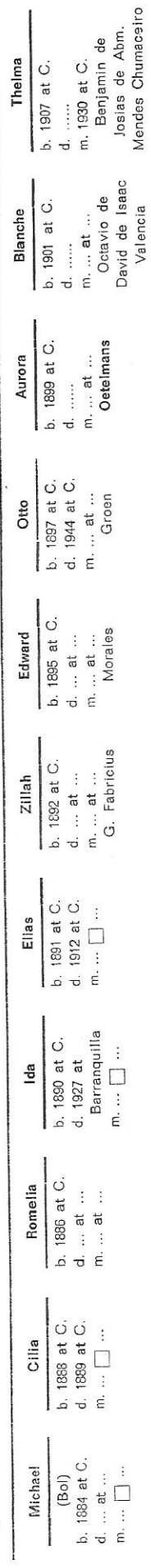


TABLE XVIII
8th. generation



PART II

THE NAME OF ALVARES CORREA OUTSIDE CURACAO IN THE 16th, 17th AND 18th CENTURY

As observed at the outset of the work, the names of "Alvares" and "Correa", taken separately are extremely common in Spain and Portugal. It was therefore somewhat a surprise to us to notice, when staying in Lisbon and perusing the telephone directory, that no subscriber with the name of "Alvares Correa" was listed. When reading historical works on the Portuguese discoveries, we made the same observation. Portuguese and Spanish encyclopedias and catalogues mention a great number of historical persons carrying the name of Alvares or Correa, but very few named "Alvares Correa". The conjunction of the two names seems therefore rare at any rate in Spain and Portugal.

The situation is perhaps different in Brazil, for reasons we will explain later. It seemed for that reason worth while to make a note in the course of our studies, each time we found an "Alvares Correa" even though apparently unconnected with the Curacao family. These notes may be useful in case of future research in the family history.

The result is the following:

1. In 1735 married in Amsterdam: **Rachel Alvares Correa** of Bayonne, 28 years of age, assisted by her mother Judith Lopes Dias, with Isaac Robles of Amsterdam, widower of Rachel Roberts. (Mun. Arch. Amsterdam Puiboek no. 721; page 33 verso). According to the corresponding inscription in the marriage Register of the Port. Isr. Community, Rachel was a daughter of Aron Alvares Corea; Isaac a son of Abraham Robles. (Date of marriage: 15 Adar 5495).

We inquired about this Rachel in Bayonne but without result.

2. On Sept. 12th 1728 was circumcized at Amsterdam **Jacob Alvares Correa**. The inscription in the Mohel-book of Ishac Curiel Abaz (See Ets Haim Library, Amsterdam no. 43) reads:

9 Tisry 5489

"Em domingo sirconsidey hum home Portugues de 22 Años. Chamado Joseph Alvares Correa y se pos por nome Jacob Alvares Correa".

This Jacob Alvares Correa, was certainly not the son of Manuel, because Jacob de Manuel Alvares Correa of Curacao had already died in 1714. He may have been a son of Gabriel de Manuel, of Amsterdam. But, why, in that case was he not circumcised at his birth in 1706?

3. In London we discovered an **Abraham Alvares Correa**, who was Parnas in 5536 (1775) and 5546 (1786). (See A. M. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* p. 430/7).

Mr. Hyamson wrote us about him:

"Abraham Alvares Correa married Sara Alvares Correa on 15 Tamuz 5524 (1764). This was probably a remarriage, with Jewish rites, of refugees from Portugal, in view of the same surname for bride and bridegroom".

He further writes that in the following year Shebat 5525 his daughter Rachel married Jacob Rodrigues Peynado. Rachel apparently died a few years later, for on 13 Ellul 5539, her sister Ester married her husband. More is not known regarding this family.

4. In Livorno lived in 1637:

Josuah de Joseph Alveras Caria and

Jacob de Joseph Alveras Caria

(See Cópia exacta extrado do Manuscrito D, 32 da Biblioteca de Leon Cassuto do Porto (Portugal) "Sem titulo e contendo os nomes e mais pormenores dos membros da Comunidade Portuguesa (Sefardi) de Livorno dos anos 1612/1638 Letras A/F. Data de circa 1838).

5. In Lisbon exists a street called "Rua Alves Correia", apparently named after a journalist who lived there in the 19th century.

6. In the Encyclopedia Universal Illustrada, edited by Escasa Calpa s.a. of Barcelona, we find **Diogo Alvares Correa**: Militar portugues del Siglo XVII. Servio en Flandres, Italia y Africa y escribio una obra titulada: "Instrução e ordenanza da gesta da guerra", que dedico al Infante Duarte,

7. In the "Inventario, relativo ao Brasil, existendo no Archivo do Marinha y Ultramar de Lisboa "by Ed. de Castro y Almeida (1913), is mentioned **Joao Alvares Correa**, captain in Bahia in 1756.

8. The "Inventario do livros de matricula dos moradores da Casa Real" Vol. I 1641-1681 (Archivo. Nac. de Torre do Tombo, Lisbon) mentions Letters Patent given to Luis Correia do Couto as follows: Alvara de moço da camara, com a moradia e ceveda ordinario e condicao do numero et da India a Luis Correia do Couto, natural de Azenhaza, filho di **Francisco Alvares Correa** a 3 de março 1660.

9. The "Grande Encyclopedia Portuguesa e Brasileira" mentions **Manuel Alvares Correa**, who accompanied Manuel Lobo, Governor of Rio de Janeiro, when the latter founded the Sacramento Colony. He defended the colony in July 1680 against the Spanish troops of D. Antonio de Vera Mujica.

10. And finally there existed the well known **Diogo Alvares Correa** of Bahia.

According to tradition this Diogo was a nobleman from Vianna do Castello, a city situated North of Porto (Portugal). Around 1510 he was shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil near the location where the present city of Bahia, also called San Salvador, stands.

The coast of Brazil had previously, in 1500, been discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral and the first to anchor in the bay of Bahia was probably Americo Vespuccio, who as he arrived there on All Saints Day named it "Bahia de todos los Santos".

Diogo was the only member of the ship's company, who did not perish in the storm. After having struggled ashore, he luckily succeeded in recovering from the floating wreckage some fire arms and ammunition, which proved most useful to him in his quest for daily food and even saved his life, when hostile native tribes, called "Tupinambas", startled by the shots he had fired, surrounded him and made him realise that he was not at all in the comfortable though lonely position of a Robinson Crusoe, but in peril of being eaten up by the savages.

However, when the natives observed the miracle of Western civilisation which allows a man to kill at a distance by the simple device of pointing a barrel at his victim, they dropped their hostile attitude and decided, after

having made peace, to adopt him as their medicineman, calling him in their dialect "Caramuru" which means "man of fire".

Diogo, who had no other choice, accepted the exalted position thus offered to him with some anxiety, well knowing that wizards and kings are apt to be killed when they do not live up to expectations. Wisely, therefore, he strengthened his rather unstable position by marrying the chieftain Guepava's beautiful daughter, Paraguassu, who, according to the tale, was "desperately in love" with him.

A few years later, a French ship under the command of Captain du Plessis anchored in the bay of Bahia. Here was a chance to go back to Europe. But Diogo did not go alone. As he had kept alive thanks to his marriage with Paraguassu, he took her with him. The departure of the couple occasioned a heartrendering incident. One of Diogo's faithful mistresses, called Moema, when not permitted to accompany him to Europe, in despair swam after the leaving ship till she disappeared exhausted under the waves.

Paraguassu was of course the centre of curiosity when she arrived in France, for the French at that time had never seen an Indian. Soon the news of the couple's arrival reached the French Court. Diogo and his princess were ordered to appear before their Majesties Henry II and Catherine de Medicis and when Paraguassu was converted to the Catholic faith, the Queen stood as her godmother at the baptismal font. As a token of gratitude, Paraguassu took the name of Catherine.

In the meantime, the Portuguese had strengthened their hold on Brazil by establishing a string of military settlements on its coast. Diogo therefore decided to return to Bahia to settle there again with his wife.

He had a vast offspring, both legitimate and illegitimate and died the 5th of October 1557.

His wife died after him and was buried in the Igreja da Graça of the Convent of San Bento, having lived, respected by all, a most pious and Christian life. Her tombstone still exists.

This is the story of Diogo as tradition has it.

Diogo became in Brazil a legendary man, not only because of his strange adventure, but also and foremost because he was the founder of the city Bahia. He gave the Brazilian nation a hero to be proud of, linking up by his marriage the native past with the Portuguese present.

No wonder when in 1781 a missionary **Santa Rita Durão** decided to glorify Brazil in an epos, that was in his intention to become as famous as Camoens' *Os Lusitados*, which latter poem has described the feats of the Portuguese navigators, he chose Diogo Alvares Correa as his hero.

His book that dramatised in lengthy epic poetry the founding of Bahia drew, of course, its inspiration more from imagination than from history, but it became very popular throughout Brazil and Portugal because it was tradition fixed in print. It was reedited five times, translated in french, adapted in french and portuguese works of popular fiction, and in Paris even an Opera called "Paraguassu" was staged in the Theatre Lyrique in 1855.

In Rio de Janeiro, when a statue dedicated to Brazil's President Peixotto was erected, our hero was not forgotten. One of the bearded allegorical figures at the foot of this statute is none other than Diogo Caramuru.

Romanticism flew high in the 19th century and therefore one is not astonished to read in Mr. F. Denis, *Le Bresil*, regarding the fate of Moema, Diogo's mistress, the following accusing passage:

"Mais je ne saurais pardonner à celui-ci (Diogo), malgré ses grandes qualités, d'avoir causé la mort d'une infortunée qui le suivit à la nage avec ses autres femmes, lorsqu'il partit pour l'Europe. Emportée par son amour, elle se livre, selon quelques historiens, aux flots irrités de la mer; elle veut suivre le bâtiment, d'où son cruel époux la supplie de s'éloigner. Le vent souffle avec plus de violence, la navire fend l'onde avec rapidité et les flots l'engloutissent en étouffant un cri de désespoir."

After these literary excesses, it was clear that scientific historians had to step in to reestablish the truth on the basis of documentary evidence.

The first to verify the story of Diogo was the eminent F. A. de Varnhagen, Baron later Viscount of Porto Seguro. In his article "O Caramuru perante a historia" written in 1848, he established the following facts:

1. Diogo came in Brazil around 1510.

This is proved by the following documents:

a) The logbook of Rodriguez da Cunha, which notes that on June 1st 1526, his ship entered the Bay of Bahia, where he found a Christian who told him that he had been shipwrecked there 15 years ago.

b) The logbook of Pedro Lopez de Souza, who with his brother Martim Alfonso (their cousin Thomas de Souza later became the first Portuguese Governor of Brazil) anchored in Bahia Bay on March 13th 1531. He mentions having met there "um homem portuguez que havia 22 annos que estava nesta terra".

c) The writings of the Spaniard Herrera who was shipwrecked on May 1st 1538 on the San Pedro at a distance 20 miles from Bahia and notes regarding this event: "En la Bahia de los Santos hallaron un portuguez que dixo que avia 25 annos que estava antre los indios".

d) A letter addressed in 1549 to mestre Simion of Coimbra by Manuel de Nobrega who headed the first Jesuit mission sent to Brazil with Thomas de Souza. This letter contains the following passage: "En esta capitania halle un hobre de buenas partes antigo en la tierra y tenia dōde escrever la lēgua de los indios, que fue pera mi grande consolacion".

Of course none of these documents mentions the name of the Portuguese settler encountered, but it seems highly probably that the man was Diogo Alvares, because it is stated in another document:

"Nobrega ordenou com o bispo que fizesse com Diogo Alvares (por lingua dos Indios Caramolu) o ho qual tem grande credito os Indios por auer corenta a sincoenta años que anda antre elles e ser velho honrado...".

2. Maybe the ship on which Diogo was wrecked, was the caravel on which Diogo de Garcia reached the Plate river, on his first voyage in 1511. (His second voyage, started from La Coruña (Spain), took place on Jan. 15th 1526).

3. Nothing proves with certainty that Diogo came from Vianna, but he did come from the Northern tip of Portugal because in a letter of Pero Campo Tourinho, dated July 28th 1546 he is called: "Diogo Alvares, o gallego, lingua,

que là (Bahia) era morador" ¹⁰⁷). Strictly speaking a "gallego" is an inhabitant of the province of Gallizia (Spain). But as Vianna de Castello is situated on the border of this province, an inhabitant of Vianna, although Portuguese, might loosely be called a "Gallego".

In the same article de Varnhagen lengthily explains why the voyage of Diogo to France and the subsequent baptism of Paraguassu in the presence of Queen Catharine de Medicis should be regarded as historical fiction. His line of argument, as he himself admits, is largely negative. If such extraordinary events had really taken place, he argues, french or portuguese contemporary writers would have mentioned the couple.

Recently however a document was discovered — or better said "rediscovered" — which proves that tradition was not so far off the mark after all. The document in question was already known for many years to biographers of the life of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. A Mrs. Olga Obry, putting two and two together, used it as evidence of Diogo's voyage and his wife's baptism. The document (see Repr. 13) which exists in the Departemental Archives of Ille and Villaine in Rennes (France) reads as follows:

"Le penultime jour de moys, susdit (Juillet 1528) fut baptizée Katherine du Brazil et fut Compère noble homme Guyon Jamyn, recteur de Saint Jagu et Commère Katherine des Granches et Francoize Le Gobien, fille de l'aloué de Saint Malo et fut baptizée par Messire Lancelot Ruffier, vicaire du dict lieu, le dict jour que dessus. (Signe) J. Trublet."

The Katherine des Granches named in this certificate of baptism, is none other than the wife of Jacques Cartier and Guyon Jamyn was the brother of Olivier Jamyn, husband of Jacques Cartier's aunt, Thomaze Cartier.

Thus de Varnhagen was wrong in disbelieving tradition.

The document proves:

- 1) that Diogo and his wife were in France in 1528.
- 2) that the name of Catherine is not derived from Catherine de Medicis but from Catherine, wife of Jacques Cartier.

And maybe it gives us a lead to the question who was the Captain Du Plessis quoted in the poem of Durão. As a matter of fact, one of the captains who joined Cartier in his third voyage to Canada, was called Pierre du Plessis de Savonnière. It is quite possible that before entering in the service of Cartier, he commanded a ship which sailed to Bahia between 1526 (date of da Cunha's encounter with Diogo) and 1528 (baptism of Paraguassu).

Other documents found since de Varnhagen wrote his "O Caramuru perante a historia", reveal the following:

- 1) When Francisco Pereira Coutinho, son of Affonso Pereira Coutinho, mayor of the city of Santarem, arrived in Bahia as "Donatario", he granted to Diogo on Dec. 20th 1536 "again" a "sesmario" (lot) of 400 "varas" (yards) of coastline ^{107a}).
- 2) When Thome de Souza was nominated Governor of Brazil, the king of Portugal João III wrote a letter on Nov. 19th 1548 to "Diogo Alvares, cavaleyro de sua casa" requesting him to assist Thomé de Souza in his task ¹⁰⁸).

¹⁰⁷) " " " " p. 199.

^{107a}) For text see Accioli p. 198.

¹⁰⁸) " " " " p. 259.

It is possible that the tradition of Diogo's noble descent stems from this letter, although it may be pointed out that a "cavaleyro" in the time of João III was a nobleman only if he was a "cavaleiro fidalgo", and not if he belonged to the "cavaleiros simples" who were not nobles, but mounted soldiers.

3) On July 19th 1553 Diogo was still alive, as we find at that date a payment order ¹⁰⁹) in favor of "Diogo Alvares Caramuru, morador na Povação do Pereira, termo desta cidade (Bahia).

As to the death of Diogo we find in the book of Jabotão, Novo Orbe Serafico brasileiro (Lisbon 1761) ¹¹⁰) that Diogo was buried on Oct 5th 1557 in the "Collegio des Jesuitas".

He tells us having copied from an ancient deathregister of the Bahia cathedral the following entry: "Aos sinquo dias do mes de outubro de 1557 falleceo Diogo Alvares Correia, Caramurú, da Povação do Pereira; foi enterrado no mosteiro de Jesus. Ficarã por seo testamenteiro João de Figueiredo seo genro — O Cura João Lourenço (A fl. 70)"

This is the only precise mention we possess ¹¹¹). Previous writers, like Soares (1587), do Salvador (1627) who knew Paraguassu, Vasconcellos (1663) and do Rocha Pitta (1730) do not relate Diogo's death. His tombstone has never been found.

But the tombstone of his wife Paraguassu still exists. To it is attached a most interesting historical development. This tombstone, which can at present be seen in the "Igreja da Graça", carries the following inscription:

"Sepultura de D. Catharina Alvares Paraguassu Senhora que foi desta Capitania de Bahia, a qual ella e seu marido Diogo Alvares Correa, natural de Vianna, derão aos Senhores Reis de Portugal. Edificou esta Capilia de nossa Senhora de Graça e a deu com as terras annexas ao Patriarcha S. Bento em O anno de 1582" ¹¹²). (See Reprod. 16.)

A coat of arms crowns the inscription. The precise date of the death of Paraguassu is not mentioned, but Jabotão tells us in his Catalogo Genealogico it was Jan. 26th 1583.

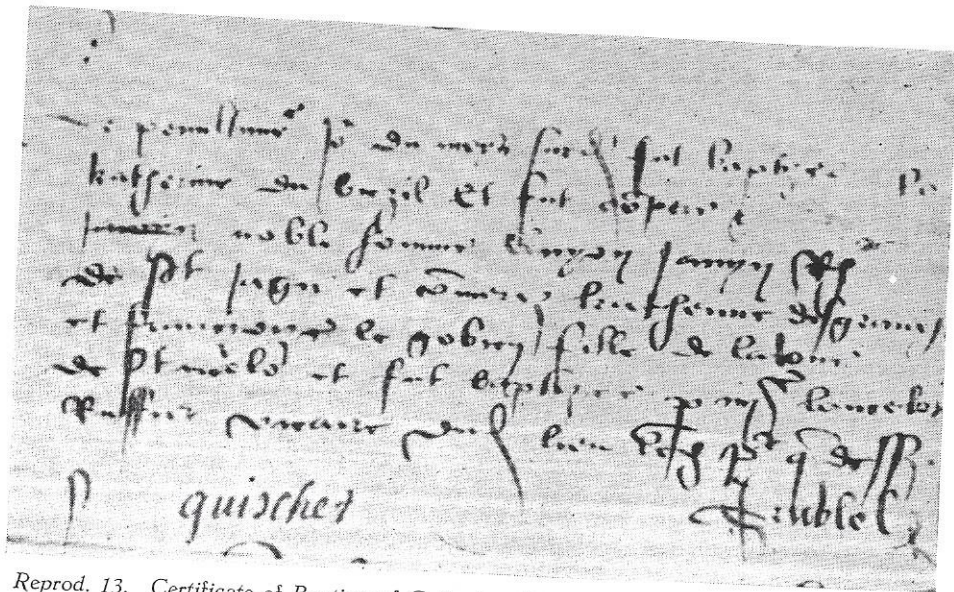
Now this tombstone seemingly proves, at one and the same stroke that Diogo was in fact called Alvares Correa and not Alvares only, as all documents available seem to prove, that he came from Vianna and, in view of the coat of arms adorning the stone, that he was from noble descent, thus confirming tradition as embodied in Durão's poem. According to reliable information we received, however, the tombstone we see now is not the original, but one placed in 1756 by Salvador Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque, mayor of Bahia, who thus wished to support his claim that he was a descendant in the 7th degree from Diogo. The coat of arms on the new stone is in fact a combination of the arms of four Portuguese - Brazilian families as follows:

¹⁰⁹) For text see Accioli p. 201 and 337. When Tomé de Souza founded Bahia or San Salvador up the hills, the old downtown city became known as Villa Vilha. Later on this neighbourhood was called Pereira.

¹¹⁰) See Accioli p. 201 and 347.

¹¹¹) This means that the date of Diogo's death, April 5th 1554 as given by the historian Vilhena is wrong.

¹¹²) See Jabotão Part 1 Vol. 1 Digressam III Estancia IV p. 52 Ed. 1859, who wrongly and incompletely cites this inscription. See also Accioli p. 187.



Reprod. 13. Certificate of Baptism of Catherina Alvares Correa Paraguassu. 31 Juli 1528



Reprod. 14. The Dream of Paraguassu. This painting can be seen in the church of the Holy Grace in Bahia



Reprod. 15. The church of the Holy Grace in Bahia, where Catharina Alvares Correa is buried



Reprod. 16. Tombstone of Catherina Alvares Correa. Anno 1582

Carvalho		Cavalcanti
La Penha Deus Dara		Albuquerque

This leaves the riddle of Diogo's ascendants unsolved as before. But regarding Diogo's descendants we have ample information. Jabotao wrote a "Catalogo genealogico" of 225 pages, which contains the names of some 300 families who for the greater part descend or pretend to descend from Diogo ¹¹³). Diogo thus produced ¹¹⁴):

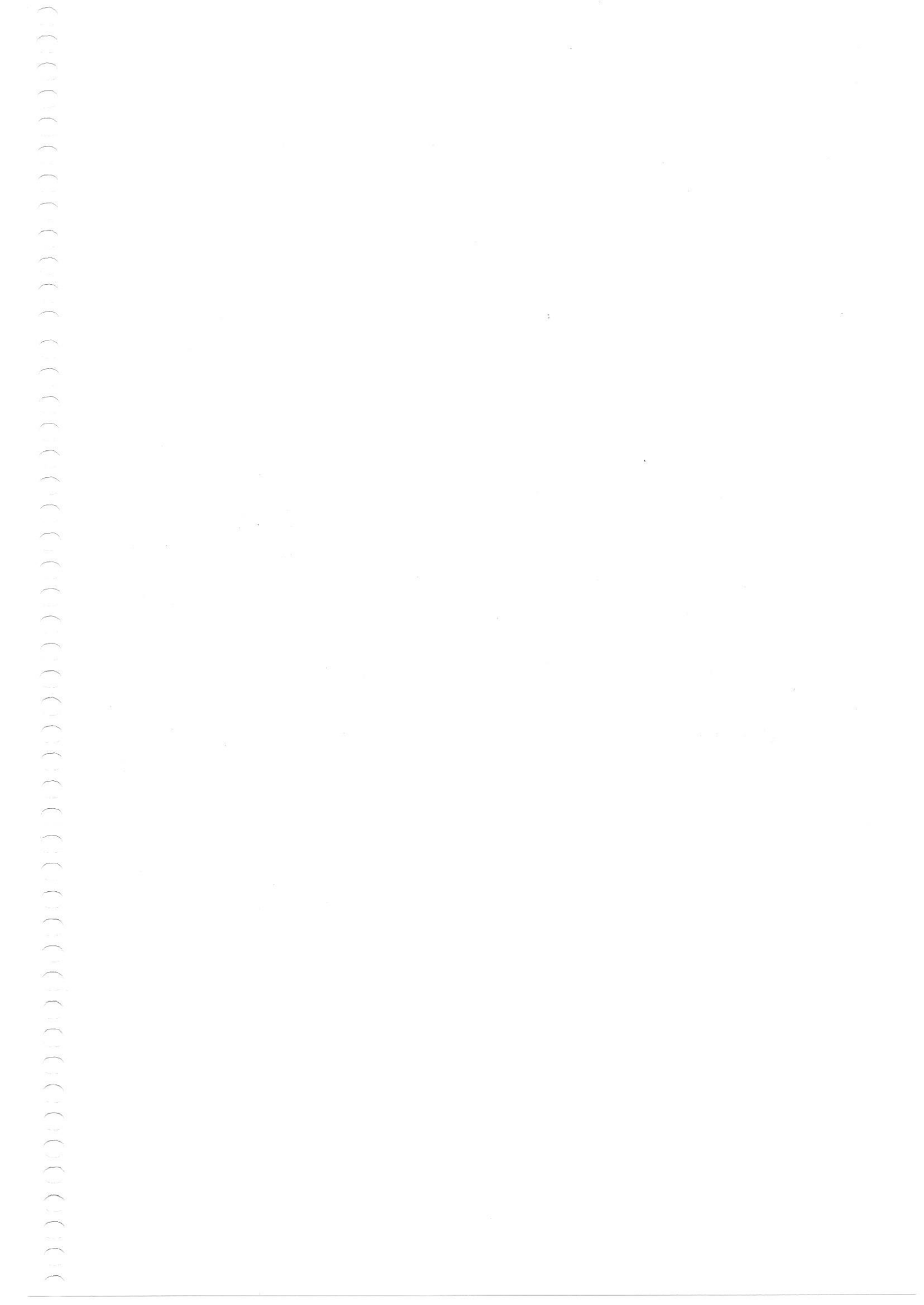
- 3 viscounts
- 2 barons
- 6 baronesses
- 1 marshall
- 6 colonels
- 4 captains
- 2 "mestres de campo"
- 2 judges
- 4 religious fraternity members
- 2 priests

All these illustrious Brazilians descended from Diogo's 4 legitimate daughters, 4 illegitimate sons and 5 illegitimate daughters. Diogo had no legitimate male offspring. This can account for the fact that the family name Alvares Correa does not exist anymore in Bahia and it proves that the Alvares Correa family of Curacoa does not descend from Diogo as has often been thought. It is, however, quite possible that the family is connected through common ancestors.

* *
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¹¹³) Published in Rev. Inst. Hist. e Geogr. bras. Vol. 191 April/June 1946.

¹¹⁴) Pedro Calmon p. 156 note 110 in Inst. Hist. e Geogr. bras. Vol X; IV Congresso de Historia Nacional 21/8 April 1949.



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We prefer, however, to accompany our bibliography with some commentary, because we think it will assist those who may wish to dig further into the family history than we have been able to do.

Our genealogical inquiry started of course, in **the Hague**. In this city the Dutch National Archives are kept, which comprise the Archives of the West India Co. This company governed the island of Curacoa from 1621 till 1791. The archives contain correspondance exchanged between the Curacoa Director and his principals in Amsterdam, resolutions voted by the Curacoa Council of the WIC and by the Amsterdam Board of Directors, judgments passed and above all notarial deeds containing last wills, proxies, marriage deeds, inventories, transactions relative to real property and ships.

In general terms one may say, that nearly all documents regarding the first WIC (1621-1674) have been lost.

The archives of the second WIC. (1674-1791) on the other hand have been pretty well preserved, though not completely: the notarial deeds begin as late as 1718; the list of births and deaths within the Portuguese Israelitic Community runs from 1723 to 1831 only. ¹¹⁵⁾

This means that these Archives can give us very little information regarding Manuel Alvares Correa, who lived on the island in an earlier period, from 1677 until his death in 1717, but they do permit us to reconstitute almost completely the family tree in the 18th century.

The same archives contain documents regarding the Dutch Territories on the coast of Brazil and Dutch Guyana (Surinam). In the manuscript section of the Royal Library at the Hague, there exists a collection of handwritten notes made by the first Curacoa historian J. H. J. Hamelberg when writing his excellent work "De Nederlanders op de West Indische eilanden". These notes, which contain a valuable alphabetical index, do not shed any special light on the family history: all the notarial deeds his index mentions were already known to us.

A work of the same thoroughness was done by Mr. J. M. L. Maduro of Curacoa, who went with minute care through all the archives of the WIC noting in the course of his long study all deeds and manuscripts containing Sephardic names. His handwritten card-index which he generously allowed us to consult, is of the utmost importance for those studying Curacoa genealogy. It would be worth while to print it and thus ensure its preservation.

Besides the book of Mr. Hamelberg, there exist other general works on Curacoa which we perused. Although interesting in themselves, they were little helpfull for the purpose we set ourselves.

Lately, however, a book was edited by Mr. I. S. Emmanuel, entitled "Precious Stones of the Jews in Curacoa", which gives a vast amount of genealogical information. Mr. Emmanuel took the trouble to make a survey of all tombs

¹¹⁵⁾ See M. A. P. Meilink Roelofs. in W.I. Gids 35e jg. 1955: A survey of the archives in the Netherlands pertaining to the history of the Netherland Antilles.

lying in the Old Portuguese Cemetery at Curacao. He mapped them, photographed the most interesting examples, noted certain inscriptions which attracted his attention, made a complete repertory and gave a commentary on the most prominent Sephardic Jews buried there. His work, covering the period 1656–1957, has been of great value to us.

As the Hague archives gave us little information regarding the first Manuel, we tried, knowing the relation existing in the 17th century between Curacao and Amsterdam, the archives of the Portuguese Israelitic Community in that city. These archives allowed us to ascertain that Manuel, his son Gabriel and the children of the latter lived and married in Amsterdam. The discovery prompted us to examine the cemetery registers of Ouderkerk near Amsterdam, which showed us that Gabriel and his offspring all died in Amsterdam, and to make a thorough research in the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam. Thus we discovered that Manuel came from Livorno at the age of two years and was left in the care of Guillermo da Silva. An enormous amount of work was involved to come to this discovery, because several hundred notarial deeds between 1650 and 1677 had to be deciphered for the purpose.

The Amsterdam archives contain a handwritten cardindex made before the war by the genealogist and historian A. M. Vaz Diaz. This index gave us only indications already known.

Once the knowledge was acquired that Manuel was born in **Livorno** in 1650, we were prompted, when on holiday in Florence, to visit the Sephardic Community in nearby Livorno. We found that their archives had come unscathed through the bombardment of the city during the second worldwar, but their classified records begin as late as 1668 while all material before that date has not been classified.

To peruse this scattered material during the few hours at our disposal, was an impossible task which we must leave to our successors. It is quite possible that the Livorno archives once completely indexed, will yield the secret of the names of Manuel's parents and their relation with Portugal. General works on Livorno were also consulted but without success.

We also had the occasion to visit **Curacao**, where we consulted the religious archives. These are not very old. It will be remembered that the present synagogue was inaugurated in 1730 in replacement of the one opened in 1692 and that the first Rabbi officiated in 1674. The records presently existing start, however, as late as 1795 with a Birth and Death register B, the register A having been lost. The Register of the Reformed Synagogue are of course still younger, because this place of worship opened in 1865 only. The oldest data available are therefore those furnished by the old cemetery, which contains a tombstone of 1656.

Parallel to these researches, we tried to establish a tie between the Curacao family and their land of origin by digging in Portuguese and Brazilian history. For the moment this line of research has not proved fruitful. Especially no relation could be established with Diogo Alvares Correa who, coming from Vianna do Castello (Portugal), was the first white settler in Bahia.

In this connection we visited in **Lisbon** the National Library and consulted in the Hague in the Dutch National Archives, the catalogues of the *Arquivo Nacional do Torre de Tombo* of Lisbon, as well as the catalogue of

Manuscripts kept by the Biblioteca do Rio de Janeiro. The perusal of this material was disappointing. Neither did we find anything of interest for our purpose in general works concerning the Marranos in Portugal and Spain, the Inquisition, Heraldry or the Spanish and Portuguese conquests.

We consulted further more, after having found the trace of a certain Rachel Alvares Correa of **Bayonne** who married in Amsterdam, general works on the Portuguese in France, again without result. Neither did we succeed in **Paris**, which is not surprising because no registers exist dating before the French revolution. One should remember that only in the South of France (Bayonne, Bordeaux, Carpentras) and in Alsace Lorraine (Mulhouse) the public profession of the Jewish faith had been allowed in prerevolution days.

The Paris synagogues and cemeteries are therefore all of the 19th and 20th century, with the exception of two ancient and unofficial burial places in the rue de Flandres in Paris and in the suburb of Montrouge.

Finally we read the book of Mr. A. M. Hyamson, the Sephardim of England which cites an Abraham Alvares Correa, who was in 1775 and 1786 Parnas of the **London** Community. Unhappily nothing is known about his ancestors and little about his offspring.

All these negative results should not discourage our successors. As time goes by, the material available in the Archives of Italy, Portugal and Spain, will no doubt become more accessible to the genealogist. At present the tracing of a particular family through these archives, is like looking for a needle in a haystack. However, when historians, equipped with modern means, have classified the documents subjected to their studies, they will have narrowed the field of research to a point where genealogists can once more step forward. It will then be possible to take up the work where we left it.

With these explanations the following bibliography will no doubt be better understood.

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¹²²) " " 1660—1738.

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THE JEWISH CALENDER

The Jewish calender is dated from the Creation which is supposed to have taken place in the year 3761 b. Chr. It is originally a **moon** calender, which means that the Jewish month begins with each New Moon. As the moon cycle is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days long, the Jewish month has a length of 29 or 30 days. In order however to keep up with the solar cycle, the month of Hesvan has sometimes one day more, the month of Kislev one day less and once every 19 years an extra month "Veader" of 29 days is introduced. The Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashona, 1 Tichri) thus falls between Sept. 5th and Oct. 5th of each year.

In 1959 and 1960 the calender was as follows:

1-30 Tichri	5720 =	3 Oct.-1 Nov.	1959	(difference 3761 years)
1-30 Hesvan	" =	2 Nov.-1 Dec.	"	" " "
1-30 Kislev	" =	2 Dec.-31 Dec.	"	" " "
1-29 Tebet	" =	1 Jan.-29 Jan.	1960	(difference 3760 years)
1-30 Chevat	" =	30 Jan.-28 Feb.	"	" " "
1-29 Adar	" =	29 Feb.-28 March	"	" " "
1-30 Nissan	" =	29 Mrt.-27 April	"	" " "
1-29 Ijar	" =	28 Apr.-26 May	"	" " "
1-30 Sivan	" =	27 May-25 June	"	" " "
1-29 Tamuz	" =	26 June-24 July	"	" " "
1-30 Ab	" =	25 July-23 Aug.	"	" " "
1-29 Elul	" =	24 Aug.-21 Sept.	"	" " "

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